

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK



1974

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THE FOUNTAIN AT MERMAID BEACH PARK, ONE OF THE MANY TOURIST ATTRACTIONS OF QUEENSLAND'S FAMOUS GOLD COAST

Photo: G. W. Gee

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1974

No. 34

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and

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
QUEENSLAND OFFICE

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PREFACE

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

The Year Book is intended to provide a permanent record of the economic and social developments of the period under review, and every effort has been made to present the statistical information in such a way that it can be readily understood by those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the State as well as by those who are practical users of statistics. The contents of statistical tables are amplified in most cases with an accompanying text and, where appropriate, diagrams and graphs have also been included. 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 1972 or 30 June 1973, and the descriptive text has been taken forward to 31 December 1973 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 metric system of measurement has been used almost exclusively throughout, although some industries have not completed the changeover to the metric system.

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 621 and 622. A *List of Publications*, containing a brief synopsis of these publications, is available free on request. More recent statistics on a selected range of subjects are available in the *Monthly Summary of Queensland Statistics*. 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 D. R. O'Donnell, B.Com., A.A.U.Q., and carried out by an editorial staff under the direction of Miss J. G. Christensen, M.Pol.Econ., B.Econ., B.Com., A.A.S.A. 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.

From 1 January 1974 the title of the Bureau was changed to the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

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30 June 1974

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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that from 1636 to 1645 the position of Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies was held by Anthony Van Diemen, a wise but shrewd man who was keen to find out more about the unknown lands in the south seas. In 1644, a year after Tasman's return from the discovery of Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand, the Governor-General sent Tasman to test the truth of ancient Franco-Portuguese maps that showed a strait south of New Guinea. Tasman failed to find Torres Strait, but he named Cape York Peninsula 'Carpentaria Land' after Peter Carpentaria who had been Governor-General when Tasman first arrived in the East Indies.

The period of Dutch discovery ended after Van Diemen's death in 1645, when the Dutch East India Company decided not to waste time and money in unprofitable exploration and the search for gold or silver mines. The barren and remote countries reputedly inhabited by wild and cruel savages held little attraction or expectation for profit. As a result of this decision, further exploration ceased and the maps of the area were left virtually unaltered until Cook's voyage in 1770.

One isolated revival of Dutch interest occurred in 1705 after news reached the Dutch of the visit of the English adventurer Dampier to the western coast of New Holland. England and Holland, former comrades-in-arms against Spain, were at this time rivals for maritime and economic supremacy. The Dutch therefore sent a vessel to try to find a passage through the Gulf of Carpentaria to the south shore of Australia. No passage was found, but for some reason it was claimed that such a passage existed and that New Holland was not a continent, but a mass of islands like the East Indies (Indonesia), perhaps situated round an island or central sea. This belief was to colour the ideas of explorers by land and sea until the days of Oxley and Cunningham.

The eighteenth century saw rivalry between France and England and an intensification of their interest in unexplored lands in the Pacific. In 1768, Captain James Cook was instructed to sail to Tahiti, in the Pacific, to enable the transit of Venus to be observed and then 'to prosecute the design of making discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean by proceeding to the south as far as the latitude of 40 degrees' to search for the supposed 'Terra Australis Incognita', the continent believed to extend round the Pole. Cook carried out his instructions regarding the observation of the transit of Venus and sailed south, but finding no land made for New Zealand where, for six months, he explored and charted the coastline. He then sailed eastwards and after sighting the coast of New Holland at Point Hicks (now Cape Everard) sailed north along the east coast. He continued his voyage northwards broken only by a stay of a week at Botany Bay and on 16 May 1770 was off Point Danger, the commencement of the present southern boundary of Queensland. A day later Cook was about six kilometres from Cape Moreton, which he called Cape Morton after the Earl of Morton, President of the Royal Society. He wrote:

'From Cape Morton the land trends away further than can be seen, for there is a small space where, at this time, no land is visible, and some on board having also observed that the sea looked paler than usual, were of opinion that the bottom of Morton Bay opened into a river; we had then 34 fathoms [62 metres] of water, and a fine sandy bottom; this alone would have produced the changes that had been observed in the colour of the water and it was by no means necessary to suppose a river to account for the land at the bottom of the bay not being visible, for supposing the land there to be as low as we knew it to be in 100 other parts of the coast, it would have been impossible to see it from the station of the ship. However, if any future navigator should be disposed to

determine the question whether there is or is not a river in this place, which the wind would not permit us to do, the situation may always be found by three hills which lie to the northward of it, in latitude of 26° 53'. These hills lie but a little way inland and not far from each other; they are remarkable for the singular form of their elevation, which very much resembles a glasshouse, and for which reason I called them the "Glass Houses"; the northern-most of the three is the highest and largest. There are also several other peaked hills inland, to the northward of these, but they are not nearly so remarkable.' It should be noted that the Morton Bay of Captain Cook was formed by the bend in the outer coast from Point Lookout on North Stradbroke Island to Cape Morton including the South Passage and Rous Channel.

From Cape Morton, Cook sailed towards present-day Noosa, then sighted and named Double Island Point and Wide Bay, but passed Fraser Island which he thought was part of the mainland. Cook charted and named numerous capes, bays, and islands of the coast and landed nine times in what is now Queensland. With superb seamanship he managed to sail through dangerous reefs and shoals until, near Cape Tribulation, the *Endeavour* grounded on a reef. After lightening the vessel by throwing overboard ballast, guns, and stores, the ship was refloated off the reef. However, because of the damage sustained and the water in the hold, Cook was forced to beach the ship on the banks of the river (which he called the Endeavour River) near the present town of Cooktown for repairs. The *Endeavour* remained there from 19 June to 5 August. Cook again continued north and after another narrow escape from destruction on the reef, passed north of the promontory which he called Cape York after the Duke of York. Landing on Possession Island, on 22 August 1770, he took possession in the name of His Majesty, King George III of the whole eastern coast from 'the latitude 38 South to this place' by the name of New South Wales.

2 EARLY EXPLORATION BY SEA AND LAND 1788 TO 1823

A few years after the discoveries by Captain Cook, Britain suffered the loss of the American colonies. Faced with the task of finding an alternative place to send convicted felons, the British Government under Pitt decided to establish a penal settlement in New South Wales.

Arthur Phillip, a British naval captain, was selected to be the first Governor of New South Wales, which was defined as extending from the southern extremity of Van Diemen's Land to the northern tip of Cape York and westward as far as 135° East of longitude. After the establishment of the settlement at Sydney Cove in 1788 by Phillip, further exploration of the coastline was undertaken.

There were gaps in coastal exploration and several important questions remained to be solved, e.g. was Van Diemen's Land part of the mainland and was there a strait between the eastern and western parts of Australia? Captain Mathew Flinders R.N. and Doctor Bass in a series of voyages from 1795 to 1798 proved the existence of Bass Strait and circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land. Flinders was later to fill in many of the remaining gaps in knowledge of the coastline of the continent.

In 1799 Captain Flinders, at his own suggestion, was sent in the *Norfolk* from Sydney to explore the 'Glass House and Hervey's Bays'. Flinders hoped to find some river discharging into one of these bays and then to use it to penetrate further into the interior. Flinders found that Cook's 'Morton Bay' (which Flinders wrote as 'Moreton Bay') was in fact only a channel between Moreton Island (which Cook had thought was part of the mainland) and Stradbroke Island and that 'Glass House

Bay' (which is the present Moreton Bay) extended further southwards. Flinders explored and charted the bay and its environs for two weeks, but failed to discover the entrance to the Brisbane River. However he discovered many of the islands in the bay, Mud, St Helena, Green, King, Peel, and Coochie Mudlo Islands. He also observed the 'High Peak' (now Flinders Peak) inland. From a point near the present township of Donnybrook, Flinders walked through difficult swampy country to the Glasshouse Mountains, climbed 'a Stony Mount' (Beerburum) and penetrated to the foot of Tibrogargan* 'the flat topped Peak'.

Flinders' contacts with the Aborigines were for the most part friendly and he learned much of their ways. He gave most of the credit for this to 'Boongaree' or 'Bong-Ree', a native of the Sydney area whom he had brought with him on the voyage. Presents were exchanged with the natives and an attempt was made to entertain them. It is recorded that three sailors who were Scottish, danced a reel, but for want of music the performance was very bad. The natives apparently watched this performance without much amusement or curiosity.

As Flinders was leaving Moreton Bay, he named Moreton Island, believing that Cook would have named it so, had he been aware that it was an island. He then sailed north to make a cursory examination of 'Hervey's Bay' before returning to Sydney.

Flinders revisited England in 1800 and was given command of the *Investigator* in order to make a thorough investigation of the coastline of Australia. Ernest Scott in *A Short History of Australia* wrote of Flinders:

'Vigorous, diligent, highly trained for scientific inquiry, with consummate seamanship and wonderful accuracy in detail, Flinders justified his selection not only by the great extent of his discoveries but by producing charts of such excellence that they remain substantially sound and dependable to this day.'

Although the *Investigator* had scarcely a sound timber in her, Flinders circumnavigated the Australian continent in 1802. During the voyage he discovered Port Curtis and examined Shoal Water Bay and Broadsound. He visited Keppel Bay, but did not discover the Fitzroy River which flows into that bay. Flinders proved that 'New South Wales' and 'New Holland' were not two or more land masses separated by an inland sea, but the one continent. He suggested that it be called 'Australia'. On his return voyage to England in 1803, he was imprisoned by the French in Mauritius for over six years and did not arrive in England until October 1810. His *Account of a Voyage to Terra Australis* was published on 14 July 1814, the day of his death. It was not until 1824 that the name 'Australia' was officially adopted.

The next important exploration by sea of the coast of Queensland was made by Lieutenant Phillip Parker King (son of a former New South Wales Governor) in several voyages from 1819 to 1822. King, accompanied by Allan Cunningham the botanist, surveyed and charted the coast, naming several important features including Mount Cook and, 'by Mr. Cunningham's desire', Mount Bellenden-Ker.

* Meston in his *Geographic History of Queensland* (1895), stated that Flinders climbed the round mount at the present Beerburum railway station, but was unable to climb Beerburum mountain because of cliffs (page 169). Ida Lee in *Early Explorers in Australia* (1925), says they were unable to ascend Canowrin because of its steepness, i.e. not Tibrogargan (page 525). However Tibrogargan is a flat topped peak, not Canowrin.

Meanwhile in Sydney a change in the social structure of the settlement had become evident. Although originally a place for felons, free settlers began to move into the colony so that it became desirable to find remote areas to which the worst types of convicts could be sent. The discoveries of Flinders were remembered and in 1823, Lieutenant John Oxley, R.N., Surveyor-General, accompanied by Lieutenant Stirling, John Uniacke, and a Sydney Aboriginal called Bowen, was sent north in the *Mermaid* by Governor Brisbane to inspect Port Curtis, Port Bowen, and Moreton Bay to find a suitable site to which convicts could be removed.

Oxley examined the area around Port Curtis, but was not impressed with it as a suitable site for a penal settlement. He explored and named the Boyne River, reporting that while exploring it, he found waters covered with teal, widgeon, and black duck. Abandoning his intention to examine Port Bowen, Oxley sailed south to Moreton Bay and on 29 November 1823 anchored near Toorbul. A number of natives together with a white man came running to meet him. The white man was Thomas Pamphlett (or Pamphlet), one of four men who, intending to search for cedar to the south of Sydney, had their boat caught in a gale and driven northwards. One man had died from lack of fresh water during the ordeal in the boat, but the others were finally cast ashore on Moreton Island*. Oxley recorded Pamphlett's story that the castaways 'fell in with natives, who were universally kind to them and assisted them; that they wandered for many weeks round the shore of Moreton Bay in entire ignorance of where they were; went up a river, which they found to be fresh at some distance from its mouth, descended in a canoe, and found their way to Point Skirmish, receiving occasional assistance from the natives; that three or four months ago, still believing themselves to be south of Sydney, they set forward to the north; that himself and Finnegan, being footsore, soon returned to Point Skirmish; that Parsons went on. He does not know where he (Parsons) is now, but thinks he is not many days' journey from this place. The natives were certainly kind to him. Finnegan (he continued) went upon a hunting excursion about three or four weeks ago with the chief of the tribe of Point Skirmish, and is now on the opposite side of the bay'. John Finnegan returned the following day and on 1 December, Oxley set out to explore the west side of the bay.

With information from the castaways and some guidance from Finnegan, Oxley and Stirling were able to enter the mouth of the Brisbane River, while Uniacke remained on Bribie Island. At sunset they camped 8 kilometres above the present site of Brisbane and next day rowed another 50 kilometres as far as Termination Hill (near present day Goodna) before returning.

Oxley was much impressed by the beauty of the scenery and the magnificent timber. Extracts from his fieldbooks: 2 Dec Station 3 (Hamilton) 'The river very beautiful . . . timber good, opposite point low'. 2 Dec Station 10 (North Quay) 'From this station to the next on the same shore, the river forms a magnificent crescent of two and a-half miles [4 kilometres] of forest land. The larboard† shore, a thick brush with some cypress'. 2 Dec Station 14 (St Lucia) 'passed a miserable night, mosquitoes and sand flies almost devoured us'. 3 Dec Station 2 (north side

* Most authorities agree that Pamphlett and his companions reached shore on Moreton Island, but there are other versions of the story.

†Now called the port side. The left side of a ship looking forward from stern to the bow.

of Long Pocket) 'River quarter mile [400 metres] wide and very noble reaches, shores muddy'. 3 Dec Station 4 (Just downstream from Tennyson Power House) 'Much cypress on larboard shore. Landed and examined the brush. It abounds with noble timber . . . The soil uncommonly rich'. 3 Dec Station 22 (Prior's Pocket) 'Great abundance of kurrajong and various climbing plants in full flower under. The river scenery very beautiful . . . iron-bark trees. Country good'.

Oxley was convinced there was a great inland sea and the Brisbane River which he named after Sir Thomas Brisbane, Governor of New South Wales, had its source in some inland lake. He regarded it as by far the largest river in New South Wales and promising to be of the utmost importance to the colony.

3 THE PENAL SETTLEMENT

Although delighted with his discovery and highly pleased with the land on the banks of the river, Oxley judged Redcliffe Point the most suitable locality for the proposed penal settlement. Accordingly, in the following year (1824) Oxley in the brig *Amity* and accompanied by Allan Cunningham was instructed to explore the Brisbane River further and establish a penal settlement. Also on board were 30 convicts guarded by a detachment of the 40th Regiment under the command of Lieutenant Miller. These convicts and their guards formed the new penal settlement which was established at Redcliffe on 14 September 1824.

The settlement at Redcliffe was found to be unsuitable and it was abandoned in February 1825 and re-established up the Brisbane River. Governor Brisbane approved the new site (which Oxley proposed to call 'Brisbane'), but ordered that the buildings already erected at Redcliffe should remain there for the benefit of the natives or shipwrecked sailors. To the natives the deserted buildings were 'dead dwellings' and the corresponding native words were mutilated to 'Humpy bong', a name which remained long after the buildings decayed.

Governor Darling visited the settlement in 1827 and condemned its location. He advised removal to the place now called Dunwich on Stradbroke Island. Captain Logan the Commandant at the time, transferred some convicts there and a cotton plantation was established. Parties of convicts cut cedar on the banks of the Logan and Albert Rivers and cypress pine on Moreton Island. Logan also settled some of the convicts at Limestone (now Ipswich) in 1827 and placed the land under oats, maize, and potatoes. The Brisbane settlement however, continued. Maize was grown in the localities known as New Farm and Bulimba. It has been reported that in 1837 the surplus maize crop of the settlement sold in Sydney for £1,046 (\$2,092).

The following extracts provide a glimpse of the convict system, and especially that system which was practised at Moreton Bay.

Governor Brisbane wrote: 'The penal settlements are for the purpose of receiving and trying to reclaim convicts who have committed crimes after transportation. According to the nature of the offence are they punished. Those guilty of the least are sent to Port Macquarie, those of a graver nature to Moreton Bay, and those of the deepest dye to Norfolk Island, which is occupied by the most desperate characters, who are either "capital respites" or under sentence of death. These unfortunate individuals are engaged in clearing the country, in the first place, for the immediate wants of the settlement, and when that is accomplished they go in order to prepare it for free settlers . . . To escape from these penal

places is almost hopeless, as they are surrounded by ferocious races of people who would murder a European for any part of his clothing or possessions.'

J. J. Knight in his book *In the Early Days* (1895) wrote that the Governor's instructions concerning the duties of the Commandant at Moreton Bay included the following: 'He is generally to assign such punishments as will inflict the requisite amount of pain or misery within the shortest period of time; he shall take care that when flagellation is ordered it is executed with due severity.' Extracts from the diary of a superintendent are quoted to show that this instruction was not neglected. 'E.C. insubordination, 100 lashes. At every lash the prisoner called out for mercy, and blood flowed freely. When cast loose he was very pale and asked permission to sit down as he felt sick and faint; a sure evidence that his power of endurance of pain had been proved nearly to an extreme. C.J.T. for feigning sickness, fifty lashes on the breech. Seven months ago he received twelve lashes; six months ago, fifty; four months ago, fifty; six weeks ago, twenty-five; his breech was sore from last punishment [an unnecessary detail, one would think]; the blood came at every stroke . . . But all whippings were severe. Old Bumble took good care that his work was done effectively and well . . . After finishing one job he would wash his "cat" in a tin of water, which he always carried with him, and it is affirmed that he had been known to quench his thirst with its contents.'

The Commandants of the settlement were Miller, 1824, Captain Bishop 1825, Captain Logan to 1830, Captain Clunie to 1835, Captain Fyans to 1837, Major Cotton to 1839, Lieutenant Gravatt, May to July 1839; and Lieutenant Gorman to 1840. Captain Logan, though remembered principally as a martinet in his official life, appears to have been the only one who attempted extensive exploration. He was murdered by convicts or Aborigines (or perhaps both) in October 1830, while separated from the rest of his party on a trip between Ipswich and Esk. His successors did little to carry on the exploration work in which he had been so actively engaged.

The number of convicts at the settlement varied from about 30 at the beginning to a maximum of approximately 1,160 (1,128 men and 30 women in 1833) followed by a decline to less than 100 in 1839. A few convicts tried to escape and of these some were recaptured and punished, some were 'adopted' by the Aborigines, some were killed or died of starvation, and a few reached southern settlements.

A number of female prisoners were kept in the women's 'factory' (on the site of the present G.P.O.) while others were housed in a 'factory' at Eagle Farm. According to Backhouse and Walker, Quaker missionaries who visited the settlement in 1836, there were 71 women at the 'female penitentiary' employed in washing, needlework, picking oakum, and nursing, while 40 females at Eagle Farm were employed in field labour.

The chain-gang convicts wore grey caps, grey jackets, and canvas trousers buttoned down the side, so as to be put on or taken off without removing the irons, which were rivetted. The loose chain between the feet was held up, in walking, by a string fastened to the waistbelt. The chained prisoners were fed three times daily on porridge only, receiving no tea, sugar, or tobacco. It is no wonder that men welcomed death as a release from this treatment. Records show numbers of letters from relatives in England pleading for the release of some poor unfortunates. This was however British justice as it was practised a century and a half ago.

Some details of Brisbane in the penal days are given by Meston in his *Geographic History of Queensland*: 'Through this [maize] crop ran a muddy mangrove creek into Frog's Hollow, now covered by Albert street. A second creek ran up to the present corner of Albert and Adelaide streets, with mangroves to Edward street.

'Andrew Petrie's garden fronted the river at Eagle street. Near there stood a pinetree to which convicts were tied and flogged. There, too, was a gumtree with a sentinel-box in the fork, 40 ft [12 metres] from the ground, where a sentry watched the blacks swimming over from Kangaroo Point to steal corn . . . The commandant's house stood next to the site of the present Government Printing Office, and his garden faced the river in front . . . Spring Hill was covered by gums, ironbark, bloodwood, and stringy bark . . . The Government stockyard was erected on the corner of George and Charlotte streets; the yard for yoking bullocks stood on the north-east corner of Albert and Queen streets. The first racecourse, for steeplechases, began where the kiosk stands in the Botanic Gardens, crossed fences and ditches in Frog's Hollow and ended at the winning post near the present Post Office.'

Colonisation of the Moreton Bay region was rigidly forbidden. A Government proclamation absolutely prohibited any person, unless specially authorised, from approaching within 80 kilometres of the penal establishment. Special authorisation was however granted to a party of German missionaries comprising two clerics and ten laymen with their wives and children, who arrived in Moreton Bay in 1838. After having been driven by hostility of the Aborigines from Redcliffe Point where the old penal buildings had been placed at their services, they were allotted land at what is now Nundah. Their efforts and later those of Roman Catholic missionaries at Dunwich in Christianising the natives were not very successful.

The convict era in Queensland left little of value to posterity though it did provide the initial impetus for establishment of the settlement. This contrasts with the work of the explorers during this period.

4 EXPLORATION DURING THE CONVICT ERA

John Oxley and Allan Cunningham, who had accompanied Lieutenant Miller to establish the new penal settlement at Moreton Bay, had been instructed to explore the Brisbane River further. They set out from the brig *Amity* at the Redcliffe settlement on 16 September 1824 and during the journey up the river camped on successive nights at Breakfast Creek (hence the name), near Mount Ommaney, and opposite Fairy Bower near College's Crossing. A base camp was made just above College's Crossing. They climbed Mount Crosby, from which they saw 'country to the south bounded by the noble range [Great Dividing Range]', walked to Pine Mountain and then upstream to Sapling Pocket. They climbed a hill near Sapling Pocket and observed the Marburg Range. Many fish were seen in the river and Oxley describes how Cunningham excitedly examined a fish caught by a native and which he described as a Bathurst cod fish. Oxley also mentions that 'great forests of noble pine were observed to the S.W.'. Cunningham identified the hoop pine (now known as *Araucaria cunninghamii*) as a species of the genus *Araucaria*. According to Oxley, 'the country did not seem ill-peopled, fires being seen in every quarter from the eastern ranges of Mount Warning to the distant west'.

It is fitting here to provide a few details about Allan Cunningham (1791-1839) who accompanied Oxley on this trip and who later contributed

so much to the exploration of south-east Queensland. Cunningham had been appointed a 'Botanical Collector' for the Royal Gardens at Kew. He was ordered by Sir Joseph Banks to go to New South Wales where he arrived in 1816. At first he accompanied Oxley on expeditions, but then began work as an explorer/botanist in his own right and using his own methods. An indication of the quality of this great man is given by the following extract*. 'Like a true botanist, Cunningham took pains that not distant England alone should reap the benefit of his toil. During his many journeys into the bush over miles of trackless country he sowed various kinds of seeds in Australian soil in scattered areas, choosing localities where he believed the plants would best germinate and thrive. These seeds he had brought with him from England, from Brazil, and from the Cape, his last port of call before landing at Sydney. So that in after years, many people on perceiving a single specimen of some strange plant flourishing alone in the native earth in an isolated spot have wondered why and how it came there . . . One day when conversing with Dr. Lang on this subject he said: "I always carry into the interior a small bagful of peach stones [in his journals he enumerates various fruit stones and seeds], and whenever I find a piece of good soil in the wilderness I cause it to be dug up and drop in a few in the hope of providing a meal for some famished European . . . or some hungry blackfellow". In Sydney and around Parramatta he was equally eager to distribute seeds of English flowers.'

Cunningham's journals clearly establish his scientific interest, e.g. his description of the trees: '. . . the gigantic stature of *Flindersia* on this River (the specimen cut down from which I had gathered flowering specimens measuring about 100 ft [30 metres]) . . . Hitherto in our examination of this River, we have been only gratified with a distant view of the Pine; immediately we approached one of magnificent stature, the Monarch of these woods. It was a healthy well-grown Tree, exceeding 120 ft [36 metres] in height with a trunk 3.6 ft [1.1 metres] diam., clear of branches exceeding 80 ft [24 metres]. It was totally impossible not to halt a few moments to admire this noble tree.'

Shortly after returning to Sydney, Oxley accompanied the Governor (Sir Thomas Brisbane), Chief Justice Forbes, John Macarthur, and several others to Moreton Bay to show them the newly-discovered areas. Oxley did not benefit from his successful explorations in New South Wales and Queensland. His health, as with that of other explorers such as Cunningham, was affected by the privations he had suffered during his explorations (as well as his efforts in Queensland, Oxley had attempted in 1817 and 1818 to solve the 'problem of the rivers' in inland New South Wales) and he died at the early age of 47, soon after his return to Sydney from Moreton Bay.

The next exploration of note in the Moreton Bay area was carried out by Major Lockyer in 1825 on the instructions of Governor Brisbane. Lockyer was sent to investigate a reported sighting of a tribe of white men with bows and arrows near Fernvale Bridge. As the river was in flood at the time and therefore deeper than usual, Lockyer was able to penetrate past the junction of the Stanley and the Brisbane. He found no tribe of white men, but he explored the foothills of Mount Brisbane on foot and discovered the stream which is now called Lockyer Creek. Major Lockyer in his notes recorded an incident with the Aborigines which does credit to both Lockyer and the Aborigines: 'The attachment of these people to their

* From *Early Explorers in Australia* by Ida Lee (London 1925).

dogs is worthy of notice; I was very anxious to get one of the wild native breed of a black colour, a very handsome puppy, which one of the men had in his arms. I offered a small axe for it; his companion urged him to take it, and he was about to do so, when he looked at his dog, and the animal licked his face, which settled the business; he shook his head, determined to keep it. I tried him afterwards with handkerchiefs of glaring colours, and other things, but it would not do—he would not part with his dog. I gave him, however, the axe and the handkerchief.'

Some historians report that as Lockyer's findings upset Oxley's theory of the Brisbane River draining an inland sea, efforts were made to discredit Lockyer and he was sent off to establish a settlement at King George's Sound (Albany).

The year 1827 saw the initial step to the opening up of the rich pastoral (later agricultural) lands of the Darling Downs. The Colonial Government appointed Cunningham to lead a well-equipped expedition to explore the western side of the Great Dividing Range between the Hunter River in latitude 32° South and Moreton Bay in latitude 27° South. The journey had at one time been contemplated by the late Surveyor-General Oxley. On 20 April 1827, Cunningham set out from the Hunter River with six men and eleven horses. He crossed the Dumaresq River a little south-east of Beebo and Macintyre Brook some distance east of Inglewood. Cunningham's first view of the area he called the Darling Downs was from a gap on a forest ridge in early June 1827.

Cunningham's description of the Downs and his exploration there is described in his notes and also in an article he wrote for the Royal Geographical Society. The extract from this article quoted below records his first impressions of this rich hinterland:

'At length, on the 5th of June, having gained an elevation of about nine hundred feet [275 metres] above the bed of Dumaresq's River, we reached the confines of a superior country. It was exceedingly cheering to my people, after they had traversed a waste often times of the most forbiddingly arid character, for a space, more or less, of eighty miles [130 kilometres], and had borne, with no ordinary patience, a degree of privation to which I had well nigh sacrificed the weaker of my horses—to observe, from a ridge which lay on our course, that they were within a day's march of open downs of unknown extent, which stretched, easterly, to the base of a lofty range of mountains, distant, apparently, about twenty-five miles [40 kilometres]. On the 6th and following day, we travelled throughout the whole extent of these plains, to the foot of the mountains extending along their eastern side, and the following is the substance of my observation on their extent, soil, and capability.

These extensive tracts of clear pastoral country, which were subsequently named Darling Downs, in honour of his Excellency the Governor, are situated in, or about, the mean parallel of 28°S., along which they stretch east, eighteen statute miles [29 kilometres] to the meridian of 152°. Deep ponds, supported by streams from the highlands, immediately to the eastward, extend along their central lower flats; and these, when united, in a wet season, become an auxiliary to Condamine's River—a stream which winds its course along their south-western margin. The downs, we remarked, varied in breadth in different parts of their lengthened surface: at their western extremity they appeared not to exceed a mile and a half [2.4 kilometres], whilst towards their eastern limits, their width might be estimated at three miles [4.8 kilometres]. The lower grounds, thus permanently watered, present flats, which furnish an almost inexhaustible range of cattle pasture at all seasons of the year—the grasses and herbage

generally exhibiting, in the depth of winter, an extraordinary luxuriance of growth. From these central grounds, rise downs of a rich, black, and dry soil, and very ample surface; and as they furnish an abundance of grass, and are conveniently watered, yet perfectly beyond the reach of those floods, which take place on the flats in a season of rains, they constitute a valuable and sound sheep pasture. We soon reached the base of some hills, connected laterally with that stupendous chain of mountains, the bold outline of which we had beheld with so much interest during the three preceding days. These hills we found clothed, from their foot upwards, with an underwood of the densest description, in the midst of which, and especially on the ridges, appeared a pine, which I immediately discovered to be the same species as that observed in 1824, on the Brisbane River. Encamping, I ascended a remarkable square-topped mount, which formed the western termination of one of these ridges; and from its summit had a very extensive view of the country lying between north and south, towards the west. At N. and N.N.W. we observed a succession of heavily-timbered ridges, extending laterally from the more elevated chain of mountains immediately to the east, which evidently forms the main dividing range in this part of the country; whilst from north-west to west, and thence to south, within a range of twenty miles [32 kilometres], a most beautifully diversified landscape, made up of hill and dale, woodland, and plain, appeared before us.

Large patches of land, perfectly clear of trees, lying to the north of Darling Downs, were named Peel's Plains, whilst others, bearing to the south and south-east, and which presented an undulated surface with a few scattered trees, were called after the late Mr. Canning. Directing our view beyond Peel's Plains to the north-west, an expanse of flat, wooded, country met the eye, being evidently a continuation of those vast levels, which we had frequently observed, in the progress of our journey, extending to the westward of our line of route, and which, it was now perceived, were continued northerly at least to the parallel of 27°.

'In a valley which led to the immediate base of the mountain-barrier, I fixed my northernmost encampment, determining, as I had not the means of advancing further in consequence of the state of my provisions and the low condition of my horses, to employ a short period in a partial examination of the principal range, to the western base of which we had penetrated from the southward, through a considerable portion of barren interior. In exploring the mountains immediately above our tents, with a view more especially of ascertaining how far a passage could be effected over them to the shores of Moreton Bay, a remarkably excavated part of the main range was discovered, which appeared likely to prove a very practicable pass through these mountains from the eastward.'

Cunningham's view of the 'stupendous chain of mountains', the 'square-topped mount' (Mount Dumaresq), and the beautiful landscape can be observed and appreciated today by any traveller to Cunningham's Gap from Warwick and Killarney. It may be of interest to point out that Cunningham did not himself investigate the hollow in the mountains, but sent two of his men to examine it. It has been fairly well established that this gap was not Cunningham's Gap between Mount Cordeaux and Mount Mitchell, which he later crossed, but Spicer's Gap, a little to the south south-east of Mount Mitchell.

The following year Cunningham returned to Brisbane in the *Lucy Ann* with Fraser, the Colonial Botanist. Cunningham, Fraser, and Logan (the Commandant) attempted to reach the Gap by following the Logan River back to the hills, but without success. Captain Logan had already discov-

ered the Logan and Coomera Rivers, and in the previous year when Cunningham was on the other side of the Gap, Logan had followed Warrill Creek as far as Fassifern and climbed Mount French. The report of Logan's activities in the Sydney Gazette of 28 October 1826 mentions the superior soil and water of the Logan River area compared with the Brisbane and also 'Sturdy and magnificent forests of cedar and pine were everywhere observable in thick clusters to the summit of the ranges, and seemed only to invite the attention of some civilized hand to convert them into more noble purposes than that of standing, from age to age, unnoticed'. Unfortunately, it would appear that the invitation was accepted, but instead of noble purposes the final result was often the wanton destruction of the timber.

After the attempt to reach the Gap with Logan was unsuccessful, Cunningham tried again from Limestone Hills (Ipswich) with a small party—a driver, two bullocks, and two servants as well as himself. He followed the course of the Bremer River for a time. From his camp on 24 August 1828, he sent one of his men who had been with him on the Downs the previous year, to trace a series of forest ridges. Cunningham reported: 'To my utmost gratification, he returned at dusk, having traced the ridge about two-and-a-half miles [4 kilometres] to the foot of the Dividing Range, whence he ascended into the pass'. Cunningham's ascent into the pass on 25 August is described in his usual graphic style: 'At about two and three-quarter miles [4.4 kilometres] the ridge bends to the northward of west, and immediately the summit of the pass appeared broad before us, bounded on each side by most stupendous heads, towering at least two thousand feet [610 metres] above it.

'Here the difficulties of the passage commenced; we had now penetrated to the actual foot of the pass without the smallest difficulty; it now remained to ascend by a steep slope to the level of its entrance. This slope is occupied by a very close wood, in which red cedar, sassafras, palms, and other ornamental intertropical trees are frequent.'

He jubilantly wrote in his journal: 'This pass, or door of entrance from the sea coast to a beautiful pastoral country of undefined extent was, this day, 25th August 1828, visited by Allan Cunningham and a convict servant, and the practicability of a high road constructed through it at some future date, most fully ascertained'.

Cunningham received every assistance from Captain Logan in his explorations and describes him as a 'truly excellent Commandant'. This is perhaps strange in view of Logan's reputation for harsh treatment of the convicts. However in those days convicts were generally counted as less than human, and no doubt Cunningham was considering his own relationship with the Commandant.

Cunningham was a most energetic explorer. In 1829 setting out from Limestone Station on the Bremer River, he crossed the Little Liverpool Range and from the Lockyer near Gatton penetrated almost to Murphy's Creek, climbed Mount Davidson, named Mount Twiss (now Table Top) and then followed the Lockyer to its junction with the Brisbane and proceeded up past Colington to Lister's Peak. His exploration disposed of any doubts about the source of the Brisbane. He also observed coal in the bed of the Bremer River and in adjacent gullies.

Cunningham's service to Queensland was so valuable that he has been called 'the Foster Father of Queensland'. He did not choose the easy life of positions in the cities and resigned after only a few months from the position of Colonial Botanist and Superintendent of Botanical Gardens in

Sydney to which he was appointed in 1837; 'Tell all that I have discharged the Government cabbage garden in disgust'. He died just before his forty-eighth birthday on 27 June 1839 in a cottage in the Sydney Botanical Gardens.

The writings* of Charles Fraser, the Colonial Botanist who visited the Moreton Bay Settlement with Cunningham in 1828 are of interest for their description, inter alia, of areas within the confines of the present City of Brisbane. He mentions dense forest on the southern bank of the river and wrote, 'I accompanied Captain Logan to the intended site of the New Garden [later the Botanical Gardens] where we felled a magnificent tree of *Flindersia australis* [Crows Ash], loaded with ripe fruit . . . Accompanied Captain Logan to examine a forest on the banks of a stream called Breakfast Creek, three miles [4.8 kilometres] north-west of Brisbane Town, noted for its gigantic timber, and the vast variety of its plants. In this interesting forest I observed several species of *Ficus*, upwards of 150 feet [46 metres] high, enclosing immense Iron Bark Trees, on which, originally, the seeds of these Fig trees had been deposited by birds'.

Other explorations during the first 15 years of settlement included trips by Andrew Petrie. Petrie was attached to the Royal Engineers in Sydney and was chosen to fill the position of superintendent or engineer of works in Brisbane. He carried out a number of exploring trips including one to the Maroochy area where he discovered the bunya pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*).

Further exploration by sea was also carried out. In 1837, Captain Wickham R.N. accompanied by Lieutenant J. L. Stokes was sent in the *Beagle* to make a close study of the Gulf of Carpentaria and neighbouring areas. The Flinders and Albert Rivers were discovered and about 320 kilometres of the southern shore of the Gulf were examined. Stokes, who was entrusted with much of the boat work, ascended the Albert for 80 kilometres before progress was impeded. The party landed and beyond a short wooded valley found that the river flowed across a vast plain which Stokes named the Plains of Promise. He was very impressed with this country, writing,—'I could discover the rudiments of future prosperity and ample justification of the name which I had bestowed upon them'.

5 FREE SETTLEMENT BEFORE SEPARATION

Transportation to New South Wales, which included the settlement at Moreton Bay, ended in 1840. Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) had been placed under an administration separate from New South Wales in 1825, and transportation continued there until 1853. Meanwhile three new colonies had been settled in Australia. In Western Australia, occupation of King George's Sound by a small military force in 1826, to forestall suspected French interest in that area, was followed by free settlement on the Swan River under Governor Stirling in 1829, the first colony of free men in Australia. The slow progress of the colony and the need for cheap labour led to a demand for convict labour, so that transportation to Western Australia commenced in 1850 and did not cease there officially until 1868. In South Australia a settlement was based on the colonisation theories of Edward Gibbon Wakefield with the first settlers arriving in 1836 to found the new colony under Governor Hindmarsh. This colony survived to self

* *Journal of a Two Months' Residence on the Banks of the Rivers Brisbane and Logan on the East Coast of New Holland*, from Hooker's Botanical Miscellany (Murray 1830-1833).

government in 1856 without having resorted to convict labour. Victoria, meanwhile, had seen settlement at Portland Bay in 1834 by the Henty family, and at Port Phillip in 1835 by Batman and Fawkner, despite Government refusal to allow land purchases in the area. By 1836 the Government in New South Wales had recognised that occupation of the land was inevitable as squatters moved in both from Van Diemen's Land and from the north across the Murray River in search of grazing lands, and the Port Phillip District was thrown open for settlement. Governor Bourke of New South Wales decided to legalise what could not be prevented and legislation was enacted giving permissive rights of occupancy of Crown lands from year to year to persons of good repute in return for an annual licence fee of £10 (\$20).

In the Moreton Bay District, squatters also began to move in to the rich grazing lands of the Darling Downs in anticipation of its opening to free settlement. The number of convicts at Moreton Bay had declined considerably, and by July 1839 only 94 convicts (all males) remained. The end of transportation and the restrictions on the movement of free settlers in the area was in sight. The first of the squatters was Patrick Leslie, who, accompanied by an assigned servant named Peter Murphy made his way overland in 1840 to the Darling Downs and took up a large area of land with the head station at Toolburra (near the site of the present city of Warwick). Canning Downs was the head station for Patrick's brother, Walter Leslie. Patrick Leslie recorded that: 'Our stock consisted of 4,000 breeding ewes in lamb, 100 sire hoggets, 1,000 wether hoggets, 100 rams and 500 wethers, three and four years old. We had two teams of bullocks, seven bullocks in each team, two bullock drays, a team of horses and dray, also ten saddle horses. We had twenty-two men, all ticket-of-leave convicts, as good and game a lot of men as ever existed, and who never occasioned us a moment's trouble—worth any forty men I have ever seen since'.

Patrick Leslie had a very high opinion of his servant, Peter Murphy—'a better servant or gamer man never was seen than Peter'. Leslie subsequently obtained a pardon for Murphy, whose name is now commemorated by Murphy's Creek on the railway line between Helidon and Toowoomba.

The Leslies laid claim to a stretch of the Condamine and its tributaries, covering about 40,500 hectares and for this land they paid the annual licence fee of £10 (\$20). Other squatters followed—Hodgson and Elliot, King and Sibley, and John ('Tinker') Campbell, to mention a few.

The settlers soon needed to replenish their stores. After bringing their stock to the Downs, Patrick Leslie and Peter Murphy made their way down through Cunningham's Gap to the Bremer River, but on second thoughts, fearing the consequences of entering the penal settlement without credentials, they retraced their steps. Hodgson and Elliot however also passed down the Gap, and possibly having previously obtained authorisation, they reached Brisbane and explained the position to the Commandant, Lieutenant Gorman. The Commandant, with the help of a convict absconder who had lived for a time with the Aborigines, then took his own cart up to the Downs by a different route. On Hodgson and Elliot's return to the Downs, Elliot travelled again to the settlement taking his drays. He dragged them down the steep slopes of Cunningham's Gap and returned by Gorman's route. The route, through 'Gorman's Gap' became the usual access to the Downs for about seven years. The difficulty of transport in the colony is illustrated by the fact that it took three days and

36 bullocks to a dray for the trip from the waterholes near Helidon up the Hell Hole Road, as it was called, along Flagstone Creek to the top of Gorman's Gap, near Drayton.

The living conditions of the squatters on the Downs in the early 1840s are described by one of the settlers, 'Tinker' Campbell, who writes: 'There was then but one wood and bark humpy upon the whole Downs—the hut at Toolburra. Mr Sibley was camped under a tarpaulin, Messrs Hodgson and Elliot had a small cloth tent, where we found Mr Elliot, the son of a British admiral, mixing up a damper, with his sleeves rolled up, and in flour up to his elbows'.

News of the good country on the Downs spread in the south and the early months of 1841 brought a land rush. Many squatters, including the Leslies, had seized more land than they could stock and were eventually forced to relinquish some of it to new settlers who followed.

In 1840 the Legislative Council of New South Wales passed 'an Act to abolish the transportation of female convicts and to provide for the more effectual punishment of offenders'. Among the consequences of that Act was the abandonment of the penal establishments in the Moreton Bay district. In May 1842 Moreton Bay was officially thrown open to free settlement. In March 1842, Lieutenant Gorman, the last of the Commandants handed over to Dr S. Simpson, Commissioner for Lands and Acting Police Magistrate. Dr Simpson is perhaps best remembered for his home at Wolston near Goodna, now one of Queensland's historic homes. Later in the year 1842, Captain J. C. Wickham was appointed Police Magistrate, a position which, combined with that of Government Resident in 1853, he held until Separation.

The years 1839 to 1842 were described as years of boom in land, easy credit, and extravagant speculation in the Australian colonies. In 1841 the first symptoms of the great economic crisis which was to last until 1844, appeared. The price of sheep dropped to sixpence (5 cents) a head and land became almost worthless. Boiling down works were established at Brisbane by 'Tinker' Campbell. These hard times which had a marked effect on squatters of the south, seemed to urge men to move into the lands of Moreton Bay which reports described as a kind of squatters' 'El Dorado'. Settlers who followed the Leslies swept east and south-east into the Logan and north nearly to Wide Bay. Most of the Logan area had been within the 80-kilometre limit of the penal settlement, but in preparation for open settlement a survey had been ordered of Brisbane and the Logan area in 1839.

In March 1842 Governor Gipps visited Brisbane. The squatters were opposed to Brisbane as a capital and as a result Gipps, thinking that Brisbane might become merely a village, made some amendments to the surveyors' proposals for wide avenues, parks, squares, and crescents. However, he left a central square to extend from what is now the General Post Office to Central Station. The first Queensland Ministry was responsible for the reduction of this to the present Anzac Square, a move which is in the process of being reversed over a century later.

The first sale of Brisbane land was held in 1842 in Sydney for the convenience of speculative investors. Lots totalling 5.5 hectares realised £4,637-10-0 (\$9,275). Limestone was surveyed about the same time and its name changed to Ipswich. There also as in Brisbane, Gipps' influence resulted in narrow streets. In fairness to Governor Gipps, it should be

mentioned that although he left Brisbane and Ipswich a legacy of narrow streets he was one of the best of Australia's early colonial governors, a man noted for his efficiency and impartiality.

At various times Cleveland, Redcliffe, Sandgate, and Toorbul Point were mentioned as possible sites for the main port as an alternative to Brisbane. Dr John Dunmore Lang in *Cooksland in North-Eastern Australia* (1847) wrote 'On the whole, Toorbul Point appears to me to be beyond all comparison, the fittest point for the future commercial capital and seat of Government for the Territory of Cooksland'. Governor Gipps visited Cleveland to inspect it as a prospective site for a port but the tide was out when he arrived and he had difficulty getting ashore in the mud. It is interesting to note that the Governor regarded the original (and present) site of Ipswich as tentative only and he suggested that further surveys should be carried out lower down the Bremer River. His suggestions were not heeded.

A step towards representative government for the colony of New South Wales was granted in 1842 when the Legislative Council membership was increased to 36, of whom 24 were elected by freeholders possessed of a property qualification. The northern settlement known as Moreton Bay, but including all the surrounding territory occupied by pastoralists was included in an electorate extending from the Upper Hunter and Port Macquarie in the south. The polling place was at Maitland, about 650 kilometres from Brisbane. It is not surprising that there was public apathy towards the elections of 1843 and the squatters did not consider that they had effective representation.

Some of the significant events of the decade (1841-1850) indicate the development of the colony over this period. In 1843 the first coal seam was opened at Redbank; in the same year the first vehicular ferry was opened from Queen's wharf to Russell Street; a Census of the colony was taken in 1845. The Census showed that there were 1,599 persons in the Moreton Bay and Darling Downs districts, of whom there were 829 in Brisbane and 103 in Ipswich. There were 213 shepherds, 54 stockmen, 54 male and 51 female domestics (most of the male domestics were probably hut-keepers), 182 labourers, 23 agriculturists, 8 horticulturists, 165 mechanics and artisans, 14 clergymen, 6 lawyers, 6 doctors, 13 'other educated persons', and 108 'all other occupations'. Only 56 individuals had qualification for the franchise, which was freehold property worth £200 (\$400) clear over encumbrances, or rental of a house worth £20 (\$40) per annum and upward. There were 255 houses in the districts, 41 of these being of stone or brick and the balance of wood. In 1846 the first Brisbane newspaper *The Moreton Bay Courier* was established. Moreton Bay was declared 'a port of entry', and communication was established by steamer between Brisbane and Ipswich. Apparently this particular service between the two towns, begun by a Mr Pearce, did not last very long, for the steamer *Experiment* sank at Brisbane Wharf in 1848. In 1847 the first theatre was opened in Russell Street, South Brisbane. The year 1850 saw the completion of the Customs House, the opening of the first bank, and the holding of the first land sales at Ipswich, Drayton, and Warwick.

A short-lived attempt to open a new penal colony led to the establishment of a settlement at Port Curtis. William Ewart Gladstone, while Secretary of State for the Colonies in Peel's administration decided to resume transportation of convicts to Australia. In 1846 he ordered the establishment of a new penal settlement at Port Curtis. A new colony to be called 'North Australia', the territory north of 26° South and possibly west to 140° East, was to be governed by a superintendent under the

Governor of New South Wales. Gladstone's stay in office was very short. His successor, Lord Grey, cancelled the order to found the new colony and the scheme was abandoned. The initial contingent of officials, troops, etc. was withdrawn. However as Governor Fitzroy of New South Wales wished to control the occupation by squatters of land in the northern area, he decided to lay out a town at Port Curtis and to place a Government Resident there. The town of Gladstone was accordingly founded in 1853 and Captain Maurice O'Connell was appointed Government Resident.

The squatters were indeed moving northwards. Charles, James, and Norman Leith-Hay moved from the Darling Downs to the Wide Bay area and then to Rannes in the Dawson Valley. The explorer Leichhardt, who had spent eight months with the Archers at Durundur, wrote to them describing the country watered by the Dawson, Comet, and Mackenzie Rivers. Selling Cooyar and Durundur properties the Archers selected sites for stations *Eidsvold* and *Coonambula*. In 1850 Charles Archer explored the lower Dawson River and in 1852 applied for the properties *Callide*, *Grevillea*, *Krommbit*, *Karihoe*, and *Prospect* (which include the present-day towns of Biloela and Thangool). In 1855 the Archers trekked overland from *Coonambula* to *Gracemere* in the Fitzroy Valley where they took up over 2,000 square kilometres of the best country.

With the abandonment of transportation in 1840, the squatters suffered from a shortage of labour. Few of the assisted immigrants brought out by the Government reached Moreton Bay. As an experiment Chinese were tried as shepherds, but they proved unreliable and left for the south. The squatters urged the re-introduction of transportation. One of the most formidable among the champions of the anti-transportation movement in Australia was the Reverend John Dunmore Lang D. D. He promoted an association styled *The Cooksland Colonization Company* and applied to the Colonial Office for concessions of land. Dr Lang wrote a book published in 1847 *Cooksland in North-Eastern Australia—The future cotton field of Great Britain: Its characteristics and capabilities for European colonization with a disquisition on the origin, manners, and customs of the Aborigines*. Cooksland was to extend from Grafton and Lismore to the Tropic of Capricorn. However, Dr Lang had not made sure of support from the Government for his scheme. He issued land orders to hundreds of migrants who on arrival in Moreton Bay aboard the *Fortitude*, *Chaseley*, and *Lima* found that the Government had repudiated these orders. Dr Lang was almost ruined financially as a result of the failure of his scheme. His settlers however soon found employment or started business on their own account.

An exodus to the goldfields of California aggravated the labour shortage and again there was a suggestion for the re-introduction of transportation. Earl Grey stated: 'Moreton Bay would be declared a place to which transported offenders would be sent, and would be separated from New South Wales for that purpose'. A few shiploads of convicts (exiles) arrived in 1849 and 1850 and the squatters snapped up the exiles. However, the opposition to transportation in New South Wales was too strong and the shiploads of exiles ceased.

The description of the settlement of the colony during this period would not be complete without some reference to the clashes between the Aborigines and the white settlers. The influx of white settlers and their livestock to the most fertile and well-watered areas deprived the Aborigines of their hunting and fishing grounds, scattered the native animals, muddied the streams, and desecrated the sacred places of the tribes. Murder was followed by reprisal; the innocent were slaughtered with the guilty. In 1857

on 27 October at Hornet Bank on the Dawson, eleven white men, women, and children were massacred and worse was to follow at Cullin-la-ringo in the 1860s.

6 THE MAJOR EXPLORATIONS 1840 TO 1859

The motives for exploration of the interior were several. The prospect of an overland link between the settled south and south-eastern areas and the northern settlements which could establish trade routes to India and other parts of Asia was actively discussed. There was hope that a major river flowing to the north might be discovered. As well, more discoveries of fertile lands were needed to enable the spread of settlement. Major explorations during the 1840s by Leichhardt, Mitchell, and Kennedy added considerably to the knowledge of the colony's geography and resources.

Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig Leichhardt first visited Moreton Bay in 1843. He was a well-educated and intelligent young German who had studied biological science in Germany and in England. Leichhardt described the country south-west of Brisbane:

'The finest mountain country I have seen in this colony is the eastern side of the Gap, through which the road passes from Brisbane to the southern part of the Downs. This Gap intervenes between the high mountains—Mount Mitchell and Mount Cordeaux. Sunny ranges, covered with fine grass and open forest, ascend pretty rapidly to the Pass. The coast range forms an amphitheatre of dark steep mountains; a waterfall rushes over a precipice 300 feet [92 metres] high into a rocky valley, which one might take for the crater of an extinct volcano, if the surrounding rocks warranted such a supposition. Bold isolated mountains appear in the distance, in their various tints of blue, and during sunset dimming through a purple mist. How the eye is pleased at entering again into the open plains of the Downs!'

He spent some time collecting botanical and geological specimens in the Moreton Bay, Wide Bay, and Darling Downs districts. In a letter to Professor Owen of London he discussed geological formations and fossil bones he had found. His letter concluded, 'Living here as the bird lives, who flies from tree to tree, living on the kindness of a friend fond of my science, or on the hospitality of the settler and squatter, with a little mare, I travelled more than 2,500 miles [4,025 kilometres], zigzag, from Newcastle to Wide Bay, being often groom and cook, washer-woman, geologist, and botanist at the same time, and I delighted in this life; but I feel too deeply that ampler means would enable me to do more and to do it better. When you hear next of me, it will be either that I am lost and dead, or that I have succeeded to penetrate through the interior to Port Essington.' These words were indeed prophetic. The last sentence of the extract refers to his intention to explore the country north from Moreton Bay and west beyond the Gulf to the settlement at Port Essington near the present site of Darwin.

When Leichhardt first arrived in New South Wales, he had carried a letter of introduction to Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor-General. Leichhardt was hoping to join an expedition overland from Sydney to the Gulf of Carpentaria which Mitchell planned to undertake in 1844. When finance for Mitchell's expedition was in doubt, Leichhardt raised money from his friends and set out in command of an expedition of his own. Leichhardt left Sydney in August 1844 with some members of his expedition and on 1 October 1844 the complete party set out from Jimbour on the Darling Downs. They travelled north and north-west across the Dawson

River, discovered and named the Comet and MacKenzie Rivers, Peak Downs, the Isaac, Suttor, and Burdekin Rivers. From the headwaters of the Burdekin the party travelled north-west to the Lynd and Mitchell Rivers which they named. Just south of the Mitchell the party camped on the banks of the Nassau River. Here in an attack by natives on 28 June 1845, one of the party, Gilbert, was killed and two others, Calvert and Roper, severely wounded. The expedition continued westwards to the sea, skirted the shores of the Gulf to the Roper River and then struck north-west to reach Port Essington on 17 December 1845. They had completed a journey of 4,800 kilometres, one of the greatest feats of endurance, and carried out with very little equipment. Because of his botanical skill, Leichhardt was able to supply his party and himself with a variety of vegetable food unknown to other explorers. He was not fastidious in his diet and 'ate all available animal food, from tree grubs and snakes to kangaroos and flying foxes'. When Leichhardt arrived at Port Essington he found that his expedition had been given up as lost.

In 1846 Leichhardt led a second expedition from Jimbour to Peak Downs. Although a lot of stock and supplies were taken, this expedition was a failure. Floods delayed them and all the party except Leichhardt and the Aborigines fell sick with fever. There has been criticism of Leichhardt that although a good scientist he was a poor leader of men. In 1848 Leichhardt left the Darling Downs in an attempt to cross the continent from east to west. His last letter was from McPherson's Station on the Cogoon (a tributary of the Balonne) beyond Mount Abundance. Nothing more was heard of the expedition although various searches were made and trees marked with an 'L' found. The fate of Leichhardt and his companions remains one of the unsolved mysteries of Australian land exploration.

Sir Thomas Mitchell, the New South Wales Surveyor-General, had earned a considerable reputation as an explorer during the 1830s with his explorations of the Darling, Murray, Lachlan, Loddon, Wimmera, and Glenelg Rivers and his discovery of the rich plains of western Victoria. Towards the end of 1845 he set out from Sydney with Edmund Kennedy as his assistant, and a well-equipped party, intending to journey north-west to Port Essington. In June 1846, when his party had reached the Balonne River, he received the news that Leichhardt had reached Port Essington, and he abandoned Port Essington as an objective in favour of exploration of the country west and north-west of Moreton Bay. He followed the Balonne northward and reached the watershed dividing the western rivers from those flowing east and north—the area known as the 'Home of the Rivers'. He named Salvator Rosa for the then famous artist, after entering this beautiful river valley (now a national park) through magnificent scenery. Mitchell reached the Barcoo, but, thinking that he had discovered the head of a river running from the interior of Australia to the Gulf of Carpentaria, he called it the Victoria after the Queen. The following year, Mitchell's young assistant Edmund Kennedy followed the course of this river and found that it turned south and joined Cooper's Creek.

The Assistant Surveyor Kennedy was put in charge of another expedition in 1848. With a strong, well-equipped party he was put ashore at Rockingham Bay with the intention of making his way up Cape York Peninsula to the Albany Islands. The thick rain forest, steep gorges, and swamps made the going extremely difficult. Kennedy was too late to rendezvous with HMS *Bramble* at Princess Charlotte Bay and was forced to leave his companions behind, except for the Aboriginal, Jacky-Jacky. Kennedy and Jacky-Jacky pushed on, but Kennedy was killed by the Aborigines when almost at Port Albany. Jacky-Jacky buried his leader, hid

his notebooks, and managed to reach the schooner *Ariel* at Port Albany. Of the ten members of the party left behind, only two survived. Kennedy had been killed at the age of 30, another of the young men whose lives or health were sacrificed in the search for greater knowledge of the new colony. Jacky-Jacky also deserves recognition as one of the heroes of early exploration. At the time he was rewarded by a grant of £50 (\$100) from the Government.

Two other explorers of the free settlement period, Augustus Gregory and William Landsborough, deserve mention. Both of these men were responsible for further opening up the western areas. Gregory led two expeditions in search of Leichhardt. The first expedition in 1855, organised by the Royal Geographical Society of London, set off from the north-west coast of Australia and crossed the continent, reaching a station on the Dawson in November 1856 and Brisbane on 16 December 1856. The second expedition in 1858-59 set off from Sydney and explored the area around the Barcoo and Thomson Rivers before following Cooper's Creek and proceeding south to Adelaide. Gregory later (in 1859) became Surveyor-General of Queensland and in 1862 selected the site for the town of Roma.

William Landsborough, a settler in the Wide Bay area, made many exploratory trips at his own expense including exploration of the Peak Downs and Nogoia areas. In 1861 he traced the Gregory and Herbert Rivers in the Gulf country to their source and named both rivers. In 1862, leading an expedition to search for the explorers Burke and Wills, he crossed the continent from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Melbourne.

Both the explorers and the settlers took the wide expanse of the new continent in their stride, covering quite incredible distances over the most inhospitable countryside with courage and optimism. Though travel was slow and difficult and the climate and the terrain vastly different from Europe, the general outline of Queensland was known and many areas settled by 1859.

7 SEPARATION FROM NEW SOUTH WALES

While the explorers were opening up new country, political, social, and economic changes were taking place, both in the colonies and in England, which were to set the stage for the future State of Queensland. In 1851 gold was discovered in New South Wales and Victoria, an event which was to influence the growth of population and wealth in the colonies, and the policies of the Colonial Office towards the growing demands from the several colonies for responsible self-government. By 1857 the first Parliaments had opened in New South Wales (which still included present-day Queensland), Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.

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

While the wrangling for separation continued, another important event occurred which was to add to the New South Wales Government's troubles with its northern settlements. Gold was discovered at Canoona in 1858 and, although some rich finds were made, the field soon petered out, but not before an estimated 16,000 people had crowded to the field. The Governments of New South Wales and Victoria had to arrange free

return transport for many of those who were destitute. Canoona however gave birth to Rockhampton, a rival to the town of Gladstone. The lines of governmental control from Sydney were being lengthened.

With the passing of an Imperial Act 'for the better Government of the Australian Colonies' in 1850, the British Government had foreshadowed the separation of Queensland from New South Wales. Originally, a separation at latitude 30° South had been considered, but strong objections from the New South Wales Legislative Council and a cooling of the enthusiasm of the New England and Northern Rivers settlers for rule from Brisbane prevailed. When the colony was declared the border was well to the north—commencing at Point Danger thence following in a westerly direction the mountain range and the Macintyre River to a point where the latter intersects the 29° South latitude, which it follows to the 141° East longitude and by that line northerly to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

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

As the letters patent were adequate to confer on Queensland separate being and constitutional authority, it was not necessary for the Imperial Parliament to pass a special Act as had been done for the establishment of the other Australian States. Queensland was also the only Australian State which did not pass through a probationary period of government under a Legislative Council before responsible government was granted. Two houses of Legislature were established—the Legislative Council, modelled on New South Wales, consisting of members appointed for life and the Legislative Assembly, an elective body.

• Chapter 2

GENERAL INFORMATION

1 AREA AND POSITION

The State of Queensland, with an area of 1,728,000 square kilometres, occupies the north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. It lies within 10 and 29 degrees south latitude and 138 and 154 degrees east longitude. It has 5,200 km of coastline, and has land boundaries of 1,625 km with New South Wales, 630 km with South Australia, and 1,045 km with the Northern Territory. From north to south its greatest distance is 2,100 km and from east to west 1,450 km. The area is 22.5 per cent of the Australian continent, and the occupied area 31 per cent of the Australian 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 |
| | '000 sq km | per cent | '000 sq km | per cent |
| New South Wales | 801 | 10.4 | .. | .. |
| Victoria | 228 | 3.0 | .. | .. |
| Queensland | 1,728 | 22.5 | 934 | 31.4 |
| South Australia | 984 | 12.8 | .. | .. |
| Western Australia | 2,528 | 32.9 | 943 | 31.7 |
| Northern Territory | 1,348 | 17.5 | 1,096 | 36.9 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 2 | 0.0 | .. | .. |
| Mainland | 7,619 | 99.1 | 2,972 | 100.0 |
| Tasmania | 68 | 0.9 | .. | .. |
| Australia | 7,687 | 100.0 | 2,972 | 100.0 |

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

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

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

2 PHYSICAL FEATURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 GEOLOGY

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

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 480 kilometres 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 210 metres 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 Boulia 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 a 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 500-900 mm rainfall zones. The black soils of the Darling Downs, derived from basalt, are cultivated for grain crops. The Lockyer Valley soils, also basaltic in origin, are irrigated from underground for lucerne, potatoes, and onions. An extensive area of black soils occurs in the Central Highlands (Springsure-Emerald-Clermont), where large areas of grain sorghum and wheat are grown.

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

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

5 VEGETATION

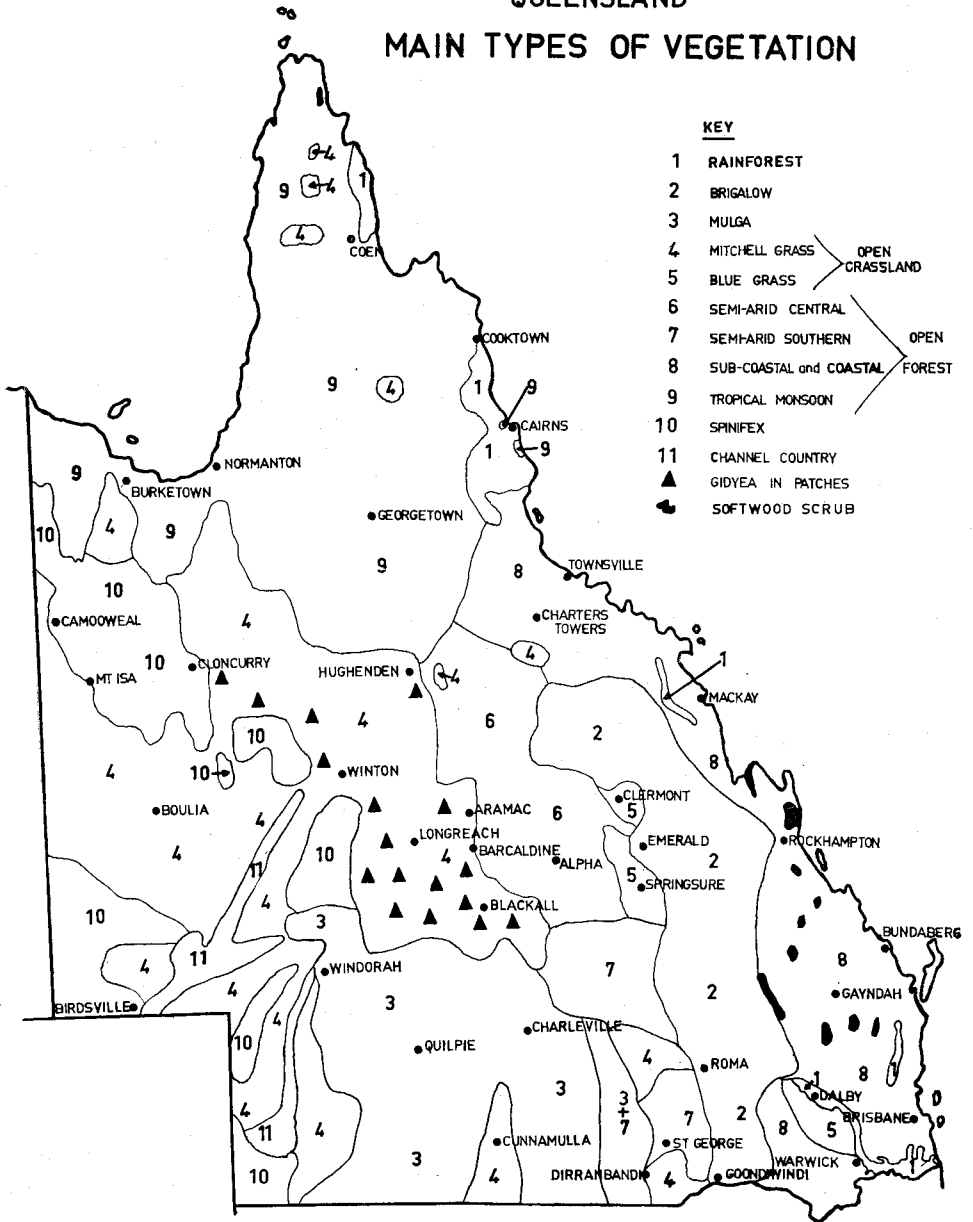
The vegetation of Queensland may be classified broadly into seven main types: rainforests, softwood scrubs, Acacia scrubs, open forests, open grasslands, spinifex, and channel country communities. These reflect the great complexity of soils, rainfall, and temperature which exists within the State. Their distribution is shown in the map on page 32.

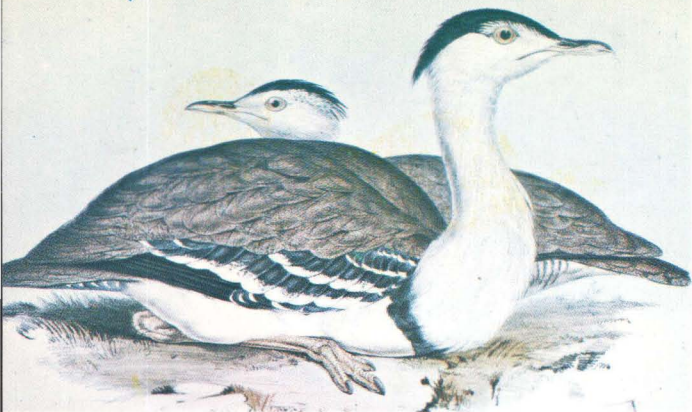
Rainforests—Rainforest communities comprise complex mixtures of trees growing so close together that they exclude virtually all other vegetation except climbers and epiphytic plants such as orchids and ferns. They occur in discontinuous patches in regions of high rainfall along the east coast from the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

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

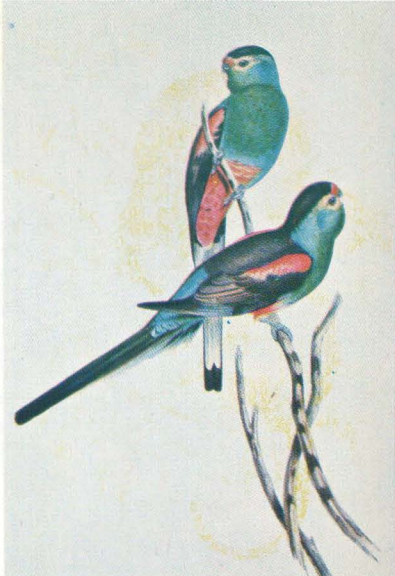
Softwood Scrubs—These are known by many names, including monsoon forest, turkey scrubs, bastard scrubs, and bottle-tree scrubs. They are closed communities of trees and shrubs, mostly of plant species related to those in rainforests but generally with much smaller leaves; many of them are deciduous for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

QUEENSLAND MAIN TYPES OF VEGETATION

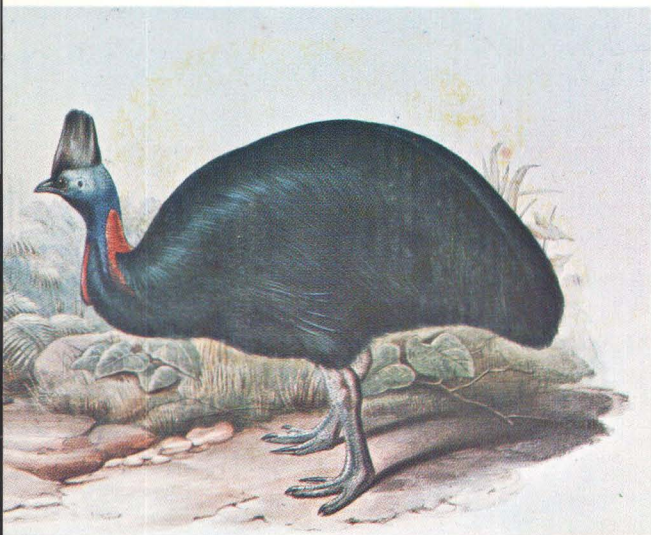




Australian bustard (*A. australis*)



Paradise parrot
(*P. pulcherrimus*)

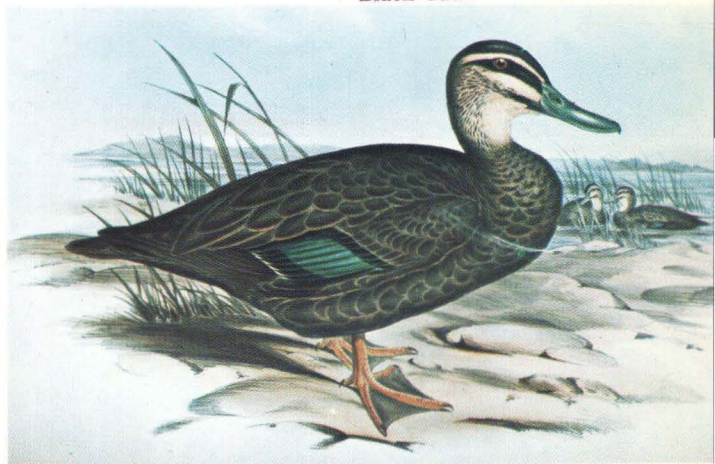


Cassowary
(*C. casuarius*)



Varied honeyeater
(*M. versicolor*)

Black duck (*A. superciliosa*)



Illustrations reproduced from John Gould's *The Birds of Australia*, seven volumes, published 1840-1849; supplement 1851-1869

Photos: Queensland Museum



Grey Queensland ring-tail
(*P. peregrinus*)

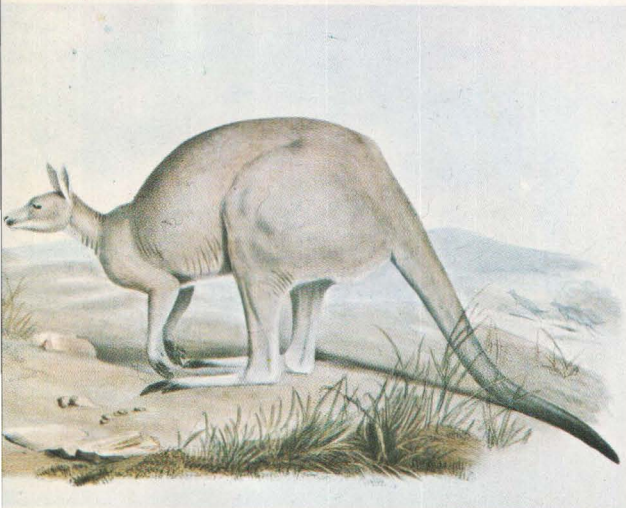


Eastern chestnut native mouse
(*P. gracilicaudatus*)



Spotted cuscus
(*P. maculatus*)

Grey kangaroo (*M. giganteus*)



Spectacled flying-fox
(*P. conspicillatus*)



Illustrations reproduced from John Gould's *The Mammals of Australia*,
three volumes, published 1845-1863

Softwood scrubs are distributed sporadically in the eastern half of the State in regions with annual rainfall ranging from 750 to 1,500 mm, generally on fertile, friable, brown to grey-brown loamy soils. They often merge into brigalow scrubs on the one hand and light rainforest on the other.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BIRDS AND MAMMALS

(Contributed by Dr H. J. Lavery, M.Sc., Ph.D., Fauna Conservation Branch, Queensland Department of Primary Industries)

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

Zoogeography

Terrestrial vertebrate animals in Australia comprise three broadly discrete assemblages identified as Torresian, Eyrean, and Bassian (see map page 36). Most species overlap these regions; thus, as examples in Queensland, the broilga, *Grus rubicundus* (Perry), and the Queensland blossom bat, *Syconycteris australis* (Peters), Torresian forms, the emu, *Dromaius novaehollandiae* (Latham), and the long-haired rat, *Rattus villosissimus* (Waite), Eyrean forms, and the chestnut teal, *Anas castanea* (Eyton), and the tiger cat, *Dasyurus maculatus* (Kerr), Bassian forms, are often found outside these distribution ranges.

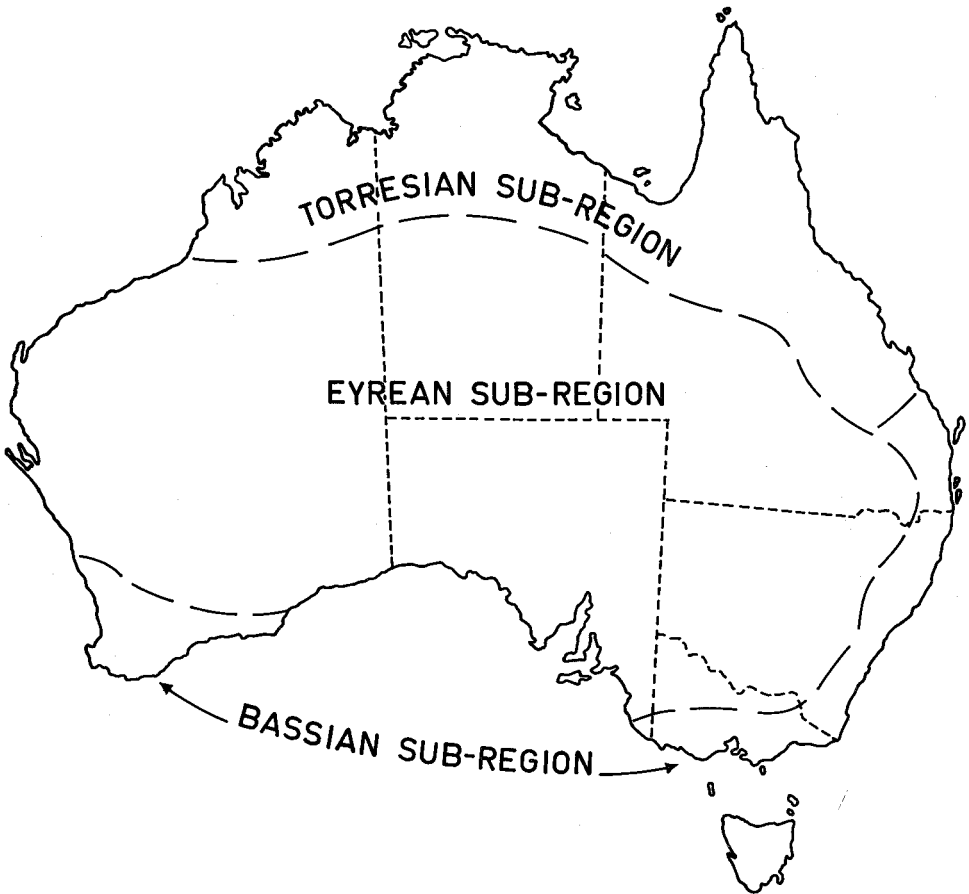
In Queensland the species comprising the Torresian fauna—particularly those characteristic of the major sub-division eastwards of the "Carpentaria Barrier" (Flinders-Leichhardt Rivers)—are in their most abundant status; the species of the Eyrean fauna may be commonest either in this State or elsewhere;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

Habitat

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

These habitat types may be described briefly as follows:

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



Open forest, in many vegetation forms including woodland, is the most widespread habitat type throughout the State. Principal stands are in the broad sub-humid belt, 500-1,000 mm mean annual rainfall, which includes the central highlands. This country is thoroughly used by man especially for beef cattle raising.

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

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

Freshwaters are usually abundant throughout the State during the annual late summer period of high rainfall; at other times this habitat

becomes scarce. Water conservation is a necessary practice for most land use schemes and some major and many minor impoundments have been introduced since 1950. Nevertheless, most freshwater is still retained where rainfall is heaviest.

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

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

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

History of Discovery

The first technical account of a species of native land animal in Queensland was of the Australian bustard, *Ardeotis australis* (Gray), (photo page 32) recorded by Captain James Cook and Daniel Solander when they landed at Bustard Bay near Miriam Vale on 23 May 1770. Three sea-bird species—probably the greater frigate-bird, *Fregata minor* (Gmelin), red-footed gannet, *Sula sula* (L.), and little shearwater, *Puffinus assimilis* Gould—had been noted on 19-20 May somewhere east of Fraser Island. This voyage by Cook also eventually provided the first technical record of a mammal, with the collection of the grey Queensland ring-tail possum, *Pseudochirus peregrinus* Boddaert, (photo page 33) from Endeavour River. Much controversy has been provoked by the first sighting by European man of a kangaroo also at this locality; "Captain Cook's kangaroo, *Mus canguru* Muller", is now reasoned to have been a wallaroo, *Macropus robustus* Gould. Subsequent enlightening coastal voyages by Flinders and Brown in the "Investigator" (1801-1803) were followed by both other sea-oriented exploration and overland discovery, for example, by King in the "Mermaid" and "Bathurst" (1819-1821), and notably by John Gilbert on overland expeditions including Leichhardt's expedition northwards from Darling Downs (commencing October 1844). Initial findings of Gilbert included the paradise parrot, *Psephotus pulcherrimus* (Gould), (photo page 32) and the eastern chestnut native mouse, *Pseudomys gracilicaudatus* (Gould) (photo page 33) which are amongst the scarcest species of fauna in Queensland.

The most recent descriptions of Queensland fauna have been of Hall's babbler, *Pomatostomus halli* Cowles, found on 15 May 1963 at Langlo Crossing, south-central Queensland and of the northern rat-kangaroo, *Bettongia tropica* Wakefield, described in 1967 following much earlier collection at Mount Spurgeon and elsewhere in north Queensland. More widespread species continue to be discovered for the first time within Queensland to the present day; as examples, the robust thornbill, *Acanthiza robustirostris* Milligan, on 30 December 1971 near Eromanga, and the forest rat, *Pseudomys oralis* Thomas, on 18 May 1969 near Warwick.

Some well-known species have apparently colonised Queensland only in recent years; the latest of these have been the cattle egret, *Ardeola ibis* (L.), first observed in 1961 near Innisfail and 1963 in Brisbane and the Sarus crane, *Grus antigone* (L.), first recorded in 1966 near Normanton.

The species of fauna new to science that have been found in Queensland, 56 birds and 36 mammals, have been discovered mostly on Cape York Peninsula at open and closed forests (20 species), Cooktown area and Moreton Bay district (each 7 species), and Darling Downs, Cardwell area, Cairns area, and Herbert River basin (each 4 species).

Composition

The numbers of native bird and mammal species compared with the whole of Australia are shown in the following table.

| Group | Numbers of native species | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | In Queensland | In Australia |
| Birds | 543 (a) | 683 (b) |
| Mammals | 148 (a) | 223 (c) |

(a) Based on H. J. Lavery (1969).—*List of Birds in Queensland* (Churchill Memorial Trust: Canberra); and Department of Primary Industries' unpublished data.

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

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

The native avifauna comprises 295 non-passerine species (of forty-nine families) and 248 passerine species (of twenty-four families), this subdivision being between non-perching and perching/song birds respectively.

According to present-day considerations, the native terrestrial mammal fauna consists of 2 species of monotremes (two families), 70 species of marsupials (six families), and 76 species of placentals comprising 47 species of bats (seven families), and 29 species of rodents (one family).

The following species are endemic to Queensland.

Birds (19 species):

- Northern chowchilla, *Orthonyx spaldingii* Ramsay
- Hall's babbler, *Pomatostomus halli* Cowles
- Northern warbler, *Gerygone mouki* (Mathews)
- Lovely wren, *Malurus amabilis* Gould
- Mountain thornbill, *Acanthiza katherina* De Vis
- Atherton scrub-wren, *Sericornis kerri* Mathews
- Fern wren, *Oreoscopus gutturalis* (De Vis)
- Grey-headed robin, *Heteromyias cinereifrons* (Ramsay)
- Australian pied flycatcher, *Arses kaupi* Gould
- Bower shrike-thrush, *Colluricincla boweri* Ramsay
- Lesser Lewin Honeyeater, *Meliphaga notata* (Gould)
- Varied honeyeater, *Meliphaga versicolor* (Gould) (photo page 32)
- Bridled honeyeater, *Meliphaga frenata* (Ramsay)
- Macleay honeyeater, *Meliphaga macleayana* (Ramsay)
- Yellow honeyeater, *Meliphaga flava* (Gould)
- White-streaked honeyeater, *Trichodere cockerelli* (Gould)

Birds (19 species)—continued

- Golden bowerbird, *Prionodura newtoniana* De Vis
 Tooth-billed bowerbird, *Scenopoetes dentiostriis* (Ramsay)
 Victoria riflebird, *Ptiloris victoriae* Gould

Mammals (14 species):

- Godman's marsupial-mouse, *Antechinus godmani* (Thomas)
 Herbert River ring-tail, *Pseudocheirus herbertensis* (Collett)
 Striped ring-tail, *Pseudocheirus archeri* (Collett)
 Bushy-tipped ring-tail, *Hemibelideus lemuroides* (Collett)
 Lesser possum-glider, *Schoinobates minor* (Collett)
 Musk rat-kangaroo, *Hypsiprymnodon moschatus* Ramsay
 Northern rat-kangaroo, *Bettongia tropica* Wakefield
 Lumholtz's tree kangaroo, *Dendrolagus lumholtzi* Collett
 Bennett's tree kangaroo, *Dendrolagus bennettianus* De Vis
 Dusky Flying-fox, *Pteropus brunneus* Dobson
 Robinson's tube-nosed bat, *Nyctimene robinsoni* (Thomas)
 Mottle-tailed Cape York rat, *Rattus leucopus* (Gould)
 Eastern chestnut native mouse, *Pseudomys gracilicaudatus* (Gould)
 Darling Downs hopping-mouse, *Notomys mordax* Thomas

A number of other species of birds and mammals occur within Australia only in this State. Most of these are distributed marginally from New Guinea through the north-east deciduous tropical closed forest, as examples, the palm cockatoo, *Probosciger aterrimus* (Gmelin), the manucode, *Phonygamimus keraudrenii* (Lesson and Garnot), the spiny bandicoot, *Echymipera rufescens* (Peters and Doria), and the spotted cuscus, *Phalanger maculatus* (Desmarest) (photo page 33).

A number of the bird species undertake extensive and vital migrations; for example, 43 of the 67 species of Charadriiformes migrate to breed at localities as distant as Siberia e.g. eastern golden plover, *Pluvialis dominica* (Muller), Japan e.g. Australian snipe, *Gallinago hardwickii* (Gray), and Antarctica e.g. southern skua, *Stercorarius skua* (Brunnich). "Equatorial migrations" notably to and from New Guinea, e.g. by the rainbow-bird, *Merops ornatus* Latham, and nomadic movements throughout the Australian continent, e.g. by the grey teal, *Anas gibberifrons* Muller, are commonplace.

The largest bird is the cassowary, *Casuarius casuarius* (L.) (photo page 32) weighing up to 110 kilograms and the largest marsupial, also by weight, is the grey kangaroo, *Macropus giganteus* Shaw (photo page 33) up to 89 kilograms; the smallest are the weebill, *Smicrornis brevirostris* (Gould), and the northern planigale, *Planigale ingrami* (Thomas), each 4 grams.

Fossils

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

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

Species Introduced by Man

The following list shows the history of introduction of 10 species of birds (six families, two non-native) and 20 species of mammals (nine families, eight of which are new to the State).

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

The total numbers of species, native and introduced, in Queensland are thus 553 birds and 168 terrestrial mammals, substantially more than elsewhere in Australia.

| Species | Probable mode (and district) of established introduction | Approximate date | Present range |
|--|---|--------------------------|---|
| <i>Birds</i> | | | |
| Feral Fowl <i>Gallus gallus</i> L. | Liberated (North West Island) | 1880 | Localised on Capricorn Island Group |
| Guinea-fowl <i>Numida meleagris</i> (L.) | Liberated (Heron Island) | 1960-1970 .. | Localised on Capricorn Island Group |
| Peafowl <i>Pavo cristatus</i> L. | Liberated (Gladstone) | 1940-1950 .. | Uncommon in Gladstone area incl. Capricorn Island Group |
| Feral pigeon <i>Columba livia</i> Gmelin | Liberated (? Brisbane) | Late 19th century | East coast and south-east interior; common in cities |
| Indian spotted dove <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> Scopoli | Liberated (Brisbane) | 1912 | East coast; common in some cities |
| Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> (L.) | { Aviary escapee (Brisbane) ? Invasion (Stanthorpe) | 1919 | Throughout Moreton Region; common in Brisbane |
| Spice finch <i>Lonchura punctulata</i> L. | { Aviary escapee (Brisbane) Liberated (Townsville) | 1930 1950 | { Abundant in Brisbane River basin and north-east Queensland |
| House sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i> (L.) | Liberated (Brisbane) | 1869-1870 .. | Abundant throughout State |
| Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> L. | { Liberated (Brisbane) Invasion (Stanthorpe) | 1869-1870 1919 | { East coast and southern interior; abundant in some agricultural districts |
| Indian myna <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (L.) | { Liberated (Herbert, Johnstone Rivers, and Townsville) Liberated (Too-woomba) | 1883 1918 | { Abundant in north-east coast and south-east inland |
| <i>Mammals</i> | | | |
| Hare <i>Lepus europaeus</i> Pallas | Invasion (from south) | Late 19th century | Common throughout State |
| Rabbit <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> (L.) | { Liberated (Woody Is.) Invasion (New South Wales border) | 1866 1886 | { Common and widespread in south-west |
| House mouse <i>Mus musculus</i> (L.) | Man-assisted invasion | Late 19th century | Abundant in artificial habitat |
| Norway rat <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> Berkenhout | Man-assisted invasion | Late 19th century | Uncommon on east coast |

| Species | Probable mode (and district) of established introduction | Approximate date | Present range |
|--|--|--------------------|---|
| <i>Mammals—continued</i> | | | |
| Ship rat <i>Rattus rattus</i> L. | Man-assisted invasion | Late 19th century | Abundant in artificial habitat |
| Dingo <i>Canis dingo</i> Meyer | ? Feral domestic | Pre-European man | Common throughout State |
| Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> (L.) | Invasion (from south) | Approx. 1900 | Common north to about 21°S, especially in grasslands |
| Feral cat <i>Felis catus</i> L. | Feral domestic | 19th century | Common throughout State |
| Brumby <i>Equus caballus</i> L. | Liberated | Mid 19th century | Common throughout State |
| Feral donkey <i>Equus asinus</i> L. | Liberated (western Queensland) | Late 19th century | Localised in inland |
| Feral pig <i>Sus scrofa</i> L. | Feral domestic (? north-east Queensland) | Pre 1870 | Abundant throughout State |
| Feral dromedary <i>Camelus dromedarius</i> L. | Invasion (from west) | Late 19th century | Uncommon in south-west |
| Chital deer <i>Cervus axis</i> Erxleben | Liberated (Darling Downs) Liberated (Charters Towers) | 1872 .. 1890 .. | Localised north of Charters Towers |
| Red deer <i>Cervus elaphus</i> (L.) | Liberated (Brisbane River basin) | 1873 .. | Common in south-east |
| Rusa deer <i>Cervus timorensis</i> Blainville | Liberated (Friday Island) | 1912 .. | Localised on some Torres Strait Islands |
| Fallow deer <i>Cervus dama</i> L. | Liberated (Darling Downs) | 1870 .. | Localised in south-east |
| Feral European cattle <i>Bos taurus</i> (L.) | Feral domestic | Late 19th century | Common throughout State |
| Feral Zebu cattle <i>Bos indicus</i> L. | Feral domestic (north-east Qld) | 1910 .. | Localised |
| Feral buffalo <i>Bubalus bubalis</i> (L.) | Invasion (from north-west) | Late 19th century | Uncommon usually north of 21°S, excl. east coast |
| Feral goat <i>Capra hircus</i> (L.) | Liberated (some Great Barrier Reef islands) | Late 19th century | Central inland and east coast; common on some islands |

Interaction between Man and Fauna

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

As food—During years of suitable rainfall conditions, an estimated 250,000 birds, mainly the black duck, *Anas superciliosa* Gmelin, (photo page 32), are taken for food and sport by duck hunters, distributed mostly as a relatively few concentrations in north-eastern Queensland and as a dispersed similar total in the south-eastern inland.

As commercial enterprises—Some native animals are hunted for commercial purposes. In the period 1966-1970, for example, more than 4.5 million marsupials, predominantly the grey kangaroo, were harvested mostly in southern and central inland Queensland for skins and carcasses (meat industry). Similar cropping has been reported since 1880.

As recreation—An inestimably large proportion of the considerable tourist trade in Queensland incorporates visits to the closed forests of north-eastern Queensland and the islands of the adjacent Great Barrier Reef. The fauna there is abundant, obvious, and attractive: as examples, the non-deciduous tropical closed forests (rainforests) include 16 of the 18 endemic bird species and 7 of the 13 endemic mammal species, with such colourful types as the golden bowerbird and striped ring-tail; the Reef is inhabited by 29 species of seven sea-bird families, with 19 species nesting on 78 islands (notably Raine Island, Bramble Cay, Masthead Island, Swain Reef, North West Island, One Tree Island, and Michaelmas Cay). There, total populations of some types such as the wedge-tailed shearwater, *Puffinus pacificus* (Gmelin), number millions of birds (in Capricorn Island Group).

As pests—Numerous claims of the adverse effects of native fauna on man, other than occasional localised invasions, remain technically unsubstantiated. Most of these species are presently only of nuisance status in the fields of agricultural, pastoral, and fisheries production, as examples the dusky field rat, *Rattus conatus* Thomas, wedge-tailed eagle, *Aquila audax* (Latham), and little pied cormorant, *Phalacrocorax melanoleucus* (Vieillot), respectively; the fork-tailed kite, *Milvus migrans* (Boddaert), is one hazard to aviation; as a vector of diseases there is, for example, the silver gull, *Larus novaehollandiae* Stephens (dengue fever); and in more domestic situations, the black-backed magpie, *Gymnorhina tibicen* (Latham), attacks intruders and the spectacled flying-fox, *Pteropus conspicillatus* Gould (photo page 33), damages suburban fruit trees. Alternatively, the status as serious pests of a number of the introduced fauna species is beyond question.

Conservation

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

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

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

Reserves must be chosen to represent particular habitat types containing characteristic species. These are reservoirs from which the habitat outside may become repopulated when conditions are suitable. The nature of the countryside and the habits of the fauna demand that this limited

number of reserves are of comparatively large area. Access by man to these must be strictly limited to avoid disturbance. Areas of less strict control—*refuges* where compatible land uses are encouraged, as examples areas of primary production and parks for visitors, and *sanctuaries* where account is taken of the need for movement of fauna and of the current rights of existing freeholders—must also be designated.

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

Legislation directly concerned with fauna has been enacted since 1877. The *Fauna Conservation Act 1974*, for which the Department of Primary Industries is responsible, currently provides the opportunity for implementation of suitable action to care for and protect fauna and its habitat in the presence of man and his activities; a comprehensive programme of scientific research endeavours to give appropriate guidance.

Other controls, as examples *The Stock Routes and Rural Lands Protection Acts, 1944 to 1967* involving animals such as foxes, and the *Forestry Act 1959-1973* incorporating National Parks, have partial application in the field.

Natural history education, including taxonomy, is an especial responsibility of the Queensland Museum, founded in Brisbane in 1855, which operates under the *Queensland Museum Act 1970-1974*. Some 17,800 cabinet specimens of birds plus skeletons, eggs, and nests, and 6,700 specimens of mammals provide a basis for this purpose.

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

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 1.8 m and a weight of 45 kg. The species has been introduced to the Brisbane River and its associated reservoir system, where it has flourished. The Dawson River Salmon (or "True" Barramundi), an osteoglossid, is a second representative of a fossil group of fishes.

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

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

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

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

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

There are comparatively few species of poisonous fishes in Queensland. They are divisible to those forms which are poisonous to eat, such as Toados, Box-fish, Chinaman-fish, Red Bass, and Paddle-tail, and those that inflict stings, such as Stingrays, Spinefeet (or "Stinging Bream"), Butterfly Cod, 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 exceeding 40°C are experienced in inland areas even before the official commencement of summer on 1 December. Living conditions, however, are not as uncomfortable as they might appear because the higher temperatures of the inland areas are associated with lower humidities.

On the coast, the sea breeze, which is an almost daily phenomenon, tempers conditions considerably but the humid conditions in summer on the tropical coast (north of Rockhampton) are nonetheless enervating. 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 30°C | Over 35°C | Over 40°C |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Brisbane | 47 | 3 | less than 1 |
| Townsville | 125 | 3 | less than 1 |
| Charleville | 143 | 80 | 5 |
| Cloncurry | 224 | 129 | 28 |

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 30°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 low- to mid-twenties. The abundance of sunshine in the winter months is demonstrated by a comparison of the average number of sunshine hours per day during June to August, at the Australian capital cities, as follows: Melbourne, 3.9; Hobart, 4.2; Adelaide, 4.6; Canberra, 5.3; Perth, 5.4; Sydney, 6.0; Brisbane, 7.2.

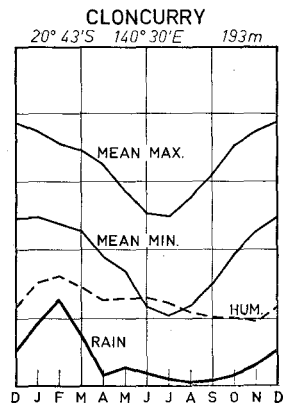
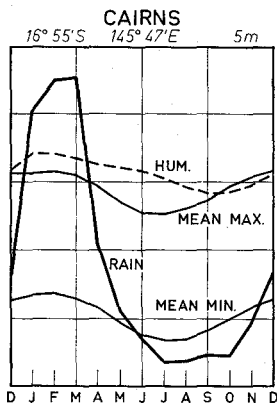
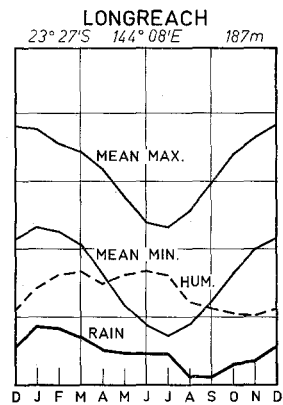
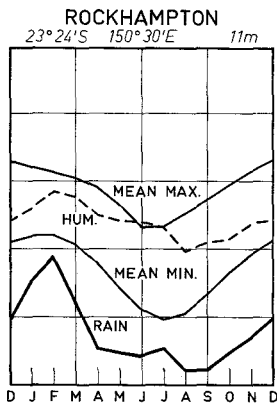
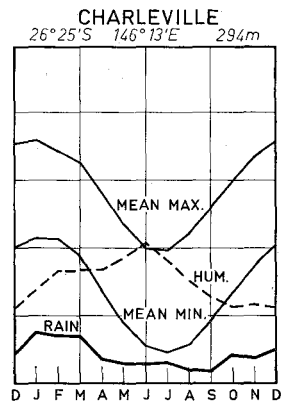
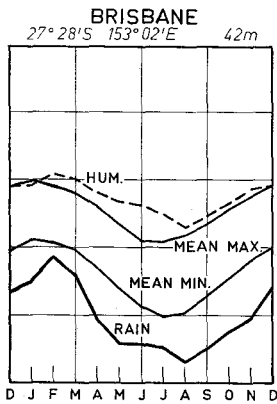
The drier air of the winter months in Queensland is conducive to cold nights, particularly in the southern interior where night temperatures often drop below 5°C and widespread frosts are experienced.

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



The graphs show, according to the scales in the centre, monthly means of (i) maximum daily temperature, (ii) minimum daily temperature, (iii) relative humidity at 3 p.m. daily, and (iv) total rainfall. The means are for the latest available 30-year period.

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS

| Month | Mean maximum daily temperature (deg C) | | Mean minimum daily temperature (deg C) | | 3 p.m. relative humidity (%) | | Rainfall (mm) | |
|-------|--|----------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | 1972 | Average ¹ | 1972 | Average ¹ | 1972 | Average ¹ | 1972 | Average ¹ |

BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL)

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|----|----|-------|-------|
| January | 28.2 | 29.7 | 21.1 | 20.6 | 58 | 58 | 200 | 143 |
| February | 26.7 | 29.2 | 19.9 | 20.4 | 61 | 61 | 438 | 183 |
| March | 27.7 | 27.9 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 57 | 60 | 180 | 147 |
| April | 25.8 | 26.1 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 49 | 55 | 181 | 77 |
| May | 22.2 | 23.1 | 14.3 | 13.1 | 60 | 53 | 118 | 57 |
| June | 21.0 | 20.8 | 11.9 | 10.9 | 52 | 52 | 35 | 56 |
| July | 21.1 | 20.3 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 35 | 49 | 2 | 49 |
| August | 22.8 | 21.7 | 11.5 | 10.0 | 41 | 45 | 14 | 30 |
| September | 24.1 | 24.1 | 13.8 | 12.7 | 52 | 49 | 2 | 45 |
| October | 25.8 | 26.2 | 16.8 | 15.7 | 58 | 53 | 457 | 77 |
| November | 26.9 | 27.9 | 19.3 | 18.1 | 60 | 56 | 199 | 92 |
| December | 29.7 | 29.1 | 20.8 | 19.7 | 59 | 57 | 63 | 136 |
| Year | 25.2 | 25.5 | 16.1 | 15.5 | 53 | 54 | 1,888 | 1,092 |

ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL)

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|----|----|-----|-----|
| January | 30.9 | 32.2 | 21.8 | 22.4 | 57 | 52 | 139 | 154 |
| February | 29.3 | 31.5 | 21.3 | 22.3 | 60 | 57 | 186 | 186 |
| March | 30.0 | 30.7 | 19.1 | 21.0 | 50 | 55 | 30 | 118 |
| April | 28.7 | 29.0 | 16.3 | 18.2 | 38 | 49 | 4 | 44 |
| May | 25.3 | 26.3 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 48 | 48 | 33 | 44 |
| June | 23.8 | 23.6 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 41 | 48 | 9 | 41 |
| July | 23.8 | 23.2 | 6.0 | 10.7 | 29 | 46 | 2 | 50 |
| August | 26.1 | 24.8 | 9.7 | 11.6 | 30 | 39 | 7 | 19 |
| September | 28.2 | 27.6 | 13.7 | 14.6 | 37 | 41 | 15 | 20 |
| October | 31.7 | 29.9 | 17.0 | 17.7 | 33 | 42 | 21 | 50 |
| November | 31.1 | 31.4 | 20.1 | 20.0 | 48 | 46 | 154 | 68 |
| December | 33.1 | 32.2 | 20.6 | 21.6 | 38 | 48 | 4 | 93 |
| Year | 28.5 | 28.5 | 15.9 | 17.2 | 43 | 47 | 604 | 888 |

CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL)

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|----|----|-------|-------|
| January | 32.2 | 32.1 | 23.2 | 23.4 | 63 | 68 | 700 | 428 |
| February | 30.0 | 31.7 | 22.9 | 23.3 | 74 | 68 | 864 | 469 |
| March | 28.9 | 30.6 | 22.3 | 22.6 | 74 | 67 | 801 | 469 |
| April | 28.1 | 29.4 | 20.4 | 21.1 | 67 | 65 | 80 | 205 |
| May | 26.0 | 27.6 | 18.7 | 19.0 | 69 | 64 | 102 | 108 |
| June | 24.7 | 26.0 | 16.8 | 17.5 | 69 | 63 | 71 | 72 |
| July | 25.5 | 25.6 | 15.5 | 16.1 | 54 | 61 | 3 | 34 |
| August | 26.3 | 26.4 | 16.0 | 16.2 | 54 | 58 | 11 | 39 |
| September | 26.9 | 28.1 | 17.6 | 17.7 | 57 | 56 | 97 | 42 |
| October | 29.2 | 29.8 | 18.9 | 19.7 | 48 | 57 | .. | 41 |
| November | 30.6 | 31.1 | 21.8 | 21.3 | 55 | 59 | 19 | 98 |
| December | 30.6 | 32.1 | 21.6 | 22.7 | 51 | 63 | 31 | 165 |
| Year | 28.3 | 29.2 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 61 | 63 | 2,780 | 2,171 |

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued*

| Month | Mean maximum daily temperature (deg C) | | Mean minimum daily temperature (deg C) | | 3 p.m. relative humidity (%) | | Rainfall (mm) | |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | 1972 | Average ¹ | 1972 | Average ¹ | 1972 | Average ¹ | 1972 | Average ¹ |
| CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND) | | | | | | | | |
| January | 32.2 | 36.4 | 20.2 | 21.6 | 29 | 27 | 17 | 75 |
| February | 32.2 | 35.6 | 20.1 | 21.2 | 29 | 33 | 9 | 69 |
| March | 32.7 | 33.2 | 18.0 | 18.4 | 22 | 33 | 15 | 68 |
| April | 28.8 | 29.2 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 22 | 33 | 1 | 33 |
| May | 22.8 | 24.7 | 10.1 | 8.4 | 36 | 37 | 65 | 28 |
| June | 21.6 | 20.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 31 | 41 | .. | 26 |
| July | 20.3 | 20.2 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 23 | 36 | .. | 30 |
| August | 22.7 | 22.7 | 7.6 | 5.6 | 25 | 29 | 8 | 20 |
| September | 28.2 | 26.9 | 11.7 | 9.4 | 21 | 24 | 15 | 17 |
| October | 31.3 | 31.2 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 16 | 23 | 1 | 40 |
| November | 33.4 | 34.2 | 19.1 | 18.0 | 22 | 23 | 96 | 38 |
| December | 37.2 | 35.8 | 21.9 | 20.3 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 47 |
| Year | 28.6 | 29.2 | 13.6 | 13.4 | 25 | 30 | 251 | 493 |
| LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND) | | | | | | | | |
| January | 34.5 | 37.6 | 19.3 | 22.9 | 29 | 28 | 58 | 83 |
| February | 35.4 | 36.1 | 21.1 | 22.1 | 26 | 32 | 7 | 80 |
| March | 33.7 | 34.5 | 18.4 | 20.1 | 28 | 33 | 102 | 63 |
| April | 31.8 | 31.0 | 14.3 | 15.6 | 21 | 29 | .. | 29 |
| May | 26.1 | 26.9 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 26 |
| June | 24.6 | 23.5 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 26 | 33 | 5 | 25 |
| July | 24.1 | 22.9 | 3.8 | 6.8 | 16 | 32 | .. | 24 |
| August | 27.1 | 25.5 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 21 | 23 | 2 | 7 |
| September | 31.1 | 29.7 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 18 | 22 | .. | 11 |
| October | 35.4 | 33.8 | 15.5 | 16.4 | 12 | 21 | 2 | 30 |
| November | 36.9 | 36.1 | 20.9 | 19.7 | 16 | 21 | 34 | 32 |
| December | 39.2 | 37.6 | 22.8 | 21.9 | 13 | 22 | 66 | 56 |
| Year | 31.7 | 31.3 | 14.7 | 15.4 | 21 | 27 | 310 | 467 |
| CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND) | | | | | | | | |
| January | 37.3 | 37.1 | 22.4 | 24.7 | 25 | 30 | 38 | 100 |
| February | 36.1 | 35.7 | 22.9 | 24.1 | 31 | 36 | 31 | 126 |
| March | 33.4 | 34.8 | 21.4 | 22.8 | 36 | 33 | 131 | 67 |
| April | 32.7 | 32.2 | 18.6 | 19.4 | n | 29 | .. | 17 |
| May | 28.2 | 28.3 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 26 | 30 | .. | 25 |
| June | 26.7 | 25.2 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 28 | 30 | .. | 18 |
| July | 25.3 | 24.7 | 9.1 | 10.8 | 22 | 28 | .. | 9 |
| August | 29.0 | 27.4 | 12.3 | 12.4 | n | 21 | 3 | 4 |
| September | 32.4 | 31.3 | 17.0 | 16.1 | 16 | 20 | .. | 6 |
| October | 36.3 | 35.1 | 20.0 | 20.1 | 16 | 20 | .. | 16 |
| November | 38.0 | 37.0 | 24.2 | 23.1 | 22 | 19 | 38 | 31 |
| December | 39.8 | 38.0 | 25.5 | 24.6 | 21 | 23 | 31 | 53 |
| Year | 32.9 | 32.2 | 18.5 | 18.8 | 24 | 26 | 272 | 471 |

¹ Averages shown are for a 30-year period. n Not available.

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1972

| Month | Mean corrected barometer 9 a.m. | Shade temperature | | | | | Rainfall | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Mean | Absolute maximum | Absolute minimum | Mean maximum | Mean minimum | Total | Wet days ¹ | Average ² |
| | mb | deg C | deg C | deg C | deg C | deg C | mm | No. | mm |
| January | 1,011.3 | 24.6 | 33.2 | 18.9 | 28.2 | 21.1 | 200 | 23 | 161 |
| February | 1,014.1 | 23.3 | 30.1 | 16.1 | 26.7 | 19.9 | 438 | 21 | 162 |
| March | 1,014.1 | 23.4 | 34.5 | 16.4 | 27.7 | 19.0 | 180 | 10 | 142 |
| April | 1,020.4 | 21.2 | 31.1 | 11.9 | 25.8 | 16.6 | 181 | 4 | 88 |
| May | 1,023.6 | 18.3 | 26.0 | 9.5 | 22.2 | 14.3 | 118 | 17 | 69 |
| June | 1,022.8 | 16.5 | 24.3 | 8.9 | 21.0 | 11.9 | 35 | 9 | 69 |
| July | 1,021.1 | 14.9 | 24.1 | 5.5 | 21.1 | 8.6 | 2 | 2 | 55 |
| August | 1,018.9 | 17.1 | 28.8 | 7.8 | 22.8 | 11.5 | 14 | 5 | 48 |
| September | 1,024.2 | 18.9 | 29.4 | 10.3 | 24.1 | 13.8 | 2 | 2 | 48 |
| October | 1,018.3 | 21.3 | 31.2 | 13.3 | 25.8 | 16.8 | 457 | 12 | 74 |
| November | 1,016.5 | 23.1 | 34.0 | 15.4 | 26.9 | 19.3 | 199 | 10 | 95 |
| December | 1,015.4 | 25.3 | 39.2 | 16.5 | 29.7 | 20.8 | 63 | 6 | 129 |
| Year | 1,018.4 | 20.7 | 39.2 | 5.5 | 25.2 | 16.1 | 1,888 | 121 | 1,140 |

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

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.

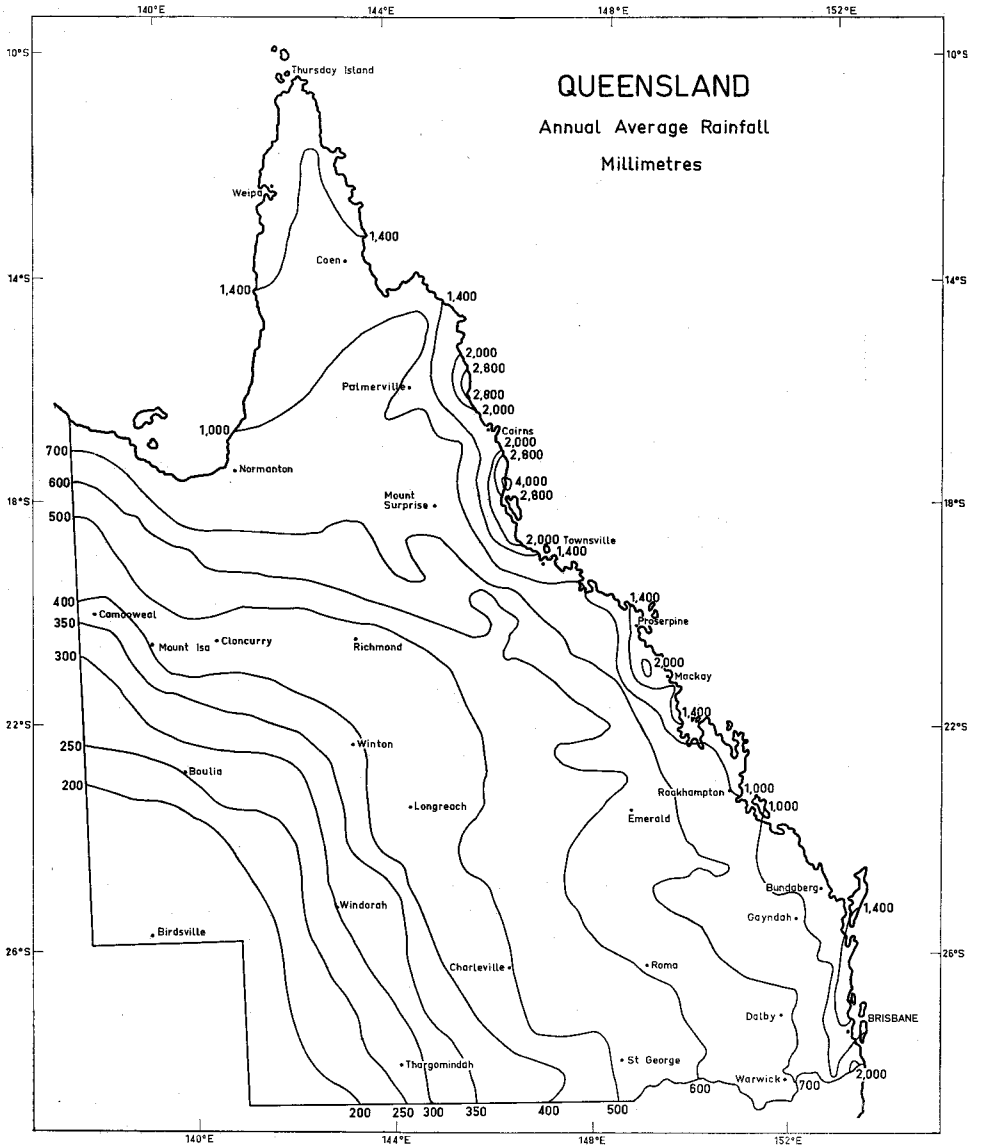
Annual Amount of Rainfall—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 150 mm in the desert of the extreme south-western corner of the State to about 4,000 mm in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-eastern coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia.

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

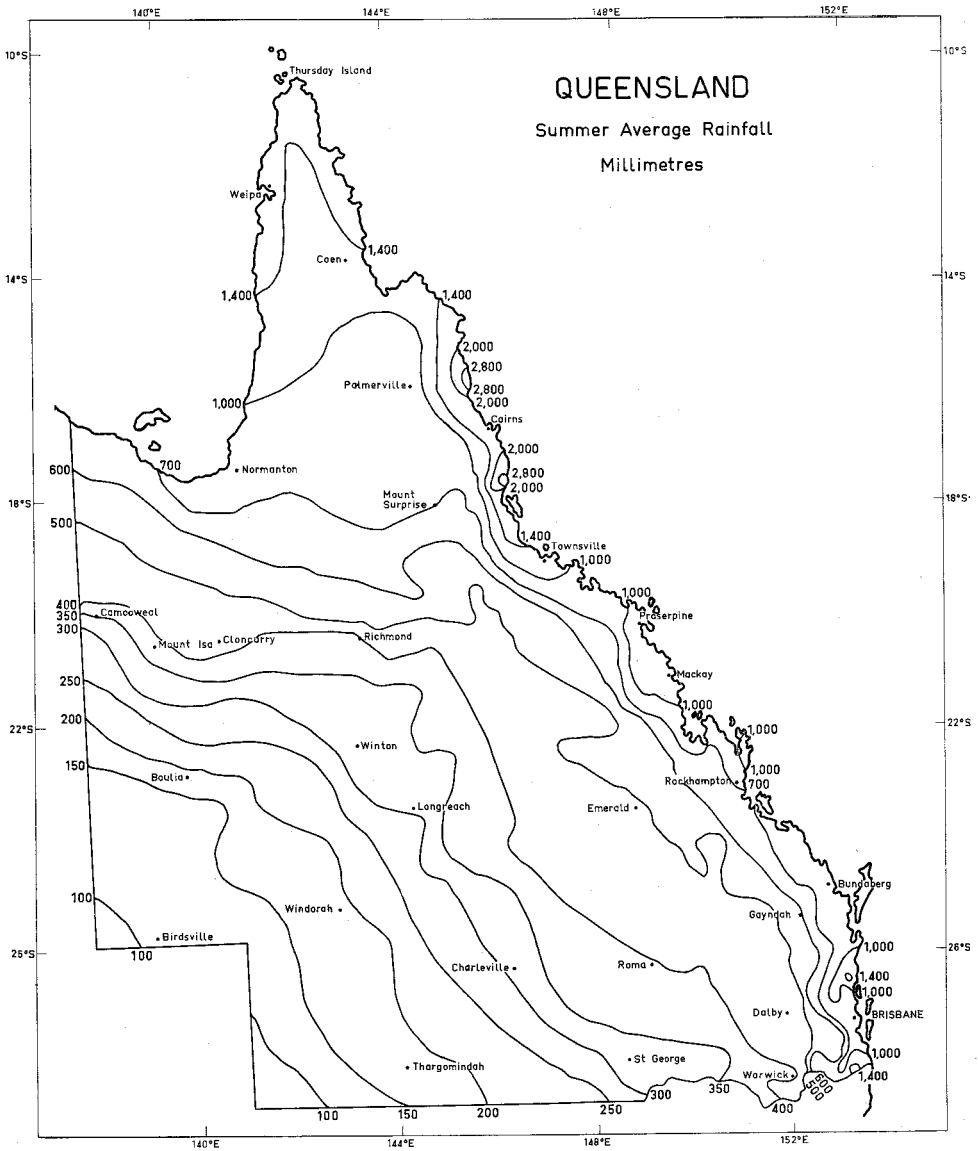
Maps on pages 50 to 52 show the average annual, summer, and winter rainfalls. Each map represents a generalised estimate of average rainfall throughout the State and does not include minor local variations due to topography.

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

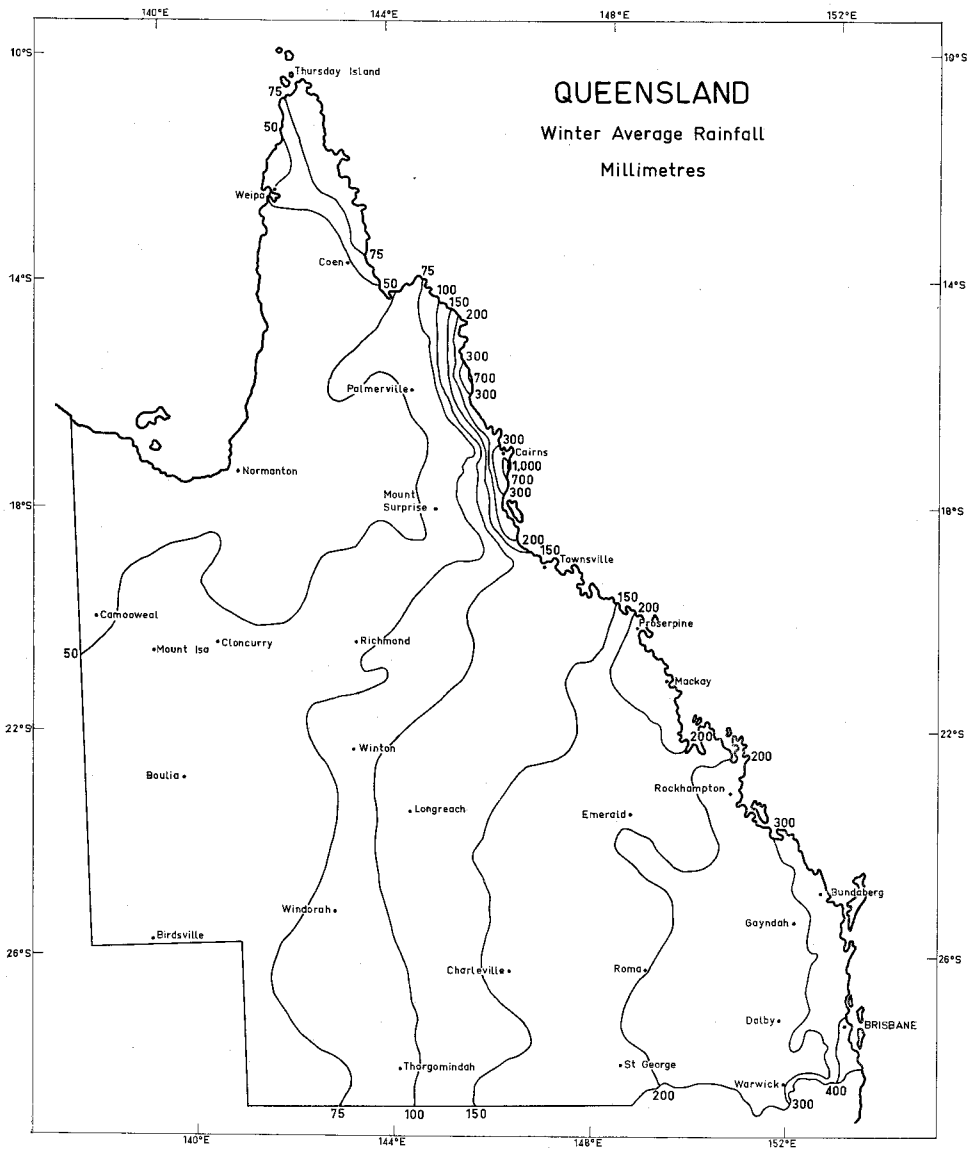
The table on page 53 shows for a number of typical reporting stations the annual rainfall in each of the last 10 years to 1972, as well as the average annual rainfall based on all years of record.



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



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



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

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1963 TO 1972

| Locality | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | Average ¹ |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|
| | mm | mm | mm | mm | mm | mm | mm | mm | mm | mm | mm |
| <i>Coastal</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brisbane .. | 1,247 | 1,224 | 1,042 | 1,113 | 1,798 | 851 | 1,045 | 1,440 | 1,374 | 1,888 | 1,140 |
| Bundaberg .. | 890 | 912 | 739 | 1,016 | 1,730 | 1,290 | 746 | 1,389 | 1,768 | 1,285 | 1,145 |
| Gladstone .. | 813 | 718 | 432 | 807 | 770 | 1,041 | 841 | 838 | 1,730 | 660 | 900 |
| Rockhampton | 630 | 720 | 470 | 619 | 725 | 1,127 | 639 | 614 | 1,085 | 604 | 823 |
| Mackay .. | 2,743 | 1,428 | 1,177 | 909 | 1,661 | 2,122 | 1,127 | 1,700 | 1,557 | 1,740 | 1,585 |
| Townsville .. | 1,068 | 1,260 | 1,032 | 531 | 766 | 1,483 | 464 | 721 | 1,105 | 1,090 | 1,177 |
| Innisfail .. | 3,439 | 4,357 | 3,475 | 1,954 | 3,579 | 2,468 | 3,432 | 3,883 | 3,325 | 5,177 | 3,592 |
| Cairns .. | 2,240 | 2,614 | 2,030 | 927 | 2,339 | 1,911 | 1,937 | 2,090 | 1,910 | 2,780 | 1,949 |
| Thursday Island | 1,433 | 1,679 | 1,271 | 1,270 | 1,505 | 1,542 | 2,221 | 2,093 | 1,923 | 2,073 | 1,628 |
| Burketown .. | 407 | 924 | 736 | 391 | 780 | 1,051 | 404 | 807 | 922 | 683 | 732 |
| <i>Sub-coastal</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Warwick .. | 673 | 725 | 691 | 665 | 756 | 750 | 606 | 866 | 663 | 742 | 703 |
| Toowoomba .. | 909 | 1,010 | 737 | 893 | 1,053 | 1,016 | 890 | 814 | 973 | 917 | 950 |
| Kingaroy .. | 699 | 852 | 830 | 800 | 773 | 749 | 669 | 1,035 | 922 | 663 | 773 |
| Gayndah .. | 602 | 866 | 691 | 806 | 829 | 921 | 436 | 831 | 866 | 815 | 785 |
| Emerald .. | 691 | 450 | 392 | 519 | 573 | 622 | 533 | 565 | 579 | 488 | 626 |
| Charters Towers | 553 | 725 | 598 | 380 | 520 | 813 | 343 | 810 | 787 | 759 | 645 |
| Atherton .. | 1,699 | 1,719 | 1,152 | 915 | 1,893 | 1,270 | 1,213 | 1,209 | 1,328 | 1,920 | 1,420 |
| Coen .. | 1,069 | 1,389 | 869 | 962 | 1,105 | 1,345 | 1,068 | 1,124 | 1,422 | 1,367 | 1,126 |
| <i>Western</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cunnamulla .. | 386 | 404 | 139 | 324 | 332 | 325 | 346 | 427 | 378 | 213 | 360 |
| Charleville .. | 836 | 277 | 266 | 369 | 392 | 405 | 354 | 359 | 625 | 251 | 495 |
| Blackall .. | 785 | 435 | 364 | 471 | 365 | 353 | 317 | 484 | 457 | 404 | 527 |
| Longreach .. | 770 | 499 | 290 | 293 | 235 | 463 | 251 | 341 | 470 | 310 | 436 |
| Boulia .. | 51 | 189 | 76 | 217 | 189 | 284 | 178 | 109 | 323 | 140 | 252 |
| Winton .. | 394 | 309 | 170 | 195 | 222 | 364 | 157 | 301 | 531 | 292 | 396 |
| Hughenden .. | 498 | 522 | 291 | 272 | 424 | 495 | 303 | 363 | 770 | 467 | 482 |
| Cloncurry .. | 323 | 463 | 236 | 300 | 330 | 334 | 185 | 218 | 737 | 272 | 447 |
| Croydon .. | 676 | 1,323 | 405 | 326 | 730 | 484 | 636 | 617 | 546 | 1,052 | 721 |

¹ Average of all years of record for each station.

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

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

Maps showing average summer and winter rainfall throughout Queensland appear on pages 51 and 52.

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 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 recurving, the movement becomes quite slow, but in mid-latitudes may be as much as 80 km/h. The pressure gradient around the eye is very steep because of the extremely low central pressures; this causes unusually strong winds. The table below gives probable maximum wind gusts for various central pressures.

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

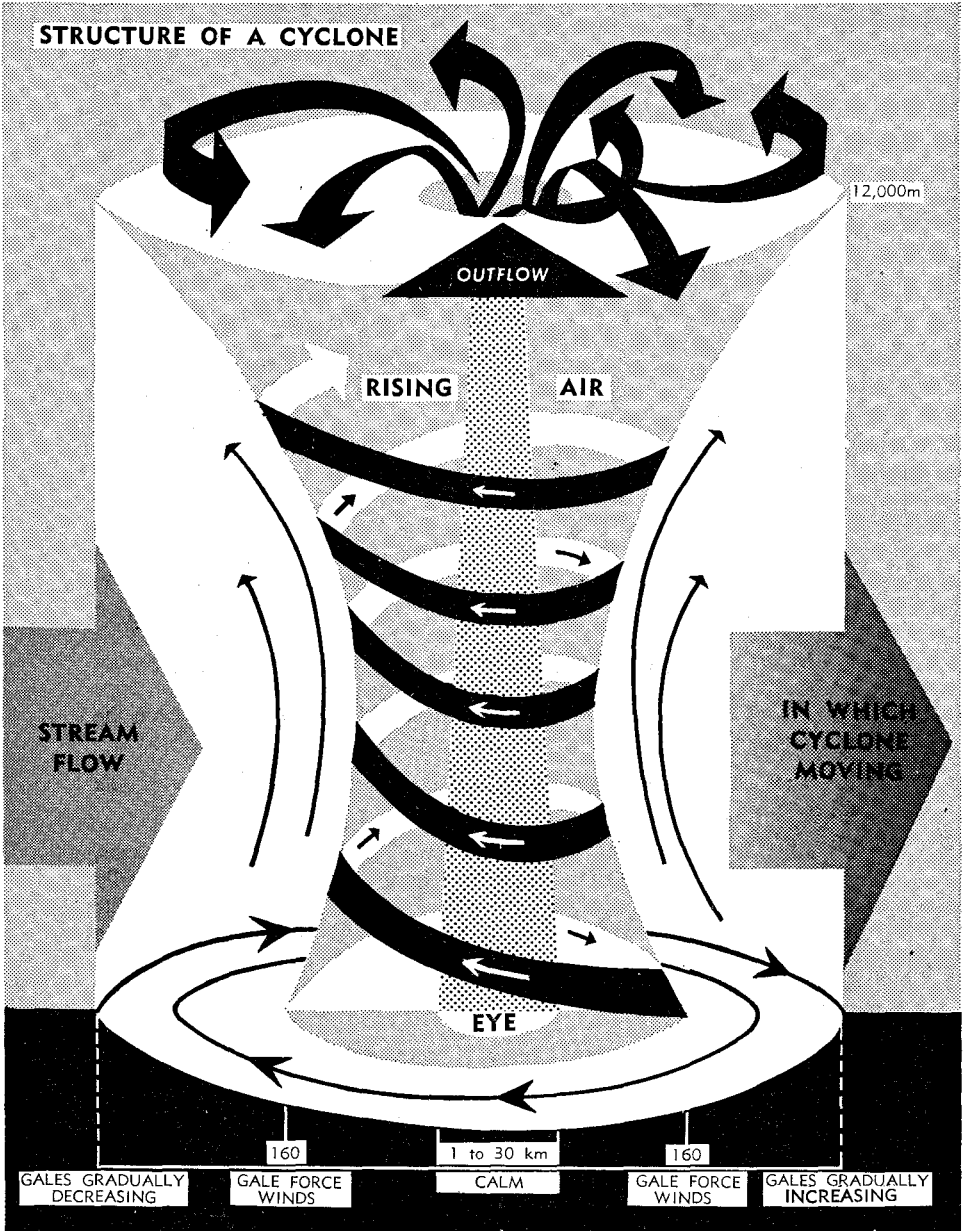
In the low levels of the atmosphere the wind blows in a clockwise direction (Southern Hemisphere) around a low pressure system, spiralling inwards to the centre. During the months November to April, over the warm tropical oceans, where unlimited moisture is available, this motion around the low pressure gives rise to very rapid vertical motion of the air around the centre and the development of a deep cloud structure (cumulonimbus 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 56.

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



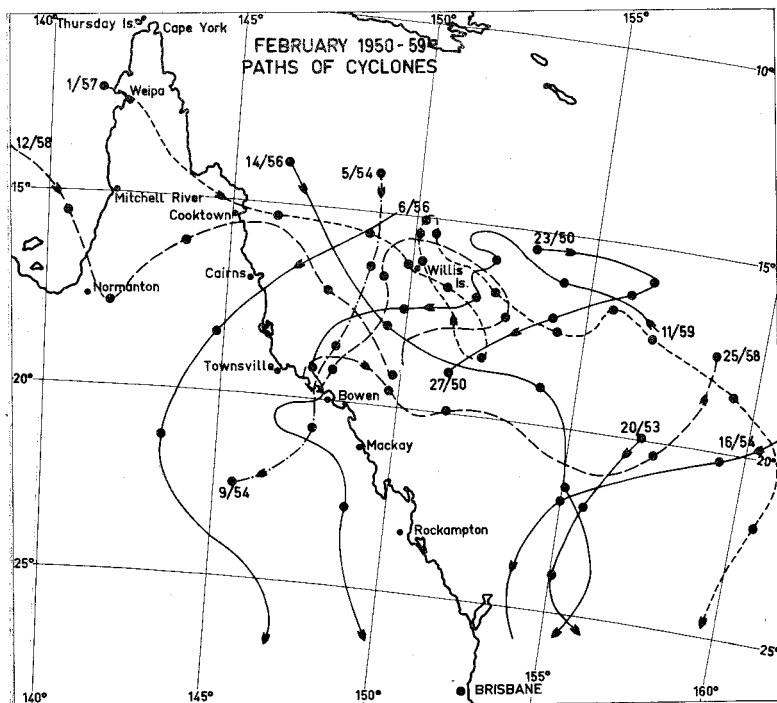
approximately the same, there is a tendency for tropical cyclones to travel further south in the latter part of the season due to increasing sea temperatures.

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, and 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 450 mm in 24 hours have occurred due to cyclones. Highest totals recorded are:

907 mm in 24 hours at Crohamhurst, 3 February 1893

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

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

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

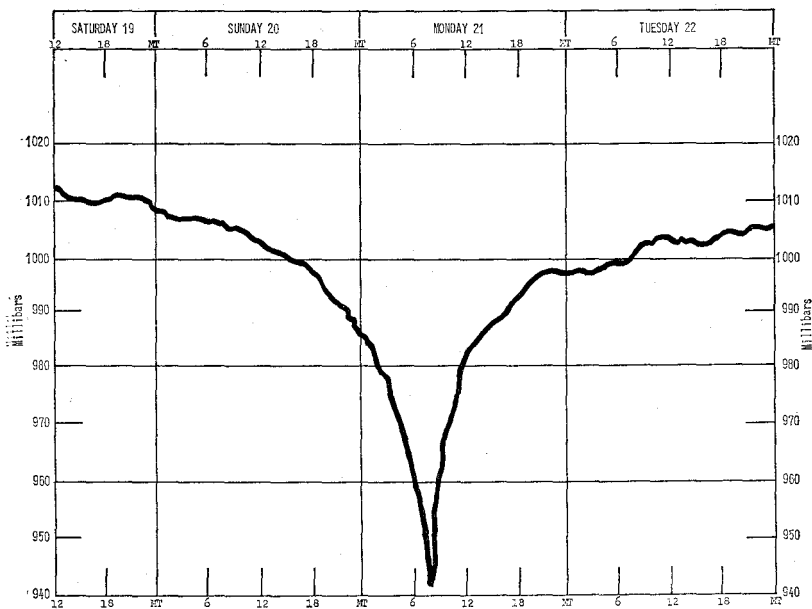
1,864 mm in 5 days ending 12 January 1972 at Paluma ("Bronwyn"). (Included in this total were successive 24 hour totals of 629 mm and 635 mm.)

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

As the storm approaches, pressure decreases, this reduction being more pronounced as the eye passes over the station. This is followed by an equally rapid rise as the system moves away. The pressure drop may not be steady throughout. Rhythmic oscillations (pumping) are often recorded and are caused by the extreme gustiness of the wind. 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 50 km away.

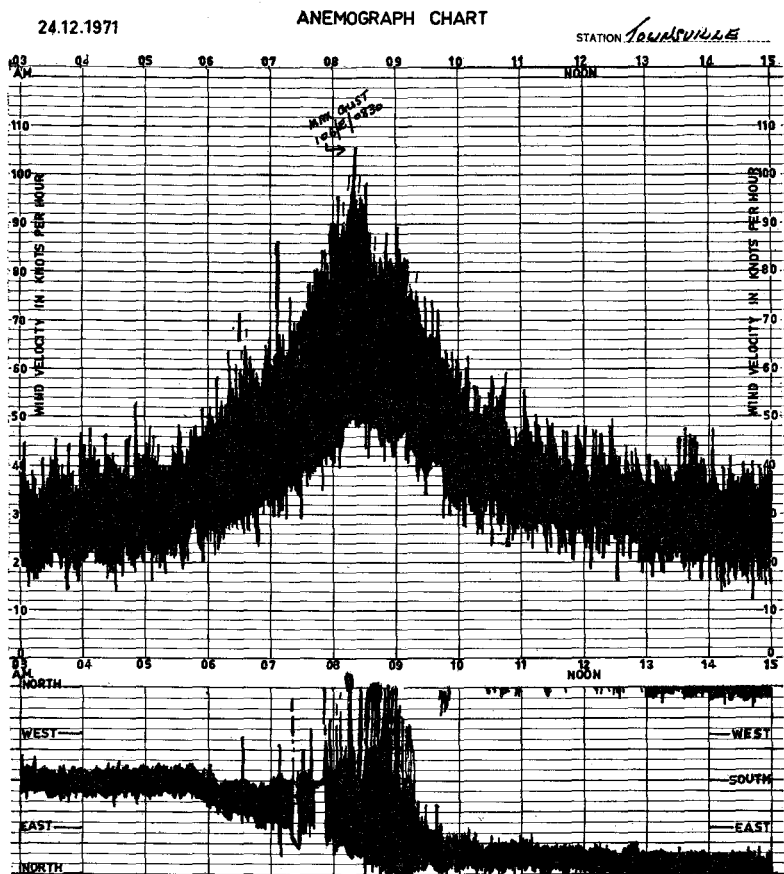
BAROGRAPH RECORD — MACKAY 19-22 JANUARY 1918



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 60 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 (130 km/h).

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



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

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

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

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

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

Measurements at upper levels of wind, pressure, temperature, and humidity are obtained by 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 sferics 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.

South-east Queensland: 24-27 January 1974; cyclone "Wanda"; for details see Appendix.

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 3,000 to 4,250 mm.

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

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

Dairying, an important primary industry in coastal and sub-coastal Queensland, depends largely on grasses, both natural and introduced, which make the bulk of their growth in summer. The grasses reach

TOURIST INDUSTRY

Chapter 2

Photos: Queensland Tourist Bureau

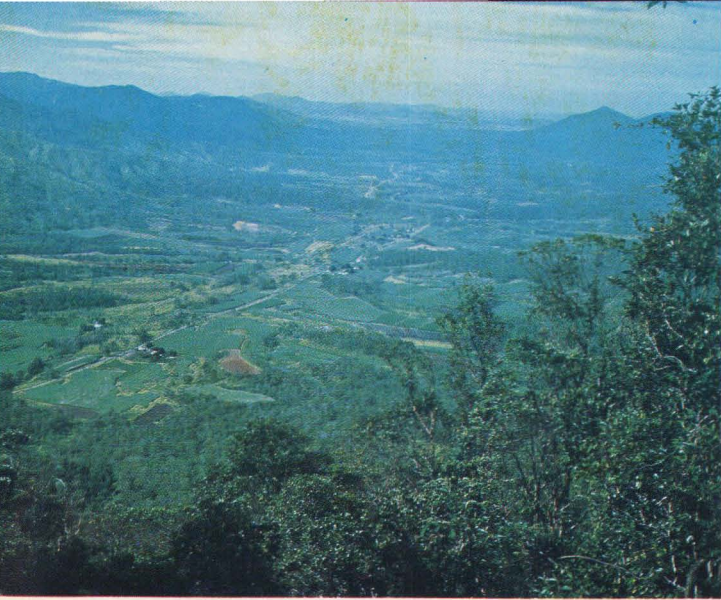
Game fishing, Cairns



Alice River, Barcaldine



Currumbin Bird
Sanctuary, Gold Coast



TOURIST INDUSTRY

Chapter 2

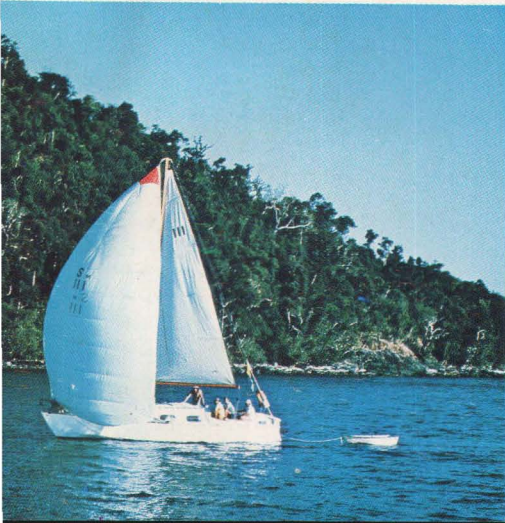
Photos: *Queensland Tourist Bureau and Australian Information Services*

Pioneer Valley, Mackay

Motel, Townsville



Whitsunday Passage, Great Barrier Reef



"Dude" Ranch, Gold Coast Hinterland



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 380 mm of summer rain one year in two and are marginal dairying districts for natural pastures.

To maintain winter production some dairy farmers sow winter-growing grazing crops, such as oats. The reliability of winter rainfall is such that insufficient rain for these crops can be expected on the Darling Downs and Upper Burnett about one year in four, while poor distribution of such rain throughout the winter may cause additional failures. Conservation of summer-grown crops and fodder surpluses as 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 are generally higher than the Australian average. This is due to the fertile soil (little superphosphate is used), and to the fact that portion of the ample summer rainfall of the Downs (400 to 500 mm) is retained in the subsoil to supplement the relatively scanty winter falls.

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

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

Pastoral settlement under such climatic conditions is stable but sheep and cattle numbers vary considerably, and considerable skill in management of flocks and herds, paddocks and water, and fodder supplies is required by the pastoralist. Severe droughts, with low rainfall for more than a year, are occasionally experienced in inland Queensland. One of the worst on record was between 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 250 mm or more are expected at Thargomindah, Windorah, and Boulia only one year in five, and winter falls of 150 mm or more only one year in five or six at the first two places, and one year in thirty at Boulia. Under such conditions pastoral activity is on an extensive basis, with some large owners holding a number of stations in the far west and other districts, stock being moved around to catch the season.

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

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

Pastures, both coastal and inland, often suffer from scanty spring rainfall, which retards growth at a time when the stock most need it after the relatively dry winter. However, the inland pastures of Mitchell and Flinders grasses are highly drought resistant, and they are able to take immediate advantage of rain when it falls. The natural coastal pastures are relatively drought resistant but are coarse grasses, and 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 Coast: January to May and July, August | 3-4 | December to March March to November |
| Tomatoes | North Queensland March to June .. | 3-4 | June to October |
| | April to July | 4½-5½ | October, November |

12 SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND

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 25 mm, the remainder of the State recorded very little 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.

1972-73—Fine, dry, and mild weather predominated over the State throughout July, and seasonal conditions deteriorated, particularly in inland districts, although those areas which received good summer rains were carrying a moderate to heavy body of dry pasture.

Except for isolated good falls along coastal areas, the only significant rainfall recorded during August was confined to the Darling Downs, and to a lesser extent the Maranoa and the border strip of the Warrego. The rain rejuvenated pastures in these areas and improved prospects for winter grain crops. General substantial rainfall was urgently needed throughout the State.

Coastal showers occurred during September but only the far north coast registered significant rainfall. Scattered light falls of mostly less than

15 mm were received over the southern border districts. Heatwave conditions adversely affected the pastoral situation in the south-west and the central-western sheep country.

Rain during October ranged from nil in the Peninsula region to record falls in parts of Moreton. Excess rain was received south of Rockhampton and to the east of the Central Highlands and the far south-west. Most of these falls were recorded during the first and last weeks of the month, associated with hail storms, high winds, and flooding in the Condamine, Balonne, and Macintyre Rivers. No relief was afforded the drought-stricken south-west. At the end of the month, thunderstorm activity caused fires in the spinifex country north-east of Muttaborra burning out over 40,000 hectares.

Variable, but generally heavy rain was reported in November over the south-eastern quarter of the State, and good rainfall extended into much of the Warrego, Central Lowlands, and some parts of the tropical inland regions. Widespread storms in Central Queensland considerably improved conditions there.

Rainfall for December was generally disappointing, and the storm rains which were received were of little benefit with heatwave conditions prevailing. The drought situation in the south-west worsened, and water supplies remained inadequate in many areas outside the southern border district from the Darling Downs to the coast. Isolated storm rains provided some relief from dry conditions in North Queensland but drought-affected areas were evident in the north-west and along the coastal strip north of Bowen.

Heavy to flood rains were experienced over much of the northern tropics at the start of the wet season in the latter half of January. Many areas on the Atherton Tableland and the adjacent coastal region, however, were still affected by dry conditions at the end of the month. Showers and storm rains brought widespread relief over the remainder of the State, but dry pockets persisted in the Eastern Inland, and good rainfall in the south-west was too restricted to alleviate the drought in that area.

Virtually the entire State made a rapid recovery after widespread thunderstorms and showers in February. North Queensland experienced drought-relieving rains throughout the month which provided much needed soil moisture for crops and pastures. Most of the south-west quarter received heavy to flood rains or flood run-off from adjacent areas. Isolated areas, however, still showed evidence of the previous drought conditions. Good to excellent seasonal conditions made the outlook for the winter season the best since 1956.

In contrast to the widespread relief rains in February, rain registrations for March were more variable, with typical wet season conditions in North Queensland and below normal monthly totals over much of the southern half of the State. Intense rain on the north tropical coast caused flooding and traffic dislocations in the Ingham-Babinda area and moderate flooding occurred in the Lower Herbert River. Late in March cyclone "Bella" crossed the coast to become a rain depression, bringing heavy to flood rains to north-western districts. Major floods occurred in the Georgina, Burke, Hamilton, Diamantina, and Thomson Rivers. Rainfall in southern districts ranged from less than 50 per cent of normal to less than 25 per cent in the far south-west.

Extensive rain in April brought relief to south-western areas making the season the best for many years. The best rainfall recorded for April, however, occurred in North Queensland, and good to excellent pastoral conditions prevailed. The central coast received good rain and prospects for winter improved. Only patchy rain was experienced in the Carpentaria

district, but favourable pastoral conditions were maintained because of rain periods earlier in the year. Continued dry conditions accelerated the normal seasonal deterioration for autumn elsewhere in the State.

Much of the State, particularly the south-eastern areas, experienced dry autumn conditions in May, with higher than normal temperatures further depleting the already low soil moisture in the main winter crop areas. Scattered light to moderate frosts occurred in the Maranoa district, on the Granite Belt, and in central and southern districts. Blackening-off occurred where native pastures were mature and dry. The weather pattern for the northern tropical areas, however, was one of frequent rain and mild temperatures. The State generally had a moderate to heavy body of grass.

The few scattered showers during June did little to relieve the dry conditions over most of the southern, central, and inland areas. Warm weather depleted soil moisture and the fodder crop and pasture situation deteriorated rapidly following the driest autumn for eight years. Useful but variable rain, however, improved the outlook in the north-west, on the Central Highlands, and in the grain crop areas of the Curtis district. Overall crop prospects in horticultural districts were sound.

13 BASIC ECONOMY

The main sources of the State's primary industry wealth are minerals, meat, sugar, wool, dairy products, and general agricultural produce including wheat, 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, Rockhampton, 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 more than twice 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, 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 1,000 km, central-west 870 km, and north-west 970 km. All these lines are connected with the coastal line of 1,670 km. The State has now 130,000 km 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 not only along the eastern coastline from Coolangatta to Cooktown but also in many inland centres.

Principal Resorts—Brisbane, the capital city, is a suitable headquarters from which to undertake a Queensland holiday. The city itself has a great deal to offer visitors in period and contemporary architecture, sub-tropical parks and gardens, tropical fruit plantations, 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 1972-73 is estimated to have been about \$250m. The Tourist Bureau estimates that at 30 June 1973 there were about 3,000 accommodation establishments, and these, together with caravan parks and camping grounds, provide tourist accommodation for more than 160,000 visitors at the one time. First class restaurants and cabarets ensure a variety of evening entertainment. This 34 km of beach development provides excellent amenities for surfing, water ski-ing, fishing, cruising, and a wide variety of other sporting activities. The Gold Coast also has several beautiful mountain attractions behind it and these are easily accessible by road.

The Great Barrier Reef and several of the tropical island resorts along it also enjoy an international reputation. In all, there are 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 cruises operate out of Mackay, Shute Harbour, Townsville, Cairns, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Brisbane, and other coastal centres on day and extended trips.

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

North of Noosa, unique coloured sand cliffs extend from Teewah to Double Island Point and rise in places to over 180 m. Close to the coast, the tidal saltwater lakes of the Noosa River and the freshwater Lake Cooloola are surrounded by natural bushland where native wildflowers abound.

The motorist plays a vital role in the domestic tourist market, easily the largest market, and the northern parts of the State have become more

important for tourism following the completion of the all-bitumen road from the southern border to Cairns. Numerous centres along this highway offer attractions to tourists. There are more than 400 camping and caravan parks along the highway, many of them equal to the best in Australia. 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 20,000 tourists take advantage of conducted tours of Mount Isa Mines each year. The Carnarvon Ranges and the gem fields in the Emerald, Winton, and Eulo districts are other attractions away from the coastal strip. Tours embracing the coastal resorts and the inland to Mount Isa now figure in tourist planning in this State. Visits to 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 five 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 five years to 1972-73.

| Year | Publicity vote | Bureau's collections |
|---------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | 311,000 | 7,305,835 |

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 \$600, provided the local authority and private enterprise in the area each contribute at least one-third of the cost. By the end of June 1973, 35 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 1972-73, 38 motels were approved for construction in Queensland at an estimated cost of almost \$2.6m. In addition, 5 hotels were rebuilt, while rebuilding was commenced or approved on 6 hotels, and extensive remodelling or extension was undertaken on a further 13 hotels. In all, completed work on hotels was valued at approximately \$8.6m.

• Chapter 3

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.

Since 1901, the former Colony of Queensland has been a State of the Commonwealth of Australia. The present system of government consists of the Governor, the Executive Council, and the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council having been abolished from 23 March 1922. The Executive Council is composed of the Governor and the Ministers in office. Local 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 (*At 31 December 1973*)

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 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 95.

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 in other States and the Commonwealth. From 1 July 1973 the voting age

THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

| Electoral district | Area of electorate in square kilometres | Place of nomination | Member's name and political party |
|------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| <i>Zone 1</i> | | | |
| Albert | 883 | Anglers Paradise .. | D'Arcy, W. T. (A.L.P.) |
| Archerfield | 60 | Inala | Hooper, K. J. (A.L.P.) |
| Ashgrove | 24 | Ashgrove | Tooth, Hon. S. D. (Liberal) |
| Aspley | 33 | Chermside West | Campbell, Hon. F. A. (Liberal) |
| Baroona | 7 | Kelvin Grove | Hanlon, P. J. (A.L.P.) |
| Belmont | 24 | Holland Park East .. | Newton, H. F. (A.L.P.) |
| Brisbane | 14 | Spring Hill | Davis, B. J. (A.L.P.) |
| Bulimba | 9 | Bulimba | Houston, J. W. (A.L.P.) |
| Chatsworth | 8 | Carina | Hewitt, W. D. (Liberal) |
| Clayfield | 7 | Clayfield | Murray, J., M.B.E. (Liberal) |
| Cooroora | 2,240 | Nambour | Low, D. A. (Country) |
| Everton | 11 | Oxford Park | Jones, N. F. (A.L.P.) |
| Fassifern | 5,828 | Boonah | Müller, S. J. (Country) |
| Greenslopes | 8 | Weller's Hill | Hooper, Hon. K. W. (Liberal) |
| Ipswich | 18 | Ipswich | Edwards, L. R. (Liberal) |
| Ipswich West | 39 | Ipswich | Jordan, Mrs E. V. (A.L.P.) |
| Ithaca | 10 | Rainworth | Miller, C. J. (Liberal) |
| Kurilpa | 9 | Yeronga West | Hughes, C. M. (Liberal) |
| Landsborough | 1,399 | Landsborough | Ahern, M. J. (Country) |
| Lockyer | 1,606 | Gatton | Chalk, Hon. Sir Gordon, K.B.E. (Liberal) |
| Lytton | 49 | Morningside | Burns, T. J. (A.L.P.) |
| Mansfield | 98 | Upper Mount Gravatt | Kaus, W. B., D.F.C. (Liberal) |
| Merthyr | 9 | New Farm | Lane, D. F. (Liberal) |
| Mount Coot-tha | 214 | Indooroopilly | Lickiss, W. D. (Liberal) |
| Mount Gravatt | 22 | Holland Park West .. | Chinchen, G. T., M.B.E., D.F.C. (Liberal) |
| Murrumba | 1,709 | Caboolture | Frawley, D. J. (Country) |
| Nudgee | 72 | Nudgee | Melloy, J. (A.L.P.) |
| Nundah | 23 | Nundah | Knox, Hon. W. E. (Liberal) |
| Pine Rivers | 223 | Lawnton | Leese, K. J. (A.L.P.) |
| Redcliffe | 181 | Redcliffe | Houghton, J. E. H. (Country) |
| Redlands | 598 | Cleveland | Baldwin, E. A. (A.L.P.) |
| Salisbury | 73 | Salisbury | Sherrington, D. J. (A.L.P.) |
| Sandgate | 13 | Brighton | Dean, H. (A.L.P.) |
| Sherwood | 31 | Sherwood | Herbert, Hon. J. D. (Liberal) |
| Somerset | 10,127 | Nanango | Gunn, W. A. M. (Country) |

was reduced from 21 years to 18 years. Voting at elections is by secret ballot.

An elector absent from his own electorate may vote at any polling-booth as an absent voter. There is provision for electors leaving the State prior to the polling-day at a general election to vote before leaving. At a by-election any person about to leave the electorate may vote before polling-day. Seriously ill, pregnant, or infirm electors may apply to a returning officer to vote before an official electoral visitor. The electoral visitor appointed for the district will take the votes of incapacitated people living in that district whether they are enrolled for it or another district. A postal vote may be applied for before polling-day by an elector who will be more than 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 18 years of age and over who are British subjects by birth or naturalisation, and who have lived in Australia for six months and in an electoral district continuously for three months. Persons of unsound mind, 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 option 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 ⁴ | 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 ¹ | 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 ⁴ | 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 ⁴ | 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 ⁴ | 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 kilometres | Place of nomination | Member's name and political party |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Zone 1</i> | | | |
| South Brisbane | 8 | Coorparoo | Bromley, F. P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| South Coast | 611 | Coolangatta | Hinze, R. J. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Stafford | 10 | Kedron | Harvey, W. C. R. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Surfers Paradise | 47 | Surfers Paradise | Small, A. B. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Toowong | 14 | Taringa | Porter, C. R. (<i>Liberal</i>) |
| Toowoomba North | 36 | Toowoomba | Bousen, W. R. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Toowoomba South | 49 | Toowoomba | Wood, P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Wavell | 9 | Wavell Heights | Crawford, A. P. (<i>Liberal</i>) |
| Windsor | 8 | Wilston | Moore, R. E. (<i>Liberal</i>) |
| Wolston | 111 | Redbank | Marginson, E. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Wynnum | 13 | Wynnum | Harris, E. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Yeronga | 12 | Moorooka | Lee, N. E. (<i>Liberal</i>) |
| Total | 26,607 | | |
| <i>Zone 2</i> | | | |
| Barron River | 4,690 | Mareeba | Wood, B. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Bundaberg | 25 | Bundaberg | Jensen, E. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Cairns | 480 | Cairns | Jones, R., B.E.M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Isis | 6,020 | Childers | Blake, J. R. H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Mackay | 60 | Mackay | Casey, E. D. (<i>Independent</i>) |
| Maryborough | 25 | Maryborough | Alison, G. (<i>Liberal</i>) |
| Mount Isa | 134,200 | Mount Isa | Inch, A. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Port Curtis | 7,900 | Gladstone | Hanson, M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Rockhampton | 285 | Rockhampton | Wright, K. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Rockhampton North | 95 | North Rockhampton | Yewdale, L. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Townsville | 4,300 | Townsville | Scott-Young, N. R. (<i>Liberal</i>) |
| Townsville South | 95 | South Townsville | Aikens, T. (<i>Nth Old Labor</i>) |
| Townsville West | 15 | Townsville | Tucker, P. J. R. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Total | 158,190 | | |
| <i>Zone 3</i> | | | |
| Balonne | 81,550 | St George | Neal, D. McC. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Belyando | 95,200 | Clermont | O'Donnell, E. C. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Cook | 312,650 | Dimbulah | Wallis-Smith, E. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Flinders | 168,500 | Charters Towers | Loneragan, Hon. W. H. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Gregory | 492,350 | Longreach | Rae, Hon. W. A. R. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Roma | 60,650 | Roma | Tomkins, K. B. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Warrego | 111,700 | Charleville | Aiken, J. A. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Total | 1,322,600 | | |
| <i>Zone 4</i> | | | |
| Auburn | 44,000 | Monto | Hewitt, Hon. N. T. E., M.M., A.F.M. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Barambah | 7,950 | Kingaroy | Bjelke-Petersen, Hon. J. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Burdekin | 13,850 | Ayr | Bird, V. J. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Burnett | 16,650 | Gin Gin | Wharton, C. A. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Callide | 22,150 | Biloela | Hartwig, L. E. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Carnarvon | 10,200 | Stanthorpe | McKechnie, Hon. H. A. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Condamine | 14,450 | Chinchilla | Sullivan, Hon. V. B. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Cunningham | 10,900 | Pittsworth | Fletcher, Hon. Sir Alan (<i>Country</i>) |
| Gympie | 4,100 | Gympie | Hodges, Hon. A. M. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Hinchinbrook | 12,700 | Ingham | Row, E. C. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Mirani | 33,550 | Sarina | Newbery, T. G. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Mourilyan | 11,650 | Innisfail | Moore, F. P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Mulgrave | 3,100 | Gordonvale | Armstrong, R. A. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Warwick | 4,450 | Warwick | Cory, D. W. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Whitsunday | 10,550 | Proserpine | Camm, Hon. R. E. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Total | 220,250 | | |
| Total State | 1,728,000 | | |

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 | In-valid 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 second (1973-74) 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*—E. Marginson

Members' Salaries—Members were first paid in 1889 when the annual salary was \$600. From 1 July 1973 the basic salary was increased from \$10,600 to \$12,180, with additional salaries as follows: the Premier, \$13,260; the Deputy Premier, \$9,630; other Ministers, \$7,830; the Speaker, \$4,540; Chairman of Committees, \$1,460; Leader of the Opposition, \$5,090; Deputy Leader of the Opposition, \$1,110; and each Whip, \$740. Members also receive an electorate allowance, assessed for each electorate, ranging from \$2,010 to \$4,920, 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 AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

Queensland was one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, and was entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Senate (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 all persons aged 18 years and over (extended from 21 years from 21 March 1973). Enrolment is

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

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

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

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

(From 30 April 1969)

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT MINISTRY

(At 31 December 1973)

- Prime Minister*—Hon. E. G. Whitlam, Q.C. (N.S.W.)
Defence—Hon. L. H. Barnard (T.)
Overseas Trade—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.)
Foreign Affairs—Senator Hon. D. R. Willesee (W.A.)
The Media—Senator Hon. D. McClelland (N.S.W.)
Northern Development and the Northern Territory—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—Hon. C. K. Jones (N.S.W.)
Education—Hon. K. E. Beazley (W.A.)
*Tourism and Recreation, Vice-President of the Executive-Council and
 assisting the Treasurer*—Hon. F. E. Stewart (N.S.W.)
Aboriginal Affairs—Senator Hon. J. L. Cavanagh (S.A.)
Primary Industry—Senator Hon. K. S. Wriedt (T.)
The Capital Territory—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 and Construction—Hon. L. R. Johnson (N.S.W.)
Secondary Industry and Supply—Hon. K. E. Enderby (A.C.T.)
*Postmaster-General, Special Minister of State, and assisting the Prime
 Minister*—Hon. L. F. Bowen (N.S.W.)
Health—Hon. D. N. Everingham (Q.)
Environment and Conservation—Hon. M. H. Cass (V.)
*Science, and assisting the Minister for Foreign Affairs in matters relating
 to Papua New Guinea*—Hon. W. L. Morrison (N.S.W.)

Queensland Members of the Australian 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 kilometres | Place of nomination | Member's name and political party |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Bowman | 860 | Wynnum Central .. | Keogh, L. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Brisbane | 40 | Brisbane | Cross, M. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Capricornia .. | 26,950 | Rockhampton .. | Everingham, Hon. D. N. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) .. |
| Darling Downs .. | 12,100 | Toowoomba .. | McVeigh, D. T. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Dawson | 67,850 | Mackay | Patterson, Hon. R. A. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) .. |
| Fisher | 18,200 | Gympie | Adermann, A. E. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Griffith | 45 | South Brisbane .. | Cameron, D. M. (<i>Liberal</i>) |
| Herbert | 19,700 | Townsville | Bonnett, R. N. (<i>Liberal</i>) |
| Kennedy | 641,050 | Charters Towers .. | Katter, Hon. R. C. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Leichhardt .. | 406,650 | Cairns | Fulton, W. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Lilley | 120 | Albion, Brisbane .. | Doyle, F. E. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| McPherson .. | 7,150 | Southport | Robinson, E. L. (<i>Liberal</i>) |
| Maranoa | 503,900 | Dalby | Corbett, J. (<i>Country</i>) |
| Moreton | 70 | Moorvale, Brisbane | Killen, Hon. D. J. (<i>Liberal</i>) |
| Oxley | 540 | Ipswich | Hayden, Hon. W. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Petrie | 215 | Kedron, Brisbane .. | Cooke, N. M. (<i>Liberal</i>) |
| Ryan | 305 | Paddington, Brisbane | Drury, E. N., C.B.E. (<i>Liberal</i>) .. |
| Wide Bay | 21,800 | Maryborough .. | Hansen, B. P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Total for State | 1,728,000 | | |

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

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND
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 | .. | .. |
| Liberal | 242,752 | .. | 430,756 |
| Liberal-Country | .. | 311,905 | .. |
| National Socialist | 203 | 12,957 | .. |
| Pensioner | .. | 16,458 | 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*)¹Byrne, 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 | Invalid votes recorded |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| | | Country Party | Liberal Party | Australian Labor Party | Aust. Democratic Labor Party | Australian 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 | 5,541 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 ² | 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 ³ | 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 in Australia have the parliamentary system of executive government, and the names of the Premiers of the States and the dates of the last elections prior to 30 June 1974 are shown hereunder.

| State | Premier | Last election |
|--------------|--|---------------|
| N.S.W. | Hon. Sir Robert Askin (<i>Liberal-Country</i>) | November 1973 |
| Victoria | Hon. R. J. Hamer (<i>Liberal</i>) | May 1973 |
| Queensland | Hon. J. Bjelke-Petersen (<i>National-Liberal</i>) ¹ | May 1972 |
| S. Australia | Hon. D. A. Dunstan (<i>Australian Labor</i>) | March 1973 |
| W. Australia | Hon. Sir Charles Court (<i>Liberal-Country</i>) | March 1974 |
| Tasmania | Hon. A. A. Reece (<i>Australian Labor</i>) | April 1972 |

¹ Changed from Country-Liberal on 6 April 1974.

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. Franchise for all persons aged 18 years and over and compulsory voting are common to all State Lower House elections.

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

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, 1971-72

| Particulars | Australia | 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 | 82 | 47 | 51 | 35 | 509 |
| 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 | 10,600 ⁸ | 9,250 ⁵ | 10,000 ⁶ | 7,200 ⁷ | .. |
| Total cost | | | | | | | | |
| Executive .. \$'000 | 1,361 | 756 | 677 | 434 | 507 | 435 | 405 | 4,576 |
| Parliament .. \$'000 | 17,070 | 3,763 | 2,798 | 2,283 | 1,929 | 2,051 | 922 | 30,817 |
| Total .. \$'000 | 18,432 | 4,520 | 3,475 | 2,717 | 2,436 | 2,486 | 1,327 | 35,393 |
| Cost per head | | | | | | | | |
| Executive .. \$ | 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.23 | 0.43 | 0.42 | 1.03 | 0.35 |
| Parliament .. \$ | 1.32 | 0.81 | 0.79 | 1.23 | 1.63 | 1.96 | 2.35 | 2.39 |
| Total .. \$ | 1.43 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 1.47 | 2.06 | 2.38 | 3.38 | 2.74 |

¹ At 1 January 1973. 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 \$1,750 to \$4,000.

6 STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

The administrative arrangements of the State Government are outlined in the following list of ministerial portfolios (see page 77) 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 Defender's Office |
| Friendly Societies Office | Registrar-General's Office |
| Law Reform Commission | Small Claims Tribunal |
| Licensing Commission | Solicitor-General and Staff, including Crown Solicitor |
| Office of the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs | Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts, Sheriff Office (but only for the purposes of the Public Service Acts) |
| Office of the Commissioner of Prices | Titles Office |
| 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 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

This Section continues the series commenced in 1973, which will 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. Further detail of the functions of the Department of Justice is shown in Chapter 9, Public Justice.

While the Department of Justice was one of the three departments created following the separation of Queensland from New South Wales in 1859, its importance to the people of the State and its essential role as a part of the Government has not diminished.

The Justice Department was first known as the Department of the Attorney-General, and gained its present title as a result of the passage of *The Department of Justice Act of 1876*.

Initially the work of the Department evolved almost solely from the legal functions of the Attorney-General. But the scope of its activities has expanded, more particularly in recent years, and now extends into fields such as consumer affairs, legal aid, law reform, company law administration, and the conduct of elections.

The Minister for Justice and Attorney-General administers more than 160 Acts. His Department now has an annual budget exceeding \$13m and employs more than 1,600 officers, many of them possessing specialist qualifications in law and associated fields.

The sections of the Department include:

- (a) *The Chief Office* of the Department, which is under the direct supervision of the Under Secretary, co-ordinates the activities of more than 20 sub-departments and agencies, and is responsible for the administration of 20 Acts.

The Chief Office section includes the Art Unions Branch which supervises the operation of all art unions, raffles, side-shows, and entertainment machines in the State. More than 15,000 organisations are at present registered with the Art Unions Branch. The Charities Office supervises the activities of the 2,700 charities and community purpose organisations.

The Chief Office also supervises solicitors' and accountants' trust accounts, registration of newspapers, and recording of coroners' reports and arranges the burial of persons when there is no relative or other person able to make the arrangements.

The Legal Division of Chief Office prepares all legislative measures for the Department in conjunction with the Office of the Parliamentary Counsel.

- (b) *The Office of the Solicitor-General* is responsible for the wide range of legal work undertaken both by the Department of Justice and other government departments. These include the arrangement of transfers, preparation of agreements, the recovery of Crown revenues, preparation of by-laws, and the provision of an extensive legal advisory service for the Government.

The Solicitor-General frequently takes part in top-level discussions and negotiations between governments on legal and constitutional questions. During 1973 he presented a petition to the Privy Council in London on behalf of the Government.

Crown Prosecutors, employed by the Solicitor-General's Office, prosecute for the Crown in criminal trials, and appear before various appeal boards and tribunals.

The Office of the Public Defender arranges legal representation for accused persons, without adequate means, appearing in criminal trials in the Supreme and District Courts.

- (c) *The Law Courts of Queensland* comprise the Supreme Court, the District Courts, and the Magistrates Courts. The Supreme Court hears cases arising from major criminal offences, as well as having jurisdiction in major civil matters. There are at present 14 judges, including one at Townsville and one at Rockhampton, appointed to the Supreme Court. The Court of Criminal Appeal, normally constituted by three judges, hears appeals lodged by both the Crown and the accused arising from Supreme and District Court trials. Circuit Courts, to hear both criminal and civil cases, are conducted regularly in nine provincial centres.

The District Courts, re-established in 1958, have jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases below those handled by the Supreme Court. Sittings of the District Courts are held in many provincial and country centres. A resident judge is located at both Rockhampton and Townsville.

The Magistrates Courts Service comprises 54 magistrates located in 32 cities and towns. In all there are 207 Magistrates Courts Offices throughout the State. Each office also performs a variety of services as the agent for other government departments.

A Children's Court has jurisdiction to deal with minors up to the age of 17. As well as the power to deal with certain of the less serious indictable offences, the Court may also judicate in custody and guardianship cases. The Court is presided over by a specially appointed magistrate in the metropolitan and near country areas, and by a local stipendiary magistrate or two justices of the peace in other areas.

Essential to the functioning of the legal system is jury service. Men and women aged 18 years and over are generally eligible for jury service. Responsibility for the preparation of jury rolls, the summoning of jurors, and their general well-being, is the duty of the Sheriff and his officers.

- (d) *The Consumer Affairs Bureau*, established in 1971, came under the responsibility of the Department of Justice in June 1972. The Bureau's primary function is to administer the various acts concerning consumer affairs, and to provide advice and assistance to consumers generally. During the year ended 30 June 1973, the Bureau considered 3,790 complaints lodged by consumers and was able to secure a satisfactory solution in a high percentage of cases.

The Small Claims Tribunal, which was the first in Australia, commenced operation on 1 July 1973. The tribunal provides a cheap and speedy means whereby aggrieved consumers can obtain redress against traders and operators.

- (e) *The Office of the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs* administers a number of enactments concerning the operations of companies in the State. The office handles the registration of business names, companies, and licensed agents. Other areas of involvement include the regulation of hire purchase, protection of privacy, control of money lenders, and regulation of the securities industry. In 1973 a Corporate Affairs Advisory Committee comprising representatives of organisations having dealings with the office was formed to advise the Minister on the operations of the office etc.
- (f) *The Titles Office* is responsible for the lodgment and transfer of titles on real property and lodgment of plans. During the last year 50,000 new titles were granted. The total number of lodgments exceeded 250,000. There has been an enormous increase in the work-load of the office in recent years, indicative of the land and housing boom in Queensland.
- (g) *The Public Curator's Office* administers the estates of deceased persons, prepares wills, gives legal advice, and prepares conveyancing documents on the purchase, transfer, or mortgage of land, houses, and other property. The office also handles the legal affairs of persons who are unable to manage their own

affairs, such as those who are mentally ill or long-term prisoners. The Curator also acts as liquidator for the purpose of winding up of the affairs of companies.

- (h) *The Licensing Commission* is responsible for the administration of the Liquor Act, which was amended and revised by Parliament in 1973. The Commission supervises the operation of all licensed premises including hotels, taverns, bistros, licensed clubs, and restaurants.
- (i) *The State Electoral Office* is responsible for the conduct of all State elections, and for the maintenance of State electoral rolls. The number of enrolments increased dramatically during 1973 following the lowering of the voting age to 18 years. A computer is used to process enrolments and prepare electoral rolls.
- (j) *The Probation and Parole Office* supervises persons who are admitted to probation by the Courts and prisoners who are granted an early release by the Parole Board.
- (k) *The Registrar-General's Office* handles the registration of all births, deaths, and marriages in Queensland. Civil marriage ceremonies are also conducted at the Registrar-General's Office.

Recent Significant Changes—The year 1973 saw the commencement of a massive publicity and educational programme designed to inform citizens both of their rights under the law and of recent amendments to the law that are for their benefit.

A regular weekly series of advertisements titled *Let's Look at the Law* was placed in major newspapers, and a series of booklets explaining various laws and how they affect the citizen was printed and widely distributed.

A mobile information centre visited major shopping centres in the metropolitan area as part of the education and information programme of the Justice Department.

Since the transfer of the Consumer Affairs Bureau to the Department of Justice in 1972 a vigorous programme of consumer education has been pursued. A consumer education officer was appointed, and a series of educational booklets based around the character-consumers "Mr Abel and Mrs Prudence Spender" was produced and given wide circulation.

In order to effect better liaison between the Department and professional and community groups directly affected by the law, regular conferences have been held to discuss new legislation and administrative problems. For example, the problems created by enormous increases in the volume of work handled by the Titles Office as a result of the land boom in Queensland were discussed at conferences with organisations having dealings with the Titles Office, and considerable improvement was achieved.

During 1973, new, modern court houses were opened at Holland Park, South Brisbane, and Normanton. Construction of the second phase of the multi-million dollar Supreme Court complex in Brisbane is to commence during 1974, and a multi-storey court building is scheduled for completion later that year. Work is well advanced on the new courts complex at Townsville.

The legal aid system has been greatly improved and expanded. The office of the Public Defender was given separate status and improved legal aid programmes were approved by Parliament during 1973. For the first time, private barristers have been briefed by the Crown to act as Crown Prosecutors in criminal trials in the Supreme and District Courts.

In August 1973, a Commission was appointed to inquire into the status of women in Queensland. Public hearings were held, and a comprehensive report is expected in 1974.

New Legislation of Interest—A programme of law reform and revision which is being implemented, resulted in the introduction by the Minister for Justice and Attorney-General of a record 35 new measures into the Queensland Parliament during 1973. In addition to those mentioned previously, the measures introduced during the year included:

Major amendments to the Consumer Affairs Act to increase protection of the rights of consumers and to provide penalties for deceptive, dishonest, and misleading advertising.

Legislation abolishing the practice of "mock auctions" and making necessary improvements to the Door to Door Sales Act. A new measure, the Unordered Goods and Services Act was introduced to establish and protect the rights of recipients of unordered goods or unsolicited directory entry accounts.

A Trusts Act to codify and update the law relating to trusts and trustees, and a Trust Accounts Act to further protect the public interest and preserve the reputation of the professions.

An Arbitration Act to enable parties to a dispute to refer a dispute to a tribunal of their own choosing for determination instead of to a Court.

A Warehousemen's Liens Act to protect the position of both the warehousemen and the owners in regard to the storage of property in warehouses.

A Law Reform Commission Act designed to improve the workings of the Commission, and to enable it to investigate and report on additional areas of the law.

A Guide Dogs Act to enable blind persons to take a trained guide dog into public places.

Amendments to the Coroners Act to enable coronial reports to be made available to relatives of the deceased.

Amendments of the Companies Act to achieve greater uniformity with company law in other States.

A Voluntary Aid in Emergency Bill to protect the position of medical personnel going to the aid of injured persons in emergency situations.

A new Group Titles Act to facilitate development of land divided into lots with a common area for the use of all the lot-owners, will encourage a greater diversity in housing styles.

A completely revised Art Unions Act that simplifies procedures and legalises games such as bingo.

Amendments to the law relating to stock stealing, aimed at reducing the incidence of the stealing of livestock.

A greatly revised Liquor Act includes changes to lower the drinking age to 18 years, to abolish local option polls, to create a Licensing Court, and to ensure the improvement of standards and facilities in all licensed outlets.

In addition to these and other new laws, a total of 287 Acts were repealed. This arose from a thorough investigation by the Law Reform Commission into laws that no longer serve any useful purpose or which have been superseded.

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 Shire of Mount Isa had its status raised, on 30 May 1968, to that of a City.

Local Authority Councils—Local Authorities are governed by Councils. 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 Town of Torres, previously Thursday Island, (since 1952) and the Shire of Cook (since 1959) are administered by the Local Government Department. The Governor in Council may, in his absolute discretion, or upon petition of at least one-fifth of the electors of an Area, dissolve the Council and appoint an administrator to carry out the duties of the Council until such time as a new Council is elected at an election directed to be held by the Governor in Council.

The powers and functions of Local Governments are set out in the Local Government section of the Public Finance chapter. Decisions of Local Governments made under by-laws or ordinances controlling the use and development of lands are subject to appeal to the Local Government Court. The Court was established in 1966 and operates under the *City of Brisbane Town Planning Act 1924-1971*. Its jurisdiction extends to all Local Governments under the *Local Government Act 1936-1973*.

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

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

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

Payment to Members of Local Authorities—The City of Brisbane Act provides for the Lord Mayor and aldermen to receive a salary at such annual rates as the Council shall from time to time determine. Provision is also made for the Lord Mayor to receive an allowance at such rate as is determined in like manner. The annual rates from 23 October 1973 were as follows: Lord Mayor, \$19,780 salary and \$13,600 allowance; Vice-Mayor, Chairman of the Council, and Chairmen of Committees (3), \$12,700; and aldermen, \$10,170 (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.

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. See map on page 442.

(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 110 to 115 and the maps on pages 480 and 481 show the Local Authority Areas in each Division. A special note on the Brisbane Statistical Division is given on page 116.

On 6 October 1973, Regions for Queensland were declared under the *State and Regional Planning and Development, Public Works Organization and Environmental Control Act 1971-1973*. Under this Act the State is divided into ten Regions which consist of Local Authority Areas and the off-shore islands at present unincorporated. Statistical Divisions used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for the publication of areal statistics will be revised to conform with the new Regions. The Moreton Region

will be divided into the Brisbane Statistical Division and the Moreton Statistical Division. The eleven new Statistical Divisions will be: Brisbane, Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs, South-West, Fitzroy, Mackay, Central-West, North-West, and Far-North. Statistics will be published in these new Divisions for calendar year data from the year ending 31 December 1974 and for financial year data from the year ending 30 June 1975.

Statistical Areas: Because of its large population and size (1,000 square kilometres) the City of Brisbane is too large for statistical analysis as a single entity. 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 116). 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 200 or more persons per square kilometre, together with certain other areas which meet criteria respecting industrial and institutional areas with lower densities but urban affiliations. The boundary delineated by these rules is drawn without reference to Local Authority Area boundaries and is intended to be a moving boundary, which is to be adjusted after each Census, to encompass additional peripheral urbanisation and population growth.

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

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

By the 1971 Census, Urban Brisbane had extended to cover an area of approximately 700 square kilometres (500 in the City of Brisbane, 80 in the City of Ipswich, 25 in the City of Redcliffe, 23 in the Shire of Albert, 34 in the Shire of Pine Rivers, and 38 in the Shire of Redland). At both Censuses, these areas excluded the 25 square kilometres within the City of Brisbane covered by the Brisbane River.

Estimates of the size and population of the Urban Brisbane Area are given on page 116.

• Chapter 4

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 Australian 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

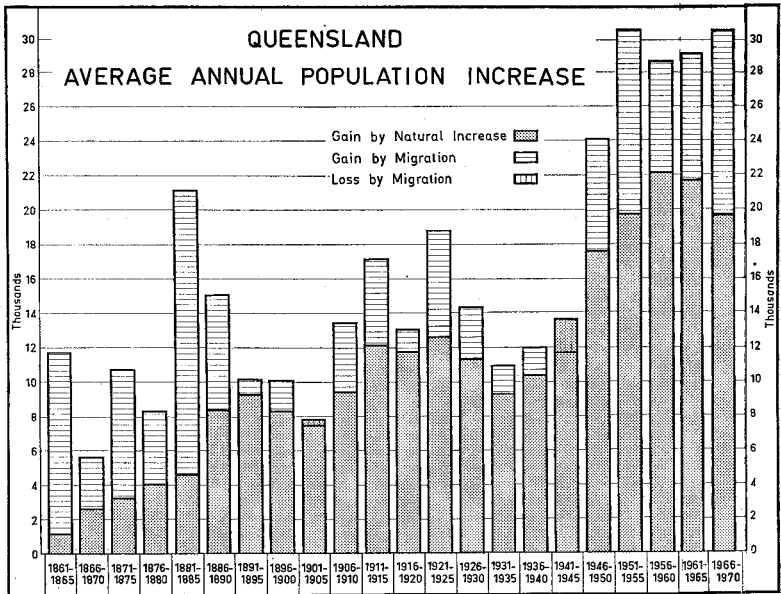
| State or Territory | 1933 | 1947 | 1954 | 1961 | 1966 | 1971 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| New South Wales | 2,600,847 | 2,984,838 | 3,423,529 | 3,917,013 | 4,237,901 | 4,601,180 |
| Victoria | 1,820,261 | 2,054,701 | 2,452,341 | 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 between 1945 and 1971 nearly 40 per cent of the total increase in the Australian population, and over 30 per cent of the increase in the Queensland population were due to net migration.



