



QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1980

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QUEENSLAND'S NEW PARLIAMENTARY ANNEXE BY NIGHT, WITH PART OF BRISBANE'S
SOUTH-EAST FREEWAY AND THE BRISBANE RIVER IN THE FOREGROUND

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1980

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1980

No. 40

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DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

AND

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN FOR QUEENSLAND

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
QUEENSLAND OFFICE

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PREFACE

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

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

The statistical tables in this issue of the *Year Book* relate mainly to the periods ended 31 December 1978 or 30 June 1979, and the descriptive text has been taken forward to 31 October 1979, generally, and further for a few topics of major significance. A special article on the Department of Transport has been included in Chapter 4.

More detailed, and in many cases more up-to-date, statistics of the various topics contained in the book are available in other Bureau publications and attention is drawn to the list of Queensland Office publications, see page 475.

This Office maintains an Information Service, which, on request, supplies available statistical information and advice on which publications are appropriate, and a Library in which all publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics are available for reference. Businessmen, government officers, and members of the public are invited to make use of these services.

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

The preparation of this *Year Book* has been directed by Mr D. R. O'Donnell, B.Com., A.A.U.Q., and carried out by an editorial staff under the control of Mr G. K. Maccheroni, B.Com. I should like to extend my thanks to Queensland Type Service Pty Ltd and Watson Ferguson and Company for the advice and assistance provided, and for the quality of the work produced.

O. M. MAY

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statistician for Queensland

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

30 June 1980

CALENDAR, 1980

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

CALENDAR, 1981

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

*Public holiday. Local holidays are granted for annual shows, the dates for the Royal National Exhibition in the Brisbane district for 1980 and 1981 being 13 and 12 August, respectively.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Symbols and Other Usages

The following symbols mean:

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

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

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

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

Further References

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

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

A complete list of ABS publications produced in Canberra and in each of the State Offices is contained in the *ABS Catalogue of Publications* 1980 (1101.0) which is available, free of charge, from any ABS Office.

Citation of Acts

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

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

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

Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1976

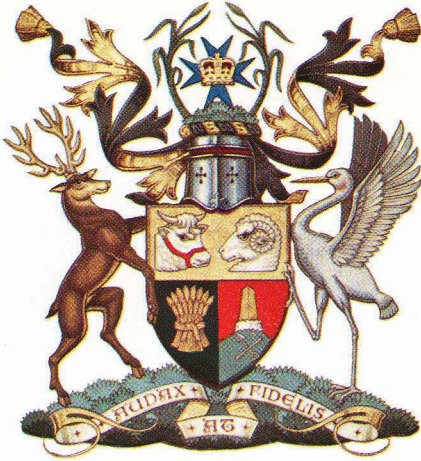
Processing of the 1976 Census of Population and Housing was accomplished in two phases. Preliminary processing conducted soon after Census night produced a complete count of the population classified by age, sex, marital status, and birthplace (Australia, United Kingdom, Other). As a result of budgetary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

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

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

Making Sense of the Census, Catalogue No. 2129.0

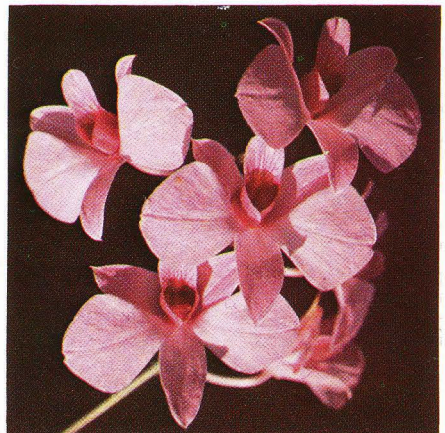
Sampling Errors Associated with Census Estimates (Revised), Catalogue No. 2129.0



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

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

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





Chapter 1

GEOGRAPHY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

1 AREA AND POSITION

The State of Queensland, with an area of 1,727,000 square kilometres, occupies the north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. It lies within 10 and 29 degrees south latitude and 138 and 154 degrees east longitude. It has approximately 7,400 km of coastline, and has land boundaries of 1,625 km with New South Wales, 630 km with South Australia, and 1,045 km with the Northern Territory. From north to south its greatest distance is 2,100 km and from east to west 1,450 km. The area is 22.5 per cent of the Australian continent, and the occupied area 30 per cent of the Australian occupied total.

Less than 1 per cent of the area of Queensland has not been allocated either for private production or for public reserves; this is mainly in the far south-west. The area leased for pastoral and other purposes is 75 per cent of the whole territory. About 19 per cent of the State is held as freehold or is in the process of purchase, and this includes most of the good coastal and sub-coastal lands.

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

AREAS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Whole State		Within Tropics	
	Area	Proportion of total	Area	Proportion of total
	'000 sq km	per cent	'000 sq km	per cent
New South Wales	802	10.4	—	—
Victoria	228	3.0	—	—
Queensland	1,727	22.5	933	31.6
South Australia	984	12.8	—	—
Western Australia	2,525	32.9	934	31.6
Northern Territory	1,346	17.5	1,090	36.9
Australian Capital Territory	2	0.0	—	—
Mainland	7,615	99.1	2,957	100.0
Tasmania	68	0.9	—	—
Australia	7,682	100.0	2,957	100.0

The Queensland tropical area of 933,000 square kilometres is 54 per cent of the whole State. Because of its physical, climatic, and living conditions, this vast area is relatively immune from diseases and other disabilities commonly experienced in other tropical areas.

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

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

2 PHYSICAL FEATURES

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

The geology of Queensland is most conveniently described by referring to the present surface distribution of three great structural units:

- (i) Ancient rocks of the Australian Precambrian Shield exposed in the north-west and north of the State. This has been a relatively stable portion of the earth's crust during the past 1,200 million years.
- (ii) The Tasman Geosyncline, which extends for almost the entire length of eastern Queensland and had a complex history of dominantly marine deposition interrupted by major crustal upheavals for much of the Palaeozoic Era (about 600 to 250 million

years ago). Subsequent continental sedimentation in this area took place under conditions of relative stability.

- (iii) The Great Artesian Basin, a large intervening and overlapping area (nearly two-thirds of the State) filled with gently warped Mesozoic and Cainozoic sediments dating back about 200 million years.

The Ancient Precambrian Shield Area

The outcropping complexly folded and faulted Precambrian strata comprise sediments and volcanics metamorphosed to varying degrees and widely intruded by granites and basic igneous rocks. Exposures in the Mount Isa, Georgetown, and Cape York Peninsula areas are believed to be parts of a continuous mass extending beyond these areas beneath younger rocks. The depositional and structural evolution of this complex, involving great crustal changes, represents a long period of early geological time from about 1,900 to 1,200 million years ago. The complex was finally welded into a resistant block and uplifted, and since well before the beginning of the Palaeozoic Era it has remained essentially stable. The Georgetown and Cape York Peninsula blocks were the site of later granitic intrusions, and volcanics were erupted over parts of both blocks in late Palaeozoic and Cainozoic times.

The Precambrian rocks are extensively mineralised, the north-west ranking as one of the major metalliferous provinces of the world. The immense Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc and copper deposits, the Mary Kathleen and Westmoreland uranium deposits, the numerous copper deposits of the Cloncurry-Mount Isa district, the Constance Range iron deposits, the Etheridge gold and copper deposits, and a host of small metalliferous deposits all occur in Precambrian rocks.

Transgression of shallow seas from central Australia formed limestones and other sediments on the western and southern flanks of the Precambrian Mount Isa block in early Palaeozoic times. Except for localised middle Palaeozoic sediments of the Toko Range and thin Mesozoic and Cainozoic deposits, there is a complete absence of later rocks in this region. The early Palaeozoic sediments contain major resources of rock phosphate.

The Tasman Geosyncline

Palaeozoic Deposition. The western boundary of the Tasman Geosyncline trends south and south-east from Princess Charlotte Bay almost to the coast near Ingham, and then runs south-west beneath younger sediments of the Great Artesian Basin. Eastwards the geosyncline extended to the vicinity of the present coastline. Within this vast depositional area, at various places at different times during the Palaeozoic Era, great thicknesses of marine sediments (including coral reefs), volcanics, and some freshwater beds were laid down. As a result of periodic crustal stresses, these rocks were folded and faulted, invaded by igneous intrusions, and finally uplifted as a relatively stable block. Only the eastern and northern sections of the Tasman Geosyncline are exposed; the western part is deeply buried beneath the Great Artesian Basin. In the coastal area, the strata are now arranged in a series of meridional to north-north-westerly trending structural basins alternating with belts of more highly metamorphosed rocks.

Throughout the exposed area of the Tasman Geosyncline there is diverse mineralisation, which since the early days has supported a significant mining industry. The famous gold-fields of Gympie, Mount Morgan, Clermont, Ravenswood, Charters Towers, Cracow, and many lesser ones; the tin-fields of Kangaroo Hills, Herberton, Cooktown, and Stanthorpe; the copper deposits of Mount Morgan, Chillagoe, Peak Downs, Mount Perry, and elsewhere; the silver-lead deposits of Chillagoe, Herberton, and other centres; the tungsten-molybdenum-bismuth deposits of Wolfram Camp, Bamford Hill, and Mount Carbine; the manganese deposits of Gladstone and the Mary Valley; widely scattered large deposits of limestone, some of high purity; the fluorspar deposits of the Chillagoe district; granite and marble for building stone—these are some of the

important and varied minerals which have been exploited. In many cases there is a close areal association of metalliferous deposits with granitic intrusions, and it is generally agreed that such ore deposits are genetically connected with the intrusives.

The late Palaeozoic (Permian) sediments of the Bowen Basin, now exposed over a large area extending 500 kilometres south from Collinsville, include important coal measures. In recent years the vast coal resources of the Collinsville-Nebo-Gooniyella Peak Downs-Blackwater-Baralaba-Moura and Blair Athol districts have been mined on a large scale, particularly low-ash coking coals. Natural gas has been discovered in sediments of the Bowen Basin in the Rolleston area south of Springsure and beneath Mesozoic cover rocks in the Roma-Tara district. Permian coal measures also occur in the Galilee Basin of central Queensland and in small downfaulted blocks at Mount Mulligan and at Little River near Laura in the far north.

Mesozoic Deposition. As a result of crustal folding and faulting accompanied by granitic intrusions, the eastern part of the Tasman Geosyncline was uplifted and stabilised at the end of the Palaeozoic Era. Subsequent Mesozoic deposition was restricted to isolated basins in which continental sediments, including coal measures, accumulated. The Ipswich and Walloon coal measures of the Ipswich and Moreton Basins, respectively, for many years provided south-east Queensland with industrial and domestic power. Other coal measures which have been mined are those at Callide, Mulgildie, Burrum, and Styx. Marine transgressions occurred in late Mesozoic (Cretaceous) time (about 120 million years ago) in the Maryborough Basin, which extended eastwards beyond the present coastline, at Stanwell west of Rockhampton, and in the Laura Basin north of Cooktown.

With the exception of the Maryborough Basin and the Esk Trough, the basins of Mesozoic deposition have not been intensely folded. However, widespread faulting indicates further crustal adjustments throughout the Mesozoic. Volcanism and granitic intrusive activity occurred in the region south of Rockhampton in early Mesozoic time, and persisted until the Cretaceous Period in the Maryborough Basin. Volcanics and granites of Cretaceous age are also known from the Bowen-Proserpine area.

The chief mineral resources in the Mesozoic sediments of coastal Queensland are coal, clay and shale for brick, pottery, and ceramic manufacture, and sandstone and tuff suitable for use as building stone. Igneous activity formed a number of metalliferous deposits, including mercury deposits near Kilkivan and gold-copper deposits in the Mackay-Bowen hinterland.

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

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

Palmer River, for tin at Stanthorpe and around Mount Garnet in north Queensland, and for sapphires at Anakie. Underground natural brines are exploited at Port Alma, as are clay and shale and river sand and gravel at numerous localities. Important supplies of underground water are obtained from river and coastal alluvium. Nickel deposits formed by lateritic weathering of serpentinites at Greenvale west of Townsville are currently being mined, and similar deposits occur near Marlborough, north of Rockhampton, where high-quality chrysoprase is produced. Of possible future value are low-grade oil shales near Gladstone and brown coal and lignite in the Rockhampton district.

The Great Artesian Basin

The sediments of the Great Artesian Basin were deposited in huge sags in the old surface of the western part of the stabilised Tasman Geosyncline. The buried basement surface is very irregular, and three major subdivisions of the basin are recognised, separated by two buried ridges. These are the Surat Basin in the south-east; the Eromanga Basin in the west; and the Carpentaria Basin in the north, extending out beneath the present gulf of that name.

Sedimentation was more or less continuous through middle and late Mesozoic (Jurassic and Cretaceous) time, and was dominantly continental with a major marine transgression in the Early Cretaceous. Deposition continued into the Cainozoic with sedimentation over large areas, the result of which was the development of a vast land of low relief. A long period of weathering commencing in Miocene time (about 20 million years ago) produced a deep layer of lateritic soil, characterised by concentration of iron and aluminium oxides in the upper zone, over almost the whole surface of Queensland. Irregularly distributed sheets of highly siliceous rock called "billy" or "porcellanite" form a hard surface capping or duricrust. The gibber plains of the far west are accumulations of pebbles of "billy" produced by erosion and break-up of the duricrust capping. At a later stage, shallow lacustrine deposition took place in isolated areas. Alluvial deposits along the present river systems include the extensive drifts of the Darling Downs which contain fossilised bones of giant marsupials. Among the most recent deposits are the aeolian sand dunes of the far south-west, forming the eastern edge of the Simpson Desert.

The huge deposit of bauxite (aluminium ore) at Weipa is a product of lateritisation of rocks of the Great Artesian Basin, and widely scattered precious opal occurs in the far west. The productive Moonie and Alton oil-fields and the gas-fields of the Roma area produce from reservoirs within strata of the Surat Basin. Gas has been found in sediments of older basins beneath the Great Artesian Basin near Adavale (middle Palaeozoic Adavale Basin) and Innamincka (Cooper Basin of Permian age). Jurassic coal measures extend between Toowoomba and Tambo and have been exploited at Oakey and Injune. Low-grade Cretaceous oil-shales at Julia Creek are of potential value because of their wide extent and small vanadium content. Underground water (artesian and sub-artesian) is an invaluable resource of the basin, and derives from several porous sandstone aquifers fed by rainfall on their elevated eastern outcrop areas.

More information about the geology of Queensland can be obtained from the publication, *Queensland Geology*, a geological map of the State at 1:2,500,000 scale with accompanying explanatory notes, issued by the Geological Survey of Queensland in 1976. Detailed information about specific areas is contained in numerous reports of the Geological Survey of Queensland and the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, Canberra.

4 SOILS

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

Podzolic Soils

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

Red Loams

Deep red loams derived from basalts occur at intervals from the southern border to Cooktown. The chief areas are on the South Coast, Maleny-Buderim, Proston-Kingaroy, Binjour, Bundaberg-Childers, Eungella Range, and the Atherton and Evelyn Tablelands. These soils are well-drained loams with a satisfactory phosphate content. They constitute some of the most important agricultural soils of the State, growing sugar cane, improved pastures, peanuts, maize, fruit, and vegetables.

Alluvial Soils

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

Black Earths

These are self-mulching clays of good structure which constitute the most important agricultural soils of the State. They occur mainly in the 500-900 mm rainfall zones. The black soils of the Darling Downs, derived from basalt, are cultivated for grain crops. The Lockyer Valley soils, also basaltic in origin, are irrigated from underground for lucerne, potatoes, and onions. An extensive area of black soils occurs in the Central Highlands (Springsure-Emerald-Clermont), where large areas of grain sorghum and wheat are grown.

Grey and Brown Calcareous Soils

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

Heavy Grey-brown Soils

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

5 VEGETATION

The vegetation of Queensland may be classified broadly into seven main types: rainforests, softwood scrubs, Acacia scrubs, open forests, open grasslands, spinifex, and Channel Country communities. These reflect the great complexity of soils, rainfall, and temperature which exist within the State. See map "Main Types of Vegetation" facing page 32.

Rainforests

Rainforest communities comprise complex mixtures of trees growing so close together that they exclude virtually all other vegetation except climbers and epiphytic plants such as orchids and ferns. They occur in discontinuous patches in regions of high rainfall along the east coast from the southern border almost to Cape York. Their distribution depends partly on the availability of moisture and partly on fertility of the soil. In southern areas they are almost confined to fertile

red earths derived from basalt and other basic rocks or to rich alluvial soils along streams; in northern regions of very high rainfall they also occur on some soils derived from more acid rocks.

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

Softwood Scrubs

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

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

Acacia Scrubs

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

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

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

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

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

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

Open Forests

The term is used here to include a heterogeneous assemblage of plant communities for which many different names have been proposed, including woodland and savannah woodland. In this

broad sense, open forest communities occupy nearly half the total area of Queensland. They can be considered in four regions, namely, semi-arid central region, semi-arid southern region, sub-coastal and coastal region, and tropical monsoonal region.

The semi-arid central region comprises the so-called "desert" country of central Queensland. It occupies the low plateau region astride the Dividing Range between the Mitchell grass country to the west and the brigalow and sub-coastal open forest country to the east. Soils are yellow to red sands and sandy loams. The vegetation comprises scattered trees, mainly Eucalypts, and a grassy floor, often with large amounts of spinifex grass (*Triodia*) and wire grass (*Aristida*). The perennial grasses are harsh and unpalatable but edible trees and shrubs are fairly common and ephemeral grasses and herbage lift the quality of the pasture for some months after rain.

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

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

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

Open Grasslands

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

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

Spinifex

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

which grow between the tussocks after rain, are capable of maintaining small numbers of cattle or sheep for a long time.

Channel Country

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

6 FAUNA

Terrestrial Animals

(Contributed by Dr H. J. Lavery, M.Sc., Ph.D., M.Ec., Research and Planning Branch, National Parks and Wildlife Service)

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

For a more detailed account see the 1976 or 1977 issue of the *Year Book*.

Zoogeography

Terrestrial vertebrate animals in Australia comprise three broadly discrete assemblages identified as Torresian, Eyrean, and Bassian. Most species overlap these regions; thus, as examples in Queensland, the water python, *Liasis fuscus* Peters, the brolga, *Grus rubicundus* (Perry), and the Queensland blossom bat, *Syconycteris australis* (Peters), as Torresian forms, the shingle-back skink, *Trachydosaurus rugosus* Gray, the emu, *Dromaius novaehollandiae* (Latham), and the long-haired rat, *Rattus villosissimus* (Waite), as Eyrean forms, and Cunningham's skink, *Egernia cunninghami* (Gray), the chestnut teal, *Anas castanea* (Eyton), and the tiger cat, *Dasyurus maculatus* (Kerr), as Bassian forms, are often found outside these distribution ranges.

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

Habitat

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

These habitat types may be described briefly as follows:

Closed forest in Australia occurs most commonly in Queensland. Areas are distributed mainly on mountain ridges along the Great Dividing Range in three zones: predominantly deciduous tropical closed forest from Cape York to Coen; other tropical closed forest (evergreen) from 15°S to 20°S latitudes, that is from north of Cooktown to south of Townsville (Mount

Elliot); and sub-tropical closed forest southwards from there (to southern New South Wales). The first zone, in particular, is predominantly of Indo-Malaysian flora having closest faunal affinities with New Guinea. Closed forests cover the smallest area of all habitat types and are extensively exploited for forestry and other agricultural pursuits.

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

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

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

Freshwaters are usually abundant throughout the State during the annual late summer period of high rainfall; at other times this habitat becomes scarce. Water conservation is a necessary practice for most land use schemes and some major and many minor impoundments have been introduced since 1950. Nevertheless, most freshwater is still retained where rainfall is heaviest.

Saltwater areas are abundant at all times around the 7,400 km-long coastline and over the 207,000-square kilometre Great Barrier Reef. Some inland salt pans such as Lake Buchanan in central Queensland are also large. Disturbance of these areas by man is minimal at this juncture.

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

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

History of Discovery

The first technical account of a species of native land animal in Queensland was of the Australian bustard, *Ardeotis australis* (Gray), recorded by Captain James Cook and Daniel Solander when they landed at Bustard Bay near Miriam Vale on 23 May 1770. Three sea-bird species—probably the greater frigate-bird, *Fregata minor* (Gmelin), red-footed gannet, *Sula sula* (L.), and little shearwater, *Puffinus assimilis* Gould—had been noted on 19–20 May somewhere east of Fraser Island. This voyage by Cook also eventually provided the first technical record of a mammal, with the collection of the grey Queensland ring-tailed possum, *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* Boddaert, from Endeavour River. Much controversy has been provoked by the first sighting by European man of a kangaroo also at this locality; "Captain Cook's kangaroo, *Mus 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), and the eastern chestnut native mouse, *Pseudomys gracilicaudatus* (Gould) which are

amongst the scarcest species of fauna in Queensland. Sir Joseph Banks reported large lizards (specimens lost) on Lizard Island on 12 August 1770.