The next table shows the growth of the population of Queensland during the years 1968 to 1972. 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

| Year | At 31 December | | | Mean for year ended 30 June | Mean for year ended 31 December |
|---------|----------------|---------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | | |
| 1968 .. | 883,600 | 864,100 | 1,747,700 | 1,715,400 | 1,730,600 |
| 1969 .. | 898,900 | 880,800 | 1,779,700 | 1,747,400 | 1,764,200 |
| 1970 .. | 914,600 | 898,200 | 1,812,800 | 1,780,000 | 1,795,400 |
| 1971 .. | 933,900 | 918,400 | 1,852,300 | 1,812,300 | 1,830,500 |
| 1972 .. | 956,500 | 942,200 | 1,898,600 | 1,851,000 | 1,873,300 |

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 Australia 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 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 1971-72 and 1972-73 and the calendar year 1972.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES

| State or Territory | Population at | | | Mean population | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | 30 June 1972 | 31 December 1972 | 30 June 1973 | Year ended 30 June 1972 | Year ended 31 December 1972 | Year ended 30 June 1973 |
| New South Wales | 4,661,600 | 4,697,200 | 4,702,500 | 4,646,800 | 4,673,300 | 4,695,800 |
| Victoria .. | 3,547,400 | 3,581,000 | 3,586,600 | 3,535,800 | 3,557,700 | 3,579,100 |
| Queensland .. | 1,869,300 | 1,898,600 | 1,914,900 | 1,851,000 | 1,873,300 | 1,896,600 |
| South Australia | 1,186,500 | 1,196,500 | 1,199,100 | 1,183,700 | 1,189,400 | 1,195,600 |
| Western Australia | 1,053,200 | 1,065,800 | 1,068,500 | 1,046,600 | 1,056,500 | 1,064,200 |
| Tasmania .. | 392,200 | 395,600 | 396,000 | 392,400 | 393,200 | 394,900 |
| N. Territory .. | 91,700 | 93,400 | 95,600 | 89,200 | 91,600 | 93,700 |
| A.C. Territory .. | 157,400 | 163,200 | 168,400 | 150,800 | 157,200 | 163,200 |
| Australia .. | 12,959,100 | 13,091,300 | 13,131,600 | 12,896,300 | 12,992,200 | 13,083,100 |

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. Although immigration continues to be a major objective of Australian policy, the programme has now become more selective, the accent being on sponsorship, and control and selection of numbers and types of migrants in accordance with the labour needs of industry.

The next table shows the permanent movement of population recorded in the five years to 1972. 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 |
| 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 |
| 1972 .. | 63,710 | 112,468 | 33,172 | 45,881 | 79,296 | 66,587 |

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 |
| 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 |
| 1972 .. | 5,836 | 9,880 | 2,644 | 4,077 | 7,236 | 5,803 |

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 1972, 1,865,128 persons arrived under such schemes out of a total of 3,842,254 permanent and long-term arrivals.

Of the 1,865,128 assisted arrivals, 1,107,526 were of British nationality. Arrivals from the United Kingdom under free or assisted passage schemes numbered 1,041,719. Although immigration is an Australian Govern-

ment 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.

The nationalities of all permanent and long-term arrivals were as follows:

| | Assisted arrivals | Other permanent and long-term arrivals | Total |
|---------------------|-------------------|--|-----------|
| British | 1,107,526 | 1,074,169 | 2,181,695 |
| Italian | 71,167 | 302,799 | 373,966 |
| Greek | 72,449 | 141,855 | 214,304 |
| Dutch | 98,674 | 61,695 | 160,369 |
| Yugoslav | 90,865 | 65,412 | 156,277 |
| German | 94,034 | 36,722 | 130,756 |
| United States | 21,423 | 71,941 | 93,364 |
| Polish | 65,706 | 20,227 | 85,933 |
| Stateless | 29,134 | 22,223 | 51,357 |
| Hungarian | 24,378 | 5,884 | 30,262 |
| Others | 189,772 | 174,199 | 363,971 |
| Total | 1,865,128 | 1,977,126 | 3,842,254 |

There was a total of 3,842,254 permanent and long-term arrivals in Australia from October 1945 to June 1972, comprising 2,070,258 males and 1,771,996 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 1,524,796, leaving a net permanent and long-term increment of 2,317,458.

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 | | | | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Persons |
| ARRIVALS | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1972 .. | 9,915 | 9,609 | 26,267 | 22,364 | 1,048 | 838 | 37,230 | 32,811 | 70,041 |
| DEPARTURES | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1972 .. | 6,362 | 6,461 | 26,013 | 22,201 | 630 | 511 | 33,005 | 29,173 | 62,178 |

The age distribution of arrivals and departures in 1972, whose State of last or intended residence was Queensland, is shown below.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES IN AGE GROUPINGS, 1972

| Age group | Total arrivals Queensland intended residence | | | Total departures Queensland last residence | | |
|-----------|---|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Under 15 | 5,854 | 5,453 | 11,307 | 4,501 | 4,108 | 8,609 |
| 15-24 .. | 7,370 | 7,653 | 15,023 | 6,608 | 7,134 | 13,742 |
| 25-64 .. | 21,828 | 17,249 | 39,077 | 19,882 | 15,641 | 35,523 |
| 65 & over | 2,178 | 2,456 | 4,634 | 2,014 | 2,290 | 4,304 |
| All ages | 37,230 | 32,811 | 70,041 | 33,005 | 29,173 | 62,178 |

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 106 and 107). 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 Queensland population increase during this period.

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.

From 1947 to 1972, 47,392 foreign nationals living in Queensland were naturalised as Australian citizens.

Between 1 January 1946 and 31 December 1972, there were 5,934,614 births in Australia. Of these, an estimated 780,900 were born to migrant parents, while a further 689,300 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 2,293,076 marriages in Australia, 609,977 involved overseas-born persons. In 362,382 cases an overseas-born person married an Australian-born person, while in 247,595 marriages both persons were overseas born.

Between July 1960 and June 1972, the settler arrivals in Australia who were workers numbered 783,751. Of these, 310,568 were classified as skilled, 281,693 as semi-skilled, and 191,490 as unskilled. Of the workers, 32 per cent were process workers or skilled craftsmen, 14 per cent were in the professional, administrative, or managerial group, 14 per cent were clerical or sales workers, and 4 per cent had farming or other rural occupations.

The next table sets out the percentage distribution of settler arrivals in the various occupational groups.

OCCUPATION OF SETTLER ARRIVALS, AUSTRALIA, 1 JULY 1960 TO 30 JUNE 1972

| Occupational group | Percentage of arrivals | Percentage of workers |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Professional, technical, and related workers | 5.2 | 10.9 |
| Administrative, executive, and managerial workers | 1.7 | 3.6 |
| Clerical workers | 4.8 | 10.3 |
| Sales workers | 1.9 | 3.9 |
| Farmers and other rural workers | 2.0 | 4.2 |
| Miners, quarrymen, and related workers | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Transport and communication workers | 2.4 | 4.9 |
| Craftsmen and process workers | 15.2 | 31.9 |
| Labourers | 5.9 | 12.4 |
| Service, sport, and recreation workers | 5.4 | 11.3 |
| Not stated | 2.9 | 6.0 |
| Total workers | 47.7 | 100.0 |
| Total dependants | 52.3 | .. |
| Total | 100.0 | .. |

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 105.

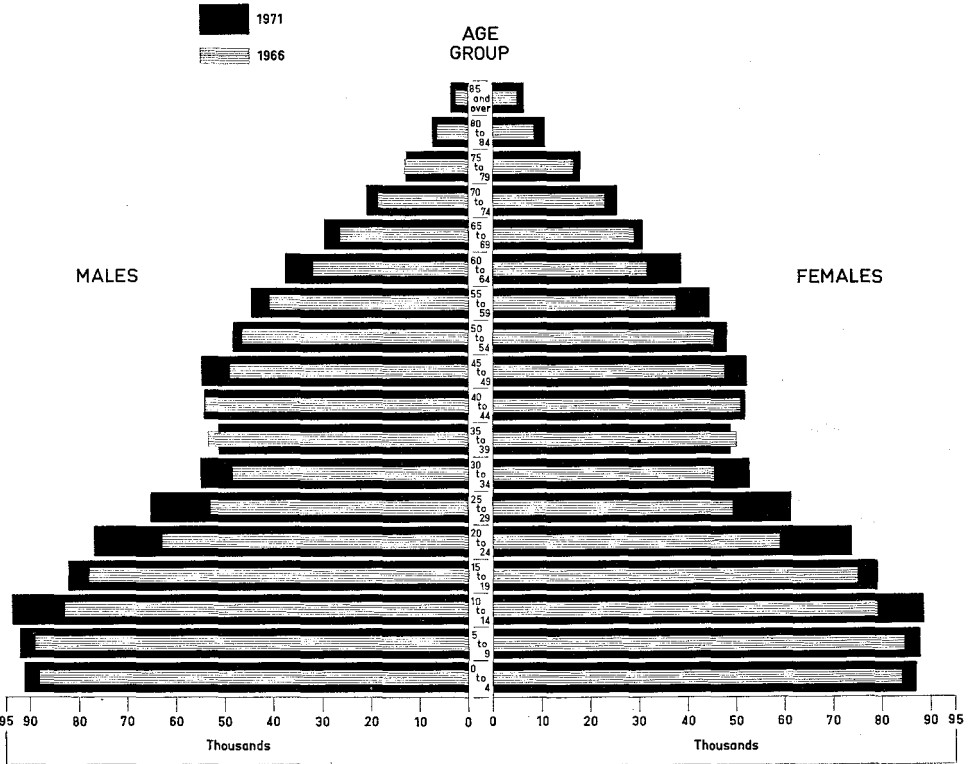
In the intercensal period 1966 to 1971, the population of the State increased by 9.1 per cent, and this was reflected by increases in all age groups in the population, ranging from just over 4 per cent for the 0-4 and 5-9 groups to just under 24 per cent for the 20-29 group.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

| Age group | Census 1966 | Census 1971 | | | | | | 30 June 1973 ¹ |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| | Qld | Brisbane Statistical Division | | | Queensland | | | Qld |
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Persons |
| 0-4 .. | 174,612 | 40,854 | 39,133 | 79,987 | 91,078 | 86,990 | 178,068 | 191,225 |
| 5-9 .. | 173,935 | 41,541 | 39,345 | 80,886 | 92,125 | 87,811 | 179,936 | 179,105 |
| 10-14 .. | 162,367 | 43,195 | 40,491 | 83,686 | 93,628 | 88,448 | 182,076 | 191,020 |
| 15-19 .. | 154,096 | 40,947 | 40,959 | 81,906 | 82,165 | 79,025 | 161,190 | 172,623 |
| 20-29 .. | 225,159 | 68,481 | 68,055 | 136,536 | 142,178 | 135,362 | 277,540 | 301,809 |
| 30-39 .. | 197,539 | 47,724 | 47,805 | 95,529 | 106,499 | 101,220 | 207,719 | 220,013 |
| 40-49 .. | 201,998 | 51,773 | 52,406 | 104,179 | 109,401 | 103,741 | 213,142 | 211,985 |
| 50-59 .. | 171,133 | 44,225 | 45,891 | 90,116 | 92,892 | 92,476 | 185,368 | 192,374 |
| 60-69 .. | 119,165 | 29,071 | 33,278 | 62,349 | 67,225 | 69,378 | 136,603 | 144,353 |
| 70-79 .. | 71,454 | 19,955 | 32,655 | 52,610 | 33,738 | 43,693 | 77,431 | 80,815 |
| 80 & over | 22,866 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,736 | 17,256 | 27,992 | 29,556 |
| Total .. | 1,674,324 | 427,766 | 440,018 | 867,784 | 921,665 | 905,400 | 1,827,065 | 1,914,878 |
| Under 21 | 691,175 | 174,349 | 167,816 | 342,165 | 374,234 | 357,204 | 731,438 | 766,803 |
| 21-64 .. | 833,393 | 221,078 | 224,527 | 445,605 | 473,356 | 456,370 | 929,726 | 973,479 |
| 65 & over | 149,756 | 32,339 | 47,675 | 80,014 | 74,075 | 91,826 | 165,901 | 174,596 |

¹ Estimated.

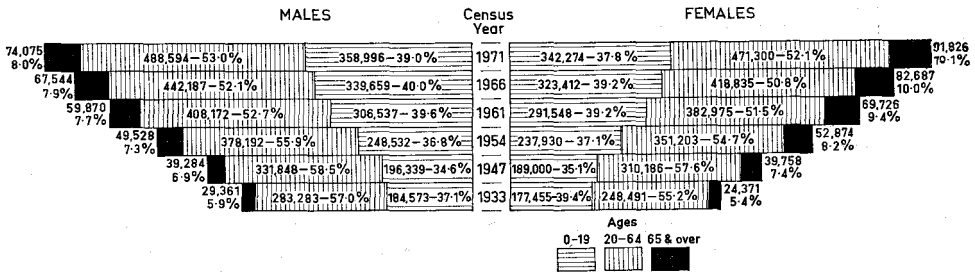
AGE STRUCTURE OF QUEENSLAND POPULATION



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 age 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.



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.

Marital Status—The next table shows the marital status of the people at the 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 1966 | Census 1971 | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | Qld | Brisbane Statistical Division | | Queensland | | | |
| | | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Never married | | | | | | | |
| Under age 15 .. | 509,175 | 125,590 | 118,969 | 244,559 | 276,831 | 263,249 | 540,080 |
| Age 15 and over .. | 318,768 | 90,988 | 73,762 | 164,750 | 193,734 | 133,735 | 327,469 |
| Total never married | 827,943 | 216,578 | 192,731 | 409,309 | 470,565 | 396,984 | 867,549 |
| Married | 726,022 | 191,279 | 194,886 | 386,165 | 409,533 | 411,293 | 820,826 |
| Married but permanently separated ¹ .. | 23,641 | 6,299 | 7,595 | 13,894 | 12,970 | 14,033 | 27,003 |
| Divorced | 11,847 | 3,876 | 5,005 | 8,881 | 7,984 | 8,247 | 16,231 |
| Widowed | 84,871 | 9,734 | 39,801 | 49,535 | 20,613 | 74,843 | 95,456 |
| Total | 1,674,324 | 427,766 | 440,018 | 867,784 | 921,665 | 905,400 | 1,827,065 |
| Percentages ² | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Never married .. | 27.36 | 30.11 | 22.98 | 26.44 | 30.04 | 20.83 | 25.44 |
| Married | 62.31 | 63.30 | 60.70 | 61.96 | 63.51 | 64.05 | 63.78 |
| Married but permanently separated ¹ | 2.03 | 2.08 | 2.37 | 2.23 | 2.01 | 2.19 | 2.10 |
| Divorced | 1.02 | 1.28 | 1.56 | 1.43 | 1.24 | 1.28 | 1.26 |
| Widowed | 7.28 | 3.22 | 12.40 | 7.95 | 3.20 | 11.66 | 7.42 |

¹ Legally or otherwise.

² Excluding persons under age 15.

Birthplaces—The next table shows, for the 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. At the 1971 Census, 97.6 per cent of Queensland's population 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 123,104 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 was 2,365 (3,272 in 1961-1966).

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

| Birthplace | Census 1966 | Census 1971 | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|-----------|
| | Qld | Brisbane Statistical Division | | | Queensland | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Australia | 1,472,468 | 354,539 | 373,876 | 728,415 | 796,173 | 799,399 | 1,595,572 |
| New Zealand | 7,608 | 3,371 | 3,079 | 6,450 | 7,157 | 6,176 | 13,333 |
| U.K. and Eire | 106,112 | 39,455 | 37,643 | 77,098 | 62,892 | 57,703 | 120,595 |
| Germany | 9,026 | 2,730 | 2,830 | 5,560 | 4,962 | 4,534 | 9,496 |
| Greece | 4,397 | 1,662 | 1,401 | 3,063 | 2,369 | 1,895 | 4,264 |
| Italy | 20,272 | 4,388 | 3,504 | 7,892 | 11,070 | 8,210 | 19,280 |
| Netherlands | 9,868 | 3,622 | 2,866 | 6,488 | 5,632 | 4,303 | 9,935 |
| Poland | 3,795 | 1,705 | 1,155 | 2,860 | 2,355 | 1,457 | 3,812 |
| U.S.S.R. ¹ | 2,991 | 1,089 | 1,174 | 2,263 | 1,369 | 1,379 | 2,748 |
| Yugoslavia | 3,118 | 1,661 | 1,103 | 2,764 | 2,705 | 1,566 | 4,271 |
| Other European | 14,726 | 5,123 | 3,833 | 8,956 | 10,207 | 6,545 | 16,752 |
| United States | 3,281 | 1,473 | 1,056 | 2,529 | 2,781 | 2,018 | 4,799 |
| Asian countries | 9,330 | 3,993 | 3,740 | 7,733 | 6,645 | 5,407 | 12,052 |
| Other countries | 7,332 | 2,955 | 2,758 | 5,713 | 5,348 | 4,808 | 10,156 |
| Total | 1,674,324 | 427,766 | 440,018 | 867,784 | 921,665 | 905,400 | 1,827,065 |

¹ Including Ukraine.

Period of Residence in Australia—The next table gives particulars of the periods of residence in Australia of the population at the Censuses of 1966 and 1971.

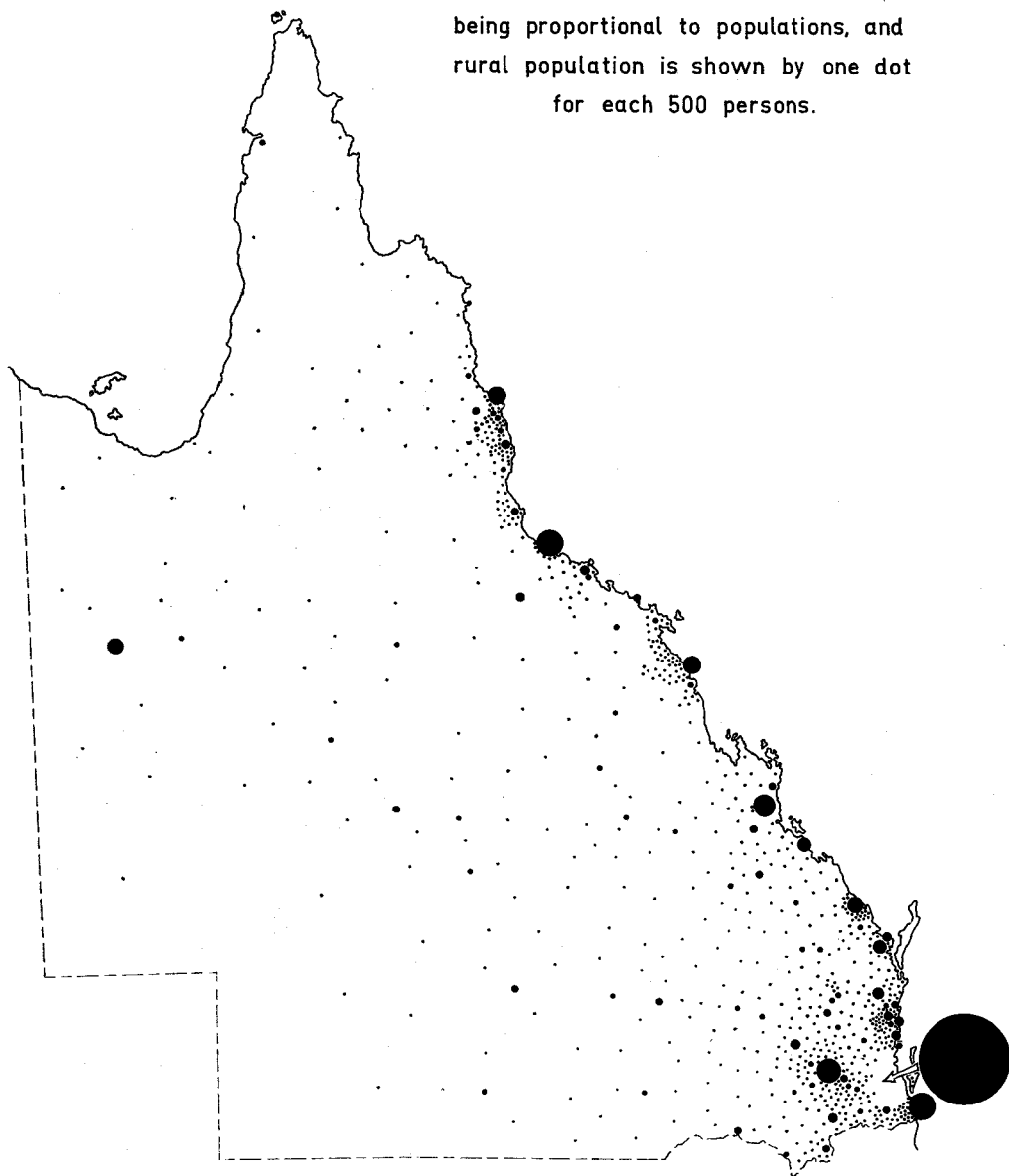
PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF THE OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

| Period of residence in Australia (years) | Census 1966 | Census 1971 | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|-----------|
| | Qld | Brisbane Statistical Division | | | Queensland | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Born outside Australia | | | | | | | |
| Under 1 year | 14,051 | 5,139 | 4,830 | 9,969 | 9,379 | 7,687 | 17,066 |
| 1 year | 10,310 | 4,650 | 4,256 | 8,906 | 6,787 | 6,044 | 12,831 |
| 2 years | 8,782 | 3,834 | 3,480 | 7,314 | 5,752 | 5,027 | 10,779 |
| 3 years | 6,435 | 2,612 | 2,488 | 5,100 | 4,055 | 3,745 | 7,800 |
| 4 years | 5,390 | 2,458 | 2,227 | 4,685 | 3,838 | 3,397 | 7,235 |
| 5 years | 151,309 | 50,829 | 45,366 | 96,195 | 3,824 | 3,418 | 7,242 |
| 6 years | | | | | 3,905 | 3,439 | 7,344 |
| 7 years | | | | | 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 | 5,579 | 3,705 | 3,495 | 7,200 | 6,663 | 5,563 | 12,226 |
| Total born outside Australia | 201,856 | 73,227 | 66,142 | 139,369 | 125,492 | 106,001 | 231,493 |
| Total born in Australia | 1,472,468 | 354,539 | 373,876 | 728,415 | 796,173 | 799,399 | 1,595,572 |
| Total | 1,674,324 | 427,766 | 440,018 | 867,784 | 921,665 | 905,400 | 1,827,065 |
| % Overseas-born | 12.06 | 17.12 | 15.03 | 16.06 | 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.



Religions—The next table shows the religions of the population as stated in the Censuses of 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, and 172,319 in 1966. In 1971, the instruction "if no religion write 'none'", was added to the question. The result was a significant rise in the "no religion" category compared with previous censuses, and a fall in the "no reply" category.

RELIGIONS OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

| Religion | Census 1966 | Census 1971 | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | Qld | Brisbane Statistical Division | | Queensland | | | |
| | | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Christian | | | | | | | |
| Church of England | 526,031 | 124,428 | 132,130 | 256,558 | 270,429 | 274,003 | 544,432 |
| Catholic ¹ | 426,513 | 109,099 | 115,999 | 225,098 | 231,854 | 235,349 | 467,203 |
| Presbyterian | 190,007 | 38,941 | 43,067 | 82,008 | 93,414 | 98,665 | 192,079 |
| Methodist | 179,820 | 38,935 | 44,147 | 83,082 | 88,141 | 94,746 | 182,887 |
| Lutheran | 40,637 | 7,560 | 7,942 | 15,502 | 22,900 | 22,328 | 45,228 |
| Baptist | 26,381 | 7,839 | 8,962 | 16,801 | 13,460 | 14,869 | 28,329 |
| Orthodox ² | 13,897 | 5,909 | 5,587 | 11,496 | 8,118 | 7,436 | 15,554 |
| Salvation Army .. | 9,114 | 2,404 | 2,734 | 5,138 | 5,040 | 5,568 | 10,608 |
| Churches of Christ | 8,997 | 2,186 | 2,542 | 4,728 | 4,735 | 5,461 | 10,196 |
| Congregational .. | 9,949 | 2,997 | 3,560 | 6,557 | 4,524 | 5,103 | 9,627 |
| Seventh Day | | | | | | | |
| Adventist | 7,212 | 1,292 | 1,578 | 2,870 | 3,765 | 4,371 | 8,136 |
| Jehovah's Witness | <i>n</i> | 1,344 | 1,682 | 3,026 | 3,248 | 3,948 | 7,196 |
| Brethren | 3,241 | 1,027 | 1,247 | 2,274 | 2,117 | 2,347 | 4,464 |
| Other ³ | 38,366 | 13,593 | 14,595 | 28,188 | 27,550 | 28,322 | 55,872 |
| Total Christian .. | 1,480,165 | 357,554 | 385,772 | 743,326 | 779,295 | 802,516 | 1,581,811 |
| Non-Christian .. | 3,322 | 1,221 | 918 | 2,139 | 2,401 | 1,665 | 4,066 |
| Indefinite | 4,809 | 1,026 | 804 | 1,830 | 2,298 | 1,647 | 3,945 |
| No religion | 11,072 | 34,550 | 22,730 | 57,280 | 68,611 | 42,018 | 110,629 |
| No reply | 174,956 | 33,415 | 29,794 | 63,209 | 69,060 | 57,554 | 126,614 |
| Total | 1,674,324 | 427,766 | 440,018 | 867,784 | 921,665 | 905,400 | 1,827,065 |

¹ Roman Catholic and Catholic undefined. ² Greek, Russian, etc. ³ Including Protestant undefined, other Christian, and, for 1966, Jehovah's Witness. *n* Not available.

3 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

As the map on page 108 shows, most of the population is distributed in the coastal areas east of the Great Dividing Range and is relatively densest within 300 kilometres of Brisbane. The mining industry has contributed to population growth, particularly in central Queensland and at Mount Isa; however, throughout the interior, where industry is almost entirely pastoral, population is sparsely distributed.

Local Authorities and Brisbane Statistical Areas—The area and population of each Local Authority and Statistical Division and the major divisions of the State are shown in the next table. Populations are those recorded at the 1961, 1966, and 1971 Censuses, and as estimated at 30 June 1973, 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 95 and 116). 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 kilo- metres at 30 June 1973 ¹ | Population | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|
| | | Census 30 June 1961 ² | Census 30 June 1966 | Census 30 June 1971 | | | Estimated 30 June 1973 |
| | | | | Males | Females | Persons | |

BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION³

Central City Areas

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| City | 5 | 12,771 | 11,381 | 5,439 | 4,111 | 9,550 | 8,800 |
| North City | 9 | 22,351 | 22,035 | 9,324 | 11,022 | 20,346 | 19,400 |
| South City | 7 | 27,210 | 26,319 | 11,819 | 12,708 | 24,527 | 23,800 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>20</i> | <i>62,332</i> | <i>59,735</i> | <i>26,582</i> | <i>27,841</i> | <i>54,423</i> | <i>52,000</i> |

North Side Inner Suburbs

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Ascot | 6 | 16,617 | 16,454 | 7,262 | 9,304 | 16,566 | 16,600 |
| Fernberg | 4 | 10,896 | 11,068 | 5,054 | 5,422 | 10,476 | 10,250 |
| Ithaca | 4 | 10,435 | 10,457 | 4,714 | 5,273 | 9,987 | 9,700 |
| Meeandah | 11 | 1,740 | 1,646 | 719 | 713 | 1,432 | 1,350 |
| Newmarket | 5 | 12,464 | 12,213 | 5,886 | 6,403 | 12,289 | 12,200 |
| Normanby | 3 | 11,233 | 11,031 | 5,352 | 5,265 | 10,617 | 10,300 |
| Windsor | 5 | 14,017 | 14,024 | 6,446 | 7,022 | 13,468 | 13,100 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>38</i> | <i>77,402</i> | <i>76,893</i> | <i>35,433</i> | <i>39,402</i> | <i>74,835</i> | <i>73,500</i> |

North Side Outer Suburbs

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Ashgrove | 4 | 9,343 | 9,161 | 4,163 | 4,730 | 8,893 | 8,600 |
| Aspley | 20 | 1,511 | 1,932 | 1,360 | 1,462 | 2,822 | 3,200 |
| Bald Hills | 22 | 2,203 | 2,883 | 3,075 | 2,955 | 6,030 | 7,700 |
| Banyo | 8 | 6,707 | 7,640 | 4,214 | 4,152 | 8,366 | 8,500 |
| Chermside | 15 | 19,972 | 26,195 | 14,251 | 15,291 | 29,542 | 29,800 |
| Enoggera | 5 | 11,467 | 11,305 | 5,213 | 5,330 | 10,543 | 10,250 |
| Geebung | 10 | 13,358 | 17,857 | 9,881 | 10,053 | 19,934 | 20,300 |
| Hendra | 6 | 7,343 | 7,252 | 3,457 | 3,569 | 7,026 | 7,000 |
| Kalinga | 3 | 7,632 | 7,591 | 3,539 | 4,106 | 7,645 | 7,600 |
| Kedron | 4 | 12,999 | 12,962 | 5,799 | 6,326 | 12,125 | 11,800 |
| Mitchelton | 13 | 13,183 | 14,000 | 8,046 | 7,175 | 15,221 | 15,700 |
| Nundah | 7 | 15,615 | 15,610 | 7,463 | 7,964 | 15,427 | 15,300 |
| Stafford | 11 | 12,467 | 17,696 | 10,434 | 10,400 | 20,834 | 21,500 |
| The Gap | 19 | 3,082 | 5,764 | 4,766 | 4,396 | 9,162 | 10,200 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>147</i> | <i>136,882</i> | <i>157,848</i> | <i>85,661</i> | <i>87,909</i> | <i>173,570</i> | <i>177,450</i> |

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

| Local Authority or Statistical Area | Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1973 ¹ | Population | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | | Census 30 June 1961 ² | Census 30 June 1966 | Census 30 June 1971 | | | Estimated 30 June 1973 |
| | | | | Males | Females | Persons | |
| <i>Western Suburbs</i> | | | | | | | |
| Corinda | 8 | 11,396 | 12,645 | 6,233 | 6,674 | 12,907 | 13,100 |
| Darra | 11 | 3,485 | 4,232 | 2,559 | 2,499 | 5,058 | 5,300 |
| Graceville | 5 | 7,221 | 7,542 | 3,702 | 4,110 | 7,812 | 7,700 |
| Inala | 11 | 12,278 | 18,766 | 11,014 | 10,926 | 21,940 | 23,000 |
| Indooroopilly | 11 | 14,032 | 15,332 | 7,943 | 8,324 | 16,267 | 16,600 |
| Kenmore | 10 | 2,205 | 5,654 | 4,842 | 5,138 | 9,980 | 11,100 |
| St Lucia | 3 | 6,385 | 6,955 | 3,867 | 3,539 | 7,406 | 7,550 |
| Toowong | 5 | 9,747 | 9,656 | 4,494 | 5,075 | 9,569 | 9,550 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>64</i> | <i>66,749</i> | <i>80,782</i> | <i>44,654</i> | <i>46,285</i> | <i>90,939</i> | <i>93,900</i> |
| <i>South Side Inner Suburbs</i> | | | | | | | |
| Balmoral | 7 | 15,627 | 15,759 | 7,373 | 7,755 | 15,128 | 14,750 |
| East Brisbane | 3 | 10,958 | 10,788 | 4,800 | 4,811 | 9,611 | 8,900 |
| Morningside | 7 | 10,945 | 11,700 | 5,548 | 5,639 | 11,187 | 10,700 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>17</i> | <i>37,530</i> | <i>38,247</i> | <i>17,721</i> | <i>18,205</i> | <i>35,926</i> | <i>34,350</i> |
| <i>South Side Outer Suburbs</i> | | | | | | | |
| Archerfield | 18 | 1,150 | 2,278 | 1,507 | 1,493 | 3,000 | 3,150 |
| Camp Hill | 5 | 12,481 | 12,393 | 5,716 | 6,268 | 11,984 | 11,600 |
| Carina | 10 | 5,437 | 6,683 | 4,051 | 4,149 | 8,200 | 8,500 |
| Chatsworth | 5 | 15,245 | 14,942 | 6,907 | 7,594 | 14,501 | 14,200 |
| Cooper's Plains | 21 | 11,782 | 16,847 | 10,805 | 10,532 | 21,337 | 22,600 |
| Ekibin | 4 | 13,019 | 13,241 | 6,107 | 6,453 | 12,560 | 12,150 |
| Fruitgrove | 25 | 2,458 | 3,396 | 2,535 | 2,462 | 4,997 | 6,000 |
| Greenslopes | 5 | 13,411 | 13,351 | 6,109 | 6,954 | 13,063 | 12,800 |
| Holland Park | 8 | 19,852 | 22,669 | 11,136 | 11,812 | 22,948 | 22,900 |
| Moorooka | 18 | 15,006 | 16,801 | 8,517 | 8,729 | 17,246 | 17,200 |
| Mount Gravatt | 17 | 9,006 | 12,638 | 9,095 | 9,278 | 18,373 | 21,000 |
| Murarie | 10 | 2,989 | 3,554 | 2,060 | 2,049 | 4,109 | 4,300 |
| Tarragindi | 6 | 10,492 | 12,541 | 6,936 | 7,101 | 14,037 | 14,000 |
| Wynnum West | 15 | 4,268 | 6,784 | 4,448 | 4,394 | 8,842 | 9,400 |
| Yeronga | 6 | 11,112 | 11,769 | 5,645 | 6,150 | 11,795 | 11,500 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>173</i> | <i>147,708</i> | <i>169,887</i> | <i>91,574</i> | <i>95,418</i> | <i>186,992</i> | <i>191,300</i> |
| <i>Bayside</i> | | | | | | | |
| Boondall | 15 | 3,010 | 4,247 | 2,873 | 2,448 | 5,321 | 5,400 |
| Nudgee | 48 | 3,189 | 2,858 | 1,275 | 1,242 | 2,517 | 2,300 |
| Sandgate | 15 | 20,756 | 22,622 | 11,148 | 11,507 | 22,655 | 22,600 |
| Wynnum | 20 | 22,007 | 23,195 | 11,761 | 12,303 | 24,064 | 24,200 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>98</i> | <i>48,962</i> | <i>52,922</i> | <i>27,057</i> | <i>27,500</i> | <i>54,557</i> | <i>54,500</i> |
| <i>Other Brisbane City</i> | | | | | | | |
| Western | 190 | 2,760 | 3,945 | 2,686 | 2,593 | 5,279 | 5,800 |
| South-Western | 76 | 5,587 | 7,138 | 4,961 | 3,993 | 8,954 | 12,000 |
| South-Eastern | 115 | 3,118 | 4,118 | 4,568 | 4,475 | 9,043 | 11,200 |
| Eastern | 34 | 4,638 | 5,097 | 3,107 | 2,995 | 6,102 | 6,500 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>415</i> | <i>16,103</i> | <i>20,298</i> | <i>15,322</i> | <i>14,056</i> | <i>29,378</i> | <i>35,500</i> |
| TOTAL CITY OF BRISBANE .. | 1,000⁴ | 593,668 | 656,612 | 344,004 | 356,616 | 700,620 | 712,500 |

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

| Local Authority or Statistical Area | Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1973 ¹ | Population | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | | Census 30 June 1961 ² | Census 30 June 1966 | Census 30 June 1971 | | | Estimated 30 June 1973 |
| | | | | Males | Females | Persons | |
| <i>Cities Other Than Brisbane</i> | | | | | | | |
| IPSWICH | 120 | 48,679 | 54,592 | 30,862 | 30,720 | 61,582 | 65,000 |
| REDCLIFFE | 35 | 21,674 | 27,345 | 16,739 | 17,822 | 34,561 | 37,400 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>155</i> | <i>70,353</i> | <i>81,937</i> | <i>47,601</i> | <i>48,542</i> | <i>96,143</i> | <i>102,400</i> |
| <i>Shires</i> | | | | | | | |
| Albert (part) .. | 170 | 5,342 | 7,355 | 9,682 | 9,513 | 19,195 | 31,000 |
| Beaudesert (part) .. | 241 | 1,435 | 2,353 | 1,864 | 1,639 | 3,503 | 4,600 |
| Caboolture (part) .. | 201 | 4,149 | 5,195 | 3,444 | 3,238 | 6,682 | 7,800 |
| Moreton (part) .. | 157 | 800 | 948 | 846 | 746 | 1,592 | 2,800 |
| Pine Rivers (part) .. | 357 | 7,695 | 12,246 | 12,805 | 12,316 | 25,121 | 32,000 |
| Redland (part) .. | 215 | 9,192 | 11,547 | 7,520 | 7,408 | 14,928 | 17,900 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1,339</i> | <i>28,613</i> | <i>39,644</i> | <i>36,161</i> | <i>34,860</i> | <i>71,021</i> | <i>96,100</i> |
| TOTAL BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION ³ .. | 2,500 | 692,634 | 778,193 | 427,766 | 440,018 | 867,784 | 911,000 |

SOUTH QUEENSLAND (EXCLUDING BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION)

Moreton Division

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| GOLD COAST .. | 120 | 33,716 | 49,485 | 31,987 | 34,710 | 66,697 | 74,500 |
| Albert (part) .. | 1,200 | 5,327 | 6,437 | 5,099 | 5,066 | 10,165 | 12,750 |
| Beaudesert (part) .. | 2,750 | 9,201 | 9,784 | 5,401 | 4,530 | 9,931 | 10,000 |
| Boonah | 1,500 | 5,852 | 5,471 | 2,795 | 2,671 | 5,466 | 5,300 |
| Caboolture (part) .. | 1,000 | 4,728 | 4,955 | 2,863 | 2,662 | 5,525 | 6,000 |
| Esk | 3,850 | 6,430 | 6,123 | 2,881 | 2,698 | 5,579 | 5,400 |
| Gatton | 1,550 | 7,594 | 7,815 | 4,390 | 3,709 | 8,099 | 8,200 |
| Kilcoy | 1,450 | 2,406 | 2,344 | 1,102 | 1,047 | 2,149 | 2,050 |
| Laidley | 700 | 4,793 | 4,849 | 2,282 | 2,211 | 4,493 | 4,500 |
| Landsborough .. | 1,100 | 8,319 | 8,802 | 5,687 | 5,627 | 11,314 | 13,300 |
| Maroochy | 1,150 | 19,071 | 21,465 | 12,764 | 12,758 | 25,522 | 29,200 |
| Moreton (part) .. | 1,650 | 7,706 | 7,473 | 3,726 | 3,417 | 7,143 | 7,250 |
| Pine Rivers (part) .. | 400 | 1,066 | 1,067 | 554 | 512 | 1,066 | 1,050 |
| Redland (part) .. | 350 | 615 | 1,110 | 849 | 647 | 1,496 | 1,950 |
| Not incorporated .. | 175 | 554 | 327 | 168 | 131 | 299 | 50 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>19,000</i> | <i>117,378</i> | <i>137,507</i> | <i>82,548</i> | <i>82,396</i> | <i>164,944</i> | <i>181,500</i> |

Maryborough Division

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| BUNDABERG .. | 45 | 22,839 | 25,444 | 13,389 | 13,935 | 27,324 | 28,000 |
| GYMPIE | 20 | 11,094 | 11,286 | 5,366 | 5,730 | 11,096 | 11,000 |
| MARYBOROUGH | 25 | 19,126 | 19,670 | 9,272 | 9,985 | 19,257 | 19,050 |
| Biggenden | 1,300 | 1,882 | 1,723 | 841 | 798 | 1,639 | 1,570 |
| Burrum | 3,950 | 8,991 | 9,295 | 5,399 | 5,338 | 10,737 | 11,400 |
| Eidsvold | 4,800 | 1,242 | 1,706 | 623 | 599 | 1,222 | 1,150 |
| Gaydah | 2,700 | 3,400 | 3,211 | 1,619 | 1,488 | 3,107 | 3,000 |
| Gooburrum | 1,300 | 4,372 | 4,817 | 2,381 | 2,138 | 4,519 | 4,450 |
| Isis | 1,650 | 3,951 | 3,720 | 1,896 | 1,770 | 3,666 | 3,600 |
| Kilkivan | 3,250 | 3,636 | 3,352 | 1,595 | 1,377 | 2,972 | 2,900 |
| Kingaroy | 2,400 | 8,548 | 8,365 | 3,886 | 3,982 | 7,868 | 7,650 |
| Kolan | 2,650 | 2,657 | 2,621 | 1,460 | 1,213 | 2,673 | 3,000 |
| Mundubbera .. | 4,200 | 2,617 | 2,595 | 1,226 | 1,165 | 2,391 | 2,350 |
| Murgon | 700 | 4,530 | 4,946 | 2,416 | 2,350 | 4,766 | 4,700 |
| Nanango | 1,750 | 3,743 | 3,501 | 1,688 | 1,556 | 3,244 | 3,150 |

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

| Local Authority or Statistical Area | Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1973 ¹ | Population | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | | Census 30 June 1961 ² | Census 30 June 1966 | Census 30 June 1971 | | | Estimated 30 June 1973 |
| | | | | Males | Females | Persons | |
| <i>Maryborough Division—continued</i> | | | | | | | |
| Noosa | 900 | 6,117 | 6,683 | 3,915 | 3,831 | 7,746 | 8,500 |
| Perry | 2,350 | 455 | 374 | 208 | 168 | 376 | 350 |
| Tiaro | 2,200 | 2,205 | 2,114 | 1,032 | 830 | 1,862 | 1,750 |
| Widgee | 2,950 | 7,948 | 7,503 | 3,803 | 3,156 | 6,959 | 6,850 |
| Wondai | 3,550 | 4,510 | 4,378 | 1,967 | 1,773 | 3,740 | 3,550 |
| Woocoo | 1,550 | 640 | 568 | 268 | 223 | 491 | 480 |
| Woongarra .. | 750 | 4,149 | 4,934 | 2,656 | 2,494 | 5,150 | 5,500 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>45,000</i> | <i>128,652</i> | <i>132,806</i> | <i>66,906</i> | <i>65,899</i> | <i>132,805</i> | <i>133,950</i> |
| <i>Downs Division</i> | | | | | | | |
| TOOWOOMBA .. | 120 | 50,134 | 55,805 | 28,691 | 30,833 | 59,524 | 61,000 |
| WARWICK | 25 | 9,843 | 10,075 | 4,478 | 4,825 | 9,303 | 9,000 |
| DALBY | 50 | 7,600 | 8,863 | 4,306 | 4,573 | 8,879 | 8,850 |
| GOONDIWINDI .. | 15 | 3,274 | 3,529 | 1,840 | 1,855 | 3,695 | 3,750 |
| Allora | 703 | 1,961 | 1,890 | 893 | 826 | 1,719 | 1,650 |
| Cambooya | 650 | 1,732 | 1,617 | 823 | 735 | 1,558 | 1,530 |
| Chinchilla | 8,700 | 6,063 | 6,093 | 2,879 | 2,645 | 5,524 | 5,350 |
| Clifton | 850 | 2,572 | 2,549 | 1,253 | 1,125 | 2,378 | 2,320 |
| Crow's Nest .. | 1,650 | 3,474 | 3,245 | 1,617 | 1,494 | 3,111 | 3,050 |
| Glengallan .. | 1,750 | 4,388 | 3,907 | 1,807 | 1,603 | 3,410 | 3,250 |
| Inglewood | 5,850 | 4,868 | 4,184 | 1,968 | 1,677 | 3,645 | 3,500 |
| Jondaryan | 1,900 | 5,785 | 5,756 | 2,965 | 2,739 | 5,704 | 5,750 |
| Millmerran .. | 4,500 | 3,423 | 3,512 | 1,772 | 1,663 | 3,435 | 3,400 |
| Murilla | 6,050 | 3,599 | 3,496 | 1,710 | 1,529 | 3,239 | 3,200 |
| Pittsworth | 1,100 | 3,821 | 3,713 | 2,012 | 1,783 | 3,795 | 3,800 |
| Rosalie | 2,200 | 6,190 | 5,571 | 2,581 | 2,209 | 4,790 | 4,500 |
| Rosenthal | 1,950 | 1,582 | 1,555 | 798 | 696 | 1,494 | 1,470 |
| Stanthorpe .. | 2,700 | 8,514 | 8,510 | 4,206 | 3,983 | 8,189 | 8,050 |
| Tara | 11,200 | 3,558 | 3,532 | 1,829 | 1,508 | 3,337 | 3,250 |
| Waggamba | 13,850 | 3,123 | 2,954 | 1,600 | 1,313 | 2,913 | 2,900 |
| Wambo | 5,700 | 6,893 | 6,455 | 3,027 | 2,632 | 5,659 | 5,350 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>71,500</i> | <i>142,397</i> | <i>146,811</i> | <i>73,055</i> | <i>72,246</i> | <i>145,301</i> | <i>144,920</i> |
| <i>Roma Division</i> | | | | | | | |
| ROMA | 80 | 5,571 | 6,013 | 2,896 | 2,974 | 5,870 | 5,800 |
| Balonne | 31,100 | 6,105 | 5,912 | 2,879 | 2,475 | 5,354 | 5,200 |
| Bendemere | 3,900 | 1,518 | 1,454 | 711 | 598 | 1,309 | 1,250 |
| Booringa | 27,800 | 3,592 | 3,377 | 1,501 | 1,298 | 2,799 | 2,550 |
| Bungil | 13,300 | 2,628 | 2,563 | 1,201 | 1,087 | 2,288 | 2,250 |
| Warroo | 13,650 | 1,774 | 1,578 | 738 | 639 | 1,377 | 1,330 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>90,000</i> | <i>21,188</i> | <i>20,897</i> | <i>9,926</i> | <i>9,071</i> | <i>18,997</i> | <i>18,380</i> |
| <i>South-Western Division</i> | | | | | | | |
| Bulloo | 73,600 | 772 | 678 | 346 | 229 | 575 | 530 |
| Murweh | 43,900 | 7,845 | 7,502 | 3,004 | 3,049 | 6,053 | 5,650 |
| Paroo | 47,600 | 4,099 | 3,767 | 1,803 | 1,507 | 3,310 | 3,150 |
| Quilpie | 67,500 | 2,534 | 2,094 | 954 | 731 | 1,685 | 1,550 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>232,500</i> | <i>15,250</i> | <i>14,041</i> | <i>6,107</i> | <i>5,516</i> | <i>11,623</i> | <i>10,880</i> |
| TOTAL S. QLD (excl. Brisbane Stat- istical Division) .. | 458,000 | 424,865 | 452,062 | 238,542 | 235,128 | 473,670 | 489,630 |

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

| Local Authority or Statistical Area | Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1973 ¹ | Population | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|
| | | Census 30 June 1961 ² | Census 30 June 1966 | Census 30 June 1971 | | | Estimated 30 June 1973 |
| | | | | Males | Females | Persons | |

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND

Rockhampton Division

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| ROCKHAMPTON | 160 | 44,128 | 46,119 | 24,154 | 25,010 | 49,164 | 50,300 |
| GLADSTONE .. | 65 | 7,181 | 12,470 | 8,185 | 6,981 | 15,166 | 16,300 |
| Banana | 15,750 | 10,751 | 12,988 | 7,263 | 6,170 | 13,433 | 13,850 |
| Broadsound .. | 18,300 | 1,539 | 1,642 | 942 | 647 | 1,589 | 1,800 |
| Calliope | 6,300 | 3,553 | 4,207 | 2,595 | 2,231 | 4,826 | 5,750 |
| Duarina | 17,150 | 1,858 | 2,490 | 2,781 | 2,129 | 4,910 | 6,750 |
| Fitzroy | 5,000 | 3,576 | 3,631 | 1,851 | 1,583 | 3,434 | 3,350 |
| Livingstone .. | 12,750 | 7,320 | 7,833 | 5,184 | 4,411 | 9,595 | 10,300 |
| Miriam Vale .. | 3,700 | 1,594 | 1,367 | 872 | 716 | 1,588 | 1,650 |
| Monto | 4,250 | 4,397 | 4,155 | 1,811 | 1,684 | 3,495 | 3,200 |
| Mount Morgan .. | 500 | 4,871 | 4,446 | 2,032 | 1,935 | 3,967 | 3,800 |
| Taroom | 18,650 | 3,250 | 3,368 | 1,966 | 1,528 | 3,494 | 3,550 |
| Not incorporated .. | 50 | 105 | 134 | 63 | 45 | 108 | 100 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>102,500</i> | <i>94,123</i> | <i>104,850</i> | <i>59,699</i> | <i>55,070</i> | <i>114,769</i> | <i>120,700</i> |

Central-Western Division

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Aramac | 23,250 | 1,790 | 1,658 | 631 | 537 | 1,168 | 1,050 |
| Barcaldine .. . | 8,450 | 2,384 | 2,299 | 983 | 885 | 1,868 | 1,800 |
| Baehina | 24,550 | 1,827 | 2,110 | 1,367 | 952 | 2,319 | 2,350 |
| Belyando | 30,100 | 3,253 | 3,072 | 2,775 | 2,059 | 4,834 | 6,500 |
| Blackall | 16,300 | 3,291 | 3,087 | 1,213 | 1,112 | 2,325 | 2,100 |
| Emerald | 10,250 | 3,210 | 3,514 | 3,182 | 2,457 | 5,639 | 5,900 |
| Ilfracombe .. . | 6,550 | 653 | 660 | 205 | 184 | 389 | 350 |
| Jericho | 21,700 | 1,623 | 1,504 | 810 | 610 | 1,420 | 1,380 |
| Longreach .. . | 23,500 | 5,013 | 4,974 | 2,226 | 2,074 | 4,300 | 3,950 |
| Peak Downs .. . | 8,000 | 1,079 | 1,104 | 695 | 482 | 1,177 | 1,150 |
| Tambo | 10,300 | 1,124 | 937 | 458 | 373 | 831 | 750 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>183,000</i> | <i>25,247</i> | <i>24,919</i> | <i>14,545</i> | <i>11,725</i> | <i>26,270</i> | <i>27,280</i> |

Far-Western Division

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Barcoo | 61,900 | 1,037 | 920 | 456 | 278 | 734 | 700 |
| Boulia | 61,200 | 833 | 727 | 465 | 290 | 755 | 750 |
| Diamantina .. . | 94,700 | 327 | 353 | 184 | 96 | 280 | 250 |
| Isisford | 10,550 | 867 | 751 | 241 | 212 | 453 | 400 |
| Winton | 53,800 | 3,043 | 2,706 | 1,129 | 966 | 2,095 | 1,950 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>282,000</i> | <i>6,107</i> | <i>5,457</i> | <i>2,475</i> | <i>1,842</i> | <i>4,317</i> | <i>4,050</i> |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| TOTAL C. QLD .. | 568,000 | 125,477 | 135,226 | 76,719 | 68,637 | 145,356 | 152,030 |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|

NORTH QUEENSLAND

Mackay Division

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| MACKAY | 20 | 16,809 ³ | 18,646 | 9,419 | 9,729 | 19,148 | 19,600 |
| Mirani | 3,300 | 4,760 ³ | 5,380 | 2,642 | 2,130 | 4,772 | 4,600 |
| Nebo | 10,000 | 575 | 479 | 493 | 284 | 777 | 800 |
| Pioneer | 2,800 | 15,741 | 19,940 | 11,779 | 10,782 | 22,561 | 24,500 |
| Proserpine .. . | 2,650 | 5,113 | 6,293 | 3,338 | 3,082 | 6,420 | 6,500 |
| Sarina | 1,300 | 3,886 | 4,621 | 2,996 | 2,426 | 5,422 | 5,750 |
| Not incorporated .. | 15 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>20,000</i> | <i>46,887</i> | <i>55,359</i> | <i>30,667</i> | <i>28,433</i> | <i>59,100</i> | <i>61,750</i> |

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

| Local Authority or Statistical Area | Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1973 ¹ | Population | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | | Census 30 June 1961 ² | Census 30 June 1966 | Census 30 June 1971 | | | Estimated 30 June 1973 |
| | | | | Males | Females | Persons | |
| <i>Townsville Division</i> | | | | | | | |
| CHARTERS TRS | 40 | 7,633 | 7,755 | 3,951 | 3,567 | 7,518 | 7,450 |
| TOWNSVILLE .. | 285 | 51,143 | 59,031 | 36,037 | 35,228 | 71,265 | 76,500 |
| Ayr | 5,000 | 16,758 | 18,745 | 9,014 | 8,429 | 17,443 | 17,100 |
| Bowen | 21,100 | 9,491 | 9,381 | 5,404 | 4,827 | 10,231 | 10,600 |
| Dalrymple .. | 67,700 | 2,206 | 2,053 | 1,415 | 863 | 2,278 | 3,300 |
| Thuringowa .. | 4,100 | 2,572 | 2,900 | 1,839 | 1,593 | 3,432 | 5,600 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>98,000</i> | <i>89,803</i> | <i>99,865</i> | <i>57,660</i> | <i>54,507</i> | <i>112,167</i> | <i>120,550</i> |
| <i>Cairns Division</i> | | | | | | | |
| CAIRNS | 50 | 25,204 | 26,802 | 15,179 | 15,047 | 30,226 | 32,750 |
| Atherton | 650 | 5,806 | 5,344 | 2,823 | 2,815 | 5,638 | 5,800 |
| Cardwell | 2,900 | 5,183 | 5,776 | 3,101 | 2,635 | 5,736 | 5,720 |
| Douglas | 2,400 | 3,354 | 4,197 | 2,157 | 1,915 | 4,072 | 4,100 |
| Eacham | 1,150 | 3,842 | 3,627 | 1,727 | 1,600 | 3,327 | 3,250 |
| Herberton | 9,500 | 3,815 | 3,847 | 1,882 | 1,844 | 3,726 | 3,650 |
| Hinchinbrook .. | 2,700 | 11,890 | 13,751 | 7,161 | 6,222 | 13,383 | 13,350 |
| Johnstone | 1,650 | 15,784 | 16,635 | 8,364 | 7,514 | 15,878 | 15,750 |
| Mareeba | 52,600 | 10,212 | 11,227 | 6,139 | 5,537 | 11,676 | 12,100 |
| Mulgrave | 1,750 | 14,427 | 16,057 | 8,812 | 8,173 | 16,985 | 18,200 |
| Not incorporated .. | 120 | 667 | 1,296 | 790 | 740 | 1,530 | 1,650 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>75,500</i> | <i>100,184</i> | <i>108,559</i> | <i>58,135</i> | <i>54,042</i> | <i>112,177</i> | <i>116,320</i> |
| <i>Peninsula Division</i> | | | | | | | |
| HURSDAY ISLAND | 3 | 2,218 | 2,655 | 1,069 | 1,168 | 2,237 | 2,300 |
| ook | 124,750 | 1,869 | 4,370 | 3,895 | 2,697 | 6,592 | 7,400 |
| ot incorporated .. | 910 | 3,509 | 2,930 | 1,343 | 1,566 | 2,909 | 2,900 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>125,500</i> | <i>7,596</i> | <i>9,955</i> | <i>6,307</i> | <i>5,431</i> | <i>11,738</i> | <i>12,600</i> |
| <i>North-Western Division</i> | | | | | | | |
| MOUNT ISA | 41,250 | 13,967 | 17,684 | 14,978 | 11,524 | 26,502 | 31,800 |
| Burke | 41,800 | 361 | 706 | 444 | 450 | 894 | 1,000 |
| Carpentaria | 68,250 | 834 | 1,914 | 1,448 | 1,110 | 2,558 | 2,800 |
| Cloncurry | 49,950 | 4,869 | 3,623 | 2,050 | 1,573 | 3,623 | 3,650 |
| Croydon | 28,400 | 181 | 237 | 134 | 102 | 236 | 240 |
| Etheridge | 39,900 | 828 | 1,007 | 596 | 378 | 974 | 1,000 |
| Flinders | 41,600 | 3,953 | 3,788 | 1,646 | 1,373 | 3,019 | 3,000 |
| McKinlay | 40,750 | 2,134 | 1,777 | 943 | 639 | 1,582 | 1,570 |
| Richmond | 26,950 | 2,214 | 1,869 | 765 | 644 | 1,409 | 1,280 |
| Not incorporated .. | 1,205 | 53 | 437 | 299 | 312 | 611 | 620 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>380,000</i> | <i>29,394</i> | <i>33,042</i> | <i>23,303</i> | <i>18,105</i> | <i>41,408</i> | <i>46,960</i> |
| TOTAL N. QLD .. | 699,000 | 273,864 | 306,780 | 176,072 | 160,518 | 336,590 | 358,180 |
| <i>MIGRATORY</i> | | | | | | | |
| Migratory ⁵ | .. | 1,988 | 2,063 | 2,566 | 1,099 | 3,665 | 4,039 |
| TOTAL STATE .. | 1,728,000 | 1,518,828 | 1,674,324 | 921,665 | 905,400 | 1,827,065 | 1,914,879 |

¹ Areas have been rounded in the following manner: Statistical Areas and portions of Shires within the Brisbane Statistical Division, and the Town of Thursday Island, to the nearest square kilometre; City of Mount Isa and Shires, other than portions included in the Brisbane Statistical Division, to the nearest 50; other Cities, Towns, and the unincorporated islands, to the nearest 5; Statistical Divisions, to the nearest 500; Brisbane City, major divisions of the State, and the State total, to the nearest 1,000.
² Excluding full-blood Aborigines. ³ Figures for the Brisbane Statistical Division have been partly estimated to accord with the 1971 boundaries. ⁴ Including 25 square kilometres 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 2,500 square kilometres. 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 (square kilometres) | 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 | 4.1 | 72.4 | 45.0 |
| 1856 .. | 3,840 | 2,459 | 2,621 | 8,920 | 10.1 | 52.8 | 22.7 |
| 1861 .. | 5,900 | 3,601 | 3,679 | 13,180 | 14.0 | 43.8 | 19.6 |
| 1871 .. | 18,180 | 6,668 | 13,279 | 38,127 | 24.6 | 31.7 | 15.1 |
| 1881 .. | 37,127 | 7,743 | 17,096 | 61,966 | 44.0 | 29.0 | 17.4 |
| 1891 .. | 88,083 | 13,326 | 23,564 | 124,973 | 90.1 | 31.7 | 22.4 |
| 1901 .. | 103,756 | 17,863 | 23,548 | 145,167 | 97.6 | 29.1 | 20.8 |
| 1911 .. | 127,406 | 24,061 | 24,137 | 175,604 | 121.0 | 29.0 | 21.0 |
| 1921 .. | 192,167 | 38,566 | 27,376 | 258,109 | 175.1 | 34.1 | 25.4 |
| 1933 .. | 262,850 | 48,152 | 30,623 | 341,625 | 199.7 | 36.1 | 27.7 |
| 1947 .. | 379,391 | 39,232 | 38,842 | 457,465 | 289.8 | 41.3 | 34.3 |
| 1954 .. | 486,910 | 41,520 | 46,775 | 575,205 | 366.0 | 43.6 | 36.9 |
| 1961 .. | 587,634 | 57,763 | 47,237 | 692,634 | 456.4 | 45.6 | 38.7 |
| 1966 .. | 716,402 | 13,870 | 47,921 | 778,193 | 611.0 | 46.7 | 43.2 |
| 1971 .. | 818,423 | 9,030 | 40,331 | 867,784 | 700.6 | 47.5 | 44.8 |

¹ Figures throughout are estimated on a constant area of 2,500 square kilometres.

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 96, 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:

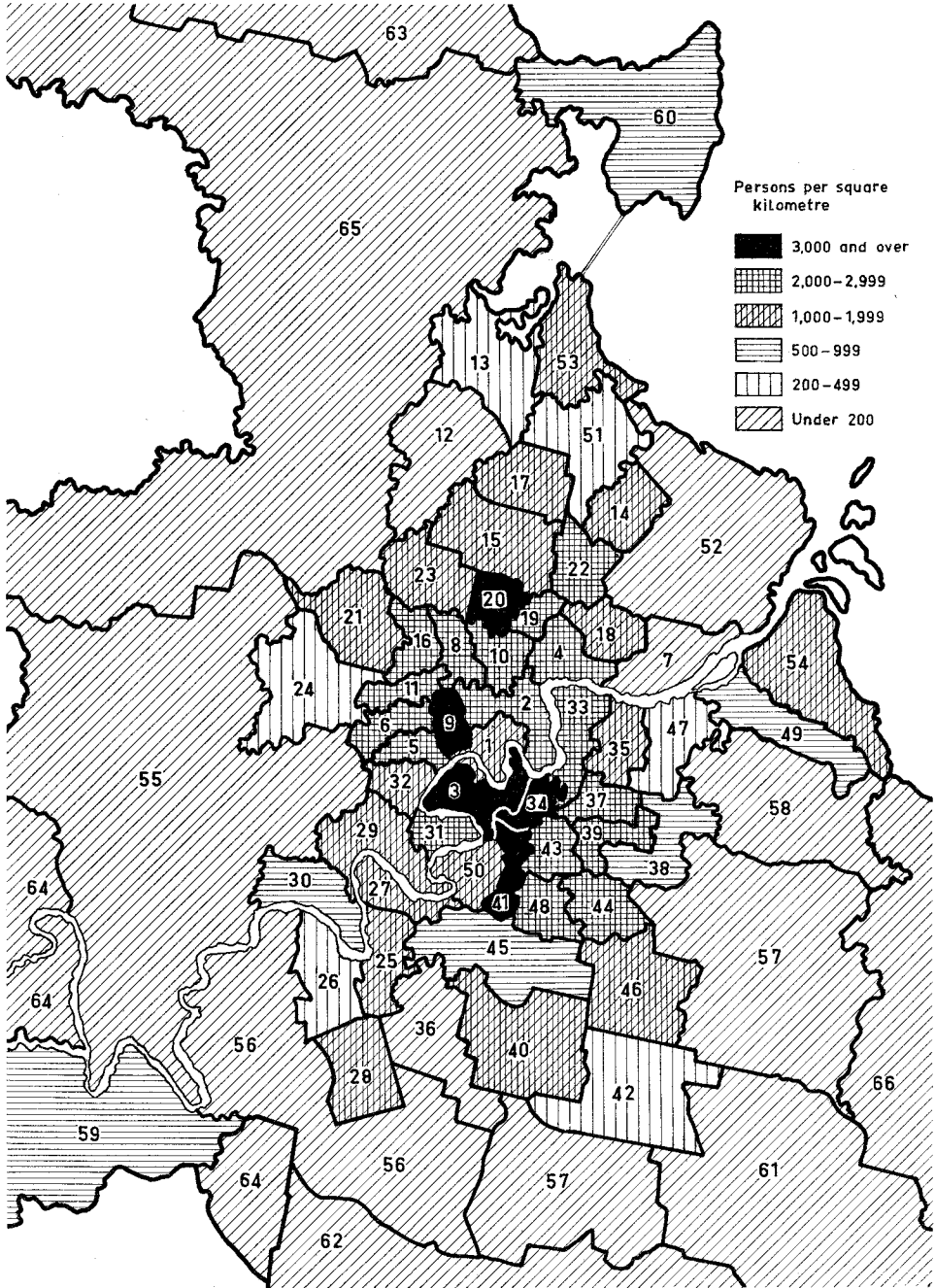
| | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Central City Areas</i> | 15 Chermside | <i>South Side Inner</i> | <i>Bayside</i> |
| 1 City | 16 Enoggera | <i>Suburbs</i> | 51 Boondall |
| 2 North City | 17 Geebung | 33 Balmoral | 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 | 45 Moorooka | 62 Beaudesert (part) |
| 11 Ashgrove | 30 Kenmore | 46 Mount Gravatt | 63 Caboolture (part) |
| 12 Aspley | 31 St Lucia | 47 Murarrie | 64 Moreton (part) |
| 13 Bald Hills | 32 Toowong | 48 Tarragindi | 65 Pine Rivers (part) |
| 14 Banyo | | 49 Wynnum West | 66 Redland (part) |
| | | 50 Yeronga | |

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

For urban centres with 25,000 or more population all contiguous Census Collectors' Districts having a population density of 200 or more persons per square kilometre were included. Thus, where an incorporated city or town contained a large rural component, this was excluded from the urban centre by a boundary drawn from aerial photographs or after field inspection; and, where the urban development extended beyond the city or town boundary, the extension was regarded as an integral part of the urban centre. Hence populations shown for urban centres may differ from the populations of the incorporated cities and towns (Local Authorities) shown on pages 112 to 115.

POPULATION DENSITY OF STATISTICAL AREAS OF BRISBANE DIVISION

Census 30 June 1971



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

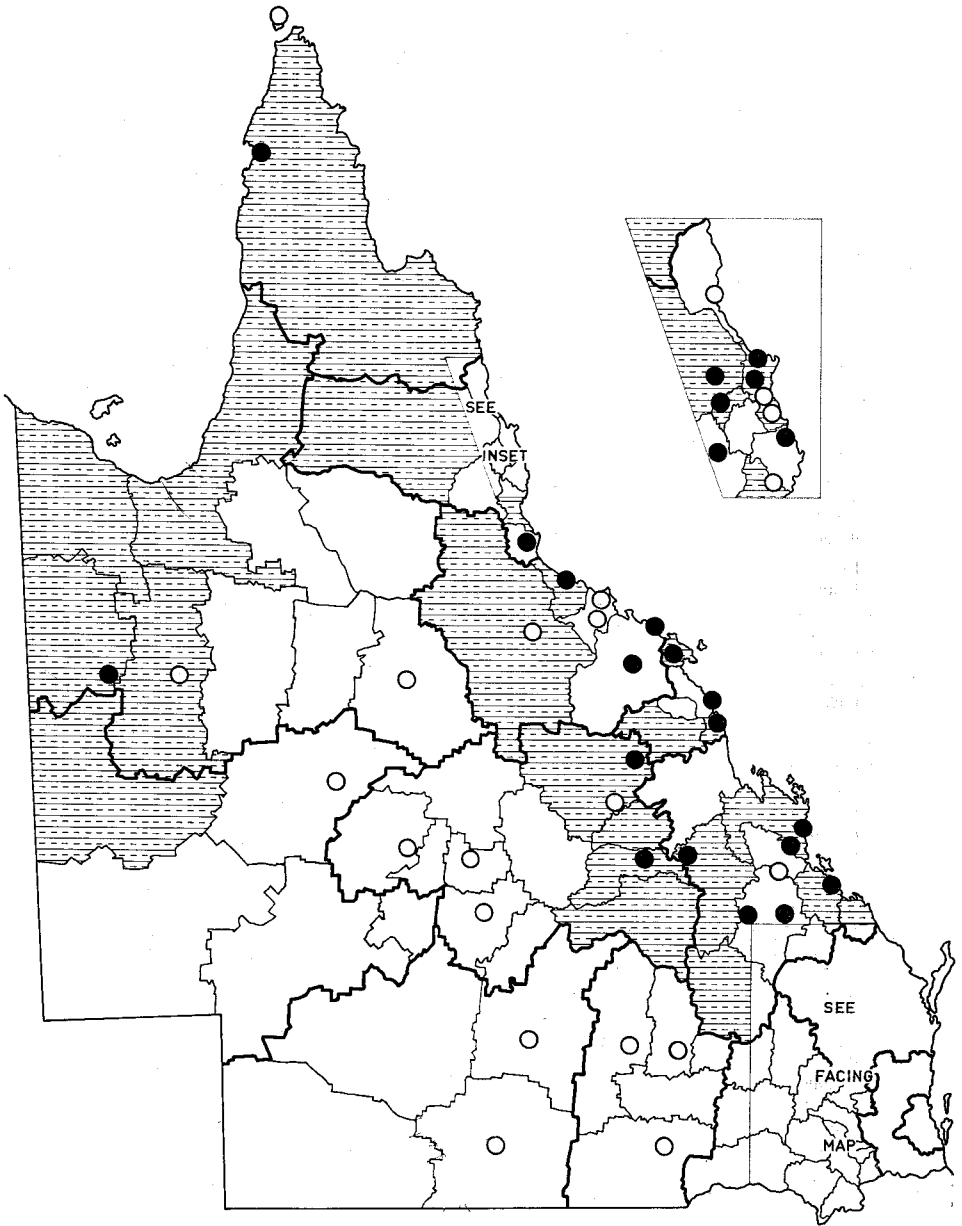
The populations of all urban centres as defined above (with the exception of the urban Brisbane area shown on page 116) are set out below. The figures for 1961 exclude full-blood Aborigines.

| | 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 ² .. | 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 |
| Coolum 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

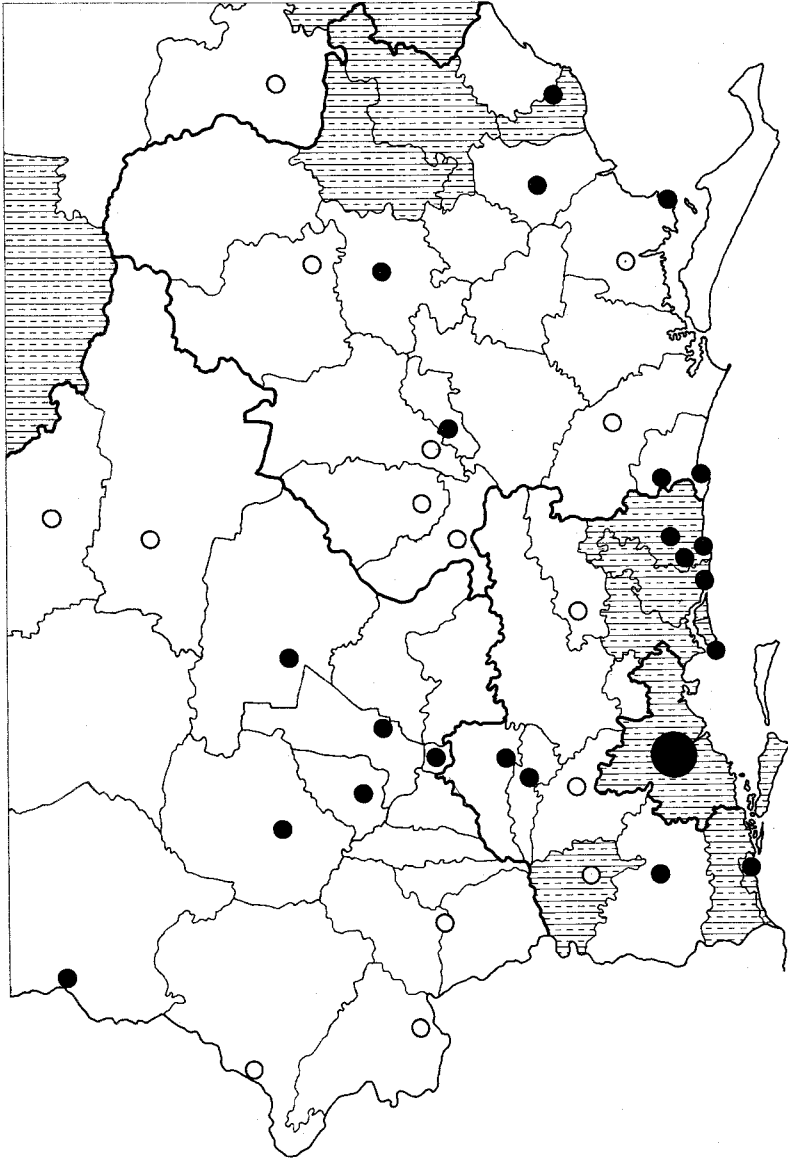
Urban Centres of
1,000 or more
Population

- Increase
- Decrease

Rural Population
Only

-  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 13.8 per cent and the non-urban population declined by 5.8 per cent. Urban growth occurred principally 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 5

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 1937-1973* 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 127).

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

The Australian *Marriage Act 1961-1973*, 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 according to the statistical division of usual residence of the mother are shown in the next table. Where the place of residence of the mother was overseas

or in another State, the event has been allocated to the area in which it occurred.

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

| Statistical Division (Usual residence of mother) | Births in 1972 | | | Crude birth rate ¹ | |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | 1971 | 1972 |
| Brisbane | 9,389 | 8,996 | 18,385 | 21.3 | 20.7 |
| Moreton | 1,531 | 1,505 | 3,036 | 18.0 | 17.5 |
| Maryborough | 1,312 | 1,237 | 2,549 | 20.2 | 19.1 |
| Downs | 1,605 | 1,487 | 3,092 | 22.9 | 21.3 |
| Roma | 216 | 205 | 421 | 28.1 | 22.7 |
| South-Western | 137 | 138 | 275 | 23.9 | 24.8 |
| <i>Total South</i> | <i>14,190</i> | <i>13,568</i> | <i>27,758</i> | <i>21.1</i> | <i>20.3</i> |
| Rockhampton | 1,376 | 1,255 | 2,631 | 23.5 | 22.3 |
| Central-Western | 341 | 311 | 652 | 25.4 | 24.4 |
| Far-Western | 34 | 39 | 73 | 18.8 | 17.6 |
| <i>Total Central</i> | <i>1,751</i> | <i>1,605</i> | <i>3,356</i> | <i>23.7</i> | <i>22.5</i> |
| Mackay | 679 | 610 | 1,289 | 24.1 | 21.4 |
| Townsville | 1,302 | 1,243 | 2,545 | 22.1 | 21.9 |
| Cairns | 1,309 | 1,289 | 2,598 | 22.9 | 22.8 |
| Peninsula | 206 | 188 | 394 | 31.0 | 32.0 |
| North-Western | 691 | 620 | 1,311 | 33.6 | 29.8 |
| <i>Total North</i> | <i>4,187</i> | <i>3,950</i> | <i>8,137</i> | <i>24.5</i> | <i>23.5</i> |
| Total | 20,128 | 19,123 | 39,251 | 21.8 | 21.0 |

¹ Births per 1,000 mean population.

Crude Birth Rates—In the next table, crude birth rates are compared for Queensland and Australia for the five years to 1972 and at decennial intervals from 1921.

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, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA,
1921 TO 1972

| Period | Crude birth rate ¹ | | Gross reproduction rate ² | | Net reproduction rate ³ | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Queensland | Australia | Queensland | Australia | Queensland | Australia |
| 1921-1930 ³ | 23.6 | 22.4 | <i>n</i> | 1.52 | <i>n</i> | 1.32 |
| 1931-1940 ³ | 19.0 | 17.2 | <i>n</i> | 1.14 | <i>n</i> | 1.04 |
| 1941-1950 ³ | 23.5 | 21.8 | 1.49 | 1.35 | 1.38 | 1.28 |
| 1951-1960 ³ | 24.0 | 22.7 | 1.73 | 1.60 | 1.66 | 1.54 |
| 1961-1970 ^{3,4} | 21.5 | 20.7 | 1.61 | 1.50 | 1.55 | 1.45 |
| 1968 ⁴ .. | 20.3 | 20.0 | 1.49 | 1.40 | 1.44 | 1.36 |
| 1969 ⁴ .. | 20.7 | 20.4 | 1.48 | 1.40 | 1.43 | 1.36 |
| 1970 ⁴ .. | 20.9 | 20.6 | 1.46 | 1.39 | 1.42 | 1.35 |
| 1971 ⁴ .. | 21.8 | 21.6 | 1.52 | 1.44 | 1.47 | 1.40 |
| 1972 .. | 21.0 | 20.4 | 1.43 | 1.33 | 1.38 | 1.29 |

¹ Births per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. ² See text page 124. ³ Averages of annual birth rates. Reproduction rates are for the first year of each decade to 1940 and averages of annual rates thereafter. ⁴ Gross and net reproduction rates have been revised following revision of intercensal age estimates. The rates are based on 1965-1967 mortality experience. *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 of infants before they themselves reach the age of the mother they are supposed to replace, and for mortality among mothers 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

| Age group | 1946– 1950 ² | 1951– 1955 ² | 1956– 1960 ² | 1961– 1965 ² | 1966– 1970 ^{2,3} | 1972 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| 15–19 | 35.60 | 40.06 | 46.51 | 50.42 | 55.65 | 63.84 |
| 20–24 | 174.83 | 205.32 | 230.18 | 221.72 | 186.13 | 180.77 |
| 25–29 | 195.64 | 204.17 | 224.94 | 217.41 | 190.67 | 186.78 |
| 30–34 | 139.11 | 135.51 | 138.63 | 132.73 | 106.30 | 97.72 |
| 35–39 | 83.96 | 76.38 | 75.69 | 67.97 | 52.05 | 44.54 |
| 40–44 | 26.63 | 24.88 | 23.66 | 21.61 | 15.29 | 11.59 |
| Fertility rate ⁴ | 3.28 | 3.43 | 3.70 | 3.56 | 3.03 | 2.93 |
| G.R.R. | 1.59 | 1.66 | 1.80 | 1.73 | 1.48 | 1.43 |
| N.R.R. | 1.49 | 1.59 | 1.73 | 1.66 | 1.43 | 1.38 |

¹ Number of births per 1,000 women in each age group. Excluding full-blood Aborigines before 1966. ² Average of annual rates. ³ Rates have been revised following revision of intercensal age estimates. 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 1972.

The average age of fathers has fallen from 32.24 years in 1950 to 29.36 years in 1972. The average for married mothers fell from 28.38 to 26.36 years and that for unmarried mothers from 26.19 to 22.87 years. The average age of all mothers in 1972 was 25.90 years, compared with 28.27 in 1950.

**CONFINEMENTS¹: AGE OF MOTHER BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE,
QUEENSLAND, 1972**

| 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 .. | 2,640 | .. | 2,090 | 180 | 319 | 48 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 20-24 .. | 6,021 | .. | 1,308 | 498 | 1,789 | 1,326 | 773 | 229 | 98 |
| 25-29 .. | 3,307 | .. | 255 | 160 | 523 | 627 | 635 | 458 | 649 |
| 30-34 .. | 699 | .. | 83 | 53 | 149 | 89 | 71 | 64 | 190 |
| 35-39 .. | 224 | .. | 29 | 20 | 52 | 25 | 15 | 20 | 63 |
| 40 and over | 53 | .. | 6 | 5 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 19 |
| Total .. | 12,944 | .. | 3,771 | 916 | 2,846 | 2,119 | 1,499 | 774 | 1,019 |

ALL CONFINEMENTS

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Under 20 .. | 5,249 | 2,067 | 2,093 | 184 | 594 | 257 | 49 | 4 | 1 |
| 20-24 .. | 13,414 | 1,630 | 1,313 | 508 | 2,270 | 2,806 | 2,448 | 1,332 | 1,107 |
| 25-29 .. | 12,192 | 774 | 255 | 161 | 622 | 1,044 | 1,577 | 1,770 | 5,989 |
| 30-34 .. | 5,236 | 381 | 83 | 53 | 178 | 173 | 203 | 280 | 3,885 |
| 35-39 .. | 2,174 | 227 | 29 | 20 | 59 | 57 | 47 | 68 | 1,667 |
| 40 and over | 639 | 59 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 7 | 523 |
| Total .. | 38,904 | 5,138 | 3,779 | 931 | 3,737 | 4,348 | 4,338 | 3,461 | 13,172 |

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

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, 1972**

| 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 .. | 3,182 | 3,795 | 1.19 | 2,640 | 495 | 44 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 20-24 .. | 11,784 | 19,662 | 1.67 | 6,021 | 4,208 | 1,205 | 266 | 64 | 20 |
| 25-29 .. | 11,418 | 26,116 | 2.29 | 3,307 | 3,997 | 2,566 | 1,003 | 344 | 201 |
| 30-34 .. | 4,855 | 15,869 | 3.27 | 699 | 971 | 1,324 | 941 | 500 | 420 |
| 35-39 .. | 1,947 | 8,239 | 4.23 | 224 | 241 | 348 | 385 | 260 | 489 |
| 40 and over | 580 | 3,138 | 5.41 | 53 | 42 | 69 | 89 | 72 | 255 |
| Total .. | 33,766 | 76,819 | 2.28 | 12,944 | 9,954 | 5,556 | 2,687 | 1,240 | 1,385 |

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 1972.

In the next table, all nuptial confinements during 1972 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the current marriage.

**NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS¹: DURATION OF MARRIAGE BY PREVIOUS ISSUE
AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF CURRENT MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1972**

| Duration of marriage | Confinements | Children of current marriage ^a | Average number of children | Number of previous children of current marriage | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---|----------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 and over |
| Under 5 years .. | 20,594 | 31,278 | 1.52 | 11,925 | 7,004 | 1,496 | 158 | 9 | 2 |
| 5-9 | 9,039 | 25,761 | 2.85 | 902 | 2,724 | 3,241 | 1,490 | 492 | 190 |
| 10-14 | 2,815 | 12,126 | 4.31 | 90 | 184 | 666 | 793 | 523 | 559 |
| 15-19 | 1,046 | 5,790 | 5.54 | 22 | 33 | 138 | 209 | 176 | 468 |
| 20-24 | 255 | 1,712 | 6.71 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 37 | 37 | 153 |
| 25 years and over | 17 | 152 | 8.94 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 13 |
| Total .. | 33,766 | 76,819 | 2.28 | 12,944 | 9,954 | 5,556 | 2,687 | 1,240 | 1,385 |

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 1972.

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 1972 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was as follows: New South Wales, 105.56; Victoria, 105.37; Queensland, 105.26; South Australia, 107.15; Western Australia, 104.58; and Tasmania, 101.18. 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 1972 was 5,185, the percentage of the total births being 13.21. 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 11.57 per cent during the five years 1968 to 1972. In 1972, 2,067 of the mothers of these infants were under 20 years of age, 2,404 were aged 20-29, and 667 were aged 30 or over.

Legitimation of Ex-nuptial Births—The Australian *Marriage Act* 1961-1973 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 757 in 1972 and 756 in 1971.

Multiple Births—During 1972, 362 pairs of twins were registered, consisting of 134 pairs of males, including 6 where both were still-born; 132 pairs of females, including 4 where both were still-born; and 96 pairs of a male and a female. In 15 of these cases one twin was still-born. There were 7 sets of triplets including 2 sets, one of 3 males and one of 2 males and 1 female, where all issue was still-born. Those resulting in live-born issue consisted of 1 set of 3 males, 2 sets of 2 males and 1 female, and 2 sets of 1 male and 2 females, all live-born.

In 1972 of every 109 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 grams weight, not born alive. This has enabled the compilation of more detailed statistics in this field. Details of foetal deaths are given on pages 128 and 129.

3 DEATHS

There were 16,598 deaths registered in Queensland during 1972. These are analysed geographically in the next table, by selected causes on page 158, and according to age and cause on pages 156 and 157. Details of deaths in hospitals and the diseases which caused them are shown on page 152.

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, except for those cases in which the usual place of residence was in another State or overseas. 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, 1972

| Statistical Division (usual residence) | All deaths | | | Deaths under one year | Crude death rate ¹ |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | | |
| Brisbane | 4,493 | 3,754 | 8,247 | 281 | 9.3 |
| Moreton | 944 | 609 | 1,553 | 43 | 8.9 |
| Maryborough | 746 | 518 | 1,264 | 42 | 9.5 |
| Downs | 804 | 653 | 1,457 | 70 | 10.0 |
| Roma | 89 | 52 | 141 | 14 | 7.6 |
| South-Western | 61 | 25 | 86 | 7 | 7.7 |
| <i>Total South</i> | <i>7,137</i> | <i>5,611</i> | <i>12,748</i> | <i>457</i> | <i>9.3</i> |
| Rockhampton | 593 | 384 | 977 | 56 | 8.3 |
| Central-Western | 103 | 57 | 160 | 21 | 6.0 |
| Far-Western | 13 | 5 | 18 | 5 | 4.3 |
| <i>Total Central</i> | <i>709</i> | <i>446</i> | <i>1,155</i> | <i>82</i> | <i>7.7</i> |
| Mackay | 266 | 174 | 440 | 9 | 7.3 |
| Townsville | 648 | 376 | 1,024 | 51 | 8.8 |
| Cairns | 561 | 354 | 915 | 50 | 8.0 |
| Peninsula | 58 | 43 | 101 | 14 | 8.2 |
| North-Western | 147 | 68 | 215 | 34 | 4.9 |
| <i>Total North</i> | <i>1,680</i> | <i>1,015</i> | <i>2,695</i> | <i>158</i> | <i>7.8</i> |
| Total | 9,526 | 7,072 | 16,598 | 697 | 8.9 |

¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

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

CRUDE DEATH RATES¹, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1921 TO 1972

| Period | | Queensland | Australia | Period | | Queensland | Australia |
|------------------------|-------|------------|-----------|--------|----|------------|-----------|
| 1921-1930 ² | .. .. | 9.19 | 9.40 | 1968 | .. | 9.29 | 9.11 |
| 1931-1940 ² | .. .. | 8.85 | 9.31 | 1969 | .. | 8.95 | 8.68 |
| 1941-1950 ² | .. .. | 9.19 | 9.86 | 1970 | .. | 9.50 | 9.02 |
| 1951-1960 ² | .. .. | 8.54 | 9.02 | 1971 | .. | 8.93 | 8.66 |
| 1961-1970 ² | .. .. | 8.84 | 8.82 | 1972 | .. | 8.86 | 8.45 |

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 Averages of annual rates.

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

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN SELECTED YEARS, QUEENSLAND

| Sex | Average age at death in | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1940 | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
| Males | 55.2 | 58.9 | 61.3 | 62.9 | 61.9 | 62.5 |
| Females | 55.3 | 60.7 | 63.6 | 67.8 | 67.2 | 67.7 |

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.

STILL-BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1972

| Cause | Still-births ¹ | | Infant deaths | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Period of gestation | | Under one week | One week and under four weeks | Four weeks and under one year | Total under one year |
| | Under 28 weeks | 28 weeks and over ² | | | | |
| Congenital anomalies | .. | 30 | 78 | 24 | 50 | 152 |
| Certain perinatal causes | | | | | | |
| Maternal conditions unrelated to pregnancy | 9 | 29 | 28 | 2 | 1 | 31 |
| Difficult labour | .. | 22 | 29 | .. | .. | 29 |
| Other complications of pregnancy and childbirth | 34 | 53 | 112 | 3 | .. | 115 |
| Conditions of placenta and cord .. | 20 | 113 | 46 | .. | .. | 46 |
| Anoxic and hypoxic conditions not elsewhere classified | 1 | 13 | 66 | .. | .. | 66 |
| Other conditions of foetus and newborn | 35 | 69 | 59 | 1 | 1 | 61 |
| Other conditions | | | | | | |
| Infections of foetus and newborn .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 27 | 32 |
| Other causes | .. | 1 | 22 | 13 | 130 | 165 |
| All causes | 99 | 330 | 442 | 46 | 209 | 697 |
| Death rate ³ | .. | .. | 11.3 | 1.2 | 5.3 | 17.8 |

¹ Foetuses of not less than 20 weeks gestation or not less than 400 grams.

² Including eight still-births where the period of gestation was not known.

³ Deaths per 1,000 live births.

Congenital anomalies, 152, and maternal conditions etc., difficult labour and other complications of pregnancy and childbirth, 175, accounted for 47 per cent of deaths of infants under one year during 1972, mostly within the first week of life. Placental and cord conditions (31 per cent) were the main causes of foetal deaths.

The next table shows the numbers of perinatal deaths, together with rates per 1,000 births (live and still), in conjunction with corresponding infant death figures during the five years to 1972.

PERINATAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars ¹ | 1968 | | 1969 | | 1970 | | 1971 | | 1972 | |
|---|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| | No. | Rate ² | No. | Rate ² | No. | Rate ² | No. | Rate ² | No. | Rate ² |
| <i>Still-births³</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Period of gestation M. less than 28 weeks F. | 19 | 1.1 | 40 | 2.1 | 39 | 2.0 | 53 | 2.6 | 59 | 2.9 |
| | 28 | 1.6 | 15 | 0.8 | 31 | 1.7 | 30 | 1.5 | 40 | 2.1 |
| Period of gestation M. 28 weeks and over ⁴ F. | 170 | 9.4 | 162 | 8.6 | 158 | 8.1 | 162 | 7.9 | 167 | 8.2 |
| | 148 | 8.5 | 133 | 7.4 | 154 | 8.4 | 167 | 8.4 | 163 | 8.4 |
| <i>Infant deaths</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under one week .. M. F. | 274 | 15.2 | 275 | 14.5 | 269 | 13.8 | 276 | 13.4 | 256 | 12.6 |
| | 192 | 11.0 | 166 | 9.2 | 160 | 8.7 | 219 | 11.1 | 186 | 9.6 |
| One week and under M. four weeks .. F. | 29 | 1.6 | 23 | 1.2 | 24 | 1.2 | 27 | 1.3 | 26 | 1.3 |
| | 24 | 1.4 | 23 | 1.3 | 23 | 1.3 | 31 | 1.6 | 20 | 1.0 |
| Four weeks and M. under one year .. F. | 108 | 6.0 | 110 | 5.8 | 112 | 5.7 | 121 | 5.9 | 117 | 5.7 |
| | 89 | 5.1 | 94 | 5.2 | 84 | 4.6 | 92 | 4.6 | 92 | 4.8 |
| Perinatal deaths ⁵ .. M. F. | 492 | 27.2 | 500 | 26.4 | 490 | 25.1 | 518 | 25.2 | 508 | 25.0 |
| | 392 | 22.4 | 337 | 18.7 | 368 | 20.0 | 447 | 22.6 | 409 | 21.2 |
| Infant deaths ⁶ .. M. F. | 411 | 23.0 | 408 | 21.8 | 405 | 21.0 | 424 | 20.8 | 399 | 19.8 |
| | 305 | 17.6 | 283 | 15.9 | 267 | 14.7 | 342 | 17.4 | 298 | 15.6 |

¹ Cases of indeterminate sex have been included in males. ² Rate per 1,000 births (live and still) except for "infant deaths" for which the rate is per 1,000 live births. ³ Foetuses of not less than 20 weeks gestation or not less than 400 grams. ⁴ Including still-births where the period of gestation is unknown. ⁵ Including still-births and infant deaths occurring within the first 28 days of life. ⁶ Infants born alive who died within the first 12 months of life.

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

INFANT MORTALITY RATES¹, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1921 TO 1972

| Period | Queensland | Australia | Period | Queensland | Australia |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1921-1930 ² .. | 49.16 | 54.93 | 1968 | 20.35 | 17.78 |
| 1931-1940 ² .. | 38.14 | 40.05 | 1969 | 18.89 | 17.92 |
| 1941-1950 ² .. | 31.03 | 31.13 | 1970 | 17.91 | 17.88 |
| 1951-1960 ² .. | 22.32 | 22.21 | 1971 | 19.16 | 17.29 |
| 1961-1970 ² .. | 19.28 | 18.76 | 1972 | 17.76 | 16.72 |

¹ Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births. Aborigines are included from 1966. ² Averages of annual rates.

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

MATERNAL MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

| Year | Live births | | Maternal deaths ¹ | | Maternal mortality rate ² | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Queensland | Australia | Queensland | Australia | Queensland | Australia |
| 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 |
| 1972 | 39,251 | 264,969 | 6 | 33 | 0.15 | 0.12 |

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 |
| | | 1953-55 | 67.1 | 67.9 | 59.5 | 50.1 | 40.9 | 31.7 | 22.9 | 15.5 | 12.3 |
| | F. | 1960-62 | 67.9 | 68.5 | 59.9 | 50.4 | 41.1 | 31.8 | 23.1 | 15.6 | 12.5 |
| | | 1965-67 ¹ | 67.6 | 68.1 | 59.5 | 50.0 | 40.7 | 31.4 | 22.8 | 15.3 | 12.2 |
| | | 1891-00 | 54.8 | 59.9 | 54.5 | 45.7 | 37.9 | 30.5 | 22.9 | 15.9 | 12.8 |
| | | 1901-10 | 58.8 | 62.9 | 56.4 | 47.5 | 39.3 | 31.5 | 23.7 | 16.2 | 12.9 |
| | | 1920-22 | 63.3 | 66.0 | 59.2 | 50.0 | 41.5 | 33.1 | 24.9 | 17.2 | 13.6 |
| | | 1932-34 | 67.1 | 68.7 | 61.0 | 51.7 | 42.8 | 34.0 | 25.6 | 17.7 | 14.2 |
| | | 1946-48 | 70.6 | 71.5 | 63.1 | 53.5 | 44.1 | 34.9 | 26.1 | 18.1 | 14.4 |
| 1953-55 | 72.8 | 73.2 | 64.8 | 55.1 | 45.4 | 36.0 | 27.0 | 18.8 | 15.0 | | |
| 1960-62 | 74.2 | 74.5 | 65.9 | 56.2 | 46.5 | 37.0 | 27.9 | 19.5 | 15.7 | | |
| 1965-67 ¹ | 74.2 | 74.4 | 65.8 | 56.0 | 46.3 | 36.9 | 27.8 | 19.5 | 15.7 | | |
| 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. ² .. | M. | 1968-70 | 68.6 | 69.1 | 60.4 | 50.8 | 41.2 | 31.7 | 22.8 | 15.1 | 11.9 |
| | F. | 1968-70 | 74.9 | 75.1 | 66.4 | 56.6 | 46.8 | 37.2 | 28.1 | 19.7 | 15.8 |
| 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 Including Aborigines. ² 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 1972. Of the 16,066 marriages celebrated, 2,942 bridegrooms and 7,779 brides were

under 21 years, including 3 brides aged 14, and 31 aged 15, and 2 bridegrooms aged 16, and 54 aged 17.

MARRIAGES, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, QUEENSLAND, 1972

| Age at marriage | Never previously married | | Widowed | | Divorced | | Total | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------|---------|-----|----------|-----|--------|--------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Under 20 | 1,449 | 5,446 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1,449 | 5,448 |
| 20-24 | 8,752 | 7,269 | 4 | 23 | 24 | 93 | 8,780 | 7,385 |
| 25-29 | 3,090 | 1,282 | 14 | 38 | 167 | 246 | 3,271 | 1,566 |
| 30-34 | 696 | 287 | 15 | 28 | 190 | 173 | 901 | 488 |
| 35-39 | 239 | 91 | 25 | 54 | 172 | 124 | 436 | 269 |
| 40-44 | 125 | 47 | 36 | 48 | 131 | 113 | 292 | 208 |
| 45-49 | 95 | 27 | 51 | 84 | 145 | 112 | 291 | 223 |
| 50-54 | 53 | 20 | 54 | 83 | 78 | 61 | 185 | 164 |
| 55-59 | 23 | 13 | 68 | 55 | 39 | 38 | 130 | 106 |
| 60 and over .. | 30 | 18 | 236 | 159 | 65 | 32 | 331 | 209 |
| Total | 14,552 | 14,500 | 503 | 574 | 1,011 | 992 | 16,066 | 16,066 |

In the next table, the average ages of brides and bridegrooms in the five years to 1972 are shown. Since 1968 the average age at first marriage for males has fallen by 4 months and for females by 3 months, while the average age at remarriage has increased by 2 months for widows and by 3 months for widowers. The average age at remarriage of brides and bridegrooms who were divorcees has decreased by 19 months and 17 months respectively.

MARRIAGES: AVERAGE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, QUEENSLAND

| Year | Never previously married | | Widowed | | Divorced | | Total | |
|------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 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 |
| 1972 | 24.30 | 21.61 | 57.59 | 50.17 | 40.39 | 37.02 | 26.36 | 23.58 |

The relative ages of brides and bridegrooms in 1972 are given in the next table.

MARRIAGES: RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS, QUEENSLAND, 1972

| 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 | 1,188 | 245 | 15 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1,449 |
| 20-24 | 3,617 | 4,770 | 352 | 34 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 8,780 |
| 25-29 | 561 | 1,879 | 688 | 111 | 22 | 8 | 2 | 3,271 |
| 30-34 | 60 | 344 | 296 | 128 | 57 | 10 | 6 | 901 |
| 35-39 | 16 | 98 | 115 | 104 | 50 | 31 | 22 | 436 |
| 40-44 | 2 | 27 | 62 | 48 | 56 | 45 | 52 | 292 |
| 45 and over .. | 4 | 22 | 38 | 62 | 79 | 113 | 619 | 937 |
| Total brides .. | 5,448 | 7,385 | 1,566 | 488 | 269 | 208 | 702 | 16,066 |

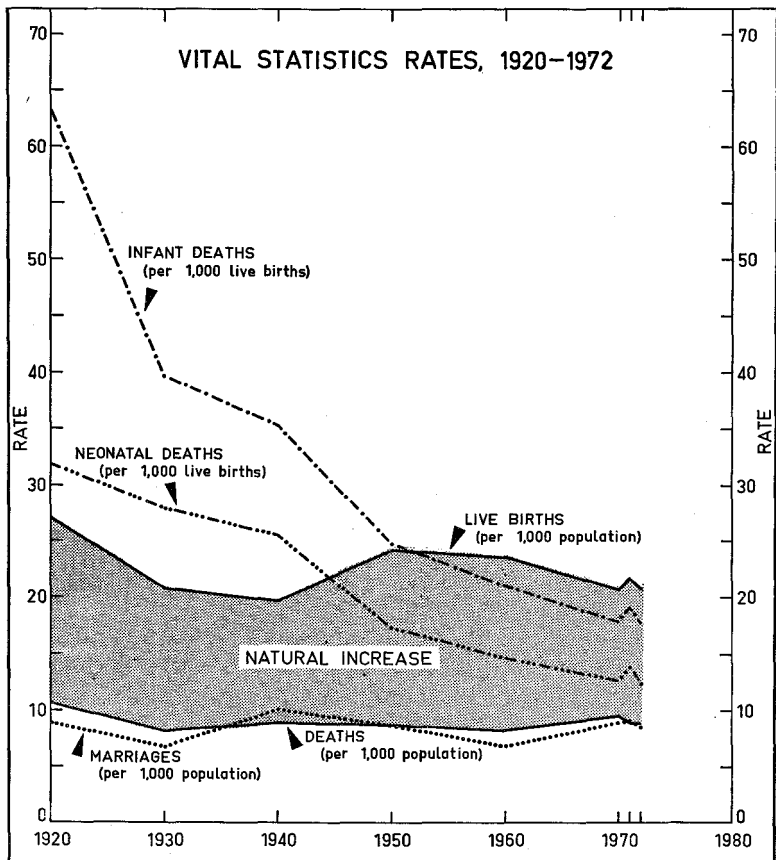
Religious Denominations—In 1972 there were 14,369 marriages celebrated by officials of the following denominations: Roman Catholic, 4,362; Church of England, 3,768; Methodist, 2,418; Presbyterian, 2,084; Lutheran, 460; Baptist, 332; Church of Christ, 172; Congregational, 127; Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc.), 109; Salvation Army, 88; other religious denominations, 449. In addition civil officers celebrated 1,697 marriages.

Marriage Rates—Crude marriage rates for Queensland and Australia from 1921 to 1972 are given below.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES¹, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

| Period | Queensland | Australia | Period | Queensland | Australia |
|------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1921-1930 ² | 7.4 | 7.8 | 1968 | 8.6 | 8.8 |
| 1931-1940 ² | 8.1 | 8.2 | 1969 | 8.9 | 9.2 |
| 1941-1950 ² | 9.7 | 9.9 | 1970 | 9.0 | 9.3 |
| 1951-1960 ² | 7.5 | 7.9 | 1971 | 9.0 | 9.2 |
| 1961-1970 ² | 7.9 | 8.2 | 1972 | 8.6 | 8.8 |

¹ Number of marriages per annum per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. ² Averages of annual rates.



5 DIVORCES

Divorces and Judicial Separations—The Australian *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959-1973*, 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.

In Queensland during 1972, 1,737 dissolutions of marriage were granted, comprising 1,731 divorce decrees made absolute, 5 decrees for nullity of marriage, and 1 judicial separation.

In the next table, the number of divorces is dissected according to the ages of both husbands and wives. Cases in which at least one partner was aged less than 30 years accounted for over 37 per cent of all divorces. In 21 per cent of the dissolutions both parties were aged less than 30 years.

DIVORCES ETC.: AGES OF PARTIES AT DISSOLUTION, QUEENSLAND, 1972

| 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 | .. | 48 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 |
| 25-29 | .. | 124 | 191 | 13 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 330 |
| 30-34 | 1 | 19 | 179 | 110 | 15 | .. | .. | 1 | 325 |
| 35-39 | .. | 2 | 56 | 109 | 90 | 18 | 4 | .. | 279 |
| 40-44 | .. | .. | 4 | 21 | 98 | 82 | 18 | 4 | 227 |
| 45-49 | .. | .. | 4 | 8 | 31 | 71 | 77 | 23 | 214 |
| 50 and over | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 12 | 35 | 83 | 174 | 309 |
| Total | 1 | 193 | 440 | 265 | 248 | 206 | 182 | 202 | 1,737 |

The next table shows marriages dissolved in 1972 classified according to duration of marriage and origin of petition.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED¹, QUEENSLAND

| Duration of marriage | Divorces, 1972 | | | Proportion at each duration | | Proportion where husband petitioned | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|------|
| | Petition of | | Total | 1971 | 1972 | 1971 | 1972 |
| | Husband | Wife | | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | % | % | % | % |
| Under 5 years | 65 | 83 | 148 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 47 | 44 |
| 5-9 | 205 | 331 | 536 | 28.8 | 30.8 | 36 | 38 |
| 10-14 | 128 | 215 | 343 | 22.3 | 19.8 | 36 | 37 |
| 15-19 | 92 | 173 | 265 | 13.9 | 15.3 | 37 | 35 |
| 20-24 | 65 | 123 | 188 | 12.0 | 10.8 | 36 | 35 |
| 25-29 | 53 | 97 | 150 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 37 | 35 |
| 30 years and over | 43 | 64 | 107 | 8.2 | 6.2 | 42 | 40 |
| Total | 651 | 1,086 | 1,737 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 37 | 38 |

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

In 651 cases the petitioner was the husband and the petitions were on the ground of adultery (212 cases), desertion (281), separation (121), and other grounds (37). In 1,086 cases the wife was the petitioner on the grounds of adultery (217), desertion (435), separation (172), and other grounds (262).

Among the 3,474 persons whose marriages were terminated during 1972, 112 men, including 2 widowers at the time of the marriage now dissolved, and 113 women, including 3 widows, obtained a second divorce. Four men and 3 women were granted a third divorce while 1 man and 4 women were divorced for the fourth time. While 524 childless couples were divorced in 1972, there were 2,694 living children (natural and adopted) under the age of 21 years at the time of the petition involved in the remaining 1,213 marriages dissolved.

The grounds on which dissolutions of marriage were granted during the five years to 1972 are shown below.

DIVORCES ETC.: GROUNDS ON WHICH GRANTED, QUEENSLAND

| Ground | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Single grounds | | | | | |
| Desertion | 559 | 589 | 700 | 633 | 716 |
| Adultery | 198 | 248 | 296 | 326 | 429 |
| Separation | 254 | 238 | 307 | 264 | 293 |
| Cruelty | 68 | 85 | 133 | 135 | 214 |
| Drunkenness | 25 | 19 | 34 | 28 | 27 |
| Other | 11 | 15 | 13 | 18 | 17 |
| Dual grounds | | | | | |
| Adultery and | | | | | |
| Desertion | 10 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 9 |
| Separation | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | 1 |
| Desertion and | | | | | |
| Separation | 4 | 23 | 6 | .. | 10 |
| Other | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Drunkenness and cruelty | 7 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| Other | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Three grounds or more | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 4 |
| Total | 1,140 | 1,243 | 1,511 | 1,411 | 1,737 |

• Chapter 6

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 Australian, 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.

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

An amendment to the Constitution in 1946 permitted the Australian Government to provide for pharmaceutical, hospital, and medical benefits, details of which are given in Chapter 7, and to make laws regarding medical and dental services.

In addition, the Australian Government has exercised its powers under Section 96 of the Constitution to make grants to the States for health purposes, and also provides financial assistance to certain organisations concerned with public health matters.

The Australian Government 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 Health Laboratories at Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba co-operate closely with State Government and local health and hospital services.

The 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 Radiation Laboratory provides advisory services to the medical profession on the uses of radiation. It dispenses and distributes throughout Australia a wide range of radioactive isotopes for use in medicine.

The next table gives details of grants to the Queensland Government, and cash benefits to Queensland residents and organisations paid through the National Welfare Fund during the five years to 1972-73 with 1972-73 Australian totals for comparison.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON HEALTH,
QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

| Item | Queensland | | | | | Australia |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1972-73 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Cash benefits to persons | | | | | | |
| Hospitals and clinical services | | | | | | |
| Hospital benefits n.e.c. .. | 3,442 | 4,292 | 6,947 | 9,361 | 10,955 | 82,270 |
| Hospital benefits for pensioners | 4,388 | 4,133 | 3,813 | 3,807 | 3,654 | 23,768 |
| Nursing home benefits n.e.c. .. | 4,861 | 7,636 | 8,009 | 11,485 | 13,368 | 84,737 |
| Nursing home benefits for pensioners | .. | .. | .. | .. | 836 | 8,100 |
| Tuberculosis campaign allowances | 226 | 159 | 131 | 143 | 157 | 780 |
| Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. ¹ | 134 |
| Total | 12,917 | 16,220 | 18,900 | 24,796 | 28,970 | 199,788 |
| Other health services | | | | | | |
| Medical benefits n.e.c. | 4,800 | 5,432 | 9,136 | 13,230 | 15,723 | 160,238 |
| Medical benefits for pensioners | 2,647 | 3,030 | 3,168 | 4,517 | 4,927 | 30,822 |
| Pharmaceutical benefits n.e.c. .. | 11,804 | 13,388 | 16,786 | 17,125 | 17,740 | 119,493 |
| Pharmaceutical benefits for pensioners | 5,960 | 6,492 | 7,297 | 8,368 | 9,487 | 58,139 |
| Milk for school children | 1,545 | 1,569 | 1,692 | 1,862 | 1,984 | 11,717 ² |
| Domiciliary care | .. | .. | .. | .. | 191 | 1,022 |
| Total | 26,756 | 29,911 | 38,079 | 45,102 | 50,052 | 381,431³ |
| Grants to the State | | | | | | |
| For current purposes | | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis hospitals | 2,344 | 1,754 | 1,730 | 1,528 | 1,896 | 10,855 ⁴ |
| Paramedical services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 77 |
| Aboriginal health | .. | .. | 129 | 170 | 465 | 1,315 |
| Total | 2,344 | 1,754 | 1,859 | 1,698 | 2,361 | 12,247 |
| For capital purposes | | | | | | |
| Mental institutions | 323 | 602 | 464 | 1,169 | 967 | 3,430 |
| Nursing homes | .. | .. | .. | 332 | 240 | 1,019 |
| Tuberculosis hospitals | 39 | 6 | 55 | 6 | 27 | 388 |
| Aboriginal health | .. | .. | 226 | 396 | 764 | 1,531 |
| Disposal of ships' garbage .. | .. | 308 | 28 | 55 | .. | 782 |
| Total | 362 | 916 | 773 | 1,958 | 1,998 | 7,150 |
| Total expenditure | 42,379 | 48,801 | 59,611 | 73,554 | 83,381 | 600,616 |

¹ Unallocable by States. ² Excluding \$64,000 reimbursements of capital and incidental expenditure by State Governments under the State Grants (Milk for School Children) Act. ³ Excluding \$1,170,000 payments to the States for the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service and \$3,569,000 expenditure from the National Welfare Fund on blood products, radio isotopes, hearing aids, and vaccines. ⁴ Including \$436,000 expenditure from the National Welfare Fund in Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory but excluding \$387,000 which was reimbursed to the States for administrative expenditure under the Tuberculosis Act.

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 144 and 145.

The Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs operates hospitals and medical clinics at several mainland communities which do not have the services of a board hospital and on most of Torres Strait islands.

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 by the School Dental Services. Children under school age are examined at pre-school centres in Brisbane, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns.

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 | 1972 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Breast abscess | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | 71 | 13 | 20 |
| Diarrhoea (infantile) | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | 167 | 174 | 113 | 203 |
| Diphtheria | 252 | 552 | 2,841 | 1,686 | 598 | 172 | 6 | 1 | 45 |
| Dysentery (bacillary) | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 4 | 19 | 244 | 47 | 65 | 213 |
| 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 | 1,265 |
| Hookworm | .. ¹ | 1 | 5 | 10 | 18 | 62 | 82 | 2 | 4 |
| Leptospirosis ² | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | 55 | 55 | 105 | 50 | 48 |
| Malaria | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | 9 | 9 | 10 | 24 | 57 | 71 | 43 |
| Meningitis, cerebro-spinal | .. ¹ | 10 | 32 | 3 | 5 | 44 | 30 | 101 | 130 |
| Poliomyelitis, acute anterior | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | 17 | 4 | 44 | 106 | 6 | .. | .. |
| Puerperal infections | 10 | 11 | 26 | 40 | 152 | 19 | 29 | 9 | 8 |
| Q fever | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | 255 | 106 | 147 |
| Rheumatic fever | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | 126 | 42 | 16 |
| Rubella | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | 6 | 12 | 72 | 33 |
| Scarlet fever | 115 | 33 | 340 | 617 | 248 | 446 | 127 | 75 | 40 |
| Tuberculosis | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | 343 | 525 | 594 | 844 | 291 | 257 |
| Typhoid fever ³ | 793 | 760 | 731 | 130 | 53 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Typhus fever | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | <i>n</i> | 33 | 53 | 13 | 2 | 1 |
| Veneral diseases | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 2,848 | 1,714 ⁴ | 1,258 | 577 | 1,146 | 1,788 | 2,272 |
| Other | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 5 | 35 | 52 | 116 | 43 | 33 |
| Total | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 3,083 | 2,631 | 3,968 | 3,847 | 4,784 |

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

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.

The State Government also provides a State-wide ante-natal and post-natal advisory service through a chain of 292 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 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of clinics | 274 | 280 | 284 | 288 | 292 |
| Brisbane Statistical Division .. | 85 | 89 | 90 | 92 | 94 |
| Rest of State | 189 | 191 | 194 | 196 | 198 |
| Number of babies seen at clinics .. | 25,864 | 28,550 | 28,324 | 29,207 | 28,496 |
| Number of attendances | 461,286 | 515,214 | 534,994 | 560,952 | 557,171 |
| Brisbane Statistical Division .. | 212,129 | 245,219 | 260,930 | 275,314 | 275,702 |
| Rest of State | 249,157 | 269,995 | 274,064 | 285,638 | 281,469 |

The Maternal and Child Welfare Service also maintains six ante-natal clinics and five residential homes for the care and supervision of premature and frail babies, and those with feeding difficulties. Details of the homes are included with Public Hospitals in section 3 of this Chapter 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.

The total cost of all the activities of the Service in 1972-73 was \$2.4m.

The Flying Surgeon Service, which is based at Longreach, makes routine and emergency visits to 19 hospitals in western Queensland. During 1972-73, 735 routine operations and 84 emergency operations were performed, and 1,590 other patients requiring specialist consultation were examined by the Flying Surgeon.

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. The Laboratory is 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 Australian 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.

Details of residential and out-patient services provided by the Psychiatric Services and the Youth, Welfare, and Guidance Divisions of the Health Department are given in sections 3, 4, and 7 of this Chapter.

Local Authority Services—Local Authorities are responsible for environmental sanitation, including rodent control, mosquito eradication, camping areas, and 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 Australian Government supplies all serums and vaccines for immunisation and vaccination free of charge. The State Government subsidises any works designed to remove permanently the breeding places of mosquitoes.

Services by Other Organisations—The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories are Australia's chief suppliers of biological medicines, insulins, vaccines, penicillins, human blood fractions, BCG, and a large range of veterinary biological products. In addition, biological research into many kinds of human and veterinary disease is carried out in the fields of bacteriology, biochemistry, immunology, and virology.

Details of other health services provided by non-profit organisations are included in the relevant sections in this Chapter.

2 PRIVATE PRACTITIONER SERVICES

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

No statistics are available on the total incidence of sickness or disease, or on the number of consultations and services rendered by medical practitioners. A proportion of the fees paid to private practitioners is refunded to contributors to medical benefit schemes and the Australian Government contribution to such refunds is included in the details of expenditure on health services on page 136.

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 four air bases (Mount Isa, Cairns, Charters Towers, and Charleville). During 1972-73 consultations numbered 31,399, including 5,945 by radio. In addition 540 flights were made involving a total of 417,600 kilometres, and 352 patients were transported to hospital. Government subsidies in 1972-73 amounted to \$279,530.

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.

Nurses are required to register annually and may register under one or more of four classifications. The number of nurses registered at 1 April

1973 was 8,232. Of these 3,878 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 in Queensland.

REGISTRATIONS OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS ETC., QUEENSLAND, 1973

| Profession | Place of residence | | |
|---|--------------------|------------|----------|
| | Queensland | Interstate | Overseas |
| Medical practitioners ¹ | | | |
| General practitioners ² | 2,506 | 284 | 133 |
| Specialists ³ | | | |
| Allergy | 5 | .. | .. |
| Anaesthesia | 81 | 3 | 3 |
| Cardiology | 8 | .. | .. |
| Cardio-thoracic surgery | 4 | 1 | .. |
| Clinical haematology | 2 | .. | .. |
| Dermatology | 15 | .. | .. |
| Endocrinology | .. | .. | 1 |
| Gastroenterology | 2 | .. | .. |
| Medicine | 145 | 10 | 5 |
| Neurology | 8 | .. | 1 |
| Neuro-surgery | 5 | 1 | .. |
| Obstetrics and gynaecology | 81 | 5 | 3 |
| Ophthalmology | 55 | 2 | 1 |
| Orthopaedics | 43 | 1 | 1 |
| Oto-rhino-laryngology | 29 | .. | .. |
| Pathology | 44 | 2 | 2 |
| Pediatric surgery | 3 | .. | .. |
| Pediatrics | 41 | 2 | 2 |
| Physical medicine | 1 | .. | .. |
| Plastic surgery | 6 | 1 | .. |
| Psychiatry | 75 | 4 | 1 |
| Public health and preventive medicine | 8 | .. | .. |
| Radiology | 50 | 6 | 2 |
| Radiotherapy | 15 | .. | 2 |
| Rheumatology | 1 | .. | .. |
| Surgery | 174 | 8 | 4 |
| Urology | 28 | .. | .. |
| Vascular surgery | 3 | .. | .. |
| Venereal diseases | 1 | .. | .. |
| Dental practitioners ⁴ | | | |
| Dentists ⁵ | 762 | 20 | 12 |
| Dental specialists ³ | 61 | .. | 2 |
| Optometrists ⁵ | 157 | 13 | .. |
| Pharmacists ⁵ | 1,591 | 102 | 31 |
| Physiotherapists ¹ | 347 | 12 | 5 |

¹ At 1 May. ² Numbers include specialists below. ³ A specialist may be registered under more than one speciality. ⁴ At 31 January. ⁵ At 1 January.

3 IN-PATIENT OR RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Statistics in this section relate to residential health establishments controlled or operated directly by the State Government or Statutory Hospital Boards and/or approved for hospital or nursing home benefits

by the Australian 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 a full-time equivalent of more than 10 qualified or student nurses for every 100 in-patients. The average stay per admission is several months.

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 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, 125 administered by District Hospital Boards, and 5 establishments administered by religious organisations but subsidised by the State Government to provide free hospitalisation.

In 1971-72 the 58 District Hospital Boards administered 131 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 Australian 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, 1971-72

| State | Estab- lishments | In-patients | | | | Receipts | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------|
| | | Treated during year | Treated per 1,000 of popn | Deaths during year | Remain- ing at end of year | Government contri- butions ¹ | Total |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| New South Wales .. | 274 | 733,016 | 158 | 18,132 | 22,678 | 161,570 | 282,644 |
| Victoria | 158 | 417,374 | 118 | 11,834 | 14,494 | 110,071 | 193,631 |
| Queensland | 146 | 288,541 | 156 | 6,814 | 8,307 | 58,891 | 85,386 |
| South Australia .. | 69 | 150,964 | 128 | 3,757 | 3,976 | 45,091 | 69,935 |
| Western Australia .. | 100 | 173,803 | 166 | 3,347 | 5,379 | 51,763 | 79,566 |
| Tasmania | 24 | 52,688 | 134 | 1,594 | 2,220 | 17,810 | 25,256 |
| Northern Territory .. | 5 | 19,110 | 213 | 241 | 532 | 15,512 | 16,472 |
| Aust. Capital Territory .. | 2 | 25,804 | 171 | 377 | 622 | 5,313 | 8,568 |
| Australia | 778 | 1,861,300 | 144 | 46,096 | 58,208 | 466,021 | 761,458 |

¹ Including loan receipts, but excluding hospital benefits paid by the Australian Government 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, 1971-72

| Statistical Division | Estab- lishments | Ad- missions during year | In- patients at 30 June 1972 | Total in- patient days in year | Average daily number resident | Cost per in-patient day |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|

GENERAL HOSPITALS

| | No. | No. | No. | '000 | No. | \$ |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Brisbane | 28 | 162,011 | 4,107 | 1,445 | 3,947 | 26.53 |
| Moreton | 13 | 20,140 | 396 | 142 | 389 | 20.40 |
| Maryborough | 22 | 27,917 | 895 | 313 | 856 | 17.55 |
| Downs | 21 | 30,162 | 820 | 303 | 828 | 18.95 |
| Roma | 8 | 5,520 | 161 | 52 | 143 | 20.39 |
| South-Western | 5 | 2,485 | 67 | 27 | 72 | 24.89 |
| Rockhampton | 17 | 25,291 | 559 | 215 | 587 | 19.13 |
| Central-Western | 10 | 6,184 | 120 | 42 | 115 | 30.08 |
| Far-Western | 4 | 552 | 16 | 3 | 8 | 59.49 |
| Mackay | 5 | 12,182 | 304 | 110 | 300 | 17.64 |
| Townsville | 8 | 21,619 | 573 | 195 | 533 | 22.45 |
| Cairns | 17 | 26,960 | 720 | 264 | 720 | 18.27 |
| Peninsula | 6 | 2,346 | 51 | 26 | 72 | 21.40 |
| North-Western | 11 | 8,684 | 154 | 52 | 142 | 30.69 |
| Total | 175 | 352,053 | 8,943 | 3,189 | 8,712 | 22.91 |

NURSING CARE AND PERSONAL CARE HOMES

| | No. | No. | No. | '000 | No. | \$ |
|-----------------------|-----|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Brisbane | 99 | 13,027 | 6,301 | 2,156 | 5,891 | 8.03 |
| Moreton | 13 | 657 | 461 | 158 | 432 | 5.87 |
| Maryborough | 7 | 593 | 258 | 79 | 215 | 5.45 |
| Downs | 17 | 633 | 897 | 332 | 906 | 5.29 |
| Roma | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| South-Western | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rockhampton | 2 | n | n | n | n | n |
| Central-Western | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Far-Western | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mackay | 2 | n | n | n | n | n |
| Townsville | 5 | 459 | 313 | 107 | 292 | 5.62 |
| Cairns | 4 | 58 | 191 | 69 | 189 | 5.73 |
| Peninsula | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| North-Western | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 149 | 15,788 | 8,549 | 2,947 | 8,052 | 7.33 |

n Not available for publication.

The tables on pages 144 to 148 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 | | |
| Australian Government | .. | 3 |
| State Government | 6 | .. |
| District Hospitals Boards | 125 | .. |
| Religious and other non-profit organisations | 5 | 27 |
| Private enterprise | .. | 9 |
| Total | 136 | 39 |
| Number of beds | 11,169 | 2,662 |
| In-patients or residents at 1 July 1971 | 7,102 | 1,987 |
| Admitted during year | 273,336 | 78,717 |
| Discharged during year | 267,171 | 77,119 |
| Died during year | 6,375 | 1,534 |
| In-patients or residents at 30 June 1972 | 6,892 | 2,051 |
| Males | 3,134 | 975 |
| Females | 3,758 | 1,076 |
| In-patient-resident days during year | | |
| In public beds | 2,022,203 | 8,330 |
| In intermediate or private beds | 443,558 | 714,692 |
| Total | 2,465,761 | 723,022 |
| Average daily number resident | 6,738 | 1,975 |
| Average number of in-patient days per admission | 9 | 9 |
| Staff engaged, including full-time equivalent of part-time staff | | |
| Medical | 622 | 57 |
| Other professional and technical | 768 | 107 |
| Qualified and student nurses | 4,961 | 1,388 |
| Nursing aides, orderlies, wardsmen, etc. | 2,678 | 901 |
| Administrative and clerical | 800 | 207 |
| Maintenance | 537 | 81 |
| Domestic | 2,682 | 750 |
| Other | 292 | 72 |
| Total | 13,340 | 3,563 |
| Full-time equivalent staff per 100 in-patients | | |
| Medical | 9.0 | 2.8 |
| Other professional and technical | 11.2 | 5.2 |
| Qualified and student nurses | 72.0 | 67.7 |
| Nursing aides, orderlies, wardsmen, etc. | 38.9 | 43.9 |
| Administrative and clerical | 11.6 | 10.1 |
| Maintenance | 7.8 | 3.9 |
| Domestic | 38.9 | 36.6 |
| Other | 4.2 | 3.5 |
| Total | 193.6 | 173.7 |

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

ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

| Nursing care homes | | Mental hospitals | Personal care homes | |
|--------------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Public | Other | | Government and semi-government | Other |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | 10 | 4 | .. |
| 1 ¹ | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| 9 | 17 | .. | .. | 22 |
| .. | 82 | .. | .. | 10 |
| 10 | 99 | 10 | 8 | 32 |
| 1,787 | 4,203 | 3,760 | 734 | 2,708 |
| 1,456 | 3,464 | 3,364 | 618 | 2,282 |
| 6,647 | 5,193 | 3,384 | 2,340 | 1,608 |
| 6,249 | 3,373 | 3,526 | 2,279 | 927 |
| 439 | 1,338 | 221 | 39 | 415 |
| 1,415 | 3,946 | 3,001 | 640 | 2,548 |
| 556 | 1,013 | 1,906 | 263 | 759 |
| 859 | 2,933 | 1,095 | 377 | 1,789 |
| 494,563 | .. | .. ³ | .. ³ | .. ³ |
| 3,926 | 1,340,276 | .. ³ | .. ³ | .. ³ |
| 498,489 | 1,340,276 | 1,236,198 | 228,267 | 879,927 |
| 1,362 | 3,662 | 3,378 | 624 | 2,405 |
| 75 | 259 | 365 | 98 | 547 |
| 33 | 3 | 28 | 4 | .. |
| 76 | 6 | 69 | 31 | .. |
| 216 | 543 | 986 | 52 | 166 |
| 618 | 984 | 433 | 174 | 314 |
| 55 | 113 | 74 | 11 | 63 |
| 58 | 85 | 188 | 28 | 60 |
| 223 | 496 | 207 | 120 | 355 |
| 4 | 28 | 38 | .. | 3 |
| 1,283 | 2,258 | 2,023 | 420 | 961 |
| 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | .. |
| 5.4 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 4.8 | .. |
| 15.3 | 13.8 | 32.8 | 8.1 | 6.5 |
| 43.7 | 24.9 | 14.4 | 27.2 | 12.3 |
| 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.5 |
| 4.1 | 2.2 | 6.3 | 4.4 | 2.4 |
| 15.7 | 12.6 | 6.9 | 18.8 | 13.9 |
| 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.3 | .. | 0.1 |
| 90.7 | 57.2 | 67.4 | 65.6 | 37.7 |

not regarded as public hospitals.

³ Not applicable.

Of the patients in general hospitals at 30 June 1972, 77 per cent were in the 136 public hospitals, 20 per cent in the 30 non-profit hospitals (including 3 Australian Government repatriation hospitals), and 3 per cent in 9 private enterprise hospitals.

In nursing care homes 26 per cent of patients were in 10 public establishments (including one operated by a District Hospital Board), 21 per cent in 17 non-profit establishments, and 53 per cent in 82 private enterprise homes.

The relative figures for personal care homes were 20 per cent in 8 government and semi-government establishments, 64 per cent in 22 non-profit, with 16 per cent in 10 private enterprise establishments. Of the 8 government and semi-government personal care homes 3 were operated by District Hospital Boards and one by the Australian Department of Social Security. 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 |
| Operating account receipts | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Subsidies, benefits, or direct payments from | | |
| Australian Government | 6,455 | 6,644 |
| State Government | 42,880 | 37 |
| Parent body or controlling authority | .. | .. |
| Patients' fees | 6,970 | 10,789 |
| Property and investment income | 523 | 91 |
| Public subscription, fund raising, donations | 20 | 111 |
| Sales of goods or services | 19 | 209 |
| Total receipts | 56,867 | 17,881 |
| Operating account expenditure | | |
| Salaries and wages | 39,682 | 11,672 |
| Provisions | 3,203 | 1,013 |
| Medical, pharmaceutical, and therapeutic products and appliances | 4,107 | 845 |
| Management, establishment, and domestic costs | 4,089 | 2,034 |
| Plant, equipment, maintenance, repairs | 1,643 | 604 |
| Interest on loans | 3,003 | 157 |
| Total gross payments | 55,727 | 16,325 |
| Less Board and lodgings paid by staff | 1,218 | 144 |
| Total net payments | 54,509 | 16,181 |
| Redemption on loans | 2,565 | .. |
| Depreciation | .. | 195 |
| Total operating cost | 57,074 | 16,376 |
| Capital expenditure | 9,056 | 1,393 |
| Operating cost per in-patient day | \$ 23.14 | \$ 22.65 ² |

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 Australian Government subsidises hospitals and nursing homes directly through its Hospital Benefits, Nursing Home Benefits, and Pharmaceutical Benefits Schemes. However, benefits payable by the Australian Government 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 being treated on the last Wednesday in June, and these have been aggregated in the table on page 148 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, 1971-72

| Nursing care homes | | Mental hospitals | Personal care homes | |
|--------------------|--------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------|
| Public | Other | | Government and semi-government | Other |
| \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 2,422 | 4,948 | 432 | 1,024 | 1,867 |
| 3,249 | 106 | 9,976 | 741 | 36 |
| 26 | 6 | .. | .. | 58 |
| 633 | 6,436 | 868 | 229 | 1,770 |
| 69 | 233 | .. | 20 | 46 |
| 372 | 392 | .. | .. | 133 |
| 12 | 21 | 10 | .. | 19 |
| 6,783 | 12,142 | 11,286 | 2,014 | 3,929 |
| 4,793 | 6,440 | 8,880 | 1,502 | 2,286 |
| 398 | 933 | 807 | 146 | 480 |
| 604 | 68 | 205 | 24 | 18 |
| 489 | 1,676 | 1,161 | 229 | 535 |
| 123 | 240 | 233 | 58 | 93 |
| 90 | 194 | .. | 24 | 39 |
| 6,497 | 9,551 | 11,286 | 1,983 | 3,451 |
| 77 | 22 | .. | 16 | 10 |
| 6,420 | 9,529 | 11,286 | 1,967 | 3,441 |
| 56 | .. | .. | 47 | .. |
| 76 | 226 | .. | .. | 129 |
| 6,552 | 9,755 | 11,286 | 2,014 | 3,570 |
| 827 | 1,001 | 3,071 | 81 | 1,127 |
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 13.14 | 7.28 | 9.13 | 8.82 | 4.06 |

the ratio of 5:1.

RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, TYPE OF PATIENT AND TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1972

| 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 | 2,742 | 104 | 10 | 2,557 | 299 | 2,856 |
| Acute orthopaedic | 493 | 11 | .. | 452 | 52 | 504 |
| Acute other surgical | 1,605 | 73 | .. | 1,555 | 123 | 1,678 |
| Obstetric | 916 | 1 | .. | 916 | 1 | 917 |
| Short-term psychiatric or behavioural | 637 | 11 | 2 | 535 | 115 | 650 |
| Other specialty | 1,789 | 56 | .. | 1,461 | 384 | 1,845 |
| Total | 8,182 | 256 | 12 | 7,476 | 974 | 8,450 |
| Condition of long-stay patients | | | | | | |
| Long-term orthopaedic | 236 | 89 | .. | 313 | 12 | 325 |
| Long-stay geriatric | 787 | 2,886 | 403 | 4,076 | .. | 4,076 |
| Long-stay psychiatric or behavioural | 1,544 | 202 | 69 | 1,815 | .. | 1,815 |
| Physically handicapped | 11 | 159 | 29 | 124 | 75 | 199 |
| Intellectually handicapped | 1,047 | 234 | 38 | 766 | 553 | 1,319 |
| Tuberculosis | 61 | 35 | .. | 95 | 1 | 96 |
| Other | 197 | 384 | 35 | 515 | 101 | 616 |
| Total | 3,883 | 3,989 | 574 | 7,704 | 742 | 8,446 |
| Persons receiving personal care | | | | | | |
| Aged or infirm persons | 79 | 880 | 2,097 | 3,056 | .. | 3,056 |
| Physically handicapped | 4 | 162 | 79 | 96 | 149 | 245 |
| Intellectually handicapped | 31 | 41 | 136 | 162 | 46 | 208 |
| Dependent children, infants | 3 | 14 | 240 | .. | 257 | 257 |
| Other | 8 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 19 |
| Total | 125 | 1,103 | 2,557 | 3,325 | 460 | 3,785 |
| Persons provided with accommodation without nursing or personal care | | | | | | |
| | 3 | 20 | 42 | 65 | .. | 65 |
| All types | 12,193 | 5,368 | 3,185 | 18,570 | 2,176 | 20,746 |

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 23 per cent of males and over 12 per cent of females discharged in 1972. The high numbers in this age group were due principally to children receiving treatment for

diseases of the respiratory system, this disease group accounting for 19,998, or over one-third, of discharges of children under 10 years. Patients aged 70 years and over numbered 35,192, or approximately 10 per cent of discharges. While patients aged 70 years and over represented almost 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 48,930, 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 13,847, or 31 per cent, of all male discharges at these ages compared with 5,147, representing 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 (33,993) 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, 1972

| Age group | Public | | | Private | | | Percentage of patients treated in private hospitals | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|---------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 0-9 years .. | 26,113 | 18,892 | 45,005 | 7,237 | 5,110 | 12,347 | 21.7 | 21.3 |
| 10-19 years .. | 13,980 | 18,764 | 32,744 | 2,830 | 3,813 | 6,643 | 16.8 | 16.9 |
| 20-29 years .. | 13,278 | 41,005 | 54,283 | 2,531 | 12,244 | 14,775 | 16.0 | 23.0 |
| 30-39 years .. | 9,696 | 18,883 | 28,579 | 2,572 | 8,232 | 10,804 | 21.0 | 30.4 |
| 40-49 years .. | 12,255 | 12,883 | 25,138 | 3,024 | 6,021 | 9,045 | 19.8 | 31.9 |
| 50-59 years .. | 13,995 | 11,877 | 25,872 | 3,438 | 5,041 | 8,479 | 19.7 | 29.8 |
| 60-69 years .. | 14,110 | 9,936 | 24,046 | 3,203 | 3,516 | 6,719 | 18.5 | 26.1 |
| 70 years and over .. | 14,158 | 14,112 | 28,270 | 2,785 | 4,137 | 6,922 | 16.4 | 22.7 |
| All ages .. | 117,585 | 146,352 | 263,937 | 27,620 | 48,114 | 75,734 | 19.0 | 24.7 |
| Average age .. | 36.76 | 34.34 | 35.42 | 35.32 | 36.97 | 36.37 | 22.3 | |

The numbers of days in hospital, as shown in the table on page 153 are the sum of the total periods in hospital of all patients who left hospital during the year, even though part of the period of hospitalisation may have been in the preceding year or years. In 1972, 94 cases aggregating 325,044 days of stay, sufficient to reduce the overall average duration of stay by almost one day were excluded from the series on the grounds that they were more correctly nursing-home type patients.

In 1972, 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 41.6 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 5.7 days and persons aged 70 and over 23.1 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> | 3,209 | 702 | 664 | 388 | 317 | 287 |
| Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases | 2,169 | 191 | 179 | 109 | 84 | 87 |
| Tuberculosis | 12 | 5 | 22 | 31 | 59 | 62 |
| <i>Neoplasms</i> | 250 | 240 | 302 | 394 | 848 | 1,371 |
| Malignant | 48 | 47 | 121 | 209 | 592 | 1,055 |
| Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue | 63 | 50 | 52 | 66 | 79 | 141 |
| <i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> | 402 | 126 | 130 | 134 | 249 | 273 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 22 | 78 | 81 | 54 | 126 | 143 |
| <i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i> | 281 | 188 | 68 | 49 | 64 | 88 |
| <i>Mental disorders</i> | 85 | 349 | 925 | 1,149 | 1,508 | 1,025 |
| <i>Nervous system and sense organs</i> | 2,515 | 736 | 608 | 598 | 785 | 945 |
| <i>Circulatory system</i> | 137 | 191 | 372 | 690 | 1,727 | 3,045 |
| Chronic rheumatic heart disease | 6 | 6 | 20 | 30 | 48 | 58 |
| Hypertensive disease | 3 | 7 | 41 | 71 | 192 | 218 |
| Ischaemic heart disease | .. | .. | 16 | 110 | 665 | 1,262 |
| Other forms of heart disease | 35 | 39 | 47 | 83 | 189 | 486 |
| Cerebrovascular disease | 8 | 9 | 18 | 41 | 133 | 368 |
| <i>Respiratory system</i> | 11,456 | 2,412 | 1,429 | 928 | 1,108 | 1,606 |
| Acute respiratory infections | 3,126 | 386 | 181 | 105 | 118 | 217 |
| Influenza | 43 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 31 | 37 |
| Pneumonia | 1,256 | 220 | 161 | 195 | 246 | 336 |
| Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma | 2,307 | 618 | 236 | 185 | 371 | 653 |
| Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids | 3,938 | 734 | 353 | 136 | 30 | 6 |
| <i>Digestive system</i> | 2,352 | 2,043 | 1,997 | 1,664 | 2,243 | 2,347 |
| Peptic ulcer | 3 | 32 | 235 | 305 | 465 | 439 |
| Appendicitis | 392 | 1,270 | 671 | 291 | 144 | 96 |
| Intestinal obstruction and hernia | 1,025 | 241 | 375 | 416 | 713 | 854 |
| Cirrhosis of liver | 6 | 11 | 10 | 37 | 70 | 65 |
| Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis | .. | 15 | 50 | 90 | 157 | 188 |
| <i>Genito-urinary system</i> | 1,366 | 579 | 541 | 502 | 630 | 963 |
| Nephritis and nephrosis | 153 | 94 | 33 | 51 | 61 | 80 |
| Infections of kidney | 15 | 34 | 30 | 30 | 34 | 51 |
| Calculus of urinary system | 4 | 12 | 46 | 98 | 119 | 166 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | .. | .. | 3 | 6 | 30 | 155 |
| Diseases of breast | 3 | 22 | 28 | 17 | 13 | 19 |
| Other diseases of genital organs | 981 | 277 | 239 | 185 | 189 | 244 |
| <i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i> | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Complications of above | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i> | 871 | 737 | 678 | 489 | 445 | 453 |
| <i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i> | 372 | 663 | 912 | 901 | 1,055 | 988 |
| <i>Congenital anomalies</i> | 1,408 | 416 | 123 | 59 | 59 | 37 |
| <i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i> | 791 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i> | 2,262 | 1,509 | 1,368 | 1,204 | 1,535 | 1,626 |
| <i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i> | 4,346 | 5,721 | 5,397 | 2,729 | 2,227 | 1,898 |
| <i>Supplementary classifications</i> ¹ | 1,247 | 198 | 295 | 390 | 479 | 481 |
| All classes | 33,350 | 16,810 | 15,809 | 12,268 | 15,279 | 17,433 |

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

PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS

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AND SEX, QUEENSLAND, 1972

| | | 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 |
| 265 | 308 | 2,570 | 858 | 721 | 381 | 276 | 271 | 268 | 364 | 6,140 | 5,709 | 11,849 |
| 100 | 126 | 1,791 | 289 | 297 | 162 | 114 | 119 | 139 | 216 | 3,045 | 3,127 | 6,172 |
| 76 | 84 | 13 | 3 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 35 | 34 | 36 | 351 | 194 | 545 |
| 1,857 | 1,704 | 195 | 358 | 780 | 754 | 1,245 | 1,480 | 1,245 | 1,454 | 6,966 | 7,511 | 14,477 |
| 1,532 | 1,505 | 30 | 21 | 114 | 210 | 581 | 984 | 938 | 1,181 | 5,109 | 4,059 | 9,168 |
| 160 | 91 | 27 | 38 | 38 | 21 | 30 | 52 | 89 | 119 | 702 | 414 | 1,116 |
| 286 | 268 | 365 | 182 | 321 | 281 | 324 | 391 | 365 | 372 | 1,868 | 2,601 | 4,469 |
| 188 | 194 | 33 | 89 | 106 | 80 | 119 | 163 | 221 | 296 | 886 | 1,107 | 1,993 |
| 100 | 174 | 184 | 151 | 70 | 67 | 84 | 94 | 108 | 242 | 1,012 | 1,000 | 2,012 |
| 555 | 413 | 75 | 608 | 1,297 | 1,309 | 1,284 | 991 | 628 | 530 | 6,009 | 6,722 | 12,731 |
| 886 | 933 | 1,812 | 584 | 622 | 614 | 784 | 866 | 765 | 1,146 | 8,006 | 7,193 | 15,199 |
| 3,783 | 4,299 | 72 | 173 | 601 | 1,130 | 1,753 | 2,255 | 2,612 | 4,744 | 14,244 | 13,340 | 27,584 |
| 53 | 9 | 3 | 13 | 24 | 33 | 46 | 51 | 24 | 11 | 230 | 205 | 435 |
| 221 | 131 | 1 | 8 | 94 | 190 | 374 | 290 | 223 | 287 | 884 | 1,467 | 2,351 |
| 1,539 | 1,253 | .. | 1 | 11 | 44 | 290 | 677 | 901 | 1,293 | 4,845 | 3,217 | 8,062 |
| 720 | 1,305 | 22 | 25 | 48 | 74 | 171 | 315 | 551 | 1,330 | 2,904 | 2,536 | 5,440 |
| 606 | 1,021 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 52 | 160 | 267 | 444 | 1,167 | 2,204 | 2,113 | 4,317 |
| 1,951 | 2,262 | 8,542 | 2,881 | 1,751 | 1,057 | 1,066 | 1,272 | 1,159 | 1,527 | 23,152 | 19,255 | 42,407 |
| 266 | 310 | 2,185 | 471 | 266 | 144 | 148 | 159 | 164 | 165 | 4,709 | 3,702 | 8,411 |
| 30 | 22 | 23 | 66 | 39 | 45 | 27 | 43 | 48 | 53 | 271 | 344 | 615 |
| 353 | 613 | 933 | 182 | 148 | 138 | 176 | 259 | 263 | 554 | 3,380 | 2,653 | 6,033 |
| 928 | 949 | 1,458 | 541 | 449 | 324 | 392 | 493 | 421 | 415 | 6,247 | 4,493 | 10,740 |
| 8 | 3 | 3,369 | 1,316 | 472 | 126 | 35 | 20 | 10 | .. | 5,208 | 5,348 | 10,556 |
| 2,038 | 1,577 | 1,552 | 2,208 | 2,385 | 1,659 | 1,797 | 1,759 | 1,507 | 1,609 | 16,261 | 14,476 | 30,737 |
| 300 | 192 | .. | 21 | 83 | 133 | 194 | 226 | 135 | 135 | 1,971 | 927 | 2,898 |
| 63 | 36 | 332 | 1,362 | 753 | 324 | 134 | 94 | 39 | 37 | 2,963 | 3,075 | 6,038 |
| 838 | 628 | 427 | 77 | 105 | 190 | 287 | 293 | 305 | 373 | 5,090 | 2,057 | 7,147 |
| 31 | 14 | 6 | 19 | 13 | 15 | 35 | 49 | 20 | 15 | 244 | 172 | 416 |
| 206 | 181 | .. | 103 | 413 | 353 | 394 | 377 | 358 | 331 | 887 | 2,329 | 3,216 |
| 1,286 | 1,338 | 508 | 1,623 | 5,554 | 5,072 | 4,717 | 2,728 | 1,231 | 919 | 7,205 | 22,352 | 29,557 |
| 73 | 44 | 118 | 64 | 33 | 66 | 106 | 123 | 66 | 30 | 589 | 606 | 1,195 |
| 44 | 53 | 52 | 191 | 284 | 198 | 166 | 151 | 94 | 83 | 291 | 1,219 | 1,510 |
| 136 | 49 | 5 | 4 | 54 | 69 | 67 | 83 | 46 | 27 | 630 | 355 | 985 |
| 449 | 578 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,221 | .. | 1,221 |
| 17 | 13 | 8 | 99 | 325 | 361 | 545 | 254 | 95 | 77 | 132 | 1,764 | 1,896 |
| 261 | 188 | 31 | 909 | 4,384 | 4,008 | 3,474 | 1,755 | 657 | 369 | 2,564 | 15,587 | 18,151 |
| .. | .. | .. | 6,924 | 32,408 | 9,598 | 1,023 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 49,956 | 49,956 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2,537 | 9,743 | 3,216 | 464 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 15,963 | 15,963 |
| 369 | 302 | 653 | 548 | 459 | 323 | 314 | 436 | 328 | 400 | 4,344 | 3,461 | 7,805 |
| 732 | 435 | 221 | 580 | 580 | 644 | 788 | 1,099 | 753 | 831 | 6,058 | 5,496 | 11,554 |
| 40 | 17 | 826 | 293 | 141 | 83 | 94 | 47 | 17 | 20 | 2,159 | 1,521 | 3,680 |
| .. | .. | 784 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 791 | 784 | 1,575 |
| 1,578 | 1,655 | 1,833 | 1,931 | 2,060 | 1,502 | 1,502 | 1,460 | 1,212 | 1,834 | 12,737 | 13,334 | 26,071 |
| 1,175 | 1,029 | 2,980 | 2,271 | 1,698 | 1,178 | 1,101 | 1,186 | 916 | 2,000 | 24,522 | 13,330 | 37,852 |
| 412 | 229 | 830 | 404 | 1,801 | 1,463 | 752 | 580 | 338 | 257 | 3,731 | 6,425 | 10,156 |
| 17,313 | 16,943 | 24,002 | 22,577 | 53,249 | 27,115 | 18,904 | 16,918 | 13,452 | 18,249 | 145,205 | 194,466 | 339,671 |

current complaint or illness.

PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1972

| Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision) | Patients treated | | | | Patients died | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Public | | Private | | Public | | Private | |
| | Males | Fe- males | Males | Fe- males | Males | Fe- males | Males | Fe- males |
| <i>Infective and parasitic</i> | 5,555 | 4,903 | 585 | 806 | 57 | 41 | 6 | 2 |
| Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases | 2,786 | 2,757 | 259 | 370 | 15 | 14 | 3 | 2 |
| Tuberculosis | 333 | 182 | 18 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 1 | .. |
| <i>Neoplasms</i> | 5,942 | 5,727 | 1,024 | 1,784 | 674 | 465 | 109 | 125 |
| Malignant | 4,505 | 3,417 | 604 | 642 | 608 | 411 | 97 | 111 |
| Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue | 639 | 370 | 63 | 44 | 55 | 45 | 10 | 10 |
| <i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> | 1,594 | 2,104 | 274 | 497 | 43 | 55 | 5 | 13 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 727 | 926 | 159 | 181 | 32 | 40 | 3 | 11 |
| <i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i> | 831 | 799 | 181 | 201 | 10 | 15 | 7 | 6 |
| <i>Mental disorders</i> | 5,258 | 5,101 | 751 | 1,621 | 42 | 42 | 1 | 6 |
| <i>Nervous system and sense organs</i> | 6,220 | 5,254 | 1,786 | 1,939 | 61 | 39 | 18 | 6 |
| <i>Circulatory system</i> | 12,123 | 10,454 | 2,121 | 2,886 | 1,520 | 1,155 | 224 | 251 |
| Chronic rheumatic heart disease | 217 | 195 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 1 | .. |
| Hypertensive disease | 744 | 1,157 | 140 | 310 | 40 | 23 | 3 | 8 |
| Ischaemic heart disease | 4,224 | 2,636 | 621 | 581 | 577 | 346 | 76 | 72 |
| Other forms of heart disease | 2,488 | 2,042 | 416 | 494 | 267 | 199 | 64 | 58 |
| Cerebrovascular disease | 1,931 | 1,737 | 273 | 376 | 473 | 494 | 62 | 97 |
| <i>Respiratory system</i> | 17,809 | 13,988 | 5,343 | 5,267 | 377 | 186 | 46 | 33 |
| Acute respiratory infections | 4,255 | 3,261 | 454 | 441 | 13 | 6 | 2 | .. |
| Influenza | 218 | 243 | 53 | 101 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 2,874 | 2,171 | 506 | 482 | 186 | 110 | 19 | 18 |
| Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma | 5,488 | 3,781 | 759 | 712 | 124 | 22 | 14 | 7 |
| Hypertrophy of tonsils, adenoids | 2,578 | 2,704 | 2,630 | 2,644 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Digestive system</i> | 11,763 | 9,584 | 4,498 | 4,892 | 156 | 121 | 36 | 38 |
| Peptic ulcer | 1,652 | 723 | 319 | 204 | 35 | 13 | 9 | 1 |
| Appendicitis | 2,172 | 2,001 | 791 | 1,074 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Intestinal obstruction and hernia | 3,443 | 1,360 | 1,647 | 697 | 30 | 29 | 4 | 9 |
| Cirrhosis of liver | 218 | 159 | 26 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis | 750 | 1,892 | 137 | 437 | 10 | 13 | .. | 2 |
| <i>Genito-urinary system</i> | 5,440 | 13,440 | 1,765 | 8,912 | 104 | 92 | 18 | 16 |
| Nephritis and nephrosis | 541 | 542 | 48 | 64 | 44 | 46 | 2 | 5 |
| Infections of kidney | 243 | 1,005 | 48 | 214 | 18 | 14 | 1 | 4 |
| Calculus of urinary system | 513 | 259 | 117 | 96 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | 945 | .. | 276 | .. | 15 | .. | 6 | .. |
| Diseases of breast | 85 | 805 | 47 | 959 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other diseases of genital organs | 1,703 | 8,714 | 861 | 6,873 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. |
| <i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i> | .. | 42,226 | .. | 7,730 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Complications of above | .. | 13,796 | .. | 2,167 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i> | 3,351 | 2,436 | 993 | 1,025 | 7 | 7 | .. | 1 |
| <i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i> | 4,654 | 3,816 | 1,404 | 1,680 | 12 | 22 | 4 | 6 |
| <i>Congenital anomalies</i> | 1,679 | 1,160 | 480 | 361 | 38 | 28 | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i> | 728 | 713 | 63 | 71 | 17 | 7 | .. | 1 |
| <i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i> | 10,125 | 9,572 | 2,612 | 3,762 | 86 | 76 | 20 | 35 |
| <i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i> | 22,141 | 11,393 | 2,381 | 1,937 | 229 | 178 | 7 | 26 |
| <i>Supplementary classifications</i> ¹ | 2,372 | 3,682 | 1,359 | 2,743 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| All classes | 117,585 | 146,352 | 27,620 | 48,114 | 3,433 | 2,529 | 503 | 566 |

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

AVERAGE PERIOD OF TREATMENT IN HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1972

| 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> | 6,140 | 53,676 | 8.7 | 5,709 | 38,645 | 6.8 |
| Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases .. | 3,045 | 15,310 | 5.0 | 3,127 | 15,774 | 5.0 |
| Tuberculosis | 351 | 17,247 | 49.1 | 194 | 5,430 | 28.0 |
| <i>Neoplasms</i> | 6,966 | 84,427 | 12.1 | 7,511 | 77,753 | 10.4 |
| Malignant | 5,109 | 71,296 | 14.0 | 4,059 | 55,280 | 13.6 |
| Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue .. | 702 | 7,261 | 10.3 | 414 | 5,065 | 12.2 |
| <i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> .. | 1,868 | 22,721 | 12.2 | 2,601 | 34,336 | 13.2 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 886 | 12,349 | 13.9 | 1,107 | 18,812 | 17.0 |
| <i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i> .. | 1,012 | 7,597 | 7.5 | 1,000 | 8,424 | 8.4 |
| <i>Mental disorders</i> | 6,009 | 118,455 | 19.7 | 6,722 | 154,549 | 23.0 |
| <i>Nervous system and sense organs</i> .. | 8,006 | 87,523 | 10.9 | 7,193 | 74,709 | 10.4 |
| <i>Circulatory system</i> | 14,244 | 212,710 | 14.9 | 13,340 | 230,923 | 17.3 |
| Chronic rheumatic heart disease .. | 230 | 3,277 | 14.2 | 205 | 3,006 | 14.7 |
| Hypertensive disease | 884 | 9,434 | 10.7 | 1,467 | 15,781 | 10.8 |
| Ischaemic heart disease | 4,845 | 55,251 | 11.4 | 3,217 | 41,426 | 12.9 |
| Other forms of heart disease | 2,904 | 36,186 | 12.5 | 2,536 | 35,620 | 14.0 |
| Cerebrovascular disease | 2,204 | 62,293 | 28.3 | 2,113 | 86,581 | 41.0 |
| <i>Respiratory system</i> | 23,152 | 146,515 | 6.3 | 19,255 | 108,962 | 5.7 |
| Acute respiratory infections | 4,709 | 21,423 | 4.5 | 3,702 | 16,245 | 4.4 |
| Influenza | 271 | 1,332 | 4.9 | 344 | 2,123 | 6.2 |
| Pneumonia | 3,380 | 32,146 | 9.5 | 2,653 | 25,192 | 9.5 |
| Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma | 6,247 | 55,096 | 8.8 | 4,493 | 32,936 | 7.3 |
| Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids | 5,208 | 12,716 | 2.4 | 5,348 | 13,788 | 2.6 |
| <i>Digestive system</i> | 16,261 | 117,187 | 7.2 | 14,476 | 111,172 | 7.7 |
| Peptic ulcer | 1,971 | 20,002 | 10.1 | 927 | 10,893 | 11.8 |
| Appendicitis | 2,963 | 17,030 | 5.7 | 3,075 | 18,011 | 5.9 |
| Intestinal obstruction and hernia .. | 5,090 | 33,019 | 6.5 | 2,057 | 15,561 | 7.6 |
| Cirrhosis of liver | 244 | 3,443 | 14.1 | 172 | 2,411 | 14.0 |
| Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis .. | 887 | 8,664 | 9.8 | 2,329 | 21,439 | 9.2 |
| <i>Genito-urinary system</i> | 7,205 | 61,677 | 8.6 | 22,352 | 140,089 | 6.3 |
| Nephritis and nephrosis | 589 | 8,781 | 14.9 | 606 | 9,487 | 15.7 |
| Infections of kidney | 291 | 3,213 | 11.0 | 1,219 | 9,691 | 7.9 |
| Calculus of urinary system | 630 | 5,278 | 8.4 | 355 | 3,426 | 9.7 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | 1,221 | 18,637 | 15.3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Diseases of breast | 132 | 596 | 4.5 | 1,764 | 7,951 | 4.5 |
| Other diseases of genital organs .. | 2,564 | 11,694 | 4.6 | 15,587 | 90,828 | 5.8 |
| <i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i> .. | .. | .. | .. | 49,956 | 334,197 | 6.7 |
| Complications of above | .. | .. | .. | 15,963 | 103,920 | 6.5 |
| <i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i> | 4,344 | 33,502 | 7.7 | 3,461 | 26,399 | 7.6 |
| <i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i> | 6,058 | 60,593 | 10.0 | 5,496 | 65,777 | 12.0 |
| Congenital anomalies | 2,159 | 24,139 | 11.2 | 1,521 | 20,882 | 13.7 |
| Certain causes of perinatal morbidity .. | 791 | 14,917 | 18.9 | 784 | 16,183 | 20.6 |
| Symptoms and ill-defined | 12,737 | 109,642 | 8.6 | 13,334 | 148,931 | 11.2 |
| Accidents, poisonings, and violence .. | 24,522 | 193,539 | 7.9 | 13,330 | 123,416 | 9.3 |
| Supplementary classifications ¹ | 3,731 | 16,155 | 4.3 | 6,425 | 26,647 | 4.1 |
| All classes | 145,205 | 1,364,975 | 9.4 | 194,466 | 1,741,994 | 9.0 |

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 operated by the Psychiatric Services Division of the Department of Health, Wolston Park in Brisbane, Baillie Henderson in Toowoomba, and Mosman Hall in Charters Towers, provide in-patient treatment for sufferers from psychiatric illness.

The next table shows the number of persons, classified according to diagnosis, admitted to the three psychiatric hospitals during 1971-72.

PATIENTS ADMITTED TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS¹, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

| Mental disorders | Males | Females | Persons |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Senile and pre-senile dementia | 20 | 26 | 46 |
| Alcoholic psychosis | 68 | 22 | 90 |
| Other organic psychoses | 70 | 53 | 123 |
| Schizophrenia and paranoid states | 296 | 175 | 471 |
| Depressive psychoses | 28 | 27 | 55 |
| Other functional psychoses | 21 | 30 | 51 |
| Depressive neurosis | 49 | 60 | 109 |
| Other neuroses and psychosomatic disorders | 20 | 24 | 44 |
| Alcoholism | 400 | 48 | 448 |
| Other personality disorders | | | |
| Drug addiction | 35 | 22 | 57 |
| Other | 100 | 42 | 142 |
| Transient situational disturbances and behavioural disorders of children | 15 | 4 | 19 |
| Non-psychotic mental disorder associated with physical condition | 22 | 12 | 34 |
| Mental retardation | 49 | 31 | 80 |
| No psychiatric diagnosis | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Not yet diagnosed | 5 | 19 | 24 |
| Total | 1,204 | 598 | 1,802 |

¹ Wolston Park, Baillie Henderson, and Mosman Hall only.

In addition, residential psychiatric treatment is provided at hospitals administered by: District Hospital Boards at Brisbane, Chermside, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns; the Children's Services Department; and the Prisons Department.

Training Centres—There are three centres operated by the Psychiatric Services Division of the Department of Health, Basil Stafford at Brisbane, Challinor at Ipswich, and Rockville at Toowoomba, for the care and training of intellectually handicapped patients. The next table shows the number of persons admitted to the three training centres during 1971-72.

RESIDENTS ADMITTED TO TRAINING CENTRES¹, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

| Classification ² | Males | Females | Persons |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Behaviour disorder | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Mental retardation | | | |
| Moderate | 55 | 39 | 94 |
| Severe | 35 | 27 | 62 |
| Profound | 13 | 6 | 19 |
| Other ³ | 41 | 26 | 67 |
| Total | 148 | 101 | 249 |

¹ Basil Stafford, Challinor, and Rockville only. ² Admission is generally limited to persons with some form of disorder, usually behavioural, but the classification mental retardation is used in preference to co-existent disorder. ³ Persons admitted and found to have no psychiatric diagnosis or admitted for social reasons only.

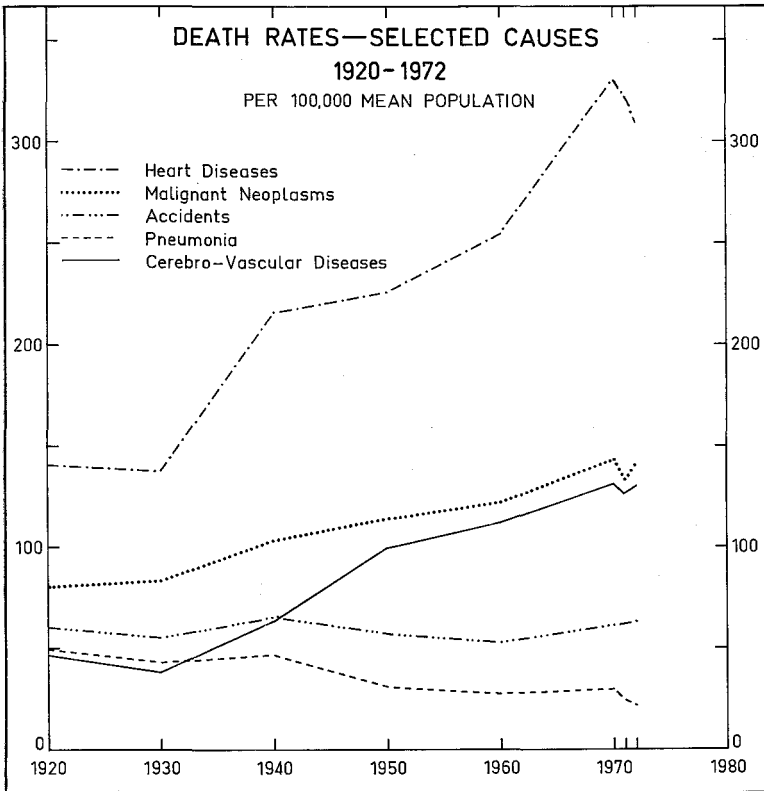
A special centre for the treatment of intellectually handicapped children of pre-school age is attached to the Chermside Hospital.

For statistics of these institutions, see page 145.

6 CAUSES OF DEATH

From 1950, comparisons of causes of deaths with those for earlier periods cannot be made with exactness. As well as regrouping and renaming many diseases in accordance with the latest medical knowledge and practice, the sixth (1948) revision of the International List of Causes of Death introduced a changed principle of coding, by which each death is assigned to its underlying cause as stated by the medical attendant. The seventh (1955) and eighth (1965) revisions, adopted for Australian use in 1958 and 1968, respectively, also made alterations to the classification of certain diseases. However, the figures in the table on page 158 are adequate to show the trends in death rates since 1900.

The table on pages 156 and 157 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 for males than for 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.



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 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Tuberculosis of respiratory system | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Other tuberculosis, including late effects | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Plague | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Diphtheria | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Whooping cough | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Meningococcal infection | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Acute poliomyelitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Smallpox | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Measles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Typhus and other rickettsioses | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Malaria | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Syphilis and its sequelae | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| All other infective and parasitic diseases | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue | 20 | 15 | 18 | 27 | 95 | 253 |
| Benign and unspecified neoplasms | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 5 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 7 | 10 |
| Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Anaemias | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Meningitis | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Active rheumatic fever | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chronic rheumatic heart disease | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| Hypertensive disease | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 6 | 14 |
| Ischaemic heart disease | .. | .. | 1 | 18 | 172 | 528 |
| Other forms of heart disease | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 22 |
| Cerebrovascular disease | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 37 | 85 |
| Influenza | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 30 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 17 |
| Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma | .. | 1 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 52 |
| Peptic ulcer | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 13 |
| Appendicitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Intestinal obstruction and hernia | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Cirrhosis of liver | .. | 1 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 24 |
| Nephritis and nephrosis | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | 11 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Abortion | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, etc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Congenital anomalies | 97 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions | 60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other causes of perinatal mortality | 139 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Symptoms and ill-defined conditions | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 |
| All other diseases | 42 | 14 | 7 | 17 | 35 | 101 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | 29 | 113 | 135 | 54 | 33 | 44 |
| All other accidents | 46 | 43 | 51 | 39 | 47 | 49 |
| Suicide and self-inflicted injuries | .. | 5 | 21 | 26 | 42 | 25 |
| All other external causes | 1 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| All causes | 518 | 207 | 275 | 234 | 553 | 1,296 |

AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1972

| | | Females | | | | | | | | 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 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 |
| 3 | 5 | 18 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 28 | 31 | 59 |
| 3 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 6 | 5 | 1 | .. | 2 | 3 | 3 | .. | 2 | 23 | 16 | 39 |
| 464 | 613 | 15 | 12 | 19 | 24 | 110 | 184 | 245 | 509 | 1,505 | 1,118 | 2,623 |
| 2 | 6 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | 3 | 3 | .. | 16 | 14 | 30 |
| 19 | 49 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 6 | 11 | 32 | 64 | 88 | 117 | 205 |
| .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| 2 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 10 | 19 | 15 | 34 |
| 1 | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 22 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 20 | 15 | .. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 33 | 60 | 71 | 131 |
| 24 | 52 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 7 | 18 | 83 | 100 | 113 | 213 |
| 960 | 1,466 | .. | 1 | 1 | 9 | 38 | 155 | 371 | 1,395 | 3,145 | 1,970 | 5,115 |
| 42 | 175 | 5 | .. | 4 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 26 | 248 | 260 | 301 | 561 |
| 234 | 693 | 1 | .. | 6 | 15 | 41 | 87 | 174 | 1,034 | 1,063 | 1,358 | 2,421 |
| .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 6 | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| 32 | 123 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 24 | 89 | 229 | 160 | 389 |
| 144 | 267 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | 7 | 21 | 19 | 47 | 486 | 98 | 584 |
| 10 | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 63 | 27 | 90 |
| .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| 3 | 11 | 5 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 24 | 37 | 61 |
| 18 | 7 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 6 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 70 | 33 | 103 |
| 22 | 27 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 3 | 26 | 22 | 33 | 69 | 88 | 157 |
| 4 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | .. | 35 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 5 |
| 1 | 1 | 80 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | .. | 115 | 98 | 213 |
| .. | .. | 41 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 41 | 101 |
| .. | .. | 108 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 139 | 108 | 247 |
| 6 | 26 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | 1 | 33 | 43 | 40 | 83 |
| 146 | 444 | 30 | 11 | 17 | 22 | 46 | 66 | 97 | 466 | 806 | 755 | 1,561 |
| 36 | 26 | 22 | 37 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 23 | 18 | 15 | 470 | 153 | 623 |
| 30 | 69 | 33 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 98 | 374 | 178 | 552 |
| 15 | 13 | .. | .. | 15 | 15 | 22 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 147 | 84 | 231 |
| 5 | 1 | 2 | .. | 5 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 11 | 48 |
| 2,247 | 4,196 | 401 | 84 | 105 | 127 | 342 | 665 | 1,108 | 4,240 | 9,526 | 7,072 | 16,598 |

DEATH RATES¹ FROM SELECTED CAUSES, QUEENSLAND

| Cause of death | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1972 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|------|------|------|
| Accidents | 1.00 | 0.77 | 0.60 | 0.55 | 0.65 | 0.57 | 0.53 | 0.61 | 0.63 |
| 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 | 0.19 |
| Heart diseases | 0.57 | 1.14 | 1.39 | 1.36 | 2.15 | 2.25 | 2.54 | 3.30 | 3.11 |
| Hypertensive disease | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 0.46 | 0.31 | 0.14 | 0.11 |
| Malignant neoplasms ² .. | 0.47 | 0.67 | 0.79 | 0.82 | 1.03 | 1.13 | 1.21 | 1.42 | 1.40 |
| 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 | 0.21 |
| Tuberculosis | 1.08 | 0.59 | 0.51 | 0.42 | 0.27 | 0.20 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system .. | <i>n</i> | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.37 | 0.63 | 0.99 | 1.11 | 1.30 | 1.30 |
| Other causes | 6.94 | 4.52 | 4.90 | 3.02 | 2.52 | 1.94 | 1.59 | 1.88 | 1.62 |
| All causes | 11.72 | 9.70 | 10.65 | 8.19 | 8.97 | 8.73 | 8.30 | 9.47 | 8.88 |

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

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 128 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.

In addition to the services in the next table, 20 other establishments provided 83,189 treatments to 33,176 patients. In these establishments,

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

OUT-PATIENT SERVICES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

| Statistical Division | Services | Total visits | Average daily visits | Cost per visit |
|-------------------------|----------|--------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | No. | '000 | No. | \$ |
| Brisbane | 22 | 1,349 | 3,685 | 6.86 |
| Moreton | 12 | 102 | 279 | 3.35 |
| Maryborough | 17 | 145 | 396 | 3.81 |
| Downs | 14 | 137 | 375 | 4.12 |
| Roma | 9 | 31 | 85 | 4.23 |
| South-Western | 7 | 18 | 50 | 5.70 |
| Rockhampton | 15 | 145 | 397 | 4.31 |
| Central-Western | 11 | 33 | 89 | 5.46 |
| Far-Western | 5 | 12 | 33 | 7.25 |
| Mackay | 3 | 60 | 164 | 4.31 |
| Townsville | 8 | 188 | 515 | 4.02 |
| Cairns | 20 | 190 | 520 | 4.17 |
| Peninsula | 5 | 53 | 144 | 4.06 |
| North-Western | 11 | 86 | 234 | 3.70 |
| Total | 159 | 2,549 | 6,966 | 5.56 |

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 1971-72, are shown in the next table.

AMBULANCE SERVICES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

| 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 | 27 | 175 | 222 | 6.78 | 1,774 |
| Moreton | 12 | 6 | 29 | 14 | 49 | 8.73 | 434 |
| Maryborough | 15 | 7 | 20 | 19 | 46 | 8.50 | 393 |
| Downs | 15 | 5 | 23 | 11 | 39 | 9.06 | 350 |
| Roma | 6 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 14 | 6.88 | 140 |
| South-Western | 3 | .. ² | .. ² | 1 | 1 | 20.06 | 31 |
| Rockhampton | 13 | 5 | 22 | 26 | 53 | 6.86 | 414 |
| Central and Far-Western | 9 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 17 | 10.78 | 177 |
| Mackay and Townsville | 8 | 6 | 31 | 22 | 59 | 8.32 | 350 |
| Cairns and Peninsula | 16 | 8 | 49 | 25 | 82 | 6.84 | 586 |
| North-Western | 6 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 16 | 9.17 | 106 |
| Total | 110 | 64 | 228 | 306 | 598 | 7.60 | 4,755 |

¹ Including capital cost.

² Less than half the final digit shown.

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 1971-72 are given in the next table.

DAY CENTRES AND DOMICILIARY NURSING SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

| 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 | 27 | 28 |
| Total | 5 | 27 | 32 |
| Patients on register at 1 July 1971 | 366 | 3,111 | 3,477 |
| New patients during year | 671 | 9,284 | 9,955 |
| Cases finalised during year | 627 | 8,884 | 9,511 |
| Patients on register at 30 June 1972 | 410 | 3,511 | 3,921 |
| Total visits during year | 51,076 | 637,903 | 688,979 |
| Average daily number of services | 203 | 1,743 | ..² |
| Visits during week ended 1 July 1972 | | | |
| Aged persons | 214 | 8,492 | 8,706 |
| Physically handicapped persons | 360 | 2,173 | 2,533 |
| Intellectually handicapped persons | 96 | 147 | 243 |
| Psychiatric or behavioural cases | 300 | 95 | 395 |
| Alcoholic or drug dependent persons | 142 | 46 | 188 |
| Other patients | .. | 1,535 | 1,535 |
| Total | 1,112 | 12,488 | 13,600 |

¹ These are all ancillary departments attached to other establishments.

² Not applicable.

Income and Expenditure—The next table summarises the operating accounts of all the non-residential services, excluding day centres and out-patient services attached to other establishments, but including out-patient departments of public hospitals. 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 \$208,000 in 1971-72 while such expenditure for other non-residential services amounted to about \$117,000 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.



RAINFALL—*Chapter 2*

Two views of the January 1974 flood in south-eastern Queensland.

Above: An almost submerged house in a Brisbane suburb.

Below: Power boats in the inner city streets of Brisbane.

(See the special article in the Appendix on page 578.)





Royal Flying Doctor Service
Base, Mount Isa

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

HEALTH—Chapter 6

Photo: *Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade*

New ambulance centre, Brisbane



FINANCES OF NON-RESIDENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

| Particulars | Type of establishment | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Out-patient centres | Domiciliary nursing services | Ambulance services |
| Operating account receipts | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Subsidies, benefits, or direct payments from | | | |
| Australian Government | 210 | 298 | .. |
| State Government | 13,883 | 264 | 1,377 |
| Local Government | .. | .. | .. |
| Parent body or controlling authority .. | .. | 22 | .. |
| Patients' fees | 19 | .. | 514 |
| Public subscription, fund raising, donations | .. | 216 | 2,878 |
| Other | 2 | 23 | .. |
| Total | 14,114 | 823 | 4,769 |
| Operating account expenditure | | | |
| Salaries and wages | 9,468 | 645 | 3,274 |
| Food and provisions | 183 | 5 | .. |
| Medical, pharmaceutical, and therapeutic products and appliances | 2,742 | 6 | 32 |
| Management, establishment, and domestic | 884 | 89 | 554 |
| Plant, equipment, maintenance, repairs .. | 85 | 3 | 640 |
| Interest on loans | 455 | 7 | 3 |
| Total gross payments | 13,817 | 755 | 4,503 |
| Less Board and lodgings paid by staff .. | 20 | .. | .. |
| Total net payments | 13,797 | 755 | 4,503 |
| Redemption on loans | 380 | .. | 4 |
| Depreciation | 2 | 6 | .. |
| Total operating cost | 14,179 | 761 | 4,507 |
| Capital expenditure | 259 | 27 | 39 |
| Cost per visit or service | \$ 5.56 | \$ 1.19 | \$ 7.53 |

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, 1971-72

| Staff engaged ² | Type of establishment | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Independent out-patient clinics | Domiciliary nursing services | Ambulance services |
| Medical | 49 | .. | .. |
| Other professional | 132 | .. | .. |
| Qualified and student nurses | 33 | 195 | .. |
| Nursing aides, ambulance bearers, etc. .. | 21 | .. | 1,257 |
| Administrative and clerical | 74 | .. | 187 |
| Maintenance | 7 | 11 | 13 |
| Domestic | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Other | .. | .. | 7 |
| Total | 320 | 206 | 1,468 |

¹ Excluding out-patient departments of public hospitals, out-patient services attached to other establishments, and day centres. ² Including full-time equivalent of part-time staff.

8 SUPPORTIVE AND ANCILLARY HEALTH SERVICES

In addition to the preventive and ancillary services provided directly by the Australian, 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 Australian Government, 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 State Government grant through the State Department of Health (\$235,000 in 1972-73) is the principal source of income for the Council. In addition, the Council received Australian Government grants of \$67,800 for its Drug Education Programme, \$16,000 for its Anti-smoking Education Programme, and \$60,000 for its Aboriginal Health Education Programme.

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 1973 the National Fitness Fund received \$91,422 (\$41,675 in 1971-72) from the Australian Government, \$108,796 (\$80,000 in 1971-72) from the State Government, and \$21,457 (\$18,702 in 1971-72) from Local Authorities. Other receipts, principally camp fees, amounted to \$136,401 (\$192,546). Expenditure on camps and hostels was \$81,187 (\$140,684). In addition, expenditure amounting to \$228,816 (\$62,728) was met by the State Department of Works in connection with national fitness camps.

9 CREMATIONS

The first crematorium in Queensland was opened in Brisbane in 1934. In 1973 there were two crematoria in Brisbane (Albany Creek and Mount Thompson) and four outside Brisbane (Gold Coast, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville). All crematoria are operated by private companies.

Cremations include a number of still-births which are not registered as deaths, and cremations in Brisbane include some cases where the deaths occurred and were registered outside Queensland.

Comparison between cremations and local deaths for each crematorium is even more obscured as each serves a much wider area than its own city, but the proportionate use falls steeply as distance increases.

The number of crematoria and the percentage of cremations to deaths in each State for the year ended 31 December 1972 were as follows: New South Wales, 14 and 48.3; Victoria, 4 and 37.6; Queensland, 6 and 38.7; South Australia, 2 and 32.6; Western Australia, 2 and 40.5; Tasmania, 2 and 35.2; and Australian Capital Territory, 1 and 55.9.

The next table shows the numbers of cremations and deaths in Queensland for each of the four years to 1973 and for five-yearly periods from 1935 to 1969.

CREMATIONS AND DEATHS, QUEENSLAND

| Period | Cremations | | | Total deaths in Queensland | Proportion of cremations to deaths in Queensland |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------------|--|
| | Brisbane Statistical Division | Rest of State | Queensland | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | % |
| 1935-1939 | 2,970 | .. | 2,970 | 45,181 | 6.6 |
| 1940-1944 | 6,282 | .. | 6,282 | 48,316 | 13.0 |
| 1945-1949 | 9,030 | 54 | 9,084 | 50,896 | 17.8 |
| 1950-1954 | 12,573 | 463 | 13,036 | 55,025 | 23.7 |
| 1955-1959 | 15,798 | 761 | 16,559 | 58,976 | 28.1 |
| 1960-1964 | 19,869 | 1,235 | 21,104 | 66,106 | 31.9 |
| 1965-1969 | 24,329 | 2,248 | 26,577 | 75,575 | 35.2 |
| 1970 | 5,495 | 808 | 6,303 | 17,055 | 37.0 |
| 1971 | 5,321 | 882 | 6,203 | 16,339 | 38.0 |
| 1972 | 5,324 | 1,106 | 6,430 | 16,598 | 38.7 |
| 1973 | 5,373 | 1,324 | 6,697 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |

n Not available.

• Chapter 7

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 Australian and State Governments and by private organisations and institutions.

Under the Constitution, the Australian Government may legislate on a wide range of pensions, allowances, and benefits, and, since age pensions were first introduced in 1909, the range of financial assistance has been extended to cover many types of social benefits as well as subsidies to services administered by State Government and private organisations. The average payment per head of population in Australia during 1972-73 was \$167.96.

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. State Government expenditure on social amelioration is given in Chapter 20. The details in this chapter show the total cost of homes providing domiciliary care or accommodation for the aged, the handicapped, or for children. Additional costs have been included in the details for health establishments covered in the previous chapter for residents requiring direct physical or personal care.

Many of the social services in the community are provided by church, charitable, or other non-profit organisations, financed by direct collections or other private means, and often subsidised from government funds. Institutions provide shelter for the aged, handicapped, and destitute, and for neglected or wayward children. Some information on these is shown on page 171. 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 Australian Government's expenditure on welfare services is financed through the National Welfare Fund, general or special departmental appropriations and trust funds, and by specific purpose grants to the States. Expenditure by the Australian Government on social welfare in Queensland for the five years to 1972-73 and in Australia in 1972-73 is shown in the next table. Expenditure on war and service pensions is shown on page 169 and on aboriginal advancement on page 183.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON SOCIAL WELFARE,
QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

| Item | Queensland | | | | | Australia |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1972-73 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Cash benefits to persons | | | | | | |
| Assistance to aged persons | | | | | | |
| Age pension | 90,079 ¹ | 102,939 ¹ | 112,669 ¹ | 108,674 | 139,791 | 887,750 |
| Delivered meals | .. | 18 | 23 | 29 | 53 | 587 |
| Personal care | .. | 210 | 288 | 359 | 583 | 3,273 |
| Assistance to the handicapped | | | | | | |
| Invalid pension | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | 22,768 | 30,166 | 184,699 |
| Sheltered emp. allowances | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,161 |
| Handicapped children's benefit | 9 | 23 | 33 | 37 | 46 | 429 |
| Rehabilitation services | 321 | 348 | 431 | 562 | 621 | 4,658 |
| Assistance to the unemployed etc. | | | | | | |
| Unemployment benefits | 2,474 | 2,814 | 2,883 | 4,352 | 6,702 | 46,553 |
| Sickness benefits | 801 | 1,064 | 1,445 | 2,166 | 3,504 | 26,610 |
| Special benefits | 249 | 303 | 361 | 470 | 752 | 4,368 |
| Assistance to ex-servicemen | | | | | | |
| War and service pensions and allowances | 34,388 | 36,286 | 38,905 | 43,395 | 50,460 | 297,303 |
| Other benefits | .. ² | .. ² | .. ² | .. ² | .. ² | 3,715 |
| Assistance to widows, deserted wives ³ | | | | | | |
| Widows' pensions | 10,677 | 12,479 | 13,698 | 15,739 | 20,560 | 140,505 |
| Assistance to deserted wives | 158 | 426 | 645 | 1,002 | 1,736 | 9,748 |
| Assistance to families and children | | | | | | |
| Child endowment | 28,676 | 32,471 | 29,199 | 32,040 | 37,888 | 253,890 |
| Maternity allowances | 1,144 | 1,177 | 1,226 | 1,251 | 1,197 | 7,970 |
| Other programmes | | | | | | |
| Funeral benefits | 237 | 239 | 260 | 244 | 247 | 1,579 |
| Emergency assistance to wool-growers | .. | .. | 4,683 | 59 | .. | .. |
| Other | .. ² | .. ² | .. ² | .. ² | .. ² | 5,355 |
| Total | 169,213 | 190,797 | 206,749 | 233,147 | 294,306 | 1,880,153 |
| Grants to the State | | | | | | |
| For current purposes | | | | | | |
| Home care welfare officers | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 34 |
| Home care service | .. | 31 | 80 | 158 | 248 | 916 |
| Aboriginal welfare | 84 | 527 | 74 | 201 | 1,511 | 4,167 |
| Non-metro. unemployment relief | .. | .. | .. | 5,400 | 14,400 | 73,471 |
| Emp.-creating opportunities | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,000 | 30,350 |
| For capital purposes | | | | | | |
| Aged pensioners' dwellings | .. | .. | 109 | 661 | 1,250 | 6,470 |
| Senior citizens' centres | .. | .. | 17 | 91 | 184 | 736 |
| Aboriginal welfare | 1,366 | 1,113 | .. | 20 | .. | 477 |
| Total | 1,450 | 1,671 | 280 | 6,532 | 19,596 | 116,621 |
| Grants to non-profit organisations | | | | | | |
| For current purposes | | | | | | |
| Sheltered employment | .. | .. | 49 | 44 | 45 | 206 |
| For capital purposes | | | | | | |
| Aged persons' homes | 1,888 | 1,481 | 1,865 | 2,866 | 2,606 | 19,741 |
| Aged persons' hostels | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67 | 2,827 |
| Handicapped children | .. | .. | 38 | 604 | 423 | 1,782 |
| Sheltered employment | 124 | 124 | 203 | 436 | 307 | 2,268 |
| Total | 2,012 | 1,605 | 2,155 | 3,950 | 3,448 | 26,824 |
| Total expenditure | 172,675 | 194,073 | 209,184 | 243,629 | 317,350 | 2,023,598 |

¹Age and invalid pension payments not available separately. ²Unallocable by States. ³Excluding expenditure from the National Welfare Fund on the Training Scheme for Widow Pensioners, \$67,000 (Queensland), and \$516,000 (Australia) in 1972-73.

In the following sections the benefits or assistance available to different categories of the needy from each of these sources are described.

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 at any time. Residential requirements may also be satisfied by continuous residence for five years supplemented by shorter periods of residence, some absences, e.g. war service, being counted as residence. Under reciprocal arrangements with New Zealand and Britain, residence in those countries may be treated as residence in Australia. 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 December 1972 the standard pension rate was increased from \$20 to \$21.50 per week, in October 1973 to \$23 per week, and in April 1974 further increased to \$26 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: December 1972, an increase from \$17.25 to \$18.75, October 1973, an increase to \$20.25, and in April 1974, a further increase to \$22.75.

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. Pensions to men and women aged 75 years and over and blind persons are not subject to a means test.

From the 1973-74 assessment year, pensions paid to aged people, not invalids, widows, or supporting mothers, are subject to income tax.

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 April 1974, 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 \$37,840 or more where the single rate applies, or, where the married rate applies, a combined total of \$66,080, or if the annual income is \$3,744 or \$6,526, 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 \$22.75 per week, a guardian's allowance of \$4 per week, and an allowance of \$5 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 \$'000 | Pensioners per 1,000 population ³ | |
|---------|-------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------------------------------------|--|---------|
| | Age | | Invalid | | Total | | Age | Invalid |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | | | | |
| No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | | |
| 1968-69 | 35,756 | 75,233 | 11,680 | 9,690 | 132,359 | 90,079 | 63.0 | 12.1 |
| 1969-70 | 39,405 | 83,142 | 13,022 | 10,962 | 146,531 | 102,939 | 67.6 | 13.4 |
| 1970-71 | 41,817 | 87,000 | 11,746 | 10,026 | 150,589 | 112,669 | 70.5 | 11.9 |
| 1971-72 | 42,811 | 89,189 | 12,361 | 10,464 | 154,825 | 131,442 | 70.6 | 12.2 |
| 1972-73 | 47,579 | 97,457 | 13,824 | 11,121 | 169,981 | 169,957 | 75.7 | 13.0 |

¹At 30 June each year. Including pensioner inmates of benevolent homes.
²Including allowances. ³Revised following post-censal revision of population estimates.

In relation to population, Queensland has more age pensioners than any other State. At 30 June 1973, there were 71 age and 11 invalid pensioners per 1,000 of population in Australia, compared with 76 and 13, respectively, in Queensland.

In Queensland, of all males aged 65 years and over, 61.3 per cent were age pensioners; of all females aged 60 years and over, 70.7 per cent were age pensioners. Corresponding figures for Australia were 62.1 per cent for males and 70.7 per cent for females.

Average payments on age and invalid pensions per head of mean population during 1972-73 were \$81.97 (Australia) and \$89.61 (Queensland) compared with \$63.47 and \$71.01, respectively, in 1971-72.

Widows' Pensions—Pensions for widows have been paid by the Australian Government from 30 June 1942, and children's allowances since 2 October 1956. "Widows" include deserted wives, divorced women, dependent females, and women whose husbands are in mental hospitals or prisons. From July 1973 a Supporting Mothers' Benefit extended this assistance to unmarried mothers, separated de facto wives, and de facto wives of prisoners. The weekly rate payable to a widow was increased in December 1972 from \$20 to \$21.50, and further increased in October 1973 to \$23, and in April 1974 to \$26. Added to this is a mother's allowance of \$4 (\$6 if there is a child under 6 years or an invalid child), plus \$5 for each dependent child. The tapered means test applies, but widows with dependent children are subject to a more liberal property test than for aged or invalid pensioners and can earn up to \$1,325 (\$26 a week). 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 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 page 179.

At 30 June 1973, the number of widows' pensions current was equivalent to 8.1 per 1,000 total population for the whole of Australia and 7.8 for Queensland. Payments per head of population during 1972-73 were \$10.74 (Australia) and \$10.84 (Queensland) compared with \$8.11 and \$8.50, respectively, in the previous year.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

| Year | Pensions current at 30 June | | | Average fort- nightly pension | Pensions paid during year | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Class "A" ¹ | All classes | Total per 1,000 population | | Amount | Per head of population |
| | No. | No. | No. | \$ | \$'000 | \$ |
| 1968-69 | 6,045 | 12,030 | 6.8 | 35.54 | 10,677 | 6.11 |
| 1969-70 | 6,678 | 13,085 | 7.3 | 38.42 | 12,479 | 7.01 |
| 1970-71 | 7,090 | 13,539 | 7.4 | 40.04 | 13,698 | 7.56 |
| 1971-72 | 7,306 | 13,652 | 7.3 | 47.38 | 15,739 | 8.50 |
| 1972-73 | 8,161 | 15,026 | 7.8 | 57.16 | 20,561 | 10.84 |

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.

War Pensions—War pensions are a responsibility of the Australian 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 *Year Book Australia*.)

War pensions paid in Queensland during the five years to 1972-73 are shown in the next table.

WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

| Year | Recipients ¹ | | Expenditure ² | Per 1,000 population ³ | |
|------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| | Incapacitated ex-members | Dependants | | Recipients | Expenditure |
| | No. | No. | \$'000 | No. | \$'000 |
| 1968-69 .. | 33,355 | 58,186 | 28,589 | 52.0 | 16.4 |
| 1969-70 .. | 33,597 | 56,654 | 29,102 | 50.4 | 16.3 |
| 1970-71 .. | 33,874 | 55,045 | 30,863 | 48.7 | 17.0 |
| 1971-72 .. | 33,776 | 53,328 | 34,245 | 46.6 | 18.5 |
| 1972-73 .. | 33,415 | 53,420 | 36,893 | 45.4 | 19.5 |

¹At 30 June each year.
miscellaneous war pensions.

²Including payments for widows' allowances and
³Revised following post-censal revisions of population estimates.

Service Pensions—The *Repatriation Act 1920-1973*, 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.

SERVICE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

| Year | Service pensions current at 30 June | | | | | Expenditure during year to resident ex-servicemen |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------|---|
| | Ex-servicemen ¹ | Dependants of | | Act of grace | Total | |
| | | Living service pensioners | Deceased service pensioners | | | |
| No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | \$'000 | |
| 1968-69 | 8,727 | 3,110 | 570 | 4 | 12,411 | 5,799 |
| 1969-70 | 9,907 | 3,640 | 577 | 4 | 14,128 | 7,184 |
| 1970-71 | 10,423 | 3,893 | 584 | 8 | 14,908 | 8,042 |
| 1971-72 | 10,483 | 3,930 | 622 | 7 | 15,042 | 9,150 |
| 1972-73 | 12,216 | 5,514 | 679 | 7 | 18,416 | 13,567 |

¹Including pensions payable under the *Native Members of the Forces Benefits Act 1957-1972*.

3 UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

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 Australian Government.

This scheme, which commenced operation 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 office of the Commonwealth Employment Service. 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 government accommodation centres or hostels awaiting placement in employment are also eligible.

Unemployment and sickness benefits were increased in October 1973 from \$21.50 to \$23 per week for single persons, \$37.50 to \$40.50 for a married couple, and \$4.50 to \$5 for each child under 16 years or dependent full-time student. An additional payment of up to \$4 per week (supplementary allowance) is made to persons who have been paid a benefit for at least six consecutive weeks and are paying rent or board and lodgings.

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, 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 the five years to 1972-73.

UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Unemployment benefits | | | | | |
| Number of benefits granted .. | 39,397 | 33,173 | 33,544 | 43,091 | 45,868 |
| Amount paid \$'000 | 2,474 | 2,814 | 2,883 | 4,352 | 6,702 |
| Persons on benefit at 30 June .. | 4,447 | 3,093 | 3,535 | 4,882 | 5,099 |
| Sickness benefits | | | | | |
| Number of benefits granted .. | 10,774 | 11,029 | 11,807 | 13,245 | 16,404 |
| Amount paid \$'000 | 801 | 1,064 | 1,445 | 2,166 | 3,504 |
| Persons on benefit at 30 June .. | 1,159 | 1,205 | 1,402 | 1,975 | 2,275 |
| Special benefits¹ | | | | | |
| Number of benefits granted .. | 1,846 | 1,839 | 2,238 | 2,215 | 2,514 |
| Amount paid \$'000 | 248 | 303 | 343 | 449 | 736 |
| Persons on benefit at 30 June .. | 603 | 633 | 659 | 824 | 725 |

¹ Excluding special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres.

4 RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS

Assistance to homes for the aged carried on by religious or other non-profit organisations is provided by an Australian Government subsidy of \$2 for each \$1 raised towards the capital cost of a home, including land, to provide accommodation for the aged. In 1972-73, 36 grants totalling \$2,605,658 were made in Queensland to assist in the accommodation of 533 persons.

For homes providing all meals and personal care for the residents, a subsidy of \$10 per week is payable on the basis of the number of persons aged 80 or over. On 30 June 1973, 68 institutions were receiving such subsidy on behalf of 1,375 qualified residents and payments of \$582,740 were made during 1972-73.

Under the *Aged Persons Hostels Act* 1972, the Australian Government, in order to stimulate the provision of more hostel-type accommodation for needy aged people, meets the full cost of providing more hostel accommodation for two aged people for every one at present in an eligible unsubsidised home, or for one additional person for every two in a home previously subsidised on a dollar for dollar basis prior to 1958. A further grant of \$250 for each person accommodated is available for furniture. During 1972-73 one grant totalling \$67,128, including \$2,250 for furniture, was made in respect of nine persons.

The *States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act* 1969, administered by the Department of Housing, enables the Australian Government 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* 1947-1973, or the *Reparation Act* 1920-1973. Grants approved in 1972-73 for 154 new dwellings were valued at \$1,320,000.

The Australian Government provides a subsidy of \$2 for every \$1 collected by eligible organisations for the residential accommodation and/or training of handicapped children. In 1972-73, 69 grants valued at \$146,754 were approved in Queensland.

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 1972-73, the allowances paid to non-government institutions amounted to \$651,300 while capital subsidies amounted to \$296,000, and subsidies for repairs etc. to \$27,100.

Some of these payments were paid in respect of the relevant activities within establishments primarily devoted to providing health services. Details of these establishments are given on pages 140 to 148.

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

Establishments Providing Accommodation Only are predominantly for the aged or handicapped, are subsidised, and are run on a non-profit basis. Board is not provided, although in some establishments occasional meals may be served. No government welfare benefits are received although some assistance with the initial capital cost may have been provided. Separate dwellings, including those due to rental rebate arrangements, and night shelters are excluded.

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

RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

| 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 | 5 | 31 | 49 | 40 | 43 |
| Admissions during year | 791 | 651 | 1,463 | 1,967 | 2,617 |
| Residents at 30 June 1972 | 1,680 | 1,529 | 1,413 | 1,338 | 955 |
| Males | 972 | 537 | 874 | 498 | 306 |
| Females | 708 | 992 | 539 | 840 | 649 |
| Receipts | | | | | |
| Residents' fees, rents .. \$'000 | 988 | 957 | 12 | 600 | 122 |
| Government \$'000 | 2,769 | 487 | 932 | 99 | 12 |
| Other \$'000 | 7 | 254 | 477 | 246 | 49 |
| Total \$'000 | 3,764 | 1,698 | 1,421 | 945 | 183 |
| Total expenditure ¹ \$'000 | 3,764 | 1,537 | 1,356 | 795 | 174 |
| Cost per resident day \$ | 6.12 | 2.82 | 2.64 | 1.65 | 0.51 |
| Staff (full-time equivalent) | 780 | 449 | 354 | 197 | 11 |

¹ Excluding capital expenditure of \$1,690,000.

5 NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES FOR THE AGED AND SICK

Home Nursing Services—The activities of these services are shown on page 160. Generally, such services are eligible for an Australian Government subsidy if they are provided by non-profit organisations which employ registered nurses, and receive assistance from a State or Local Government authority. In 1972-73 home nursing services in Queensland received Australian Government assistance amounting to \$400,000.

Delivered Meals (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 Australian Government of \$1.50 for every 10 meals provided. In 1972-73 42 approved organisations received such subsidies totalling \$52,811.

Community Home Care Services—The Australian Government shares equally with the State Government the cost of providing housekeeping and other domestic assistance to persons, mainly aged, who cannot fully maintain their own homes. In 1972-73, 10 services were provided in Queensland and expenditure totalled \$513,008 of which \$247,895 was financed by the Australian Government.

Domiciliary Nursing 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. During 1972-73, \$191,000 was made available by the Australian Government to 1,330 approved patients in respect of 96,000 days of care.

Senior Citizens' Centres—The Australian Government shares equally with the State Government 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 1972-73 grants of \$183,714 for capital works were made, and the subsidies paid for welfare officers amounted to \$3,293.

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.

Social Planning Units—During 1973, the Australian Government's Interim Committee of the Social Welfare Commission recommended that financial assistance be provided towards the cost of establishing and operating social planning units within State Welfare Departments. Queensland received \$20,000 for this purpose in 1973-74.

Community Recreation Complexes—The Australian Government has agreed to make a grant of \$20,000 to Queensland during 1973-74 to enable the engagement of consultants or the appointment of research officers to assess the effectiveness of, and the problems associated with, the renewing of existing recreation complexes, community centres, and schools used by the community for recreation purposes.

6 CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Adoption of Children—All adoptions must be approved by the Director of Children's Services. Adoption confers hereditary rights on the child. Other features of the *Adoption of Children Act 1964-1972* 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 1972-73 are given below.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Applications received | 1,687 | 1,929 | 1,938 | 2,294 | 2,068 |
| Children adopted | | | | | |
| Boys | 713 | 752 | 800 | 903 | 831 |
| Girls | 735 | 748 | 762 | 871 | 847 |
| Total | 1,448 | 1,500 | 1,562 | 1,774 | 1,678 |
| Adopters | | | | | |
| Non-relatives | 1,064 | 1,131 | 1,201 | 1,359 | 1,228 |
| Relatives | 83 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 83 |
| Spouse of natural parent | 301 | 313 | 304 | 357 | 367 |
| Ages of children adopted | | | | | |
| Under 1 year | 959 | 979 | 1,106 | 1,182 | 1,073 |
| 1 year and under 6 years | 264 | 300 | 232 | 360 | 353 |
| 6 years and under 13 years | 146 | 150 | 161 | 158 | 193 |
| 13 years and under 21 years | 72 | 67 | 61 | 67 | 53 |
| 21 years and over | 7 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 6 |

Children in Care—The next table shows the numbers of children in the care of the Children's Services Department at 30 June 1973, and also gives particulars of the type of care, protection, or control provided, but excludes 6,086 assisted children, 850 children under general supervision, and 17 children on remand.

CHILDREN IN CARE¹, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1973

| Placement | Care and protection | | Care and control | | Total | | | Expenditure for 1972-73 ² |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | P. | |
| In institutions | | | | | | | | \$'000 |
| Government | 70 | 76 | 59 | 5 | 129 | 81 | 210 | 849 |
| Other | 572 | 432 | 159 | 56 | 731 | 488 | 1,219 | 678 |
| With relatives or friends | 34 | 45 | 1 | 1 | 35 | 46 | 81 | } 5,844 |
| In foster care | 735 | 727 | 2 | 3 | 737 | 730 | 1,467 | |
| In employment | 119 | 96 | 41 | 39 | 160 | 135 | 295 | |
| In hospitals | 56 | 43 | 47 | 36 | 103 | 79 | 182 | |
| Other | 379 | 340 | 558 | 344 | 937 | 684 | 1,621 | |
| Total | 1,965 | 1,759 | 867 | 484 | 2,832 | 2,243 | 5,075 | 7,371 |

¹ Including 22 who were also included in the total of 850 children in the category under general supervision, see text above. ² Excluding capital expenditure of \$721(000) on government institutions and \$296(000) on capital subsidy to denominational homes. M. Males. F. Females. P. Persons.

Details of Children's Courts are given on page 204, of the numbers of children in homes on page 172, and of family assistance on page 179.

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 1972, 133 kindergartens, 59 in Brisbane and 74 in other centres, were affiliated with the Association. The average daily attendance was over 4,500. In 1972 total receipts were \$2,385,700, including \$815,500 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. From 1 July 1973 day-care centres in Queensland are required to comply with standards specified in regulations gazetted under the *Children's Services Act* 1965-1973.

7 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* 1953-1973, administered by the Australian Department of Health.

Details of the scope and development of the Medical and Hospital Benefits Funds are shown in the next table for the five years to 1972-73.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS SCHEMES, QUEENSLAND

| Item | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|---------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| MEDICAL BENEFITS | | | | | |
| Number of registered organisations | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Membership '000 | 328 | 341 | 372 | 402 | 421 |
| Number of professional services '000 | 3,660 | 4,064 | 4,349 | 4,781 | 5,170 |
| Amount of Commonwealth benefits paid ¹ \$'000 | 4,795 | 5,413 | 8,984 | 12,753 | 15,029 |
| Amount of fund benefits paid (incl. ancillary benefits) \$'000 | 5,640 | 6,417 ² | 7,564 ² | 9,761 ² | 11,097 ² |
| HOSPITAL BENEFITS | | | | | |
| Number of registered organisations | 4 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Membership '000 | 328 | 340 | 372 | 393 | 411 |
| Amount of Commonwealth benefits paid ³ \$'000 | 7,569 | 7,453 | 8,465 | 8,687 | 8,557 |
| Amount of fund benefits paid \$'000 | 6,182 | 8,401 ² | 10,753 ² | 14,708 ² | 19,531 ² |

¹ Excluding special account deficits paid by the Australian Government which amounted to \$356(000) in 1971-72 and \$542(000) in 1972-73. ² Including fund benefit reimbursements under the Subsidised Health Benefit Plan introduced from 1 January 1970, and Nursing Home Benefits from 1 January 1973. ³ Excluding special account deficits which amounted to \$2,284(000) in 1971-72 and \$5,946(000) in 1972-73.

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 Australian Government 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 Australian Government. If a patient is treated free this payment is increased to \$2 per day.

Approved hospitals receive \$5 per day direct from the Australian Government 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 Australian Government 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 Australian Government 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 and non-pensioners who insure with a hospital benefit organisation where the existing benefit, a statutory patient contribution of \$18.00, and this benefit total not less than the fee charged.

Amounts of \$9,220,000 in ordinary benefits, \$4,087,000 in intensive care benefits, and \$999,000 in pensioner benefits were paid to the 10 approved State and 155 participating non-government nursing homes in Queensland during 1972-73. Fund benefits paid to insured patients for the first time under the new scheme amounted to \$144,000.

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 16 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. Handicapped children in approved homes need not be insured with a registered benefits organisation. An amount of \$45,758 was paid to 10 approved homes in Queensland in respect of 122 children during 1972-73.

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* 1953-1973. 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 Australian Government scheme commenced operation on 1 January 1970 and provides subsidised health 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 Australian Government. 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 Australian Government scheme commenced on 1 June 1948 and provides for benefit on a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines. The benefit is received in the form of reduced pharmaceutical charges on presentation of a prescription from a registered medical practitioner to an approved pharmacist, 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. In 1972-73, payments on benefit prescriptions in Queensland amounted to \$21,797,000.

Tuberculosis Allowances—To help reduce the spread of infection, the Australian Government 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.

From October 1973, the rates varied from \$22 each for a breadwinner (sufferer) and his dependent spouse to \$27 for a person with dependent children but without a dependent (or breadwinner) spouse. The rates are reduced by \$3.25 where there are no dependent children and by \$2.50 where there is neither dependent spouse nor child while the sufferer is receiving free treatment in an approved institution. The rate of \$27 payable to single parents is increased by \$4 (mother's or guardian's allowance) and a further \$2 if there is a child under six years or an invalid child requiring full-time care.

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 a pensioner spouse. An allowance of \$5 a week is also payable in respect of each dependent child.

There is a means test on income but not on property for sufferers under 75 years of age, and when calculating income a deduction of \$6 per week is allowable in respect of each dependent child. Allowances paid to sufferers aged over 65 (males and their wives) and 60 (females) are subject to income tax.

Sheltered Employment Allowances—These allowances are paid under the *Social Services Act 1947-1973* 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 capital subsidy is payable to organisations providing sheltered employment opportunities or accommodation for the handicapped. Salaries of certain sheltered workshop and hostel staff are subsidised and a training fee of \$500 is paid to organisations for disabled persons who graduate to normal employment. A total of 145 grants valued at \$352,260 were approved in 1972-73.

8 FAMILY BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

Home Savings Grants—These grants, administered by the Australian 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 page 551.

Maternity Allowances—Maternity allowances for all confinements which result in the birth of a viable child (live or still-born) were introduced by the Australian 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.

The next table shows the number of claims paid according to the number of other surviving children and the amount paid in Queensland in the five years to 1972-73.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND

| Year | Total confinements | Claims paid | | | | Total births on which claims paid ² | Amount paid |
|------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--|-------------|
| | | No other children | One or two other children | Three or more other children | Total | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | \$'000 |
| 1968-69 .. | 35,832 | 13,142 | 15,667 | 6,981 | 35,790 | 36,202 | 1,144 |
| 1969-70 .. | 37,216 | 13,776 | 16,371 | 6,735 | 36,882 | 37,245 | 1,177 |
| 1970-71 .. | 39,126 | 14,506 | 17,199 | 6,753 | 38,458 | 38,774 | 1,226 |
| 1971-72 .. | 39,796 | 14,934 | 17,706 | 6,606 | 39,246 | 39,585 | 1,251 |
| 1972-73 .. | 38,642 | 14,721 | 17,071 | 5,673 | 37,465 | 37,776 | 1,197 |

¹ Live births, less additional births in confinements resulting in multiple births, plus still-births. ² 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 Australian 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 Queensland in the five years to 1972-73 are shown in the next table.

CHILD ENDOWMENT, QUEENSLAND

| Year | Endowed children under 16 years ¹ | | | Student children 16 years and over ¹ | | | Amount paid ² |
|------------|--|------------------|----------------------|---|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | Claims | Endowed children | Per 1,000 population | Claims | Endowed children | Per 1,000 population | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| 1968-69 .. | 240,099 | 553,216 | 313.8 | 16,923 | 18,456 | 10.5 | 28,676 |
| 1969-70 .. | 245,418 | 561,604 | 313.3 | 16,678 | 18,352 | 10.2 | 32,471 |
| 1970-71 .. | 251,805 | 570,859 | 312.4 | 15,946 | 17,723 | 9.7 | 29,199 |
| 1971-72 .. | 260,419 | 584,743 | 312.8 | 18,504 | 20,336 | 10.9 | 32,040 |
| 1972-73 .. | 268,871 | 596,501 | 311.5 | 19,195 | 21,034 | 11.0 | 37,888 |

¹ Excluding claims covering 1,939 endowed children in approved institutions.

² 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. At 30 June 1973 there were 3,140 recipients with 6,086 children. Expenditure on such assistance was \$4,068,621 in 1972-73. Of this amount, the Australian Government reimbursed \$1,736,298.

Introduction of the Supporting Mother's Benefit by the Australian Government in July 1973, see page 168, relieved the State Government of the responsibility to financially assist unmarried mothers and separated de facto wives, and deserted wives and wives of prisoners after the first six months of separation or imprisonment.

Rehabilitation Service—Since 1948, the Australian 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, may also be paid.

Training Scheme for Widow Pensioners—In 1968, the Australian Government introduced a training scheme to help widow pensioners to acquire vocational skills which will enable them to undertake gainful employment. 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.

The next table shows details of the cases referred for rehabilitation and widows vocational training.

AUSTRALIAN REHABILITATION SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

| Year | Cases referred ¹ | Accepted for rehabilitation | Placed in employment | Expenditure ² |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | No. | No. | No. | \$ |
| <i>Rehabilitation Service</i> | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | 4,050 | 357 | 303 | 620,909 |
| <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 |
| 1972-73 | 350 | 177 | 120 | 67,220 |

¹ Including many who are not eligible for treatment or training and those finding employment before training can be commenced. ² Excluding capital expenditure by the Department of Works and administrative costs of the Rehabilitation Service.

9 ABORIGINAL POPULATION AND WELFARE

In 1901 when the Australian Constitution was formulated there were many practical difficulties to be overcome in counting and classifying Aborigines for Census purposes. They were dispersed and nomadic and communications in inland Australia, where so many of them lived, were poor. The Constitution as it was framed in 1901 specifically excluded "Aboriginal natives" from enumeration in the Australian Population Census. However, following a referendum in 1967, Aborigines have been included in all counts of the Australian population. In anticipation of this, efforts were made at the 1966 Census to obtain complete coverage and these efforts were intensified at the 1971 Census. The classification "Aboriginal" used at the two Censuses is not strictly comparable. In the 1966 Census, it related to persons who described themselves as being 50 per cent or more Aboriginal or simply "Aboriginal". In the 1971 Census an attempt was made to ascertain the race with which each person identified himself, and instructions on race made it clear that mixed-race persons were to choose the race to which they considered themselves to belong.

The next table shows the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in Australia at the Census of 30 June 1971.

ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER POPULATION, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1971

| State or Territory | Aborigines | | Torres Strait Islanders | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | Number | Percentage of total | Number | Percentage of total |
| New South Wales | 23,101 | 21.7 | 772 | 8.0 |
| Victoria | 5,656 | 5.3 | 715 | 7.4 |
| Queensland | 24,414 | 23.0 | 7,508 | 77.7 |
| South Australia | 7,140 | 6.7 | 159 | 1.7 |
| Western Australia | 21 903 | 20.6 | 278 | 2.9 |
| Tasmania | 823 | 0.8 | 103 | 1.1 |
| Australian Capital Territory | | | 128 | 1.3 |
| Northern Territory | 23,253 | 21.9 | | |
| Australia | 106,290 | 100.0 | 9,663 | 100.0 |

The next tables show selected population data for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population and, for comparison, the rest of State population at the 1971 Census.

ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971

| Particulars | Aborigines | | Torres Strait Islanders | | Rest of State population | |
|---------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | No. | Percentage of total | No. | Percentage of total | No. | Percentage of total |
| Total population .. | 24,414 | 100.0 | 7,508 | 100.0 | 1,795,143 | 100.0 |
| Males | 12,306 | 50.4 | 3,607 | 48.0 | 905,752 | 50.5 |
| Females | 12,108 | 49.6 | 3,901 | 52.0 | 889,391 | 49.5 |
| Urban | 9,797 | 40.1 | 3,342 | 44.5 | 1,436,869 | 79.9 |
| Rural | 14,610 | 59.8 | 4,158 | 55.4 | 354,624 | 19.9 |
| Migratory | 7 | .. | 8 | 0.1 | 3,650 | 0.2 |
| Aged | | | | | | |
| Under 15 | 11,715 | 48.0 | 3,196 | 42.6 | 525,169 | 29.3 |
| 15-29 | 5,897 | 24.2 | 1,821 | 24.3 | 431,012 | 24.0 |
| 30-64 | 6,001 | 24.6 | 2,303 | 30.7 | 674,050 | 37.6 |
| 65 and over | 801 | 3.3 | 188 | 2.5 | 164,912 | 9.2 |

The next table shows that a higher percentage of employed Aborigines and Islanders is engaged in occupations related to primary industry and in the production processing and service industries than is the rest of the State's population, while a higher proportion of Islander workers is also employed in the transport and communication industries.

OCCUPATIONS OF QUEENSLAND POPULATION, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971

| Occupation | Aborigines | | Torres Strait Islanders | | Rest of State population | |
|---|------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | No. | Percentage of total | No. | Percentage of total | No. | Percentage of total |
| Professional, technical, and related workers | 84 | 1.6 | 128 | 7.0 | 64,459 | 9.2 |
| Administrative, executive, managerial workers | 17 | 0.3 | 26 | 1.4 | 44,629 | 6.4 |
| Clerical workers | 122 | 2.3 | 62 | 3.4 | 104,723 | 14.9 |
| Sales workers | 88 | 1.6 | 57 | 3.1 | 60,103 | 8.6 |
| Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber-getters, etc. | 1,521 | 28.1 | 249 | 13.5 | 79,352 | 11.3 |
| Miners, quarrymen, related workers .. | 122 | 2.3 | 18 | 1.0 | 6,538 | 0.9 |
| Workers in transport and communication | 234 | 4.3 | 141 | 7.7 | 43,655 | 6.2 |
| Tradesmen, production process workers, labourers | 1,980 | 36.5 | 774 | 42.0 | 206,268 | 29.3 |
| Service, sport, and recreation workers | 755 | 13.9 | 226 | 12.3 | 53,118 | 7.6 |
| Members of armed services | 27 | 0.5 | 4 | 0.2 | 10,633 | 1.5 |
| Occupation inadequately described or not stated | 472 | 8.7 | 157 | 8.5 | 29,886 | 4.3 |
| Total employed | 5,422 | 100.0 | 1,842 | 100.0 | 703,364 | 100.0 |

In Queensland, there are few Aborigines still living "out of contact" or in tribal conditions. The majority have integrated to a greater or lesser extent into the western life style and economic conventions. For those who do not wish to fully merge into this environment, there are communities where they may live as groups and receive some assistance and guidance. Laws governing these settlements or communities have changed over the years with increasing responsibility being given to the residents themselves. *The Aborigines' and Torres Strait Islanders' Affairs Acts, 1965 to 1967* were repealed and the *Aborigines Act 1971* and the *Torres Strait Islanders Act 1971* were passed on the recommendation of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Advisory Council. The new Acts provide for the conduct of reserves and for the admission of people who wish to live there. Additionally it is their purpose to provide a means for the efficient administering of assistance to indigenous citizens. The Advisory Councils are responsible for making suggestions and recommendations concerning the welfare and administration of the communities.

At 30 June 1973 there were nine Government 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 Reserves embracing the satellite communities of Bamaga, Cowal Creek, New Mapoon, Umagico, and Red Island Point and six communities managed by religious bodies, Aurukun, Bloomfield River, Doomadgee, Hammond Island, Hope Vale, and Mornington Island. The church communities are subsidised by the Government.

There were also three hostels, at Cairns, Townsville, and Mount Isa, controlled by the Government. In Torres Strait there are 13 island villages as well as a hostel at Thursday Island.

Details of the population in contact with the Queensland Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs on each of the 15 communities mentioned above are given in the next table. In addition, an estimated 23,000 persons were living on country reserves or on Torres Strait islands.

POPULATION, ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES, QUEENSLAND

| Government Community | 30 June 1972 | 30 June 1973 | Church Community | 30 June 1972 | 30 June 1973 |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Northern Peninsula .. | 1,158 | 1,049 | Brethren | | |
| Weipa | 497 | 470 | Doomadgee .. | 702 | 731 |
| Lockhart River .. | 303 | 346 | Lutheran | | |
| Edward River .. | 294 | 306 | Bloomfield River .. | 189 | 184 |
| Kowanyama ¹ .. | 683 | 691 | Hope Vale | 438 | 462 |
| Yarrabah | 999 | 1,007 | Presbyterian | | |
| Palm Island | 1,066 | 1,305 | Aurukun | 692 | 718 |
| Woorabinda ² .. | 371 | 363 | Mornington Island.. | 653 | 657 |
| Cherbourg | 1,272 | 1,264 | Roman Catholic | | |
| | | | Hammond Island .. | 166 | 169 |
| Total | 6,643 | 6,801 | Total | 2,840 | 2,921 |

¹ Previously Mitchell River.

² Including Foleyvale and Zamia Creek.

In 1973 there were more than 500 children of pre-school age attending the 21 kindergartens in the aboriginal, Torres Strait islands, and church sponsored communities. In addition over 100 children living on church sponsored communities attended pre-schools conducted by the Queensland Department of Education. The majority of children attend kindergarten for two years before beginning primary school.

Financial assistance is available through the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs to established pre-school centres in the general community which enrol aboriginal children. Assistance is proportional to the number of indigenous children enrolled and where this is greater than 80 per cent the kindergarten is eligible for full support.

Primary education in the communities and Torres Strait villages was provided by 25 government and 3 non-government (church) schools in 1973 with enrolments of 2,715 and 379, respectively. A new high school with residential college was opened by the Queensland Education Department at Bamaga in January 1973. Children resident in country reserves and in other areas may enrol at government or non-government schools and no separate record of their numbers is kept.

The Secondary Grant Scheme, sponsored by the Australian Education Department, provides assistance for all aboriginal children to attend secondary school while the Study Grant Scheme enables adults to continue their education beyond secondary level.

Careers counselling programmes designed to provide knowledge of various opportunities within the trades and professions as well as other career prospects are conducted by the Queensland Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs.

The One People of Australia League, or OPAL as it is generally known, was formed in 1961 with the objective of bringing together all Australians irrespective of racial origin. A few of the services available

are as follows: providing assistance with obtaining and retaining homes; arranging homework coaching classes; finding employment opportunities; and exhibiting aboriginal traditional art.

Several holiday schemes are in operation for the benefit of aboriginal children drawn from families resident in isolated areas or under circumstances which preclude the family providing a holiday programme for their children. These include the Harold Blair Scheme, OPAL Holiday Camps, and the Far North Queensland Youth Society's "Kids to the Coast".

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 Queensland Government which has set up a committee to advise on, and determine the anthropological value of such relics and the need for resuming land to ensure their preservation.

The amount expended by the Queensland Government on the general welfare and advancement of the State's aboriginal and islander population for the year ended 30 June 1973 totalled \$6,245,681 from Consolidated Revenue and \$960,151 from Loan Funds. Expenditure from a Welfare Fund built up from the sale of produce, livestock, curios, etc. amounted to \$1,843,073 in 1972-73. Hospitalisation charges, borne by the Department of Health, are excluded.

Under the States Grants (Aboriginal Advancement) Acts, the Australian Government provides grants to assist in the fields of housing, education, employment, and health of Aborigines. Payments of \$2,269,000 for revenue and \$5,431,000 for cultural purposes were received by the Queensland Government from this source for use in 1972-73.

• Chapter 8

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 220,493 in 1,111 schools in 1973.

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 1973 these numbered 116, while eight Grammar Schools were still functioning.

Technical education was originally provided at colleges connected with Schools of Arts 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 Institute of Technology was opened in Brisbane. This and the Capricornia and Darling Downs Institutes of Advanced Education 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 the 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.

The first Teachers' College was established in 1914 by the Education Department. Since 1959, teacher training courses have been conducted at the tertiary level, and in 1972 autonomy was granted to the four government colleges. These colleges and the Brisbane Kindergarten Training College established in 1911, are also under the direction of the Board of Advanced Education.

The Education Department entered the field of pre-school education in 1973. At 1 August there were 41 government, including those controlled by the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs, and 15 non-government pre-school centres conducted by school authorities, at which a total of 1,956 children were enrolled on a full-time basis.

Government Expenditure on Education—Details of grants to the Queensland Government and cash benefits to Queensland residents during the five years to 1972-73, with 1972-73 Australian totals for comparison, are shown in the next table.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION,
QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

| Item | Queensland | | | | | Australia |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1972-73 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Cash benefits to persons | | | | | | |
| Primary and secondary | | | | | | |
| Student assistance | 916 | 954 | 918 | 947 | 1,231 | 8,663 |
| Assistance to isolated children | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. ¹ | 2,588 |
| Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 161 |
| Vocational training | | | | | | |
| Student assistance | 152 | 140 | 122 | 103 | 95 | 1,008 |
| University education | | | | | | |
| Student assistance | | | | | | |
| Post graduate | 413 | 523 | 587 | 663 | 755 | 6,671 |
| Undergraduate | 2,789 | 2,836 | 3,373 | 4,286 | 5,565 | 36,827 |
| Scholarships | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | 1,636 |
| Other | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | 11 |
| Other higher education | | | | | | |
| Student assistance | 169 | 370 | 480 | 586 | 814 | 5,397 |
| Commonwealth teaching service scholarships | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 364 |
| Pre-school teaching scholarships | .. | .. | .. | .. | 328 | 1,288 |
| Other | .. | .. | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | 41 |
| Other education programmes | | | | | | |
| Aboriginal study grants | .. ¹ | 63 | 96 | 135 | 227 | 631 |
| Aboriginal secondary grants | .. | 98 | 703 | 743 | 1,278 | 4,267 |
| Soldiers' children education scheme | 546 | 556 | 626 | 659 | 612 | 3,573 |
| Other | .. | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | .. ¹ | 53 |
| Total | 4,985 | 5,540 | 6,905 | 8,122 | 10,911 | 73,179 |
| Grants to the State | | | | | | |
| For current purposes | | | | | | |
| Non-government schools | .. | 1,830 | 3,640 | 4,472 | 6,250 | 40,979 |
| Universities | 5,549 | 6,508 | 7,517 | 8,412 | 10,664 | 80,826 |
| Colleges of advanced education | 633 | 1,300 | 1,567 | 1,860 | 2,890 | 26,570 |
| Teachers' and pre-school teachers' colleges | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 85 |
| Aboriginal education | .. | 70 | 13 | .. | 293 | 1,167 |
| Total | 6,182 | 9,708 | 12,737 | 14,744 | 20,113 | 149,627 |
| For capital purposes | | | | | | |
| Government schools | .. | .. | .. | 840 | 1,683 | 13,340 |
| School science laboratories | 1,512 | 1,818 | 2,167 | 1,599 | 1,256 | 9,972 |
| School libraries | 300 | 1,816 | 1,466 | 1,044 | 1,427 | 9,707 |
| Technical training facilities | 1,456 | 1,456 | 1,457 | 1,238 | 1,910 | 12,976 |
| Universities | 1,744 | 1,916 | 3,124 | 2,597 | 2,545 | 26,464 |
| Colleges of advanced education | 1,787 | 890 | 1,097 | 2,412 | 2,600 | 14,627 |
| Pre-school teachers' colleges | .. | .. | 350 | .. | .. | 385 |
| Teachers' colleges | 1,293 | 1,401 | 431 | 1,364 | 1,206 | 16,378 |
| Aboriginal education | 325 | 345 | 327 | 441 | 981 | 1,720 |
| Total | 8,417 | 9,642 | 10,419 | 11,535 | 13,608 | 105,569 |
| Total expenditure | 19,584 | 24,890 | 30,061 | 34,401 | 44,632 | 328,375 |

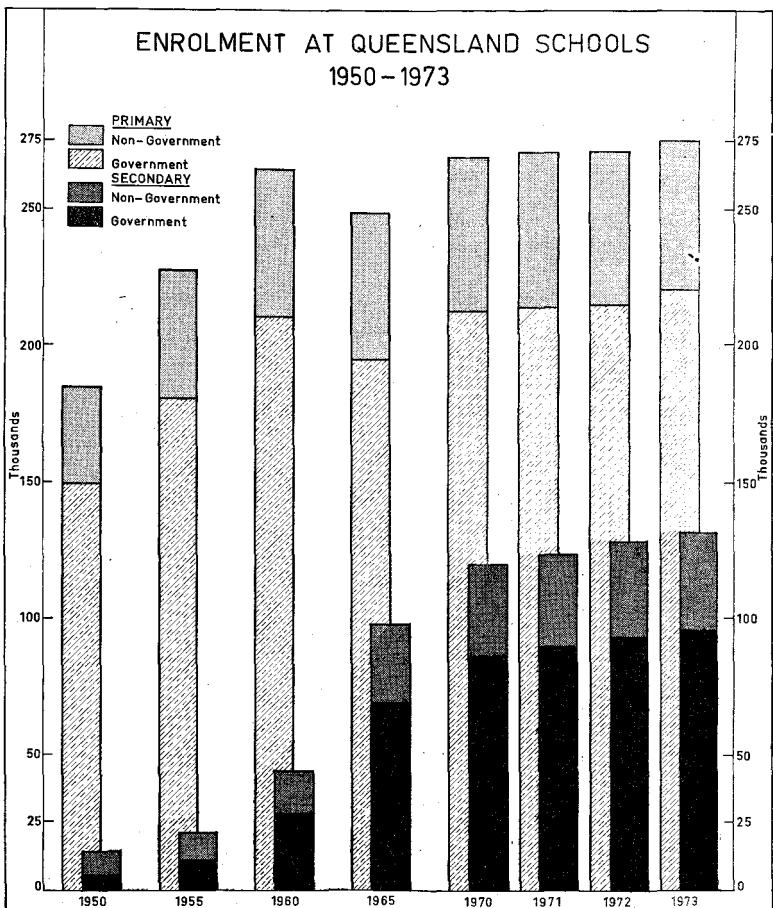
¹ Unallocable by States.

Financial assistance to the States specifically for education purposes constitutes the major item of outlay on education by the Australian Government. From 1 January 1974, the Australian Government has undertaken full financial responsibility for tertiary education and abolished fees at all tertiary institutions and technical colleges. Details of State Government expenditure are shown in Chapter 20.

2 SCHOOLS

In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education in primary and secondary schools per 1,000 of population; 224 in 1900; 165 in 1948; and 213 in 1973. 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 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 1,567 schools open in Queensland on 1 August 1973, 1,228, or 78 per cent, were government schools, and, except for 13 native schools, were administered by the State Department of Education. Of the 407,582 pupils enrolled on that date, 316,932, or 78 per cent, attended government schools. Particulars of government and non-government schools for 1973 are given in the next table.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1973

| Type | Schools | Teachers | | Enrolment | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Full-time | Part-time | Males | Females |
| Government primary | | | | | |
| State | 1,058 | 8,090 | .. | 111,366 | 103,586 |
| Correspondence | 1 | 69 | .. | 741 | 791 |
| Special | 39 | 351 | .. | 2,242 | 1,250 |
| Native ¹ | 13 | 50 | .. | 268 | 249 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1,111</i> | <i>8,560</i> | <i>..</i> | <i>114,617</i> | <i>105,876</i> |
| Other primary | | | | | |
| Grammar | 3 ² | 4 | 1 | 71 | 32 |
| Other | 269 | 1,769 | 365 | 26,923 | 27,102 |
| Mission | 3 | 20 | .. | 180 | 199 |
| Special | 1 | 1 | .. | 11 | 5 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>273</i> | <i>1,794</i> | <i>366</i> | <i>27,185</i> | <i>27,338</i> |
| Total primary | 1,384 | 10,354 | 366 | 141,802 | 133,214 |
| Government secondary | | | | | |
| High | 116 | 5,591 | .. | 44,837 | 41,422 |
| Departments | 109 ² | | | | |
| Correspondence | 1 | 51 | .. | 1,659 | 1,610 |
| Special | 4 ² | .. ² | .. | 54 | 42 |
| Native ¹ | 2 ² | .. ² | .. | 4 | 9 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>117</i> | <i>5,642</i> | <i>..</i> | <i>49,959</i> | <i>46,480</i> |
| Other secondary | | | | | |
| Grammar | 8 | 227 | 34 | 2,774 | 1,543 |
| Other | 113 ² | 1,451 | 439 | 15,769 | 16,041 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>66</i> | <i>1,678</i> | <i>473</i> | <i>18,543</i> | <i>17,584</i> |
| Total secondary | 183 | 7,320 | 473 | 68,502 | 64,064 |
| Total | 1,567 | 17,674 | 839⁴ | 210,304 | 197,278 |

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 55 attached to primary schools and excluded from the total. ⁴ Corresponding full-time equivalent of part-time teachers is 243.

The next table includes all primary and secondary schools.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND

| Year ¹ | Schools | | Teachers | | Enrolment | | |
|-------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|---------|
| | Govt | Non-govt | Govt | Non-govt ² | Govt | Non-govt | Total |
| 1969 .. | 1,248 | 342 | 11,520 | 3,536 | 294,186 | 89,048 | 383,234 |
| 1970 .. | 1,236 | 342 | 12,251 | 3,887 | 297,889 | 89,856 | 387,745 |
| 1971 .. | 1,228 | 345 | 12,818 | 4,047 | 302,164 | 90,719 | 392,883 |
| 1972 .. | 1,229 | 339 | 13,454 | 4,208 | 308,557 | 91,012 | 399,569 |
| 1973 .. | 1,228 | 339 | 14,202 | 4,311 | 316,932 | 90,650 | 407,582 |

¹At 1 August.

²Including part-time teachers.

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 | 1972 | | | 1973 | | |
|-------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Govt | Non-govt | Total | Govt | Non-govt | Total |
| MALES | | | | | | |
| Under 6 | 7,807 | 2,155 | 9,962 | 8,274 | 1,881 | 10,155 |
| 6 | 14,048 | 3,590 | 17,638 | 14,880 | 3,579 | 18,459 |
| 7 | 14,318 | 3,549 | 17,867 | 14,469 | 3,613 | 18,082 |
| 8 | 15,413 | 3,684 | 19,097 | 14,913 | 3,569 | 18,482 |
| 9 | 15,636 | 3,752 | 19,388 | 15,764 | 3,692 | 19,456 |
| 10 | 15,842 | 3,864 | 19,706 | 16,076 | 3,676 | 19,752 |
| 11 | 15,751 | 4,022 | 19,773 | 16,150 | 3,940 | 20,090 |
| 12 | 15,254 | 4,351 | 19,605 | 15,700 | 4,342 | 20,042 |
| 13 | 14,341 | 4,519 | 18,860 | 15,188 | 4,649 | 19,837 |
| 14 | 13,796 | 4,236 | 18,032 | 14,322 | 4,429 | 18,751 |
| 15 | 9,368 | 3,742 | 13,110 | 9,654 | 3,786 | 13,440 |
| 16 | 4,925 | 2,661 | 7,586 | 4,958 | 2,698 | 7,656 |
| 17 | 2,406 | 1,541 | 3,947 | 2,333 | 1,491 | 3,824 |
| 18 | 661 | 278 | 939 | 619 | 322 | 941 |
| 19 and over | 1,237 | 65 | 1,302 | 1,276 | 61 | 1,337 |
| Total | 160,803 | 46,009 | 206,812 | 164,576 | 45,728 | 210,304 |

| FEMALES | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| Under 6 | 7,353 | 2,030 | 9,383 | 7,910 | 1,917 | 9,827 |
| 6 | 13,190 | 3,561 | 16,751 | 13,921 | 3,454 | 17,375 |
| 7 | 13,530 | 3,660 | 17,190 | 13,610 | 3,549 | 17,159 |
| 8 | 14,275 | 3,795 | 18,070 | 13,995 | 3,708 | 17,703 |
| 9 | 14,603 | 3,893 | 18,496 | 14,800 | 3,837 | 18,637 |
| 10 | 14,874 | 3,918 | 18,792 | 14,955 | 3,928 | 18,883 |
| 11 | 14,507 | 4,023 | 18,530 | 15,235 | 3,975 | 19,210 |
| 12 | 14,080 | 4,436 | 18,516 | 14,559 | 4,431 | 18,990 |
| 13 | 13,480 | 4,447 | 17,927 | 14,005 | 4,477 | 18,482 |
| 14 | 12,962 | 4,307 | 17,269 | 13,522 | 4,374 | 17,896 |
| 15 | 8,231 | 3,462 | 11,693 | 8,618 | 3,582 | 12,200 |
| 16 | 3,713 | 2,248 | 5,961 | 4,030 | 2,328 | 6,358 |
| 17 | 1,765 | 1,084 | 2,849 | 1,814 | 1,180 | 2,994 |
| 18 | 285 | 122 | 407 | 338 | 165 | 503 |
| 19 and over | 906 | 17 | 923 | 1,044 | 17 | 1,061 |
| Total | 147,754 | 45,003 | 192,757 | 152,356 | 44,922 | 197,278 |

| PERSONS | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| Under 6 | 15,160 | 4,185 | 19,345 | 16,184 | 3,798 | 19,982 |
| 6 | 27,238 | 7,151 | 34,389 | 28,801 | 7,033 | 35,834 |
| 7 | 27,848 | 7,209 | 35,057 | 28,079 | 7,162 | 35,241 |
| 8 | 29,688 | 7,479 | 37,167 | 28,908 | 7,277 | 36,185 |
| 9 | 30,239 | 7,645 | 37,884 | 30,564 | 7,529 | 38,093 |
| 10 | 30,716 | 7,782 | 38,498 | 31,031 | 7,604 | 38,635 |
| 11 | 30,258 | 8,045 | 38,303 | 31,385 | 7,915 | 39,300 |
| 12 | 29,334 | 8,787 | 38,121 | 30,259 | 8,773 | 39,032 |
| 13 | 27,821 | 8,966 | 36,787 | 29,193 | 9,126 | 38,319 |
| 14 | 26,758 | 8,543 | 35,301 | 27,844 | 8,803 | 36,647 |
| 15 | 17,599 | 7,204 | 24,803 | 18,272 | 7,368 | 25,640 |
| 16 | 8,638 | 4,909 | 13,547 | 8,988 | 5,026 | 14,014 |
| 17 | 4,171 | 2,625 | 6,796 | 4,147 | 2,671 | 6,818 |
| 18 | 946 | 400 | 1,346 | 957 | 487 | 1,444 |
| 19 and over | 2,143 | 82 | 2,225 | 2,320 | 78 | 2,398 |
| Total | 308,557 | 91,012 | 399,569 | 316,932 | 90,650 | 407,582 |

Ages of primary and secondary scholars attending schools in Queensland in 1973 are given below.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY, QUEENSLAND, 1973

| Age at 1 August | Primary schools | | | Secondary schools | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|-------------------|----------|---------|
| | Govt | Non-govt | Total | Govt | Non-govt | Total |
| Under 6 | 16,184 | 3,798 | 19,982 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 28,801 | 7,033 | 35,834 | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 28,079 | 7,162 | 35,241 | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 28,908 | 7,277 | 36,185 | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | 30,564 | 7,529 | 38,093 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | 31,031 | 7,604 | 38,635 | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | 31,366 | 7,901 | 39,267 | 19 | 14 | 33 |
| 12 | 20,377 | 5,276 | 25,653 | 9,882 | 3,497 | 13,379 |
| 13 | 3,977 | 848 | 4,825 | 25,216 | 8,278 | 33,494 |
| 14 | 931 | 86 | 1,017 | 26,913 | 8,717 | 35,630 |
| 15 | 198 | 9 | 207 | 18,074 | 7,359 | 25,433 |
| 16 | 20 | .. | 20 | 8,968 | 5,026 | 13,994 |
| 17 | 1 | .. | 1 | 4,146 | 2,671 | 6,817 |
| 18 | 1 | .. | 1 | 956 | 487 | 1,443 |
| 19 and over | 55 | .. | 55 | 2,265 | 78 | 2,343 |
| Total | 220,493 | 54,523 | 275,016 | 96,439 | 36,127 | 132,566 |

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 1972 (with 1962 figures in parentheses) were as follows: 14 years, 98 per cent (83); 15 years, 71 per cent (63); 16 years, 39 per cent (33); and 17 years, 20 per cent (16).

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

At 1 August 1973, there were 1,058 State primary schools administered by the Education Department, providing education for 214,952 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 1973 its enrolment was 1,532.

Excluding Mission and Special Schools, there were at 1 August 1973, 214 private primary schools of which all but one were denominational. A further 55 denominational schools had both primary and secondary students. Of the 269 denominational schools, the Roman Catholic Church conducted 239 with a primary enrolment of 51,116; the Church of England authorities

conducted 9 with an enrolment of 1,362; and other denominations conducted 20 with an enrolment of 1,428.

While most aboriginal children in Queensland were enrolled in government and private schools, there were, at 1 August 1973, 16 schools specially provided for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. Of these, 13 on Torres Strait islands with mainly primary enrolments of 517, were directly administered by the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs, while 3 controlled by church missions had primary enrolments of 379.

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 1973 special schools numbered 39 government and one non-government, with 3,508 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 197.

At 1 August 1973 there were 116 State high schools with 86,259 pupils enrolled, and 115 secondary departments attached to State primary, native, or special schools with 6,911 pupils. These schools are co-educational.

Non-government secondary schools include Grammar schools and both denominational and privately controlled schools. Grammar schools are conducted under *The Grammar Schools Acts, 1860 to 1962*. These schools 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 4,317 in 1973.

There were 57 denominational schools and one undenominational secondary school as well as the 55 denominational schools which had both primary and secondary students in 1973. Of the 112 denominational schools, the Roman Catholic Church conducted 90 with a secondary

enrolment of 24,047; the Church of England 11 with 4,289; and other denominations 11 with 3,256 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 1973 the enrolment was 3,269.

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 |
| | | | | % | | | % |
| 1966 | 23,963 | 1968 | 7,934 | 33.1 | 1969 | 4,182 _r | 52.7 _r |
| 1967 | 26,228 | 1969 | 8,672 | 33.1 | 1970 | 4,612 _r | 53.2 _r |
| 1968 | 27,484 | 1970 | 9,185 | 33.4 | 1971 | 4,954 _r | 53.9 _r |
| 1969 | 27,921 | 1971 | 9,683 | 34.7 | 1972 | 4,858 _r | 50.2 _r |
| 1970 | 28,719 | 1972 | 10,559 | 36.8 _r | 1973 | 5,043 | 47.8 |
| 1971 | 29,457 | 1973 | 10,640 | 36.1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1972 | 30,807 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1973 | 30,861 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

r Revised since last issue.

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 47 adult classes operated during 1973, 33 in Brisbane and 14 in country centres, with an aggregate attendance of about 550 students. Correspondence lessons were provided for 420 students. Child migrant education was conducted in 15 primary and 4 secondary schools by 19 teachers. During 1973, 490 children received tuition through these classes. The Queensland Catholic Education Office conducts similar classes at 12 convents throughout the State. During 1973, there were 338 children attending these classes and 10 teachers were involved.

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. Six are situated in Brisbane and eleven in large provincial cities. Free transport is provided for apprentices residing in centres up to fifty miles from a technical college, and correspondence courses are available through the Technical Correspondence School. In addition, technical colleges and the Technical Correspondence School provide tuition in a wide range of certificate courses, and some offer selected tertiary courses.

The College of Art in Brisbane, previously the Art School at Central Technical College, was established as a separate technical college in 1971.

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.

The next table shows the enrolment of students in sub-tertiary courses at 1 August 1972.

ENROLMENTS IN SUB-TERTIARY COURSES AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1972

| 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 | 430 | 101 | 2,079 | 344 | 2,509 | 445 | 2,954 |
| Institute of Technology | 1 | 237 | 60 | 1,826 | 126 | 2,063 | 186 | 2,249 |
| Institutes of advanced education | 2 | 38 | 41 | 169 | 43 | 207 | 84 | 291 |
| Agricultural College | 1 | 155 | .. | 2 | .. | 157 | .. | 157 |
| Conservatorium of Music | 1 | .. | .. | 82 | 175 | 82 | 175 | 257 |
| <i>Technical colleges</i> ¹ | 17 | 216 | 1,046 | 15,280 | 2,050 | 15,496 | 3,096 | 18,592 |
| <i>Technical Correspondence School</i> ² | 1 | .. | .. | 6,828 | 655 | 6,828 | 655 | 7,483 |
| <i>Rural training schools</i> | 2 | 170 | .. | .. | .. | 170 | .. | 170 |
| Total | 25 | 816 | 1,147 | 24,187 | 3,049 | 25,003 | 4,196 | 29,199 |

¹ Enrolments include 87 full-time male and 11,656 part-time male and 537 part-time female apprentices. ² Enrolments include 3,857 male and 454 female apprentices.

4 TERTIARY EDUCATION OTHER THAN UNIVERSITY

Colleges of advanced education, including autonomous teachers' colleges, provide professional tertiary education with a greater emphasis on applied technology and practical method than in the universities. There are 10 colleges, each with a governing council, constituted under the *Education Act 1964-1973*.

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.



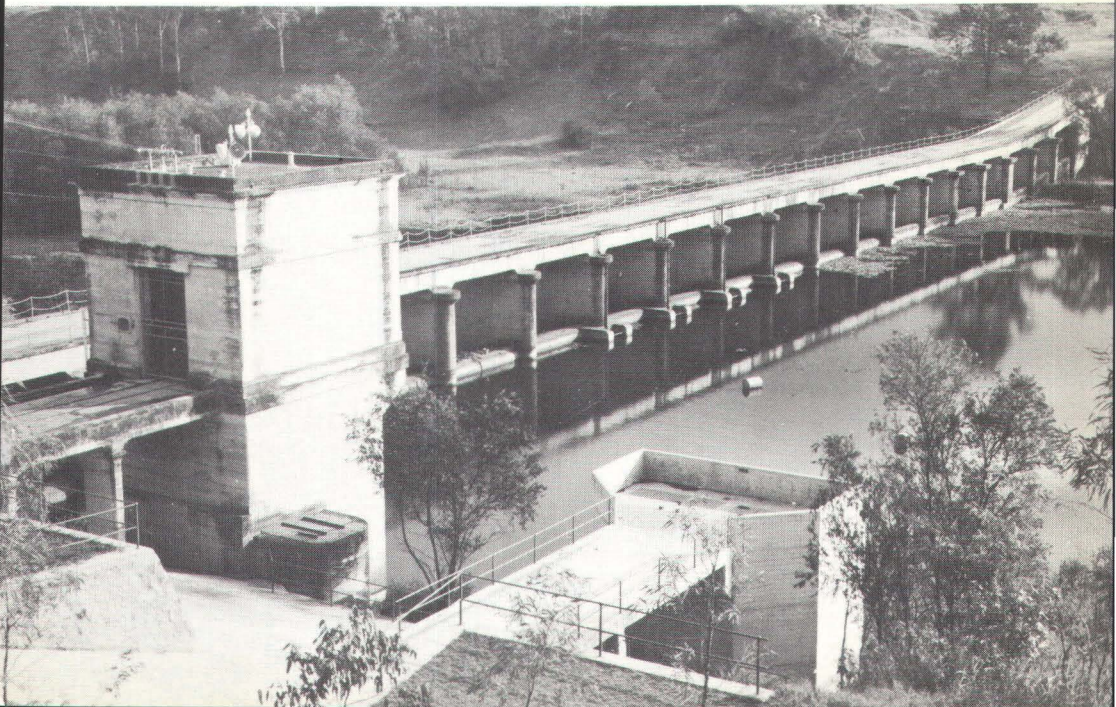
EDUCATION—Chapter 8

Capricornia Institute of
Advanced Education, Rockhampton

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

LAND SETTLEMENT—Chapter 10
Mount Crosby Weir





Peanut grading
Kingaroy

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

DAIRYING—Chapter 11

Yoghurt making, Caboolture

Photo: Department of Primary Industries



Funds to meet the recurrent expenditure of the Board and colleges are mainly provided by the State and Australian Governments. Australian Government grants for approved tertiary courses are paid in accordance with the *States Grants (Advanced Education) Act 1969-1973* and the *States Grants (Teachers Colleges) Act 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.

The Queensland Agricultural College—This college, situated at Lawes near Gatton, offers tertiary level bachelor degree and diploma courses in applied science, specialising in agricultural fields: rural, horticultural, poultry, and food technology; and business: food service management and rural management. Sub-tertiary certificate courses are also offered.

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 a teacher of instrumental music or the theory of music; a performer, orchestral player, or in opera and recital work; or a teacher of music in schools. Facilities are also provided for non-diploma students to take single subjects.

Teachers' Colleges—Four colleges, three in Brisbane and one in Townsville, were established and conducted by the Education Department to provide staff for government schools. Although most of the students who now attend the colleges are holders of Education Department scholarships, persons who have the necessary qualifications may enrol as private students and an increasing number of holders of Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarships are being enrolled. The Catholic Education Authorities established two similar colleges in Brisbane and the Brisbane Kindergarten Teachers' College was established by the Creche and Kindergarten Association.

Attainment of Senior Certificate standard is a pre-requisite for entry to teachers' colleges. From 1973 all teachers graduating from these colleges have completed at least three years training. Diploma and Certificate courses are awarded for the different levels and subject specialities: kindergarten, primary, secondary (general, art, commercial, homecraft, manual art, music, physical education, and maths/science), and special education. Many of the secondary courses are undertaken in conjunction with degree courses at the universities and other colleges of advanced education.

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.

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, bachelor degree and diploma courses in applied science, arts, business,

engineering, and teaching are offered at the tertiary level and cover a wide variety of fields: applied sciences, arts and education; building and architecture; commercial and business studies; engineering; music; para-medical studies; and teacher education. Senior Certificate standard is required for entry to bachelor and diploma courses. Sub-tertiary technical courses are also offered in similar fields.

The next tables show the enrolments in tertiary (non-university) diploma courses at various institutions at 1 August 1972.

ENROLMENTS IN TERTIARY (NON-UNIVERSITY) COURSES AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1972

| 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> .. | 9 | 2,857 | 3,018 | 2,200 | 143 | 5,057 | 3,161 | 8,218 |
| Institute of Technology .. | 1 | 886 | 136 | 1,951 | 115 | 2,837 | 251 | 3,088 |
| Institutes of advanced education | 2 | 621 | 235 | 245 | 27 | 866 | 262 | 1,128 |
| Agricultural College | 1 | 222 | 38 | 4 | .. | 226 | 38 | 264 |
| Conservatorium of Music .. | 1 | 23 | 74 | .. | 1 | 23 | 75 | 98 |
| Teachers' colleges | 4 | 1,105 | 2,535 | .. | .. | 1,105 | 2,535 | 3,640 |
| <i>Other teachers' colleges</i> | 3 | 14 | 267 | 20 | .. | 34 | 267 | 301 |
| <i>Technical colleges</i> .. | 2 | 44 | 94 | 45 | 18 | 89 | 112 | 201 |
| Total .. | 14 | 2,915 | 3,379 | 2,265 | 161 | 5,180 | 3,540 | 8,720 |

The next table shows staff employed in the fields of tertiary (non-university) and sub-tertiary education at 1 August 1972. 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 1972

| Type of institution | No. of institutions | Staff | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| | | Full-time | | Part-time | | Total | | |
| | | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Persons |
| <i>Colleges of advanced education</i> .. | 9 | 584 | 94 | 501 | 47 | 1,085 | 141 | 1,226 |
| Institute of Technology .. | 1 | 176 | 8 | 434 | 32 | 610 | 40 | 650 |
| Institutes of advanced education | 2 | 126 | 5 | 34 | 3 | 160 | 8 | 168 |
| Agricultural College | 1 | 70 | .. | 14 | 3 | 84 | 3 | 87 |
| Conservatorium of Music .. | 1 | 8 | 3 | 17 | 9 | 25 | 12 | 37 |
| Teachers' colleges | 4 | 204 | 78 | 2 | .. | 206 | 78 | 284 |
| <i>Other teachers' colleges</i> | 3 | 5 | 17 | 20 | 14 | 25 | 31 | 56 |
| <i>Technical colleges</i> ¹ .. | 18 | 483 | 79 | 573 | 95 | 1,056 | 174 | 1,230 |
| <i>Rural training schools</i> | 2 | 25 | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | 25 |
| Total .. | 32 | 1,097 | 190 | 1,094 | 156 | 2,191 | 346 | 2,537 |

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 under construction on 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. Multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary courses will be offered in the four schools of modern Asian studies, humanities, science, and Australian environmental studies.

University of Queensland—The governing body of the University is a Senate of 33 members. There are 12 faculties offering bachelor degree courses in agricultural science, applied science, architecture, arts, arts/law, arts/divinity, arts/education, arts/music, arts/social work, commerce, commerce/law, dental science, divinity, economics, economics/law, education studies, engineering (chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining), forestry science, human movement studies, law, medicine/surgery, music, occupational therapy, pharmacy, physiotherapy, regional and town planning, science, social work, speech therapy, surveying, and veterinary science.

Masters degrees are conferred in recognition of research theses in most disciplines or alternatively for adequate progress in formal course work in the specific fields of business administration, dental science, educational studies, engineering science, engineering studies, music, political economy, psychology, public administration, surveying, and urban studies.

Post-graduate diploma courses are also provided in such fields as advanced accounting, agricultural extension, computer science, education, educational psychology, information processing, psychology, psychological medicine, and tropical agronomy.

Ten 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 1973 there were 964 full-time and 558 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 are five faculties with 15 academic departments offering bachelor degree courses in arts, commerce, economics, education, education/arts (honours), engineering (civil and electrical), and science. Masters degree courses are offered in arts, letters, commerce, economics, economics in regional planning, education, engineering, engineering science, and science. Four colleges and two halls of residence offer accommodation with a capacity for over 500 students.

Progress of the universities in the five years to 1973 is shown in the table on page 197.

In 1973, 9,041 students (48 per cent of the total) had their fees fully or partially paid for them through some form of financial assistance. Of these, 5,531 (29 per cent of all students) held Commonwealth Scholarships

and 131 (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, 1972

| 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 | 16 | .. | 16 | 39 | .. | 39 | 6 | .. |
| Ph.D. | 113 | 21 | 134 | 467 | 72 | 539 | 55 | 9 |
| Master Degree | 222 | 48 | 270 | 653 | 114 | 767 | 82 | 15 |
| Total | 351 | 69 | 420 | 1,159 | 186 | 1,345 | 143 | 24 |
| Master's Qualifying | .. | .. | .. | 143 | 46 | 189 | .. | .. |
| Post-graduate Honours | .. | .. | .. | 98 | 47 | 145 | 109 | 30 |
| Bachelor Degree | | | | | | | | |
| Arts | 273 | 621 | 894 | 1,800 | 2,861 | 4,661 | 241 | 380 |
| Arts/divinity | 2 | 1 | 3 | 37 | 10 | 47 | .. ² | .. ² |
| Arts/law | 40 | 21 | 61 | 169 | 56 | 225 | .. ² | .. ² |
| Arts/social work | 1 | 25 | 26 | 8 | 74 | 82 | .. ² | .. ² |
| Divinity | 11 | 1 | 12 | 68 | 14 | 82 | 14 | .. |
| Social work | 28 | 88 | 116 | 103 | 254 | 357 | 10 | 57 |
| Education | 134 | 234 | 368 | 1,309 | 868 | 2,177 | 131 | 42 |
| Music | 3 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 26 | 38 | 3 | 5 |
| Law | 97 | 22 | 119 | 480 | 95 | 575 | 45 | 2 |
| Commerce | 172 | 37 | 209 | 903 | 126 | 1,029 | 147 | 20 |
| Economics | 191 | 55 | 246 | 1,288 | 221 | 1,509 | 135 | 9 |
| Medicine/surgery | 193 | 83 | 276 | 910 | 346 | 1,256 | 96 | 18 |
| Occupational therapy | 1 | 22 | 23 | 2 | 91 | 93 | .. | 18 |
| Pharmacy | 23 | 25 | 48 | 77 | 87 | 164 | 21 | 16 |
| Physiotherapy | 1 | 43 | 44 | 8 | 155 | 163 | .. | 27 |
| Speech therapy | 2 | 23 | 25 | 2 | 87 | 89 | .. | 28 |
| Dental science | 53 | 7 | 60 | 213 | 23 | 236 | 31 | 1 |
| Science | 236 | 143 | 379 | 1,086 | 472 | 1,558 | 223 | 101 |
| Applied science | 6 | 1 | 7 | 27 | 3 | 30 | 2 | .. |
| Engineering | 274 | 11 | 285 | 973 | 22 | 995 | 147 | 2 |
| Surveying | 19 | .. | 19 | 53 | .. | 53 | 12 | .. |
| Architecture | 29 | 5 | 34 | 156 | 12 | 168 | 27 | .. |
| Agricultural science | 12 | .. | 12 | 133 | 29 | 162 | 44 | 10 |
| Forestry science | 11 | .. | 11 | 13 | .. | 12 | .. | .. |
| Veterinary science | 48 | 11 | 59 | 334 | 59 | 393 | 62 | 6 |
| Regional and town planning | 7 | 4 | 11 | 21 | 7 | 28 | .. | .. |
| Total ³ | 1,867 | 1,488 | 3,355 | 10,184 | 5,998 | 16,182 | 1,391 | 742 |
| Post-graduate diploma | .. | .. | .. | 267 | 236 | 503 | 137 | 129 |
| Sub-graduate diploma | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 2 | 19 | 20 | 13 |
| Certificate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 94 | 67 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | 123 | 85 | 208 | .. | .. |
| All courses | 2,218 | 1,557 | 3,775 | 11,991 | 6,600 | 18,591 | 1,894 | 1,005 |
| University of Queensland | 1,878 | 1,367 | 3,245 | 10,990 | 6,140 | 17,130 | 1,792 | 967 |
| James Cook University | 340 | 190 | 530 | 1,001 | 460 | 1,461 | 102 | 38 |

¹ Year ended 30 June. Excluding honorary degrees. ² Included in other categories according to the specific degree conferred. ³ Including 200 who graduated with Honours.

Staff members and post-graduate students carry out research as a normal part of their activities. From 1963 to 1973, the number of Higher

Doctorate degree candidates rose from eight to 30, and those for Ph.D. increased from 174 to 533. In the same period the number of Master's and Master's Qualifying candidates rose from 343 to 1,081 and post-graduate Honours candidates from 106 to 169. The engineering and certain other departments provide specialised testing services for industry.

UNIVERSITIES, QUEENSLAND

| Year | Full-time teaching staff ¹ | | Students ² | | | Receipts ³ | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| | Pro-fessors | Other | Full-time | Part-time | Ex-ternal | Govern-ment aid ⁴ | Students' fees etc. | From founda-tions and bequests ⁵ | From all sources |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 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 | 23,159 |
| 1971 | 90 | 991 | 9,117 | 6,357 | 3,475 | 18,405 | 4,826 | 3,110 | 26,850 |
| 1972 | 96 | 1,030 ^r | 9,188 | 6,278 | 3,125 | 21,076 | 5,543 | 1,988 | 29,174 ^e |
| 1973 | 100 | 1,090 | 9,278 | 6,235 | 3,302 | n | n | n | n |

¹ Part-time staff provided 60,850 hours of tuition in 1973. ² Excluding students attending extension lectures. ³ Excluding receipts for all capital purposes which amounted to \$6,504,000 in 1972. 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 \$232,400 (recurrent) and \$92,000 (capital) for Griffith University. n Not yet available. ^r Revised since last issue.

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 1973 this was \$62 and \$104 per annum for primary and secondary students, respectively.

All secondary students to grade 11 receive a text book allowance which in 1973 was \$10 for those in grades 8, 9, and 10, and \$40 for those in grade 11. From 1974 the allowance for grade 8 students is increased to \$20.

Further assistance has been provided since 1966 to those attending Education Department special schools, 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, but students in receipt of Aboriginal Study Grants and Secondary Grants are not eligible.

Remote area allowances are payable by the State Government to those students, irrespective of means, who are compelled to live away from home

because they are not within daily travelling distance of a school. In 1973 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. Similar allowances are paid in respect of children attending Education Department special schools. However, payment is made according to age: \$160 per annum to age 12, then \$200 per annum when 13 years is attained.

Railway passes are made available by the State Government to assist students to travel to school daily and for those students living away from home. The latter are available for travel home during three vacations each year and at weekends for travel to visit parents. Certain conditions regarding eligibility apply.

A conveyance allowance is paid by the State Government to parents who are required to transport their children to school over distances exceeding 5 kilometres by private vehicle. In 1973 the payments per student were \$21, \$30, and \$42 per annum for conveyance over 5, 10, and 14 kilometres, respectively. From 1974 the payments are \$30, \$45, and \$60.

From 1974 a per capita allowance of \$6 per annum is made by the State Government to all high schools to cover the cost of such services as transport and equipment for sporting activities, which were previously subsidised by Parents and Citizens Associations.

The Australian 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.

From 1974, a Secondary Allowances Scheme was introduced to assist families with a limited income to maintain their children at school for the final two years of secondary education. Under this scheme an allowance of up to \$304 per annum is paid by the Australian Government subject to a means test.

From 1973 the Australian Government has paid boarding allowances varying from \$350 to \$1,004 per year, depending on needs, 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 1973, 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. New scholarships will not be offered after 1973 following the abolition of university fees.

From 1951 to 1973 the Australian Government offered university scholarships each year, more than 2,000 being available in Queensland in 1973. All compulsory fees were paid on behalf of the student, as well as living allowances, subject to a means test. Similar scholarships were later extended to students attending colleges of advanced education. From 1959, post graduate scholarships were introduced for which a living allowance was paid irrespective of means.

From 1974, financial assistance is available from the Australian Government under the Tertiary Allowances Scheme to Australian students

undertaking approved courses at universities, colleges of advanced education, technical colleges, and other approved tertiary institutions. The following categories of assistance are available to full-time students, subject to a means test, and allocated on a non-competitive basis without reference to age: living allowance of up to \$850 per annum (at home) or \$1,400 per annum (away from home); incidentals allowance (\$100 per annum at university, \$70 at college of advanced education, and \$30 at technical college) to cover compulsory (but not tuition) fees; allowances of \$8 per week for a dependent spouse and \$4.50 per week for each child; vocational travelling allowance for students living away from home; and an allowance to cover tuition fees or other approved fees relating to approved courses at non-approved institutions.

Aboriginal Study Grants—Under the terms of the Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme, initiated in 1969, the Australian 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 \$27 per week for students under 21 years of age, or \$35 per week for students aged 21 years or more, or who are married or have dependants.

Another scholarship scheme known as the Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme was introduced by the Australian 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, which was established in 1945 operates under the provisions of the *Libraries Act 1943-1974*. 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 eight 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 1973 were as follows: main reference collection,

200,106 volumes, 12,243 pamphlets, and approximately 20,200 maps; Oxley Memorial Library collection, 32,304 volumes and 32,774 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; the Country Extension Service, 97,106 volumes; and the Serials Section, 7,583 current magazines etc.

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. Thirty-seven candidates qualified in 1973.

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 1973, 88 Local Authorities conducting 171 library services, of which 141 were free.

Various councils with large areas and sparse populations have pooled their resources to provide library services on a regional basis. Four such services have been established so far: the South-Western (7 Shires), the Central-Western (8 Shires), the North-Western (10 Shires), and the Central Highlands (5 Shires), with headquarters at Charleville, Barcardine, Mount Isa, and Emerald, respectively.

Provided Local Authorities comply with conditions laid down by the Library Board, those conducting free library services are eligible to receive from the State Government an annual reimbursement of half their expenditure on books (maximum of \$10,000), accommodation (maximum of \$8,000), and equipment (maximum of \$8,000). Subsidies were also paid on the salaries of qualified librarians in positions of authority and responsibility. A subsidy at the rate of 37.5 per cent of expenditure is paid to those Local Authorities where the library service is not free.

For 1972-73 the State Government granted \$1,605,587 from consolidated revenue to finance the activities of the Library Board, including subsidies paid to local bodies and regional services.

The Brisbane City Council operated 22 libraries at 30 June 1972, 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 1972, 44,135 adult and 80,213 child borrowers were registered at these libraries, and the book stock, which circulates among all the libraries, was 531,371. In the year ended 30 June 1972 the Council expended \$571,959, exclusive of the cost of new buildings, and received a government subsidy through the Library Board of \$98,095.

The *Libraries Act* 1943-1974 provides for the State Library and the Parliamentary Library each to receive a copy of all books, pamphlets, maps, and other printed material published in Queensland.

Museums—The Queensland Museum, founded in 1855, is the State museum of natural science, and is maintained by the State Government. Expenditure in 1972-73 was \$353,382. 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 promote all the creative and performing arts and crafts in Queensland, particularly with regard to the needs of country areas and young people. By 1993, a network of 50 to 60 local cultural centres is to be developed outside of the Brisbane area.

The main professional performing groups, The Queensland Symphony Orchestra, The Queensland Theatre Company, The Queensland Ballet, and the Queensland Opera Company, all attract subsidies from both the Australian and State Governments and regularly tour in conjunction with the Arts Council of Australia (Queensland Division). In 1972 the Queensland Youth Orchestra represented Australia at the Fourth International Festival of Youth Orchestras at Lusanne and toured Northern Italy. Many national companies now tour Queensland annually through the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust and the entrepreneurial bodies share profits and losses.

In 1972-73 grants totalling \$563,387 were made to 221 organisations in addition to subsidies of \$75,588 towards building projects. Grants in 1971-72 comprised \$126,144 to 57 musical groups, \$90,901 to 44 drama groups, \$86,600 to 7 ballet and dance groups, \$9,675 to 26 art and craft groups, \$13,200 to 14 cultural centre associations, arts festivals, and vacation schools, and minor amounts for 29 other groups and activities.

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.

The Gallery has an annual exhibition programme comprising visiting exhibitions, local displays (including art competitions), as well as exhibitions from the permanent collection and private collections. Where conditions are suitable, the gallery assists various country centres and schools with local exhibitions. Paintings are also lent to galleries and art authorities outside of the State for hanging during special public functions and displays or as part of touring exhibitions.

Children's creative art classes are conducted during the school year. However, space and resources limit the number attending to 24 selected students.

In addition to an annual endowment of \$90,000, government expenditure on the Gallery in 1972-73 amounted to \$94,649. Acquisitions during the year cost \$97,815.

An additional amount of \$483,500 was expended during 1972-73 to acquire land on the Brisbane River at South Brisbane and commence planning for the new Art Gallery due to be completed by 1978.

Botanical Gardens—Botanic Gardens have been established in Brisbane since 1855 and more recently in Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns. The Brisbane Botanic Gardens occupy approximately 18 hectares on the banks of the Brisbane River in the central city area and are noted for their collection of palms, tropical trees and shrubs, and succulents; they contain over 8,000 species.

Initial development has started on new Botanic Gardens as part of the Mount Coot-tha Forest Park and Garden complex covering 81 hectares in foothills surrounding the James Cameron Slaughter Falls about 5 kilometres from central Brisbane. The first stage is due for completion by 1976.

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.

Sport—A Director of Sport was appointed by the State Government in 1972 to administer the allocation of grants and subsidies to recognised sporting associations. This assistance is provided in such areas of financial need as development of facilities, coaching, subsidisation of State representative teams, and the hosting of national and international events. During 1972-73, grants and subsidies totalling \$117,806 were made to 54 State associations representing 51 different sports. At 30 June 1973, there were 63 distinct sports registered with the Director and these were represented by 72 separate organisations.

• Chapter 9

PUBLIC JUSTICE

The administration of justice in Queensland is the responsibility of the Department of Justice. For further details of the functions of this Department see pages 88 to 92.

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

District 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.

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. No legal representation is permitted except with agreement of both parties and the referee.

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's Courts—Children under the age of 17 years who come before the Court are dealt with under the *Children's Services Act* 1965-1973. 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.

Eligibility for Jury Service—Every man under 65 and woman under 60, who has reached the age of 18, resides in Queensland, and is eligible to vote in State elections is normally liable for jury service. Persons convicted of an indictable criminal offence, unnaturalised persons, and illiterates are disqualified. Other persons exempted because of their particular occupation are Members of Parliament, lawyers, doctors, public servants, etc. Women may elect not to serve by giving due notice without stating reasons. Male persons who apply to be excused must show good cause.

2 POLICE

The strength and main activities of the Police Department in Queensland are detailed in the next table.

In addition to their main duties of protecting life and property, preventing and detecting crime, and preserving good order, police officers, because of their wide representation throughout the State and their local knowledge and facilities, carry out many and varied duties as agents for other government departments, both Australian 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 9,000 in 1973.

QUEENSLAND POLICE: STRENGTH AND MAIN OPERATIONS

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|
| DEPARTMENTAL STRENGTH AT END OF YEAR | | | | | |
| <i>Sworn-in personnel</i> | 3,022 | 3,085 | 3,051 | 3,103 | 3,210 |
| General police (males) | 2,591 | 2,632 | 2,611 | 2,628 | 2,673 |
| Detectives | 291 | 330 | 326 | 322 | 314 |
| Plain clothes police | 118 | 96 | 84 | 88 | 86 |
| Policewomen | 22 | 27 | 30 | 65 | 137 |
| <i>Other police personnel</i> | 168 | 146 | 153 | 256 | 314 |
| Probationaries | 49 | 28 | 49 | 93 | 87 |
| Cadets | 108 | 108 | 97 | 157 | 221 |
| Native trackers | 11 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| <i>Total police strength</i> | 3,190 | 3,231 | 3,204 | 3,359 | 3,524 |
| Metropolitan ¹ | 1,603 | 1,630 | 1,679 | 1,835 | 1,931 |
| Country | 1,587 | 1,601 | 1,525 | 1,524 | 1,593 |
| <i>Public service staff</i> | 200 | 235 | 239 | 314 | 457 ^a |
| <i>Other civilian staff</i> ^a | 126 | 149 | 144 | 142 | 38 |
| Clerks | 103 | 121 | 112 | 110 | .. ^b |
| Driver's licence testing officers | 14 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 19 |
| Others | 9 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 19 |
| Population per sworn-in officer | 583 | 580 | 598 | 602 | 597 |

QUEENSLAND POLICE: STRENGTH AND MAIN OPERATIONS—*continued*

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| CRIMINAL OFFENCES⁴ | | | | | |
| Total recorded | 49,772 | 54,384 | 61,572 | 72,070 | 71,992 |
| Offences cleared up | | | | | |
| Total | 20,769 | 21,249 | 20,968 | 24,675 | 25,901 |
| <i>Per cent of total recorded</i> .. | 42 | 39 | 34 | 34 | 36 |
| Committed by minors | 7,591 | 8,452 | 7,578 | 8,667 | 10,080 |
| <i>Per cent of total cleared up</i> .. | 37 | 40 | 36 | 35 | 39 |
| Number of minors involved .. | 6,157 | 6,026 | 5,757 | 8,381 | 9,158 |

OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER⁵

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number recorded and cleared up .. | 31,732 | 34,687 | 33,268 | 33,940 | 40,224 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

TRAFFIC OFFENCES

| | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Penalty notices issued</i> | 111,927 | 105,972 | 117,142 | 169,042 | 166,855 |
| Metropolitan | 68,135 | 58,213 | 60,091 | 105,067 | 89,116 |
| Country | 43,792 | 47,759 | 57,051 | 63,975 | 77,739 |
| <i>Paid without court action</i> | 101,527 | 96,131 | 107,240 | 154,581 | 149,123 |
| Metropolitan | 60,975 | 51,655 | 54,044 | 94,762 | 76,267 |
| Country | 40,552 | 44,476 | 53,196 | 59,819 | 72,856 |
| <i>Summons for non-payment</i> | 8,798 | 8,393 | 8,629 | 12,808 | 15,423 |
| Metropolitan | 5,954 | 5,631 | 5,321 | 9,279 | 11,383 |
| Country | 2,844 | 2,762 | 3,308 | 3,529 | 4,040 |
| <i>Amount paid</i> \$ | 907,297 | 855,638 | 951,559 | 1,472,019 | 1,457,224 |
| Metropolitan \$ | 465,185 | 401,832 | 373,658 | 828,113 | 692,381 |
| Country \$ | 442,112 | 453,806 | 577,902 | 643,906 | 764,843 |

¹ Relating to police stations within the City of Brisbane. ² Other civilian clerks absorbed into the Public Service. ³ Excluding part-time staff, groundsmen, etc. ⁴ As recorded in the annual report of the Police Commissioner. ⁵ Drunkenness, obscene language, offensive conduct, etc.

3 PRISONS

During 1972-73 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 commenced operation at Woodford in October 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 |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 .. | 7 | 2 | 5,859 | 291 | 1,547 | 27 | 82 |

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 1972 were as follows: New South Wales, 78; Victoria, 62; Queensland, 71; South Australia, 69; Western Australia, 121; and Tasmania, 86.

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 1972-73 was 135.

The minimum-security prisons are operated and referred to as State Farms. At 30 June 1973 they held 117 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 174.

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 1972-73 and how they were dealt with, are shown below.

HIGHER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL CASES, 1972-73

| Offence | Persons charged | | How dealt with | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | Males | Females | Sentenced or bound over ¹ | Found insane | Acquitted | Other ² |
| Murder | 15 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| Attempted murder .. . | 11 | .. | 8 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Manslaughter .. . | 20 | .. | 10 | 1 | 9 | .. |
| Offences against females .. . | 192 | .. | 156 | .. | 18 | 18 |
| Other offences against the person .. | 253 | 13 | 173 | .. | 55 | 38 |
| Offences against property .. . | 1,506 | 61 | 1,428 | .. | 72 | 67 |
| Other .. . | 37 | .. | 32 | .. | 3 | 2 |
| Total .. . | 2,034 | 75 | 1,812 | 2 | 164 | 131 |

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

The next table shows, for the five years to 1972-73, 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 |
|--------------|--------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|
| 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 |
| 1972-73 .. . | 16 | 11 | 20 | 192 | 266 | 1,567 | 37 | 2,109 |

Lower Courts—A total of 56 stipendiary magistrates and a large number of justices of the peace exercised jurisdiction in 209 Magistrates Courts during 1972-73. The next table shows, for the five years to 1972-73,

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 five years to 1972-73. 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 | | | |
| 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 | 17,910 ^r | 114,063 ^r |
| 1972-73 .. | 1,156 | 7,576 | 33,542 | 3,360 | 59,599 | 18,521 | 123,754 |

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. ^r Revised since last issue.

Total court appearances have increased from 61 per 1,000 population in 1968-69 to a rate of 65 in 1972-73. Charges for assault and stealing increased from 3.6 per 1,000 population to a rate of 4.6.

LOWER COURTS: CASES HEARD IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1972-73

| Statistical Division | Drunkenness | | Road traffic and transport laws | | Other offences | | Total offences | |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | Cases | Proportion | Cases | Proportion | Cases | Proportion | Cases | Proportion |
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Brisbane | 16,743 | 49.9 | 44,837 | 75.2 | 17,395 | 56.8 | 78,975 | 63.8 |
| Moreton | 543 | 1.6 | 3,117 | 5.2 | 2,378 | 7.8 | 6,038 | 4.9 |
| Maryborough .. | 1,588 | 4.7 | 1,299 | 2.2 | 1,253 | 4.1 | 4,140 | 3.3 |
| Downs | 839 | 2.5 | 2,174 | 3.7 | 1,297 | 4.2 | 4,310 | 3.5 |
| Roma | 453 | 1.3 | 228 | 0.4 | 302 | 1.0 | 983 | 0.8 |
| South-Western .. | 660 | 2.0 | 124 | 0.2 | 391 | 1.3 | 1,175 | 1.0 |
| Rockhampton .. | 2,112 | 6.3 | 1,604 | 2.7 | 1,621 | 5.3 | 5,337 | 4.3 |
| Central-Western .. | 584 | 1.7 | 237 | 0.4 | 324 | 1.1 | 1,145 | 0.9 |
| Far-Western .. | 199 | 0.6 | 18 | 0.0 | 75 | 0.2 | 292 | 0.2 |
| Mackay | 498 | 1.5 | 1,256 | 2.1 | 568 | 1.9 | 2,322 | 1.9 |
| Townsville .. | 3,147 | 9.4 | 1,980 | 3.3 | 1,420 | 4.6 | 6,547 | 5.3 |
| Cairns | 3,470 | 10.4 | 1,817 | 3.1 | 1,656 | 5.4 | 6,943 | 5.6 |
| Peninsula | 898 | 2.7 | 18 | 0.0 | 268 | 0.9 | 1,184 | 1.0 |
| North-Western .. | 1,808 | 5.4 | 890 | 1.5 | 1,665 | 5.4 | 4,363 | 3.5 |
| Queensland .. | 33,542 | 100.0 | 59,599 | 100.0 | 30,613 | 100.0 | 123,754 | 100.0 |

Seventy-five 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 1972-73.

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CASES

| Offence | Persons charged | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Males | Females | Total |
| <i>Offences against the person</i> | 1,750 | 59 | 1,809 |
| Murder and attempted murder | 41 | 1 | 42 |
| Manslaughter | 20 | 1 | 21 |
| Offences against females | 259 | .. | 259 |
| Assault, common | 411 | 16 | 427 |
| Assault, aggravated | 353 | 10 | 363 |
| Assault occasioning bodily or grievous bodily harm | 151 | 11 | 162 |
| Other assaults | 194 | 10 | 204 |
| Dangerous driving | 259 | 4 | 263 |
| Other offences against the person | 62 | 6 | 68 |
| <i>Offences against property</i> | 8,610 | 1,496 | 10,106 |
| Burglary and housebreaking | 100 | 3 | 103 |
| Breaking, entering, and stealing (other premises) | 1,389 | 43 | 1,432 |
| Stealing and illegally using motor vehicles | 922 | 27 | 949 |
| Other stealing | 3,925 | 1,167 | 5,092 |
| Unlawful possession of property and receiving | 666 | 58 | 724 |
| False pretences | 551 | 136 | 687 |
| Malicious damage | 786 | 50 | 836 |
| Illegally on premises | 138 | 1 | 139 |
| Other offences against property | 133 | 11 | 144 |
| <i>Forgery and offences against the currency</i> | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Offences against good order</i> | 33,417 | 3,485 | 36,902 |
| Drunkenness | 30,415 | 3,127 | 33,542 |
| Obscene, threatening, abusive language | 1,360 | 150 | 1,510 |
| Insufficient lawful means of support | 511 | 136 | 647 |
| Indecent, riotous, offensive conduct | 715 | 40 | 755 |
| Other offences against good order | 416 | 32 | 448 |
| <i>Other offences</i> | 65,178 | 9,759 | 74,937 |
| Breach of maintenance order | 599 | 1 | 600 |
| Offences against gambling laws | 97 | 4 | 101 |
| Offences against liquor laws | 1,613 | 178 | 1,791 |
| Offences against factory and industrial laws | 859 | 16 | 875 |
| Offences against revenue laws | 2,687 | 816 | 3,503 |
| Offences against broadcasting and television laws | 1,216 | 3,115 | 4,331 |
| Possession of drugs | 391 | 57 | 448 |
| Manufacture, cultivation, sale of drugs | 26 | 3 | 29 |
| Administering drugs | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Other health offences | 245 | 27 | 272 |
| Drunk in charge of a motor vehicle | 4,062 | 50 | 4,112 |
| Other offences against traffic and transport laws | 50,521 | 4,966 | 55,487 |
| Offences against railway laws | 80 | 6 | 86 |
| Offences against local authority by-laws | 908 | 299 | 1,207 |
| Other offences | 1,868 | 218 | 2,086 |
| Total | 108,955^a | 14,799 | 123,754 |

^a Including 706 males and 106 females bound over or admitted to probation.

HEARD AND RESULTS OF HEARINGS, 1972-73

| 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. |
| 143 | 6 | 116 | 8 | 51 | 1 | 708 | 23 | 212 | 2 | 520 | 19 |
| 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | 1 |
| 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 1 |
| 18 | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 7 | .. | 210 | .. |
| 47 | 4 | 31 | 4 | 9 | .. | 245 | 8 | 62 | .. | 17 | .. |
| 31 | .. | 47 | 3 | .. | .. | 166 | 6 | 103 | .. | 6 | 1 |
| 22 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 1 | .. | 114 | 10 |
| 9 | .. | 5 | .. | 42 | 1 | 113 | 8 | 24 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 8 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 166 | 1 | 14 | .. | 64 | 3 |
| 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 51 | 3 |
| 260 | 36 | 1,584 | 265 | 7 | 1 | 4,142 | 1,062 | 1,099 | 62 | 1,518 | 70 |
| 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 1 | .. | 80 | 3 |
| 22 | .. | 384 | 18 | .. | .. | 12 | 2 | 124 | 1 | 847 | 22 |
| 29 | 1 | 248 | 12 | .. | 1 | 263 | 7 | 222 | 6 | 160 | .. |
| 105 | 27 | 695 | 200 | 5 | .. | 2,439 | 885 | 461 | 35 | 220 | 20 |
| 51 | 5 | 90 | 13 | .. | .. | 333 | 21 | 61 | 2 | 131 | 17 |
| 13 | 1 | 30 | 12 | .. | .. | 370 | 108 | 114 | 9 | 24 | 6 |
| 20 | 1 | 103 | 9 | 1 | .. | 588 | 34 | 61 | 6 | 13 | .. |
| 9 | .. | 26 | 1 | 1 | .. | 68 | .. | 34 | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 1 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 55 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 43 | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,028 | 85 | 11,668 | 1,477 | 17,301 | 1,478 | 2,851 | 350 | 563 | 95 | 6 | .. |
| 941 | 71 | 11,493 | 1,429 | 16,198 | 1,403 | 1,657 | 214 | 126 | 10 | .. | .. |
| 14 | 2 | 38 | 8 | 676 | 58 | 605 | 78 | 27 | 4 | .. | .. |
| 42 | 9 | 69 | 30 | 3 | .. | 57 | 20 | 340 | 77 | .. | .. |
| 12 | 1 | 45 | 8 | 334 | 15 | 298 | 15 | 25 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 19 | 2 | 23 | 2 | 90 | 2 | 234 | 23 | 45 | 3 | 5 | .. |
| 12,215 | 1,891 | 306 | 41 | 117 | 3 | 52,066 | 7,813 | 418 | 7 | 56 | 4 |
| 257 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 341 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 84 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 56 | 8 | 49 | 13 | 6 | .. | 1,497 | 157 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| 346 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 504 | 14 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| 807 | 285 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,879 | 529 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| 36 | 81 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1,178 | 3,034 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 | 5 | 13 | 3 | .. | .. | 332 | 44 | 13 | 3 | 17 | 2 |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 224 | 20 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| 79 | 2 | 7 | .. | 2 | .. | 3,798 | 47 | 174 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| 9,956 | 1,356 | 192 | 23 | 24 | 2 | 40,160 | 3,585 | 189 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | .. | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | 68 | 4 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 113 | 38 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 795 | 261 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 530 | 106 | 35 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1,255 | 110 | 13 | 1 | 34 | .. |
| 13,646 | 2,018 | 13,674 | 1,791 | 17,476 | 1,483 | 59,767 | 9,248 | 2,292 | 166 | 2,100 | 93 |

² Including 1,325 cases against companies.

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, 1972-73

| Age group | Assaults | Offences against females | Other against the person | Stealing | Other against property | Drunkness | Other against good order | Drunk in charge of motor vehicle | Other traffic and transport laws | Other | Total |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| MALES CHARGED—NUMBER¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 .. | 6 | 2 | 1 | 552 | 77 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 14 | 14 | 682 |
| 15 to 19 .. | 191 | 98 | 100 | 2,346 | 572 | 1,807 | 659 | 343 | 897 | 325 | 7,338 |
| 20 to 29 .. | 395 | 72 | 128 | 1,746 | 773 | 6,708 | 1,063 | 1,307 | 738 | 455 | 13,385 |
| 30 to 39 .. | 134 | 25 | 33 | 498 | 238 | 5,696 | 321 | 687 | 194 | 104 | 7,930 |
| 40 to 49 .. | 54 | 10 | 17 | 259 | 144 | 7,349 | 248 | 498 | 93 | 56 | 8,728 |
| 50 to 59 .. | 27 | 2 | 5 | 119 | 40 | 5,071 | 109 | 304 | 44 | 26 | 5,747 |
| 60 to 69 .. | 14 | 2 | 1 | 31 | 14 | 1,505 | 41 | 73 | 13 | 5 | 1,699 |
| 70 & over .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 290 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 325 |
| Not stated .. | 288 | 47 | 89 | 778 | 412 | 1,984 | 545 | 844 | 47,835 | 8,974 | 61,796 |
| Total .. | 1,109 | 259 | 382 | 6,336 | 2,274 | 30,415 | 3,002 | 4,062 | 49,831 | 9,960 | 107,630 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP² | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 10 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 15 to 19 .. | 23 | 46 | 34 | 42 | 31 | 6 | 27 | 11 | 45 | 33 | 16 |
| 20 to 29 .. | 48 | 34 | 44 | 31 | 41 | 24 | 43 | 41 | 37 | 46 | 29 |
| 30 to 39 .. | 16 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 13 | 20 | 13 | 21 | 10 | 11 | 17 |
| 40 to 49 .. | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 26 | 10 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 19 |
| 50 to 59 .. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 13 |
| 60 to 69 .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 70 & over .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 .. | .. | .. | .. | 71 | 8 | 1 | 4 | .. | 5 | 1 | 90 |
| 15 to 19 .. | 11 | .. | 1 | 405 | 71 | 213 | 107 | 1 | 38 | 61 | 908 |
| 20 to 29 .. | 13 | .. | 2 | 313 | 92 | 919 | 128 | 14 | 16 | 43 | 1,540 |
| 30 to 39 .. | 4 | .. | 1 | 134 | 33 | 655 | 47 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 909 |
| 40 to 49 .. | 4 | .. | 1 | 94 | 13 | 698 | 27 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 861 |
| 50 to 59 .. | .. | .. | .. | 66 | 3 | 350 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 439 |
| 60 to 69 .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 | .. | 175 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 211 |
| 70 & over .. | .. | .. | 3 | 5 | 1 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 |
| Not stated .. | 15 | .. | 4 | 118 | 35 | 103 | 33 | 9 | 4,890 | 4,612 | 9,819 |
| Total .. | 47 | .. | 12 | 1,240 | 256 | 3,127 | 358 | 50 | 4,966 | 4,743 | 14,799 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP² | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| 15 to 19 .. | 34 | .. | 13 | 36 | 32 | 7 | 33 | 2 | 50 | 47 | 18 |
| 20 to 29 .. | 41 | .. | 25 | 28 | 42 | 30 | 39 | 34 | 21 | 33 | 31 |
| 30 to 39 .. | 13 | .. | 13 | 12 | 15 | 22 | 15 | 34 | 13 | 8 | 18 |
| 40 to 49 .. | 12 | .. | 12 | 8 | 6 | 23 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| 50 to 59 .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| 60 to 69 .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 6 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 4 |
| 70 & over .. | .. | .. | 37 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

¹ Excluding 1,325 companies which are included among males in the next table.² Excluding persons whose ages were not stated.

5 LIQUOR LICENCES

Under the *Liquor Act* 1912-1973, the regulation and control of liquor licences and licensees is vested in a Licensing Court presided over by a District Court Judge appointed by the Governor in Council and a Licensing Commission, consisting of five members, four of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council, the remaining member being the Executive Officer of the Licensing Commission. The Commission was first set up in 1935 and assumed control from the previous Magistrates Licensing Courts. The Licensing Court was constituted in 1973 and assumed jurisdiction over all applications and orders made under the Act.

The Court in conjunction with recommendations from the Commission has power to issue, 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 with the Court's approval and sold by public tender. Any premium on the sale of such licences is credited to the Liquor Act Trust Fund for compensation.

The Court may also grant licences to motels, taverns, resorts, clubs, restaurants, theatres, cabarets, function rooms, spirit merchants, and various other types of premises as described. A number of these have been granted following amendments to the Act which have progressively liberalised the legislation in relation to the sale, supply, and consumption of liquor. Fees assessed on the purchase price of liquor bought during the previous year are collected from licensees.

The Commission is charged with the supervision of licensed premises to see that they are properly conducted, that reasonable stocks and varieties of liquor are kept, and, in the case of hotels, to ensure that adequate meals and accommodation of prescribed standard are provided. The Court on motion of the Commission has the power to cancel licences where the prescribed requirements are not met.

The next table shows the variations in the numbers of each type of licence in force, during the five years to 1973.

LIQUOR LICENCES IN FORCE¹, QUEENSLAND

| Type | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | Revenue 1972-73 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | \$ |
| Licensed victuallers .. | 1,090 | 1,086 | 1,083 | 1,083 ² | 1,084 ² | 5,751,590 |
| Limited hotel | .. | 1 | 19 | 34 | 44 | 47,201 |
| Resort | 6 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 5,039 |
| Restaurant | 40 | 87 | 114 | 127 | 157 | 93,697 |
| Bistro | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 519 |
| Cabaret | .. | .. | 8 | 12 | 13 | 19,608 |
| Function room | .. | .. | 4 | 8 | 9 | 4,743 |
| Packet | 9 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 1,704 |
| Theatre | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 263 |
| Bottlers | 322 | 310 | 269 | 263 | 254 | 5,151 |
| Club | 531 | 546 | 567 | 589 | 601 | 765,942 |
| Spirit merchant .. | 126 | 127 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 946,760 |
| Total | 2,124 | 2,174 | 2,217 | 2,271 | 2,320 | 7,642,217 ³ |

¹ At 30 June. Excluding railway refreshment rooms, 25 in 1973.
one tavern licence.

³ Excluding \$185,255 other fees.

² Including

• Chapter 10

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 (79.7 per cent) of the land in Queensland at 31 December 1972 remained as Crown land and was

leased to the occupiers. Land alienated, or in the process of alienation as freehold land, accounted for 14.6 per cent and roads, stock routes, and public reserves for 5.5 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 1972.

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND

| Type of tenure | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 ha |
| Freehold | | | | | |
| Alienated by purchase | 10,805 | 10,868 | 11,014 | 11,114 | 11,366 |
| Alienated without payment .. | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| In process of alienation .. | 7,940 | 10,518 | 12,239 | 13,140 | 13,902 |
| Total freehold | 18,783 | 21,424 | 23,290 | 24,292 | 25,305 |
| Leasehold | | | | | |
| Pastoral tenures | 104,334 | 103,907 | 103,644 | 103,330 | 102,624 |
| Selection tenures | 36,271 | 34,013 | 32,038 | 31,210 | 30,889 |
| Special leases | 2,292 | 2,462 | 2,611 | 2,634 | 2,719 |
| Development leases | 3 | 3 | 92 | 3 | 2 |
| Country, suburban, and town lands perpetual leases .. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 19 |
| Leases, claims, and licences under mining acts | 1,059 | 1,055 | 1,444 | 1,589 | 1,405 |
| Total leasehold | 143,979 | 141,459 | 139,848 | 138,787 | 137,658 |
| Reserves (excluding leased area ¹) .. | 7,468 | 7,467 | 7,564 | 7,639 | 7,778 |
| Roads and stock routes | 1,698 | 1,727 | 1,751 | 1,748 | 1,749 |
| Unoccupied and unreserved .. | 872 | 723 | 347 | 334 | 309 |
| Total area of State .. | 172,800 | 172,800 | 172,800 | 172,800 | 172,800 |

¹ See table on page 222.

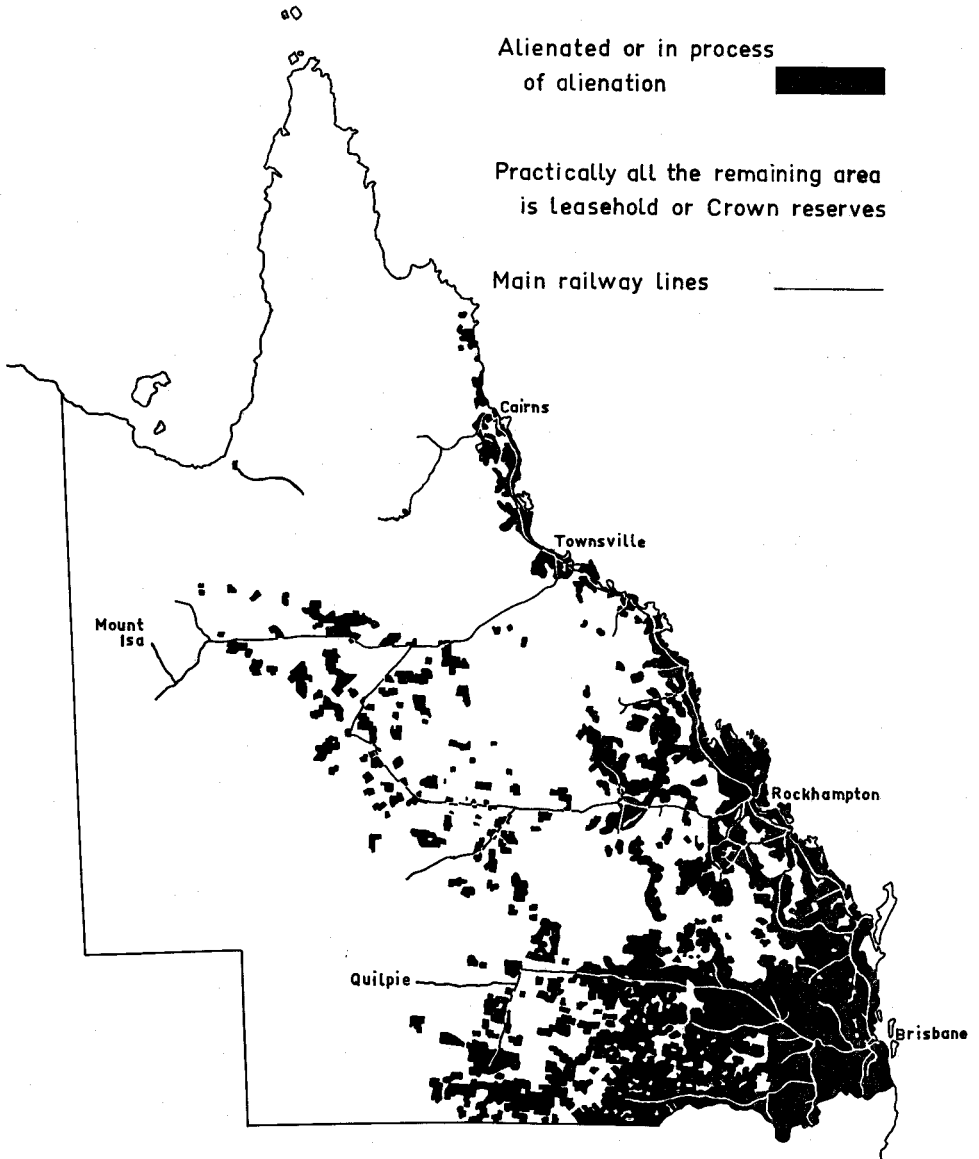
Land Tenures, Australia—Land areas and tenures in the various States are shown in the table below.

LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, 1972

| State | Private lands | | Crown lands | | Total area | Pro- portion private lands |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Alienated | In process of alienation | Leased | Other | | |
| | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 ha | % |
| New South Wales ¹ .. | 25,169 | 1,716 | 45,552 | 7,705 | 80,143 | 33.6 |
| Victoria ¹ | 13,508 | 153 | 2,253 | 6,847 | 22,762 | 60.0 |
| Queensland ² | 11,404 | 13,902 | 137,658 | 9,836 | 172,800 | 14.6 |
| South Australia ¹ .. | 6,490 | 117 | 60,167 | 31,664 | 98,438 | 6.7 |
| Western Australia ² .. | 14,104 | 5,441 | 103,388 | 129,829 | 252,762 | 7.7 |
| Tasmania ¹ | 2,703 | 97 | 2,063 | 1,969 | 6,833 | 41.0 |
| Northern Territory ¹ .. | 121 | .. | 80,967 | 53,664 | 134,752 | 0.1 |
| Aust. Capital Territory ¹ | 23 | 2 | 96 | 122 | 243 ³ | 10.6 |
| Australia | 73,523 | 21,429 | 432,145 | 241,636 | 768,733 | 12.4 |

¹ At 30 June. ² At 31 December. ³ Including Jarvis Bay area, 7(000) hectares.

QUEENSLAND LAND TENURES



Freehold Land—Up to 31 December 1972, 62,193 allotments of town land comprising 12,183 hectares had been alienated from the Crown for a total purchase price of \$15,787,822, as well as 11,353,903 hectares of mainly farm land in 107,433 lots for a total purchase price of \$38,072,938. Further details are set out below.

FREEHOLD LAND, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1972

| Particulars | Area |
|--|------------|
| | hectares |
| Alienated by deed of grant in fee-simple | |
| Town lands purchased | 12,183 |
| Country and suburban lands purchased | 11,353,903 |
| Granted without payment | 37,474 |
| Total alienated | 11,403,560 |
| In process of alienation | |
| Freeholds auctioned, not yet paid for | 288,549 |
| Country, suburban, and town leases being converted to freehold | 9,248 |
| Selections ¹ | 13,604,418 |
| Total in process of alienation | 13,902,215 |

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 21.

Leasehold Land—The leasing of Crown lands is the primary function of the Land Administration Commission which is also charged with surveying, redesigning or sub-dividing, and leasing such lands as revert to the Crown by resumption, or by the expiry, surrender, or forfeiture of existing tenures. By this system of reversion of land the Crown obtains, without the cost of purchase at values enhanced by developing public works, control over a continuing succession of land areas which it may make available for closer settlement or for re-allotment.

The general policy in regard to leasehold tenures is to make each property of a sufficiently large area to permit a reasonable living to be made from it after providing a reserve for bad seasons, and to make the term sufficiently lengthy to encourage 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 sub-division or in the selection of at least a good living area if the property is sub-divided. To improve security of tenure a lessee may apply for a new lease at any time within the last ten years of the current lease. A new lease over the whole or part of the existing lease may be offered by the Crown, but the lessee is not bound to accept. Instead, he may allow the existing lease to run to expiry and then assert his priority rights. 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.

Pastoral Tenures—A number of pastoral properties are still held in large Pastoral Leases, areas of 1,300 square kilometres for sheep and 3,900 square kilometres for cattle being not uncommon, 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 219).

The extent and nature of Pastoral Leases at 31 December 1972 are summarised below.

PASTORAL LEASES, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1972

| Type of tenure | Leases | Area | Annual rental | Average area | Average rent per 1,000 hectares |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| | No. | '000 ha | \$ | '000 ha | \$ |
| Pastoral holdings (all classes) .. | 1,931 | 97,772 | 1,480,479 | 50.6 | 15.14 |
| Occupation licences | 681 | 4,846 | 106,024 | 7.1 | 21.88 |
| Forest grazing leases (on reserves) | 4 | 6 | 87 | 1.5 | 14.16 |
| Total | 2,616 | 102,624 | 1,586,590 | 39.2 | 15.46 |

Selection Tenures—Grazing Selections represent the closer settlement of the more accessible and better quality pastoral lands and are granted in areas of up to 24,000 hectares. Settlement Farm Leases with a maximum area of 2,400 hectares are designed to cover lands suitable for grazing in conjunction with agriculture. Both these tenures have terms up to 30 years, and are subject to conditions of personal residence. Agricultural Selection leases cover smaller properties on land suitable for mixed farming and dairying.

All of these selection tenures may be converted to freehold tenure after 40 years by annual payments equal to one-fortieth of the purchase price, free of interest. Earlier freeholding is possible on payment of the balance then outstanding and the fulfilment of all imposed conditions. In addition, Agricultural Selections and Grazing Selections of not more than 2,000 hectares may be held under Perpetual Lease tenure, with the rental being subject to review at intervals of 10 years, the rent being determined at 2½ per cent of the unimproved capital valuation.

The extent and nature of Selections standing good at 31 December 1972 are summarised below.

SELECTION TENURES, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1972

| Tenure | Leases | Area | Annual rental | Average area | Average rent per hectare |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | No. | '000 ha | \$ | hectares | cents |
| Grazing homesteads | 2,865 | 21,632 | 1,365,510 | 7,550 | 6.3 |
| Grazing farms | 2,033 | 7,022 | 448,075 | 3,454 | 6.2 |
| Settlement farm leases | 114 | 159 | | 1,391 | |
| Agricultural selections | | | | | |
| Perpetual lease | 6,765 | 2,076 | 649,481 | 307 | 31.3 |
| In process of alienation | 6,323 | 13,604 | 2,382,594 | 2,152 | 17.5 |
| Total | 18,100 | 44,493 | 4,845,660 | 2,458 | 10.9 |

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 Australian and State Governments under the terms of *The Brigalow and Other Lands Development Acts, 1962 to 1967*. Under the agreement, the Australian Government is providing a loan of \$23m for the development of approximately 4.5m hectares. To 30 June 1973, \$13.95m had been advanced by the Australian Government while receipts from other sources totalled \$9.1m. Expenditure, excluding debt payments to the Australian Government, amounted to \$16.6m.

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 1973, a total of 2,728,183 hectares had been acquired. In addition to retention areas granted to former lessees, 155 blocks had been allocated by ballot and 67 blocks had been auctioned as freehold.

Special Leases—These are conditional leases of Crown land for specific manufacturing, industrial, residential, or business purposes; or of public reserves for public purposes. Special leases over Forest Reserves are granted for grazing purposes and are more common in western areas of the State. The leases are for periods up to 30 years. They are offered by public auction to the bidder of the highest annual rent, and may be converted to perpetual lease tenure or to freehold. Details of such leases are shown in the next table.

Development leases are issued to private interests to develop or sub-divide Crown land for industrial, residential, or tourist purposes. On fulfilment of the imposed conditions, the lessee may sell the land, or part of it, paying an agreed percentage of the sale price to the Crown in return for the issue of freehold title.

SPECIAL LEASES, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1972

| Type | Leases | Area | Annual rental | Average area | Average rent per hectare |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | No. | '000 ha | \$ | hectares | cents |
| Reserves | 2,288 | 2,033 | 1,373,043 | 889 | 50.5 |
| Special purposes | 8,138 | 686 | | 84 | |
| Development leases | 6 | 2 | | 409 |  | 162.0 |

Country, Suburban, and Town Lands—These are leased under Auction Perpetual Lease tenure at an annual rental equal to 3 per cent of the amount bid at auction by competitors for the land. Town Leases cover residential allotments not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ hectare, Suburban Leases cover areas not exceeding 8 hectares, and Country Leases farms not exceeding 1,036 hectares. This type of tenure has also been frequently used in opening up new seaside and other areas for development. Conditions may be imposed as to the minimum amount of improvements to be made.

At 31 December 1972 there were 9,476 such leases covering 18,768 hectares, of an annual rental value of \$343,542. They had an average size of 2.0 hectares and an average rent of \$18.30 per hectare. The 6 town lots auctioned during 1972 averaged 1,350 square metres in area and had an average capital value of \$5,945.

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

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

Mining leases may be granted for a term of 21 years and may be renewed accordingly. The maximum area of a mining lease is 130 hectares but greater areas may be granted in certain circumstances. One man must be employed for every 4 hectares leased, except in dredging operations where three men must be employed for every 40 hectares leased, as well as other conditions. Expenditure of certain sums of money may be approved as an alternative to direct employment of labour.

Mining leases attract rental at the rate of \$5 per hectare per annum plus a royalty on production (non-metallic minerals) or on profit (metallic minerals). For coal the annual rental is \$2.50 per hectare plus a royalty of 5 cents per tonne. The maximum area granted is 260 hectares and one man must be employed for every 16 hectares for the first two years and for every 8 hectares thereafter.

The holder of a miner's right costing \$1.50 per year may take possession of and occupy Crown land for mining purposes. During 1972, 6,239 miners' rights were issued and it is estimated that about 1,900 hectares 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ hectare or, in approved cases, 4 hectares; and elsewhere 32 hectares or, in approved cases, 520 hectares. 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 1,040 hectares. The licence, for which 2c per hectare is payable, permits prospecting for one year and is renewable.

Petroleum Prospecting Permits may be issued covering areas not exceeding 500 square kilometres for a term of two years which may be extended to a maximum duration of six years. An annual rental of 20c per square kilometre 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 250 square kilometres at an annual rental of \$8 per square kilometre, deductible from the prescribed royalty of 10 per cent of the selling value of the production.

The Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 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. At 31 December 1972, 16 Exploration Permits were in existence.

Authorities to Prospect may be granted to applicants intending to undertake large-scale exploration or prospecting, or geological or geophysical testing. Areas, rents, terms, and conditions are determined by the Minister. At the end of 1972 there were 183 Authorities to Prospect for Minerals covering 59,000 square kilometres, 50 Authorities to Prospect for Coal covering 29,000 square kilometres, and 52 Authorities to Prospect for Petroleum covering 1,300,000 square kilometres.

LAND HELD UNDER MINING ACTS, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1972

| Type of tenure | Leases | Total area | Average area |
|----------------------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------|
| | No. | hectares | hectares |
| Mining leases | 8,169 | 643,727 | 79 |
| Special bauxite lease | 3 | 580,195 | 193,398 |
| Miner's homestead lease | 21,002 | 178,842 | 9 |
| Coal prospecting licence | .. | .. | .. |
| Claims etc. | n | 1,902 ¹ | n |
| Total | n | 1,404,666 | n |

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. Legislation in April 1973 provided for the reservation of areas of land in perpetuity as Environmental Parks to provide further areas of natural beauty and interest for use by the community. Details of land reserved for public purposes are shown in the next table.

LAND RESERVED FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1972

| Type of reserve | Leases | Area |
|--|--------|------------------|
| | No. | hectares |
| Permanent State forests | 475 | 3,156,263 |
| Temporary timber reserves | 210 | 696,677 |
| National parks | 285 | 1,038,534 |
| Aboriginal reserves | n | 2,771,182 |
| General reserves | n | 2,154,723 |
| Gross total | | 9,817,379 |
| <i>Less</i> Forest grazing leases | | 6,146 |
| <i>Less</i> Special leases | | 2,033,000 |
| Net total (excluding leased area) | | 7,778,234 |

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 800,000 hectares of the State's agricultural lands are moderately to seriously eroded and a further 400,000 hectares 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.

| Region | Area of cultivated land requiring contour measures | Area protected by contour measures |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| | '000 hectares | '000 hectares |
| East Darling Downs | 522 | 110 |
| West Darling Downs | 590 | 146 |
| Burnett | 273 | 101 |
| East Central Queensland | 368 | 59 |
| West Central Queensland | 85 | 83 |
| North Queensland | 21 | 10 |
| South-east Coastal | 85 | 13 |
| Total | 1,945 | 522 |

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 1.1 million hectares have been covered by topographic mapping work in affected areas, and contour maps with 3.05 metre (10 ft) contours are now available for well over 400,000 hectares 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 133 million megalitres, 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 558 stream gauging stations, 491 of them being equipped with automatic water level recorders, and collects rainfall data from 103 stations in addition to the Bureau of Meteorology stations.

Licensing and Control—As required under the *Water Act 1926–1973* 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 and to share supplies as equitably as possible in periods of shortage of supply.

At 30 June 1973, 13,977 Waterworks Licences were in existence, 10,499 being for pumps, 2,763 for dams and weirs, and 715 for other works.

Areas of sub-artesian water supply proclaimed by the Governor in Council, in which all bores and wells require a licence, total 1,410,000 square kilometres. A total of 29,429 bores, artesian and sub-artesian in proclaimed areas, were registered at 30 June 1973.

Development of Water Resources—The Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is required to prepare a co-ordinated programme of work for the conservation, utilisation, and distribution of water resources, and to make recommendations to the Government regarding the carrying out of works in this programme.

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, 19 cities and towns now draw supplies from Commission storages or by diversion from regulated streams, four storages provide supply for power generation at three thermal stations (Swanbank, Calcap, and Collinsville) and one hydro-electric station (Barron Falls), and supply for six mining operations is drawn from three other storages.

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 and to provide for immediate and future needs for both urban, mineral, and rural purposes.

Water Conservation—At 30 June 1973, the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission controlled and operated 11 dams and 53 weirs with a total available storage capacity of 2,719,570 megalitres. 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, 30 are in South, 12 in Central, and 11 in North Queensland. Weir capacity ranges from 17,270 to less than 50 megalitres, 12 of them having a capacity each of over 3,000 megalitres. Completion of Maroon, Monduran, Glenlyon, and Julius Dams, Kolan Barrage, and Chinchilla Weir now under construction, will provide additional storage of 892,000 megalitres.

Details of dams and weirs completed at 30 June 1973 are shown in the next table.

EXISTING WATER STORAGES, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1973

| Name of storage | Stream | Nearest town | Storage capacity (megalitres) | Irrigation area or project |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Dams</i> | | | | |
| Atkinson .. | Atkinson's Lagoon .. | Lowood .. | 31,300 | Lower Lockyer |
| Beardmore .. | Balonne River .. | St George .. | 100,700 | St George |
| Borumba .. | Yabba Creek .. | Imbil .. | 42,600 | Mary Valley |
| Callide .. | Callide Creek .. | Bitoola .. | 57,600 | Callide Power Station |
| Coolmunda .. | Macintyre River .. | Inglewood .. | 75,200 | Macintyre Brook |
| Eungella .. | Broken River .. | Eungella .. | 130,700 | Burdekin River |
| Fairbairn .. | Nogoa River .. | Emerald .. | 1,443,200 | Emerald |
| Leslie .. | Sandy Creek .. | Warwick .. | 47,100 | Upper Condamine |
| Moogerah .. | Reynolds Creek .. | Boonah .. | 92,500 | Warrill Valley |
| Tinaroo Falls .. | Barron River .. | Atherton .. | 407,000 | Mareeba-Dimbulah |
| Wuruma .. | Nogo River .. | Eidsvold .. | 193,700 | Upper Burnett |
| | | | 2,621,600 | |
| <i>Weirs</i> | | | | |
| Jack Taylor .. | Balonne River .. | St George .. | 10,140 | St George |
| Buckinbah .. | Thuraggi Watercourse | St George .. | 5,120 | St George |
| Moolabah .. | Thuraggi Watercourse | St George .. | 3,950 | St George |
| Glebe .. | Dawson River .. | Taroom .. | 17,270 | Dawson Valley |
| Moura .. | Dawson River .. | Moura .. | 6,290 | Dawson Valley |
| Orange Creek .. | Dawson River .. | Cracow .. | 6,780 | Dawson Valley |
| Theodore .. | Dawson River .. | Theodore .. | 4,760 | Dawson Valley |
| Gorge .. | Burdekin River .. | Dalbeg .. | 9,460 | Burdekin |
| Mundubbera .. | Burnett River .. | Mundubbera | 4,930 | Upper Burnett |
| Bedford .. | MacKenzie River | Blackwater .. | 6,410 | .. |
| Marian .. | Pioneer River .. | Marian .. | 3,820 | .. |
| Others ¹ .. | .. | .. | 19,040 | .. |
| | Total all dams and weirs | .. .. | 2,719,570 | |

¹ 42 weirs, each with a capacity of less than 3,500 megalitres.

Details of storages under construction or approved at 30 June 1973 are shown in the next table.

WATER STORAGES UNDER CONSTRUCTION OR APPROVED, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1973

| Name of storage | Stream | Nearest town | Storage capacity (megalitres) | Completion date | Purpose |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Dams</i> | | | | | |
| Glenlyon .. | Pike Creek .. | Stanthorpe | 130,750 ¹ | 1975 | Irrigation, border streams |
| Julius .. | Leichhardt River | Mount Isa | 123,300 | 1975 | Mount Isa Mines and city |
| Maroon .. | Burnett Creek .. | Boonah .. | 38,900 | 1974 | Irrigation, Logan R. |
| Monduran .. | Kolan River .. | Gin Gin .. | 585,900 | 1974 | Bundaberg Irrigation Area and city |
| | | | 878,850 | | |
| <i>Weirs</i> | | | | | |
| Kolan Barrage | Kolan River .. | Bundaberg | 3,890 | 1974 | Bundaberg Irrigation Area |
| Chinchilla .. | Condamine River | Chinchilla | 9,260 | 1974 | Irrigation and town |
| | Total all dams and weirs | .. .. | 892,000 | | |

¹ Full capacity 261,500 megalitres, 50 per cent of which will be available to Queensland.

Irrigation Areas—About 9.5 per cent of the area under irrigation in the State is concentrated in the five 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 1973 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 the towns of Theodore and Moura and the Thiess Peabody Mitsui Mining Group obtain supplies from the storages.

(b) Burdekin River Irrigation Area and Water Supply Scheme. This scheme is a complex system of water conservation, irrigation, industrial, urban, and stock water supply. 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 120-kilometre piped supply system to coal mining operations at Goonyella and Peak Downs and the town of Moranbah.

Supplies for other purposes are maintained along the Bowen River and lower 114 kilometres of the Burdekin River by release of water from the storage as required. These purposes and the arrangements for supply comprise: (i) a pumping station on the Bowen River delivering supply through 34 kilometres of pipeline to the Collinsville Power Station, Collinsville Town, and nine grazing holdings along the pipeline; (ii) six pumping stations delivering water through channel systems to 152 individual irrigated holdings in Clare, Millaroo, and Dalbeg sections of the Burdekin River Irrigation Area, the principal crops from irrigated farms being sugar cane, rice, and seed crops; and (iii) private diversion by pumping for irrigation on holdings along the Bowen 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 563 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 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 soybeans, 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 Australian Government and State Government undertaking involved the construction of Fairbairn Dam on the Nogoia River, some 19 kilometres upstream from Emerald. Water from this dam and associated irrigation, drainage, and roadworks could

ultimately serve 110 irrigation farms on which 20,000 hectares could be irrigated annually. In addition, supplies will be provided for coal mining and urban water supply in the Blackwater area. The area commenced operations during 1972-73 when 13 farms were connected to the channel system. An area of 440 hectares of crops was irrigated from this system with the principal production being sorghum.

- (f) Bundaberg Irrigation Scheme. This is a joint Australian Government and State Government undertaking, estimated to cost \$58.48m 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 585,900 megalitres) 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 1,458 assignments with a gross area of 48,000 hectares, and 6,000 megalitres annually to augment supplies to the city of Bundaberg.

Irrigation Projects—These are schemes, established under the *Water Act 1926-1973*, 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 1973 are set out in the next table.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS, QUEENSLAND

| Project | Storage | Licensed pumps | Annual water allocation | Water supplied, 1972-73 | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | Irrigation | Other purposes |
| | | No. | megalitres | megalitres | megalitres |
| Warrill Valley | Moogerah Dam | 305 | 25,410 | 9,927 | 11,650 ¹ |
| Mary Valley | Borumba Dam | 141 | 4,575 | 4,093 | 2,133 ² |
| Upper Condamine .. | Leslie Dam | 72 | 14,382 | 10,451 | 1,472 ² |
| Macintyre Brook .. | Coolmunda Dam .. | 94 | 4,629 | 4,999 | 334 ² |
| Upper Burnett | Wuruma Dam | 261 | 25,795 | 25,733 | 834 ² |
| Lower Lockyer | Atkinson Dam | 149 | 7,994 | 5,696 | .. |

¹ Power generation and urban.

² Urban.

Other projects under construction or approved at 30 June 1973 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 1,400 hectares to 4,000 hectares along Burnett Creek and the Logan River for about 130 kilometres.
- (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 Glenlyon Dam commenced in 1972-73. The Cunningham, Bonshaw, and Glenarbo 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 4,600 megalitres per annum from Bedford Weir to Blackwater, and a capacity of 2,200 megalitres from Blackwater to Leichhardt Mine, is nearing completion. 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 40 kilometres 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 1972-73, 899 applications were received for assistance under these Acts, and \$411,578 was paid in advances by the bank, bringing advances over the 15 years of operation of the Acts to \$8,869,310.

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.

Fifteen schemes were in operation at 30 June 1973 with a total benefited area of 115,855 hectares on 615 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 1972-73, 54 were administered by the Commission and 6 by Local Boards elected by the ratepayers within the Areas. A total daily flow of 106.4 megalitres was distributed through some 3,680 kilometres of drains to serve a benefited area of 1,846,402 hectares on 375 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. Fifteen Trusts were constituted throughout the State at 30 June 1973.

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 265 kilometres of drain, a total area of 24,822 hectares being drained at 30 June 1973.

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 28,000 hectares of sugar cane are irrigated and supplies for stock and domestic purposes, including the towns of Ayr and Home Hill, are drawn.

The Great Artesian Basin in Queensland consists approximately of the area lying west of the Great Dividing Range, excluding the Cloncurry Mineral Field and the Barkly Tableland. It comprises 1,124,000 square kilometres, or about two-thirds of the total State area. This part of the State is predominantly pastoral and is mainly dependent for water supplies on artesian and sub-artesian bores, and, where normal surface storage is not readily available, on excavated tanks.

At 30 June 1973, a total of 3,275 artesian bores had been drilled in the Great Artesian Basin, of which 2,199 continued to flow, providing a supply of 887 megalitres per day. Although this supply will continue to diminish for a further 30 to 40 years, after that time a steady and continuous flow of some 592 megalitres per day is expected to be maintained.

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 Co-ordinating Board in these matters, and had completed 638 facilities to 30 June 1973.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings—The total area under agriculture in Queensland in 1972-73 was 2.1 million hectares, from which the value of production was approximately \$450,180,000. Of this area some 201,000 hectares were irrigated, from which the value of crops was estimated at \$132,065,000.

According to returns received from primary producers, crops or pastures were irrigated on 10,048 holdings, or 23.7 per cent of all rural holdings in the State in 1972-73. The irrigated area of crops (excluding sown pasture) was 155,132 hectares, or 7.7 per cent of the total area under crop. In addition there were 20,569 hectares of lucerne irrigated and 25,862 hectares of other sown and native pastures. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 20 hectares.

Although a greater number of irrigators use surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, etc. to irrigate their crops, more land is actually irrigated from underground water sources such as bores, spears, and wells. During 1972-73, water from underground sources was used to irrigate 116,268 hectares on 4,451 holdings, while surface water was used to irrigate 85,067 hectares, as follows: from water supplied in irrigation areas and districts, 24,344 hectares on 906 holdings; from rivers, creeks, lakes, etc., 48,163 hectares on 3,603 holdings; and from farm dams, 12,560 hectares on 1,696 holdings. On 109 holdings around Brisbane, 228 hectares were irrigated from town water supplies.

CROPS AND PASTURES IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1971-72 | | | 1972-73 | | |
|---------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------------|------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | Total area | Area irrigated | Proportion irrigated | Total area | Area irrigated | Proportion irrigated |
| | hectares | hectares | % | hectares | hectares | % |
| Sugar cane | 260,698 | 58,389 | 22.4 | 267,215 | 70,907 | 26.5 |
| Cereals (all purposes) .. | 1,502,576 | 38,403 | 2.6 | 1,383,056 | 36,671 | 2.7 |
| Tobacco | 4,928 | 4,740 | 96.2 | 4,632 | 4,515 | 97.5 |
| Cotton | 6,897 | 5,515 | 80.0 | 8,008 | 6,411 | 80.1 |
| Fruit | 24,020 | 4,679 | 19.5 | 23,670 | 5,189 | 21.9 |
| Vegetables | 27,178 | 19,708 | 72.5 | 24,958 | 18,298 | 73.3 |
| Other crops | 237,724 | 9,421 | 4.0 | 307,584 | 13,140 | 4.3 |
| Lucerne | <i>n</i> | 19,370 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 20,569 | <i>n</i> |
| Other pasture | <i>n</i> | 23,326 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 25,862 | <i>n</i> |
| Total | <i>n</i> | 183,550 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 201,563 | <i>n</i> |

n Not available.

The next table shows the distribution of irrigated crops in 1972-73.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

| Statistical Division | Sugar cane | Fruit and vegetables | To-bacco | Cotton | Other crops | Lucerne | Other pastures | Total |
|----------------------------|------------|----------------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | hectares | hectares | hectares | hectares | hectares | hectares | hectares | hectares |
| Moreton ¹ | 83 | 13,860 | 460 | 297 | 6,958 | 9,197 | 6,997 | 37,854 |
| Maryborough | 22,844 | 3,783 | 387 | .. | 2,920 | 3,261 | 5,257 | 38,451 |
| Downs | .. | 1,500 | 317 | 1,704 | 27,796 | 3,735 | 2,365 | 37,417 |
| Roma | .. | 14 | .. | 2,361 | 2,116 | 39 | 454 | 4,984 |
| South-Western | .. | 24 | .. | .. | 54 | 4 | 2,085 | 2,167 |
| Rockhampton | 230 | 678 | 35 | 2,005 | 4,314 | 4,050 | 2,569 | 13,879 |
| Central-Western | .. | 14 | .. | 44 | 335 | 98 | 207 | 699 |
| Far-Western | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 | 65 |
| Mackay | 16,547 | 113 | .. | .. | 65 | 13 | 897 | 17,636 |
| Townsville | 29,522 | 2,116 | 13 | .. | 4,603 | 125 | 977 | 37,354 |
| Cairns | 1,681 | 1,376 | 3,298 | .. | 478 | 39 | 3,833 | 10,707 |
| Peninsula | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 162 | .. | 131 | 297 |
| North-Western | .. | 9 | .. | .. | 10 | 8 | 25 | 53 |
| Total Queensland | 70,907 | 23,487 | 4,515 | 6,411 | 49,811 | 20,569 | 25,862 | 201,563 |

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

• Chapter 11

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 12, Non-rural Primary Industries.

The estimated total value of production of the rural industries reached a new peak of \$957.0m in 1972-73, which was \$148.3m more than the previous highest total of \$807.7m in 1971-72. The main items showing substantial variation between the two years were: sugar cane, an increase of \$24.4m; wool, an increase of \$58.5m; cattle slaughterings, an increase of \$62.9m; and wheat, a decrease of \$16.7m.

The gross values of production in the main divisions of the rural industries in 1972-73 were: agricultural, \$452.8m; livestock, \$307.9m; dairying, \$51.3m; wool, \$115.2m; and poultry farming and beekeeping, \$29.8m.

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 1972-73, on 42,329 holdings, which had a total area of 155,136,000 hectares. The distribution of holdings in statistical divisions is shown for 1972-73 in the next table, which also gives the numbers of holdings carrying various types of livestock.

RURAL HOLDINGS AND LIVESTOCK OWNERS, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

| Statistical Division | Total holdings | Total area of holdings | Number of holdings carrying | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | Dairy cattle ¹ | Beef cattle ² | Sheep | Pigs |
| | No. | '000 ha | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Moreton ³ | 8,989 | 1,343 | 2,371 | 4,647 | 107 | 1,398 |
| Maryborough | 7,160 | 3,490 | 1,655 | 4,502 | 82 | 1,260 |
| Downs | 9,065 | 6,488 | 1,657 | 6,167 | 1,654 | 2,003 |
| Roma | 1,470 | 8,374 | 17 | 1,315 | 839 | 117 |
| South-Western | 626 | 22,289 | 1 | 567 | 531 | 9 |
| <i>Total South</i> | <i>27,310</i> | <i>41,984</i> | <i>5,701</i> | <i>17,198</i> | <i>3,213</i> | <i>4,787</i> |
| Rockhampton | 4,304 | 8,951 | 531 | 3,582 | 154 | 664 |
| Central-Western | 1,379 | 17,025 | 6 | 1,231 | 571 | 42 |
| Far-Western | 326 | 25,757 | 1 | 271 | 248 | 8 |
| <i>Total Central</i> | <i>6,009</i> | <i>51,733</i> | <i>538</i> | <i>5,084</i> | <i>973</i> | <i>714</i> |
| Mackay | 2,105 | 1,608 | 78 | 986 | 4 | 70 |
| Townsville | 1,683 | 9,045 | 7 | 680 | 5 | 90 |
| Cairns | 4,455 | 6,334 | 354 | 1,146 | 3 | 144 |
| Peninsula | 101 | 9,149 | 2 | 91 | .. | 2 |
| North-Western | 666 | 35,283 | 2 | 600 | 306 | 17 |
| <i>Total North</i> | <i>9,010</i> | <i>61,419</i> | <i>443</i> | <i>3,503</i> | <i>318</i> | <i>323</i> |
| Total Queensland | 42,329 | 155,136 | 6,682 | 25,785 | 4,504 | 5,824 |

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 1972-73 classification appear in the next table.

FLOCKS AND HERDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE, QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1973

| Size of flock or herd | Dairy cattle herds | Beef cattle herds | Sheep flocks | Pig herds |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Under 20 | 230 | 4,149 | 292 | 1,558 |
| 20 to 49 | 1,396 | 4,318 | 279 | 1,509 |
| 50 to 99 | 3,063 | 4,395 | 265 | 1,337 |
| 100 to 199 | 1,794 | 4,380 | 226 | 804 |
| 200 to 499 | 197 | 4,424 | 392 | 479 |
| 500 to 999 | 2 | 2,301 | 363 | 101 |
| 1,000 to 1,999 | .. | 1,159 | 562 | 32 |
| 2,000 to 4,999 | .. | 504 | 1,204 | 2 |
| 5,000 to 9,999 | .. | 96 | 706 | 2 |
| 10,000 and over | .. | 59 | 215 | .. |
| Total | 6,682 | 25,785 | 4,504 | 5,824 |

Growers of Crops—The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1972-73. In this table and the following text, the numbers of growers are counted as follows: sugar cane, growers of two or more hectares; wheat, maize, and grain sorghum, eight or more

hectares; tobacco, any area; and pineapples, bananas, potatoes, and tomatoes, half a hectare or more.

For most crops, averages for the three years ended 1972-73 compared with those of 10 years earlier showed a decrease in the number of growers, while areas generally were maintained. Although many small area growers ceased to operate, the trend has been for individual growers to cultivate larger areas. An increase from 6,581 to 6,931 in growers of sugar cane during the decade reflects the expansion in this industry. Wheat growers declined from 4,612 to 3,589 but there was no corresponding drop in area cultivated. On the other hand, the decrease in maize growers from 2,098 to 1,383 was accompanied by a decline in area. Corresponding with the rapid expansion of the sorghum crop in recent years, sorghum growers increased from 3,249 to 5,397. Over the period there was no significant movement in the area cultivated in the tobacco-growing industry, and only a relatively small decrease of growers from 826 to 754 occurred. Although there were quite large decreases in the numbers of growers of other main crops, pineapples from 1,251 to 955, bananas 923 to 497, potatoes 1,449 to 777, and tomatoes 1,493 to 976, areas under these crops were maintained.

GROWERS OF MAIN CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

| Statistical Division | Sugar cane | Wheat | Maize | Grain sorghum | Tobacco | Pineapples | Bananas | Potatoes | Tomatoes |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Moreton ¹ | 306 | 46 | 95 | 163 | 71 | 500 | 278 | 532 | 229 |
| Maryborough | 1,515 | 127 | 314 | 724 | 73 | 239 | 45 | 29 | 74 |
| Downs | .. | 2,434 | 525 | 2,921 | 42 | .. | .. | 17 | 255 |
| Roma | .. | 177 | 1 | 155 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| South-Western | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Total South</i> | <i>1,821</i> | <i>2,784</i> | <i>935</i> | <i>3,963</i> | <i>186</i> | <i>739</i> | <i>323</i> | <i>578</i> | <i>558</i> |
| Rockhampton | 60 | 590 | 40 | 952 | 14 | 123 | 11 | 6 | 34 |
| Central-Western | .. | 74 | .. | 260 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Far-Western | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Total Central</i> | <i>60</i> | <i>664</i> | <i>40</i> | <i>1,212</i> | <i>14</i> | <i>123</i> | <i>11</i> | <i>6</i> | <i>34</i> |
| Mackay | 1,653 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | 14 |
| Townsville | 790 | .. | 11 | 40 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 113 |
| Cairns | 2,424 | .. | 220 | 17 | 544 | 20 | 88 | 61 | 22 |
| Peninsula | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| North-Western | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Total North</i> | <i>4,867</i> | .. | <i>233</i> | <i>68</i> | <i>550</i> | <i>40</i> | <i>90</i> | <i>77</i> | <i>149</i> |
| Total Queensland | 6,748 | 3,448 | 1,208 | 5,243 | 750 | 902 | 424 | 661 | 741 |

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Movements in the numbers of growers of the various crops reflect changes in the pattern of the State's agriculture, but variations should be considered over a period of years, as movements from one year to another may not be reliable indicators of trends because of variations in seasonal conditions.

Rural Holdings Classified by Farm Type—This classification is made at irregular intervals; the latest available is for the season 1970-71. 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 estimated value of production. Those holdings with an estimated value of production of less than \$2,000 were not classified by type of activity.

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.

The next table gives details of the number of rural holdings classified by farm type in each statistical division in 1970-71.

RURAL HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY FARM TYPE, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

| 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 | 1,208 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 2,693 | 294 | 946 | 1,623 | 2,681 | 9,458 |
| Maryborough | 1,451 | 1 | .. | 76 | 1,957 | 1,517 | 270 | 1,024 | 1,101 | 7,397 |
| Downs | 1,450 | 593 | 357 | 2,237 | 1,871 | .. | 571 | 820 | 1,411 | 9,310 |
| Roma | 551 | 592 | 70 | 61 | 24 | .. | 7 | 66 | 102 | 1,473 |
| South-Western | 116 | 504 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 3 | 2 | 16 | 645 |
| <i>Total South</i> | <i>4,776</i> | <i>1,694</i> | <i>428</i> | <i>2,382</i> | <i>6,549</i> | <i>1,811</i> | <i>1,797</i> | <i>3,535</i> | <i>5,311</i> | <i>28,283</i> |
| Rockhampton | 2,070 | 14 | 30 | 251 | 666 | 61 | 187 | 312 | 666 | 4,257 |
| Central-Western | 640 | 464 | 7 | 139 | 13 | .. | 1 | 20 | 111 | 1,395 |
| Far-Western | 86 | 238 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | 18 | 347 |
| <i>Total Central</i> | <i>2,796</i> | <i>716</i> | <i>37</i> | <i>390</i> | <i>682</i> | <i>61</i> | <i>188</i> | <i>334</i> | <i>795</i> | <i>5,999</i> |
| Mackay | 208 | .. | .. | 4 | 81 | 1,724 | 5 | 12 | 130 | 2,164 |
| Townsville | 435 | .. | .. | 24 | 30 | 807 | 21 | 187 | 189 | 1,693 |
| Cairns | 326 | .. | .. | 44 | 359 | 2,520 | 88 | 733 | 414 | 4,484 |
| Peninsula | 64 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 6 | 15 | 88 |
| North-Western | 362 | 292 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 3 | 27 | 688 |
| <i>Total North</i> | <i>1,395</i> | <i>292</i> | <i>..</i> | <i>73</i> | <i>475</i> | <i>5,051</i> | <i>115</i> | <i>941</i> | <i>775</i> | <i>9,117</i> |
| Total Queensland | 8,967 | 2,702 | 465 | 2,845 | 7,706 | 6,923 | 2,100 | 4,810 | 6,881 | 43,399 |

¹ Holdings where the combined value of production was 75 per cent or more of the total value of 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.

Of the 4,810 holdings classified to other and multi-purpose in the above table, 1,768 produced principally vegetables, 739 tobacco, 421 poultry, and 1,108 had multi-purpose forms of production. There were also 774 holdings with other single purpose activities such as cotton, peanuts, and other industrial crops in this category. Holdings growing vegetables were located mainly in south-east Queensland, 836 being in the Moreton Statistical Division. Of the holdings producing principally tobacco, 558 were located in the Cairns Statistical Division. Holdings classed as dairying and pigs included 933 classified to pig-raising, and these were located mainly in the Downs (352), Maryborough (180), and Moreton (176) Statistical Divisions.

Rural Holdings Classified by Size of Holding—The latest classification of rural holdings was made at 31 March 1971. The next table gives details of the number of rural holdings classified by area of holding in each statistical division at that date. Similar classifications, at 31 March 1966 and 1969, appeared in previous issues of the *Year Book*.

RURAL HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF HOLDING IN HECTARES¹,
QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1971

| Statistical Division | Under 8 | 8-19 | 20-39 | 40-80 | 81-201 | 202-404 | 405-2,022 | 2,023-20,233 | 20,234 and over | Total |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Moreton ² | 1,174 | 1,120 | 1,374 | 2,008 | 2,216 | 890 | 612 | 63 | 1 | 9,458 |
| Maryborough | 122 | 308 | 714 | 1,461 | 2,200 | 1,145 | 1,097 | 344 | 6 | 7,397 |
| Downs | 212 | 298 | 456 | 886 | 2,472 | 2,022 | 2,186 | 769 | 9 | 9,310 |
| Roma | 6 | 7 | 9 | 20 | 26 | 67 | 426 | 854 | 58 | 1,473 |
| South-Western | 5 | 4 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 348 | 273 | 645 |
| <i>Total South</i> | <i>1,519</i> | <i>1,737</i> | <i>2,553</i> | <i>4,377</i> | <i>6,915</i> | <i>4,125</i> | <i>4,332</i> | <i>2,378</i> | <i>347</i> | <i>28,283</i> |
| Rockhampton | 75 | 94 | 106 | 237 | 639 | 735 | 1,404 | 909 | 58 | 4,257 |
| Central-Western | 5 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 18 | 32 | 127 | 990 | 205 | 1,395 |
| Far-Western | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 170 | 165 | 347 |
| <i>Total Central</i> | <i>82</i> | <i>99</i> | <i>113</i> | <i>245</i> | <i>658</i> | <i>768</i> | <i>1,537</i> | <i>2,069</i> | <i>428</i> | <i>5,999</i> |
| Mackay | 22 | 21 | 183 | 683 | 716 | 298 | 141 | 78 | 22 | 2,164 |
| Townsville | 64 | 108 | 307 | 452 | 232 | 93 | 109 | 191 | 137 | 1,693 |
| Cairns | 70 | 161 | 914 | 1,716 | 1,152 | 265 | 105 | 57 | 44 | 4,484 |
| Peninsula | 1 | 2 | .. | 5 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 11 | 47 | 88 |
| North-Western | 8 | 2 | .. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 363 | 299 | 688 |
| <i>Total North</i> | <i>165</i> | <i>294</i> | <i>1,404</i> | <i>2,858</i> | <i>2,106</i> | <i>663</i> | <i>378</i> | <i>700</i> | <i>549</i> | <i>9,117</i> |
| Total Queensland | 1,766 | 2,130 | 4,070 | 7,480 | 9,679 | 5,556 | 6,247 | 5,147 | 1,324 | 43,399 |

¹ Classes in acres: Under 20, 20-49, 50-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500-999, 1,000-4,999, 5,000-49,999, 50,000 and over. ² Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Of the 1,766 holdings under 8 hectares, 806 were under 4 hectares and of these 536 were in Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions. The grouping 20,234 hectares and over included 558 holdings of 40,469 hectares and more, the majority of which were situated in the Statistical Divisions of North-Western (167), Far-Western (97), and South-Western (82).

The average size of holdings for Statistical Divisions ranged from 34 hectares in Brisbane to 104,125 hectares in Peninsula, with Maryborough, Downs, and Mackay having averages of under 809 hectares and Far-Western and North-Western having averages of over 40,469 hectares.

Employment in Rural Industries—The numbers of male workers on rural holdings, at 31 March of each of the five years to 1972-73, are shown in the next table.

PERMANENT FULL-TIME MALE WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Proprietors ¹ | 44,817 | 43,413 | 41,363 | 38,220 | 35,238 |
| Unpaid relatives | 2,456 | 2,569 | 2,627 | 2,892 | 2,695 |
| Employees | 16,977 | 16,288 | 14,865 | 14,492 | 13,617 |
| Total | 64,250 | 62,270 | 58,855 | 55,604 | 51,550 |

¹ Including share-farmers.

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 1972-73 this proportion was 68 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 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| <i>Cultivating</i> | | | | | |
| Rotary hoes: Self contained power unit | 3,035 | 2,717 | 2,524 | 3,437 | 3,776 |
| Tractor drawn | 4,255 | 4,434 | 5,029 | 5,781 | 5,996 |
| Fertiliser distributors: Rotary | 6,614 | 7,037 | 7,355 | } 17,561 | 17,753 |
| Direct drop | 9,292 | 10,372 | 10,531 | | |
| <i>Planting</i> | | | | | |
| Grain drills: Combine | 14,066 | 14,408 | 14,453 | 15,117 | 15,090 |
| Other | 2,297 | 2,012 | 2,012 | 1,961 | 1,902 |
| Maize, cotton, peanut, and bean planters (rows) | 9,003 | 8,686 | 8,635 | 9,268 | 9,230 |
| Sugar cane planters | 6,457 | 6,211 | 6,251 | 6,168 | 6,141 |
| <i>Harvesting</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Mechanical cane</i> | | | | | |
| harvesters: Chopper type | 767 | 974 | 1,057 | 1,212 | 1,215 |
| Whole stick type | 444 | 448 | 419 | 379 | 324 |
| Mechanical cane loaders: Front end | 2,324 | 2,530 | 2,311 | 2,334 | 2,250 |
| Other | 347 | 348 | 398 | 340 | 356 |
| Sugar cane trailers | 4,354 | 4,822 | 5,128 | 5,390 | 5,521 |
| <i>Headers and other grain and seed</i> | | | | | |
| harvesters | 7,586 | 7,483 | 7,480 | 7,867 | 7,780 |
| Corn pickers | 803 | 805 | 798 | n | n |
| Forage harvesters | 1,352 | 1,429 | 1,541 | 1,663 | 1,678 |
| <i>Mowers, agricultural, reciprocating (cutter-bar) type: Power driven</i> | | | | | |
| Ground driven | 8,229 | 8,548 | 8,745 | n | n |
| Hay and other agricultural rakes | 2,236 | 2,146 | 1,852 | n | n |
| Hay balers, pick-up type | 13,390 | 14,272 | 15,313 | n | n |
| Hay balers, pick-up type | 3,039 | 3,404 | 3,581 | 3,689 | 3,775 |
| Potato digging machines | 1,146 | 1,152 | 1,157 | n | n |
| Peanut pickers | 412 | 446 | 475 | n | n |
| <i>Dairying</i> | | | | | |
| Holdings with milking machines | 10,040 | 9,385 | n | 7,218 | 6,870 |
| Milking machines (units) | 35,401 | 34,185 | n | 27,489 | 26,890 |
| <i>Grazing</i> | | | | | |
| Holdings with shearing machines | 4,882 | 4,533 | n | 4,018 | n |
| Shearing machines (stands) | 18,857 | 17,438 | n | 15,573 | n |
| <i>Traction</i> | | | | | |
| Tractors: Wheeled | 62,355 | } 72,106 | 72,264 | 73,564 | 74,614 |
| Crawler | 7,883 | | | | |
| <i>Other</i> | | | | | |
| Hammermills (incl. roughage mills) | 7,797 | 8,212 | 8,461 | n | n |
| Windmills | 48,898 | 48,585 | 48,849 | n | n |

n Not available.

3 AGRICULTURE

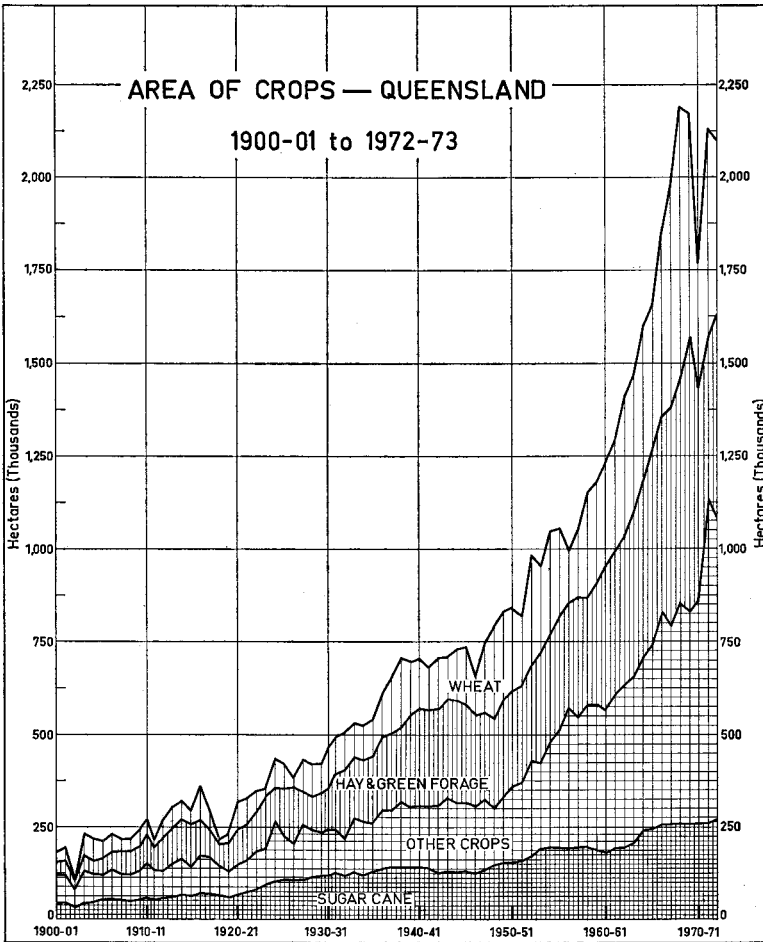
Agriculture in Queensland differs from that in other States of Australia because of the greater proportion of crops grown which are suited to the tropical and sub-tropical climates. These crops include sugar cane, pineapples, bananas, cotton, ginger, etc. Moreover, the moist summer conditions in Queensland, 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 1972-73 the area was over 11 times the 1900-01 level. In the rest of Australia the area under crop doubled by 1945-46 and by 1972-73 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 1972-73 was still only 14 per cent of the Australian total, and represented 1.06 hectares per head of population compared with 1.10 hectares 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 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|----------|---------|---------|
| <i>Area</i> | | | | | |
| Sugar cane ¹ hectares | 29,401 | 106,101 | 211,511 | 224,407 | 232,338 |
| Barley hectares | 3,048 | 5,345 | 91,273 | 158,632 | 77,922 |
| Grain sorghum hectares | .. ² | 1,779 | 368,717 | 423,234 | 414,133 |
| Maize hectares | 51,789 | 71,566 | 51,725 | 44,546 | 34,913 |
| Wheat hectares | 32,093 | 146,514 | 333,897 | 555,990 | 470,622 |
| Green forage: Lucerne .. hectares | } 16,772 | 222,867 | } 34,085 | n | n |
| Other hectares | | | | | |
| Hay ³ hectares | 17,198 | 24,269 | 65,096 | 56,917 | 61,114 |
| Cotton hectares | .. | 16,678 | 5,213 | 6,897 | 8,008 |
| Peanuts hectares | .. ² | 4,993 | 38,403 | 33,485 | 28,787 |
| Potatoes hectares | 4,476 | 5,037 | 6,445 | 7,365 | 5,960 |
| Pumpkins ⁴ hectares | .. ² | .. ² | 5,393 | 5,242 | 4,624 |
| Tobacco hectares | 269 | 1,478 | 5,427 | 4,928 | 4,632 |
| Apples ⁵ hectares | .. ² | 1,382 | 4,573 | 4,717 | 4,755 |
| Bananas ⁵ hectares | 2,515 | 2,568 | 2,107 | 2,095 | 2,162 |
| Pineapples ⁵ hectares | 380 | 2,206 | 4,331 | 4,119 | 4,079 |
| <i>Production</i> | | | | | |
| Sugar cane '000 tonnes | 862 | 6,136 | 16,466 | 18,410 | 18,087 |
| Barley tonnes | 2,880 | 6,124 | 61,329 | 248,719 | 79,933 |
| Grain sorghum tonnes | .. ² | 1,687 | 805,968 | 833,473 | 621,896 |
| Maize tonnes | 62,410 | 84,966 | 103,538 | 97,459 | 70,013 |
| Wheat tonnes | 32,496 | 184,933 | 119,769 | 721,838 | 404,921 |
| Hay ³ tonnes | 80,022 | 104,399 | 381,632 | 340,877 | 348,620 |
| Cotton (raw) '000 kg | .. | 2,805 | 3,109 | 6,637 | 4,809 |
| Peanuts tonnes | .. ² | 5,906 | 30,846 | 45,774 | 37,992 |
| Potatoes tonnes | 20,335 | 28,760 | 110,403 | 132,618 | 92,164 |
| Pumpkins ⁴ tonnes | .. ² | .. ² | 39,238 | 36,910 | 36,180 |
| Tobacco '000 kg | 205 | 950 | 8,956 | 8,395 | 8,203 |
| Apples tonnes | .. ² | 4,704 | 38,578 | 35,042 | 37,643 |
| Bananas tonnes | 29,491 | 21,438 | 32,562 | 29,918 | 34,542 |
| Pineapples tonnes | 7,197 | 40,337 | 116,895 | 127,479 | 125,838 |
| <i>Yield per hectare</i> | | | | | |
| Sugar cane tonnes | 29.3 | 57.8 | 77.9 | 82.0 | 77.8 |
| Barley tonnes | 0.94 | 1.15 | 0.67 | 1.57 | 1.03 |
| Grain sorghum tonnes | .. ² | 0.95 | 2.19 | 1.97 | 1.50 |
| Maize tonnes | 1.21 | 1.19 | 2.00 | 2.19 | 2.01 |
| Wheat tonnes | 1.01 | 1.26 | 0.36 | 1.30 | 0.86 |
| Hay ³ tonnes | 4.65 | 4.30 | 5.86 | 5.99 | 5.72 |
| Cotton (raw) kg | .. | 170 | 596 | 962 | 600 |
| Peanuts tonnes | .. ² | 1.18 | 0.80 | 1.37 | 1.32 |
| Potatoes tonnes | 4.54 | 5.71 | 17.13 | 18.01 | 15.46 |
| Pumpkins ⁴ tonnes | .. ² | .. ² | 7.28 | 7.04 | 7.82 |
| Tobacco kg | 762 | 643 | 1,650 | 1,703 | 1,771 |
| Apples tonnes | .. ² | 3.40 | 8.44 | 7.43 | 7.92 |
| Bananas tonnes | 11.7 | 8.4 | 15.5 | 14.3 | 16.0 |
| Pineapples tonnes | 30.0 | 28.9 | 27.0 | 30.9 | 30.9 |

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, 1972-73

| Crop | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Australia ¹ |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|
| <i>Area</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sugar cane ² .. '000 hectares | 9 | .. | 232 | .. | .. | .. | 242 |
| Barley '000 hectares | 336 | 277 | 78 | 692 | 744 | 13 | 2,140 |
| Grain sorghum .. '000 hectares | 269 | .. ³ | 414 | .. | 3 | .. | 697 |
| Maize '000 hectares | 24 | .. ³ | 35 | .. | n | .. | 59 ⁶ |
| Wheat '000 hectares | 2,618 | 1,087 | 471 | 986 | 2,437 | 4 | 7,604 |
| Green feed or silage ⁴ .. '000 hectares | 402 | 73 | 480 | 88 | 124 | 34 | 1,204 |
| Hay ⁵ '000 hectares | 304 | 517 | 61 | 210 | 224 | 58 | 1,378 |
| Cotton '000 hectares | 32 | .. | 8 | .. | 4 | .. | 44 |
| Peanuts '000 hectares | .. ³ | .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | 29 |
| Potatoes .. '000 hectares | 9 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 37 |
| Tobacco .. '000 hectares | 1 | 4 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| <i>Production</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sugar cane .. '000 tonnes | 841 | .. | 18,087 | .. | .. | .. | 18,928 |
| Barley '000 tonnes | 266 | 214 | 80 | 509 | 646 | 19 | 1,727 |
| Grain sorghum .. '000 tonnes | 372 | .. | 622 | .. | 7 | .. | 1,018 |
| Maize '000 tonnes | 67 | 2 | 70 | .. | n | .. | 139 ⁶ |
| Wheat '000 tonnes | 1,954 | 1,249 | 405 | 815 | 2,003 | 8 | 6,434 |
| Hay ⁵ '000 tonnes | 1,041 | 1,975 | 349 | 623 | 664 | 233 | 4,893 |
| Seed cotton .. '000 kg | 71,906 | .. | 13,464 | .. | 11,271 | .. | 96,641 |
| Peanuts '000 tonnes | 1 | .. | 38 | .. | .. | .. | 38 |
| Potatoes .. '000 tonnes | 130 | 259 | 92 | 69 | 63 | 78 | 693 |
| Tobacco '000 kg | 1,449 | 5,769 | 8,203 | .. | .. | .. | 15,422 |
| <i>Yield per hectare</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sugar cane .. tonnes | 89.9 | .. | 77.8 | .. | .. | .. | 78.3 |
| Barley tonnes | 0.79 | 0.77 | 1.03 | 0.74 | 0.86 | 1.46 | 0.81 |
| Grain sorghum .. tonnes | 1.38 | 1.66 | 1.50 | .. | 2.31 | .. | 1.46 |
| Maize tonnes | 2.82 | 3.04 | 2.01 | .. | n | .. | 2.34 ⁶ |
| Wheat tonnes | 0.75 | 1.15 | 0.86 | 0.83 | 0.82 | 1.81 | 0.85 |
| Hay ⁵ tonnes | 3.42 | 3.82 | 5.72 | 2.96 | 2.97 | 3.99 | 3.55 |
| Seed cotton .. kg | 2,265 | .. | 1,681 | .. | 2,919 | .. | 2,216 |
| Peanuts tonnes | 1.50 | .. | 1.32 | .. | .. | .. | 1.32 |
| Potatoes .. tonnes | 14.3 | 19.7 | 15.5 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 23.5 | 18.9 |
| Tobacco .. kg | 1,614 | 1,418 | 1,771 | .. | .. | .. | 1,607 |

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

Queensland's proportion (14 per cent) of the area of Australia's agricultural crops was approximately the same in 1972-73 as the State's proportion of the Australian population, while the value of its crops was 28.5 per cent of the Australian total. During the five years to 1969-70, the increase in Queensland's wheat area 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 area, but rose to 6.2 per cent in 1972-73.

Value of Agricultural Production—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland has been estimated at \$452,819,000 for the 1972-73 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 \$410,752,000 for 1972-73.

The next table shows the area, production, and gross value of the various crops grown in Queensland during the 1972-73 season.

PRODUCTION OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

| Crops | Area under crop | Production | Gross value \$ |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | hectares | | \$'000 |
| <i>Sugar cane</i> | 267,215 | .. | 226,513 |
| Cut for crushing | 232,338 | 18,087,205 tonnes | 222,547 |
| Cut for plants | 4,853 | 330,813 tonnes | 3,966 |
| Standover etc. | 30,023 | .. | .. |
| <i>Cereals for grain</i> | 1,043,289 | .. | 66,428 |
| Barley (2-row) | 71,318 | 73,823 tonnes | } 4,328 |
| Barley (6-row) | 6,604 | 6,110 tonnes | |
| Canary seed | 4,855 | 2,880 tonnes | 397 |
| Grain sorghum | 414,133 | 621,896 tonnes | 31,847 |
| Maize | 34,913 | 70,013 tonnes | 3,925 |
| Oats | 10,442 | 8,235 tonnes | 412 |
| Panicum and millet | 26,163 | 25,521 tonnes | 2,091 |
| Rice | 4,235 | 16,304 tonnes | 1,321 |
| Wheat | 470,622 | 404,921 tonnes | 22,107 |
| Other | 4 | 5 tonnes | .. |
| <i>Legumes mainly for grain</i> | 33,805 | .. | 4,934 |
| Navy beans | 9,005 | 1,424 tonnes | 394 |
| Soybeans | 22,374 | 30,262 tonnes | 4,388 |
| Cow peas | 2,426 | 972 tonnes | 152 |
| <i>Hay crops</i> | 12,952 | .. | 1,379 |
| Oaten | 3,545 | 10,956 tonnes | 493 |
| Wheaten | 4,459 | 8,715 tonnes | 349 |
| Other | 4,948 | 14,572 tonnes | 537 |
| <i>Green feed or silage crops</i> | 480,468 | .. | 16,368 |
| Oats | 259,280 | .. | 7,993 |
| Sorghum | 153,011 | .. | 6,338 |
| Other | 68,177 | .. | 2,037 |
| <i>Miscellaneous field crops</i> | 127,710 | .. | 41,637 |
| Cotton | 8,008 | 4,809 '000 kg ¹ | 4,301 |
| Linseed | 2,907 | 1,948 tonnes | 195 |
| Peanuts | 28,787 | 37,992 tonnes | 10,030 |
| Safflower | 3,257 | 2,126 tonnes | 241 |
| Sunflower seed | 80,119 | 45,428 tonnes | 6,384 |
| Tobacco | 4,632 | 8,203 '000 kg | 20,486 |
| <i>Citrus fruit</i> | 2,269 | .. | 5,495 |
| Lemons | 174 | 4,579 tonnes | 779 |
| Mandarins | 955 | 11,448 tonnes | 2,350 |
| Oranges | 1,072 | 19,232 tonnes | 2,158 |
| Other | 69 | 1,057 tonnes | 208 |
| <i>Other orchard fruit</i> | 7,360 | .. | 11,674 |
| Apples | 4,755 | 37,643 tonnes | 7,404 |
| Apricots | 191 | 1,236 tonnes | 400 |
| Avocados | 158 | 716 tonnes | 548 |
| Custard apples | 89 | 382 tonnes | 143 |

PRODUCTION OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73—continued

| Crops | Area under crop | Production | Gross value ^s |
|--|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | hectares | | \$'000 |
| <i>Other orchard fruit—continued</i> | | | |
| Mangoes | 511 | 1,604 tonnes | 401 |
| Nectarines | 168 | 1,163 tonnes | 329 |
| Peaches | 520 | 3,697 tonnes | 852 |
| Pears | 421 | 4,013 tonnes | 641 |
| Plums | 538 | 4,560 tonnes | 887 |
| Other | 9 | 78 tonnes | 69 |
| <i>Nuts (edible)</i> | 95 | 40'000 kg | 20 |
| <i>Other fruit</i> | 6,722 | .. | 21,928 |
| Bananas | 2,162 | 34,542 tonnes | 7,363 |
| Papaws | 226 | 2,705 tonnes | 774 |
| Passion fruit | 168 | 1,973 tonnes | 624 |
| Pineapples | 4,079 | 125,838 tonnes | 12,134 |
| Strawberries | 80 | 933'000 kg | 1,033 |
| Other | 7 | 5 tonnes | .. |
| <i>Grapes</i> | 1,358 | 4,719 tonnes | 1,792 |
| <i>Fruit (incl. grapes) areas not yet bearing</i> .. | 5,865 | .. | .. |
| <i>Vegetables for human consumption</i> .. | 24,958 | .. | 33,878 |
| Beans, green | 2,990 | 14,521 tonnes | 3,265 |
| Beetroot | 557 | 16,640 tonnes | 634 |
| Cabbages and cauliflowers | 662 | 15,424 tonnes | 1,894 |
| Carrots | 469 | 7,602 tonnes | 1,251 |
| Cucumbers | 575 | 6,099 tonnes | 1,121 |
| Lettuce | 216 | 4,294 tonnes | 1,115 |
| Onions | 1,370 | 25,662 tonnes | 2,197 |
| Peas, green | 1,535 | 10,337 tonnes ¹ | 415 |
| Potatoes | 5,960 | 92,164 tonnes | 6,059 |
| Pumpkins | 4,624 | 36,180 tonnes | 2,087 |
| Sweet potatoes | 161 | 1,364 tonnes | 153 |
| Tomatoes | 2,360 | 31,967 tonnes | 9,141 |
| Watermelons and rock melons | 2,593 | 24,066 tonnes | 1,881 |
| Other | 885 | .. | 2,664 |
| <i>Other crops</i> | 5,058 | .. | 5,786 |
| Arrowroot | 53 | 1,290 tonnes | 22 |
| Ginger | 180 | 5,213'000 kg ³ | 662 |
| Other | 4,825 | .. | 5,102 |
| Total crops (excluding pasture) .. | 2,019,123 | .. | 437,831 |
| <i>Pasture cut for hay</i> | 48,162 | .. | 12,875 ⁴ |
| Lucerne | 35,086 | 262,955 tonnes | 11,332 ⁴ |
| Other | 13,076 | 51,422 tonnes | 1,543 |
| <i>Pasture harvested for seed</i> | 23,092 | .. | 2,113 |
| Lucerne | 8 | 1'000 kg | 2 |
| Other | 23,084 | 933'000 kg | 2,111 |
| Total crops (including pasture) .. | 2,090,377 | .. | 452,819 |
| <i>Pasture area at 31 March 1973</i> | 2,920,475 | .. | .. |
| Lucerne | 60,963 | .. | .. |
| Other sown pasture | 2,859,512 | .. | .. |

¹ Weight of raw cotton. ² Including 166 tonnes in pod and the equivalent in the pod of 4,582 tonnes shelled. ³ Including 738,806 kg of seed ginger. ⁴ Including \$1,166(000) of lucerne used for green feed. ^s Subject to revision.