Composition

The numbers of native amphibian, reptile, bird, and mammal species in Queensland compared with those for the whole of Australia are shown in the following table.

Group	Numbers of native species	
	In Queensland	In Australia
Amphibians	(a) 77	(a) 137
Reptiles	(a) 275	(a) 489
Birds	(b) 547	(c) 683
Mammals	(b) 149	(d) 223

- (a) after H. G. Cogger (1975)—*Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia* (Reed: Sydney).
- (b) based on H. J. Lavery (1969)—*List of Birds in Queensland* (Churchill Memorial Trust: Canberra); and Queensland Museum unpublished data.
- (c) after H. T. Condon (1972)—Birds of South Australia. pp. 28-40 in: *South Australian Year Book, 1972* (Australian Bureau of Statistics: Adelaide); but note also J. D. Macdonald (1973)—*Birds of Australia* (Reed: Sydney) (725 species).
- (d) based on T. Iredale and E. Le G. Troughton (1934)—*A Check-list of the Mammals Recorded from Australia* (Australian Museum: Sydney); and W. D. L. Ride (1970).—*A Guide to the Native Mammals of Australia* (Oxford University Press: Melbourne).

The native amphibians are of four families—tree frogs, southern frogs, true frogs, and narrow-mouthed toads.

The native reptiles include 11 species of tortoises (one family), 182 species of lizards (five families), 80 species of snakes (six families), and 2 species of crocodiles (one family).

The native avifauna comprises 299 non-passerine species (of forty-nine families) and 248 passerine species (of twenty-four families), this sub-division being between non-perching and perching/song birds, respectively.

According to present-day considerations, the native terrestrial mammal fauna consists of 2 species of monotremes (two families), 70 species of marsupials (six families), and 77 species of placentals comprising 47 species of bats (seven families), and 30 species of rodents (one family).

A number of other species of reptiles, birds, and mammals occur within Australia only in this State. Most of these are distributed marginally from New Guinea through the north-east deciduous tropical closed forest, as examples, wood frog, De Vis's banded gecko, *Cyrtodactylus lousiadensis* (De Vis), the green python, *Chondropython viridis* (Schlegel), the palm cockatoo, *Probosciger aterrimus* (Gmelin), the manucode, *Phonygammus keraudrenii* (Lesson and Garnot), the spiny bandicoot, *Echymipera rufescens* (Peters and Doria), and the spotted cuscus, *Phalanger maculatus* (Desmarest).

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

ments throughout the Australian continent, e.g. by the grey teal, *Anas gibberifrons* Muller, are commonplace.

The largest amphibian is the giant barred frog, *Mixophyes iteratus* Straughan, and the smallest frogs include the dwarf rocket frog, *Litoria dorsalis* Macleay. The largest (heaviest) reptile is the estuarine crocodile, *Crocodylus porosus* (Schneider), although the longest reptile specimen from Queensland is reported to be an 8.5 metre amethystine python, *Liasis amethystinus* (Schneider). The largest bird is the cassowary, *Casuarius casuarius* (L.), weighing up to 110 kilograms and the largest native mammal, also by weight, is the grey kangaroo, *Macropus giganteus* Shaw, up to 89 kilograms. The smallest are, respectively, a four-fingered skink, *Carlia novaeguineae* (Meyer), the weebill, *Smicromis brevirostris* (Gould), and the northern planigale, *Planigale ingrami* (Thomas), the last two each weighing 4 grams.

Fossils

The oldest fossil reptiles are several small Procolophodonts from the Rewan Formation, Lower Triassic age, approximately 215–225 million years old. The largest known is a Middle Jurassic Sauropod dinosaur, *Rhoetosaurus brownei* Longman; fragments suggest it was rivalled in size by Cretaceous Sauropods. Marine Cretaceous reptiles are more noteworthy than terrestrial forms. Tertiary fossils of lizards, snakes, crocodiles, and tortoises are known.

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

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

Species Introduced by Man

Species introduced by man include 1 species of amphibian (a non-native family), 10 species of birds (six families, two non-native), and 20 species of mammals (nine families, eight of which are new to the State).

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

The total numbers of species, native and introduced, in Queensland are thus 78 amphibians, 275 terrestrial reptiles, 557 birds, and 169 terrestrial mammals, substantially more than elsewhere in Australia.

Interaction between Man and Fauna

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

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

As commercial enterprises—Some native animals such as the freshwater crocodile, *Crocodylus johnstoni* (Krefft), are hunted for commercial purposes. In the period 1966–1970 more than 4.5 million marsupials, predominantly the grey kangaroo, were harvested mostly in southern and central inland Queensland for skins and carcasses (meat industry). Similar cropping has been reported since 1880. All commercial enterprises involving native animals are presently under critical review.

As recreation—An inestimably large proportion of the considerable tourist trade in Queensland incorporates visits to the closed forests of north-eastern Queensland and the islands of the adjacent Great Barrier Reef. The fauna there is abundant, obvious, and attractive: as examples, the non-deciduous tropical closed forests (rainforests) include 15 of the 18 endemic bird species and 8 of the 14 endemic mammal species, with such colourful types as the golden bowerbird and striped ring-tail; the Reef is inhabited by 29 species of seven sea-bird families, with 19 species nesting on 78 islands (notably Raine Island, Bramble Cay, Masthead Island, Swain Reef, North West Island, One Tree Island, and Michaelmas Cay). There, total populations of some types such as the wedge-tailed shearwater, *Puffinus pacificus* (Gmelin), number millions of birds (in Capricorn Island Group).

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

Six species of front-fanged elapid snakes have infrequently produced fatal bites during contact with man.

Fish

The following account of the fishes of Queensland has been contributed by E. M. Grant, M.Sc., formerly Deputy Director, Queensland Fisheries Service.

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, Bullrouths, Scorpion-fish, and Stonefish. Of these the Stonefish is most feared; a sting causes immediate and intense pain, respiration becomes irregular, and partial paralysis often results. Fortunately, in recent years an antivenene has been developed.

7 CONSERVATION

(Contributed by Dr G. W. Saunders, D.Agr.Sc., Director, National Parks and Wildlife Service)

General

The famous British ecologist, Elton, says: “The case of general conservation is threefold. It is moral—no power without responsibility. It is also based on interest, whether personal, educational, or purely scientific—the deep study of the world as it was when man found it, or those parts still keeping some of the character and potentialities of that earlier untamed richness. Thirdly, it is an economic question, a question of human survival, or at the very least man’s survival in environments that are worth surviving in”.

It is far more than just the setting aside of land as national parks or similar reserves. This is only a part of the process.

The chief problem remains that of fashioning, over the whole extent of occupied and exploited land, a mosaic of landscape and many small habitats within it that are as rich as possible consistent with keeping the necessary productivity of land and its use by man for so many different purposes. This will help to combat one of the greatest threats to mankind—namely environmental degradation and loss of variety. Basically that is what conservation is about.

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

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

The 1877 Act made provision for the declaration of reserves which were the forerunners of present-day sanctuaries.

The first national park in Queensland was Witches Falls on Tamborine Mountain proclaimed over an area of 131 hectares on 24 March 1908. This action was taken following representations by the Tamborine Shire Council.

Under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act* 1975–1976 and the *Fauna Conservation Act* 1974–1979, all native mammals, birds, reptiles, and two species of butterfly are now protected throughout the State of Queensland. National parks in Queensland total 2.7 million hectares. In addition there are 30,000 hectares of fauna reserves and 35,000 hectares of environmental parks. Sanctuary land, which consists mainly of private grazing properties, is in excess of 10 million hectares. Two of the largest national parks are the Simpson Desert and Lakefield National Park, Cape York, both of which exceed 500,000 hectares.

In Queensland all fauna is the property of the Crown and under the control of the fauna authority. This applies irrespective of the land tenure. The fauna authority is defined as the Minister for Culture, National Parks, and Recreation, and subject to him, the Director of National Parks and Wildlife Service.

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

The definition of nature conservation that the National Parks and Wildlife Service uses is the ensuring of the survival, in the wild state, of all our species of native fauna and flora, and of the natural landscape in the presence of man and his activities.

The role of the Service, therefore, concerns the conservation of nature (namely fauna, flora, and landscape) with a responsibility for recreation based on this.

National Parks

Until recently, national parks were administered by the Department of Forestry, and section 40 of the *Forestry Act* 1959–1979 states that the cardinal principle to be observed in the management of national parks “shall be the permanent preservation, to the greatest possible extent, of their natural condition . . .”.

It follows that the aim of management is to cater for legitimate usage while preserving this natural condition. Major problems of management arise from the conflict between use and preservation and in the difficulty of deciding what is the correct interpretation of “natural

condition" in parks. All too often national parks are surrounded by manipulated environments and subjected to many quite unnatural influences.

How these areas are managed will be influenced by the usage, which falls into two broad categories: scientific study and research; and public recreation and enjoyment.

Undisturbed natural areas are of immense interest and importance both for research and as a reservoir of biological material. All domestic animals and cultivated plants have evolved from original wild stock and the process still continues.

In the field of pure research, samples of undisturbed nature are required as the basic material for the study of natural communities. Studies of biogeography and the evolution of species likewise require representative samples of natural biotypes, and the continuing search for useful chemicals and other products depends upon the preservation of sufficient habitat to ensure the existence of the various life-forms being studied.

What is legitimate visitor usage is difficult to determine. The simple observational pleasures of sightseeing, photography, nature study, and the enjoyment of walking or resting in pleasant bushland surroundings are acknowledged. To these can be added swimming, canoeing, and camping, where the nature of the park permits.

National parks do not cater for amusement forms of recreation to the extent of providing major sporting areas. Even where overnight accommodation is provided within a park, such artificial amusements are strictly limited. National parks are not playgrounds.

Queensland has developed a system of constructed tracks, carefully graded for easy walking. Visitors are not compelled to remain on these tracks but in general they do, simply because it is so much easier than walking anywhere else.

A new development in Queensland is the establishment of interpretive programs for national park visitors. This has been commenced at Lamington National Park for the school holiday periods, but will be extended to include other popular national parks. These programs aim at interpreting the natural features of the park to the visitor so that the visit becomes a meaningful experience.

Wildlife

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

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

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

Reserves must be chosen to represent particular habitat types containing characteristic species. These are reservoirs from which the habitat outside may become repopulated when

conditions are suitable. The nature of the countryside and the habits of the fauna demand that this limited number of reserves are of comparatively large area. Access by man to these must be strictly limited to avoid disturbance. Areas of less strict control—refuges where compatible land uses are encouraged and sanctuaries where account is taken of the need for movement of fauna and the current rights of existing landholders—must also be designated.

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

Natural history research, including taxonomy, for education purposes is one of the major responsibilities of the Queensland Museum, founded in Brisbane in 1855, which operates under the *Queensland Museum Act* 1970–1979. The Museum houses approximately 15,000 specimens of reptiles, some 17,800 cabinet specimens of birds plus skeletons, eggs, and nests, and 6,700 specimens of mammals as an appropriate reference basis.

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

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Chapter 2

CLIMATE AND SEASONS

1 LIVING CONDITIONS

Queensland has a typical sub-tropical to tropical climate, which has proved itself suitable for settlement in all parts of the State. High daytime temperatures are a normal feature of the period from October to March, resulting in quite a short spring and a long summer. Temperatures increase fairly rapidly in September and October and many days exceeding 40°C are experienced in inland areas even before the official commencement of summer on 1 December. Living conditions, however, are not as uncomfortable as they might appear because the higher temperatures of the inland areas are associated with lower humidities.

On the coast, the sea breeze, which is an almost daily phenomenon, tempers conditions considerably but the humid conditions in summer on the tropical coast (north of Rockhampton) are nonetheless enervating.

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

	Over 30°C	Over 35°C	Over 40°C
Brisbane	47	3	less than 1
Townsville	125	3	less than 1
Charleville	143	80	5
Mount Isa	224	129	28

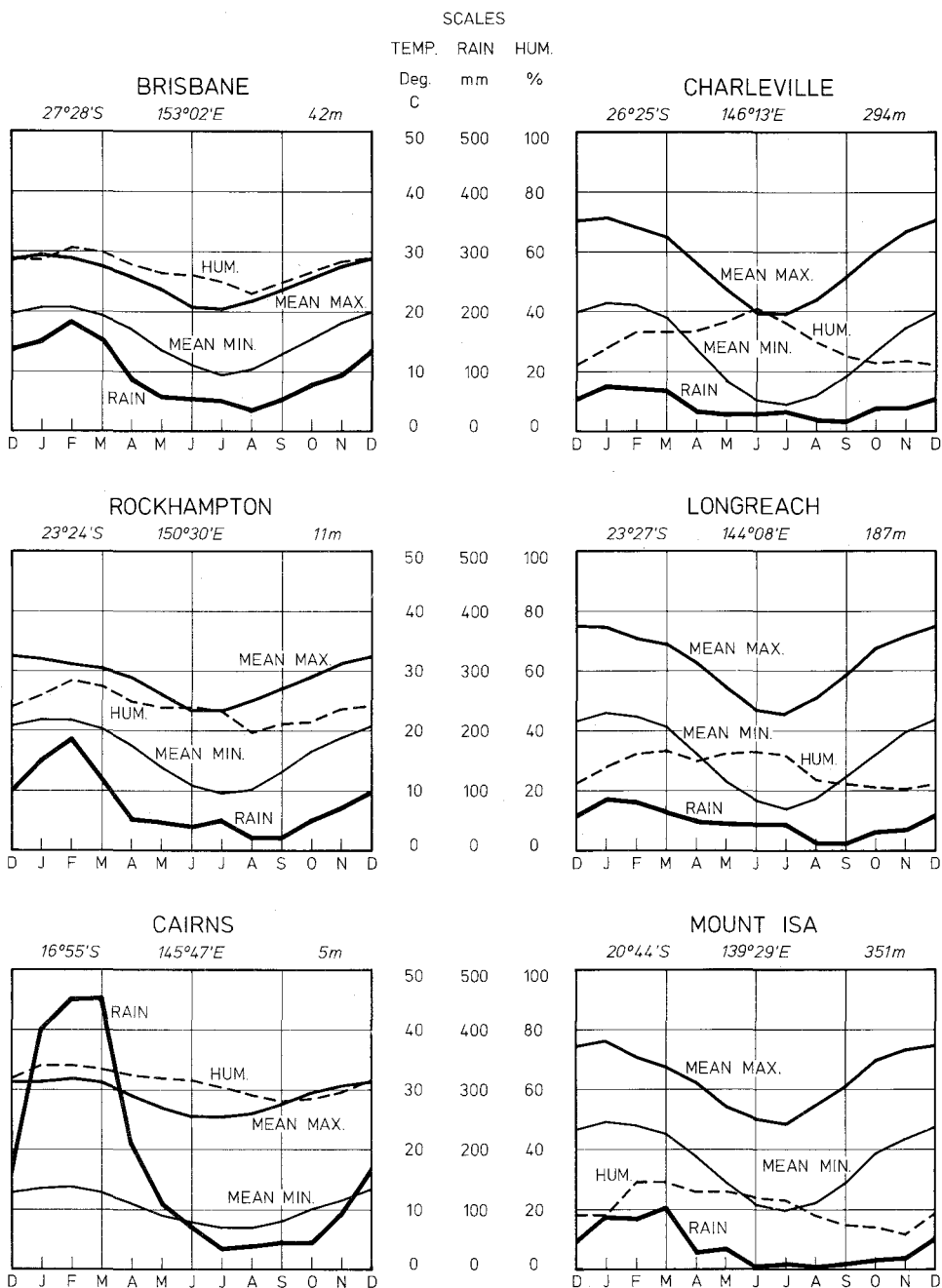
Day temperatures in the winter are quite mild, and, with the decreased cloudiness, make for the pleasant weather which is so attractive to tourists from colder climates, as few other settled areas of Australia experience such a mild winter. Living conditions from May to September can be described as climatically ideal with sunny days and temperatures in the low- to mid-twenties. The abundance of sunshine in the winter months is demonstrated by a comparison of the average number of sunshine hours per day during June to August, at the Australian capital cities, as follows: Melbourne, 3.9; Hobart, 4.4; Adelaide, 4.6; Canberra, 5.3; Perth, 5.4; Sydney, 6.1; Brisbane, 7.1.

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

2 METEOROLOGY

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

METEOROLOGY OF TYPICAL STATIONS—QUEENSLAND



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

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS

Month	Mean maximum daily temperature (deg C)		Mean minimum daily temperature (deg C)		3 p.m. relative humidity (%)		Rainfall (mm)	
	1978	Average (a)	1978	Average (a)	1978	Average (a)	1978	Average (b)
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL)								
January	30.0	28.9	22.7	20.9	65	57	97	166
February	30.6	28.9	22.2	20.8	59	58	93	162
March	28.7	27.9	20.7	19.4	70	56	187	142
April	27.4	26.3	17.8	17.1	55	52	70	87
May	23.0	23.4	14.6	13.6 ₊	59	48	44	70
June	20.4	21.2	11.8	11.5	48	49	39	69
July	20.8	20.4	10.5	9.8	45	43	48	57
August	20.8	21.9	11.6	11.0	49	42	50	47
September	23.3	24.0	14.1	13.3	51	44	83	48
October	24.6	25.9	15.6	16.3	53	50	50	75
November	26.7	27.6	18.5	18.4	66	52	85	94
December	29.6	28.5	20.4	19.9	63	56	118	129
Year	25.5	25.4	16.7	16.0	57	51	965	1,146
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL)								
January	31.9	31.4	22.3	21.7	49	52	396	159
February	31.1	31.1	22.8	21.7	54	54	131	179
March	32.1	30.2	21.5	20.4	46	51	10	108
April	30.0	28.7	17.6	17.6	36	47	26	38
May	24.6	25.9	14.7	13.5	51	44	102	43
June	21.9	23.5	10.7	10.8	45	43	70	37
July	22.2	22.9	10.7	8.6	47	39	94	32
August	23.1	24.8	11.9	10.5	48	37	49	24
September	25.2	27.4	14.8	13.1	49	36	52	23
October	26.8	29.7	15.9	16.8	45	38	33	47
November	28.8	31.1	19.4	19.5	55	43	103	66
December	31.4	31.7	21.2	20.8	53	47	113	102
Year	27.4	28.2	17.0	16.3	48	44	1,180	858
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL)								
January	30.8	31.5	23.0	23.6	65	62	517	399
February	31.1	31.3	23.5	23.7	69	65	220	441
March	30.6	30.3	22.8	22.9	68	65	127	464
April	29.5	29.0	20.8	21.5	62	63	138	177
May	27.0	27.3	20.4	19.8	66	62	87	91
June	26.3	25.8	17.0	18.1	55	59	15	51
July	26.3	25.4	16.7	16.7	53	56	9	30
August	26.5	26.6	17.9	17.6	56	54	39	26
September	28.1	27.9	18.8	18.7	55	52	7	36
October	28.3	29.4	19.5	20.5	55	53	140	35
November	29.8	30.6	21.8	22.4	60	57	74	84
December	30.9	31.3	23.4	23.3	64	59	51	167
Year	28.8	28.9	20.5	20.7	61	59	1,425	2,001

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

CLIMATE AND SEASONS

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued*

Month	Mean maximum daily temperature (deg C)		Mean minimum daily temperature (deg C)		3 p.m. relative humidity (%)		Rainfall (mm)	
	1978	Average (a)	1978	Average (a)	1978	Average (a)	1978	Average (b)
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND)								
January	34.8	34.6	22.4	21.2	31	27	74	78
February	35.1	34.3	20.3	21.2	26	30	24	72
March	32.3	31.6	18.4	18.5	27	31	11	75
April	28.7	28.3	10.3	13.9	19	31	7	34
May	22.6	22.8	10.1	8.2	38	35	87	28
June	17.2	20.3	6.3	5.2	49	38	44	19
July	17.8	19.4	4.5	3.5	38	35	89	25
August	18.8	21.7	7.0	5.5	39	29	73	21
September	22.9	25.8	9.6	9.3	32	23	65	24
October	26.0	30.2	13.3	14.3	34	21	21	41
November	30.3	32.9	16.4	17.6	26	20	33	40
December	33.3	34.3	17.7	19.8	21	23	22	58
Year	26.7	28.0	13.0	13.2	32	29	550	515
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND)								
January	37.0	37.9	22.9	22.7	<i>n.a.</i>	26	73	66
February	37.2	35.9	21.6	22.8	<i>n.a.</i>	35	25	85
March	35.4	34.2	19.3	20.1	<i>n.a.</i>	32	23	64
April	31.8	31.5	13.7	16.1	<i>n.a.</i>	31	3	29
May	26.5	26.1	12.5	11.2	<i>n.a.</i>	36	18	23
June	22.6	24.1	7.4	8.3	<i>n.a.</i>	32	4	21
July	22.0	23.8	6.9	6.8	<i>n.a.</i>	28	112	19
August	23.7	26.8	9.5	9.0	<i>n.a.</i>	21	25	9
September	26.7	29.7	10.7	12.1	<i>n.a.</i>	21	40	13
October	30.0	34.1	14.9	17.0	27	17	72	25
November	34.5	36.4	18.1	19.0	<i>n.a.</i>	20	10	28
December	36.5	37.4	19.6	21.3	<i>n.a.</i>	20	56	56
Year	30.3	31.4	14.8	15.5	<i>n.a.</i>	26	461	436
MOUNT ISA (NORTH INLAND)								
January	35.2	38.1	22.6	24.7	37	18	235	86
February	36.8	35.4	23.3	24.0	29	29	2	84
March	35.4	33.8	21.0	22.6	25	29	72	103
April	31.5	31.2	15.9	18.9	25	26	1	29
May	26.8	27.1	14.5	14.3	40	26	29	32
June	23.9	25.1	8.4	10.8	38	24	6	1
July	23.4	24.3	7.0	9.9	32	23	64	6
August	25.6	26.9	10.5	11.1	31	18	—	2
September	27.6	30.2	12.2	14.4	24	15	69	6
October	32.6	34.9	17.1	19.4	20	14	7	14
November	36.2	36.6	20.4	21.8	19	12	4	18
December	38.1	37.2	21.1	23.3	17	18	6	48
Year	31.1	31.7	16.2	17.9	28	21	495	429

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

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1978

Month	Mean daily hours of sunshine	Corrected mean sea level pressure 9 a.m.	Shade temperature					Rainfall		
			Mean	Absolute maximum	Absolute minimum	Mean maximum	Mean minimum	Total	Wet days(a)	Average (b)
	No.	mb	deg C	deg C	deg C	deg C	deg C	mm	No.	mm
January	6.3	1,014.6	26.3	39.1	18.1	30.0	22.7	97	14	166
February	8.2	1,014.5	26.4	36.8	20.5	30.6	22.2	93	11	162
March	7.1	1,016.3	24.7	31.1	18.4	28.7	20.7	187	19	142
April	8.9	1,016.4	22.6	31.8	12.2	27.4	17.8	70	5	87
May	6.3	1,019.4	18.8	26.7	9.4	23.0	14.6	44	11	70
June	7.1	1,015.5	16.1	23.9	7.1	20.4	11.8	39	8	69
July	7.9	1,017.3	15.7	27.8	5.8	20.8	10.5	48	5	57
August	6.4	1,021.3	16.2	25.2	7.1	20.8	11.6	50	10	47
September	8.0	1,018.5	18.7	26.4	8.1	23.3	14.1	83	9	48
October	8.0	1,021.8	20.1	30.6	12.7	24.6	15.6	50	13	75
November	8.3	1,017.3	22.6	31.2	15.7	26.7	18.5	85	15	94
December	7.7	1,011.7	25.0	34.6	16.9	29.6	20.4	118	15	129
Year	7.5	1,017.1	21.1	39.1	5.8	25.5	16.7	965	135	1,146

(a) Days on which 0.1 mm or more of rain fell. (b) Average annual rainfall based on all years of record.

3 RAINFALL

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

Annual Amount of Rainfall

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

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

Maps between pages 32 and 33 show the average annual, summer, and winter rainfalls. Each map represents a generalised estimate of average rainfall throughout the State and does not include minor local variations due to topography.

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

The table on page 24 shows for a number of typical reporting stations the annual rainfall as well as the average annual rainfall based on all years of record.

Seasonal Incidence of Rainfall

Every part of Queensland receives more rain in the summer six months (November to April) than in the winter six months (May to October). The concentration of rain in the summer months

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND
(millimetres)

Locality	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Average(a)
<i>Coastal</i>											
Brisbane	1,045	1,440	1,374	1,888	1,262	2,194	1,090	1,312	660	965	1,146
Bundaberg	746	1,389	1,768	1,285	1,884	1,478	852	1,455	783	1,138	1,153
Gladstone	841	838	1,730	660	1,418	1,205	988	970	967	962	951
Rockhampton ..	639	614	1,085	604	1,637	1,172	914	995	835	1,180	858
Mackay	1,127	1,700	1,557	1,740	1,767	2,307	1,710	2,248	1,534	1,409	1,650
Townsville	464	721	1,105	1,090	1,533	1,707	1,447	1,437	1,320	1,070	1,211
Innisfail	3,432	3,883	3,325	5,177	6,906	4,494	6,531	4,799	7,730	4,222	3,672
Cairns	1,937	2,090	1,910	2,780	2,852	2,498	2,428	2,000	2,784	1,425	2,001
Thursday Island ..	2,221	2,093	1,923	2,073	2,174	1,419	2,316	2,073	2,614	1,673	1,672
Normanton	687	552	832	961	1,203	851	875	1,249	1,096	443	934
<i>Sub-coastal</i>											
Warwick	606	866	663	742	709	700	1,091	911	534	793	751
Toowoomba	890	814	973	917	1,021	1,255	1,200	1,165	868	1,235	960
Kingaroy	669	1,035	922	663	885	815	885	749	338	1,090	784
Gayndah	436	831	866	815	874	736	623	857	534	898	779
Emerald	533	565	579	488	852	977	1,075	679	674	889	638
Charters Towers ..	343	810	787	759	916	1,632	872	573	651	707	658
Atherton	1,213	1,209	1,328	1,920	1,736	2,391	1,378	1,322	1,569	956	1,438
Coen	1,068	1,124	1,422	1,367	1,842	1,038	1,377	1,369	1,380	694	1,162
<i>Western</i>											
Cunnamulla	346	427	378	213	534	510	494	638	322	507	365
Charleville	354	359	625	251	824	488	506	546	484	550	515
Blackall	317	484	457	404	693	641	431	509	555	559	432
Longreach	251	341	470	310	606	653	457	467	547	461	436
Boulia	178	109	323	140	660	774	311	406	507	391	265
Winton	157	301	531	292	676	1,086	453	694	496	467	410
Hughenden	303	363	770	467	822	638	775	500	387	442	494
Mount Isa	185	218	737	272	539	1,175	665	376	819	495	429
Georgetown	543	681	976	965	1,248	2,046	1,000	930	657	662	833

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

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

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

Variability of Rainfall

One of the most outstanding features about Queensland's rainfall is its great variability, not only from year to year but also from place to place during the same year. This is due to the sporadic nature of cyclones and tropical depressions as well as the variability of thunderstorm rains which frequently make up a large proportion of the spring and early summer totals.

There is a great difference in reliability of summer and winter rain between North and South Queensland. North Queensland has highly reliable summer rains, particularly in the east coast

and Peninsula areas. Winter rains are very unreliable in North Queensland, except for the regular late autumn falls of the Cooktown-Ingham, Proserpine-Mackay, and Cape York areas.

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

4 DROUGHTS

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

The following is derived mainly from two Bureau of Meteorology publications: *Droughts in Australia*, by J. C. Foley (Bulletin No. 43, 1957); and *Rainfall Deciles as Drought Indicators*, by W. J. Gibbs and J. V. Maher (Bulletin No. 48, 1967). Droughts are treated in detail in these publications, which also give comprehensive rainfall data and detailed descriptions of data treatment and analysis methods.

General

Drought is in many ways a relative term. Crops, vegetation, industries, and land use in different parts of the world are more or less adjusted to the moisture or water normally available to them. A rainless period that would constitute a drought in one region may not be unusual or injurious in another. Drought is also a relative term in a given area, since conditions which a market gardener would regard as drought may cause a pastoralist no concern.

The vulnerability of a nation's economy to drought changes with time. Increased development, particularly in the spheres of transport, water conservation, and diversification of the economy, may mitigate the serious adverse effects of extended dry periods which in earlier years would have been regarded as disastrous.

Development does not always act to decrease the effects of drought. Population increases and the establishment of secondary industries create an increased water need and give rise to problems of combating drought in new areas and sectors of the economy.

Water need is thus a function of time and place and depends on many factors. The nature and intensity of land water use, transport facilities, water storage capacity, number of stock involved, and the development of drought resistance in plants are among the factors which affect water need and the impact of drought on primary and secondary industry and the community in general. The only objective method of defining drought is to specify minimum water needs for a particular purpose and this can then be compared with water available.

Rainfall as a Drought Index

The natural availability of water depends on rainfall, although other effects such as evaporation, wasteful use of water, moisture storage in the soil, and storage of water in artesian basins or reservoirs must be taken into account. Nevertheless, rainfall is the best single index of water availability and monthly rainfall totals are sufficient for most studies of the occurrence, spread, and breaking of droughts.

Thus, if the minimum water need for a given period of time is met by rainfall of a given amount "X", drought may be said to occur whenever the rainfall during that time interval is less than "X", and the severity of drought linked to the amount by which rainfall falls short of the requirement.

Rainfall has several advantages over other criteria, such as the effects on plants and animals, as a basis for study. Rainfall data are numerical, and methods for their observation, collection,

and processing have been substantially unchanged over the past 100 years. The data are therefore amenable to statistical analysis by electronic computers. They also provide uniformity, reliability, and completeness of statistics to a degree that is impossible to obtain if other criteria are used as a basis for study.

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

Drought Study

Scientific study of the areal extent of drought and its frequency of occurrence is essential for the proper planning of agricultural, pastoral, industrial, and economic activities. Such studies can provide an assessment of drought risk and assist the planning of short-term action, such as the declaration of drought occurrence and the choice of areas to which stock might be moved.

An additional, useful field of research is the determination of the water needs of crops, animals, industry, and communities. This information is basic to any drought study and is essential if drought is to be defined in a meaningful way.

Surveys of the impact of drought on the Australian economy at various stages of its development are not only of historical interest. They provide information which can enable planners to profit from past experience and to seek remedies for circumstances which aggravated the disastrous effects of previous droughts.

Foley (1957) used reports of conditions of crops and livestock published in official bulletins, journals, and newspapers, together with rainfall analyses, to produce a comprehensive historical review of Australian rainfall and the effects of drought on primary industry. This work has been continued by other workers in the Bureau of Meteorology. The Bureau bases its current drought research program on the statistical analysis of rainfall, but this has not been done to the exclusion of other factors significant in drought analysis and study.

Drought Prediction

For many years there has been great interest in the variations of rainfall in time. Investigators have sought for any regularly recurring cycles of rainfall patterns, and for any tendency for dry and wet periods to persist. As yet no reliable method for the long-range forecasting of rainfall and drought has been devised.

Many writers have reported cycles with various periods, but their conclusions have been unable to withstand the test of critical statistical analysis. Further studies in this direction are planned by the Bureau of Meteorology, concentrating on very low rainfalls and using the latest statistical techniques combined with the calculation and analysis facilities of large, high-speed computers.

Treatment of Data

Rainfall, unlike many other meteorological elements such as temperature and pressure, is non-continuous in time and space. As a result the statistical description of rainfall occurrence is quite complex.

The best known and most commonly used rainfall statistic is the arithmetic mean, often called the "average" or "normal". Monthly means are computed by adding the rainfalls in a given month over a long period and dividing the total by the number of years of record.

Another statistic is the "median" or "50 per cent" value, which is the value exceeded by half the occurrences and not exceeded by the other half. With many meteorological quantities the

mean or median values are equal or very close, and the use of "average" for either value causes no confusion. Although this is often the case with annual rainfall, for shorter periods (three months or less) the mean can differ significantly from the median.

This is exemplified by January rainfalls in the following table.

MONTHLY RAINFALLS (mm)		
Place	Mean	Median
Brisbane	166	133
Cairns	399	399
Charleville	78	59
Cloncurry	108	71
Longreach	70	44
Rockhampton	159	131
Toowoomba	140	122
Townsville	307	221

To obtain some idea of the "spread" or variability of monthly rainfall, the amount which is not exceeded in the driest 10 per cent of years (the first decile) and that exceeded in the wettest 10 per cent of years (the ninth decile) are often quoted.

Decile values divide each 10 per cent of occurrences from the driest to the wettest years and give some indication of rainfall variability. The Bureau of Meteorology has adopted decile ranges for drought studies. The first decile range (decile range 1) is the range of the driest 10 per cent of rainfalls, the second decile range is the next driest 10 per cent, and so on. The middle 40 per cent of rainfalls (decile ranges 4–7) can be considered as "average", although in some cases the arithmetic mean may lie outside this range.

Decile Maps

Maps for each year from 1885 to 1965 showing the decile ranges in which annual rainfall occurred are provided in *Rainfall Deciles as Drought Indicators*, together with maps showing the rainfall amount corresponding to the first, fifth, and ninth deciles. The maps show a measure of rainfall anomaly rather than the actual amount of rainfall and this assists rapid assessment of the rainfall situation over areas where the mean and median amounts of rainfall differ greatly.

Assessment of Drought Areas

Areas on annual decile maps where rainfalls were in the first decile range can be used as an arbitrary and approximate assessment of drought areas, although this index has the following limitations:

- rainfall totals are for calendar years, and droughts occur over periods lasting from one month to a number of years;
- in the northern half of Australia the "water year" does not coincide with the calendar year; and
- drought occurrence depends on land use as well as rainfall.

The index gives only an approximate indication of drought risk and the manner in which drought areas cover the continent. In some areas drought may occur or continue with rainfall in the second, third, or higher decile ranges.

History of Drought in Australia

Foley (1957) used reports of conditions of crops and livestock, published in official bulletins or in newspapers, together with rainfall analyses, to determine the history of drought in Australia. Foley gives a comprehensive review for each Australian State and a briefer discussion for the

Commonwealth as a whole. A summary taken from Foley's review is given by Gibbs and Maher (1967) and supplemented by later reports for the period 1955 to 1966. Readers interested in the detailed history of drought in Queensland, or in Australia, are referred to these works.

Drought in Queensland

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

The principal droughts since 1858 are listed below:

- 1858 Few details.
- 1862–1868 In January 1868 the “breakup of the extended drought which had prevailed throughout the country” was reported, but in some areas the drought extended on into December.
- 1882–1886 The first major drought apparent in Queensland rainfall records. It commenced in the south-east about two years earlier than elsewhere and ended about March 1886.
- 1887–1888 This drought was comparatively short but very widespread. It was confined mostly to 1888 which was a poor rainfall year, 1887 being quite good for the year as a whole.
- 1898–1903 One of the most severe droughts ever experienced in Queensland. A series of very dry or drought years with only a few areas getting good rains was followed in 1901 and 1902 by very dry conditions throughout the State which had a devastating effect on any stock, crops, and pastures which had survived earlier years.
- 1914–1915 Severe drought followed the failure of the 1914–15 wet season rains; some useful falls in August in the south-east followed a dry winter. Temperatures were abnormally high and some stations recorded the lowest rainfall on record for a calendar year. Good rains fell in December 1915.
- 1918–1919 From mid-March in 1918 drought developed over Queensland and by mid-November had become acute over the whole State. It ended in January 1920.
- 1922–1923 Drought over the western half of the State in 1922 and at times the eastern half. In 1923 the drought was general and severe.
- 1925–1926 One of the worst drought years in history began with the failure of the 1925–26 summer rains and in some parts was more severe than in 1902. Most of the State was affected, stock and crop losses being heavy. Some temporary relief rains fell in September, but drought conditions were soon re-established and continued until substantial rains fell late in December.
- 1927–1929 Severe drought in the south-western quarter of the State.
- 1934–1936 By the end of 1933 all inland districts were very dry, whilst 1934 was not a favourable year, terminating with three very dry months. Thus 1935 opened with drought conditions over much of the interior, and devastating losses continued throughout the year. This drought continued in the south-east during 1936, resulting in failure of the wheat crop for that year.

- 1937–1944 There were a number of patchy but limited droughts in this period.
- 1945–1947 The year 1945 was on the whole very dry and in many parts severe losses had occurred, especially in the south. January rains were good, but most areas missed the February falls and, after a few good coastal falls in March, the year 1946 developed into a drought year. The exceptionally dry winter was accentuated by widespread frosts. There were severe stock losses and crop failures; dairy production was the lowest since 1926.
- 1951–1952 Following the record heavy rains in 1950, a dry spell commenced in February 1951 and continued until March or April 1952. By the end of November, after nine months of record or near record low rainfall, the State was experiencing severe drought. Stock losses were very heavy and crop and dairying yields were very low.
- 1953–1954 In January 1954, the drought extended from the Gulf, through the north-west and south-west, to the Darling Downs.
- 1957–1959 Very dry in 1957 and 1958, culminating in a severe drought in the south-western corner of the State in 1959.
- 1964–1966 Severe drought mainly in the south-west and south, particularly from November 1964 to November 1965. In 1965, an area around the Central Coast, Central Highlands, and the South Coast (Curtis) districts was also affected. Good rains in December 1965 and January 1966 brought relief but dry conditions persisted in the far south-west and parts of coastal areas as late as August 1966.
In the North East, drought conditions commenced about October 1964 and continued throughout 1965 and following an improvement in January to March 1966 again deteriorated. Other areas were also affected during this period.
- 1967 Drought in Lower Western and in Central West.
- 1969–1970 Widespread drought, most severe in western border districts and in Central Coast districts, with average rains, however, in Darling Downs, Maranoa, Warrego, and northern Cape York Peninsula, and drought easing in areas adjacent to those districts in 1970.
- 1972 Drought in southern half of State, most severe in south-western quarter.
- 1977–1978 Drought in the latter half of 1977 continued well into 1978 in south-eastern Queensland and in parts of the central tropical inland, most severe in Moreton and southern Curtis districts.

5 TROPICAL CYCLONES

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

Tropical cyclones are one of the most devastating of natural phenomena. They are intense low pressure systems which develop in tropical areas of the world. They are known under various names such as tropical cyclones (Australia), hurricanes, typhoons, or by other local names; e.g. "Baguio" is used in the Philippines.

A tropical cyclone is a roughly circular system of gale force (speeds more than 63 km/h) winds whirling clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere around a centre of very low atmospheric pressure, called the "eye". The eye is an area of calm or light winds with only small amounts of

overhead cloud. Eye diameters vary between 1 and 30 km. The diameter of the entire cyclone is usually about 300 km, although cyclone "Ada", January 1970, was only about 100 km in diameter and cyclone "Henrietta", April 1964, was 1,300 km in diameter.

At low latitudes, the system may be almost stationary or travel at a speed of up to 25 km/h. When recurving, the movement becomes quite slow, but in mid-latitudes may be as much as 80 km/h. The pressure gradient around the eye is very steep because of the extremely low central pressures; this causes unusually strong winds. The table below gives probable maximum wind gusts for various central pressures.

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

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

The structure of a tropical cyclone is illustrated in the diagrammatic sketch on page 31.

Area of Formation

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

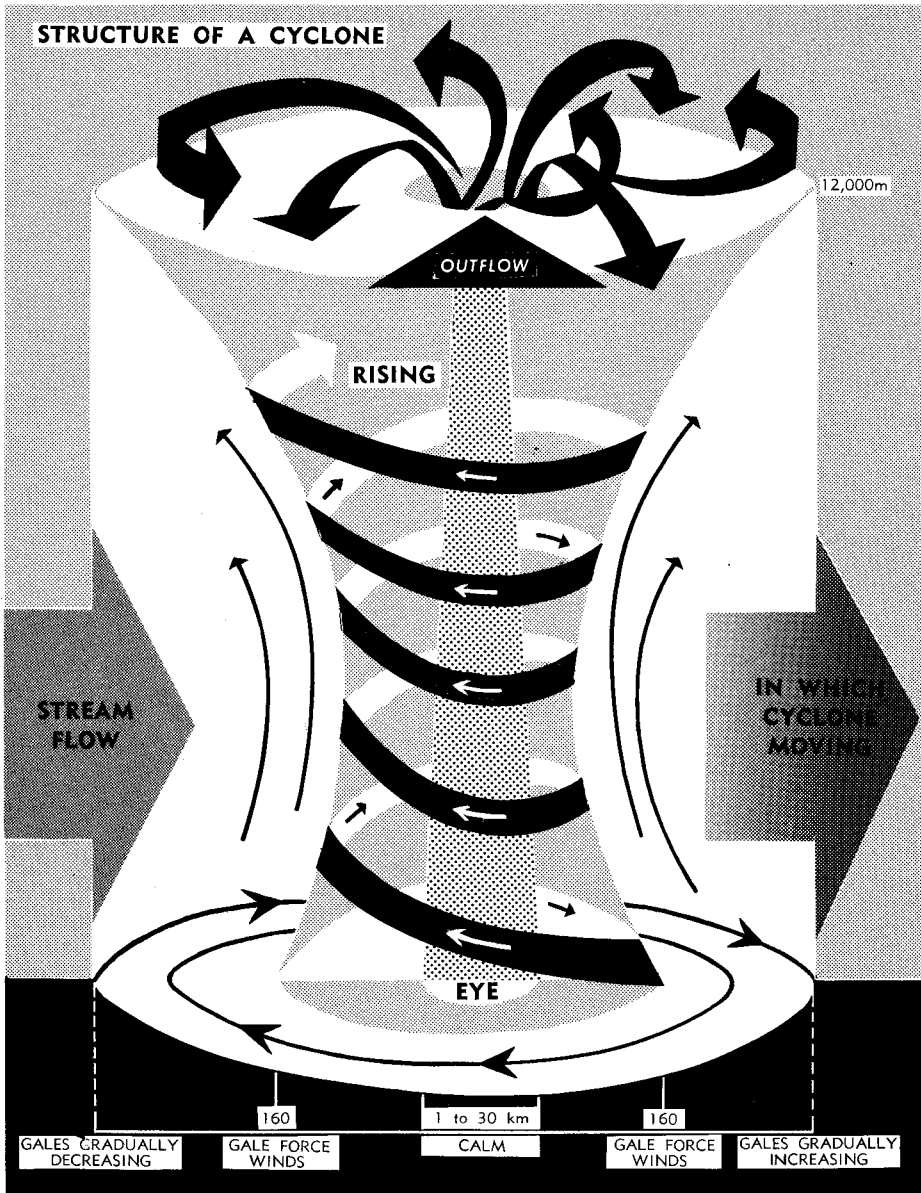
Frequency

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

On the average, three tropical cyclones per season (November to April) affect some part of the coast. Although the breeding area remains approximately the same, there is a tendency for tropical cyclones to travel further south in the latter part of the season due to increasing sea temperatures.