Gross values of agricultural products for the five seasons to 1972-73 are given in the next table.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

| Crop | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73s |
|-----------------------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|---------|----------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Sugar cane ¹ | 151,656 | 144,627 | 167,166 | 202,063 | 226,513 |
| Barley | 12,766 | 8,147 | 2,865 | 9,933 | 4,328 |
| Canary seed | 1,379 | 2,539 | 327 | 326 | 397 |
| Grain sorghum | 8,496 | 16,034 | 36,989 | 35,031 | 31,847 |
| Maize | 3,752 | 4,445 | 4,842 | 4,391 | 3,925 |
| Wheat | 55,827 | 19,550 ^r | 5,813 ^r | 38,826 | 22,107 |
| Other grain | 2,050 | 2,712 | 4,054 | 2,836 | 3,824 |
| Hay | 9,547 | 14,319 | 12,882 | 9,549 | 13,088 |
| Other fodder ² | 16,697 | 19,624 | 14,868 | 11,681 | 17,534 |
| Cotton | 2,159 | 2,496 | 1,953 | 4,117 | 4,301 |
| Onions | 1,969 | 1,155 | 2,069 | 3,092 | 2,197 |
| Peanuts | 3,112 | 8,904 | 7,888 | 12,110 | 10,030 |
| Potatoes | 11,679 | 5,033 | 10,474 | 8,420 | 6,059 |
| Pumpkins | 2,587 | 1,984 | 3,315 | 2,288 | 2,087 |
| Tobacco | 21,806 | 20,160 | 23,274 | 21,541 | 20,486 |
| Tomatoes | 5,957 | 5,593 | 7,068 | 7,180 | 9,141 |
| Apples | 5,088 | 3,712 | 5,807 | 5,648 | 7,404 |
| Bananas | 3,366 | 4,662 | 5,718 | 4,747 | 7,363 |
| Citrus fruits | 3,685 | 3,980 | 4,307 | 4,812 | 5,495 |
| Grapes | 1,613 | 1,783 | 1,219 | 1,832 | 1,792 |
| Pineapples | 7,391 | 7,093 | 9,664 | 9,523 | 12,134 |
| Other fruits | 4,992 | 5,784 | 5,940 | 6,011 | 6,721 |
| Other crops | 19,338 | 20,891 | 25,690 | 27,611 | 34,046 |
| Total | 356,912 | 325,226 ^r | 364,192 ^r | 433,569 | 452,819 |

¹ Including cane cut for plants. ² Including vegetables for stock fodder.
^r Revised since last issue. ^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 244).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

| Statistical Division | Wheat | Maize | Bananas | Pine-apples | Cotton (raw) | Tobacco | Tomatoes |
|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | '000 kg | '000 kg | tonnes |
| Moreton ¹ | 2,082 | 4,631 | 12,601 | 67,023 | 117 | 654 | 8,443 |
| Maryborough | 3,700 | 14,015 | 463 | 29,582 | .. | 608 | 2,086 |
| Downs | 328,722 | 31,055 | .. | .. | 1,141 | 482 | 4,453 |
| Roma | 11,181 | 3 | .. | .. | 2,249 | .. | 6 |
| South-Western | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| <i>Total South</i> | <i>345,685</i> | <i>49,704</i> | <i>13,064</i> | <i>96,605</i> | <i>3,507</i> | <i>1,744</i> | <i>14,988</i> |
| Rockhampton | 51,301 | 970 | 159 | 27,431 | 1,263 | 74 | 839 |
| Central-Western | 7,918 | .. | .. | .. | 39 | .. | .. |
| Far-Western | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Total Central</i> | <i>59,219</i> | <i>970</i> | <i>159</i> | <i>27,431</i> | <i>1,302</i> | <i>74</i> | <i>839</i> |
| Mackay | .. | .. | 4 | 239 | .. | .. | 438 |
| Townsville | .. | 811 | .. | 838 | .. | 22 | 15,314 |
| Cairns | 17 | 18,500 | 21,314 | 719 | .. | 6,357 | 376 |
| Peninsula | .. | 28 | 1 | 6 | .. | 6 | .. |
| North-Western | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| <i>Total North</i> | <i>17</i> | <i>19,339</i> | <i>21,319</i> | <i>1,802</i> | .. | <i>6,385</i> | <i>16,139</i> |
| Total Queensland | 404,921 | 70,013 | 34,542 | 125,838 | 4,809 | 8,203 | 31,967 |

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

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 530,000 tonnes to 61,000 tonnes 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 later years. However, world prices fell to uneconomic levels and the industry received financial assistance by way of loan from the Australian 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 16).

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 99 per cent of the cutting and all of the loading being done mechanically in 1972.

Queensland sugar growing is based on the Central Mills system. During the 1972 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 2,817,003 tonnes of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1972-73, 96.3 per cent was produced in Queensland and 3.7 per cent in New South Wales.

The area under sugar cane in Queensland in 1972-73 was 13 times the 1890-91 area. In the years 1919-20 to 1925-26 the area expanded rapidly from 60,000 hectares to 109,000 hectares, and by 1940-41 had reached 142,000 hectares. Following a slight decline in the 1940s, further expansion took place to reach 197,000 hectares in 1958-59. Uncertain marketing prospects resulted in a drop to 182,000 hectares by 1960-61, since when the area increased yearly to 260,600 hectares in 1968-69, declined slightly during the next two years to 258,900 hectares in 1970-71, before reaching a record 267,200 hectares in 1972-73.

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 13,300 hectares in 1895-96, the area declined to 4,250 hectares in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price the area expanded to about 8,100 hectares in 1924-25, but fell back to 6,300 hectares in the late 1920s. In 1940-41 the area under cane was about the same as in 1924-25 (8,100 hectares). 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 16,050 hectares in 1972-73.

The Queensland sugar country may be grouped into five main areas, as shown in the next table. The most northerly division (Cairns) 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 hectare cut" separately for these divisions, while the figures for "cane for each tonne 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 hectare cut | Sugar per hectare cut | Cane for each tonne of sugar |
|------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| | '000 hectares | '000 hectares | '000 tonnes | '000 tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes |
| 1968 | 261 | 221 | 17,694 | 2,646 | 80.0 | 12.0 | 6.69 |
| 1969 | 259 | 205 | 14,936 | 2,114 | 72.9 | 10.3 | 7.06 |
| 1970 | 259 | 212 | 16,466 | 2,376 | 77.9 | 11.2 | 6.93 |
| 1971 | 261 | 224 | 18,410 | 2,670 | 82.0 | 11.9 | 6.90 |
| 1972 | 267 | 232 | 18,087 | 2,714 | 77.8 | 11.7 | 6.66 |

CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION IN DIVISIONS, 1972

| | '000 hectares | '000 hectares | '000 tonnes | '000 tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Cairns | 92.7 | 85.0 | 6,324 ³ | 912 | 74.4 | } 11.8 | { 6.96 | |
| Townsville | 33.0 | 26.1 | 2,582 ³ | 401 | 99.0 | | | |
| Mackay | 80.1 | 69.0 | 4,793 | 786 | 69.4 | | | 6.10 |
| Maryborough | 53.6 | 45.3 | 3,849 | 540 | 85.0 | | | 11.9 | 7.12 |
| Moreton ⁴ | 7.9 | 6.9 | 540 | 74 | 78.1 | 10.7 | 7.28 | |

¹ Excluding fodder crops. ² 94 net titre. ³ Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was: Cairns, 6,350(000) tonnes; and Townsville, 2,556(000) tonnes.
⁴ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Sugar production for 1972 was 2,714,000 tonnes produced from 18,007,000 tonnes of cane cut from 232,000 hectares.

Canefields in Queensland in 1972-73 yielded, per hectare harvested, 77.8 tonnes of cane or 11.7 tonnes of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 89.8 tonnes of cane or 11.0 tonnes of sugar. The yield of sugar per hectare 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 hectare 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 1900-1973*, 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 \$1,281,536 for 1972-73, 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 \$40,909,000 in 1972-73. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and most other tropical fruits, but in 1972-73 supplied only about 28 per cent of the Australian banana crop.

Pineapples, apples, citrus, and bananas are the most important Queensland fruit crops. They were worth \$12,134,000, \$7,404,000, \$5,495,000, and \$7,363,000 respectively in 1972-73. 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 (2,705 tonnes in 1972-73) are grown chiefly in the rural areas around Brisbane and in the Gladstone district, custard apples (382 tonnes in 1972-73) mainly in rural districts within 80 kilometres of Brisbane, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts, particularly around Bowen.

Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth \$1,792,000. 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 1972-73, 159,395 litres of wine were made. The high country around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1972-73 the State produced 37,643 tonnes of apples, 3,697 tonnes of peaches, 4,013 tonnes of pears, 4,560 tonnes of plums, 1,236 tonnes of apricots, and 1,163 tonnes of nectarines. The total value of these six fruits was \$10,514,000 and the quantity was 52,312 tonnes.

The next table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States for 1972-73.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1972-73

| Particulars | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Australia ¹ |
|---|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|
| Bearing | | | | | | | |
| Apples .. '000 trees | 1,287 | 1,324 | 1,113 | 523 | 989 | 1,977 | 7,215 |
| Citrus .. '000 trees | 2,688 | 718 | 477 | 1,528 | 397 | .. | 5,809 |
| Bananas .. hectares | 6,260 | .. | 2,162 | .. | 153 | .. | 8,593 |
| Grapes .. hectares | 10,898 | 20,041 | 1,358 | 25,200 | 2,258 | .. | 59,755 |
| Pineapples .. hectares | 40 | .. | 4,079 | .. | .. ² | .. | 4,122 ² |
| Production | | | | | | | |
| Apples .. tonnes | 65,588 | 90,870 | 37,643 | 27,939 | 56,386 | 133,807 | 412,338 |
| Citrus .. tonnes | 180,072 | 55,667 | 36,316 | 138,721 | 13,007 | .. | 423,815 |
| Bananas .. tonnes | 83,972 | .. | 34,542 | .. | 5,076 | .. | 123,832 |
| Grapes .. tonnes | 111,106 | 228,676 | 4,719 | 243,897 | 9,970 | .. | 598,368 |
| Pineapples .. tonnes | 499 | .. | 125,838 | .. | .. ² | .. | 126,353 ² |
| Total area under fruit ha | 48,161 | 47,311 | 23,670 | 46,258 | 11,294 | 7,223 | 184,002 |
| Gross value of fruit production \$ '000 | 83,903 | 76,479 | 40,909 | 50,048 | 15,300 | 18,193 | 284,964 |

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. ² Not available for publication. ³ Incomplete, see footnotes to individual States. ^s Subject to revision.

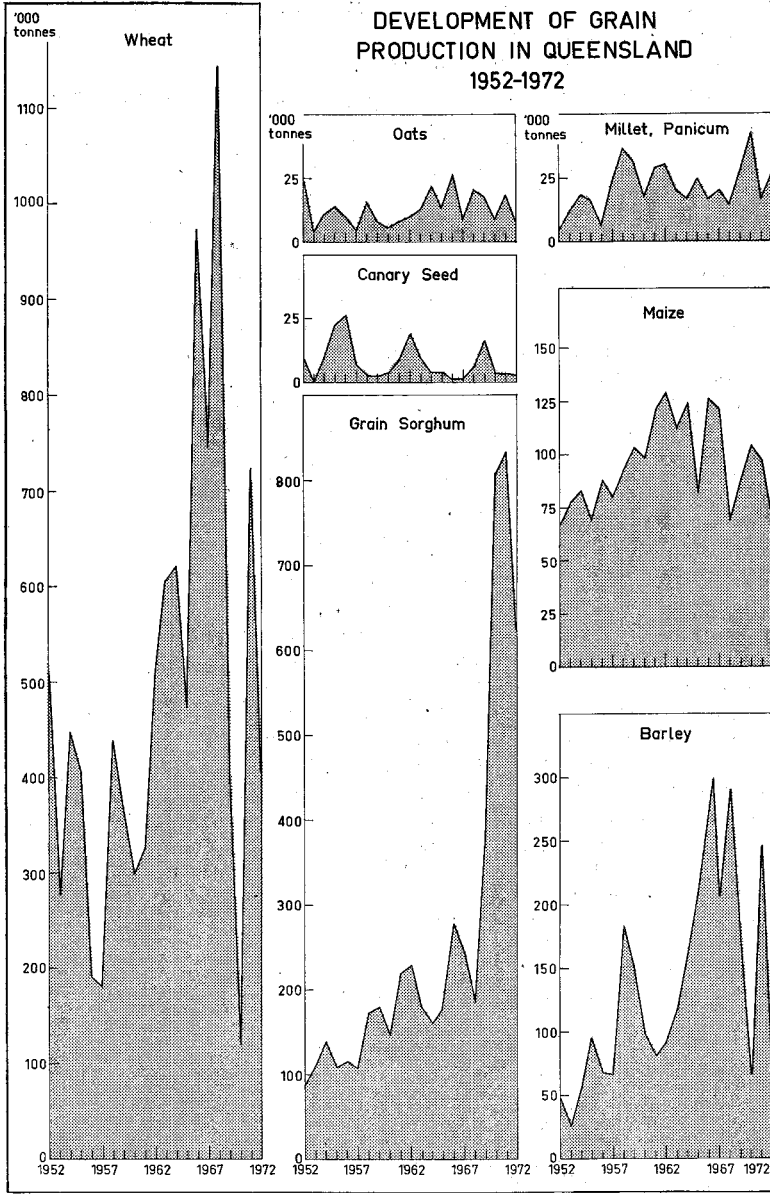
Grain Sorghum—The production of this summer-growing crop has undergone rapid development in recent years, expanding from 1,779 hectares in 1939-40 to 414,000 hectares in 1972-73. The production in 1972-73 of 622,000 tonnes exceeded that of the previous year and was 61 per cent of the total Australian production. The value of the crop at \$31,847,000, placed grain sorghum as Queensland's second most important agricultural crop, being exceeded only by sugar. About 63 per cent of the 1972-73 crop was produced in the Downs Division, 14 per cent in the Central-Western Division, and 12 per cent in the Rockhampton Division. The value of grain sorghum used for green feed and silage in 1972-73 was \$691,000, from 22,339 hectares.

Forage Sorghum—Substantial areas of sudans, sweet sorghums, and various hybrid varieties of forage sorghum such as Sudax and Zulu have been grown in Queensland for a number of years. These sorghums are used only for hay or green feed and silage. In 1972-73, 132,672 hectares of forage sorghums were grown, producing hay and green fodder with an estimated value of \$5,976,000.

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 5,938 hectares was under cotton. The industry, however, rapidly declined and in each year from 1876 to 1920 less than 400 hectares were planted. A guaranteed price led to an increased area of over 16,000 hectares in the years 1923-1925. A fall to half of this area followed despite government bounty payments. The depression years brought the area to 27,500 hectares and it remained over 16,000 hectares until 1943. Following a fall to 1,088 hectares in 1949, a guaranteed price was set in 1951 and the area recovered to nearly 15,000 hectares by 1960-61.

During the 1960s a change occurred in the cotton growing industry with a swing away from dry-farming methods to a greater use of irrigation.

DEVELOPMENT OF GRAIN PRODUCTION IN QUEENSLAND 1952-1972



By 1973 the crop grown under irrigation had increased to approximately 80 per cent of the total area. As a consequence, areas planted decreased considerably, while substantially increased yields per hectare were obtained. This resulted in a record crop of 6.6m kilograms of raw cotton in 1971-72 from 6,900 hectares planted. In 1972-73 from a total area of 8,008 hectares planted to cotton, 4.8m kilograms of raw cotton were obtained. This was valued at \$4,301,000, and represented 11 per cent of the total Australian production. Of the State's cotton production in 1972-73, almost half came from the St George Irrigation Area crop which was less than a third of the

total area planted to cotton; the Central Downs and the Dawson-Callide Valleys areas produced about a quarter each. Other cotton growing districts are the Lockyer Valley and Emerald areas.

Details of marketing and processing are given in Chapter 16.

Tobacco—Small amounts of tobacco were grown in Queensland from the earliest days. A peak production was reached in 1894 with 370 hectares yielding 486,000 kg 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 39 hectares in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930. In 1972-73 Queensland produced 53 per cent of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1972-73 was 4,632 hectares, producing 8,203,000 kg of dried leaf valued at \$20,486,000. Approximately 76 per cent of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), 7 per cent from the Glasshouse Mountains district, 7 per cent from the Bundaberg district, and 6 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 85 hectares in 1923 to a pre-war peak of 8,587 hectares in 1938. The area increased after the war to 23,989 hectares in the 1959 season, yielding 31,583 tonnes. Production did not reach this level again until the 1967 season when 28,057 hectares yielded 41,757 tonnes. In the 1970 season, production reached 42,512 tonnes, and further increased to the record level of 45,774 tonnes valued at \$11,640,000 in the 1972 season. However, the area and production of 28,787 hectares and 37,992 tonnes, respectively, in 1973 did not reach the previously recorded peaks. The value of the 1973 season's peanut crop was \$10,030,000. The most important area for peanuts is the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Maryborough Division, followed by the Atherton Tableland and northern areas of the Darling Downs. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board (see Chapter 16).

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 45 hectares were harvested. The crop fluctuates greatly from year to year, and a peak production of 34,723 tonnes from 39,292 hectares 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 1972-73 was 1,948 tonnes from 2,907 hectares. The area sown under safflower increased steadily over the 10 years to 1967-68 when 38,587 hectares 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 12,482 hectares, yielding 3,462 tonnes of safflower, but in 1972-73 the area again fell to 3,257 hectares yielding 2,126 tonnes. The production of sunflower seed, on the other hand, has increased significantly in recent years, resulting in a 1972-73 crop of 45,428 tonnes from 80,119 hectares, compared with a crop of 4,709 tonnes from 11,466 hectares, five years previously.

Canary Seed—From 6 hectares in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 3,074 hectares in 1917, and, after two years with small areas, to 5,028 hectares in 1920. Through the 1920s the area was small and

fluctuating, but it then increased from 1,335 hectares in 1930 to 4,165 hectares in 1933. For twenty years from 1935 the area varied generally from 4,000 to 8,000 hectares. The area increased rapidly in the next two years to 66,000 hectares in 1956-57. Since then the area has fluctuated considerably from year to year, falling as low as 1,796 hectares in 1966-67. Production has varied from peaks of 39,500 tonnes in 1956-57, 18,100 tonnes in 1962-63, and 16,100 tonnes in 1969-70 to as low as 1,500 tonnes in 1967-68. In 1972-73 a production of 2,880 tonnes was obtained from 4,855 hectares. 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 378) 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 1972-73 the production of paddy rice in Queensland amounted to 16,304 tonnes, of which, 8,619 tonnes came from the crop harvested December-January, and 7,685 tonnes 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 6 hectares; it had increased to 392 hectares in 1921 with a production of 14,854 tonnes. The area and production have fluctuated a great deal since that date, and, in 1972-73, the area was 53 hectares and the production 1,290 tonnes, worth \$22,000. 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 680,000 kg, but it fell steeply after 1950 under competition from imported ginger. The industry has since expanded under tariff protection, and production, including quantities retained for seed, amounted to 5,213,000 kg in 1972-73.

Ginger roots, or rhizomes, harvested early in the season are crystalised, preserved in syrup, or sliced and used in confectionery, while later harvests produce a more fibrous rhizome which is dried, ground, and used for spices and flavouring. A small quantity of the total production of ginger is released as green ginger, while the balance of the crop is processed 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 \$22,107,000 in 1972-73. Maize was worth \$3,925,000 in 1972-73 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 16.

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 | Vegetables | Fruit | Other crops | Pastures | | Total |
|-------------------|------------|------------|-------|-------------|----------------------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | Lucerne ² | Other | |

AREA FERTILISED (hectares)

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1968-69 .. | 221,075 | 17,070 | 16,406 | 273,129 | 32,205 | 121,199 | 681,084 |
| 1969-70 .. | 219,989 | 17,088 | 16,415 | 285,790 | 40,599 | 145,752 | 725,634 |
| 1970-71 .. | 219,766 | 16,680 | 17,481 | 200,077 | 28,801 | 154,780 | 637,584 |
| 1971-72 .. | 224,597 | 18,547 | 16,616 | 266,183 | 12,709 | 164,717 | 703,369 |
| 1972-73 ... | 230,752 | 16,190 | 15,898 | 262,893 | 12,193 | 218,486 | 756,411 |

SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (tonnes)

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| 1968-69 .. | 13,646 | 853 | 643 | 15,341 | 4,440 | 27,351 | 62,274 |
| 1969-70 .. | 14,084 | 1,568 | 843 | 14,630 | 5,068 | 30,847 | 67,042 |
| 1970-71 .. | 22,152 | 2,698 | 1,585 | 14,013 | 3,528 | 31,625 | 75,597 |
| 1971-72 .. | 18,217 | 1,740 | 1,056 | 16,316 | 3,008 | 39,588 | 79,926 |
| 1972-73 .. | 19,382 | 1,616 | 1,415 | 15,336 | 2,821 | 50,491 | 91,061 |

OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (tonnes)

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|---------|
| 1968-69 .. | 143,592 | 12,279 | 15,782 | 24,954 | 2,640 | 7,704 | 206,952 |
| 1969-70 .. | 150,093 | 10,997 | 15,747 | 26,158 | 4,068 | 11,192 | 218,255 |
| 1970-71 .. | 144,761 | 9,904 | 16,134 | 21,532 | 2,223 | 10,341 | 204,895 |
| 1971-72 .. | 161,303 | 11,941 | 15,651 | 24,536 | 637 | 9,572 | 223,639 |
| 1972-73 .. | 179,000 | 10,075 | 16,029 | 24,850 | 556 | 11,282 | 241,791 |

TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER HECTARE FERTILISED (tonnes)

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1968-69 .. | 0.71 | 0.77 | 1.00 | 0.15 | 0.22 | 0.29 | 0.40 |
| 1969-70 .. | 0.75 | 0.74 | 1.01 | 0.14 | 0.23 | 0.29 | 0.39 |
| 1970-71 .. | 0.76 | 0.76 | 1.01 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.27 | 0.44 |
| 1971-72 .. | 0.80 | 0.74 | 1.01 | 0.15 | 0.29 | 0.30 | 0.43 |
| 1972-73 .. | 0.86 | 0.72 | 1.10 | 0.15 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.44 |

¹ Year ended 31 March. ² Prior to 1971-72 other annual crops for fodder are included.

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 1973.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

| Description | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <i>Beef cattle</i> | | | | | |
| Bulls | 128,671 | 135,676 | 149,520 | 162,678 | 176,518 |
| Bull calves for service | 23,710 | 24,785 | 26,322 | 34,177 | 33,457 |
| Cows and heifers | 3,439,510 | 3,440,501 | 3,639,185 | 4,185,470 | 4,507,662 |
| Calves and wealers | 1,525,828 | 1,434,152 | 1,693,502 | 1,965,866 | 2,225,885 |
| Other (spayed cows, bullocks, etc.) | 1,792,375 | 1,773,240 | 1,769,109 | 2,027,265 | 2,247,145 |
| Total for meat production | 6,910,094 | 6,808,354 | 7,277,638 | 8,375,456 | 9,190,667 |
| <i>Dairy cattle</i> | | | | | |
| Bulls | 12,721 | 11,367 | 10,613 | 9,808 | 9,128 |
| Bull calves for service | 3,050 | 2,877 | 2,915 | 2,825 | 2,386 |
| Dairy cows: In milk | 341,302 | 332,386 | 313,700 | 309,971 | 287,901 |
| Dry | 155,992 | 127,411 | 127,403 | 110,389 | 102,018 |
| House cows and heifers (on non-dairy holdings) | 34,763 | 31,735 | 29,795 | 29,343 | 30,575 |
| Heifers (one year and over) | 121,918 | 122,300 | 102,200 | 104,486 | 99,582 |
| Heifer calves | 88,098 | 78,487 | 79,945 | 79,225 | 72,698 |
| Total for milk production | 757,844 | 706,563 | 666,571 | 646,047 | 604,288 |
| Total cattle | 7,667,938 | 7,514,917 | 7,944,209 | 9,021,503 | 9,794,955 |
| <i>Sheep</i> | | | | | |
| Rams | 245,616 | 224,770 | 193,494 | 178,466 | 166,265 |
| Breeding ewes | 8,483,034 | 7,482,788 | 6,785,516 | 6,525,917 | 6,212,420 |
| Other ewes | 1,114,544 | 987,172 | 946,267 | 795,220 | 837,124 |
| Lambs and hoggets | 4,035,327 | 2,699,021 | 2,464,847 | 3,138,431 | 2,150,708 |
| Wethers | 6,445,021 | 5,052,082 | 4,383,658 | 3,966,330 | 3,978,999 |
| Total sheep | 20,323,542 | 16,445,833 | 14,773,782 | 14,604,364 | 13,345,516 |
| <i>Pigs</i> | | | | | |
| Boars | 8,592 | 7,782 | 7,598 | 7,805 | 7,093 |
| Breeding sows | 71,111 | 65,499 | 67,288 | 73,805 | 69,699 |
| Other | 455,793 | 406,305 | 416,442 | 452,892 | 465,035 |
| Total pigs | 535,496 | 479,586 | 491,328 | 534,502 | 541,827 |
| <i>Horses</i> | | | | | |
| Draught over one year | 2,742 | 160,502 | 153,763 | n | n |
| Other over one year | 161,010 | | | | |
| Foals under one year | 11,773 | 12,266 | 11,708 | n | n |
| Total horses | 175,525 | 172,768 | 165,471 | n | n |

n Not available.

During the year ended 31 March 1973, total cattle numbers in the State increased by 9 per cent to reach a new peak of 9.8m. The number of beef cattle increased by 10 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 seventeenth successive year to reach the lowest level since 1919.

Sheep numbers in Queensland at 31 March 1973 totalled 13.3m. This represented a decrease of 9 per cent when compared with the previous year's figure and was the lowest since 1905, when a total of 12.5m was recorded.

Pigs on rural holdings at 31 March 1973 numbered 542,000, an increase of 1 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 1973

| State or Territory | Cattle | Sheep | Pigs |
|---|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| New South Wales | 7,918 | 52,037 | 1,065 |
| Victoria | 5,464 | 24,105 | 585 |
| Queensland | 9,795 | 13,346 | 542 |
| South Australia | 1,583 | 15,651 | 499 |
| Western Australia | 2,182 | 30,919 | 476 |
| Tasmania | 900 | 3,824 | 85 |
| Northern Territory | 1,237 | 3 | 7 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 19 | 143 | .. |
| Total Australia | 29,101 | 140,029 | 3,259 |
| Queensland as proportion of Australia | 33.7 | 9.5 | 16.6 |

Beef Cattle Breeds—In 1972-73, details of beef cattle breeds were collected for the first time in Queensland, as part of the annual Agricultural Census. The State's 9,190,667 beef cattle at 31 March 1973 consisted of 4,797,294 straight breeds (52 per cent), and 4,393,373 cross breeds (48 per cent). Most numerous were Herefords 2,515,295 (27.4 per cent), Brahman/British cross 2,187,647 (23.8 per cent), Shorthorn 1,350,958 (14.7 per cent), other tropical/British cross 959,864 (10.4 per cent), and British/British cross 578,507 (6.3 per cent). There were relatively smaller numbers of Santa Gertrudis, Brahman, Braford, Droughtmaster, Angus, Brangus, Devon, Red Poll, Murray Grey, and other breeds and crosses.

BEEF CATTLE BREEDS, QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1973

| Breed particulars | Breeding cattle (1 year and over) | | Calves and vealers (under 1 year) | Other (steers, bullocks, etc. 1 year and over) | Total beef cattle | Breed propor- tion |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---|--|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | Bulls | Cows and heifers | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | % |
| Straight breeds | | | | | | |
| Braford | 5,830 | 76,997 | 44,877 | 34,818 | 162,522 | 1.8 |
| Brahman | 18,694 | 110,438 | 53,430 | 43,847 | 226,409 | 2.5 |
| Droughtmaster | 6,839 | 67,629 | 33,693 | 33,327 | 141,488 | 1.5 |
| Hereford (including Polled) | 44,213 | 1,298,106 | 649,298 | 523,678 | 2,515,295 | 27.4 |
| Santa-Gertrudis | 17,644 | 114,368 | 70,502 | 46,279 | 248,793 | 2.7 |
| Shorthorn (including Polled) | 24,895 | 681,000 | 284,284 | 360,779 | 1,350,958 | 14.7 |
| Other (including unspecified) | 3,998 | 78,398 | 42,283 | 27,150 | 151,829 | 1.7 |
| Total | 122,113 | 2,426,936 | 1,178,367 | 1,069,878 | 4,797,294 | 52.2 |
| Cross breeds | | | | | | |
| British/British | 3,761 | 287,527 | 114,339 | 172,880 | 578,507 | 6.3 |
| Brahman/British | 30,584 | 1,049,214 | 535,922 | 571,927 | 2,187,647 | 23.8 |
| Other tropical/British | 11,777 | 435,651 | 238,907 | 273,529 | 959,864 | 10.4 |
| European/other | 367 | 8,277 | 6,645 | 3,669 | 18,958 | 0.2 |
| Beef/dairy breeds | 1,109 | 132,146 | 80,568 | 56,717 | 270,540 | 2.9 |
| Other (including unspecified) | 6,807 | 167,911 | 104,594 | 98,545 | 377,857 | 4.1 |
| Total | 54,405 | 2,080,726 | 1,080,975 | 1,177,267 | 4,393,373 | 47.8 |
| Total breeds for meat production | 176,518 | 4,507,662 | 2,259,342 | 2,247,145 | 9,190,667 | 100.0 |

Herefords were popular in all parts of the State except the Peninsula, Cairns, Townsville, and Far-Western Statistical Divisions.

On the other hand, most of the Shorthorns were in the North-Western and South-, Far-, and Central-Western Divisions, with relatively few in coastal areas. Tropical breeds were popular in the Central-Western and North-Western Divisions and in all coastal areas, particularly in Rockhampton Division which had 38.6 per cent of the total Brahmans, 37.0 per cent of Braford's, 29.9 per cent of Santa Gertrudis, and 19.5 per cent of Droughtmasters. Cross breeds, particularly the tropical/British crosses, were most numerous in Rockhampton, North-Western, Townsville, and Central-Western Divisions.

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 259.

Pig Breeds—The two main breeds are Large White, about 60 per cent, and Landrace, about 30 per cent. Berkshire, Wexsex Saddleback, and Tamworth are other breeds, but are in much smaller numbers.

Stock Losses—In 1972-73 cattle losses from drought and other natural causes totalled 332,144, a loss of 3.7 per cent of the total herds at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 256,734, or 3.2 per cent reported in the previous year. Sheep losses were 1,158,044, compared with 1,142,879 in 1971-72, representing a loss of 7.9 per cent of the total numbers of sheep and lambs at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 7.7 per cent in 1971-72.

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 254 to 257.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1973

| Statistical Division | Cattle | | | Sheep | Pigs |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Beef | Dairy | Total | | |
| Moreton ¹ | 451,496 | 220,470 | 671,966 | 5,455 | 98,340 |
| Maryborough | 767,800 | 144,852 | 912,652 | 3,295 | 132,461 |
| Downs | 988,941 | 126,985 | 1,115,926 | 2,049,041 | 206,488 |
| Roma | 582,838 | 3,516 | 586,354 | 2,157,267 | 8,438 |
| South-Western | 316,470 | 748 | 317,218 | 2,461,086 | 410 |
| <i>Total South</i> | <i>3,107,545</i> | <i>496,571</i> | <i>3,604,116</i> | <i>6,676,144</i> | <i>446,137</i> |
| Rockhampton | 1,656,010 | 54,867 | 1,710,877 | 79,275 | 66,886 |
| Central-Western | 1,023,531 | 2,437 | 1,025,968 | 3,236,389 | 2,225 |
| Far-Western | 344,942 | 295 | 345,237 | 1,498,650 | 290 |
| <i>Total Central</i> | <i>3,024,483</i> | <i>57,599</i> | <i>3,082,082</i> | <i>4,814,314</i> | <i>69,401</i> |
| Mackay | 280,448 | 10,645 | 291,093 | 659 | 2,792 |
| Townsville | 815,130 | 1,353 | 816,483 | 246 | 8,075 |
| Cairns | 344,849 | 37,388 | 382,237 | 366 | 13,916 |
| Peninsula | 114,705 | 104 | 114,809 | .. | 64 |
| North-Western | 1,503,507 | 628 | 1,504,135 | 1,853,787 | 1,442 |
| <i>Total North</i> | <i>3,058,639</i> | <i>50,118</i> | <i>3,108,757</i> | <i>1,855,058</i> | <i>26,289</i> |
| Total Queensland | 9,190,667 | 604,288 | 9,794,955 | 13,345,516 | 541,827 |

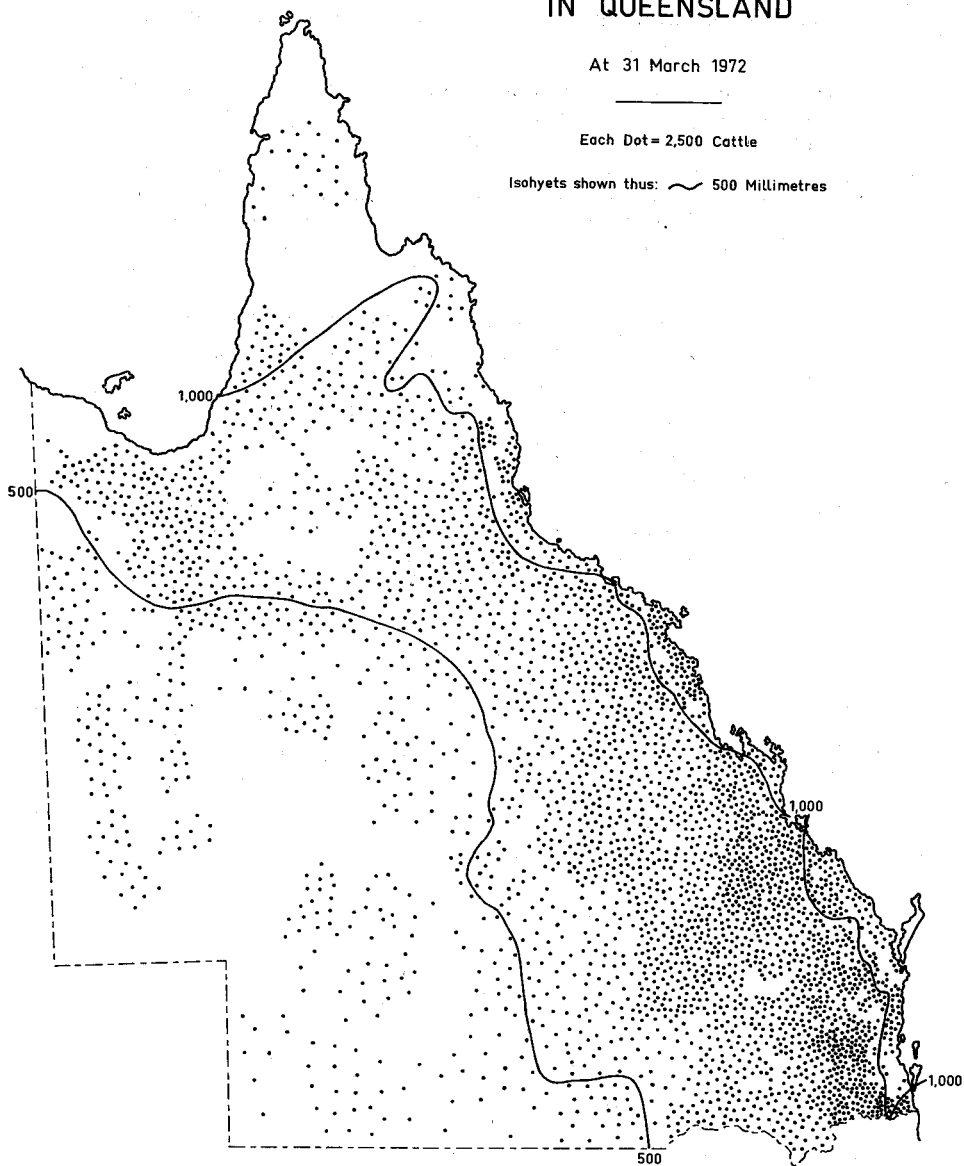
¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1972

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

Isohyets shown thus: ~ 500 Millimetres

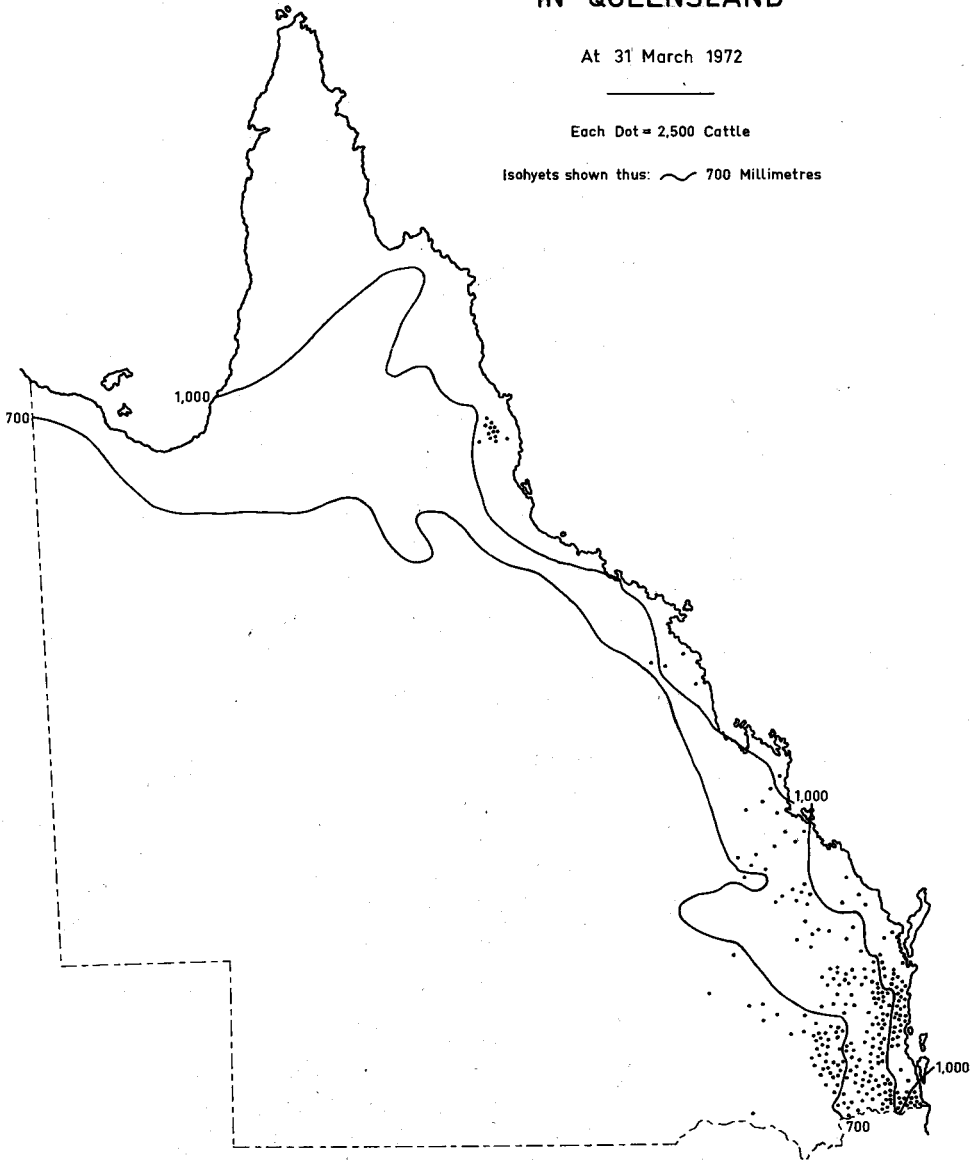


DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1972

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

Isohyets shown thus: ~ 700 Millimetres

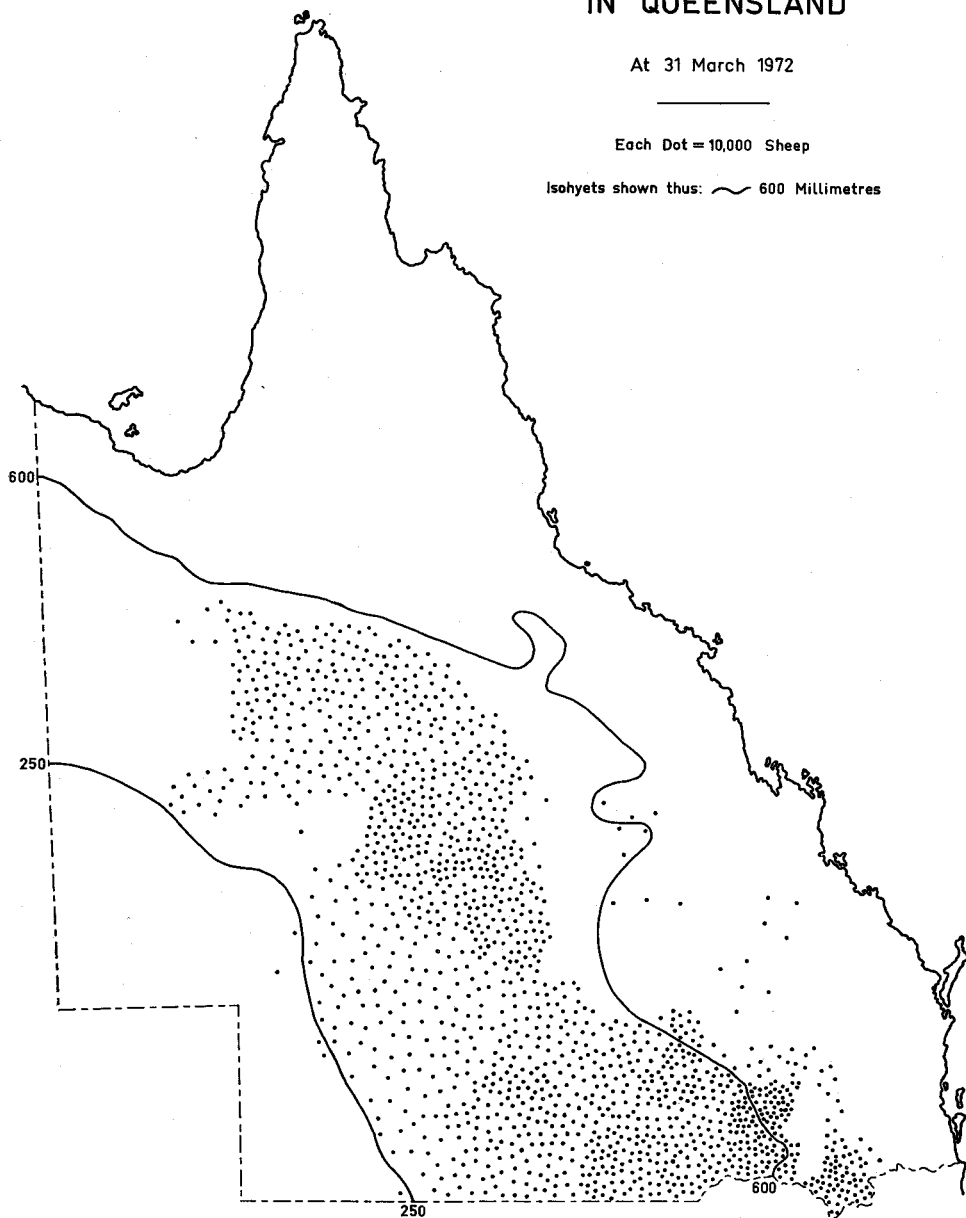


DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1972

Each Dot = 10,000 Sheep

Isohyets shown thus: ~ 600 Millimetres

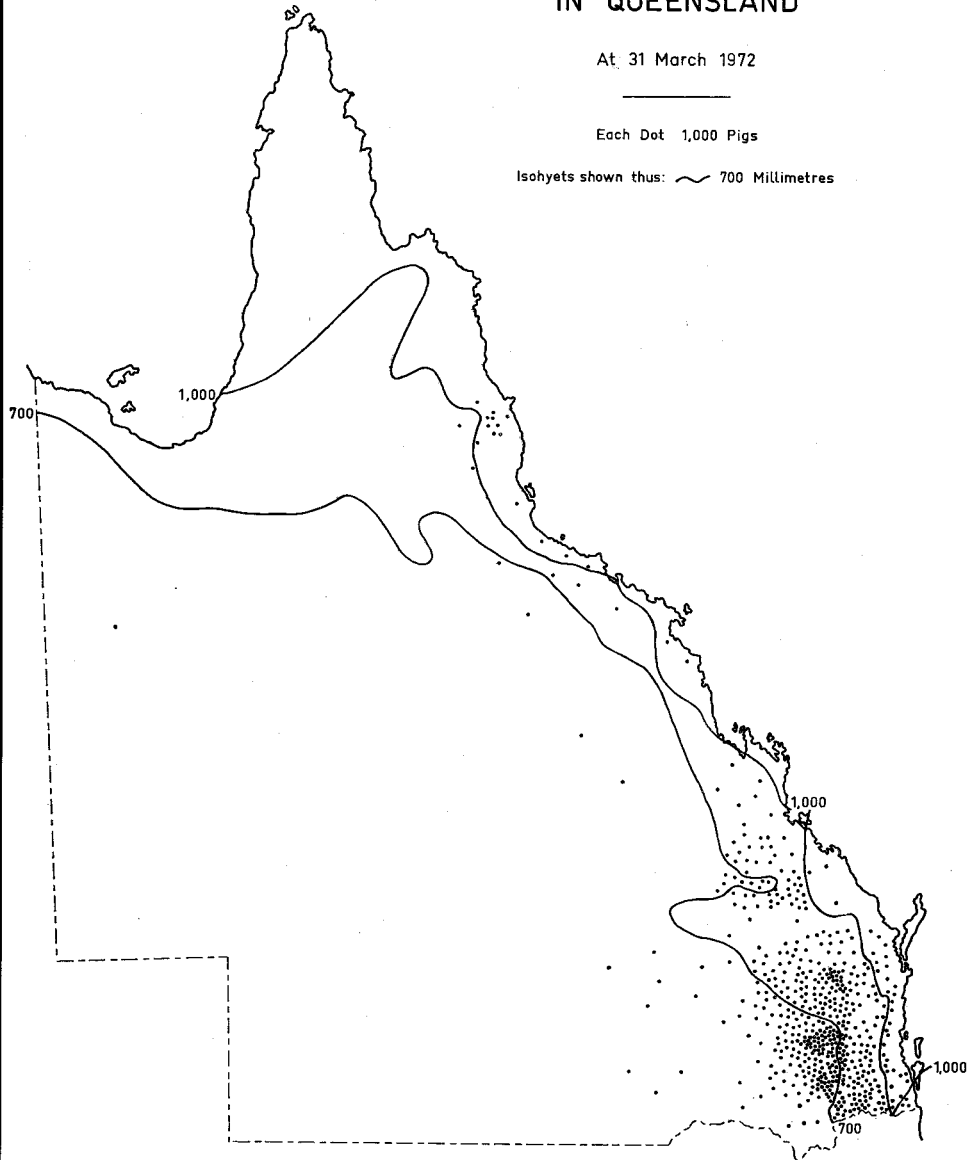


DISTRIBUTION OF PIGS IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1972

Each Dot 1,000 Pigs

Isohyets shown thus: ~ 700 Millimetres



Livestock Slaughtering 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 five years to 1972-73.

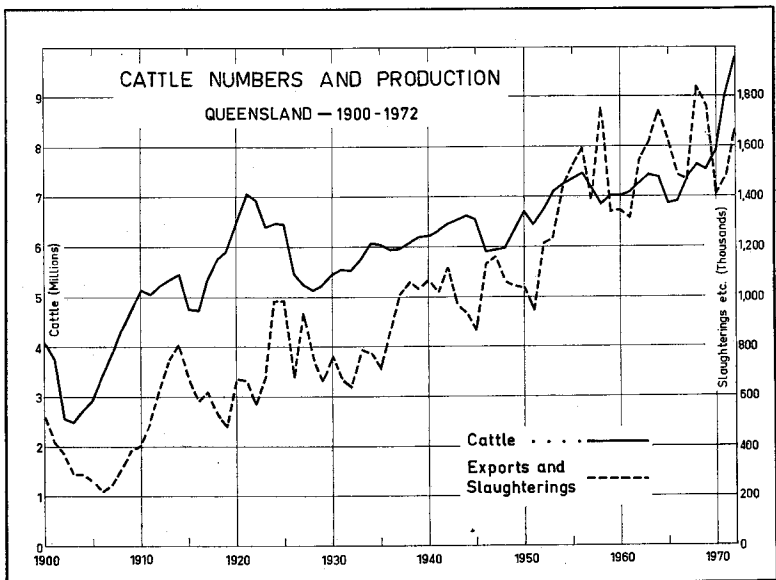
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING AND LAMBING, QUEENSLAND

| Year | Slaughterings ¹ | | | Lambing | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| | Cattle and calves | Sheep and lambs | Pigs | Ewes mated | Lambs marked | Proportion ² |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | % |
| 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 | 1,717,089 _r | 3,440,195 _r | 796,705 _r | 5,675,863 | 3,498,883 | 61.6 |
| 1972-73 | 2,014,939 | 2,472,786 | 967,403 | 4,737,457 | 2,408,404 | 50.8 |

¹ In meatworks, slaughterhouses, and on holdings. ² Lambs marked to ewes mated.
_r Revised since last issue.

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 1971-72 there were 39 meatworks and bacon factories in operation with over 10,300 employees. Of these 21 were meatworks, 10 were bacon factories, and 8 were engaged in both activities. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Authority is made in Chapter 16.

Meat Exports—See Chapter 16.



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

Wool prices rose substantially in 1972-73 to reach an average of 178.30 cents per kilogram, which was the highest for any season since 1950-51. Wool is one of the State's most valuable products, accounting for 12 per cent of the total value of rural production in 1972-73. Almost the whole of the State's sheep numbers are reared for wool production. At 31 March 1971, when sheep numbers by breed were last collected, 98 per cent of the total of 14,774,000 sheep were pure breed Merinos. The actual numbers were, Merinos 14,499,000, 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 1973 was 13,346,000.

The industry is largely conducted on grazing properties in the natural grasslands of the south-west, central-west, and north-west. Only a small portion of the sheep numbers are on agricultural farms, these being nearly all on the Darling Downs. Sheep stations vary greatly in size, some of the larger properties shearing up to 50,000 or more sheep in a season. Many of the original large leaseholds have been subdivided into grazing selections of about 10,000 hectares, and are commonly run by individual families, while pastoral companies manage many of the large leaseholds.

The next table shows the Queensland wool production for the five years to 1972-73.

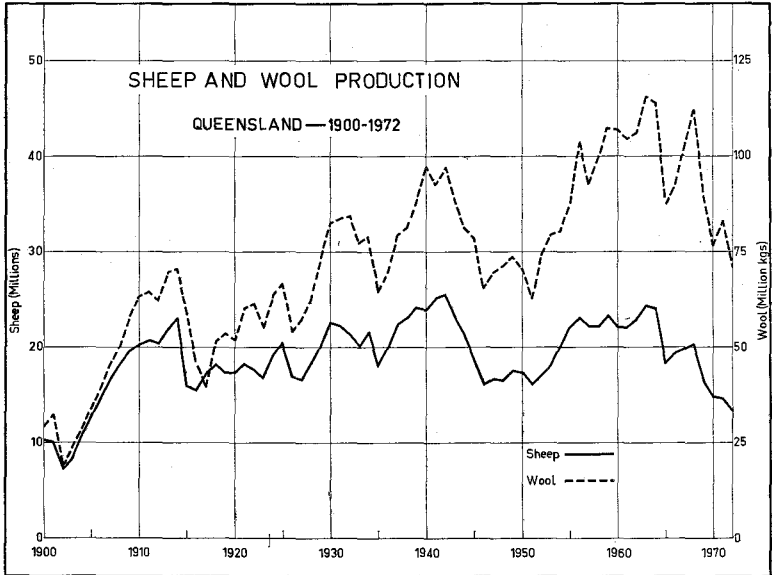
WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

| Year ¹ | Sheep and lambs shorn | Wool clip | | Other wool ² (greasy basis) | Total wool produced (greasy basis) | Value of wool produced ⁴ |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Shorn wool ³ (greasy basis) | Weight per fleece (greasy basis) | | | |
| | '000 | '000 kg | kg | '000 kg | '000 kg | \$'000 |
| 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 | 61,732r |
| 1972-73 | 12,995 | 61,423 | 4.73 | 8,772 | 70,195 | 123,512 |

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. r Revised since last issue.

In 1972-73, 70,195,000 kilograms of wool were produced compared with 83,160,000 kilograms in the previous year. This represented a decrease of 15.6 per cent and was the lowest production since 1951-52. The decline in the annual numbers of sheep and lambs shorn, evident since 1968-69, continued in 1972-73. During the year the total of 12,995,000 sheep and lambs shorn, of which 1,621,000 were lambs, was 1,979,000 below the number shorn in 1971-72. However, the average fleece weight of 4.73 kilograms obtained in the 1972-73 season was the highest recorded for many years, and partially offset the decline in numbers shorn.

Information on monthly shearings of sheep and lambs is now collected triennially only and is not available for 1972-73. Generally, however, the shearing pattern varies little from year to year. The main shearing activity occurs from July to October followed by a lull in the hot summer months, increases during late summer, and falls to a low level in June.



The above graph shows the number of sheep in Queensland each year, and the corresponding wool production. Wool production has increased more than the number of sheep, reflecting the breeding of better sheep for wool.

Queensland Wool Districts—The next table shows the wool clip in statistical divisions.

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73¹

| 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 | '000 kg | kg | % | % |
| Moreton ⁴ | 5 | 20 | 4.52 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Maryborough | 2 | 7 | 3.86 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Downs | 2,050 | 9,729 | 4.74 | 15.0 | 15.4 |
| Roma | 2,311 | 11,090 | 4.75 | 17.1 | 16.2 |
| South-Western | 2,711 | 12,942 | 4.77 | 19.9 | 18.4 |
| <i>Total South</i> | <i>7,079</i> | <i>33,788</i> | <i>4.77</i> | <i>52.0</i> | <i>50.0</i> |
| Rockhampton | 81 | 345 | 4.24 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Central-Western | 3,155 | 14,818 | 4.69 | 22.8 | 24.3 |
| Far-Western | 1,466 | 7,265 | 4.95 | 11.2 | 11.2 |
| <i>Total Central</i> | <i>4,703</i> | <i>22,427</i> | <i>4.76</i> | <i>34.5</i> | <i>36.1</i> |
| Mackay | 1 | 2 | 4.58 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Townsville | | | | | |
| Cairns | | | | | |
| Peninsula | | | | | |
| North-Western | 1,960 | 8,735 | 4.45 | 13.4 | 13.9 |
| <i>Total North</i> | <i>1,960</i> | <i>8,738</i> | <i>4.45</i> | <i>13.5</i> | <i>13.9</i> |
| <i>Total Queensland</i> | <i>13,741</i> | <i>64,953</i> | <i>4.72</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>100.0</i> |

¹ Twelve months ended 31 March 1973. ² Including crutchings. ³ At 31 March 1973. ⁴ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

While total wool production figures relating to the State as a whole, as shown on page 259, are on a year ending 30 June basis, and will

continue to be compiled this way in future, district information appearing above for 1972-73, is for the twelve months ended 31 March 1973, and will continue to be compiled on this basis. The table provides a measure of the relative importance of the wool industry in divisions.

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 1972-73, Central-Western Division had the highest proportion of the State's wool clip, 22.8 per cent, followed by South-Western, 19.9 per cent, and Roma, 17.1 per cent.

Wool Exports and Sales—See Chapter 16.

In the early 1900s Queensland vied with Victoria as the second wool-producing State of Australia. However in more recent years, persistent unfavourable seasonal conditions in the State's wool-growing areas, combined with low wool prices, have resulted in the decline of Queensland's importance as a wool producer relative to other mainland States.

The next table shows the total Australian production and the relative positions of the States for 1971-72 and 1972-73.

WOOL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA

| State | 1971-72 | | 1972-73 | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Total production ¹ | Proportion of total | Total production ¹ | Proportion of total |
| | m kg | % | m kg | % |
| New South Wales | 281.8 | 32.2 | 226.2 | 30.7 |
| Victoria | 192.4 | 22.0 | 173.4 | 23.5 |
| Queensland | 83.2 | 9.5 | 70.2 | 9.5 |
| South Australia | 117.9 | 13.5 | 100.9 | 13.7 |
| Western Australia | 178.2 | 20.4 | 146.9 | 19.9 |
| Tasmania | 21.1 | 2.4 | 18.2 | 2.5 |
| Australia ² | 875.4 | 100.0 | 736.4 | 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 1972-73 were worth \$54,710,000 (including bounty). The next table gives particulars of dairy cattle, butter and cheese production, and overseas exports of butter and cheese for the five years to 1972-73.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

| Year | Total dairy cattle ¹ | Dairy cows ¹ | | Production | | Overseas exports | |
|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | | In milk | Dry | Butter | Cheese | Butter | Cheese |
| | | No. | No. | '000 kg | '000 kg | '000 kg | '000 kg |
| 1968-69 .. | 757,844 | 341,302 | 155,992 | 19,542 | 8,104 | 1,972 | 2,074 |
| 1969-70 .. | 706,563 | 332,386 | 127,411 | 22,784 | 9,295 | 2,316 | 3,949 |
| 1970-71 .. | 666,571 | 313,700 | 127,403 | 18,773 | 7,684 | 4,853 | 2,490 |
| 1971-72 .. | 646,047 | 309,971 | 110,389 | 18,193 | 8,200 | 3,726 | 1,479 |
| 1972-73 .. | 604,288 | 287,901 | 102,018 | 15,857 | 8,701 | 3,827 | 742 |

¹ At 31 March.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1972-73 the combined production of Moreton and Maryborough Statistical Divisions accounted for about two-thirds of the State's total butter production.

The distribution of the dairying industry in the various statistical divisions of the State is shown in the next table.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

| Statistical Division | Commercial dairy holdings | Dairy cows ¹ | Butter made in factories | Cheese made in factories |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | No. | No. | '000 kg | '000 kg |
| Moreton ² | 2,371 | 149,593 | 5,702 | 3,426 |
| Maryborough | 1,655 | 97,636 | 4,207 | 979 |
| Downs | 1,657 | 77,945 | 3,546 | 3,853 |
| Roma | 17 | 796 | .. | .. |
| South-Western | 1 | 40 | .. | .. |
| <i>Total South</i> | <i>5,701</i> | <i>326,010</i> | <i>13,455</i> | <i>8,258</i> |
| Rockhampton | 531 | 33,816 | 1,552 | .. |
| Central-Western | 6 | 331 | .. | .. |
| Far-Western | 1 | 45 | .. | .. |
| <i>Total Central</i> | <i>538</i> | <i>34,192</i> | <i>1,552</i> | <i>..</i> |
| Mackay | 78 | 5,864 | 52 | .. |
| Townsville | 7 | 407 | .. | .. |
| Cairns | 354 | 23,265 | 798 | 443 |
| Peninsula | 2 | 51 | .. | .. |
| North-Western | 2 | 130 | .. | .. |
| <i>Total North</i> | <i>443</i> | <i>29,717</i> | <i>850</i> | <i>443</i> |
| Total Queensland | 6,682 | 389,919 | 15,857 | 8,701 |

¹ Cows in milk and dry at 31 March 1973, 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, 1972-73

| State or Territory | Cows ¹ | Total milk produced ² | Milk per cow ³ | Butter made ⁴ | Cheese made ⁴ |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | No. | '000 litres | litres | '000 kg | '000 kg |
| New South Wales | 522,070 | 1,198,286 | 2,232 | 17,541 | 9,262 |
| Victoria | 1,293,419 | 4,053,677 | 3,153 | 128,029 | 49,001 |
| Queensland | 420,494 | 734,866 | 1,689 | 15,857 | 8,753 |
| South Australia | 147,604 | 425,720 | 2,848 | 5,161 | 17,315 |
| Western Australia | 102,719 | 241,010 | 2,350 | 5,349 | 1,870 |
| Tasmania | 158,712 | 426,869 | 2,690 | 12,921 | 7,240 |
| Northern Territory | 345 | 318 | 891 | .. | .. |
| Australian Capital Territory | 1,134 | 2,672 | 2,087 | .. | .. |
| Australia | 2,646,497 | 7,083,418 | 2,653 | 184,857 | 93,441 |

¹ At 31 March 1973, 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 1973. 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 1972-73 are set out in the next table.

DAIRYING PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 ^s |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Holdings with dairy cattle ¹ .. | No. | 9,782 | 9,301 | 8,294 | 7,955 | 6,682 |
| Butter produced in factories ² | '000 kg | 19,542 | 22,784 | 18,773 | 18,193 | 15,857 |
| | \$'000 | 17,211 | 19,524 | 17,658 | 18,442 | 14,431 |
| Cheese produced in factories ² | '000 kg | 8,104 | 9,295 | 7,684 | 8,200 | 8,701 |
| | \$'000 | 4,370 | 5,006 | 4,600 | 5,586 | 6,047 |
| Whole milk and other milk products .. | \$'000 | 24,960 | 27,640 | 28,664 | 31,567 | 34,231 |
| Total value of butter, cheese, and milk .. | \$'000 | 46,541 | 52,170 | 50,922 | 55,596 | 54,710 |

¹ Excluding holdings with house cows only.

² Including bounty, for values see page 379.

^s Subject to revision.

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 16. Exports are also shown on page 348.

7 POULTRY FARMING

Prior to World War II poultry farming was usually carried on in conjunction with other primary activities, generally dairying. Since the war there has been a continuing pattern of development and expansion, not only into a distinct industry, but also into highly specialised segments within the industry, namely egg production, chicken hatching, and broiler production.

Of the number of commercial poultry reported on rural holdings at 31 March 1973, there were 2,195,000 hens and pullets for egg production, 2,693,000 meat strain chickens, and 341,000 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.

Poultry Slaughtered for Human Consumption—In the last 15 years the broiler industry in Queensland has developed virtually from nothing to an annual production of 16.5 million chickens in 1972-73.

The rapid growth of this industry has been achieved by the integration of breeding, hatching, feed milling, growing, processing, and marketing operations. This factor has also contributed to the remarkable degree of efficiency and stability within the broiler industry, which together with the rapidly increasing prices of other meats has placed chicken meat in a favourable competitive position.

Most of the State's broiler production is carried out under contract with the major processing firms. Growers usually receive a price per kilogram live weight at the expiration of the production period. Under the terms of the contract the processor delivers chickens to the grower, and supplies all feed, medication, and litter. The processor also provides a

serviceman to assist the grower with advice and supervision in the raising of the stock. The grower provides the necessary land, suitably drained, and all-weather roads, the buildings, fittings, and equipment, including brooders, feeders, and waterers.

It is now possible under commercial growing conditions to grow mixed sex flocks to about 2 kilograms average live weight in approximately eight weeks. This increased growth rate has been achieved by selective breeding programmes, improved feed conversion efficiency, use of disease control drugs, improved hygiene, more efficient shed design, greater degree of mechanisation, and the introduction of "whole room" brooding.

Broiler processing firms have encouraged growers to establish farms within a 30-mile radius of the processing plants for economy in servicing and transport of chickens and feed. This policy has led to a concentration of growers in areas close to Brisbane and the provincial cities.

The next table shows the number and estimated dressed weight of poultry slaughtered in licensed poultry slaughterhouses.

POULTRY SLAUGHTERED IN LICENSED POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSES,
QUEENSLAND

| Year | Chickens | Hens | Stags | Turkeys | Ducks and drakes | Geese |
|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|--------|---------|------------------|-----------------|
| NUMBER OF BIRDS | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | 16,546,185 | 1,479,174 | 24,608 | 32,846 | 25,292 | 159 |
| ESTIMATED DRESSED WEIGHT ('000 kg) | | | | | | |
| 1968-69 | 16,138 | 1,916 | 41 | 186 | 233 | .. ¹ |
| 1969-70 | 18,938 | 2,170 | 30 | 262 | 142 | 1 |
| 1970-71 | 21,124 | 2,361 | 107 | 240 | 128 | 1 |
| 1971-72 | 20,440 | 2,518 | 80 | 27 | 65 | 2 |
| 1972-73 | 21,144 | 2,379 | 70 | 105 | 42 | 1 |

¹ Less than 500 kg.

Chicken Hatcheries—A corresponding increase to that for chicken slaughterings has been evident in chicken hatchings. The next table shows the number of hen eggs set and chickens hatched in hatcheries registered under the *Poultry Industry Act* 1946-1973, for the five years to 1972-73.

EGGS SET AND CHICKENS HATCHED IN REGISTERED HATCHERIES, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| EGGS SET ¹ | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Meat strains | 18,381 | 20,233 | 23,127 | 21,647 | 23,095 |
| Egg strains | 8,909 | 9,925 | 9,971 | 10,755 | 9,769 |
| Total | 27,290 | 30,158 | 33,098 | 32,403 | 32,864 |

EGGS SET AND CHICKENS HATCHED IN REGISTERED HATCHERIES,
QUEENSLAND—*continued*

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| CHICKENS HATCHED² | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| For meat production | | | | | |
| Meat strains | 13,765 | 14,882 | 16,548 | 16,360 | 17,416 |
| Egg strains | 457 | 431 | 464 | 507 | 675 |
| For egg production | | | | | |
| Egg strains | 2,922 | 3,169 | 3,176 | 3,484 | 3,126 |
| For egg and meat production | | | | | |
| Egg strains, unsexed | 306 | 297 | 264 | 244 | 187 |
| For breeding pullets and cockerels | | | | | |
| Meat and egg strains | 282 | 305 | 227 | 272 | 210 |
| Total | 17,733 | 19,084 | 20,678 | 20,866 | 21,614 |

¹ Including eggs which failed to hatch.

² Excluding chickens destroyed.

8 BEEKEEPING

Beekeepers with five or more hives numbered 967 for the year ended 30 June 1973. During 1972-73, 1,752,000 kilograms of honey were taken from 44,000 hives, an average of 40 kilograms per productive hive. Production of beeswax during 1972-73 was 25,000 kilograms and the value of the products of the industry was estimated at \$815,000 in that year.

Particulars of beekeeping in Queensland during the five years to 1972-73 are shown in the following table.

BEEKEEPING¹

| Year | Bee-keepers | Beehives | | | Production | | |
|------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------|------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | | Productive during year | Unproductive during year | Total | Honey | Average per productive hive | Beeswax |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | '000 kg | kg | '000 kg |
| 1968-69 .. | 1,067 | 31,580 | 26,698 | 58,278 | 786 | 24.9 | 14 |
| 1969-70 .. | 992 | 39,449 | 20,618 | 60,067 | 1,426 | 36.1 | 22 |
| 1970-71 .. | 1,078 | 42,196 | 21,384 | 63,580 | 1,711 | 40.6 | 26 |
| 1971-72 .. | 1,055 | 48,022 | 20,570 | 68,592 | 2,017 | 42.0 | 27 |
| 1972-73 .. | 967 | 44,230 | 23,202 | 67,432 | 1,752 | 39.6 | 25 |

¹ Beekeepers with 5 or more hives.

• Chapter 12

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 500 kilometres south from Collinsville. Extensive deposits of bauxite occur at Weipa on Cape York Peninsula in the north of the State, and the coastal sand accumulations of southern Queensland contain significant quantities of mineral sands. A detailed description of the geology of Queensland is given in Chapter 2.

Administration—Sovereign rights to minerals within the boundary of the State are held by the Queensland Government. The Minister for Mines and the Department of Mines are responsible for the administration of the *Mining Act 1968-1973* governing the prospecting for, and working of, mineral deposits. Much of the administration, and settlement of disputes, is delegated to mining wardens who have offices in major centres throughout the State.

The Mining Act provides for the regulation and inspection of all mines. Inspectors have power to enter and inspect, to investigate apparent breaches and dangerous conditions, to order precautions to be taken, and to initiate prosecutions where necessary.

The Queensland Coal Board is responsible for the administration and regulation of the coal mining industry. The Board is constituted under *The Coal Industry (Control) Acts, 1948 to 1965*. It is empowered to take such action as in its opinion is necessary or desirable:

- (a) To ensure that coal is produced in such quantities and with such regularity as will meet requirements throughout Queensland and in trade with other States and Territories of Australia and other countries;
- (b) To ensure that the coal resources of the State are conserved, developed, worked, and used to the best advantage in the public interest;

- (c) To ensure that coal produced in the State is distributed and used in such manner, quantities, classes, and grades and at such prices as are calculated best to serve the public interest and secure the economical use of coal and the maintenance of essential services and industrial activities;
- (d) To promote the welfare of workers engaged in the coal industry in the State; and
- (e) To encourage the highest degree of co-operation between management and workers to ensure maximum efficiency and production.

Leases of land for mining and related purposes, and prospecting permits, are issued by mining wardens, and all such leases and permits are subject to conditions specified in the Mining Act. A description of the various types of mining leases etc. and details of the number and area of leases appear in Chapter 10.

Royalties—These are payable to the Crown on minerals won. The rate varies according to the mineral produced, being a fixed rate per tonne in some cases, while in other cases the royalty is levied on profits earned.

Details of the royalties collected during the five years to 1972 are shown in the next table.

ROYALTIES COLLECTED, QUEENSLAND

| Year | Coal | Other minerals | Petroleum | Total |
|--------------|--------|----------------|-----------|--------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 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 |
| 1972 | 734 | 2,076 | 266 | 3,076 |

Assistance to the Mining Industry—Technical and other forms of assistance to the mining industry are provided by government bodies such as the Queensland Department of Mines, the Bureau of Mineral Resources, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The Queensland Department of Mines provides assistance by way of aid to prospectors, grants for maintenance and construction of roads and bridges in mining areas, loans, hire of equipment, and subsidies for mine development. Drilling plants are operated throughout the State and geological field and laboratory services are provided.

The Department, which operates a treatment works at Irvinebank in north Queensland mainly for processing tin ore produced from small mines in the area, also maintains an assay office at Cloncurry in north-western Queensland. The Venus Mill at Charters Towers is owned by the Department, but is operated by a lessee.

During 1972, 2,260 tonnes of tin ore were treated at Irvinebank for an output of 47 tonnes of concentrates. Small quantities of other ores and tin dredging tailings were also processed. The assay office at Cloncurry dealt with 1,551 samples and 3,066 assays during 1972.

Mining Accidents—Particulars of persons involved in accidents, causing death or more than 14 days disablement, in mines, quarries, mills, and smelters in Queensland for the five years to 1972 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 |
| 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 |
| 1972 | 30 | 285 | 2 | 51 | 1 | 3 | 33 | 339 |

Source: Queensland Department of Mines.

The Queensland Mines Rescue Stations, which operate from Booval on the Ipswich coalfield, Collinsville on the Bowen field, and, since 1972, Blackwater in Central Queensland, are voluntary organisations equipped to apply precautionary measures and to perform rescue work in Queensland coal mines. The control and upkeep of each rescue station is in the hands of a committee of management which consists of two representatives of the Department of Mines, two representatives of the State Government Insurance Office, two representatives of the colliery proprietors, one representative of mine managers, and one representative of trainees. Expenses are shared equally by the Department of Mines, the State Government Insurance Office, and the colliery proprietors.

2 MINERAL PRODUCTION

Bauxite—Production of bauxite at Weipa reached 8,009,000 tonnes in 1971-72, an increase of 21 per cent when compared with 1970-71 production. An expansion programme to permit the annual output of bauxite to be increased to over 10m tonnes was completed during 1972. Part of the bauxite produced is shipped to refineries at Gladstone in Queensland, and Bell Bay in Tasmania, and the balance is exported overseas. A bauxite calcination plant is in operation at Weipa.

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 1971-72 open-cut production represented over 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 2,931,000 tonnes in 1962-63 to 14,068,000 tonnes in 1971-72. 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 1971-72, 9,138,000 tonnes were exported, mainly to Japan and Europe. Gladstone and Hay Point, near Mackay, were the major ports 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 now, are those 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 has been mined in Queensland since the 1860s. By 1913 annual production was over 24,000 tonnes, 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 1971-72 of 121,848 tonnes was slightly lower than for 1970-71. The largest producers were Mount Isa, Mount Morgan, and Gunpowder Mines.

Blister copper is produced at Mount Isa and Mount Morgan and an electrolytic 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. Discoveries of other fields followed. Peak production was reached in 1900 when 21,027 kilograms 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 8,810 and 6,198 kilograms, respectively, in that year. After 1900, output declined until 1930 when only 243 kilograms were produced. Production then increased substantially again, and from 1933 to 1942 averaged about 3,700 kilograms 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. However, during 1972 the free market price for gold rose substantially, and if this price rise is maintained it could provide a stimulus to the industry. Gold production in 1971-72 of 2,583 kilograms was three per cent above the 1970-71 level.

The most important sources of gold are now Mount Morgan and Cracow, the latter being about 190 kilometres 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 1971-72 of 123,939 tonnes was 17 per cent lower than the output for 1970-71. The output of zinc for 1971-72 of 110,498 tonnes was two per cent higher 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 1971-72 were titanium dioxide, 113,610 tonnes, and zirconium dioxide, 53,036 tonnes.

Nickel—A large lateritic nickel deposit at Greenvale, 225 kilometres from Townsville, is 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. However production is now declining. 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. During 1971-72, 143,000 cubic metres of oil and 237 million cubic metres of natural gas were produced.

Phosphate—Deposits in north-western Queensland are currently under investigation to determine the feasibility of commercial exploitation and transport requirements.

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 up to 1969-70 reflected the greater quantities of ore treated as a result of the expansion programme at Mount Isa. However, there was a decrease in the quantity of silver-lead-zinc ores mined in 1970-71 and 1971-72. Silver production was 288,123 kilograms for 1971-72, showing a fall of 22 per cent compared with 1970-71 output.

Tin—Most of the tin produced is obtained by dredging methods, the chief source being at Mount Garnet, in North Queensland. Small quantities 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 1971-72 was 1,070 tonnes, an increase of about 6 per cent when compared with the production for 1970-71.

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, 4,094 tonnes 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 Australian Bureau of Statistics, supplemented in some cases by information made available by the Department of Minerals and Energy and from other sources.

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.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS, AUSTRALIA, 1971-72

| Mineral | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | N.T. | Aust. ¹ |
|-----------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| Metallic minerals (contents) | | | | | | | | |
| Alumina | | | | | | | | |
| '000 tonnes | 4 | .. | n | .. | n | .. | 436 | n |
| Copper .. tonnes | 10,981 | .. | 121,848 | 2,848 | 2,894 | 26,597 | 6,753 | 171,921 |
| Gold kilograms | 351 | 194 | 2,583 | 26 | 10,847 | 1,983 | 7,269 | 23,252 |
| Iron '000 tonnes | .. | .. | .. | 3,965 | 33,280 | 1,506 ² | 505 | 39,254 |
| Lead .. tonnes | 274,119 | .. | 123,939 | 31 | .. | 22,708 | .. | 420,797 |
| Manganese tonnes | 5,953 | .. | .. | .. | 47,915 | 1,758 | 506,701 | 562,327 |
| Silver '000 kg | 321 | .. | 288 | .. | 3 | 83 | 5 | 700 |
| Tin .. tonnes | 2,449 | 18 | 1,070 | .. | 1,035 | 6,469 | 28 | 11,070 |
| Titanium dioxide .. tonnes | 230,534 | .. | 113,610 | 164 | 405,260 | 3,166 | .. | 752,733 |
| Zinc .. tonnes | 318,491 | .. | 110,498 | .. | .. | 72,142 | .. | 501,131 |
| Zirconium dioxide .. tonnes | 170,363 | .. | 53,036 | .. | 34,209 | 1,158 | .. | 258,767 |
| Fuel minerals | | | | | | | | |
| Black coal | | | | | | | | |
| '000 tonnes | 36,636 | .. | 14,068 | 1,536 | 1,188 | 121 | .. | 53,549 |
| Brown coal (lignite) ³ | | | | | | | | |
| '000 tonnes | .. | 23,630 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23,630 |
| Crude oil '000 cu m | .. | 16,355 | 143 | .. | 2,540 | .. | .. | 19,038 |
| Natural gas m cu m | .. | 1,097 | 237 | 996 | 299 | .. | .. | 2,628 |
| Construction materials | | | | | | | | |
| Sand '000 tonnes | 7,322 | 5,619 | 3,268 | 2,513 | n | 221 | } 445 | { 19,501 ⁴ |
| Gravel '000 tonnes | 3,596 | 3,486 | 3,474 | 849 | n | 982 | | |
| Crushed and broken stone | | | | | | | | |
| '000 tonnes | 11,378 | 16,067 | 4,252 | 10,882 | 5,649 | 1,422 | n | 50,518 |
| Other non-metallic minerals | | | | | | | | |
| Brick clay and shale '000 tonnes | 3,334 | 1,906 | 661 | 679 | 1,159 | 131 | .. | 7,871 |
| Limestone ⁵ | | | | | | | | |
| '000 tonnes | 3,170 | 2,159 | 1,480 | 1,677 | 1,144 | 523 | .. | 10,154 |
| Salt '000 tonnes | .. | n | n | 618 | 2,614 | .. | .. | 3,503 |

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 value, at mine, of the major groups of minerals produced in Australia in 1971-72, is shown below.

VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, MAJOR GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 1971-72

| State or Territory | Metallic minerals | Coal | Petroleum ¹ | Construction materials | Other non-metallic minerals | Total |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| New South Wales .. | 137,480 | 228,723 | .. | 56,845 | 19,692 | 442,739 |
| Victoria | 283 | 25,706 | 227,126 | 45,717 | 6,306 | 305,138 |
| Queensland | 178,472 | 107,211 | 3,341 | 18,335 | 11,476 | 318,835 |
| South Australia .. | 42,492 | 3,245 | 7,034 | 16,523 | 24,838 | 94,132 |
| Western Australia .. | 445,223 | 5,855 | 34,768 | 13,567 ² | 10,996 | 510,409 ³ |
| Tasmania | 76,439 | 489 | .. | 3,905 | 1,140 | 81,972 |
| Northern Territory .. | 41,253 | .. | .. | 2,301 | .. | 43,554 |
| Australia ³ | 921,642 | 371,229 | 272,269 | 159,032 ³ | 74,447 | 1,798,618 |

¹ Including crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas condensate.

² Incomplete.

³ Including Australian Capital Territory for construction materials.

The next table shows the quantities of principal minerals produced in Queensland for the five years to 1971-72. A long-term summary of minerals and principal metallic contents appears on page 596.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

| Mineral | 1968 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|---|----------|---------|------------------|---------|----------|
| Metallic minerals (contents) | | | | | |
| Alumina '000 tonnes | 1,936 | 2,453 | 3,145 | 3,867 | <i>n</i> |
| Copper tonnes | 70,562 | 82,314 | 95,339 | 122,595 | 121,848 |
| Gold kilograms | 2,580 | 2,396 | 2,424 | 2,497 | 2,583 |
| Lead tonnes | 118,552 | 138,048 | 152,752 | 148,507 | 123,939 |
| Silver kilograms | 299,350 | 332,563 | 391,420 | 367,190 | 288,127 |
| Tin tonnes | 1,269 | 1,147 | 1,275 | 1,013 | 1,070 |
| Titanium dioxide ¹ tonnes | 93,704 | 104,317 | 172,433 | 161,676 | 113,610 |
| Zinc tonnes | 85,440 | 98,330 | 111,185 | 108,455 | 110,498 |
| Zirconium dioxide ¹ tonnes | 53,954 | 54,343 | 61,347 | 46,944 | 53,036 |
| Fuel minerals | | | | | |
| Black coal '000 tonnes | 6,657 | 7,514 | 9,540 | 11,074 | 14,068 |
| Crude oil '000 cu m | 498 | 385 | 252 | 184 | 143 |
| Natural gas m cu m | 3 | 33 | 179 | 221 | 237 |
| Construction materials | | | | | |
| Sand '000 tonnes | 1,735 | 1,963 | 2,012 | 2,113 | 3,268 |
| Gravel '000 tonnes | 1,881 | 2,310 | 2,155 | 2,312 | 3,474 |
| Crushed and broken stone '000 tonnes | 3,917 | 3,037 | 3,654 | 4,665 | 4,252 |
| Other non-metallic minerals | | | | | |
| Brick clay and shale '000 tonnes | 500 | 459 | 531 ^r | 539 | 661 |
| Limestone ² '000 tonnes | <i>n</i> | 1,368 | 1,282 | 1,379 | 1,480 |
| Silica '000 tonnes | 162 | 202 | 215 | 288 | 348 |

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 next table shows the value, at mine, of the major groups of minerals produced in Queensland for the five years to 1971-72.

VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, MAJOR GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

| Mineral group | 1968 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Metallic minerals | 132,861 | 143,228 | 193,210 | 187,215 | 178,472 |
| Coal | 35,436 | 41,392 | 59,564 | 77,205 | 107,211 |
| Petroleum ¹ | 8,225 | 6,227 | 5,613 | 4,116 | 3,341 |
| Construction materials | 10,331 | 12,290 | 12,109 | 16,383 | 18,335 |
| Other non-metallic minerals | 4,151 | 6,135 | 7,650 | 8,832 | 11,476 |
| Total | 191,004 | 209,273 | 278,145 | 293,751 | 318,835 |

¹ Including crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas condensate.

3 MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

In 1968 and earlier years the annual Mining and Quarrying Census related to years ended 31 December. However, commencing with 1968-69 the Mining Census (including quarrying) was changed to a year ended 30 June to conform with the period covered by other economic censuses in Australia. At the same time other changes were made in coverage, definitions, and concepts. A full description of the changes may be found on pages 235 and 236 of the 1971 and 1972 *Queensland Year Book*.

The next table shows mining industry data for the years 1968-69 to 1971-72. Definitions of terms used are as follows:

Establishments. The basic economic unit (the establishment) in general covers all the functions carried on under the one ownership at a single physical location. A mining establishment is one predominantly engaged in mining, but the data supplied for it cover (with a few exceptions) all activities at the location. These include activities connected with selling and distribution and any non-mining activities. The exceptions relate to locations where the subsidiary activities (in terms of gross value) exceed one million dollars. These are treated for statistical purposes as two or more establishments corresponding to the various kinds of activities carried on.

The establishment statistics (other than the number of establishments) also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units (head offices, storage premises, etc.) serving the establishment and forming part of the business which owns and operates the establishment.

Persons employed relate to those employed at establishments, administrative offices, and ancillary units located in the State. Working proprietors are included.

Wages and salaries relate to all employees of the establishment, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Drawings of working proprietors are not included.

Turnover covers sales of minerals and other goods whether produced by the establishment or not, plus transfers out of minerals and other goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, plus 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 include all stocks of materials, fuels, etc. and mine products and work-in-progress of the establishment whether located at the establishment or elsewhere.

Purchases etc. cover purchases of electricity, fuels, stores, and other materials, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the same enterprise, plus charges for processing and other commission work and payments to mining contractors, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, and sales commission payments.

Value added is defined as turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. This is similar to the "value of production" concept followed prior to 1968-69. It should be noted that while value added is the basic measure of an industry's contribution to total production it must not be inferred that when wages and salaries are deducted from value added, the whole of the surplus is available for profit. There are many miscellaneous expenses such as royalties, leasehold payments, depreciation, workers' compensation insurance, other insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, rates, advertising, interest on borrowed funds, bad debts, and other sundry charges which are not taken into account in arriving at value added.

Fixed capital expenditure covers outlay on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets, less disposals, and includes fixed capital expenditure on mining establishments not yet in operation.

MINING ESTABLISHMENTS¹, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

| Year | 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 | | | | | |
| 1968-69 .. | No. 300 | No. 9,889 | No. 558 | \$m 48.2 | \$m 228.6 | \$m 75.9 | \$m 155.8 | \$m 38.8 |
| 1969-70 .. | 300 | 10,701 | 635 | 55.4 | 300.0 | 73.3 | 230.0 | 54.3 |
| 1970-71 .. | 292 | 11,859 | 690 | 69.2 | 323.5 | 83.1 | 245.7 | 103.5 |
| 1971-72 .. | 266 | 12,308 | 735 | 83.1 | 345.6 | 117.5 | 239.2 | 155.8 |

¹ Excluding mineral exploration and services to mining. ² At end of year.

A comparison of Queensland mining industry data with total Australian figures is provided in the following table.

MINING ESTABLISHMENTS¹, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1971-72

| Particulars | | Queensland | | | | | Total | Aust- ralia |
|---|-----|--------------------------------|-------|---|--|---|--------|----------------|
| | | Metall- ic mineral- s | Coal | Petrol- eum (incl. natural gas) | Con- struc- tion material- s | Other non- metall- ic mineral- s | | |
| Establishments .. | No. | 69 | 29 | 4 | 133 | 31 | 266 | 1,426 |
| Persons employed ² | | | | | | | | |
| Males .. | No. | 7,241 | 3,687 | n | 1,093 | n | 12,308 | 60,222 |
| Females .. | No. | 588 | 68 | n | 68 | n | 735 | 2,957 |
| Total .. | No. | 7,829 | 3,755 | n | 1,161 | n | 13,043 | 63,179 |
| Wages and salaries .. | \$m | 52.0 | 24.8 | n | 4.6 | n | 83.1 | 374.0 |
| Turnover .. | \$m | 184.3 | 129.3 | n | 19.5 | n | 345.6 | 1,994.3 |
| Stocks at 30 June | | | | | | | | |
| Opening .. | \$m | 13.7 | 11.1 | n | 1.7 | n | 27.4 | 165.2 |
| Closing .. | \$m | 19.7 | 16.5 | n | 1.8 | n | 38.6 | 216.9 |
| Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses | \$m | 49.9 | 56.2 | n | 7.1 | n | 117.5 | 611.6 |
| Value added .. | \$m | 140.4 | 78.6 | n | 12.5 | n | 239.2 | 1,434.0 |
| Fixed capital expenditure | \$m | 83.3 | 69.4 | n | 1.3 | n | 155.8 | 482.6 |

¹ Excluding mineral exploration and services to mining. ² At end of year. Including working proprietors. n Not available.

4 MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

Mineral Exploration (other than for Petroleum)—The Mineral Exploration Census, excluding Petroleum Exploration, is conducted annually. Each organisation engaged in exploration submits a separate return in respect of its activities in each State or Territory.

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.

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. 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, METRES DRILLED, SUNK, OR DRIVEN, QUEENSLAND

| Year | Expenditure | | | Metres drilled | | | Metres sunk or driven ⁴ |
|------------|-------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| | On drilling | Other ¹ | Total | Core ² | Non-core ³ | Total | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | '000 metres | '000 metres | '000 metres | '000 metres |
| 1968 .. | 6,269 | 7,074 | 13,343 | 112 | 382 | 493 | 15 |
| 1968-69 .. | 6,470 | 11,548 | 18,018 | 177 | 384 | 561 | 10 |
| 1969-70 .. | 7,417 | 17,661 | 25,078 | 199 | 379 | 578 | 20 |
| 1970-71 .. | 8,575 | 24,088 | 32,662 | 200 | 621 | 821 | 31 |
| 1971-72 .. | 6,389 | 15,730 | 22,119 | 185 | 382 | 567 | 13 |

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 following table shows private expenditure on general mineral exploration in Queensland according to type of expenditure.

PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Salaries and wages paid | | | | | |
| On production leases | 733 | 773 | 2,045 | 2,645 | 2,200 |
| On other licensed areas | 2,042 | 2,730 | 3,128 | 4,792 | 3,645 |
| Other exploration | 227 | 120 | 325 | 240 | 350 |
| Total | 3,002 | 3,623 | 5,498 | 7,676 | 6,195 |
| Materials and stores used | | | | | |
| On production leases | 339 | 306 | 2,075 | 1,421 | 719 |
| On other licensed areas | 935 | 1,345 | 1,746 | 2,321 | 1,166 |
| Other exploration | 26 | 29 | 110 | 96 | 112 |
| Total | 1,300 | 1,680 | 3,931 | 3,837 | 1,996 |
| Expenditure on fixed assets | | | | | |
| On production leases | 55 | 77 | 2,143 | 1,866 | 317 |
| On other licensed areas | 1,157 | 2,062 | 1,639 | 1,813 | 2,075 |
| Other exploration | 6 | 16 | 35 | 52 | 65 |
| Total | 1,217 | 2,155 | 3,817 | 3,731 | 2,457 |
| Payments to contractors | | | | | |
| On production leases | 1,608 | 1,621 | 1,869 | 1,440 | 1,025 |
| On other licensed areas | 3,910 | 4,920 | 5,329 | 7,701 | 5,084 |
| Other exploration | 19 | 49 | 173 | 102 | 23 |
| Total | 5,536 | 6,590 | 7,371 | 9,243 | 6,132 |
| Other expenditure | | | | | |
| On production leases | 263 | 296 | 723 | 1,638 | 1,108 |
| On other licensed areas | 1,948 | 3,463 | 3,247 | 6,354 | 4,003 |
| Other exploration | 76 | 211 | 492 | 182 | 227 |
| Total | 2,287 | 3,970 | 4,462 | 8,175 | 5,338 |
| Total private exploration | | | | | |
| On production leases | 2,997 | 3,073 | 8,854 | 9,011 | 5,369 |
| On other licensed areas | 9,992 | 14,520 | 15,088 | 22,980 | 15,973 |
| Other exploration | 353 | 425 | 1,136 | 672 | 777 |
| Total | 13,343 | 18,018 | 25,078 | 32,662 | 22,119 |

The next table shows expenditure on mineral exploration, private and Government, in Australia for the five years to 1971-72.

EXPENDITURE ON MINERAL EXPLORATION, AUSTRALIA

| Expenditure | 1968 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|--|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Private expenditure</i> ¹ .. | 52,463 | 72,562 | 118,094 | 161,063 | 117,061 |
| New South Wales .. | 5,620 | 7,272 | 16,562 | 21,238 | 15,093 |
| Victoria .. | 1,476 | 1,600 | 2,353 | 1,853 | 1,258 |
| Queensland .. | 13,343 | 18,018 | 25,078 | 32,662 | 22,119 |
| South Australia .. | 2,661 | 2,961 | 5,760 | 6,220 | 4,057 |
| Western Australia .. | 23,148 | 35,412 | 59,821 | 86,082 | 62,823 |
| Tasmania .. | 2,059 | 2,408 | 3,278 | 4,397 | 3,478 |
| Northern Territory .. | 4,156 | 4,891 | 5,241 | 8,610 | 8,233 |
| <i>Government expenditure</i> | 5,858 | 6,530 | 6,704 | 7,314 | 8,334 |
| Australian ² | 3,529 | 3,591 | 3,995 | 3,928 | 4,603 |
| State Mines | | | | | |
| Departments .. | 2,329 | 2,939 | 2,708 | 3,386 | 3,732 |
| Total expenditure .. | 58,321 | 79,092 | 124,798 | 168,377 | 125,396 |

¹ Including business undertakings operated by State Government Authorities.

² Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics, and Joint Coal Board.

Petroleum Exploration—Petroleum exploration consists of the search for and/or appraisal of deposits of crude petroleum and/or natural gas and natural gas liquids by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other means, including drilling. Included in the expenditure are the costs of drilling exploratory oil and/or gas wells and the testing of such wells. Also included are the costs of access roads, site construction, etc. which are undertaken primarily for purposes of exploration for deposits of petroleum 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 from data collected by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics, Canberra.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION¹, WELLS DRILLED, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Wells drilled ² | | | | | |
| As oil producers No. | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| As gas producers No. | 6 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 1 |
| Plugged and abandoned No. | 28 | 39 | 36 | 43 | 17 |
| Total No. | 40 | 51 | 49 | 50 | 18 |
| Average final depth of wells drilled .. metres | 1,664 | 1,677 | 1,753 | 1,465 | 1,559 |
| Metres drilled | | | | | |
| Completed wells metres | 61,782 | 76,814 | 74,454 | 70,258 | 26,625 |
| Uncompleted holes metres | 3,758 | .. | 9,364 | 3,000 | 2,094 |
| Total metres | 65,540 | 76,814 | 83,818 | 73,258 | 28,719 |

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.

The next table gives details of expenditure on petroleum exploration in Australia for the five years ended 1971.

EXPENDITURE ON PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, AUSTRALIA

| Expenditure | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
|---|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Private expenditure</i> ¹ | 59,132 ^r | 68,786 | 79,582 | 83,803 | 78,883 |
| New South Wales | 1,800 | 1,599 | 3,022 | 3,003 | 512 |
| Victoria | 16,619 | 21,478 | 18,856 | 12,270 | 1,684 |
| Queensland | 6,642 ^r | 6,598 | 8,582 | 7,097 | 3,511 |
| South Australia | 7,315 | 4,386 | 4,278 | 7,354 | 7,622 |
| Western Australia | 15,229 | 25,560 | 32,480 | 34,161 | 45,462 |
| Tasmania | 2,893 | 1,495 | 2,740 | 5,103 | 2,147 |
| Northern Territory | 8,634 | 7,670 | 9,625 | 14,814 | 17,946 |
| <i>Government expenditure</i> | 4,974 | 5,539 | 5,070 | 4,297 | 5,155 |
| Australian ² | 4,508 | 4,756 | 4,238 | 3,841 | 4,696 |
| State Mines Departments | 466 | 783 | 832 | 456 | 458 |
| Total expenditure | 64,106^r | 74,325 | 84,652 | 88,099 | 84,037 |

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 on petroleum exploration in Queensland, according to the type of exploration, is shown below.

PRIVATE EXPENDITURE¹ ON PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Geological | 592 | 248 | 324 | 217 | 240 |
| Geophysical | 3,154 | 1,279 | 2,454 | 1,819 | 482 |
| Drilling | 2,627 | 4,525 | 5,172 | 4,679 | 2,597 |
| Other | 269 | 547 | 632 | 383 | 192 |
| Total | 6,642 | 6,598 | 8,582 | 7,097 | 3,511 |
| Payments under <i>Petroleum Search Subsidy Act 1959-1969</i> | 1,767 | 1,419 | 1,524 | 1,623 | 500 |

¹ Including expenditure financed by payments under *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. The Department also administers the State's National Parks, both terrestrial and marine.

Forestry Operations—In 1972-73, 47 per cent of Australian grown logs cut by all mills in the State were from Crown forests and a further 14 per cent were cut from Crown plantations. The cut from Crown forests included 89 per cent of the total of hoop, bunya, and kauri pine, 52 per

cent of the cypress pine, 40 per cent of the forest hardwood, and 90 per cent of the cabinet woods. Milling timber cut from Crown lands in 1972-73 was a record 580,000 cubic metres.

The sale of timber yielded \$5.7m in 1972-73. The costs of harvesting and marketing this timber amounted to \$2.4m, with a further \$0.8m being spent on access roads. Silvicultural operations to replace forests cut for use are being actively pursued, the expenditure on reforestation in 1972-73 being \$7.2m. In all of these activities of the Forestry Department, 2,427 persons were employed at 30 June 1973.

The next table gives details of the operations of the Forestry Department for five years to 1972-73.

OPERATIONS OF FORESTRY DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|
| Forest reservations ¹ | | | | | |
| State forests, permanent .. '000 ha | 2,938 | 3,035 | 3,119 | 3,123 | 3,183 |
| Timber forests, temporary .. '000 ha | 709 | 688 | 672 | 698 | 696 |
| National parks '000 ha | 959 | 997 | 1,000 | 1,037 | 1,039 |
| Reforestation | | | | | |
| Area of plantations ² '000 ha | 61 | 66 | 72 | 79 | 85 |
| Area treated for natural regeneration to date ¹ .. '000 ha | 343 | 349 | 353 | 360 | 373 |
| Nurseries ¹ number | 23 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 23 |
| Harvesting and marketing | | | | | |
| Milling timber | | | | | |
| Native forest cu m | 41,957 | 42,838 | 41,078 | 43,075 | 44,872 |
| Plantation cu m | 10,146 | 10,190 | 9,533 | 9,775 | 9,520 |
| Pulp wood cu m | 1,496 | 2,082 | 1,931 | 2,378 | 3,698 |
| Sleepers cu m | 5,860 | 3,753 | 3,578 | 4,602 | 4,974 |
| Railway timbers cu m | 475 | 408 | 383 | 383 | 346 |
| House blocks and poles .. cu m | 509 | 400 | 254 | 154 ^r | 170 |
| Fencing timber cu m | 197 | 328 | 268 | 297 | 411 |
| Mining timber cu m | 108 | 150 | 255 | 143 | 292 |
| Fuel tonnes | 10,647 | 22,166 | 9,321 | 9,785 | 7,058 |

¹ At 30 June. ² At 31 March. ^r Revised since last issue.

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.

FORESTS, RESERVES, AND PARKS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1973

| Statistical Division ¹ | State forests | | Timber reserves | | National parks | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| | No. | hectares | No. | hectares | No. | hectares |
| Moreton ² | 75 | 187,122 | 22 | 10,257 | 48 | 40,059 |
| Maryborough | 137 | 665,012 | 58 | 65,057 | 16 | 37,888 |
| Downs | 80 | 798,174 | 11 | 10,144 | 8 | 29,681 |
| Roma | 28 | 190,892 | 4 | 41,928 | 1 | 1,760 |
| Rockhampton | 93 | 632,297 | 43 | 91,140 | 22 | 7,335 |
| Central-Western | 5 | 58,589 | 10 | 106,935 | 6 | 566,221 |
| Mackay | 10 | 68,982 | 18 | 40,061 | 91 | 127,934 |
| Cairns | 52 | 582,243 | 36 | 330,224 | 97 | 228,699 |
| Queensland | 480 | 3,183,311 | 202 | 695,745 | 289 | 1,039,578 |

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 1973, effective plantation areas totalling 85,273 hectares had been established.

A minimum of 190,000 hectares of good quality softwood plantations is considered to be necessary for self-sufficiency by the end of the century. By the end of March 1973, 83,190 hectares of plantations of native and exotic conifers had been established. During 1972-73, 23 nurseries were operated by the Department.

The next table shows the distribution of reforestation work throughout the State and the main species within each area for 1972-73.

REFORESTATION IN QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

| Particulars | Statistical Division ¹ | | | | | | Total |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | More-ton ² | Mary-borough | Downs | Rock-hamp-ton | Mackay | Cairns | |
| | hectares | hectares | hectares | hectares | hectares | hectares | hectares |
| Area of plantations established ³ | | | | | | | |
| Hoop pine | 61 | 1,086 | .. | 77 | 45 | 59 | 1,329 |
| Other native conifers | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| Slash pine | 732 | 3,759 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4,491 |
| Other exotic conifers | 117 | 395 | 77 | .. | 182 | 196 | 966 |
| Native forest hardwoods | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Other broadleaved species ⁴ | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 27 |
| Total | 910 | 5,278 | 78 | 77 | 227 | 261 | 6,830 |
| Net area of effective plantations ⁵ | | | | | | | |
| Hoop pine | 913 | 29,167 | 7 | 2,305 | 143 | 838 | 33,373 |
| Other native conifers | 6 | 500 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 125 | 636 |
| Slash pine | 9,348 | 26,579 | 331 | 21 | 1,030 | 4 | 37,314 |
| Other exotic conifers | 2,013 | 3,691 | 1,726 | 15 | 3,358 | 1,059 | 11,863 |
| Native forest hardwoods | 356 | 1,134 | .. | .. | 1 | 32 | 1,523 |
| Other broadleaved species ⁴ | 37 | 357 | 9 | .. | 5 | 155 | 564 |
| Total | 12,672 | 61,427 | 2,075 | 2,345 | 4,539 | 2,214 | 85,273 |
| Natural forests treated 1972-73 | | | | | | | |
| Natural hoop pine | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Natural rainforest | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 81 | 81 |
| Cypress pine | .. | .. | 8,896 | .. | .. | .. | 8,896 |
| Eucalypts | 856 | 2,899 | 97 | 422 | .. | .. | 4,274 |
| Total | 856 | 2,899 | 8,993 | 422 | .. | 81 | 13,251 |

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 1973. ⁴ Including silky oak, maple, red cedar, experimental, etc. ⁵ At 31 March 1973.

The principal native species planted is hoop pine, which grows naturally in the rainforests 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 25 metres and an average girth of 850 millimetres by the age of 25 years.

Other native species planted to a lesser extent are bunya pine, kauri pine, and Queensland maple. These plantings are confined to areas of rich soil which originally carried rainforests or jungle. Centres of operations include the Brisbane Valley, the Mary Valley, Nanango, Kilcoy, Kilkivan, Kalpower, and the Atherton Tableland.

The chief exotic species planted is slash pine, which is native to the south-east of the United States, and has proved suitable for planting over a wide range along the eastern coastal plain from the New South Wales border to Bundaberg; within the tropics, it is replaced by Caribbean pine. Other species planted to a lesser degree include 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 2.5 metres by 2.5 metres are adopted and early and heavy thinnings are applied to promote the growth of the best trees.

Merchantable thinnings commence at from 12 to 15 years of age, and the timber so yielded has become important to the State. The first sale of thinnings was made in 1942, and the annual amount becoming available has increased. In 1972-73, 95,000 cubic metres were marketed and a further 37,000 cubic metres were marketed as pulpwood.

The improvement of the natural forests is effected by cultural treatments, which are designed to secure adequate regeneration of the best species and to improve their representation in the forest by the removal of useless trees and undesirable species.

Parallel with silvicultural research, the Department maintains a programme of forest products research to ensure the provident use of the existing resources, and the production of wood having qualities suitable for the needs of the State.

The Department conducts an advisory service for engineers, architects, builders, and the public in general on the appropriate uses and identification of timbers. It also administers *The Timber Users' Protection 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 90 hectares at Tamborine Mountain in 1908. As shown in the table on page 279, the area reserved as national parks has grown to more than 1,035,000 hectares. In these parks the Department has provided 470 kilometres of walking tracks.

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 1959-1973* 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 shows log timber processed, by all mills, including those which operated only intermittently, during the five years to 1972-73.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED¹, QUEENSLAND

| 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 | | | | | | | |
| cu m | cu m | cu m | cu m | cu m | cu m | cu m | cu m | cu m | |
| 1968-69 | 61,603 | 128,165 | 542,592 | 50,194 | 106,634 | 90,878 | 25,268 | 26,106 | 1,031,438 |
| 1969-70 | 50,281 | 141,641 | 486,173 | 50,111 | 106,733 | 90,595 | 33,508 | 29,221 | 988,264 |
| 1970-71 | 44,819 | 139,654 | 450,691 | 48,804 | 100,997 | 82,065 | 36,255 | 39,358 | 942,645 |
| 1971-72 | 52,634 | 149,789 | 448,941 | 50,260 | 98,373 | 82,367 | 39,582 | 33,567 | 955,513 |
| 1972-73 | 56,051 | 152,956 | 448,811 | 45,975 | 97,792 | 88,653 | 49,512 | 34,974 | 974,721 |

¹ Including logs processed for hardboard, pulpwood, and particle board.

The next table shows details of the output in 1972-73 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, 1972-73

| Species | By sawmills (according to mill capacities) | | | By plywood and veneer mills etc. ¹ | Total |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------|
| | Under 708 cu m per qr | 708 and under 2,124 cu m per qr | 2,124 cu m and over per quarter | | |
| | cu m | cu m | cu m | cu m | cu m |
| Australian grown | | | | | |
| Native forests | | | | | |
| Pine: Hoop, bunya, and kauri | 4,200 | 14,553 | 29,586 | 7,712 | 56,051 |
| Cypress | 35,212 | 101,625 | 16,119 | .. | 152,956 |
| Hardwoods | 109,506 | 178,958 | 124,540 | 35,804 | 448,811 |
| Cabinet woods | 2,305 | 8,991 | 18,500 | 16,176 | 45,975 |
| Miscellaneous | 9,028 | 24,685 | 35,354 | 28,723 | 97,792 |
| Plantations | | | | | |
| Hoop, bunya, and kauri pine | 7,447 | 9,340 | 52,507 | 19,359 | 88,653 |
| Other | 5,168 | 9,071 | 12,297 | 22,977 | 49,512 |
| Imported | 229 | 557 | 413 | 33,775 | 34,974 |
| Total | 173,099 | 347,781 | 289,316 | 164,526 | 974,721 |

¹ Including logs processed for hardboard, pulpwood, and particle board.

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 1972-73 and compared with averages for the five years to 1967-68, it is seen that the processing of log timber from native forests has declined by about 5 per cent. Over the same periods, the processing of timber from plantations has increased by 35 per cent.

Thinnings from pine plantations established by the Forestry Department are making an appreciable contribution to the softwood needs of the State, 1.6m cubic metres having been milled to 30 June 1973. 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 277.

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.

Selected details of the operations of establishments engaged in log sawmilling are set out in the next table. A census of manufacturing was not conducted for the year 1970-71.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: LOG SAWMILLING, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1971-72 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Establishments in operation at end of June No. | 339 | 304 | 300 |
| Employment ¹ , average over whole year No. | 3,437 | 3,409 | 3,163 |
| Wages and salaries ² \$'000 | 8,113 | 8,573 | 9,556 |
| Turnover ³ \$'000 | 28,812 | 32,400 | 34,935 |
| Value added \$'000 | 14,474 | 18,319 | 21,845 |
| Fixed capital expenditure (outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals) \$'000 | 1,059 | 1,137 | 1,644 |

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

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1971-72 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Establishments in operation at end of June No. | 28 | 25 | 30 |
| Employment ¹ , average over whole year No. | 2,549 | 2,361 | 2,474 |
| Wages and salaries ² \$'000 | 6,780 | 6,731 | 8,827 |
| Turnover ³ \$'000 | 26,611 | 27,936 | 31,394 |
| Value added \$'000 | 11,728 | 11,086 | 15,124 |
| Fixed capital expenditure (outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals) \$'000 | 626 | 926 | 607 |

¹ Including working proprietors. ² Excluding drawings of working proprietors.
³ Including transfers out and other operating revenue.

7 FISHERIES

The value of Queensland commercial fisheries production for 1972-73 exceeded \$12.1m for edible varieties. This represented an increase of about 16 per cent compared with that for 1971-72. With the exception of prawns, the quantities of edible varieties landed in Queensland during 1972-73 were higher than for the previous year. The most notable increases occurred in fish, scallops, and lobsters.

The prawn catch is the principal seafood product landed in Queensland and in 1972-73 represented 60 per cent of the total value of edible fisheries production. The main trawling grounds are located in the Gulf of Carpentaria and in waters off the south-eastern Queensland coast. A substantial part of the prawn catch is exported overseas. During 1972-73, 6.9 million kilograms of prawns were taken, compared with 8.3 million kilograms for 1971-72.

A wide range of fish is taken from waters around the Queensland coast. The most important edible fish caught in 1972-73 were mullet, mackerel, tailor, whiting, and giant perch (barramundi).

In addition to the edible fisheries industry there exists a commercial pearl-shell and cultured pearl industry which is located in Torres Strait to the north of the Queensland mainland. Trochus-shell also has been produced in sizeable quantities in the past but because of lack of markets output is now very small.

The next table gives details of production for the five years to 1972-73. The operations of the Fish Board, which is a semi-governmental authority providing marketing services to the industry, are given in Chapter 16.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

| Product | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| QUANTITY | | | | | |
| | '000 kg | '000 kg | '000 kg | '000 kg | '000 kg |
| Fish ¹ | 3,916 | 4,213 | 5,153 | 4,511 | 5,424 |
| Crabs | 280 | 322 | 303 | 370 | 382 |
| Lobsters etc. | 65 | 72 | 73 | 60 ² | 173 |
| Prawns | 4,550 | 3,727 | 8,500 | 8,261 | 6,892 |
| Oysters ³ | 205 | 162 | 127 | 145 | n |
| Scallops ³ | 281 | 2,312 | 1,758 | 2,158 | 4,082 |
| Squid | 41 | 88 | 52 | 54 | 98 |
| Pearl- ⁴ and trochus-shell | 236 | 244 | 327 | n | n |
| VALUE | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Fish ¹ | 1,881 | 2,074 | 2,180 | 2,160 | 3,238 |
| Crabs | 213 | 264 | 259 | 337 | 399 |
| Lobsters etc. | 88 | 80 | 81 | 80 | 222 |
| Prawns | 3,895 | 3,415 | 6,779 | 7,372 | 7,364 |
| Oysters | 92 | 72 | 56 | 64 | n |
| Scallops | 57 | 404 | 320 | 444 | 850 |
| Squid | 18 | 31 | 21 | 26 | 40 |
| Total edible | 6,244 | 6,339 | 9,696 | 10,482 | 12,112 |
| Pearls and pearl- and trochus-shell | 1,845 | 1,695 | 1,289 | n | n |
| Total | 8,089 | 8,034 | 10,985 | n | 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 for publication.

The major edible species landed in Queensland in the five years to 1972-73 are shown in the next table.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION¹ BY SPECIES: FISH, CRUSTACEANS, AND MOLLUSCS, QUEENSLAND

| Species (common name) | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | '000 kg | '000 kg | '000 kg | '000 kg | '000 kg |
| Bream (including Tarwhine) | 172 | 167 | 218 | 215 | 227 |
| Cod and Coral Trout | 100 | 209 | 218 | 229 | 269 |
| Emperor and Red Emperor | 115 | 169 | 218 | 185 | 263 |
| Flathead | 71 | 62 | 67 | 80 | 90 |
| Garfish | 70 | 58 | 58 | 67 | 68 |
| Giant Perch | 109 | 85 | 67 | 167 | 400 |
| Luderick | 73 | 67 | 74 | 63 | 61 |
| Mackerel: School | 20 | 44 | 82 | 135 | 133 |
| Spanish | 627 | 618 | 734 | 668 | 1,111 |
| Mullet | 1,216 | 1,326 | 1,871 | 1,427 | 1,448 |
| Snapper | 54 | 69 | 58 | 48 | 61 |
| Tailor | 249 | 326 | 316 | 365 | 277 |
| Threadfin | 50 | 57 | 88 | 124 | 147 |
| Tuna | 28 | 27 | 32 | 17 | 28 |
| Whiting | 317 | 283 | 295 | 291 | 324 |
| Other species | 646 | 645 | 757 | 429 | 518 |
| Total fish | 3,916 | 4,213 | 5,153 | 4,511 | 5,424 |
| Crabs | 280 | 322 | 303 | 370 | 382 |
| Lobsters | 65 | 72 | 73 | 60 ^a | 173 |
| Prawns | 4,550 | 3,727 | 8,500 | 8,261 | 6,892 |
| Total crustaceans | 4,895 | 4,121 | 8,876 | 8,691 | 7,447 |
| Oysters | 205 | 162 | 127 | 145 ^a | <i>n</i> |
| Scallops | 281 | 2,312 | 1,758 | 2,158 | 4,082 |
| Squid | 41 | 88 | 52 | 54 | 98 |
| Total molluscs | 527 | 2,563 | 1,937 | 2,357 | <i>n</i> |

¹ Live weight. ² Estimated. *n* Not available.

The details of labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry at 31 December of the five years to 1971 are shown below.

GENERAL FISHERIES¹: BOATS, EQUIPMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND²

| Particulars | At 31 December | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
| Registered boats | No. 1,234 | 1,349 | 1,534 | 1,629 | 1,828 |
| Value of boats | \$'000 7,009 | 12,092 | 14,109 | 16,763 | 22,057 |
| Value of equipment | \$'000 921 | 1,016 | 1,360 | 1,604 | 1,902 |
| Tender boats | No. 517 | 522 | 630 | 711 | 801 |
| Value of tender boats | \$'000 143 | 162 | 175 | 237 | 282 |
| Persons employed | No. 2,153 | 2,539 | 3,035 | 3,035 | 3,595 |

¹ Excluding oyster, pearl-, and trochus-shell fisheries.

In addition, at 31 December 1971 there were 135 boats and 275 men engaged in oyster fisheries, and 13 boats and 171 men engaged in pearl- and trochus-shell fisheries.

The next table contains a classification of general fisheries boats at 31 December 1971, according to length and type of equipment.

GENERAL FISHERIES BOATS¹: LENGTH AND SELECTED EQUIPMENT, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 DECEMBER 1971

| 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 6 m | 736 | 60 | 594 | 65 | 77 | 15 | 205 |
| 6 m and under 9 m .. | 382 | 239 | 141 | 145 | 141 | 39 | 184 |
| 9 m and under 12 m .. | 273 | 272 | 1 | 222 | 196 | 56 | 98 |
| 12 m and under 15 m .. | 242 | 242 | .. | 238 | 229 | 31 | 53 |
| 15 m and under 18 m .. | 124 | 124 | .. | 123 | 118 | 29 | 21 |
| 18 m and over | 71 | 71 | .. | 71 | 70 | 39 | 15 |
| Total | 1,828 | 1,008 | 736 | 864 | 831 | 209 | 576 |

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 953,300 marsupials were taken in 1972. These consisted mainly of grey kangaroos (672,800) and red kangaroos (205,300), with lesser numbers of wallaroos and wallabies. The estimated value of production for 1972-73 was almost \$2.3m.

• Chapter 13

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

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 manufacturing industry 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 manufacturing industry.

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 503.

2 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY STATISTICS PRIOR TO 1968-69

Prior to 1968-69 statistics relating to manufacturing were compiled from tabulations made from returns supplied annually by manufacturers. A return had to be supplied in respect of every manufacturing establishment, 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 value and in most cases the quantities of fuel used, and quantities and values of principal materials used and commodities produced.

Details of the operations of manufacturing establishments prior to the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing were shown in earlier editions of the *Year Book* and a summary is given on pages 598 and 599.

3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY CENSUSES FROM 1968-69

From the year ended June 1969, the Censuses of Manufacturing, Electricity, and Gas have been conducted within the framework of the integrated economic censuses which include the 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 those for previous years. The electricity and gas industries, which were previously included in the annual manufacturing census, are now the subject of separate censuses, and details of the 1971-72 census are given on page 296. 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



Sorghum growing, Darling Downs

Photo: Queensland Tourist Bureau

Photo: Australian Information Service

AGRICULTURE
Chapter 11



Sunflower seeds being loaded from harvester to truck

LIVESTOCK
Chapter 11

Branding a calf
held in a cradle,
Cecil Plains



Photo: Australian Information Service

Photo: Australian Information Service



Stockman droving
cattle, Darling
Downs

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 operations during 1968-69 and the number which ceased operations during 1967-68.

In 1971-72 the number of manufacturing establishments was 4,001, compared with 3,983 in 1969-70. The manufacturing census was not conducted for 1970-71.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

| Industry sub-division | Establishments ¹ | Employment ² | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | Males | Females | Persons |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Food, beverages, and tobacco | 805 | 26,775 | 7,157 | 33,932 |
| Textiles | 51 | 890 | 1,135 | 2,025 |
| Clothing and footwear | 160 | 1,259 | 5,175 | 6,434 |
| Wood, wood products, and furniture .. | 961 | 11,050 | 1,665 | 12,715 |
| Paper and paper products, printing .. | 299 | 7,081 | 2,491 | 9,572 |
| | 79 | 2,741 | 472 | 3,213 |
| Chemical, petroleum, and coal products | | | | |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 249 | 5,216 | 281 | 5,497 |
| Basic metal products | 59 | 3,986 | 247 | 4,233 |
| Fabricated metal products | 562 | 9,616 | 1,826 | 11,442 |
| Transport equipment | 169 | 11,926 | 581 | 12,507 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 326 | 7,671 | 1,135 | 8,806 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 281 | 3,030 | 962 | 3,992 |
| Total manufacturing | 4,001 | 91,241 | 23,127 | 114,368 |

¹ Number operating at 30 June. ² Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. ³ Excluding drawings of

The standardisation of items of data on the census forms for all census sectors was the third major development in integrating the censuses. As a result changes have occurred in the content of 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.

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. A detailed comparison of the method of derivation is shown in the next table.

The next table shows a summary of operations, i.e. number, wages and salaries, turnover, etc., for manufacturing establishments by industry sub-division for 1971-72.

BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

| Wages and salaries ³ | Turnover ⁴ | Stocks at 30 June | | Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses | Value added | Fixed capital expenditure ⁵ |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------|--|-------------|--|
| | | Opening | Closing | | | |
| \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| 126.4 | 980.7 | 66.9 | 72.6 | 704.8 | 281.5 | 27.9 |
| 5.6 | 21.3 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 12.6 | 9.2 | 0.7 |
| 15.5 | 39.1 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 17.0 | 21.8 | 0.4 |
| 40.6 | 147.6 | 19.7 | 20.7 | 72.7 | 75.9 | 5.4 |
| 35.3 | 126.2 | 16.5 | 17.4 | 63.5 | 63.6 | 5.1 |
| 14.6 | 144.9 | 19.2 | 17.4 | 100.4 | 42.8 | 4.0 |
| 24.9 | 121.7 | 14.8 | 16.3 | 64.0 | 59.3 | 7.1 |
| 22.9 | 272.7 | 80.9 | 82.8 | 194.1 | 80.5 | 75.0 |
| 41.9 | 161.8 | 24.9 | 28.5 | 93.9 | 71.5 | 4.9 |
| 51.1 | 233.3 | 27.3 | 32.3 | 154.9 | 83.4 | 8.6 |
| 34.3 | 128.7 | 24.6 | 26.6 | 74.6 | 56.1 | 3.0 |
| 12.7 | 55.4 | 9.3 | 10.7 | 31.6 | 25.2 | 1.6 |
| 425.9 | 2,433.4 | 316.8 | 338.2 | 1,584.1 | 870.8 | 143.5 |

working proprietors. ⁴ Including transfers out and other operating revenue.

⁵ Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

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 and sub-contract 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 |

The next table shows a summary of operations for manufacturing industries by States for 1971-72.

In 1971-72 Queensland was third in order among the States in the amount of value added, but in value added per head of population was lower than all other States except Western Australia: Victoria, \$951; New South Wales, \$849; South Australia, \$678; Tasmania, \$625; Queensland, \$470; and Western Australia, \$451.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1971-72

| State or Territory | Establishments ¹ | Persons employed ² | Wages and salaries | Turnover ³ | Increase in stocks | Purchases etc. ⁴ | Value added | Fixed capital expenditure ⁵ |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--|
| | No. | No. | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| New South Wales | 13,883 | 517,038 | 2,166.2 | 9,292.7 | 107.9 | 5,453.9 | 3,946.7 | 448.7 |
| Victoria .. | 11,407 | 449,761 | 1,800.6 | 8,060.6 | 87.3 | 4,786.7 | 3,361.2 | 373.8 |
| Queensland .. | 4,001 | 114,368 | 425.9 | 2,433.4 | 21.4 | 1,584.1 | 870.8 | 143.5 |
| South Australia | 2,979 | 121,637 | 470.3 | 1,941.5 | 30.8 | 1,169.3 | 803.0 | 87.8 |
| Western Aust. .. | 2,727 | 64,074 | 254.5 | 1,240.1 | 9.4 | 777.5 | 472.0 | 171.5 |
| Tasmania .. | 933 | 30,931 | 119.4 | 595.6 | 8.8 | 359.3 | 245.1 | 25.9 |
| N. Territory .. | 80 | 1,194 | 5.8 | 28.8 | 0.1 | 17.5 | 11.3 | 41.7 |
| A. C. Territory | 135 | 3,333 | 14.7 | 50.1 | 0.8 | 24.5 | 26.4 | 4.8 |
| Australia .. | 36,145 | 1,302,336 | 5,257.5 | 23,642.8 | 266.4 | 14,172.8 | 9,736.4 | 1,297.8 |

¹ Number in operation at 30 June. ² Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. 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 1971-72 are shown in the following table.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

| Statistical Division or City | Establishments ¹ | Persons employed ² | Wages and salaries ³ | Turnover ⁴ | Purchases etc. ⁵ | Value added ⁶ | Fixed capital expenditure ⁷ |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| | No. | No. | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Brisbane .. | 2,121 | 75,770 | 278,655 | 1,376,923 | 863,486 | 527,944 | 41,947 |
| <i>Brisbane</i> .. | 1,818 | 66,147 | 245,857 | 1,247,077 | 791,908 | 468,382 | 38,668 |
| <i>Ipswich</i> .. | 109 | 6,326 | 21,755 | 58,926 | 26,506 | 33,126 | 1,353 |
| <i>Redcliffe</i> .. | 46 | 389 | 1,089 | 4,532 | 2,532 | 2,042 | 190 |
| Moreton .. | 345 | 4,154 | 13,744 | 83,342 | 58,893 | 26,458 | 2,261 |
| <i>Gold Coast</i> .. | 148 | 1,400 | 4,294 | 19,186 | 11,748 | 7,789 | 450 |
| Maryborough .. | 311 | 6,733 | 24,791 | 133,108 | 86,779 | 49,018 | 4,762 |
| <i>Bundaberg</i> .. | 80 | 1,964 | 7,500 | 35,646 | 23,727 | 13,628 | 1,046 |
| <i>Gympie</i> .. | 27 | 472 | 1,503 | 8,448 | 5,180 | 3,618 | 736 |
| <i>Maryborough</i> .. | 49 | 2,012 | 7,792 | 32,071 | 20,526 | 12,011 | 794 |
| Downs .. | 333 | 5,272 | 17,301 | 96,325 | 64,275 | 32,125 | 1,971 |
| <i>Toowoomba</i> .. | 122 | 3,216 | 10,935 | 50,644 | 32,290 | 18,325 | 1,195 |
| <i>Warwick</i> .. | 24 | 315 | 1,057 | 8,697 | 6,550 | 2,018 | 160 |
| Roma .. | 43 | 383 | 1,137 | 6,839 | 4,556 | 2,262 | 76 |
| South-Western .. | 16 | 72 | 174 | 840 | 462 | 409 | 10 |
| Total South .. | 3,169 | 92,384 | 335,802 | 1,697,377 | 1,078,451 | 638,216 | 51,027 |

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES,
QUEENSLAND, 1971-72—continued

| Statistical Division or City | Estab- lish- ments ¹ | Persons employ- ed ² | Wages and salaries ³ | Turnover ⁴ | Purchases etc ⁵ | Value added ⁶ | Fixed capital expend- iture ⁷ |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | No. | No. | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Rockhampton .. | 207 | 5,524 | 22,114 | 140,342 | 77,980 | 65,958 | 68,489 |
| <i>Rockhampton</i> .. | 89 | 2,986 | 10,291 | 54,060 | 35,967 | 19,118 | 1,096 |
| Central-Western .. | 39 | 156 | 351 | 1,924 | 1,031 | 932 | 75 |
| Far-Western .. | 8 | 13 | 15 | 232 | 133 | 100 | 3 |
| Total Central .. | 254 | 5,693 | 22,480 | 142,498 | 79,144 | 66,990 | 68,567 |
| Mackay .. | 103 | 3,186 | 13,273 | 105,488 | 73,096 | 32,842 | 3,663 |
| <i>Mackay</i> .. | 43 | 620 | 2,093 | 9,663 | 5,405 | 4,186 | 285 |
| Townsville .. | 186 | 5,955 | 24,800 | 157,587 | 105,229 | 51,851 | 7,203 |
| <i>Charters Towers</i> .. | 14 | 85 | 259 | 1,209 | 680 | 536 | 25 |
| <i>Townsville</i> .. | 120 | 3,966 | 16,191 | 79,658 | 48,440 | 31,954 | 4,179 |
| Cairns .. | 240 | 6,071 | 23,629 | 165,060 | 110,708 | 55,293 | 7,123 |
| <i>Cairns</i> .. | 65 | 1,486 | 5,729 | 23,551 | 13,724 | 9,675 | 1,035 |
| Peninsula .. | 14 | 97 | 309 | 1,258 | 605 | 624 | 41 |
| North-Western .. | 35 | 982 | 5,645 | 164,152 | 136,835 | 24,967 | 5,896 |
| <i>Mount Isa</i> .. | 23 | n | n | n | n | n | n |
| Total North .. | 578 | 16,291 | 67,656 | 593,545 | 426,473 | 165,577 | 23,926 |
| Total Queensland .. | 4,001 | 114,368 | 425,939 | 2,433,420 | 1,584,069 | 870,782 | 143,520 |

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 Turnover less purchases etc. plus increase (or less decrease) in value of stocks. ⁷ Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. n Not available.

Manufacturing establishments in South Queensland in 1971-72 accounted for 73 per cent of the State's total value added, compared with 71 per cent in 1969-70. The Brisbane Statistical Division accounted for \$527,944,000, or 61 per cent, of the total value added in 1971-72 (\$425,034,000 or 60 per cent in 1969-70) and also provided 65 per cent of the total wages and salaries (66 per cent in 1969-70). Nineteen per cent of the total value added of the State in 1971-72 was from North Queensland compared with 21 per cent in 1969-70, while the remaining 8 per cent in both years was from 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.

4 PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES

Commodities—Quantities of the principal commodities made by manufacturing establishments are shown in the next table for the five years to 1972-73.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES, QUEENSLAND

| Commodity | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 ^r | 1972-73 ^h |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Aerated waters .. '000 litres | 91,524 | 100,038 | 96,729 | 110,286 | 131,660 |
| Bacon and ham .. tonnes | 15,433 | 14,294 | 14,608 | 16,401 | 19,268 |
| Batteries, automotive .. No. | 24,121 | 33,715 | 27,474 | 34,473 | 31,238 |
| Bedding and mattresses | | | | | |
| Bed bases No. | 98,689 | 109,285 | 109,359 | 109,991 | 126,281 |
| Mattresses: Inner spring .. No. | 85,910 | 90,195 | 88,158 | 86,944 | 97,190 |
| Other No. | 42,579 | 34,299 | 39,245 | 49,562 | 57,907 |
| Bran and pollard .. tonnes | 57,281 | 57,660 | 54,632 | 52,637 | 53,245 |
| Bread '000 kg | 107,111 | 106,500 | <i>n</i> | 112,554 | <i>n</i> |
| Bricks, clay '000 | 135,683 | 142,830 | 159,723 | 192,306 | 216,028 |
| Butter '000 kg | 19,542 | 22,784 | 18,773 | 18,193 | 15,857 |
| Cheese '000 kg | 8,104 | 9,295 | 7,684 | 8,200 | 8,701 |
| Concrete, ready-mixed '000 cu m | 752 | 903 | 1,001 | 1,298 | 1,499 |
| Cordials and syrups | | | | | |
| Fruit juice '000 litres | 6,392 | 8,328 | 8,760 | 9,091 | 12,588 |
| Other '000 litres | 1,500 | 2,719 | 2,537 | 2,786 | 3,991 |
| Concentrated .. '000 litres | 300 | 286 | 186 | 201 | 214 |
| Detergents tonnes | 4,964 | 5,748 | 6,255 | 8,065 | 8,704 |
| Flour, wheaten .. tonnes | 143,793 | 147,005 | 139,385 | 140,435 | 143,749 |
| Footwear | | | | | |
| Boots, shoes, sandals '000 pairs | 2,027 | 1,844 | 1,762 | 1,908 | 1,958 |
| Slippers '000 pairs | 346 | 229 | 303 | 238 | 143 |
| Fruit, preserved ² .. '000 kg | 38,505 | 41,185 | 44,391 | 41,863 | 40,489 |
| Jam '000 kg | 4,368 | 3,964 | 5,000 | 4,717 | 3,761 |
| Leather: Dressed ³ .. '000 sq m | 1,367 | 1,303 | <i>n</i> | 1,374 | <i>n</i> |
| Sole '000 kg | 1,022 | 989 | <i>n</i> | 1,041 | <i>n</i> |
| Lime, quick tonnes | 15,144 | 22,214 | <i>n</i> | 18,766 | <i>n</i> |
| Margarine, table .. '000 kg | 4,496 | 4,222 | 4,112 | 4,604 | 5,063 |
| Meat, canned tonnes | 11,937 | 10,122 | 11,715 | 11,512 | 9,177 |
| Milk, powdered .. '000 kg | 7,967 | 9,731 | 8,452 | 9,479 | 9,473 |
| Paints and enamels .. '000 litres | 10,315 | 11,119 | 12,138 | 13,597 | 15,556 |
| Pickles, sauces, etc. .. '000 litres | 1,284 | 1,111 | <i>n</i> | 1,261 | <i>n</i> |
| Plywood sq m | 7,933,545 | 9,327,647 | 9,810,464 | 8,631,525 | 7,804,688 |
| Soap and soap-based products tonnes | 3,448 | 3,672 | 3,421 | 4,032 | 3,410 |
| Stock and poultry foods | | | | | |
| Poultry pellets and crumbles tonnes | 75,378 | 69,047 | 77,623 | 67,215 | 67,782 |
| Poultry mash .. tonnes | 88,038 | 95,330 | 78,276 | 92,964 | 87,442 |
| Other prepared foods tonnes | 41,571 | 52,615 | 60,308 | 63,259 | 74,752 |
| Sugar, raw tonnes | 2,646,118 | 2,114,437 | 2,375,543 | 2,669,622 | 2,714,062 |
| Tallow tonnes | 56,384 | 55,789 | <i>n</i> | 54,061 | <i>n</i> |
| Timber, sawn ⁴ | | | | | |
| Hardwoods cu m | 334,540 | 343,474 | <i>n</i> | 291,758 | <i>n</i> |
| Softwoods: Natural .. cu m | 107,389 | 102,613 | <i>n</i> | 110,662 | <i>n</i> |
| Plantation cu m | 49,993 | 51,971 | <i>n</i> | 51,046 | <i>n</i> |
| Sleepers cu m | 60,865 | 43,561 | <i>n</i> | 30,214 | <i>n</i> |
| Veneers '000 sq m | 30,529 | 29,172 | 36,402 | 33,018 | 31,138 |
| Water heating systems .. No. | 22,759 | 24,667 | 27,940 | 31,812 | 34,495 |
| Wheatmeal, edible .. tonnes | 7,458 | 8,338 | 10,170 | 11,226 | 10,658 |
| Wool scoured '000 kg | 4,106 | 4,038 | 2,949 | 2,393 | 2,784 |

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 commodities 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 and the available statistics from the 1971-72 Census of Electricity and Gas Establishments.

Census of Electricity and Gas Establishments, 1971-72—As mentioned on page 287, the electricity and gas industries, which were previously included in the Annual Manufacturing Census, were the subject of separate censuses 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 1971-72. The annual census was not conducted for 1970-71.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS ESTABLISHMENTS¹, AUSTRALIA, 1971-72

| State or Territory | Establishments operating | Persons employed | Wages and salaries | Turn-over ² | Stocks at 30 June | | Purchases, transfers in, etc. ³ | Value added |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------|--|-------------|
| | | | | | 1971 | 1972 | | |
| | No. | No. | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| New South Wales | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity .. | 49 | 25,864 | 139.7 | 707.3 | 49.5 | 54.1 | 345.0 | 366.9 |
| Gas .. | 23 | 2,876 | 13.0 | 48.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 18.4 | 30.2 |
| Victoria | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity .. | 13 | 18,225 | 98.6 | 374.8 | 26.9 | 27.9 | 136.5 | 239.3 |
| Gas .. | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Queensland | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity .. | 21 | 8,875 | 44.6 | 194.3 | 12.9 | 14.1 | 79.1 | 116.4 |
| Gas .. | 7 | 669 | 2.6 | 11.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 6.6 |
| South Australia | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity .. | 16 | 6,532 | 34.0 | 106.5 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 29.2 | 77.7 |
| Gas .. | | | | | | | | |
| Western Australia | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity .. | 48 | 4,606 | 22.9 | 82.3 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 22.9 | 59.7 |
| Gas .. | | | | | | | | |
| Tasmania | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity .. | 5 | 2,971 | 14.7 | 47.5 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 45.7 |
| Gas .. | | | | | | | | |
| N. Territory | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity .. | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Gas .. | | | | | | | | |
| A. C. Territory | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity .. | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Gas .. | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity .. | 153 | 62,480 | 331.7 | 1,444.4 | 104.6 | 112.0 | 590.9 | 860.9 |
| Gas .. | 40 | 8,707 | 41.3 | 147.7 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 57.1 | 91.1 |

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 1971-72 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—Details of electricity stations in Queensland for the five years to 1967-68, and for all States for 1967-68, are included in the 1973 edition of the *Year Book*.

Further details of electricity and gas establishments prior to 1968-69 are given in the Summary on page 599.

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, which is interconnected with the southern network by a 275 kV transmission line, is within the area of supply of the Capricornia Regional Electricity Board. This Board is responsible for the generation, main transmission, and distribution of electricity.

The northern network covers the areas of supply of the Cairns, Townsville, and Mackay Regional Electricity Boards. Generation and main transmission are the responsibility of the Northern Electric Authority, and electricity is purchased in bulk for distribution by the three Regional Electricity Boards. In addition, the Cairns Regional Electricity Board operates small internal combustion generating stations at certain isolated centres in its area, 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 Barcaldine. Other smaller regions of electricity supply are centred on Roma and Mount Isa. In addition, parts of South Queensland are supplied by the Tenterfield Municipal Council and the North-West County Council of New South Wales 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.

An inquiry is being made into all aspects of the future organisation of the industry in Queensland. It is planned that a single generating authority will become operative in 1975 and will be responsible for generation and main transmission throughout the State. Improvements in the organisation of the distribution function will be complementary to this development.

Electricity generating in Queensland is based primarily on steam power stations using black coal, 90.7 per cent of the total production during 1972-73 being derived from this fuel. Hydro-electric stations, located mainly in North Queensland (Kareeya and Barron Gorge), provided 8.3 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 1972-73 totalled 7,612m 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 1973 are given in the next table.

**INSTALLED GENERATING PLANT, PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS,
QUEENSLAND**

| Type of plant | At 30 June | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
| | kW | kW | kW | kW | kW |
| Steam | 1,323,250 | 1,461,000 | 1,488,500 | 1,608,500 | 1,728,500 |
| Hydro | 132,016 | 132,016 | 132,016 | 132,008 ^r | 132,008 |
| Internal combustion | 36,900 | 36,100 | 35,571 ^r | 41,151 ^r | 39,074 |
| Gas turbine | 55,000 | 115,000 | 115,000 | 115,000 | 115,000 |
| Total | 1,547,166 | 1,744,116 | 1,771,087^r | 1,896,659^r | 2,014,582 |

^r Revised since last issue.

The southern electricity network was served by the following power stations at 30 June 1973: 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" (480,000 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 86,100 kilometres of electric lines at 30 June 1973, which represented an increase of about 2,400 kilometres over the figure at 30 June 1972. 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 1972 the total number of electricity consumers in Queensland was 603,000, and during 1972-73 a further 24,000 consumers were connected, making a total of 627,000 at 30 June 1973.

Major development of the State's generating capacity is concentrated on the construction of the power station at Gladstone (1,100,000 kW), and the construction of extensions to Collinsville (60,000 kW). The Gladstone power station will comprise four 275,000 kW generating sets, the first two of which are expected to be commissioned in 1975.

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.

The recommendation of the State Electricity Commission for the siting of the major power station to follow the one being constructed at Gladstone, is now being considered by the Government.

During 1971-72, revenue received by the electricity industry totalled \$122.6m, an increase of 11 per cent over the amount received for the previous year. This represented a revenue per unit sold of 2.27c and an average revenue per consumer of \$204.

Capital expenditure in the five years to 1972-73 is shown below.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Generation | 31,322 | 24,426 | 17,891 | 20,068 | 37,653 |
| Transmission | 6,599 | 8,025 | 12,448 | 23,230 | 12,758 |
| Distribution | 15,319 | 16,812 | 18,367 | 18,408 | 19,683 |
| Other | 6,224 | 3,448 | 5,411 | 6,538 | 6,432 |
| Total | 59,464 | 52,711 | 54,117 | 68,244 | 76,526 |

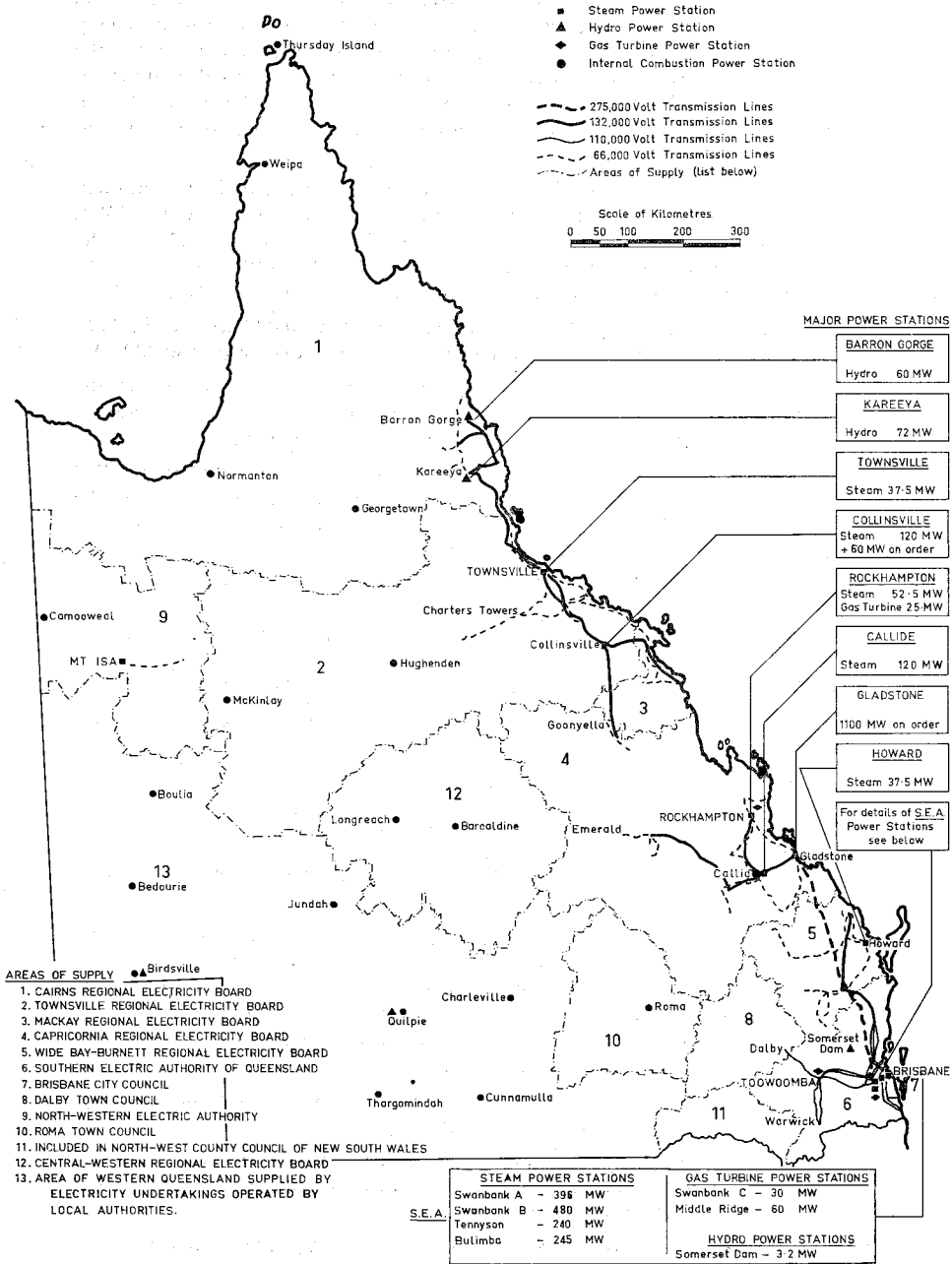
The principal source of funds to finance capital expenditure for electricity works in Queensland is debenture loans. In 1972-73, \$32m was provided from this source. State loan funds provided \$5m, Australian Government loan funds \$14m, and variable interest stock \$7.1m in 1972-73. The balance was provided from internal funds, Treasury subsidy, rural extension deposits, and various other sources.

The investment in electricity facilities in Queensland amounted to \$311m during the five years to 1972-73.

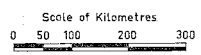
The \$76.5m expended on capital works during the year 1972-73 brings the total investment in assets of Queensland Electric Authorities to \$897m as at 30 June 1973.

The proportion of the State population supplied with electricity from public electricity undertakings was approximately 98 per cent in 1971-72, compared with approximately 92 per cent ten years earlier.

QUEENSLAND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY SYSTEM - 1973 GENERATION AND MAIN TRANSMISSION LINES



- Steam Power Station
 - ▲ Hydro Power Station
 - ◆ Gas Turbine Power Station
 - Internal Combustion Power Station
- - - 275,000 Volt Transmission Lines
 ~ ~ ~ 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 | - 398 MW | Swanbank C | - 30 MW |
| Swanbank B | - 480 MW | Middle Ridge | - 60 MW |
| Tennyson | - 240 MW | | |
| Bulimba | - 245 MW | | |
| HYDRO POWER STATIONS | | | |
| Somerset Dam - 3.2 MW | | | |

S.E.A.

Electrical accidents in industry or elsewhere must be notified to the Commissioner for Electricity Supply. Those reported over the three years to 30 June 1973 are shown in the next table.

ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1970-71 | | | 1971-72 | | | 1972-73 | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------|---------|----------------------------------|--------|---------|----------------------------------|--------|---------|
| | Em- ploy- ees ¹ | Others | Persons | Em- ploy- ees ¹ | Others | Persons | Em- ploy- ees ¹ | Others | Persons |
| Fatal | 2 | 16 | 18 | 2 | 24 | 26 | 1 | 14 | 15 |
| Non-fatal | 49 | 324 | 373 | 54 | 296 | 350 | 41 | 300 | 341 |
| Total | 51 | 340 | 391 | 56 | 320 | 376 | 42 | 314 | 356 |

¹ Within the electrical industry.

Gas—In 1972-73 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 was the only establishment during 1972-73 which used coal for producing gas. The quantity of coal used in gas works declined from 135,467 tons in 1966-67 to 2,407 tons in 1972-73.

Certain statistics of the gas industry derived from the 1971-72 census are shown on page 296.

• Chapter 14

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1 INTRODUCTION

The number of persons engaged in transport and storage services in Queensland at the population Census of June 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 312) 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 22.5 kilometres 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 2,540 tonnes, and a new fitting-out wharf. The South Brisbane Graving Dock ceased operations in November 1972 following a transfer of personnel and equipment to Cairncross Graving Dock. The site is now being used as a base by the Queensland Maritime Museum Association.

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.

Increasing demands of shipping for greater depth in port channels has led to a Port of Brisbane study to examine alternative locations for the port. The report was completed early in 1974 and State Cabinet has approved in principle a plan to gradually resite the port to the Fisherman Islands area at the mouth of the Brisbane River.

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 58 kilometres distant. It is a bulk oil storage terminal as well as 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.

Port of Dungeness (Lucinda Point) 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 seven 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 Australian Government to provide facilities for small

craft. New Australian Government 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 1972-73 receipts totalled \$525,158 and represented advances from Loan Fund.

Expenditure amounted to \$1,023,642 and comprised such works as construction of boat harbours, jetties, boat ramps, etc.

Port of Brisbane Finances—The accounts of the Port of Brisbane, administered by the Port of Brisbane Division of the Department of Harbours and Marine are set out in the next table. The Loan indebtedness of the port at 30 June 1973 was \$6,653,174, and the Working Account had a credit balance of \$2,787,560.

The Port of Brisbane Division also administered the combined accounting for the South Brisbane Graving Dock till April 1973 and Cairncross Dock, the accumulated balance of which was \$1,799,108 at 30 June 1973.

PORT OF BRISBANE

| Year | Harbour dues | Total receipts | Working expenses ¹ | Total expenditure ² | Accumulated balance |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | 3,010 | 5,586 | 3,700 | 4,228 | 2,788 |

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 | |
|--------------------------|----------|---------|-------------|---------|--------------------|----------|
| | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1972 | 1973 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Weipa | 2,556 | 2,589 | 2,385 | 2,032 | Cr 2,325 | Cr 2,882 |
| Hay Point | 139 | 310 | 359 | 189 | Cr 144 | Cr 266 |
| Thursday Island .. | 58 | 303 | 36 | 72 | Cr 274 | Cr 504 |
| Innisfail (Mourilyan) .. | 1,344 | 623 | 619 | 1,028 | Cr 358 | Dr 47 |
| Maryborough (Urangan) | 49 | 63 | 74 | 112 | Cr 64 | Cr 16 |

At 30 June 1973 five other smaller harbours had credit balances, aggregating \$23,907 and three had debit balances totalling \$48,976.

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, 1971-72

| Harbour board | Wharfage and harbour dues | Revenue receipts (excluding loan) ² | Working expenses ¹ | Revenue expenditure (excluding loan) ³ | Loan indebtedness, 30 June 1972 ⁴ |
|------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|--|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Bowen | 71,447 | 215,467 | 39,173 | 81,354 | 579,941 |
| Bundaberg | 1,064,009 | 1,096,427 | 629,564 | 886,361 | 5,784,727 |
| Cairns | 702,359 | 1,228,194 | 529,258 | 1,118,615 | 10,162,990 |
| Gladstone | 2,544,579 | 2,592,574 | 611,598 | 1,287,920 | 8,452,744 |
| Mackay | 727,993 | 897,646 | 385,315 | 504,586 | 3,281,112 |
| Rockhampton .. . | 260,938 | 401,670 | 30,565 | 321,556 | 5,687,281 |
| Townsville | 1,655,436 | 1,857,850 | 1,059,460 | 1,533,718 | 8,756,756 |
| Total | 7,026,761 | 8,289,828 | 3,284,933 | 5,734,110 | 42,705,551 |

¹ Including government subsidy. ² Excluding administration charges. ³ Including construction and interest charges. ⁴ Excluding temporary loans. Relief from liability for certain indebtedness has been granted to Bowen, Bundaberg, and Rockhampton.

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 1972.

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 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Disembarking | | | | | |
| Overseas | 6,115 | 4,053 | 4,244 | 3,078 | 2,386 |
| Cruise | 961 | 760 | 1,448 | 925 | 1,655 |
| Interstate | 1,822 | 1,993 | 1,903 | 2,326 | 2,089 |
| Total | 8,898 | 6,806 | 7,595 | 6,329 | 6,130 |
| Embarking | | | | | |
| Overseas | 6,795 | 5,327 | 4,560 | 3,178 | 2,828 |
| Cruise | 1,012 | 1,383 | 1,010 | 1,357 | 1,624 |
| Interstate | 850 | 773 | 1,421 | 1,653 | 1,537 |
| Total | 8,657 | 7,483 | 6,991 | 6,188 | 5,989 |

The next table gives the number of passengers passing through the principal port of Brisbane during the five years to 1972. A comparison of the figures for each year shows that up to 1970 the overall number of passengers has remained fairly constant. However, since 1971 the number of overseas passengers has declined considerably.

PASSENGERS DISEMBARKING, EMBARKING, AND IN TRANSIT AT BRISBANE

| Category of passenger | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Disembarking | | | | | |
| Overseas | 6,001 | 3,980 | 4,138 | 2,422 | 2,261 |
| Cruise | 961 | 760 | 1,448 | 925 | 1,655 |
| Interstate | 1,650 | 1,850 | 1,861 | 2,267 | 1,943 |
| Total | 8,612 | 6,590 | 7,447 | 5,614 | 5,859 |
| Embarking | | | | | |
| Overseas | 6,759 | 4,800 | 4,467 | 2,633 | 2,713 |
| Cruise | 995 | 1,383 | 1,004 | 1,357 | 1,624 |
| Interstate | 836 | 751 | 1,413 | 1,614 | 1,385 |
| Total | 8,590 | 6,934 | 6,884 | 5,604 | 5,722 |
| In transit | | | | | |
| Overseas | 19,383 | 21,525 | 19,104 | 15,626 | 17,244 |
| Direct transit | 1,898 | 2,030 | 3,354 | 917 | 2,997 |
| Cruise | 5,042 | 5,005 | 6,089 | 6,466 | 6,162 |
| Interstate | 963 | 148 | 44 | 272 | 485 |
| Total | 27,286 | 28,708 | 28,591 | 23,281 | 26,888 |

The next table shows interstate passenger movement during the three years to 1972.

INTERSTATE PASSENGER MOVEMENT¹ IN QUEENSLAND

| State or Territory of disembarkation or embarkation | 1970 | | 1971 | | 1972 | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|
| | In licensed ships ² | Total | In licensed ships ² | Total | In licensed ships ² | Total |

PASSENGERS DISEMBARKING FROM

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| New South Wales | 6 | 1,448 | 3 | 1,238 | 1 | 1,680 |
| Victoria | 32 | 950 | 35 | 1,107 | 11 | 864 |
| Queensland | .. | 81 | .. | 184 | .. | 77 |
| South Australia | .. | 28 | .. | 20 | .. | 24 |
| Western Australia | .. | 36 | .. | 17 | .. | 17 |
| Tasmania | .. | 33 | .. | 30 | 49 | 45 |
| Northern Territory | .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. | .. |
| Total | 38 | 2,576 | 38 | 2,620 | 61 | 2,707 |

PASSENGERS EMBARKING FOR

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| New South Wales | 4 | 1,101 | 5 | 1,411 | 3 | 1,297 |
| Victoria | 23 | 432 | 16 | 690 | 8 | 569 |
| Queensland | .. | 81 | .. | 184 | .. | 77 |
| South Australia | .. | 18 | .. | 9 | .. | 9 |
| Western Australia | .. | 55 | .. | 8 | .. | 17 |
| Tasmania | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 2 |
| Northern Territory | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 27 | 1,689 | 21 | 2,305 | 11 | 1,971 |

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.

QUEENSLAND PORTS: OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE CARGO, 1971-72

| Port | Cargo discharged | | | | Cargo shipped | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Overseas | | Interstate | | Overseas | | Interstate | |
| | '000 tonnes | '000 cu m | '000 tonnes | '000 cu m | '000 tonnes | '000 cu m | '000 tonnes | '000 cu m |
| Brisbane | 847 | 402 | 2,923 | 151 | 1,565 | 175 | 159 | 101 |
| Maryborough | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bundaberg | .. | .. | .. | .. | 393 | .. | 142 | .. |
| Gladstone | 521 | .. | 34 | .. | 7,988 | .. | 267 | .. |
| Rockhampton | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 102 | 2 | 103 | .. |
| Hay Point | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,574 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mackay | 41 | 2 | 13 | .. | 758 | .. | 70 | .. |
| Bowen | .. | .. | .. | .. | 111 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Townsville | 61 | 15 | 64 | 1 | 819 | 2 | 166 | .. |
| Lucinda Point | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | 318 | .. |
| Innisfail | .. | .. | .. | .. | 377 | .. | 20 | .. |
| Cairns | 22 | .. | 17 | 1 | 375 | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Cape Flattery | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 78 | .. | .. | .. |
| Thursday Island | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 66 | .. | .. | .. |
| Weipa | 35 | .. | 3 | 2 | 4,405 | .. | 181 | .. |
| Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 1,529 ¹ | 419 | 3,061 ¹ | 154 | 19,639 | 178 | 1,428 | 103 |

¹ Figures affected by variations in imports of oil.

The next table shows overseas cargo shipped from Brisbane classified by sections of the Australian Export Commodity Classification.

OVERSEAS CARGO LOADED, BRISBANE, BROAD TRADE AREA GROUP AND AUSTRALIAN EXPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION SECTIONS, 1971-72

| Section of A.E.C.C. | North America ¹ | South America | Europe, U.S.S.R. | Africa | Asia | Pacific Islands ² | Total |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|
| GROSS WEIGHT | | | | | | | |
| | '000 kg | '000 kg | '000 kg | '000 kg | '000 kg | '000 kg | '000 kg |
| Food and live animals .. | 111,335 | 160 | 9,128 | 8,019 | 848,218 | 57,058 | 1,033,918 |
| Beverages and tobacco .. | 40 | .. | .. | .. | 195 | 4,369 | 4,604 |
| Crude materials, inedible .. | 70,354 | 6,421 | 209,755 | 3,936 | 196,016 | 18,596 | 505,078 |
| Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 22,562 | 16,592 | 39,154 |
| Animal and veg. oils and fats | 134 | 343 | 1,238 | 1,774 | 27,154 | 645 | 31,288 |
| Chemicals | 538 | .. | 11,103 | 14,213 | 62,007 | 8,342 | 96,204 |
| Manufactured goods .. | 6,281 | 32 | 371 | 684 | 8,580 | 12,154 | 28,103 |
| Machinery and trans. equip. | 2,670 | 229 | 7 | 603 | 2,718 | 6,503 | 12,730 |
| Misc. manufactured articles | 41 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 52 | 645 | 748 |
| Other | 205 | 6 | 90 | 50 | 2,046 | 8,960 | 11,357 |
| Total | 191,599 | 7,194 | 231,695 | 29,285 | 1,169,546 | 133,864 | 1,763,184 |
| VALUE | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Food and live animals .. | 97,345 | 66 | 6,032 | 1,106 | 83,149 | 12,887 | 200,585 |
| Beverages and tobacco .. | 28 | .. | .. | .. | 45 | 511 | 584 |
| Crude materials, inedible .. | 7,841 | 648 | 27,835 | 510 | 39,582 | 657 | 77,073 |
| Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 383 | 1,215 | 1,598 |
| Animal and veg. oils and fats | 29 | 48 | 161 | 237 | 3,683 | 150 | 4,308 |
| Chemicals | 470 | .. | 424 | 150 | 1,249 | 1,215 | 3,508 |
| Manufactured goods .. | 1,135 | 2 | 136 | 670 | 3,242 | 5,064 | 10,249 |
| Machinery and trans. equip. | 4,881 | 613 | 36 | 1,269 | 3,247 | 9,998 | 20,044 |
| Misc. manufactured articles | 167 | 1 | 13 | 17 | 208 | 1,194 | 1,600 |
| Other | 379 | 13 | 300 | 73 | 596 | 5,914 | 7,275 |
| Total | 112,275 | 1,391 | 34,937 | 4,032 | 135,384 | 38,805 | 326,824 |

¹ Including Hawaii.

² Including Papua New Guinea and New Zealand.

The definition of cargo statistics in the preceding tables differs from that used for trade statistics in that for cargo statistics the figures include all cargo discharged or shipped at the port, whether overseas, interstate, or intrastate, and trade statistics refer only to overseas goods cleared at the port. There are also differences in the periods of compilation and definitions of country of origin or destination.

The next table gives the quantity of cargo discharged (weight plus measurement) at Queensland ports during the five years to 1971-72.

QUEENSLAND PORTS: CARGO DISCHARGED

| Year | Overseas | | Interstate | | Intrastate | | Total | |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| | '000 tonnes | '000 cu m | '000 tonnes | '000 cu m | '000 tonnes | '000 cu m | '000 tonnes | '000 cu m |
| 1967-68 | 2,712 | 386 | 464 | 49 | 2,425 | 25 | 5,601 | 460 |
| 1968-69 | 3,213 | 433 | 614 | 60 | 3,016 | 18 | 6,843 | 511 |
| 1969-70 | 3,120 | 362 | 935 | 27 | 3,605 | 21 | 7,661 | 410 |
| 1970-71 | 1,960 ¹ | 426 | 2,122 ¹ | 101 | 3,549 | 24 | 7,631 ¹ | 551 |
| 1971-72 | 1,529 ¹ | 419 | 3,061 ¹ | 154 | 4,471 | 26 | 9,062 ¹ | 600 |

¹ Figures affected by variations in imports of oil.

The next table gives the quantity of cargo shipped (weight plus measurement) from Queensland ports during the five years to 1971-72.

QUEENSLAND PORTS: CARGO SHIPPED

| Year | Overseas | | Interstate | | Intrastate | | Total | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | '000 tonnes | '000 cu m | '000 tonnes | '000 cu m | '000 tonnes | '000 cu m | '000 tonnes | '000 cu m |
| 1967-68 | 8,060 | 139 | 921 | 29 | 2,345 | 17 | 11,326 | 185 |
| 1968-69 | 11,437 | 164 | 944 | 36 | 3,029 | 28 | 15,410 | 228 |
| 1969-70 | 13,327 | 193 | 1,202 | 18 | 3,752 | 27 | 18,280 | 238 |
| 1970-71 | 17,182 | 187 | 1,202 | 78 | 3,662 | 29 | 22,046 | 294 |
| 1971-72 | 19,639 | 178 | 1,428 | 103 | 4,586 | 30 | 25,653 | 311 |

The next table shows container cargo shipped from Queensland to overseas and container cargo from overseas discharged at Queensland ports by broad trade area groups.

SHIPPING CONTAINER CARGO: DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED OVERSEAS BY BROAD TRADE AREA GROUP, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

| Cargo | North America ¹ | South America | Europe, U.S.S.R. | Africa | Asia | Pacific Islands ² | Total |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------|------------------|--------|--------|------------------------------|---------|
| Discharged | | | | | | | |
| Tonnes weight | 4,879 | .. | 60 | 75 | 27,680 | 130 | 32,824 |
| Cubic metres | 8,474 | .. | 2,960 | 145 | 52,163 | 1,570 | 65,311 |
| Shipped | | | | | | | |
| Tonnes weight | 25,557 | .. | .. | .. | 91,304 | 1,365 | 118,225 |
| Cubic metres | 5,731 | .. | .. | .. | 5,824 | 3,728 | 15,283 |

¹ Not necessarily countries of origin or ultimate destination; previous or subsequent transshipments not taken into account. ² Including Papua New Guinea and New Zealand.

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 1971-72 are shown in the next table. From 1969-70 figures for "overseas via States" and "other States" are not comparable with those for previous years because of a change in the method of applying the classification (see footnote page 311).

In the following 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, two "coastwise" clearances, two "coastwise" entries, and one "to overseas direct" clearance.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1971-72

| Port | Type of entry | | | | Total entries |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------|
| | From overseas direct | From overseas via States | From other States | Coastwise | |

NUMBER OF VESSELS

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| Brisbane | 437 | 636 | 253 | 143 | 1,469 |
| Maryborough | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 14 |
| Bundaberg | 32 | 7 | 11 | 41 | 91 |
| Gladstone | 229 | 14 | 23 | 106 | 372 |
| Rockhampton | 14 | 17 | 24 | 79 | 134 |
| Hay Point | 43 | .. | 1 | 2 | 46 |
| Mackay | 59 | 19 | 11 | 153 | 242 |
| Bowen | 10 | 5 | .. | 19 | 34 |
| Townsville | 87 | 24 | 17 | 242 | 370 |
| Lucinda Point | 5 | 8 | 46 | 15 | 74 |
| Innisfail | 19 | 6 | .. | 9 | 34 |
| Cape Flattery | 2 | 2 | .. | 11 | 15 |
| Cairns | 30 | 10 | 5 | 131 | 176 |
| Thursday Island | 8 | 6 | .. | 45 | 59 |
| Weipa | 139 | 11 | 6 | 123 | 279 |
| Other | .. | 5 | .. | 30 | 35 |
| Total | 1,114 | 770 | 397 | 1,163 | 3,444 |

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS ('000 tons)

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Brisbane | 1,990 | 3,372 | 2,052 | 730 | 8,144 |
| Maryborough | .. | .. | .. | 95 | 95 |
| Bundaberg | 188 | 52 | 33 | 185 | 457 |
| Gladstone | 3,411 | 133 | 110 | 1,524 | 5,179 |
| Rockhampton | 56 | 97 | 83 | 323 | 559 |
| Hay Point | 959 | .. | 15 | 53 | 1,028 |
| Mackay | 283 | 47 | 31 | 616 | 977 |
| Bowen | 45 | 16 | .. | 63 | 123 |
| Townsville | 438 | 118 | 47 | 924 | 1,528 |
| Lucinda Point | 9 | 17 | 121 | 39 | 186 |
| Innisfail | 129 | 42 | .. | 36 | 207 |
| Cairns | 150 | 23 | 9 | 342 | 524 |
| Cape Flattery | 9 | 8 | .. | 44 | 62 |
| Thursday Island | 22 | 3 | .. | 49 | 75 |
| Weipa | 1,796 | 45 | 104 | 1,381 | 3,326 |
| Other | .. | 9 | .. | 12 | 22 |
| Total | 9,486 | 3,981 | 2,605 | 6,417 | 22,489 |

The next table gives information similar to that in the preceding table for ships leaving Queensland ports.

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1971-72

| Port | Type of clearance | | | | Total clearances |
|------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|
| | To overseas direct | To overseas via States | To other States | Coastwise | |

NUMBER OF VESSELS

| Port | To overseas direct | To overseas via States | To other States | Coastwise | Total clearances |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|
| Brisbane | 554 | 480 | 211 | 224 | 1,469 |
| Maryborough | .. | .. | 1 | 13 | 14 |
| Bundaberg | 1 | 1 | 28 | 61 | 91 |
| Gladstone | 226 | 3 | 28 | 114 | 371 |
| Rockhampton | 22 | 10 | 26 | 77 | 135 |
| Hay Point | 45 | 1 | .. | .. | 46 |
| Mackay | 100 | 12 | 23 | 106 | 241 |
| Bowen | 12 | 2 | .. | 20 | 34 |
| Townsville | 119 | 33 | 52 | 166 | 370 |
| Lucinda Point | 3 | 1 | 7 | 63 | 74 |
| Innisfail | 22 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 34 |
| Cairns | 40 | 8 | 1 | 126 | 175 |
| Thursday Island | 17 | 7 | .. | 36 | 60 |
| Cape Flattery | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 15 |
| Weipa | 136 | 20 | 6 | 118 | 280 |
| Other | 1 | 3 | .. | 32 | 36 |
| Total | 1,306 | 582 | 387 | 1,170 | 3,445 |

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS ('000 tons)

| Port | To overseas direct | To overseas via States | To other States | Coastwise | Total clearances |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|
| Brisbane | 2,921 | 2,336 | 1,861 | 1,016 | 8,134 |
| Maryborough | .. | .. | 7 | 88 | 95 |
| Bundaberg | .. | 2 | 70 | 384 | 457 |
| Gladstone | 3,371 | 44 | 171 | 1,573 | 5,160 |
| Rockhampton | 96 | 45 | 87 | 333 | 561 |
| Hay Point | 1,012 | 15 | .. | .. | 1,028 |
| Mackay | 460 | 56 | 76 | 374 | 965 |
| Bowen | 53 | 3 | .. | 69 | 125 |
| Townsville | 599 | 160 | 139 | 620 | 1,519 |
| Lucinda Point | 4 | 2 | 19 | 161 | 186 |
| Innisfail | 142 | 2 | 11 | 52 | 207 |
| Cairns | 192 | 19 | 3 | 302 | 516 |
| Thursday Island | 42 | 9 | .. | 31 | 82 |
| Cape Flattery | 34 | .. | .. | 28 | 62 |
| Weipa | 1,767 | 96 | 90 | 1,386 | 3,339 |
| Other | 4 | 1 | .. | 17 | 22 |
| Total | 10,697 | 2,789 | 2,534 | 6,434 | 22,456 |

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland.

In the five year period 1967-68 to 1971-72, the number of vessels entering Queensland ports increased by 15 per cent, while the net tonnage of vessels increased by 56 per cent due to an increase in the average size of ships.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

| Year | Type of entry or clearance | | | | Grand total |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Overseas direct | Overseas via States ¹ | Other States ¹ | Coastwise | |
| NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED | | | | | |
| 1967-68 | 932 | 267 | 820 | 966 | 2,985 |
| 1968-69 | 1,060 | 285 | 880 | 1,001 | 3,226 |
| 1969-70 | 1,045 | 892 | 364 | 1,060 | 3,361 |
| 1970-71 | 1,150 | 818 | 372 | 947 | 3,287 |
| 1971-72 | 1,114 | 770 | 397 | 1,163 | 3,444 |
| NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED | | | | | |
| 1967-68 | 1,023 | 286 | 708 | 961 | 2,978 |
| 1968-69 | 1,184 | 282 | 757 | 995 | 3,218 |
| 1969-70 | 1,250 | 696 | 362 | 1,057 | 3,365 |
| 1970-71 | 1,338 | 630 | 375 | 945 | 3,288 |
| 1971-72 | 1,306 | 582 | 387 | 1,170 | 3,445 |

¹ From 1 July 1969 the method of applying the classification "interstate direct" has been changed to exclude overseas vessels. Before July 1969 overseas vessels were frequently classed as moving "interstate direct" as distinct from "overseas via States".

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 length of railways required to connect the interior with ports and markets is therefore abnormally large in relation to population and production, even for Australia. There are three main lines terminating in the distant interior. None of the other States has so large a proportion of distant terminals.

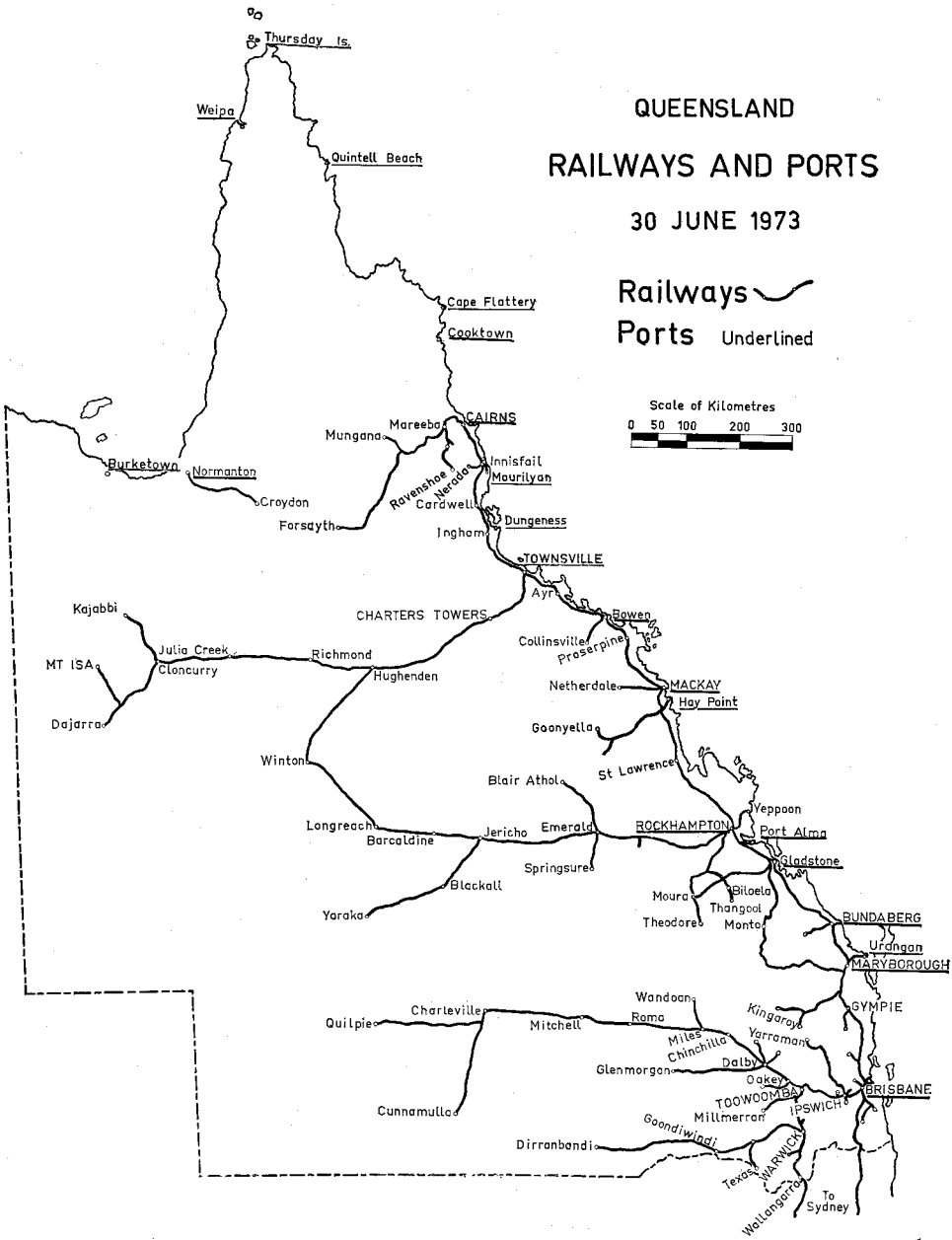
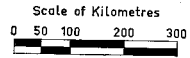
The distances of the railways shown on the map on page 312 are as follows: Coastal line: Brisbane to Cairns, 1,679 kilometres; Western line: Brisbane to Quilpie, 999 kilometres; to Cunnamulla, 972 kilometres; South-Western line: Brisbane to Dirranbandi, 669 kilometres; Central line: Rockhampton to Longreach, 687 kilometres, to Yarka, 764 kilometres; to Winton, 864 kilometres; Northern line: Townsville to Mount Isa, 970 kilometres, to Kajibbi, 869 kilometres.

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*.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS AND PORTS

30 JUNE 1973

Railways
Ports Underlined



The growth in air and road transport services and in the number of private motor vehicles is reflected in the diversion of traffic from branch railways, and some railway services have been terminated as uneconomic. Included in the total of 9,560 kilometres of line being operated at 30 June 1973 was 9,400 kilometres of 1,067 millimetre gauge, 111 kilometres of 1,435 millimetre gauge, and 48 kilometres of 610 millimetre gauge.

Brisbane's suburban train system consists of 160 kilometres of track with 110 stations, and extends in the west as far as Ipswich (39 kilometres), in the north as far as Caboolture (50 kilometres), and in the south as far as Beenleigh (39 kilometres).

In country areas increased mineral production, 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 new railway line of 180 kilometres connecting Gladstone and Moura was opened in 1968 at a cost of \$27.5m.

New lines opened since 1970 were the 200-kilometre Goonyella-Hay Point line at a cost of \$36.5m, a 42-kilometre branch line connecting the Central Railway, east of Blackwater, with the South Blackwater Coal Mine, and a 48-kilometre branch line from Coppabella, on the Goonyella line, to the Peak Downs Coal Mine.

At 30 June 1973 work was continuing on the 217-kilometre line from Greenvale nickel deposits to Townsville which is scheduled for completion in mid-1974. Further upgrading of the 299-kilometre Gladstone-Blackwater line was progressing.

During 1972-73, 21 diesel-electric locomotives were delivered, bringing the numbers in service to 378 diesel-electric, 70 diesel-hydraulic, and 11 diesel-mechanical. At 30 June 1973 a further 13 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 December 1969.

In the Brisbane area, as a means of encouraging travel by train, provision has been made for free car parking facilities at 22 suburban stations, with others under consideration for similar facilities. In addition, major improvements are planned for the suburban system, the first of which will be the integration of the north-side and south-side services by the provision of a cross-river rail link between South Brisbane and Roma Street stations. Other improvements planned are the electrification of these services and additional track for the north-side services, together with new rolling stock.

Air-conditioned trains are used on the four main trunk lines between Brisbane and Rockhampton and Cairns, Brisbane and Cunnamulla and Quilpie, Rockhampton and Winton, and Townsville and Mount Isa.

Changes in rolling stock during the five years to 1972-73 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 | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1973 .. | 378 | 70 | 11 | .. | 459 | 981 | 74 | 135 | 22,057 |

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 1972-73, compared with 9 per cent in 1968-69. Passenger traffic earnings alone provided 6 per cent in 1972-73 and in 1968-69. Average earnings per suburban passenger train-kilometre in 1972-73 were \$1.18, compared with \$0.88 in 1968-69. Similar figures for country services were \$0.87 in 1972-73 and \$0.61 in 1968-69. Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represented 61 per cent of metropolitan and 44 per cent of non-metropolitan travellers in 1972-73.

Goods Traffic—Goods traffic provided 90 per cent of total earnings in 1972-73, compared with 88 per cent in 1968-69. Average earnings per tonne of goods per kilometre fell in that period from 3.4c to 2.6c while earnings per tonne of goods fell from \$7.13 to \$5.14. Since the introduction of diesel-electric locomotives, the average gross load of goods and livestock trains on the 1,067 millimetre gauge lines has risen from 317 tonnes in 1953-54 to 780 tonnes in 1972-73 (diesel-electric 790 tonnes and diesel-hydraulic 223 tonnes).

In 1972-73 earnings from livestock traffic increased by \$476,201, due principally to the carriage of 106,457 more cattle and increased numbers of pigs, calves, and horses than in 1971-72.

Coal and coke carried in the last three years was as follows: 1970-71, 8,057,277 tonnes; 1971-72, 11,270,027 tonnes; and 1972-73, 16,086,104 tonnes. The increase in railage has been largely due to increased amounts of coal railed to ports for shipment overseas. Wool carried in the years 1970-71, 1971-72, and 1972-73 were 28,162, 24,205, and 23,903 tonnes, respectively.

Containers carried during 1973 numbered 17,892, showing a considerable increase compared with the 7,770 transported in the previous year. The containers have a 20 tonne capacity. The commodity transported in the greatest quantity was meat for export, while seed, fruit, wool, mineral sand products, and general merchandise are other commodities transported in this manner.

The next table shows, for the five years to 1972-73, details of the earnings, working expenses, and traffic operations of the Queensland railways, including the operations of the South Brisbane-Border (Uniform Gauge) Railway.

RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Lines open km | 9,373 | 9,357 | 9,329 | 9,560 | 9,560 |
| Traffic train-kilometres '000 km | 27,534 | 29,391 | 27,951 | 29,165 | 29,523 |
| Train-kilometres per kilometre open .. km | 4,728 | 5,055 | 4,822 | 4,910 | 3,088 |
| Total earnings \$'000 | 102,451 | 108,831 | 110,165 | 124,782 | 137,745 |
| Earnings per train-kilometre \$ | 3.72 | 3.70 | 3.94 | 4.28 | 4.67 |
| Total working expenses ¹ \$'000 | 91,720 | 96,831 | 105,494 | 120,110 | 133,841 |
| Expenses per train-kilometre \$ | 3.33 | 3.29 | 3.77 | 4.12 | 4.53 |
| Net revenue \$'000 | 10,731 | 12,000 | 4,671 | 4,672 | 3,903 |
| Working expenses as % of earnings .. % | 89.5 | 89.0 | 95.8 | 96.3 | 97.2 |
| <i>Coaching traffic</i> | | | | | |
| Train-kilometres '000 km | 9,045 | 8,991 | 8,291 | 8,118 | 7,733 |
| Country '000 km | 5,972 | 5,807 | 5,082 | 4,862 | 4,496 |
| Suburban ² '000 km | 3,072 | 3,185 | 3,209 | 3,257 | 3,236 |
| Passengers carried ³ '000 | 28,165 | 28,515 | 29,536 | 31,946 | 32,145 |
| Country '000 | 2,394 | 2,198 | 1,915 | 1,763 | 1,645 |
| Suburban ² '000 | 25,771 | 26,317 | 27,621 | 30,184 | 30,500 |
| Earnings collected \$'000 | 9,606 | 9,782 | 9,658 | 10,273 | 10,710 |
| Passengers \$'000 | 6,568 | 6,653 | 6,783 | 7,410 | 7,934 |
| Country \$'000 | 3,879 | 3,885 | 3,870 | 3,938 | 4,121 |
| Suburban ² \$'000 | 2,689 | 2,768 | 2,913 | 3,472 | 3,813 |
| Parcels, mails, etc. \$'000 | 3,038 | 3,129 | 2,875 | 2,863 | 2,776 |
| <i>Goods traffic⁴</i> | | | | | |
| Train-kilometres '000 km | 18,490 | 20,400 | 19,661 | 21,045 | 21,790 |
| Freight carried ⁵ '000 tonnes | 13,184 | 14,671 | 15,665 | 19,267 | 24,666 |
| Minerals (including coal) '000 tonnes | 6,529 | 8,579 | 9,551 | 12,604 | 17,692 |
| Agricultural produce '000 tonnes | 3,618 | 2,859 | 2,951 | 3,364 | 3,187 |
| Other goods '000 tonnes | 2,301 | 2,486 | 2,617 | 2,738 | 3,185 |
| Livestock '000 tonnes | 736 | 747 | 547 | 561 | 602 |
| Earnings collected \$'000 | 89,916 | 96,055 | 97,558 | 111,063 | 123,965 |
| Minerals (including coal) \$'000 | 26,697 | 33,977 | 38,388 | 47,751 | 58,986 |
| Agricultural produce \$'000 | 20,738 | 17,985 | 16,412 | 18,986 | 17,424 |
| Other goods \$'000 | 33,443 | 35,107 | 36,004 | 36,922 | 39,662 |
| Livestock \$'000 | 9,038 | 8,986 | 6,754 | 7,404 | 7,893 |
| Average length of haul ⁶ km | 348 | 369 | 369 | 344 | 321 |
| Average gross load of goods trains ⁵ tonnes | 592 | 626 | 659 | 695 | 780 |
| Rents, refreshment rooms, etc. \$'000 | 2,929 | 2,994 | 2,949 | 3,446 | 3,069 |

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 1,067 millimetres 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. Details of operations are given in the next table.

During 1972-73 net expenditure on loan account (exclusive of South Brisbane-Border Railway) totalled \$15,989,569. Of this, \$8,718,037 was general expenditure on surveys, rolling stock, and depreciation. Of the remainder \$3,388,116, or 46.6 per cent, was expended in the Southern Division, \$2,442,660 (33.6 per cent) in the Central Division, and \$1,440,756 (19.8 per cent) in the Northern Division.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1972-73

| Particulars | Southern Division | Central Division | Northern Division ¹ | South Brisbane -Border ² | Total |
|---|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Lines open km | 3,622 | 3,018 | 2,809 | 111 | 9,560 |
| Traffic train-kilometres .. '000 km | 12,465 | 9,911 | 6,467 | 680 | 29,523 |
| Train-kilometres per kilometre open km | 3,441 | 3,284 | 2,302 | 6,126 | 3,088 |
| <i>Total earnings allotted</i> \$'000 | 36,074 | 64,005 | 34,179 | 3,487 | 137,745 |
| Coaching ³ \$'000 | 8,287 | 2,837 | 2,157 | 498 | 13,779 |
| Goods and livestock \$'000 | 27,786 | 61,168 | 32,023 | 2,989 | 123,965 |
| Earnings per train-kilometre .. \$ | 2.89 | 6.46 | 5.29 | 5.13 | 4.67 |
| Total working expenses \$'000 | 59,967 | 39,402 | 29,916 | 4,556 ⁴ | 133,841 |
| Expenses per train-kilometre .. \$ | 4.81 | 3.98 | 4.63 | 6.70 | 4.53 |
| Net revenue \$'000 | -23,894 | 24,603 | 4,263 | -1,069 | 3,903 |
| Working expenses as % of earnings % | 166.2 | 61.6 | 87.5 | 130.7 | 97.2 |
| <i>Coaching traffic⁵</i> | | | | | |
| Passengers carried ⁶ '000 | 31,557 | 107 | 322 | 159 | 32,145 |
| Earnings collected \$'000 | 7,811 | 972 | 1,463 | 463 | 10,710 |
| Passengers \$'000 | 5,915 | 583 | 1,109 | 327 | 7,934 |
| Parcels, mails, etc. \$'000 | 1,896 | 389 | 355 | 136 | 2,776 |
| <i>Goods traffic⁶</i> | | | | | |
| Freight carried ⁶ '000 tonnes | 3,060 | 17,079 | 3,221 | 1,306 | 24,666 |
| Minerals (including coal) '000 tonnes | 453 | 15,734 | 1,456 | 48 | 17,692 |
| Agricultural produce .. '000 tonnes | 1,125 | 814 | 1,208 | 40 | 3,187 |
| Other goods '000 tonnes | 1,292 | 343 | 338 | 1,212 | 3,185 |
| Livestock '000 tonnes | 189 | 188 | 219 | 5 | 602 |
| Earnings collected \$'000 | 40,111 | 50,675 | 30,190 | 2,989 | 123,965 |
| Minerals (including coal) .. \$'000 | 3,812 | 39,840 | 15,214 | 120 | 58,986 |
| Agricultural produce \$'000 | 8,901 | 3,830 | 4,405 | 288 | 17,424 |
| Other goods \$'000 | 25,111 | 4,703 | 7,284 | 2,565 | 39,662 |
| Livestock \$'000 | 2,287 | 2,303 | 3,288 | 16 | 7,893 |
| <i>Rents, refreshment rooms, etc.</i> .. \$'000 | 1,832 | 710 | 491 | 35 | 3,069 |

¹ Including Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways (49 kilometres of 610 millimetre gauge). ² Uniform gauge (1,435 millimetres) 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 1973, there were 80 kilometres 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 80 kilometres of lines open for public traffic were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 1,067 millimetres. Of these, 68 kilometres were operated by a Local Authority, the Aramac Tramway (Aramac Shire), carrying general goods and sheep. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 6 kilometres of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The other 6 kilometres 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 Governments. The Australian Government 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 1,067 millimetres to Alice Springs, a 1,067 millimetre line from Port Augusta to Hawker, a 1,067 millimetre line from Darwin

inland to Birdum, and a standard gauge branch of 8 kilometres linking Canberra to the New South Wales system. No change in Australian Government ownership of railways occurred following the linking of Sydney and Perth by standard gauge track in 1969.

The next table shows route kilometres classified according to gauge, and rolling stock of the government railways.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30 JUNE 1973

| Government | Route kilometres open by gauge | | | | Rolling stock | | | | Staff ¹ |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | 1,600 mm | 1,435 mm | 1,067 mm | All | Locomotives | | Coaching | Goods and service | |
| | | | | | Diesel-electric | Other | | | |
| | km | km | km | km | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| N. S. Wales .. | .. | 9,754 | .. | 9,754 | 426 | 164 | 3,166 | 19,711 | 42,983 |
| Victoria .. | 6,346 ² | 325 | .. | 6,685 ³ | 249 | 142 | 2,403 | 20,617 | 25,798 |
| Queensland .. | .. | 111 | 9,400 | 9,560 ⁴ | 378 | 81 | 1,187 | 22,060 | 22,605 |
| South Australia | 2,526 | 396 | 961 | 3,883 | 151 | 4 | 406 | 7,848 | 8,538 |
| W. Australia .. | .. | 778 | 5,390 ⁵ | 6,168 | 186 | 25 | 439 | 12,057 | 9,714 |
| Tasmania .. | .. | .. | 830 | 830 | 44 | 37 | 119 | 2,305 | 2,044 |
| Australian .. | .. | 2,216 | 1,379 | 3,595 | 105 | 1 | 81 | 3,060 | 3,940 |
| Total .. | 8,872 | 13,580 | 17,960 | 40,475 | 1,539 | 454 | 7,991 ⁶ | 87,704 ⁷ | 115,622 |

¹ Excluding staff engaged on construction except in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania. ² Excluding 325 kilometres of 1,600 mm gauge line which almost parallels the 1,435 mm gauge line between Melbourne and the Murray River. ³ Including 14 kilometres of 762 mm gauge line. ⁴ Including 49 kilometres of 610 mm gauge line. ⁵ Excluding 399 kilometres of 1,067 mm gauge line which parallels the 1,435 mm gauge line; and 121 kilometres of 1,435 mm/1,067 mm dual gauge line. ⁶ Including 54 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia, 41 vehicles jointly owned by New South Wales and Victoria, and 95 vehicles jointly owned by Australian Government, 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 Australian Government, New South Wales, South Australian, and Western Australian 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, 1972-73

| Government | Train-kilometres | Passenger journeys ¹ | Goods etc. carried ¹ | Gross earnings ² | Working expenses | Net earnings |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 tonnes | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| New South Wales .. | 59,942 | 206,125 | 31,043 | 254,070 | 298,180 | -44,111 |
| Victoria .. | 33,058 | 135,189 | 11,475 | 111,833 | 156,120 | -44,287 |
| Queensland .. | 29,522 | 32,145 | 24,666 | 137,745 | 133,384 ³ | 4,361 |
| South Australia .. | 10,025 | 14,042 | 5,781 | 35,085 | 52,320 ⁴ | -17,236 |
| Western Australia .. | 11,669 | 11,518 | 13,705 | 63,600 | 68,223 ⁴ | -4,622 |
| Tasmania .. | 1,960 | 752 | 1,555 | 6,835 | 11,829 ⁴ | -4,994 |
| Australian .. | 5,860 | 222 | 4,255 | 31,241 | 34,487 ⁴ | -3,247 |
| Total .. | 152,035 | 399,993 | 92,481 | 640,408 | 754,543 | -114,135 |

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 10 kilometres 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 1972 the Council operated 576 motor buses over 557 route kilometres, with a staff of 1,640 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 105.6m passengers in 1971-72, City Council motor buses carried 55.6 per cent, private motor buses 15.8 per cent, and the railways 28.6 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, 1971-72

| Service | Route open ¹ | Vehicles ¹ | Staff ² | Vehicle kilometres | Passengers carried | Gross earnings ² | Salaries & wages | Capital value ³ |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | km | No. | No. | '000 | '000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Brisbane Statistical Division</i> ⁴ .. | 2,752 | 894 | 2,037 | 31,914 | 75,460 | 12,857 | 8,345 | 8,815 |
| Motor buses | | | | | | | | |
| Municipal .. | 557 | 576 | 1,640 | 20,398 | 58,724 | 9,833 | 6,853 | 7,360 ⁵ |
| Private .. | 2,195 | 318 | 397 | 11,516 | 16,736 | 3,024 | 1,492 | 1,455 |
| <i>Other cities</i> .. | 1,746 | 254 | 299 | 8,175 | 12,949 | 1,830 | 860 | 848 |
| Cairns ⁶ .. | 101 | 13 | 16 | 484 | 807 | 93 | 45 | 61 |
| Rockhampton ⁷ | 72 | 31 | 44 | 724 | 1,769 | 268 | 149 | 126 |
| Toowoomba ⁸ .. | 192 | 42 | 42 | 850 | 2,131 | 237 | 75 | 207 |
| Other ⁸ .. | 1,381 | 168 | 197 | 6,117 | 8,242 | 1,232 | 591 | 454 |
| All cities .. | 4,498 | 1,148 | 2,336 | 40,090 | 88,409 | 14,687 | 9,206 | 9,663 |

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. 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 \$1,964,290. ⁶ Private motor bus service. ⁷ Municipal motor bus service. ⁸ Private motor bus services in Bowen, Bundaberg, Gladstone, Gold Coast, Gympie, Mackay, Maryborough, Mount Isa, and Townsville. 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 1973

| Local Authority | Formed roads | | | | Unformed roads | All roads |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| | Concrete or sealed pavement | Unsealed pavement | Formed only | Total | | |
| | km | km | km | km | km | km |
| Brisbane | 3,335 | 23 | 407 | 3,764 | 441 | 4,205 |
| Other cities | 3,677 | 266 | 620 | 4,562 | 930 | 5,493 |
| Towns | 285 | 34 | 55 | 373 | 43 | 417 |
| Shires | 29,886 | 29,470 | 62,444 | 121,800 | 60,653 | 182,453 |
| Total | 37,182 | 29,792 | 63,526 | 130,500 | 62,068 | 192,568 |

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 Australian Governments from government funds (see table on page 321).

Since 1923 Australian Government funds have been made available to the States for roads, firstly by the provision of a fixed annual amount, then from 1931 on a basis associated with the yield from the tax on petrol, and from 1959 by way of basic grants plus additional amounts on a \$1 for \$1 basis subject to certain conditions.

The *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1969* 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 \$52,110,000 received by Queensland during 1972-73 as contribution in respect of the basic grant and the additional grant was credited to the following funds: Main Roads Fund, \$47,400,387; and Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads Fund, \$4,709,613.

Local Authorities also receive a proportion of the State's collections under *The Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Acts, 1957 to 1958* (see page 326), whereby owners of commercial goods vehicles contribute towards wear and tear of public highways in Queensland. Of \$5.2m collected by the Department of Transport in 1972-73, \$3.5m was allocated to the Main Roads Department and \$1.7m to Local Authorities.

In certain instances, special Australian Government 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 Australian Government-State beef cattle roads programme for the period 1967 to 1974, a total of \$42.5m had been spent to 30 June 1973. 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 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 27 kilometres of existing line, with planned free-ways intersecting the line at the northern and southern termini, and with off-street parking provided at the rail terminals.
- (iii) Construction of 129 kilometres of controlled access freeways and 26 kilometres of limited access expressways, and improvement to 475 kilometres 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 1972-73 was \$14.4m, bringing the total to 30 June 1973 to \$57.9m. 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 \$69.8m on the construction and maintenance of roads during 1971-72, and other government departments spent \$0.3m on roads and bridges, while Local Authorities spent a further \$40.7m, making a gross total expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges of \$110.8m. However, allowance must be made for the duplication of \$2.7m (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 1971-72 was \$108.1m.

The principal sources of funds of the Main Roads Department are motor vehicle registration fees and contributions from the Australian Government. Receipts and expenditure during the five years to 1972-73 are shown in the next table.

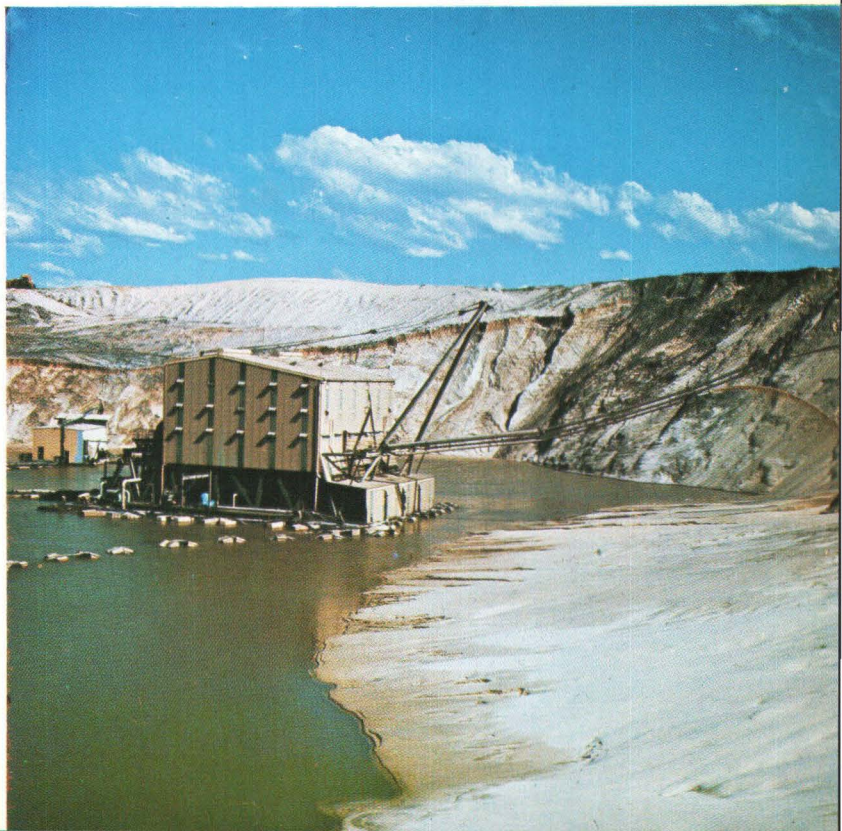


Strip cropping,
Darling Downs

Photo: *Department of Primary Industries*

Photo: *Australian Information Service*

MINING
Chapter 12



Beach sand mining
for ilmenite

MANUFACTURING
Chapter 13



Launching of the tanker
Robert Miller, Brisbane

Photo: *Australian Information Service*

PUBLIC FINANCE—*Chapter 20*
The new Captain Cook Bridge, part of
the South-East Freeway, Brisbane

Photo: *Queensland Tourist Bureau*



MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| RECEIPTS | | | | | |
| <i>(i) Main Roads Fund</i> | | | | | |
| State Government loan | 500,000 | 300,000 | 50,000 | 500,000 | 1,750,000 |
| State Government grant | 135,000 | 380,448 | 378,012 | 183,303 | 312,752 |
| Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act | 2,610,933 | 3,175,800 | 3,047,407 | 3,199,780 | 3,526,886 |
| Motor vehicle registration fees .. | 22,047,762 | 23,453,565 | 25,000,333 | 26,885,765 | 29,303,469 |
| Maintenance repayments by Local Authorities | 1,471,328 | 1,515,270 | 1,116,393 | 1,137,419 | 1,302,018 |
| Australian Government grants | | | | | |
| Commonwealth aid roads .. | 27,289,246 | 31,145,638 | 35,567,750 | 40,878,449 | 47,400,387 |
| Other | 121,500 | 207,657 | 39,714 | 1,737,756 | 834,000 |
| Plant hire, plans, survey charges | 5,612,173 | 6,138,994 | 5,665,859 | 6,274,264 | 7,093,249 |
| Other | 785,995 | 866,862 | 1,098,991 | 807,254 | 1,003,210 |
| Total | 60,573,937 | 67,184,234 | 71,964,459 | 81,603,990 | 92,525,971 |
| <i>(ii) Other funds</i> | | | | | |
| Beef cattle roads ¹ | 4,550,000 | 5,100,000 | 7,685,000 | 8,200,000 | 5,499,611 |
| Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. roads | 3,443,231 | 3,594,362 | 3,992,250 | 4,481,551 | 4,709,613 |
| Road Maintenance Account, Local Authority roads ² | 1,685,956 | 1,578,386 | 1,641,615 | 1,661,939 | 1,666,820 |
| Traffic engineering ³ | 360,117 | 388,506 | 294,184 | 307,237 | 330,358 |
| Urban roads ⁴ | 4,643,334 | 8,567,721 | .. | .. | .. |
| All receipts | 75,256,575 | 86,413,209 | 85,577,508 | 96,254,717 | 104,732,373 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| <i>(i) Main Roads Fund</i> | | | | | |
| Declared roads: Construction ⁵ .. | 30,932,142 | 33,406,750 | 42,942,473 | 48,141,897 | 53,555,252 |
| Maintenance | 8,929,022 | 10,149,914 | 10,910,545 | 13,189,491 | 13,573,582 |
| Other roads | 106,339 | 215,909 | 61,143 | 149,895 | 262,831 |
| Buildings | 355,326 | 511,105 | 295,979 | 611,895 | 555,394 |
| Interest and redemption | 1,210,509 | 1,160,962 | 953,534 | 738,616 | 582,030 |
| Purchase of plant | 1,749,295 | 1,898,563 | 1,062,815 | 1,899,429 | 1,999,304 |
| Maintenance of plant | 1,955,679 | 2,086,213 | 1,988,808 | 2,285,386 | 2,575,292 |
| Administrative ⁶ | 10,396,178 | 11,924,873 | 13,081,497 | 15,069,602 | 17,669,457 |
| Total | 55,634,490 | 61,354,289 | 71,296,794 | 82,086,211 | 90,773,142 |
| <i>(ii) Other funds</i> | | | | | |
| Beef cattle roads | 4,715,245 | 5,064,421 | 7,814,757 | 8,199,515 | 5,499,899 |
| Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. roads | 3,383,231 | 3,654,362 | 3,992,250 | 4,481,551 | 4,709,613 |
| Road Maintenance Account, Payments to Local Authorities .. | 1,639,067 | 1,625,275 | 1,641,615 | 1,661,939 | 1,666,820 |
| Traffic engineering | 343,232 | 445,566 | 349,346 | 307,078 | 335,988 |
| Urban roads ⁵ | 5,679,949 | 8,622,235 | .. | .. | .. |
| All expenditure | 71,395,214 | 80,766,148 | 85,094,762 | 96,736,294 | 102,985,462 |

¹ Australian Government grants. ² That portion of collections under the Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act applied to Local Authority roads. ³ See page 325.
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

| Type of road | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| Main Roads Department, Gazetted Roads | km | km | km | km | km |
| State Highways | 10,042 | 10,218 | 10,205 | 10,210 | 10,247 ¹ |
| Developmental | 7,009 | 7,691 | 7,689 | 7,680 | 7,617 |
| Main | 8,303 | 8,180 | 8,179 | 8,185 | 8,185 ² |
| Secondary | 14,320 | 13,844 | 13,871 | 13,799 | 13,773 |
| Total Gazetted Roads | 39,674 | 39,933 | 39,944 | 39,874 | 39,822 |
| All formed roads | 126,713 | 127,232 | 128,759 | 129,171 | 130,500 |

¹ Including 51 kilometres of Urban Arterial roads. ² Including 74 kilometres of Urban Sub-arterial roads.

The surfaces of the 39,822 kilometres of roads gazetted at 30 June 1973 were as follows: bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 21,020 kilometres; gravelled pavement, 3,428 kilometres; formed only, 12,674 kilometres; and unformed, 2,700 kilometres. Actual length of bitumen surfaced roads completed by the Department during the year ended 30 June 1973, including upgrading the surfaces, was 1,658 kilometres.

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 1 tonne, and all ambulances and hearses; utilities and panel vans with carrying capacity 1 tonne and over are classified as trucks (including rigid and articulated). These vehicles were formerly classified according to the description appearing on the registration documents processed at the Main Roads Department, Brisbane.

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.

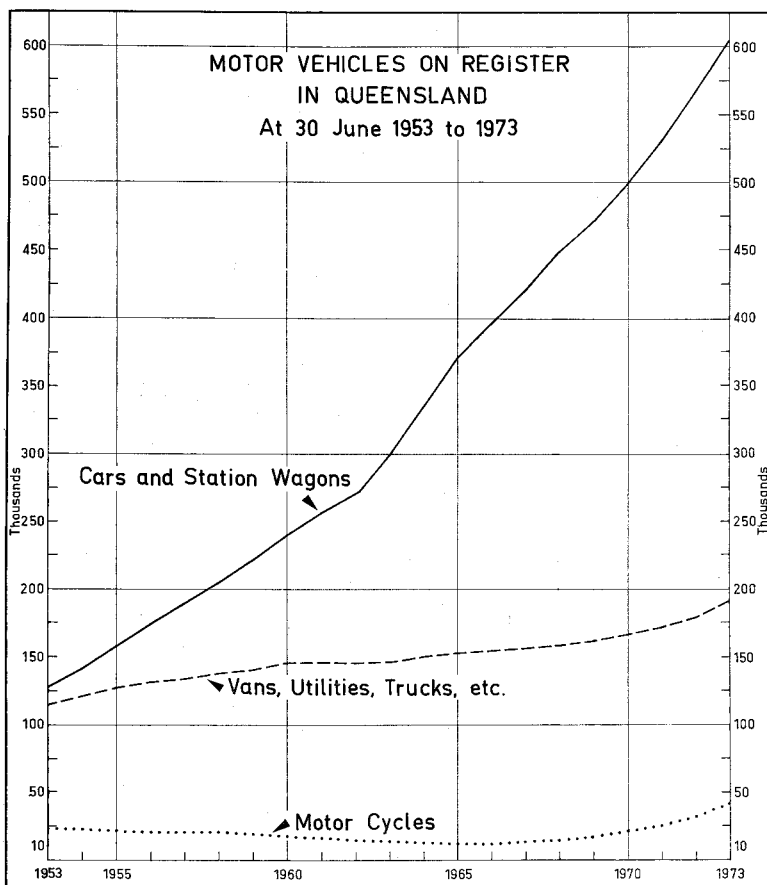
The table below shows the number of vehicles on the register at the census date, 30 September 1971, and at 30 June for 1969, 1970, 1972, and 1973.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN QUEENSLAND¹, AT 30 JUNE

| Type of vehicle | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 ² | 1972 | 1973 | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | | | |
| Cars and station wagons | 471.3 ³ | 499.5 ³ | 540.5 ⁴ | 567.8 ⁴ | 604.9 ^{4 5} | | | |
| Buses | } 161.4 | } 166.6 | } 3.3 | } 3.4 | } 3.4 | | | |
| Trucks ⁶ | | | | | | } 66.8 | } 70.9 | } 78.2 |
| Light commercial type vehicles ⁶ .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | } 102.4^{3} | } 104.6^{3} | } 108.5^{3} |
| Motor cycles | 17.2 | 20.0 | 26.8 | 32.0 | 42.8 | | | |
| All motor vehicles | 649.9 | 686.1 | 739.8 | 778.6 | 837.8 | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | | | |
| Revenue collected ⁷ | 37,650,453 | 40,165,613 | 41,891,724 | 44,277,917 | 48,570,263 | | | |

¹ Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Australian Government-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. ² Census figure at 30 September 1971. ³ Including ambulances. ⁴ Excluding ambulances. ⁵ Including 2,136 licensed as taxicabs. ⁶ See text above. ⁷ During year ended 30 June.

At 30 June 1972 the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population in the various Australian States and Territories were as follows: New South Wales, 404; Victoria, 406; Queensland, 417; South Australia, 435; Western Australia, 443; Tasmania, 429; Northern Territory, 343; and Australian Capital Territory, 453. Five years earlier, at 30 June 1967, the number for Queensland was 347.

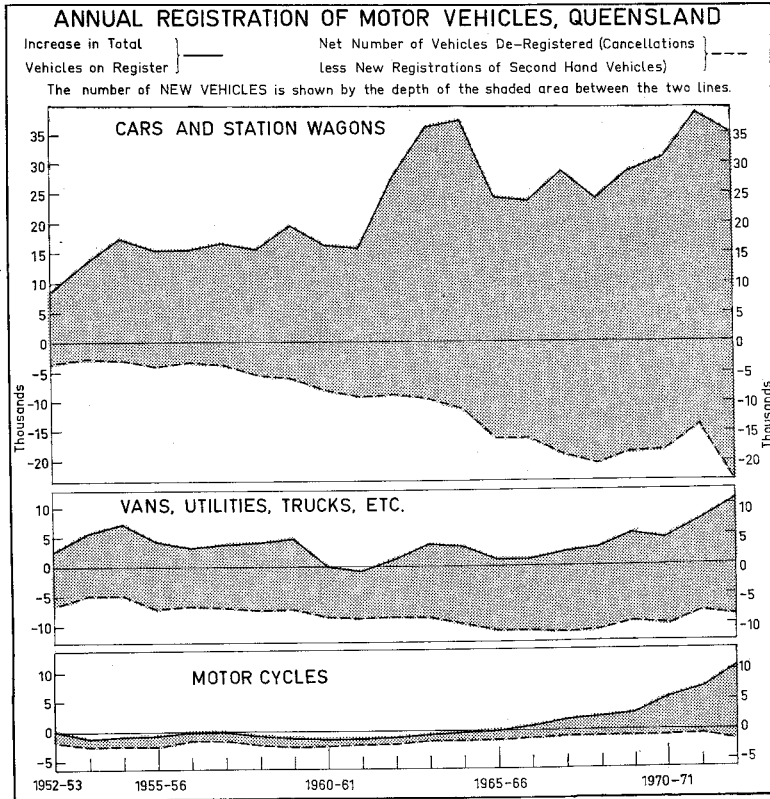


During 1972-73, new vehicles registered in Queensland were as follows: cars, 49,489; station wagons, 8,832; light commercial open, 9,376; light commercial closed, 3,588; rigid trucks, 5,947; articulated trucks, 477; other truck types, 35; motor cycles, 12,074; and buses, 183.

The registrations of new motor vehicles in the five years to 1972-73 have been as follows: 1968-69, 61,969; 1969-70, 66,445; 1970-71, 70,643; 1971-72, 77,279; and 1972-73, 90,001.

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 0.05 tonne) of the vehicle ready for use. The rates from 1 January 1967 are as follows: vehicle less than two tonnes, \$0.65 per unit; vehicle two tonnes or more but less than three tonnes, \$0.95 per unit; vehicle three tonnes or more, \$1.30 per unit. Where the weight of the vehicle is three tonnes or more but the load capacity is four tonnes



or less, the rate charged is \$0.95 per unit. For omnibuses, the rate is \$0.60 per unit; for trailers, \$0.65 per 0.05 tonne or part thereof; for caravan trailers, \$0.90 per 0.05 tonne; for tractors, \$6.30 per year; and for vehicles with a load capacity over four tonnes, 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 321) 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 1972-73 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 tonne, and up to \$159.90 for five tonne 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 1949-1974*, 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 1936-1974*, 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 of 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 1.835c a tonne-kilometre calculated on the total load capacity of the vehicle.

The permit or licence fee for passenger carriage may be an amount fixed by the Commissioner or an amount based on the percentage of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service or a rate per passenger-kilometre; the maximum payable is 0.621c per passenger-kilometre or equivalent.

Concessions are granted to primary producers. Livestock transport is exempt from permit fees in an area west of St George in Southern Queensland, west of Springsure in Central Queensland, and west of the 145° meridian in North Queensland.

Control of vehicles kept or let for hire for the carriage of passengers and/or goods continues to be vested in the Commissioner for Transport. At 30 June 1973, 16,600 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 4 tonnes at the rate of 0.17c per tonne-kilometre, calculated by adding together 40 per cent of the load capacity and the tare. The whole of these moneys, which in 1972-73 amounted to \$5,193,706, is applied to the maintenance of public highways.

7 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Summary for Five Years—The next two tables give a summary of road traffic accidents in Queensland for the five years to 1972-73.

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 during 1972-73 increased compared with the two previous years' figures. However, the number of persons injured continued to decrease after reaching a peak of 11,440 in 1970-71. When related to vehicles registered, the death rate has remained constant, while the injury rate has declined. When related to the State's population, the death rate has shown a slight increase, and the injury rate, after a large increase in 1970-71, has fallen below figures recorded in recent years.

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 |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 .. | 811,402 | 625 | 10,903 | 0.8 | 13.4 | 3.3 | 57.5 |

¹ Average monthly number on register, excluding all defence service vehicles.

The next table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those involving casualties, and also classifies persons killed or injured 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. |
| 1968-69 .. | 30,507 | 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 |
| 1972-73 .. | 29,889 | 8,043 | 98 | 965 | 227 | 4,020 | 80 | 1,331 | 22 | 417 | 198 | 4,170 |

¹ Refer to preceding text regarding requirements for reporting of accidents.

² Accidents involving human death or injury. ³ Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, 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 1972-73.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

| 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 | 847 | 731 | 29 | 61 | 420 | 710 |
| Van or utility | 132 | 120 | 9 | 14 | 46 | 109 |
| Truck etc. | 46 | 39 | 3 | 9 | 25 | 34 |
| Motor cycle | 59 | 53 | 3 | 3 | 37 | 64 |
| Pedal cycle | 7 | 7 | .. | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| Bus etc. | 30 | 29 | 3 | 4 | 20 | 25 |
| Other | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Car and | | | | | | |
| Car | 11,903 | 1,706 | 26 | 92 | 1,409 | 2,947 |
| Van or utility | 3,217 | 485 | 9 | 29 | 279 | 794 |
| Truck etc. | 1,608 | 312 | 14 | 52 | 208 | 465 |
| Motor cycle | 1,096 | 764 | 25 | 45 | 445 | 830 |
| Pedal cycle | 342 | 286 | 4 | 16 | 105 | 282 |
| Bus etc. | 208 | 31 | 2 | 2 | 25 | 54 |
| Other | 723 | 63 | .. | 8 | 8 | 80 |
| Van or utility and | | | | | | |
| Van or utility | 319 | 48 | 2 | 3 | 24 | 84 |
| Truck etc. | 269 | 62 | 3 | 9 | 29 | 88 |
| Motor cycle | 140 | 105 | 2 | 9 | 45 | 112 |
| Pedal cycle | 54 | 40 | .. | 2 | 9 | 42 |
| Bus etc. | 28 | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 5 |
| Other | 162 | 18 | .. | 1 | 3 | 24 |
| Truck etc. and | | | | | | |
| Truck etc. | 140 | 25 | .. | .. | 13 | 30 |
| Motor cycle | 62 | 47 | 5 | 8 | 23 | 44 |
| Pedal cycle | 24 | 20 | .. | 1 | 10 | 21 |
| Bus etc. | 38 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 24 | 24 |
| Other | 56 | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | 7 |
| Motor cycle and | | | | | | |
| Motor cycle | 36 | 31 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 51 |
| Pedal cycle | 22 | 19 | .. | .. | 4 | 24 |
| Bus etc. | 10 | 6 | 2 | 2 | .. | 4 |
| Other | 67 | 52 | .. | 3 | 15 | 53 |
| Pedal cycle and | | | | | | |
| Pedal cycle | 9 | 8 | .. | .. | 2 | 13 |
| Bus etc. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Other | 9 | 9 | .. | .. | 4 | 10 |
| Bus etc. and | | | | | | |
| Bus etc. | 5 | 4 | .. | .. | 3 | 6 |
| Other | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | 4 |
| Other vehicle and | | | | | | |
| Other | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Moving vehicle and obstruction³ | | | | | | |
| Car | 1,423 | 212 | 4 | 15 | 135 | 262 |
| Van or utility | 227 | 42 | 1 | 4 | 27 | 57 |
| Truck etc. | 166 | 23 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 28 |
| Motor cycle | 75 | 63 | 2 | 4 | 36 | 73 |
| Pedal cycle | 15 | 14 | .. | .. | 3 | 14 |
| Bus etc. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other types (sole vehicle etc.) | | | | | | |
| Car | 4,402 | 1,662 | 31 | 139 | 581 | 2,364 |
| Van or utility | 861 | 334 | 2 | 33 | 79 | 460 |
| Truck etc. | 499 | 123 | 2 | 10 | 19 | 142 |
| Motor cycle | 431 | 361 | 7 | 18 | 125 | 388 |
| Pedal cycle | 35 | 34 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 33 |
| Bus etc. | 18 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 16 |
| Other | 40 | 24 | .. | 7 | 8 | 18 |
| Total | 29,889 | 8,043 | 198 | 625 | 4,304 | 10,903 |

¹ Accidents involving 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.

Day and Time of Occurrence—In 1972-73, accidents were most frequent on Saturdays. These days had an average of 108 accidents, followed by Fridays with an average of 101, and days before and after public holidays with 94. Sundays averaged 82, public holidays 74, and other week days were lowest with 70.

According to time of day, the greatest number of accidents, 17.9 per cent of the total, happened between 4 and 6 p.m., and the next greatest, 13.7 per cent, between 6 and 8 p.m.

Ages of Persons Killed or 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, 1972-73

| Age group | Pedestrians | Motor drivers | Motor cyclists | Pedal cyclists | Passengers | Others ¹ | Total | Rate per 10,000 persons |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| Under 5 | 77 | .. | .. | .. | 293 | .. | 370 | 19.6 |
| 5-6 | 77 | .. | .. | 7 | 90 | .. | 174 | 24.9 |
| 7-16 | 231 | 23 | 18 | 309 | 818 | 6 | 1,405 | 37.9 |
| 17-20 | 71 | 953 | 733 | 32 | 1,132 | .. | 2,921 | 220.4 |
| 21-29 | 93 | 1,331 | 457 | 11 | 795 | 1 | 2,688 | 103.1 |
| 30-39 | 66 | 701 | 91 | 4 | 305 | 1 | 1,168 | 54.1 |
| 40-49 | 82 | 505 | 40 | 15 | 270 | 3 | 915 | 42.5 |
| 50-59 | 132 | 371 | 31 | 20 | 284 | 1 | 839 | 43.9 |
| 60 and over .. | 221 | 306 | 12 | 40 | 295 | 2 | 876 | 34.9 |
| Not stated .. | 13 | 57 | 29 | 1 | 72 | .. | 172 | .. |
| Total .. | 1,063 | 4,247 | 1,411 | 439 | 4,354 | 14 | 11,528 | 60.8 |

¹ Drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

Road Traffic Accident Casualty Rates—The next table shows the percentage distribution of persons in various age groups within each category of road traffic accident casualties during the five years ended 1972-73.

In 1972-73 persons under 21 years of age represented 42.3 per cent of all road traffic accident casualties, compared with 42.0 per cent in 1968-69 as shown in the table. The 21 to 29 years age group recorded 23.3 per cent for 1972-73, an increase of 2.2 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 51.7 per cent in 1968-69 to 53.2 per cent in 1972-73 for motor cyclists and from 71.1 per cent to 79.3 per cent for pedal cyclists, but for motor drivers the proportion decreased from 24.9 per cent to 23.0 per cent, and for pedestrians from 43.7 per cent to 42.9 per cent. For passengers etc. there was no change.

Persons under 17 years comprised 36.2 per cent, and persons aged 60 and over 20.8 per cent, of all pedestrian casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 53.7 per cent of all motor driver casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 84.3 per cent of all motor cyclist casualties; and persons from 7 to 16 years, 70.4 per cent of all pedal cyclist casualties.

In 1972-73 one motor cyclist was killed or seriously injured for every 27 motor cycles on the register, compared with one driver for every 182 of all other types of motor vehicles.

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 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | .. | 7.2 | 7.2 | 21.8 | 6.7 | 8.8 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 12.4 | 20.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| MOTOR DRIVERS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | .. | .. | .. | 0.6 | 22.4 | 31.3 | 16.5 | 11.9 | 8.7 | 7.2 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| MOTOR CYCLISTS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | .. | .. | .. | 1.3 | 51.9 | 32.4 | 6.4 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 100.0 |
| PEDAL CYCLISTS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | .. | .. | 1.6 | 70.4 | 7.3 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 9.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| OTHERS² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | .. | 6.7 | 2.1 | 18.9 | 25.9 | 18.2 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| ALL PERSONS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | .. | 3.2 | 1.5 | 12.2 | 25.4 | 23.3 | 10.1 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 1.5 | 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.

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 Australian 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 Australian 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 Australian 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, British Airways, Air New Zealand, Air Nauru, and Air Pacific.

Airline companies also provide planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operates throughout western Queensland.

The number of aircraft registered in Queensland at 30 June 1972 was 656. This total included 331 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.

The volume of business in passengers and freight and the number of aircraft movements at the principal airports in Queensland in 1972 are shown below.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT AND AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS AT QUEENSLAND AIRPORTS¹, 1972

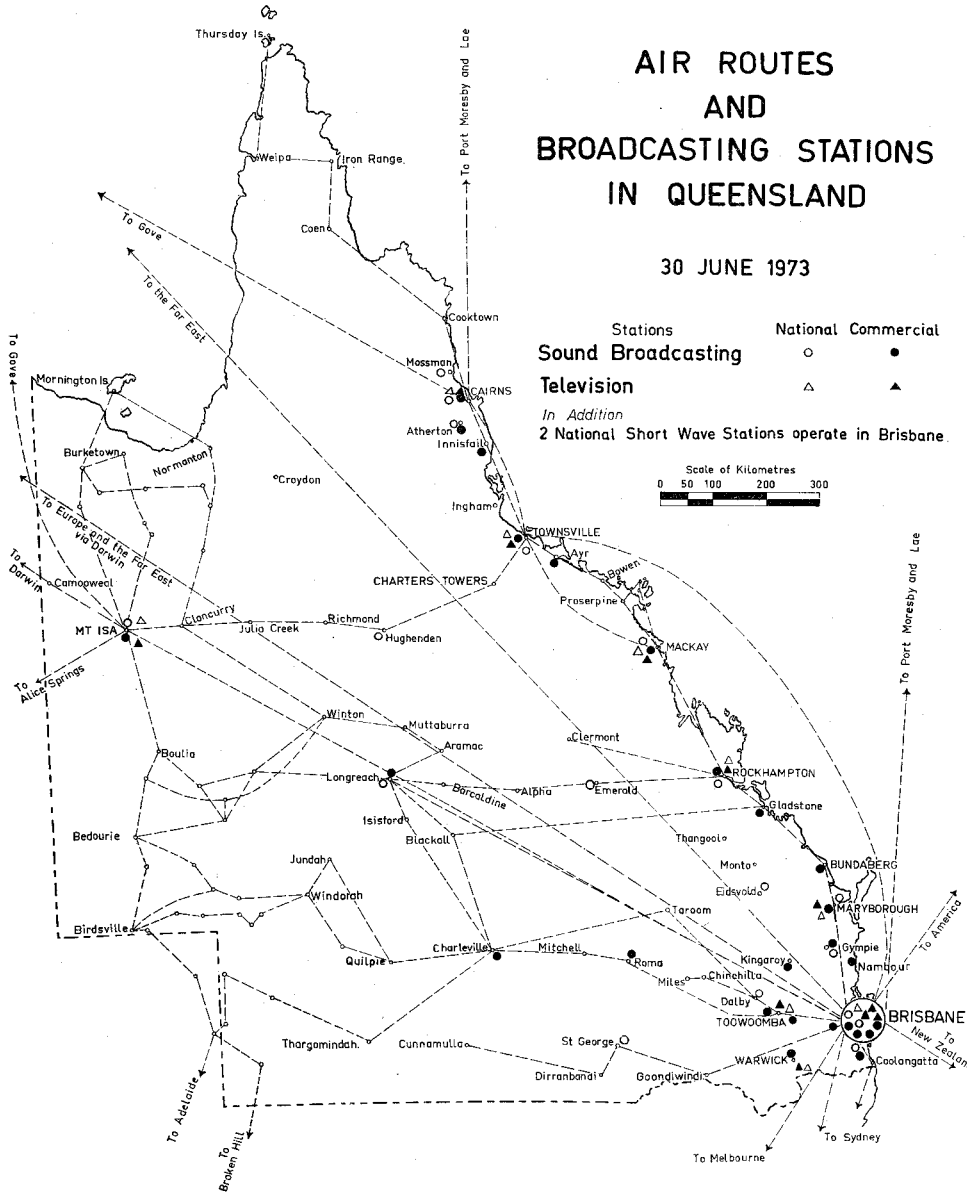
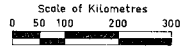
| Airport | Passengers | Freight | Aircraft movements |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| | No. | tonnes | No. |
| Brisbane | 1,583,564 ² | 21,031 | 34,343 ³ |
| Bundaberg | 34,755 | 219 | 4,605 |
| Cairns | 190,847 | 2,468 | 6,721 |
| Coolangatta | 205,541 | 557 | 4,744 |
| Gladstone | 31,617 | 201 | 3,017 |
| Hayman Island | 16,687 | 22 | 1,845 |
| Mackay | 137,747 | 1,104 | 6,700 |
| Maroochydore | 7,469 | 19 | 428 |
| Maryborough | 25,399 | 166 | 4,522 |
| Mount Isa | 66,762 | 1,024 | 3,847 |
| Proserpine | 14,245 | 46 | 1,853 |
| Rockhampton | 105,437 | 1,294 | 9,331 |
| Thursday Island | 7,833 | 104 | 442 |
| Townsville | 214,193 | 2,096 | 10,104 |
| Weipa | 17,015 | 425 | 1,534 |

¹ Airports handling fewer than 5,000 passengers are not included. ² Including 71,049 passengers on international services. ³ Including 1,748 international movements.

AIR ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

30 JUNE 1973

Stations National Commercial
Sound Broadcasting ○ ●
Television △ ▲
In Addition
 2 National Short Wave Stations operate in Brisbane.



The costs of operation and maintenance for the two major airports in the State, Brisbane and Townsville (which is jointly used by the R.A.A.F.) were Brisbane, \$3,746,000, which includes \$1,411,000 for navigation aids and \$1,294,000 for air traffic control operation, and Townsville, \$932,000, including \$475,000 for navigation aids and \$310,000 for air traffic control operation.

9 POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Forms of communication provided by the Australian 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. The Postmaster-General's Department in conjunction with the Commission provides radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries, with ships at sea, and to and between the external territories of Australia.

Details of post offices and the number of persons employed in postal services in Queensland at 30 June for the five years to 1973 are given in the following tables.

POST OFFICES, QUEENSLAND

| Post Offices | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Official | 230 | 230 | 225 | 220 | 215 |
| Non-official | 956 | 943 | 913 | 876 | 865 |
| Total | 1,186 | 1,173 | 1,138 | 1,096 | 1,080 |

Non-official Post Offices are conducted by persons who are not members of the Australian Public Service and who receive an allowance based on business transacted. In many instances, this type of office is conducted in conjunction with some other business activity.

POST OFFICES: EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

| Type of employee | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Permanent officers | 11,172 | 11,472 | 11,788 | 12,164 | 12,471 |
| Temporary and exempt employees | | | | | |
| Full-time | 2,924 | 3,244 | 3,321 | 3,352 | 3,795 |
| Part-time | 337 | 346 | 338 | 332 | 344 |
| Total official staff | 14,433 | 15,062 | 15,447 | 15,848 | 16,610 |
| Staff at non-official offices | | | | | |
| Postmasters and Postmistresses .. | 948 | 963 | 903 | 884 | 882 |
| Other staff at Post Offices | | | | | |
| Full-time | 73 | 64 | 68 | 77 | 72 |
| Part-time | 222 | 231 | 237 | 239 | 261 |
| Telephone office keepers | 308 | 254 | 247 | 266 | 208 |
| Total non-official staff | 1,551 | 1,512 | 1,455 | 1,466 | 1,423 |
| Mail contractors | 1,247 | 1,215 | 1,098 | 1,013 | 909 |
| Total | 17,231 | 17,789 | 18,000 | 18,327 | 18,942 |

Postal business in Queensland for the five years to 1972-73 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 | Newspapers etc. | Registered articles ¹ | Parcels ² | Telegrams and cablegrams |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| 1968-69 | 296,008 | 33,869 | 1,499 | 2,675 | 4,638 |
| 1969-70 | 299,626 | 35,396 | 1,422 | 2,809 | 4,658 |
| 1970-71 | 306,343 | 34,942 | 1,488 | 2,927 | 4,380 |
| 1971-72 | 312,038 | 33,745 | 1,307 | 2,864 | 4,140 |
| 1972-73 | 322,326 | 32,406 | 1,258 | 2,949 | 4,126 |

¹ Other than registered parcels. ² Including registered parcels.

The postal order and money order operations of the Post Office in Queensland are shown for the five years to 1972-73 in the next table.

POSTAL AND MONEY ORDERS, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Postal orders | | | | | |
| Issued | | | | | |
| Number | 1,657,312 | 1,824,237 | 2,240,560 | 2,371,376 | 2,323,437 |
| Value \$ | 3,442,981 | 3,993,345 | 6,422,237 ¹ | 8,118,354 | 8,437,420 |
| Commission \$ | 95,400 | 107,026 | 160,492 | 244,996 | 265,337 |
| Paid | | | | | |
| Number | 1,892,640 | 2,055,579 | 2,305,642 | 2,396,009 | 2,281,991 |
| Value \$ | 3,587,152 | 4,027,976 | 5,940,724 ¹ | 7,494,606 | 7,514,522 |
| Money orders | | | | | |
| Issued | | | | | |
| Number | 1,338,511 | 1,258,411 | 977,017 | 761,011 | 761,883 |
| Value \$ | 29,198,598 | 24,752,765 | 22,371,492 | 20,801,087 | 22,885,132 |
| Commission \$ | 365,813 | 366,683 | 411,895 | 390,995 | 411,580 |
| Paid | | | | | |
| Number | 1,182,605 | 1,125,702 | 887,069 | 679,069 | 664,944 |
| Value \$ | 28,934,920 | 24,548,363 | 22,745,138 | 20,886,394 | 22,299,338 |

¹ Postal orders for \$9 and \$10 were introduced in October 1970.

Telegraph and telephone business in Queensland during the five years to 1972-73 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 1972-73 was \$2,880,864. Revenue includes, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services. The revenue of the Telephone Branch for 1972-73 in Queensland was \$90,261,517. Expenditure on postal, telephone, and telegraph services, apportioned to Queensland in 1972-73, was \$143,769,254.

Telex subscribers are provided with a teleprinter in their own premises and may be connected with other subscribers anywhere in Australia and in a number of overseas countries.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Telegrams | | | | | |
| Sent within Australia | | | | | |
| Number | 4,455,882 | 4,464,866 | 4,221,825 | 3,952,407 | 3,916,713 |
| Value \$ | 2,297,131 | 2,283,619 | 3,348,354 | 2,908,018 | 2,681,175 |
| Sent overseas | | | | | |
| Number | 182,143 | 193,351 | 157,728 | 187,797 | 209,258 |
| Value \$ | 399,470 | 447,640 | 301,076 | 300,061 | 329,445 |
| Teleprinter¹ services | | | | | |
| Subscribers No. | 696 | 870 | 1,085 | 1,240 | 1,493 |
| Calls No. | 1,139,676 | 1,444,115 | 1,729,490 | 2,389,069 | 2,911,867 |
| Telephones | | | | | |
| New services No. | 32,276 | 37,846 | 36,248 | 34,555 | 44,975 |
| Telephone services ² No. | 307,110 | 328,772 | 347,537 | 361,290 | 387,047 |
| Instruments connected ² No. | 422,744 | 451,615 | 474,985 | 497,550 | 532,171 |
| Instruments per 100 population ² No. | 23.91 | 25.10 | 25.89 | 26.75 | 27.86 |
| Services having access to S.T.D. ³ | 178,919 | 205,467 | 251,034 | 291,288 | 325,236 |
| Trunk calls dialled by subscribers % | 19.4 | 26.7 | 35.0 | 45.9 | 53.7 |
| Revenue \$'000 | 50,203 | 56,032 | 65,214 | 76,078 | 90,262 |

¹ See text preceding table. ² At 30 June. Telephone services include each duplex subscriber separately. ³ Subscriber trunk dialling.

10 RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

Radiocommunications—Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Australian Government, and various types of radiocommunications stations are authorised for operation by the Postmaster-General's Department. The next table shows the number of these stations in operation in Queensland at 30 June of each of the five years to 1973.

RADIOCOMMUNICATION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

| Type of station | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Fixed | | | | | |
| Aeronautical | 18 | 18 | 13 | 5 | 6 |
| Services with other countries (OTC) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Outpost | 707 | 747 | 737 | 734 | 759 |
| Other | 218 | 251 | 283 | 245 | 337 |
| Land | | | | | |
| Aeronautical | 44 | 45 | 42 | 34 | 34 |
| Base Stations: Land mobile services | 1,370 | 1,600 | 1,805 | 1,986 | 2,359 |
| Harbour mobile services | 27 | 35 | 35 | 44 | 43 |
| Coast | 38 | 39 | 44 | 64 | 65 |
| Experimental | 77 | 84 | 80 | 90 | 102 |
| Repeater | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 10 |
| Mobile | | | | | |
| Aeronautical | 443 | 493 | 506 | 489 | 516 |
| Land mobile | 12,659 | 14,795 | 16,984 | 18,516 | 21,258 |
| Harbour mobile | 159 | 234 | 230 | 331 | 395 |
| Outposts | 550 | 674 | 730 | 742 | 736 |
| Ships | 1,480 | 1,781 | 1,965 | 2,321 | 3,034 |
| Other | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 14 |
| Space services | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Amateur | 681 | 725 | 726 | 740 | 758 |
| Total transmitting | 18,475 | 21,525 | 24,184 | 26,362 | 30,431 |
| Receiving only | 142 | 146 | 137 | 142 | 153 |

Fixed and land stations are established at fixed locations. Fixed stations exchange radio messages with other similar stations while land stations exchange radio messages with mobile stations. Outpost stations are in outback areas and communicate with control stations operated by such organisations as the Royal Flying Doctor Service. Space services are radiocommunication services between earth stations and space stations, between space stations, or between earth stations when signals are re-transmitted by space stations or transmitted by reflection from objects in space.

Broadcasting and Television—Broadcasting and television services are controlled by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board under the direction of the Minister for the Media. The services comprise commercial broadcasting and television services, and television repeater stations operated by private enterprise in remote communities. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes which are transmitted by equipment that is maintained and operated by the Australian Post Office. The Commission receives 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.

Commercial broadcasting and television stations are operated by licensed private operators who derive their income from advertisements.

BROADCASTING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1973

| National | | | Commercial | | |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Type and location | Call sign | Hours of service per week | Type and location | Call sign | Hours of service per week |
| Medium frequency | | | Medium frequency | | |
| Brisbane | 4QG | 126 | Brisbane | 4BC | 168 |
| Brisbane | 4QR | " | Brisbane | 4BH | " |
| Atherton | 4AT | " | Brisbane | 4BK | " |
| Gympie | 4GM | " | Brisbane | 4KQ | " |
| Hughenden | 4HU | " | Oakey | 4AK | " |
| Mount Isa | 4MI | " | Atherton-Mareeba | 4AM | 122 |
| Mossman | 4MS | " | Ayr | 4AY | 132 |
| Mackay | 4QA | " | Bundaberg | 4BU | 116½ |
| Maryborough .. | 4QB | " | Cairns | 4CA | 122½ |
| Emerald | 4QD | " | Gladstone | 4CD | 123 |
| Longreach | 4QL | " | Gold Coast | 4GG | 147 |
| Townsville | 4QN | " | Toowoomba | 4GR | 133 |
| Eidsvold | 4QO | " | Gympie | 4GY | 118½ |
| Toowoomba | 4QS | " | Ipswich | 4IP | 168 |
| St George | 4QW | " | Innisfail-Tully .. | 4KZ | 122 |
| Cairns | 4QY | " | Longreach | 4LG | 113½ |
| Rockhampton .. | 4RK | " | Mount Isa | 4LM | 138 |
| Southport | 4SO | " | Maryborough | 4MB | 121½ |
| High frequency | | | Mackay | 4MK | 132 |
| Brisbane | VLM | " | Nambour | 4NA | 118½ |
| Brisbane | VLQ | " | Rockhampton | 4RO | 127½ |
| | | | Kingaroy | 4SB | 115½ |
| | | | Townsville | 4TO | 168 |
| | | | Charleville | 4VL | 114½ |
| | | | Warwick | 4WK | 121½ |
| | | | Roma | 4ZR | 110 |

The analysis of broadcasting programmes set out in the following tables is based on the combined figures from two surveys conducted by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board in October 1972 and March 1973 for Australian metropolitan stations.

ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES, AUSTRALIAN METROPOLITAN STATIONS, OCTOBER 1972 AND MARCH 1973

| Programme category | Commercial | National | All stations |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | % | % | % |
| Entertainment | | | |
| Light and popular | 54.1 | 22.2 | 44.1 |
| Incidental | 6.4 | 5.4 | 6.1 |
| Variety | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Drama | 0.2 | 3.9 | 1.4 |
| Arts | 0.1 | 23.3 | 7.4 |
| Total | 62.2 | 55.9 | 60.3 |
| Information and services | | | |
| News | 9.0 | 11.6 | 9.8 |
| Sport | 6.4 | 4.9 | 5.9 |
| Information | 1.6 | 4.8 | 2.6 |
| Religion | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Social and political | 3.1 | 15.8 | 7.0 |
| Family | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Children | .. | 1.7 | 0.6 |
| Education | .. | 2.9 | 0.9 |
| Total | 22.8 | 44.1 | 29.4 |
| Advertisements | 15.0 | .. | 10.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Regular television transmission commenced in Queensland in 1959. The following table shows the number of television stations in operation at June 1973. These exclude one repeater station, located at Weipa.

TELEVISION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1973

| National | | | Commercial | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Area | Call sign and channel | Hours of service | Area | Call sign and channel | Hours of service |
| Brisbane | ABQ-2 | 86½ | Brisbane | BTQ-7 | 89½ |
| Cloncurry | ABCLQ-7 | " | " | QTQ-9 | 99½ |
| Darling Downs | ABDQ-3 | " | " | TVQ-0 | 95 |
| Hughenden | ABHQ-9 | " | Darling Downs | DDQ-10 | 56 |
| Mount Isa | ABIQ-6 | " | Cairns | FNQ-10 | 42 |
| Julia Creek | ABJQ-10 | " | Mount Isa | ITQ-8 | 37½ |
| Mackay | ABMQ-4 | " | Mackay | MVQ-6 | 52½ |
| Mary Kathleen | ABMKQ-9 | " | Rockhampton | RTQ-7 | 44½ |
| Cairns | ABNQ-9 | " | Southern Downs | SDQ-4 | 56 |
| Rockhampton | ABRQ-3 | " | Townsville | TNQ-7 | 46½ |
| Richmond | ABRDQ-6 | " | Wide Bay | WBQ-8 | 56½ |
| Southern Downs | ABSQ-1 | " | | | |
| Townsville | ABTQ-3 | " | | | |
| Wide Bay | ABWQ-6 | " | | | |

The following analysis of television programmes is provided by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board and is based on a sample of commercial and national programmes televised during 1972. For the purposes of the tables the programmes analysed are those of all metropolitan stations, 17 country commercial stations, and, in the case of the:

National Service, those of ABV Melbourne. These are considered to be reasonably representative of the commercial and national television services.

TELEVISION STATIONS, ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES, 1972

| Programme category | Metropolitan | | Country | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Commercial | National | Commercial | National |
| | % | % | % | % |
| <i>Drama</i> | 50.2 | 21.7 | 53.2 | 21.7 |
| <i>Serious</i> | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| <i>Adventure</i> | 11.7 | 4.6 | 9.6 | 4.6 |
| <i>Crime and suspense</i> | 8.0 | 2.5 | 10.2 | 2.5 |
| <i>Domestic and comedy</i> | 15.3 | 10.2 | 18.3 | 10.2 |
| <i>Western</i> | 3.6 | 0.7 | 5.3 | 0.7 |
| <i>Miscellaneous</i> | 11.5 | 3.6 | 9.7 | 3.6 |
| <i>Light entertainment</i> | 21.9 | 8.6 | 19.5 | 8.6 |
| <i>Cartoons</i> | 5.9 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 3.9 |
| <i>Light music</i> | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.5 |
| <i>Personality programmes</i> | 10.4 | 1.1 | 9.5 | 1.1 |
| <i>Talent programmes</i> | 0.9 | .. | 1.6 | .. |
| <i>Variety</i> | 2.7 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 1.1 |
| <i>Sport</i> | 7.0 | 12.0 | 7.2 | 12.0 |
| <i>News</i> | 5.0 | 6.8 | 8.9 | 6.8 |
| <i>Children</i> | 8.6 | 19.0 | 4.5 | 19.0 |
| <i>Kindergarten</i> | 4.7 | 16.0 | 2.0 | 16.0 |
| <i>Other</i> | 3.9 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| <i>Family activities</i> | 1.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| <i>Information</i> | 2.0 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 4.1 |
| <i>Current affairs</i> | 1.7 | 8.7 | 1.5 | 8.7 |
| <i>Political matter</i> | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| <i>Religious matter</i> | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| <i>The arts</i> | .. | 1.0 | .. | 1.0 |
| <i>Educational</i> | 0.4 | 15.4 | 0.1 | 15.4 |
| <i>Formal</i> | .. | 15.2 | .. | 15.2 |
| <i>Other</i> | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Since 1 October 1971 the broadcast listener's licence fee has been \$8.00 per annum for persons living within 400 kilometres of broadcasting stations specified by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board (Zone 1), 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. Amateur station licences cost \$6 per annum.

Television licences are issued at Post Offices for a fee of \$19 per year (\$3 to pensioners). Since 1 April 1965, combined broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences have been issued to persons living within Zone 1, the fee since 1 October 1971 being \$26.50 per year (\$4 to pensioners). Combined receiving licences are granted free of charge to blind persons and schools.

Details of broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences for the five years to June 1973 are given in the next table.

BROADCAST LISTENERS' AND TELEVISION VIEWERS' LICENCES, QUEENSLAND

| Class of licence | Number in force at 30 June | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
| BROADCAST LISTENERS' LICENCES | | | | | |
| Ordinary | 67,172 | 58,416 | 53,673 | 49,981 | 45,664 |
| Hirers' | 2,822 | 816 | 2,403 | 920 | 3,196 |
| Lodging house | 2,969 | 3,492 | 2,642 | 2,648 | 2,131 |
| Pensioners' | 20,980 | 19,483 | 17,950 | 16,433 | 15,069 |
| Total | 93,943 | 82,207 | 76,668 | 69,982 | 66,060 |
| TELEVISION VIEWERS' LICENCES | | | | | |
| Ordinary | 31,222 | 29,746 | 30,220 | 32,250 | 30,464 |
| Hirers' | 38,950 | 30,975 | 42,224 | 41,956 | 43,953 |
| Lodging house | 2,815 | 3,557 | 3,423 | 3,006 | 2,221 |
| Pensioners' | 5,376 | 5,587 | 6,079 | 6,277 | 6,409 |
| Total | 78,363 | 69,865 | 81,946 | 83,489 | 83,047 |
| COMBINED RECEIVING LICENCES | | | | | |
| Ordinary | 243,617 | 251,823 | 261,625 | 272,218 | 280,994 |
| Lodging house | .. | .. | .. | 1,949 | 2,452 |
| Pensioners' | 43,224 | 48,803 | 54,207 | 58,845 | 64,837 |
| Blind persons' and schools | 2,085 | 2,118 | 2,169 | 2,187 | 2,229 |
| Total | 288,926 | 302,744 | 318,001 | 335,199 | 350,512 |

• Chapter 15

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 four-fifths of Queensland's total imports, whereas the value of exports to other States is only about one-third 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, while nearby Hay Point is the port for the coalfields of the hinterland. 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 Australian Government. 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 surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Australian Government 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 1971-72 exports amounted to \$981.0m and imports to \$270.5m. 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 1971-72 interstate trade was worth \$524.3m for exports and \$1,058.0m 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 measure variations in the total volume of trade accurately but some indication of recent movements, for Australia as a whole, can be derived from the indexes at constant prices shown on pages 361 and 362.

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 64m kg, wool exports reached a peak of 132m kg in 1947, but then declined and have averaged about 91m kg in recent years and were 70m kg in 1971-72. 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 106,000 tonnes in the early 1950s meat exports have shown a long-term upward trend and reached 237,000 tonnes in 1971-72. Similarly, sugar exports, which averaged 189,000 tonnes annually during and immediately following the war, showed an almost continuous increase, reaching a peak of 2.5m tonnes in 1971-72.

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 1971-72 exceeded \$87m.

The Constitution gave the Australian 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 Australian 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 that uniform

duties of customs be imposed within two years, and the first 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 *Year Book of Australia* (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 602) imports for all years have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency.

2 EXPORTS

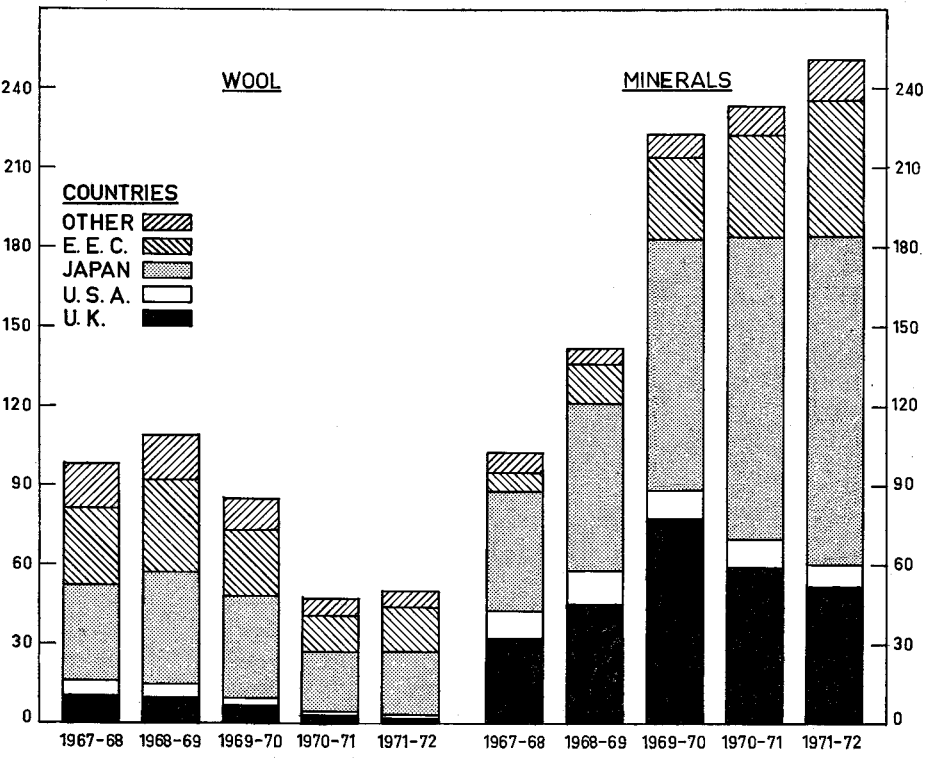
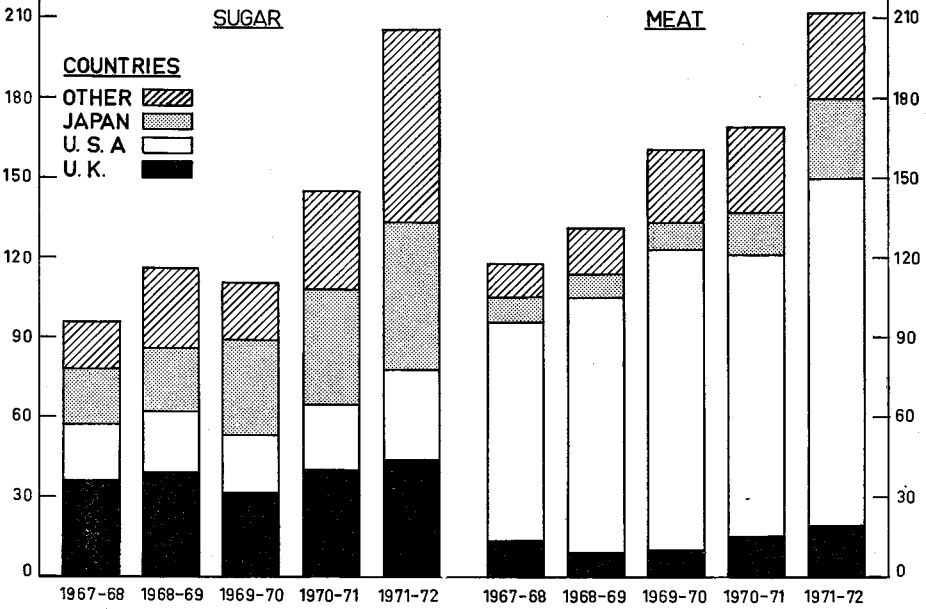
Overseas—Queensland's overseas exports in 1971-72 were worth \$981.0m, compared with \$96.6m in the first normal post-war year, 1947-48. Meat has been the most valuable single item of the State's overseas exports since 1965-66 due to increases in its price, whereas fluctuating prices for sugar, and declining prices for wool, have resulted in a decline in the relative importance of these commodities as export items. In 1971-72, overseas export earnings from meat were \$211.7m, compared with \$206.2m for sugar and \$50.3m for wool. In recent years, overseas exports of coal, alumina, copper, sorghum, lead, and mineral sands 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 almost equal to what it was in 1971-72. From 1947-48 to 1971-72, the United Kingdom's proportion fell from 54.1 to 12.5 per cent, United States' increased from 9.4 to 23.0 per cent, the level about which it has fluctuated for the past ten years, Japan's increased from 0.3 to 31.7 per cent, and the Common Market countries' proportion fell from 23.7 to 9.2 per cent.

The next table shows the principal items of exports from Queensland during 1971-72 to several major countries, the European Economic Community, and to other States of Australia. See also the diagrams on pages 343 and 354.

DESTINATION OF PRINCIPAL OVERSEAS EXPORTS — QUEENSLAND

1967-68 to 1971-72



OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS,

| Commodity | United Kingdom | United States | Japan |
|---|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| <i>Food and live animals</i> | 66,020,446 | 172,590,990 | 152,645,841 |
| Animals, live | .. | 25,326 | .. |
| Beef and veal: fresh, chilled, or frozen | 13,757,233 | 129,198,994 | 25,515,907 |
| Lamb, mutton, and goat meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen | 325,291 | 1,530,197 | 2,385,689 |
| Other meat, poultry, etc.: fresh, chilled, or frozen | 1,757,302 | 262,805 | 2,361,836 |
| Other meat, meat preparations: prepared or preserved | 2,811,332 | 245,231 | 11,614 |
| Milk and cream: fresh, evaporated, condensed, or dried | .. | 134 | .. |
| Butter, including ghee | 126,578 | .. | 224,220 |
| Cheese | 247,182 | .. | 590,583 |
| Eggs and egg yolks, liquid or dried | 11,693 | .. | 329,095 |
| Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs, fresh or prepared | 1,043,008 | 3,821,613 | 7,675,615 |
| Wheat, unmilled | .. | .. | 14,547,921 |
| Barley, unmilled | .. | .. | 530,020 |
| Millet and panicum, unmilled | 374,323 | .. | 1,399,144 |
| Sorghum, unmilled | .. | .. | 33,579,043 |
| Meal and flour of wheat and of other grains | 4,192 | .. | .. |
| Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried | 285,004 | 14,054 | .. |
| Cereal preparations and preparations of flour and starch of fruits and vegetables | .. | 3,544 | 340,275 |
| Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations | 758,516 | 454,382 | 453 |
| Vegetables, fresh or prepared | 9,120 | 105 | 13,143 |
| Sugar, raw or refined | 43,632,159 | 34,140,527 | 56,267,475 |
| Molasses | 50 | 2,300,247 | 280,166 |
| Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices, chocolate, and chocolate confectionery | .. | 1,912 | .. |
| Feeding stuff for animals, except unmilled cereals .. | .. | 64,300 | 835,379 |
| Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fat | .. | .. | .. |
| Food preparations, n.e.s. | 877,463 | 527,619 | 5,758,263 |
| <i>Beverages and tobacco</i> | 3,235 | 894 | 398 |
| Non-alcoholic beverages, excluding fruit juices etc. | .. | .. | .. |
| Alcoholic beverages | 3,045 | 709 | 319 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured, and tobacco refuse | .. | 160 | .. |
| Tobacco manufactures | 190 | 25 | 79 |
| <i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i> | 7,591,357 | 9,415,426 | 51,883,877 |
| Bovine and equine hides and calf skins, undressed .. | 70,618 | .. | 3,303,404 |
| Sheep and lamb skins, undressed | 116,838 | .. | 6,423 |
| Other hides and skins and fur skins, undressed | .. | 341,504 | 4,942 |
| Peanuts | .. | .. | .. |
| Other oil seeds and nuts, and flour and meal thereof | 2,973 | .. | 961,256 |
| Timber in the rough, or sawn, dressed, etc. | 16,614 | 29,227 | 36,767 |
| Wool fibres and other animal hair | 2,405,730 | 740,684 | 23,887,336 |
| Zinc ore and concentrates | .. | .. | 5,538,939 |
| Tin ore and concentrates | .. | .. | 62,876 |
| Other metals, ores, and concentrates, including mineral sands | 4,843,722 | 8,172,037 | 16,718,792 |
| Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s. | 134,862 | 131,974 | 1,363,142 |
| <i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i> | 35 | 1,607 | 87,531,397 |
| Coal, coke, and briquettes | 35 | 1,607 | 87,526,994 |
| Petroleum, petroleum products, and petroleum gases .. | .. | .. | 4,403 |
| <i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i> | 13,257 | 12,294 | 3,773,450 |
| Tallow, edible | .. | .. | 1,083,346 |
| Tallow, inedible | .. | .. | 2,624,061 |
| Other animal and vegetable oils and fats | 13,257 | 12,294 | 66,043 |

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

| European Economic Community | Papua New Guinea | Canada | Other countries ¹ | Total to overseas | To other States ² |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 6,324,892 | 10,923,187 | 50,119,645 | 54,513,385 | 513,138,386 | 183,156,515 |
| .. | 143,949 | .. | 297,941 | 467,216 | 26,734,446 |
| 1,031,487 | 1,484,122 | 9,709,614 | 8,692,615 | 189,389,972 | 2,559,209 |
| 516,644 | 430,049 | 1,953,451 | 296,124 | 7,437,445 | 33,164 |
| 780,531 | 965,693 | 559,068 | 1,103,046 | 7,790,281 | 6,945,143 |
| 273,018 | 3,092,524 | 160,258 | 534,698 | 7,128,675 | 7,920,839 |
| 123,182 | 102,148 | .. | 2,034,607 | 2,260,071 | 84,503 |
| 52,376 | 758,802 | 20,222 | 2,414,499 | 3,596,697 | 2,250,144 |
| .. | 27,145 | 42 | 28,211 | 893,163 | 1,253,934 |
| .. | 106,894 | .. | 164,349 | 612,031 | 152,107 |
| 7,889 | 210,008 | 154,472 | 1,256,701 | 14,169,306 | 2,382,836 |
| .. | 486 | .. | 201 | 14,548,608 | 151,699 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 530,020 | 1,273,678 |
| 100,262 | 7 | 6,317 | 120,610 | 2,000,663 | 328,619 |
| .. | 1,429 | .. | 20,711 | 33,601,183 | 218,632 |
| 25 | 1,183,114 | .. | 1,107,340 | 2,294,671 | 1,526,453 |
| 81,573 | 208,627 | 40,725 | 1,032,401 | 1,662,384 | 6,299,152 |
| 16,772 | 384,101 | .. | 380,741 | 1,125,433 | 5,069,584 |
| 68,908 | 221,856 | 867,403 | 583,255 | 2,954,773 | 19,160,284 |
| 161,190 | 436,407 | 641 | 90,818 | 711,424 | 13,112,005 |
| 2,948,340 | 219,519 | 36,645,350 | 32,388,042 | 206,241,412 | 72,497,051 |
| .. | 3,459 | .. | 71,394 | 2,655,316 | 161,494 |
| .. | 8,836 | .. | 3,710 | 14,458 | 1,867,759 |
| .. | 632,522 | .. | 872,832 | 2,405,033 | 1,645,442 |
| .. | 74,481 | .. | 226,869 | 301,350 | 3,842,590 |
| 162,695 | 227,009 | 2,082 | 791,670 | 8,346,801 | 5,685,748 |
| 5,415 | 257,293 | 336 | 323,268 | 590,839 | 25,721,164 |
| 5,398 | 31,367 | .. | 31,677 | 68,442 | 331,045 |
| 17 | 193,351 | 336 | 251,050 | 448,827 | 1,528,973 |
| .. | 24,000 | .. | 26,082 | 50,242 | 23,623,190 |
| .. | 8,575 | .. | 14,459 | 23,328 | 237,956 |
| 43,031,517 | 284,014 | 135,221 | 19,843,799 | 132,185,211 | 20,747,262 |
| 2,394,121 | .. | .. | 1,270,342 | 7,038,485 | 733,954 |
| 4,601,452 | .. | .. | 928,267 | 5,652,980 | 4,040 |
| 87,818 | .. | .. | 10,099 | 444,363 | 153,254 |
| .. | 24 | .. | 309,073 | 309,097 | 5,552,034 |
| 3,168,660 | 56 | .. | 421,148 | 4,554,093 | 377,119 |
| 29,852 | 12,778 | 4,880 | 129,897 | 260,015 | 2,667,824 |
| 16,881,840 | .. | 4,307 | 6,336,828 | 50,256,725 | 421,964 |
| 1,602,220 | .. | .. | 2,600,368 | 9,741,527 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 62,876 | 4,593,229 |
| 13,449,779 | .. | 26,018 | 7,383,571 | 50,593,919 | 3,819,696 |
| 815,775 | 271,156 | 100,016 | 454,206 | 3,271,131 | 2,424,148 |
| 10,697,726 | 953,821 | .. | 2,021,986 | 101,206,572 | 9,320,366 |
| 10,697,655 | 1,444 | .. | 1,306,392 | 99,534,127 | .. |
| 71 | 952,377 | .. | 715,594 | 1,672,445 | 9,320,366 |
| 213,471 | 89,138 | .. | 2,444,456 | 6,546,066 | 1,427,688 |
| 29,717 | 42,705 | .. | 354,571 | 1,510,339 | 492,513 |
| 183,754 | 266 | .. | 2,019,035 | 4,827,116 | 225,324 |
| .. | 46,167 | .. | 70,850 | 208,611 | 709,851 |

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS,

| Commodity | United Kingdom | United States | Japan |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| <i>Chemicals (including alumina)</i> | 72,069 | 40,295,928 | 326,391 |
| <i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i> | 48,033,349 | 714,565 | 12,951,290 |
| Leather and manufactures thereof and fur skins (not apparel, travel or sporting goods) | 186,999 | 2,951 | 390 |
| Materials of rubber and articles of rubber | 4,300 | 100,569 | 3,087 |
| Plywood and veneers | .. ³ | .. ³ | .. ³ |
| Other wood and cork manufactures, excl. furniture | .. ³ | .. ³ | .. ³ |
| Paper and paperboard | 10,452 | 282,152 | 28,857 |
| Articles made of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard | 3,087 | 100 | .. |
| Textile yarn and thread and textile fabrics | 3,487 | 848 | .. |
| Made-up articles of textile material (not clothing) and floor coverings | .. | .. | 532 |
| Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. | 37,376 | 93,490 | 202,903 |
| Iron and steel | .. | 5,750 | .. |
| Copper and copper-base alloys | 14,409,334 | .. | 12,666,514 |
| Lead and lead-base alloys | 32,449,527 | .. | .. |
| Fabricated structural parts and structures, n.e.s., of iron and steel, aluminium, or zinc | 829,773 | 3,276 | 10,943 |
| Metal containers for storage and transport | 12,384 | 14,514 | .. |
| Household equipment of base metals (non-electric) | .. | .. | .. |
| Wire products; nails, screws, bolts, etc. tools | 1,727 | 76,665 | .. |
| Manufactures of metal, n.e.s. | 84,903 | 134,250 | 38,064 |
| <i>Machinery and transport equipment</i> | 56,906 | 1,379,220 | 218,681 |
| Agricultural and horticultural machinery | 1,610 | 212,894 | 12,609 |
| Other non-electric machines, appliances, and parts | 41,544 | 870,507 | 43,909 |
| Electric power machinery and switchgear | 743 | 6,636 | 6,815 |
| Domestic electrical equipment | 39 | .. | 804 |
| Other electrical machinery and apparatus | 4,514 | 145,153 | 963 |
| Railway and tramway vehicles | .. | .. | .. |
| Road motor vehicles and parts | 3,219 | 5,584 | 3,636 |
| Road vehicles other than motor vehicles; aircraft, ships, boats, and floating structures | 5,237 | 138,446 | 149,945 |
| <i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i> | 195,377 | 142,382 | 34,837 |
| Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures | .. | .. | .. |
| Furniture | .. | 229 | 315 |
| Clothing and accessories (not plastic) and articles of knitted or crocheted fabric | 79,860 | 2,016 | 19,418 |
| Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles | .. | 19,160 | 670 |
| Printed matter | 19,594 | 4,291 | 100 |
| Articles made of plastic materials, artificial resins, cellulose esters and ethers, n.e.s. | 1,881 | .. | .. |
| Office and stationery supplies (not paper or printed matter) | .. | .. | 12 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s. | 94,042 | 116,686 | 14,322 |
| <i>Commodities not elsewhere classified</i> | 33,212 | 88,945 | 1,065,845 |
| Total merchandise trade | 122,019,243 | 224,642,251 | 310,432,007 |
| <i>Non-merchandise trade</i> | 783,716 | 811,050 | 68,631 |
| Total recorded trade | 122,802,959 | 225,453,301 | 310,500,638 |

¹ Including "country unknown", totalling \$71,209. ² Refer to page 349 regarding

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72—continued

| European Economic Community | Papua New Guinea | Canada | Other countries ¹ | Total to overseas | To other States ² |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 580,591 | 1,198,887 | 16,745,429 | 14,887,177 | 74,106,472 | 18,027,251 |
| 28,293,717 | 4,311,629 | 51,025 | 6,238,791 | 100,594,366 | 140,147,677 |
| 5,855 | 4,604 | .. | 467,587 | 668,386 | 7,199,763 |
| 1,345 | 578,420 | 18,450 | 66,915 | 773,086 | 5,787,529 |
| .. ³ | .. ³ | .. ³ | .. ³ | .. ³ | 9,656,709 |
| .. ³ | .. ³ | .. ³ | .. ³ | .. ³ | 3,136,538 |
| 6,109 | 169,483 | .. | 657,034 | 1,154,087 | 11,828,061 |
| 169 | 538,629 | .. | 118,903 | 660,888 | 1,864,725 |
| 501 | 103,120 | .. | 48,863 | 156,819 | 7,210,392 |
| 15 | 61,368 | 186 | 14,529 | 76,630 | 2,826,872 |
| 114,107 | 572,151 | 684 | 207,968 | 1,228,679 | 4,864,955 |
| 10,256 | 549,332 | .. | 200,063 | 765,401 | 4,901,644 |
| 26,496,410 | 46,579 | .. | 1,336,539 | 54,955,376 | 60,809,921 |
| .. | 16,343 | .. | .. | 32,465,870 | 394,763 |
| 652,145 | 458,305 | .. | 1,900,748 | 3,855,190 | 3,079,132 |
| 13,528 | 444,621 | .. | 132,201 | 617,248 | 1,427,597 |
| 4,015 | 128,734 | .. | 9,596 | 142,345 | 2,504,588 |
| 11,049 | 283,464 | .. | 103,890 | 476,795 | 452,278 |
| 978,213 | 356,476 | 31,705 | 973,955 | 2,597,566 | 12,202,210 |
| 855,858 | 13,747,376 | 67,548 | 13,158,807 | 29,484,396 | 91,830,514 |
| 136,740 | 485,479 | .. | 5,174,102 | 6,023,434 | 8,316,691 |
| 437,484 | 5,772,588 | 52,282 | 4,917,858 | 12,136,172 | 10,125,432 |
| 9,019 | 1,972,246 | 220 | 214,084 | 2,209,763 | 8,291,143 |
| .. | 256,308 | .. | 19,038 | 276,189 | 4,536,380 |
| 1,155 | 401,612 | 15,046 | 284,255 | 852,698 | 2,308,334 |
| .. | 46,347 | .. | .. | 46,347 | 4,998,893 |
| 28,374 | 1,467,693 | .. | 283,539 | 1,792,045 | 48,878,660 |
| 243,086 | 3,345,103 | .. | 2,265,931 | 6,147,748 | 4,374,981 |
| 138,418 | 2,760,097 | 9,537 | 626,571 | 3,907,219 | 33,475,914 |
| 392 | 216,872 | .. | 28,820 | 246,084 | 2,911,788 |
| 300 | 102,736 | 225 | 108,469 | 212,274 | 2,392,093 |
| 3,939 | 562,208 | 4,340 | 236,038 | 907,819 | 14,839,187 |
| .. | 196,420 | .. | 9,836 | 226,086 | 3,995,122 |
| 370 | 284,355 | 350 | 6,434 | 315,494 | 3,400,565 |
| .. | 78,733 | .. | 7,747 | 88,361 | 879,191 |
| 20 | 78,109 | .. | 63 | 78,204 | 1,500,883 |
| 133,397 | 1,240,664 | 4,622 | 229,164 | 1,832,897 | 3,557,085 |
| 342,900 | 10,301,150 | 5,091 | 1,158,803 | 12,995,946 | 7,581 |
| 90,484,505 | 44,826,592 | 67,133,832 | 115,217,043 | 974,755,473 | 523,861,932 |
| 156,374 | 3,111,171 | 56,187 | 1,211,758 | 6,198,887 | 437,805 |
| 90,640,879 | 47,937,763 | 67,190,019 | 116,428,801 | 980,954,360 | 524,299,737 |

coverage. ³Not available for publication.

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 1971-72. For wool there was a declining trend from 27 per cent in 1947-48 to 5 per cent in 1971-72, and for butter from 98 per cent to 4 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 21 per cent in 1971-72. The United Kingdom has always taken practically all of Queensland's overseas exports of lead and silver-lead, and in 1971-72 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 1971-72, took 62 per cent of all meat exported, 17 per cent of the sugar, and 54 per cent of the chemicals and alumina. Japan takes practically all of Queensland's overseas exports of coal, and in 1971-72 took 27 per cent of overseas sugar exports, 23 per cent of the copper, and 48 per cent of the wool. In 1971-72 the Common Market countries took 34 per cent of overseas wool exports, and this commodity represented 19 per cent of total exports from Queensland to the Common Market group. (See page 345.)

The next table shows, for the five years to 1971-72, the quantities of overseas exports for the main items for which this information is available.

QUANTITIES OF OVERSEAS EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

| Commodity | Unit | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Beef and veal, frozen etc. | '000 kg | 133,271 | 142,963 | 158,724 | 162,508 | 186,683 |
| Mutton & lamb, frozen etc. | '000 kg | 5,951 | 7,242 | 9,948 | 9,052 | 14,877 |
| Other meat, frozen etc. . . | '000 kg | 8,303 | 10,202 | 11,571 | 9,994 | 13,010 |
| Bacon and hams | '000 kg | 119 | 128 | 136 | 178 | 162 |
| Meat preserved | '000 kg | 7,203 | 6,057 | 6,473 | 8,124 | 7,313 |
| Butter | '000 kg | 8,638 | 1,972 | 2,136 | 1,815 | 3,726 |
| Milk and cream | '000 kg | 4,041 | 2,785 | 4,615 | 4,157 | 4,588 |
| Cheese | '000 kg | 4,926 | 2,074 | 3,948 | 2,490 | 1,479 |
| Eggs in shell | dozen | 732,545 | 1,267,675 | 406,508 | 504,775 | 939,195 |
| Eggs not in shell | '000 kg | 2,939 | 1,480 | 2,792 | 2,831 | 1,202 |
| Wheat | tonne | 488,244 | 603,014 | 309,632 | 115,928 | 284,561 |
| Barley | tonne | 22,078 | 30,557 | .. | 16,923 | 15,222 |
| Sorghum | tonne | 19,151 | 65,564 | 49,287 | 370,279 | 694,146 |
| Flour, wheaten | '000 kg | 40,058 | 36,122 | 39,728 | 28,615 | 26,550 |
| Pineapples, canned etc. . . | '000 kg | 15,274 | 7,523 | 7,044 | 5,680 | 4,333 |
| Fruit juices | '000 litre | 1,197 | 867 | 1,204 | 1,081 | 2,087 |
| Sugar | '000 kg | 1,601,634 | 2,047,114 | 1,352,475 | 1,541,412 | 1,974,260 |
| Molasses | tonne | 177,879 | 227,228 | 202,506 | 219,695 | 223,288 |
| Hides, horse and cattle . . | '000 kg | 21,071 | 22,649 | 25,930 | 25,044 | 25,954 |
| Skins, sheep and lamb . . | '000 kg | 12,230 | 12,833 | 14,297 | 13,570 | 17,175 |
| Animal fats | '000 kg | 24,055 | 24,862 | 27,692 | 29,626 | 44,283 |
| Coal | tonne | 2,344,270 | 4,023,191 | 5,647,842 | 6,932,467 | 9,138,078 |
| Copper | '000 kg | 21,564 | 31,947 | 61,085 | 61,771 | 81,582 |
| Lead | '000 kg | 92,216 | 114,462 | 146,768 | 146,519 | 112,836 |
| Zinc | '000 kg | 80,004 | 105,787 | 134,386 | 149,487 | 115,387 |
| Wool, greasy | '000 kg | 89,169 | 97,052 | 84,603 | 61,069 | 66,173 |
| Wool scoured or other . . | '000 kg | 4,415 | 3,216 | 3,123 | 2,556 | 2,137 |

Interstate Exports—The table on pages 344 to 347 gives details of Queensland's exports to other States of Australia for the year 1971-72.

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 1971-72 were valued at \$183.2m. Major items in this group were sugar, fruit and vegetables, live animals, meat, cereal preparations, margarine, lard, and grain. Sugar was the most valuable single item of interstate exports followed by copper.

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, chemicals including alumina, clothing, paper and paperboard, plywood and veneer, textiles, 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 table commencing on the next page shows the principal items imported into Queensland during 1971-72 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 359.

Overseas—Queensland's direct imports from overseas in 1971-72 were valued at \$270.5m, 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 23.7 per cent in 1971-72. In the same period the share coming from the United Kingdom has fallen from 55.9 per cent to 17.9 per cent. Japan's share has risen from 1.5 per cent in 1950-51 to 19.7 per cent in 1971-72.

Queensland's direct imports from overseas consist of a wide variety of commodities. In 1971-72, machinery and transport equipment was the group with the highest value and totalled \$125.5m, of which \$97.5m came from the United States, United Kingdom, and Japan. Petroleum, crude or partly refined, was valued at \$3.1m. 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 1971-72 were chemicals, \$19.6m; textile fabrics, \$10.4m; and paper and paperboard, \$7.5m.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

| Commodity | United Kingdom | United States | Japan |
|---|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| <i>Food and live animals</i> | 1,577,413 | 497,444 | 1,257,495 |
| Cattle, live | .. | .. | .. |
| Sheep, live | .. | .. | .. |
| Other live animals | .. | .. | .. |
| Meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen | .. | .. | .. |
| Meat, preserved, and meat preparations | 55,359 | 26 | .. |
| Milk and cream, fresh or processed | .. | .. | .. |
| Butter, cheese, and eggs | 1,223 | .. | .. |
| Fish and fish preparations | 892,296 | 68,945 | 1,202,570 |
| Cereals and flour and meal thereof | .. | .. | .. |
| Breakfast foods, prepared | 13,753 | .. | .. |
| Other cereal preparations, including biscuits | 160,077 | 1,700 | 9,371 |
| Fruit, fresh | .. | .. | .. |
| Fruit, dried | .. | 1,232 | 10 |
| Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations | 39,385 | 60,395 | 2,845 |
| Nuts, edible: fresh, dried, or prepared | .. | 23,549 | .. |
| Vegetables, fresh or frozen | .. | 14,886 | .. |
| Vegetables, roots, and tubers: preserved or prepared | 44,878 | 5,516 | 17,486 |
| Honey, sugar, sugar confectionery | 82,221 | 489 | 9,617 |
| Coffee | .. | 24,832 | .. |
| Chocolate confectionery, cocoa, and preparations | 11,248 | .. | .. |
| Tea | 6,237 | .. | 30 |
| Feeding stuff for animals | 300 | 231,212 | 2,924 |
| Margarine and other prepared edible fats | .. | 507 | .. |
| Other food and food preparations | 270,436 | 64,155 | 12,642 |
| <i>Beverages and tobacco</i> | 345,322 | 264,297 | 2,423 |
| Non-alcoholic beverages (excluding fruit juices) | 1,145 | .. | 2 |
| Wine, grape must, cider, and perry | 235 | .. | 1,883 |
| Alcoholic beverages, n.e.s. | 279,733 | 2,105 | 535 |
| Tobacco | .. | 259,463 | .. |
| Tobacco manufactures | 64,209 | 2,729 | 3 |
| <i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i> | 560,334 | 1,069,877 | 61,195 |
| Hides and skins, undressed | .. | .. | .. |
| Rubber, crude (including synthetic or reclaimed) | 38,073 | 81,559 | 3,911 |
| Timber | 1,221 | 310,932 | 3,749 |
| Wood and other pulp, waste paper, and cork | .. | 274,132 | .. |
| Wool | 29,338 | .. | .. |
| Fertilisers, crude | .. | .. | .. |
| Crude minerals, metalliferous ores, and scrap | 216,444 | 216,384 | 3,609 |
| Mineral sands | .. | 3,562 | .. |
| Other | 275,258 | 183,308 | 49,926 |
| <i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i> | 209,946 | 179,878 | 9,207 |
| Petroleum, crude and partly refined | .. | .. | .. |
| Motor spirit, automotive and aviation | 45 | 1,239 | .. |
| Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine | .. | .. | .. |
| Distillate fuels | .. | 40 | .. |
| Residual fuel oils (except enriched) | 4 | .. | .. |
| Lubricating preparations containing petroleum products | 44,675 | 140,502 | 55 |
| Other petroleum products and gases | 165,222 | 38,097 | 9,152 |
| <i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i> | 12,093 | 7,449 | 53,775 |
| Fixed vegetable oils and fats | 19 | 71 | 53,775 |
| Other animal and vegetable oils and fats | 12,074 | 7,378 | .. |
| <i>Chemicals</i> | 3,812,539 | 5,548,733 | 3,628,925 |
| Chemical elements and compounds | 720,129 | 2,107,953 | 2,310,520 |
| Paints, dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials | 239,913 | 156,170 | 10,808 |

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

| European Economic Community | Indonesia | Canada | Other countries ¹ | Total from overseas | From other States ² |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 572,755 | 787,743 | 245,862 | 7,498,795 | 12,437,507 | 139,925,110 |
| .. | .. | .. | 297,596 | 297,596 | 27,603,600 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,316,473 |
| .. | .. | .. | 123,895 | 123,895 | 3,500,237 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1,295 | 1,295 | 6,373,587 |
| 4,038 | .. | 14,894 | 11,479 | 85,796 | 4,363,541 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,836,593 |
| 94,276 | .. | .. | 117,313 | 212,812 | 8,912,453 |
| 67,415 | 2,088 | 187,959 | 1,879,082 | 4,300,355 | 3,886,333 |
| 794 | .. | .. | 19,849 | 20,643 | 4,060,149 |
| 585 | .. | .. | 12 | 14,350 | 1,915,298 |
| 27,202 | .. | 202 | 142,899 | 341,451 | 5,635,098 |
| .. | .. | .. | 14,565 | 14,565 | 4,638,191 |
| 19,845 | .. | .. | 123,301 | 144,388 | 1,924,473 |
| 14,138 | .. | 1,605 | 79,795 | 198,163 | 7,156,044 |
| 53,932 | .. | .. | 632,399 | 709,880 | 1,168,693 |
| 85,293 | .. | 359 | 233,798 | 334,336 | 4,144,890 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 87,613 | .. | 34,570 | 176,819 | 366,882 | 5,185,488 |
| 10,820 | .. | .. | 60,411 | 163,558 | 9,649,031 |
| 10,607 | .. | .. | 198,457 | 233,896 | 3,496,732 |
| 15,752 | .. | .. | 7,515 | 34,515 | 8,344,289 |
| 6,128 | 783,659 | .. | 1,800,397 | 2,596,451 | 1,343,479 |
| 21,004 | .. | .. | 1,180,076 | 1,435,516 | 2,094,947 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 507 | 1,631,103 |
| 53,313 | 1,996 | 6,273 | 397,842 | 806,657 | 13,744,388 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 724,754 | .. | .. | 716,805 | 2,053,601 | 48,507,106 |
| 3,266 | .. | .. | 2,942 | 7,355 | 2,742,717 |
| 129,295 | .. | .. | 40,236 | 171,649 | 5,119,680 |
| 115,828 | .. | .. | 109,261 | 507,462 | 5,724,350 |
| .. | .. | .. | 547,562 | 807,025 | 5,823,455 |
| 476,365 | .. | .. | 16,804 | 560,110 | 29,096,904 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 275,248 | 151,245 | 2,755,828 | 8,340,955 | 13,214,682 | 22,849,139 |
| 9,424 | .. | .. | 12,667 | 22,091 | 1,435,174 |
| 82,633 | .. | .. | 654,058 | 860,234 | 1,213,873 |
| 3,661 | 150,804 | 143,815 | 3,439,169 | 4,053,351 | 6,874,966 |
| .. | .. | 729,026 | 1,317,528 | 2,320,686 | 1,952,860 |
| 72 | .. | .. | 441,227 | 470,637 | 4,706,605 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1,445,080 | 1,445,080 | 187 |
| 48,281 | .. | 1,876,881 | 495,780 | 2,857,379 | 783,880 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,562 | 4,480,442 |
| 131,177 | 441 | 6,106 | 535,446 | 1,181,662 | 1,401,152 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 355,312 | 57,349 | 3,018 | 8,899,651 | 9,714,361 | 27,436,821 |
| .. | .. | .. | 3,088,350 | 3,088,350 | 12,713,324 |
| .. | .. | .. | 832,248 | 833,532 | 536,421 |
| 240 | .. | .. | 162,675 | 162,915 | 1,228,569 |
| .. | .. | .. | 161,265 | 161,305 | 450,030 |
| .. | .. | .. | 4,619,644 | 4,619,648 | 3,629 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 309,506 | .. | 1,309 | 1,951 | 497,998 | 11,150,098 |
| 45,566 | 57,349 | 1,709 | 33,518 | 350,613 | 1,354,750 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 36,284 | .. | .. | 388,795 | 498,396 | 3,748,086 |
| 35,124 | .. | .. | 379,530 | 468,519 | 2,384,494 |
| 1,160 | .. | .. | 9,265 | 29,877 | 1,363,592 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2,966,321 | .. | 1,210,741 | 2,425,076 | 19,592,335 | 86,288,386 |
| 1,454,186 | .. | 9,063 | 587,684 | 7,189,535 | 5,665,905 |
| 162,369 | .. | 14,451 | 237,836 | 821,547 | 10,518,301 |

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

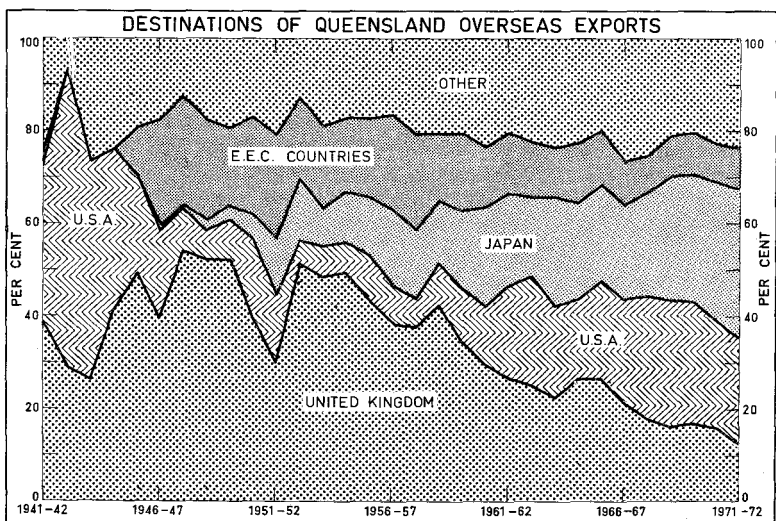
| Commodity | United Kingdom | United States | Japan |
|--|----------------|---------------|------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| <i>Chemicals—continued</i> | | | |
| Medical and pharmaceutical products | 66,890 | 29,763 | 29,106 |
| Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, toilet preparations | 21,020 | 5,225 | 1,746 |
| Soaps, cleansing and polishing preparations | 66,926 | 49,055 | 4,037 |
| Fertilisers, manufactured | 53 | 736,762 | 189,089 |
| Explosives and pyrotechnic products | 4,405 | 753,981 | .. |
| Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, artificial resins | 607,750 | 564,346 | 908,064 |
| Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. | 2,085,453 | 1,145,478 | 175,555 |
| <i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i> | 9,299,167 | 5,877,932 | 16,407,959 |
| Leather and manufactures of leather or artificial leather, n.e.s. | 24,447 | 10,943 | 14,510 |
| Materials of rubber | 173,441 | 358,828 | 30,356 |
| Tyres and tubes and other articles of rubber | 1,814,406 | 706,782 | 2,330,425 |
| Veneers, plywood, etc. | 65,948 | 4,549 | 124,216 |
| Paper and paperboard | 626,550 | 249,321 | 536,205 |
| Articles made of paper, pulp, or paperboard | 187,717 | 42,713 | 97,283 |
| Textile yarn and thread | 456,189 | 15,044 | 139,385 |
| Textile fabrics | 1,021,223 | 242,644 | 3,351,826 |
| Sacks and bags used for packing of goods | .. | 6,088 | 1,092,972 |
| Made-up articles of textiles (not clothing) | 198,979 | 53,126 | 358,674 |
| Floor coverings, tapestries, etc. | 669,045 | 426,111 | 169,541 |
| Glass and glassware | 528,656 | 160,270 | 320,825 |
| Tableware, domestic ware of china or pottery | 202,345 | 572 | 388,052 |
| Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. | 509,460 | 306,276 | 1,120,193 |
| Iron and steel | | | |
| Pig, ingots, and other primary forms | 18,489 | 9,835 | 20,948 |
| Bars, rods, angles, shapes, and sections | 100,651 | 13,611 | 307,355 |
| Universal plates and sheets | 489,342 | 159,187 | 2,971,536 |
| Hoop and strip | 49,294 | 14,541 | 12,244 |
| Railway and tramway track materials (incl. rails) .. | .. | .. | 533,668 |
| Wire (excluding wire rod) | 18,883 | 2,984 | 49,855 |
| Wire netting | .. | .. | 50,834 |
| Barbed wire | .. | .. | .. |
| Tubes, pipes, and fittings | 239,802 | 1,002,851 | 1,155,565 |
| Castings and forgings, unworked, n.e.s. | .. | .. | 66 |
| Non-ferrous metals and alloys | 119,115 | 48,375 | 75,026 |
| Finished structural parts and structures of metal, n.e.s. | 134,474 | 17,631 | 14,548 |
| Other wire products of any metal | 98,426 | 47,999 | 68,489 |
| Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, etc. of iron, steel, or copper | 65,517 | 128,112 | 68,441 |
| Tools for use in the hand or in machines | 674,345 | 1,083,477 | 230,623 |
| Cutlery | 135,105 | 9,452 | 195,850 |
| Household equipment of base metals, non-electric | 65,887 | 5,079 | 238,551 |
| Manufactures of metal, n.e.s. | 586,300 | 740,450 | 299,503 |
| Other | 25,131 | 11,081 | 40,394 |
| <i>Machinery and transport equipment</i> | 25,599,729 | 44,800,202 | 27,116,546 |
| Power generating machinery other than electric motors and generators | 1,383,031 | 3,552,154 | 1,517,016 |
| Agricultural and horticultural machinery | 480,938 | 112,357 | 2,665 |
| Tractors | 5,173,527 | 950,898 | .. |
| Office machines, electric and non-electric | 1,087,765 | 205,918 | 138,293 |
| Metal working, textile, and leather machinery | 1,269,274 | 277,844 | 484,594 |
| Other machines and appliances and parts, except electrical, n.e.s. | 4,688,064 | 20,906,163 | 6,848,325 |
| Electric power machinery and switchgear | 4,088,382 | 3,920,373 | 1,179,462 |
| Equipment for distributing electricity | 262,425 | 126,958 | 527,971 |
| Telecommunications apparatus | 602,602 | 21,578 | 1,155,917 |
| Domestic electric equipment | 702,791 | 4,392 | 613,430 |

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72—continued

| European Economic Community | Indonesia | Canada | Other countries ¹ | Total from overseas | From other States ² |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 69,251 | .. | .. | 1,032,005 | 1,227,015 | 22,119,079 |
| 25,087 | .. | .. | 24,120 | 77,198 | 10,841,672 |
| 21,548 | .. | 577 | 15,351 | 157,494 | 9,592,271 |
| 545,822 | .. | 1,019,155 | 3,081 | 2,493,962 | 1,057,462 |
| 16,669 | .. | .. | 59,723 | 834,778 | 5,349,611 |
| 368,686 | .. | 156,249 | 171,014 | 2,776,109 | 7,290,091 |
| 302,703 | .. | 11,246 | 294,262 | 4,014,697 | 13,853,994 |
| 3,733,595 | 8,888 | 3,427,753 | 14,060,489 | 52,815,783 | 251,740,500 |
| 28,306 | 9 | 325 | 20,431 | 98,971 | 1,806,772 |
| 30,754 | .. | 94,682 | 105,589 | 793,650 | 1,180,392 |
| 538,300 | .. | 13,769 | 461,310 | 5,864,992 | 18,786,009 |
| 17,500 | .. | .. | 360,098 | 572,311 | 2,866,964 |
| 418,947 | .. | 2,571,910 | 3,078,653 | 7,481,586 | 10,980,694 |
| 20,708 | .. | 951 | 73,007 | 422,379 | 10,601,409 |
| 45,557 | .. | 383 | 64,708 | 721,266 | 3,921,183 |
| 528,494 | 673 | 41,843 | 5,255,162 | 10,441,865 | 18,459,102 |
| .. | .. | .. | 673,038 | 1,772,098 | 261,515 |
| 83,691 | 189 | 55,648 | 620,833 | 1,371,140 | 8,107,293 |
| 96,357 | 863 | 38,214 | 338,637 | 1,738,768 | 7,525,204 |
| 483,213 | .. | 11,662 | 410,676 | 1,915,302 | 4,994,003 |
| 43,534 | 1 | .. | 180,464 | 814,968 | 1,490,873 |
| 168,169 | 248 | 6,900 | 626,732 | 2,737,978 | 5,318,923 |
| 4,154 | .. | .. | 91,849 | 145,275 | 1,000,626 |
| 40,767 | .. | .. | 159,804 | 622,188 | 31,028,665 |
| 153,856 | .. | 352,789 | 18,300 | 4,145,010 | 33,111,258 |
| 12,327 | .. | .. | 7,158 | 95,564 | 3,491,400 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 533,668 | 4,230,073 |
| 18,790 | .. | .. | 8 | 90,520 | 9,883,711 |
| 1,413 | .. | .. | 3,828 | 56,075 | 596,882 |
| 210,779 | .. | .. | .. | 210,779 | 2,190,058 |
| 106,763 | .. | 5 | 246,602 | 2,751,588 | 8,369,073 |
| .. | .. | 751 | .. | 817 | 1,513,226 |
| 177,182 | .. | 171,911 | 49,215 | 640,824 | 14,978,700 |
| 1,489 | .. | .. | 15,344 | 183,486 | 3,870,667 |
| 5,779 | .. | 252 | 176,224 | 397,169 | 3,752,888 |
| 12,058 | .. | 26,783 | 48,447 | 349,358 | 4,004,135 |
| 196,391 | .. | 2,124 | 185,956 | 2,372,916 | 6,347,509 |
| 66,629 | 26 | 9,332 | 60,923 | 477,317 | 1,541,601 |
| 26,304 | 26 | 5,044 | 95,986 | 436,877 | 4,167,187 |
| 178,716 | 16 | 19,102 | 205,624 | 2,029,711 | 19,384,390 |
| 16,668 | 6,837 | 3,373 | 425,883 | 529,367 | 1,978,115 |
| 14,777,400 | .. | 1,084,681 | 12,165,044 | 125,543,602 | 320,302,465 |
| 1,576,329 | .. | 165,580 | 1,099,884 | 9,293,994 | 7,815,266 |
| 85,942 | .. | 29,528 | 44,360 | 755,790 | 11,203,408 |
| 1,345,812 | .. | .. | 2,183 | 7,472,420 | 10,408,219 |
| 197,170 | .. | .. | 248,455 | 1,877,601 | 4,909,266 |
| 814,773 | .. | 858 | 785,558 | 3,632,901 | 4,553,141 |
| 4,047,422 | .. | 390,053 | 1,644,864 | 38,524,891 | 43,668,751 |
| 396,486 | .. | 181,852 | 1,119,462 | 10,886,017 | 6,916,175 |
| 10,376 | .. | 1,852 | 180,323 | 1,109,905 | 14,280,085 |
| 532,065 | .. | 10 | 84,833 | 2,397,005 | 9,484,998 |
| 748,121 | .. | 14,172 | 1,047,782 | 3,130,688 | 32,176,444 |

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

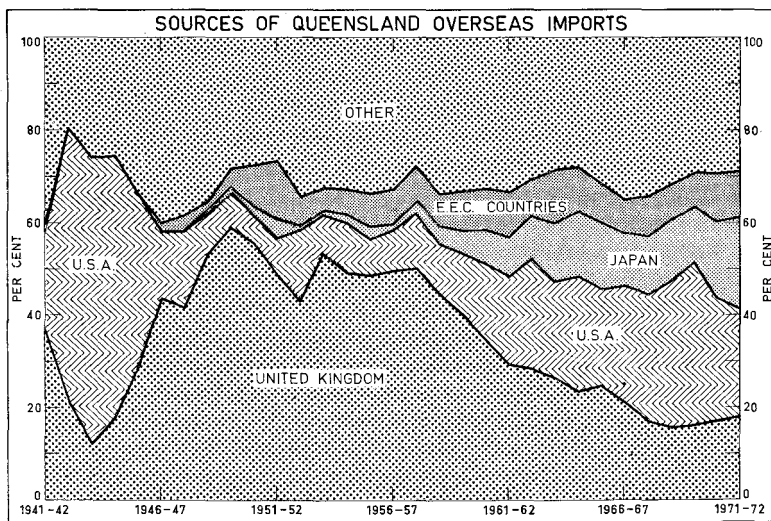
| Commodity | United Kingdom | United States | Japan |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| <i>Machinery and transport equipment—continued</i> | | | |
| Other electric machinery and apparatus | 686,959 | 784,221 | 1,223,702 |
| Railway and tramway vehicles | 193,590 | 178,285 | 97,180 |
| Passenger motor cars | 531,768 | 97,518 | 5,237,183 |
| Trucks, vans, buses, prime movers | 3,965 | 3,150,827 | 4,889,841 |
| Motor vehicle and tractor chassis, bodies, and parts | 4,004,168 | 4,125,790 | 438,241 |
| Other road vehicles | 402,597 | 179,423 | 2,564,192 |
| Aircraft, ships, and boats | 37,883 | 6,205,503 | 198,534 |
| <i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i> | | | |
| Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings | 60,185 | 9,156 | 30,338 |
| Furniture | 93,348 | 21,654 | 108,842 |
| Clothing and accessories (not plastic) | 256,473 | 19,974 | 146,068 |
| Footwear, gaiters, and parts | 127,967 | 9,472 | 116,307 |
| Scientific, medical, etc. measuring and controlling apparatus | 874,826 | 562,237 | 449,304 |
| Photographic and cinematographic supplies | 12,287 | 27,816 | 6,724 |
| Watches, clocks, musical instruments, etc. | 269,796 | 142,343 | 1,373,449 |
| Printed matter | 3,073,331 | 1,171,104 | 68,935 |
| Articles of plastic or artificial resins, cellulose resins, etc. | 68,845 | 96,599 | 189,778 |
| Perambulators, toys, games, sporting and travel goods | 487,791 | 93,403 | 578,529 |
| Office and stationery supplies, n.e.s. | 77,169 | 11,314 | 149,987 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s. | 281,580 | 53,007 | 210,810 |
| <i>Commodities not elsewhere classified</i> | 882,156 | 1,648,879 | 905,156 |
| Total merchandise trade | 47,982,297 | 62,112,770 | 52,871,752 |
| <i>Non-merchandise trade</i> | 362,194 | 2,016,226 | 452,213 |
| Total recorded trade | 48,344,491 | 64,128,996 | 53,323,965 |

¹ Including "country unknown", totalling \$4,833,036.² Refer to page 356

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72—continued

| European Economic Community | Indonesia | Canada | Other countries ¹ | Total from overseas | From other States ² |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 594,099 | .. | 26,817 | 216,749 | 3,532,547 | 15,051,519 |
| 1,007,935 | .. | 16,030 | 12,754 | 1,505,774 | 9,600,510 |
| 1,554,110 | .. | .. | 253,125 | 7,673,704 | 42,274,221 |
| 156,589 | .. | 20,641 | 2,983,909 | 11,205,772 | 15,629,717 |
| 448,786 | .. | 28,155 | 113,485 | 9,158,625 | 87,778,307 |
| 73,868 | .. | 333 | 176,228 | 3,396,641 | 3,482,616 |
| 1,187,517 | .. | 208,800 | 2,151,090 | 9,989,327 | 1,069,822 |
| 1,669,483 | 4,733 | 264,156 | 4,788,382 | 18,057,502 | 157,072,290 |
| 23,406 | 14 | 1,255 | 59,188 | 183,542 | 8,759,022 |
| 20,020 | 2,775 | 1,742 | 106,665 | 355,046 | 3,924,871 |
| 81,520 | 180 | 663 | 1,186,360 | 1,691,238 | 67,284,946 |
| 344,727 | 96 | 15 | 499,681 | 1,098,265 | 15,823,853 |
| 266,106 | .. | 41,212 | 144,578 | 2,338,263 | 4,878,299 |
| 162,808 | .. | 8,981 | 3,948 | 222,564 | 5,352,074 |
| 154,156 | .. | 73,629 | 353,819 | 2,367,192 | 3,957,920 |
| 176,560 | 311 | 95,679 | 657,131 | 5,243,051 | 9,381,485 |
| 85,376 | .. | 829 | 341,037 | 782,464 | 10,596,089 |
| 125,321 | 444 | 38,757 | 892,320 | 2,216,565 | 11,548,137 |
| 33,288 | .. | 1,039 | 25,602 | 298,399 | 4,895,244 |
| 196,195 | 913 | 355 | 518,053 | 1,260,913 | 10,670,350 |
| 490,202 | 25,770 | 165,833 | 6,232,576 | 10,350,572 | .. |
| 25,601,354 | 1,035,728 | 9,157,872 | 65,516,568 | 264,278,341 | 1,057,869,903 |
| 521,786 | .. | 107,431 | 2,746,082 | 6,205,932 | 160,688 |
| 26,123,140 | 1,035,728 | 9,265,303 | 68,262,650 | 270,484,273 | 1,058,030,591 |

regarding coverage.



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 (80 per cent in 1971-72) 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 1971-72 were valued at \$1,058.0m, compared with \$96.4m in 1947-48. Compared with the averages for the 1950s, interstate imports have increased three and a half times, 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 1971-72, was valued at \$320.3m, of which road motor vehicles comprised \$149.2m. Other important items imported from other States were iron and steel, \$95.4m, chemicals, \$86.3m, clothing and footwear, \$83.1m, and tobacco manufactures, \$29.1m.

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 |
| 1967-68 | 799,706 | 562,938 | 236,768 ¹ | 326,170 |
| 1968-69 | 966,059 | 677,459 | 288,600 | 388,859 |
| 1969-70 | 1,067,632 | 773,519 | 294,113 | 479,406 |
| 1970-71 | 1,110,818 | 789,180 | 321,638 ² | 467,542 |
| 1971-72 | 1,251,438 | 980,954 | 270,484 | 710,470 |

¹ Including import of a naval vessel valued at \$9.7m which was cleared through a Queensland port. ² Including import of military and civilian aircraft valued at \$56.1m 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 1971-72. 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 44 per cent of the exports. Townsville has handled about 3 per cent of the import trade and about 19 per cent of the export trade. Some ports engage in specialised overseas export trades. Gladstone exports alumina, coal, grain, and meat; Rockhampton, meat and copper alloys; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat; Townsville, minerals, sugar, and meat; Innisfail, sugar; Cairns, sugar and meat; Weipa, bauxite; and Hay Point, coal.

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 14.

OVERSEAS TRADE AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

| Port | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Brisbane | | | | | |
| Imports | 211,214 ¹ | 270,877 | 272,112 | 298,271 ² | 233,424 |
| Exports | 284,350 | 314,344 | 351,302 | 325,947 | 400,323 |
| Maryborough | | | | | |
| Imports | 171 | 104 | 325 | 365 | 114 |
| Exports | .. | 12 | 93 | 45 | 9 |
| Bundaberg | | | | | |
| Imports | 148 | 34 | 64 | 10 | 24 |
| Exports | 14,657 | 16,580 | 3,044 | 17,691 | 35,101 |
| Gladstone | | | | | |
| Imports | 9,783 | 4,135 | 6,562 | 5,291 | 10,122 |
| Exports | 61,209 | 96,162 | 110,714 | 131,305 | 152,265 |
| Rockhampton | | | | | |
| Imports | 1,802 | 942 | 850 | 1,040 | 698 |
| Exports | 34,196 | 38,166 | 39,659 | 37,951 | 35,151 |
| Mackay | | | | | |
| Imports | 1,142 | 972 | 2,509 | 6,665 | 10,955 |
| Exports | 36,329 | 50,548 | 37,530 | 43,933 | 64,685 |
| Hay Point | | | | | |
| Imports | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Exports | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27,868 |
| Bowen | | | | | |
| Imports | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | 146 |
| Exports | 6,440 | 7,828 | 8,541 | 6,009 | 8,193 |
| Townsville³ | | | | | |
| Imports | 9,666 | 4,910 | 6,608 | 6,102 | 7,275 |
| Exports | 88,931 | 111,185 | 165,806 | 158,824 | 176,995 |
| Innisfail | | | | | |
| Imports | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Exports | 18,923 | 23,108 | 27,820 | 29,795 | 41,794 |
| Cairns | | | | | |
| Imports | 2,453 | 2,336 | 2,718 | 2,333 | 4,620 |
| Exports | 16,594 | 18,529 | 25,626 | 34,268 | 37,176 |
| Cape Flattery | | | | | |
| Imports | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Exports | .. | .. | .. | .. | 307 |
| Thursday Island | | | | | |
| Imports | 206 | 221 | 540 | 432 | 1,250 |
| Exports | 1,309 | 997 | 3,384 | 3,412 | 1,087 |
| Weipa | | | | | |
| Imports | 177 | 4,068 | 1,822 | 1,126 | 1,855 |
| Exports | .. ⁴ | .. ⁴ | .. ⁴ | .. ⁴ | .. ⁴ |
| Total | | | | | |
| Imports | 236,768 ¹ | 288,600 | 294,113 | 321,638 ² | 270,484 |
| Exports | 562,938 | 677,459 | 773,519 | 789,180 | 980,954 |

¹ Including import of a naval vessel which was cleared through the port of Brisbane. ² Including imports of military and civilian aircraft which were cleared through a Queensland port. ³ Including Dungeness (Lucinda Point). ⁴ Included with the port of Brisbane.

5 OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE TRADE

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, 1971-72

| Commodity | Unit | Exports | | Imports | |
|---|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Overseas | Interstate | Overseas | Interstate |
| Cattle and sheep, live | No. | 1,765 | 558,761 | 1,200 | 1,379,197 |
| Meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen .. | '000 kg | 214,593 | 12,720 | 1 | 8,935 |
| Meat, preserved or canned, and meat preparations | '000 kg | 7,475 | 5,848 | 74 | 6,903 |
| Milk and cream, fresh or processed | '000 kg | 4,588 | 122 | .. | 9,721 |
| Butter and cheese | '000 kg | 5,205 | 3,495 | 187 | 8,118 |
| Fish, fresh and preserved, and fish preparations | '000 kg | 4,082 | 1,066 | 4,351 | 3,529 |
| Wheat | tonne | 284,561 | 3,468 | .. | 12,805 |
| Other unmilled cereals | tonne | 772,509 | 49,461 | 56 | 26,376 |
| Flour and meal of wheat | '000 kg | 26,550 | 10,918 | .. | 8,964 |
| Cereal preparations | '000 kg | 6,170 | 12,106 | 385 | 22,463 |
| Pineapple, preserved, pulped, canned, or bottled | '000 kg | 4,449 | 25,581 | .. ¹ | .. ¹ |
| Sugar | '000 kg | 1,974,260 | 523,613 | .. | 903 |
| Honey, sugar confectionery, and other sugar products | '000 kg | 393,555 | .. ² | 331 | 14,796 |
| Coffee | '000 kg | 1 | .. ² | 283 | 1,673 |
| Tea | '000 kg | 2 | .. ² | 3,424 | 1,009 |
| Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fats | '000 kg | 840 | 13,040 | 1 | 3,694 |
| Alcoholic beverages | '000 litre | 1,776 | 2,160 | 515 | 20,811 |
| Tobacco and tobacco manufactures | '000 kg | 61 | 8,764 | 970 | 6,806 |
| Hides and skins | '000 kg | 43,129 | 2,005 | 38 | 4,237 |
| Rubber, crude | '000 kg | 12 | .. ² | 2,706 | 2,434 |
| Timber | cu metre | 2,360 | 36,999 | 83,811 | 108,829 |
| Wool and other animal hair | '000 kg | 68,826 | 719 | 375 | 6,880 |
| Cotton fibres | '000 kg | 527 | 1,533 | 306 | .. ² |
| Fertilisers, crude | '000 kg | 53 | .. | 129,833 | .. |
| Salt | tonne | 61,414 | .. | 1,483 | 3,344 |
| Mineral sands | '000 kg | .. ² | .. ² | .. | 132,087 |
| Petroleum, crude and partly refined | '000 litre | .. ² | .. ² | 308,441 | 798,925 |
| Motor spirit, automotive and aviation | '000 litre | 16,809 | .. ² | 22,556 | 8,778 |
| Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine | '000 litre | 167 | .. ² | 6,654 | 26,515 |
| Distillate fuels | '000 litre | 1,993 | .. ² | 14,908 | 13,078 |
| Residual fuel oils (except enriched residuals) | '000 litre | 19,700 | .. ² | 510,960 | 110 |
| Fertilisers, manufactured | '000 kg | 6,984 | 86,592 | 71,857 | 23,858 |
| Wood, peeled, veneer sheets and plywood | sq metre | .. ² | 10,266,234 | 1,942,506 | .. ² |
| Copper and copper alloys | '000 kg | 58,989 | 62,555 | 46 | .. ² |
| Lead and lead alloys | '000 kg | 112,836 | 2,730 | .. | .. ² |

¹ Not recorded separately. ² Interstate figures not recorded separately. ³ Not available for publication.

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 341). 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 1971-72 were worth 87 per cent more than exports to other States—due principally to four very valuable items of overseas export, namely, minerals, meat, sugar, and chemicals—direct imports from overseas were worth about 26 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.

6 TOTAL TRADE

Commodity Groups—The general pattern of Queensland's external trade during 1971-72 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 | 513.1 | 183.2 | 12.4 | 139.9 |
| Beverages and tobacco | 0.6 | 25.7 | 2.1 | 48.5 |
| Crude materials, inedible (except fuels) .. | 132.2 | 20.7 | 13.2 | 22.8 |
| Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials | 101.2 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 27.4 |
| Animal and vegetable oils and fats .. | 6.5 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 3.7 |
| Chemicals | 74.1 | 18.0 | 19.6 | 86.3 |
| Goods classified chiefly by material .. | 100.6 | 140.1 | 52.8 | 251.7 |
| Machinery and transport equipment .. | 29.5 | 91.8 | 125.5 | 320.3 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured articles .. | 3.9 | 33.5 | 18.1 | 157.1 |
| Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.s. | 13.0 | .. | 10.4 | .. |
| Total merchandise trade | 974.8 | 523.9 | 264.3 | 1057.9 |
| Non-merchandise trade | 6.2 | 0.4 | 6.2 | 0.2 |
| Total recorded trade | 981.0 | 524.3 | 270.5 | 1058.0 |

¹ Refer to pages 349 and 356 regarding coverage.

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 minerals, sugar, meat, 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, meat, fresh and preserved fish, cereal preparations, butter, milk and cream, tea, and coffee.

Wool and minerals, mainly mineral sands, bauxite, zinc, and tin, contributed most to the export surplus in the group, "crude materials, inedible, except fuels". Unmanufactured tobacco exports were about four-fifths of the total value of imports of manufactured tobacco products which were 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, leather and leather goods, and structural parts of iron and steel, 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, tractors, aircraft and parts, 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, printed matter, toys and sporting goods, 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, chemical elements and compounds, paints, and perfumery and cosmetics. 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) in 1969-70.

The price series used in these indexes relate generally to specified standards for each commodity and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc. For some commodities price movements in the predominant market, or markets, are used, while for other commodities average realisations in all export markets are used. As nearly as possible, prices used are on the basis f.o.b. at the main Australian ports of export.

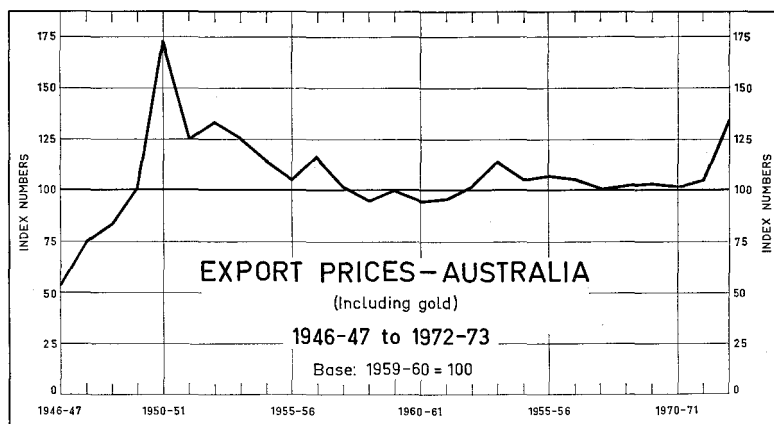
Index numbers for each of the groups of the previous index and for "all groups" are shown in the next table (linked at June 1969). The index figures are simple averages of twelve monthly index numbers.

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 |
|-------------------------|------|-------|---------------|---------|-------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 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 |
| 1972-73 ^s .. | 179 | 178 | 119 | 102 | 136 | 142 | 134 |

¹ Interim series linked at June 1969. ^s Subject to revision.

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. Between the base period in 1959-60 and 1971-72 the series showed remarkable stability with the exception of the peak in 1963-64 caused mainly by higher prices received for wool and sugar. From 1971-72 to 1972-73 the all groups index rose by 29 per cent. A rapid increase in wool prices, 149 per cent during this period, was again the major influence.



Exports and Imports of Merchandise at Constant Prices—Indexes of the value of Australian exports and imports of merchandise at constant prices, as shown in the next tables, should be interpreted in conjunction with the statistics of Australian overseas trade.

From 1966-67 to 1972-73, the index for the value of exports of metalliferous ores and metal scrap showed by far the greatest increase, 373 per cent.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE
INDEXES OF VALUES AT AVERAGE 1966-67 PRICES
(Base: 1966-67 = 100)

| Period | Food and live animals | | | | Wool and sheep-skins | Metal-liferous ores and metal scrap | Metal mfres, machy, transpt equip. | Other exports | All exports of merchandise |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | Meat and meat preparations | Cereal grains and cereal preparations | Other (dairy produce, fruit, sugar, etc.) | Total | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1971-72 .. | 167 | 150 | 111 | 141 | 113 | 392 | 186 | 217 | 163 |
| 1972-73 _s .. | 215 | 96 | 126 | 136 | 108 | 473 | 225 | 240 | 172 |
| Proportion ¹ | % 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.

The indexes for the values of imports for all broad classes of commodities (except fuels) rose from 1966-67 to 1972-73.

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 mfres, machy, transpt equip. ¹ | Other imports | All imports of merchandise |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|----------------------------|
| 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 |
| 1971-72 .. | 124 | 71 | 104 | 139 | 133 | 113 | 153 | 121 |
| 1972-73 _s .. | 127 | 64 | 125 | 151 | 143 | 115 | 165 | 127 |
| 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. _s 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 16

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, 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 marketing 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 of the Queensland Department of Primary Industries. Elections of representatives are held triennially. The presence of a government officer on each board facilitates liaison with the Department 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, 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 390.

2 AUSTRALIA-WIDE 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 up to the end of the 1973-74 season (see page 375). 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 Australia-wide 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 Australian Government 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 Australian and State Governments, and individual producers. With the passing by the Australian Government of the *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 Australian 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 Australian

Government by virtue of the Sugar Agreement between the Queensland and Australian 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 Australian Government 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 Australian and Queensland Governments and by organisations of members of the industry.

Principal Acts relating to the sugar industry are the *Sugar Agreement Act 1971*, incorporating an agreement between the Australian 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 Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd (C.S.R.) also carries out research of importance to the sugar industry. 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 621,241 tonnes in terms of 94 net titre sugar. For the five years to 1974 the

aggregates have been as follows: 1970 and 1971, 2,201,700 tonnes; 1972 and 1973, 2,227,000 tonnes; and 1974, 2,440,000 tonnes.

Control of individual farm production is provided by farm peaks which are determined annually by the Local Cane Prices Boards and incorporated in their awards. The amount of cane to be accepted from each grower is defined, subject to the provision that any deficiencies in the supply by some growers may be filled by other growers having cane available above their peak quota, but from within the net area of their assignment.

Assignments—The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board assigns 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 generally 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 1973 there were 7,424 assignments having an area of 299,880 hectares.

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 secretary/member, 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 C.S.R. Limited 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 Australian 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 \$203.45 per tonne (\$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 tonne.

Details of the quantities, prices, and total realisations for pooled sugar in Australia for the 1971 and 1972 seasons are set out in the next table. The table does not include small amounts of sugar sold locally by mills (866 tonnes in the 1972 season).

RAW SUGAR: DISPOSAL AND RETURN TO PRODUCERS, 1971 AND 1972 SEASONS

| Particulars | Queensland | N.S.W. | Total | Value of sales ¹ | Average price per tonne ¹ |
|---|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | \$'000 | \$ |
| 1971 SEASON | | | | | |
| No. 1 Pool | | | | | |
| Home consumption | 650,342 | 45,211 | 695,553 | 94,949 | 136.51 ² |
| Surplus for export | 1,544,853 | 78,602 | 1,623,455 | 164,574 | 101.37 ² |
| Total | 2,195,195 | 123,813 | 2,319,008 | 259,524 | 111.91^{2,3} |
| No. 2 Pool ("excess" sugar for export) | | | | | |
| Third quota | 473,570 | .. | 473,570 | 43,766 | 92.42 |
| Other | 23 | .. | 23 | .. ⁴ | 1.00 |
| Total | 473,593 | .. | 473,593 | 43,766 | 92.41 |
| Total pooled sugar | 2,668,788 | 123,813 | 2,792,601 | 303,290 | 108.60 |
| Total for export | 2,018,446 | 78,602 | 2,097,048 | 208,340 | 99.35 |
| 1972 SEASON | | | | | |
| No. 1 Pool | | | | | |
| Home consumption | 661,802 | 46,008 | 707,810 | 95,508 | 134.93 ² |
| Surplus for export | 1,562,587 | 56,933 | 1,619,520 | 180,992 | 111.76 ² |
| Total | 2,224,389 | 102,941 | 2,327,330 | 276,500 | 118.81^{2,3} |
| No. 2 Pool ("excess" sugar for export) | | | | | |
| Third quota | 488,795 | .. | 488,795 | 55,684 | 113.92 |
| Other | 11 | .. | 11 | .. ⁴ | 1.00 |
| Total | 488,806 | .. | 488,806 | 55,684 | 113.92 |
| Total pooled sugar | 2,713,195 | 102,941 | 2,816,136 | 332,184 | 117.96 |
| Total for export | 2,051,393 | 56,933 | 2,108,326 | 236,676 | 112.26 |

¹ Net return to producers, i.e. the milling and growing sections of the industry.
² After deduction of approximately \$1.30 per tonne on up-to-peak sugar as repayment of amounts lent by the Australian Government to the Queensland Government to support the No. 1 Pool prices in the 1966 and 1967 seasons. ³ Average prices for Queensland sugar only were \$111.78 per tonne in the 1971 season and \$118.65 per tonne in the 1972 season. ⁴ Less than \$500.

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 weights

referred to in the next table are in tonnes raw value, not net titre, and are as published by the International Sugar Organisation. The period covered is the duration of the 1968 International Sugar Agreement.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR EXPORTS

| Year | Commonwealth Sugar Agreement negotiated price quota | United States Sugar Act quota | International Sugar Agreement quota and quota exempt sugar ¹ | Total exports |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------|---|---------------|
| | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes |
| 1969 | 360,798 | 177,149 | 998,683 | 1,536,630 |
| 1970 | 360,504 | 192,555 | 1,180,283 | 1,733,342 |
| 1971 | 360,651 | 191,863 | 1,425,179 | 1,977,693 |
| 1972 | 360,577 | 194,338 | 1,829,096 | 2,384,011 |
| 1973 | 360,870 | 244,749 | 1,502,311 | 2,107,930 |

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 the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement negotiated price quota; exports to the United States against quota under the United States Sugar Act; and exports to the world free market. In the period 1969-1973 inclusive, exports to the world free market were subject to the provisions of the 1968 International Sugar Agreement, including quota limitations in 1969 to 1971 inclusive. 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.

Commonwealth Sugar Agreement—Short notes covering the history of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement (C.S.A.) were in the 1970 and earlier editions of the *Year Book*. The Agreement, which was signed in 1951, will terminate at the end of 1974 as a consequence of the accession by the United Kingdom to the European Economic Community. Possible phasing out of the Australian C.S.A. quota will be subject to negotiation.

For the calendar years 1972 to 1974, Australia's annual negotiated price quota is 340,000 tonnes (335,000 long tons) (actual), and the negotiated price £stg49.21 per tonne (£stg50 per ton) f.o.b. and stowed, as agreed at the 1971 Triennial Review. Shipments for the calendar year 1974 will also receive an increment of £stg10.83 per tonne (£stg11 per ton) f.o.b. and stowed in recognition of increases since that Review.

Exports to the United States—Australia has had the opportunity to export sugar to the United States since 1961. The quota allocation under the present foreign supply provisions of the United States Sugar Act has been about 191,000 tonnes (210,000 short tons) raw value, but the exact final amount in each calendar year has depended upon the United States consumption requirement estimate, the extent of shortfalls by other quota recipients, and in 1973 upon Australia's ability to obtain a large share of "first-come-first-served" quota allocations made in that year by the United States. The price which Australia has received for quota exports has been the United States domestic raw sugar price at the time of sale, less a small import duty.

International Sugar Agreement—The latest 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.

The world free market has, over the last five years, accounted for between one-seventh and one-eighth of the world's total production of sugar. It is a residual market and as such is very sensitive to even moderate changes in the world's supply and demand for sugar. This explains the extremely volatile nature of the prices in this market. A price "boom" in 1963-64 was followed by four years of severely depressed prices, and the successful negotiation of a new International Sugar Agreement in October 1968 was accompanied by the expectation that the Agreement would improve free-market prices. As with previous International Sugar Agreements, the 1968 I.S.A. sought to maintain the world free market price within a range agreed to be acceptable by both importers and exporters, primarily by control of supplies to the world free market through export quotas which were adjusted with movements in the price. In the 1968 I.S.A., this basic mechanism was supported by members imposing restrictions on imports from non-members. Also, exporter members undertook to hold uncommitted stocks to be released when prices rose, and to supply sugar, if available and if required by importer members, at not more than a ceiling price for quantities up to historic trade levels.

In the five years' duration of the 1968 I.S.A., almost all of its economic provisions came into effect. Quota limitations applied during the first three years, 1969 to 1971, during which time the price rose and then remained within the range established in the Agreement. A changed demand-supply situation in the last two years, 1972 and 1973, resulted in very high prices and the operation of the supply commitment arrangements in those years, whereby minimum stocks were released in an attempt to stabilise prices.

In 1973, the last year of the Agreement, a United Nations Sugar Conference was held with the objective of negotiating a new International Sugar Agreement, with economic provisions to follow on from the 1968 I.S.A. This objective was not achieved and the 1973 I.S.A. which was negotiated is an administrative agreement only. It provides for the continuation of the International Sugar Organisation and for work to proceed towards the negotiation of a new Agreement with economic provisions. Australia is a member of the 1973 I.S.A. which came into force on 1 January 1974.

Australia is one of the largest exporters to the world free market, i.e. exports outside negotiated price quotas, ranking either second or third in recent years. Exports were made to 16 countries in 1972. For many years Japan has been the largest free market outlet. The following table shows exports to the principal free market outlets in the five years to 1973 in terms of tonnes raw value, i.e. irrespective of net titre. There are also significant exports to Britain over and above the negotiated price quota.

AUSTRALIAN FREE MARKET SUGAR EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES¹

| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes |
| Canada | 170,928 | 295,998 | 323,120 | 436,270 | 354,023 |
| China, Peoples Republic | .. | .. | .. | 37,157 | 66,220 |
| Japan | 437,127 | 584,777 | 516,959 | 646,981 | 601,907 |
| Korea, Republic of | .. | .. | .. | 17,971 | 64,502 |
| Malaysia | 157,675 | 25,989 | 13,656 | 66,115 | 104,472 |
| New Zealand | 108,680 | 61,859 | 86,861 | 104,724 | 112,118 |
| Singapore | 74,637 | 27,118 | 13,565 | 39,479 | 77,695 |

¹ Excluding high test molasses and sugar for non-human consumption.

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 1,472,000 tonnes 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 which had been made to the sugar industry by the Australian Government to cover losses on sales under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, as well as free market sales to Britain since the 1967 season, ceased from 31 December 1971.

Sugar Statistics—Production of sugar in Queensland is dealt with in Chapter 11. The next table shows the disposals of sugar, at 94 net titre, by the Sugar Board in the five years to 1972.

AUSTRALIAN RAW SUGAR MARKETED

| Season | Sales | | | Proportion exported |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | Australia | Overseas | Total | |
| | '000 tonnes | '000 tonnes | '000 tonnes | % |
| 1968 | 658 | 2,109 | 2,768 | 76 |
| 1969 | 673 | 1,540 | 2,213 | 70 |
| 1970 | 698 | 1,826 | 2,524 | 72 |
| 1971 | 696 | 2,097 | 2,793 | 75 |
| 1972 | 708 | 2,108 | 2,816 | 75 |

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 1972.

RAW SUGAR: NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS

| Season | Value of sugar ¹ | | | Average net price per tonne (94 n.t.) ² | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------|--|------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | Australian sales | Exportable sugar | Total | Australian sales | Exportable sugar | No. 1 Pool | Total pooled sugar |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1968 .. | 92,741 | 130,898 | 223,639 | 140.94 | 61.84 | 87.88 | 80.24 |
| 1969 .. | 94,730 | 122,549 | 217,279 | 140.84 | 79.50 | 99.98 | 97.75 |
| 1970 ³ .. | 96,326 | 157,865 | 254,191 | 138.08 | 86.45 | 102.75 | 100.63 |
| 1971 ³ .. | 94,949 | 208,340 | 303,290 | 136.51 | 99.27 | 111.78 | 108.35 |
| 1972 ³ .. | 95,508 | 236,676 | 332,184 | 134.93 | 112.27 | 118.65 | 117.80 |

¹ Total pooled sugar, Queensland and New South Wales, net payment to mills for sharing between mills and growers. ² Queensland sugar only. ³ After deduction of repayments of amounts lent the industry to support the No. 1 Pool prices in the 1966 and 1967 seasons.

Values for the 1970, 1971, and 1972 seasons shown in the table above are net of annual instalments of approximately \$3m in repayment of loans made to the sugar industry by the Australian Government in support of the 1966 and 1967 seasons' prices.

Sugar Board Accounts—The next table shows the main receipts and disbursements of the Queensland Sugar Board for each of the three years to 1972-73.

SUGAR BOARD REALISATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT

| Particulars | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Sales in Australia | 127,583 | 128,291 | 131,167 |
| Sales overseas | 181,014 | 249,213 | 264,815 |
| Total sales | 308,597 | 377,504 | 395,982 |
| Stocks at end of year | 14,691 | 10,295 | 9,540 |
| Charges on Australian sales | | | |
| Refining | 12,536 | 13,974 | 14,837 |
| Raw and refined sugar freights | 7,715 | 8,294 | 8,599 |
| Other | 6,048 | 6,604 | 6,694 |
| Charges on overseas sales | | | |
| Freights and port handling | 17,621 | 18,732 | 20,345 |
| Other | 2,705 | 3,376 | 3,185 |
| Bulk handling (<i>less</i> mills' contributions) | 3,145 | 3,269 | 3,929 |
| Contribution to fruit industry concession committee | 924 | 924 | 924 |
| Export sugar rebates (fruit and other products) .. | 2,208 | 1,834 | 1,010 |
| Interest and redemption on Aust. Govt loans .. | 3,021 | 3,021 | 3,021 |
| Other charges (<i>less</i> interest received) | 48 | Cr. 6 | 100 |
| Total expenses | 55,972 | 60,021 | 62,643 |
| Raw sugar purchases | 254,196 | 303,290 | 332,184 |
| | % | % | % |
| <i>Proportion of expenses to sales</i> | <i>18.1</i> | <i>15.9</i> | <i>15.8</i> |
| <i>Proportion of expenses to purchases</i> | <i>22.0</i> | <i>19.8</i> | <i>18.9</i> |

Under the Sugar Agreement between the Australian and Queensland Governments, see page 367, 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 \$9.84 per tonne (\$10 per ton), was increased to \$14.76 per tonne (\$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 operates under *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 1973, 77 silos, 101 horizontal bulk storages, and 44 temporary storages were available in wheat districts, with capacities of 650,000 tonnes, 440,000 tonnes, and 77,000 tonnes, respectively. In addition, there were three silos and three bulksheds under construction at that date with total capacity for 25,000 tonnes.

Wheat export terminals are situated at Brisbane and Gladstone. At 30 June 1973, storage capacity at Brisbane was 66,000 tonnes while Gladstone had storage for 32,000 tonnes. The terminals have loading facilities with capacities for loading 800 tonnes of wheat per hour at Brisbane and 400 tonnes per hour at Gladstone. At 30 June 1973, Brisbane facilities were being upgraded to 1,600 tonnes 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 1973-74 and net returns per tonne 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 GROWERS¹

| Season | Pool No. | Deliveries of Queensland wheat | Average return to grower at grower's siding ² |
|---------|----------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | tonne | \$ per tonne |
| 1969-70 | 33 | 329,002 | 33.7828 |
| 1970-71 | 34 | 95,449 | 37.7794 |
| 1971-72 | 35 | 672,672 | 36.6056 |
| 1972-73 | 36 | 332,831 | 32.8569 |
| 1973-74 | 37 | 465,302 | 33.8414 |

¹ Advances to growers for all pools shown have not been finalised. ² 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 grain density 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. Commencing with the 1972-73 season, wheat receivals and payments to growers were recorded on the basis of metric weights. The metric unit "tonne" has replaced the "bushel" as the unit for delivery of wheat or for marketing purposes and "kilograms per hectolitre" has replaced "pounds per bushel" as the unit for grain density.

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 \$7.35 per tonne, 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 1973.

PRICES PER TONNE 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 | Bulk | Bagged |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1 December 1969 | 60.63 | 63.57 | 56.22 | 59.16 |
| 1 December 1970 | 60.99 | 63.93 | 58.06 | 61.00 |
| 1 December 1971 | 62.46 | 65.40 | 55.48 | 61.00 |
| 1 December 1972 | 64.67 | 67.61 | 68.18 | 75.33 |
| 1 December 1973 | 71.10 | .. ² | 71.10 | .. ² |

¹ In truck load lots.

² No bagged wheat available.

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 \$2.50 to \$7.25 per tonne during 1972-73. 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 growers who supplied selected seed wheat. In 1971-72 and 1972-73 these payments were \$9.18 (bulk) per tonne for seed and \$18.37 (bulk) per tonne for specially selected seed for multiplication purposes.

The next table shows the sales of Queensland wheat during the five years to 1972. 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 untreated wheat.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT

| Year | For use in Australia as | | | | Overseas exports as | | Total |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Flour | Stock feed | Seed | Break-fast foods etc. | Grain | Wheat products | |
| | '000 tonnes | '000 tonnes | '000 tonnes | '000 tonnes | '000 tonnes | '000 tonnes | '000 tonnes |
| 1968 .. | 166 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 401 | 51 | 640 |
| 1969 .. | 162 | 20 | 5 | 5 | 579 | 50 | 821 |
| 1970 .. | 215 | 14 | 4 | 5 | 195 | 54 | 487 ¹ |
| 1971 .. | 209 | 2 | 8 | 5 | .. | 55 | 279 ¹ |
| 1972 .. | 166 | 22 | 7 | 6 | 398 | 46 | 645 ¹ |

¹ Including small amounts of wheat imported from other States.

Australian Wheat Board—The Australian Wheat Board is a statutory corporation operating under the authority of Australian and State Governments 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. In 1973 the plan was extended for one year and will end with the marketing of the 1973-74 crop. Details of the main features of this plan are given in the 1970 edition of the *Year Book*.

The *Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act* 1968-1970 provides, 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 five years of the scheme to 1973-74.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT QUOTAS

| Quota | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | '000 tonnes | '000 tonnes | '000 tonnes | '000 tonnes | '000 tonnes |
| Basic quota | | | | | |
| New South Wales .. | 3,348 | 2,694 | 3,102 | 4,028 | 5,030 |
| Victoria | 1,769 | 1,415 | 1,551 | 1,823 | 2,490 |
| Queensland | 680 | 680 | 735 | 871 | 1,012 |
| South Australia .. | 1,225 | 979 | 1,089 | 1,252 | 1,886 |
| Western Australia .. | 2,341 | 2,259 | 2,068 | 2,585 | 3,065 |
| Total | 9,363 | 8,027 | 8,545 | 10,559 | 13,483 |
| Additional quota | | | | | |
| New South Wales | | | | | |
| Prime hard | 191 | 327 | 327 | 191 | 191 |
| Durum | .. | .. | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| Queensland | | | | | |
| Prime hard | 163 | 299 | 299 | 163 | 163 |
| South Australia | | | | | |
| Hard | .. | .. | .. | 109 | 109 |
| Total | 354 | 626 | 680 | 517 | 517 |
| Australian total | 9,717 | 8,653 | 9,225 | 11,076 | 14,000 |

A guaranteed return, on a maximum of 5.44m tonnes 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 1972-73 season, it was fixed at \$57.61 per tonne (f.o.b.) for f.a.q. bulk wheat.

The home consumption base price for 1972-73 has been established at \$67.63 per tonne, bulk basis, f.o.r. ports, which includes a loading of 83 cents per tonne 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 Australian Government has met its commitment in respect of the export guarantee. Up to the closure of the 1971-72 pool, this had involved an amount of \$284m.

Australian Government contributions to the various pools since the 1967-68 season are as follows: 1967-68, \$42,870,000; 1968-69, \$29,008,000; 1969-70, \$27,538,000; 1970-71, \$32,058,000; 1971-72, \$40,132,000.

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.

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 1972-73.

THE BARLEY MARKETING BOARD, QUEENSLAND

| Season | Deliveries | Exports | Average net return per tonne to grower at grower's siding ¹ | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | | Seed | Malting | Milling | Feed |
| | tonnes | tonnes | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1968-69 .. | 143,499 | 30,388 | 38.89 | 36.38 | 31.97 | 29.85 |
| 1969-70 .. | 74,974 | 12,802 | 43.30 | 38.89 | 36.45 | 32.27 |
| 1970-71 .. | 24,906 | 4,160 | 47.62 | 41.08 | 36.67 | 34.02 |
| 1971-72 .. | 152,730 | 15,222 | 42.03 _r | 37.62 _r | 32.11 _r | 29.91 _r |
| 1972-73 .. | 17,474 | .. ² | 56.94 ³ | 52.51 ³ | 48.11 ³ | .. ³ |

¹ Only average freight deducted. Individual net returns may vary depending on distance from Toowoomba. ² No exports or feed barley due to low receipts. ³ Preliminary estimate, pool not yet finalised. _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 tonnes at Gladstone which is used mainly for local sales.

Grain sorghum is used primarily for stock feed and is an important source for supplementing other coarse grains for this purpose. As local requirements for grain sorghum in Central Queensland are limited, most sorghum received by the Board is exported, and shipped through the port of Gladstone.

The next table sets out details of the Board's operations in the five years to 1972.

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND GRAIN SORGHUM MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

| Season | Deliveries | Value of sales | Average net payment to growers per tonne ¹ | Quantity sold | |
|----------------------|------------|----------------|---|---------------------|----------|
| | | | | Domestic | Overseas |
| | tonnes | \$'000 | \$ | tonnes | tonnes |
| 1968 .. | 91,126 | 3,989 | 27.42 | 26,079 ² | 65,605 |
| 1969 ³ .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1970 .. | 68,057 | 2,928 | 28.66 | 6,419 | 61,197 |
| 1971 .. | 244,860 | 11,554 | 34.89 | 5,195 | 239,788 |
| 1972 .. | 247,784 | 10,874 | 32.06 | 13,743 | 233,543 |

¹ At grower's siding. ² Including 20,321 tonnes 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 tonnes in vertical concrete silos at Atherton, Kairi, and Tolga and 5,000 tonnes in horizontal storage at Atherton. All storages are equipped with individual aeration equipment which reduces bin temperatures to around 14° Celsius and this ensures trouble-free storage for twelve months. In 1972-73 a bulk storage facility of 3,000 tonnes capacity, as well as equipment for loading the shed from rail and road transport, was established at the Cairns Wharf. The Board also grists maize into various forms, and compounds poultry, pig, and cattle foods. In 1972-73 the Tableland produced about 26 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 1972-73.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Net receipts of maize | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes |
| Zone A | 14,122 | 16,561 | 15,836 | 12,938 | 15,489 |
| Zone B | 521 | 845 | 1,180 | .. ¹ | .. ¹ |
| Northern sales | 13,807 | 15,681 | 12,574 | 13,631 | 15,597 |
| Average net payments to growers per tonne | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Zone A | 33.66 | 47.47 | 44.21 | 48.80 | 49.48 |
| Zone B | 37.90 | 50.67 | 21.48 | .. ¹ | .. 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 3,868 tonnes in 1972-73.

Rice—The Rice Marketing Board was constituted on 11 November 1971 and operates 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 249. 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 7,381 tonnes, was the first crop acquired by the Board. Payments to growers for this crop were made at the rates of \$70 per tonne for first grade rice, (6,253 tonnes), \$38.62 per tonne for second grade rice, which was rice damaged by cyclonic weather (943 tonnes), and \$79.84 per tonne for seed rice (185 tonnes).

Amounts delivered to the Board for the three crops since the 1971-72 summer crop were 3,818 tonnes from the May-June (winter) 1972 harvest, 8,619 tonnes from the summer 1972-73 harvest, and 7,685 tonnes from the winter 1973 harvest. Payments to growers for these crops have not been finalised.

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 five years to 1972-73 are shown in the next table.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETING

| Year | Rate per tonne | | | Amount of bounty paid in Queensland |
|---|--------------------|--------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Equalisation price | Bounty | Overall return to manufacturer | |
| BUTTER | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$'000 |
| 1968-69 | 765.91 | 118.30 | 884.21 | 2,286 |
| 1969-70 | 752.13 | 106.29 | 858.42 | 2,392 |
| 1970-71 ¹ _r | 765.71 | 185.03 | 950.74 | 3,431 |
| 1971-72 ¹ _r | 838.34 | 176.17 | 1,014.52 | 3,169 |
| 1972-73 ¹ | 792.28 | 122.04 | 914.33 | 1,906 |
| CHEESE | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$'000 |
| 1968-69 | 488.95 | 56.49 | 545.45 | 414 |
| 1969-70 | 511.98 | 50.78 | 562.77 | 431 |
| 1970-71 ¹ _r | 523.99 | 83.46 | 607.45 | 592 |
| 1971-72 ¹ _r | 619.46 | 84.05 | 703.51 | 646 |
| 1972-73 ¹ | 643.67 | 58.26 | 701.93 | 474 |

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 Australian 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 Australian Government 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 Government 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, (approximately 75 cents per kilogram) commercial butter basis. This was the same opening pay rate as applied for 1971-72.

In July 1973 the Australian Government announced its intention to phase out the butter and cheese bounty over the two-year period ending 30 June 1975. For the 1973-74 season the Australian Government has made available \$18m and for 1974-75 the bounty payment will be \$9m which will be the final payment of financial assistance related directly to output.

The Australian Government provided a separate bounty, under the provisions of the *Processed Milk Products Bounty Act* 1962, for the

payment of \$700,000 as a bounty on butterfat content of processed milk products exported in 1962-63, \$1,000,000 for 1963-64, and \$800,000 for each subsequent year. The Processed Milk Products Bounty will continue on exports only up to 30 June 1975, and, as in the past, at a rate related to the butter and cheese bounty rate.

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 \$851,010 in 1972-73. 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 an Australian Government maximum 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 \$798,034 in 1972-73. 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 1970-71 were worth \$14.4m and with the bounty of \$3.4m, paid through factories, this gave an overall return to manufacturers of \$17.8m or about 95 cents per kg. Preliminary figures for 1971-72 and 1972-73 show sales of \$15.2m and \$12.6m, respectively, with bounty payments of \$3.2m in 1971-72 and \$1.9m in 1972-73. The preliminary overall return to manufacturers amounted to \$18.4m in 1971-72 and \$14.5m in 1972-73, or 101 cents per kg and 91 cents per kg, 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 ² | Total sales | Pro-portion sold overseas |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| | Queens-land ¹ | Other | | | |
| | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | % |
| 1968-69 | 13,381 | 208 | 5,952 | 19,541 | 30.5 |
| 1969-70 | 15,352 | 392 | 7,048 | 22,792 | 30.9 |
| 1970-71s | 14,229 | 285 | 4,262 | 18,776 | 22.7 |
| 1971-72s | 12,763 | 256 | 5,184 | 18,203 | 28.5 |
| 1972-73s | 10,440 | 20 | 5,399 | 15,859 | 34.0 |

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 tinnern for export, and butter for ships' stores. ³ Subject to revision.

Queensland's apparent consumption of butter, which includes a certain quantity imported from other States, amounted to approximately 16,200 tonnes in 1972-73 compared with approximately 16,900 tonnes in 1971-72. These quantities include butter below first grade quality sold for manufacturing purposes.

Sales by the Board in 1972-73 totalled 14,913 tonnes, compared with 14,127 tonnes in 1971-72. The next table sets out particulars of sales for the three years to 1972-73.

BUTTER MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

| Particulars | 1970-71 | | 1971-72 | | 1972-73 | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Local sales | Export sales | Local sales | Export sales | Local sales | Export sales |
| | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes |
| Pat butter | 6,360 | 1,556 | 6,199 | 1,384 | 6,497 | 1,447 |
| Canned butter | 44 | 604 | 36 | 495 | 40 | 577 |
| Ghee | 106 | 1,697 | 96 | 1,365 | 82 | 1,416 |
| Pure butterfat | 2,572 | 1,905 | 2,390 | 1,057 | 1,898 | 1,304 |
| Butteroil blend and shortening | 109 | 597 | 119 | 729 | 126 | 1,250 |
| Other ¹ | 235 | 101 | 224 | 37 | 217 | 59 |
| Total sales | 9,425 | 6,459 | 9,062 | 5,065 | 8,860 | 6,052 |

¹ Including small amounts of butter sold in bulk and as butter concentrate on both local and export markets.

The Cheese Marketing Board—This Board was originally constituted in 1923. Since 1934, returns to producers of cheese have (as for butter) been averaged from the various markets through the Equalisation Scheme, under which uniform wholesale prices obtain throughout the various States (see page 378). Details of equalisation and bounty rates and manufacturers' returns are shown on page 379.

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 1972-73 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 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes |
| Local (including for processing) .. | 4,859 | 5,788 | 5,407 |
| Interstate (including for processing) .. | 456 | 878 | 1,124 |
| Exported to United Kingdom | 862 | 344 | 79 |
| Exported to Japan | 1,188 | 1,059 | 609 |
| Other exports | 431 | 59 | 46 |
| Total | 7,796 | 8,128 | 7,266 |

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 at 30 June 1973 included 276 producers, 18 wholesale vendors, 538 retail vendors operating from delivery vehicles, and 1,899 retail vendors selling from fixed premises (shops, cafes, milk bars, etc.). The Board regulates supplies to wholesale vendors by means of quotas. Of the 1972-73 aggregate weekly quota of 2,180,000 litres, composite quotas of 1,228,000 litres were allotted to 14 country factories and the rest to producers supplying direct to wholesalers.

Total quantities handled in 1972-73 included 106,548,000 litres of pasteurised milk and 717,000 litres of pasteurised cream. From January 1973 a thickened cream of 35 per cent butterfat content made from Queensland produced milk has been sold in Brisbane in addition to normal pasteurised cream of 42 per cent butterfat content. This thickened cream is outside the scope of the Milk Supply Act, and is not included in the above figure for pasteurised cream sales.

The principal source of the Board's revenue is from a levy assessment on milk and cream supplied. This amounted to \$132,691 in 1972-73. A further levy on producers and country factories supplying the Brisbane market, and voluntary contributions at a fixed rate per month by wholesale milk distributors, yielded \$68,985 in 1972-73, 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. Total quantities handled by these pasteurisation plants in 1972-73 amounted to 116,846,000 litres of pasteurised milk, and 866,000 litres of pasteurised cream.

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 Australian 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 1972-73.

QUEENSLAND EGG MARKETING BOARDS OPERATIONS

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|--------------------|
| <i>South Queensland Board</i> | | | | | |
| Receivals | | | | | |
| Quantity '000 doz | 15,255 | 17,344 | 18,930 | 18,583 ^r | 20,800 |
| Gross return to producers \$'000 | 6,889 | 7,356 | 7,472 | 7,407 ^r | 9,185 |
| Average net return per doz ¹ c | 34.10 | 31.39 | 27.05 | 27.10 | 31.24 |
| Permit sales | | | | | |
| Quantity '000 doz | 4,485 | 5,002 | 5,009 | 5,098 | 4,442 |
| Gross return to producers ² \$'000 | 2,026 | 2,122 | 1,977 | 2,032 | 1,962 |
| <i>Central Queensland Board</i> | | | | | |
| Receivals | | | | | |
| Quantity '000 doz | 1,010 | 1,218 | 1,070 | 1,067 ^a | 1,465 ^a |
| Gross return to producers \$'000 | 515 | 597 | 461 | 467 | 649 |
| Average net return per doz ¹ c | 36.22 | 32.16 | 31.24 | 32.37 | 31.66 |
| Permit sales | | | | | |
| Quantity '000 doz | 281 | 288 | 281 | 285 | 304 |
| Gross return to producers ² \$'000 | 132 | 129 | 121 | 125 | 135 |

¹ After hen levy. ² Estimated. ³ Excluding purchases from South Queensland Board of 231(000) dozen in 1971-72 and 76(000) dozen in 1972-73. ^r Revised since last issue.

The South Queensland Board determines the gross prices at which suppliers are paid for the various grades of eggs, termed the "advance prices". To determine the wholesale selling prices, certain variable rates based on the method of supply are added to the gross advance prices. For example the Board operates a Producer Pack Scheme which enables approved growers to pack eggs into Board cartons for delivery to the Board. An allowance of 2 cents per dozen for handling is given to producers who pack under the scheme. The Board also purchases from approved growers farm-packed frozen whole egg and chilled liquid whole egg. The pulp, after sampling and testing, is sold as Board pulp.

On 1 July 1965, Australian Government 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 Australian Government, collects and administers the levy for Queensland.

Following uneconomic over-production of eggs throughout Australia in recent years, all State Governments in October 1972 agreed to implement statutory measures to control egg production. Agreement was reached on national and State hen quotas, setting a maximum limit on the number of hens that producers could hold. In Queensland enabling legislation was passed and, following a favourable poll of growers on the question of introduction of the legislation, the *Hen Quotas Act 1973* was proclaimed to come into operation on 3 September 1973. It is envisaged that the scheme will become operative throughout Australia by 1 January 1975, and that the hen quotas will be reviewed annually.

The maximum number of hens that producers in each State may hold is as follows: New South Wales, 5,470,000; Victoria, 3,170,000; Queensland, 1,900,000; South Australia, 1,180,000; Western Australia, 930,000; Tasmania, 200,000; A.C.T., 85,000.

Australian Egg Board—The *Egg Export Control Act 1947-1973* 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.

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. Australia's exports of 5.6m dozen eggs in shell in 1972-73 included 2.9m dozen to countries in the Arabian Gulf, 2.0m dozen to Hong Kong, and the balance to New Guinea and the Pacific islands. Exports of egg pulp totalled 23,728 tonnes in 1972-73, the principal markets being: Japan, 14,358 tonnes; the United Kingdom, 7,449 tonnes; and Switzerland, 1,361 tonnes.

8 WOOL

In June 1972 the Australian Government announced the formation of the Australian Wool 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, combining the functions of the Australian Wool Commission and the Australian Wool Board. Details of the more important features of these organisations appeared in the 1973 issue of the *Year Book*.

Membership of the Australian Wool 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.

Research and Promotion—The International Wool Secretariat, which is maintained jointly by 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. From 1 August 1970, Australian woolgrowers were levied at the rate of 1 per cent of the gross value of shorn wool to meet this commitment.

As a result of negotiations between the Australian Wool Industry Conference and the Australian 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 from 1967-68. For each of the three years 1970-71 to 1972-73, the Government undertook to increase its contribution 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. Subsequently there was a general downward trend, reaching a low of 64.68 cents per kg in 1970-71. In 1971-72 the price rose to 75.25 cents per kg and in 1972-73 to 183.77 cents per kg following a dramatic recovery in wool prices from 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 1972-73, the total amount of wool sold was 61.6m kg which realised \$109.9m, averaging 178.30 cents per kg, compared with realisations in 1971-72 of \$58.1m from 79.2m kg, averaging 73.37 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 five years to 1972-73 are shown in the next table.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET¹

| Year | Sales | Bales sold | Wool sold | Amount realised | Average price per kilogram |
|-----------------|-------|------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| | No. | No. | tonnes | \$'000 | cents |
| 1968-69 | 11 | 768,041 | 111,483 | 110,969 | 99.71 |
| 1969-70 | 11 | 605,174 | 87,305 | 72,186 | 82.68 |
| 1970-71 | 10 | 502,638 | 72,857 | 44,329 | 60.84 |
| 1971-72 | 8 | 539,782 | 79,176 | 58,092 | 73.37 |
| 1972-73 | 8 | 417,287 | 61,610 | 109,852 | 178.30 |

¹ Including wool received from New South Wales, amounting to 36,194 bales (5,135 tonnes) in 1972-73.

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 six years to 1972-73.

During 1972-73 Japan maintained its dominance among the markets for Queensland wool, taking 48 per cent of the quantity exported compared with 27 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 19 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 1972-73 exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 2,108,020 kg, the principal importing countries being United Kingdom (554,357 kg); United States (409,225 kg); Taiwan (267,169 kg); Hong Kong (153,971 kg); France (124,671 kg); and Federal Republic of Germany (68,297 kg).

OVERSEAS EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND

| Country to which exported | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| QUANTITY, GREASY BASIS ('000 kg) | | | | | | |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 6,118 | 6,495 | 4,691 | 3,650 | 2,990 | 3,958 |
| France | 6,713 | 7,051 | 6,689 | 5,142 | 9,642 | 6,769 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 8,510 | 7,157 | 4,833 | 5,468 | 4,794 | 3,521 |
| India | 1,317 | 2,730 | 1,579 | 909 | 295 | 335 |
| Italy | 9,076 | 10,283 | 9,771 | 5,595 | 5,901 | 5,199 |
| Japan | 31,487 | 36,675 | 37,318 | 29,000 | 31,690 | 35,004 |
| Korea, Republic of | 1,031 | 1,116 | 1,012 | 440 | 426 | 1,611 |
| Netherlands | 447 | 1,937 | 2,791 | 631 | 1,532 | 786 |
| Poland | 2,595 | 1,948 | 1,853 | 1,776 | 2,566 | 2,573 |
| Taiwan | 1,522 | 1,994 | 2,331 | 1,486 | 1,935 | 2,322 |
| Turkey | 2,129 | 2,605 | 956 | 928 | 1,319 | 507 |
| United Kingdom | 11,270 | 10,209 | 8,455 | 4,306 | 3,763 | 3,997 |
| United States | 5,811 | 4,568 | 2,265 | 1,774 | 1,382 | 1,389 |
| U.S.S.R. | 3,082 | 2,346 | 1,254 | 1,407 | 813 | 2,064 |
| Other countries | 7,034 | 6,561 | 5,306 | 3,667 | 2,472 | 3,229 |
| Total | 98,141 | 103,674 | 91,104 | 66,181 | 71,520 | 73,264 |
| VALUE (\$'000) | | | | | | |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 4,382 | 5,326 | 3,139 | 1,789 | 1,700 | 4,476 |
| France | 5,677 | 6,575 | 5,384 | 3,193 | 5,694 | 8,486 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 7,556 | 7,244 | 4,672 | 3,876 | 3,552 | 4,857 |
| India | 1,089 | 2,407 | 1,371 | 627 | 149 | 386 |
| Italy | 8,731 | 10,705 | 8,320 | 3,415 | 3,693 | 6,743 |
| Japan | 35,883 | 41,566 | 38,703 | 22,705 | 23,887 | 52,612 |
| Korea, Republic of | 1,323 | 1,443 | 1,089 | 498 | 354 | 2,450 |
| Netherlands | 353 | 1,683 | 2,025 | 357 | 1,067 | 905 |
| Poland | 2,942 | 2,285 | 1,940 | 1,332 | 2,431 | 4,196 |
| Taiwan | 1,554 | 1,957 | 2,028 | 1,022 | 1,343 | 3,163 |
| Turkey | 2,508 | 3,087 | 1,164 | 800 | 1,009 | 685 |
| United Kingdom | 9,524 | 9,892 | 6,780 | 2,482 | 2,406 | 4,889 |
| United States | 6,031 | 4,839 | 2,016 | 1,138 | 741 | 1,739 |
| U.S.S.R. | 3,504 | 2,703 | 1,309 | 1,198 | 542 | 3,990 |
| Other countries | 7,771 | 7,485 | 5,369 | 2,907 | 1,665 | 4,653 |
| Total | 98,828 | 109,197 | 85,309 | 47,339 | 50,233 | 104,230 |

9 COTTON

The Cotton Marketing Board is a co-operative organisation and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1973*. The Board was established in 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of the cotton industry. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, etc., advises on varieties, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries at Biloela, Cecil Plains, and St George, and processes by-products, producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and cake, and linters at Brisbane. In 1972 its oil mill treated 9,240 tonnes of cotton-seed.

The next table gives particulars of Cotton Marketing Board operations for the five years to 1973.

COTTON MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

| Season | Raw cotton produced | | Average payments to growers for raw cotton | Bounty ¹ paid | Total payments to growers |
|--------------|---------------------|--------|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | tonnes | bales | c per kg | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 1969 | 4,553 | 20,237 | 55.6 | 548 | 2,532 |
| 1970 | 4,369 | 19,694 | 56.0 | 464 | 2,449 |
| 1971 | 3,109 | 13,315 | 69.9 | 313 | 2,173 |
| 1972 | 6,651 | 28,808 | 49.8 | .. | 3,320 |
| 1973 | 4,806 | 21,361 | 72.0 ² | .. | 3,460 ² |

¹ Bounty paid by the Australian Government on raw cotton produced; discontinued from 1972 season. ² Estimate, pool not finalised.

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. During the 1973 season Queensland produced slightly more than 11 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 Australian Government 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 29.5625c per kilogram (13.4375c per lb) for middling 25.4 mm (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 22.2 mm ($\frac{7}{8}$ ") 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 consigned interstate by rail by the C.O.D. in 1971-72 and 1972-73. In addition 507 tonnes of strawberries were consigned by air in 1971-72, and 375 tonnes in 1972-73.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D.

| Item | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | Item | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|
| | tonnes | tonnes | | tonnes | tonnes |
| Apples | 39 | .. | Beans | 4,911 | 4,761 |
| Avocados | 294 | 343 | Beetroot | 175 | 110 |
| Bananas | 13,704 | 19,761 | Cabbage | 146 | 13 |
| Citrus | 1,425 | 637 | Capsicums | 2,384 | 1,805 |
| Custard apples | 202 | 890 | Carrots | 100 | 2 |
| Grapes | 522 | 447 | Chokos | 66 | 49 |
| Mangoes | 1,490 | 2,052 | Cucumbers | 5,450 | 5,236 |
| Papaws | 1,249 | 560 | Egg fruit | 976 | 1,149 |
| Passion fruit | 1,394 | 700 | Lettuce | 20 | 88 |
| Pineapples | 4,424 | 4,212 | Marrows | 1,391 | 1,194 |
| Rockmelons | 721 | 840 | Onions | 38 | 21 |
| Strawberries | 44 | 40 | Potatoes | 312 | 38 |
| Tomatoes | 14,492 | 15,724 | Pumpkins | 1,038 | 275 |
| Watermelons | 3,489 | 1,851 | Sweet potatoes | 246 | 290 |
| Other fruit ¹ | 65 | 109 | Other vegetables | 247 | 402 |
| | | | Total | 61,052 | 63,599 |

¹ Including canned.

The next table sets out details, in terms of turnover, of the main operations of the C.O.D. for the five years to 1972-73.

C.O.D. OPERATIONS

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Wholesale department turnover | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Brisbane | 6,970 | 7,601 | 7,803 | 8,264 | 9,613 |
| Other Queensland | 3,184 | 3,331 | 3,823 | 3,911 | 4,411 |
| New South Wales | 5,773 | 5,847 | 6,392 | 6,955 | 7,054 |
| Victoria | 1,974 | 1,924 | 2,211 | 2,617 | 2,732 |
| Total wholesale turnover | 17,901 | 18,703 | 20,228 | 21,747 | 23,810 |
| Factory fruit sales | 6,467 | 7,128 | 8,040 | 8,133 | 3,046 |
| Freight transactions | 2,612 | 2,451 | 2,952 | 2,419 | 2,617 |
| Merchandise | 1,388 | 1,170 | 1,292 | 1,057 | 1,080 |
| Other activities ¹ | 2,813 | 2,926 | 3,343 | 3,412 | 4,118 |
| Total turnover | 31,181 | 32,378 | 35,855 | 36,767 | 34,671 |

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 3.7 tonnes (3.6 tons) in 1973 for each \$100 certificate held. Other deliveries of pineapples to the C.O.D. are allotted to the No. 2 Pool or to juice grade and receive a lower return per tonne.

The next table sets out the main details of the rationalisation plan for 1971 and 1972. The cannery year extends from 1 December to 30 November.

PINEAPPLE RATIONALISATION PLAN OPERATIONS

| Grade | 1971 | | | 1972 | | |
|-------------------|------------|----------------|--------|------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Deliveries | Rate per tonne | Value | Deliveries | Rate per tonne | Value |
| | tonnes | \$ | \$'000 | tonnes | \$ | \$'000 |
| Bulk grade | | | | | | |
| No. 1 Pool | 84,968 | 89.99 | 7,646 | 83,160 | 89.69 | 7,459 |
| No. 2 Pool | 21,052 | 51.36 | 1,081 | 14,048 | 50.23 | 706 |
| Juice grade | 738 | 24.61 | 18 | 609 | 24.61 | 15 |
| Total | 106,758 | 81.92 | 8,745 | 97,817 | 86.80 | 8,490 ¹ |

¹ Including incentive payment of \$311,000 made for pineapples delivered up to the monthly target schedule.

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 for exports of canned fruits to other countries.

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 50-hectare 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 subject to annual revision.

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.

During 1972 the Board received 1,342 tonnes of early harvest ginger, for which growers were paid at the rate of 16.53 cents per kilogram, and 3,025 tonnes of late harvest ginger, for which growers were paid 10.10 cents per kilogram.

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 first section of a bulk installation at Gayndah is planned for construction in 1974.

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 1972.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

| Season | Quantity received ¹ | Average price realised | Average price paid to growers | Average working expenses |
|------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | tonnes | c per kg | c per kg | c per kg |
| 1968 | 24,523 | 23.19 | 18.67 | 4.43 |
| 1969 | 12,213 | 25.13 | 20.15 | 4.98 |
| 1970 | 35,572 | 21.30 | 17.37 | 3.92 |
| 1971 | 22,957 | 27.03 | 21.94 | 5.11 |
| 1972 | 34,415 | 24.98 | 20.63 | 4.35 |

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 1972-73 totalled 33,246 tonnes, comprising 25,412 tonnes as edible kernels, 7,172 tonnes for oil milling, and 662 tonnes as edible nuts in shell. All weights 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 1,000 tonnes of peanut kernels imported annually from Papua New Guinea. A small export market exists in New Zealand for Australian peanuts. In 1972-73, that country took 1,313 tonnes of peanuts compared with 966 tonnes in 1971-72.