Most tropical cyclones occur in January to March with the chance in December and April considerably less. Only on rare occasions do they occur outside the November to April period.

The number of tropical cyclones affecting eastern Australian waters from 1910 to 1975 was found to be distributed as follows:



	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May-Nov.
Number	29	75	70	70	35	23
Average number ..	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.3

The total frequency for the season is less than the overall total for the months because, where a tropical cyclone persisted from one month to the next, it is counted in both months.

Movement

Tropical cyclones do not always move in parabolic paths. Records over the years show that the tracks are generally random, some being quite straight for considerable distances and others

looping and crossing their earlier path. There is, however, a general tendency for southward moving cyclones to recurve away from the coast when they pass south of about the Tropic of Capricorn where they frequently encounter the high level westerlies. The weakening is due to gradually reducing sea temperatures as the cyclone moves into the South Queensland area which reduces the available energy.

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

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

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

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

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

Life of a Tropical Cyclone

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

Rainfall

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

Many falls of over 450 mm in 24 hours have occurred due to cyclones. Highest totals recorded are:

907 mm in 24 hours at Crohamhurst, 3 February 1893

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

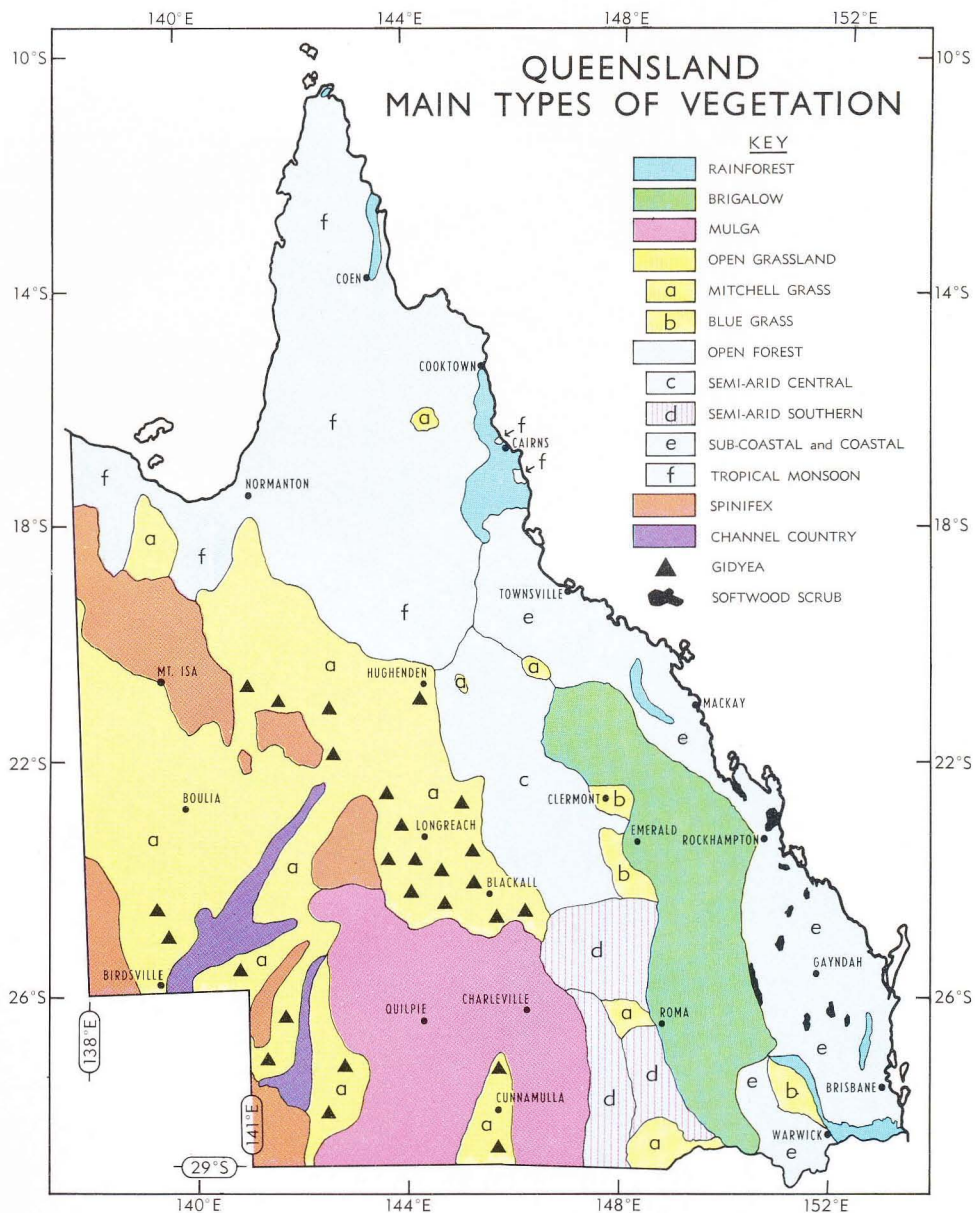
1,044 mm in 36 hours at Springbrook, 19–20 February 1954

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

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

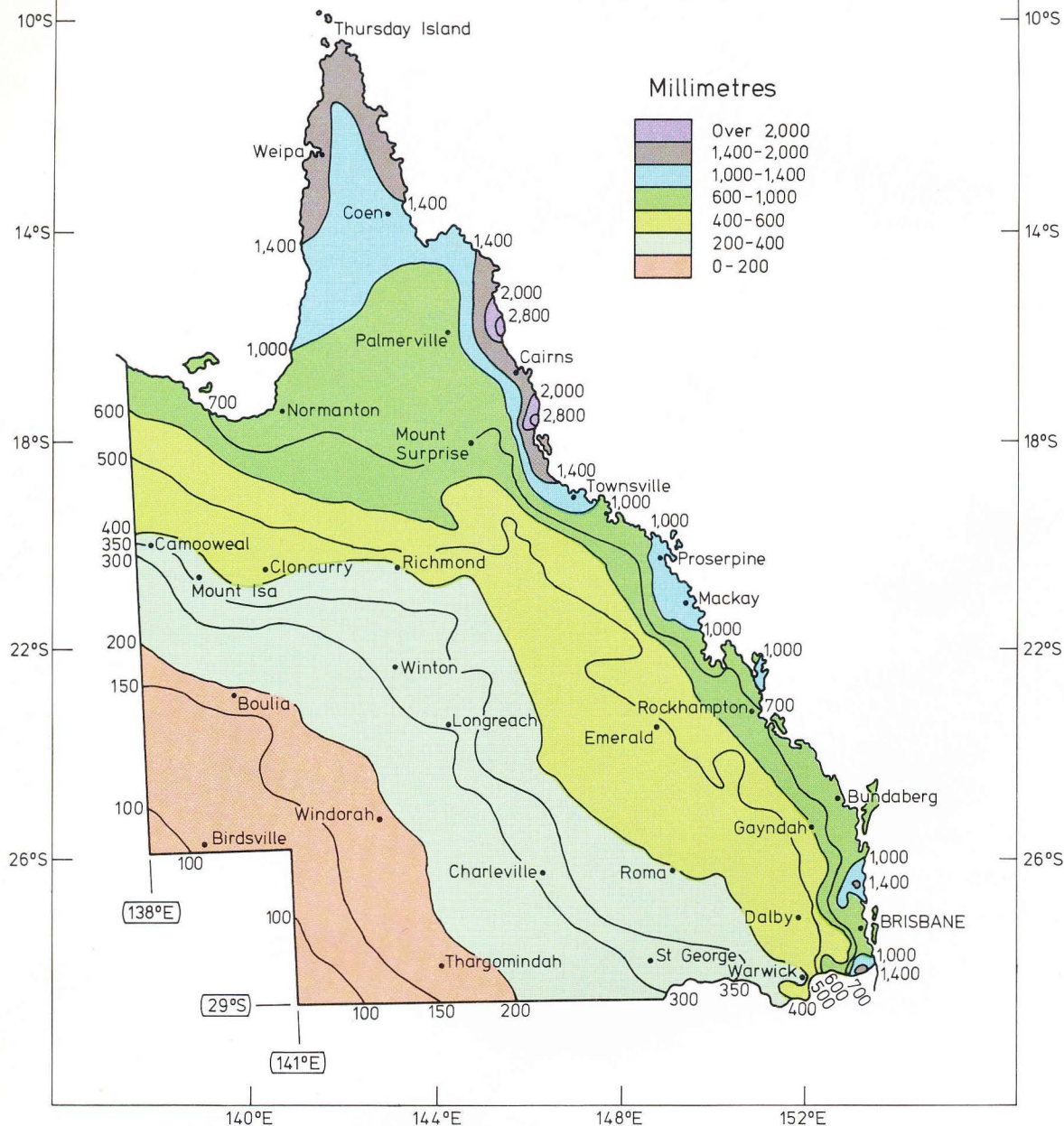
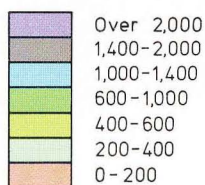
Pressure

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

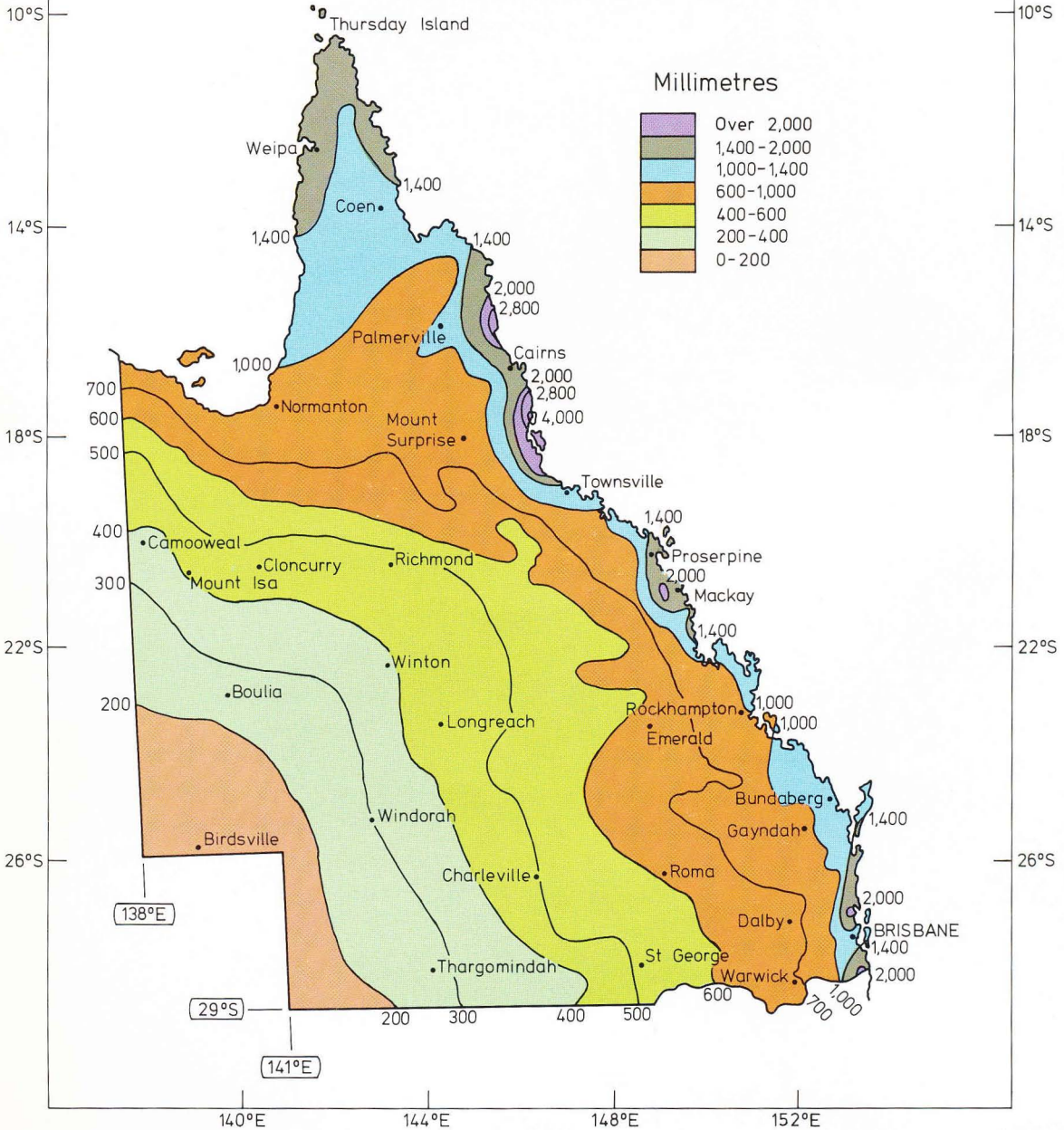


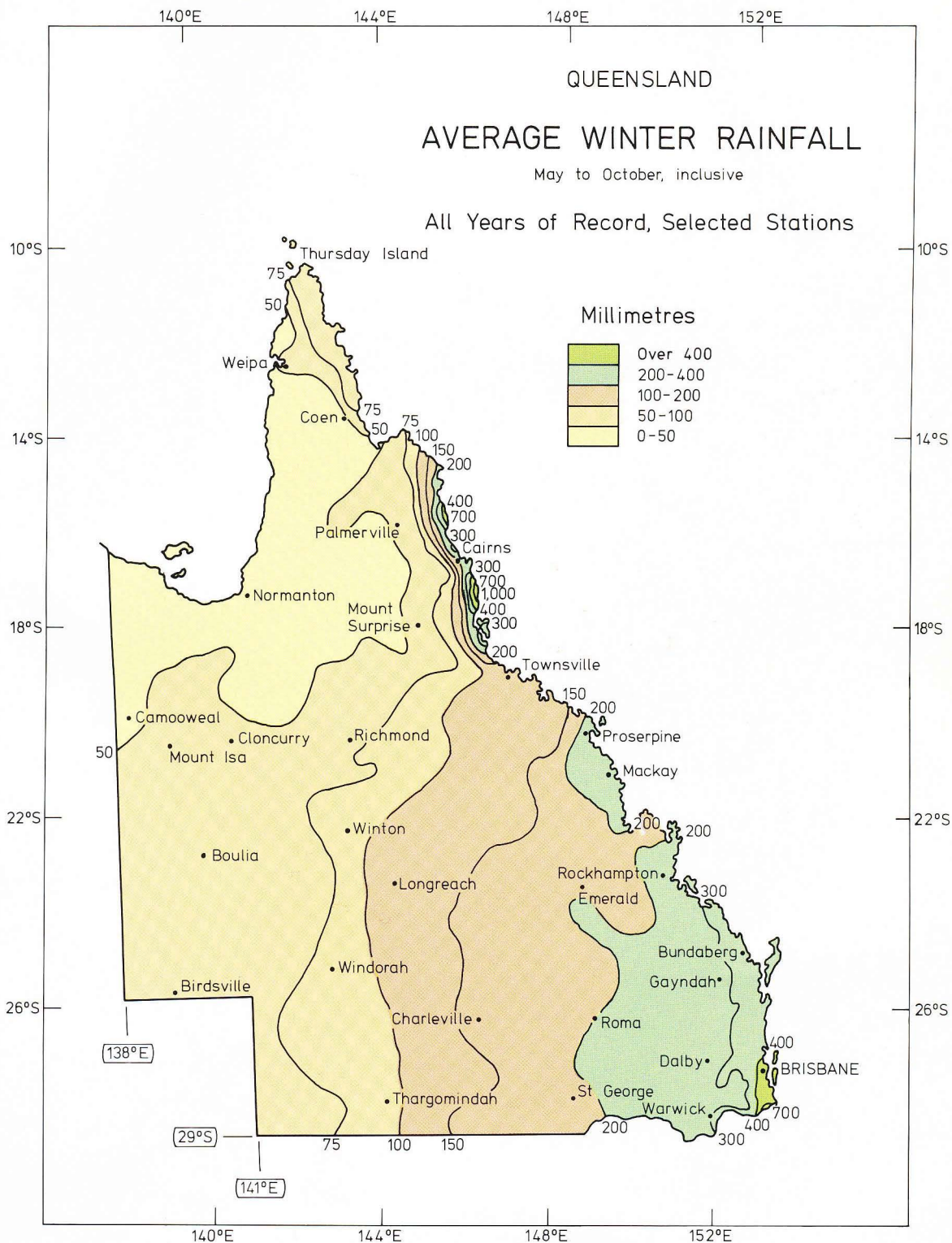
November to April, inclusive

Millimetres



All Years of Record, Selected Stations





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.

In very small cyclones, such as "Ada" at Proserpine in January 1970, there is little fore-warning locally of their approach. Steady pressures, light winds, and little rain can prevail until the cyclone is only about 50 km away.

Wind

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

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

Storm Surge

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

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

In cyclone "Althea" at Townsville in December 1971, the storm surge added an extra 3 m to the height of the tide at the time it arrived, making a total of 4 m. If the surge had occurred at high water about 5 hours later, the storm tide could have been 5 m and would have multiplied the damage considerably.

Detection and Tracking

Before such sophisticated equipment as will be discussed later was introduced, tropical cyclones were detected and tracked solely through the use of weather charts based on wind and pressure observations from a network of surface stations. This type of chart is still the basic tool of the analyst, but atmospheric conditions at levels above the earth's surface also need to be analysed.

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

Many tropical cyclones, particularly those which form well out in ocean areas, are frequently first identified from 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 (Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Gladstone, Mount Kanighan, Brisbane, and Byron Bay are the coastal radar stations in the north-eastern Australian region), it may be tracked with radar equipment.

The pattern of rain echoes on the radar screen follows the cloud formation closely, so that the appearance is somewhat like that of the satellite photographs. The location of the eye (a

rain-free area) and the boundary of heavy rain can usually be included in the radar-derived cyclone warnings.

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

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

Tropical Cyclone Warnings

Information to the public relating to the presence of tropical cyclones is handled in three distinct phases. These in brief are the following:

- (i) **Information Phase.** When tropical cyclones are in or approaching the Queensland area of responsibility, but gales are not expected on the coast within 48 hours. In this phase, advice is passed to the public through the normal issue of notes on the chart (part of the Official Weather Report) and released as a news item to the media.
- (ii) **Cyclone Watch Phase.** Issued when a tropical cyclone or the potential for the development of a tropical cyclone exists but is unlikely to affect the coast within 24 hours. This message is designed to alert communities that a potential threat exists and to give time for the necessary precautions in case an actual warning follows (see *Precautions* below).
- (iii) **Cyclone Warning.** Issued when an existing tropical cyclone, or developing disturbance with cyclone potential, is expected to cause at least gale force winds within 24 hours on or near some section of the coast. Cyclone warnings are issued every three hours to the threatened areas. If the centre is close to the coast and posing a severe threat, warnings are issued hourly or more frequently if practicable. This is usually only possible when a cyclone is under radar surveillance.

Pamphlets prepared and distributed by the Bureau of Meteorology further explain the nature of a Tropical Cyclone and the warnings issued.

Precautions

Because a cyclone may isolate a town or house and cut services, the collection of emergency supplies, plans for the sheltering and feeding of livestock and pets, checking the soundness and strength of houses, etc. are advised. An evacuation plan including an escape route, a refuge, and priorities for taking valuables may be necessary for homes likely to be menaced by cyclone-generated storm surges from the sea or river flooding.

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

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 qualitative warnings for all major streams, specific forecasts of expected height and time of flooding are issued for selected river gauge locations in several rivers. This service will be gradually extended.

In the following list of notable cyclones it will readily be seen that the greatest loss of life resulting from these disturbances is due to either high seas offshore, storm surge incursion on shore, or flooded streams. As an illustration of these points over 300 lives were lost when the Queensland pearling fleet sheltering in Bathurst Bay in 1899 was destroyed. In the Clermont flood of 1916, caused by the movement inland of a cyclone, 62 people were drowned.