Tobacco—The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board began marketing functions in 1948. Its operations for the five years to 1972-73 are shown in the next table.

TOBACCO LEAF MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Quantities sold ¹ | | | | | |
| Queensland leaf .. tonnes | 9,152 ^r | 7,921 | 8,682 | 8,369 | 8,375 |
| New South Wales leaf .. tonnes | 1,127 ^r | 1,389 | 1,260 | 1,400 | 1,461 |
| Total tonnes | 10,279 ^r | 9,310 | 9,942 | 9,769 | 9,836 |
| Total realisations \$'000 | 24,944 ^r | 23,598 | 25,597 | 24,986 ^r | 24,407 |
| Average price per kg cents | 242.66 ^r | 253.47 ^r | 257.45 ^r | 255.76 ^r | 248.13 |

¹ Including small quantities of non-quota and experimental leaf, but excluding small quantities of N.S.W. burley leaf. ^r Revised since last issue.

The Board works through agents in both North and South Queensland and has power to handle leaf delivered to it voluntarily by New South Wales growers. Each grower receives the proceeds of sale of his own leaf after deduction of administration levy and other charges. In addition to an administration levy of 2.0 cents per kilogram, there is a research levy of 1.1 cents per kilogram.

As a measure of protection for the industry, the Australian 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.

The Tobacco Marketing Act established the Australian Tobacco Board comprising representatives of the Australian Government, 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 Australian Government and tobacco-growing States, for the marketing of Australian tobacco leaf.

A tobacco stabilisation plan is administered by the Australian Tobacco Board under the *Tobacco Marketing Act* 1965-1973. This plan which was initially for a four year period, has been extended to cover selling seasons up to and including the 1973 season. The Australian Government has undertaken to ensure the sale of a fixed quota of leaf at a basic average minimum price.

The following table sets out details of the stabilisation plan for the five seasons to 1973.

AUSTRALIAN TOBACCO QUOTAS

| Particulars | Season | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
| Basic quota | | | | | |
| Queensland '000 kg | 6,960 | 7,815 | 8,304 | 8,304 | 8,304 |
| Victoria '000 kg | 4,804 | 5,394 | 5,731 | 5,731 | 5,731 |
| New South Wales .. '000 kg | 1,163 | 1,305 | 1,387 | 1,387 | 1,387 |
| Total '000 kg | 12,927 | 14,514 | 15,422 | 15,422 | 15,422 |
| Temporary adjustment .. '000 kg | 1,361 | 1,225 | 454 | .. | .. |
| Total quota '000 kg | 14,288 | 15,739 | 15,876 | 15,422 | 15,422 |
| Minimum price per kg cents | 229.66 | 241.19 | 252.43 | 252.43 | 288.43 |

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 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.

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.

The next table sets out figures of the Board's operations for the five seasons to 1973.

NAVY BEAN MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

| Particulars | Unit | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| Gross deliveries | tonnes | 755 | 2,928 | 1,198 | 7,053 | 1,771 |
| Net deliveries ¹ | tonnes | 555 | 2,529 | 1,012 | 6,156 | 1,430 |
| Selling prices (per kg) | | | | | | |
| Culinary | cents | 22.93 | 24.58 | 24.25 | 33.07 | 33.07 |
| No. 1 grade | cents | 20.72 | 22.38 | 23.04 | 27.67 | 27.67 |
| No. 2 grade | cents | 20.28 | 21.94 | 22.82 | 27.45 | 27.45 |
| Average net return to growers (per kg) | cents | 16.42 | 17.48 | 18.76 | 23.46 | 25.00 ² |

¹ Merchantable beans.² Preliminary.

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 1971-72, 20 tonnes were sold for \$9,714, compared with 14 tonnes for \$6,416 in 1970-71.

12 MEAT AND FISH

Australian Meat Marketing Arrangements—The Australian Meat Board operates under the *Meat Industry Act* 1964-1973, 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 Australian 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 Australian Government whose representative is chairman.

The major markets for Australian meat in 1972-73 were the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, Canada, and European countries, while significant quantities were shipped to the Middle East, Malaysia, and Pacific islands.

Exports of Australian chilled and frozen meat to the United States rose from 294,418 tonnes in 1971-72 to 322,739 tonnes in 1972-73. Normally the sale of meat to the United States is subject to restraints by United States' authorities, see previous issues of the *Year Book* for details. On 26 June 1972, however, all restrictions on quota meats for 1972 were lifted in an endeavour to reduce retail meat price levels. The lifting of restrictions was extended to 1973 on 21 December 1972.

Japan is the second largest importer of Australian meat, taking 193,684 tonnes of chilled and frozen meat in 1972-73 compared with 124,872 tonnes in 1971-72. Mutton has unrestricted entry into Japan but beef is subject to quotas. The Japanese Government increased the global beef quota from 36,578 tonnes (36,000 tons) in the 1971 fiscal year to 72,648 tonnes (71,500 tons) in the 1972 fiscal year. Japan has also become an important market for Australian pig meat, taking 17,847 tonnes in 1972-73 out of total Australian exports of 20,250 tonnes.

The following 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 1972-73.

MEAT EXPORTS¹, AUSTRALIA

| State or Territory | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes |

BEEF AND VEAL

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| New South Wales .. | 32,125 | 51,198 | 51,288 | 80,828 | 140,024 |
| Victoria | 48,107 | 77,739 | 89,204 | 100,532 | 150,055 |
| Queensland | 149,943 | 160,453 | 156,733 | 170,104 | 211,519 |
| South Australia .. | 4,669 | 7,300 | 7,020 | 11,629 | 19,671 |
| Western Australia .. | 19,804 | 25,621 | 18,679 | 25,566 | 33,529 |
| Tasmania | 5,846 | 7,313 | 6,437 | 10,315 | 14,056 |
| Northern Territory .. | 5,864 | 5,708 | 4,579 | 5,664 | 5,719 |
| Australia | 266,358 | 335,331 | 333,940 | 404,638 | 574,573 |

MUTTON AND LAMB

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| New South Wales .. | 18,772 | 27,348 | 29,950 | 42,605 | 31,202 |
| Victoria | 53,582 | 88,805 | 86,955 | 109,344 | 84,788 |
| Queensland | 7,933 | 10,415 | 9,515 | 12,241 | 8,217 |
| South Australia .. | 3,919 | 17,873 | 22,147 | 24,416 | 18,795 |
| Western Australia .. | 22,248 | 30,002 | 25,584 | 40,570 | 40,055 |
| Tasmania | 4,024 | 4,698 | 4,862 | 7,295 | 5,032 |
| Northern Territory .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. |
| Australia | 110,478 | 179,141 | 179,021 | 236,471 | 188,089 |

¹ All meats, frozen, chilled, and cured. Excluding edible offal and fancy meats.

Meat Research—The *Meat Research Act* 1960-1973 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 Australian Government contribution. The receipts from these two sources were \$2,589,888 and \$1,757,992, respectively, in 1972-73.

Research supported by the Australian Meat Research Committee is conducted by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, the State Departments of Agriculture, the 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 1973 there were 147 registered operators at the

Metropolitan Public Abattoir of whom 30 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 143 and 29, respectively, at 30 June 1972.

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 1972-73.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS

| Item | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| LIVESTOCK SOLD THROUGH ABATTOIR STOCKYARDS | | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Cattle | 108,793 | 104,913 | 93,154 | 96,630 | 125,806 |
| Calves | 62,722 | 57,324 | 61,450 | 54,517 | 52,587 |
| Sheep | 665,960 | 765,694 | 794,743 | 775,521 | 600,886 |
| Lambs | 247,724 | 322,801 | 450,076 | 548,244 | 337,066 |
| Pigs | 94,622 | 91,723 | 72,436 | 64,492 | 68,779 |
| LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AT BRISBANE ABATTOIR | | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Cattle | 118,976 | 117,703 | 131,542 | 123,375 | 150,110 |
| Calves | 74,482 | 57,720 | 84,974 | 70,362 | 71,357 |
| Sheep | 475,428 | 538,225 | 510,027 | 448,842 | 372,821 |
| Lambs | 415,942 | 379,971 | 456,166 | 568,305 | 453,508 |
| Pigs | 144,112 | 129,110 | 121,159 | 114,302 | 151,083 |
| FRESH MEAT PREPARED FOR METROPOLITAN MARKET | | | | | |
| | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes |
| Beef | 12,979 | 12,268 | 13,376 | 14,052 | 14,932 |
| Veal | 2,054 | 1,457 | 1,379 | 1,279 | 1,432 |
| Mutton | 6,394 | 6,539 | 6,200 | 5,618 | 4,472 |
| Lamb | 6,110 | 5,674 | 6,652 | 8,231 | 6,271 |
| Pork | 2,326 | 2,241 | 2,150 | 2,546 | 3,526 |
| MEAT PREPARED FOR OTHER PURPOSES¹ | | | | | |
| | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes |
| Beef | 9,992 | 10,720 | 12,794 | 10,309 | 14,174 |
| Veal | 674 | 683 | 1,217 | 1,354 | 1,845 |
| Mutton and lamb .. | 2,991 | 3,614 | 3,500 | 3,126 | 2,391 |
| Pork | 4,259 | 3,473 | 3,663 | 3,127 | 3,667 |

¹ For export, interstate, and processing trades.

The Brisbane Abattoir also processes meat for the canning, interstate, and overseas export trades. The *Meat Industry Act* 1965-1973 allows private abattoirs to slaughter within, or send meat into, the Metropolitan Abattoir Area, provided that all stock and meat are officially inspected.

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.

Meat Exports—The next table shows overseas and interstate exports from Queensland during 1972-73. Included in the figures for export to other Australian States were: fresh beef and mutton, \$2.0m; fresh pork, \$2.4m; bacon and ham, \$9.3m; canned meats etc., \$2.5m; and tallow, \$0.6m.

EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

| Country to which exported | Meat | Hides, skins, and fur skins, undressed | Leather | Animal oils and fats ¹ |
|---------------------------|---------|--|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Overseas | | | | |
| Canada | 17,163 | .. | .. | .. |
| France | 2,009 | 4,791 | .. | .. |
| Italy | 781 | 5,163 | .. | 70 |
| Japan | 74,555 | 8,381 | 3 | 4,074 |
| Papua New Guinea .. | 4,195 | .. | 1 | 112 |
| Sweden | 6,445 | 269 | 7 | .. |
| United Kingdom .. | 48,117 | 830 | 139 | 22 |
| United States | 153,522 | 730 | .. | .. |
| U.S.S.R. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other countries | 16,772 | 12,329 | 418 | 2,419 |
| Total overseas | 323,559 | 32,493 | 568 | 6,697 |
| Interstate | 19,330 | 986 | 6,149 ² | 1,684 |
| Total | 342,889 | 33,479 | 6,717 | 8,381 |

¹ Not processed.

² Including leather manufactures and substitutes and dressed fur skins (not apparel).

Queensland Meat Industry Authority—The *Meat Industry Act* 1965-1973 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.

Under the *Meat Industry Act Amendment Act* 1973, the responsibility for the licensing of abattoirs, slaughterhouses, poultry slaughterhouses, meat markets, and knackers' yards has been transferred to the Authority. Previously these functions had been dispersed between Magistrates Courts, Abattoir Boards, and the Queensland Department of Primary Industries. The new legislation also provides for the declaration of regional meat areas in which the Board may either provide slaughtering facilities, or enter into agreements with local slaughterers or with the management of a privately owned abattoir to provide slaughtering facilities for the production of meat at the required standards of hygiene.

The number of slaughtering establishments in Queensland prescribed as abattoirs within the meaning of the *Meat Industry Act* was 31 at

30 June 1973. Twenty-six of these were privately owned establishments, of which 24 were approved export establishments. The remaining 5 were publicly-owned service works operated by Abattoir Boards.

Fish—Under the *Fish Supply Management Act 1972*, *The Fish Supply Management Act of 1965* was repealed and the Queensland Fish Board became the only fish marketing authority operating in the State. From 1 February 1973, The Fish Board, which was previously responsible for coastal markets from Coolangatta to Yeppoon, and The North Queensland Fish Board, which was responsible for coastal marketing north of Yeppoon, have been amalgamated into the Queensland Fish Board.

The following table sets out the operations of The Fish Board (South Queensland) for the four years to 1971-72, and the operations of the new Queensland Fish Board for the 1972-73 year, which will include The North Queensland Board for part of the year. Operations of The North Queensland Fish Board for the four years to 1971-72 may be found in previous editions of the *Year Book*.

FISH BOARD OPERATIONS

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Quantity of fish received '000 kg | 2,655 | 2,805 | 3,524 | 3,013 | 4,179 |
| Quantity of prawns received '000 kg | 1,390 | 1,224 | 2,062 | 1,607 | 1,597 |
| Net payment to suppliers (all seafood) .. \$'000 | 2,535 | 2,771 | 3,166 | 3,374 | 5,617 |
| Value of fish marketed \$'000 | 1,135 | 1,291 | 1,394 | 1,351 | 3,090 |
| Value of other seafood marketed .. \$'000 | 1,651 | 1,734 | 2,096 | 2,370 | 3,157 |
| Revenue from marketing charges and selling margins \$'000 | 251 | 254 | 324 | 347 | 630 |
| Quantity of seafood processed ¹ '000 kg | 661 | 835 | 1,045 | 633 | 751 |
| Sales of processed seafood \$'000 | 1,040 | 1,157 | 1,131 | 1,648 | 1,635 |

¹ Excluding crabs.

The Board operates markets, agencies, and depots along the Queensland coast from Coolangatta to Cairns. Wharves, cold rooms, refrigeration, and processing facilities are provided by the Board for the receipt and handling of fish at the major fish receipt depots. 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.

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 \$31,000 in 1972-73. The balance of the Board's income is from

contributions from owners based on the number of employees during the previous year. In 1972-73 these contributions amounted to \$200,000.

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 five years to 1972-73.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND COAL

| Market | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | '000 tonnes | '000 tonnes | '000 tonnes | '000 tonnes | '000 tonnes |
| Local | | | | | |
| Electricity authorities (public) .. | 2,253 | 2,434 | 2,610 | 2,786 | 3,011 |
| Alumina works | 224 | 356 | 314 | 443 | 431 |
| Mining projects | 240 | 256 | 273 | 290 | 306 |
| Cement works | 185 | 207 | 204 | 207 | 280 |
| Paper and board manufacturing | 59 | 61 | 65 | 65 | 64 |
| Coke works | 53 | 57 | 66 | 53 | 48 |
| Other ¹ | 253 | 172 | 127 | 118 | 110 |
| Total local sales | 3,267 | 3,544 | 3,659 | 3,961 | 4,250 |
| Interstate | 3 | 7 | 177 | 91 | 214 |
| Overseas | 4,103 | 5,742 | 6,975 | 9,200 | 14,679 |
| Total sales | 7,373 | 9,293 | 10,811 | 13,252 | 19,143 |

¹ Includes hospitals, meat and bacon factories, brickworks, potteries, sugar mills, and gas works.

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 17

PRICES

1 RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

Retail price indexes assumed particular importance in Australia when they were adopted by arbitration and industrial authorities for use in the adjustment of wage rates for changes in price levels. The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration first used the retail price index for wage adjustment purposes in 1913. Automatic quarterly adjustments based on retail price index movements were introduced in 1921 and continued until August 1953. State authorities have also made wage adjustments in the same way, at times on an automatic basis and at other times by considering the index in their proceedings. The situation applying in Queensland since April 1965 has been that the State Industrial, Conciliation, and Arbitration Commission has been prepared to hear applications to vary the basic wage in accordance with a movement in the retail price index only if such a movement warrants an alteration of 40 cents or more in the weekly basic wage rate for males.

The official retail price index numbers given in the following pages have been designed to measure variations in retail prices for goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households. They do not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, nor the absolute cost of changes in the standard of living. No retail price index measures changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode or level of living. Changes of that kind are matters for consideration apart from price indexes. But changes in prices of goods and services are a very important part of changes in the cost of living and it is this part which retail price indexes are used to measure.

Technically, index numbers are "ratios of weighted aggregates", that is, they measure the variation in the total cost of a parcel of goods—the "regimen"—and therefore simply show 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 in 1960 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 State 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 regimen used before 1921. The early index comprised standard items of food, groceries, and

house rents, which together covered about 60 per cent of ordinary household expenditure. Later 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. 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, it has been 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.

Previous Retail Price Indexes—Five series of retail price indexes were compiled at various times for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician prior to 1960. Each of these was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of indexes more directly relevant to current conditions. These indexes were:

- (i) *The "A" Series Index* (covering food, groceries, and house rents) was first compiled in 1912 with the year 1911 as

base = 1,000. It was discontinued in June 1938. From 1913 to May 1933 this index was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. Some other tribunals continued to use it until 1938 in certain localities.

- (ii) *The "B" Series Index* (covering food, groceries, and rent of four and five roomed houses) was first compiled in 1925 and continued until the December quarter 1953. It was the food and rent component of the "C" Series Index and was designed to replace the "A" Series Index for general statistical purposes. The "B" Series Index was not used by industrial tribunals in connection with the adjustment of wages. Its publication was discontinued from the December quarter 1953.
- (iii) *The "C" Series Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of four and five roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921. It was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for purposes of quarterly wage adjustments from May 1934 to August 1953. Some State tribunals continued to use or consider it in their proceedings until it was discontinued. It was last issued on its original basis for December quarter 1960.
- (iv) *The "D" Series Index*, derived by combining the "A" and "C" Series Indexes, was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from May 1933 to May 1934 and then discontinued.
- (v) *The Interim Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of four and five roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services, and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1954 with the year 1952-53 as base = 100. As its title indicated, it was constructed as a transitional index. Its compilation was discontinued following its replacement by the Consumer Price Index in June quarter 1960.

Consumer Price Index—This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospective to September quarter 1948. It replaced both the "C" Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in official statistical publications of the Bureau. Initially, series were compiled for the six State capital cities, with a series for Canberra being first published in 1964. The title "Consumer Price Index" is used for purposes of convenience and does not imply that 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.

The collection of retail prices for incorporation in the Consumer Price Index is undertaken by qualified field officers who visit the selected retail outlets to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades are specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores.

The index has been constructed so that it will reflect, as nearly as possible, the current pattern of consumption expenditure. To do this adequately it has been necessary to allow for the periodic addition of extra items, and changes in the weighting pattern (rather than retain a fixed list of items and set of weights unchanged over a long period). 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 the five financial years to 1972-73 and quarterly data for each of the five years 1969 to 1973 are shown in the

next table. Index numbers for earlier years are shown in the Appendix on page 606.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS, BRISBANE
(Base of each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

| Period | Food | Clothing and drapery | Housing | Household supplies and equipment | Miscellaneous | All groups |
|----------------|-------|----------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Year | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | 127.5 | 125.3 | 136.7 | 116.9 | 133.5 | 128.6 |
| Quarter | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1973: March .. | 129.2 | 125.4 | 137.2 | 117.6 | 133.7 | 129.4 |
| June .. | 136.2 | 130.2 | 140.2 | 118.9 | 137.2 | 133.9 |
| September .. | 144.7 | 133.9 | 143.3 | 123.3 | 141.9 | 139.4 |
| December .. | 150.0 | 139.5 | 148.1 | 125.0 | 146.2 | 144.0 |

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 five-year period covered by the above table was one of relatively rapid increases in prices. In 1973, in particular, rates of increase were exceptionally high and it is necessary to go back to the period 1949 to 1951 to detect general increases of comparable magnitude. From December quarter 1972 to December quarter 1973 the following increases were recorded: food, 21.2 per cent; clothing and drapery, 12.5 per cent; housing, 9.2 per cent; household supplies and equipment, 7.4 per cent; miscellaneous, 10.8 per cent; and all groups, 13.7 per cent.

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.

Between the base period, 1966-67, and the year 1972-73 the largest increase in the all groups index number (33.9 per cent) was recorded in Sydney due principally to a greater relative rise in that city in the prices of items included in the housing group. Brisbane showed the second highest increase of 28.6 per cent. Increases recorded in other capital cities were: Perth, 27.3 per cent; Melbourne, 27.2 per cent; Hobart, 26.7 per cent; and Adelaide, 26.5 per cent. The all groups index for the weighted average of six State capital cities rose by 29.8 per cent.

Consumer Price Index numbers, all groups, for each State capital city for the five years to 1972-73 and each quarter of 1973 are shown in the next table.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS, STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base of Index for each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

| Period | Sydney | Melbourne | Brisbane | Adelaide | Perth | Hobart | Six State Capital Cities ² |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|-------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 .. | 133.9 | 127.2 | 128.6 | 126.5 | 127.3 | 126.7 | 129.8 |
| Quarter ended | | | | | | | |
| March 1973 | 134.6 | 127.8 | 129.4 | 127.0 | 127.8 | 127.5 | 130.4 |
| June 1973 | 138.8 | 132.3 | 133.9 | 131.6 | 131.4 | 130.8 | 134.7 |
| Sept. 1973 | 144.1 | 136.8 | 139.4 | 136.5 | 134.4 | 135.2 | 139.6 |
| Dec. 1973 | 149.4 | 141.9 | 144.0 | 141.9 | 138.6 | 141.1 | 144.6 |

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. ² Weighted average.

Consumer Price Index Monthly Food Group Index Numbers—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 December 1972 are shown in the next table.

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.

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 | Melbourne | Brisbane | Adelaide | Perth | Hobart | Six State Capital Cities ² |
|------------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|-------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| 1972 | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| June .. | 134.5 | 136.5 | 137.3 | 134.4 | 134.1 | 125.6 | 135.3 |
| July .. | 138.3 | 137.6 | 140.4 | 136.5 | 134.4 | 128.0 | 137.6 |
| August .. | 142.5 | 141.4 | 145.4 | 140.5 | 134.8 | 132.0 | 141.5 |
| September | 146.9 | 144.4 | 148.3 | 145.0 | 136.2 | 135.8 | 145.1 |
| October .. | 148.7 | 144.7 | 149.3 | 144.8 | 137.1 | 136.3 | 145.9 |
| November | 150.1 | 146.2 | 149.8 | 145.0 | 136.3 | 141.6 | 147.1 |
| December | 151.1 | 146.7 | 150.9 | 145.5 | 137.7 | 141.2 | 147.9 |

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.

Between December 1972 and December 1973 the Food Group Index for the weighted average of the six State capital cities increased by 21.8 per cent. Percentage increases in individual cities were: Sydney, 23.8; Adelaide, 23.3; Brisbane, 21.6; Melbourne, 21.0; Hobart, 19.4; and Perth, 14.5 per cent. The period was one of generally rapid increases in food prices and all sub-groups of the Food Group showed increases in each city. The meat sub-group registered increases ranging from 24.6 per cent in Perth to 41.5 per cent in Adelaide. In Brisbane this sub-group increased by 31.3 per cent. Other sub-groups where increases of over 10 per cent were recorded in each capital were: soft drinks, ice-cream, confectionery, and potatoes and onions; in Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane, potatoes and onions showed increases in excess of 100 per cent.

Long-term Price Movements—The Consumer Price Index numbers shown in the preceding tables are available only since 1948-49. An attempt has therefore been made to compile, as shown in the next table, a long-term retail price index by linking a number of indexes, but as these differ greatly in scope they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels.

The successive indexes used were as follows: from 1901 to 1914, the "A" Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the "C" Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of the Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and the "C" Series Index excluding rent; and, from 1948-49, the Consumer Price Index.

While a similar index has not been compiled for each State capital city separately, available information indicates that the trend of prices in Brisbane over the same period would not have differed substantially from the trend indicated in the table.

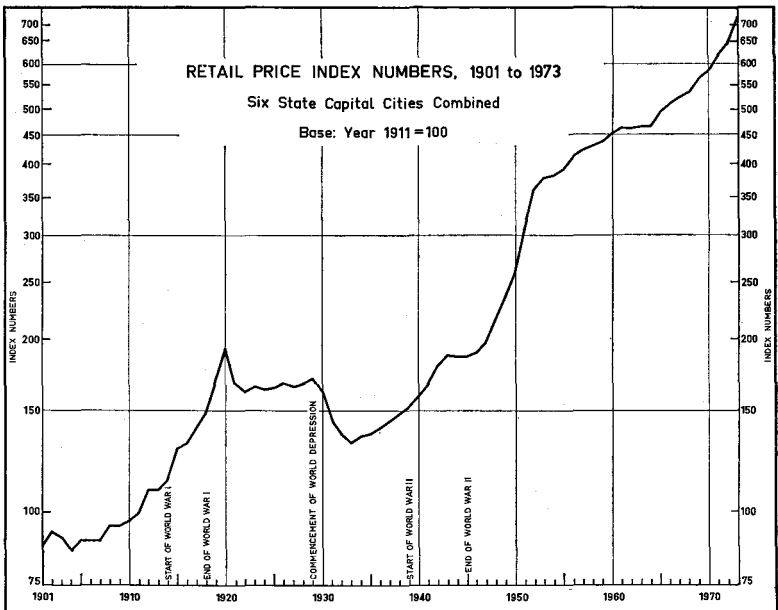
Retail prices in the six State capitals were over eight times as great in 1973 as they were in 1901. Prices were just over twice the 1901 level by the end of World War II.

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 | 1926 | 168 | 1951 | 313 |
| 1902 | 93 | 1927 | 166 | 1952 | 367 |
| 1903 | 91 | 1928 | 167 | 1953 | 383 |
| 1904 | 86 | 1929 | 171 | 1954 | 386 |
| 1905 | 90 | 1930 | 162 | 1955 | 394 |
| 1906 | 90 | 1931 | 145 | 1956 | 419 |
| 1907 | 90 | 1932 | 138 | 1957 | 429 |
| 1908 | 95 | 1933 | 133 | 1958 | 435 |
| 1909 | 95 | 1934 | 136 | 1959 | 443 |
| 1910 | 97 | 1935 | 138 | 1960 | 459 |
| 1911 | 100 | 1936 | 141 | 1961 | 471 |
| 1912 | 110 | 1937 | 145 | 1962 | 469 |
| 1913 | 110 | 1938 | 149 | 1963 | 472 |
| 1914 ² | 114 | 1939 | 153 | 1964 | 483 |
| 1915 ² | 130 | 1940 | 159 | 1965 | 502 |
| 1916 ² | 132 | 1941 | 167 | 1966 | 517 |
| 1917 ² | 141 | 1942 | 181 | 1967 | 534 |
| 1918 ² | 150 | 1943 | 188 | 1968 | 548 |
| 1919 ² | 170 | 1944 | 187 | 1969 | 564 |
| 1920 ² | 193 | 1945 | 187 | 1970 | 586 |
| 1921 ² | 168 | 1946 | 190 | 1971 | 621 |
| 1922 ² | 162 | 1947 | 198 | 1972 | 658 |
| 1923 | 166 | 1948 | 218 | 1973 | 720 |
| 1924 | 164 | 1949 | 240 | | |
| 1925 | 165 | 1950 | 262 | | |

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 AND GROCERY PRICES

The next table shows the average retail prices of certain food and grocery items as recorded for Consumer Price Index purposes during the five years to 1973. The prices are published as *approximate* indicators of price levels only and do not purport to be the actual averages of all sales of these items.

Since 1972 the packaging of food and grocery items has gradually been converting to the metric system. The first unit column in the table below shows the direct metric equivalent, to the nearest gram, of those items still being priced in imperial units while the second shows the metric unit of quantity where the changeover has been made. The prices in *italics* refer to this new standard and cannot be directly compared with those for earlier periods. The price of the new metric standard is shown where this has been in operation for six months or more of the year. Where prices of the metric standard have been obtained for five months or less the prices of the imperial unit have been retained.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERIES, BRISBANE

| Item | Unit | | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|---|---|--------------------------|------|------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Metric equivalent of imperial unit being priced | Metric unit being priced | | | | | |
| <i>Groceries etc.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Bread, ordinary, white, delivered | 907 g | | 19.0 | 19.1 | 20.0 | 20.8 | 22.7 |
| Flour, plain | 907 g pkt | | 15.4 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 17.5 | 17.0 |
| Flour, self-raising | 907 g pkt | | 18.4 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 19.9 | 18.5 |
| Tea | 227 g pkt | | 29.8 | 29.2 | 30.9 | 32.5 | 30.8 |
| Coffee, pure | 227 g pkt | | 52.7 | 54.8 | 58.6 | 58.4 | 58.6 |
| Sugar | 1.814 kg pkt | 2 kg pkt | 42.2 | 42.4 | 41.9 | 41.3 ¹ | 46.0 |
| Biscuits, milk arrowroot | 227 g pkt | | 18.3 | 18.5 | 19.4 | 19.9 | 20.7 |
| Rice | 454 g pkt | 500 g pkt | 14.5 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 15.8 | 19.0 ¹ |
| Jam, apricot | 680 g tin | | 32.6 | 34.9 | 36.4 | 36.9 | 38.2 |
| Honey | 454 g jar | | 27.1 | 27.6 | 29.8 | 34.1 | 47.4 |
| Cornflakes | 454 g pkt | | 36.9 | 38.7 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 40.9 |
| Oats, rolled | 907 g pkt | | 41.7 | 41.8 | 43.9 | 45.9 | 46.8 |
| Sultanas | 454 g pkt | | 37.0 | 39.6 | 41.6 | 42.6 | 44.8 |
| Baked beans, canned | 454 g | | 16.6 | 17.6 | 18.2 | 19.3 | 20.4 |
| Peas, green, canned | 439 g | | 20.5 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 19.8 | 19.6 |
| Soup, tomato, canned | 454 g | | 18.0 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 20.4 | 21.4 |
| Peaches, canned | 822 g | | 32.0 | 34.1 | 35.6 | 35.2 | 35.4 |
| Pears, canned | 822 g | | 32.1 | 34.1 | 35.2 | 35.1 | 35.3 |
| Peanut paste | 340 g jar | | 42.9 | 45.9 | 48.0 | 48.3 | 51.1 |
| Margarine, table | 454 g | | 39.8 | 41.0 | 42.7 | 43.8 | 44.4 |
| Potatoes | 3.175 kg | | 35.3 | 43.9 | 48.1 | 42.2 | 81.4 |
| Onions, brown | 454 g | | 8.8 | 10.0 | 11.9 | 10.6 | 17.6 |
| Soap, laundry | 567 g pkt | 500 g pkt | 33.7 | 35.0 | 36.1 | 36.9 ¹ | 36.7 |
| <i>Dairy produce</i> | | | | | | | |
| Butter | 454 g | | 53.1 | 53.7 | 54.6 | 55.8 | 55.4 |
| Cheese, cheddar | 227 g pkt | | 25.3 | 25.6 | 26.2 | 28.9 | 30.4 |
| Eggs | 680 g doz | doz of 55g ea | 63.7 | 58.5 | 56.7 | 53.8 ¹ | 69.5 |
| Bacon, rashers | 227 g pkt | | 49.5 | 49.3 | 53.2 | 53.5 | 55.0 |
| Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered | 1.137 l ² | | 19.2 | 20.0 | 23.0 | 24.0 | 25.0 |
| Milk, powdered | 340 g tin | | 39.9 | 40.9 | 41.9 | 44.9 | 46.6 |
| Milk, evaporated | 411 g tin | | 17.4 | 17.8 | 18.2 | 19.9 | 19.7 |
| <i>Meat</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Beef</i> | | | | | | | |
| Rib (bone out) | 454 g | | 53.9 | 56.1 | 60.9 | 62.8 | 78.2 |
| Steak, rump | 454 g | | 81.2 | 89.3 | 100.7 | 104.1 | 129.0 |
| Steak, T-bone with fillet | 454 g | | 72.4 | 78.9 | 88.8 | 92.5 | 115.9 |
| Steak, blade | 454 g | | 60.7 | 65.6 | 74.6 | 78.2 | 96.4 |
| Steak, chuck | 454 g | | 50.3 | 54.9 | 61.1 | 64.8 | 79.3 |
| Sausages, thick | 454 g | | 27.5 | 30.6 | 33.8 | 35.2 | 42.7 |

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERIES, BRISBANE—
continued

| Item | Unit | | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Metric equivalent of imperial unit being priced | Metric unit being priced | | | | | |
| <i>Meat—continued</i> | | | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| Beef, corned | | | | | | | |
| Silverside | 454 g | | 57.0 | 60.0 | 65.6 | 68.7 | 86.5 |
| Brisket | 454 g | | 42.4 | 44.9 | 48.7 | 50.5 | 66.6 |
| Mutton | | | | | | | |
| Leg | 454 g | | 34.2 | 35.8 | 37.5 | 39.8 | 54.1 |
| Chops, leg | 454 g | | 33.7 | 35.0 | 37.2 | 39.6 | 54.3 |
| Chops, loin | 454 g | | 32.1 | 34.5 | 37.0 | 39.4 | 54.3 |
| Chops, forequarter | 454 g | | 31.9 | 34.0 | 36.0 | 36.7 | 51.6 |
| Lamb | | | | | | | |
| Leg | 454 g | | 49.9 | 51.6 | 53.0 | 56.5 | 78.0 |
| Chops, leg | 454 g | | 52.0 | 53.6 | 54.7 | 58.6 | 80.6 |
| Chops, loin | 454 g | | 51.9 | 53.8 | 54.6 | 58.4 | 80.6 |
| Chops, forequarter | 454 g | | 50.5 | 50.5 | 49.2 | 52.6 | 79.0 |
| Pork | | | | | | | |
| Leg | 454 g | | 60.2 | 63.0 | 68.7 | 70.9 | 80.6 |
| Loin | 454 g | | 59.1 | 62.3 | 69.7 | 71.9 | 81.8 |
| Chops | 454 g | | 59.3 | 62.7 | 69.5 | 71.9 | 81.6 |

¹ Average for less than 12 months. ² Price for 2 x 568¼ ml bottles.

3 WHOLESALE PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS AND MEAT

Statistical records of the wholesale prices of livestock, meat, and produce in the Brisbane markets are compiled regularly.

The next table shows the average prices in Brisbane over each of the five years to 1972-73, 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 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| <i>Cattle</i> | | | | | |
| Bullocks | 152.58 | 156.05 | 163.57 | 172.69 | 206.73 |
| Cows | 89.61 | 100.00 | 99.57 | 103.11 | 122.22 |
| Steers | 117.81 | 117.78 | 119.43 | 133.88 | 146.42 |
| Heifers | 81.26 | 87.84 | 83.11 | 89.19 | 101.62 |
| Vealers and yearlings | 72.42 | 72.66 | 63.18 | 72.68 | 75.86 |
| Calves | 17.58 | 21.12 | 21.41 | 21.77 | 24.66 |
| <i>Sheep</i> | | | | | |
| Wethers | 5.45 | 5.18 | 4.05 | 4.09 | 9.06 |
| Ewes | 4.16 | 3.73 | 2.91 | 3.01 | 7.94 |
| Hoggets | 5.11 | 5.26 | 3.67 | 3.67 | 9.59 |
| Lambs, crossbred | 6.44 | 7.25 | 6.34 | 5.84 | 10.80 |
| Lambs, other | 6.01 | 6.23 | 4.89 | 4.38 | 7.77 |
| Rams | 6.22 | 5.52 | 4.00 | 4.10 | 9.50 |
| <i>Pigs</i> | | | | | |
| Baconers | 35.14 | 32.00 | 37.30 | 35.79 | 32.02 |
| Porkers | 18.07 | 21.10 | 24.47 | 23.28 | 20.22 |

Average wholesale prices of carcass meat in Brisbane, based on returns from wholesale butchers, are shown in the next table.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF MEAT, BRISBANE

| Type of meat | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | c per kg | c per kg | c per kg | c per kg | c per kg |
| Ox beef | 58.9 | 61.3 | 66.6 | 68.6 | 76.9 |
| Veal | 63.1 | 74.5 | 76.3 | 80.5 | 87.7 |
| Mutton (wethers) | 25.1 | 27.8 | 27.6 | 27.8 | 46.7 |
| Lamb | 43.4 | 49.2 | 48.7 | 43.9 | 70.3 |
| Pork | 65.3 | 72.3 | 77.2 | 83.8 | 78.5 |

The next table shows average wholesale prices of Queensland produce in the Brisbane markets during each of the five years to 1972-73. 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 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| <i>Fruit</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Apples</i> | | | | | | |
| Delicious | kg | 0.19 | 0.24 | 0.19 | 0.23 | 0.26 |
| Granny Smith | kg | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.19 |
| Other | kg | 0.16 | 0.20 | 0.14 | 0.19 | 0.22 |
| Bananas ¹ | kg | 0.17 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.15 |
| Grapes | kg | 0.27 | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.39 |
| Lemons | kg | 0.24 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.22 | 0.22 |
| Mandarins | kg | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.21 |
| Mangoes | kg | 0.25 | 0.33 | 0.27 | 0.29 | 0.31 |
| <i>Oranges</i> | | | | | | |
| Joppa | kg | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.12 |
| Navel | kg | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.15 |
| Valencia | kg | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.13 |
| Papaws | kg | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.27 | 0.34 |
| Passion fruit | kg | 0.54 | 0.45 | 0.33 | 0.36 | 0.61 |
| Peaches | kg | 0.17 | 0.26 | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.24 |
| Pears | kg | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.17 |
| Pineapples, smoothleaf | tonne | 124.01 | 115.74 | 116.33 | 114.56 | 125.19 |
| Plums | kg | 0.20 | 0.35 | 0.18 | 0.27 | 0.21 |
| Strawberries | kg | 1.19 | 1.15 | 1.11 | 1.28 | 1.32 |
| <i>Vegetables</i> | | | | | | |
| Beans, green | kg | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.29 | 0.26 | 0.29 |
| Cabbages ² | tonne | 69.29 | 74.01 | 93.70 | 68.11 | 127.16 |
| Capsicums | kg | 0.31 | 0.38 | 0.47 | 0.34 | 0.49 |
| Carrots | kg | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.20 |
| Cauliflowers | tonne | 95.68 | 106.70 | 104.50 | 124.78 | 131.39 |
| Celery | kg | 0.22 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.25 |
| Cucumbers, green | kg | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.17 |
| Lettuce | kg | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.26 |
| Onions | tonne | 85.23 | 93.11 | 80.11 | 125.58 | 85.63 |
| Peas, green | kg | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.29 | 0.24 | 0.31 |
| Potatoes | tonne | 82.08 | 41.34 | 93.89 | 57.87 | 81.30 |
| Pumpkins | tonne | 70.27 | 44.88 | 84.05 | 61.81 | 57.28 |
| Tomatoes | kg | 0.21 | 0.23 | 0.27 | 0.25 | 0.33 |
| <i>Dairy produce</i> | | | | | | |
| Bacon | kg | 1.50 | 1.54 | 1.65 | 1.79 | 1.74 |
| Butter | kg | 1.08 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.17 | 1.17 |
| Cheese | kg | 0.73 | 0.77 | 0.79 | 0.88 | 0.97 |
| Eggs, cartonned | 680 g doz | 0.55 | 0.52 | 0.48 | 0.49 | 0.52 ³ |
| Ham | kg | 2.09 | 2.07 | 2.18 | 2.31 | 2.14 |
| Honey | kg | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.29 | 0.46 |
| Milk, bottled ⁴ | 4.546 l | 0.56 | 0.62 | 0.65 | 0.74 | 0.74 |

¹ Ripe Cavendish, singles. ² Excluding sugarloaf. ³ Dozen of 55 g each. Not comparable with prices for earlier periods. ⁴ Prices charged to retail milk vendors for 568½ ml 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 three of these indexes, the Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building, the Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, and the Wholesale Price Index of Metallic Materials have been issued. Further measures are being developed which, taken together with the three 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 1972-73.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING:
GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE
(Base of each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

| Group | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Concrete mix, cement, and sand .. | 100.6 | 105.0 | 113.1 | 118.9 | 116.5 |
| Cement products | 103.8 | 107.0 | 114.5 | 127.0 | 141.7 |
| Clay bricks, tiles, etc. | 107.5 | 113.9 | 121.3 | 131.1 | 137.8 |
| Timber, board, and joinery .. | 109.5 | 114.0 | 123.8 | 135.6 | 150.2 |
| Steel products | 103.5 | 107.7 | 112.4 | 123.9 | 133.0 |
| Other metal products | 102.9 | 102.9 | 98.6 | 110.6 | 115.8 |
| Plumbing fixtures etc. | 101.7 | 109.4 | 114.5 | 122.8 | 129.0 |
| Electrical installation materials .. | 106.0 | 115.8 | 115.7 | 121.4 | 127.2 |
| Installed appliances | 97.0 | 100.7 | 100.3 | 98.6 | 94.2 |
| Plaster and plaster products | 101.6 | 103.6 | 106.8 | 111.8 | 112.7 |
| Miscellaneous materials | 104.9 | 105.2 | 106.6 | 111.7 | 116.0 |
| All groups | 105.6 | 109.4 | 115.2 | 124.8 | 133.8 |

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 1972-73 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 |
|---------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|-------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | 135.6 | 126.5 | 133.8 | 134.8 | 126.9 | 130.8 | 131.1 |

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 412. The next table shows the group and all groups indexes for Brisbane for five years to 1972-73.

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 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc. .. | 100.5 | 105.3 | 112.7 | 118.0 | 113.0 |
| Cement products | 107.0 | 116.1 | 120.8 | 128.0 | 137.0 |
| Bricks, stone, etc. | 107.8 | 114.9 | 123.4 | 133.1 | 139.6 |
| Timber, board, and joinery .. | 107.5 | 112.0 | 121.2 | 131.5 | 143.7 |
| Steel and iron products | 106.2 | 110.4 | 118.3 | 128.6 | 136.8 |
| Aluminium products | 101.6 | 104.1 | 107.1 | 112.2 | 118.9 |
| Other metal products | 103.4 | 118.9 | 113.2 | 111.3 | 112.1 |
| Plumbing fixtures | 103.5 | 112.7 | 119.5 | 132.0 | 142.3 |
| Miscellaneous materials | 103.6 | 105.2 | 108.5 | 115.4 | 118.8 |
| Electrical installation materials ² .. | 102.1 | 112.2 | 110.9 | 114.7 | 120.5 |
| Mechanical services components ³ .. | 107.6 | 111.7 | 118.9 | 127.5 | 132.3 |
| All groups | 105.1 | 110.3 | 116.4 | 124.4 | 130.4 |

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 (see page 412). 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 |
|---------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|-------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | 127.2 | 131.2 | 130.4 | 129.8 | 126.3 | 129.7 | 128.9 |

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 1972-73.

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 |
|---------|------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | 133.5 | 126.8 | 144.2 | 135.5 |

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.

The basis of pricing is the price to electrical contractors, delivered on site or into store, Sydney and Melbourne. The price series used relate to specific standards for each item and in some cases are combinations of prices for different makes, types, etc.

In general, the weights for the index were derived from the values of materials used in selected representative projects in Sydney and Melbourne during the three years 1960-61 to 1962-63. The projects selected for this purpose had a minimum electrical materials and labour content of \$10,000.

Metallic Materials—Two sets of price measures relating to important metallic materials used in selected activities of manufacturing industry have recently been developed. These measures have been designed as a modern replacement for the metals components of the now obsolete Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index (see page 410). The first of these measures is the Price Index of Metallic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products. This index includes important metallic materials selected and combined in accordance with a weighting pattern reflecting value of usage as reported at the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing Establishments for establishments classified to the Fabricated Metal Products Sub-division of Manufacturing Industry.

Index numbers for each group and the all groups for the four years to 1972-73 are shown in the next table.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS USED IN THE
MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS: GROUPS
AND ALL GROUPS
(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)¹

| Year | Iron and steel | Aluminium | Copper and brass | Other metallic materials | All groups |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| 1969-70 | 104.2 | 102.2 | 122.5 | 93.8 | 104.8 |
| 1970-71 | 106.7 | 104.5 | 106.5 | 90.9 | 106.2 |
| 1971-72 | 116.2 | 106.8 | 106.2 | 83.6 | 114.1 |
| 1972-73 | 122.6 | 109.2 | 106.6 | 98.7 | 120.0 |

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.

The second series is the Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment. Four copper materials (busbar, paper covered strip, polyvinyl chloride cable, and enamelled winding wire) have been combined into five separate indexes in accordance with weighting patterns which reflect value of usage in each of five selected activities of the Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies Class of Manufacturing Industry. Index numbers for the four years to 1972-73 are shown in the next table.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF COPPER MATERIALS USED IN THE
MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT: INDEX NUMBERS
FOR SELECTED ACTIVITIES
(Base of Each Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)¹

| Year | Copper materials used in the manufacture of | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Electric motors and motor control equipment | High voltage and low voltage switch-gear | Distribution transformers | Power transformers | General transformers |
| 1969-70 | 114.9 | 124.3 | 115.0 | 123.0 | 116.4 |
| 1970-71 | 104.0 | 105.7 | 101.3 | 100.3 | 103.0 |
| 1971-72 | 104.8 | 104.9 | 101.3 | 95.2 | 104.0 |
| 1972-73 | 110.4 | 111.2 | 105.7 | 98.3 | 109.4 |

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.

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 *National Security Act 1939*, and the control of prices became an Australian Government 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 16) 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 Australian, 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 *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. During 1973 certain amendments were made to the Act to improve its effectiveness. In addition, Parliament passed legislation relating to door-to-door sales, unordered goods and services, and

mock auctions, and also established a Small Claims Tribunal, the activities of which are described in Chapter 9.

Restrictive Trade—The Australian Government *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.

Prices Justification Tribunal—The *Prices Justification Act* 1973 which was assented to on 1 June 1973 provided for the establishment of a Prices Justification Tribunal whose Chairman and members are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Australian Government. The functions of the Tribunal are to inquire and report to the responsible Minister whether the price at which a company supplies or proposes to supply goods and/or services is justified and, if the Tribunal is not so satisfied, to recommend what lower price would be justified. Only those companies or defined groups of companies with annual gross sales revenue exceeding twenty million dollars are legally required to submit pricing policies to the scrutiny of the Tribunal. There is, however, no legal requirement for any such company to be bound by the Tribunal's decision since the Australian Government has no constitutional power to control prices.

Constitutional Referendums on Prices and Incomes—Two proposals to alter section 51 of the Constitution to give the Australian Government power over prices and incomes, respectively, were put to the electorate as separate referendums on 8 December 1973. Both proposals were rejected in all States.

• Chapter 18

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

The labour force statistics given in this chapter are based on data obtained from the various Censuses and estimates from other sources. The labour force is defined as the sum total of all persons in employment and those regarded as unemployed. Persons in employment consist of the total of employers, employees (otherwise called wage and salary earners), self-employed, and unpaid helpers. Unemployed persons comprise all those who have stated that they did not have a job at the time of the Census, but indicated that they were looking for a job. Unemployed persons also include those looking for their first job.

This chapter makes general reference to the apprenticeship system, the operations of Local Trades Committees, and the nature of general employment facilities.

Since the effects of social, economic, and technological change are often accompanied by changes in employment levels, the establishment of special training and assistance schemes designed to meet the employment needs of displaced persons, re-entrants, and new entrants to the labour force have become necessary. These schemes are also mentioned briefly in this chapter.

2 PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT

Industries and Occupations—Persons in employment may be classified in two ways according to two distinct concepts: by industry and by occupation. Occupation, which is personal to the individual, is defined as the kind of work that a member of the working population personally performs. Industry is defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade, or service in which the individual carries on his or her occupation, and is determined by the nature of the product made or the service rendered by the business. Thus carpenters, labourers, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. But a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage construction authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth. Such detailed information about the working population (labour force) is available only from the periodic Censuses of population.

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 288). This system, which has the advantage of conversion to

POULTRY FARMING
Chapter 11

Preparing newly-hatched chickens for sale



Photo: Department of Primary Industries

AGRICULTURE—Chapter 11

Packing locally-grown rice, Home Hill

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau





Bauxite conveyor belt, Weipa

Photo: Queensland Tourist Bureau

MINERAL PRODUCTION—Chapter 12

Photo: Australian Information Services

Oil refinery, Bulwer Island, Brisbane River



conform with the International Standard Industrial Classification, is designed to provide a standard framework for classifying establishments, e.g. shops, factories, etc., by industry. Consequently, this classification is utilised as part of an integrated statistical system to ensure, as far as possible, that each individual establishment is uniformly and consistently classified in all statistical compilations to the same industry, as determined by its primary activity. Strict comparability of labour force figures by industry between the 1971 and earlier Censuses is not possible because of the review of methods of classifying units and the special treatment of certain activities such as repair, installation, and leasing. Comparability is also restricted by the exclusion of unemployed persons from industry labour force figures for the 1971 Census, since unemployed persons were included in earlier Census industry totals.

The next table shows the main groups of industry for males and females in employment in Queensland at the Census of 30 June 1971.

The numerically largest industry group among those in employment at the 1971 Census was wholesale and retail trade, which absorbed 20.2 per cent of the total employed. This was followed by manufacturing, 16.5 per cent; 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 in employment | 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 | .. |
| Total population | 921,665 | .. | 905,400 | .. | 1,827,065 | .. |

¹ Figures not comparable with those for previous Censuses, see text above.

The next table shows, in more detail, persons in employment in Queensland according to the type of industry to which each employed person belonged at the time of the 1971 Census.

INDUSTRY OF THE EMPLOYED 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 |
| Rural industries | 61,733 | 13,930 | 75,663 |
| <i>Sugar growing</i> | 10,329 | 1,164 | 11,493 |
| <i>Sheep and cereal grain</i> | 5,945 | 1,249 | 7,194 |
| <i>Meat cattle; cattle and pigs, undefined</i> | 8,992 | 2,078 | 11,070 |
| <i>Milk cattle and pigs</i> | 9,471 | 3,226 | 12,697 |
| <i>Other rural</i> | 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 |
| <i>Silver, lead, and zinc mining</i> | 1,111 | 38 | 1,149 |
| <i>Coal mining</i> | 3,152 | 98 | 3,250 |
| <i>Other</i> | 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 |
| <i>Concrete and cement products</i> | 3,152 | 229 | 3,381 |
| <i>Glass, bricks, tiles, pottery, and other clay products</i> | 1,858 | 123 | 1,981 |
| <i>Other</i> | 422 | 34 | 456 |
| <i>Chemical, petroleum, and coal products</i> | 2,478 | 652 | 3,130 |
| <i>Basic chemicals</i> | 1,053 | 208 | 1,261 |
| <i>Other chemical and related products</i> | 960 | 416 | 1,376 |
| <i>Petrol and coal products</i> | 465 | 28 | 493 |
| <i>Basic metal and fabricated products</i> | 13,825 | 2,034 | 15,859 |
| <i>Basic iron and steel</i> | 1,777 | 181 | 1,958 |
| <i>Non-ferrous metal basic products</i> | 2,891 | 248 | 3,139 |
| <i>Fabricated structural metal products</i> | 3,518 | 512 | 4,030 |
| <i>Sheet metal products (including cans)</i> | 1,996 | 469 | 2,465 |
| <i>Other fabricated metal products</i> | 3,643 | 624 | 4,267 |
| <i>Transport equipment, industrial machinery, and household appliances</i> | 21,387 | 2,099 | 23,486 |
| <i>Motor vehicles and parts</i> | 3,623 | 449 | 4,072 |
| <i>Ship and boat building and repair</i> | 2,420 | 128 | 2,548 |
| <i>Railway locomotives and rolling stock and repairs</i> | 5,751 | 75 | 5,826 |
| <i>Other transport equipment</i> | 154 | 16 | 170 |
| <i>Photographic, scientific, professional equipment</i> | 213 | 81 | 294 |
| <i>Household appliances and electrical equipment</i> | 3,673 | 802 | 4,475 |
| <i>Other machinery and equipment</i> | 5,553 | 548 | 6,101 |
| <i>Textiles</i> | 928 | 1,053 | 1,981 |
| <i>Textile fibres, yarns, woven fabrics, and household textiles</i> | 670 | 896 | 1,566 |
| <i>Other textile products (except knitted goods and clothing)</i> | 258 | 157 | 415 |
| <i>Clothing and footwear (including knitting)</i> | 1,225 | 5,049 | 6,274 |
| <i>Knitting mills</i> | 48 | 53 | 101 |
| <i>Clothing</i> | 665 | 4,381 | 5,046 |
| <i>Footwear</i> | 512 | 615 | 1,127 |
| <i>Food, beverages, and tobacco</i> | 27,121 | 7,448 | 34,569 |
| <i>Meat products</i> | 9,950 | 2,613 | 12,563 |
| <i>Milk products</i> | 1,963 | 496 | 2,459 |
| <i>Canned and preserved fruit and vegetables</i> | 1,123 | 920 | 2,043 |
| <i>Margarine and oils and fats, n.e.c.</i> | 334 | 63 | 397 |
| <i>Flour mill and cereal food products</i> | 732 | 272 | 1,004 |
| <i>Bread, cakes, and biscuits</i> | 2,799 | 1,771 | 4,570 |
| <i>Raw and refined sugar</i> | 7,186 | 390 | 7,576 |
| <i>Other food products</i> | 903 | 556 | 1,459 |
| <i>Beverages and malt</i> | 2,000 | 329 | 2,329 |
| <i>Tobacco products</i> | 131 | 38 | 169 |

INDUSTRY OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971—continued

| 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 EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971—continued

| Industry | Males | Females | Persons |
|---|--------|---------|---------|
| Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services—continued | | | |
| <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 |
| Commerce | | | |
| <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 |
| Public administration and defence | | | |
| <i>Public administration</i> | 20,820 | 8,755 | 29,575 |
| Australian 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 |
| Community services | | | |
| <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 |
| <i>Other community services</i> | 8,130 | 1,724 | 9,854 |
| Research, scientific institutions, meteorology | 1,656 | 403 | 2,059 |

INDUSTRY OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971—*continued*

| Industry | Males | Females | Persons |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| <i>Community services—continued</i> | | | |
| <i>Other community services—continued</i> | | | |
| 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 in employment | 501,453 | 209,175 | 710,628 |

Occupation—The next table shows occupations, according to the principles set out on page 416, of persons in employment in 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 since 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.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE EMPLOYED 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 EMPLOYED 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. | 39,220 | 5,452 | 44,672 |
| Employers, workers on own account, directors, and managers, n.e.c. | 1,626 | 24 | 1,650 |
| | 37,594 | 5,428 | 43,022 |
| <i>Clerical workers</i> | | | |
| Book-keepers and cashiers | 38,736 | 66,171 | 104,907 |
| Stenographers and typists | 4,494 | 5,821 | 10,315 |
| Other clerical workers | 14,449 | 14,449 | 14,449 |
| | 34,242 | 45,901 | 80,143 |
| <i>Sales workers</i> | | | |
| Insurance, real estate salesmen, auctioneers and valuers | 30,984 | 29,264 | 60,248 |
| Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents | 4,526 | 283 | 4,809 |
| Proprietors and shop-keepers working on own account, n.e.c., retail and wholesale trade, salesmen, shop assistants, and related workers | 6,442 | 318 | 6,760 |
| | 20,016 | 28,663 | 48,679 |
| <i>Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timbergetters, and related workers</i> | | | |
| Farmers and farm managers | 68,726 | 12,396 | 81,122 |
| Farm workers, including farm foremen | 39,911 | 7,676 | 47,587 |
| Wool classers | 24,680 | 4,666 | 29,346 |
| Hunters and trappers | 194 | .. | 194 |
| Fishermen and related workers | 152 | .. | 152 |
| Timbergetters and other forestry workers | 1,176 | 43 | 1,219 |
| | 2,613 | 11 | 2,624 |
| <i>Miners, quarrymen, and related workers</i> | | | |
| Miners, mineral prospectors, and quarrymen | 6,661 | 17 | 6,678 |
| Well drillers, oil, water, and related workers | 5,554 | 17 | 5,571 |
| Mineral treaters | 266 | .. | 266 |
| | 841 | .. | 841 |
| <i>Workers in transport and communication occupations</i> | | | |
| Deck and engineer officers, ship, not services | 38,787 | 5,243 | 44,030 |
| Deck and engine room hands, ship, and boatmen, not services | 610 | 3 | 613 |
| Aircraft pilots, navigators, and flight engineers, not services | 843 | .. | 843 |
| Drivers and firemen, rail transport | 473 | 7 | 480 |
| Drivers, road transport | 2,830 | .. | 2,830 |
| Guards and conductors, railway | 24,190 | 694 | 24,884 |
| Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers, and dispatchers, transport | 811 | .. | 811 |
| Telephone, telegraph, and related telecommunication operators | 3,976 | 193 | 4,169 |
| Postmasters, postmen, and messengers | 430 | 3,587 | 4,017 |
| Workers in transport and communication, n.e.c. | 3,511 | 710 | 4,221 |
| | 1,113 | 49 | 1,162 |
| <i>Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c.</i> | | | |
| Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers, and related workers | 191,436 | 17,586 | 209,022 |
| Tailors, cutters, furriers, and related workers | 422 | 673 | 1,095 |
| Leather cutters, lasters, and sewers (except gloves and garments), and related workers | 1,664 | 5,161 | 6,825 |
| Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders, and related metal making and treating workers | 829 | 594 | 1,423 |
| | 1,686 | .. | 1,686 |

OCCUPATIONS OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971—*continued*

| Occupation | Males | Females | Persons |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c.— continued</i> | | | |
| 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 |
| 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. | 3,101 | 1,160 | 4,261 |
| Packers, wrappers, labellers | 1,346 | 2,739 | 4,085 |
| Stationary engine, excavating, lifting equipment operators .. | 10,967 | 24 | 10,991 |
| Storemen and freight handlers | 12,386 | 366 | 12,752 |
| Labourers, n.e.c. | 29,935 | 485 | 30,420 |
| <i>Service, sport, and recreation workers</i> | <i>19,258</i> | <i>34,841</i> | <i>54,099</i> |
| Fire brigade men, policemen, policewomen, and protective service workers | 5,894 | 87 | 5,981 |
| Housekeepers, cooks, maids, and related workers | 2,387 | 15,629 | 18,016 |
| Waiters, bartenders | 1,291 | 5,681 | 6,972 |
| Building caretakers, cleaners | 3,905 | 4,641 | 8,546 |
| Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians | 904 | 2,712 | 3,616 |
| Launderers, dry cleaners, and pressers | 622 | 1,743 | 2,365 |
| Athletes, sportsmen, and related workers | 596 | 82 | 678 |
| Photographers and camera operators | 376 | 106 | 482 |
| Undertakers and crematorium workers | 144 | 7 | 151 |
| Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c. | 3,139 | 4,153 | 7,292 |
| <i>Members of armed services</i> | <i>10,308</i> | <i>356</i> | <i>10,664</i> |
| <i>Occupation inadequately described or not stated</i> | <i>20,989</i> | <i>9,526</i> | <i>30,515</i> |
| Total in employment | 501,453 | 209,175 | 710,628 |

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 |
| Total population | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 59.5 | 94.3 | 81.4 | 28.0 | 53.6 | | |
| Roma A | 562 | 4,207 | 715 | 257 | 5,741 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| | 79.5 | 94.9 | 83.8 | 43.3 | 57.8 | | |
| South-Western .. A | 363 | 2,666 | 468 | 144 | 3,641 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| | 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 |
| | 67.4 | 95.1 | 82.6 | 20.3 | 56.1 | | |
| Central-Western .. A | 871 | 6,749 | 903 | 285 | 8,808 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | 72.0 | 95.6 | 83.5 | 34.1 | 60.6 | | |
| Far-Western .. A | 184 | 1,229 | 172 | 83 | 1,668 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 65.0 | 93.7 | 78.6 | 20.9 | 55.1 | | |
| Peninsula A | 286 | 2,770 | 256 | 41 | 3,353 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| | 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 |
| | 82.0 | 95.2 | 83.5 | 30.7 | 62.7 | | |
| Migratory A | 33 | 555 | 117 | 42 | 747 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 53.2 | 33.4 | 26.4 | 8.8 | 21.9 | | |
| Roma A | 697 | 886 | 224 | 103 | 1,910 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| | 49.8 | 32.4 | 29.2 | 12.2 | 21.1 | | |
| South-Western .. A | 453 | 549 | 188 | 79 | 1,269 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | 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 |
| | 52.8 | 30.4 | 24.1 | 6.5 | 20.7 | | |
| Central-Western .. A | 880 | 1,219 | 293 | 114 | 2,506 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| | 46.4 | 32.6 | 30.4 | 11.1 | 21.4 | | |
| Far-Western .. A | 148 | 235 | 60 | 37 | 480 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| | 52.1 | 40.4 | 44.4 | 25.5 | 26.1 | | |
| Mackay A | 2,538 | 2,649 | 590 | 220 | 5,997 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 52.2 | 32.1 | 23.3 | 7.4 | 21.3 | | |
| Peninsula A | 389 | 438 | 60 | 16 | 903 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| | 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 |
| | 47.5 | 31.3 | 29.0 | 11.6 | 21.4 | | |
| Migratory A | 150 | 134 | 78 | 24 | 386 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |

Persons in Employment in Industries—The next table shows the percentage distribution of persons, including defence forces etc., in employment in industry groups 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 ratios of industry groups to total employment is affected by changed concepts and definitions, particularly the inclusion in 1966 of females working part-time, some of whom would not have been included in previous Censuses. For the 1971 Census, further changes included the exclusion of trainee school teachers and the introduction of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (see page 416).

PROPORTIONS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

| Industry group | June 1947 | June 1954 | June 1961 | June 1966 | June 1971 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | % | % | % | % | % |
| Primary (excluding mining) .. | 23.2 | 20.6 | 17.5 | 14.9 | 11.7 |
| Mining | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Manufacturing ¹ | 20.8 | 21.9 | 20.5 | 21.0 | 18.6 |
| Building and construction .. | 9.3 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.9 | 9.7 |
| Transport and communication .. | 10.6 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 8.8 | 7.9 |
| Finance and property | 2.3 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 6.5 |
| Commerce | 13.1 | 15.2 | 16.9 | 17.3 | 20.9 |
| Public administration, n.e.i., professions, entertainment | 12.6 | 13.1 | 15.3 | 16.7 | 17.1 |
| Personal and domestic | 6.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

¹ Including electricity and gas.

3 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 Australian Bureau of 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 six years to 1973.

From 1968 to 1973 the total number of persons employed increased by 106,800 or 21 per cent. The number of persons employed in private industry increased by 24 per cent, while employees of government authorities increased by 14 per cent. Private employment increased by 47,400 males and 40,500 females and government employment by 11,700 males and 7,200 females.

At 30 June 1973, females comprised 33 per cent of the total civilian wage and salary earners compared with 30 per cent at 30 June 1968.

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 |
| 1973 | 291.5 | 166.5 | 458.0 | 122.2 | 35.2 | 157.4 |

¹ At the 1971 Census: agriculture, 27,128 males and 4,754 females; employed staff in private households, 115 males and 1,590 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 at the end of June in each of the years 1968 to 1973.

During the period 1968 to 1973 increases were recorded for males in all industry groups. Of the 59,100 increase, 28,400 or 48 per cent, were absorbed by the manufacturing, building and construction, and retail trade groups. At 30 June 1973 these three groups accounted for just over half the total male wage and salary earners in civilian employment. The number of females also increased in all industry groups, showing a total increase of 47,700 or 31 per cent as against a comparable increase in males of 17 per cent.

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 | June 1973 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| MALES ('000) | | | | | | |
| Forestry, fishing, and trapping .. | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Mining and quarrying | 11.2 | 12.3 | 13.5 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 15.2 |
| Manufacturing etc. | 100.6 | 101.6 | 102.7 | 105.7 | 108.7 | 110.3 |
| Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services | 10.4 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.1 |
| Building and construction | 56.7 | 59.6 | 60.5 | 63.9 | 66.9 | 69.0 |
| Transport and storage | 30.3 | 30.5 | 31.8 | 32.1 | 32.2 | 33.0 |
| Communication | 12.0 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 14.0 |
| Retail trade | 29.2 | 29.6 | 31.1 | 32.2 | 33.3 | 35.6 |
| Finance and other commerce | 41.8 | 43.7 | 44.7 | 45.4 | 45.9 | 47.5 |
| Public authority, n.e.i. | 17.1 | 18.0 | 18.7 | 19.5 | 20.3 | 21.0 |
| Health, hospitals, etc. | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.6 |
| Education | 11.7 | 12.8 | 13.6 | 14.3 | 14.1 ¹ | 14.6 ¹ |
| Other industries | 23.2 | 25.0 | 26.3 | 27.9 | 28.8 | 30.8 |
| Total | 354.6 | 366.6 | 377.5 | 390.8 | 401.1¹ | 413.7¹ |
| FEMALES ('000) | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing etc. | 24.4 | 25.3 | 26.3 | 27.2 | 27.3 | 28.4 |
| Transport and storage | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Communication | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| Retail trade | 29.0 | 29.4 | 31.8 | 33.4 | 35.2 | 38.2 |
| Finance and other commerce | 19.9 | 20.5 | 21.5 | 22.4 | 22.7 | 24.7 |
| Public authority, n.e.i. | 6.4 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 8.6 |
| Health, hospitals, etc. | 20.5 | 21.7 | 23.0 | 24.6 | 26.3 | 28.0 |
| Education | 15.2 | 16.4 | 17.6 | 18.9 | 17.1 ¹ | 18.2 ¹ |
| Other industries | 32.0 | 33.9 | 37.0 | 40.9 | 43.7 | 47.7 |
| Total | 154.0 | 160.7 | 171.4 | 182.3 | 187.6¹ | 201.7¹ |
| PERSONS ('000) | | | | | | |
| Forestry, fishing, and trapping .. | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Mining and quarrying | 11.9 | 13.1 | 14.4 | 15.8 | 16.1 | 16.3 |
| Manufacturing etc. | 125.0 | 126.9 | 129.0 | 132.9 | 136.0 | 138.6 |
| Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services | 11.2 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.0 |
| Building and construction | 58.5 | 61.5 | 62.8 | 66.4 | 69.7 | 72.2 |
| Transport and storage | 33.4 | 33.8 | 35.3 | 35.8 | 35.9 | 36.9 |
| Communication | 15.5 | 15.8 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 17.2 | 18.0 |
| Retail trade | 58.2 | 59.0 | 62.9 | 65.6 | 68.5 | 73.7 |
| Finance and other commerce | 61.7 | 64.2 | 66.2 | 67.8 | 68.6 | 72.2 |
| Public authority, n.e.i. | 23.5 | 24.6 | 25.7 | 26.9 | 28.1 | 29.6 |
| Health, hospitals, etc. | 27.1 | 28.4 | 29.8 | 31.6 | 33.6 | 35.6 |
| Education | 26.9 | 29.2 | 31.2 | 33.2 | 31.2 ¹ | 32.8 ¹ |
| Other industries | 51.8 | 55.3 | 59.2 | 64.2 | 67.7 | 73.5 |
| Total | 508.6 | 527.3 | 548.9 | 573.1 | 588.7¹ | 615.4¹ |

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 ¹ | June 1973 ¹ |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|
| MALES ('000) | | | | | | |
| New South Wales .. | 1,025.4 | 1,052.2 | 1,083.1 | 1,108.3 | 1,103.7 | 1,119.1 |
| Victoria | 763.5 | 782.2 | 801.0 | 812.7 | 821.7 | 832.0 |
| Queensland | 354.6 | 366.6 | 377.5 | 390.8 | 401.1 | 413.7 |
| South Australia .. | 254.0 | 261.6 | 266.6 | 271.7 | 271.1 | 278.8 |
| Western Australia .. | 197.0 | 206.4 | 216.5 | 229.1 | 224.2 | 228.0 |
| Tasmania | 84.7 | 86.5 | 88.5 | 89.1 | 89.4 | 90.2 |
| Australia ² .. | 2,725.3 | 2,804.9 | 2,887.6 | 2,960.9 | 2,972.9 | 3,026.7 |
| FEMALES ('000) | | | | | | |
| New South Wales .. | 497.2 | 518.4 | 550.0 | 572.0 | 572.6 | 606.0 |
| Victoria | 388.2 | 405.8 | 426.1 | 440.0 | 445.0 | 467.1 |
| Queensland | 154.0 | 160.7 | 171.4 | 182.3 | 187.6 | 201.7 |
| South Australia .. | 116.2 | 121.4 | 129.9 | 136.3 | 137.6 | 147.7 |
| Western Australia .. | 89.3 | 97.3 | 107.5 | 114.8 | 118.0 | 125.3 |
| Tasmania | 37.1 | 38.1 | 39.3 | 40.5 | 40.2 | 41.9 |
| Australia ² .. | 1,304.5 | 1,366.8 | 1,452.8 | 1,516.9 | 1,534.1 | 1,626.7 |
| PERSONS ('000) | | | | | | |
| New South Wales .. | 1,522.6 | 1,570.6 | 1,633.1 | 1,680.3 | 1,676.3 | 1,725.1 |
| Victoria | 1,151.7 | 1,188.0 | 1,227.1 | 1,252.7 | 1,266.7 | 1,299.1 |
| Queensland | 508.6 | 527.3 | 548.9 | 573.1 | 588.7 | 615.4 |
| South Australia .. | 370.2 | 383.0 | 396.5 | 408.0 | 408.7 | 426.5 |
| Western Australia .. | 286.3 | 303.7 | 324.0 | 343.9 | 342.2 | 353.3 |
| Tasmania | 121.8 | 124.6 | 127.8 | 129.6 | 129.6 | 132.1 |
| Australia ² .. | 4,029.8 | 4,171.7 | 4,340.4 | 4,477.8 | 4,507.0 | 4,653.4 |

¹ Excluding trainee teachers, some of whom were previously classified as wage and salary earners. ² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

4 UNEMPLOYED

Registered Unemployed—In addition to the figures of unemployed disclosed at the Censuses, numbers of *registered unemployed* are also provided by the offices of the Commonwealth Employment Service of the Australian Department of Labour and Immigration.

At the end of September 1973 there were 3,817 males and 3,004 females registered for employment in Queensland. These figures included 963 junior males and 1,716 junior females. The total registered unemployed represented 0.89 per cent of the Queensland labour force, whereas the equivalent rates for the same month in 1970, 1971, and 1972 were 0.93 per cent, 1.10 per cent, and 1.07 per cent, respectively.

On a seasonally adjusted basis the comparable registered unemployed percentages of the labour force for the month of September were: 1970, 1.69; 1971, 2.02; 1972, 1.77; and 1973, 1.43.

Unskilled manual workers were the largest occupational group among the registered unemployed males, being 1,438 (37 per cent) of that total. The largest group of registered females was in the clerical and administrative occupational group with the figure standing at 1,527 or 51 per cent of the female total.

Unfilled Vacancies—These are vacancies registered with the offices of the Commonwealth Employment Service of the Australian Department of Labour and Immigration. At the end of September 1973 there were 5,794 unfilled vacancies for males and 3,623 for females. Comparable figures at the end of September 1972 were 2,412 for males and 1,831 for females and at the end of September 1971 were 2,053 for males and 1,532 for females.

Most male vacancies were in the semi-skilled occupations (40 per cent); but the female vacancies were mainly in the clerical and administrative callings (42 per cent).

5 APPRENTICESHIP

Under the *Apprenticeship Act* 1964–1972 provision is made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a chairman appointed by the Government, a representative of the Minister, and three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives of group apprenticeship committees from each trade or group of trades. At 30 June 1973, there were 29 group committees in Brisbane, including a special group committee for all railway apprentices.

The Apprenticeship Executive advises the Minister on trades and industries to be regarded as “skilled” under the Act and on matters relating to apprenticeship and the employment of minors.

In each of the larger country centres there is an apprenticeship advisory committee to deal with local apprenticeship questions and other matters referred to it by a group committee or the Apprenticeship Executive for consideration or investigation locally. At 30 June 1973, there were 15 advisory committees in country centres.

The minimum age for entry into apprenticeship is 15 years, and most apprentices are indentured at 15 or 16 years. The period prescribed for apprenticeship is four years, and during that period apprentices are required to attend classes at technical colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Education Department.

Apprentices in certain trades, living in areas where practical classes of technical instruction are not available, attend technical colleges for a fortnight's concentrated full-time course of practical and theoretical instruction each year. Apprentices who have undertaken courses of instruction by correspondence are allowed one half-day study leave per week.

In 1972 a Block 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. In 1973 this scheme

was extended to apprentices in the breadbaking, pastrycooking, cooking, and retail meat industries.

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 1972 there were 6,811 apprentices attending technical colleges in Brisbane, 3,384 attending technical classes at 11 centres outside Brisbane, and 3,339 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 1971 the numbers were 6,694, 3,316, and 3,532, respectively. The proportion of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 91 per cent of the apprentices attending technical colleges and 78 per cent of those taking correspondence courses being successful at the 1972 examinations.

There are a number of apprentices, indentured under certain Federal awards, who do not come within the scope of the State apprenticeship training system. These apprentices, mainly in the graphic arts and meat industry trades, are comparatively few in number. During 1972-73, new indentures taken out under the relevant Federal awards numbered 238. Statistics of this group of apprentices are not included in the tables.

APPRENTICES BY TRADES, QUEENSLAND

| Trade | Intake of new apprentices during year | | | | | Indentures completed, 1972-73 | Number indentured at 30 June 1973 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | | |
| <i>Building trades</i> | 929 | 1,443 | 1,252 | 1,282 | 1,227 | 915 | 4,129 |
| Carpentry and joinery | 444 | 734 | 589 | 649 | 561 | 455 | 2,017 |
| Painting | 141 | 150 | 142 | 122 | 160 | 106 | 433 |
| Plumbing | 197 | 325 | 266 | 253 | 217 | 207 | 844 |
| Other building trades | 147 | 234 | 255 | 258 | 289 | 147 | 835 |
| <i>Electrical trades</i> | 372 | 843 | 712 | 741 | 391 | 494 | 2,093 |
| <i>Engineering</i> | 1,183 | 2,025 | 1,778 | 1,738 | 925 | 1,120 | 5,109 |
| Boilermaking | 279 | 447 | 421 | 407 | 236 | 264 | 1,254 |
| Fitting and turning | 363 | 713 | 580 | 619 | 243 | 377 | 1,649 |
| Motor mechanics | 414 | 633 | 575 | 531 | 354 | 375 | 1,649 |
| Other engineering | 127 | 232 | 202 | 181 | 92 | 104 | 557 |
| <i>Hairdressing: Men's</i> | 14 | 24 | 17 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 37 |
| <i>Women's</i> | 317 | 449 | 426 | 373 | 247 | 244 | 1,056 |
| <i>Other trades</i> | 654 | 1,083 | 1,051 | 963 | 786 | 619 | 2,996 |
| Total | 3,469 | 5,867 | 5,236 | 5,108 | 3,579 | 3,406 | 15,420 |

The next table shows the numbers of apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the five years to 1972-73.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

| Year | New indentures | Indentures completed | Indentures cancelled | Indentured apprentices at end of year ¹ |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | 3,579 | 3,406 | 602 | 15,420 |

¹ Excluding apprentices on probation (4,059 at end of 1972-73).

6 LOCAL TRADES COMMITTEES

The Australian Government *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 Immigration and with members drawn from employers' and employees' organisations, was originally enacted to safeguard the rights of tradesmen in the skilled metal and electrical trades. Later it was extended to cover admission to these trades of certain classes of ex-service personnel and migrants. Tradesmen's Certificates are granted as evidence of trade qualifications to those who meet the requirements of Local Committees.

However, before a recognised electrical tradesman can be employed on electrical operations in a State or Territory, in addition to the Certificate, he must be licensed by the State or Territory.

Separate committees represent the blacksmithing, boilermaking, electrical, engineering, and sheet metal trades, with secretarial assistance provided by the Department of Labour and Immigration.

The next table shows some particulars of operations of the committees over five years to 1973.

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 |
| 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 |
| 1973 | 704 | 152 | 179 | 1,035 | 504 | 120 | 111 | 735 |

7 GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES

The Department of Labour and Immigration 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 National Apprenticeship Assistance Scheme), and employment assistance. In each office there is a specialist officer available to counsel handicapped clients and to assess their employment potential.

In addition the Employment Service provides special facilities for 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 provides 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.

8 EMPLOYMENT TRAINING AND ASSISTANCE SCHEMES

Because of changing demands for employment skills resulting from social, economic, and technological influences, it has become necessary for governments to provide training facilities and assistance for those members of the labour force affected by such changes.

There are six training schemes and one assistance scheme operated by the Australian Department of Labour and Immigration which are designed to provide for the employment needs of those persons either displaced from, re-entering, or entering employment. The particular schemes are: the General Employment Retraining Scheme for long term unemployed; the Rural Reconstruction Employment Training Scheme for persons forced to leave economically non-viable rural properties; the Employment Training Scheme for persons displaced by technological change, e.g. persons dismissed, down-graded, etc. as a result of new machines, methods of operation, etc.; the Employment Training Scheme for persons displaced by redundancy, e.g. result of merger, cessation of operation, market conditions, etc.; the Employment Training Scheme for Women Restricted from Employment by Domestic Responsibilities and for women out of the employment market for some time who wish to update or learn new skills; the Employment Training Scheme for Aborigines; and the National Apprenticeship Assistance Scheme.

The type of training provided consists of external full-time up to one year, external part-time up to two years, or varying periods of on-the-job training, depending on the skill requirements of the type of occupation and the training needs of the persons undergoing training. Since its introduction on 1 January 1973, the National Apprenticeship Assistance Scheme has been administered by the Commonwealth Employment Service and is designed to encourage the employment of apprentices in greater numbers than at present. This scheme provides subsidies to employers, and living-away-from-home allowances to apprentices.

• Chapter 19

WAGES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents figures and comment in a general descriptive sense on industrial arbitration and trade unions; basic, minimum, and total wage concepts and decisions; selected weekly award wage rates; hours and working conditions; surveys of weekly earnings and hours; and workers' compensation insurance for industrial accidents.

More information in regard to particular aspects of the above-mentioned matters may be found in the Bureau's latest annual *Labour Report*, or in the specific bulletins on wage rates and earnings, industrial disputes, trade union statistics, industrial accidents, or the annual survey of earnings and hours.

2 INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS

Both Federal and State industrial authorities enter into the field of industrial regulation in Queensland. Broadly, Federal tribunals have jurisdiction over industrial matters which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State and over all matters affecting employees of the Australian Government or any of its authorities. The Federal tribunals are superior within their jurisdiction, but in Queensland Federal awards are more limited in their application than in most other States.

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 Federal 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 Federal 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.

Federal Industrial Authorities—The Australian 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 Australian Government

or its authorities, whether or not the dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State. The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1973* provides the authority under which the Federal 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 Australian Industrial Court was established to carry out the judicial functions under the Act, and the Australian 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.

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 Act 1961-1974*, 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 1964-1972*, 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 five years to 1973 are as follows.

STATE INDUSTRIAL COURT AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

| Nature of business | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|---|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Applications for | | | | | |
| New awards, variations, rescissions, interpretations | 682 | 862 | 882 | 977 | 984 |
| Compulsory conferences and references to disputes | 81 | 89 | 70 | 135 | 133 |
| Exemptions from long service leave provisions | 4 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Injunctions and restraint orders | 1 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| Miscellaneous, including deregistrations, apprentices, etc. | 17 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 3 |
| Appeals to Industrial Commission from decisions of | | | | | |
| Industrial Commission ¹ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Industrial Registrar | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Industrial Magistrates ² | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Appeals to Industrial Court from decisions of | | | | | |
| Industrial Commission | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Industrial Registrar | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Industrial Magistrates under | | | | | |
| Workers' Compensation Acts | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Other acts ² | 4 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 11 |
| Total | 801 | 984 | 974 | 1,137 | 1,147 |

¹ Appeals heard by the full Commission against decisions of a single member.

² Industrial Arbitration, Workers' Accommodation, and Apprentices and Minors Acts.

Unions Registered in Queensland—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court and Commission, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961-1974*.

Particulars of employees' unions registered under the Acts are shown in the next table for the five years to 1972.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

| Name of union | Membership in Queensland at 31 December | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
| Amalgamated Engineering | 11,775 | 11,578 | 11,709 | 12,375 | 12,715 |
| Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners.. | 9,000 | 9,120 | 9,100 | 8,566 | 7,598 |
| Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, & Draughtsmen of Aust. (Q.) | 1,418 | 1,454 | 1,496 | 1,522 | 1,457 |
| Australasian Meat Industry (Q.) | 8,243 | 9,077 | 8,976 | 9,463 | 10,204 |
| Australian Bank Officials' (Q.) | 5,536 | 5,347 | 5,200 | 5,360 | 5,236 |
| Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q.) | 2,085 | 2,299 | 2,115 | 2,097 | 2,375 |
| Australian Federated Union of Locomotive Enginemen (Q.) | 2,120 | 1,955 | 1,937 | 1,957 | 1,976 |
| Australian Railways (Q.) | 7,303 | 6,981 | 6,900 | 6,800 | 6,760 |
| Australian Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Brisbane) | 1,401 | 1,260 | 1,200 | 1,085 | 1,055 |
| Australian Workers' | 60,137 | 58,290 | 56,226 | 52,830 | 51,793 |
| Bacon Factories | 1,108 | 1,066 | 1,149 | 1,352 | 1,523 |
| Boilermakers' (Q.) | 3,967 | 4,187 | 5,108 | 5,076 | 6,092 |
| Clothing and Allied Trades (Q.) | 3,055 | 2,839 | 2,607 | 2,646 | 2,277 |
| Electrical Trades (Q.) | 6,948 | 7,447 | 7,803 | 8,379 | 8,526 |
| Federated Clerks' (C. and S.Q.) | 19,274 | 18,517 | 17,395 | 19,738 | 20,566 |
| Federated Clerks' (N.Q.) | 4,165 | 3,710 | 3,214 | 3,672 | 3,888 |
| Fed. Engine Drivers' and Firemen's (Q.) .. | 6,848 | 6,358 | 6,841 | 7,384 | 7,460 |
| Federated Furnishing Trade (Q.) | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,215 | 1,100 | 1,000 |
| Federated Ironworkers' (Q.) | 3,975 | 4,013 | 4,551 | 5,596 | 4,836 |
| Federated Liquor and Allied Industries (Q.) | 3,317 | 3,400 | 3,803 | 3,800 | 5,150 |
| Federated Miscellaneous Workers' (Q.) .. | 9,136 | 9,145 | 8,363 | 7,149 | 8,095 |
| Federated Storemen and Packers' (Q.) .. | 5,478 | 5,256 | 5,134 | 5,344 | 5,184 |
| Foodstuffs and Allied Industries | 5,674 | 5,797 | 5,585 | 6,079 | 5,410 |
| Hospital Employees' | 1,671 | 2,210 | 2,371 | 2,346 | 2,232 |
| Municipal Officers' (Q.) | 4,380 | 4,490 | 4,628 | 4,491 | 4,615 |
| Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.).. | 4,052 | 4,160 | 3,764 | 3,804 | 3,534 |
| Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.) | 2,558 | 1,732 | 1,752 | 1,750 | 1,658 |
| Printing and Kindred Industries (Q.) .. | 4,284 | 4,367 | 4,381 | 5,009 | 5,009 |
| Professional Engineers of Australia (Q.) .. | 1,085 | 1,179 | 1,253 | 1,318 | 1,389 |
| Professional Musicians of Australia (Q.) .. | 1,533 | 1,277 | 1,429 | 1,260 | 1,316 |
| Queensland Colliery | 2,310 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 1,637 | 1,637 |
| Queensland Police | 3,050 | 2,931 | 3,264 | 2,984 | 3,290 |
| Queensland Professional Officers' | 4,829 | 5,288 | 5,581 | 5,966 | 6,710 |
| Queensland Railway Maintenance | 2,924 | 2,071 | 2,072 | 2,068 | 2,068 |
| Queensland Railway Station Masters | 985 | 1,008 | 1,025 | 1,060 | 1,080 |
| Queensland Railway Traffic | 1,317 | 1,256 | 1,700 | 1,832 | 1,857 |
| Queensland Shop Assistants' | 16,156 | 15,317 | 14,554 | 14,636 | 15,634 |
| Queensland State Service | 10,048 | 10,693 | 11,526 | 12,233 | 12,948 |
| Queensland Teachers' | 10,153 | 11,825 | 11,589 | 12,166 | 13,574 |
| Qld Teachers in Independent Schools ¹ | .. | .. | 793 | 1,031 | 950 |
| Railway Salaried Officers' | 1,031 | 1,108 | 1,104 | 1,071 | 1,083 |
| Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.) | 5,059 | 5,829 | 5,918 | 6,602 | 7,159 |
| Sheet Metal Working (Q.) | 3,954 | 3,731 | 3,587 | 4,392 | 4,756 |
| Theatrical and Amusement (Q.) | 2,000 | 1,314 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| Transport Workers' (Q.) | 11,329 | 11,639 | 12,006 | 12,212 | 13,187 |
| Vehicle Builders' Federation (Q.) | 3,043 | 2,971 | 2,951 | 3,166 | 3,562 |
| Other unions | 9,372 | 8,872 | 7,558 | 7,696 | 7,499 |
| Total² | 290,486 | 286,964 | 285,233 | 291,400 | 299,223 |

¹ Registered for the first time in 1970. ² Unions numbered 75 in 1968, 76 in 1969 and 1970, 78 in 1971, and 79 in 1972.

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 Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Particulars of employers' unions registered under the Acts are shown in the next table for five years to 1972.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

| Name of union | Membership in Queensland at 31 December | | | | |
|--|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
| Australian Sugar Producers' Association.. | 5,712 | 5,542 | 5,441 | 5,363 | 4,940 |
| Central Coastal Graziers' Assn of Qld .. | 1,128 | 997 | 1,049 | 1,089 | 1,123 |
| Graziers' Association of Central and Northern Queensland | 1,457 | 1,619 | 1,570 | 1,571 | 1,575 |
| Graziers' Assn of Sth Eastern Queensland | 1,772 | 1,766 | 1,690 | 1,647 | 1,632 |
| Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce | 1,776 | 1,657 | 1,753 | 1,821 | 1,810 |
| Queensland Branch, Australian Medical Association | 1,810 | 1,908 | 1,985 | 2,041 | 2,035 |
| Queensland Cane Growers' Association .. | 7,739 | 7,600 | 7,364 | 7,000 | 6,985 |
| Queensland Chamber of Manufactures .. | 1,368 | 1,440 | 1,396 | 1,389 | 1,376 |
| Queensland Retail Traders' Assn of Grocers, Drapers, and General Stores .. | 2,525 | 2,474 | 2,542 | 2,469 | 2,639 |
| Queensland Shopkeepers' Association .. | 1,112 | 1,024 | 957 | 876 | 845 |
| United Graziers' Association of Qld .. | 5,779 | 5,788 | 5,701 | 5,631 | 5,581 |
| Other unions | 7,648 | 8,587 | 8,955 | 8,780 | 9,220 |
| Total ¹ | 39,826 | 40,402 | 40,403 | 39,677 | 39,761 |

¹ Employers' unions numbered 35 in 1968, 36 in 1969, 37 in 1970, 39 in 1971, and 40 in 1972.

The next table shows, for five years to 1972, the details of employee (trade) unions in Queensland. Membership figures include members of unions wholly covered by Federal or State awards and are therefore in excess of the numbers shown on page 438 as registered under the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961-1974*.

EMPLOYEE (TRADE) UNIONS, QUEENSLAND

| End of December | Separate unions | Membership | | | Proportion of total wage and salary earners | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|
| | | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| | No. | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | % | % |
| 1968 .. | 135 | 250.9 | 83.2 | 334.1 | 64 | 50 | 60 |
| 1969 .. | 135 | 253.1 | 83.3 | 336.4 | 63 | 48 | 58 |
| 1970 .. | 139 | 247.5 | 82.6 | 330.2 | 60 | 44 | 55 |
| 1971 .. | 140 | 251.4 | 86.2 | 337.6 | 59 | 45 | 55 |
| 1972 .. | 138 | 248.4 | 95.1 | 343.5 | 57 | 47 | 54 |

Industrial Disputes—The next tables refer to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of 10 man-days or more. Workers involved indirectly are those who were out of work because of stoppages at their places of employment, but who themselves were not parties to the disputes.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), QUEENSLAND

| Year | Disputes | Workers involved | | | Working days lost | Total estimated loss of wages |
|--------------|----------|------------------|------------|-------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Directly | Indirectly | Total | | |
| | No. | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | \$'000 |
| 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 |
| 1972 | 442 | 146.2 | 10.2 | 156.5 | 292.2 | 4,973.4 |

The next table shows a dissection according to main industry groups of industrial disputes which occurred in Queensland during 1972.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1972

| Industry group | Dis- putes | Workers involved | | | Work- ing days lost | Total estimated loss of wages |
|---|---------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | Directly | In- directly | Total | | |
| | No. | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | \$'000 |
| Agriculture, grazing, etc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Coal mining | 51 | 9.3 | .. | 9.3 | 20.7 | 432.1 |
| Other mining and quarrying | 4 | 0.5 | .. | 0.5 | 1.2 | 19.6 |
| Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. | 119 | 59.8 | 0.1 | 59.9 | 83.4 | 1,321.6 |
| Food, drink, and tobacco | 78 | 28.3 | 8.7 | 37.0 | 53.7 | 717.5 |
| Other manufacturing | 14 | 3.2 | .. | 3.2 | 12.5 | 228.7 |
| Building and construction | 62 | 23.5 | 0.6 | 24.1 | 88.2 | 1,774.6 |
| Railway etc. services | 21 | 7.5 | .. | 7.5 | 8.2 | 125.5 |
| Other transport | 32 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 6.8 | 113.3 |
| Stevedoring | 24 | 3.7 | .. | 3.7 | 1.9 | 27.2 |
| Other industries ¹ | 37 | 7.9 | .. | 7.8 | 15.6 | 213.3 |
| Total | 442 | 146.3 | 10.2 | 156.5 | 292.2 | 4,973.4 |

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 1972 was slightly higher than for 1971. The industry groups of building and construction; engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.; and food, drink, and tobacco, among them, accounted for 78.3 per cent of all working days lost during 1972.

Of the total number of Queensland wage and salary earners in civilian employment at 31 December 1972 (593,900), the number of Queensland workers involved in industrial disputes during 1972 (156,500) represented a proportion of 29.0 per cent compared with the equivalent Australia-wide ratio for the same year of 24.3 per cent.

On the other hand, while Queensland's total wage and salary earners in civilian employment represented 13 per cent of the Australia-wide total of 4,579,600 at 31 December 1972, the total working days lost during 1972 in Queensland accounted for 14.5 per cent of the Australian total of 2,010,300. However, during 1972 the average number of working days lost per dispute for Australia was considerably higher at 875 days than the Queensland average of 661 days.

3 WAGES

Commonwealth Basic Wage—Since the Commonwealth basic wage was abolished by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 5 June 1967 when the concept of a "total" wage was adopted, any comment on this basic wage must be mainly of historical value. In the circumstances, only a brief outline of the major developments is attempted here, and the reader is directed to the 1970 and earlier issues of the *Year Book* for a more detailed account.

Declarations of the basic wage prior to 1921 were 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.

From 1921 to 1953 quarterly adjustments based on variations in retail price index numbers were the practice, but in 1956 the Court intimated that an annual assessment would be most appropriate in fixing the wage. New procedures were introduced in 1961 by the Commission to the effect that each year changes in the Consumer Price Index would be reflected in the basic wage decision unless those opposed to the change could persuade the Commission to the contrary. The procedure changed slightly in 1964 when it was left to the parties to apply for changes. This situation remained mostly unchanged until abolition of the wage in June 1967 when the amount was \$31 per week for an adult male. Further details of this wage ruling at 31 December of each year up to 1966 are given in the Appendix.

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.

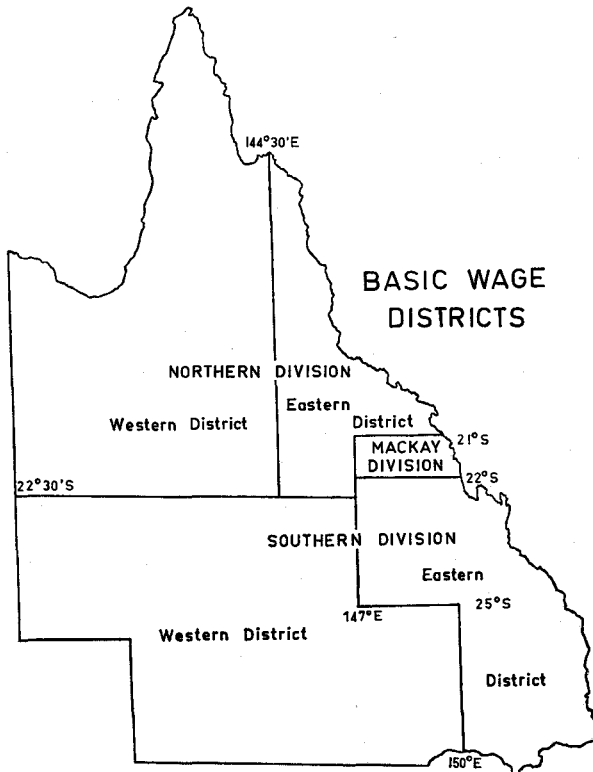
For statistical purposes, the "C" Series Index was replaced after December quarter 1960 by the Consumer Price Index. In its judgments since then, the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has taken account of changes shown by the latter index.

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 ten-yearly intervals from 1921 to 1971 and each year since 1971 as well as each basic wage declaration in the last two years, are shown in the next table. Details of the basic wage operating at 31 December each year since 1925 are shown on page 607.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE

| Operating at 30 June | Males | Females | Date of operation | Males | Females |
|----------------------|-------|---------|---------------------|-------|---------|
| | \$ | \$ | | \$ | \$ |
| 1921 | 8.50 | 4.30 | 20 December 1971 .. | 39.80 | 30.50 |
| 1931 | 7.70 | 3.95 | 20 March 1972 .. | 40.60 | 31.10 |
| 1941 | 8.90 | 4.80 | 29 May 1972 .. | 41.00 | 31.85 |
| 1951 | 16.60 | 11.00 | 19 February 1973 .. | 42.30 | 32.85 |
| 1961 | 28.40 | 21.30 | 29 May 1973 .. | 44.20 | 34.90 |
| 1971 | 38.85 | 29.75 | 27 August 1973 .. | 44.80 | 35.35 |
| | | | 26 November 1973 .. | 46.60 | 36.70 |
| 1972 | 41.00 | 31.85 | | | |
| 1973 | 44.20 | 34.90 | | | |



The basic wage as fixed, and shown in the preceding table, is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State. Additional amounts are payable throughout various other districts defined as in the map, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in those districts.

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.

Equal Pay for Male and Female Workers—Section 12 of the Queensland *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1961-1974 empowers the Commission to make a State award, without limiting the generality of its powers, with reference to a calling or callings whereby the same wage shall be paid to persons of either sex performing the same work or producing the same return of profit to their employer.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 19 June 1969 declared that it was prepared to implement the principle of equal pay for equal work by introducing into Federal awards and determinations the principle contained in State acts on equal pay. It also decided that no increases should be granted to adult females without an examination of the work done and that implementation of equal pay should be spread over a period so that, from 1 January 1970, implementation would be the same as that under South Australian, Western Australian, and Tasmanian acts.

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.

In its latest decision the Commission has declared that all adult wages payable under Federal awards shall be increased by 2 per cent plus a fixed amount of \$2.50 per week from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after 29 May 1973.

Minimum Wage Rates—The Commonwealth 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.

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.

The next table shows variations in the minimum weekly wage rates applicable to adult males as prescribed under Federal and Queensland State Awards.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES, ADULT MALES

| Federal awards, Brisbane | | Queensland State awards | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| Date of operation ¹ | Amount | Date of operation | Amount |
| | \$ | | \$ |
| 25 October 1968 | 37.10 | 8 May 1970 | 42.80 |
| 19 December 1969 | 40.60 | 4 January 1971 | 46.80 |
| 1 January 1971 | 44.60 | 29 May 1972 | 51.50 |
| 19 May 1972 | 49.30 | 19 February 1973 | 52.80 |
| 29 May 1973 | 58.30 | 29 May 1973 | 60.50 |
| | | 27 August 1973 | 61.10 |
| | | 26 November 1973 | 62.90 |

¹ Rates operative from beginning of first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown.

Weighted Average Minimum Wage Rates—The statistics shown in the next table, which refers to Queensland experience, relate generally to wages and hours prescribed in awards or determinations of the Federal and State industrial authorities or in agreements registered with them.

The minimum wage rates and index numbers shown in the table embrace a representative range of occupations and are based on the occupation and industry structures in Australia in 1954. The weekly wage rates given in the table, and used in the compilation of the indexes, represent the lowest rates payable for a full week's work, excluding overtime, as prescribed in representative industrial awards, determinations, and agreements. The hourly wage rates are obtained by relating the weekly wage rates and the weekly hours of work prescribed in awards etc. The rural industries are excluded from the table because of coverage difficulties.

Because the indexes are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of wages, as distinct from salaries, those awards, determinations, and agreements which relate solely or mainly to salary-earners are excluded.

The wage rates shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

A more detailed description of the minimum wage rates index and more extensive tables are published by the Commonwealth Statistician in the monthly bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings*, and a longer series at 31 December of each year is given in the Appendix.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY AND HOURLY WAGE RATES:
ALL INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND

| End of June | Weekly wage rates | | Hourly wage rates | | Index numbers ¹ | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Adult males | Adult females ² | Adult males ³ | Adult females ³ | Weekly wage rates | | Hourly wage rates | |
| | | | | | Males | Females ³ | Males ³ | Females ³ |
| | \$ | \$ | cents | cents | | | | |
| 1969 .. | 49.64 | 35.22 | 123.92 | 88.71 | 175.8 | 176.9 | 175.1 | 176.8 |
| 1970 .. | 52.76 | 38.18 | 131.42 | 96.17 | 186.8 | 191.8 | 185.7 | 191.7 |
| 1971 .. | 59.34 | 43.94 | 148.40 | 110.68 | 210.1 | 220.7 | 209.7 | 220.6 |
| 1972 .. | 65.46 | 48.68 | 163.56 | 122.63 | 231.8 | 244.5 | 231.2 | 244.4 |
| 1973s .. | 75.21 | 57.16 | 188.11 | 143.99 | 266.3 | 287.1 | 265.9 | 287.0 |

¹ Base of series: weighted average weekly wage rate—Australia, 1954 = 100.
² Excluding mining and quarrying and building and construction. ³ Excluding shipping and stevedoring. s Subject to revision.

Actual wages are generally higher than the basic and minimum wages, because they include margins for particular occupations and skills and for shift work and work under extraordinary conditions etc.

The next table shows the weighted average minimum weekly wage rates payable for a full week's work, excluding overtime, within specific groups of industries.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES¹, INDUSTRY GROUPS², QUEENSLAND

| Industry group | At 30 June | | | | |
|---|------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 ^r | 1973 ^s |
| ADULT MALES | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Mining and quarrying | 60.33 | 62.20 | 67.58 | 74.79 | 86.58 |
| Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. .. | 49.85 | 52.68 | 58.46 | 65.25 | 74.68 |
| All manufacturing groups | 48.71 | 51.23 | 57.81 | 63.47 | 72.61 |
| Building and construction | 47.78 | 50.24 | 57.47 | 64.39 | 75.26 |
| Railway services | 49.42 | 54.50 | 58.83 | 65.24 | 75.53 |
| Road and air transport | 45.81 | 48.76 | 56.15 | 61.17 | 71.25 |
| Shipping and stevedoring | 52.37 | 59.10 | 63.59 | 71.84 | 80.30 |
| Communication | 58.65 | 66.66 | 75.50 | 84.85 | 93.61 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 49.79 | 51.99 | 59.49 | 64.60 | 74.51 |
| Public authority, n.e.i., and community and business services, etc. | 50.55 | 54.11 | 61.42 | 66.90 | 75.59 |
| Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. | 44.23 | 47.21 | 53.33 | 58.98 | 68.30 |
| All industry groups ² | 49.64 | 52.76 | 59.34 | 65.46 | 75.21 |
| ADULT FEMALES | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Textiles, clothing, and footwear | 32.57 | 35.20 | 39.68 | 46.81 | 53.53 |
| All manufacturing groups | 33.50 | 36.18 | 40.93 | 46.68 | 54.36 |
| Transport and communication | 38.34 | 44.18 | 50.58 | 55.48 | 66.41 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 36.42 | 38.92 | 45.30 | 49.78 | 58.98 |
| Public authority, n.e.i., and community and business services, etc. | 36.59 | 39.80 | 46.14 | 50.41 | 58.76 |
| Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. | 33.13 | 35.83 | 41.58 | 44.82 | 52.13 |
| All industry groups ² | 35.22 | 38.18 | 43.94 | 48.68 | 57.16 |

¹ Weighted average of award rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime).

² Excluding rural. ^r Revised since last issue. ^s Subject to revision.

Wage Rates and Average Earnings—In the next table, the State basic wage, weighted average minimum wage rates, and average weekly earnings of adult males in Queensland are shown for the five years to 1972-73 and for each quarter of 1973.

The first column of the table shows the State basic wage, Brisbane, in operation at 30 June for the five years to 1972-73, and also at the end of each quarter of 1973. The weighted average minimum weekly wage rates referred to on page 444 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, weighted average minimum weekly wage, and average weekly earnings are also expressed as index numbers with the common base of 1961-62 = 100.

STATE BASIC WAGE, WEEKLY WAGE RATES, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, QUEENSLAND

| Period | State basic wage, Brisbane (males) ¹ | | Weighted 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 | | | | | | |
| 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 | 179.9 |
| 1971-72 | 41.00 | 144.4 | 65.46 ^r | 181.9 ^r | 86.90 | 201.2 |
| 1972-73 | 44.20 | 155.6 | 75.21 | 209.0 | 96.90 | 224.4 |
| Quarter | | | | | | |
| 1973: March s .. | 42.30 | 149.0 | 70.25 | 195.2 | 92.90 | 215.1 |
| June s | 44.20 | 155.6 | 75.21 | 209.0 | 103.50 | 239.6 |
| September s .. | 44.80 | 157.7 | 77.19 | 214.5 | 104.40 | 241.7 |
| December s .. | 46.60 | 164.1 | 79.43 | 220.7 | 114.10 | 264.2 |

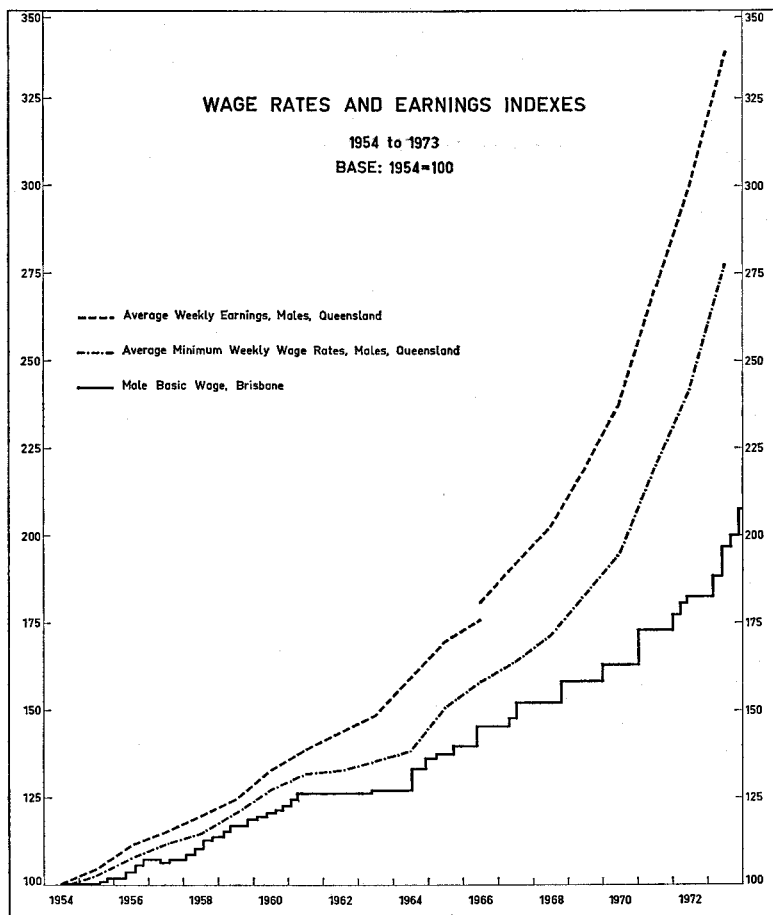
¹ At the end of the financial year or quarter shown. ² Average for year or quarter shown. ^r Revised since last issue. ^s Subject to revision.

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.

Award Wage Rates—Wage rates for selected occupations, as prescribed by awards of the State and Federal industrial tribunals, are given in the next table 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 Federal award, while in some cases the same occupation is listed in several awards and agreements, with consequent variation in pay rates.



Note: The Average Weekly Earnings series was revised from September quarter 1966.

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 1974

Males

| | \$ | | \$ |
|--|----------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Pastoral industry</i> | | <i>Furniture making</i> | |
| Station hands (general) ¹ | 64.30 | Cabinet makers, upholsterers, etc. .. | 86.47 |
| Shearing shed hands ¹ | 96.70 | Mattress makers | 76.15 |
| <i>Sugar industry</i> | | Storemen and labourers | 65.58 |
| Field workers | 77.36 | Glass bevellers and silverers | 87.39 |
| Sugar mill workers | 2.03067 | <i>Building</i> | |
| | per hour | Tradesmen | 89.55 |
| Fugalmen | 2.19167 | Labourers | 78.06 |
| | per hour | | |

SELECTED WEEKLY AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN
QUEENSLAND, 1 JANUARY 1974—*continued*

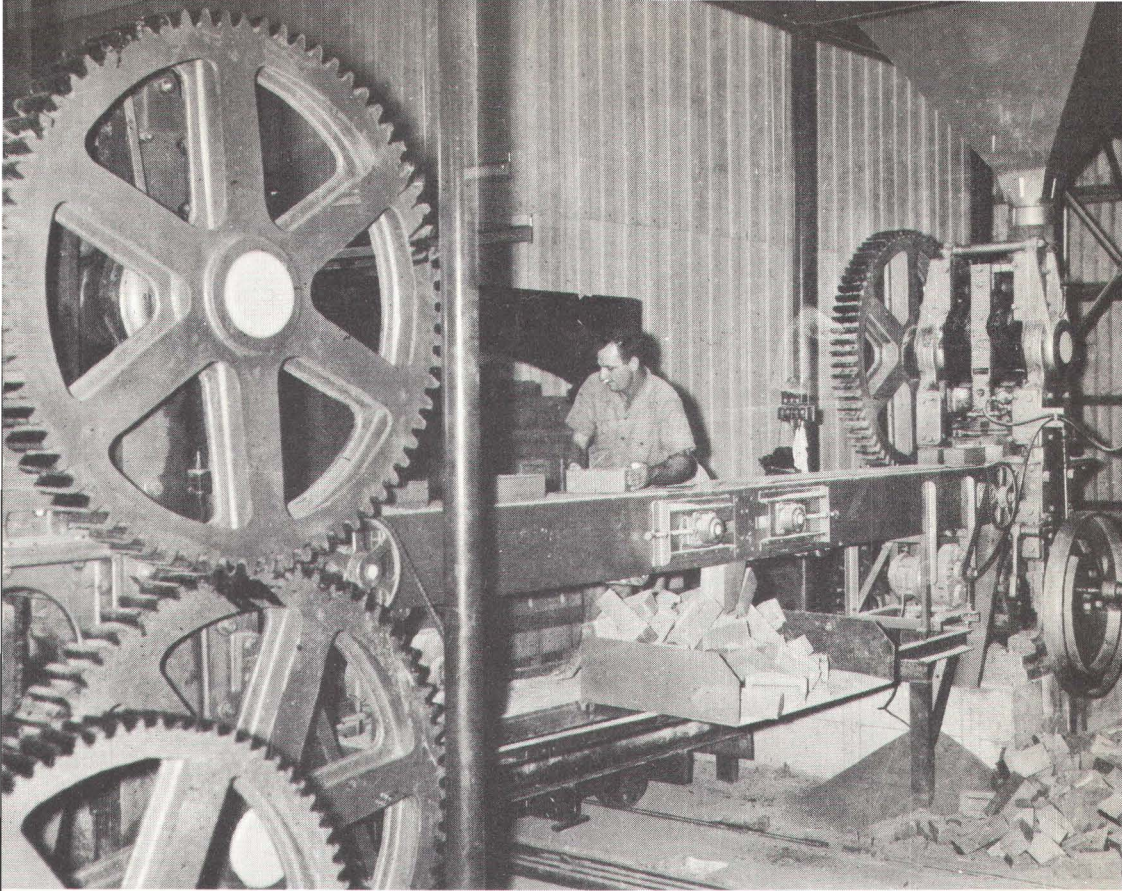
Males—continued

| | \$ | | \$ |
|--|--------|---|------------------------|
| Sawmilling | | Engine drivers | |
| Machinists, first class | 87.52 | Locomotive | 77.71 |
| Ordermen | 79.57 | Tractor drivers | 72.20 |
| Sawyers, No. 1, hand bench .. | 87.52 | | to 83.12 |
| Tailers-out, No. 1, hand bench .. | 79.57 | Fork lift drivers | 76.35 |
| | | | to 77.80 |
| Electrical engineering | | Road construction | |
| Installation electricians | 86.96 | Grade 1 | 65.41 |
| Electrical fitters | 86.35 | Grade 5 | 79.54 |
| Power-house labourers | 74.87 | | |
| Radio mechanics | 85.93 | Carriers and carters | |
| | | Motor vehicle to 1.25 tonnes .. | 74.81 |
| Employees of electrical contractors | | Motor vehicle 1.25 to 3 tonnes .. | 76.64 |
| Electrical fitters | 101.03 | Motor vehicle 3 to 6 tonnes ³ .. | 78.68 |
| Electrical mechanics | 100.61 | | |
| Electrical labourers | 75.87 | Waterside workers⁴ | |
| Tradesmen's assistants | 78.26 | Casual | 2.5055 |
| | | | per hour ⁴ |
| | | Permanent | 17.10 |
| | | | per day ⁴ |
| Mechanical engineering | | Distribution | |
| Boilermakers | 85.93 | Shop assistants | 74.84 |
| Fitters or turners | 85.93 | | |
| Moulders | 85.93 | Clerical and professional | |
| Patternmakers | 91.44 | Clerks | 82.72 |
| Toolmakers | 91.44 | Draftsmen, 4th year | 94.50 |
| Engineering labourers | 66.93 | Authorised surveyors, 5th year .. | 153.69 |
| Motor mechanics | 85.93 | Practising architects, 5th year .. | 118.35 |
| | | Journalists ^{4 5} | 93.80 |
| | | | to 202.80 ⁴ |
| Butter and cheese factories | | Pharmaceutical chemists | 85.06 |
| Butter makers | 81.80 | | to 128.20 |
| Graders (cream) | 79.30 | | |
| Testers | 76.80 | Hotels | |
| Cheese makers | 81.80 | Chief cooks | 64.29 |
| | | | to 68.50 |
| | | Cooks | 62.90 |
| | | Bar attendants ⁴ | 69.00 |
| Baking | | | |
| Operative baker ² | 79.30 | Boarding houses | |
| | | Chief cooks | 83.08 |
| | | Other cooks | 69.40 |
| | | | |
| Joinery works | | | |
| Joiners, glaziers | 86.43 | | |

Females

| | | | |
|---|-----------|--|----------|
| Clothing trade (ready-made dressmkg) | | Public hospital employees (other than nurses) | |
| Cutters | 42.51 | Laundresses, kitchenmaids, and housemaids | 56.00 |
| Machinists | 39.50 | | to 58.30 |
| | to 40.84 | Cooks | 83.00 |
| Nursing | | | |
| Registered nurses | 86.86 | Hotels | |
| | to 102.85 | Bar attendants ⁴ | 69.00 |
| | | Waitresses | 45.09 |
| Amusement | | | |
| Theatre ushers | 63.47 | Boarding houses⁶ | |
| | | Chief cooks | 83.08 |
| Distribution | | Other cooks | 69.40 |
| Shop assistants | 66.27 | Waitresses, housemaids | 57.87 |
| | | | |
| Clerical and professional | | Personal services | |
| Clerks | 68.39 | Hairdressers | 63.89 |
| Steno-typists | 70.94 | | |
| Dental attendants | 53.28 | | |
| | | | |
| Cafes and restaurants | | | |
| Cooks | 64.71 | | |

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 Federal award. ⁵ Metropolitan dailies. ⁶ Value of board and lodging to be deducted from these rates.



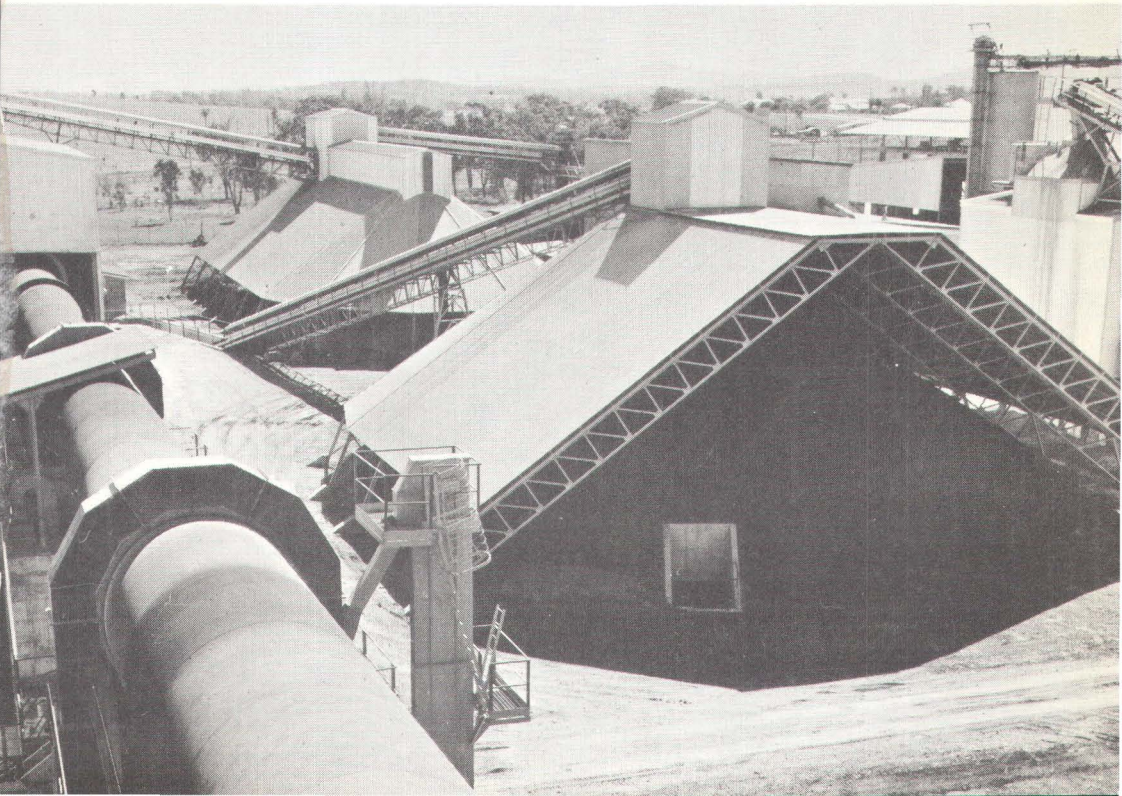
Clay brick production, Brisbane

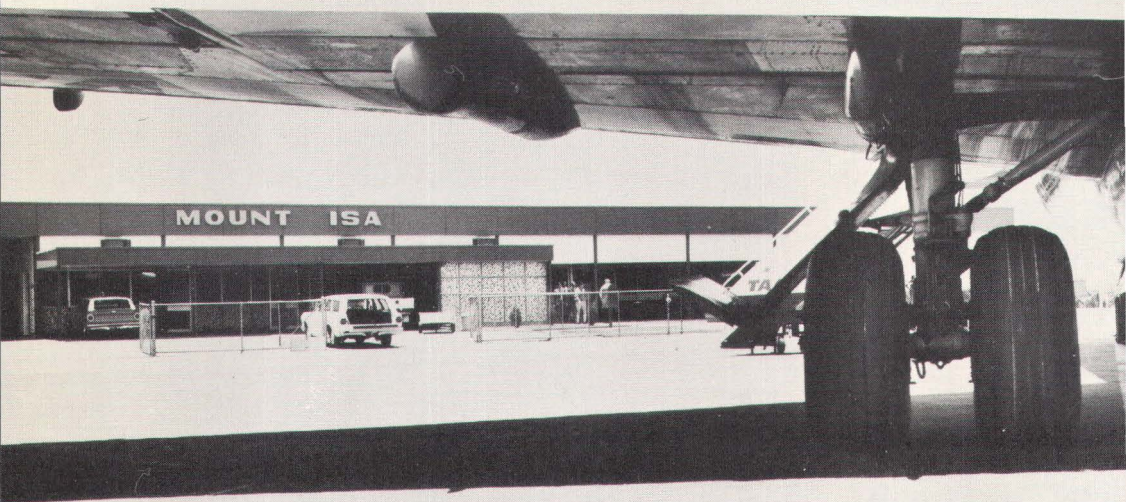
Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

MANUFACTURING—Chapter 13

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Cement works, Rockhampton





AIR TRANSPORT—*Chapter 14*
Mount Isa air terminal

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—*Chapter 20*
Belyando Shire Hall, Clermont



4 HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Minimum working conditions for employees are prescribed in the *Factories and Shops Act 1960-1973* and other legislation, as well as awards and agreements of the State and Federal industrial authorities. Such legislation and awards include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in all occupations and in all forms of industry.

Industrial awards and agreements include, in addition to wage rates, provisions for such matters as hours of work, sick leave, annual leave, long service leave, overtime, special allowances or rates for certain conditions of work (e.g. for dangerous or specially dirty work, working in confined spaces, 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 Federal awards.

The number of hours prescribed for a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various occupations in each State and between the same occupations in several States.

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.

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 Federal and State industrial authorities. In those cases where such leave is not prescribed, because employees are paid on an hourly basis or where work is of a seasonal or intermittent nature, compensating loadings are usually added to wage rates.

Annual leave included in both State and Federal 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. In November 1973 the Queensland Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission further increased annual leave by one week to those employees working under State awards. As a result, continuous shift workers now receive five weeks and other workers four weeks. By the same decision this Commission also awarded a 17½ per cent loading

on annual leave pay. These new annual leave conditions were made operative on and from 3 December 1973.

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, fire brigade, and ambulance employees, instead of continuity of service with the one employer.

Employers may be exempted from long service leave provisions by the State Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission if the terms of employment provide an entitlement to their employees which is not less favourable than those provided by legislation.

Workers employed under awards of the Australian 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 eight working days per completed year from August 1972. 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.

5 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 1972 survey and comparisons with surveys for the previous four years 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 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 and employees of religious, benevolent, and similar organisations exempt from pay-roll tax. Earnings and hours of waterside workers employed on a casual basis are excluded because of the wide fluctuations within the short survey period.

Comparison from year to year is affected by sampling variability and also by the employers' varying interpretations of the definitions as regards the allocation of employees between the classes "managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff" and "all other full-time employees".

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS: NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE
EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | October | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
| <i>Average weekly ordinary time earnings</i> | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Adult males | | | | | |
| Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. .. | 55.80 | 57.70 | 60.80 | 72.30 | 75.90 |
| Other manufacturing | 52.80 | 56.70 | 58.80 | 68.90 | 75.70 |
| Total manufacturing | 53.80 | 57.00 | 59.50 | 70.00 | 75.80 |
| Non-manufacturing | 59.50 | 63.90 | 72.00 | 78.50 | 82.60 |
| All industry groups | 56.70 | 60.80 | 66.40 | 74.90 | 79.60 |
| Junior males | 30.80 | 32.10 | 33.60 | 39.10 | 43.00 |
| Adult females | 36.40 | 40.20 | 43.30 | 49.10 | 54.70 |
| Junior females | 22.80 | 25.50 | 28.40 | 31.80 | 36.10 |
| <i>Average weekly overtime earnings</i> | | | | | |
| Adult males | | | | | |
| Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. .. | 10.10 | 12.10 | 11.90 | 11.90 | 12.40 |
| Other manufacturing | 8.40 | 9.90 | 11.90 | 12.80 | 13.00 |
| Total manufacturing | 8.90 | 10.60 | 11.90 | 12.50 | 12.80 |
| Non-manufacturing | 7.10 | 9.70 | 10.30 | 11.90 | 13.60 |
| All industry groups | 8.00 | 10.10 | 11.00 | 12.10 | 13.30 |
| Junior males | 2.70 | 2.30 | 2.70 | 2.90 | 3.10 |
| Adult females | 0.90 | 1.40 | 1.70 | 1.90 | 1.90 |
| Junior females | 0.40 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.60 | 0.80 |
| <i>Average weekly total earnings</i> | | | | | |
| Adult males | | | | | |
| Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. .. | 65.90 | 69.80 | 72.70 | 84.10 | 88.30 |
| Other manufacturing | 61.20 | 66.60 | 70.70 | 81.70 | 88.60 |
| Total manufacturing | 62.70 | 67.70 | 71.40 | 82.50 | 88.50 |
| Non-manufacturing | 66.60 | 73.60 | 82.30 | 90.30 | 96.20 |
| All industry groups | 64.70 | 70.90 | 77.40 | 87.00 | 92.90 |
| Junior males | 33.50 | 34.40 | 36.20 | 42.10 | 46.10 |
| Adult females | 37.30 | 41.60 | 44.90 | 50.90 | 56.60 |
| Junior females | 23.20 | 26.10 | 29.10 | 32.50 | 36.90 |
| <i>Average weekly total hours paid for</i> | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Adult males | | | | | |
| Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. .. | 43.7 | 44.0 | 43.5 | 43.2 | 41.8 |
| Other manufacturing | 42.6 | 43.0 | 42.9 | 43.7 | 42.2 |
| Total manufacturing | 42.9 | 43.3 | 43.1 | 43.5 | 42.1 |
| Non-manufacturing | 42.1 | 42.8 | 42.6 | 43.0 | 42.5 |
| All industry groups | 42.5 | 43.0 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 42.3 |
| Junior males | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.2 |
| Adult females | 39.1 | 39.5 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 39.5 |
| Junior females | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.3 |
| <i>Average weekly overtime hours paid for</i> | | | | | |
| Adult males | | | | | |
| Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. .. | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| Other manufacturing | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.2 |
| Total manufacturing | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.1 |
| Non-manufacturing | 3.3 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| All industry groups | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Junior males | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Adult females | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Junior females | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 |

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS: NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE
EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

| Particulars | October | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
| <i>Average total hourly earnings</i> | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Adult males | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 1.46 | 1.56 | 1.66 | 1.90 | 2.10 |
| Non-manufacturing | 1.58 | 1.72 | 1.93 | 2.10 | 2.26 |
| All industry groups | 1.52 | 1.65 | 1.80 | 2.01 | 2.20 |
| Junior males | 0.82 | 0.84 | 0.90 | 1.04 | 1.15 |
| Adult females | 0.96 | 1.05 | 1.14 | 1.29 | 1.43 |
| Junior females | 0.59 | 0.66 | 0.74 | 0.82 | 0.94 |

The next table shows the average weekly earnings for male managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff in private employment for the five years to 1972.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF, PRIVATE
EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | October | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Managerial etc. staff (males) | | | | | |
| Manufacturing groups | 98.70 | 104.40 | 110.90 | 123.20 | 134.30 |
| Non-manufacturing groups | 98.50 | 106.70 | 119.20 | 129.10 | 137.10 |
| All groups | 98.60 | 105.90 | 116.60 | 127.40 | 136.30 |

6 WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE

In Queensland, workers' compensation insurance is, by law, confined solely to the State Government Insurance Office.

An employer, by obtaining a policy with that Office, issued under the *Workers' Compensation Acts 1916-1973*, 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.

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 Australian Public Service are separately provided for under other legislation.

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 1972-73.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE)

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <i>Ordinary and domestic department¹</i> | | | | | |
| Intimated claims No. | 61,342 | 62,499 | 63,596 | 65,814 | 83,085 |
| Compensation paid \$ | 11,697,769 | 12,415,968 | 14,083,384 | 14,773,389 | 28,093,550 |
| Premium income ² \$ | 12,957,616 | 13,985,629 | 14,902,173 | 18,459,103 | 24,558,915 |
| <i>Miners' phthisis department³</i> | | | | | |
| Claims admitted No. | 9 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 10 |
| Recipients ⁴ | | | | | |
| Incapacitated No. | 141 | 137 | 123 | 112 | 91 |
| Dependent No. | 208 | 207 | 232 | 167 | 51 |
| Compensation paid \$ | 160,828 | 149,535 | 159,706 | 168,443 | 134,398 |
| Premium income ² \$ | 410,997 | 463,412 | 493,084 | 763,128 | 701,886 |

¹ Including industrial diseases. ² After distribution of bonuses which amounted to \$8,581,319 in 1972-73. ³ Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing, or cutting industries. ⁴ Recipients of compensation at 30 June.

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 rates shown in the following paragraphs were payable from 26 November 1973.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, \$16,440 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 \$2,740), plus \$450 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 \$2,740.

For non-fatal injuries the maximum payment is \$16,440. From 13 April 1973 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 the award or agreed rate applicable without any allowance for dependants. 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.

• Chapter 20

PUBLIC FINANCE

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives particulars of the financial relations between the Australian Government 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 indebtedness of the Australian and State Governments.

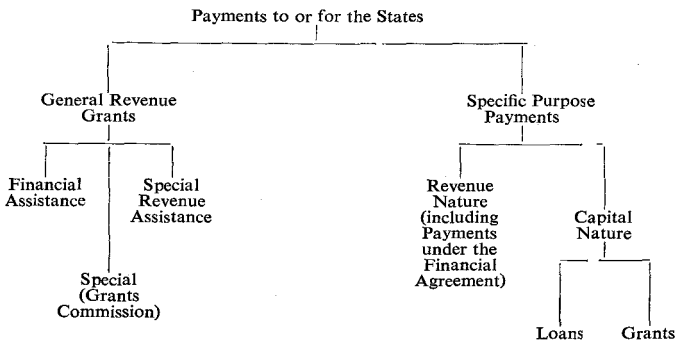
Taxation is dealt with in section 6 for Queensland, including Australian Government taxes payable in Queensland. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local Government finance is briefly stated in section 7. Section 8 gives a comprehensive summary for State semi-governmental bodies. Section 9 provides net aggregates for all State public finance. The last section gives information regarding particular State institutions.

2 AUSTRALIAN AND STATE GOVERNMENTS 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 Australian Government has of necessity greater taxing powers, especially since becoming the sole authority to levy income tax in 1942, and it has always contributed to the needs of the States.

Payment to or for the States—Payments to or for the States by the Australian Government may be classified under two major headings, General Revenue Grants and Specific Purpose Payments.



General Revenue Grants comprise Financial Assistance Grants, Special Grants (on recommendation of the Grants Commission), and Special Revenue Assistance Grants.

Financial Assistance Grants were instituted under arrangements agreed to at the Premiers' Conference in June 1959 and replaced the tax reimbursement grants and supplementary grants that had previously been paid to the States.

The new arrangements provided that the amount 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 Australia as a whole, adjusted by a betterment factor of 10 per cent of the increase for the year in average wages.

Several changes were made at subsequent Premiers' Conferences, and details of these alterations together with particulars of arrangements prior to 1959 can be found in the 1973 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The principal alteration made at the Premiers' Conference in June 1973 was the agreement that the Australian Government take over full financial responsibility for tertiary education from 1 January 1974. There was however to be a reduction in each State's Financial Assistance Grant equivalent to the estimated saving in recurrent expenditure which the State would make. For Queensland this amount for 1973-74 has been estimated as \$13.5m and for the first full year (1974-75) an estimated \$27.6m.

The Financial Assistance Grant paid to Queensland in 1972-73 was \$271.9m, an increase of \$40.3m on the 1971-72 figure.

Special Grants have been paid to the States on the recommendation of the Grants Commission since 1934-35. Grants are assessed on the basis of financial need, a principle established by the Commission in its Third Report (1936).

In arriving at its recommendations the Commission each year compares budget results and standards of effort and of services provided in the claimant State with those in the "standard" States, which are at present New South Wales and Victoria.

Each recommendation for payment of a special grant consists of two parts. The first is based on an estimate of the claimant State's financial need in the current financial year and is treated as an advance payment, subject to adjustment two years later when the Commission has compared in detail the audited budget results and standards of effort and of services provided in that year for the claimant States and the standard States. This adjustment is the second part and is known as the completion payment.

Queensland made application for a special grant for 1971-72 in September 1971. In 1971-72 Queensland received an advance payment of \$9m and in 1972-73 an advance payment of \$10m. No completion payment will be made in respect of the 1971-72 amount.

The *Grants Commission Act* 1973 conferred on the Commission the additional role of recommending grants to the States to be paid to local government organisations.

Special Revenue Assistance. In addition to the abovementioned general revenue grants, the Australian Government from time to time makes *ad hoc* payments to certain States to help on occasions when budgeting problems arise from unusual circumstances. No payment was made to Queensland in respect of the year 1972-73.

Specific Purpose Payments as the name implies are payments made to States on the understanding that the money be spent on functions specified by the Australian Government. Payments may be of a *revenue* or *capital* nature.

Those of a revenue nature include assistance under the terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927. The main principles of this agreement provide for the Australian Government to make contributions towards interest and sinking funds on States' debts. Further details of the Agreement may be found on page 437 of the 1973 *Year Book*. Total contributions received by Queensland in 1972-73 under the Financial Agreement were \$5.8m. Of the remaining \$51.5m specific purpose revenue grants received in 1972-73 by Queensland, significant amounts received included Unemployment Relief, \$16.4m; Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education, \$13.6m; Schools, \$6.3m; and Debt Charges Assistance, \$4.6m. Debt Charges Assistance comprises a scheme commenced in 1970-71 whereby the Australian Government will, by the commencement of 1974-75, have assumed full responsibility for the debt charges on \$1,000m of specified existing States' debt.

Specific purpose payments of a capital nature are made either in the form of grants or repayable advances, i.e. loans. In 1972-73 Queensland received \$113.7m, of which grants made under the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1969* amounted to nearly one half, or \$52.1m. Other major payments were: \$14m for the Gladstone Power Station, loan; \$7.3m for Rural Reconstruction, part grant, part loan; \$5.5m for Beef Cattle Roads, grant; \$5.4m for Aboriginal Advancement, grant; and \$5.1m for Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education, grants.

PAYMENTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1962-63 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |

General Revenue Assistance

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Financial assistance grants | 91,083 | 155,963 | 176,522 | 216,672 | 231,603 | 271,946 |
| Special grants | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,000 | 10,000 |
| Special revenue assistance | .. | 1,867 | 2,182 | 6,603 | 8,606 | .. |
| Additional assistance grants | 8,480 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 99,563 | 157,830 | 178,704 | 223,275 | 249,209 | 281,946 |

Specific Purpose Payments of a Revenue Nature

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Assistance related to State debts | | | | | | |
| Payments under Financial Agreement | | | | | | |
| Interest on State debt | 2,192 | 2,192 | 2,192 | 2,192 | 2,192 | 2,192 |
| Sinking fund on State debt | 1,826 | 2,790 | 3,039 | 3,195 | 3,431 | 3,636 |
| Debt charges assistance | .. | .. | .. | 1,525 | 3,051 | 4,576 |
| Universities | 2,359 | 5,549 | 6,508 | 7,517 | 8,412 | 10,664 |
| Colleges of advanced education .. | .. | 633 | 1,300 | 1,567 | 1,860 | 2,890 |
| Teachers' and pre-school teachers' colleges | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| Schools | .. | .. | 1,830 | 3,640 | 4,472 | 6,250 |
| Tuberculosis hospitals | 1,789 | 2,344 | 1,754 | 1,730 | 1,528 | 1,896 |
| Blood transfusion services | 74 | 139 | 154 | 170 | 192 | 212 |
| Home care services | .. | .. | 31 | 80 | 158 | 248 |
| Senior citizens centres | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 |
| Assistance for deserted wives | .. | 158 | 426 | 645 | 1,002 | 1,736 |
| Unemployment relief | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,400 | 16,400 |
| Housing grants | .. | .. | .. | .. | 315 | 527 |
| Aboriginal advancement | .. | 84 | 246 | 216 | 371 | 2,269 |
| Bovine brucellosis and T.B. eradication | .. | .. | .. | 80 | 458 | 885 |
| Agricultural extension services .. | 244 | 900 | 966 | 1,153 | 1,251 | 1,380 |

PAYMENTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND—continued

| Particulars | 1962-63 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Specific Purpose Payments of a Revenue Nature—continued</i> | | | | | | |
| Minor agricultural research | n | 31 | 32 | 30 | 42 | 37 |
| Tobacco extension services | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Coal mining industry, long service leave | 84 | 159 | 259 | 403 | 563 | 772 |
| Supervision of apprenticeship training | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 |
| Road safety practices | 19 | 21 | 21 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| Research grants | .. | 373 | 365 | 395 | 511 | 641 |
| Natural disasters | .. | 1,210 | 8,940 | 8,921 | 1,188 | .. |
| Total specific revenue | 8,613 | 16,583 | 28,063 | 33,487 | 36,426 | 57,283 |

Specific Purpose Payments of a Capital Nature

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Housing for servicemen | 702 | 2,896 | 4,109 | 1,298 | .. | 400 |
| Universities | 960 | 1,744 | 1,916 | 3,124 | 2,597 | 2,545 |
| Colleges of advanced education | .. | 1,787 | 890 | 1,097 | 2,412 | 2,600 |
| Teachers' and pre-school teachers' colleges | .. | 1,293 | 1,401 | 781 | 1,364 | 1,206 |
| Technical training | .. | 1,456 | 1,456 | 1,457 | 1,238 | 1,910 |
| Schools | .. | 1,812 | 3,634 | 3,633 | 3,483 | 4,366 |
| Mental health institutions | 75 | 323 | 602 | 464 | 1,169 | 967 |
| Nursing homes | .. | .. | .. | .. | 332 | 240 |
| Tuberculosis hospitals | 630 | 39 | 6 | 55 | 6 | 27 |
| Disposal of ships garbage | .. | .. | 308 | 28 | 55 | .. |
| Senior citizens centres | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 91 | 184 |
| Dwellings for aged pensioners | .. | .. | .. | 109 | 661 | 1,250 |
| Housing advances | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 350 |
| Aboriginal advancement | .. | 1,366 | 2,159 | 2,321 | 2,667 | 5,431 |
| Community facilities, Townsville | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 |
| Migrant centres | .. | .. | .. | .. | 123 | 14 |
| Commonwealth aid roads | 19,591 | 31,098 | 34,740 | 39,560 | 45,360 | 52,110 |
| Beef cattle roads | 2,000 | 4,550 | 5,100 | 7,685 | 8,200 | 5,500 |
| Barkly Highway maintenance | 34 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Railway projects | 11,917 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ross River Dam | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,500 |
| Gladstone Power Station | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14,000 |
| Softwood forestry | .. | 954 | 925 | 1,144 | 196 | 2,160 |
| Rural reconstruction | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,600 | 7,300 |
| Marginal dairy farms | .. | .. | .. | 2,770 | 5,500 | 2,000 |
| Fruitgrowing industry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Meat production | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Recharging cattle dips | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bundaberg Irrigation Works | .. | .. | .. | 1,900 | 3,250 | 4,425 |
| Fairbairn Dam | .. | 2,500 | 3,122 | 4,785 | 5,530 | 1,988 |
| Water resources investigations | .. | 467 | 522 | 516 | 544 | 563 |
| Brigalow lands development scheme | 1,200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 300 | 1,050 | 600 |
| Natural disasters | .. | 805 | 4,953 | 5,444 | 5,701 | .. |
| Total specific capital | 37,120 | 54,204 | 66,957 | 78,504 | 102,143 | 113,720 |
| Total specific payments | 45,733 | 70,787 | 95,020 | 111,991 | 138,569 | 171,003 |
| Total payments | 145,296 | 228,617 | 273,724 | 335,266 | 387,778 | 452,949 |

n Not available.

The next table shows payments to or for all States for the five years to 1972-73. Only payments made from the Consolidated Revenue Fund are included. 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 459, however, amounts paid from funds other than the Consolidated Revenue Fund are included.

PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES

| State | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS | | | | | |
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| New South Wales | 333 | 374 | 471 | 462 | 522 |
| Victoria | 251 | 280 | 351 | 348 | 396 |
| Queensland | 156 | 177 | 217 | 232 | 272 |
| South Australia | 113 | 126 | 152 | 158 | 181 |
| Western Australia | 124 | 139 | 163 | 171 | 196 |
| Tasmania | 42 | 46 | 65 | 69 | 79 |
| Total | 1,018 | 1,141 | 1,419 | 1,441 | 1,647 |
| OTHER PAYMENTS | | | | | |
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| New South Wales | 129 | 148 | 194 | 256 | 310 |
| Victoria | 96 | 116 | 142 | 170 | 216 |
| Queensland | 73 | 97 | 119 | 156 | 181 |
| South Australia | 61 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 112 |
| Western Australia | 65 | 73 | 82 | 96 | 113 |
| Tasmania | 38 | 52 | 41 | 43 | 48 |
| Total | 462 | 545 | 646 | 801 | 979 |
| TOTAL | | | | | |
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| New South Wales | 462 | 522 | 665 | 718 | 832 |
| Victoria | 346 | 396 | 493 | 518 | 612 |
| Queensland | 229 | 274 | 335 | 388 | 453 |
| South Australia | 174 | 185 | 221 | 239 | 293 |
| Western Australia | 187 | 211 | 245 | 267 | 309 |
| Tasmania | 80 | 98 | 106 | 113 | 128 |
| Total | 1,480 | 1,686 | 2,065 | 2,242 | 2,626 |

Australian Loan Council—The Loan Council which was constituted under the Financial Agreement of 1927 is composed of representatives of the Australian Government and of each State Government. The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all Governments, except for temporary and defence borrowings, together with the terms and conditions of the loans raised. Subject to the decisions of the Loan Council, borrowings for and on behalf of the State Governments are arranged by the Australian Government.

Following the June 1970 Premiers' Conference, as part of revised revenue assistance arrangements with the States, the Australian Government undertook to provide portion of the States' Loan Council programmes in the form of interest-free capital grants. The grants were designed to help the States finance capital works from which debt charges are not normally recovered, such as schools, police buildings, and the like, but were not subject to conditions as to the actual purposes for which they might be expended. As these grants replace borrowings that would otherwise be made by the States, substantial savings accrue to the States in debt charges.

In 1972-73 Queensland's loan programme allocation was \$124.2m, or 12.7 per cent of the States' total of \$982m, and comprised borrowings of \$92.8m and interest-free capital grants of \$31.4m.

As a result of the Australian Government taking over full financial responsibility for tertiary education from 1 January 1974, see *Financial Assistance* page 455, there are to be, in future, reductions in States' loan programmes. The reduction for Queensland in 1973-74 is to be \$3.9m and in the full year 1974-75, \$7.8m.

The Loan Council also exercises control over the annual borrowings of local and semi-governmental authorities in Australia. Larger authorities in the States, i.e. those borrowing more than \$400,000 in the year, in 1972-73 borrowed \$512.4m, of which Queensland's share was \$93.8m, while other authorities borrowed \$130.8m (in Queensland, \$26.1m).

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.

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.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS, 1971-72

| Particulars | Consolidated Revenue Fund | Trust Funds | Total |
|---|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Taxation | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Income (States Grants Act) | 231,603 | .. | 231,603 |
| Pay-roll | 39,409 | .. | 39,409 |
| Probate and succession | 19,096 | .. | 19,096 |
| Motor | 8,101 | 32,579 | 40,680 |
| Other | 54,433 | 9,652 | 64,084 |
| Business undertakings | | | |
| Railways | 120,582 | 4,815 | 125,397 |
| State Insurance | .. | 100,203 | 100,203 |
| Other | .. | 7,476 | 7,476 |
| Land revenue | 17,315 | 7,126 | 24,441 |
| Interest on loans and public balances | 13,253 | 16,579 | 29,832 |
| Australian Government payments | 43,238 | 125,817 | 169,055 |
| Other | 32,991 | 191,101 | 224,091 |
| Net total receipts ¹ | 580,020 | 495,348 | 1,075,368 |
| Gross total receipts ² | 595,218 | 581,696 | 1,176,913 |

¹ Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

The next table shows expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue Funds and Trust Funds for 1971-72.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE EXPENDITURE, 1971-72

| Particulars | Consolidated Revenue Fund | Trust Funds | Total |
|--|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Legislative and general administration .. | 28,202 | 15,198 | 43,400 |
| Law, order, and public safety | 39,348 | 8,730 | 48,078 |
| Regulation of trade and industry | 3,773 | 12,004 | 15,777 |
| Education, science, and art | 149,085 | 21,759 | 170,844 |
| Public health and recreation | | | |
| Hospitals | 14,945 | 79,433 | 94,378 |
| Other | 8,433 | 4,793 | 13,226 |
| Social amelioration | 22,550 | 4,840 | 27,390 |
| Business undertakings | | | |
| Railways | 116,981 | 24,894 | 141,875 |
| State Insurance | | 67,105 | 67,105 |
| Other | 165 | 6,954 | 7,119 |
| Loans to local bodies | | 39,867 | 39,867 |
| Subsidies to local bodies | 6,522 | | 6,522 |
| Irrigation | 2,239 | 19,867 | 22,106 |
| Land settlement | 5,848 | 15,180 | 21,027 |
| Agriculture | 11,292 | 32,925 | 44,216 |
| Forestry | 2,966 | 10,861 | 13,827 |
| Roads and bridges | | 100,313 | 100,313 |
| Shipping and harbours | 2,587 | 11,113 | 13,700 |
| Housing | | 28,014 | 28,014 |
| Other development | 9,268 | 7,305 | 16,572 |
| Debt charges | 96,071 | 16,489 | 112,560 |
| Net total expenditure ¹ | 520,274 | 527,642 | 1,047,916 |
| Gross total expenditure ¹ | 592,506 | 556,955 | 1,149,461 |

¹ Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

In the table below the net receipts and expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds are given for the five years to 1971-72.

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 |
| 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 |
| 1971-72 | 580,020 | 495,348 | 1,075,368 | 520,274 | 527,642 | 1,047,916 |

Receipts—Taxation is the most important source of revenue, providing \$394.9m, or 36.7 per cent, of the net total income of \$1,075.4m in 1971-72. Included under this heading is the Financial Assistance Grant of \$231.6m from the Australian Government, 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, expenditures are also 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.

The combined receipts of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds during the five years to 1971-72 are detailed in the next table.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, RECEIPTS

| Particulars | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Taxation | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Income tax ¹ | 139,601 | 155,963 | 176,522 | 216,672 | 231,603 |
| Pay-roll tax | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39,409 |
| Probate, succession duties | 16,987 | 16,600 | 15,408 | 17,081 | 19,096 |
| Land tax | 4,742 | 4,746 | 5,037 | 5,093 | 5,484 |
| Motor taxes | 32,421 | 34,662 | 36,898 | 38,192 | 40,680 |
| Stamp duties on lotteries | 787 | 842 | 872 | 928 | 1,013 |
| Racing taxes | 5,563 | 6,096 | 7,392 | 8,250 | 10,404 |
| Other stamp duties | 20,600 | 22,159 | 25,951 | 26,310 | 31,256 |
| Liquor taxes | 4,736 | 5,186 | 5,661 | 6,158 | 6,794 |
| Other | 7,249 | 7,089 | 7,563 | 8,169 | 9,134 |
| Total | 232,685 | 253,343 | 281,306 | 326,854 | 394,872 |
| Business undertakings | | | | | |
| Railways | 91,171 | 98,685 | 113,076 | 129,958 | 125,397 |
| State Insurance | 56,062 | 68,946 | 82,371 | 85,867 | 100,203 |
| Tourist Bureau | 4,920 | 5,102 | 5,473 | 6,127 | 6,538 |
| Other | 2,970 | 941 | 979 | 1,028 | 938 |
| Total | 155,123 | 173,675 | 201,899 | 222,981 | 233,077 |
| Land revenue | | | | | |
| Rents | 8,019 | 8,814 | 8,878 | 8,750 | 9,251 |
| Forestry | 5,144 | 5,740 | 5,278 | 5,508 | 6,389 |
| Other | 6,421 | 6,182 | 7,695 | 10,881 | 8,801 |
| Total | 19,584 | 20,736 | 21,851 | 25,139 | 24,441 |
| Interest on loans | 20,549 | 22,958 | 24,912 | 28,156 | 29,832 |
| Australian Govt payments² | | | | | |
| Financial Assistance Act | 2,192 | 2,192 | 2,192 | 2,192 | 2,192 |
| Additional financial assistance | 2,996 | 1,867 | 2,161 | 8,862 | 8,661 |
| Roads | 33,441 | 35,770 | 34,938 | 39,602 | 45,374 |
| Hospital benefits | 6,252 | 6,425 | 8,394 | 9,689 | 10,425 |
| Pharmaceutical benefits | 2,023 | 2,506 | 2,959 | 3,860 | 4,365 |
| Tuberculosis | 2,408 | 2,358 | 1,763 | 1,757 | 1,553 |
| Other | 26,989 | 30,829 | 51,784 | 66,491 | 96,484 |
| Total | 76,301 | 81,947 | 104,191 | 132,453 | 169,055 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | |
| Fees for services | 12,649 | 13,379 | 14,683 | 16,407 | 19,588 |
| Golden Casket profit | 3,199 | 3,351 | 3,466 | 3,550 | 3,692 |
| Government Printer | 2,345 | 2,612 | 2,644 | 2,726 | 3,172 |
| Harbours and Marine | 7,412 | 8,472 | 10,670 | 9,915 | 12,196 |
| Repayable advances | 39,568 ³ | 19,112 | 25,757 | 26,857 | 17,135 |
| Repayments of principal | 17,544 | 19,151 | 19,407 | 18,811 | 25,777 |
| Transfer from loan fund | 40,449 | 37,080 | 39,215 | 33,347 | 59,384 |
| Other | 40,522 | 42,680 | 49,645 | 54,289 | 83,147 |
| Total | 163,689³ | 145,838 | 165,487 | 165,902 | 224,091 |
| Net total receipts⁴ | 667,931 | 698,496 | 799,646 | 901,485 | 1,075,368 |
| Gross total receipts⁴ | 732,107 | 766,790 | 886,352 | 999,618 | 1,176,913 |

¹ Financial Assistance Grant. ² Excluding Financial Assistance Grant included as income taxation. ³ Including an advance of \$19,768(000) from the Australian 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 1971-72 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 \$1,047.9m in 1971-72, costs of operating the State railways represented the largest single item, being \$141.9m out of the total expenditure of \$216.1m on business undertakings. Development of State resources consumed \$306.2m, 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 \$170.8m, public health and recreation, \$107.6m, and other social services, \$27.4m. General administration, including law, order, and public safety, and regulation of trade and industry, amounted to \$107.3m, while public debt charges required \$112.6m.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, EXPENDITURE

| Particulars | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|---|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Legislative and general administration | | | | | |
| Parliament, including Governor .. | 1,289 | 1,357 | 1,480 | 1,574 | 1,771 |
| Electoral | 133 | 386 | 187 | 199 | 619 |
| Pensions and superannuation .. | 5,123 | 6,011 | 10,032 | 12,660 | 11,882 |
| Government Printer | 2,074 | 2,343 | 2,601 | 2,723 | 3,110 |
| Other | 16,792 ¹ | 13,710 | 15,605 | 18,272 | 26,017 |
| Total | 25,412¹ | 23,807 | 29,904 | 35,429 | 43,400 |
| Law, order, and public safety | | | | | |
| Police | 15,384 | 16,474 | 18,671 | 21,237 | 24,727 |
| Prisons | 2,192 | 2,515 | 2,907 | 3,192 | 3,939 |
| Justice administration | 5,294 | 5,679 | 6,086 | 6,823 | 8,549 |
| Other | 6,266 | 7,082 | 8,309 | 9,259 | 10,863 |
| Total | 29,136 | 31,750 | 35,974 | 40,511 | 48,078 |
| Regulation of trade and industry | | | | | |
| Factories, shops, and labour legislation | 1,112 | 1,232 | 1,331 | 1,519 | 1,887 |
| Transport control | 868 | 921 | 1,009 | 1,133 | 1,329 |
| Electricity | 1,012 | 787 | 899 | 1,090 | 2,030 |
| Petroleum products subsidy .. | 5,796 | 6,600 | 8,010 | 8,565 | 9,022 |
| Other | 787 | 819 | 885 | 1,008 | 1,509 |
| Total | 9,575 | 10,359 | 12,133 | 13,315 | 15,777 |
| Education | | | | | |
| Schools | 59,484 | 69,702 | 81,977 | 92,458 | 110,438 |
| Technical colleges | 7,759 | 10,393 | 10,406 | 13,743 | 17,864 |
| Universities | 14,420 | 15,661 | 19,493 | 20,288 | 24,484 |
| Agricultural | 1,530 | 1,665 | 1,814 | 1,996 | 1,730 |
| Other | 1,500 | 2,758 | 4,400 | 11,795 | 14,197 |
| Total | 84,693 | 100,179 | 118,091 | 140,280 | 168,713 |
| Science, art, and research | 997 | 1,171 | 1,578 | 1,776 | 2,131 |
| Public health and recreation | | | | | |
| Hospitals generally | 48,762 | 52,179 | 59,063 | 71,038 | 83,139 |
| Mental hospitals | 7,083 | 7,616 | 8,438 | 9,667 | 11,239 |

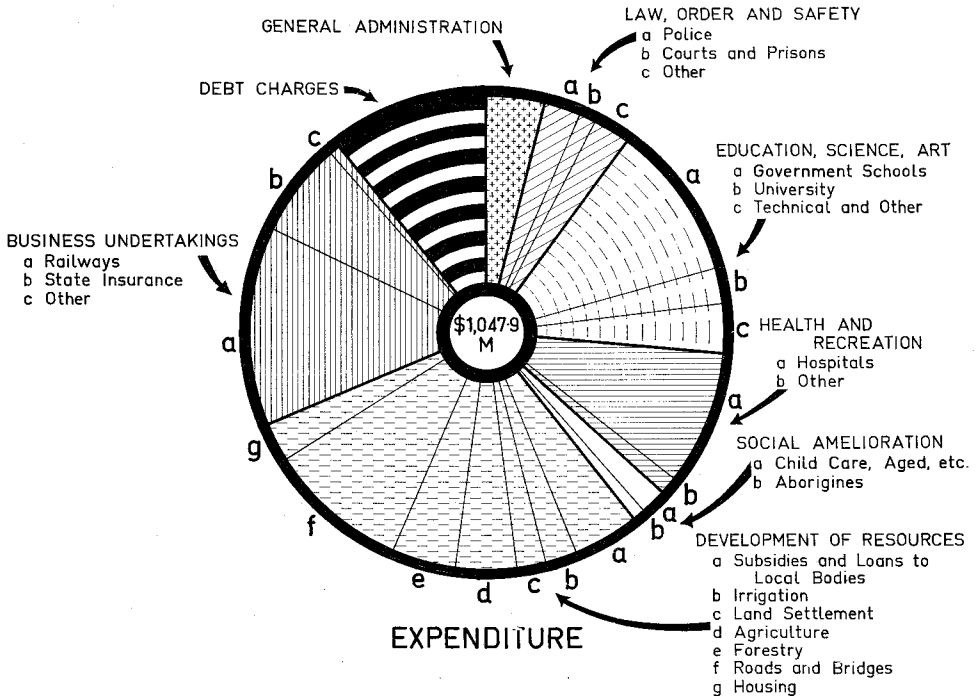
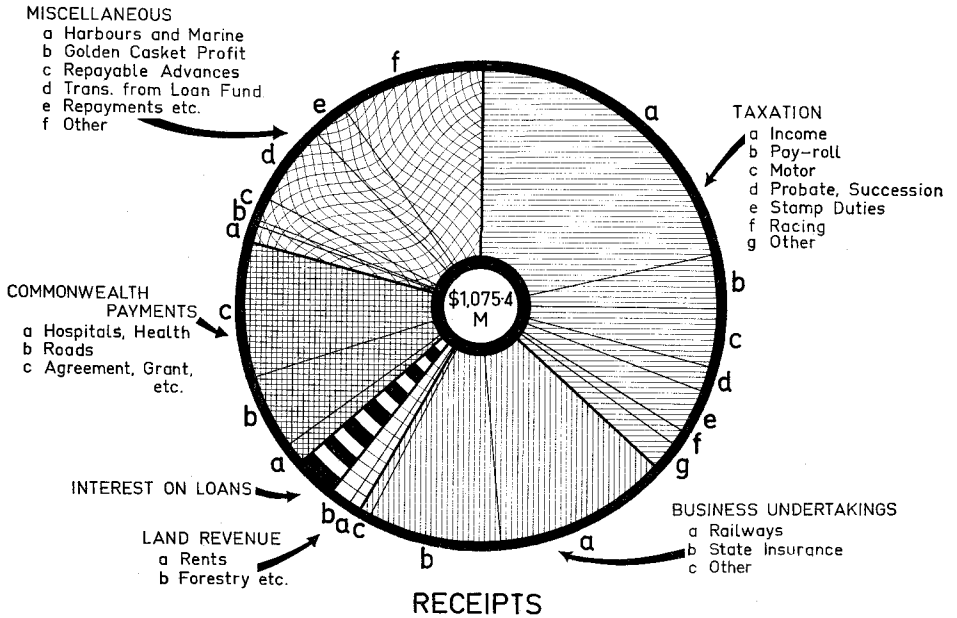
QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS,
EXPENDITURE—*continued*

| Particulars | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Public health and recreation—<i>contd</i> | | | | | |
| Maternal and Child Welfare | | | | | |
| Centres | 1,176 | 1,259 | 1,416 | 1,700 | 2,001 |
| Ambulance Brigades | 956 | 1,011 | 1,104 | 1,224 | 1,359 |
| Other | 5,726 | 6,281 | 7,011 | 7,941 | 9,866 |
| Total | 63,703 | 68,346 | 77,035 | 91,570 | 107,604 |
| Social amelioration | | | | | |
| Provision for aged etc. | | | | | |
| Homes | 2,492 | 2,679 | 3,077 | 3,263 | 3,745 |
| Other | 324 | 369 | 292 | 415 | 549 |
| Child welfare | | | | | |
| Homes | 1,112 | 1,564 | 1,568 | 1,831 | 2,304 |
| Other | 2,157 | 2,589 | 3,181 | 3,825 | 5,119 |
| Aboriginal welfare | | | | | |
| Other | 3,914 | 5,415 | 7,619 | 8,429 | 9,475 |
| Other | 1,791 | 331 | 439 | 688 | 6,198 |
| Total | 11,791 | 12,947 | 16,176 | 18,452 | 27,390 |
| Development of State resources | | | | | |
| Loans to local bodies | 42,253 ^a | 31,858 | 38,788 | 34,494 | 39,867 |
| Subsidies to local bodies | 2,965 | 3,964 | 3,000 | 1,825 | 6,522 |
| Irrigation | 9,976 | 12,379 | 13,803 | 17,804 | 22,106 |
| Land settlement | 19,943 | 21,178 | 21,303 | 19,531 | 21,027 |
| Mining | 1,985 | 1,754 | 1,963 | 2,390 | 2,942 |
| Electricity | 4,098 | 4,363 | 2,835 | 3,346 | 5,350 |
| Agricultural, pastoral, and dairying | 17,083 | 19,689 | 32,295 | 35,539 | 44,216 |
| Forestry | 9,896 | 11,043 | 11,117 | 12,422 | 13,827 |
| Roads and bridges | 72,215 | 75,113 | 83,892 | 88,545 | 100,313 |
| Shipping and harbours | 8,075 | 7,440 | 10,051 | 10,860 | 13,700 |
| Tourist activities | 884 | 902 | 1,009 | 1,161 | 1,362 |
| Housing | 24,132 | 24,855 | 25,889 | 27,184 | 28,014 |
| Other | 2,503 | 3,947 | 4,009 | 3,499 | 6,918 |
| Total | 216,009^a | 218,485 | 249,954 | 258,600 | 306,164 |
| Business undertakings | | | | | |
| Railways | 94,919 | 93,575 | 106,394 | 128,022 | 141,875 |
| State Insurance | 39,796 | 41,817 | 47,403 | 52,391 | 67,105 |
| Tourist Bureau | 4,556 | 4,848 | 5,089 | 5,697 | 6,136 |
| Other | 3,155 | 767 | 1,015 | 1,078 | 983 |
| Total | 142,426 | 141,007 | 159,901 | 187,187 | 216,098 |
| Public debt charges | | | | | |
| Interest, sinking fund, etc. .. | 70,493 | 78,106 | 86,908 | 92,106 | 102,948 ^a |
| Redemption to loan fund .. | 6,049 | 7,857 | 8,333 | 8,313 | 9,612 |
| Total | 76,542 | 85,963 | 95,241 | 100,419 | 112,560 |
| Net total expenditure^d .. | 660,283 | 694,014 | 795,983 | 887,539 | 1,047,916 |
| Gross total expenditure^d .. | 724,459 | 762,308 | 882,689 | 985,671 | 1,149,461 |

¹ Including \$4.3m applied in reduction of accumulated deficit. ² Including a loan of \$19,768(000) to the Sugar Board, repayable to the Australian Government. ³ Including interest payment of \$1,930(000) by Railways Department to Consolidated Revenue Fund. ⁴ Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

Trust Funds—The next table gives the receipts, expenditure, and balances of the principal Trust Funds.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, 1971-72



TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

| Fund | Receipts | Expenditure | Balance 30 June 1972 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Aboriginal Welfare | 1,699 | 1,604 | 603 |
| Agricultural Bank | 22,637 | 19,568 | -2,956 |
| Beef Cattle Roads Construction | 8,200 | 8,200 | 1 |
| Blackwater to Gladstone Railway Project | 5,451 | 5,163 | 973 |
| Colleges of Advanced Education Capital Projects | 6,021 | 4,987 | 1,034 |
| Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads | 4,482 | 4,482 | .. |
| Commonwealth Assistance to Aborigines | 3,129 | 2,873 | 514 |
| Commonwealth Education | 9,924 | 11,629 | 730 |
| Commonwealth Petroleum Products Subsidies | 9,027 | 9,022 | 780 |
| Commonwealth-State Housing | 27,553 | 28,811 | 1,633 |
| Drought Relief | 3,575 | 1,974 | 4,333 |
| Drought Relief Rate Rebate | .. | .. | .. |
| Education Special Standing | 2,192 | 2,192 | 189 |
| Electricity Development | 2,103 | 2,108 | 76 |
| Fairbairn Dam Construction | 5,530 | 5,500 | 15 |
| Fire Brigades Precept | 6,475 | 6,475 | .. |
| Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development | 2,178 | 2,313 | 551 |
| Forestry and Lumbering | 6,389 | 6,406 | 54 |
| Gladstone Power Station Construction | 6,638 | 5,326 | 1,313 |
| Goonyella-Hay Point Railway Project | 4,815 | 5,124 | 267 |
| Harbour Dues | 11,737 | 11,921 | 2,823 |
| Home Builders' Account | 4,161 | 4,172 | 1,014 |
| Hospital Administration | 79,390 | 79,349 | 692 |
| Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare | 3,692 | 3,692 | .. |
| Irrigation and Water Supply Construction | 10,127 | 10,065 | 116 |
| Main Roads | 84,236 | 84,725 | 435 |
| Main Roads Special Standing | 1,475 | 1,540 | -362 |
| Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction | 5,779 | 5,604 | 342 |
| Monduran Dam Construction | 3,250 | 3,250 | 1 |
| Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant | 464 | 238 | 3,782 |
| Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation | 351 | 218 | 1,825 |
| Peak Downs Railway Project | 15,340 | 14,607 | 733 |
| Police Superannuation | 2,879 | 2,785 | 15,038 |
| Public Service Superannuation | 12,503 | 3,430 | 63,194 |
| Public Service Superannuation Additional Benefits | 12,768 | 4,291 | 49,490 |
| Queensland Housing Commission | 9,713 | 9,002 | 1,207 |
| Reforestation | 7,830 | 7,314 | 687 |
| Roads Maintenance | 4,862 | 4,862 | .. |
| Rural Reconstruction Fund | 13,825 | 11,768 | 3,527 |
| Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits | 152 | 91 | 1,686 |
| State Insurance | 94,687 | 73,829 | 254,972 |
| Stock | 3,487 | 3,452 | 35 |
| Stock Routes and Pests Destruction | 963 | 1,011 | 11 |
| Sugar Cane Prices | 511 | 563 | 377 |
| Supreme Court | 1,492 | 958 | 1,113 |
| Tourist Bureau | 6,538 | 6,604 | 257 |
| Universities Capital Works | 4,830 | 5,399 | 1,782 |
| Water Resources Investigation | 1,087 | 1,087 | 9 |
| Woolgrowers' Assistance Fund | 7,000 | 3,277 | 3,723 |
| Other | 31,424 | 24,335 | 14,077 |
| Total | 574,570 ¹ | 517,190 ² | 432,693 ³ |

¹ Excluding advances repaid by Local Authorities etc., \$7,126(000). ² Excluding advances to Local Authorities and co-operative housing societies, and other investments, \$39,765(000). ³ Cash deficit, \$32,028(000), and securities, \$464,719(000).

4 STATE LOAN FUND

Loan Expenditure—The next table shows gross and net loan expenditure for 1971-72 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, 1971-72

| Head of expenditure | Expenditure during 1971-72 | | Aggregate net expenditure to date |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Gross | Net | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Railways | 16,413 | 13,819 | 327,159 |
| Reduction of Railway Capital | .. | .. | 52,907 ¹ |
| Mount Isa Railway | .. | - 712 | 13,076 |
| Moura Railway | .. | - 2,552 | 18,269 |
| Blackwater-Gladstone Railway | 142 | - 96 | 4,566 |
| Telegraphs | .. | .. | 1,049 |
| Industrial Undertakings | 26 | - 72 | 12,637 |
| Public Buildings | 49,221 | 47,083 | 387,356 |
| Roads and Bridges | - 1,050 ² | - 1,392 | 3,152 |
| Harbours and Marine | 2,135 | 2,108 | 18,138 |
| Mining | 1,115 | 1,031 | 7,289 |
| Forestry | 7,809 | 7,255 | 87,871 |
| Immigration | .. | - 123 | 5,403 |
| Agriculture | 3,007 | 3,005 | 3,990 |
| Land Resumption | 154 | 154 | 9,508 |
| Prickly Pear Lands | 287 | 280 | 4,427 |
| Water Supply, Hydro-electricity | 169 | 169 | 9,124 |
| Electricity | 3,200 | 2,984 | 31,798 |
| Irrigation, Water Conservation | 10,293 | 9,444 | 115,542 |
| Agricultural Bank | 4,932 | 3,475 | 59,371 |
| Advances to Settlers | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,112 |
| Wire-netting | .. | - 26 | 818 |
| Queensland Housing Commission | 12,800 | 11,116 | 61,343 |
| War Service Land Settlement | .. | - 101 | 5,893 |
| Loans to Local Bodies | 4,769 | 1,615 | 93,690 |
| Subsidies to Local Bodies | 11,104 | 11,084 | 203,329 |
| Treasury Bills etc. Refunded | .. | .. | 17,367 |
| Miscellaneous | 142 | 88 ³ | 28,067 |
| Total | 133,668 | 116,635⁵ | 1,590,252 |
| <i>Add discounts and flotation expenses</i> | | | 21,316 |
| <i>Credit balance loan account</i> | | | 111 |
| <i>Less redemptions from revenue and sinking funds</i> | | | 210,838 |
| <i>Australian Government capital grant</i> | | | 53,840 ⁴ |
| Gross public debt | | | 1,347,001⁵ |

¹ Excluding discounts etc., \$3,093(000). ² Excluding \$1,688(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 \$53,840(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 \$1,355,720(000).

Loan expenditure during the five years to 1971-72 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 |
| 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 |
| 1971-72 | 133,668 | 116,635 | 1,590,252 | 1,347,001 |

¹ Excluding sinking fund contributions of \$1.5m for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 and \$2.0m for 1969-70 to 1971-72 included in other columns.

The main purposes for which loans have been spent during the five years to 1971-72 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> | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1971-72 | 16,555 | 24,732 | 15,873 | 76,508 | 133,668 |
| <i>Net Loan Expenditure</i> | | | | | |
| To 30 June 1972 .. | 415,977 | 133,720 | 297,019 | 743,537 | 1,590,252 |

¹ Advances to settlers, Agricultural Bank, Queensland Housing Commission (or State Advances Corporation), and War Service Land Settlement.

State Government Debt—At 30 June 1973 the State Government owed the Australian Government \$171,805,607 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, \$24,626,905 under the Mount Isa Railway Agreement, \$17,480,805 under the Sugar Industry Assistance Agreement, \$14,000,000 for the Gladstone Power Station, \$13,425,000 under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme, \$12,318,113 under the Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Scheme, \$11,627,428 under the Drought Relief to Primary Producers Scheme, \$6,060,445 under the Softwood Forestry Agreement, \$5,351,029 under the Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction Scheme, \$5,130,000 under the Beef Cattle Roads Scheme, and \$3,530,244 under other schemes etc. 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 \$1,424,497,248, as appearing in the table on page 468, 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 Australian Government Treasury has done in assessing the government debt of the Australian Government and States (see page 469), Queensland's gross debt amounted to \$1,427,795,846 at 30 June 1973.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1973

| Currency in which payable | Amount ¹ | Interest and exchange ¹ | | Proportion of total debt |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | | Payable annually | Average rate | |
| | \$A'000 | \$A'000 | % | % |
| Australian | 1,398,540 | 74,810 | 5.3 | 98.0 |
| Sterling | 16,532 | 769 | 4.7 | 1.2 |
| United States | 9,576 | 531 | 5.5 | 0.7 |
| Canadian | 917 | 69 | 7.5 | .. |
| Swiss | 1,544 | 34 | 2.2 | 0.1 |
| Netherlands | 686 | 53 | 7.7 | .. |
| Total | 1,427,796 | 76,267 | 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 1973 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 1973 AND INTEREST CHARGE

| Rate of interest per cent | Public debt | Annual interest charge |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| \$ | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 1.000 | 1,829 | 18 |
| 2.500 | 3,946 | 99 |
| 3.000 | 19,721 | 592 |
| 3.100 | 594 | 18 |
| 3.250 | 19,950 | 648 |
| 3.500 | 8,222 | 288 |
| 3.750 | 6,564 | 246 |
| 4.000 | 31,572 | 1,263 |
| 4.250 | 32,859 | 1,397 |
| 4.500 | 37,288 | 1,678 |
| 4.625 | 5,300 | 245 |
| 4.750 | 8,394 | 399 |
| 4.800 | 29,066 | 1,395 |
| 4.900 | 14,391 | 705 |
| 5.000 | 244,900 | 12,245 |
| 5.125 | 172,605 | 8,846 |
| 5.200 | 11,852 | 616 |
| 5.250 | 228,770 | 12,010 |
| 5.300 | 39,055 | 2,070 |
| 5.375 | 31,035 | 1,668 |
| 5.400 | 52,155 | 2,816 |
| 5.500 | 12,273 | 675 |
| 5.600 | 17,437 | 976 |
| 5.700 | 10,197 | 581 |
| 5.750 | 9,901 | 569 |
| 5.800 | 36,716 | 2,130 |
| 5.900 | 6,443 | 380 |
| 6.000 | 75,083 | 4,505 |
| 6.200 | 3,919 | 243 |
| 6.300 | 22,645 | 1,427 |
| 6.400 | 48,866 | 3,127 |
| 6.500 | 50,267 | 3,267 |
| 6.600 | 31,844 | 2,102 |
| 6.700 | 7,947 | 532 |
| 6.800 | 33,819 | 2,300 |
| 7.000 | 57,073 | 3,995 |
| Gross public debt | 1,424,497 | 76,073 |
| Less sinking fund | 1,212 | Average rate per \$100 |
| Net public debt | 1,423,285 | \$5.34 |

5 GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA

Government Debt—The amounts of the Australian and State Government securities on issue at 30 June 1972 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 \$1,442,489, or 10.3 per cent of the debt, is repayable abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 467. 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 1972. The figures are based on a compilation on uniform lines for all States, presented in the 1972-73 Budget Papers.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1972

| Particulars | Securities on issue | | Annual interest payable | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | Total | Per head | Total ¹ | Per head |
| | \$'000 | \$ | \$'000 | \$ |
| On account of States | | | | |
| New South Wales | 3,359,428 | 720.66 | 186,669 | 40.04 |
| Victoria | 2,488,348 | 701.91 | 138,066 | 38.95 |
| Queensland | 1,355,720 | 725.26 | 72,587 | 38.83 |
| South Australia | 1,332,003 | 1,122.63 | 73,649 | 62.07 |
| Western Australia | 981,377 | 931.80 | 53,804 | 51.09 |
| Tasmania | 709,921 | 1,810.10 | 39,238 | 100.05 |
| Maturing overseas | 365,607 | 28.77 ² | 17,854 | 1.40 ³ |
| Maturing in Australia | 9,861,190 | 776.00 ³ | 546,161 | 42.98 ³ |
| Total | 10,226,797 | 804.77 ² | 564,015 | 44.38 ³ |
| On account of Australian Govt | | | | |
| Maturing overseas | 1,076,882 | 83.10 ³ | 64,704 | 4.99 ³ |
| Maturing in Australia | 2,731,043 | 210.74 ³ | 99,438 | 7.67 ³ |
| Total | 3,807,925 | 293.84 ³ | 164,142 | 12.67 ³ |
| Total all Governments | 14,034,722 | 1,083.00 ³ | 728,157 | 56.19 ³ |

¹ Including in the figures for the States the amounts payable by the Australian Government under the Financial Agreement. ² Calculated on aggregate population of the six States. ³ Calculated on population of Australia.

6 TAXATION

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected in Queensland by the Australian and State Governments.

Under the Constitution, the Australian 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 Australian Government had the sole right to sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Australian Government the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Australian Government left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licences, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

From 1 July 1942 the Australian Government became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes, and reimbursements of taxation were made to all States. Collection of entertainment tax ceased after 30 September 1953. From July 1941 a pay-roll tax was collected by the Australian Government, but since 1 September 1971, the State Governments have collected the tax within the States (see page 475).

Taxation Paid in Queensland—The next table shows details of absolute amounts and amounts per head of State and Australian taxation collected in Queensland. The figures for Australian 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.

TAXATION COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

| Tax | Total amount | | | Amount per head | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | State | Australian | Total | State | Australian | Total |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| <i>Consolidated Revenue</i> | | | | | | |
| Income ¹ | 231,603 | 289,568 | 521,171 | 125.12 | 156.44 | 281.56 |
| Probate, succession, and estate | 19,096 | 8,809 | 27,905 | 10.32 | 4.76 | 15.08 |
| Gift duty | 358 | 748 | 1,106 | 0.20 | 0.40 | 0.60 |
| Land | 5,484 | .. | 5,484 | 2.96 | .. | 2.96 |
| Motor vehicle operators' fees | 1,388 | .. | 1,388 | 0.75 | .. | 0.75 |
| Transport licence and permit fees | 6,713 | .. | 6,713 | 3.63 | .. | 3.63 |
| Lottery | 1,013 | .. | 1,013 | 0.55 | .. | 0.55 |
| Racing | 9,557 | .. | 9,557 | 5.16 | .. | 5.16 |
| Stamp duty n.e.i. | 30,898 | .. | 30,898 | 16.69 | .. | 16.69 |
| Liquor | 6,626 | .. | 6,626 | 3.58 | .. | 3.58 |
| Customs | .. | 33,000 | 33,000 | .. | 17.83 | 17.83 |
| Excise | .. | 167,172 | 167,172 | .. | 90.31 | 90.31 |
| Sales | .. | 74,612 | 74,612 | .. | 40.31 | 40.31 |
| Pay-roll ² | 39,409 | 8,419 | 47,828 | 21.29 | 4.55 | 25.84 |
| Stevedoring industry | .. | 1,800 | 1,800 | .. | 0.97 | 0.97 |
| Broadcast listeners' and television licences | .. | 8,807 | 8,807 | .. | 4.76 | 4.76 |
| Other | 497 | 2,106 | 2,603 | 0.27 | 1.14 | 1.41 |
| <i>Trust Funds</i> | | | | | | |
| Motor vehicle registrn | 27,121 | .. | 27,121 | 14.65 | .. | 14.65 |
| Roads maintenance | 4,862 | .. | 4,862 | 2.63 | .. | 2.63 |
| Motor vehicle insurance nominal defendant | 290 | .. | 290 | 0.16 | .. | 0.16 |
| Motor vehicle operators' fees | 306 | .. | 306 | 0.17 | .. | 0.17 |
| Racing | 847 | .. | 847 | 0.46 | .. | 0.46 |
| Liquor | 168 | .. | 168 | 0.09 | .. | 0.09 |
| Diseases in stock | 805 | .. | 805 | 0.43 | .. | 0.43 |
| Stock routes and pests destruction | 728 | .. | 728 | 0.39 | .. | 0.39 |
| Sugar cane prices | 507 | .. | 507 | 0.27 | .. | 0.27 |
| Fire brigade precept | 4,953 | .. | 4,953 | 2.68 | .. | 2.68 |
| Other | 1,644 | .. | 1,644 | 0.89 | .. | 0.89 |
| Total | 394,872 | 595,041 | 989,913 | 213.33 | 321.47 | 534.80 |

¹ State Grants Act formula grant of \$231,603(000) in lieu of taxation reimbursements has been deducted from Australian and is shown as a State collection.