Notable Cyclones

Listed below are brief details of major cyclones that have affected the Queensland region since 1970. For details of major cyclones between 1893 and 1970 see the 1977 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

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

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

South-east Queensland: 24-27 January 1974; cyclone "Wanda"; wind gusts up to 130 km/h on the coast; associated with a monsoonal trough which extended much further south than usual caused record flooding with rainfall registrations up to 2,000 mm during the month. In Brisbane some 6,700 householders had their living area partially or completely inundated; in Ipswich, 40 houses washed away and 1,800 premises severely damaged; damage throughout the State was estimated as being in excess of \$15m; 15 lives were lost in south-east Queensland.

Southern Gulf of Carpentaria: 19 December 1976; cyclone "Ted"; central pressure 950 mb; crossed the coast north of Burketown causing extensive damage to Mornington Island and Burketown itself. Damage was estimated at \$8m.

6 RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY

Crops

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.

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, canary seed, 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.

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.

Dairying

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

The reliability of summer rainfall is sufficient to produce a good growth of summer grass nearly every year in the main dairying districts, namely Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs, and Fitzroy 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 silage or hay has increased in recent years.

Pastoral

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 1898 and 1903, while less severe and less general droughts occurred in the mid-1880s, 1914-15, 1925-26, 1934 to 1936, 1945-46, 1951-52, 1957 to 1959, and 1964 to 1966. A general drought which continued throughout 1969-70, is ranked as one of the most severe on record. For details see Section 4, Droughts.

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.

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 large areas have been sown to improved species of grasses and legumes.

7 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.

MAIN TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	Main time of planting	Length of growing season	Main time of harvesting
		months	
Apples .. .. .	.. .. .	..	January to April
Bananas	South Queensland September to January .. .. .	..	All year
	North Queensland May to September .. .. .	..	All year
Barley	Grain—May to August	4-5	October to December
Beans, green	South Queensland Highlands: October to January	3	December to April
	Coast: February to October	3	April to December
	North Queensland Tableland July to September and March, April	2½-3	October, November, May, June
	Coast: March to September	2½-3	May to November
Beans, navy	December, January	3-3½	April, May
Canary seed	April to June	4½-5	November, December
Citrus fruits .. .. .	.. .. .	..	April to September
Cotton	October, November	5-7	April to July
Grapes .. .. .	.. .. .	..	December to March
Hay, lucerne	Perennial; new sowings in autumn .. .. .	..	Non-irrigated—Chiefly summer
	.. .. .	..	Irrigated—All year
Hay, wheaten	April to June	3-5	September
Hay, oaten	April to June	3-5	September to October
Linseed	April to June	4½-5	September to November
Maize	South Queensland September to January	4½-7	February to July
	North Queensland November to January	5-7	June to August
Millet and panicum	August to February	3	December to May
Oats	February to July	4-6	October, November
Onions	February to May	5-6	July to November
Papaws	Perennial—New field plantings February to April .. .. .	..	All year
Peanuts	South Queensland: October to December	5	March to May
	North Queensland: December, January	5	May, June
Pears .. .. .	.. .. .	..	January to March
Pineapples	Spring: September, October	18	South Coast: January to August
	Autumn: March, April	24	Central Coast: December to May
Potatoes	North Tableland February to August	3½-4½	May to December
	Moreton Region Autumn: January to March	3½-4½	April to June
	Winter: March to May	3½-4½	July to September
	Spring: June to August	3½-4½	September to November
Pumpkins	Early (South Coast): May, June	5-6	October, November
	Main Season: September to January	5-6	February to July
Rice	June, July	5-6	November, December
	November, December	5-6	May, June
Safflower	May to July	4-5	October to December
Sorghum	September to February	4-5	February to July
Soybeans	November to January	3½-4½	April, May
Stone fruits .. .. .	.. .. .	..	November to March
Sugar cane	South Queensland: August to March	12-24	July to December
	North Queensland: April to October	12-15	June to December
Sunflower	Central Queensland December to February	4-5	June to September
	South Queensland August to September	4-5	December, January
	December to February	4-5	June to August
Sweet potatoes	September to February	4-5	February to July

MAIN TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Crop	Main time of planting	Length of growing season	Main time of harvesting
		months	
Tobacco	South and Central Queensland August to November	3½–4½	January to April
	North Queensland June to September	3–4	
Tomatoes	South Queensland Highlands: October to December	3–4	December to March April to November
	Coast: February to May and July, August	3–4	
	North Queensland March to August	3–4	
Wheat	April to July	4½–5½	June to October October, November

8 SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND

1977-78

Extensive frosts over most of the inland during July caused deterioration of pastures and worsened an already serious potential fire hazard. The continuation of a dry spell over most of the State caused concern, and many areas were on the brink of declaration as drought areas.

At the end of August a number of Shires were seeking declaration as drought areas following almost complete failure of winter rainfall.

The long dry spell continued throughout September which was the fourth consecutive month for below average rainfall in virtually the whole of the State. Fire danger was at its highest for a number of years. At the end of September there were 12 Shires, mainly in the Brisbane Valley and Burnett regions, declared as drought areas.

The prevailing dry conditions persisted throughout October, which made it the fifth consecutive month of deficient rainfall. All districts received below average rainfall with only some isolated pockets recording any substantial rain from storms and showers. At the end of the month there were 20 Shires declared drought areas. Some serious grass fires occurred around Julia Creek.

November saw the continuation of the dry spell in most areas of the State, although patchy relief was received in a number of regions due to shower and thunderstorm activity and above average rainfall occurred in the Gulf Country, Barkly Tableland, Curtis Coast, and parts of the south-eastern corner. Most of the State remained very dry, however, and by the end of the month 17 more Shires had been declared drought areas, bringing the total to 37. High fire danger still existed and more serious fires were reported at Julia Creek and surrounding areas.

Isolated showers and thunderstorms were the main weather influence during December, but falls were patchy, except in the upper western region where rainfall was above normal. The rest of the State continued to experience hot, dry conditions with the patchy rains received being insufficient to break the drought and near drought conditions. Another four Shires were declared as drought areas, bringing the total to 41.

Fine weather continued throughout January until the last week when the State received its first substantial falls of rain for over six months, with most areas recording near to or above average rainfall. The Peninsula, the Upper Carpentaria, and the far south-west continued to experience rainfall deficiencies.

Heavy falls of rain were reported in the northern and central coastal regions at the beginning and the end of February due mainly to two lows, the latter of which developed into cyclone

"Gwen". The rest of the State again experienced below average rainfall with the inland regions suffering the greatest deficiencies. At the end of February there were 55 declared drought areas comprising 54 Shires and the City of Warwick.

Most of the State experienced well below average rainfall in March, except the northern tropical coast which received the feed-in from a low in the Coral Sea early in the month and the south coast and Darling Downs areas which benefited from heavy rains late in the month. During March three Shires were added to the list of declared drought areas and nine were deleted, leaving 48 Shires and the City of Warwick remaining on the list.

In April significant rainfall occurred only in coastal areas, the Peninsula, and the central highlands, mainly as a result of cyclonic activity in the first week of the month. Most inland areas received generally fine weather with the first frosts of the season reported on the Darling Downs. Three western Shires were added to the list of declared drought areas, bringing the total to 51 Shires and the City of Warwick.

In contrast to previous months, most of the State recorded above average rainfall during May. Western areas received substantial rainfall which offset the drought situation there, but it was the southern districts which benefited most from the rains.

Except for the Darling Downs and most of the south-west, most of the State received deficient rainfall in June. The onset of cold weather brought about frosts on the Darling Downs, Granite Belt, and Atherton Tableland. At the end of June there were 33 Shires declared as drought areas.

1978-79

Record rainfalls were recorded throughout most of the State in July except in the north coast and Peninsula districts. Above average falls were received in the extreme south-east to upper-western regions. Frosts were experienced on the Atherton Tableland and in southern and central inland areas. A large number of Shires was removed from the drought list during the month.

During August above average rainfall was recorded throughout most of the State. The only exceptions were the lower Carpentaria, upper western, and south Peninsula areas with no rain or nearly no rain recorded. Temperatures throughout the month were generally above average, although frosts damaged a number of crops.

Above average rainfall was again received in September with only a few districts recording little or no rainfall. Drought conditions still persisted, however, in the inland north and Peninsula regions with eight Shires still on the drought list. Maximum temperatures were below average throughout the month.

Only a few areas recorded above average rainfall in October. North coast districts received the highest falls and isolated regions in the western half of the State registered near-record rains. The south-east corner received below average falls and the droughted Carpentaria and Peninsula districts recorded well below average rain.

With the exception of south-eastern and most east coastal districts where above average falls were received, most of the State recorded below average rainfall in November. Drought persisted in Peninsula and Carpentaria regions where well below average rainfall was again recorded.

Normal to near normal rainfall was recorded over most of the State during December but drought conditions still persisted in the Peninsula and Carpentaria regions.

Well above average rainfall was recorded in many northern tropical districts in January but the southern half of the State generally recorded below average rainfall. Cyclone "Peter" caused extensive damage to many crops in the north.

The weather pattern in February was dominated by above average rainfall in the northern tropics and below average rainfall in many southern districts, a similar pattern to that in January. Some southern areas were very dry following this lack of normal rainfall. Flooding and generally waterlogged conditions were evident in the tropical north, especially in coastal regions.

Tropical cyclone "Kerry" had a major influence over areas of the north tropical coast early in March and most districts in the northern half of the State recorded above average rainfall during the month. Well below average falls were received in the south-west corner of the State.

Hot, dry conditions prevailed in April. Below average rainfall was recorded in most districts with well below average falls again in the south-west corner. Above average falls were reported only in the far north.

Only southern inland border districts of the State recorded above average rainfall in May. Slightly below average falls were experienced in coastal and adjacent highlands around Innisfail and below average falls were received in the remainder of the State.

Most of the east coast and southern border district recorded above average rainfall in June. All other areas registered below average falls with the Carpentaria region receiving significantly below average rains.

Chapter 3

DISCOVERY, SETTLEMENT, AND DEVELOPMENT

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

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

1 THE ABORIGINES

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

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

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

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

Chapter 3

DISCOVERY, SETTLEMENT, AND DEVELOPMENT

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

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

1 THE ABORIGINES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is no simple method of differentiating between the Queensland Aborigines on the basis of physical appearance. Almost all of the early explorers described the Aborigines as erect, robust individuals with beautiful physiques. But even though physical differences did not provide adequate means for broadly categorising the Aboriginal population, there existed a method other than tribal differentiation. The Aborigines themselves adopted this method. They described themselves as the 'fishing people', i.e. the coastal tribes, and the 'mountain people'. A considerable degree of enmity existed between the two.

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

Apart from this life style difference, great similarities existed in their social structure, in legends of the 'Dreamtime', and in the techniques, talents, and tools employed in their efforts to survive. In general, all tribes exhibited tremendous ability in adapting to their environments and in the development of their own natural capacities.

2 DISCOVERY AND EARLY EXPLORATION

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

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

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

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

From Cape Morton, Cook sailed northwards towards present-day Noosa, sighted and named Double Island Point and Wide Bay, but passed Fraser Island which he thought to be part of the mainland. Cook charted and named numerous capes, bays, and islands of the coast and landed nine times in what is now Queensland, including six weeks on the banks of the Endeavour River to repair damage after the ship grounded on a reef near Cape Tribulation. On 22 August 1770 Cook landed on Possession Island where he took possession in the name of His Majesty, King George III, of the whole eastern coast from 'the latitude 38 South to this place' by the name of New South Wales.

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

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

Three years later, Flinders set out in the *Investigator* to chart the coastline of New South Wales and New Holland. Upon returning, he was able to discount many early theories by proclaiming that he had circumnavigated one land, one continent. He suggested that this continent be called Australia, but it was not until 1824 that the name was officially adopted.

By 1823, it became desirable to find remote areas to which the worst kind of convict could be sent. So in that year, Lieutenant John Oxley, R.N., Surveyor-General, was sent north in the *Mermaid* to inspect Port Curtis, Port Bowen, and Moreton Bay as possible sites for a penal settlement. After finding Port Curtis unsatisfactory and abandoning his intention to examine Port Bowen, Oxley sailed south to Moreton Bay. Following his meeting with the castaways, Pamphlett and Finnegan, from whom he obtained information and some guidance, Oxley was able on 2 December to enter the Brisbane River which he named after Sir Thomas Brisbane, Governor of New South Wales. He rowed upstream as far as Termination Hill (near present-day Goodna) and was much impressed by the beauty of the scenery and the magnificent timber. He was convinced that an inland sea existed and that the Brisbane River, which he named, had its source in some inland lake.

3 THE PENAL SETTLEMENT

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

further and to establish a penal settlement at Oxley's recommended site at Redcliffe Point. After six months the Redcliffe site was abandoned as unsuitable and in February 1825 the penal settlement was re-established at the present site of Brisbane. By 1827, convicts had also been settled at Limestone (Ipswich) and on Stradbroke Island. Convicts who had committed crimes of a graver nature after transportation were sent to Moreton Bay.

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

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

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

4 EXPLORATION DURING THE CONVICT ERA

One of the most energetic of the early explorers was Allan Cunningham who came to Australia as a 'Botanical Collector' for the Royal Gardens at Kew. In 1824 he accompanied John Oxley on a detailed exploration of the lower Brisbane River, during which journey they observed the Great Dividing Range and the Marburg Range. Cunningham eventually undertook exploration in his own right and using his own methods. During his many trips into the bush, he sowed various kinds of seeds which he had brought from England, Brazil, and the Cape. He planted these in scattered areas, choosing localities where he believed the plants would best germinate and thrive.

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

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

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

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

5 FREE SETTLEMENT BEFORE SEPARATION

By 1839, the end of transportation and the restrictions on the movement of free settlers in the Moreton Bay area were in sight, and in 1840, squatters began to move from the south into the rich grazing lands of the Darling Downs. The first of these settlers was Patrick Leslie who with his brother Walter laid claim to a stretch of the Condamine covering about 40,500 hectares.

News of the good country on the Downs spread in the south, and the early months of 1841 brought a land rush. Many of the early squatters including the Leslies were forced to relinquish some of their land to the settlers who followed. In May 1842, Moreton Bay was officially thrown open to free settlement, and the first land sales were held in Sydney.

Development of the colony accelerated in the 1840s, helped to some extent by the 1841-1844 economic crisis which had a marked effect on settlers in the south, making settlement on the reportedly rich lands of the north more attractive. The first coal seam was opened at Redbank, and a cross-river ferry service was opened from Queen's Wharf to Russell Street, South Brisbane. By 1846, the first Brisbane newspaper was established. Moreton Bay was declared a port of entry and communication was established by steamer between Brisbane and Ipswich.

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

Moves were afoot to have the transportation of convicts resumed. The major proponents of such moves were the squatters, who had suffered from the shortage of cheap labour. They were opposed by the Reverend John Dunmore Lang who was one of the champions of the anti-transportation movement. Dr Lang's scheme to bring in free migrants to relieve the labour shortage was not backed by the Government, with the result that he was almost ruined financially when he went ahead with the scheme and brought in three shiploads of free migrants. Transportation of offenders was resumed for a short time in 1849 and 1850, but opposition to transportation was too strong and it was discontinued.

The town of Gladstone was founded in 1853 as a result of Governor Fitzroy's wish to control the occupation by squatters of land in the northern area. Land was taken up by the squatters in the Wide Bay, Dawson Valley, and Fitzroy Valley areas during the 1850s.

6 THE MAJOR EXPLORATIONS, 1840 TO 1859

There were several motives for exploration of the interior. An overland link was needed between the settled south and south-eastern areas and the northern settlements from which it

was hoped to establish trade with Asia. It was hoped that a large river flowing north might be found and more discoveries of fertile land were needed to enable the spread of settlement. Leichhardt, Mitchell, and Kennedy were the major explorers of this period.

Leichhardt's expedition set out from Jimbour in October 1844, with a view to reaching Port Essington, near the present site of Darwin. They travelled across the Dawson River, discovered and named the Comet and Mackenzie Rivers, Peak Downs, and the Isaac, Suttor, and Burdekin Rivers. From the headwaters of the Burdekin, the party journeyed north-west to the Lynd and Mitchell Rivers which they named. An attack by natives resulted in the death of one of the party, but the remainder were able to reach Port Essington on 17 December 1845. A further expedition which Leichhardt led in 1846, from Jimbour to Peak Downs, was a failure when floods and illness overtook the party. In 1848, when attempting to cross the continent from east to west, disaster befell Leichhardt and his party. They vanished somewhere in the interior and their fate remains one of the unsolved mysteries of Australian land exploration.

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

In 1848 Edmund Kennedy, a former assistant of Sir Thomas Mitchell, was given charge of an expedition designed to traverse the country from Rockingham Bay up Cape York Peninsula to the Albany Islands. Having failed to rendezvous with HMS *Bramble* at Princess Charlotte Bay, Kennedy pushed on with the Aboriginal, Jacky-Jacky, leaving his other companions behind. Kennedy was killed by Aborigines when almost at Port Albany. Jacky-Jacky buried him, hid his notebook, and managed to reach the Schooner *Ariel* at Port Albany to get assistance for the remainder of the party, of whom only two survived.

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

7 SEPARATION FROM NEW SOUTH WALES

In 1851 gold was discovered in New South Wales and Victoria and the growth in population and wealth of the colonies seemed assured. In Queensland, gold discoveries at Canoona in 1858 soon petered out, but not before 16,000 people had crowded to the field. It was Canoona which gave birth to the town of Rockhampton.

By 1857, parliaments had opened in New South Wales (which still included present-day Queensland), Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania. In the northern settlement, agitation for separation from New South Wales grew and continued to gain popular support. The squatters, either giving up hope of overcoming the popular antagonism to transportation or perhaps believing that they would have greater influence in obtaining a revival of the 'exile' project in a separate State, joined with those who sought unconditional separation.

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

On 6 June 1859, letters patent were issued creating a new colony, called Queensland. Sir George Ferguson Bowen was to become the first Governor. Two houses of Legislature were established—the Legislative Council, modelled on that of New South Wales, consisting of members appointed for life, and the Legislative Assembly, an elective body.

8 THE SEPARATE COLONY

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

Robert George Wyndham Herbert, who was later to become the first and also the youngest Premier of Queensland, was appointed Colonial Secretary and First Minister, while Ratcliffe Pring was made Attorney-General. The Governor, Herbert, and Pring formed the Executive Council. Sixteen electoral districts were drawn up, from which 26 members were elected, and on 22 May 1860, in a stone building once used as convict barracks, the first Queensland Parliament assembled.

On separation, the existing laws of the parent colony of New South Wales continued in force in Queensland. The Statute Book of 1860, however, contained *inter alia* a Primary Education Act and a Grammar Schools Act which provided for the establishment and maintenance of schools, the promotion of primary education in the colony of Queensland, and the administration by a Board of funds provided by Parliament or otherwise for that purpose. These Acts were remarkable in that provision for public expenditure on education had in most countries to that time held a low priority.

At the 1861 Census the non-Aboriginal population of the State was concentrated in the south-east, and consisted of 18,121 males and 11,938 females. Of the total population (30,059), 42.9 per cent were uneducated, i.e. unable to write, while 30.7 per cent could neither read nor write. In 1861 there were 1,358 hectares of land under cultivation, 3,449,350 sheep, 432,890 cattle, and 23,504 horses.

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

The first Parliament in 1861 passed a series of Land Acts and laws providing for municipal government and the transfer of real estate under the Torrens system. In the early 1860s a number of towns outside Brisbane were constituted: Ipswich, 2 March 1860; Rockhampton, 13 December 1860; Maryborough, 23 March 1861; Warwick, 25 May 1861; and Gladstone, 20 February 1863.

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

The Herbert Government began an extensive program of railway construction. A tender from Peto, Brassey, and Betts of England was accepted for the construction of 34 kilometres of line from Ipswich to Bigge's Camp (Grandchester) for £86,900 (\$173,800). This railway, with a gauge of 1.07 metres, was opened to traffic on 31 July 1865.

Thereafter, railways were constructed rapidly. The first train arrived at Toowoomba from Ipswich on 12 April 1867 and the railway to Dalby was opened on 16 April 1868. Roma was linked by 16 September 1880 and Charleville by 19 October 1887. The first sod of the Brisbane to Ipswich railway was turned on 30 January 1873; the line was opened on 14 June 1875. The Indooroopilly railway bridge was opened on 5 July 1876 by Governor Cairns. The first through trains from Brisbane to Sydney ran on 17 January 1888. By 1901, 4,510 kilometres of line in Queensland had been opened to traffic.

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

9 THE 1866 FINANCIAL CRISIS

In mid-1866 the colony was caught in an acute financial crisis. In London, the failure of the Agra and Masterman's Bank which had been financing the Queensland railway loan meant that the supply of funds was cut off, and all public works in the colony practically ceased. Serious riots broke out among retrenched railway navvies. The Treasurer, Joshua Bell, sought to issue inconvertible legal tender notes, but Governor Bowen refused to promise Royal Assent to the Bill, and the Macalister ministry resigned. The former Premier, Mr Herbert, leading a stop-gap ministry, passed a measure empowering the Government to raise £300,000 (\$600,000) by the issue of Treasury Bills. This move restored the credit of the Government and when Herbert's temporary ministry resigned, Macalister again took over.