² See text on page 475.

Income Tax, Individuals—Income tax on individuals in Australia is collected principally under the "pay as you earn" system, introduced in 1944, subsequent to the Australian Government becoming the sole authority to levy income tax.

Under the "pay as you earn" system, tax deductions for wage and salary earners are made from their current earnings, but other receivers of personal incomes are 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 is payable on a person's taxable income if it exceeds \$1,040. The next table shows rates of tax for 1973-74.

RATES OF TAX ON INCOME, 1973-74

| Total taxable income | | Tax on amount column 1 | Tax on each \$1 of balance of income |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---|
| Exceeding | Not exceeding | | |
| \$ | \$ | \$ | cents |
| Nil | 1,040 | Nil | Nil |
| 1,041 | 1,120 | .. ¹ | .. ¹ |
| 1,121 | 1,199 | 53.46 | 9.8 |
| 1,200 | 1,399 | 61.30 | 11.3 |
| 1,400 | 1,599 | 83.90 | 12.7 |
| 1,600 | 1,799 | 109.30 | 14.1 |
| 1,800 | 1,999 | 137.50 | 15.4 |
| 2,000 | 2,399 | 168.30 | 17.2 |
| 2,400 | 2,799 | 237.10 | 19.6 |
| 2,800 | 3,199 | 315.50 | 22.0 |
| 3,200 | 3,599 | 403.50 | 24.4 |
| 3,600 | 3,999 | 501.10 | 26.8 |
| 4,000 | 4,799 | 608.30 | 30.3 |
| 4,800 | 5,599 | 850.70 | 33.3 |
| 5,600 | 6,399 | 1,117.10 | 35.7 |
| 6,400 | 7,199 | 1,402.70 | 37.9 |
| 7,200 | 7,999 | 1,705.90 | 39.9 |
| 8,000 | 8,799 | 2,025.10 | 41.8 |
| 8,800 | 9,999 | 2,359.50 | 44.1 |
| 10,000 | 11,999 | 2,888.70 | 48.2 |
| 12,000 | 15,999 | 3,852.70 | 54.6 |
| 16,000 | 19,999 | 6,036.70 | 60.3 |
| 20,000 | 39,999 | 8,448.70 | 64.0 |
| 40,000 | .. | 21,248.70 | 66.7 |

¹ Two-thirds of the excess of taxable income over \$1,040.

Concessional Deductions—The maximum amount of each concessional deduction for 1972-73 was as follows: dependent wife or husband, \$364, dependent parent or parent-in-law, \$364, children under 16 years, \$260 for one child, \$208 for each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent, or housekeeper caring for a taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, \$364, invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, \$260, children between 16 and 25 years receiving full-time education, \$260, 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; expenses of self education up to \$400. Rates and land tax paid on non-income producing property, gifts of \$2 and upwards to public benevolent institutions, approved research institutes, etc.; and subscriptions up to \$42 to trade, business, or professional associations or unions were also allowed as deductions from income.

Income tax concessions which provided for capital subscribed to companies for expenditure on mining or prospecting in Australia or Papua New Guinea, for oil or other minerals, were withdrawn on 7 May 1973, and accordingly will not be available for calls or other capital moneys paid to mining and prospecting companies after that date, except where the payment is in respect of a call that has already been made.

Income Tax Assessments—The next table shows the tax assessed during 1970-71 and 1971-72 on the 1969-70 and 1970-71 incomes,

respectively, of Queensland residents and includes central office assessments of taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere.

INCOME TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS

| Grade of actual income | Taxpayers | Actual income | Total taxable income | Tax payable |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------------|-------------|
| \$ | No. | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>1970-71 (Income Year 1969-70)</i> | | | | |
| 417 to 599 | 18,190 | 9,440 | 8,996 | 177 |
| 600 to 999 | 47,303 | 37,866 | 34,261 | 1,315 |
| 1,000 to 1,999 | 152,142 | 229,485 | 199,140 | 15,113 |
| 2,000 to 3,999 | 317,262 | 932,568 | 736,681 | 94,440 |
| 4,000 to 5,999 | 113,813 | 542,712 | 409,756 | 73,469 |
| 6,000 to 9,999 | 40,850 | 300,082 | 231,895 | 56,301 |
| 10,000 to 19,999 | 10,835 | 141,574 | 116,820 | 40,508 |
| 20,000 and over | 1,792 | 51,104 | 44,141 | 22,030 |
| Total | 702,187 | 2,244,833 | 1,781,689 | 303,353 |
| <i>1971-72 (Income Year 1970-71)</i> | | | | |
| 417 to 599 | 17,515 | 9,075 | 8,678 | 162 |
| 600 to 999 | 45,228 | 36,004 | 32,769 | 1,139 |
| 1,000 to 1,999 | 138,267 | 210,003 | 184,029 | 12,819 |
| 2,000 to 3,999 | 308,669 | 921,122 | 754,435 | 90,592 |
| 4,000 to 5,999 | 144,936 | 695,185 | 542,619 | 90,307 |
| 6,000 to 9,999 | 58,382 | 428,144 | 336,513 | 74,799 |
| 10,000 to 19,999 | 13,560 | 175,544 | 147,382 | 47,105 |
| 20,000 and over | 2,015 | 56,784 | 51,272 | 25,356 |
| Total | 728,572 | 2,531,860 | 2,057,700 | 342,279 |

Income Tax, Companies—For the income year 1972-73, 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, 45 per cent on the whole taxable income; additional tax of 50 per cent of income less primary tax, dividends, and retention allowance.

Land Tax (State)—Under the Land Tax Act 1915-1973, 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, 1972-73

| Part of taxable value | | | Tax payable at beginning of class | | | Part of taxable value | | | Tax payable at beginning of class | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-----|-----------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|----|-----------------------------------|---------|----|
| \$ | c in \$ | \$ | \$ | c in \$ | \$ | \$ | 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 482). Blocks not exceeding 1.05 hectares, used exclusively for residential purposes by an owner who owns no other freehold land in Queensland are exempt irrespective of valuation. 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 1972-73, in respect of valuations at 30 June 1972. The rates at which these collections were made are shown above.

Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties etc., the total amount payable during 1972-73 was \$6,194,750. The total amount received after allowing for refunds and adjustments was \$6,111,728, an increase of \$628,071 on the 1971-72 revenue.

STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

| Type of taxpayer | Taxable value | | | | | Total |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------|
| | \$1-\$9,999 | \$10,000-\$19,999 | \$120,000-\$199,999 | \$200,000-\$399,999 | \$400,000 and over | |
| TAXPAYERS (NO.) | | | | | | |
| Individuals .. | 4,779 | 2,679 | 26 | 3 | 1 | 7,488 |
| Companies .. | 2,965 | 3,703 | 174 | 138 | 102 | 7,082 |
| Total | 7,744 | 6,382 | 200 | 141 | 103 | 14,570 |
| TAXABLE VALUE (\$'000) | | | | | | |
| Individuals .. | 24,058 | 61,398 | 4,012 | 654 | 438 | 90,561 |
| Companies .. | 15,857 | 121,096 | 26,486 | 37,995 | 123,247 | 324,681 |
| Total | 39,915 | 182,494 | 30,499 | 38,649 | 123,685 | 415,242 |
| TAX PAYABLE (\$'000) | | | | | | |
| Individuals .. | 102 | 640 | 69 | 12 | 9 | 832 |
| Companies .. | 69 | 1,459 | 452 | 740 | 2,588 | 5,307 |
| Total | 171 | 2,099 | 520 | 752 | 2,597 | 6,139 |

Estate Duty (Australian Government)—Under the *Estate Duty Assessment Act 1914-1973*, 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; (b) where no part of the estate passes as in (a), \$20,000 decreasing by \$2 for every \$8 by which the value exceeds \$20,000; and (c) where only part of the estate passes as in (a), an amount calculated proportionately under (a) and (b). Rebates of duty are provided on assets which become liable for duty on two or more occasions within a period of five years.

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 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: when the total value of the estate does not exceed \$1,000; and where the successor is a wife, husband, or child.

Succession Duty (State)—Under the *Succession 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 | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | $5\frac{5}{8}$ | 6 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| „ 3,000 to 5,000 .. | | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $1\frac{3}{8}$ | 3 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | $5\frac{5}{8}$ | 6 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| „ 5,000 to 8,000 .. | | $2\frac{3}{8}$ | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | 4 | 6 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | 10 |
| „ 8,000 to 10,000 .. | | 3 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | $6\frac{3}{4}$ | $8\frac{7}{16}$ | 9 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ |
| „ 10,000 to 12,000 .. | | 5 | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $9\frac{3}{8}$ | 10 | $12\frac{1}{2}$ |
| „ 12,000 to 14,000 .. | | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | $6\frac{3}{8}$ | $6\frac{3}{8}$ | $8\frac{1}{4}$ | $10\frac{9}{16}$ | 11 | $13\frac{3}{8}$ |
| „ 14,000 to 16,000 .. | | 6 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 15 |
| „ 16,000 to 18,000 .. | | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | $8\frac{3}{8}$ | $8\frac{3}{8}$ | $9\frac{3}{4}$ | $12\frac{3}{16}$ | 13 | $16\frac{1}{2}$ |
| „ 18,000 to 20,000 .. | | 7 | $8\frac{3}{4}$ | $8\frac{3}{4}$ | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | $13\frac{3}{8}$ | 14 | $17\frac{1}{2}$ |
| „ 20,000 to 25,000 .. | | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $9\frac{3}{8}$ | $9\frac{3}{8}$ | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | $14\frac{1}{16}$ | 15 | $18\frac{3}{4}$ |
| „ 25,000 to 30,000 .. | | 8 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 20 |
| „ 30,000 to 35,000 .. | | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | $10\frac{5}{8}$ | $10\frac{5}{8}$ | $12\frac{3}{4}$ | $15\frac{15}{16}$ | 17 | $21\frac{1}{2}$ |
| „ 35,000 to 40,000 .. | | 9 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | $13\frac{1}{2}$ | $16\frac{3}{8}$ | 18 | $22\frac{1}{2}$ |
| „ 40,000 to 45,000 .. | | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | $11\frac{3}{8}$ | $11\frac{3}{8}$ | $14\frac{1}{2}$ | $17\frac{13}{16}$ | 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 .. | | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | $13\frac{1}{4}$ | $13\frac{1}{4}$ | $15\frac{3}{4}$ | $19\frac{11}{16}$ | 21 | $26\frac{1}{4}$ |
| „ 55,000 to 60,000 .. | | 11 | $13\frac{3}{4}$ | $13\frac{3}{4}$ | $16\frac{1}{2}$ | $20\frac{5}{8}$ | 22 | $27\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Maximum rates 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 (Australian Government)—This tax came into operation in October 1941 and imposes a duty on gifts exceeding the value of \$10,000. A gift becomes dutiable when the value of the gift, together with all other gifts made by the same donor within 18 months previously and 18 months subsequently, exceeds \$10,000. The rates imposed are the same as those under Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes (see page 474).

Pay-roll Tax (State)—Pay-roll tax was introduced by the Australian Government in July 1941 but was transferred to the States on 1 September 1971. Details of the operation of pay-roll tax prior to 1 September 1971 may be found in the *1973 Year Book*. The tax is payable on all wages paid or payable in excess of \$20,800 per annum, at the rate of 4½ per cent.

Sales Tax (Australian Government)—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 (Australian Government)—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 Corporation 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 July 1973, at 2.4 per cent of the sale value of shorn wool.

Stevedoring Industry Charge (Australian Government)—This charge, introduced in 1947, is imposed under the *Stevedoring Industry Charge Act 1947-1973*. The rates from 27 July 1973 are: for class A, regular waterside workers on weekly hire in a permanent or a non-permanent continuous port, \$1.07 per man-hour; for class B, regular waterside workers not on weekly hire in non-permanent continuous ports, \$1.60 per man-hour; and for class C, regular waterside workers at seasonal ports and irregular workers at any port, \$1.15 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 (Australian Government)—This charge, operative from 1 January 1956, is used to finance tobacco research and advisory

activities. It is levied on growers at 1.1c per kilogram, and on manufacturers on Australian leaf only at 2.2c per kilogram.

Canning-Fruit Charge (Australian Government)—This charge, under the *Canning-Fruit Charge Act 1959-1973*, 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 tonne.

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 \$1,507,784 in 1972-73.

Receipts from bookmakers' licences were \$22,350. 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 \$267,805. Bookmakers' turnover tax amounted to \$3,232,372 on a total turnover of \$181,513,562. Racecourse and coursing ground licence fees amounted to \$4,730.

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 1973 there were 316 T.A.B. branches and agencies (104 in the Brisbane area and 212 in other parts of the State).

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Clubs with totalisator licences ¹ No. | 127 | 159 | 165 | 169 | 122 |
| Meetings held with totalisators No. | 767 | 794 | 788 | 907 | 1,121 |
| T.A.B. branches and agencies No. | 266 | 280 | 292 | 312 | 316 |
| Meetings operated on by T.A.B. No. | 587 | 666 | 731 | 828 | 996 |
| Total totalisator turnover .. \$'000 | 61,009 | 81,769 | 94,534 | 115,311 | 140,199 |
| Retained by Clubs and T.A.B. \$'000 | 5,669 | 7,619 | 8,390 | 11,139 | 13,688 |
| Totalisator tax ² \$'000 | 3,021 | 4,041 | 4,799 | 5,857 | 7,155 |

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.

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 1972-73 was \$1,031,500.

Liquor Taxation (State)—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 1894-1974*, in executing instruments relating to the transfer of property, money

transactions, and other agreements. Some of these instruments and the duties payable are as follows: cheques—6c on each cheque; conveyances—on the sale of any property, except stocks and marketable securities, \$1.25 for each \$100 or part thereof; mortgages—where the secured property is in Queensland, 25c for each \$100 or part thereof; hire purchase agreements—where the purchase price exceeds \$200, \$2.00, plus 50c for each additional \$50 or part thereof; less than \$200, 20c for each \$20 or part thereof, with no duty if the purchase price is less than \$20; life insurance policies—for the first \$2,000 of the sum insured, 5c for every \$100 or part thereof in excess of \$100, when the sum insured exceeds \$2,000, for the first \$2,000 as above and, in addition, 10c for every \$100 or part thereof by which the sum insured exceeds \$2,000; motor vehicles—on every application for registration or transfer of registration (apart from certain statutory exemptions), \$1 for every \$100, or part thereof, of the value of the vehicle; other—any transaction, in the nature of a loan, credit arrangement, or discounting transaction where interest at more than 10 per cent per annum simple is charged, attracts 1 per cent duty less a rebate of duty paid on the relevant documents. Receipts duty was abandoned in Queensland after 30 September 1970.

Motor Vehicle Taxation (State)—See Chapter 14.

7 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are 131 Local Government Authorities in Queensland. With the exception of the Brisbane City Council, which was created under *The City of Brisbane Act of 1924*, these Local Authorities operate under the *Local Government Act 1936-1974*. A section on the historical and legal growth of Local Government in Queensland appears in Chapter 3.

There are three classes of Local Authority in Queensland. At 30 June 1972, 15 City Councils, including Brisbane, controlled the more important urban areas, and 5 other urban areas were controlled by Town Councils. The rest of the State, except for a few areas not incorporated for Local Government purposes, was administered by 109 Shire Councils and two Administrators of the Local Government Department. Information in this section, which is mainly financial in nature, is confined to a summary of statistics relating to these three classes of Authorities, with Brisbane being shown separately from the other cities in each case. Boundaries of individual Local Authorities appear on pages 480 and 481, and populations in Chapter 4, 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 322.

In the field of public health, the most important role is the provision of sewerage, cleansing, sanitary, and garbage services in all of the more closely populated centres of the State. Other 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 observed. In recent years Authorities have become increasingly involved in environmental problems such as town planning, beach protection, and anti-litter measures.

Local Authorities also provide and control recreational and cultural facilities and other places of public amusement. Parks, sporting grounds, camping areas, swimming pools, libraries, and civic centres are among the facilities provided by most Authorities in Queensland.

Business undertakings include 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. Metered and/or off-street car parking undertakings are operated by 16 Local Authorities.

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 1971-72 is contained in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES: SUMMARY, ALL AUTHORITIES

| Particulars | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Estimated population ¹ .. No. | 1,725,560 | 1,761,540 | 1,792,600 | 1,817,943 ² | 1,859,920 |
| Dwellings ³ No. | 496,327 | 513,812 | 531,094 | 569,842 | 563,472 |
| Properties rated No. | 629,720 | 648,373 | 661,525 | 680,435 | 703,519 |
| Premises connected with | | | | | |
| Water No. | 416,503 | 436,809 | 452,542 | 469,040 | 487,845 |
| Sewerage No. | 226,636 | 253,315 | 287,548 | 303,324 | 336,625 |
| Septic No. | 107,677 | 110,484 | 109,817 | 111,007 | 112,571 |
| Consumers supplied with electricity No. | 229,201 | 240,081 | 241,851 | 249,647 | 255,893 |
| Total value of rateable property \$'000 | 1,266,600 | 1,724,433 | 1,751,879 | 1,860,014 ⁴ | 1,957,245 ⁴ |
| Urban \$'000 | 813,529 | 1,245,230 | 1,254,727 | 1,282,660 | 1,348,598 |
| Rural \$'000 | 453,071 | 479,203 | 497,152 | 496,984 | 498,428 |
| Exempt \$'000 | n | n | n | 62,309 ⁴ | 74,486 ⁴ |
| Estimate of rates foregone on exempt properties \$'000 | n | n | n | 2,814 ⁴ | 3,121 ⁴ |
| Roads open to traffic km | 190,555 | 191,415 | 191,973 | 193,322 | 193,622 |
| Formed | | | | | |
| Sealed km | 29,239 | 30,843 | 32,437 | 34,106 | 35,934 |
| Other km | 95,695 | 95,922 | 94,852 | 94,705 | 93,290 |
| Unformed km | 65,620 | 64,650 | 64,685 | 64,511 | 64,398 |

¹ Excluding migratory population and persons living in unincorporated areas.
² Population Census 1971. ³ Excluding dwellings in unincorporated areas.
⁴ Incomplete; excluding value of property and estimates of rates foregone on exempt properties for which data are not available. n Not available.

The next table gives a general summary of Local Government Authorities for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES: SUMMARY BY CLASS OF AUTHORITY

| Particulars | City of Brisbane | Other Cities | Towns | Shires | All Local Authorities |
|--|------------------|--------------|--------|---------|------------------------|
| AT 30 JUNE 1971 | | | | | |
| Authorities | No. 1 | 14 | 5 | 111 | 131 |
| Estimated population | No. 700,620 | 493,167 | 35,847 | 588,309 | 1,817,943 ¹ |
| Dwellings | No. 215,610 | 155,017 | 9,932 | 189,283 | 569,842 ² |
| Properties rated | No. 206,077 | 166,802 | 10,421 | 297,135 | 680,435 |
| Premises connected with | | | | | |
| Water | No. 193,917 | 151,263 | 10,025 | 113,835 | 469,040 |
| Sewerage | No. 152,803 | 106,982 | 6,985 | 36,554 | 303,324 |
| Septic | No. 26,976 | 28,046 | 1,476 | 54,509 | 111,007 |
| Customers supplied with | | | | | |
| electricity | No. 225,229 | 6,832 | 13,009 | 4,577 | 249,647 |
| Total value of rateable property ⁴ \$'000 | 838,767 | 337,945 | 18,760 | 664,542 | 1,860,014 |
| Urban | \$'000 831,513 | 301,159 | 15,791 | 134,197 | 1,282,660 |
| Rural | \$'000 7,254 | 2,817 | 217 | 486,696 | 496,984 |
| Exempt ⁴ | \$'000 n | 33,966 | 2,751 | 25,592 | 62,309 |
| Estimate of rates foregone on exempt properties ⁴ | \$'000 n | 1,611 | 141 | 1,062 | 2,814 |
| Roads open to traffic | km 4,143 | 5,394 | 391 | 183,395 | 193,322 |
| Formed | | | | | |
| Sealed | km 3,241 | 3,558 | 262 | 27,045 | 34,106 |
| Other | km 459 | 900 | 89 | 93,258 | 94,705 |
| Unformed | km 443 | 935 | 40 | 63,093 | 64,511 |
| AT 30 JUNE 1972 | | | | | |
| Authorities | No. 1 | 14 | 5 | 111 | 131 |
| Estimated population | No. 706,500 | 508,200 | 36,500 | 608,720 | 1,859,920 ² |
| Dwellings | No. 212,446 | 156,273 | 9,445 | 185,308 | 563,472 ³ |
| Properties rated | No. 209,257 | 172,173 | 10,701 | 311,388 | 703,519 |
| Premises connected with | | | | | |
| Water | No. 197,819 | 155,255 | 10,309 | 124,462 | 487,845 |
| Sewerage | No. 167,585 | 116,476 | 8,004 | 44,560 | 336,625 |
| Septic | No. 20,333 | 30,008 | 1,563 | 60,667 | 112,571 |
| Consumers supplied with | | | | | |
| electricity | No. 229,244 | 7,871 | 13,863 | 4,915 | 255,893 |
| Total value of rateable property ⁴ \$'000 | 846,474 | 399,000 | 19,103 | 692,668 | 1,957,245 |
| Urban | \$'000 839,780 | 352,374 | 16,032 | 140,412 | 1,348,598 |
| Rural | \$'000 6,695 | 2,960 | 219 | 488,554 | 498,428 |
| Exempt ⁴ | \$'000 n | 43,666 | 2,851 | 27,968 | 74,486 |
| Estimate of rates foregone on exempt properties ⁴ | \$'000 n | 1,802 | 178 | 1,140 | 3,121 |
| Roads open to traffic | km 4,170 | 5,461 | 407 | 183,583 | 193,622 |
| Formed | | | | | |
| Sealed | km 3,273 | 3,642 | 275 | 28,743 | 35,934 |
| Other | km 456 | 889 | 89 | 91,857 | 93,290 |
| Unformed | km 441 | 931 | 43 | 62,983 | 64,398 |

¹ Population Census 1971. ² Excluding migratory population (3,665 at 30 June 1971 and 3,784 at 30 June 1972) and residents of unincorporated areas (5,457 at 30 June 1971 and 5,570 at 30 June 1972). ³ Excluding dwellings in unincorporated areas (1,137 at 30 June 1971 and 1,056 at 30 June 1972). ⁴ Incomplete; excluding value of property and estimates of rates foregone on exempt properties for which data are not available. n Not available.

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

Rates are levied on the unimproved capital value of land in the Local Authority Area, the valuation of which is determined by the State Government Valuer-General. The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount that would be paid by a willing but not anxious buyer to a willing but not anxious seller for a piece of land, assuming that actual improvements had not been made. Valuations must be made periodically at intervals of not less than five or more than eight years.

Local Authorities impose several types of rates: general rates, which are raised to defray expenses of providing the Authorities' general services; rates for providing a specific service such as water and sewerage etc.; loan rates; and special rates applicable to a benefited area where some special benefit is provided to property owners. The total income from rates of all types during 1971-72 amounted to \$84.3m.

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 \$78.2m during 1971-72.

Grants and subsidies for approved works are paid to Local Authorities by both the Australian and the State Governments. Under the Aid Roads Scheme, grants for road construction and maintenance are made by the Australian Government to the State and a proportion is allotted to individual Local Authorities to assist in their programme of road works. Other Australian Government grants are made for such purposes as unemployment relief, flood damage, and other natural disaster relief. Total Australian Government grants amounted to \$10.1m during 1971-72. The State Government made grants for revenue works of \$3.5m, and paid \$16.1m in loan subsidies during 1971-72.

The following is a summary of the rates of loan subsidies applicable to various projects: 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, and for major augmentation schemes (excluding reservoirs, treatment works, and reticulation), and installation of filtration plant, 33½ per cent; and Brisbane City Council major supply works, 20 per cent; for water conservation and irrigation at headworks, a minimum of 50 per cent, and local weirs and reticulation, a minimum of 25 per cent; and for all sewerage works, with the exception of reticulation extensions and house connections to existing schemes, 40 per cent. Other subsidised works were: for hostels for students and waiting mothers, library facilities, and flood contour maps, 50 per cent; for grammar school buildings and recreational facilities, 40 per cent; for flood mitigation works and public conveniences, 33½ per cent; for soil erosion prevention and swimming pools, 25 per cent; for community and tourist facilities, town planning, aerodromes, show-grounds, and sea and river erosion prevention, 20 per cent; and for flood damage, 15 per cent.

Of the total loan receipts of \$69.1m for capital works during 1971-72, \$4.7m was raised from the State Government, \$26.5m from banks, \$10.5m from insurance companies, and \$27.3m 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, \$32.5m in 1971-72, 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 1970-71. It combines the transactions of the General Fund, Waterworks, Sewerage, Cleansing, and Sanitary, Electricity Supply, Transport Services, and Parking, thereby providing an indication of the overall operations of Local Government in the State.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: SUMMARY, ALL FUNDS, 1970-71

| Particulars | City of Brisbane | Other Cities | Towns | Shires | All Local Author- ities |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Receipts</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Rates, charges, sales, etc. ¹ .. | 90,466 | 27,758 | 4,043 | 30,477 | 152,744 |
| Grants: Australian Government .. | 700 | 653 | 69 | 3,453 | 4,875 |
| State Government .. | 1,610 | 616 | 239 | 7,245 | 9,710 |
| Other | 130 | 32 | 43 | 381 | 585 |
| Earnings of council properties (including rents) | 820 | 2,705 | 128 | 8,657 | 12,311 |
| Sale of assets | 2,026 | 380 | 19 | 538 | 2,962 |
| Interest | 1,750 | 422 | 50 | 513 | 2,734 |
| Recoverable works: State Govt .. | 619 | 1,265 | 141 | 16,866 | 18,891 |
| Other govt | 530 | 245 | 43 | 956 | 1,773 |
| Private | 3,666 | 2,115 | 132 | 4,812 | 10,725 |
| Miscellaneous | 6,954 | 866 | 229 | 1,719 | 9,769 |
| Loan funds | | | | | |
| Loan receipts from | | | | | |
| State Government | 91 | 1,885 | 59 | 2,978 | 5,013 |
| Banks | 5,111 | 7,214 | 730 | 9,178 | 22,234 |
| Insurance companies | 3,800 | 2,472 | 161 | 2,649 | 9,082 |
| Other lenders | 12,153 | 2,538 | 905 | 1,807 | 17,404 |
| Loan subsidies | 3,138 | 5,002 | 788 | 6,526 | 15,454 |
| Total receipts | 133,564 | 56,167 | 7,779 | 98,754 | 296,264 |
| <i>Expenditure</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Administration ² | 6,281 | 4,136 | 485 | 7,773 | 18,675 |
| Debt service: Interest ³ | 14,324 | 6,056 | 999 | 7,312 | 28,690 |
| Redemption ⁴ | 8,292 | 4,255 | 618 | 7,552 | 20,716 |
| New works | 14,647 | 3,750 | 451 | 9,802 | 28,649 |
| Operating and maintenance costs | 60,143 | 14,446 | 2,348 | 18,360 | 95,297 |
| Grants and precepts | 1,233 | 601 | 44 | 1,591 | 3,470 |
| Recoverable works: State Govt .. | 570 | 1,242 | 126 | 16,687 | 18,625 |
| Other govt | 527 | 248 | 41 | 942 | 1,757 |
| Private | 3,881 | 2,006 | 97 | 4,407 | 10,392 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,165 | 222 | 15 | 403 | 1,805 |
| Loan funds | | | | | |
| Loan and subsidy expenditure .. | 20,580 | 20,034 | 3,265 | 23,566 | 67,445 |
| Total expenditure | 131,643 | 56,996 | 8,489 | 98,393 | 295,521 |

¹ Excluding amounts paid to Authorities under the Drought Relief Rate Rebate Scheme (total amount paid to all Authorities, \$4.29m). These amounts are included in State Government grants. ² Including unallocated administrative expenditure (salaries etc.) and under-recovery of indirect general services expenditure charged by on-cost method, such as superannuation, pay-roll tax, annual and long service leave, wet, sick, and holiday pay, workers' compensation, etc. ³ Including interest on overdraft. ⁴ Including sinking fund payments.

The next table summarises the transactions of all funds operated by Local Authorities during 1971-72.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: SUMMARY, ALL FUNDS, 1971-72

| Particulars | City of Brisbane | Other Cities | Towns | Shires | All Local Author- ities |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Receipts</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Rates, charges, sales, etc. .. | 97,893 | 31,978 | 4,742 | 38,231 | 172,844 |
| Grants: Australian Government .. | 812 | 1,867 | 191 | 7,260 | 10,130 |
| State Government .. | 732 | 548 | 49 | 2,177 | 3,506 |
| Other | 30 | 116 | 16 | 434 | 595 |
| Earnings of council properties (including rents) | 1,088 | 3,117 | 144 | 9,312 | 13,661 |
| Sale of assets | 1,559 | 150 | 30 | 620 | 2,359 |
| Interest | 2,395 | 490 | 98 | 535 | 3,518 |
| Recoverable works: State Govt .. | 813 | 1,189 | 201 | 17,241 | 19,444 |
| Other govt .. | 147 | 171 | 44 | 537 | 900 |
| Private .. | 3,572 | 2,243 | 159 | 6,180 | 12,153 |
| Miscellaneous | 9,198 | 1,442 | 147 | 2,553 | 13,340 |
| Loan funds | | | | | |
| Loan receipts from | | | | | |
| State Government | 575 | 815 | 47 | 3,305 | 4,743 |
| Banks | 5,480 | 9,088 | 2,053 | 9,921 | 26,543 |
| Insurance companies | 5,600 | 2,694 | 266 | 1,975 | 10,535 |
| Other lenders | 14,234 | 7,948 | 1,006 | 4,116 | 27,304 |
| Loan subsidies | 4,568 | 4,371 | 834 | 6,322 | 16,096 |
| Total receipts | 148,699 | 68,226 | 10,027 | 110,719 | 337,671 |
| <i>Expenditure</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Administration ¹ | 7,397 | 4,839 | 447 | 8,401 | 21,084 |
| Debt service: Interest ¹ | 16,230 | 6,633 | 1,175 | 8,172 | 32,210 |
| Redemption ¹ | 7,997 | 4,920 | 655 | 8,085 | 21,657 |
| New works | 11,159 | 4,440 | 336 | 11,537 | 27,473 |
| Operating and maintenance costs | 66,990 | 16,981 | 2,703 | 21,192 | 107,867 |
| Grants and precepts | 1,467 | 648 | 56 | 1,655 | 3,826 |
| Recoverable works: State Govt .. | 886 | 1,305 | 219 | 17,261 | 19,671 |
| Other govt .. | 69 | 138 | 57 | 533 | 797 |
| Private .. | 3,432 | 2,111 | 156 | 5,734 | 11,433 |
| Miscellaneous | 143 | 259 | 78 | 685 | 1,165 |
| Loan funds | | | | | |
| Loan and subsidy expenditure .. | 30,895 | 20,615 | 3,386 | 24,331 | 79,227 |
| Total expenditure | 146,664 | 62,888 | 9,269 | 107,587 | 326,409 |

¹ See notes to table on page 483.

Of the total expenditure of \$247.2m from revenue funds in 1971-72, \$139.2m was spent on new works and maintenance of existing services, \$31.9m was recoverable expenditure on work done for other bodies and individuals, \$53.9m was required for payment of interest and redemption on loans, and \$21.1m was spent on general administration. Expenditure from loan funds was \$79.2m.

The succeeding tables list the transactions for 1970-71 and 1971-72 for each of the individual funds which have been incorporated in the preceding tables.

General Services—Details of receipts and expenditure for the provision of general services in 1970-71 appear in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: GENERAL SERVICES¹, 1970-71

| Particulars | City of Brisbane | Other Cities | Towns | Shires | All Local Author- ities |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Receipts</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Rates and licences etc. | | | | | |
| Rates: General ² | 15,574 | 11,542 | 688 | 19,522 | 47,325 |
| Loan | .. | 1,454 | 63 | 829 | 2,346 |
| Special and separate | 14 | 50 | 9 | 531 | 605 |
| Licences and permits | 516 | 343 | 19 | 301 | 1,178 |
| Grants: Australian Government .. | 700 | 653 | 69 | 3,453 | 4,875 |
| State Government | 649 | 553 | 97 | 7,182 | 8,480 |
| Other | 46 | 20 | 39 | 356 | 461 |
| Earnings and charges for services | | | | | |
| Council properties earnings | 600 | 2,512 | 100 | 8,401 | 11,613 |
| Rents | 180 | 184 | 22 | 241 | 627 |
| Other charges | 8 | 42 | .. | 87 | 138 |
| Other receipts | | | | | |
| Sale of assets | 1,604 | 361 | 2 | 513 | 2,480 |
| Interest | 386 | 320 | 28 | 429 | 1,163 |
| Recoverable works: State Govt .. | 381 | 1,232 | 141 | 16,866 | 18,620 |
| Other govt | 8 | 225 | 40 | 956 | 1,229 |
| Private | 1,902 | 1,749 | 95 | 4,598 | 8,344 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,693 | 437 | 113 | 1,344 | 3,587 |
| Total revenue receipts | 24,261 | 21,677 | 1,523 | 65,609 | 113,070 |
| Loan funds | | | | | |
| Loans | 6,707 | 5,952 | 198 | 10,055 | 22,911 |
| Subsidies | 893 | 893 | 70 | 2,196 | 4,051 |
| Total loan receipts | 7,600 | 6,845 | 267 | 12,250 | 26,962 |
| Total receipts | 31,861 | 28,522 | 1,790 | 77,860 | 140,032 |
| <i>Expenditure</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Administration ² | 3,368 | 2,856 | 220 | 7,338 | 13,782 |
| Debt service: Interest ² | 3,290 | 2,105 | 140 | 4,201 | 9,736 |
| Redemption ² | 1,915 | 2,723 | 200 | 6,370 | 11,208 |
| New works: Roads | 1,035 | 1,314 | 115 | 6,427 | 8,891 |
| Council properties | 2,257 | 1,111 | 48 | 2,737 | 6,153 |
| Other | 23 | 112 | 1 | 25 | 161 |
| Operating and maintenance costs | | | | | |
| Roads | 3,768 | 1,902 | 158 | 7,081 | 12,910 |
| Council properties | 3,611 | 3,818 | 148 | 5,099 | 12,676 |
| Health | 1,503 | 1,189 | 93 | 851 | 3,636 |
| Street lighting | 633 | 513 | 17 | 439 | 1,602 |
| Other | 106 | 227 | 5 | 49 | 387 |
| Grants and precepts | 1,233 | 529 | 44 | 1,561 | 3,367 |
| Recoverable works: State Govt .. | 391 | 1,214 | 126 | 16,686 | 18,417 |
| Other govt | 5 | 203 | 38 | 942 | 1,188 |
| Private | 2,035 | 1,618 | 74 | 4,198 | 7,924 |
| Miscellaneous | 5 | 217 | 15 | 373 | 610 |
| Total revenue expenditure | 25,177 | 21,653 | 1,441 | 64,376 | 112,648 |
| Loan funds (including subsidies) .. | 7,847 | 6,935 | 453 | 11,989 | 27,224 |
| Total expenditure | 33,024 | 28,588 | 1,895 | 76,365 | 139,871 |

¹ All funds except those for sewerage, cleansing, and sanitary, water, parking, electricity, and transport. ² See notes to table on page 483.

Details of receipts and expenditure for the provision of general services in 1971-72 are given in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: GENERAL SERVICES¹, 1971-72

| Particulars | City of Brisbane | Other Cities | Towns | Shires | All Local Author- ities |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Receipts</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Rates and licences etc. | | | | | |
| Rates: General | 17,515 | 13,274 | 861 | 25,667 | 57,317 |
| Loan | .. | 1,527 | 68 | 839 | 2,433 |
| Special and separate | 15 | 166 | 6 | 621 | 807 |
| Licences and permits | 599 | 458 | 47 | 502 | 1,606 |
| Grants: Australian Government | 804 | 1,867 | 191 | 7,249 | 10,111 |
| State Government | 732 | 465 | 35 | 2,102 | 3,334 |
| Other | 6 | 104 | 13 | 389 | 512 |
| Earnings and charges for services | | | | | |
| Council properties earnings | 646 | 2,888 | 125 | 9,034 | 12,693 |
| Rents | 393 | 212 | 12 | 262 | 878 |
| Other charges | 18 | 68 | .. | 105 | 191 |
| Other receipts | | | | | |
| Sale of assets | 922 | 142 | 26 | 608 | 1,698 |
| Interest | 493 | 341 | 83 | 459 | 1,376 |
| Recoverable works: State Govt | 392 | 1,187 | 201 | 17,241 | 19,021 |
| Other gov't | 4 | 168 | 44 | 537 | 753 |
| Private | 1,313 | 1,895 | 130 | 5,917 | 9,255 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,616 | 916 | 33 | 1,975 | 7,540 |
| Total revenue receipts | 28,467 | 25,677 | 1,874 | 73,506 | 129,525 |
| Loan funds | | | | | |
| Loans | 6,666 | 9,533 | 382 | 8,794 | 25,374 |
| Subsidies | 1,055 | 761 | 60 | 1,644 | 3,520 |
| Total loan receipts | 7,721 | 10,294 | 442 | 10,437 | 28,894 |
| Total receipts | 36,188 | 35,971 | 2,316 | 83,944 | 158,419 |
| <i>Expenditure</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Administration ² | 3,520 | 3,047 | 184 | 7,872 | 14,623 |
| Debt service: Interest ² | 3,810 | 2,258 | 150 | 4,546 | 10,765 |
| Redemption ² | 1,799 | 3,084 | 202 | 6,786 | 11,872 |
| New works: Roads | 1,328 | 1,737 | 119 | 7,667 | 10,852 |
| Council properties | 5,459 | 1,220 | 89 | 2,915 | 9,684 |
| Other | 8 | 64 | .. | 13 | 85 |
| Operating and maintenance costs | | | | | |
| Roads | 3,664 | 2,425 | 234 | 8,595 | 14,917 |
| Council properties | 3,772 | 4,404 | 170 | 5,659 | 14,005 |
| Health | 2,113 | 1,440 | 104 | 978 | 4,636 |
| Street lighting | 657 | 551 | 16 | 470 | 1,694 |
| Other | .. | 213 | 6 | 75 | 295 |
| Grants and precepts | 1,467 | 564 | 56 | 1,621 | 3,708 |
| Recoverable works: State Govt | 432 | 1,303 | 219 | 17,261 | 19,215 |
| Other gov't | 6 | 136 | 57 | 533 | 732 |
| Private | 1,173 | 1,721 | 127 | 5,479 | 8,500 |
| Miscellaneous | 138 | 256 | 56 | 522 | 973 |
| Total revenue expenditure | 29,345 | 24,425 | 1,792 | 70,993 | 126,555 |
| Loan funds (including subsidies) | 7,115 | 6,972 | 481 | 10,228 | 24,796 |
| Total expenditure | 36,460 | 31,397 | 2,274 | 81,221 | 151,352 |

¹ All funds except those for sewerage, cleansing, and sanitary, water, parking, electricity, and transport. ² See notes to table on page 483.

The main item of general services expenditure was roads, with new works and maintenance accounting for \$25.8m in 1971-72. Other major

expenditure items were work for reimbursement, debt servicing, provision and maintenance of council properties and amenities, and general administration. Receipts include general rates, government grants, and reimbursement for work done. Loan receipts amounted to \$28.9m and expenditure from loan funds was \$24.8m.

Waterworks—At 30 June 1972 only 5 of the 131 Local Authorities were not engaged in water supply undertakings and one of these shires had a water supply scheme under construction. \$1.9m was spent on new works from revenue and a further \$21.0m was spent from loan funds bringing the expenditure on new works to almost half the total expenditure of \$47.3m on waterworks. Of the total income of \$50.3m, \$26.1m was obtained through rates and charges and \$21.3m from loans and subsidies.

LOCAL AUTHORITY WATER SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1970-71

| Particulars | City of Brisbane | Other Cities | Towns | Shires | All Local Author- ities |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Receipts</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Rates, charges, and sales | 10,746 | 6,437 | 830 | 4,855 | 22,869 |
| Grants: State Government | .. | 43 | 140 | 41 | 224 |
| Other | 24 | .. | 1 | 24 | 49 |
| Rents | 34 | 1 | .. | 5 | 41 |
| Sale of assets | 44 | 5 | .. | 21 | 71 |
| Interest | 186 | 53 | 1 | 42 | 281 |
| Recoverable works: State Govt | 177 | 33 | .. | .. | 210 |
| Other govt | 194 | 16 | .. | .. | 210 |
| Private | 696 | 235 | 2 | 186 | 1,119 |
| Miscellaneous | 818 | 40 | 13 | 65 | 936 |
| Total revenue receipts | 12,920 | 6,862 | 988 | 5,239 | 26,010 |
| Loan funds | | | | | |
| Loans | 5,424 | 4,074 | 1,033 | 1,888 | 12,419 |
| Subsidies | 1,003 | 1,659 | 297 | 1,195 | 4,154 |
| Total loan receipts | 6,427 | 5,733 | 1,330 | 3,083 | 16,573 |
| Total receipts | 19,346 | 12,596 | 2,318 | 8,322 | 42,583 |
| <i>Expenditure</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Administration | 394 | 594 | 38 | 236 | 1,262 |
| Debt service: Interest ¹ | 2,355 | 1,862 | 344 | 1,690 | 6,250 |
| Redemption ² | 1,077 | 767 | 102 | 640 | 2,586 |
| New works | 2,703 | 729 | 221 | 433 | 4,087 |
| Operating and maintenance costs | 4,714 | 2,416 | 336 | 1,946 | 9,412 |
| Recoverable works: State Govt | 123 | 28 | .. | .. | 151 |
| Other govt | 268 | 24 | .. | .. | 292 |
| Private | 724 | 263 | 2 | 189 | 1,178 |
| Precepts | .. | 68 | .. | 29 | 98 |
| Miscellaneous | 508 | 3 | .. | 27 | 539 |
| Total revenue expenditure | 12,865 | 6,754 | 1,043 | 5,191 | 25,854 |
| Loan funds (including subsidies) | 4,538 | 6,280 | 1,035 | 2,871 | 14,723 |
| Total expenditure | 17,403 | 13,034 | 2,078 | 8,062 | 40,577 |

¹ Including interest on overdraft.

² Including sinking fund payments.

The next table shows the receipts and expenditure of Local Authority water supply undertakings for 1971-72.

LOCAL AUTHORITY WATER SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1971-72

| Particulars | City of Brisbane | Other Cities | Towns | Shires | All Local Author- ities |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Receipts</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Rates, charges, and sales | 12,274 | 7,339 | 1,079 | 5,413 | 26,105 |
| Grants: State Government | .. | 23 | 13 | 27 | 63 |
| Other | 24 | .. | 1 | 37 | 62 |
| Rents | 30 | 3 | .. | 6 | 39 |
| Sale of assets | 17 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 27 |
| Interest | 268 | 76 | 2 | 42 | 388 |
| Recoverable works: State Govt .. | 145 | 1 | .. | .. | 146 |
| Other govt | 128 | 3 | .. | .. | 131 |
| Private | 1,011 | 230 | 2 | 243 | 1,485 |
| Miscellaneous | 393 | 24 | 16 | 59 | 491 |
| Total revenue receipts | 14,289 | 7,704 | 1,113 | 5,831 | 28,937 |
| Loan funds | | | | | |
| Loans | 7,131 | 5,417 | 1,496 | 2,849 | 16,894 |
| Subsidies | 1,277 | 1,757 | 157 | 1,262 | 4,453 |
| Total loan receipts | 8,408 | 7,175 | 1,653 | 4,111 | 21,347 |
| Total receipts | 22,697 | 14,878 | 2,767 | 9,943 | 50,284 |
| <i>Expenditure</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Administration | 721 | 855 | 47 | 279 | 1,902 |
| Debt service: Interest ¹ | 2,842 | 2,084 | 422 | 1,783 | 7,131 |
| Redemption ² | 1,210 | 850 | 122 | 656 | 2,838 |
| New works | 257 | 824 | 103 | 694 | 1,878 |
| Operating and maintenance costs | 5,190 | 2,826 | 443 | 2,192 | 10,652 |
| Recoverable works: State Govt .. | 184 | 1 | .. | 1 | 185 |
| Other govt | 62 | 2 | .. | .. | 63 |
| Private | 965 | 270 | 2 | 240 | 1,477 |
| Precepts | .. | 80 | .. | 34 | 114 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | 3 | .. | 140 | 143 |
| Total revenue expenditure | 11,432 | 7,795 | 1,139 | 6,018 | 26,384 |
| Loan funds (including subsidies) .. | 9,290 | 6,477 | 833 | 4,333 | 20,933 |
| Total expenditure | 20,722 | 14,272 | 1,971 | 10,352 | 47,317 |

¹ Including interest on overdraft.

² Including sinking fund payments.

Sewerage, Cleansing, and Sanitary—In Queensland, Local Authorities are responsible for sewerage and cleansing operations. At 30 June 1972 there were 336,625 premises including public and commercial buildings connected to sewerage in the 86 Authorities operating sewerage schemes. During 1971-72 there were 33,064 new sewerage connections in the State, of which 14,782 were made by the Brisbane City Council.

Local Authorities are also authorised to install septic tanks and to recover the cost of such works from the owners of premises connected.

The works become the property of the owner of the land, and repayment instalments become a charge on the land.

Financial transactions relating to sewerage, cleansing, and sanitary operations are shown in the following table for the year 1970-71. In previous years these transactions have been included with general services.

During 1971-72 sewerage, cleansing, and sanitary services were financed almost equally from revenue collected and from loan funds. Of a total expenditure of \$49.3m approximately \$26m was expenditure on new works, financed almost entirely from loan funds. Of the total revenue expenditure of \$23.3m, major expenditure items were operating and maintenance, \$11.0m, and debt servicing, \$9.1m.

LOCAL AUTHORITY SEWERAGE, CLEANSING, AND SANITARY SERVICES,
QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1970-71

| Particulars | City of Brisbane | Other Cities | Towns | Shires | All Local Author- ities |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Receipts</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Rates, charges, and sales | 11,704 | 5,980 | 479 | 3,756 | 21,920 |
| Grants: State Government | 841 | 14 | .. | 14 | 870 |
| Other | .. | 12 | 2 | .. | 14 |
| Rents | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Sale of assets | 17 | 9 | .. | 1 | 28 |
| Interest | 219 | 29 | 2 | 34 | 283 |
| Recoverable works: State Govt .. | 61 | .. | .. | .. | 61 |
| Other govt | 32 | 4 | .. | .. | 36 |
| Private | 777 | 69 | .. | 11 | 858 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,035 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 1,056 |
| Total revenue receipts .. | 14,688 | 6,133 | 485 | 3,828 | 25,134 |
| Loan funds | | | | | |
| Loans | 3,333 | 3,828 | 358 | 4,490 | 12,009 |
| Subsidies | 1,243 | 2,417 | 313 | 2,979 | 6,952 |
| Total loan receipts .. | 4,576 | 6,246 | 671 | 7,468 | 18,961 |
| Total receipts | 19,264 | 12,379 | 1,156 | 11,297 | 44,095 |
| <i>Expenditure</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Administration | 480 | 479 | 21 | 137 | 1,117 |
| Debt service: Interest ¹ | 2,358 | 1,950 | 161 | 1,278 | 5,747 |
| Redemption ² | 919 | 642 | 43 | 397 | 2,000 |
| New works | 3,314 | 248 | 9 | 97 | 3,668 |
| Operating and maintenance costs | 4,645 | 2,713 | 243 | 2,263 | 9,864 |
| Recoverable works: State Govt .. | 56 | .. | .. | .. | 56 |
| Other govt | 47 | 20 | .. | .. | 68 |
| Private | 790 | 55 | .. | 8 | 853 |
| Miscellaneous | 653 | 1 | .. | 1 | 655 |
| Total revenue expenditure | 13,262 | 6,109 | 477 | 4,181 | 24,029 |
| Loan funds (including subsidies) .. | 4,648 | 6,564 | 670 | 8,263 | 20,144 |
| Total expenditure | 17,909 | 12,672 | 1,147 | 12,444 | 44,173 |

¹ Including interest on overdraft.

² Including sinking fund payments.

The next table shows receipts and expenditure for Local Authority sewerage, cleansing, and sanitary services for 1971-72.

LOCAL AUTHORITY SEWERAGE, CLEANSING, AND SANITARY SERVICES,
QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1971-72

| Particulars | City of Brisbane | Other Cities | Towns | Shires | All Local Author- ities |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Receipts</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Rates, charges, and sales | 13,146 | 7,072 | 559 | 4,675 | 25,452 |
| Grants: State Government | .. | 33 | .. | 17 | 50 |
| Other | 8 | 12 | 2 | 13 | 35 |
| Rents | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| Sale of assets | 8 | 3 | .. | 5 | 16 |
| Interest | 288 | 43 | 2 | 27 | 360 |
| Recoverable works: State Govt .. | 29 | 1 | .. | .. | 29 |
| Other govt | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| Private | 993 | 83 | .. | 14 | 1,090 |
| Miscellaneous | 498 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 521 |
| Total revenue receipts | 14,985 | 7,262 | 566 | 4,766 | 27,579 |
| Loan funds | | | | | |
| Loans | 6,357 | 5,231 | 884 | 7,413 | 19,885 |
| Subsidies | 2,236 | 1,842 | 223 | 3,334 | 7,635 |
| Total loan receipts | 8,593 | 7,073 | 1,107 | 10,747 | 27,520 |
| Total receipts | 23,578 | 14,335 | 1,672 | 15,513 | 55,099 |
| <i>Expenditure</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Administration | 767 | 676 | 28 | 185 | 1,657 |
| Debt service: Interest ¹ | 2,668 | 2,132 | 217 | 1,693 | 6,710 |
| Redemption ² | 952 | 855 | 54 | 499 | 2,360 |
| New works | 74 | 252 | 6 | 105 | 436 |
| Operating and maintenance costs | 4,877 | 3,295 | 256 | 2,563 | 10,991 |
| Recoverable works: State Govt .. | 26 | 1 | .. | .. | 27 |
| Other govt | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Private | 1,025 | 80 | .. | 12 | 1,118 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Total revenue expenditure | 10,391 | 7,290 | 561 | 5,059 | 23,301 |
| Loan funds (including subsidies) .. | 8,695 | 6,901 | 874 | 9,486 | 25,956 |
| Total expenditure | 19,086 | 14,191 | 1,435 | 14,545 | 49,257 |

¹ Including interest on overdraft.

² Including sinking fund payments.

Electricity—During 1971-72 electricity was distributed by 12 Local Authorities. Outside south-eastern Queensland and the Western districts electricity was mainly generated and distributed by regional electricity boards: see Chapter 13. Four Local Authorities purchase bulk electricity for distribution and eight generate their own power. The Brisbane City Council and Dalby Town Council purchase in bulk from the Southern Electric Authority for distribution within their respective areas. Mount Isa City Council purchases power in bulk from Mount Isa Mines Limited for

distribution in Mount Isa and transmission to Cloncurry and Mary Kathleen. Electricity is purchased in bulk by Balonne Shire Council from the State Electricity Commission of New South Wales and transmitted throughout the Shire. The eight Local Authorities which generate their own power are Roma Town Council and the Shires of Murweh, Paroo, Bulloo, Quilpie, Barcoo, Diamantina, and Boulia.

Financial operations of electricity undertakings of Local Authorities for 1970-71 are shown in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1970-71

| Particulars | City of Brisbane | Other Cities | Towns | Shires | All Local Author- ities |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Receipts</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Sales and charges | 42,037 | 1,400 | 1,960 | 830 | 46,227 |
| Grants: State Government | .. | .. | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Other | 60 | .. | 1 | .. | 61 |
| Rents | 2 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 17 |
| Sale of assets | 112 | .. | 16 | 2 | 130 |
| Interest | 679 | 6 | 19 | 8 | 713 |
| Recoverable works: State Govt | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Other govt | 296 | .. | 3 | .. | 298 |
| Private | 267 | 62 | 36 | 16 | 381 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,849 | 33 | 83 | 2 | 2,967 |
| Total revenue receipts | 46,302 | 1,505 | 2,126 | 873 | 50,806 |
| Loan funds | | | | | |
| Loans | 3,076 | 228 | 268 | 180 | 3,752 |
| Subsidies | .. | 30 | 108 | 156 | 294 |
| Total loan receipts | 3,076 | 258 | 376 | 337 | 4,047 |
| Total receipts | 49,378 | 1,763 | 2,502 | 1,210 | 54,853 |
| <i>Expenditure</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Administration | 1,399 | 113 | 204 | 45 | 1,762 |
| Debt service: Interest ¹ | 4,524 | 113 | 353 | 135 | 5,125 |
| Redemption ² | 3,163 | 86 | 267 | 133 | 3,649 |
| New works | 4,704 | 31 | 57 | 73 | 4,865 |
| Operating and maintenance costs | 32,239 | 1,121 | 1,342 | 565 | 35,268 |
| Recoverable works: State Govt | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Other govt | 207 | .. | 3 | .. | 209 |
| Private | 304 | 71 | 21 | 13 | 408 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Total revenue expenditure | 46,540 | 1,535 | 2,247 | 966 | 51,288 |
| Loan funds (including subsidies) | 3,000 | 208 | 1,105 | 424 | 4,737 |
| Total expenditure | 49,540 | 1,743 | 3,351 | 1,391 | 56,025 |

¹ Including interest on overdraft.

² Including sinking fund payments.

The next table shows the financial operations of Local Authority electricity supply undertakings for 1971-72.

**LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1971-72**

| Particulars | City of Brisbane | Other Cities | Towns | Shires | All Local Author- ities |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Receipts</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Sales and charges | 43,929 | 1,637 | 2,154 | 846 | 48,566 |
| Grants: State Government | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rents | .. | 3 | 6 | 7 | 16 |
| Sale of assets | 547 | .. | 3 | 2 | 553 |
| Interest | 975 | 16 | 12 | 7 | 1,010 |
| Recoverable works: State Govt | 248 | .. | .. | .. | 248 |
| Other govt | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Private | 221 | 34 | 27 | 5 | 287 |
| Miscellaneous | 3,082 | 33 | 50 | 7 | 3,172 |
| Total revenue receipts | 49,003 | 1,723 | 2,253 | 874 | 53,852 |
| Loan funds | | | | | |
| Loans | 3,701 | 307 | 602 | 234 | 4,843 |
| Subsidies | .. | 11 | 394 | 82 | 488 |
| Total loan receipts | 3,701 | 318 | 996 | 316 | 5,331 |
| Total receipts | 52,704 | 2,041 | 3,249 | 1,190 | 59,184 |
| <i>Expenditure</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Administration | 1,693 | 139 | 188 | 53 | 2,072 |
| Debt service: Interest ¹ | 4,923 | 128 | 382 | 143 | 5,576 |
| Redemption ² | 3,199 | 97 | 264 | 137 | 3,696 |
| New works | 3,881 | 18 | 16 | 136 | 4,051 |
| Operating and maintenance costs | 37,608 | 1,290 | 1,460 | 609 | 40,967 |
| Recoverable works: State Govt | 244 | .. | .. | .. | 244 |
| Other govt | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Private | 238 | 40 | 26 | 3 | 307 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | 22 | 22 | 44 |
| Total revenue expenditure | 51,787 | 1,712 | 2,358 | 1,102 | 56,958 |
| Loan funds (including subsidies) | 3,700 | 233 | 1,183 | 284 | 5,401 |
| Total expenditure | 55,487 | 1,944 | 3,541 | 1,386 | 62,358 |

¹ Including interest on overdraft.

² Including sinking fund payments.

Transport—Motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane and Rockhampton City Councils during 1970-71 and 1971-72. Aramac Shire Council operated a light railway to link up with various centres in the district.

A table which includes details of the kilometres of route open, the numbers of vehicles, staff, and passengers, the vehicle kilometres, gross earnings, salaries and wages, and the capital value of all Local Authority urban transport plant appears on page 318.

Financial operations of transport services of Local Authorities during 1970-71 and 1971-72 are shown in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSPORT UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

| Particulars | City of Brisbane | City of Rock- hampton | Shire of Aramac | Total |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| 1970-71 | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Receipts</i> | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | |
| Traffic earnings | 9,187 | 211 | 44 | 9,442 |
| Rents | 2 | .. | 1 | 3 |
| Sale of assets | 247 | 2 | .. | 249 |
| Interest | 266 | .. | .. | 266 |
| Miscellaneous | 64 | .. | .. | 64 |
| Total revenue receipts | 9,766 | 213 | 45 | 10,023 |
| Loan funds (loans) | 2,615 | 26 | .. | 2,641 |
| Total receipts | 12,381 | 239 | 45 | 12,664 |
| <i>Expenditure</i> | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | |
| Administration | 573 | 13 | 14 | 600 |
| Debt service: Interest ¹ | 1,794 | 5 | 6 | 1,805 |
| Redemption ² | 1,217 | 27 | 6 | 1,251 |
| New works | 14 | .. | .. | 14 |
| Operating and maintenance costs | 8,434 | 226 | 62 | 8,722 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total revenue expenditure | 12,032 | 271 | 88 | 12,391 |
| Loan funds (including subsidies) | 547 | 26 | .. | 573 |
| Total expenditure | 12,580 | 297 | 88 | 12,965 |
| 1971-72 | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Receipts</i> | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | |
| Traffic earnings | 9,697 | 225 | 43 | 9,964 |
| Rents | 3 | .. | 1 | 3 |
| Sale of assets | 65 | .. | .. | 65 |
| Interest | 362 | .. | .. | 362 |
| Miscellaneous | 41 | .. | 35 | 76 |
| Total revenue receipts | 10,167 | 225 | 78 | 10,470 |
| Loan funds (loans) | 2,035 | 28 | .. | 2,063 |
| Total receipts | 12,202 | 253 | 78 | 12,532 |
| <i>Expenditure</i> | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | |
| Administration | 593 | 13 | 8 | 614 |
| Debt service: Interest ¹ | 1,984 | 5 | 6 | 1,995 |
| Redemption ² | 834 | 23 | 7 | 864 |
| New works | 9 | 4 | .. | 13 |
| Operating and maintenance costs | 8,581 | 233 | 47 | 8,861 |
| Miscellaneous | 5 | .. | .. | 5 |
| Total revenue expenditure | 12,005 | 278 | 68 | 12,352 |
| Loan funds (including subsidies) | 2,094 | 30 | .. | 2,124 |
| Total expenditure | 14,099 | 308 | 68 | 14,476 |

¹ Including interest on overdraft. ² Including sinking fund payments.

Parking—Subject to the Traffic Acts, Local Authorities may regulate and control parking on roads and off-street areas. Income from parking undertakings (fees, fines, etc.) must be paid into a special account established by the Local Authority in its Trust Fund. Any surplus funds in this account must be applied only towards the cost of providing off-street parking facilities and the alleviation of traffic congestion.

During 1971-72 metered, regulated, and off-street parking facilities were operated in Brisbane, Bundaberg, Cairns, Dalby, Gladstone, Gold Coast, Gympie, Ipswich, Mackay, Maroochy (Shire), Maryborough, Mount Isa, Redcliffe, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville.

Details of the financial operations of Local Authority parking undertakings for 1970-71 and 1971-72 are shown in the following tables.

LOCAL AUTHORITY PARKING UNDERTAKINGS¹, QUEENSLAND:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1970-71

| Particulars | City of | Other | Towns | Shires | All Local |
|---|----------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|
| | Brisbane | Cities | | | Authorities |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Receipts</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Fees, charges, etc. | 969 | 515 | 13 | 18 | 1,515 |
| Fines and penalties | 227 | 126 | .. | 3 | 356 |
| Grants: State Government | 120 | 5 | .. | .. | 125 |
| Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rents | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Sale of assets | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Interest | 15 | 14 | .. | .. | 28 |
| Miscellaneous | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Total revenue receipts | 1,334 | 666 | 13 | 21 | 2,034 |
| Loan funds | | | | | |
| Loans | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Subsidies | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Total loan receipts | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Total receipts | 1,334 | 669 | 13 | 21 | 2,037 |
| <i>Expenditure</i> | | | | | |
| Revenue funds | | | | | |
| Administration | 68 | 81 | 1 | 3 | 152 |
| Debt service: Interest ² | 3 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| Redemption ³ | 2 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 22 |
| New works: Roads, traffic facilities | 355 | 88 | .. | .. | 443 |
| Other | 243 | 116 | .. | 10 | 368 |
| Operating and maintenance costs | | | | | |
| Roads, traffic facilities | .. | 49 | .. | .. | 49 |
| Other | 518 | 275 | 7 | 4 | 804 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total revenue expenditure | 1,188 | 640 | 15 | 24 | 1,867 |
| Loan funds (including subsidies) | .. | 22 | 3 | 19 | 44 |
| Total expenditure | 1,188 | 661 | 18 | 44 | 1,911 |

¹ Metered, regulated, and off-street parking.

² Including interest on overdraft.

³ Including sinking fund payments.

**LOCAL AUTHORITY PARKING UNDERTAKINGS¹, QUEENSLAND:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1971-72**

| Particulars | City of Brisbane | Other Cities | Towns | Shires | All Local Author- ities |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Receipts</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Revenue funds</i> | | | | | |
| Fees, charges, etc. | 1,049 | 531 | 13 | 21 | 1,614 |
| Fines and penalties | 250 | 141 | 2 | 3 | 396 |
| Grants: State Government | .. | 28 | .. | .. | 28 |
| Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rents | 16 | 6 | .. | .. | 22 |
| Sale of assets | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Interest | 9 | 14 | .. | .. | 23 |
| Miscellaneous | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Total revenue receipts | 1,330 | 719 | 15 | 23 | 2,087 |
| <i>Loan funds</i> | | | | | |
| Loans | .. | 30 | 8 | 28 | 66 |
| Subsidies | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total loan receipts | .. | 30 | 8 | 28 | 66 |
| Total receipts | 1,330 | 749 | 23 | 51 | 2,153 |
| <i>Expenditure</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Revenue funds</i> | | | | | |
| Administration | 104 | 108 | 1 | 3 | 215 |
| Debt service: Interest ² | 3 | 26 | 4 | 1 | 33 |
| Redemption ³ | 2 | 11 | 13 | .. | 27 |
| New works: Roads, traffic facilities | .. | 208 | 2 | .. | 210 |
| Other | 143 | 113 | .. | 8 | 264 |
| Operating and maintenance costs | | | | | |
| Roads, traffic facilities | 211 | 77 | .. | .. | 288 |
| Other | 347 | 231 | 13 | 4 | 595 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total revenue expenditure | 810 | 774 | 34 | 15 | 1,633 |
| Loan funds (including subsidies) | .. | 2 | 14 | .. | 16 |
| Total expenditure | 810 | 775 | 48 | 15 | 1,649 |

¹ Metered, regulated, and off-street parking. ² Including interest on overdraft.

³ Including sinking fund payments.

Local Authority Loans—Almost all the loan liability of Local Authorities is repayable by half-yearly instalments, and consequently their accumulated sinking funds are small. The total loan liability at 30 June 1972 was \$537m against which were held sinking fund balances of \$42.0m. Apart from \$1.5m owing overseas by the Brisbane City Council the whole of the loan liability was owing in Australia. Total loan liability of \$537.7m is net of bank overdraft, which decreased from \$1.1m to \$0.7m during the year. Total loan liability consists of loans from the State Government of \$51.7m and loans from other sources of \$486.0m. Indebtedness per head of population for the various classes of authority was: Brisbane, \$337; other Cities, \$254; Towns, \$618; and Shires, \$243.

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

| Particulars | City of Brisbane | Other Cities | Towns | Shires | All Local Author- ities |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|-------------------------------|
| AT 30 JUNE 1971 | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Purpose of loan | | | | | |
| General services | 59,954 | 37,192 | 2,350 | 74,747 | 174,244 |
| Water supply | 41,979 | 36,195 | 7,291 | 31,455 | 116,920 |
| Sewerage, cleansing, and sanitary ¹ | 36,677 | 37,121 | 3,995 | 27,812 | 105,604 |
| Parking | 52 | 354 | 75 | 33 | 515 |
| Electricity | 63,335 | 2,057 | 6,138 | 2,341 | 73,870 |
| Transport | 17,173 | 76 | .. | 122 | 17,371 |
| Total loan liability .. | 219,170 | 112,995 | 19,850 | 136,510 | 488,525 |
| Type of lender | | | | | |
| State Government | 8,299 | 11,691 | 923 | 29,910 | 50,823 |
| Banks | 38,167 | 40,174 | 5,011 | 52,445 | 135,797 |
| Insurance companies ² | 43,178 | 33,214 | 3,750 | 33,129 | 113,272 |
| Other | 129,526 | 27,916 | 10,165 | 21,025 | 188,633 |
| Total loan liability .. | 219,170 | 112,995 | 19,850 | 136,510 | 488,525 |
| AT 30 JUNE 1972 | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Purpose of loan | | | | | |
| General services | 64,534 | 43,800 | 2,584 | 76,498 | 187,417 |
| Water supply | 48,211 | 40,819 | 8,679 | 33,730 | 131,439 |
| Sewerage, cleansing, and sanitary ¹ | 42,096 | 41,481 | 4,776 | 34,919 | 123,273 |
| Parking | 50 | 473 | 69 | 43 | 635 |
| Electricity | 64,816 | 2,267 | 6,460 | 2,445 | 75,988 |
| Transport | 18,730 | 85 | .. | 115 | 18,930 |
| Total loan liability .. | 238,437 | 128,925 | 22,569 | 147,751 | 537,682 |
| Type of lender | | | | | |
| State Government | 8,463 | 11,178 | 923 | 31,180 | 51,744 |
| Banks | 42,214 | 46,458 | 6,823 | 57,411 | 152,905 |
| Insurance companies ² | 48,748 | 34,666 | 3,867 | 33,650 | 120,932 |
| Other | 139,011 | 36,623 | 10,957 | 25,510 | 212,101 |
| Total loan liability .. | 238,437 | 128,925 | 22,569 | 147,751 | 537,682 |

¹ Included in general services prior to 1970-71. ² Including the State Government Insurance Office.

8 SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

In all States some functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the government accounts. In Queensland certain functions, such as the provision of harbour facilities, supply of electricity, construction and supervision of hospitals, 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 6 and for harbours to Chapter 14.

Certain government trust funds could be classed as semi-governmental bodies, but, to avoid the risk of duplication, they are excluded here. 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 pages 459 and 460.

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 499.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: REVENUE RECEIPTS

| Type of body | Grants | | Precepts and levies | Rates, charges, and sales | Interest received | Other revenue receipts | Total |
|--------------------------------|------------|--------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------|
| | Government | Other | | | | | |
| 1970-71 | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Abattoirs | .. | .. | .. | 6,186 | 6 | 9 | 6,202 |
| Aerodromes ¹ | 8 | .. | 20 | 6 | .. | .. | 34 |
| Electricity | 42 | .. | .. | 104,949 | 652 | 806 | 106,449 |
| Fire brigades | 1,823 | .. | 5,469 ² | 150 | .. | 168 | 7,610 |
| Harbours | 90 | 40 | .. | 5,878 | 406 | 428 | 6,842 |
| Hospitals and ambulances | 56,089 | .. | .. | 11,363 | 368 | 569 | 68,389 |
| Industry improvement | 103 | .. | 1,274 | 129 | 54 | 3 | 1,562 |
| Irrigation, drainage | 90 | 94 | 164 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 380 |
| Marketing ³ | 1,289 | .. | 1,830 | 414,088 | 445 | 856 | 418,509 |
| Saleyards | .. | .. | .. | 99 | .. | 1 | 100 |
| Universities | 23,704 | 3,200 | .. | 5,052 | .. | 282 | 32,239 |
| Water supply | 3 | .. | 82 | 442 | 10 | 2 | 539 |
| Total | 83,241 | 3,334 | 8,839 | 548,356 | 1,950 | 3,134 | 648,855 |
| 1971-72 | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Abattoirs | .. | .. | .. | 6,624 | 69 | 27 | 6,720 |
| Aerodromes ¹ | 6 | .. | 20 | 11 | .. | .. | 38 |
| Electricity | 588 | .. | .. | 119,251 | 668 | 790 | 121,298 |
| Fire brigades | 2,129 | .. | 6,420 ² | 166 | 3 | 189 | 8,906 |
| Harbours | 181 | 48 | .. | 7,027 | 435 | 599 | 8,290 |
| Hospitals and ambulances | 61,842 | .. | .. | 12,234 | 379 | 763 | 75,218 |
| Industry improvement | 114 | .. | 1,840 | 155 | 54 | 6 | 2,170 |
| Irrigation, drainage | 59 | 135 | 184 | 17 | 9 | 7 | 411 |
| Marketing ⁴ | 1,144 | 20 | 1,816 | 485,972 | 427 | 491 | 489,869 |
| Saleyards | .. | .. | .. | 104 | .. | 2 | 106 |
| Universities | 19,513 | 6,562 | .. | 5,864 | 157 | 258 | 32,356 |
| Water supply | 7 | .. | 2 | 576 | 13 | 19 | 617 |
| Total | 85,583 | 6,765 | 10,282 | 638,001 | 2,214 | 3,151 | 745,999 |

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 1970-71. ⁴ Operations of season ended during 1971-72.

Expenditure from revenue and surplus or deficit on the year's working of each of the semi-governmental bodies are shown in the next table for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: REVENUE EXPENDITURE

| Type of body | Interest paid ¹ | Working expenses ² | Other revenue expenditure | Total | Surplus or deficit before depreciation | Depreciation | Surplus or deficit after depreciation |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|--|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1970-71 | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Abattoirs | 63 | 5,932 | 79 | 6,074 | 128 | 385 | -258 |
| Aerodromes | 7 | 13 | .. | 21 | 13 | 20 | -7 |
| Electricity | 26,864 | 60,267 | 1,882 | 89,013 | 17,435 | 21,256 | -3,820 |
| Fire brigades | 270 | 6,730 | 53 | 7,054 | 556 | n | 556 ³ |
| Harbours | 1,737 | 2,318 | 2 | 4,057 | 2,786 | 1,040 | 1,745 |
| Hospitals and ambulances | 3,113 | 62,196 | 182 | 65,491 | 2,898 | n | 2,898 ³ |
| Industry improvement | 3 | 1,531 | 35 | 1,569 | -7 | 67 | -73 |
| Irrigation, drainage | 79 | 32 | 187 | 298 | 82 | 40 | 43 |
| Marketing ⁴ | 2,556 | 405,208 | 4,695 | 412,458 | 6,050 | 1,498 | 4,553 |
| Saleyards | 10 | 57 | 9 | 76 | 25 | 30 | -5 |
| Universities | .. | 26,417 | 5,599 | 32,016 | 224 | n | 224 ³ |
| Water supply | 135 | 202 | 19 | 357 | 183 | 12 | 171 |
| Total | 34,839 | 570,902 | 12,742 | 618,484 | 30,373 | 24,348 ³ | 6,027 ³ |
| 1971-72 | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Abattoirs | 115 | 6,478 | 39 | 6,632 | 88 | 388 | -300 |
| Aerodromes | 7 | 15 | 1 | 23 | 15 | 45 | -30 |
| Electricity | 29,651 | 69,737 | 907 | 100,296 | 21,002 | 22,739 | -1,737 |
| Fire brigades | 306 | 7,919 | 84 | 8,309 | 598 | n | 598 ³ |
| Harbours | 1,832 | 3,874 | 28 | 5,734 | 2,556 | 959 | 1,596 |
| Hospitals and ambulances | 3,614 | 71,002 | 378 | 74,994 | 225 | n | 225 ³ |
| Industry improvement | 16 | 1,799 | 33 | 1,848 | 322 | 76 | 246 |
| Irrigation, drainage | 87 | 158 | 22 | 267 | 145 | 63 | 82 |
| Marketing ⁴ | 1,988 | 469,947 | 3,617 | 475,552 | 14,317 | 937 | 13,380 |
| Saleyards | 11 | 59 | 54 | 123 | -17 | 30 | -47 |
| Universities | .. | 31,238 | 82 | 31,321 | 1,035 | n | 1,035 ³ |
| Water supply | 141 | 281 | 12 | 433 | 183 | 13 | 171 |
| Total | 37,767 | 662,506 | 5,257 | 705,532 | 40,469 | 25,250 ³ | 15,219 ³ |

¹ Including \$4,936(000) in 1970-71 and \$2,775(000) in 1971-72 paid to State Government. ² Including administration and cost of sales. ³ Operations of season ended during 1970-71. ⁴ Operations of season ended during 1971-72.

⁵ Incomplete. n Not available.

The total loan liabilities of all bodies amounted to \$538,822(000) at 30 June 1972. Of this amount, \$378,148(000) was for electricity supply, \$66,033(000) for hospitals and ambulances, \$42,706(000) for harbours, \$39,700(000) for marketing, \$5,338(000) for fire brigades, and \$2,531(000) for water supply.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: LOAN AND SUBSIDY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

| Type of body | No. | Loan receipts | | | Loan subsidy receipts | Loan fund expenditure |
|---|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Government | Other | Total | | |
| 1970-71 | | | | | | |
| | | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Abattoirs | 6 | 30 | 10 | 40 | .. | 52 |
| Aerodromes | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 10 |
| Electricity | 8 | 2,842 | 28,280 | 31,122 | 66 | 23,161 |
| Fire brigades | 81 | 16 | 743 | 759 | .. | 759 |
| Harbours | 7 | .. | 3,126 | 3,126 | 63 | 2,517 |
| Hospitals and ambulances ¹ | 169 | 310 | 8,229 | 8,539 | .. | 3,985 |
| Industry improvement | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Irrigation, drainage | 12 | 22 | 208 | 229 | 74 | 428 |
| Marketing | 22 | .. | 1,930 | 1,930 | .. | 2,127 |
| Saleyards | 4 | .. | 21 | 21 | .. | 27 |
| Universities | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Water supply | 19 | .. | 327 | 327 | 40 | 396 |
| Total | 340 | 3,220 | 42,874 | 46,093 | 248 | 33,462 |
| 1971-72 | | | | | | |
| | | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Abattoirs | 7 | .. | 350 | 350 | .. | 143 |
| Aerodromes | 3 | .. | 4 | 4 | 24 | 54 |
| Electricity | 9 | 242 | 30,467 | 30,709 | 71 | 26,498 |
| Fire brigades | 81 | 7 | 733 | 740 | .. | 740 |
| Harbours | 7 | .. | 3,273 | 3,273 | 87 | 3,925 |
| Hospitals and ambulances ¹ | 166 | 535 | 9,178 | 9,713 | .. | 10,083 |
| Industry improvement | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Irrigation, drainage | 12 | .. | 57 | 57 | 65 | 250 |
| Marketing | 23 | 19 | 3,184 | 3,203 | .. | 303 |
| Saleyards | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Universities | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Water supply | 18 | .. | 175 | 175 | .. | 34 |
| Total | 339 | 802 | 47,421 | 48,223 | 247 | 42,030 |

¹ Fifty-eight hospital boards and 111 ambulance brigades in 1970-71 and 58 hospital boards and 108 ambulance brigades in 1971-72.

9 ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE

Approximate net figures are shown below for all governmental and semi-governmental operations in Queensland.

The tables show totals for revenue receipts (stating taxation separately) and expenditure, and loan expenditure, for the State Government, Local Authorities, and Semi-governmental bodies.

In the net totals, duplication in the form of transfers of revenue from one public account to another has been eliminated as far as information was available. Some of the more important items of this nature were subsidies and grants from the State Government to Local and Semi-governmental Authorities, and from the Local Authorities to fire brigades etc. (See tables in preceding section.)

STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND: SUMMARY

| Public Authority | Revenue ¹ | | | | Gross loan expenditure |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | Receipts | | Expenditure | Surplus or deficit | |
| | Taxation ² | Total | | | |
| 1970-71 | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| State Government | | | | | |
| Consolidated Revenue | 288,383 | 499,048 | 499,569 | - 521 | .. |
| Trust Funds | 38,471 | 500,569 | 486,102 | 14,467 | .. |
| Loan Fund | .. | .. | .. | .. | 101,332 |
| Local Authorities | | | | | |
| Brisbane | 16,104 | 112,409 | 111,063 | 1,346 | 20,580 |
| Other Cities | 13,390 | 42,059 | 36,962 | 5,097 | 20,034 |
| Towns | 779 | 5,923 | 5,224 | 699 | 3,265 |
| Shires | 21,184 | 82,141 | 74,827 | 7,314 | 23,566 |
| Semi-governmental bodies | 8,839 ³ | 648,855 | 618,484 | 30,373 | 33,462 |
| Gross total | 387,150 | 1,891,004 | 1,832,231 | 58,775 | 202,239 |
| Net total ⁴ | 387,150 | 1,618,282 | 1,598,245 | 20,037 | 152,113 |
| 1971-72 | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| State Government | | | | | |
| Consolidated Revenue | 352,641 | 595,218 | 592,506 | 2,712 | .. |
| Trust Funds | 42,231 | 581,696 | 556,955 | 24,741 | .. |
| Loan Fund | .. | .. | .. | .. | 133,668 |
| Local Authorities | | | | | |
| Brisbane | 18,129 | 122,809 | 115,769 | 7,040 | 30,895 |
| Other Cities | 15,425 | 47,680 | 42,273 | 5,407 | 20,615 |
| Towns | 982 | 6,655 | 5,883 | 772 | 3,386 |
| Shires | 27,629 | 91,402 | 83,256 | 8,146 | 24,331 |
| Semi-governmental bodies | 10,282 ³ | 745,999 | 705,532 | 40,469 | 42,030 |
| Gross total | 467,319 | 2,191,459 | 2,102,174 | 89,287 | 254,925 |
| Net total ⁴ | 467,319 | 1,888,614 | 1,863,444 | 25,170 | 176,528 |

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.

10 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 main 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 \$30,000. 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 *War Service Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 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 restricted to the administration of advances already made.

Advances under *The Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts, 1935 to 1945*, from funds provided by the Australian 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 1967-1974*, 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 1973 |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|--|
| | | \$ | \$ |
| 1940 | .. .. . | 54,409 | .. |
| 1946 | .. .. . | 755,413 | .. |
| 1951 | .. .. . | 523,355 | .. |
| 1957 | .. .. . | 736,025 | 4,802 |
| 1960 | .. .. . | 169,696 | 1,712 |
| 1964 | .. .. . | 85,601 | 1,117 |
| 1965 | .. .. . | 5,674,855 | 1,351,526 |
| 1967 | .. .. . | 199,650 | 1,468 |
| 1969 | .. .. . | 13,554,383 ^r | 8,955,466 |

^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 1973 | |
|---|---------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | | 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 | 12,089 | 12,064 | 12,116 | 214,079 | 81,041 | 7,410 |
| War Service Land Settlement Act | 82 | 72 | 51 | 10,971 | 855 | 107 |
| Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts | .. | .. | .. | 2,111 | 2 | 1 |
| Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts | 5,172 | 1,167 | 7 | 21,753 | 10,316 | 2,359 |
| Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts | 882 | 447 | 412 | 8,869 | 4,434 | 1,045 |
| Soil Conservation Act | 7 | 3 | 4 | 64 | 41 | 31 |

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 243,908 at 30 June 1973. 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 \$3,031,233

were held at 30 June 1973. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund paid to the State Treasury amounted to \$123,962. The Public Curator held \$650,747 in premises and fittings and \$4,310,731 in cash, bank, and short term investments in addition to the investments shown in the table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Amounts held at end of year for | | | | | |
| Insolvent estates and company liquidations | 62 | 68 | 58 | 75 | 73 |
| Intestate estates | 2,877 | 2,862 | 3,368 | 3,581 | 4,258 |
| Wills and trusts | 11,311 | 11,998 | 13,251 | 14,146 | 15,567 |
| Mentally ill persons | 1,419 | 1,455 | 1,614 | 1,670 | 2,076 |
| Other purposes | 2,498 | 2,267 | 2,572 | 1,975 | 3,340 |
| Total | 18,167 | 18,650 | 20,863 | 21,448 | 25,314 |
| Investments at end of year | | | | | |
| Government securities | 19,173 | 21,718 | 23,052 | 24,517 | 25,258 |
| Mortgages | 70 | 143 | 196 | 191 | 170 |
| Wills of new clients deposited during year | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| | 12,366 | 13,222 | 13,442 | 13,734 | 14,261 |

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 1963-1973*.

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 1973 was \$25,350,539.

Liabilities under guarantees and advances outstanding totalled \$8,691,315 at 30 June 1973. This amount was made up as follows: natural gas, \$4,499,000; tin dredging, \$1,350,000; engineering, \$626,582; malting, \$466,787; tourist industry, \$347,412; meat works and fisheries, \$990,000; sawmilling, \$206,250; wool scouring, \$148,900; and various other purposes, \$56,384.

In addition, financial assistance in the form of Government guaranteed loans and overdrafts has been given under the *Local Bodies' Loans Guarantee Act 1923-1973*, 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 1972-73, \$3,750,000 was distributed to hospitals and from 1 July 1920 to 30 June 1973 distributions of profits have aggregated \$89,126,233 to hospitals and medical and dental institutions, and \$5,256,951 to other charitable and health activities.

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <i>Receipts</i> | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Ticket sales | 16,680 | 17,600 | 18,560 | 20,510 | 20,420 |
| Other | 12 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 14 |
| Total | 16,692 | 17,615 | 18,573 | 20,521 | 20,434 |
| <i>Expenditure</i> | | | | | |
| Prize money | 10,651 | 11,237 | 11,851 | 13,122 | 13,070 |
| Commission | 1,405 | 1,483 | 1,642 | 1,825 | 1,809 |
| Salaries, office expenses, etc. .. | 478 | 537 | 589 | 664 | 729 |
| State stamp duty | 834 | 880 | 928 | 1,026 | 1,021 |
| Profit (payable to Department of Health trust account) | 3,326 | 3,478 | 3,564 | 3,885 | 3,805 |
| Total | 16,692 | 17,615 | 18,573 | 20,521 | 20,434 |
| <i>Proportion of expenditure</i> | | | | | |
| | % | % | % | % | % |
| Prize money | 63.81 | 63.79 | 63.81 | 64.43 | 63.96 |
| Administration | 11.27 | 11.47 | 12.01 | 11.64 | 12.42 |
| State stamp duty | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Profit | 19.92 | 19.74 | 19.18 | 18.93 | 18.62 |

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.

The *State Service Superannuation Act 1972*, which became effective from 1 January 1973, provided 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. Details of previous schemes may be found in the 1973 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*. 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.

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 1972-73 amounted to \$2,791,871 and the accumulated balance of the fund at 30 June 1973 was \$18,060,621.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

| Particulars | Public Service | | Police | Total |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Contributory | Additional benefits | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Receipts</i> | | | | |
| Contributions | 11,293 | .. | 1,677 | 12,970 |
| Interest | 3,852 | 3,589 | 970 | 8,411 |
| Government subsidy | .. | 13,402 | 3,320 ¹ | 16,722 |
| Total | 15,146 | 16,991 | 5,968 | 38,105 |
| <i>Expenditure</i> | | | | |
| Benefits ² | 2,803 | 4,902 | 2,792 | 10,497 |
| Refunds etc. | 1,308 | .. | 153 | 1,461 |
| Total | 4,111 | 4,902 | 2,945 | 11,958 |
| Funds at end of year | 74,190 | 61,579 | 18,061 | 153,830 |
| Contributors at end of year | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Males | 22,996 | .. | 3,069 | 26,065 |
| Females | 11,534 | .. | 130 | 11,664 |
| Persons | 34,530 | .. | 3,199 | 37,729 |

¹ Including \$20,000 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.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1 October 1930 but was subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (\$1,476 in 1972-73) are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given in Chapter 3, has operated since 1 January 1949. During 1972-73, members' and government contributions totalled \$110,404 and \$205,036 respectively, while \$94,460 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions and lump sum payments was \$466,325, and the fund held a credit balance of \$1,801,676 at 30 June 1973.

• Chapter 21

PRIVATE FINANCE

1 MONEY AND BANKING

The Australian Parliament is given power under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. Under the *Coinage Act* 1909, the Australian Government acquired control over the coinage for the whole of Australia, and the first Australian coins were issued in 1910. All Australia's coin requirements are met by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra. The Australian Government, from 1911 through the Treasury, from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank, and from 1959 through the Reserve Bank, has reserved to itself the right of note issue.

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 Australian 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 Australian 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 Australian 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, which operates under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959-1973*, 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 1959 legislation 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 1959-1973*. The Reserve Bank, which operates under the *Reserve Bank Act 1959-1973*, 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 1973, trading bank facilities in Queensland were provided by seven major Australian trading banks, the Bank of Queensland Limited, and the Banque Nationale de Paris.

SELECTED LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF TRADING BANKS, QUEENSLAND
JUNE 1973¹

| Bank | Loans, advances, and bills discounted | Deposits | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| | | Non-interest bearing | Interest bearing | Total |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd | 139,499 | 136,595 | 122,992 | 259,587 |
| Bank of Adelaide | 1,999 | 2,722 | 4,673 | 7,395 |
| Bank of New South Wales | 200,774 | 177,818 | 173,494 | 351,312 |
| Bank of Queensland Ltd | 16,739 | .. | 25,071 | 25,071 |
| Banque Nationale de Paris | 1,601 | 1,195 | 1,881 | 3,076 |
| Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd | 99,091 | 88,917 | 80,163 | 169,080 |
| Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd | 36,250 | 42,627 | 28,274 | 70,900 |
| Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia | 205,640 | 152,709 | 214,712 | 367,420 |
| National Bank of Australasia Ltd | 228,197 | 168,510 | 144,237 | 312,746 |
| All banks | 929,789 | 771,092 | 795,495 | 1,566,586 |

¹ Average of Wednesdays in June.

Bank Debits to Customers' Accounts—Bank debits include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, and are a comprehensive short-term guide to the volume of business activity. In making long-term comparisons, allowance must be made for the effect of changes in prices.

Bank debits are a more complete measure of business activity than bank clearings, which do not include cheques drawn on and paid into accounts within the same bank.

TRADING BANK¹ DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS, QUEENSLAND

| Year | Average weekly debits ¹ | Year | Average weekly debits ¹ |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|
| | \$'000 | | \$'000 |
| 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 |
| 1967-68 | 289,184 | 1972-73 | 597,490 |

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 1973 deposits were \$713.6m, and the Savings Bank had 158 branches and 1,393 agencies in the State.

During January 1956 private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30 June 1973 deposits were \$606.3m, and there were 610 branches and 1,196 agencies in the State.

The next table shows particulars for all savings banks for the five years to 1972-73.

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 | \$ |
| 1968-69 | 1,907 | 1,072,776 | 1,037,889 | 818,999 | 465 |
| 1969-70 | 2,011 | 1,247,146 | 1,220,150 | 875,578 | 489 |
| 1970-71 | 2,115 | 1,455,631 | 1,419,824 | 943,333 | 517 |
| 1971-72 | 2,226 | 1,756,788 | 1,681,944 | 1,052,933 | 563 _r |
| 1972-73 | 2,353 | 2,345,727 | 2,119,617 | 1,319,853 | 688 |

¹ Excluding school bank accounts. ² Including transfers between branches of the banks. _r Revised since last issue.

The next table shows particulars of all savings banks in Australia at 30 June 1973. 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 1973

| 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 | 5,885 | 1,841,489 | .. | 1,452,792 | 3,294,281 | 699 |
| Victoria | 5,407 | 784,549 | 1,615,145 | 1,139,113 | 3,538,807 | 984 |
| Queensland | 2,353 | 713,558 | .. | 606,295 | 1,319,853 | 688 |
| South Australia | 1,770 | 248,779 | 537,953 | 273,693 | 1,060,425 | 883 |
| Western Australia | 1,251 | 264,826 | 123,782 | 219,525 | 608,133 | 568 |
| Tasmania ^a | 529 | 78,842 | 144,609 | 65,535 | 288,986 | 729 |
| Northern Territory | 89 | 62,198 | .. | 65,217 | 37,910 | 385 |
| A. C. Territory | 183 |  |  |  |  |  | 89,505 | 532 |
| Australia | 17,468 | 3,994,241 | 2,421,489 | 3,822,170 | 10,237,900 | 778 |

¹ Excluding school bank accounts. ² Including trustee banks in Hobart and Launceston.

Development Banks—The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia, which operates under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959-1973*, commenced trading 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 in loan transactions.

Loans approved during 1972-73 numbered 1,702 for an amount of \$41.3m. Outstanding balances at 30 June 1973 totalled \$235.3m, made up of \$198.5m in rural loans and \$36.8m in loans to industrial undertakings.

The Australian Resources Development Bank Limited, which commenced operations on 29 March 1968, specialises in arranging finance to assist Australian interests to participate in ventures developing Australia's natural resources. Facilities of the Resources Bank include

organisation and participation in consortium loans; direct and refinance loans; and equity investment and underwriting or sub-underwriting of equity or fixed interest issues. Enterprises assisted by the Resources Bank range from extraction through to the processing of resources; their transportation to markets including construction of roads, railways, pipelines, and ships; and provision of ancillary facilities essential for many projects.

The Resources Bank is owned by Australia's seven major trading banks. It is also supported by the Reserve Bank of Australia and by the State banks of New South Wales and Western Australia. The funds of the Bank, apart from subscribed capital, have been obtained from long-term loans from participating banks; term deposits; issues of Transferable Certificates of Deposits (T.C.D.s) in the local capital market; and, when appropriate, through acceptance of overseas deposits.

To 31 March 1974, the Resources Bank had made 31 public issues of T.C.D.s with maturities within the range of five to ten years. These issues are listed on Australian stock exchanges. Interest rates are in accord with prevailing market rates at the time of issue. Funds raised by the Resources Bank to 31 March 1974 totalled \$342m, of which \$11m was derived from overseas borrowings. Total loan commitments to that date were \$621m and, of this amount, loans outstanding amounted to \$344m.

A more detailed description of the nature of the bank may be found in the 1969 *Year Book*.

The Australian Industry Development Corporation (A.I.D.C.) was established on 18 August 1970. It functions under the *Australian Industry Development Corporation Act 1970-1973*, 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 30 June 1973 by the Australian Government. 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. During 1972-73 the Corporation undertook financial commitments totalling \$61m in respect of 34 industry development projects.

Short-term Money Market—For some years prior to 1959, leading stockbrokers had been actively engaged in the acceptance of short-term funds from clients against the security of government bonds under a "buy back" arrangement. The 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 1973 the face value of dealers' Australian Government securities was approximately \$732m. Details of the operations of dealers are given in the *Year Book of Australia*.

The main functions of the authorised dealers in the Short-term Money Market are:

- (i) To accept loans overnight, at call, or for fixed periods, in minimum amounts of \$50,000.
- (ii) To engage as traders in the buying and selling of specific classes of securities.

Lenders to the dealers include trading banks, savings banks, public authorities, and a wide variety of companies; each dealer's liabilities to clients are limited to a specified multiple of its shareholder's funds. The weekly average volume of loans is of the order of \$500m.

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 Australian 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* 1966-1973 during the five years to 1972-73.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself. If the Court decides on sequestration, the bankrupt's affairs are administered by the Official Receiver or a trustee appointed by the bankrupt's creditors. The Court may make similar orders for the administration of the estates of persons dying insolvent. Provisions also exist for arrangements with creditors without sequestration, and these may be in the nature of deeds of assignment or arrangement, or compositions. The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Sequestrations | | | | | |
| Debtors' petitions No. | 124 | 117 | 145 | 140 | 120 |
| Creditors' petitions No. | 137 | 128 | 115 | 131 | 106 |
| Total No. | 261 | 245 | 260 | 271 | 226 |
| Liabilities \$ | 2,806,681 | 2,073,526 | 4,118,371 | 5,884,970 | 2,811,227 |
| Assets \$ | 1,602,711 | 1,173,222 | 1,704,176 | 1,840,997 | 1,009,087 |
| Administration of deceased debtors' estates No. | | | | | |
| Liabilities \$ | 157,944 | 7,199 | 57,800 | 352,732 | 107,852 |
| Assets \$ | 291,271 | 7,760 | 502 | 171,808 | 88,148 |
| Deeds of assignment or arrangement and compositions No. | | | | | |
| Liabilities \$ | 454,911 | 814,868 | 821,937 | 754,513 | 191,967 |
| Assets \$ | 580,199 | 404,751 | 709,031 | 557,038 | 256,952 |

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.

3 INSURANCE

Life Insurance—The Insurance Commissioner, under the Australian Government *Life Insurance Act 1945-1973*, supervises the activities of life insurance companies, which must lodge deposits with the Australian Government Treasurer and maintain statutory funds exclusively for life insurance business.

At 31 December 1971, 51 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 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, 1971

| Particulars | Ordinary business | Industrial business | Super-annuation business | Total |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Discontinuances | | | | |
| By death and maturity | | | | |
| Policies No. | 15,720 | 11,036 | 1,848 | 28,604 |
| Sum insured \$'000 | 17,460 | 2,148 | 3,689 | 23,298 |
| By forfeiture and surrender | | | | |
| Policies No. | 28,556 | 11,544 | 4,686 | 44,786 |
| Proportion of policies in force ¹ % | 3.4 | 3.4 | 6.0 | 3.6 |
| Sum insured \$'000 | 127,429 | 12,540 | 38,550 | 178,519 |
| Proportion of sum insured for all policies ¹ % | 4.5 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 5.1 |
| New business | | | | |
| Policies No. | 83,303 | 20,364 | 13,056 | 116,723 |
| Sum insured \$'000 | 577,596 | 33,178 | 162,143 | 772,917 |
| Business at end of year | | | | |
| Policies No. | 876,462 | 335,242 | 82,150 | 1,293,854 |
| Sum insured \$m | 3,277 | 179 | 589 | 4,045 |
| Annual premiums \$m | 75 | 7 | 18 | 100 |

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 1972-73.

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 19, section 6, Workers' Compensation Insurance.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73¹

| Class of business | Premiums | Claims paid | Commission and agents' charges | Management expenses | Claims paid as proportion of premiums |
|--|----------|-------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | % |
| Fire | 25,781 | 15,763 | 3,287 | 8,917 | 61.1 |
| Loss of profits | 2,525 | 861 | | | |
| Householders' comprehensive etc. ² .. | 11,944 | 6,310 | 437 | 1,338 | 52.8 |
| Marine | 5,458 | 2,690 | | | |
| Motor vehicles ³ | 45,729 | 30,802 | 3,570 | 11,153 | 67.4 |
| Compulsory third party (motor vehicles) | 20,630 | 16,242 | | | |
| Employers' liability and workers' compensation | 25,436 | 28,351 | 11 | 2,775 | 111.5 |
| Other | 19,813 | 8,805 | 2,088 | 5,216 | 44.4 |
| Total | 157,315 | 109,823 | 9,393 | 29,398 | 69.8 |

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 1972-73.

² Including sprinkler leakage and hailstone insurance.

³ Including motor cycles.

In addition to the premium income shown in the table, insurers received \$7,524,000 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, etc.) in 1972-73, an increase of \$898,000 on the 1971-72 figure. Insurers paid out \$6,866,000 in contributions to fire brigades during 1972-73, an increase of \$1,007,000 on the 1971-72 figure. In 1972-73 claims under employers' liability and workers' compensation insurance were much higher than in the previous year, following a judgment of the Queensland Industrial Commission. This judgment allowed payment of full award or agreed wages as compensation to all workers employed under Queensland Industrial Awards and Registered Agreements.

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* 1964-1973, and the Rural Fires Board under provisions of the *Rural Fires Act* 1946-1973, 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 1973 there were 81 Fire Brigade Boards. The number of stations was 190 and the brigade strength was 1,224 permanent staff and 1,285 auxiliary and 73 volunteer staff. Fire calls received during 1972-73

numbered 18,185 of which 3,151 involved monetary loss. Details of the activities of Fire Brigade Boards for the five years to 1972-73 are given in the next table. Details of financial transactions are given on page 497.

FIRE BRIGADE BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

| Year | Boards | Staff | | Calls during year | Expenditure ² |
|-----------------|--------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Permanent | Other ¹ | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | \$'000 |
| 1968-69 | 84 | 1,096 | 1,272 | 11,903 | 5,759 |
| 1969-70 | 81 | 1,131 | 1,267 | 9,396 | 6,258 |
| 1970-71 | 81 | 1,156 | 1,309 | 12,730 | 7,443 |
| 1971-72 | 81 | 1,174 | 1,347 | 13,946 | 8,771 |
| 1972-73 | 81 | 1,224 | 1,358 | 18,185 | 10,355 |

¹ Including volunteers. ² Excluding loan expenditure (\$979,318 in 1972-73).

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 and 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 1973 there were 1,139 bush fire brigades. Expenditure by the State Government, including contributions by bush fire brigades for equipment, amounted to \$158,603 during 1972-73.

5 COMPANIES

Companies in Queensland are regulated by the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs under the *Companies Act* 1961-1974. 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 100 persons. Any corporation desiring to carry on business in Queensland, but which was incorporated outside the State, is required to register under the Act.

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 1973 was 97.2 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. An unlimited company may be either public or proprietary.

The category, "guarantee", covers all those companies which have no share capital. The liability of the members to meet debts in the event of such a company winding up is limited to a specified amount which each member guarantees to pay should this happen. Such companies are usually non-profit, charitable, or sporting organisations.

The numbers of the different types of companies on the register at 30 June 1973 are shown in the next table.

COMPANIES ON THE REGISTER, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1973

| Type | Place of incorporation | | | | Total |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------|--------|
| | Queensland | Other Australian States | Overseas | | |
| | | | Commonwealth countries | Other | |
| Proprietary | 28,506 | 5,358 | 60 | 3 | 33,927 |
| Public | 507 | 1,069 | 161 | 219 | 1,956 |
| No-liability | 53 | 114 | 1 | .. | 168 |
| Unlimited (public) | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Unlimited (proprietary) | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Guarantee | 271 | 121 | 10 | 3 | 405 |
| Total | 29,341 | 6,665 | 232 | 225 | 36,463 |

6 FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The first friendly society in Queensland was formed in 1878, and at 30 June 1972 the number of societies was 17, with 376 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. From 1 July 1953 the

Australian Government has subsidised most of the medical benefits provided by approved friendly societies. On 1 July 1970, the Australian Government 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 government agreement. Details of the scope of the Medical Benefits Scheme and of the government and society payments under it are given in the Social Welfare Chapter.

The numbers of members contributing only for benefits under the Australian Government 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 1971-72 as advised by the Registrar of Friendly Societies. The membership was 63,993, or 3.4 per cent of the Queensland population, at 30 June 1972 but, as members' families usually participate in medical or hospital benefits, the percentage benefiting is much higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Branches | No. | 411 | 400 | 395 | 381 | 376 |
| Members ¹ | | | | | | |
| Males | No. | 44,253 | 43,858 | 43,263 | 42,431 | 42,522 |
| Females | No. | 18,805 | 19,503 | 19,849 | 20,467 | 21,471 |
| Persons | No. | 63,058 | 63,361 | 63,112 | 62,898 | 63,993 |
| Deaths of members | | | | | | |
| Males | No. | 936 | 948 | 867 | 918 | 890 |
| Females | No. | 306 | 382 | 304 | 322 | 350 |
| Persons | No. | 1,242 | 1,330 | 1,171 | 1,240 | 1,240 |
| Sickness | | | | | | |
| Males: Cases | No. | 5,609 | 5,632 | 5,094 | 5,175 | 4,601 |
| Duration | weeks | 99,942 | 98,465 | 92,054 | 90,896 | 88,467 |
| Females: Cases | No. | 378 | 358 | 363 | 343 | 283 |
| Duration | weeks | 7,262 | 6,816 | 6,528 | 6,086 | 5,698 |
| Receipts | | | | | | |
| Members' dues | \$'000 | 2,870 | 3,300 | 3,702 | 4,727 | 5,564 |
| Investments | \$'000 | 632 | 756 | 1,463 | 669 | 2,367 |
| Total | \$'000 | 3,502 | 4,056 | 5,165 | 5,396 | 7,931 |
| Expenditure | | | | | | |
| Sick pay | \$'000 | 128 | 132 | 123 | 124 | 119 |
| Funeral benefits | \$'000 | 191 | 207 | 353 | 216 | 207 |
| Medical and hospital benefits | \$'000 | 2,138 | 2,651 | 3,588 | 3,364 | 5,976 |
| Management | \$'000 | 708 | 785 | 803 | 955 | 1,245 |
| Total | \$'000 | 3,166 | 3,775 | 4,867 | 4,659 | 7,547 |
| Investment of funds | | | | | | |
| Mortgages | \$'000 | 3,831 | 3,929 | 4,381 | 4,685 | 4,959 |
| Government loans | \$'000 | 1,684 | 1,698 | 1,801 | 1,703 | 1,726 |
| Property | \$'000 | 3,328 | 3,457 | 3,330 | 3,472 | 3,709 |
| Banks etc. | \$'000 | 878 | 925 | 756 | 955 | 727 |
| Total | \$'000 | 9,721 | 10,009 | 10,267 | 10,816 | 11,121 |
| Uninvested funds | \$'000 | 445 | 438 | 478 | 666 | 745 |
| Total funds | \$'000 | 10,166 | 10,447 | 10,744 | 11,482 | 11,866 |

¹ Including unfinancial members, but excluding those who contribute only for benefits under the Australian Government medical and hospital benefit scheme.

Funds of friendly societies may be invested as prescribed under the *Friendly Societies Act 1913-1974*, and an actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years.

Particulars of membership and finances of the various friendly societies during 1971-72 are shown in the next table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1971-72

| 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 | 1,172 | 28 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 203 |
| A.O.F., Rton United Dist. | 2 | 312 | 6 | 3 | .. ⁴ | 4 | 66 |
| A.O.F. in Queensland . . | 23 | 2,479 | 251 | 17 | 148 | 211 | 487 |
| G.U.O.O.F. | 19 | 2,412 | 134 | 19 | 75 | 119 | 508 |
| H.A.C.B.S., Qland District | 43 | 11,692 | 2,792 | 68 | 2,373 | 2,808 | 2,151 |
| H.A.C.B.S., Rton District | 9 | 819 | 13 | 5 | .. ⁴ | 9 | 157 |
| I.O.O.F. | 19 | 1,218 | 20 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 220 |
| I.O.R. | 43 | 3,996 | 152 | 34 | 54 | 182 | 1,014 |
| M.U.I.O.O.F. | 132 | 26,140 | 3,837 | 74 | 2,896 | 3,548 | 4,969 |
| P.A.F.S.O.A. | 61 | 8,951 | 634 | 55 | 418 | 573 | 1,573 |
| U.A.O.D. | 11 | 2,373 | 35 | 23 | 2 | 35 | 442 |
| Other | 6 | 2,429 | 30 | 16 | 3 | 26 | 75 |
| Total | 376 | 63,993 | 7,931 | 326 | 5,976 | 7,547 | 11,866 |

¹ Excluding district and central bodies. ² Including unfinancial members but excluding those who contribute only for benefits under the Australian Government 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 1972 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 1971-72, returns were furnished by 106 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, 1971-72

| Particulars | Primary producers' associations | Co-operative societies | | | Total ¹ |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | Trading societies | Community advancement societies ¹ | Mutual buying groups | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Societies | 106 | 63 | 14 | 97 | 280 |
| Branches ² | 99 | 39 | .. | .. | 138 |
| Members | 93,931 | 66,567 | 2,383 | 998 | 163,879 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Receipts</i> | 189,124 | 45,118 | 323 | 59 | 234,624 |
| Sales | 176,065 | 44,033 | 129 | 54 | 220,280 |
| Fees | 7,568 | 730 | 169 | 1 | 8,467 |
| Interest received | 1,443 | 65 | 1 | .. ³ | 1,509 |
| Other receipts | 4,048 | 291 | 24 | 5 | 4,367 |
| <i>Disbursements</i> | 181,855 | 44,334 | 293 | 58 | 226,539 |
| Purchases | 134,373 | 34,042 | 45 | 52 | 168,512 |
| Working expenses | 36,178 | 8,514 | 243 | 6 | 44,941 |
| Dividends on share capital | 875 | 106 | .. | .. | 981 |
| Rebates and bonuses | 3,258 | 1,166 | 2 | .. | 4,426 |
| Interest paid | 2,070 | 374 | 1 | .. ³ | 2,445 |
| Other expenditure | 5,101 | 131 | 1 | .. ³ | 5,233 |
| <i>Assets</i> | 132,037 | 33,294 | 528 | 11 | 165,870 |
| Fixed assets ⁴ | 61,901 | 15,266 | 469 | .. ³ | 77,637 |
| Stock | 9,161 | 4,511 | 1 | 2 | 13,675 |
| Sundry debtors | 50,200 | 11,291 | 12 | 1 | 61,505 |
| Cash in hand and at bank | 2,970 | 610 | 13 | 4 | 3,597 |
| Investments | 5,237 | 1,080 | 21 | 1 | 6,338 |
| Accumulated losses | 648 | 233 | 10 | 2 | 893 |
| Other assets | 1,919 | 302 | 2 | 2 | 2,225 |
| <i>Liabilities</i> | 132,037 | 33,294 | 528 | 11 | 165,870 |
| Paid-up share capital | 20,670 | 9,927 | 108 | 4 | 30,708 |
| Advances outstanding | 16,300 | 6,196 | 23 | 3 | 22,523 |
| Bank overdraft | 14,543 | 1,372 | 34 | .. ³ | 15,949 |
| Accumulated profits | 5,413 | 2,953 | 169 | 2 | 8,537 |
| Reserve funds | 34,966 | 3,531 | 122 | .. ³ | 38,620 |
| Sundry creditors | 27,978 | 8,244 | 20 | 1 | 36,243 |
| Other liabilities | 12,166 | 1,071 | 51 | 1 | 13,290 |

¹ Excluding some community advancement societies whose operations simulate those of credit unions or co-operative housing societies. The combined assets of these societies at 30 June 1972 were approximately \$4.5m. ² In addition to the main establishment. ³ Less than \$500. ⁴ Including land, buildings, plant, machinery, and fittings.

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 four years to 1971-72.

CREDIT UNIONS, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968-69 ¹ | 1969-70 ¹ | 1970-71 | 1971-72 ² |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Societies | 40 | 60 | 74 | 81 |
| Members | 20,330 | 29,189 | 41,774 | 58,071 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Receipts</i> | 8,059 | 14,812 | 25,494 | 46,492 |
| Advances received | 120 | 303 | 404 | 1,239 |
| Subscriptions on shares | 57 | 92 | 136 | 158 |
| Savings deposits: On call | 4,617 | 8,857 | 17,521 | 31,732 |
| Fixed term | 393 | 632 | 688 | 1,269 |
| Repayment of loans: Repayment of principal | 2,376 | 3,995 | 5,205 | 9,461 |
| Interest payment | 446 | 820 | 1,387 | 2,347 |
| Interest received from other sources | 15 | 19 | 24 | 35 |
| Other receipts | 36 | 94 | 128 | 252 |
| <i>Disbursements</i> | 8,093 | 14,681 | 25,373 | 45,662 |
| Loans paid to members | 4,481 | 7,969 | 10,914 | 17,257 |
| Administration | 235 | 395 | 668 | 1,027 |
| Withdrawal of share subscriptions | 3 | 8 | 15 | 20 |
| Withdrawal of savings: Deposits on call | 2,822 | 5,070 | 12,289 | 24,316 |
| Fixed term deposits | 155 | 383 | 234 | 604 |
| Repayment of advances | 43 | 125 | 350 | 452 |
| Interest paid on savings deposits | 229 | 404 | 689 | 1,222 |
| Interest paid on advances | 5 | 14 | 20 | 45 |
| Other payments | 121 | 313 | 193 | 719 |
| <i>Assets</i> | 5,676 | 10,130 | 16,006 | 28,137 |
| Loans to members | 5,264 | 9,238 | 14,864 | 25,216 |
| Office premises and equipment | 95 | 367 | 441 | 982 |
| Investments | 165 | 285 | 371 | 1,308 |
| Cash in hand and on deposit | 110 | 172 | 221 | 440 |
| Sundry debtors | 5 | 19 | 18 | 11 |
| Accumulated losses | 27 | 46 | 84 | 142 |
| Other assets | 10 | 4 | 6 | 38 |
| <i>Liabilities</i> | 5,676 | 10,130 | 16,006 | 28,137 |
| Paid-up share capital | 223 | 308 | 428 | 567 |
| Savings deposits: On call | 4,214 | 8,000 | 13,121 | 21,902 |
| Fixed term | 941 | 1,189 | 1,644 | 3,635 |
| Advances outstanding | 208 | 385 | 436 | 1,297 |
| Accumulated profits | 29 | 27 | 41 | 150 |
| Reserve funds | 9 | 25 | 37 | 76 |
| Sundry creditors | 20 | 55 | 62 | 95 |
| Other liabilities | 32 | 141 | 237 | 415 |

¹ Including the Queensland Credit Union League Ltd prior to 1970-71. ² Including some community advancement societies whose operations simulate those of credit unions. The combined assets of these societies at 30 June 1972 were approximately \$3m.

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 1916-1973*. Details of hire purchase transactions for the five years to 1972-73 are included in the next table.

INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| HIRE PURCHASE | | | | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Number of new agreements | | | | | |
| Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. .. | 35.5 | 29.3 | 35.2 | 58.6 | 74.9 |
| Plant and machinery | 5.5 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 4.9 |
| Household and personal goods .. | 155.9 | 152.1 | 153.9 | 147.1 | 165.8 |
| Total | 196.9 | 186.1 | 193.6 | 211.2 | 245.6 |
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| Value of goods | | | | | |
| Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. .. | 60.6 | 55.0 | 70.1 | 132.0 | 176.1 |
| Plant and machinery | 18.1 | 17.2 | 20.5 | 22.4 | 24.5 |
| Household and personal goods .. | 31.7 | 32.2 | 31.7 | 31.1 | 37.5 |
| Total | 110.4 | 104.5 | 122.3 | 185.5 | 238.2 |
| Amount financed | | | | | |
| Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. .. | 40.4 | 37.7 | 48.1 | 89.4 | 125.8 |
| Plant and machinery | 12.1 | 11.6 | 14.1 | 15.4 | 17.3 |
| Household and personal goods .. | 25.3 | 25.7 | 26.2 | 25.7 | 30.8 |
| Total | 77.8 | 75.0 | 88.5 | 130.6 | 174.0 |
| Balances outstanding at end of year | 137.1 | 131.0 | 140.7 | 167.0 | 216.4 |
| OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT | | | | | |
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| Amount financed | | | | | |
| Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. .. | 67.9 | 76.7 | 80.4 | 53.4 | 42.2 |
| Plant and machinery | 8.5 | 9.2 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 1.5 |
| Household and personal goods .. | 24.4 | 27.3 | 30.1 | 32.9 | 35.6 |
| Total | 100.8 | 113.3 | 116.0 | 88.2 | 79.2 |
| Balances outstanding at end of year | 128.8 | 152.9 | 163.3 | 156.2 | 147.5 |
| TOTAL INSTALMENT CREDIT | | | | | |
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| Amount financed | | | | | |
| Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. .. | 108.3 | 114.4 | 128.5 | 142.8 | 168.0 |
| Plant and machinery | 20.6 | 20.8 | 19.6 | 17.4 | 18.8 |
| Household and personal goods .. | 49.7 | 53.0 | 56.3 | 58.6 | 66.4 |
| Total | 178.6 | 188.3 | 204.4 | 218.7 | 253.2 |
| Cash collections | 207.9 | 218.4 | 226.3 | 244.1 | 268.0 |
| Balances outstanding at end of year | 266.0 | 283.9 | 304.0 | 323.2 | 363.9 |

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 1972-73.

**BALANCES OUTSTANDING ON INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES,
AUSTRALIA**

| State | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| New South Wales ¹ | 672.3 | 733.5 | 807.1 | 840.3 | 860.8 |
| Victoria | 418.4 | 475.0 | 512.8 | 509.4 | 511.6 |
| Queensland | 266.0 | 283.9 | 304.0 | 323.2 | 363.9 |
| South Australia ² | 153.5 | 173.9 | 190.4 | 188.4 | 195.8 |
| Western Australia | 170.9 | 187.3 | 204.4 | 212.4 | 225.4 |
| Tasmania | 52.2 | 53.9 | 57.7 | 61.6 | 67.4 |
| Australia | 1,733.2 | 1,907.5 | 2,076.5 | 2,135.3 | 2,224.9 |

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

9 FINANCE COMPANIES

Details of the operations of finance companies for the five years to 1972-73 are given in the next table.

FINANCE COMPANIES¹: LENDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| <i>Amount financed during year</i> | 365.7 | 417.7 | 455.5 | 596.3 | 929.5 |
| Instalment credit for retail sales ² | 128.8 | 140.2 | 153.8 | 165.6 | 195.0 |
| Wholesale finance ³ | 149.7 | 162.4 | 170.4 | 210.6 | 257.8 |
| Personal loans | 15.1 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 20.1 | 28.0 |
| Other consumer and commercial loans ⁴ | 72.1 | 102.1 | 117.8 | 200.0 | 448.7 |
| <i>Balances outstanding at end of year⁵</i> | 385.6 | 440.7 | 505.5 | 647.2 | 959.9 |
| Instalment credit for retail sales ² | 202.2 | 222.5 | 242.6 | 261.1 | 297.8 |
| Wholesale finance ³ | 22.0 | 26.5 | 29.7 | 38.5 | 44.3 |
| Personal loans | 161.5 | 191.6 | 207.2 | 29.2 | 40.7 |
| Other consumer and commercial loans ⁴ | } | } | 212.4 | 318.4 | 577.1 |
| <i>Collections and liquidations during year⁶</i> | 399.4 | 445.1 | 484.1 | 600.2 | 846.6 |
| Instalment credit for retail sales ² | 155.9 | 168.2 | 185.2 | 205.3 | 228.0 |
| Wholesale finance ³ | 150.4 | 160.5 | 171.6 | 206.0 | 257.6 |
| Personal loans | 93.1 | 116.4 | 14.2 | 18.8 | 31.4 |
| Other consumer and commercial loans ⁴ | } | } | 113.1 | 170.1r | 329.6 |

¹ Excluding from 1971-72, all finance companies with balances outstanding of less than \$500,000, in respect of credit on an Australia-wide basis. Prior to 1971-72 finance companies with balances outstanding of less than \$100,000 were excluded. Also excluding financing transactions by banks, insurance companies, etc., and companies providing credit to related companies. ² Included in the instalment credit for retail sales statistics shown on page 520. ³ Relating mainly to the financing of motor vehicle dealers' stocks held under bailment or floor plan schemes. Including factoring for 1972-73 (previously shown in "other consumer and commercial loans"). ⁴ Including loans for housing. ⁵ Including hiring charges and insurance. ⁶ 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 year period 30 June 1968 to 30 June 1973, balances outstanding in Queensland rose by \$609.9m, or 174.3 per cent. During the same period, the amount financed, excluding hiring charges, interest, and insurance, increased by \$563.7m, or 154.1 per cent.

10 REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS

Almost all real property (alienated freehold land, see Chapter 10, section 2) in Queensland is held under the *Real Property Act* 1861-1973, 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 1972-73 the average value per transfer registered has increased from \$7,454 to \$12,662 and the average value per mortgage registered has increased from \$6,648 to \$10,892.

Details of land title transactions for the five years to 1972-73 are given in the next table.

REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS, QUEENSLAND

| Year | Transfers | | Mortgages registered | | Mortgages released | |
|------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| | No. | Consideration in transfers \$'000 | No. | \$'000 | No. | \$'000 |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 .. | 120,444 | 1,525,032 | 83,036 | 904,450 | 59,659 | 433,420 |

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. Responsibility for the registration and release of these instruments was formerly vested in the

Registrar of the Supreme Court but now rests with the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs. Details of the instruments registered and released during the five years to 1972-73 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 | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | 18,826 | 81,310 | 2,412 | 912 | 10,885 | 872 |
| Liens on sugar² | | | | | | |
| 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 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1972-73 | 787 | 19,028 | 526 | .. | .. | .. |
| State securities³ | | | | | | |
| 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 | .. |
| 1972-73 | 1,773 | 9,808 | .. | 1,931 | 3,175 | .. |

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 five years ended 1972-73 in the next table. Total turnover for 1972-73 was 24 per cent higher than the previous year's figure. The increase was due mainly to a 35 per cent rise in the turnover of industrial shares and debentures.

TURNOVER ON BRISBANE STOCK EXCHANGE

| Year | Industrial shares and debentures | Mining shares | Oil shares | Government loans | Total |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 1968-69 | 72,773 | 66,113 | 35,085 | 8,132 | 182,103 |
| 1969-70 | 51,833 | 112,220 | 30,724 | 5,256 | 200,033 |
| 1970-71 | 47,344 | 92,439 | 11,771 | 7,438 | 158,992 |
| 1971-72 | 56,441 | 27,277 | 21,342 | 7,661 | 112,721 |
| 1972-73 | 76,450 | 30,360 | 21,710 | 11,772 | 140,292 |

• Chapter 22

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 on Census night 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 ¹ |
| 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 |

¹ Unoccupied private dwellings only. Unoccupied non-private dwellings were not enumerated at the 1971 Census.

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 96, and urban centres on page 117.

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 | | ¹ 353 | 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> ² | 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 524.

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 houses¹ | 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 in 1971 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 30 June 1973, there were 807 architects registered with the Board, of whom 647 had registered business addresses in Queensland and 160 had registered business addresses interstate or overseas.

Any group or association of persons practising architecture as a body corporate must obtain the approval of the Board as an architectural company.

Registration of Builders—Under the *Builders' Registration Act 1971-1973* 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 Australian 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.

The value of additions and alterations approved during 1972-73 was \$23.6m, compared with \$14.6m in 1968-69.

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, see page 536, will therefore generally be lower than the number of approvals issued, but the extent of the discrepancy will vary with economic conditions.

Building Operations—To measure the extent of building work undertaken, rather than the extent of intention to build (approvals), a regular statistical collection 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) Australian, 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 Australian 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.

Type of building. Classification is made according to the function a building is intended to serve. A building which is ancillary to other buildings, or forms part of a group of related buildings, is classified according to the function of the group as a whole.

Values. All values shown exclude the value of land. Values for work commenced, completed, and under construction are the estimated values of the buildings when completed. *Value of work done* is the value of work actually carried out on new buildings in the period.

Details of the value of buildings approved, commenced, completed, and under construction in Queensland in the five years to 1972-73 are shown in the next table.

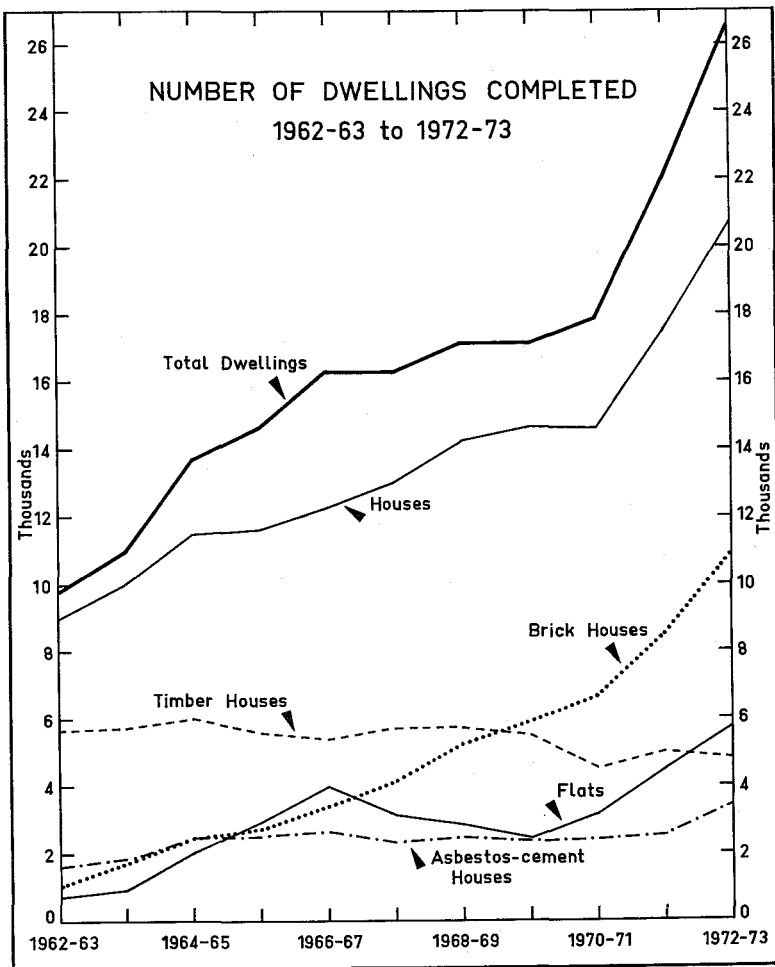
VALUE OF NEW BUILDINGS, QUEENSLAND

| Year | Houses | Flats | Shops | Factor- ies | Offices | Educational | Other ¹ | Total |
|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|----------------|---------|-------------|--------------------|-------|
| APPROVED (\$m) | | | | | | | | |
| 1968-69 | 133.0 | 17.4 | 20.1 | 14.0 | 9.2 | 25.0 | 47.4 | 266.1 |
| 1969-70 | 145.1 | 19.2 | 16.9 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 23.0 | 68.5 | 306.0 |
| 1970-71 | 168.1 | 31.9 | 12.3 | 16.4 | 46.2 | 31.4 | 67.2 | 373.6 |
| 1971-72 | 219.7 | 50.1 | 11.8 | 13.3 | 15.4 | 28.4 | 72.9 | 411.7 |
| 1972-73 | 313.0 | 84.7 | 19.3 | 30.1 | 43.9 | 26.2 | 91.6 | 608.8 |
| COMMENCED (\$m) | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | 301.1 | 68.9 | 17.3 | 21.0 | 48.5 | 28.3 | 99.5 | 584.5 |

VALUE OF NEW BUILDINGS, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

| Year | Houses | Flats | Shops | Factor- ies | Offices | Educational | Other ¹ | Total |
|--|--------|-------|-------|----------------|---------|-------------|--------------------|-------|
| COMPLETED (\$m) | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | 264.0 | 52.7 | 14.2 | 16.3 | 41.1 | 38.6 | 82.3 | 509.3 |
| UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR (\$m) | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | 101.2 | 40.8 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 61.7 | 29.1 | 83.6 | 335.0 |

¹ Including hotels, hostels, etc., other business premises, religious, health, entertainment and recreation, and miscellaneous buildings.



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 540.

The next table shows the value of new buildings, classified by type of building, completed in each State or Territory and Australia for 1972-73.

NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED, AUSTRALIA, 1972-73

| State or Territory | Houses and flats | | Shops | Factor-ies | Offices | Educational | Other ¹ | Total value |
|--------------------|------------------|---------|-------|------------|---------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | No. | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| New South Wales | 47,913 | 617.6 | 54.5 | 83.4 | 122.8 | 69.1 | 199.3 | 1,146.8 |
| Victoria | 38,183 | 454.8 | 25.0 | 63.1 | 92.3 | 65.2 | 109.5 | 809.9 |
| Queensland .. | 26,439 | 316.7 | 14.2 | 16.3 | 41.1 | 38.6 | 82.3 | 509.3 |
| South Australia .. | 13,194 | 140.7 | 4.6 | 12.5 | 14.1 | 23.6 | 59.9 | 255.4 |
| Western Australia | 14,700 | 172.5 | 27.5 | 15.6 | 21.2 | 24.8 | 62.4 | 324.0 |
| Tasmania | 3,165 | 36.2 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 7.3 | 10.7 | 17.1 | 78.1 |
| Northern Territory | 1,421 | 19.8 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 14.3 | 51.5 |
| A. C. Territory .. | 4,129 | 63.9 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 14.0 | 11.8 | 18.3 | 115.3 |
| Australia .. | 149,144 | 1,822.2 | 137.7 | 199.0 | 318.2 | 250.2 | 563.0 | 3,290.3 |

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 1972-73; 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

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|-------|----|-------|----|--------|-------|--------|
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | 22,549 | 7,083 | 39 | 1,882 | 13 | 26,114 | 1,662 | 29,671 |

COMPLETED

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|-------|----|-------|----|--------|-------|--------|
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | 20,696 | 5,743 | 44 | 1,897 | 39 | 23,007 | 1,540 | 26,483 |

¹ Australian, 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.

Details of new houses and flats and other new buildings completed in each city and town during 1972-73 are shown in the next table.

NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

| Local Authority Area | New buildings | | | | | Total | New dwelling units ² |
|---|---------------|---------|-------|--------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| | Houses | | Flats | | Other ¹ | | |
| | No. | \$'000 | No. | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | No. |
| <i>Brisbane Statistical Division</i> ³ | 11,184 | 139,342 | 2,497 | 23,922 | 102,876 | 266,140 | 13,689 |
| <i>Other Cities</i> | 4,027 | 54,905 | 2,225 | 20,608 | 56,194 | 131,707 | 6,268 |
| Bundaberg | 180 | 2,354 | 49 | 360 | 3,047 | 5,761 | 229 |
| Cairns | 293 | 4,071 | 253 | 2,067 | 7,023 | 13,161 | 550 |
| Charters Towers | 24 | 249 | .. | .. | 463 | 712 | 24 |
| Gold Coast | 1,371 | 20,871 | 1,076 | 11,525 | 6,108 | 38,505 | 2,452 |
| Gympie | 47 | 577 | 10 | 60 | 1,062 | 1,699 | 57 |
| Mackay | 107 | 1,487 | 108 | 885 | 3,663 | 6,035 | 215 |
| Maryborough | 73 | 930 | 11 | 65 | 692 | 1,687 | 84 |
| Mount Isa | 539 | 6,980 | 141 | 1,069 | 6,018 | 14,067 | 681 |
| Rockhampton | 376 | 4,076 | 74 | 502 | 6,439 | 11,017 | 450 |
| Toowoomba | 441 | 5,845 | 80 | 491 | 7,138 | 13,475 | 522 |
| Townsville | 554 | 7,234 | 397 | 3,451 | 14,240 | 24,924 | 956 |
| Warwick | 22 | 231 | 26 | 133 | 301 | 664 | 48 |
| <i>Towns</i> | 314 | 3,972 | 122 | 801 | 4,078 | 8,852 | 439 |
| Dalby | 21 | 220 | .. | .. | 924 | 1,144 | 21 |
| Gladstone | 257 | 3,212 | 105 | 716 | 2,598 | 6,527 | 363 |
| Goondiwindi | 12 | 135 | 9 | 41 | 181 | 357 | 23 |
| Roma | 16 | 248 | 8 | 44 | 187 | 479 | 24 |
| Thursday Island | 8 | 157 | .. | .. | 188 | 345 | 8 |
| <i>Shires</i> ⁴ | 5,171 | 65,737 | 899 | 7,386 | 29,466 | 102,588 | 6,087 |
| Queensland | 20,696 | 263,956 | 5,743 | 52,717 | 192,614 | 509,287 | 26,483 |

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.

The next table shows new houses completed according to material of external walls. Where more than one type of material is used, the house is shown according to the predominant material used.

TYPES OF NEW HOUSES COMPLETED, QUEENSLAND

| Year | Full brick | Brick-veneer | Concrete | Timber | Asbestos-cement | Other | Total |
|------|------------|--------------|----------|--------|-----------------|-------|-------|
|------|------------|--------------|----------|--------|-----------------|-------|-------|

NEW HOUSES COMPLETED

| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
|-----------------|-----|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----|--------|
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | 637 | 10,182 | 1,295 | 4,825 | 3,402 | 355 | 20,696 |

PROPORTION OF NEW HOUSES COMPLETED

| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
|-----------------|-----|------|-----|------|------|-----|-------|
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | 3.1 | 49.2 | 6.3 | 23.3 | 16.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 |

Since 1969-70 brick-veneer has become the most popular material of outer walls for new houses completed. From 1968-69 to 1972-73, the number of brick-veneer houses completed has more than doubled, whereas the number of timber houses completed has declined by 16 per cent.

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 1972-73 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 | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | 146.9 | 28.2 | 9.0 | 11.6 | 30.8 | 16.4 | 31.8 | 274.7 |
| REST OF STATE | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | 130.6 | 31.6 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 9.2 | 14.8 | 49.9 | 249.7 |
| TOTAL QUEENSLAND | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1972-73 | 277.5 | 59.8 | 16.0 | 18.1 | 40.0 | 31.3 | 81.7 | 524.4 |

¹ Including hotels, hostels, etc., other business premises, religious, health, entertainment and recreation, and miscellaneous buildings.

The value of new building work done increased from \$287.7m in 1968-69 to \$425.3m in 1971-72 and \$524.4m in 1972-73. The greatest annual increase took place in 1972-73 when the value of work done was 23 per cent greater than in 1971-72.

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 52.4 per cent in 1972-73.

Building Costs—Some indication of the trends in home-building costs can be obtained from the figures of average cost of the houses completed by private contractors for private ownership in each of the past five years, shown in the next table.

Comparison of costs over time by various materials of outer walls are subject to certain limitations: (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 TEN SQUARE METRES OF NEW HOUSES COMPLETED BY PRIVATE CONTRACTORS FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, QUEENSLAND

| Year | Average cost per ten square metres of houses | | | | | | |
|------------|--|--------------|----------|--------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| | Full brick | Brick-veneer | Concrete | Timber | Asbestos-cement | Other | Total |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1968-69 .. | 950 | 846 | 745 | 794 | 758 | 805 | 814 |
| 1969-70 .. | 805 | 868 | 779 | 831 | 821 | 873 | 847 |
| 1970-71 .. | 928 | 910 | 933 | 875 | 859 | 1,094 | 900 |
| 1971-72 .. | 990 | 964 | 975 | 927 | 945 | 1,029 | 958 |
| 1972-73 .. | 1,122 | 1,057 | 1,011 | 1,011 | 1,031 | 1,197 | 1,047 |

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 1972-73.

VALUE OF NEW HOUSES COMPLETED BY PRIVATE CONTRACTORS FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, QUEENSLAND

| Value of house | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

NEW HOUSES COMPLETED

| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Under \$4,000 .. | 165 | 110 | 54 | 40 | 20 |
| \$4,000-\$5,999 .. | 613 | 488 | 483 | 502 | 158 |
| \$6,000-\$7,999 .. | 2,695 | 2,357 | 1,690 | 1,566 | 1,376 |
| \$8,000-\$9,999 .. | 3,708 | 4,000 | 3,855 | 3,544 | 2,953 |
| \$10,000-\$11,999 .. | 1,726 | 2,035 | 2,440 | 3,646 | 4,070 |
| \$12,000-\$13,999 .. | 1,057 | 1,235 | 1,576 | 2,334 | 3,220 |
| \$14,000-\$15,999 .. | 508 | 577 | 720 | 1,265 | 2,110 |
| \$16,000-\$17,999 .. | 243 | 292 | 348 | 515 | 1,193 |
| \$18,000-\$19,999 .. | 147 | 199 | 223 | 358 | 795 |
| \$20,000 and over .. | 275 | 355 | 490 | 787 | 1,533 |
| Total .. | 11,137 | 11,648 | 11,879 | 14,557 | 17,428 |

PROPORTION OF NEW HOUSES COMPLETED

| | % | % | % | % | % |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Under \$4,000 .. | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| \$4,000-\$5,999 .. | 5.5 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 0.9 |
| \$6,000-\$7,999 .. | 24.2 | 20.2 | 14.2 | 10.8 | 7.9 |
| \$8,000-\$9,999 .. | 33.3 | 34.3 | 32.5 | 24.3 | 16.9 |
| \$10,000-\$11,999 .. | 15.5 | 17.5 | 20.5 | 25.0 | 23.4 |
| \$12,000-\$13,999 .. | 9.5 | 10.6 | 13.3 | 16.0 | 18.5 |
| \$14,000-\$15,999 .. | 4.6 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 8.7 | 12.1 |
| \$16,000-\$17,999 .. | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 6.8 |
| \$18,000-\$19,999 .. | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 4.6 |
| \$20,000 and over .. | 2.5 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 8.8 |
| | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

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 Australian or Queensland Governments, 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 Australian Government provides assistance for housing through several schemes. From 1945 to 1971, under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements, the State received substantial loans for the provision of housing, and from 1971-72, direct grants of financial assistance to help provide housing for low income groups. The Australian Government also makes grants to the State for the provision of housing for age pensioners, conducts a Defence Service Homes scheme for the housing of eligible ex-servicemen, and 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 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Advances made | | | | | |
| Queensland Housing Commission | | | | | |
| Workers Dwellings and other mortgage loans | 2,029 | 1,477 | 1,841 | 1,378 | 1,004 |
| Contract of sale and land tenure | 814 | 752 | 1,249 | 1,200 | 1,202 |
| Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements | 3,202 | 4,895 | 5,469 | 4,736 | 9,202 |
| Building and co-operative housing societies ¹ | 38,044 | 49,276 | 54,428 | 102,071 | n |
| Life insurance companies .. | n | 6,135 | 6,921 | 7,159 | 6,521 |
| Advances approved | | | | | |
| Savings Banks | n | 52,619 | 65,486 | 81,192 | 142,221 |

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 Australian Government grants to the State for housing, under the *States Grants (Housing) Act 1971-1973*, which replaced the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements, and the arrangements between the State and the Australian Government pursuant to the *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 \$75,013,734 had been advanced under the scheme to 30 June 1973. During 1972-73, advances totalling \$1,004,449 were made, and at 30 June 1973 an amount of \$29,374,878 was owing in respect of 7,101 dwellings. Details of dwellings completed are shown on page 544.

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 1973 the amount outstanding was \$40,573 in respect of six 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 548. Principal financial transactions and housing operations through the Queensland Housing Commission Fund are shown in the next table.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION FUND

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Receipts</i> | | | | | |
| Loans | | | | | |
| State Treasury | 1,300 | 1,405 | 920 | 1,500 | 1,300 |
| Debentures | 300 | 245 | 600 | .. | .. |
| Repayments | | | | | |
| Workers' Dwellings and other mortgage loans | 2,070 | 2,168 | 2,086 | 2,568 | 2,937 |
| Contracts of sale and land tenure | 765 | 731 | 762 | 1,006 | 1,453 |
| Other | | | | | |
| Interest on advances and unpaid purchase money | 2,125 | 2,120 | 2,145 | 2,178 | 2,123 |
| Rent of land | 137 | 148 | 153 | 175 | 161 |
| Australian Government Housing Assistance Grant | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 43 |
| Freeway Rehousing Grant | .. | .. | .. | .. | 500 |
| <i>Outlay</i> | | | | | |
| Redemption of loans | | | | | |
| State Treasury | 1,542 | 1,626 | 1,401 | 1,469 | 1,539 |
| Debentures | 54 | 63 | 77 | 90 | 95 |
| Advances to borrowers and purchasers | | | | | |
| Workers' Dwellings and other mortgage loans | 2,029 | 1,477 | 1,841 | 1,378 | 1,004 |
| Contract of sale and land tenure .. | 814 | 752 | 1,249 | 1,200 | 1,202 |
| Interest on loans | | | | | |
| State Treasury | 1,938 | 1,925 | 1,919 | 1,902 | 1,869 |
| Debentures | 119 | 133 | 145 | 185 | 180 |
| <i>Balances at 30 June</i> | | | | | |
| Indebtedness | | | | | |
| State Treasury | 41,457 | 41,236 | 40,755 | 40,786 | 40,547 |
| Debentures | 2,350 | 2,533 | 3,056 | 2,966 | 2,871 |
| Principal outstanding | | | | | |
| Workers' Dwellings and other mortgage loans | 33,899 | 33,207 | 32,963 | 31,773 | 29,840 |
| Contract of sale and land tenure .. | 10,022 | 10,043 | 10,530 | 10,724 | 10,473 |
| Value of leasehold land | 737 | 864 | 1,025 | 1,221 | 1,168 |
| Inala Civic Centre, and sites | 741 | 726 | 751 | 808 | 826 |
| Sites and houses under construction | 148 | 254 | 401 | 395 | 1,108 |
| PRINCIPAL HOUSING OPERATIONS | | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Dwelling units | | | | | |
| Workers' Dwellings | 249 | 160 | 200 | 157 | 99 |
| Housing for employees | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Contract of sale | 89 | 86 | 126 | 108 | 109 |
| Under construction at 30 June | 58 | 91 | 101 | 69 | 114 |
| Completed since 1945 | 13,993 | 14,240 | 14,567 | 14,832 | 15,040 |
| Borrowers and purchasers at 30 June | | | | | |
| Workers' Dwellings and other mortgage loans | 8,150 | 7,992 | 7,862 | 7,587 | 7,145 |
| Contract of sale and land tenure .. | 2,674 | 2,615 | 2,619 | 2,578 | 2,517 |

The Queensland Housing Commission administered and was the constructing authority for the Commonwealth and State Housing Agree-

ments of 1945, 1956, 1961, and 1966. Since the expiry of these Agreements in 1971, the Commission shares with approved housing institutions the Australian Government housing assistance grants paid to the State and administers the Australian Government 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 13,148 borrowers and purchasers, of whom 8,597 were still insured at 30 June 1973.

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 1973, the accounts of 468 borrowers and purchasers had been transferred to the Commonwealth Savings Bank for amounts totalling \$3,375,785 and of these 35 for \$298,294 were transferred during 1972-73.

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 1,779 dwelling units were completed during 1972-73. Since 1944-45, 45,245 dwelling units have been completed under the Commission's schemes, of which 26,614, or 58.8 per cent, were owned or being purchased by the occupiers at 30 June 1973, and at the same date, 18,631, or 41.2 per cent, were for rental. Of all the dwelling units completed since 1944-45, 25,969 or 57.4 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 Australian 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 Australian Government 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 Australian Government 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 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 Australian Government 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 1973 | Advances outstanding at 30 June 1973 |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Commonwealth-State Housing Fund | | | |
| 1945 Agreement | 48,688 | } 18,156 | 138,015 |
| 1956 to 1966 Agreements | 107,483 | | |
| Home Builders' Account | 34,922 |  |  | 1,881 | 33,040 |
| Total | 191,093 | 20,037 | 171,055 |

Details of 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 are shown on page 524 of the 1973 *Year Book*.

Although the 1956-1966 Housing Agreements expired on 30 June 1971 and were not further renewed, the Australian 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 *States Grants (Housing) Act 1971-1973* made 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 550.

Under the terms of the Act a basic annual grant of \$2.75m was to be paid to the States for a period of thirty years in respect of their housing operations in each of the five years 1971-72 to 1975-76. Queensland's share of this grant was \$423,500 in 1972-73. This amount included the second annual instalment of \$211,750 in respect of housing activities in 1971-72 and the first instalment of \$211,750 in respect of operations in 1972-73. The distribution of the grant was \$42,574 to the Queensland Housing Commission Fund, \$281,396 to the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund, and \$99,530 to the Approved Housing Institutions Advances Account.

The Act also provided for the payment of a rental assistance grant to the States of \$1.25m each year for the years 1971-72 to 1975-76. Queensland's share of \$103,750 in 1972-73 was credited to the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. This grant is to assist to reduce rents charged to needy families occupying housing authority homes.

Queensland also received a special loan of \$350,000 in 1972-73 under the *Housing Assistance Act 1973*. This loan which is repayable over 53 years and bears interest at 4 per cent was used to erect additional rental homes during 1972-73 in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The *Housing Agreement Act 1973* provided for the Australian Government to enter into a new Agreement with the States, effective from 1 July 1973, under which advances would be made to the States at concessional interest rates. Consequent to this the *States Grants (Housing) Act 1971* was amended by the *States Grants Housing Act 1973* limiting the annual grant to that paid in 1972-73 and fixing Queensland's annual payment at \$423,500. The rental assistance grant of \$103,750 will continue to be paid until 1975-76.

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 1972-73 amounted to \$6.5m, bringing total grants in the four years to 1972-73 to \$20.0m. In Queensland \$1,249,445 was received in 1972-73 making a total of \$2,018,651 received under this scheme up to 30 June 1973.

Moneys received from the Australian Government 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 in respect of rental assistance grants, and dwellings for aged persons, and the major portion of the State housing authority's share of the Australian Government 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 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Receipts</i> | | | | | |
| Loans received | | | | | |
| Australian Government | 9,371 | 11,025 | 8,648 | .. | 750 |
| State Treasury | .. | .. | 445 | 8,050 | 10,850 |
| Debentures | .. | 1,250 | 550 | 850 | 900 |
| Principal repaid by purchasers | 2,104 | 2,131 | 2,656 | 3,464 | 4,997 |
| Interest on unpaid purchase money | 2,114 | 2,211 | 2,453 | 2,648 | 2,839 |
| Rents | 7,486 | 8,418 | 9,297 | 10,325 | 11,337 |
| Australian Government grants | | | | | |
| Housing assistance | .. | .. | .. | 133 | 281 |
| Rental assistance | .. | .. | .. | 104 | 104 |
| Dwellings for aged pensioners | .. | .. | 109 | 661 | 1,249 |
| Rental house losses (1945 Agreement) | 60 | 74 | 131 | 151 | 142 |
| State grants | | | | | |
| Dwellings for aged pensioners | .. | 700 | 200 | .. | 400 |
| <i>Outlays</i> | | | | | |
| Redemption of loans | | | | | |
| Australian Government | 1,166 | 1,248 | 1,385 | 1,535 | 1,530 |
| State | 172 | 181 | 190 | 204 | 233 |
| Home Builders' Account | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| Debentures | 179 | 189 | 208 | 224 | 249 |
| Advances to purchasers | 3,202 | 4,895 | 5,469 | 4,736 | 9,202 |
| Interest on loans | | | | | |
| Australian Government | 4,314 | 4,722 | 5,289 | 5,737 | 5,683 |
| State | 479 | 470 | 474 | 614 | 1,031 |
| Home Builders' Account | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Debentures | 240 | 230 | 299 | 338 | 388 |
| <i>Balances at 30 June</i> | | | | | |
| Indebtedness | | | | | |
| Australian Government | 124,039 | 133,817 | 141,080 | 139,546 | 138,765 |
| Debentures | 4,212 | 5,273 | 5,615 | 6,241 | 6,892 |
| State Treasury | 9,312 | 9,131 | 9,386 | 17,232 | 27,849 |
| Home Builders' Account | 263 | 254 | 244 | 234 | 223 |
| Advances to purchasers | 42,333 | 45,098 | 47,910 | 49,183 | 53,388 |
| Renting properties and building sites ¹ | 102,603 | 111,316 | 119,871 | 129,752 | 137,964 |

COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING FUND, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PRINCIPAL HOUSING OPERATIONS | | | | | |
| Dwelling units | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Completed | 1,340 | 1,456 | 1,403 | 1,485 | 1,571 |
| Sold | 428 | 677 | 640 | 627 | 1,033 |
| Under construction at 30 June .. | 624 | 627 | 621 | 688 | 570 |
| Completed since 1945 | 24,290 | 25,746 | 27,149 | 28,634 | 30,205 |
| Purchasers at 30 June | 7,520 | 7,927 | 8,295 | 8,484 | 8,793 |
| Tenants at 30 June | 15,328 | 16,202 | 17,038 | 17,670 | 18,463 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Average weekly economic rental at 30 June | 10.15 | 10.64 | 11.26 | 12.14 | 12.88 |

¹ Including leasehold land and contract of sale houses in course of erection.

The Australian Government 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 Australian Government and administration expenses. Details of the principal transactions are shown in the next table for the five years to 1972-73.

HOME BUILDERS' ACCOUNT, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | Total to 30 June 1973 |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Receipts</i> | | | | | | |
| Advances from the Australian Govt .. | 2,775 | 2,964 | 3,150 | .. | .. | 34,922 |
| Societies and institutions | | | | | | |
| Interest | 1,198 | 1,273 | 1,477 | 1,667 | 1,608 | 12,964 |
| Redemption | 1,563 | 1,779 | 1,818 | 2,494 | 4,331 | 18,049 |
| <i>Outlay</i> | | | | | | |
| Advances to | | | | | | |
| Societies and institutions | 3,964 | 4,721 | 4,501 | 2,430 | 2,143 | 48,410 |
| Queensland Housing Commission .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 352 |
| Payments to the Australian Govt | | | | | | |
| Interest | 1,083 | 1,167 | 1,317 | 1,470 | 1,460 | 11,690 |
| Redemption | 178 | 200 | 219 | 237 | 247 | 1,882 |

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 1972-73 was 5.25 per cent per annum. 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 547. Principal transactions during 1972-73 are shown in the next table.

During 1972-73, finance for 532 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 553.

APPROVED HOUSING INSTITUTIONS ADVANCE ACCOUNT, QUEENSLAND,
1972-73

| Receipts | | Outlays | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--|--------|
| | \$'000 | | \$'000 |
| State Loan Fund advances | 3,350 | Advances to housing institutions | 3,104 |
| Australian Govt Assistance Grant .. | 100 | Interest on advances from State Loan Fund | 245 |
| Housing institutions | | | |
| Interest | 178 | | |
| Redemption | 162 | | |

Defence Service Homes Loans—The Australian Government provides assistance in acquiring a home to persons who satisfy the eligibility conditions set out in the *Defence Service Homes Act 1918-1973* (formerly *War Service Homes Act*). 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). 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 1973 Act extended eligibility to include persons with continuous peace-time service of substantial duration, and representatives of approved welfare organisations who served outside Australia with Australian Forces.

The maximum amount of loan or advance which may be granted was \$12,000 at 30 June 1973, 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 scheme is administered by the Australian Government Department of Housing and Construction. Details of operations in Queensland are shown in the next table.

DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Applications received | 1,744 | 1,746 | 1,714 | 2,055 | 2,023 |
| Applications approved | 1,111 | 1,144 | 1,246 | 1,376 | 1,299 |
| Homes financed | | | | | |
| Purchased | 697 | 730 | 766 | 891 | 865 |
| Built | 163 | 171 | 177 | 135 | 112 |
| Mortgages discharged | 162 | 187 | 235 | 209 | 314 |
| Total | 1,022 | 1,088 | 1,178 | 1,235 | 1,291 |
| Homes financed since inception ¹ .. | 37,998 | 39,090 | 40,269 | 41,516 | 42,814 |
| Average cost of homes financed ² .. | \$ 11,261 | \$ 12,220 | \$ 12,961 | \$ 14,020 | \$ 16,636 |
| Capital expenditure | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| During year | 7,901 | 8,900 | 9,714 | 11,087 | 13,443 |
| Since inception ³ | 167,490 | 176,390 | 186,103 | 197,190 | 210,633 |
| Repayments of principal and interest | 8,599 | 9,539 | 9,784 | 11,197 | 14,149 |
| Balances outstanding on advances ³ .. | 111,665 | 115,835 | 120,553 | 125,138 | 127,802 |

¹ Including homes enlarged. ² Including purchase of homes built under the State Housing Agreements. ³ At 30 June of each year.

Home Savings Grant Scheme—A Home Savings Grant Scheme has been administered by the Australian Department of Housing and Construction under the *Homes Savings Grant Act 1964-1973* since May 1964. This scheme has assisted young married persons and young widowed or divorced persons with dependent children to purchase or build their own homes. A further objective was 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.

In August 1973 the Australian Government decided to end the Home Savings Scheme. Grants will continue to be paid on homes contracted to be bought or built, or to be commenced by an owner-builder, on or before 31 December 1976, by persons who have commenced to save in the prescribed manner.

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 1973 a total of 46,933 applications were received in Queensland, 43,135 applications were approved, and the value of grants approved totalled \$18,655,872.

The next table shows details of the operations of the Scheme in Queensland over the five years to 1972-73.

HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Applications received No. | 5,061 | 5,006 | 5,862 | 6,776 | 7,341 |
| Applications approved | | | | | |
| Purchase of house No. | 2,550 | 2,481 | 3,080 | 3,962 | 4,405 |
| Purchase of flat or home unit No. | 6 | 12 | 32 | 42 | 45 |
| Home built under contract .. No. | 1,968 | 1,893 | 2,055 | 2,187 | 1,951 |
| Owner-built home No. | 260 | 209 | 189 | 197 | 223 |
| Total No. | 4,784 | 4,595 | 5,356 | 6,388 | 6,624 |
| Grants approved \$'000 | 1,925 | 1,901 | 2,311 | 2,724 | 3,287 |
| Average grant approved \$ | 402 | 414 | 431 | 426 | 496 |

Housing Loans Insurance Scheme—The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation functions under the Australian Government *Housing Loans Insurance Act 1965-1973* 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 reducible and fixed term loans to a maximum of \$40,000 for houses and home units and to \$50,000 for two-unit dwellings. The maximum loan to valuation ratio during 1972-73 was 95 per cent. A single once-and-for-all premium rate, normally payable by the borrower, is charged by the Corporation. Since May 1971, the maximum premium rate has been 1½ per cent of the amount of the loan.

During 1972-73, the maximum rate of interest that could be charged on insured loans was 8½ per cent per annum and the maximum period for repayment was 40 years for houses and 35 years for home units and 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 Australian Minister for Housing. Approved classes include banks, building societies, life and general insurance companies, credit unions, trustee companies, friendly societies, mortgage management companies, solicitors, and trustees of superannuation funds. The Corporation's operations in Queensland over the five years to 1972-73 are shown in the next table.

HOUSING LOANS INSURANCE CORPORATION, LOANS INSURED IN QUEENSLAND

| Purpose of loan | 1968-69 | | 1969-70 | | 1970-71 | | 1971-72 | | 1972-73 | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| | No. | \$'000 | No. | \$'000 | No. | \$'000 | No. | \$'000 | No. | \$'000 |
| Houses | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction .. | 681 | 6,207 | 746 | 7,281 | 945 | 9,776 | 1,560 | 18,060 | 1,961 | 26,589 |
| Purchase, not previously occupied .. | 893 | 8,061 | 1,051 | 9,982 | 1,135 | 11,409 | 1,700 | 19,867 | 2,575 | 36,358 |
| Purchase, previously occupied .. | 1,924 | 14,292 | 2,315 | 18,190 | 2,772 | 23,319 | 4,595 | 43,827 | 7,092 | 85,446 |
| Discharge of mortgage ¹ .. | 38 | 275 | 39 | 289 | 37 | 358 | 82 | 855 | 293 | 3,197 |
| Home units .. | 28 | 286 | 54 | 671 | 58 | 635 | 102 | 1,344 | 280 | 4,234 |
| Other ² .. | 39 | 317 | 40 | 447 | 49 | 572 | 82 | 991 | 89 | 1,460 |
| Total .. | 3,603 | 29,438 | 4,245 | 36,860 | 4,996 | 46,069 | 8,121 | 84,944 | 12,290 | 157,284 |

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.

SAVINGS BANKS HOUSING FINANCE, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Loans to individuals | | | | |
| Loans approved | | | | |
| Dwellings not previously occupied ¹ | No. 3,709 | 4,202 | 4,538 | 6,070 |
| | \$'000 27,699 | 33,296 | 40,030 | 63,119 |
| Dwellings previously occupied ¹ | No. 3,807 | 4,602 | 5,338 | 8,089 |
| | \$'000 23,950 | 31,299 | 39,995 | 76,673 |
| Alterations and additions | \$'000 970 | 891 | 1,167 | 2,429 |
| Total | \$'000 52,619 | 65,486 | 81,192 | 142,221 |
| Undrawn commitments at 30 June .. | \$'000 9,975 | 12,274 | 17,033 | 34,826 |
| Balances outstanding at 30 June ² .. | \$'000 196,498 | 226,709 | 260,540 | 320,361 |
| Loans to building societies | | | | |
| Balances outstanding at 30 June .. | \$'000 19,470 | 18,758 | 17,539 | 15,339 |

¹ Number of dwelling units for which first mortgage loans approved. ² Including interest debited to loan accounts.

Building and Co-operative Housing Societies—The next table shows details of the operations of building and co-operative housing societies for the five years to 1971-72.

BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES¹, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 ² |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Societies operating | 512 | 564 | 621 | 678 | 732 |
| Shareholders ³ : Non-borrowing .. | 25,671 | 34,939 | 51,802 | 82,210 | 141,562 |
| Borrowing | 27,124 | 30,378 | 34,236 | 36,352 | 42,435 |
| | \$'000 50,514 | \$'000 75,958 | \$'000 103,315 | \$'000 154,280 | \$'000 290,965 |
| Receipts | | | | | |
| Members' repayment of advances | 10,223 | 12,454 | 14,566 | 19,898 | 26,497 |
| Members' subscriptions | 20,855 | 36,775 | 60,640 | 101,437 | 222,232 |
| Loans to societies ⁴ | 9,334 | 9,517 | 10,401 | 9,891 | 9,826 |
| Interest received | 5,707 | 7,258 | 8,788 | 12,188 | 17,466 |
| Other | 4,394 | 9,953 | 8,920 | 10,866 | 14,943 |
| Disbursements | 49,760 | 73,602 | 101,018 | 147,661 | 289,808 |
| Advances to members | 29,369 | 38,044 | 49,276 | 54,428 | 102,071 |
| Withdrawals of subscriptions .. | 6,397 | 14,727 | 28,920 | 54,560 | 129,196 |
| Administration | 799 | 1,013 | 1,386 | 2,199 | 3,712 |
| Loan repayments by societies ⁵ .. | 3,642 | 3,828 | 4,852 | 5,407 | 6,961 |
| Interest paid | 4,954 | 6,710 | 7,523 | 10,417 | 15,675 |
| Other | 4,599 | 9,280 | 9,059 | 20,650 | 32,193 |
| Assets | 118,596 | 147,794 | 187,672 | 240,854 | 344,847 |
| Advances to members on mortgage | 111,825 | 137,425 | 172,136 | 206,664 | 283,937 |
| Cash in hand and bank current account | 1,761 | 2,640 | 3,609 | 3,037 | 4,472 |
| Other | 5,010 | 7,729 | 11,927 | 31,153 | 56,438 |
| Liabilities | 118,596 | 147,794 | 187,672 | 240,854 | 344,847 |
| Paid-up capital and subscriptions | 56,992 | 79,070 | 111,019 | 157,895 | 251,645 |
| Reserve funds | 2,274 | 2,808 | 3,029 | 4,060 | 5,525 |
| Fixed deposits | 1,190 | 1,104 | 1,344 | 1,137 | 1,822 |
| Loans outstanding: To government | 23,460 | 26,574 | 30,030 | 32,759 | 35,344 |
| To other lenders ^{4 5} | 32,720 | 34,905 | 36,990 | 38,754 | 40,014 |
| Other | 1,960 | 3,333 | 5,260 | 6,249 | 10,498 |

¹ Figures are for accounting years ended during the financial year shown; in most cases year ended December. ² Including some community advancement societies whose combined assets at 31 December 1972 were approximately \$1.4m. ³ At end of year. ⁴ Including bank overdraft. ⁵ In the case of co-operative housing societies, most of these loans are guaranteed by the State Government.

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 66 societies registered and operating under the Act at 30 June 1972.

Under the *Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958-1973*, 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 668 societies registered at 31 December 1971, 657 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 four years to 1972-73 are shown in the next table.

PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES¹, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 ^r | 1972-73 |
|---|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| Loans approved for | | | | |
| Dwellings not previously occupied ² .. No. | 2,049 | 2,164 | 4,256 | 6,214 |
| .. \$'000 | 19,955 | 23,085 | 50,424 | 86,773 |
| Dwellings previously occupied .. No. | 2,617 | 2,977 | 5,415 | 8,749 |
| .. \$'000 | 19,637 | 25,477 | 52,804 | 111,053 |
| Other ³ \$'000 | 806 | 806 | 3,626 | 3,134 |
| Total \$'000 | 40,399 | 49,368 | 106,853 | 200,961 |
| Loans advanced on mortgage \$'000 | 39,603 | 44,761 | 97,409 | 184,814 |
| Balances at 30 June | | | | |
| Loans approved but not advanced .. \$'000 | 3,233 | 6,088 | 13,272 | 22,707 |
| Principal owing on mortgages \$'000 | 99,968 | 130,228 | 207,113 | 338,937 |
| Paid-up share capital of societies .. \$'000 | 100,124 | 146,847 | 244,135 | 402,459 |
| Unsecured borrowings by societies .. \$'000 | 2,519 | 3,266 | 8,617 | 8,341 |
| Secured borrowings by societies .. \$'000 | 6,235 | 6,987 | 7,920 | 11,579 |

¹ Including from 1971-72 all building societies whose rules do not specify that they are to terminate on a specific date or event. 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. ^r Revised since last issue.

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 1973 varied between 6½ and 7¾ per cent. Outstanding advances by major trading banks in Queensland to persons building or purchasing their own homes totalled \$66.0m at 11 July 1973.

Finance companies also provide housing loans. In general, the companies provide loans to their customers if their credit worthiness falls within the standard determined by the individual companies. At 1 April 1973, annual interest rates varied among the finance companies from approximately 8 to 12 per cent over a repayment period of 15 to 25 years. At that date maximum loan limits varied between 80 and 90 per cent of valuation. Details of housing finance transactions made by incorporated finance companies are shown in the next table.

FINANCE COMPANIES: HOUSING LOANS, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

| Particulars | Total |
|---|-------|
| | \$m |
| Amount financed for housing | 254.3 |
| Balance of housing finance outstanding at end of year | 376.5 |

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 1973 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 1972-73 are shown below.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES: HOUSING LOANS, QUEENSLAND

| Particulars | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|---------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Loans for housing on mortgage of real estate .. | 6,135 | 6,921 | 7,159 | 6,521 |
| Loans to building and housing societies .. | 435 | 115 | 435 ^r | 620 |

^r Revised since last issue.

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 17.

The housing group index for Brisbane rose from 128.8 in 1971-72 to 136.7 in 1972-73, an increase of 6.1 per cent, compared with 7.1 per cent for the weighted average of the six capital cities. Although the increase in Brisbane was significant, it represented a considerable decline on that recorded from 1970-71 to 1971-72 (8.9 per cent).

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 17. Between 1971-72 and 1972-73, the all groups index for Brisbane increased from 124.8 to 133.8. This represented an increase of 7.2 per cent compared with 6.8 per cent for the weighted average of the six capital cities.

• Chapter 23

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 wholesale trade.

Census of Retail Establishments—The statistics in this section relate to retail establishments throughout Queensland and the value of their retail sales of goods.

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

| Industry group | Establishments ¹ | Persons employed ² | Wages and salaries | Turnover | Stocks at 30 June | | Purchases, transfers 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 | 525 _r | 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 .. | 4,002_r | 25,417 | 37.5 | 218.3 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 126.5 | 92.5 |
| Total | 22,687_r | 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 | Establishments ¹ | Persons employed ² | Wages and salaries | Turnover | Stocks at 30 June | | Purchases, transfers in, etc. | Value added |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | | 1968 | 1969 | | |
| | No. | No. | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| N. S. Wales .. | 57,770 | 352,907 | 616.7 | 5,258.3 | 453.7 | 489.9 | 3,807.8 | 1,486.7 |
| Victoria .. | 43,954 | 255,272 | 412.8 | 3,837.4 | 333.5 | 369.1 | 2,862.9 | 1,010.0 |
| Queensland .. | 22,687 | 120,469 | 184.0 | 1,834.9 | 174.9 | 188.3 | 1,382.0 | 466.3 |
| South Aust. .. | 14,247 | 85,291 | 128.3 | 1,161.0 | 110.4 | 120.4 | 867.3 | 303.7 |
| Westn Aust. .. | 11,177 | 68,949 | 107.3 | 1,124.7 | 94.6 | 103.2 | 855.3 | 278.0 |
| Tasmania .. | 4,857 | 26,930 | 40.7 | 389.1 | 40.1 | 43.7 | 291.6 | 101.1 |
| N.T. ³ .. | 554 | 3,493 | 7.4 | 69.0 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 51.7 | 18.9 |
| A.C.T. ³ .. | 1,025 | 8,588 | 17.7 | 151.5 | 13.6 | 14.5 | 112.0 | 40.5 |
| Australia .. | 156,271 | 922,057 | 1,515.1 | 13,827.6 | 1,227.1 | 1,337.0 | 10,231.2 | 3,706.2 |

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.

Survey of Retail Establishments—During the period between censuses, quarterly variations in the value of retail sales have been measured by means of sample surveys based on returns covering approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia.

The censuses provide for each State, and for divisions within each State, a classification of retail sales by type of store, commodity group, and value of sales. This made possible for subsequent sample surveys a detailed stratification of retail stores into the same classifications.

Because of their importance and relatively small numbers, the strata containing the large firms are fully enumerated at sample surveys. Other strata are sampled on a simple random basis. Once selected, stores remain in the sample until the next census. To keep the sample representative of current conditions, however, allowance is made for stores in the sample closing down or changing their type, and for new stores to be introduced into the sample. For this purpose an up-to-date register of all stores is maintained through an annual re-listing. The regular complete censuses provide checks on the accuracy of the sample surveys.

The following table shows, on a comparable basis throughout, the total value of retail sales for the three years to 1972-73.

RETAIL SALES IN COMMODITY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND ¹

| Commodity group | Total sales | | | Sales per head of population ² | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|
| | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Groceries | 208.1 | 231.1 | 265.8 | 114.8 | 124.9 | 140.1 |
| Butchers' meat | 97.3 | 105.7 | 111.0 | 53.7 | 57.1 | 58.5 |
| Other food ³ | 158.6 | 177.8 | 167.7 | 87.5 | 96.0 | 88.4 |
| Total food and groceries .. | 464.0 | 514.6 | 544.5 | 256.0 | 278.0 | 287.1 |
| Beer, wine, and spirits | 142.4 | 157.5 | 207.2 | 78.6 | 85.1 | 109.2 |
| Clothing and drapery | 191.2 | 208.9 | 241.5 | 105.5 | 112.9 | 127.3 |
| Footwear | 31.9 | 35.3 | 36.8 | 17.6 | 19.1 | 19.4 |
| Hardware, china, and glassware ⁴ | 32.5 | 35.4 | 55.5 | 17.9 | 19.1 | 29.3 |
| Electrical goods and radios ⁵ .. | 74.9 | 84.0 | 113.9 | 41.3 | 45.4 | 60.1 |
| Furniture and floor coverings .. | 54.6 | 60.3 | 73.1 | 30.1 | 32.6 | 38.5 |
| Chemists' goods | 80.7 | 88.5 | 96.3 | 44.5 | 47.8 | 50.8 |
| Newspapers, books, and stationery | 44.2 | 47.2 | 55.8 | 24.4 | 25.5 | 29.4 |
| Other goods ⁶ | 123.6 | 134.6 | 142.2 | 68.2 | 72.7 | 75.0 |
| Total (excluding motor vehicles etc.) | 1,240.0 | 1,366.3 | 1,566.8 | 684.2 | 738.1 | 826.1 |
| Motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc. ⁷ | 494.9 | 562.7 | 664.6 | 273.1 | 303.9 | 350.4 |
| Total | 1,734.9 | 1,929.0 | 2,231.4 | 957.3 | 1,042.1 | 1,176.5 |

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 most delivered milk and some delivered 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., sporting requisites, etc. ⁷ Excluding tractors, farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, etc.

Seasonality of Retail Sales—Quarterly estimates based on a sample survey, see above, are made of the value of retail sales. These indicate a seasonal variation in the sales of most commodities. The increase in business due to Christmas shopping is discernible in December quarter figures which are generally about 6 to 8 per cent higher than the average of all quarters. The March quarter is usually the least active.

RETAIL SALES IN COMMODITY GROUPS, QUARTERLY, QUEENSLAND

| Commodity group | | September quarter | December quarter | March quarter | June quarter | Year |
|--|---------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| | | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| Groceries | 1971-72 | 55.0 | 61.7 | 57.1 | 57.3 | 231.1 |
| | 1972-73 | 59.3 | 70.1 | 66.3 | 70.1 | 265.8 |
| Butchers' meat | 1971-72 | 25.7 | 26.9 | 26.1 | 27.0 | 105.7 |
| | 1972-73 | 27.7 | 27.0 | 27.4 | 28.9 | 111.0 |
| Other food ¹ | 1971-72 | 42.3 | 45.9 | 45.0 | 44.6 | 177.8 |
| | 1972-73 | 44.7 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 41.9 | 167.7 |
| Beer, wine, and spirits .. | 1971-72 | 37.3 | 43.5 | 38.5 | 38.2 | 157.5 |
| | 1972-73 | 40.1 | 57.0 | 54.8 | 55.3 | 207.2 |
| Clothing and drapery .. | 1971-72 | 51.3 | 58.1 | 44.0 | 55.5 | 208.9 |
| | 1972-73 | 54.3 | 68.1 | 51.8 | 67.3 | 241.5 |
| Footwear | 1971-72 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 7.5 | 9.8 | 35.3 |
| | 1972-73 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 8.0 | 9.8 | 36.8 |
| Hardware, china, and glassware ² | 1971-72 | 7.9 | 10.7 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 35.4 |
| | 1972-73 | 9.1 | 18.3 | 13.8 | 14.3 | 55.5 |
| Electrical goods and radios ³ | 1971-72 | 19.7 | 24.4 | 19.3 | 20.6 | 84.0 |
| | 1972-73 | 23.2 | 32.5 | 28.8 | 29.4 | 113.9 |
| Furniture and floor coverings | 1971-72 | 14.7 | 16.6 | 13.7 | 15.3 | 60.3 |
| | 1972-73 | 17.5 | 19.3 | 16.8 | 19.5 | 73.1 |
| Chemists' goods | 1971-72 | 21.7 | 23.7 | 20.5 | 22.6 | 88.5 |
| | 1972-73 | 23.5 | 24.9 | 23.1 | 24.8 | 96.3 |
| Newspapers, books, and stationery | 1971-72 | 10.5 | 12.4 | 13.0 | 11.3 | 47.2 |
| | 1972-73 | 11.8 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.3 | 55.8 |
| Other goods ⁴ | 1971-72 | 31.4 | 40.0 | 30.7 | 32.5 | 134.6 |
| | 1972-73 | 34.5 | 41.0 | 32.1 | 34.6 | 142.2 |
| Total (excluding motor vehicles etc.) | 1971-72 | 326.3 | 373.1 | 323.7 | 343.2 | 1,366.3 |
| | 1972-73 | 354.9 | 423.5 | 378.2 | 410.2 | 1,566.8 |
| Motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc. ⁵ | 1971-72 | 140.1 | 142.7 | 132.3 | 147.6 | 562.7 |
| | 1972-73 | 150.4 | 169.9 | 166.5 | 177.8 | 664.6 |
| Total | 1971-72 | 466.4 | 515.8 | 456.0 | 490.8 | 1,929.0 |
| | 1972-73 | 505.3 | 593.4 | 544.7 | 588.0 | 2,231.4 |

¹ to ⁵ See notes ³ to ⁷ to table on page 558.

Census of Wholesale Establishments—The term wholesale trade is used in the wholesale census in the broad sense to include the resale by agents or principals of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers or to institutional, including government, professional, or other business users, including farmers and builders. The more important types of business engaged in wholesale trade are wholesale merchants, who take title to the goods they sell; manufacturers' sales branches; commission agents, including import and export agents and purchasing agents; petroleum products distributors; and co-operative and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

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 | 576 | 5,293 | 14.1 | 134.7 | 105.5 | 32.0 |
| Wool buyers and farm products wholesalers n.e.c. | 86 | 1,259 | 3.6 | 319.0 | 304.3 | 12.7 |
| Petroleum and petroleum products wholesalers | 527 | 3,361 | 10.5 | 223.5 | 181.7 | 41.3 |
| Other minerals, metals, and chemicals wholesalers | 154 | 1,527 | 4.1 | 96.0 | 81.9 | 16.1 |
| Machinery and equipment wholesalers | 1,158 | 12,418 | 33.6 | 356.9 | 278.4 | 84.3 |
| Building materials and supplies wholesalers | 738 | 7,378 | 18.9 | 196.3 | 159.2 | 39.2 |
| Wholesalers of household appliances and hardware, furniture | 217 | 2,059 | 5.6 | 69.8 | 56.8 | 14.0 |
| Clothing, footwear, and textiles whole- salers n.e.c. | 279 | 1,889 | 4.4 | 59.1 | 47.5 | 11.6 |
| Food, beverages, and tobacco products wholesalers | 665 | 9,002 | 24.3 | 502.3 | 442.4 | 62.3 |
| Other wholesalers, e.g. photographic, pharmaceutical | 446 | 4,585 | 11.3 | 126.0 | 99.1 | 28.4 |
| Total | 4,912 | 50,521 | 135.0 | 2,130.3 | 1,795.5 | 350.4 |

¹ Operating at 30 June 1969. 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 establish-
ments 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 | 11,882 | 130,387 | 399.5 | 5,749.8 | 4,769.4 | 1,053.7 |
| Victoria | 9,189 | 102,021 | 307.1 | 5,120.7 | 4,571.3 | 825.4 |
| Queensland | 4,912 | 50,521 | 135.0 | 2,130.3 | 1,795.5 | 350.4 |
| South Australia | 3,159 | 32,462 | 87.0 | 1,226.9 | 1,006.7 | 229.3 |
| Western Australia | 2,950 | 32,192 | 85.6 | 1,271.8 | 1,057.7 | 233.3 |
| Tasmania | 920 | 8,775 | 23.6 | 308.6 | 250.7 | 61.2 |
| Northern Territory | 113 | 879 | 2.8 | 35.7 | 28.5 | 7.8 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 231 | 1,574 | 4.8 | 55.4 | 43.9 | 12.2 |
| Australia | 33,356 | 358,811 | 1,045.3 | 15,899.1 | 13,524.0 | 2,773.0 |

¹ Operating at 30 June 1969. ² At end of June 1969; including working proprietors. *r* Revised since last issue.