10 GOLD DISCOVERIES

In 1867 gold was discovered at Gympie by James Nash, and as the rush to Gympie set in, some sensational yields, including a 1,000 ounce (about 30 kilograms) nugget, were obtained from the field. Other major fields discovered were: Cloncurry in 1867, Cape River (which attracted a large influx of Orientals) in 1867, Ravenswood in 1868, Etheridge in 1870, Charters Towers in 1872, the Palmer in 1873, Hodgkinson in 1875, Mount Morgan in 1882, Croydon in 1883, and Mareeba in 1893. The most spectacular of all Queensland fields was the Palmer, which attracted an estimated 15,000 Europeans and 20,000 Chinese in three years. The rush of Chinese to the fields gave rise to some resentment, and various restrictions were introduced in 1877: a poll-tax was levied on Chinese entering Queensland; a special licence fee was levied on aliens mining for gold; the import duty on rice was increased; and aliens were prohibited from working on newly-discovered fields. Recorded gold produced on the Palmer from 1873 to 1893 was reported to be 41,493 kilograms.

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

11 PASTORAL EXPANSION

In 1862 Sir George Bowen had recommended that Port Albany on Cape York was a suitable site for a settlement to be used as a garrison post, coaling station, and harbour of refuge. A

Mr Jardine, Police Magistrate at Rockhampton, was chosen to superintend the new settlement which was named Somerset. Jardine went to the new area by ship while his two sons, Alexander and Frank, moved overland with cattle and horses. The journey was a long (2,600 kilometre) and dangerous one, with trouble from Aborigines and heavy stock losses. Frank Jardine spent the rest of his life in far-north Queensland as a pastoralist and with some interest in pearling. The settlement at Somerset became a base for pearling luggers, but in 1877 the official settlement was transferred to Port Kennedy on Thursday Island.

Further south, settlement continued to spread into the Warrego and then into the Channel country. The pastoralists and their wives and families endured hardships, but like so many of our pioneers there was always the prospect of moving on to new or better land and they were not slow to gamble the risks of the unknown for possible fortunes. Flocks of sheep and herds of cattle poured into Queensland from the south to stock the newly developing areas.

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

12 EFFECT ON THE ABORIGINES

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

There is no doubt that the coming of the white man had a profound and detrimental effect on the Aborigines' long-established life-style and, according to Archibald Meston, 'probably no other savage race has suffered more than the Australian aborigines from the misrepresentations of prejudice or ignorance'. The explorers had a great respect for them but the influx of white settlers and their livestock to the most fertile and well watered areas deprived the Aborigines of their hunting and fishing grounds, scattered the native animals, muddied the streams, and desecrated the sacred places of the tribes.

There were numerous clashes between the Aborigines and the white settlers, one of the worst in this period being the massacre on 27 October 1857 of 11 white men, women, and children at Hornet Bank on the Dawson. In 1861 a massacre in which 19 men, women, and children were killed occurred at Cullin-la-ringo (or Cullinaringo) on the Comet River in Central Queensland. The Aborigines were pursued and punished by squatters and native police. Justice did not consist of arrest and trial, but simply reprisal killing of Aborigines, if possible from the particular 'guilty' tribe.

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

In 1895, the Government of Queensland appointed Mr Meston (Protector of Aborigines) as Special Commissioner to inquire into the activities of the Native Mounted Police. His recommendations included the abolition of the Native Mounted Police and their replacement by white police assisted by unarmed black trackers, imprisonment for those who sold liquor or opium to the Aborigines, and the creation of large reserves for Aborigines only with suitable land for game and cultivation, food centres, and other amenities.

13 LAND LEGISLATION

When the first Parliament assembled in 1860, the division of opinion on land policy was immediate. Pastoralists were anxious to retain large areas with secure tenure and low rentals, while the town interests pressed for small areas to promote business and social interests. As the town influence became greater, the squatting interests were progressively forced on the defensive. By 1859 a total of 34,983 hectares had been alienated, consisting of 530 hectares of town and suburban allotments, and 34,454 hectares of country lands.

The first Parliament passed three Acts dealing with Crown Lands. The first two dealt with the pastoral aspect, and altered regulations relating to stocking the land, conditional leases, and rentals. The third Act passed in 1860 provided for general settlement and set aside Agricultural Reserves in settled districts.

The *Crown Lands Act*, 1868 consolidated all previous land legislation and authorised the appointment of land commissioners and land rangers. The *Pastoral Leases Act* of 1869 allowed squatters to freehold up to 1,037 hectares of their runs. A Land Board and Land Board Courts were established under *The Crown Lands Act* of 1884 (the Dutton Act) to deal with matters relating to rents, compensation, leases, and land settlement. The Land Court was established under *The Land Act*, 1897 and enlarged the provisions for Agricultural, Grazing, and Scrub Selection tenure.

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

14 AGRICULTURE, SUGAR CANE AND THE KANAKAS

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

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

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

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

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

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

15 THE SHEARERS' STRIKE OF 1891

In 1891, a shearers' strike was called in protest against the insistence by the Employers' Federation of the recognition by the Australian Labour Federation of the principle of freedom of contract. The shearers were unwilling to accept freedom of contract, i.e. the right of any worker to accept work from any employer and the right of any employer to engage any man wanting work. When non-unionists from the southern colonies were brought in, the shearers formed encampments to prevent this labour from going to work. As the shearers continued to form encampments, burn woolsheds, and practise sabotage and intimidation, a state of virtual martial law was enforced, and some of the strike leaders were arrested and imprisoned.

The 1890s saw the Labour Party, which had previously worked through its influence on existing political parties, emerge as a strong political force. William Lane, through his writings in the *Worker* newspaper was influential in this growth. In the elections of May 1893, 15 Labour members were elected. These included Andrew Fisher (later Prime Minister) and Andrew Dawson, who in 1899 formed the first Labour Government which, however, survived only six days.

16 ANNEXATION OF NEW GUINEA

After Separation, the Government of Queensland annexed several islands of the Great Barrier Reef, Torres Strait, and the Gulf of Carpentaria and attempted to have the Imperial Government annex New Guinea.

The earliest attempts to annex New Guinea were in 1793 by two East India Merchantmen, and in 1846 by Lieutenant Yule of HMS *Bramble*. Neither of these actions, however, was confirmed by the British Government.

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

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

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

Lord Derby, the British Colonial Secretary, refused to sanction McIlwraith's action, despite a now united offer by the Australian colonies to share the costs of administration. While the British Under-Secretary for the Colonies was conferring with Prince Bismark on the subject, Germany annexed the northern part of New Guinea and several of the adjacent islands. The remaining southern portion was then annexed by the British in November 1884, and administered by Queensland at the joint expense of the six colonies.

The trouble over the New Guinea annexation, resulting from the absence of a united authority to speak for all the Australian colonies, was one of the events which led to Federation and the forming of the Commonwealth in 1901.

17 COLONIAL LIFE

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

The Eight-hour Day Movement

The first organised attempts to win an eight-hour day occurred at a meeting on 8 September 1857. In 1858, the eight-hour day operated for the first time in what is now Queensland at Petrie's, the stone masons, and rapidly spread throughout the building industry. In 1890, the Eight-hour Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly but rejected by the Legislative Council, and the struggle continued into the twentieth century. The eight-hour movement was an issue which united the workers in various industries, and this was important for the growth of the Labour Movement in Queensland.

Gas Lighting

Gas lighting for Brisbane businesses was first used on 29 November 1865, and other centres soon followed: Rockhampton in 1874, Ipswich in 1878, and Warwick in 1879.

Major Fires

Great fires occurred in Brisbane in December 1864, October 1866, and December 1868. Completion of the Enoggera Waterworks in 1866 and the connection of water to the city was a great help in fighting fires.

Education

Free education was introduced into Queensland on 1 January 1870. *The State Education Act of 1873* provided for education in Queensland to be free, secular, and compulsory.

Wool Sales

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

Year of Crisis and Disaster, 1893

Values, particularly real estate, fell and eight of the eleven banks of issue in the colony were forced to close their doors. Floods in many parts of Queensland caused great loss and damage, and the Indooroopilly railway bridge and Victoria Bridge were both swept away.

Factories

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

Townsville

The Port of Townsville had grown by the end of the century to such an extent that it was next in importance to Brisbane. The North Queensland Railway was connected to the wharves, so that cargo in railway trucks could be brought right down to the ships.

18 FEDERATION

The events in New Guinea provided impetus to the Federation movement and in 1885 a Federal Council was established. The first Australian Federal Convention, held in 1891, led to the preparation of a draft constitution. Further Conventions were held, the Federation movement gathered greater momentum, and finally on 1 January 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed. The Constitution gave the Parliament of the Commonwealth legislative power with respect to a large number of specified matters of direct relevance to the Commonwealth as a whole.

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

19 GOVERNMENT IN ACTION

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

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

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

A Labour Government, elected in 1915, immediately embarked on programs of industrial legislation and the formation of State enterprises. Much of the industrial legislation proved successful, e.g. the establishment of the Arbitration Court, but with the exception of the State Government Insurance Office, most of the State enterprises were financially disastrous. The year 1916 was remarkable for the bitter divisions, both politically and amongst the general population, over the issue of conscription.

In the years immediately following World War I, rapidly-rising prices gave cause for concern, particularly increases for essential basic commodities such as foodstuffs and clothing. To combat this, the then Labor Government invested a Commissioner of Prices with the power to fix the price of any commodity. This economic instability was only temporary.

In 1922, at the instigation of the Theodore Labor Government, the Legislative Council, the Upper House of Queensland's bicameral Parliament, was abolished leaving only the Legislative Assembly. Since then, the Queensland Legislature has functioned as a single Chamber, a unique situation among State Parliaments. Another significant political change followed three years later: the creation of Greater Brisbane, the largest municipal council in Australia. As such, Brisbane contained a substantial proportion of the State's population and industry. From the outset, the Brisbane City Council was elected by a full adult electorate. No property qualification was required.

The Labor Government which had held office since 1915 was replaced by a Country-National Government in May 1929. While in office the new Government abolished State trading and established a Bureau of Economics, and during its term the first woman was elected to the Queensland Parliament. The Government had come to power at a difficult time and was faced

with rising unemployment, falling incomes, and the social distress of the depression years. A system of relief work instead of rations was introduced for unemployed married persons.

No State Government of the time was able to rectify the economic situation and along with Governments in all other States, the Government in Queensland was removed from office. It was replaced by a Labor Government which began its term by endeavouring to stimulate industry and by spending large amounts of money on projects in the public sector to help overcome the unemployment problem. Several important projects such as the Story Bridge, the Stanley River (Somerset) Dam, and construction of the University of Queensland at St Lucia were commenced. By 1934 the worst of the depression was over. In 1935 a complete revision of health and medical services was instituted and hospital and maternal and child welfare services were expanded considerably. A free hospital service was introduced in 1946. Shortly after World War II, the Government also initiated several large irrigation projects, including the Burdekin and Tully hydro-electric schemes and the Mareeba-Dimbulah project. The Labor Party retained office until 1957 when a Country (now National)-Liberal coalition was elected and has retained office at subsequent elections.

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

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

20 AGRICULTURE

Since 1901 there has been remarkable growth and development of agriculture in Queensland. Some of the most important developments have been:

- (i) the spread of wheat and other crops into the drier areas west and south-west of the Darling Downs;
- (ii) the mechanisation of agriculture including the bulk handling of grains and sugar;
- (iii) the expansion of grain sorghum and the introduction of new crops such as oil seeds;
- (iv) improved marketing and the establishment of canning facilities;
- (v) the extension of irrigation; and
- (vi) scientific plant breeding and the introduction of improved varieties from overseas.

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

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

a voice in determining marketing policy and one of its most important initiatives was the establishment of the Northgate Cannery in 1947.

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

21 THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT INDUSTRIES

Meat Cattle

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

In spite of its prosperous development, however, the meat industry has had to face serious difficulties. Attempts have been made to overcome the major problem of drought by providing better watering facilities, pasture and property improvements, and by breeding cattle with greater capacity to exist in dry conditions. The cattle tick also has been a constant, serious threat to the industry's prosperity. Its spread over much of the State has led to the need for costly control measures—spraying and dipping cattle and government control of stock movements. Government control also has been necessary in the control of diseases such as pleuro pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Dairy Cattle

In the first half of the century, the dairying industry in Queensland increased in importance as population grew and butter and cheese factories were established. But since 1943 when the milk cattle population reached 1,574,000, there has been a gradual decline in numbers, except for short periods in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The last few years have seen a rationalisation of the industry and with government assistance many marginal holdings have been combined into larger and more economically viable units. Milk cattle are grazed mainly in the coastal areas of south-east Queensland and on the Atherton Tableland.

Sheep

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

22 MINING

Mount Isa was the only major mineral discovery during the period 1901–1950, and its potential only became apparent after 1950. Since 1950, however, mining has shown tremendous expansion in Queensland.

During World War II, Mount Isa Mines Limited switched production from lead to copper, while during the post-war period the operation has been that of dual copper-lead extraction. In 1953-54, more than one million tonnes of ore were treated for the first time. In 1954, additional copper lodes were discovered at Mount Isa. Consequently the company decided to construct its own electrolytic copper refinery at Townsville. It was opened in 1959.

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

Another discovery of the 1950s was that of bauxite at Weipa. Since then Weipa has become the world's largest single bauxite mining and shipping centre, drilling tests indicating that the site has about 11 per cent of the world's known reserves. To process this bauxite the largest alumina plant in the world has been established at Gladstone.

Other major mining developments and discoveries have included: the exploitation of the large coking fields of the Bowen Basin and the associated construction of railways and port facilities; the discovery of oil and natural gas at Moonie and Roma in the 1960s; the discovery in 1967 and subsequent development of high-grade nickel laterite at Greenvale; the discovery of phosphate deposits south-east of Mount Isa; and the extraction of mineral sands—rutile, zircon, ilmenite, and monozite—from the beaches of the southern coast of Queensland.

23 MANUFACTURING

In Queensland at the end of last century and well into this century, manufacturing was confined largely to the processing of primary products together with local and workshop production. Only a limited number of industries competing with imports were established, and these were restricted to south-eastern urban centres.

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

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

24 SOCIAL CHANGE

Education

Although the compulsory clauses of *The State Education Act of 1875* were gazetted in 1900, the problem of distance was a major factor inhibiting the spread of schooling. As a result, the Itinerant Teacher Scheme and the Primary Correspondence School were established. With the improvement in postal services, the work of the itinerant teachers was gradually replaced by the activities of the Primary Correspondence School. In 1960, the Radio School of the Air was opened.

State participation in secondary education goes back to 1912 when the Government undertook to establish a free high school in places where there was a likely enrolment of at least 25

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

In 1963 the Scholarship Examination, which determined eligibility for entrance into secondary education, was abolished and in the following year the school leaving age was raised to 15 years (it had been 14 for over 50 years). Thus, secondary education had become open to all students. In 1973, the Radford Committee Report was adopted fully, and a system of internal school assessment now has replaced the Junior and Senior public examinations.

Since World War II, there has been a considerable increase in the number of students undertaking studies at university level. In 1949, the University of Queensland transferred to its present site at St Lucia. In 1961, the University College of Townsville enrolled its first students and on 20 April 1970 became the James Cook University of North Queensland. Planning of a second university in Brisbane began in 1963, culminating in the establishment of the Griffith University in 1971 and its first enrolments in 1975. The development of tertiary education has not been restricted to the universities however. The growth in the industrial development of Queensland has caused a tremendous increase in technical education and autonomous institutes of technology at the tertiary level have been established.

The education of children with physical handicaps has posed a special problem for educationalists and the State Government. In 1916, a school committee of the Legislative Assembly recommended that the State should be wholly responsible for providing educational facilities for blind, deaf, and dumb children. This was finally achieved in 1931. In 1923, special classes (later named Opportunity Schools) were formed for children who had mental or related handicaps. Further improvements in special education followed in the 1950s after investigations by the newly established Research and Guidance Branch of the Department of Education.

Health

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

In the field of provision of health services to the general public, Queensland led the rest of Australia, having had a free government hospital service since 1946. To support this scheme, two large government hospitals (Princess Alexandra and Prince Charles) were constructed in the Brisbane metropolitan area during the 1950s. Apart from the State-run hospitals, there are large private hospitals run mainly by religious organisations.

Most Queensland residents who are isolated from on-the-spot health care have access to the services of the Royal Flying Doctor Service which was established in 1928 at Cloncurry and now operates from three bases at Mount Isa, Charleville, and Cairns. In 1959 a Flying Surgeon Service was introduced to provide services to small hospitals within 640 kilometres of its base at Longreach.

To administer the specialised treatment of particular conditions and restricted age groups, the Queensland Government has formed special divisions of government departments, examples being the Maternal and Child Health Division and the Division of Geriatrics. Voluntary agencies such as the Kidney Foundation, the Multiple Sclerosis Association, and the Spastic Welfare League also have been established.

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Chapter 4

GOVERNMENT

1 SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

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

The Governor

His Excellency Commodore Sir James Maxwell Ramsay, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.C.

The present Governor of Queensland assumed office on 22 April 1977, and is the twentieth holder of the office since Queensland was separated from New South Wales. A complete list of Governors, with the date when each assumed office, is as follows:

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	December 1859
Colonel Samuel Wensley Blackall	August 1868

Marquis of Normanby	August 1871
William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G.	January 1875
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B.	July 1877
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G.	November 1883
Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	May 1889
Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G.	April 1896
Sir Herbert Charles Chermiside, G.C.M.G., C.B.	March 1902
Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	November 1905
Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	December 1909
Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B.	March 1915
Sir Matthew Nathan, P.C.(Ire.), G.C.M.G.	December 1920
Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	June 1927
Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.	June 1932
Sir John Lavarack, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.	October 1946
Sir Henry Abel Smith, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	March 1958
Sir Alan James Mansfield, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.	March 1966
Sir Colin Thomas Hannah, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.	March 1972
Commodore Sir James Maxwell Ramsay, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.C.	April 1977

The Queensland Ministry (at 31 December 1979)

Premier—Hon. Johannes Bjelke-Petersen

Treasurer and Deputy Premier—Hon. Llewellyn Roy Edwards

Minister for Mines, Energy, and Police—Hon. Ronald Ernest Camm

Minister for Labour Relations—Hon. Frederick Alexander Campbell

Minister for Health—Hon. Sir William Knox

Minister for Primary Industries—Hon. Victor Bruce Sullivan

Minister for Lands, Forestry, and Water Resources—Hon. Neville Thomas Eric Hewitt, M.M., A.F.M.

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

Minister for Transport—Hon. Kenneth Burgoyne Tomkins

Minister for Education—Hon. Valmond James Bird

Minister for Industry and Administrative Services—Hon. Norman Edward Lee

Minister for Works and Housing—Hon. Claude Alfred Wharton

Minister for Justice and Attorney-General—Hon. William Daniel Lickiss

Minister for Survey and Valuation—Hon. John Ward Greenwood

Minister for Aboriginal and Island Affairs—Hon. Charles Robert Porter

Minister for Welfare—Hon. Samuel Sydney Doumany

Minister for Maritime Services and Tourism—Hon. Maxwell David Hooper

Minister for Culture, National Parks and Recreation—Hon. Ivan James Gibbs

Premiers of Queensland

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

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

2 THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

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

The *Electoral Districts Act* 1971-1977 provides for a Legislative Assembly of 82 members. The Act divides the State into four electoral zones, namely (i) south-eastern (47 electoral districts); (ii) provincial cities (13 electoral districts); (iii) western and far-northern (7 electoral districts); and (iv) country (15 electoral districts).

Members' Salaries

Members were first paid in 1889 when the annual salary was \$600. From 1 July 1979 the basic salary was increased from \$25,750 to \$27,680 with additional salaries as follows: the Premier, \$30,130; the Deputy Premier, \$21,900; other Ministers, \$17,810; the Speaker, \$10,340; Chairman of Committees, \$3,360; Leader of the Opposition, \$11,580; Deputy Leader of the Opposition, \$2,560; and each Whip, \$1,710. Members also receive an electorate allowance ranging from \$6,870 to \$17,740, of which the Ministers and the Speaker receive 60 or 80 per cent according to location of electorate.

Members' Pensions

A scheme of pensions for members was introduced in 1949. Rates of contributions from 2 April 1970 have been 11½ per cent of the gross salary. There is a Treasury subsidy equal to sixty-five thirty-fifths of contributions. To qualify, an ex-member must have served, (a) for 11 years or more; or (b) for 8 years or more, and ceased to be a member, either as a result of defeat at an election, or by failure to receive endorsement for re-election, or did not seek re-election for reasons which satisfy the trustees. The rates of pension vary according to length and type of service, and range from 41½ per cent to 70 per cent of annual salary after 20 years of service. Pensions are increased at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. A member leaving Parliament without qualifying for a pension receives a refund of all contributions, together with interest thereon.