2 VALUE OF 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 1972-73.

GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION (EXCLUDING MINING),
QUEENSLAND

| Industry | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Agricultural | | | | | |
| Grain crops | 84,271 | 53,426 _r | 54,889 _r | 91,343 _r | 66,428 |
| Hay | 9,547 | 14,319 | 12,882 | 9,549 | 13,088 |
| Other fodder ¹ | 16,697 | 19,624 | 14,868 | 11,681 | 17,534 |
| Sugar cane ² | 151,656 | 144,627 | 167,166 | 202,063 | 226,513 |
| Fruit | 26,135 | 27,013 | 32,655 | 32,573 | 40,909 |
| Tobacco | 21,806 | 20,160 | 23,274 | 21,541 | 20,486 |
| All other | 46,799 | 46,056 | 58,457 | 64,819 _r | 67,861 |
| Total | 356,912 | 325,226_r | 364,192_r | 433,569_r | 452,819 |
| Pastoral | | | | | |
| Wool (less fellmongered etc.) .. | 101,690 | 64,366 | 40,352 | 56,672 _r | 115,180 |
| Sheep killed in factories | 10,589 | 11,901 | 9,494 | 11,073 | 16,769 |
| Sheep killed elsewhere ³ | 3,370 | 3,285 | 2,674 | 2,844 | 5,704 |
| Net exports of live sheep | 8,051 | 5,407 | -2,692 | -3,416 | -5,896 |
| <i>Total sheep-raising</i> | <i>123,700</i> | <i>84,959</i> | <i>49,828</i> | <i>67,173_r</i> | <i>131,757</i> |
| Cattle killed in factories | 165,965 | 160,907 | 156,137 | 187,613 | 246,761 |
| Cattle killed elsewhere ³ | 19,481 | 19,903 | 18,941 | 19,769 | 23,549 |
| Net exports of live cattle | 30,528 | 35,362 | 4,309 | -3,878 | -3,747 |
| <i>Total cattle-raising</i> | <i>215,974</i> | <i>216,172</i> | <i>179,387</i> | <i>203,504</i> | <i>266,564</i> |
| Horses | 348 | 446 | 446 | 584 | 912 |
| Total | 340,021 | 301,577 | 229,660 | 271,261_r | 399,232 |
| Dairying and pig-raising | | | | | |
| Cream for butter factories ⁴ .. | 15,122 | 17,032 | 15,430 | 16,265 _r | 12,504 |
| Milk for factories ⁵ | 6,357 | 6,733 | 6,084 | 7,249 _r | 8,555 |
| Milk other than for factories .. | 22,390 | 25,244 | 26,591 | 28,984 _r | 30,209 |
| <i>Total dairying</i> | <i>43,868</i> | <i>49,009</i> | <i>48,105</i> | <i>52,498_r</i> | <i>51,268</i> |
| Pigs killed in factories | 17,405 | 18,641 | 19,396 | 21,808 | 24,237 |
| Pigs killed elsewhere ³ | 1,599 | 2,038 | 2,364 | 2,406 | 2,333 |
| Net exports of live pigs | 1,395 | 1,271 | 188 | -1,082 | -2,684 |
| <i>Total pig-raising</i> | <i>20,399</i> | <i>21,949</i> | <i>21,948</i> | <i>23,132</i> | <i>23,886</i> |
| Total | 64,267 | 70,959 | 70,053 | 75,630_r | 75,154 |
| Poultry | | | | | |
| Poultry slaughtered etc. | 10,460 | 11,315 | 12,463 | 11,957 | 12,293 |
| Eggs produced | 13,169 | 13,727 | 14,754 | 14,714 | 16,727 |
| Total | 23,629 | 25,042 | 27,217 | 26,671 | 29,020 |
| Beekeeping | | | | | |
| Honey and wax | 193 | 333 | 429 | 595 | 815 |
| Total rural production | 785,022 | 723,138_r | 691,551_r | 807,727_r | 957,040 |

**GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION (EXCLUDING MINING),
QUEENSLAND—continued**

| Industry | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Forestry | | | | | |
| Logs for milling and export .. | 15,522 | 14,994 | 14,741 | 15,884 ^r | 16,683 |
| Firewood, railway timber, etc. .. | 2,890 | 3,168 | 4,849 | 5,260 ^r | 6,018 |
| Total | 18,411 | 18,162 | 19,590 | 21,143 ^r | 22,701 |
| Fisheries | | | | | |
| Edible fish | 6,244 | 6,339 | 9,696 | 10,482 ^r | } 11,750 |
| Other fisheries | 1,845 | 1,695 | 1,289 | 898 ^r | |
| Total | 8,089 | 8,034 | 10,985 | 11,380 ^r | 11,750 |
| Hunting | | | | | |
| Furred skins etc. | 1,542 | 2,229 | 1,854 | 1,320 | 2,323 |
| Total primary (excluding mining) | 813,064 | 751,562 ^r | 723,980 ^r | 841,570 ^r | 993,815 |

¹ Including vegetables for stock fodder. ² Excluding from 1970-71 to 1972-73, repayments of loan assistance provided in 1967-68 by the Australian Government to the Sugar Board. ³ In slaughterhouses and on holdings. ⁴ Including bounty: 1968-69, \$2,286(000); 1969-70, \$2,392(000); 1970-71, \$3,431(000); 1971-72, \$3,169(000); and 1972-73, \$1,868(000). ⁵ Including bounty: 1968-69, \$414(000); 1969-70, \$431(000); 1970-71, \$592(000); 1971-72, \$646(000); and 1972-73, \$491(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 1972-73. Estimates have been made of the costs of marketing and of costs of production incurred for fodders, fertilisers, and other materials used. The net value of production is the only satisfactory measure to use when comparing or combining the value of primary industries with those of other industries.

**GROSS, LOCAL, AND NET VALUES OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION
(EXCLUDING MINING), QUEENSLAND, 1972-73**

| Particulars | Agricul- tural | Pastoral | Dairying, poultry, and bees | Total rural | Forestry, fisheries, and hunting | Total |
|--|-------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------------|---|----------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Gross production valued at principal markets | 452,819 | 399,232 | 104,989 | 957,040 | 36,775 | 993,815 |
| Costs of marketing | 42,068 | 31,609 | 8,734 | 82,410 | 7,751 | 90,161 |
| Gross production valued at place of production | 410,751 | 367,623 | 96,255 | 874,630 | 29,024 | 903,654 |
| Costs of production | | | | | | |
| Seeds, fodder, and other materials etc. | 66,835 | 45,127 | 25,637 | 137,599 | <i>n</i> | 137,599 ¹ |
| Net value of production .. | 343,916 | 322,496 | 70,619 | 737,031 | 29,024 ² | 766,055 ² |

¹ Incomplete. ² 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 net value of production and for mining and manufacturing "value added", i.e. turnover, plus change in the value of stocks less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (see pages 273 and 291).

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

| Year | Agricultural | Pastoral | Dairying, poultry, and bees | Total rural | Forestry, fisheries, and hunting | Mining ¹ | Manufacturing ² |
|------------|--------------|----------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 1968-69 .. | 256,523 | 268,711 | 47,534 | 572,768 | 22,552 | 227,398 ^r | 659,897 |
| 1969-70 .. | 226,012 | 230,126 | 58,869 | 515,007 | 22,919 | 301,186 ^r | 712,857 |
| 1970-71 .. | 262,177 | 170,401 | 62,328 | 494,906 | 26,372 | 318,704 ^r | .. |
| 1971-72 .. | 320,164 | 213,562 | 69,905 | 603,631 | 27,229 | 353,409 ^r | 870,782 |
| 1972-73 .. | 343,916 | 322,496 | 70,619 | 737,032 | 29,024 | n | n |

¹ See page 273. ² "Value added", see page 291 (Manufacturing) and page 296 (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 1972-73* (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 566 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 567. 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 1972-73. Wages and salaries, including the pay of members of the forces, is the largest single component of gross domestic product being 52 per cent in 1968-69 and 55 per cent in 1972-73. This item has increased by \$8,490m, or 61 per cent, since 1968-69.

In the same period, the gross operating surplus of trading enterprises increased by \$4,048m, or 39 per cent. This figure is made up of increases in the surpluses of companies (\$1,397m), unincorporated enterprises (\$1,545m), dwellings owned by persons (\$869m), and public enterprises (\$237m).

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

| Item | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| Final consumption expenditure | | | | | |
| Private | 16,220 | 17,791 | 19,540 | 21,579 | 24,052 |
| Government | 3,360 | 3,673 | 4,235 | 4,802 | 5,524 |
| Gross fixed capital expenditure | | | | | |
| Private | 4,688 | 5,208 | 5,822 | 6,128 | 6,189 |
| Public enterprises | 1,359 | 1,484 | 1,517 | 1,741 | 1,743 |
| General government | 1,172 | 1,257 | 1,392 | 1,526 | 1,721 |
| Increase in stocks | 668 | 495 | 352 | -115 | -250 |
| Statistical discrepancy | -120 | -168 | -131 | 138 | 422 |
| Gross national expenditure | 27,347 | 29,740 | 32,727 | 35,799 | 39,401 |
| Exports of goods and services | 3,901 | 4,757 | 5,052 | 5,627 | 6,915 |
| National turnover of goods and services | 31,248 | 34,497 | 37,779 | 41,426 | 46,316 |
| Less Imports of goods and services | 4,276 | 4,764 | 5,123 | 5,224 | 5,333 |
| Expenditure on gross domestic product | 26,972 | 29,733 | 32,656 | 36,202 | 40,983 |
| Wages, salaries, and supplements | 14,028 | 15,735 | 18,056 | 20,241 | 22,518 |
| Gross operating surplus | | | | | |
| Trading enterprises | | | | | |
| Companies | 3,982 | 4,477 | 4,523 | 4,727 | 5,379 |
| Unincorporated enterprises | 4,135 | 4,157 | 4,185 | 4,621 | 5,680 |
| Dwellings owned by persons | 1,277 | 1,453 | 1,692 | 1,909 | 2,146 |
| Public enterprises | 943 | 1,055 | 1,045 | 1,179 | 1,180 |
| Financial enterprises | 426 | 474 | 568 | 650 | 808 |
| Less Imputed bank service charge | 569 | 648 | 729 | 831 | 997 |
| Gross domestic product at factor cost | 24,222 | 26,703 | 29,340 | 32,496 | 36,714 |
| Indirect taxes less subsidies | 2,750 | 3,030 | 3,316 | 3,706 | 4,269 |
| Gross domestic product | 26,972 | 29,733 | 32,656 | 36,202 | 40,983 |
| Gross farm product | 2,333 | 2,182 | 2,002 | 2,226 | 3,084 |
| Gross non-farm product | 24,639 | 27,551 | 30,654 | 33,976 | 37,899 |

The next table shows the national income and outlay account for the five years to 1972-73.

NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

| Income or outlay | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| Wages, salaries, and supplements | 14,028 | 15,735 | 18,056 | 20,241 | 22,518 |
| Net operating surplus | 7,763 | 8,321 | 8,435 | 9,167 | 10,877 |
| Domestic factor incomes | 21,791 | 24,056 | 26,491 | 29,408 | 33,395 |
| Less Net income paid overseas | 305 | 387 | 392 | 391 | 415 |
| Indirect taxes | 2,973 | 3,292 | 3,594 | 4,080 | 4,583 |
| Less Subsidies | 223 | 262 | 278 | 374 | 314 |
| National income | 24,236 | 26,699 | 29,415 | 32,723 | 37,249 |
| Less Net transfers to overseas | 83 | 107 | 138 | 152 | 227 |
| National disposable income | 24,153 | 26,592 | 29,277 | 32,571 | 37,022 |
| Final consumption expenditure | | | | | |
| Private | 16,220 | 17,791 | 19,540 | 21,579 | 24,052 |
| Government | 3,360 | 3,673 | 4,235 | 4,802 | 5,524 |
| Saving | 4,573 | 5,128 | 5,502 | 6,190 | 7,446 |
| Disposal of income | 24,153 | 26,592 | 29,277 | 32,571 | 37,022 |

National disposable income increased from \$24,153m in 1968-69 to \$37,022m in 1972-73, an increase of 53 per cent. Over the same period, saving increased from \$4,573m to \$7,446m, an increase of 63 per cent.

The income and outlay account of households (including unincorporated enterprises) for the five years to 1972-73 is shown in the next table. The figures show that in 1972-73, income tax payable was 12.3 per cent of total household income compared with 11.6 per cent in 1968-69. Of private final consumption expenditure in 1972-73, food represented 19 per cent; cigarettes, tobacco, and alcoholic drinks 9 per cent; and clothing, footwear, and drapery 11 per cent.

HOUSEHOLDS (INCLUDING UNINCORPORATED ENTERPRISES) INCOME AND
OUTLAY ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

| Income or outlay | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| <i>Income</i> | | | | | |
| Net operating surplus | | | | | |
| Dwellings owned by persons .. | 1,054 | 1,209 | 1,424 | 1,610 | 1,818 |
| Unincorporated enterprises .. | 3,432 | 3,425 | 3,424 | 3,839 | 4,872 |
| Less Interest etc. paid relating thereto | 690 | 803 | 918 | 1,033 | 1,188 |
| Income from unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons .. | 3,796 | 3,831 | 3,930 | 4,416 | 5,502 |
| Wages, salaries, and supplements .. | 14,028 | 15,735 | 18,056 | 20,241 | 22,518 |
| Interest on life and superannuation funds (imputed) .. | 427 | 474 | 536 | 616 | 711 |
| Other interest etc. received .. | 659 | 753 | 854 | 958 | 1,108 |
| Dividends received .. | 479 | 505 | 519 | 546 | 564 |
| Cash benefits from general government .. | 1,432 | 1,630 | 1,810 | 2,113 | 2,623 |
| Transfers from overseas .. | 168 | 186 | 181 | 226 | 235 |
| Receipts .. | 20,989 | 23,114 | 25,886 | 29,116 | 33,261 |
| <i>Outlay</i> | | | | | |
| Final consumption expenditure | | | | | |
| Food .. | 3,342 | 3,570 | 3,819 | 4,101 | 4,528 |
| Cigarettes and tobacco .. | 490 | 510 | 556 | 605 | 654 |
| Alcoholic drinks .. | 1,077 | 1,183 | 1,306 | 1,416 | 1,550 |
| Clothing, footwear, drapery .. | 1,553 | 1,659 | 1,793 | 1,928 | 2,142 |
| Health .. | 965 | 1,074 | 1,225 | 1,423 | 1,609 |
| Rent .. | 1,981 | 2,226 | 2,544 | 2,863 | 3,206 |
| Gas, electricity, fuel .. | 428 | 452 | 479 | 527 | 552 |
| Household durables .. | 1,202 | 1,314 | 1,429 | 1,569 | 1,783 |
| Newspapers, books, etc. .. | 279 | 306 | 331 | 350 | 385 |
| All other goods n.e.c. .. | 652 | 722 | 793 | 877 | 965 |
| Purchase of motor vehicles .. | 842 | 955 | 1,025 | 1,105 | 1,185 |
| Operation of motor vehicles .. | 799 | 868 | 1,010 | 1,142 | 1,316 |
| Other travel and communication .. | 711 | 794 | 885 | 1,001 | 1,113 |
| All other services .. | 1,901 | 2,159 | 2,346 | 2,674 | 3,064 |
| Total final consumption expenditure .. | 16,220 | 17,791 | 19,540 | 21,579 | 24,052 |
| Consumer debt interest .. | 167 | 185 | 218 | 239 | 281 |
| Income tax payable .. | 2,427 | 2,861 | 3,123 | 3,828 | 4,094 |
| Other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc. .. | 368 | 391 | 408 | 439 | 486 |
| Transfers overseas .. | 92 | 114 | 134 | 172 | 210 |
| Saving .. | 1,715 | 1,772 | 2,463 | 2,859 | 3,138 |
| Disbursements .. | 20,989 | 23,114 | 25,886 | 29,116 | 33,261 |

A dissection of household income by States for the five years to 1972-73 is shown in the next table. Household income is defined on page 564. In 1972-73 household income in Queensland increased by 17 per cent, compared with a rise of 14 per cent for Australia as a whole.

ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, AUSTRALIA

| State | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <i>Wages, Salaries, and Supplements (\$m)</i> | | | | | |
| New South Wales ¹ | 5,682 | 6,349 | 7,335 | 8,201 | 9,057 |
| Victoria | 4,019 | 4,492 | 5,087 | 5,633 | 6,336 |
| Queensland | 1,696 | 1,894 | 2,189 | 2,519 | 2,887 |
| South Australia ² | 1,253 | 1,417 | 1,602 | 1,807 | 2,016 |
| Western Australia | 990 | 1,150 | 1,356 | 1,540 | 1,625 |
| Tasmania | 388 | 433 | 487 | 541 | 597 |
| Australia | 14,028 | 15,735 | 18,056 | 20,241 | 22,518 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Cash Benefits from General Government (\$m)</i> | | | | | |
| New South Wales ¹ | 548 | 627 | 694 | 812 | 1,002 |
| Victoria | 370 | 421 | 461 | 541 | 678 |
| Queensland | 223 | 252 | 281 | 324 | 398 |
| South Australia ² | 136 | 155 | 175 | 203 | 250 |
| Western Australia ² | 108 | 122 | 141 | 164 | 210 |
| Tasmania | 47 | 53 | 58 | 69 | 85 |
| Australia | 1,432 | 1,630 | 1,810 | 2,113 | 2,623 |

Income of Farm and Other Unincorporated Enterprises, Income from Dwellings, and All Other Income (\$m)

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| New South Wales ¹ | 1,890 | 2,017 | 2,133 | 2,349 | 2,928 |
| Victoria | 1,682 | 1,827 | 1,889 | 2,096 | 2,369 |
| Queensland | 822 | 803 | 837 | 991 | 1,206 |
| South Australia ² | 502 | 523 | 518 | 622 | 753 |
| Western Australia | 494 | 436 | 498 | 541 | 666 |
| Tasmania | 139 | 143 | 145 | 163 | 198 |
| Australia | 5,529 | 5,749 | 6,020 | 6,762 | 8,120 |

Total Household Income (\$m)

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| New South Wales ¹ | 8,120 | 8,993 | 10,162 | 11,362 | 12,987 |
| Victoria | 6,071 | 6,740 | 7,437 | 8,270 | 9,383 |
| Queensland | 2,741 | 2,949 | 3,307 | 3,834 | 4,491 |
| South Australia ² | 1,891 | 2,095 | 2,295 | 2,632 | 3,019 |
| Western Australia | 1,592 | 1,708 | 1,995 | 2,245 | 2,501 |
| Tasmania | 574 | 629 | 690 | 773 | 880 |
| Australia | 20,989 | 23,114 | 25,886 | 29,116 | 33,261 |

Total Household Income per Head of Mean Population (\$)

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| New South Wales ¹ | 1,797 | 1,948 | 2,158 | 2,368 | 2,673 |
| Victoria | 1,808 | 1,971 | 2,136 | 2,339 | 2,622 |
| Queensland | 1,568 | 1,657 | 1,825 | 2,071 | 2,368 |
| South Australia ² | 1,575 | 1,710 | 1,835 | 2,068 | 2,342 |
| Western Australia | 1,701 | 1,752 | 1,959 | 2,144 | 2,350 |
| Tasmania | 1,499 | 1,675 | 1,769 | 1,972 | 2,228 |
| Australia | 1,728 | 1,863 | 2,044 | 2,258 | 2,542 |

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

Household final consumption expenditure by States for 1972-73 is set out in the next table.

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1972-73

| Item | N.S.W. ¹ | Vic. | Qld | S.A. ² | W.A. | Tas. | Aust. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|------|--------|
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| Food | 1,697 | 1,272 | 615 | 435 | 384 | 125 | 4,528 |
| Cigarettes and tobacco .. | 248 | 186 | 86 | 60 | 54 | 20 | 654 |
| Alcoholic drinks | 662 | 371 | 217 | 132 | 127 | 43 | 1,550 |
| Clothing etc. | 839 | 606 | 274 | 199 | 162 | 63 | 2,142 |
| Health | 694 | 412 | 186 | 153 | 122 | 42 | 1,609 |
| Rent | 1,445 | 890 | 385 | 189 | 234 | 63 | 3,206 |
| Gas, electricity, fuel .. | 210 | 175 | 60 | 47 | 39 | 21 | 552 |
| Household durables .. | 672 | 501 | 240 | 187 | 142 | 42 | 1,783 |
| Newspapers, books, etc. .. | 150 | 114 | 53 | 31 | 25 | 12 | 385 |
| All other goods | 372 | 266 | 135 | 94 | 72 | 26 | 965 |
| Travel and communication ³ | 1,424 | 971 | 498 | 332 | 287 | 101 | 3,613 |
| All other services | 1,292 | 819 | 401 | 248 | 230 | 74 | 3,064 |
| Total | 9,705 | 6,583 | 3,150 | 2,106 | 1,877 | 632 | 24,052 |

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 1972-73.

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, PER CAPITA, AUSTRALIA, 1972-73

| Item | N.S.W. ¹ | Vic. | Qld | S.A. ² | W.A. | Tas. | Aust. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Food | 349 | 355 | 324 | 337 | 361 | 317 | 346 |
| Cigarettes and tobacco .. | 51 | 52 | 45 | 47 | 51 | 51 | 50 |
| Alcoholic drinks | 136 | 104 | 114 | 102 | 119 | 109 | 118 |
| Clothing etc. | 173 | 169 | 144 | 154 | 152 | 160 | 164 |
| Health | 143 | 115 | 98 | 119 | 115 | 106 | 123 |
| Rent | 297 | 249 | 203 | 147 | 220 | 160 | 245 |
| Gas, electricity, fuel .. | 43 | 49 | 32 | 36 | 37 | 53 | 42 |
| Household durables .. | 138 | 140 | 127 | 145 | 133 | 106 | 136 |
| Newspapers, books, etc. .. | 31 | 32 | 28 | 24 | 23 | 30 | 29 |
| All other goods | 77 | 74 | 71 | 73 | 68 | 66 | 74 |
| Travel and communication ³ | 293 | 271 | 263 | 258 | 270 | 256 | 276 |
| All other services | 266 | 229 | 211 | 192 | 216 | 187 | 234 |
| Total | 1,997 | 1,839 | 1,660 | 1,633 | 1,764 | 1,600 | 1,838 |

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 1972-73. 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 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| Income from public enterprises .. | 612 | 678 | 676 | 775 | 719 |
| Interest etc. received | 184 | 215 | 261 | 277 | 311 |
| Indirect taxes | 2,973 | 3,292 | 3,594 | 4,080 | 4,583 |
| Direct taxes on income | 3,408 | 4,042 | 4,603 | 5,284 | 5,701 |
| Other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc. .. | 368 | 391 | 408 | 439 | 486 |
| Receipts | 7,545 | 8,618 | 9,542 | 10,855 | 11,800 |
| Final consumption expenditure .. | 3,360 | 3,673 | 4,235 | 4,802 | 5,524 |
| Subsidies | 223 | 262 | 278 | 374 | 314 |
| Interest etc. paid | 703 | 767 | 823 | 895 | 990 |
| Cash benefits to persons | 1,432 | 1,630 | 1,810 | 2,113 | 2,623 |
| Grants for private capital purposes .. | 47 | 53 | 52 | 54 | 69 |
| Transfers overseas | 159 | 179 | 185 | 206 | 252 |
| Surplus on current transactions .. | 1,621 | 2,054 | 2,159 | 2,411 | 2,028 |
| Disbursements | 7,545 | 8,618 | 9,542 | 10,855 | 11,800 |

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 1972-73. Estimates are

continually revised to take account of more reliable basic data and more up-to-date information.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA

| Nature of item | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| CURRENT ACCOUNT | | | | | |
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| Visible trade | | | | | |
| Exports f.o.b. | 3,217 | 3,969 | 4,216 | 4,729 | 5,988 |
| Imports f.o.b. | -3,203 | -3,553 | -3,790 | -3,791 | -3,790 |
| Balance of trade | 14 | 416 | 426 | 938 | 2,198 |
| Invisible credits | | | | | |
| Gold production | 20 | 18 | 15 | 13 | 15 |
| Transportation | 392 | 445 | 469 | 496 | 570 |
| Travel | 107 | 120 | 136 | 139 | 117 |
| Government | 80 | 87 | 82 | 90 | 91 |
| Property income | 150 | 155 | 178 | 239 | 373 |
| Transfers | 168 | 186 | 181 | 226 | 235 |
| Miscellaneous | 85 | 118 | 134 | 160 | 134 |
| Total invisible credits | 1,001 | 1,129 | 1,195 | 1,364 | 1,534 |
| Invisible debits | | | | | |
| Transportation | -699 | -754 | -837 | -833 | -887 |
| Travel | -157 | -186 | -199 | -266 | -316 |
| Government | -111 | -124 | -127 | -124 | -122 |
| Property income | | | | | |
| Investment income | -654 | -734 | -778 | -852 | -967 |
| Royalties and copyrights | -63 | -68 | -64 | -56 | -75 |
| Transfers | | | | | |
| Government | -159 | -179 | -185 | -206 | -252 |
| Private | -92 | -114 | -134 | -172 | -210 |
| Miscellaneous | -106 | -147 | -170 | -210 | -222 |
| Total invisible debits | -2,041 | -2,306 | -2,494 | -2,717 | -3,052 |
| Net invisibles | -1,040 | -1,177 | -1,299 | -1,353 | -1,518 |
| Balance on current account | -1,026 | -761 | -873 | -416 | 680 |
| CAPITAL ACCOUNT | | | | | |
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| CAPITAL INFLOW (NET) | | | | | |
| Government capital movements | | | | | |
| Government securities | 136 | -125 | -48 | -46 | -48 |
| Other government capital movements | -67 | -60 | -15 | -14 | -31 |
| Total government capital movements | 70 | -185 | -63 | -60 | -79 |
| Private capital movements | | | | | |
| Overseas investment in Australian companies | | | | | |
| Undistributed income | 281 | 284 | 299 | 311 | 330 |
| Other direct investment | 348 | 507 | 657 | 601 | -28 |
| Portfolio investment and institutional loans | 405 | 279 | 655 | 588 | -59 |
| Total companies | 1,035 | 1,070 | 1,611 | 1,499 | 243 |
| Australian investment overseas | -60 | -143 | -95 | -136 | -94 |
| Marketing authorities | 27 | -47 | -43 | -45 | 34 |
| Total private capital movements | 1,002 | 880 | 1,473 | 1,316 | 184 |
| Monetary sector transactions n.e.i. | -6 | 34 | 28 | 41 | 93 |
| Net identified capital inflow | 1,067 | 729 | 1,438 | 1,296 | 198 |
| Balancing item | 108 | 96 | 33 | 562 | 104 |
| Net apparent capital inflow | 1,174 | 798 | 1,471 | 1,858 | 303 |
| MONETARY MOVEMENTS | | | | | |
| Changes in official reserve assets | 143 | 118 | 742 | 1,544 | 996 |
| Allocation of special drawing rights | .. | -75 | -64 | -63 | .. |
| Changes in other foreign assets | 26 | 6 | -71 | -31 | -3 |
| Other monetary movements | -20 | -12 | -10 | -8 | -11 |
| Net monetary movements | 148 | 37 | 598 | 1,442 | 982 |

• Chapter 24

METRIC CONVERSION

In the 1971 and 1972 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 1973*.

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 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 Australia 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 Australian Government 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

| Metric unit | Imperial unit | Conversion factors (approximate) | |
|--|-------------------|---|--|
| | | Metric to imperial units | Imperial to metric units |
| Length | | | |
| millimetre (mm) or centimetre (cm) | inch | 1 mm = 0.0394 in 1 cm = 0.394 in | 1 in = 25.4 mm 1 in = 2.54 cm |
| centimetre (cm) or metre (m) | foot | 1 m = 3.28 ft | 1 ft = 30.5 cm |
| metre (m) | yard | 1 m = 1.09 yd | 1 yd = 0.914 m |
| metre (m) or kilometre (km) | furlong | 1 km = 4.97 fur | 1 fur = 201 m |
| kilometre (km) | mile | 1 km = 0.621 mile | 1 mile = 1.61 km |
| Navigation | | | |
| international nautical mile (n mile) | | 1,852 m = 1 n mile | |
| Mass | | | |
| gram (g) | ounce | 1 g = 0.0353 oz | 1 oz = 28.3 g |
| gram (g) or kilogram (kg) | pound | 1 kg = 2.20 lb | 1 lb = 454 g |
| kilogram (kg) | stone | 1 kg = 0.157 stone | 1 stone = 6.35 kg |
| tonne (t) | ton | 1 t = 0.984 ton | 1 ton = 1.02 t |
| Area | | | |
| square centimetre (sq cm) | square inch | 1 sq cm = 0.155 sq in | 1 sq in = 6.45 sq cm |
| square centimetre (sq cm) or square metre (sq m) | square foot | 1 sq m = 10.8 sq ft | 1 sq ft = 929 sq cm |
| square metre (sq m) | square yard | 1 sq m = 1.20 sq yd | 1 sq yd = 0.836 sq m |
| square metre (sq m) | perch | 1 sq m = 0.0395 p | 1 p = 25.3 sq m |
| hectare (ha) | rood | 1 ha = 9.88 rd | 1 rd = 0.101 ha |
| hectare (ha) | acre | 1 ha = 2.47 ac | 1 ac = 0.405 ha |
| square kilometre (sq km) | square mile | 1 sq km = 0.386 sq mile | 1 sq mile = 2.59 sq km |
| Volume | | | |
| cubic centimetre (cu cm) | cubic inch | 1 cu cm = 0.0610 cu in | 1 cu in = 16.4 cu cm |
| cubic metre (cu m) | cubic foot | 1 cu m = 35.3 cu ft | 1 cu ft = 0.0283 cu m |
| cubic metre (cu m) | cubic yard | 1 cu m = 1.31 cu yd | 1 cu yd = 0.765 cu m |
| cubic metre (cu m) | bushel | 1 cu m = 27.5 bus | 1 bus = 0.0364 cu m |
| Volume (fluids) | | | |
| millilitre (ml) | fluid ounce | 1 ml = 0.352 fl oz | 1 fl oz = 28.4 ml |
| millilitre (ml) or litre (l) | pint | 1 litre = 1.76 pt | 1 pt = 568 ml |
| litre (l) or cubic metre (cu m) | gallon | 1 cu m = 220 gal | 1 gal = 4.55 litres |
| cubic metre (cu m) or megalitre (MI) | acre-foot | 1 MI = 0.811 acre-foot | 1 acre-foot = 1,230 cu m = 1.23 MI |
| Force | | | |
| newton (N) | pound-force | 1 N = 0.225 lbf | 1 lbf = 4.45 N |
| kilonewton (kN) | ton-force | 1 kN = 0.100 tonf | 1 tonf = 9.96 kN |
| Speed | | | |
| kilometre per hour (km/h) | mile per hour | 1 km/h = 0.621 mph | 1 mph = 1.61 km/h |
| knot (kn) | Navigation | 1.85 km/h = 1 kn | |
| Temperature | | | |
| degree Celsius (°C) | degree Fahrenheit | $^{\circ}\text{F} = \frac{9}{5} \times ^{\circ}\text{C} + 32$ | $^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{5}{9} (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$ |

CONVERSION TABLE FOR COMMON MEASUREMENTS—*continued*

| Metric unit | Imperial unit | Conversion factors (approximate) | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Metric to imperial units | Imperial to metric units |
| Pressure kilopascal (kPa) | pound-force per sq in | 1 kPa = 0.145 lbf/sq in | 1 lbf/sq in = 6.89 kPa |
| kilopascal (kPa) or megapascal (MPa) | atmosphere | 1 MPa = 9.87 atm | 1 atm = 101 kPa |
| megapascal (MPa) | ton-force per sq in | 1 MPa = 0.0647 tonf/sq in | 1 tonf/sq in = 15.4 MPa |
| Meteorology millibar (mb) | inch of mercury | 1 mb = 0.0295 inHg | 1 inHg = 33.9 mb |
| | | 100 Pa = 1 mb | |
| Density gram per cubic centimetre (g/cu cm) | pound per cubic in | 1 g/cu cm = 0.0361 lb/cu in | 1 lb/cu in = 27.7 g/cu cm |
| = tonne per cubic metre (t/cu m) | | 1 t/cu m = 0.0361 lb/cu in | 1 lb/cu in = 27.7 t/cu m |
| tonne per cubic metre (t/cu m) | ton per cubic yard | 1 t/cu m = 0.752 ton/cu yd | 1 ton/cu yd = 1.33 t/cu m |
| Energy kilojoule (kJ) | British thermal unit | 1 kJ = 0.948 Btu | 1 Btu = 1.06 kJ |
| megajoule (MJ) | therm | 1 MJ = 9.48×10^{-2} therm | 1 therm = 106 MJ |
| Electrical energy kilowatt hour (kWh) | | 3.60 MJ = 1 kWh | |
| Power kilowatt (kW) | horsepower | 1 kW = 1.34 hp | 1 hp = 0.746 kW |
| Time interval second (s) | | 1 min = 60s | |
| minute (min) | | 1 h = 3600 s | |
| hour (h) | | | |
| Frequency hertz (Hz) | cycle per second | 1 Hz = 1 c/s | 1 c/s = 1 Hz |
| Angular velocity radian per second (rad/s) | revolution per minute | 1 rad/s = 9.55 rpm | 1 rpm = 0.105 rad/s |
| revolution per minute (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 Government 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 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 many areas.

4 PROGRAMMES FOR METRIC CONVERSION

The following is a list of tentative and confirmed dates for conversion revised to 1 March 1974. Further revision may be necessary to allow for incompatibilities between programmes and other contingencies.

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Aluminium fabrication | Converted |
| Automotive industry | Converting now to 1978 |
| Baby foods | Now converting |
| Bread | Now converting |
| Building and construction | |
| Design | Now converting |
| Construction | 1974-1976 |
| Clothing | Commence 1974 |
| Clay bricks | Available now |
| Concrete blocks | 1973-1974 |
| Dairy products | 1972-1976 |
| Education | |
| Adult | 1972 onward |
| Primary | Converted |
| Secondary | 1973 complete |
| 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) | Now converting |
| Furniture and bedding | Dual 1973 Metric 1974 |
| Gas industry | 1973-1977 |
| Household utensils | 1973-1977 |
| Iron and steel industry | 1973 onward |
| Locomotive and rolling stock | 75 per cent by 1978 |
| Meat (wholesale) | Now converting |
| Meat (retail) | Now converting |
| Meteorology | |
| Temperature, pressure | Converted |
| Distance, wind speed, weather system movement | Converted |
| Rainfall, snow depth, river height | Converted |
| New land titles | Converted |
| Oil industry (pumps etc.) | 1974-1976 |
| Packaged goods | |
| Sole metric marking | Now permissible |
| Sole imperial markings withdrawn | January 1976 |
| Progressive size rationalisation | 1972-1977 |
| Paint industry | May-September 1974 |
| Paper, pulp | Converted |
| Pharmaceutical packaging | Converted |
| Plastics and chemicals | Converting |
| Printing | Now converting |
| Racing classics | Converted |
| Ready-mixed concrete | Converted |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------------------------------|
| Road signs and road maps | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | July 1974 |
| Rubber industry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Now converting |
| Shipbuilding | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1974-1975 |
| Sporting bodies | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Progressively converting |
| Steel (beams, plates, etc.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1974 |
| Storage | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Converted |
| Surveys | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1972-1974 |
| Tariffs (solely metric) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Converted |
| Textiles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | March 1974 |
| Tide tables and harbour navigation | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Converted |
| Timber industry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Converted January 1974 |
| Transport (freight rates, passengers, etc.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Converted |
| Vegetables, tobacco, sugar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Now converting |
| Water and sewerage (metric water meters) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Now being introduced |
| Water and sewerage (customer billing) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Converted |
| Weighing machines | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Progressively converting |
| Wheat, barley, rice, and other coarse grain | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Converted |
| Wine industry (bulk) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Converted |
| 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 pages 621 and 622.

Chapter 2 GENERAL INFORMATION

8 RAINFALL

Tornado November 1973—On 4 November 1973 Brisbane was struck by a violent tornado-like storm which crossed the city from west to east during a period of intense electrical disturbance, and caused a considerable amount of damage to buildings.

Over 1,800 buildings, the great majority of which were dwellings, suffered varying degrees of damage ranging from slight to complete demolition. Total damage to buildings was estimated at between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

Floods January 1974—The most extensive floods in recorded history to affect Queensland as a whole occurred during January 1974.

During the month the monsoonal trough, which moves down annually from north of the Equator, brought warm, moist tropical air far south into Australia. The extent of this penetration was noted at the highest latitude since rainfall recording began in Queensland about 1870 to 1880.

The mean surface synoptic map for January 1974 shows that the mean trough position in Queensland extended south-west from Townsville to near Winton and thence north-west to enter the Northern Territory near Urandangie. This contrasted with the normal mean position which lies through the Torres Strait into the Gulf of Carpentaria and then across the northern part of the Northern Territory. The diagram on page 579 shows the contrast between the normal January mean position and the January 1974 mean position.

Since a large area of Queensland had received heavy rain at the beginning of 1974 from cyclone "Una", which had crossed the north coast in mid-December 1973 and passed seawards from the central coast a few days later, the stage was set for the extensive floods which followed early in January 1974, when the monsoonal trough brought heavy rains inland. The run-off raised the levels of all the inland systems, but floods first occurred on the Bulloo, with flooding also on most coastal streams from the Burdekin to the Burnett, followed shortly after by floods along the Flinders and Gulf streams in the north-west.

Because heavy rains continued throughout January the run-off gradually extended to the point where nearly all Queensland streams were recording flood levels ranging from minor to major proportions. By the end of



January the Dumaresq was the only stream not recording some level of flooding. The little information available does not permit comment with certainty on the levels reached by streams in the northern Peninsula, but rainfall records received would suggest that it is unlikely that abnormal stream levels would have occurred there.

Having regard to earlier comment, it is probably fortunate that the trough produced only two cyclones during the month ("Vera" which formed in the Coral Sea on 19 January 1974, and subsequently moved south-east, and "Wanda" which formed on 23 January). The southerly movement of "Wanda" and the trough extended the heavy flooding to the south-east of Queensland at the end of the month.

In January 1974 many centres reported rainfall totals of record or near record proportions. One south-western centre recorded a total rainfall 27 times the January average, and the January 1974 total at that stage was greater than the second-highest annual total recorded. The significance of the total recorded rainfall of 400-500 mm in January 1974 for the south-west may be better understood when it is realised that substantial rainfalls in a normal wet season for that area are considered a rarity.

Elsewhere in Queensland January 1974 rainfall totals in excess of 1,000 mm were recorded in a number of catchments with equally numerous recordings in the 600-800 mm range. The peak totals for the month were reported from the south-east coastal ranges with figures near 2,000 mm, and in one instance 2,300 mm, and it was this rainfall which led to disastrous floods by the end of January 1974. In contrast to these exceptional totals of rainfall a couple of small areas recorded less than 100 mm, the most notable of which was the Inglewood area.

These substantial rainfalls created the run-off which produced the flooding of disaster proportions for the south-east and north-west of the State with only slightly lesser problems for the remainder of the State south of Cairns.

Because of its greater population density, the most severely affected area in terms of financial loss was the south-east corner of Queensland. For most Queensland coastal streams floods are generally over within a few days after cessation of heavy rain. However, the greater area of inundation over the inland caused lengthy road and rail dislocation and heavy stock losses. In the north-west and west of the State the major streams remained above major flood level until mid-February.

In the Brisbane-Ipswich area the main floods commenced with local flash-flooding in the metropolitan creeks. Over the period 25-27 January flash floods occurred registering record levels in the Enoggera, Moggil, Bundamba, Woogaroo, and Oxley Creeks and Kedron Brook while all other creeks recorded major flooding. Although these floods were damaging to property immediately surrounding the creek banks, they were over-shadowed later by flooding of the Brisbane River and record flooding of the Bremer River.

On the basis of recordings taken at the Brisbane Port Office, the main Brisbane River flooding commenced after 8 a.m. on Saturday, 26 January 1974, reached its peak of 6.59 m about 2 a.m. 29 January 1974, and receded below flood level by 9 p.m. on 30 January 1974. During this period some 6,700 householders in the Brisbane area had their living area either partially or totally inundated, and about as many properties again reported the land or foundations affected. Some houses were washed away in the creek flooding and others collapsed into the Brisbane River.

Record flash-flooding of the creeks combined with the Bremer River produced record flood levels in Ipswich, where approximately 40 houses were washed away and 1,800 premises severely damaged from the resulting high run-off and backwater from the Brisbane River.

All other streams in south-east Queensland also contributed to the extensive flooding, with high levels recorded on the Mary at Gympie and Maryborough, on the Nerang at Surfers Paradise, and on the Logan in the Beenleigh-Waterford area.

Although accurate estimates of damage are still unavailable, the State Government Authorities have tentatively assessed the damage throughout the State as being in excess of \$150 million. In the south-east of Queensland 15 lives were lost in the floods and their aftermath.

Chapter 3 GOVERNMENT

Queensland

Leader of the Opposition—P. J. R. Tucker (From 1 July 1974)

Australia

The Governor-General—His Excellency Sir John Robert Kerr, K.C.M.G., K.St.J. (From 11 July 1974)

The Ministry (From 12 June 1974)

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

Overseas Trade—Hon. J. F. Cairns (V.)

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

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

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

Foreign Affairs—Senator Hon. D. R. Willesee (W.A.)

Treasurer—Hon. F. Crean (V.)

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

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

Defence—Hon. L. H. Barnard (T.)

Agriculture—Senator Hon. K. S. Wriedt (T.)

Northern Development and the Northern Territory—Hon. R. A. Patterson (Q.)

Labour and Immigration—Hon. C. R. Cameron (S.A.)

Education—Hon. K. E. Beazley (W.A.)

Special Minister of State and assisting the Prime Minister in matters relating to the Public Service—Hon. L. F. Bowen (N.S.W.)

Repatriation and Compensation—Senator Hon. J. M. Wheeldon (W.A.)

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

Postmaster-General—Senator Hon. R. Bishop (S.A.)

Housing and Construction—Hon. L. R. Johnson (N.S.W.)

Transport—Hon. C. K. Jones (N.S.W.)

Health—Hon. D. N. Everingham (Q.)

Manufacturing Industry—Hon. K. E. Enderby, Q.C. (A.C.T.)

The Capital Territory—Hon. G. M. Bryant (V.)

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

Aboriginal Affairs—Senator Hon. J. L. Cavanagh (S.A.)

Science, assisting the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Papua New Guinea matters, and assisting the Minister for Defence—Hon. W. L. Morrison (N.S.W.)

Tourism and Recreation and Vice-President of the Executive-Council—Hon. F. E. Stewart (N.S.W.)

Queensland Members¹

House of Representatives

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Bowman | Keogh, L. J. (A.L.P.) |
| Brisbane | Cross, M. D. (A.L.P.) |
| Capricornia | Everingham, Hon. D. N. (A.L.P.) |
| Darling Downs | McVeigh, D. T. (National) |

Australia—continued

Queensland Members¹—continued

| | | |
|------------|-------|--|
| Dawson | .. .. | Patterson, Hon. R. A. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Fisher | .. .. | Adermann, A. E. (<i>National</i>) |
| Griffith | .. .. | Cameron, D. M. (<i>Liberal</i>) |
| Herbert | .. .. | Bonnett, R. N. (<i>Liberal</i>) |
| Kennedy | .. .. | Katter, Hon. R. C. (<i>National</i>) |
| Leichhardt | .. .. | Fulton, W. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Lilley | .. .. | Cairns, Hon. K. M. K. (<i>Liberal</i>) |
| McPherson | .. .. | Robinson, E. L. (<i>Liberal</i>) |
| Maranoa | .. .. | Corbett, J. (<i>National</i>) |
| Moreton | .. .. | Killen, Hon. D. J. (<i>Liberal</i>) |
| Oxley | .. .. | Hayden, Hon. W. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) |
| Petrie | .. .. | Hodges, J. C. (<i>Liberal</i>) |
| Ryan | .. .. | Drury, E. N., C.B.E. (<i>Liberal</i>) |
| Wide Bay | .. .. | Millar, P. C. (<i>National</i>) |

Senate

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Bonner, N. T. | (<i>Liberal</i>) ³ |
| Georges, G. | (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ³ |
| Keeffe, J. B. | (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ² |
| Lawrie, A. G. E. | (<i>National</i>) ² |
| McAuliffe, R. E. | (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ² |
| Martin, Miss K. J. | (<i>Liberal</i>) ² |
| Maunsell, C. R. | (<i>National</i>) ³ |
| Milliner, B. R. | (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ³ |
| Sheil, G. | (<i>National</i>) ² |
| Wood, I. A. C. | (<i>Liberal</i>) ³ |

¹ Following General Election 18 May 1974. ² Two-year term. ³ Five-year term.

Chapter 7 SOCIAL WELFARE

2 PENSIONS

From August 1974 age and invalid pensions were increased by \$5 to \$31 per week for single pensioners and by \$6 to \$28.75 a week each for married pensioners. Widows' pensions and War Widows' pensions were also increased by \$5 per week.

Chapter 18 WAGES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

2 INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS

Registered Unions with Queensland State Industrial Court and Commission: At 31 December 1973 there were 75 employee unions and 40 employer unions with memberships of 314,306 and 39,719, respectively.

Industrial Disputes: During the year ended 31 December 1973 there were 378 disputes in Queensland involving 97,000 workers for a loss of 320,200 man-days and \$5,476,200 in wages.

From 23 and 27 May 1974, respectively, the Australian and Queensland Arbitration Commissions declared the following wage rates to be operative:

3 WAGES

Commonwealth Minimum Wage (Brisbane) for adult males working under a Federal award—\$66.30.

Queensland State Guaranteed Minimum Wage for adult males working under a State award—\$68.50.

Queensland State Basic Wage—\$49.40 (adult male); \$38.80 (adult female).

The Commonwealth Minimum Wage has been extended to adult females as a percentage of the adult male rate as follows: from 23 May 1974, 85 per cent; from 30 September 1974, 90 per cent; and from 30 June 1975, 100 per cent. The Queensland Guaranteed Minimum Wage has also been extended to adult females in similar stages from 27 May 1974.

The "Total" Wage: The Australian Arbitration and Conciliation Commission also increased all award payments by 2 per cent plus a flat rate of \$2.50 per week on the same date, and State awards were increased by \$1.20 for adult males and 90 cents for adult females 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 440), were as follows:

- (i) Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit—December Quarter 1973 \$114.10; March Quarter 1974 \$108.00; average for four quarters of 1972-73 \$96.90.
- (ii) Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage (All Industries)—
Adult Males—December 1973 \$79.46; February 1974 \$81.31;
Adult Females—December 1973 \$63.78; February 1974 \$65.25.

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 |
| 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 | 955,810 | 10,700 | 9,168 |
| 1935 | 508,348 | 462,949 | 971,297 | 961,200 | 966,654 | 11,453 | 8,837 |
| 1936 | 514,150 | 468,828 | 982,978 | 972,767 | 979,297 | 11,681 | 10,162 |
| 1937 | 519,679 | 474,901 | 994,580 | 984,956 | 990,643 | 11,602 | 10,156 |
| 1938 | 525,264 | 480,259 | 1,005,523 | 996,448 | 1,001,996 | 10,943 | 9,791 |
| 1939 ³ | 532,038 | 488,057 | 1,020,095 | 1,008,207 | 1,015,043 | 14,572 | 10,818 |
| 1940 ³ | 536,712 | 494,740 | 1,031,452 | 1,021,426 | 1,026,541 | 11,357 | 11,209 |
| 1941 ³ | 537,879 | 500,592 | 1,038,471 | 1,032,122 | 1,036,555 | 7,019 | 11,989 |
| 1942 ³ | 534,767 | 503,158 | 1,037,925 | 1,036,690 | 1,036,016 | -546 | 11,544 |
| 1943 ³ | 542,738 | 511,846 | 1,054,584 | 1,040,433 | 1,047,421 | 16,659 | 12,658 |
| 1944 ³ | 548,848 | 519,407 | 1,068,255 | 1,054,810 | 1,061,467 | 13,671 | 15,135 |
| 1945 ³ | 556,829 | 528,035 | 1,084,864 | 1,068,630 | 1,076,610 | 16,609 | 17,254 |
| 1946 ³ | 563,013 | 533,818 | 1,096,831 | 1,084,125 | 1,090,238 | 11,967 | 16,376 |
| 1947 ³ | 570,993 | 541,825 | 1,112,818 | 1,097,303 | 1,105,882 | 15,987 | 18,242 |
| 1948 | 584,560 | 553,984 | 1,138,544 | 1,114,634 | 1,127,318 | 25,726 | 17,396 |
| 1949 | 601,723 | 568,596 | 1,170,319 | 1,140,816 | 1,155,638 | 31,775 | 17,587 |
| 1950 | 620,329 | 585,089 | 1,205,418 | 1,173,232 | 1,191,081 | 35,099 | 18,629 |
| 1951 | 636,935 | 601,343 | 1,238,278 | 1,207,194 | 1,223,719 | 32,860 | 18,547 |
| 1952 | 652,974 | 618,282 | 1,271,256 | 1,239,868 | 1,255,896 | 32,978 | 19,782 |
| 1953 | 666,348 | 632,072 | 1,298,420 | 1,272,244 | 1,287,231 | 27,164 | 19,776 |
| 1954 | 680,224 | 645,257 | 1,325,481 | 1,300,464 | 1,313,738 | 27,061 | 19,832 |
| 1955 | 696,544 | 662,314 | 1,358,858 | 1,328,064 | 1,344,445 | 33,377 | 21,045 |
| 1956 | 714,288 | 678,285 | 1,392,573 | 1,360,801 | 1,377,393 | 33,715 | 20,223 |
| 1957 | 726,623 | 693,878 | 1,420,501 | 1,394,088 | 1,408,732 | 27,928 | 22,084 |
| 1958 | 740,017 | 709,320 | 1,449,337 | 1,422,349 | 1,436,156 | 28,836 | 22,417 |
| 1959 | 753,906 | 723,255 | 1,477,161 | 1,450,535 | 1,464,469 | 27,824 | 23,250 |
| 1960 | 766,448 | 735,838 | 1,502,286 | 1,478,129 | 1,491,114 | 25,125 | 22,843 |
| 1961 | 784,700 | 755,500 | 1,540,300 | 1,512,400 | 1,525,000 | 26,300 | 23,881 |
| 1962 | 795,000 | 767,800 | 1,562,800 | 1,539,600 | 1,551,200 | 22,600 | 22,490 |
| 1963 | 810,500 | 784,900 | 1,595,400 | 1,563,300 | 1,578,300 | 32,600 | 22,664 |
| 1964 | 825,800 | 800,800 | 1,626,500 | 1,595,000 | 1,610,800 | 31,100 | 20,461 |
| 1965 | 841,900 | 817,500 | 1,659,400 | 1,626,900 | 1,644,000 | 32,900 | 19,433 |
| 1966 | 855,000 | 832,100 | 1,687,100 | 1,660,100 | 1,674,200 | 27,600 | 18,003 |
| 1967 | 868,500 | 847,300 | 1,715,800 | 1,687,300 | 1,701,000 | 28,700 | 19,956 |
| 1968 | 883,600 | 864,100 | 1,747,700 | 1,715,400 | 1,730,600 | 31,900 | 19,112 |
| 1969 | 898,900 | 880,800 | 1,779,700 | 1,747,400 | 1,764,200 | 32,000 | 20,790 |
| 1970 | 914,600 | 898,200 | 1,812,800 | 1,780,000 | 1,795,400 | 33,100 | 20,475 |
| 1971 | 933,900 | 918,400 | 1,852,300 | 1,812,300 | 1,830,500 | 39,500 | 23,631 |
| 1972 | 956,500 | 942,200 | 1,898,600 | 1,851,000 | 1,873,300 | 46,300 | 22,653 |
| 1973 | 980,400 | 966,100 | 1,946,500 | 1,896,600 | 1,919,400 | 47,900 | 21,335 |

¹ Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1961.
prior to 1962.³ Rate per 1,000 mean population.² Excluding full-blood Aborigines
⁴ Rate per 1,000 live births.

VITAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5)

| Births ² | Birth rate ³ | Marriages ² | Marriage rate ³ | Deaths ² | Death rate ³ | Infant deaths ² | | Infant death rate ⁴ | | Year |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | Under one year | Under four weeks | Under one year | Under four weeks | |
| 1,236 | 47.9 | 278 | 10.8 | 478 | 18.5 | 141 | n | 114.1 | n | 1860 |
| 3,532 | 44.0 | 1,074 | 13.4 | 1,733 | 21.6 | 580 | n | 164.2 | n | 1865 |
| 4,905 | 43.7 | 879 | 7.8 | 1,645 | 14.7 | 526 | 223 | 107.2 | 45.5 | 1870 |
| 6,706 | 41.5 | 1,487 | 9.2 | 4,104 | 25.4 | 1,025 | 312 | 152.8 | 46.5 | 1875 |
| 8,196 | 39.4 | 1,547 | 7.4 | 3,017 | 14.5 | 865 | 294 | 105.5 | 35.9 | 1880 |
| 11,672 | 37.8 | 2,842 | 9.2 | 6,235 | 20.2 | 1,733 | 512 | 148.5 | 43.9 | 1885 |
| 15,407 | 39.8 | 3,195 | 8.3 | 5,638 | 14.6 | 1,548 | 584 | 100.5 | 37.9 | 1890 |
| 14,874 | 34.1 | 2,821 | 6.5 | 5,152 | 11.8 | 1,356 | 481 | 91.2 | 32.3 | 1895 |
| 14,801 | 30.2 | 3,371 | 6.9 | 5,747 | 11.7 | 1,456 | 512 | 98.4 | 34.6 | 1900 |
| 13,626 | 25.8 | 3,173 | 6.0 | 5,503 | 10.4 | 1,029 | 386 | 75.5 | 28.3 | 1905 |
| 16,169 | 27.3 | 4,768 | 8.1 | 5,744 | 9.7 | 1,017 | 476 | 62.9 | 29.4 | 1910 |
| 20,163 | 29.1 | 6,135 | 8.9 | 7,559 | 10.9 | 1,297 | 606 | 64.3 | 30.1 | 1915 |
| 20,256 | 27.2 | 6,667 | 8.9 | 7,947 | 10.7 | 1,281 | 586 | 63.2 | 28.9 | 1920 |
| 20,283 | 24.2 | 6,471 | 7.7 | 7,545 | 10.0 | 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 |
| 35,776 | 23.1 | 10,665 | 6.9 | 13,286 | 8.6 | 763 | 539 | 21.3 | 15.1 | 1962 |
| 36,012 | 22.8 | 11,443 | 7.3 | 13,348 | 8.5 | 733 | 534 | 20.4 | 14.8 | 1963 |
| 35,049 | 21.8 | 11,766 | 7.3 | 14,588 | 9.1 | 679 | 476 | 19.4 | 13.6 | 1964 |
| 33,615 | 20.4 | 13,007 | 7.9 | 14,182 | 8.6 | 599 | 421 | 17.8 | 12.5 | 1965 |
| 32,903 | 19.7 | 13,339 | 8.0 | 14,900 | 8.9 | 587 | 401 | 17.8 | 12.2 | 1966 |
| 34,692 | 20.4 | 13,634 | 8.0 | 14,736 | 8.7 | 678 | 509 | 19.5 | 14.7 | 1967 |
| 35,190 | 20.3 | 14,860 | 8.6 | 16,078 | 9.3 | 716 | 520 | 20.4 | 14.8 | 1968 |
| 36,576 | 20.7 | 15,669 | 8.9 | 15,786 | 8.9 | 691 | 487 | 18.9 | 13.3 | 1969 |
| 37,530 | 20.9 | 16,082 | 9.0 | 17,055 | 9.5 | 672 | 476 | 17.9 | 12.7 | 1970 |
| 39,970 | 21.8 | 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 |
| 38,067 | 19.8 | 16,490 | 8.6 | 16,732 | 8.7 | 666 | 491 | 17.5 | 12.9 | 1973 |

^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 ³ | |
|---------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Number | Staff ¹ | Beds | In-patients treated | Expenditure ² | Admissions | At end of year | Age | Invalid |
| 1860 | 6 | n | n | 421 | \$'000 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1865 | 7 | n | n | 1,811 | 20 | 68 | 89 | .. | .. |
| 1870 | 13 | n | 366 | 2,074 | 34 | 84 | 188 | .. | .. |
| 1875 | 20 | n | 574 | 4,080 | 58 | 231 | 356 | .. | .. |
| 1880 | 29 | n | 917 | 4,537 | 74 | 254 | 553 | .. | .. |
| 1885 | 47 | n | 1,411 | 10,417 | 170 | 296 | 786 | .. | .. |
| 1890 | 54 | n | 1,709 | 13,763 | 204 | 360 | 1,099 | .. | .. |
| 1895 | 59 | n | 1,918 | 14,675 | 191 | 310 | 1,393 | .. | .. |
| 1900 | 71 | n | 2,182 | 18,766 | 239 | 411 | 1,728 | .. | .. |
| 1905 | 75 | n | 2,392 | 20,123 | 227 | 370 | 1,942 | .. | .. |
| 1910 | 81 | 914 | 2,572 | 26,069 | 307 | 417 | 2,267 | 9,894 | 492 |
| 1915 | 97 | 1,359 | 3,138 | 37,426 | 517 | 484 | 2,451 | 12,049 | 2,954 |
| 1920 | 102 | 1,758 | 3,616 | 48,503 | 874 | 571 | 2,814 | 13,019 | 4,960 |
| 1925-26 | 119 | 2,610 | 4,755 | 63,288 | 1,287 | 525 | 3,126 | 16,250 | 6,800 |
| 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 ² | 8,677 ² |
| 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 | 139 ^{10r} | 13,645 ^{10r} | 12,331 ^{10r} | 273,377 ^{10r} | 52,336 ^{10r} | 2,646 ¹⁰ | 3,470 ¹⁰ | 122,547 | 23,984 |
| 1970-71 | 140 ^r | 13,849 ^r | 12,308 ^r | 277,130 ^r | 63,851 ^r | 2,924 | 3,364 | 128,817 | 21,772 |
| 1971-72 | 137 ^r | 14,196 ^r | 12,353 ^r | 287,563 ^r | 73,667 ^r | 3,384 | 3,001 | 132,000 | 22,825 |
| 1972-73 | 136 | 14,927 | 12,480 | 300,070 | 88,148 | 3,579 | 2,778 | 145,036 | 24,945 |

¹ To 1959-60, average number employed during year; 1960-61 to 1968-69, number at end of year; from 1969-70, full-time equivalent at end of year. ² Excluding loan expenditure. Including out-patient expenditure. ³ Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. ⁴ 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. ⁵ Enrolments for year ended middle of financial year shown. ⁶ From 1915 to 1923, as at 30 June following the year shown. ⁷ From 1924-25 to 1947-48, as at the middle of the financial year shown.

AND PUBLIC JUSTICE STATISTICS (Chapters 6, 7, 8, and 9)

| Schools | Pupils at schools ⁴ | Uni- versity students ⁵ | Police force at end of year ⁶ | Prisoners in gaol at end of year ⁷ | | Higher court criminal con- victions | Divorces ⁸ | Liquor licences in force at end of year ⁹ | Year |
|---------|--------------------------------|--|---|---|--------------|---|-----------------------|--|---------|
| | | | | Males | Fe- males | | | | |
| 41 | 1,890 | .. | n | 28 | 6 | 30 | n | 107 | 1860 |
| 101 | 9,091 | .. | 392 | 190 | 20 | 99 | n | 365 | 1865 |
| 173 | 16,425 | .. | n | 206 | 17 | 89 | n | 618 | 1870 |
| 283 | 34,591 | .. | 660 | 267 | 29 | 176 | n | 940 | 1875 |
| 415 | 44,104 | .. | 626 | 301 | 48 | 171 | 2 | 971 | 1880 |
| 551 | 59,301 | .. | 873 | 467 | 52 | 266 | 2 | 1,269 | 1885 |
| 737 | 76,135 | .. | 897 | 580 | 55 | 275 | 10 | 1,379 | 1890 |
| 923 | 87,123 | .. | 907 | 538 | 49 | 245 | 4 | 1,282 | 1895 |
| 1,084 | 109,963 | .. | 885 | 511 | 52 | 278 | 13 | 1,470 | 1900 |
| 1,215 | 110,886 | .. | 912 | 495 | 40 | 258 | 6 | 1,561 | 1905 |
| 1,348 | 112,863 | .. | 1,050 | 494 | 33 | 376 | 21 | 1,682 | 1910 |
| 1,565 | 129,296 | 265 | 1,293 | 416 | 34 | 351 | 27 | 1,828 | 1915 |
| 1,771 | 150,780 | 291 | 1,215 | 329 | 16 | 203 | 60 | 1,682 | 1920 |
| 1,888 | 167,247 | 457 | 1,258 | 335 | 9 | 234 | 125 | 1,614 | 1925-26 |
| 1,885 | 171,536 | 481 | 1,247 | 397 | 9 | 269 | 134 | 1,614 | 1926-27 |
| 1,897 | 172,593 | 532 | 1,271 | 385 | 11 | 259 | 123 | 1,623 | 1927-28 |
| 1,905 | 175,245 | 588 | 1,323 | 394 | 12 | 244 | 123 | 1,631 | 1928-29 |
| 1,907 | 174,626 | 666 | 1,311 | 393 | 12 | 193 | 91 | 1,616 | 1929-30 |
| 1,897 | 175,344 | 778 | 1,329 | 349 | 10 | 198 | 122 | 1,598 | 1930-31 |
| 1,889 | 176,025 | 799 | 1,326 | 335 | 6 | 209 | 115 | 1,582 | 1931-32 |
| 1,890 | 173,419 | 826 | 1,331 | 364 | 9 | 198 | 154 | 1,566 | 1932-33 |
| 1,903 | 173,919 | 875 | 1,339 | 356 | 7 | 206 | 136 | 1,545 | 1933-34 |
| 1,918 | 174,979 | 1,029 | 1,343 | 350 | 6 | 129 | 154 | 1,662 | 1934-35 |
| 1,925 | 174,319 | 1,090 | 1,365 | 328 | 6 | 222 | 152 | 1,661 | 1935-36 |
| 1,929 | 180,884 | 1,148 | 1,401 | 291 | 5 | 154 | 164 | 1,671 | 1936-37 |
| 1,925 | 178,740 | 1,226 | 1,429 | 296 | 5 | 173 | 210 | 1,658 | 1937-38 |
| 1,940 | 175,895 | 1,405 | 1,433 | 266 | 5 | 142 | 201 | 1,652 | 1938-39 |
| 1,920 | 163,091 ⁴ | 1,655 | 1,493 | 273 | 5 | 214 | 224 | 1,652 | 1939-40 |
| 1,914 | 163,396 | 1,902 | 1,543 | 283 | 4 | 145 | 255 | 1,625 | 1940-41 |
| 1,885 | 159,536 | 1,719 | 1,655 | 290 | 12 | 151 | 248 | 1,622 | 1941-42 |
| 1,807 | 151,486 | 1,305 | 1,749 | 308 | 12 | 155 | 444 | 1,613 | 1942-43 |
| 1,767 | 155,608 | 1,419 | 1,766 | 335 | 21 | 200 | 721 | 1,614 | 1943-44 |
| 1,766 | 159,873 | 1,791 | 1,765 | 489 | 21 | 218 | 907 | 1,615 | 1944-45 |
| 1,746 | 164,365 | 2,224 | 1,776 | 507 | 17 | 229 | 1,162 | 1,623 | 1945-46 |
| 1,776 | 168,211 | 3,107 | 1,769 | 350 | 23 | 261 | 935 | 1,642 | 1946-47 |
| 1,798 | 173,788 | 3,811 | 1,830 | 362 | 14 | 270 | 724 | 1,655 | 1947-48 |
| 1,800 | 179,071 | 4,343 | 2,015 | 367 | 13 | 250 | 732 | 1,676 | 1948-49 |
| 1,807 | 185,340 | 4,395 | 2,070 | 406 | 17 | 313 | 792 | 1,685 | 1949-50 |
| 1,810 | 198,755 | 4,245 | 2,251 | 468 | 11 | 346 | 708 | 1,686 | 1950-51 |
| 1,820 | 205,448 | 4,014 | 2,483 | 480 | 17 | 336 | 711 | 1,698 | 1951-52 |
| 1,846 | 223,851 | 3,850 | 2,473 | 559 | 11 | 419 | 730 | 1,714 | 1952-53 |
| 1,835 | 227,575 | 3,735 | 2,427 | 620 | 17 | 502 | 714 | 1,719 | 1953-54 |
| 1,840 | 239,009 | 4,112 | 2,378 | 597 | 11 | 382 | 803 | 1,743 | 1954-55 |
| 1,845 | 249,335 | 4,527 | 2,447 | 628 | 19 | 431 | 708 | 1,789 | 1955-56 |
| 1,847 | 261,275 | 5,329 | 2,514 | 691 | 22 | 584 | 689 | 1,794 | 1956-57 |
| 1,856 | 277,139 | 5,615 | 2,640 | 816 | 27 | 883 | 767 | 1,793 | 1957-58 |
| 1,853 | 288,826 | 6,718 | 2,702 | 906 | 19 | 915 | 745 | 1,797 | 1958-59 |
| 1,845 | 300,397 | 7,444 | 2,665 | 907 | 24 | 1,020 | 705 | 1,786 | 1959-60 |
| 1,827 | 308,998 | 8,700 | 2,690 | 921 | 29 | 1,279 | 781 | 1,789 | 1960-61 |
| 1,801 | 316,800 | 9,525 | 2,764 | 873 | 17 | 1,175 | 928 | 1,787 | 1961-62 |
| 1,783 | 325,869 | 10,507 | 2,812 | 916 | 30 | 1,187 | 919 | 1,802 | 1962-63 |
| 1,776 | 332,818 | 11,466 | 2,832 | 826 | 18 | 1,134 | 986 | 1,798 | 1963-64 |
| 1,729 | 340,583 | 12,424 | 2,822 | 987 | 37 | 1,201 | 1,059 | 1,793 | 1964-65 |
| 1,686 | 347,380 | 13,581 | 2,986 | 1,035 | 24 | 1,330 | 1,039 | 1,798 | 1965-66 |
| 1,667 | 357,576 | 14,821 | 3,067 | 1,088 | 18 | 1,279 | 1,083 | 1,808 | 1966-67 |
| 1,649 | 368,385 | 15,253 | 3,094 | 1,010 | 24 | 1,160 | 1,140 | 1,806 | 1967-68 |
| 1,606 | 375,741 | 15,317 | 3,190 | 1,095 | 39 | 1,610 | 1,243 | 1,822 | 1968-69 |
| 1,590 | 383,234 | 15,773 | 3,231 | 1,185 | 22 | 1,402 | 1,511 | 1,882 | 1969-70 |
| 1,578 | 387,745 | 17,584 | 3,204 | 1,218 | 18 | 1,727 | 1,411 | 1,967 | 1970-71 |
| 1,573 | 392,883 | 18,949 | 3,359 | 1,410 | 29 | 1,758 | 1,737 ^r | 2,026 | 1971-72 |
| 1,568 | 399,569 | 18,591 | 3,524 | 1,547 | 27 | 1,812 | 1,700 | 2,085 | 1972-73 |

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. ^r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE-

| Year | Land | | Livestock at end of year ¹ | | | | | |
|------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|--------|--------|-----|
| | Alienated | Leased | Beef cattle ² | Dairy cattle ³ | All cattle | Sheep | Pigs | |
| | '000 hectares | '000 hectares | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | |
| 1860 | .. | 44 | n | n | 433 | 3,449 | 7 | |
| 1865 | .. | 216 | n | n | 848 | 6,595 | 15 | |
| 1870 | .. | 378 | n | n | 1,077 | 8,164 | 31 | |
| 1875 | .. | 706 | n | n | 1,813 | 7,228 | 46 | |
| 1880 | .. | 1,845 | n | n | 3,163 | 6,936 | 66 | |
| 1885 | .. | 4,492 | n | n | 4,163 | 8,994 | 56 | |
| 1890 | .. | 4,985 | n | n | 5,558 | 18,007 | 97 | |
| 1895 | .. | 5,751 | n | n | 6,822 | 19,857 | 101 | |
| 1900 | .. | 6,439 | 113,811 | n | 4,078 | 10,339 | 122 | |
| 1905 | .. | 7,147 | 97,187 | n | 2,964 | 12,535 | 164 | |
| 1910 | .. | 9,483 | 119,328 | n | 5,132 | 20,332 | 152 | |
| 1915 | .. | 11,017 | 134,690 | 4,278 | 503 | 4,781 | 15,950 | 118 |
| 1920 | .. | 10,393 | 131,869 | 5,782 | 673 | 6,455 | 17,405 | 104 |
| 1925 | .. | 9,940 | 123,159 | 5,670 | 767 | 6,437 | 20,663 | 200 |
| 1926 | .. | 9,944 | 123,838 | 4,632 | 833 | 5,465 | 16,861 | 184 |
| 1927 | .. | 9,858 | 128,400 | 4,361 | 864 | 5,226 | 16,642 | 192 |
| 1928 | .. | 9,907 | 127,635 | 4,173 | 955 | 5,128 | 18,509 | 216 |
| 1929 | .. | 9,873 | 128,594 | 4,234 | 974 | 5,209 | 20,324 | 236 |
| 1930 | .. | 10,357 | 127,634 | 4,423 | 1,041 | 5,464 | 22,542 | 218 |
| 1931 | .. | 10,811 | 132,006 | 4,435 | 1,115 | 5,550 | 22,324 | 223 |
| 1932 | .. | 11,304 | 130,718 | 4,394 | 1,141 | 5,535 | 21,313 | 213 |
| 1933 | .. | 11,318 | 131,354 | 4,523 | 1,258 | 5,781 | 20,073 | 217 |
| 1934 | .. | 11,341 | 134,375 | 4,699 | 1,354 | 6,053 | 21,574 | 270 |
| 1935 | .. | 11,328 | 134,740 | 4,655 | 1,378 | 6,033 | 18,060 | 305 |
| 1936 | .. | 11,304 | 134,979 | 4,631 | 1,319 | 5,951 | 20,012 | 291 |
| 1937 | .. | 11,293 | 136,503 | 4,570 | 1,389 | 5,959 | 22,498 | 283 |
| 1938 | .. | 11,279 | 137,348 | 4,603 | 1,494 | 6,097 | 23,159 | 325 |
| 1939 | .. | 11,272 | 138,428 | 4,727 | 1,472 | 6,199 | 24,191 | 391 |
| 1940 | .. | 11,264 | 138,772 | 4,764 | 1,447 | 6,210 | 23,936 | 436 |
| 1941 | .. | 11,261 | 138,728 | 4,808 | 1,495 | 6,303 | 25,196 | 352 |
| 1942 | .. | 11,258 | 139,993 | 4,893 | 1,574 | 6,466 | 25,650 | 409 |
| 1943 | .. | 11,256 | 140,004 | 4,978 | 1,546 | 6,525 | 23,256 | 450 |
| 1944 | .. | 11,254 | 141,951 | 5,114 | 1,509 | 6,623 | 21,292 | 438 |
| 1945 | .. | 11,251 | 143,724 | 5,100 | 1,443 | 6,542 | 18,944 | 415 |
| 1946 | .. | 11,244 | 143,573 | 4,658 | 1,287 | 5,945 | 16,084 | 340 |
| 1947 | .. | 11,239 | 143,434 | 4,639 | 1,336 | 5,975 | 16,743 | 378 |
| 1948 | .. | 11,238 | 143,659 | 4,635 | 1,357 | 5,992 | 16,499 | 407 |
| 1949 | .. | 11,235 | 144,366 | 4,943 | 1,362 | 6,305 | 17,582 | 392 |
| 1950 | .. | 11,232 | 145,453 | 5,373 | 1,361 | 6,734 | 17,478 | 375 |
| 1951 | .. | 11,230 | 145,543 | 5,211 | 1,223 | 6,434 | 16,164 | 317 |
| 1952 | .. | 11,230 | 146,178 | 5,450 | 1,302 | 6,751 | 17,030 | 336 |
| 1953 | .. | 11,230 | 146,549 | 5,766 | 1,320 | 7,086 | 18,194 | 384 |
| 1954 | .. | 11,230 | 146,582 | 5,919 | 1,319 | 7,238 | 20,222 | 407 |
| 1955 | .. | 11,232 | 147,481 | 6,001 | 1,329 | 7,330 | 22,116 | 373 |
| 1956 | .. | 11,232 | 147,178 | 6,138 | 1,324 | 7,462 | 23,190 | 395 |
| 1957 | .. | 11,231 | 147,334 | 5,963 | 1,224 | 7,187 | 22,274 | 423 |
| 1958 | .. | 11,237 | 147,848 | 5,687 | 1,197 | 6,884 | 22,148 | 400 |
| 1959 | .. | 11,260 | 147,410 | 5,829 | 1,183 | 7,012 | 23,332 | 429 |
| 1960 | .. | 11,319 | 149,091 | 5,847 | 1,157 | 7,004 | 22,135 | 448 |
| 1961 | .. | 11,378 | 149,174 | 5,942 | 1,156 | 7,098 | 22,125 | 433 |
| 1962 | .. | 11,485 | 148,621 | 6,090 | 1,143 | 7,234 | 22,811 | 402 |
| 1963 | .. | 11,752 | 148,250 | 6,282 | 1,120 | 7,402 | 24,337 | 388 |
| 1964 | .. | 12,215 | 149,455 | 6,334 | 1,058 | 7,393 | 24,016 | 406 |
| 1965 | .. | 12,787 | 148,850 | 5,930 | 958 | 6,888 | 18,384 | 417 |
| 1966 | .. | 13,911 | 147,887 | 6,020 | 899 | 6,919 | 19,305 | 468 |
| 1967 | .. | 15,245 | 146,276 | 6,526 | 835 | 7,361 | 19,948 | 520 |
| 1968 | .. | 18,783 | 143,979 | 6,910 | 758 | 7,668 | 20,324 | 535 |
| 1969 | .. | 21,424 | 141,459 | 6,808 | 707 | 7,515 | 16,446 | 480 |
| 1970 | .. | 23,290 | 139,848 | 7,278 | 667 | 7,944 | 14,774 | 491 |
| 1971 | .. | 24,292 | 138,787 | 8,375 | 646 | 9,021 | 14,604 | 535 |
| 1972 | .. | 25,306 | 137,658 | 9,191 | 604 | 9,795 | 13,346 | 542 |

¹ From 1942, figures are 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 Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are

STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 10 and 11)

| Horses ³ | Wool production ⁴ (greasy equivalent) | | Butter production ⁵ | | Cheese production ⁶ | | Year |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|------|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | |
| '000 | '000 kg | \$'000 | tonnes | \$'000 | tonnes | \$'000 | |
| 24 | 2,271 | 888 | n | n | n | n | 1860 |
| 31 | 5,557 | 1,771 | n | n | n | n | 1865 |
| 83 | 17,510 | 2,052 | n | n | n | n | 1870 |
| 121 | 14,591 | 2,732 | n | n | n | n | 1875 |
| 179 | 15,984 | 2,775 | n | n | n | n | 1880 |
| 260 | 24,203 | 3,559 | n | n | n | n | 1885 |
| 366 | 30,549 | 5,049 | 907 | n | 77 | n | 1890 |
| 469 | 49,572 | 5,974 | 1,688 | n | 835 | n | 1895 |
| 457 | 29,342 | 4,394 | 3,937 | n | 900 | n | 1900 |
| 431 | 31,828 | 5,300 | 9,217 | n | 1,216 | n | 1905 |
| 594 | 63,163 | 11,816 | 14,178 | 2,668 | 1,881 | 186 | 1910 |
| 687 | 59,322 | 12,534 | 11,547 | 3,488 | 1,988 | 338 | 1915 |
| 742 | 52,077 | 14,352 | 18,484 | 8,400 | 5,221 | 1,066 | 1920 |
| 638 | 66,672 | 21,986 | 28,576 | 9,844 | 5,707 | 1,180 | 1925 |
| 572 | 54,362 | 17,878 | 23,316 | 8,352 | 4,200 | 810 | 1926 |
| 548 | 57,348 | 20,156 | 32,676 | 11,306 | 6,408 | 1,274 | 1927 |
| 522 | 63,044 | 18,162 | 34,947 | 12,724 | 6,528 | 1,282 | 1928 |
| 500 | 73,068 | 13,774 | 35,742 | 12,006 | 5,616 | 1,102 | 1929 |
| 482 | 82,581 | 14,080 | 43,418 | 11,958 | 6,191 | 770 | 1930 |
| 469 | 83,786 | 11,914 | 44,458 | 10,737 | 5,000 | 677 | 1931 |
| 452 | 84,293 | 14,681 | 46,734 | 9,320 | 5,935 | 643 | 1932 |
| 450 | 77,106 | 20,455 | 57,762 | 11,225 | 6,300 | 670 | 1933 |
| 449 | 78,965 | 15,175 | 60,611 | 12,073 | 5,530 | 691 | 1934 |
| 442 | 64,770 | 16,576 | 52,581 | 12,005 | 4,150 | 540 | 1935 |
| 442 | 69,747 | 18,311 | 39,678 | 9,920 | 3,534 | 501 | 1936 |
| 447 | 79,266 | 20,781 | 53,635 | 14,697 | 5,427 | 763 | 1937 |
| 445 | 81,401 | 16,391 | 71,498 | 19,211 | 7,153 | 1,011 | 1938 |
| 446 | 88,800 | 20,066 | 64,795 | 18,172 | 6,282 | 922 | 1939 |
| 443 | 97,388 | 23,546 | 54,404 | 15,296 | 5,322 | 798 | 1940 |
| 432 ² | 92,587 | 23,270 | 44,281 | 12,542 | 7,421 | 1,216 | 1941 |
| 393 | 97,053 | 27,215 | 51,352 | 16,746 | 12,947 | 2,456 | 1942 |
| 387 | 88,158 | 25,311 | 46,734 | 18,234 | 10,909 | 2,402 | 1943 |
| 381 | 81,066 | 23,934 | 43,696 | 17,112 | 10,267 | 2,320 | 1944 |
| 367 | 78,584 | 21,728 | 46,524 | 18,678 | 12,218 | 2,805 | 1945 |
| 343 | 65,689 | 31,583 | 34,182 | 13,990 | 7,844 | 1,854 | 1946 |
| 336 | 69,655 | 56,114 | 47,801 | 23,888 | 9,801 | 2,760 | 1947 |
| 325 | 71,058 | 65,246 | 48,548 | 25,388 | 9,544 | 2,745 | 1948 |
| 317 | 73,598 | 93,756 | 49,568 | 28,560 | 9,197 | 2,959 | 1949 |
| 307 | 70,156 | 177,636 | 48,680 | 31,379 | 8,818 | 3,104 | 1950 |
| 289 | 62,944 | 94,380 | 28,665 | 24,307 | 4,775 | 2,143 | 1951 |
| 282 | 74,003 | 119,806 | 50,218 | 47,467 | 9,590 | 4,778 | 1952 |
| 273 | 79,113 | 122,250 | 42,831 | 41,127 | 6,854 | 3,430 | 1953 |
| 267 | 80,081 | 104,218 | 46,965 | 44,185 | 8,048 | 3,697 | 1954 |
| 261 | 88,003 | 106,268 | 49,320 | 43,214 | 7,701 | 3,727 | 1955 |
| 255 | 103,267 | 155,044 | 42,087 | 36,419 | 7,252 | 3,348 | 1956 |
| 243 | 92,703 | 107,672 | 33,118 | 30,129 | 5,258 | 2,488 | 1957 |
| 239 | 99,404 | 90,150 | 41,997 | 35,563 | 8,352 | 4,075 | 1958 |
| 234 | 107,137 | 109,146 | 39,875 | 38,247 | 8,628 | 5,004 | 1959 |
| 224 | 106,862 | 101,718 | 31,778 | 30,880 | 7,338 | 3,865 | 1960 |
| 217 | 104,477 | 101,274 | 36,383 | 32,588 | 9,118 | 4,483 | 1961 |
| 212 | 105,976 | 115,462 | 37,195 | 32,791 | 10,365 | 5,090 | 1962 |
| 207 | 115,841 | 141,458 | 36,071 | 33,965 | 9,644 | 5,340 | 1963 |
| 201 | 114,045 | 117,218 | 33,486 | 32,255 | 8,662 | 5,153 | 1964 |
| 190 | 87,440 | 90,961 | 31,837 | 29,208 | 8,061 | 4,667 | 1965 |
| 182 | 92,380 | 93,190 | 33,736 | 30,278 | 10,465 | 5,860 | 1966 |
| 181 | 102,885 | 94,874 | 28,824 | 25,385 | 10,061 | 5,669 | 1967 |
| 176 | 112,040 | 108,060 | 19,542 | 17,211 | 8,104 | 4,370 | 1968 |
| 173 | 89,064 | 69,783 | 22,784 | 19,524 | 9,295 | 5,006 | 1969 |
| 165 | 76,554 | 44,916 | 18,773 | 17,658 | 7,684 | 4,600 | 1970 |
| n | 83,160 | 61,732 ^r | 18,193 | 18,442 | 8,200 | 5,586 | 1971 |
| n | 70,195 | 123,512 | 15,857 | 14,431 ^s | 8,701 | 6,047 ^s | 1972 |

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. ⁵ 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. r Revised since last issue. 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 |
| | hectares | '000 tonnes | No. | '000 tonnes | hectares | '000 tonnes | hectares | '000 tonnes |
| 1860-61 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 618 | n | 79 | n |
| 1865-66 | n | n | n | n | 2,527 | n | 837 | n |
| 1870-71 | 885 | n | 39 | 3 | 6,491 | n | 1,170 | 1 |
| 1875-76 | 3,103 | n | 66 | 6 | 15,666 | n | 1,642 | 3 |
| 1880-81 | 5,057 | n | 83 | 16 | 17,850 | 36 | 4,429 | 6 |
| 1885-86 | 15,603 | n | 166 | 57 | 29,033 | 40 | 2,134 | 1 |
| 1890-91 | 16,272 | n | 110 | 70 | 40,226 | 60 | 4,166 | 6 |
| 1895-96 | 22,570 | n | 64 ¹ | 87 | 40,663 | 61 | 5,241 | 3 |
| 1900-01 | 29,401 | 862 | 58 | 94 | 51,789 | 62 | 32,093 | 32 |
| 1905-06 | 38,887 | 1,439 | 51 | 155 | 46,021 | 55 | 48,302 | 31 |
| 1910-11 | 38,300 | 1,870 | 51 | 214 | 73,192 | 113 | 43,187 | 28 |
| 1915-16 | 38,226 | 1,172 | 45 | 142 | 59,276 | 51 | 37,920 | 11 |
| 1920-21 | 36,075 | 1,360 | 34 | 170 | 46,865 | 51 | 71,759 | 101 |
| 1925-26 | 76,759 | 3,727 | 37 | 494 | 62,424 | 86 | 67,177 | 54 |
| 1926-27 | 76,612 | 2,973 | 36 | 395 | 55,661 | 68 | 23,101 | 10 |
| 1927-28 | 82,454 | 3,613 | 36 | 494 | 94,702 | 170 | 87,037 | 103 |
| 1928-29 | 87,280 | 3,796 | 35 | 529 | 77,770 | 130 | 88,249 | 68 |
| 1929-30 | 86,959 | 3,638 | 35 | 527 | 69,450 | 111 | 82,603 | 115 |
| 1930-31 | 89,858 | 3,586 | 35 | 525 | 69,677 | 116 | 110,202 | 139 |
| 1931-32 | 94,415 | 4,099 | 35 | 590 | 59,760 | 96 | 100,679 | 105 |
| 1932-33 | 82,979 | 3,603 | 33 | 522 | 39,856 | 42 | 101,191 | 68 |
| 1933-34 | 92,331 | 4,742 | 33 | 649 | 67,562 | 94 | 93,900 | 119 |
| 1934-35 | 88,394 | 4,340 | 33 | 621 | 64,995 | 105 | 89,731 | 111 |
| 1935-36 | 92,477 | 4,288 | 33 | 620 | 63,685 | 89 | 96,975 | 73 |
| 1936-37 | 99,520 | 5,254 | 33 | 757 | 73,356 | 80 | 114,788 | 55 |
| 1937-38 | 99,201 | 5,215 | 33 | 775 | 70,514 | 67 | 150,922 | 102 |
| 1938-39 | 101,919 | 5,428 | 33 | 790 | 74,225 | 95 | 178,878 | 234 |
| 1939-40 | 106,101 | 6,136 | 33 | 906 | 71,566 | 85 | 146,514 | 185 |
| 1940-41 | 106,553 | 5,264 | 33 | 771 | 83,086 | 113 | 130,342 | 155 |
| 1941-42 | 99,582 | 4,871 | 33 | 709 | 70,597 | 101 | 117,683 | 84 |
| 1942-43 | 93,586 | 4,423 | 32 | 616 | 70,341 | 96 | 135,483 | 136 |
| 1943-44 | 89,408 | 3,453 | 33 | 494 | 69,898 | 115 | 113,839 | 138 |
| 1944-45 | 88,890 | 4,469 | 32 | 654 | 64,009 | 98 | 134,503 | 190 |
| 1945-46 | 92,971 | 4,625 | 32 | 655 | 55,217 | 73 | 158,840 | 223 |
| 1946-47 | 88,786 | 3,777 | 31 | 520 | 57,258 | 75 | 100,361 | 19 |
| 1947-48 | 87,160 | 4,218 | 32 | 581 | 51,680 | 89 | 187,062 | 291 |
| 1948-49 | 104,386 | 6,537 | 32 | 925 | 39,497 | 62 | 245,948 | 390 |
| 1949-50 | 110,403 | 6,623 | 32 | 910 | 46,761 | 86 | 242,817 | 321 |
| 1950-51 | 106,702 | 6,799 | 32 | 894 | 45,514 | 77 | 226,130 | 239 |
| 1951-52 | 110,629 | 5,085 | 31 | 715 | 44,993 | 62 | 183,947 | 180 |
| 1952-53 | 111,190 | 6,952 | 31 | 950 | 43,799 | 67 | 293,193 | 508 |
| 1953-54 | 134,640 | 8,891 | 31 | 1,240 | 46,432 | 77 | 234,705 | 277 |
| 1954-55 | 148,779 | 10,022 | 31 | 1,322 | 46,407 | 78 | 278,182 | 448 |
| 1955-56 | 147,812 | 8,754 | 31 | 1,154 | 43,765 | 69 | 235,419 | 406 |
| 1956-57 | 146,064 | 9,122 | 31 | 1,191 | 50,831 | 88 | 145,668 | 192 |
| 1957-58 | 147,704 | 9,090 | 31 | 1,276 | 49,471 | 80 | 186,414 | 181 |
| 1958-59 | 144,153 | 9,897 | 31 | 1,376 | 45,892 | 93 | 284,901 | 438 |
| 1959-60 | 121,297 | 8,563 | 31 | 1,237 | 52,529 | 103 | 276,455 | 368 |
| 1960-61 | 132,432 | 8,824 | 31 | 1,341 | 53,573 | 98 | 280,284 | 299 |
| 1961-62 | 150,633 | 9,166 | 31 | 1,336 | 63,042 | 121 | 303,386 | 327 |
| 1962-63 | 156,807 | 12,293 | 31 | 1,798 | 64,460 | 129 | 371,872 | 508 |
| 1963-64 | 162,708 | 11,686 | 31 | 1,674 | 67,420 | 112 | 379,435 | 606 |
| 1964-65 | 182,496 | 14,515 | 31 | 1,885 | 68,109 | 124 | 415,014 | 621 |
| 1965-66 | 197,234 | 13,763 | 31 | 1,913 | 61,950 | 82 | 385,972 | 474 |
| 1966-67 | 216,506 | 15,762 | 31 | 2,238 | 61,112 | 126 | 496,702 | 972 |
| 1967-68 | 214,819 | 15,970 | 31 | 2,250 | 59,785 | 121 | 597,555 | 746 |
| 1968-69 | 221,082 | 17,694 | 31 | 2,646 | 43,981 | 69 | 723,814 | 1,143 |
| 1969-70 | 204,762 | 14,936 | 31 | 2,114 | 46,186 | 88 | 608,668 | 405 |
| 1970-71 | 211,511 | 16,466 | 31 | 2,376 | 51,725 | 104 | 333,897 | 120 |
| 1971-72 | 224,407 | 18,410 | 31 | 2,670 | 44,546 | 97 | 555,990 | 722 |
| 1972-73 | 232,338 | 18,087 | 31 | 2,714 | 34,913 | 70 | 470,622 | 405 |

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 11)

| Hay and green forage ³ | Cotton ² | | Bananas | | Pineapples | | Total area under crop ⁵ | Season |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| | Area harvested | Raw cotton produced ⁴ | Total area | Production | Total area | Production | | |
| hectares | hectares | '000 kg | hectares | tonnes | hectares | tonnes | '000 hectares | |
| n | 6 | n | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1860-61 |
| n | 193 | 66 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 1865-66 |
| n | 5,938 | 740 | 137 | n | 73 | n | 21 | 1870-71 |
| n | 677 | 142 | 98 | n | 35 | n | 31 | 1875-76 |
| n | 251 | 57 | 166 | 914 | 66 | 881 | 46 | 1880-81 |
| 16,897 | 20 | 7 | 418 | 2,108 | 148 | 2,066 | 80 | 1885-86 |
| 16,451 | 6 | 2 | 1,579 | 27,941 | 292 | 4,454 | 91 | 1890-91 |
| 19,490 | 200 | 39 | 1,585 | 18,873 | 343 | 6,384 | 115 | 1895-96 |
| 33,970 | .. | .. | 2,515 | 29,491 | 380 | 7,197 | 185 | 1900-01 |
| 41,929 | 69 | 16 | 2,508 | 31,878 | 747 | 8,586 | 212 | 1905-06 |
| 76,172 | 186 | 22 | 2,104 | 14,250 | 878 | 13,937 | 270 | 1910-11 |
| 117,953 | 29 | 2 | 3,305 | 15,393 | 1,501 | 15,613 | 295 | 1915-16 |
| 95,816 | 67 | 7 | 3,634 | 15,215 | 1,582 | 14,004 | 315 | 1920-21 |
| 127,197 | 16,213 | 2,598 | 5,976 | 32,818 | 1,617 | 15,291 | 418 | 1925-26 |
| 154,882 | 7,585 | 1,315 | 6,673 | 35,003 | 1,714 | 16,138 | 381 | 1926-27 |
| 89,539 | 6,050 | 1,048 | 7,271 | 36,374 | 1,701 | 13,937 | 432 | 1927-28 |
| 95,515 | 8,222 | 1,864 | 7,993 | 41,480 | 1,916 | 15,884 | 423 | 1928-29 |
| 104,558 | 6,072 | 1,142 | 7,834 | 37,365 | 2,082 | 14,512 | 423 | 1929-30 |
| 109,067 | 9,167 | 2,540 | 7,296 | 38,965 | 2,243 | 16,951 | 463 | 1930-31 |
| 149,555 | 9,086 | 2,219 | 5,975 | 37,492 | 2,343 | 20,016 | 492 | 1931-32 |
| 184,876 | 12,139 | 903 | 4,285 | 23,750 | 2,372 | 19,914 | 504 | 1932-33 |
| 163,657 | 27,601 | 2,522 | 4,422 | 25,757 | 2,383 | 22,946 | 531 | 1933-34 |
| 171,906 | 17,562 | 3,978 | 4,178 | 24,207 | 2,260 | 19,085 | 525 | 1934-35 |
| 182,497 | 22,236 | 3,203 | 3,440 | 22,023 | 2,339 | 22,573 | 540 | 1935-36 |
| 199,324 | 25,171 | 3,018 | 2,956 | 18,390 | 2,555 | 20,795 | 609 | 1936-37 |
| 208,490 | 21,324 | 1,866 | 3,308 | 19,279 | 2,650 | 22,539 | 655 | 1937-38 |
| 208,160 | 26,899 | 2,165 | 3,554 | 22,327 | 2,853 | 31,294 | 702 | 1938-39 |
| 247,136 | 16,678 | 2,805 | 3,454 | 21,438 | 2,974 | 40,337 | 698 | 1939-40 |
| 265,920 | 16,698 | 1,872 | 3,332 | 19,787 | 2,902 | 36,290 | 702 | 1940-41 |
| 259,792 | 24,834 | 2,554 | 2,881 | 18,136 | 2,622 | 34,190 | 684 | 1941-42 |
| 262,430 | 22,838 | 2,234 | 3,046 | 16,587 | 2,822 | 32,903 | 706 | 1942-43 |
| 272,019 | 16,750 | 1,518 | 3,015 | 16,815 | 2,809 | 33,885 | 711 | 1943-44 |
| 278,040 | 7,051 | 1,336 | 3,291 | 17,349 | 2,834 | 26,603 | 727 | 1944-45 |
| 263,446 | 3,115 | 295 | 3,817 | 16,409 | 3,117 | 27,823 | 737 | 1945-46 |
| 247,177 | 3,198 | 517 | 3,823 | 15,672 | 3,183 | 25,994 | 654 | 1946-47 |
| 235,911 | 3,424 | 346 | 4,001 | 16,180 | 3,697 | 35,104 | 748 | 1947-48 |
| 244,556 | 2,518 | 323 | 3,569 | 16,892 | 3,644 | 35,883 | 790 | 1948-49 |
| 257,752 | 1,088 | 116 | 3,037 | 14,758 | 3,771 | 40,218 | 832 | 1949-50 |
| 254,239 | 1,195 | 182 | 2,780 | 15,139 | 3,707 | 42,454 | 841 | 1950-51 |
| 262,033 | 1,813 | 249 | 2,588 | 11,354 | 3,729 | 30,244 | 818 | 1951-52 |
| 258,036 | 2,374 | 342 | 2,938 | 9,779 | 4,073 | 37,407 | 979 | 1952-53 |
| 296,252 | 3,628 | 938 | 3,047 | 13,539 | 4,725 | 50,599 | 954 | 1953-54 |
| 293,145 | 3,390 | 619 | 3,378 | 13,691 | 5,096 | 60,641 | 1,049 | 1954-55 |
| 304,292 | 5,378 | 931 | 2,879 | 15,901 | 4,984 | 68,396 | 1,052 | 1955-56 |
| 277,317 | 4,588 | 640 | 2,353 | 13,336 | 4,813 | 56,509 | 998 | 1956-57 |
| 316,566 | 4,194 | 603 | 2,284 | 11,253 | 5,268 | 62,520 | 1,050 | 1957-58 |
| 289,343 | 4,246 | 675 | 2,497 | 13,082 | 5,772 | 80,945 | 1,151 | 1958-59 |
| 325,390 | 8,147 | 1,608 | 2,574 | 16,155 | 4,920 | 73,951 | 1,182 | 1959-60 |
| 387,240 | 14,911 | 2,473 | 2,414 | 16,079 | 4,360 | 60,945 | 1,234 | 1960-61 |
| 386,962 | 10,881 | 1,691 | 2,395 | 16,790 | 4,168 | 61,470 | 1,296 | 1961-62 |
| 402,698 | 14,298 | 2,018 | 2,372 | 18,543 | 4,177 | 65,111 | 1,406 | 1962-63 |
| 439,960 | 11,519 | 1,278 | 2,380 | 17,374 | 4,412 | 70,158 | 1,473 | 1963-64 |
| 481,691 | 5,483 | 1,015 | 2,166 | 19,483 | 4,615 | 68,684 | 1,599 | 1964-65 |
| 522,582 | 5,445 | 1,642 | 2,188 | 19,076 | 5,161 | 77,693 | 1,651 | 1865-66 |
| 526,426 | 4,519 | 1,911 | 2,235 | 20,549 | 5,985 | 95,559 | 1,849 | 1966-67 |
| 586,019 | 4,706 | 3,032 | 2,382 | 22,429 | 6,214 | 107,429 | 1,973 | 1967-68 |
| 611,559 | 5,394 | 4,553 | 2,340 | 25,223 | 6,286 | 100,385 | 2,187 | 1968-69 |
| 726,945 | 5,406 | 4,351 | 2,284 | 27,535 | 6,355 | 100,097 | 2,296 | 1969-70 |
| 575,899 | 5,213 | 3,109 | 2,462 | 32,564 | 6,352 | 116,895 | 1,901 | 1970-71 |
| 451,603 | 6,896 | 6,637 | 2,603 | 29,922 | 6,292 | 127,479 | 2,137 | 1971-72 |
| 541,582 | 8,008 | 4,809 | 2,601 | 34,542 | 6,218 | 125,838 | 2,090 | 1972-73 |

table are: maize, 48,643 hectares, 93(000) tonnes; and cotton, 4,913 hectares, 3,785(000) kilograms. ³Figures from 1971-72 include area of pasture cut for hay. ⁴Figures for the years 1900-01 to 1963-64 were compiled by the Cotton Marketing Board. ⁵Figures from 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 tonnes | Mineral sands con- centrates tonnes |
|---------|--|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--|
| | Approximate metal content | | | | | | | | |
| | Gold kg | Silver kg | Lead tonnes | Copper tonnes | Tin tonnes | Zinc tonnes | | | |
| 1860 | 85 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 13 | .. | |
| 1865 | 543 | .. | .. | 733 | .. | .. | 34 | .. | |
| 1870 | 2,863 | .. | .. | 1,356 | .. | .. | 23 | .. | |
| 1875 | 8,763 | .. | .. | 1,701 | 3,183 | .. | 33 | .. | |
| 1880 | 6,919 | n | n | 331 | 2,025 | .. | 59 | .. | |
| 1885 | 7,780 | n | n | 1,362 | 2,314 | .. | 213 | .. | |
| 1890 | 15,982 | n | n | 188 | 2,112 | .. | 344 | .. | |
| 1895 | 15,747 | 6,999 | 369 | 441 | 1,504 | .. | 328 | .. | |
| 1900 | 21,027 | 3,514 | 208 | 390 | 799 | .. | 505 | .. | |
| 1905 | 18,433 | 18,715 | 2,461 | 7,337 | 2,806 | .. | 538 | .. | |
| 1910 | 13,729 | 26,786 | 2,430 | 16,650 | 2,100 | .. | 885 | .. | |
| 1915 | 7,767 | 7,457 | 494 | 20,020 | 1,512 | .. | 1,041 | .. | |
| 1920 | 4,828 | 8,530 | 1,736 | 16,152 | 1,057 | .. | 1,128 | .. | |
| 1925 | 1,443 | 11,990 | 5,319 | 3,972 | 719 | 174 | 1,196 | .. | |
| 1926 | 322 | 7,855 | 3,795 | 1,237 | 753 | 203 | 1,241 | .. | |
| 1927 | 1,181 | 2,616 | 929 | 3,801 | 790 | .. | 1,117 | .. | |
| 1928 | 413 | 685 | 44 | 2,832 | 722 | .. | 1,094 | .. | |
| 1929 | 295 | 1,638 | 395 | 3,808 | 703 | .. | 1,391 | .. | |
| 1930 | 243 | 2,171 | 235 | 2,977 | 429 | .. | 1,112 | .. | |
| 1931 | 409 | 33,855 | 17,460 | 3,185 | 340 | .. | 855 | .. | |
| 1932 | 724 | 71,593 | 48,482 | 3,186 | 504 | .. | 855 | .. | |
| 1933 | 2,861 | 69,946 | 45,875 | 2,988 | 609 | .. | 890 | .. | |
| 1934 | 3,592 | 70,281 | 43,144 | 2,953 | 751 | .. | 972 | .. | |
| 1935 | 3,203 | 74,933 | 33,481 | 2,947 | 845 | 4,482 | 1,069 | .. | |
| 1936 | 3,769 | 95,923 | 36,337 | 3,889 | 788 | 30,932 | 1,064 | .. | |
| 1937 | 3,959 | 101,553 | 39,091 | 5,232 | 833 | 28,041 | 1,138 | .. | |
| 1938 | 4,710 | 109,904 | 41,857 | 4,531 | 715 | 24,116 | 1,131 | .. | |
| 1939 | 4,580 | 120,867 | 46,019 | 5,891 | 881 | 29,559 | 1,339 | .. | |
| 1940 | 3,945 | 135,793 | 48,890 | 7,019 | 904 | 30,059 | 1,306 | .. | |
| 1941 | 3,392 | 120,231 | 43,967 | 7,453 | 771 | 27,877 | 1,477 | 1,016 | |
| 1942 | 2,958 | 95,035 | 34,050 | 6,433 | 530 | 21,373 | 1,663 | 3,692 | |
| 1943 | 1,954 | 24,107 | 8,717 | 10,931 | 558 | 5,158 | 1,727 | 8,097 | |
| 1944 | 1,593 | 3,491 | .. | 16,058 | 877 | .. | 1,686 | 14,389 | |
| 1945 | 1,966 | 3,506 | .. | 15,248 | 661 | .. | 1,661 | 13,629 | |
| 1946 | 1,951 | 30,498 | 12,960 | 6,585 | 695 | 11,543 | 1,593 | 9,652 | |
| 1947 | 2,248 | 65,347 | 30,065 | 2,823 | 993 | 25,621 | 1,914 | 10,419 | |
| 1948 | 2,166 | 71,752 | 31,273 | 3,200 | 486 | 21,938 | 1,770 | 13,635 | |
| 1949 | 2,373 | 89,347 | 38,302 | 5,004 | 748 | 21,582 | 2,002 | 11,238 | |
| 1950 | 2,745 | 91,464 | 39,802 | 5,330 | 610 | 26,214 | 2,358 | 14,946 | |
| 1951 | 2,444 | 85,994 | 33,607 | 4,803 | 345 | 22,092 | 2,513 | 20,019 | |
| 1952 | 2,667 ¹ | 100,261 ¹ | 41,448 ¹ | 7,078 ¹ | 335 ¹ | 24,063 ¹ | 2,786 ¹ | 24,491 ¹ | |
| 1953 | 2,858 | 92,709 | 37,606 | 24,339 | 297 | 20,281 | 2,557 | 28,249 | |
| 1954 | 3,047 | 111,468 | 42,089 | 27,644 | 742 | 19,930 | 2,805 | 36,559 | |
| 1955 | 2,001 | 136,720 | 49,597 | 32,369 | 782 | 17,413 | 2,791 | 42,836 | |
| 1956 | 1,742 | 116,062 | 43,796 | 36,281 | 640 | 16,491 | 2,779 | 54,163 | |
| 1957 | 1,971 | 133,928 | 52,092 | 36,360 | 784 | 19,849 | 2,745 | 73,649 | |
| 1958 | 2,319 | 177,602 | 66,855 | 51,322 | 1,035 | 17,765 | 2,622 | 61,320 | |
| 1959 | 2,852 | 154,062 | 55,288 | 67,870 | 1,122 | 14,207 | 2,636 | 71,659 | |
| 1960 | 2,434 | 159,303 | 58,441 | 84,081 | 899 | 24,785 | 2,693 | 74,491 | |
| 1961 | 2,015 | 120,768 | 46,007 | 67,512 | 1,372 | 33,732 | 2,827 | 69,695 | |
| 1962 | 2,107 | 174,195 | 63,675 | 80,400 | 1,094 | 45,421 | 2,844 | 78,245 | |
| 1963 | 2,133 | 192,906 | 67,782 | 84,557 | 1,215 | 37,943 | 3,296 | 101,958 | |
| 1964 | 3,139 | 173,297 | 62,921 | 75,931 | 1,517 | 38,180 | 3,841 | 96,329 | |
| 1965 | 2,394 | 144,189 | 50,470 | 61,375 | 1,195 | 31,472 | 4,221 | 106,325 | |
| 1966 | 4,330 | 192,582 | 66,593 | 73,809 | 1,719 | 44,288 | 4,739 | 133,176 | |
| 1967 | 2,974 | 212,507 | 77,666 | 52,283 | 1,675 | 51,853 | 4,754 | 162,006 | |
| 1968-69 | 2,396 | 332,563 | 138,048 | 82,314 | 1,147 | 98,330 | 7,514 | 193,322 | |
| 1969-70 | 2,424 | 391,420 | 152,752 | 95,339 | 1,275 | 111,185 | 9,540 | 314,345 | |
| 1970-71 | 2,497 | 367,190 | 148,507 | 122,595 | 1,013 | 108,455 | 11,074 | 288,784 | |
| 1971-72 | 2,583 | 288,127 | 123,939 | 121,848 | 1,070 | 110,498 | 14,068 | 200,360 | |
| 1972-73 | | | | | | | | | |

¹ State Department of Mines figures up to 1951, mining census figures thereafter. ² For 1925 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 12)

| Total value at mine | Timber production ² | | | | | Fisheries production ² | | Year |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| | Sawn timber ³ | | | | Plywood and veneer | Edible fish etc. | Other ⁴ | |
| | Pine | | Other | | | | | |
| \$'000 | cubic metres | \$'000 | cubic metres | \$'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 | 73,930 | 422 | 47,423 | 293 | .. | n | 194 | 1890 |
| 4,871 | 46,352 | 206 | 40,677 | 214 | .. | n | 155 | 1895 |
| 6,360 | 142,035 | 568 | 93,570 | 454 | .. | n | 267 | 1900 |
| 7,453 | 113,194 | 475 | 61,261 | 302 | .. | n | 149 | 1905 |
| 7,420 | 169,615 | 1,008 | 105,147 | 709 | .. | 133 | 244 | 1910 |
| 6,650 | 211,729 | 1,538 | 130,314 | 1,086 | .. | 208 | 124 | 1915 |
| 7,236 | 201,316 | 2,944 | 119,617 | 1,725 | .. | 240 | 347 | 1920 |
| 4,025 | 166,651 | 2,566 | 144,038 | 2,495 | .. | 364 | 484 | 1925 |
| 3,217 | 156,806 | 2,417 | 131,815 | 2,106 | 212 | 332 | 482 | 1926 |
| 3,290 | 124,570 | 1,869 | 116,575 | 1,843 | 329 | 362 | 500 | 1927 |
| 2,772 | 140,130 | 2,047 | 112,035 | 1,884 | 415 | 359 | 494 | 1928 |
| 3,414 | 113,397 | 1,664 | 104,284 | 1,613 | 297 | 373 | 561 | 1929 |
| 2,482 | 68,177 | 962 | 70,610 | 1,024 | 176 | 353 | 336 | 1930 |
| 2,550 | 62,538 | 806 | 61,124 | 828 | 231 | 320 | 286 | 1931 |
| 3,637 | 88,582 | 1,090 | 69,659 | 953 | 457 | 323 | 258 | 1932 |
| 4,747 | 100,914 | 1,248 | 76,147 | 1,001 | 574 | 322 | 269 | 1933 |
| 5,426 | 153,656 | 1,878 | 122,003 | 1,662 | 861 | 338 | 302 | 1934 |
| 5,775 | 166,739 | 2,061 | 128,862 | 1,684 | 1,067 | 336 | 355 | 1935 |
| 7,227 | 208,704 | 2,536 | 168,419 | 2,148 | 1,224 | 354 | 386 | 1936 |
| 8,785 | 226,190 | 2,779 | 217,553 | 2,716 | 1,659 | 364 | 322 | 1937 |
| 7,932 | 221,173 | 2,783 | 196,400 | 2,504 | 1,434 | 388 | 273 | 1938 |
| 9,114 | 248,409 | 3,162 | 196,924 | 2,582 | 1,666 | 363 | 308 | 1939 |
| 10,211 | 249,100 | 3,154 | 199,687 | 2,624 | 1,868 | 410 | 373 | 1940 |
| 10,600 | 227,490 | 2,905 | 240,978 | 3,182 | 1,755 | 451 | .. | 1941 |
| 10,047 | 188,630 | 2,613 | 240,985 | 3,348 | 1,365 | 604 | .. | 1942 |
| 8,429 | 185,730 | 2,607 | 243,640 | 3,650 | 1,507 | 685 | .. | 1943 |
| 8,954 | 186,176 | 2,720 | 221,852 | 3,490 | 1,461 | 668 | 36 | 1944 |
| 8,710 | 171,833 | 2,766 | 214,639 | 3,504 | 1,726 | 952 | 161 | 1945 |
| 9,523 | 170,127 | 2,552 | 291,306 | 5,024 | 2,219 | 1,013 | 373 | 1946 |
| 17,098 | 161,250 | 2,820 | 318,460 | 6,302 | 3,235 | 967 | 475 | 1947 |
| 18,407 | 147,665 | 2,740 | 381,590 | 8,454 | 3,633 | 993 | 836 | 1948 |
| 23,716 | 141,371 | 2,966 | 389,294 | 9,452 | 4,045 | 1,032 | 949 | 1949 |
| 32,698 | 140,321 | 3,954 | 394,412 | 11,768 | 4,815 | 1,084 | 1,041 | 1950 |
| 40,401 | 165,351 | 5,762 | 457,398 | 16,312 | 6,087 | 1,218 | 973 | 1951 |
| 34,858 ¹ | 168,508 | 6,186 | 459,600 | 18,002 | 5,360 | 1,415 | 793 | 1952 |
| 34,568 | 181,215 | 7,046 | 443,389 | 18,544 | 7,934 | 1,307 | 1,134 | 1953 |
| 43,205 | 155,931 | 6,614 | 419,097 | 18,552 | 9,088 | 1,569 | 1,303 | 1954 |
| 53,785 | 137,735 | 6,082 | 426,207 | 20,072 | 9,870 | 1,744 | 1,554 | 1955 |
| 60,408 | 156,894 | 7,632 | 447,221 | 21,758 | 9,663 | 2,126 | 1,418 | 1956 |
| 51,153 | 161,922 | 8,082 | 411,929 | 20,570 | 11,255 | 2,437 | 1,057 | 1957 |
| 55,264 | 150,678 | 7,924 | 404,710 | 20,574 | 12,479 | 2,358 | 692 | 1958 |
| 66,658 | 158,779 | 8,188 | 432,385 | 22,514 | 12,221 | 2,505 | 815 | 1959 |
| 75,216 | 147,367 | 7,784 | 418,807 | 23,986 | 10,897 | 2,071 | 1,105 | 1960 |
| 64,441 | 125,398 | 6,564 | 348,733 | 17,812 | 10,531 | 2,778 | 890 | 1961 |
| 74,232 | 129,413 | 7,136 | 346,684 | 17,992 | 10,497 | 3,247 | 984 | 1962 |
| 84,084 | 148,075 | 7,620 | 379,466 | 19,508 | 11,367 | 3,471 | 1,255 | 1963 |
| 97,287 | 154,520 | 8,024 | 371,473 | 20,914 | 11,941 | 3,861 | 1,876 | 1964 |
| 98,964 | 136,784 | 7,733 | 363,637 | 24,007 | 10,174 | 4,214 | 1,872 | 1965 |
| 138,483 | 133,731 | 7,731 | 329,690 | 22,920 | 10,154 | 4,610 | 2,349 | 1966 |
| 140,577 | 138,148 | 8,090 | 318,667 | 21,062 | 12,745 | 5,956 | 1,352 | 1967 |
| 209,273 ^r | 157,385 | .. ^e | 395,403 | .. ^e | 13,919 ⁵ | 6,244 | 1,845 | 1968-69 |
| 278,145 ^r | 154,584 | .. ^e | 387,033 | .. ^e | 15,772 ⁵ | 6,339 | 1,695 | 1969-70 |
| 293,751 ^r | n | .. ^e | n | .. ^e | .. ^e | 9,696 | 1,289 | 1970-71 |
| 318,835 ^r | 161,705 | .. ^e | 291,757 | .. ^e | .. ^e | 10,482 | 898 | 1971-72 |
| | | | | | | 12,112 | n | 1972-73 |

and tortoise-shell, beche-de-mercure, and whales. ⁵ Sales and transfers. ⁶ Not available: see page 287. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING

| 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 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1865 | 47 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1870 | 471 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1875 | 575 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1880 | 565 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1885 | 1,069 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1890 | 1,308 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1895 | 1,384 | " | " | 18,584 | 10,856 ⁵ | 8 | 8 |
| 1900 | 2,053 | " | " | 25,606 | 8,062 | 6,410 | 6,410 |
| 1905 | 1,890 | " | " | 21,389 | 7,058 | 5,194 | 5,194 |
| 1910 | 1,542 | 26,720 | 6,774 | 33,494 | 5,540 | 8,275 | 5,792 |
| 1915 | 1,749 | 33,741 | 7,675 | 41,416 | 8,240 | 12,135 | 8,487 |
| 1920 | 1,766 | 35,016 | 7,144 | 42,160 | 12,977 | 16,428 | 12,018 |
| 1925-26 | 1,854 | 41,074 | 7,929 | 49,003 | 18,534 | 24,204 | 15,401 |
| 1926-27 | 1,831 | 38,934 | 7,596 | 46,530 | 17,370 | 25,125 | 16,350 |
| 1927-28 | 2,072 | 38,235 | 7,735 | 45,970 | 17,518 | 25,334 | 17,204 |
| 1928-29 | 2,109 | 38,817 | 7,948 | 46,765 | 17,434 | 26,251 | 18,251 |
| 1929-30 | 2,125 | 36,898 | 8,074 | 44,972 | 16,768 | 25,861 | 18,489 |
| 1930-31 | 2,047 | 32,522 | 6,861 | 39,383 | 13,658 | 26,227 | 17,679 |
| 1931-32 | 1,955 | 30,549 | 6,729 | 37,278 | 11,880 | 25,486 | 16,960 |
| 1932-33 | 2,091 | 30,950 | 7,407 | 38,357 | 12,146 | 25,981 | 17,177 |
| 1933-34 | 2,276 | 33,133 | 7,988 | 41,121 | 13,434 | 26,482 | 17,871 |
| 1934-35 | 2,401 | 35,152 | 8,499 | 43,651 | 15,190 | 27,219 | 18,549 |
| 1935-36 | 2,417 | 36,039 | 8,729 | 44,768 | 16,227 | 29,537 | 19,737 |
| 1936-37 | 2,816 | 39,261 | 9,366 | 48,627 | 17,785 | 30,357 | 21,618 |
| 1937-38 | 2,995 | 42,336 | 9,812 | 52,148 | 19,919 | 30,948 | 22,602 |
| 1938-39 | 3,017 | 43,885 | 10,220 | 54,105 | 21,323 | 31,506 | 23,192 |
| 1939-40 | 2,995 | 44,821 | 10,532 | 55,353 | 22,377 | 31,810 | 23,517 |
| 1940-41 | 2,908 | 46,257 | 10,716 | 56,973 | 23,838 | 32,310 | 23,787 |
| 1941-42 | 2,724 | 49,315 | 12,275 | 61,590 | 28,413 | 32,883 | 24,687 |
| 1942-43 | 2,577 | 49,932 | 14,023 | 63,955 | 32,899 | 32,671 | 24,753 |
| 1943-44 | 2,588 | 50,189 | 13,985 | 64,174 | 35,480 | 30,760 | 24,956 |
| 1944-45 | 2,720 | 51,591 | 13,289 | 64,880 | 35,251 | 31,130 | 25,747 |
| 1945-46 | 2,882 | 53,406 | 11,977 | 65,383 | 35,231 | 31,768 | 26,933 |
| 1946-47 | 3,305 | 58,579 | 12,349 | 71,108 | 39,754 | 33,706 | 28,925 |
| 1947-48 | 3,580 | 62,825 | 13,283 | 76,108 | 47,313 | 36,577 | 31,160 |
| 1948-49 | 4,020 | 67,683 | 14,656 | 82,339 | 57,664 | 42,801 | 34,556 |
| 1949-50 | 4,433 | 72,834 | 16,329 | 89,163 | 68,064 | 47,756 | 38,883 |
| 1950-51 | 4,715 | 76,666 | 17,466 | 94,132 | 83,982 | 55,170 | 44,714 |
| 1951-52 | 4,858 | 77,214 | 16,810 | 94,024 | 101,666 | 66,068 | 52,786 |
| 1952-53 | 5,000 | 76,571 | 15,601 | 92,172 | 112,440 | 77,741 | 62,295 |
| 1953-54 | 5,129 | 80,251 | 16,759 | 97,010 | 124,056 | 91,774 | 70,844 |
| 1954-55 | 5,209 | 82,101 | 17,124 | 99,225 | 133,635 | 105,799 | 78,427 |
| 1955-56 | 5,305 | 83,877 | 17,532 | 101,409 | 141,703 | 118,784 | 89,404 |
| 1956-57 | 5,465 | 84,373 | 17,561 | 101,934 | 151,915 | 125,585 | 99,751 |
| 1957-58 | 5,452 | 83,607 | 17,136 | 100,743 | 154,235 | 139,037 | 108,998 |
| 1958-59 | 5,572 | 86,083 | 17,420 | 103,503 | 167,072 | 146,348 | 117,545 |
| 1959-60 | 5,681 | 85,605 | 17,938 | 103,543 | 174,626 | 160,626 | 131,017 |
| 1960-61 | 5,809 | 85,278 | 18,162 | 103,440 | 179,907 | 180,134 | 145,410 |
| 1961-62 | 5,756 | 82,559 | 17,570 | 100,129 | 182,035 | 185,241 | 153,225 |
| 1962-63 | 5,828 | 85,028 | 18,586 | 103,614 | 191,196 | 191,586 | 167,573 |
| 1963-64 | 5,887 | 89,772 | 19,695 | 109,467 | 213,916 | 206,720 | 183,947 |
| 1964-65 | 5,899 | 93,738 | 20,989 | 114,727 | 247,061 | 254,478 | 201,675 |
| 1965-66 | 5,948 | 94,204 | 21,419 | 115,623 | 262,437 | 364,490 | 238,249 |
| 1966-67 | 5,956 | 93,945 | 21,839 | 115,784 | 276,093 | 477,149 | 257,619 |
| 1967-68 | 6,099 | 95,952 | 22,809 | 118,761 | 299,768 | 481,555 | 277,643 |
| 1968-69 ⁶ | 4,101 | 88,546 | 21,686 | 110,232 | 309,276 | " | " |
| 1969-70 ⁶ | 3,983 | 88,408 | 22,101 | 110,509 | 332,119 | " | " |
| 1970-71 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1971-72 ⁶ | 4,001 | 91,241 | 23,127 | 114,368 | 425,939 | " | " |

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,

INDUSTRY STATISTICS (Chapter 13)

| Output | Pro- duction ⁵ | Heat, light, and power ⁶ | | | | | | Year |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| | | Generating works | | | | | Sales of electricity and gas ⁷ | |
| | | Estab- lish- ments | Workers ⁸ | Salaries and wages paid ⁹ | 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 ^a | .. ⁸ | 132 | 1895 |
| 15,602 | n | 25 | 347 | n | 947 | 159 | 231 | 1900 |
| 15,924 | n | 21 | 316 | n | 918 | 226 | 337 | 1905 |
| 31,154 | n | 21 | 450 | 122 | 988 | 300 | 430 | 1910 |
| 49,769 | 17,465 | 26 | 663 | 213 | 1,967 | 405 | 1,121 | 1915 |
| 77,864 | 28,576 | 29 | 1,036 | 460 | 2,803 | 504 | 1,703 | 1920 |
| 89,143 | 31,760 | 43 | 1,493 | 720 | 6,249 | 910 | 2,658 | 1925-26 |
| 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 | 68 | 1,980 | 4,656 | 89,261 | 26,039 | 58,032 | 1961-62 |
| 1,089,319 | 361,009 | 67 | 1,999 | 4,635 | 88,999 | 25,911 | 60,190 | 1962-63 |
| 1,249,739 | 420,673 | 68 | 2,005 | 4,846 | 101,587 | 27,573 | 61,710 | 1963-64 |
| 1,293,466 | 455,351 | 63 | 1,940 | 5,297 | 95,840 | 31,877 | 68,657 | 1964-65 |
| 1,460,031 | 518,688 | 62 | 1,958 | 5,609 | 112,968 | 35,310 | 74,058 | 1965-66 |
| 1,568,173 | 566,488 | 57 | 2,153 | 6,116 | 124,244 | 37,043 | 78,910 | 1966-67 |
| 1,722,249 | 626,696 | 55 | 2,091 | 6,187 | 149,675 | 37,855 | 88,365 | 1967-68 |
| 1,868,803 ¹⁰ | 659,897 ¹¹ | 30 | 8,996 ¹² | 31,758 | n | n | 157,816 ¹³ | 1968-69 ^p |
| 2,021,793 ¹⁰ | 712,857 ¹¹ | 28 | 9,239 ¹² | 34,063 | n | n | 167,571 ¹³ | 1969-70 ^p |
| n | n | n | n | n | n | n | n | 1970-71 |
| 2,433,420 ¹⁰ | 870,782 ¹¹ | 28 | 9,544 ¹² | 47,154 | n | n | 205,939 ¹³ | 1971-72 ^p |

and the items of data (see page 287). 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 291). 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 | kilometres | '000 | '000 tonnes | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 1860 | 46 | | | | | | |
| 1865 | 173 | 34 | 17 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 536 |
| 1870 | 133 | 333 | 36 | 25 | 143 | 137 | 4,385 |
| 1875 | 395 | 428 | 138 | 52 | 322 | 184 | 5,859 |
| 1880 | 634 | 1,025 | 194 | 140 | 615 | 332 | 9,991 |
| 1885 | 496 | 2,306 | 1,369 | 552 | 1,467 | 888 | 18,532 |
| 1890-91 | 469 | 3,549 | 2,731 | 905 | 1,817 | 1,291 | 30,203 |
| 1895-96 | 470 | 3,862 | 2,274 | 1,167 | 2,171 | 1,289 | 33,519 |
| 1900-01 | 835 | 4,508 | 4,761 | 1,739 | 2,634 | 2,116 | 39,479 |
| 1905-06 | 1,068 | 5,049 | 4,569 | 1,951 | 3,092 | 1,727 | 43,482 |
| 1910-11 | 1,842 | 6,225 | 8,299 | 3,348 | 5,461 | 3,126 | 51,798 |
| 1915-16 | 1,660 | 7,994 | 13,939 | 4,076 | 7,491 | 5,490 | 73,677 |
| 1920-21 | 1,772 | 9,257 | 14,908 | 3,930 | 10,559 | 10,097 | 87,114 |
| 1925-26 | 2,737 | 10,042 | 28,384 | 5,188 | 14,874 | 12,920 | 108,224 |
| 1926-27 | 2,987 | 10,142 | 26,813 | 4,385 | 14,651 | 12,991 | 114,193 |
| 1927-28 | 3,032 | 10,211 | 24,801 | 4,745 | 14,763 | 12,212 | 117,997 |
| 1928-29 | 3,192 | 10,375 | 24,738 | 4,631 | 15,137 | 12,406 | 122,077 |
| 1929-30 | 3,396 | 10,375 | 24,441 | 4,601 | 14,605 | 11,892 | 123,050 |
| 1930-31 | 3,186 | 10,507 | 22,009 | 3,920 | 12,954 | 10,160 | 125,872 |
| 1931-32 | 3,231 | 10,554 | 20,762 | 3,923 | 11,989 | 8,870 | 72,352 ⁵ |
| 1932-33 | 3,379 | 10,569 | 22,216 | 3,745 | 11,985 | 8,658 | 72,796 |
| 1933-34 | 3,453 | 10,569 | 22,878 | 4,282 | 12,460 | 9,000 | 73,386 |
| 1934-35 | 3,835 | 10,569 | 24,328 | 4,957 | 14,334 | 10,184 | 74,632 |
| 1935-36 | 4,089 | 10,569 | 25,244 | 4,739 | 13,395 | 10,434 | 76,106 |
| 1936-37 | 4,139 | 10,569 | 25,527 | 5,055 | 14,183 | 10,941 | 77,222 |
| 1937-38 | 4,468 | 10,569 | 25,688 | 5,142 | 14,766 | 11,787 | 78,375 |
| 1938-39 | 4,484 | 10,569 | 24,639 | 5,318 | 15,596 | 12,396 | 79,193 |
| 1939-40 | 3,483 | 10,569 | 24,638 | 5,560 | 16,180 | 12,747 | 80,045 |
| 1940-41 | 2,435 | 10,569 | 26,194 | 5,690 | 16,830 | 13,427 | 80,806 |
| 1941-42 | 1,821 | 10,569 | 29,099 | 5,853 | 23,308 | 16,989 | 80,667 |
| 1942-43 | 1,471 | 10,569 | 33,263 | 6,814 | 36,054 | 22,819 | 80,816 |
| 1943-44 | 2,018 | 10,569 | 38,154 | 6,672 | 32,861 | 26,367 | 81,648 |
| 1944-45 | 1,830 | 10,569 | 38,962 | 6,340 | 27,619 | 23,399 | 82,602 |
| 1945-46 | 1,837 | 10,569 | 38,200 | 5,850 | 23,833 | 20,888 | 83,092 |
| 1946-47 | 1,838 | 10,569 | 34,188 | 5,842 | 22,066 | 20,408 | 83,958 |
| 1947-48 | 1,975 | 10,557 | 29,325 | 5,612 | 23,064 | 21,301 | 84,472 |
| 1948-49 | 2,964 | 10,557 | 32,687 | 6,999 | 30,784 | 28,347 | 85,364 |
| 1949-50 | 3,077 | 10,557 | 32,366 | 7,054 | 31,975 | 31,736 | 88,054 |
| 1950-51 | 3,201 | 10,557 | 34,118 | 7,297 | 39,544 | 38,878 | 98,520 |
| 1951-52 | 2,919 | 10,557 | 35,003 | 6,933 | 46,715 | 49,319 | 106,612 |
| 1952-53 | 3,521 | 10,557 | 35,819 | 7,556 | 51,970 | 55,993 | 116,970 |
| 1953-54 | 3,783 | 10,557 | 35,879 | 8,292 | 60,446 | 58,242 | 134,199 |
| 1954-55 | 4,005 | 10,546 | 35,919 | 8,628 | 63,250 | 61,892 | 142,032 |
| 1955-56 | 4,128 | 10,390 | 35,647 | 8,311 | 62,626 | 67,747 | 148,690 |
| 1956-57 | 4,151 | 10,390 | 34,270 | 8,589 | 73,356 | 75,579 | 161,453 |
| 1957-58 | 4,475 | 10,390 | 33,665 | 7,891 | 69,273 | 73,789 | 173,666 |
| 1958-59 | 4,928 | 10,342 | 33,457 | 8,507 | 72,338 | 75,007 | 181,733 |
| 1959-60 | 5,284 | 10,311 | 32,346 | 8,246 | 71,341 | 76,706 | 191,416 |
| 1960-61 | 5,802 | 10,177 | 28,876 | 8,109 | 73,059 | 77,154 | 197,755 |
| 1961-62 | 5,834 | 9,780 | 26,701 | 8,284 | 72,318 | 76,297 | 205,745 |
| 1962-63 | 6,541 | 9,780 | 26,082 | 8,876 | 75,244 | 75,592 | 212,809 |
| 1963-64 | 7,166 | 9,582 | 25,903 | 9,953 | 84,260 | 78,468 | 223,252 |
| 1964-65 | 7,632 | 9,310 | 25,215 | 10,192 | 81,321 | 80,758 | 233,911 |
| 1965-66 | 8,513 | 9,310 | 25,979 | 10,211 | 84,178 | 84,370 | 246,699 |
| 1966-67 | 9,023 | 9,222 | 26,371 | 10,348 | 87,864 | 84,561 | 258,543 |
| 1967-68 | 9,769 | 9,374 | 26,591 | 11,312 | 94,019 | 87,717 | 268,095 |
| 1968-69 | 11,594 | 9,373 | 28,165 | 13,184 | 102,451 | 91,720 | 278,494 |
| 1969-70 | 13,126 | 9,357 | 28,515 | 14,671 | 108,831 | 96,831 | 288,271 |
| 1970-71 | 14,791 | 9,329 | 29,536 | 15,665 | 110,165 | 105,494 | 301,957 |
| 1971-72 | 16,072 | 9,560 | 31,946 | 19,267 | 124,782 | 120,110 | 316,529 |
| 1972-73 | 18,782 | 9,560 | 32,145 | 24,666 | 137,745 | 133,841 | 321,422 |

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, carriage of livestock was not included. From 1930-31 to 1953-54, includes some duplication due to transfers between the uniform gauge and 1,067 mm systems. 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 14)

| Metropolitan ^b transport (passengers) | | | | Con- structed roads at end of year | Motor vehicles | | Post office revenue ⁷ | Broadcast listeners' licences ⁸ | Year |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|---------|
| Rail | Trams ⁶ | Municipal buses | Private buses | | On register at end of year | Revenue collected | | | |
| '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | kilometres | '000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | No. | |
| .. | .. | .. | n | n | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 1860 |
| .. | .. | .. | n | n | .. | .. | 57 | .. | 1865 |
| .. | .. | .. | n | n | .. | .. | 65 | .. | 1870 |
| .. | .. | .. | n | n | .. | .. | 124 | .. | 1875 |
| n | .. | .. | n | n | .. | .. | 162 | .. | 1880 |
| n | n | .. | n | 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 | n | 720 | .. | 1905-06 |
| n | 32,419 | .. | n | n | n | n | 1,143 | .. | 1910-11 |
| n | 49,695 | .. | n | n | n | n | 1,437 | .. | 1915-16 |
| n | 69,237 | .. | n | n | n | n | 2,460 | .. | 1920-21 |
| 22,170 | 82,515 | .. | n | n | 53.3 | 408 | 3,147 | 8,129 | 1925-26 |
| 21,278 | 81,803 | .. | n | 50,051 ⁹ | 68.8 | 550 | 3,348 | 22,290 | 1926-27 |
| 19,420 | 78,058 | .. | n | 50,136 ⁹ | 76.0 | 808 | 3,548 | 25,172 | 1927-28 |
| 19,210 | 77,703 | .. | n | 47,722 ⁹ | 84.1 | 954 | 3,722 | 24,636 | 1928-29 |
| 18,977 | 76,117 | .. | n | 48,943 ⁹ | 91.5 | 1,042 | 3,880 | 23,247 | 1929-30 |
| 17,118 | 73,617 | .. | n | 48,041 ⁹ | 90.8 | 1,034 | 3,851 | 24,062 | 1930-31 |
| 16,098 | 68,642 | .. | n | 52,300 ⁹ | 89.0 | 1,043 | 3,742 | 28,938 | 1931-32 |
| 17,577 | 68,470 | .. | n | 56,190 ⁹ | 89.2 | 1,052 | 3,741 | 36,146 | 1932-33 |
| 18,071 | 69,976 | .. | n | 57,320 ⁹ | 92.8 | 1,178 | 3,908 | 51,998 | 1933-34 |
| 19,208 | 77,053 | .. | n | 52,035 ⁹ | 100.0 | 1,267 | 4,189 | 67,351 | 1934-35 |
| 20,229 | 82,583 | .. | n | 53,549 ⁹ | 107.6 | 1,430 | 4,402 | 83,025 | 1935-36 |
| 20,517 | 86,096 | .. | n | 54,735 ⁹ | 111.8 | 1,524 | 4,587 | 101,324 | 1936-37 |
| 20,669 | 89,534 | .. | n | 61,083 | 118.8 | 1,639 | 4,815 | 117,487 | 1937-38 |
| 19,829 | 91,444 | .. | n | 66,162 | 128.2 | 1,882 | 5,075 | 133,217 | 1938-39 |
| 19,829 | 93,431 | .. | n | 68,663 | 129.8 | 2,059 | 5,202 | 151,110 | 1939-40 |
| 21,055 | 97,982 | 1,651 | n | n | 128.4 | 2,065 | 5,395 | 168,216 | 1940-41 |
| 22,828 | 112,448 | 3,258 | n | n | 109.5 | 1,763 | 5,978 | 172,527 | 1941-42 |
| 24,812 | 135,480 | 3,864 | n | n | 115.8 | 1,485 | 7,516 | 174,783 | 1942-43 |
| 28,699 | 157,432 | 4,497 | n | n | 125.1 | 1,626 | 9,064 | 176,358 | 1943-44 |
| 29,174 | 159,679 | 5,106 | n | n | 129.2 | 1,679 | 9,568 | 180,089 | 1944-45 |
| 28,799 | 147,007 | 5,464 | n | n | 143.3 | 1,935 | 9,188 | 186,396 | 1945-46 |
| 26,998 | 135,757 | 6,217 | n | n | 158.2 | 2,152 | 8,236 | 221,345 | 1946-47 |
| 23,157 | 132,107 | 14,759 | n | 76,687 | 171.1 | 2,497 | 8,660 | 230,028 | 1947-48 |
| 25,903 | 125,587 | 23,870 | n | 80,166 | 188.0 | 2,996 | 9,216 | 249,402 | 1948-49 |
| 25,724 | 115,239 | 24,916 | n | 80,572 | 212.9 | 3,427 | 10,538 ⁷ | 260,033 | 1949-50 |
| 27,601 | 108,359 | 23,765 | n | 82,233 | 240.8 | 5,200 | 12,326 | 270,587 | 1950-51 |
| 28,640 | 108,213 | 28,142 | n | 84,742 | 255.0 | 6,826 | 16,234 | 279,852 | 1951-52 |
| 29,244 | 107,891 | 31,944 | n | 85,522 | 266.2 | 8,846 | 17,356 | 282,338 | 1952-53 |
| 29,475 | 104,789 | 33,442 | n | 86,336 | 284.2 | 9,607 | 18,464 | 287,683 | 1953-54 |
| 29,712 | 101,849 | 34,825 | n | 88,812 | 307.7 | 10,232 | 20,256 | 293,542 | 1954-55 |
| 29,748 | 95,843 | 35,428 | n | 91,556 | 326.3 | 10,675 | 21,682 | 301,371 | 1955-56 |
| 28,783 | 89,346 | 35,849 | n | 94,546 | 344.4 | 11,432 | 24,646 | 312,527 | 1956-57 |
| 28,524 | 85,808 | 37,768 | n | 98,870 | 363.9 | 11,923 | 26,668 | 320,626 | 1957-58 |
| 28,398 | 81,825 | 37,751 | n | 104,657 | 381.9 | 13,172 | 27,804 | 337,760 | 1958-59 |
| 27,548 | 80,670 | 37,512 | 11,633 | 108,335 | 404.0 | 14,447 | 31,764 | 344,198 | 1959-60 |
| 24,582 | 73,659 | 33,200 | 12,661 | 114,946 | 418.6 | 15,385 | 35,194 | 341,101 | 1960-61 |
| 22,890 | 72,664 | 33,431 | 13,228 | 116,084 | 431.7 | 17,110 | 35,698 | 328,525 | 1961-62 |
| 22,414 | 67,133 | 34,444 | 12,921 | 115,334 ¹⁰ | 459.0 | 18,797 | 38,298 | 334,566 | 1962-63 |
| 22,512 | 63,382 | 36,193 | 13,435 | 118,763 | 497.4r | 21,879 | 41,498 | 342,321 | 1963-64 |
| 22,254 | 63,029 | 37,327 | 14,721 | 123,417 | 536.1r | 24,889 | 47,399 | 343,401 | 1964-65 |
| 23,227 | 56,011 | 33,864 | 13,579 | 125,870 | 563.4r | 25,326 | 50,769 | 340,687 | 1965-66 |
| 23,703 | 48,525 | 29,225 | 17,210 | 125,315 ¹⁰ | 588.5r | 30,519 | 54,762 | 340,477 | 1966-67 |
| 24,065 | 46,290 | 29,973 | 17,306 | 124,883 ¹⁰ | 620.9r | 35,228 | 62,308 | 371,637 | 1967-68 |
| 25,771 | 25,039 ¹¹ | 42,307 | 17,024 | 126,713 | 649.9r | 37,650 | 74,678 | 382,869 | 1968-69 |
| 26,317 | .. | 71,297 | 17,558 | 127,232 | 686.1r | 40,166 | 81,638 | 384,951 | 1969-70 |
| 27,621 | .. | 65,220 | 16,853 | 128,759 | 739.8 ¹² | 41,892 | 94,353 | 394,669 | 1970-71 |
| 30,184 | .. | 58,724 | 16,736 | 129,171 | 778.6 | 44,278 | 110,428 | 405,181 | 1971-72 |
| 30,500 | .. | 58,656 | 19,155 | 130,500 | 837.8 | 48,570 | 127,475 | 416,572 | 1972-73 |

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.

r Revised since last issue. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF TRADE

| Year | Imports ¹ | | Exports ¹ | | Wool ² | |
|---------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|
| | Overseas | Interstate | Overseas | Interstate | '000 kg | \$'000 |
| 1860 | \$'000 115 | \$'000 1,352 | \$'000 1 | \$'000 1,044 | | |
| 1865 | 1,444 | 3,478 | 491 | 1,816 | 1,138 | 396 |
| 1870 | 875 | 2,267 | 1,336 | 3,731 | 8,070 | 1,019 |
| 1875 | 2,781 | 3,727 | 2,040 | 5,656 | 7,968 | 1,569 |
| 1880 | 2,052 | 4,113 | 1,836 | 5,055 | 7,822 | 1,361 |
| 1885 | 6,152 | 5,976 | 3,470 | 6,975 | 18,712 | 2,739 |
| 1890 | 5,189 | 4,312 | 4,929 | 12,144 | 21,704 | 3,644 |
| 1895 | 5,496 | 4,000 | 7,266 | 10,674 | 25,957 | 3,117 |
| 1900 | 8,199 | 5,446 | 8,264 | 10,825 | 17,123 | 2,571 |
| 1905 | 6,313 | 6,195 | 6,697 | 17,006 | 16,022 | 2,655 |
| 1910 | 10,856 | n | 16,258 | n | 46,450 | 8,357 |
| 1915-16 | 14,002 | n | 16,212 | n | 38,627 | 7,844 |
| 1920-21 | 23,681 | n | 30,341 | n | 45,892 | 12,434 |
| 1925-26 | 27,546 | n | 47,170 | n | 79,770 | 25,888 |
| 1926-27 | 26,996 | n | 28,038 | n | 50,429 | 16,987 |
| 1927-28 | 23,520 | n | 39,430 | n | 54,368 | 19,640 |
| 1928-29 | 23,189 | n | 40,250 | n | 63,914 | 19,602 |
| 1929-30 | 23,080 | n | 33,182 | n | 66,073 | 13,830 |
| 1930-31 | 11,342 | n | 32,478 | n | 76,986 | 13,350 |
| 1931-32 | 8,682 | 31,742 | 33,704 | 24,968 | 81,785 | 12,327 |
| 1932-33 | 10,304 | 31,724 | 29,386 | 24,246 | 81,633 | 12,830 |
| 1933-34 | 10,598 | 33,802 | 40,263 | 27,952 | 76,703 | 19,947 |
| 1934-35 | 14,358 | 36,674 | 37,649 | 26,886 | 79,647 | 14,741 |
| 1935-36 | 15,726 | 40,588 | 39,104 | 28,714 | 63,911 | 15,741 |
| 1936-37 | 15,742 | 45,008 | 47,762 | 31,996 | 69,430 | 20,341 |
| 1937-38 | 18,782 | 47,540 | 53,112 | 32,372 | 76,047 | 18,784 |
| 1938-39 | 18,139 | 47,182 | 57,301 | 33,842 | 84,873 | 17,043 |
| 1939-40 | 19,964 | 52,254 | 64,390 | 40,020 | 81,734 | 20,208 |
| 1940-41 | 14,453 | 53,810 | 50,490 | 44,138 | 55,364 | 15,361 |
| 1941-42 | 16,098 | 52,178 | 42,593 | 47,462 | 61,891 | 16,916 |
| 1942-43 | 17,211 | 55,552 | 37,247 | 49,068 | 73,258 | 22,502 |
| 1943-44 | 29,082 | 59,836 | 35,778 | 40,972 | 54,530 | 18,205 |
| 1944-45 | 29,539 | 63,510 | 36,567 | 41,750 | 60,156 | 19,224 |
| 1945-46 | 24,493 | 66,697 | 54,169 | 48,470 | 73,881 | 24,261 |
| 1946-47 | 27,316 | 84,787 | 86,368 | 52,884 | 132,396 | 48,887 |
| 1947-48 | 45,121 | 96,420 | 96,624 | 60,504 | 70,915 | 40,719 |
| 1948-49 | 64,969 | 113,322 | 198,194 | 66,548 | 106,892 | 94,307 |
| 1949-50 | 97,800 | 137,732 | 197,380 | 72,576 | 87,750 | 93,277 |
| 1950-51 | 134,799 | 174,747 | 320,564 | 91,888 | 83,915 | 206,123 |
| 1951-52 | 172,853 | 198,026 | 191,814 | 105,428 | 67,276 | 107,505 |
| 1952-53 | 86,443 | 197,486 | 290,190 | 113,230 | 68,194 | 112,280 |
| 1953-54 | 111,254 | 287,345 | 330,205 | 150,764 | 86,979 | 142,716 |
| 1954-55 | 137,766 | 307,621 | 308,960 | 156,089 | 81,072 | 114,040 |
| 1955-56 | 123,460 | 322,891 | 304,276 | 181,178 | 79,196 | 96,834 |
| 1956-57 | 97,768 | 360,704 | 380,754 | 206,323 | 110,255 | 170,827 |
| 1957-58 | 98,994 | 403,526 | 312,966 | 192,177 | 100,391 | 133,535 |
| 1958-59 | 95,474 | 407,565 | 339,927 | 207,390 | 94,032 | 91,687 |
| 1959-60 | 101,717 | 470,255 | 362,585 | 231,521 | 115,052 | 126,237 |
| 1960-61 | 122,554 | 455,211 | 327,555 | 240,025 | 106,996 | 108,345 |
| 1961-62 | 97,723 | 443,304 | 344,885 | 235,664 | 110,550 | 116,037 |
| 1962-63 | 134,233 | 552,605 | 404,980 | 269,785 | 106,345 | 119,548 |
| 1963-64 | 161,683 | 665,970 | 544,977 | 300,486 | 113,975 | 146,880 |
| 1964-65 | 199,516 | 723,730 | 488,222 | 324,606 | 111,140 | 127,479 |
| 1965-66 | 240,349 ⁴ | 700,526 | 462,596 | 382,732 | 97,188 | 106,703 |
| 1966-67 | 193,677 | 710,084 | 499,967 | 385,436 | 84,494 | 93,153 |
| 1967-68 | 236,768 ⁵ | 774,269 | 562,928 | 405,750 | 98,141 | 98,828 |
| 1968-69 | 288,599 | 859,021 | 677,456 | 495,501 | 103,674 | 109,197 |
| 1969-70 | 294,102 | 935,694 | 773,519 | 547,784 | 91,104 | 85,309 |
| 1970-71 | 321,638 ⁵ | 998,732 | 789,180 | 530,924 | 63,625 | 47,339 |
| 1971-72 | 270,484 | 1,058,040 | 980,954 | 524,300 | 68,804 | 50,233 |
| 1972-73 | 311,448 ⁷ | 1,201,620 | 1,305,569 ⁸ | 586,002 | 73,187 | 104,231 |

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 Including import of a naval vessel valued at \$38.9m. ⁵ Including

STATISTICS (Chapter 15)

| Overseas exports | | | | | Year |
|------------------|--------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|
| Butter | | Meat | Sugar | | |
| '000 kg | \$'000 | \$'000 | tonnes | \$'000 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1860 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1865 |
| .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | 1870 |
| .. | .. | 5 | 314 ^a | 18 | 1875 |
| .. | .. | 46 | 161 ^b | 8 | 1880 |
| .. | .. | 85 | 1,533 ^a | 56 | 1885 |
| .. | .. | 278 | 2,048 ^a | 74 | 1890 |
| 2 | .. | 1,922 | 7,710 ^a | 229 | 1895 |
| 16 | 2 | 2,697 | 5,056 ^a | 137 | 1900 |
| 469 | 78 | 1,320 | 221 | 5 | 1905 |
| 3,207 | 581 | 3,288 | 27 | 1 | 1910 |
| 7,808 | 1,503 | 5,533 | 5 | .. | 1915-16 |
| 1,068 | 272 | 7,446 | 1 | .. | 1920-21 |
| 11,824 | 5,928 | 6,914 | 198,604 | 4,413 | 1925-26 |
| 16,605 | 4,809 | 3,053 | 63,994 | 1,882 | 1926-27 |
| 10,353 | 3,006 | 4,752 | 154,856 | 3,696 | 1927-28 |
| 20,565 | 6,043 | 5,843 | 202,347 | 4,126 | 1928-29 |
| 20,415 | 6,361 | 5,292 | 181,662 | 4,134 | 1929-30 |
| 21,220 | 5,733 | 5,288 | 210,529 | 3,869 | 1930-31 |
| 30,655 | 7,063 | 4,505 | 292,801 | 6,256 | 1931-32 |
| 32,798 | 7,072 | 3,868 | 189,174 | 3,585 | 1932-33 |
| 34,720 | 5,566 | 4,444 | 312,324 | 5,675 | 1933-34 |
| 44,490 | 6,520 | 5,672 | 315,628 | 5,432 | 1934-35 |
| 46,327 | 7,353 | 5,367 | 304,583 | 5,480 | 1935-36 |
| 34,577 | 7,623 | 6,541 | 412,076 | 7,385 | 1936-37 |
| 24,442 | 6,183 | 9,118 | 432,984 | 8,016 | 1937-38 |
| 34,047 | 9,070 | 9,771 | 448,857 | 8,312 | 1938-39 |
| 57,854 | 15,047 | 11,798 | 530,700 | 12,292 | 1939-40 |
| 48,419 | 13,054 | 11,081 | 378,485 | 9,668 | 1940-41 |
| 34,098 | 9,163 | 8,648 | 199,000 | 5,150 | 1941-42 |
| 19,506 | 5,373 | 3,036 | 61,297 | 1,749 | 1942-43 |
| 20,382 | 5,595 | 2,939 | 84,294 | 2,489 | 1943-44 |
| 18,223 | 5,245 | 3,414 | 106,520 | 3,141 | 1944-45 |
| 14,622 | 5,738 | 8,487 | 139,887 | 5,300 | 1945-46 |
| 27,920 | 10,945 | 13,989 | 110,826 | 4,885 | 1946-47 |
| 16,732 | 6,809 | 16,973 | 96,161 | 5,706 | 1947-48 |
| 33,401 | 16,414 | 23,250 | 411,527 | 25,934 | 1948-49 |
| 38,254 | 21,726 | 24,924 | 433,742 | 27,802 | 1949-50 |
| 32,973 | 20,468 | 26,560 | 387,928 | 28,967 | 1950-51 |
| 25,192 | 16,983 | 23,906 | 163,094 | 13,043 | 1951-52 |
| 2,006 | 1,768 | 50,502 | 460,667 | 42,529 | 1952-53 |
| 26,759 | 21,481 | 57,197 | 710,393 | 62,336 | 1953-54 |
| 19,025 | 15,395 | 60,007 | 742,475 | 61,547 | 1954-55 |
| 21,680 | 17,696 | 59,325 | 594,678 | 48,598 | 1955-56 |
| 27,978 | 19,148 | 54,140 | 679,068 | 56,552 | 1956-57 |
| 18,929 | 11,154 | 45,672 | 714,510 | 69,314 | 1957-58 |
| 11,498 | 6,327 | 87,625 | 810,960 | 63,771 | 1958-59 |
| 22,965 | 13,678 | 78,841 | 706,144 | 52,793 | 1959-60 |
| 21,209 | 15,132 | 59,581 | 799,945 | 69,322 | 1960-61 |
| 11,166 | 6,737 | 78,663 | 846,684 | 66,965 | 1961-62 |
| 14,552 | 7,670 | 93,312 | 1,152,995 | 89,823 | 1962-63 |
| 13,087 | 6,924 | 104,061 | 1,124,674 | 154,616 | 1963-64 |
| 15,984 | 8,880 | 118,206 | 1,279,558 | 111,632 | 1964-65 |
| 13,825 | 9,214 | 116,073 | 1,258,657 | 92,819 | 1965-66 |
| 9,864 | 6,360 | 118,533 | 1,645,675 | 98,113 | 1966-67 |
| 12,149 | 7,158 | 117,850 | 1,601,555 | 95,616 | 1967-68 |
| 8,638 | 5,245 | 131,589 | 2,047,013 | 116,253 | 1968-69 |
| 1,972 | 1,199 | 160,988 | 1,352,409 | 110,993 | 1969-70 |
| 2,136 | 1,189 | 168,122 | 1,541,336 | 145,216 | 1970-71 |
| 1,815 | 1,079 | 211,746 | 1,974,163 | 206,241 | 1971-72 |
| 3,726 | 3,597 | 323,559 | 2,062,841 | 245,459 | 1972-73 |
| 3,827 | 3,376 | | | | |

import of a naval vessel valued at \$9.7m. ⁶ Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$56.1m. ⁷ Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$40.7m. ⁸ Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$39.0m. ⁿ Not available.

SUMMARY OF MARKETING

| Year | Raw sugar production | | | Butter | | |
|---------|--|----------------|--------------------|--|---|--------------------------|
| | Average net price per tonne ¹ | | | Proportion of Australian production exported | Return to manufacturer ² per tonne | 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 | 18.95 | .. | 18.95 | .. | n | .. |
| 1900-01 | 18.95 | .. | 18.95 | .. | n | 12 |
| 1905-06 | 19.90 | .. | 19.90 | .. | n | 35 |
| 1910-11 | 18.45 | .. | 18.45 | .. | n | 55 |
| 1915-16 | 35.43 | .. | 35.43 | .. | n | 56 |
| 1920-21 | 59.71 | .. | 59.71 | .. | n | 14 |
| 1925-26 | 51.18 | 22.22 | 38.44 | 44 | n | 58 |
| 1926-27 | 52.65 | 29.41 | 48.30 | 19 | n | 48 |
| 1927-28 | 52.16 | 23.87 | 43.33 | 31 | n | 65 |
| 1928-29 | 52.51 | 20.67 | 41.13 | 36 | n | 61 |
| 1929-30 | 52.75 | 19.39 | 39.94 | 38 | 313.37 | 63 |
| 1930-31 | 53.15 | 16.24 | 38.39 | 39 | 267.31 | 74 |
| 1931-32 | 53.05 | 18.40 | 35.41 | 50 | 237.39 | 76 |
| 1932-33 | 49.43 | 16.32 | 37.03 | 37 | 188.57 | 76 |
| 1933-34 | 47.09 | 15.80 | 31.84 | 48 | 175.58 | 80 |
| 1934-35 | 47.24 | 14.88 | 30.56 | 51 | 199.60 | 78 |
| 1935-36 | 47.24 | 15.63 | 31.86 | 48 | 231.88 | 70 |
| 1936-37 | 47.44 | 15.65 | 29.99 | 54 | 246.44 | 62 |
| 1937-38 | 47.24 | 16.34 | 30.16 | 55 | 270.85 | 69 |
| 1938-39 | 47.24 | 16.16 | 29.74 | 56 | 268.69 | 78 |
| 1939-40 | 46.50 | 20.41 | 31.02 | 59 | 280.10 | 75 |
| 1940-41 | 45.37 | 22.19 | 33.73 | 50 | 281.88 | 66 |
| 1941-42 | 44.58 | 21.50 | 35.45 | 41 | 288.96 | 50 |
| 1942-43 | 44.73 | 21.28 | 37.45 | 32 | 323.80 | 40 |
| 1943-44 | 44.34 | 25.84 | 41.45 | 17 | 375.18 | 41 |
| 1944-45 | 43.50 | 29.58 | 38.98 | 32 | 391.32 | 45 |
| 1945-46 | 43.11 | 33.25 | 39.97 | 32 | 402.15 | 58 |
| 1946-47 | 43.11 | 42.31 | 42.99 | 16 | 431.28 | 56 |
| 1947-48 | 47.24 | 58.30 | 49.09 | 18 | 482.65 | 70 |
| 1948-49 | 45.37 | 55.30 | 50.18 | 47 | 524.58 | 70 |
| 1949-50 | 47.83 | 57.82 | 52.64 | 47 | 577.14 | 66 |
| 1950-51 | 48.32 | 64.61 | 55.64 | 44 | 644.46 | 49 |
| 1951-52 | 66.34 | 72.38 | 67.66 | 21 | 844.64 | 15 |
| 1952-53 | 86.91 | 80.90 | 83.87 | 50 | 950.94 | 56 |
| 1953-54 | 94.34 | 76.16 | 83.45 | 58 | 964.91 | 43 |
| 1954-55 | 92.61 | 73.62 | 81.16 | 59 | 934.60 | 52 |
| 1955-56 | 92.32 | 75.93 | 83.30 | 53 | 917.08 | 60 |
| 1956-57 | 105.46 | 81.33 | 91.58 | 56 | 901.92 | 45 |
| 1957-58 | 106.59 | 90.22 | 96.93 | 57 | 890.51 | 44 |
| 1958-59 | 107.77 | 77.57 | 89.19 | 61 | 940.50 | 54 |
| 1959-60 | 111.07 | 79.35 | 93.33 | 55 | 946.80 | 58 |
| 1960-61 | 123.07 | 78.61 | 96.24 | 60 | 922.40 | 38 |
| 1961-62 | 122.98 | 74.15 | 94.47 | 58 | 907.44 | 51 |
| 1962-63 | 123.12 | 80.69 | 94.01 | 68 | 931.06 | 46 |
| 1963-64 | 120.07 | 129.41 | 126.19 | 65 | 941.49 | 45 |
| 1964-65 | 118.84 | 82.51 | 94.02 | 68 | 951.33 | 45 |
| 1965-66 | 120.02 | 66.17 | 83.24 | 67 | 910.98 | 45 |
| 1966-67 | 119.33 | 56.54 | 81.69 | 72 | 886.57 | 49 |
| 1967-68 | 140.54 | 58.43 | 82.07 | 73 | 901.73 | 37 |
| 1968-69 | 140.94 | 61.84 | 80.24 | 76 | 884.21r | 30 |
| 1969-70 | 140.84 | 79.50 | 97.75 | 70 | 858.42r | 31 |
| 1970-71 | 138.08 | 86.45 | 100.63 | 72 | 950.74r | 23 |
| 1971-72 | 136.51 | 99.27 | 108.35 | 75 | 1,014.52r | 28r |
| 1972-73 | 134.93 | 112.27 | 117.80 | 75 | 914.33 | 34 |

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 150 kg prior to 1925-26. For further particulars see page 384. ⁴ Slaughtering in slaughterhouses estimated up to 1900-01. See also

STATISTICS (Chapter 16)

| Wool | Meat | | | | Average price of bullocks ⁵ | Export price index, Australia ⁶ | Year |
|--------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|------|--------|--|--|------|
| | Livestock slaughtered ⁴ | | | | | | |
| | Cattle (including calves) | Sheep (including lambs) | Pigs | | | | |
| cents | '000 | '000 | '000 | \$ | | | |
| n | 18 | 57 | 2 | n | .. | 1860 | |
| n | 61 | 178 | 5 | n | .. | 1865 | |
| n | 67 | 529 | 7 | n | .. | 1870 | |
| n | 89 | 342 | 10 | n | .. | 1875-76 | |
| n | 128 | 454 | 13 | n | .. | 1880-81 | |
| n | 195 | 711 | 20 | n | .. | 1885-86 | |
| n | 216 | 951 | 29 | n | .. | 1890-91 | |
| n | 510 | 2,110 | 87 | n | .. | 1895-96 | |
| 11.18 | 503 | 861 | 129 | n | .. | 1900-01 | |
| 18.17 | 219 | 598 | 187 | n | .. | 1905-06 | |
| 18.67 | 379 | 1,751 | 169 | n | .. | 1910-11 | |
| 21.58 | 653 | 1,316 | 216 | n | .. | 1915-16 | |
| 22.27 | 449 | 461 | 158 | n | .. | 1920-21 | |
| 30.67 | 778 | 635 | 310 | n | .. | 1925-26 | |
| 32.87 | 568 | 679 | 280 | n | .. | 1926-27 | |
| 35.14 | 740 | 670 | 310 | n | .. | 1927-28 | |
| 28.81 | 685 | 805 | 381 | n | 31 | 1928-29 | |
| 18.85 | 634 | 1,090 | 367 | n | 25 | 1929-30 | |
| 17.04 | 648 | 1,671 | 408 | n | 19 | 1930-31 | |
| 14.22 | 541 | 1,762 | 408 | n | 19 | 1931-32 | |
| 17.42 | 597 | 1,564 | 377 | n | 19 | 1932-33 | |
| 28.48 | 719 | 1,299 | 406 | n | 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 | 1,717 ^r | 3,440 ^r | 797 | 172.69 | 104 | 1971-72 | |
| 178.30 | 2,015 | 2,473 | 967 | 206.73 | 134 ^s | 1972-73 | |

page 258. ⁵ Average prices of livestock, Brisbane saleyards. See also page 408. 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 360. n Not available. r Revised since last issue. s Subject to revision.

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 ³ | Household supplies and equipment |
| 1910-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1915-16 | .. | .. | 24 | 18 | .. | .. |
| 1920-21 | .. | .. | 31 | 33 | .. | .. |
| 1925-26 | .. | .. | 27 | 27 | .. | .. |
| 1926-27 | .. | .. | 27 | 26 | .. | .. |
| 1927-28 | .. | .. | 26 | 25 | .. | .. |
| 1928-29 | .. | .. | 26 | 25 | .. | .. |
| 1929-30 | .. | .. | 25 | 25 | .. | .. |
| 1930-31 | .. | .. | 22 | 23 | .. | .. |
| 1931-32 | .. | .. | 21 | 22 | .. | .. |
| 1932-33 | .. | .. | 20 | 21 | .. | .. |
| 1933-34 | .. | .. | 20 | 21 | .. | .. |
| 1934-35 | .. | .. | 20 | 20 | .. | .. |
| 1935-36 | .. | .. | 22 | 20 | .. | .. |
| 1936-37 | .. | .. | 23 | 21 | .. | .. |
| 1937-38 | .. | .. | 23 | 21 | .. | .. |
| 1938-39 | .. | .. | 24 | 22 | .. | .. |
| 1939-40 | .. | .. | 24 | 23 | .. | .. |
| 1940-41 | .. | .. | 25 | 27 | .. | .. |
| 1941-42 | .. | .. | 26 | 32 | .. | .. |
| 1942-43 | .. | .. | 27 | 36 | .. | .. |
| 1943-44 | .. | .. | 27 | 38 | .. | .. |
| 1944-45 | .. | .. | 27 | 38 | .. | .. |
| 1945-46 | .. | .. | 27 | 38 | .. | .. |
| 1946-47 | .. | .. | 28 | 40 | .. | .. |
| 1947-48 | .. | .. | 31 | 43 | .. | .. |
| 1948-49 | .. | .. | 36.8 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 |
| 1972-73 | 133.8 | 130.4 | 127.5 | 125.3 | 136.7 | 116.9 |

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 405. ³ Not available prior to 1948-49 as the "C" Series Index included only rents of privately owned houses. The Consumer

STATISTICS (Chapters 17 and 19)

| 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 |
| 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 ² | 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 |
| 133.5 | 128.6 | 49.30 | 41.00 | 31.85 | 68.19 | 1972-73 |

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 Australian Government 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 |
| 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 | 289,022 | 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 ⁶ | 355,120 | 732,107 ⁶ | 376,017 ⁶ | 348,442 | 724,459 ⁶ |
| 1968-69 | 253,343 | 81,947 | 387,866 | 378,924 | 766,790 | 388,777 | 373,531 | 762,308 |
| 1969-70 | 281,306 | 104,191 | 441,074 | 445,278 | 886,352 | 444,618 | 438,071 | 882,689 |
| 1970-71 | 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 |
| 1972-73 | 483,799 | 195,444 | 704,109 | 672,721 | 1,376,830 | 702,902 | 632,100 | 1,335,003 |

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 20)

| Gross loan expenditure | State gross public debt at 30 June | | | | | Local Government revenue ⁵ | Year |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| | Where payable | | Total | Average rate of interest per \$100 | Accumulated sinking fund | | |
| | Australia | Overseas | | | | | |
| \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ | \$'000 | \$'000 | |
| 39 | | | | | | 13 | 1860 |
| 1,370 | 248 | 2,016 | 2,263 | 2.29 | .. | 107 | 1865 |
| 311 | 1,390 | 5,352 | 6,743 | 6.50 | .. | 55 | 1870 |
| 1,200 | 3,912 | 8,986 | 12,899 | 4.75 | .. | 174 | 1875-76 |
| 1,982 | 4,156 | 22,334 | 26,490 | 4.20 | .. | 323 | 1880-81 |
| 3,846 | 4,418 | 37,224 | 41,642 | 3.90 | .. | 1,112 | 1885-86 |
| 3,112 | 4,458 | 51,754 | 56,211 | 4.05 | .. | 1,726 | 1890-91 |
| 1,184 | 6,160 | 59,864 | 66,025 | 3.90 | .. | 1,024 | 1895-96 |
| 2,424 | 11,408 | 65,664 | 77,071 | 3.68 | .. | 1,522 | 1900-01 |
| 595 | 14,460 | 70,110 | 84,570 | 3.70 | .. | 1,412 | 1905-06 |
| 3,991 | 16,058 | 78,112 | 94,170 | 3.62 | 10 | 1,808 | 1910-11 |
| 6,124 | 21,700 | 95,766 | 117,466 | 3.77 | 518 | 3,458 | 1915-16 |
| 8,502 | 50,394 | 111,096 | 161,489 | 3.65 | 882 | 5,775 | 1920-21 |
| 9,944 | 72,602 | 132,298 | 204,899 | 4.78 | 2,816 | 6,236 | 1925-26 |
| 8,373 | 78,660 | 134,300 | 212,960 | 4.79 | 3,442 | 9,050 | 1926-27 |
| 20,068 ^a | 78,806 | 144,522 | 223,328 | 4.80 | 3,963 | 9,378 | 1927-28 |
| 9,334 | 80,080 | 145,645 | 225,724 | 4.80 | 1,674 | 12,540 | 1928-29 |
| 7,763 | 81,749 | 142,549 | 224,298 | 4.76 | 1,630 | 12,786 | 1929-30 |
| 6,684 | 82,153 | 142,309 | 224,462 | 4.79 | 1,555 | 12,782 | 1930-31 |
| 2,529 | 82,088 | 141,736 | 223,824 | 4.38 | 977 | 11,504 | 1931-32 |
| 7,700 | 87,702 | 141,360 | 229,062 | 4.35 | 926 | 12,614 | 1932-33 |
| 8,804 | 94,745 | 140,890 | 235,635 | 4.20 | 967 | 12,616 | 1933-34 |
| 10,925 | 96,952 | 140,741 | 237,694 | 4.18 | 1,377 | 14,826 | 1934-35 |
| 10,140 | 104,596 | 140,677 | 245,272 | 4.11 | 1,579 | 15,798 | 1935-36 |
| 8,281 | 109,175 | 140,621 | 249,797 | 4.11 | 2,165 | 15,778 | 1936-37 |
| 7,700 | 111,304 | 140,259 | 251,563 | 4.10 | 1,441 | 15,622 | 1937-38 |
| 6,985 | 115,222 | 139,785 | 255,006 | 4.10 | 1,635 | 15,103 | 1938-39 |
| 7,924 | 118,684 | 139,382 | 258,066 | 4.08 | 1,586 | 16,138 | 1939-40 |
| 6,715 | 121,224 | 138,965 | 260,189 | 4.08 | 2,594 | n | 1940-41 |
| 6,064 | 126,226 | 136,118 | 262,343 | 3.80 | 2,246 | n | 1941-42 |
| 3,928 | 121,018 | 136,118 | 257,137 | 3.83 | 1,700 | n | 1942-43 |
| 3,547 | 122,261 | 136,098 | 258,358 | 3.82 | 3,690 | n | 1943-44 |
| 3,122 | 134,687 | 128,180 | 262,867 | 3.75 | 2,267 | 18,886 | 1944-45 |
| 4,817 | 152,885 | 113,705 | 266,590 | 3.48 | 3,089 | 19,200 | 1945-46 |
| 9,363 | 166,287 | 104,424 | 270,711 | 3.38 | 756 | 19,582 | 1946-47 |
| 11,945 | 173,007 | 104,381 | 277,388 | 3.35 | 544 | 22,188 | 1947-48 |
| 14,537 | 187,683 | 100,567 | 288,250 | 3.28 | 154 | 25,387 | 1948-49 |
| 18,370 | 202,211 | 99,112 | 301,323 | 3.25 | 131 | 29,801 | 1949-50 |
| 35,695 | 234,094 | 98,220 | 332,314 | 3.18 | 102 | 36,212 | 1950-51 |
| 47,625 | 276,624 | 97,995 | 374,620 | 3.09 | 988 | 45,815 | 1951-52 |
| 44,008 | 310,903 | 97,607 | 408,510 | 3.19 | 1,668 | 53,229 | 1952-53 |
| 41,260 | 344,330 | 96,463 | 440,793 | 3.28 | 533 | 56,984 | 1953-54 |
| 40,996 | 377,471 | 95,478 | 472,949 | 3.47 | 615 | n | 1954-55 |
| 43,810 | 409,979 | 95,620 | 505,599 | 3.55 | 434 | n | 1955-56 |
| 46,252 | 443,235 | 95,405 | 538,639 | 3.71 | 214 | 68,608 | 1956-57 |
| 46,381 | 475,917 | 95,978 | 571,895 | 3.79 | 77 | 74,020 | 1957-58 |
| 53,863 | 507,318 | 99,622 | 606,940 | 3.88 | 283 | 81,419 | 1958-59 |
| 59,884 | 544,513 | 100,335 | 644,848 | 3.96 | 210 | 88,538 | 1959-60 |
| 60,672 | 581,565 | 103,334 | 684,900 | 4.18 | 301 | 95,197 | 1960-61 |
| 62,717 | 623,308 | 104,334 | 727,642 | 4.28 | 327 | 101,625 | 1961-62 |
| 64,262 | 661,225 | 108,856 | 770,081 | 4.26 | 641 | 112,859 | 1962-63 |
| 71,147 | 710,625 | 110,845 | 821,469 | 4.28 | 744 | 123,966 | 1963-64 |
| 79,104 | 771,706 | 107,986 | 879,691 | 4.41 | 664 | 134,567 | 1964-65 |
| 79,095 | 836,050 | 100,475 | 936,525 | 4.56 | 278 | 147,588 | 1965-66 |
| 82,600 | 947,522 | 64,140 | 1,011,662 | 4.71 | 423 | 159,599 | 1966-67 |
| 89,003 | 1,015,768 | 61,888 | 1,077,656 | 4.74 | 437 | 175,579 | 1967-68 |
| 93,950 | 1,090,887 | 57,933 | 1,148,820 | 4.82 | 2,658 | 194,591 | 1968-69 |
| 100,958 | 1,188,037 | 34,670 | 1,222,707 | 5.01 | 1,652 | 201,165 | 1969-70 |
| 103,332 | 1,244,181 | 33,018 | 1,277,199 | 5.24 | 1,726 | 227,077 | 1970-71 |
| 135,668 | 1,316,123 | 30,877 | 1,347,001 | 5.34 | 415 | 252,450 | 1971-72 |
| 146,104 | 1,398,540 | 25,957 | 1,424,497 | 5.34 | 1,212 | n | 1972-73 |

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 Australian Government loan of \$19,768(000) to the Sugar Board. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 21)

| 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 ⁵ | n | n | n | n |
| 1875-76 | 6,295 | 5,793 | n | 1,284 ⁵ | n | n | n | 653 |
| 1880-81 | 8,843 | 7,188 | n | 1,889 ⁵ | n | n | n | 1,931 |
| 1885-86 | 23,899 | 14,407 | n | 2,676 ⁵ | n | n | n | 6,125 |
| 1890-91 | 34,551 | 19,675 | n | 3,322 ⁵ | n | 66 | n | 6,224 |
| 1895-96 | 31,285 | 21,627 | n | 4,659 | n | 88 | n | 2,481 |
| 1900-01 | 25,571 | 26,273 | n | 7,792 | n | 131 | n | 2,826 |
| 1905-06 | 26,029 | 26,553 | 1,240 | 8,286 | 827 | 155 | n | 1,991 |
| 1910-11 | 30,272 | 39,267 | 2,348 | 12,754 | 1,114 | 183 | n | 5,244 |
| 1915-16 | 36,949 | 48,306 | 3,704 | 25,877 | 1,388 | 244 | n | 6,008 |
| 1920-21 | 46,594 | 57,835 | 6,174 | 37,176 | 2,244 | 285 | n | 8,497 |
| 1925-26 | 67,332 | 86,325 | 7,422 | 45,674 | 3,304 | 369 | 19,378 | 11,493 |
| 1926-27 | 76,593 | 85,862 | 7,527 | 44,905 | 3,498 | 378 | 21,405 | 11,378 |
| 1927-28 | 70,551 | 88,410 | 7,256 | 46,650 | 3,652 | 391 | 17,594 | 10,616 |
| 1928-29 | 73,448 | 93,437 | 7,554 ⁵ | 48,151 | 3,830 | 412 | 18,289 | 9,708 |
| 1929-30 | 73,260 | 88,556 | 7,133 | 47,802 | 3,848 | 441 | 18,621 | 8,468 |
| 1930-31 | 64,203 | 87,536 | 5,933 | 44,709 | 3,854 | 443 | 10,980 | 5,863 |
| 1931-32 | 60,010 | 86,286 | 5,371 | 45,904 | 3,892 | 444 | 13,862 | 5,334 |
| 1932-33 | 63,065 | 85,324 | 5,493 | 46,906 | 4,110 | 421 | 14,141 | 6,810 |
| 1933-34 | 65,092 | 84,960 | 5,984 | 49,669 | 4,196 | 436 | 16,152 | 6,793 |
| 1934-35 | 71,158 | 86,037 | 6,770 | 52,393 | 4,601 | 439 | 17,752 | 8,308 |
| 1935-36 | 76,169 | 86,997 | 7,056 | 54,263 | 4,953 | 459 | n | 12,674 |
| 1936-37 | 78,673 | 91,722 | 7,506 | 54,609 | 5,380 | 452 | 16,914 | 8,433 |
| 1937-38 | 83,420 | 100,189 | 8,076 | 56,413 | 5,768 | 462 | 19,419 | 9,635 |
| 1938-39 | 85,582 | 98,854 | 8,424 | 58,089 | 6,148 | 472 | 19,259 | 9,426 |
| 1939-40 | 84,338 | 102,147 | 9,340 | 56,504 | 6,442 | 483 | 19,109 | 9,347 |
| 1940-41 | 83,025 | 106,852 | 9,452 | 58,178 | 6,710 | 468 | 19,142 | 8,444 |
| 1941-42 | 81,468 | 118,315 | 9,630 | 62,429 | 6,722 | 463 | 14,667 | 6,557 |
| 1942-43 | 66,720 | 197,444 | 11,808 | 90,394 | 7,034 | 444 | 10,555 | 3,442 |
| 1943-44 | 56,642 | 234,368 | 13,632 | 130,958 | 7,552 | 458 | 16,481 | 4,924 |
| 1944-45 | 63,039 | 250,866 | 13,790 | 160,187 | 8,199 | 467 | 23,822 | 7,041 |
| 1945-46 | 63,883 | 215,838 | 14,308 | 180,126 | 9,282 | 493 | 35,333 | 11,794 |
| 1946-47 | 85,128 | 211,686 | 33,648 ⁵ | 171,204 | 10,234 | 514 | 46,287 | 22,239 |
| 1947-48 | 102,180 | 227,826 | 39,728 | 169,672 | 11,366 | 513 | 46,024 | 33,014 |
| 1948-49 | 116,500 | 257,748 | 48,730 | 174,884 | 12,502 | 527 | 54,897 | 33,188 |
| 1949-50 | 145,932 | 291,865 | 58,964 | 184,401 | 13,756 | 525 | 79,663 | 39,622 |
| 1950-51 | 181,574 | 350,986 | 78,022 | 197,679 | 15,318 | 536 | 120,433 | 55,348 |
| 1951-52 | 220,373 | 317,524 | 83,032 | 205,322 | 17,142 | 471 | 109,526 | 56,375 |
| 1952-53 | 214,200 | 367,399 | 87,592 | 218,720 | 18,886 | 504 | 104,519 | 56,593 |
| 1953-54 | 257,874 | 395,703 | 102,064 | 234,812 | 20,694 | 517 | 124,792 | 75,536 |
| 1954-55 | 280,933 | 395,717 | 107,746 | 249,629 | 22,572 | 606 | 127,469 | 66,971 |
| 1955-56 | 271,364 | 397,606 | 112,056 | 265,400 | 24,530 | 673 | 125,669 | 56,189 |
| 1956-57 | 255,298 | 437,067 | 125,486 | 289,216 | 26,974 | 732 | 125,926 | 61,471 |
| 1957-58 | 291,607 | 428,187 | 131,310 | 306,488 | 29,380 | 800 | 159,452 | 82,088 |
| 1958-59 | 287,233 | 452,669 | 140,506 | 333,306 | 31,582 | 909 | 174,308 | 92,264 |
| 1959-60 | 313,808 | 478,348 | 158,344 | 365,172 | 34,864 | 1,153 | 217,880 | 117,528 |
| 1960-61 | 307,700 | 476,672 | 163,802 | 374,262 | 38,054 | 1,330 | 211,399 | 110,739 |
| 1961-62 | 315,838 | 506,096 | 164,362 | 411,704 | 41,290 | 1,487 | 182,220 | 99,976 |
| 1962-63 | 330,966 | 549,296 | 185,138 | 470,352 | 44,760 | 1,568 | 211,314 | 115,827 |
| 1963-64 | 348,036 | 625,318 | 213,200 | 542,352 | 49,217 | 1,651 | 248,300 | 133,889 |
| 1964-65 | 403,520 | 667,820 | 232,886 | 593,026 | 54,700 | 1,899 | 302,345 | 161,024 |
| 1965-66 | 426,645 | 709,952 | 232,458 | 637,652 | 59,984 | 2,089 | 298,311 | 172,915 |
| 1966-67 | 450,930 | 754,469 | 256,850 | 700,029 | 66,135 | 2,217 | 343,825 | 206,897 |
| 1967-68 | 499,821 | 805,527 | 289,184 | 757,031 | 73,702 | 2,458 | 390,989 | 250,598 |
| 1968-69 | 534,284 | 871,805 | 325,320 | 818,999 | 78,298 | 2,900 | 452,530 | 297,811 |
| 1969-70 | 580,339 | 917,254 | 364,692 | 875,578 | 87,700 | 4,064 | 546,236 | 318,769 |
| 1970-71 | 615,440 | 979,133 | 404,983 | 943,333 | 94,525 | 3,704 | 577,615 | 354,479 |
| 1971-72 | 670,306 | 1,120,771 | 459,065 | 1,052,933 | 107,987 | 6,302 | 836,631 | 504,922 |
| 1972-73 | 929,789 | 1,566,586 | 597,490 | 1,319,853 | 123,858 | n | 1,525,032 | 904,450 |

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 1925-26 onwards. Up to 1920-21, calendar years ended six months earlier. ⁵ Not available.

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 23)

| 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 | 25,839 |
| 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 | 3,294 | 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 ³ | 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 |
| 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 | 227,398 ⁴ | 659,897 ⁴ |
| 1969-70 .. | 325,226 | 301,577 | 96,334 | 723,138 | 28,424 | 301,186 ⁴ | 712,857 ⁴ |
| 1970-71 .. | 364,192 | 229,660 | 97,699 | 691,551 | 32,429 | 318,704 ⁴ | .. |
| 1971-72 .. | 433,569 | 271,261 | 102,896 | 807,727 | 33,843 | 353,409 ⁴ | 870,782 ⁴ |
| 1972-73 .. | 452,819 | 399,232 | 104,989 | 957,040 | 36,775 | n | n |

¹ Including heat, light, and power. ² Including amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. ³ See page 272. ⁴ From 1968-69 "value added", see page 287. n Not available.

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