Method of Voting

Property qualifications were abandoned in 1872 and adult male suffrage after six months' residence was established. In 1892 "contingent" or optional preferential voting was introduced. For the election of 1907 the franchise was widened to include women on the principle of "one adult, one vote". Legislation in 1914 provided for compulsory voting for the first time in Australia. Optional preferential voting continued until 1942 when members were elected on a relative majority vote ("first past the post"). Preferential voting was reintroduced in 1962 with the provision that a vote not clearly indicating the voter's order of preference for all candidates would be regarded as invalid. This brought Queensland's system generally into agreement with the procedure in other States and the Commonwealth. From 1 July 1973 the voting age was reduced from 21 years to 18 years. Voting at elections is by secret ballot.

An elector absent from his own electorate may vote at any polling-booth as an absent voter. Electors leaving the State prior to the polling-day at a general election may vote before leaving. At a by-election any person about to leave the electorate may vote before polling-day. Seriously ill, pregnant, or infirm electors may apply to a returning officer to vote before an official electoral visitor. The electoral visitor appointed for the district will take the votes of incapacitated people living in that district whether they are enrolled for it or another district. A postal vote may be applied for before polling-day by an elector who will be more than 8 kilometres from a polling-booth, or who, by reason of his membership of a religious order or his religious beliefs, will be precluded from attending on polling-day.

Electoral enrolment is compulsory for all persons 18 years of age and over who are British subjects by birth or naturalisation, and who have lived in Australia for six months and in an electoral district continuously for three months. Persons of unsound mind or who are incapable of managing their own affairs, and persons serving a sentence of one year or longer or attainted of treason, are not qualified to be enrolled as electors.

Voting at Elections

The names of the elected candidates and the number of persons qualified to vote at the 1977 State general election are shown in the next table. The representation of the various parties following the election was: National Party, 35; Liberal Party, 24; and Australian Labor Party, 23.

THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT, ELECTION 12 NOVEMBER 1977

Electoral district	Area of electorate in square kilometres	Number of persons qualified to vote	Member's name and political party
South-Eastern			
Albert	800	17,169	Gibbs, Hon. I. J. (<i>National</i>)
Archerfield	57	16,365	Hooper, K. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Ashgrove	74	16,114	Greenwood, Hon. J. W. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Aspley	33	16,376	Campbell, Hon. F. A. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Brisbane Central	14	16,784	Davis, B. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Bulimba	12	16,239	Houston, J. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Caboolture	2,025	16,042	Frawley, D. J. (<i>National</i>)
Chatsworth	25	16,415	Mackenroth, T. M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Coorooora	2,250	17,716	Simpson, G. L. (<i>National</i>)
Everton	16	15,693	Milliner, G. R. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Fassifern	4,350	17,692	Muller, S. J. (<i>National</i>)
Greenslopes	9	16,190	Hewitt, W. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Ipswich	22	16,341	Edwards, Hon. L. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Ipswich West	385	16,457	Underwood, D. F. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Ithaca	14	15,435	Miller, C. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Kurilpa	11	16,325	Doumany, Hon. S. S. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Landsborough	800	17,335	Ahern, M. J. (<i>National</i>)
Lockyer	3,350	16,339	Bourke, A. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Lytton	49	16,123	Burns, T. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Mansfield	74	16,682	Kaus, W. B., D.F.C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Merthyr	12	16,199	Lane, D. F. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Mount Coot-tha	147	15,105	Lickiss, Hon. W. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Mount Gravatt	19	16,619	Scassola, G. P. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Murrumba	133	15,168	Kruger, R. C. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Nudgee	70	15,910	Vaughan, K. H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Nundah	25	15,847	Knox, Hon. Sir William (<i>Liberal</i>)
Pine Rivers	305	15,908	Akers, R. G. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Redcliffe	200	16,459	Houghton, Hon. J. E. H. (<i>National</i>) (a)
Redlands	505	16,768	Goleby, J. P. (<i>National</i>)
Salisbury	69	16,810	Kyburz, Mrs R. A. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Sandgate	26	16,359	Warburton, N. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Sherwood	26	16,468	Herbert, Hon. J. D. (<i>Liberal</i>) (b)
Somerset	8,700	16,853	Gunn, W. A. M. (<i>National</i>)
South Brisbane	12	16,923	Fouras, D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
South Coast	530	16,783	Hinze, Hon. R. J. (<i>National</i>)

THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT, ELECTION 12 NOVEMBER 1977—*continued*

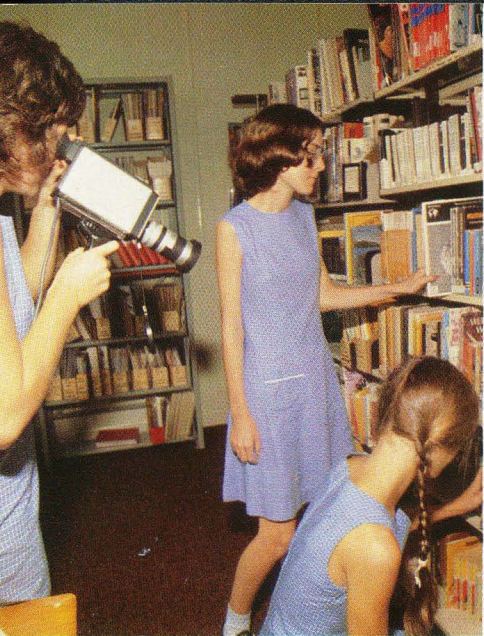
Electoral district	Area of electorate in square kilometres	Number of persons qualified to vote	Member's name and political party
<i>South-Eastern—continued</i>			
Southport	37	15,839	White, P. N. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Stafford	10	16,211	Gygar, T. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Surfers Paradise	56	15,740	Bishop, B. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Toowong	15	16,597	Porter, Hon. C. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Toowoomba North	38	16,337	Lockwood, J. A. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Toowoomba South	37	16,400	Warner, J. H. (<i>National</i>)
Wavell	10	16,203	Austin, B. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Windsor	11	16,083	Moore, R. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Wolston	105	15,746	Gibbs, R. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Woodridge	1,425	17,428	D'Arcy, W. T. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Wynnum	54	16,369	Shaw, E. F. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Yeronga	13	16,334	Lee, Hon. N. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Total	27,000	769,298	
<i>Provincial Cities</i>			
Barron River	4,690	17,389	Tenni, M. J. (<i>National</i>)
Bundaberg	29	15,305	Blake, J. R. H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Cairns	480	17,474	Jones, R., B.E.M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Isis	4,370	14,567	Powell, L. W. (<i>National</i>)
Mackay	60	18,213	Casey, E. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Maryborough	1,940	14,874	Hansen, B. P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Mount Isa	134,215	14,014	Bertoni, A. P. D. (<i>National</i>)
Port Curtis	6,830	13,166	Prest, W. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Rockhampton	1,270	17,369	Wright, K. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Rockhampton North	95	17,143	Yewdale, L. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Townsville	4,090	16,711	Scott-Young, N. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Townsville South	103	15,466	Wilson, A. M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Townsville West	18	15,686	Hooper, Hon. M. D. (<i>National</i>)
Total	158,000	207,377	
<i>Western and Far-Northern</i>			
Balonne	73,300	7,994	Neal, D. McC. (<i>National</i>)
Cook	312,650	8,467	Scott, R. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Flinders	186,500	10,023	Katter, R. C. (<i>National</i>)
Gregory	506,700	8,171	Glasson, W. H. (<i>National</i>)
Peak-Downs	40,400	9,174	Lester, V. P. (<i>National</i>)
Roma	57,150	7,999	Tomkins, Hon. K. B. (<i>National</i>)
Warrego	145,900	8,271	Turner, N. J. (<i>National</i>)
Total	1,322,000	60,099	
<i>Country</i>			
Auburn	44,000	9,863	Hewitt, Hon. N. T. E., M.M., A.F.M. (<i>National</i>)
Barambah	7,950	10,647	Bjelke-Petersen, Hon. J. (<i>National</i>)
Burdekin	13,850	11,002	Bird, Hon. V. J. (<i>National</i>)
Burnett	16,650	12,495	Wharton, Hon. C. A. (<i>National</i>)
Callide	22,150	12,478	Hartwig, L. E. (<i>National</i>)
Carnarvon	10,200	10,184	McKechnie, P. R. (<i>National</i>)
Condamine	14,450	12,234	Sullivan, Hon. V. B. (<i>National</i>)
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Gympie	4,100	12,410	Hodges, Hon. A. M. (<i>National</i>) (c)
Hinchinbrook	12,700	12,232	Row, E. C. (<i>National</i>)
Mirani	33,550	11,566	Newbery, Hon. T. G. (<i>National</i>)
Mourilyan	11,650	10,880	Kippin, Mrs V. A. (<i>National</i>)
Mulgrave	3,100	10,617	Armstrong, R. A. (<i>National</i>)
Warwick	4,450	10,272	Booth, D. J. (<i>National</i>)
Whitsunday	10,550	12,759	Camm, Hon. R. E. (<i>National</i>)
Total	220,000	172,720	
Total State	1,727,000	1,209,494	

(a) Resigned 7 August 1979. At by-election 1 September 1979 T. A. White (*Liberal*) elected. (b) Resigned 13 September 1978. At by-election 25 November 1978 J. A. M. Innes (*Liberal*) elected. (c) Resigned 8 August 1979. At by-election 1 September 1979 L. W. Stephan (*National*) elected.

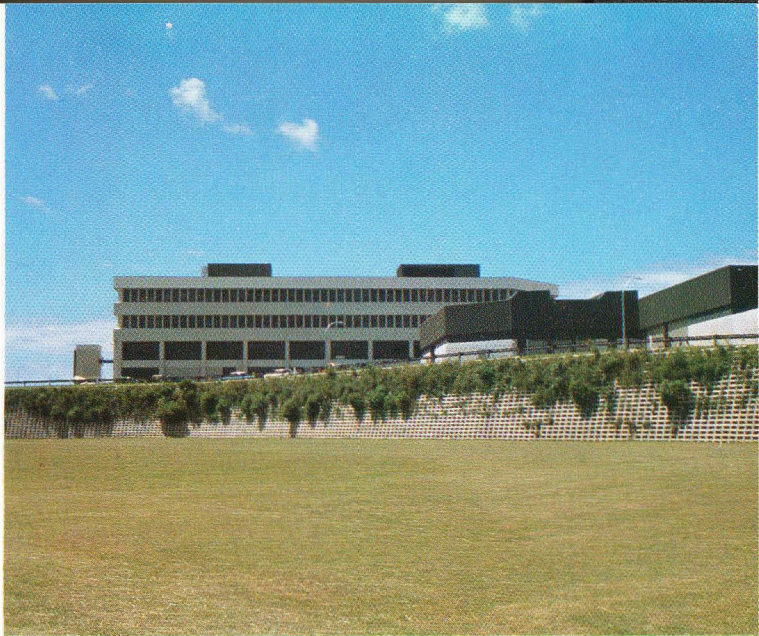
THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT, ELECTION 12 NOVEMBER 1977—*continued*

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Whitsunday	10,550	12,759	Camm, Hon. R. E. (<i>National</i>)
Total	220,000	172,720	
Total State	1,727,000	1,209,494	

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Use of a video camera at Indooroopilly High School, Brisbane

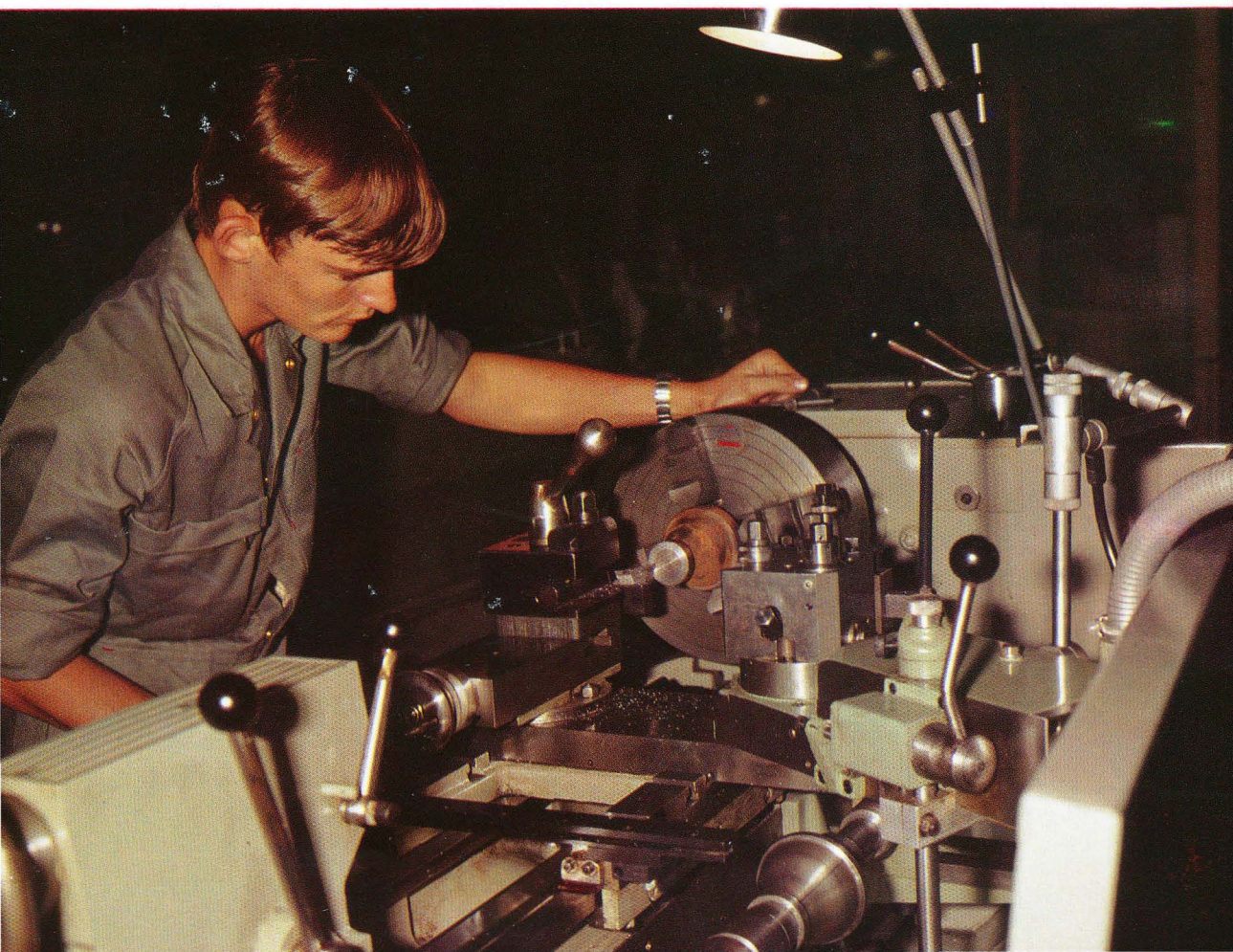


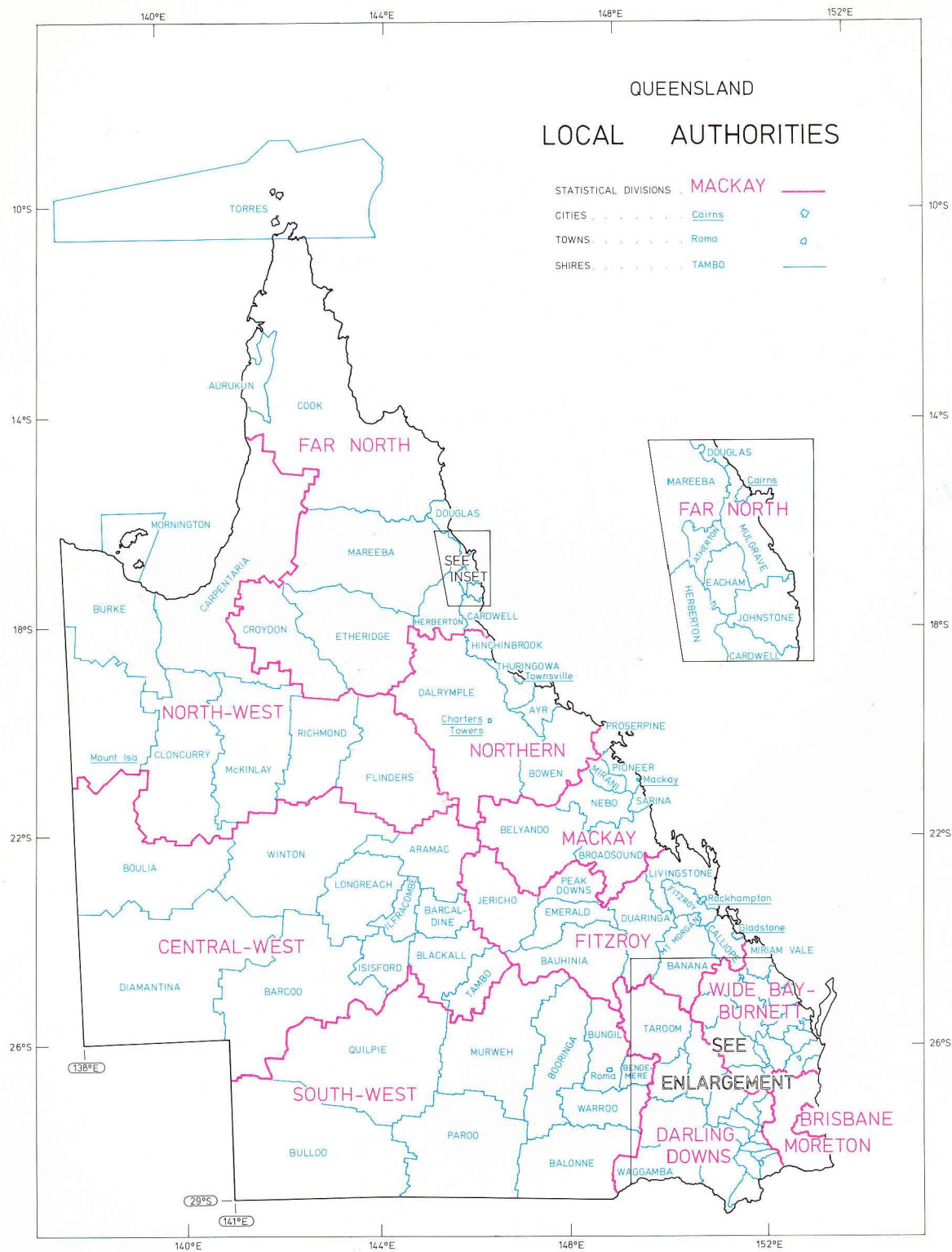
Bald Hills TAFE College, Brisbane

EDUCATION—Chapter 11

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau

An apprentice fitter and turner at Eagle Farm TAFE College, Brisbane





SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND

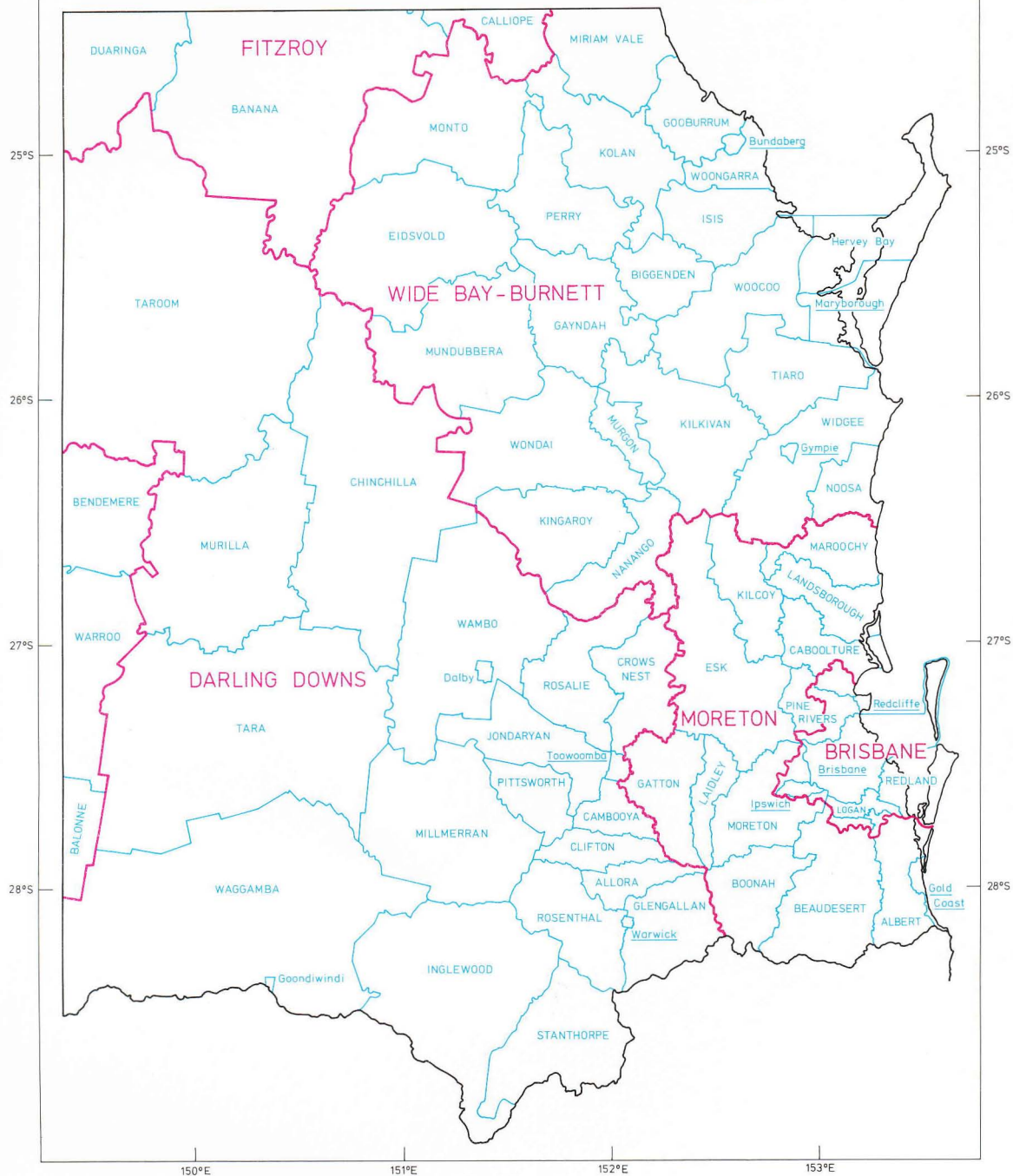
LOCAL AUTHORITIES

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS **MORETON**

CITIES Ipswich

TOWNS Dalby

SHIRES WONDAI





Nambour Hospital

HEALTH—Chapter 9

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau

Cedar Grove State Forest Park



Mobile baby clinic, Atherton Tableland



EDUCATION—Chapter 11
Cairns TAFE College

LAND SETTLEMENT—Chapter 5

Photos: Department of Forestry

Charlie Moreland State Forest Park



The voting in each electorate at the November 1977 State general election is shown in the next table.

VOTES RECORDED AT QUEENSLAND GENERAL ELECTION, 12 NOVEMBER 1977

Electoral district	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party						Invalid votes recorded	Total votes recorded
	National Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Australian Democrats	Independent	Other		
South-Eastern								
Albert	8,010	..	(a) 6,504	..	524	..	320	15,358
Archerfield	(a) 1,860	2,989	9,651	..	..	..	357	14,857
Ashgrove .. ..	..	7,468	6,375	..	..	862	151	14,856
Aspley .. ..	..	9,237	5,789	..	..	..	198	15,224
Brisbane Central .. ..	..	6,359	7,641	..	..	490	329	14,819
Bulimba .. ..	..	5,905	8,771	..	..	..	265	14,941
Caboolture	8,520	..	(a) 5,928	..	..	..	270	14,718
Chatsworth .. ..	..	7,363	7,683	..	..	..	275	15,321
Cooroola	8,361	3,078	4,724	..	..	..	142	16,305
Everton .. ..	..	6,559	7,150	..	..	739	139	14,587
Fassifern	9,744	..	6,135	..	..	..	393	16,272
Greenslopes	2,828	5,663	4,371	1,833	..	..	164	14,859
Ipswich .. ..	..	8,144	6,895	..	..	..	224	15,263
Ipswich West	5,042	2,025	7,776	..	..	..	161	15,004
Ithaca .. ..	..	7,419	5,948	..	..	492	175	14,034
Kurilpa .. ..	..	6,547	5,714	1,922	..	240	255	14,678
Landsborough	10,576	..	4,922	..	..	..	253	15,751
Lockyer .. ..	..	8,337	2,970	1,329	2,528	..	159	15,323
Lytton .. ..	..	4,835	9,809	..	..	..	219	14,863
Mansfield .. ..	..	8,648	5,306	..	..	1,261	238	15,453
Merthyr .. ..	..	7,508	5,937	..	..	550	356	14,351
Mount Coot-tha .. ..	..	8,604	3,719	..	..	1,437	115	13,875
Mount Gravatt	3,486	5,345	5,546	..	..	654	261	15,292
Murrumba	(a) 4,018	3,306	6,377	..	..	..	291	13,992
Nudgee .. ..	..	5,976	8,483	..	..	..	278	14,737
Nundah .. ..	..	8,235	5,927	..	..	..	259	14,421
Pine Rivers .. ..	..	7,328	6,595	..	..	741	156	14,820
Redcliffe (b)	4,797	4,406	5,566	..	..	246	218	15,233
Redlands	6,436	2,558	6,350	..	..	..	224	15,568
Salisbury .. ..	..	7,620	7,406	..	..	..	360	15,386
Sandgate	2,153	4,385	8,306	..	..	..	251	15,095
Sherwood (c) .. ..	..	8,804	5,291	..	..	919	161	15,175
Somerset	9,599	..	4,024	1,771	..	..	226	15,620
South Brisbane .. ..	..	6,312	7,510	..	..	649	429	14,900
South Coast	8,067	..	5,367	..	1,123	..	289	14,846
Southport	5,022	4,738	3,967	..	150	..	243	14,120
Stafford .. ..	..	7,521	7,357	..	..	..	180	15,058
Surfers Paradise	5,216	3,482	2,960	1,643	..	164	318	13,783
Toowong .. ..	..	7,010	4,462	2,732	..	462	168	14,834
Toowoomba North .. ..	..	7,092	6,778	846	..	220	174	15,110
Toowoomba South	7,375	..	6,073	1,388	..	..	178	15,014
Wavell	2,777	4,961	6,738	..	..	368	183	15,027
Windsor .. ..	..	7,736	6,462	..	..	..	227	14,425
Wolston	2,385	3,473	8,157	..	..	..	336	14,351
Woodridge	2,066	5,093	7,654	..	671	..	306	15,790
Wynnum	5,462	1,087	7,290	1,099	..	..	191	15,129
Yeronga .. ..	..	8,110	6,005	..	..	721	220	15,056
Total	123,800	241,266	296,369	14,563	4,996	11,215	11,285	703,494

VOTES RECORDED AT QUEENSLAND GENERAL ELECTION, 12 NOVEMBER 1977—*continued*

Electoral district	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party						Invalid votes recorded	Total votes recorded
	National Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Australian Democrats	Independent	Other		
Provincial Cities								
Barron River	7,663	..	7,593	..	..	..	301	15,557
Bundaberg	4,471	1,863	6,898	..	930	..	148	14,310
Cairns	4,533	1,003	8,704	1,012	..	..	259	15,511
Isis	6,435	1,554	4,947	..	346	..	150	13,432
Mackay	3,766	2,071	9,438	..	..	1,257	262	16,794
Maryborough .. ..	..	6,877	6,930	..	..	..	138	13,945
Mount Isa	5,209	..	5,341	..	246	642	464	11,902
Port Curtis	2,732	1,805	7,048	..	..	449	107	12,141
Rockhampton	2,356	2,961	10,342	..	..	343	180	16,182
Rockhampton North	2,261	3,526	10,397	..	..	..	147	16,331
Townsville .. ..	..	7,235	5,769	..	..	1,190	187	14,381
Townsville South .. ..	..	..	6,621	..	(a) 6,796	..	283	13,700
Townsville West	4,259	2,473	6,016	..	..	873	144	13,765
Total	43,685	31,368	96,044	1,012	8,318	4,754	2,770	187,951
Western and Far-Northern								
Balonne	5,064	..	1,975	..	..	..	119	7,158
Cook	2,841	..	3,317	..	..	690	154	7,002
Flinders	4,838	..	3,715	..	..	379	95	9,027
Gregory	3,995	..	3,044	..	..	..	90	7,129
Peak Downs	4,724	..	3,452	..	..	..	129	8,305
Roma	4,488	..	2,326	..	..	298	93	7,205
Warrego	3,798	..	3,410	..	..	150	61	7,419
Total	29,748	..	21,239	..	..	1,517	741	53,245
Country								
Auburn	6,153	..	2,342	..	..	576	89	9,160
Barambah	7,707	..	2,136	..	..	..	147	9,990
Burdekin	6,181	..	4,076	..	..	..	117	10,374
Burnett	7,817	..	3,457	..	..	..	151	11,425
Callide	7,383	..	3,928	..	..	..	149	11,460
Carnarvon	5,875	..	3,383	..	..	..	184	9,442
Condamine	6,989	..	2,703	..	267	1,268	103	11,330
Cunningham	9,132	..	1,655	1,328	..	..	96	12,211
Gympie (d)	7,097	..	3,232	..	..	1,211	106	11,646
Hinchinbrook	5,854	..	5,177	..	..	..	242	11,273
Mirani	6,514	..	4,069	..	..	..	138	10,721
Mourilyan	4,666	..	4,688	..	544	..	172	10,070
Mulgrave	5,629	..	4,016	..	..	..	156	9,801
Warwick	5,013	1,764	2,699	..	..	..	102	9,578
Whitsunday	6,112	..	4,808	668	..	..	139	11,727
Total	98,122	1,764	52,369	1,996	811	3,055	2,091	160,208
Total State	295,355	274,398	466,021	17,571	14,125	20,541	16,887	1,104,898

(a) Two candidates. (b) Votes recorded at by-election 1 September 1979 were: National Party, 2,870; Liberal Party, 4,452; Australian Labor Party, 6,084; Australian Democrats, 470; Independent, 171; Other, 611; Invalid votes, 321; Total votes, 14,979. (c) Votes recorded at by-election 25 November 1978 were: National Party, 1,527; Liberal Party, 6,269; Australian Labor Party, 4,755; Australian Democrats, 1,774; Independent, 134; Other, 398; Invalid votes, 276; Total votes, 15,133. (d) Votes recorded at by-election 1 September 1979 were: National Party, 5,620; Liberal Party, 1,780; Australian Labor Party, 3,431; Other, 532; Invalid votes, 95; Total votes, 11,458.

Officials in Parliament

Offices in the Second Session of the Forty-second Parliament were held by the following members:

Speaker—Hon. S. J. Muller

Chairman of Committees—W. D. Hewitt

Temporary Chairmen of Committees—W. A. M. Gunn, W. B. Kaus, C. J. Miller, E. C. Row, and N. G. Warburton

Leader of Opposition—E. D. Casey

Whips: Government—M. J. Ahern; *Opposition*—R. Jones.

Ombudsman (State)

The *Parliamentary Commissioner Act 1974* established an Office of Parliamentary Commissioner for Administrative Investigations. The Commissioner is an Officer of Parliament whose duty is to investigate grievances of the public about actions by State Government Departments and Authorities and their officers. The Office was opened on 8 October 1974.

The Authorities include Local Authorities (i.e. City, Town, and Shire Councils), Universities, Colleges of Advanced Education, Harbour Boards, and Electricity Boards.

If the Commissioner finds that an action was wrong, he may make recommendations to the Department or Authority and if no appropriate action is taken he may report to the Premier and then to Parliament.

Ombudsman (Commonwealth)

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

3 STATE GOVERNMENTS

All six States in Australia have the parliamentary system of executive government, and the names of the Premiers of the States and the dates of the last elections prior to 31 December 1979 are shown hereunder.

State	Premier	Last election
New South Wales	Hon. N. K. Wran (<i>Australian Labor</i>)	October 1978
Victoria	Hon. R. J. Hamer (<i>Liberal</i>)	May 1979
Queensland	Hon. J. Bjelke-Petersen (<i>National-Liberal</i>)	November 1977
South Australia	Hon. D. O. Tonkin (<i>Liberal</i>)	September 1979
Western Australia	Hon. Sir Charles Court (<i>Liberal</i>)	February 1977
Tasmania	Hon. D. A. Lowe (<i>Australian Labor</i>)	July 1979

The Assemblies (Lower Houses) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia are elected for a term of three years. That of Tasmania is elected for a term of four years. Franchise for all persons aged 18 years and over and compulsory voting are common to all State Lower House elections.

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

4 THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Queensland was one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, and was entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Senate. Legislation in 1948 provided for an increase in the number of Senators for each State to 10 and the *Senate (Representation of Territories) Act 1973* provided for 2 Senators for each of the Territories. The number of members of the House of Representatives for each State is in proportion to population, with a minimum of five (which applies in Tasmania). At the December 1977 election the number of members for each of the States was as follows: New South Wales, 43; Victoria, 33; Queensland, 19; South Australia, 11; Western Australia, 10; Tasmania, 5; Australian Capital Territory, 2; and Northern Territory, 1.

Members of both Houses are elected by all persons aged 18 years and over (extended from 21 years from 21 March 1973). Enrolment is not compulsory for Aboriginal natives of Australia. Half of the Senators for each State are elected every three years for a six-year term by the whole State voting as one electorate. Members of the House of Representatives are elected to represent single-member electorates for three years. Voting is compulsory.

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

The Governor-General

His Excellency Sir Zelman Cowen, A.K., G.C.M.G., K.St.J., Q.C.

(From 8 December 1977)

The Commonwealth Government Ministry

(At 31 December 1979)

Cabinet Ministers

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

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

Industry and Commerce—Rt Hon. P. R. Lynch (V.)

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

National Development and Energy and Vice-President of the Executive Council—Senator Hon. J. L. Carrick (N.S.W.)

Industrial Relations—Hon. A. A. Street (V.)

Treasurer—Hon. J. W. Howard (N.S.W.)

Foreign Affairs—Hon. A. S. Peacock (V.)

Defence—Hon. D. J. Killen (Q.)

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

Finance—Hon. E. L. Robinson (Q.)

Employment and Youth Affairs—Hon. R. I. Viner (W.A.)

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

Transport—Hon. R. J. D. Hunt (N.S.W.)

Other Ministers

Health and assisting the Prime Minister—Hon. M. J. R. MacKellar (N.S.W.)

Veterans' Affairs and assisting the Minister for Primary Industry—Hon. A. E. Adermann (Q.)

Administrative Services and assisting the Minister for Defence—Hon. J. E. McLeay (S.A.)

Productivity and assisting the Prime Minister in Federal Affairs—Hon. K. E. Newman (T.)

Post and Telecommunications—Hon. A. A. Staley (V.)

Immigration and Ethnic Affairs and assisting the Treasurer—Hon. I. M. Macphree (V.)

Education—Hon. W. C. Fife (N.S.W.)

Business and Consumer Affairs and assisting the Minister for Industry and Commerce—Hon. R. V. Garland (W.A.)

Home Affairs and the Capital Territory—Hon. R. J. Ellicott, Q.C. (N.S.W.)

Housing and Construction—Hon. R. J. Groom (T.)

Other Ministers—continued

Aboriginal Affairs and assisting the Minister for National Development and Energy—Senator Hon. F. M. Chaney (W.A.)

Special Trade Representations and assisting the Minister for Trade and Resources—Senator Hon. D. B. Scott (N.S.W.)

Science and the Environment—Hon. D. S. Thomson (Q.)

Queensland Members**House of Representatives**

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

The Senate (Queensland Representation)

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

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

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

Georges, G. (*Australian Labor*) (b)

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

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

McAuliffe, R. E. (*Australian Labor*) (a)

Martin, Kathryn J. (*Liberal*) (b)

Maunsell, C. R. (*National*) (a)

Sheil, G. (*National*) (a)

(a) Term—To 30 June 1981.

(b) Term—To 30 June 1984.

Voting at Elections

The names of the elected candidates and the number of persons qualified to vote in each electorate at the 1977 House of Representatives general election are shown in the next table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND, 10 DECEMBER 1977

Electoral division	Area of electorate in square kilometres	Number of persons qualified to vote	Member's name and political party
Bowman	600	67,110	Jull, D. F. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Brisbane	50	67,940	Johnson, P. F. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Capricornia	25,000	64,696	Everingham, Hon. D. N. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Darling Downs	8,350	66,791	McVeigh, D. T. (<i>National</i>)
Dawson	67,850	65,989	Braithwaite, R. A. (<i>National</i>)
Fadden	4,320	66,945	Cameron, D. M. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Fisher	7,150	66,216	Adermann, Hon. A. E. (<i>National</i>)
Griffith	260	68,046	Humphreys, B. C. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Herbert	8,400	65,929	Dean, A. G. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Kennedy	663,150	59,679	Katter, Hon. R. C. (<i>National</i>)
Leichhardt	406,650	63,822	Thomson, D. S. (<i>National</i>)
Lilley	125	67,108	Cairns, Hon. K. M. K. (<i>Liberal</i>)
McPherson	1,500	67,987	Robinson, Hon. E. L. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Maranoa	517,400	64,283	Corbett, J. (<i>National</i>)
Moreton	60	65,363	Killen, Hon. D. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Oxley	2,575	69,611	Hayden, Hon. W. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Petrie	140	67,632	Hodges, J. C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Ryan	270	66,966	Moore, J. C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Wide Bay	14,150	66,611	Millar, P. C. (<i>National</i>)
Total for State	1,727,000	1,258,724	

First preference votes cast in each electoral division at the 10 December 1977 House of Representatives election is shown in the next table.

First preference votes cast in Queensland at the 1977 Senate election were distributed as follows: Liberal-National Party, 564,190; Australian Labor Party, 380,418; Australian Democrats, 98,165; Socialist Party of Australia, 31,826; Progress Party, 8,376; Non-party, 15,897. Invalid votes, 95,003.

VOTES RECORDED AT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND, 10 DECEMBER 1977

Electoral division	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party						Invalid votes	Total votes recorded
	National Party	Liberal Party	Aust. Labor Party	Aust. Democrats	Progress Party	Independent		
Bowman .. ..	..	31,544	25,078	5,452	1,018	..	875	63,967
Brisbane .. ..	..	29,821	26,103	6,299	1,038	..	1,022	64,283
Capricornia	25,314	3,606	29,996	2,217	207	..	784	62,124
Darling Downs	42,630	..	18,505	..	1,482	..	677	63,294
Dawson	34,624	..	25,923	..	1,377	..	687	62,611
Fadden	10,910	20,909	23,869	5,559	206	717	1,322	63,492
Fisher	37,247	..	18,187	6,110	983	..	861	63,388
Griffith	5,935	20,471	28,736	4,857	514	591	2,025	63,129
Herbert	12,357	20,559	22,668	4,799	250	654	1,014	62,301
Kennedy	33,453	..	17,814	(a) 2,265	987	..	913	55,432
Leichhardt	27,684	..	27,078	3,785	..	..	846	59,393
Lilley .. ..	..	30,542	24,661	5,302	386	1,970	1,056	63,917
McPherson .. ..	..	37,962	17,419	5,819	951	964	1,138	64,253
Maranoa	41,466	..	14,320	2,012	879	1,663	925	61,265
Moreton .. ..	..	34,231	20,864	4,278	887	915	903	62,078
Oxley .. ..	..	24,306	36,084	4,446	784	..	910	66,530
Petrie .. ..	..	33,853	21,774	7,648	823	..	819	64,917
Ryan .. ..	..	38,331	20,866	..	3,617	..	798	63,612
Wide Bay	33,655	..	23,276	6,321	..	..	637	63,889
Total	305,275	326,135	443,221	77,169	16,389	7,474	18,212	1,193,875

(a) Two candidates.

5 STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

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

Premier

Agent-General's Office
 Auditor-General's Department
 Bureau of Exchanges of International Publications
 Chief Office, Premier's Department
 Co-ordinator-General's Department
 Ministerial Parking Station

Parliamentary Counsel's Office
 Parliamentary Reporting Staff
 Public Accountant's Registration Board
 Public Service Board
 Public Service Superannuation Board
 State Public Relations Bureau

Treasurer

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

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

Minister for Mines, Energy, and Police

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

Mining Wardens' Offices
 Police Department
 Queensland Coal Board
 Queensland Government Mining Journal
 Rural Fires Board
 State Batteries
 State Coke Works, Bowen
 State Electricity Commission
 State Emergency Service
 State Fire Service Council

Minister for Labour Relations

Apprenticeship Office
 Commissioner of Prices
 Consumer Affairs Bureau
 Department of Labour Relations
 District Offices (Factories and Shops, Workers' Accommodation, Industrial)
 Factories and Shops Branch
 Government Statistician
 Industrial Inspectors
 Industrial Registrar's Office
 Inspectors of Workers' Accommodation
 Machinery, Scaffolding, Weights and Measures, Occupational Safety Branches
 Publication of Industrial Gazette
 Workers' Compensation Board of Queensland

Minister for Health

Aboriginal Health
 Ambulance Services
 Chief Office, Department of Health
 Chiropodists Board of Queensland
 Dental Board of Queensland
 Division of Community Medicine
 Division of Geriatrics
 Division of Health Education
 Division of Industrial Medicine
 Division of Maternal and Child Health
 Division of Psychiatric Services
 Division of School Health Services
 Division of Tuberculosis
 Division of Youth Welfare and Guidance
 Eventide, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, and Sandgate
 Flying Surgeon
 Government Chemical Laboratory
 Hospitals Boards
 Institute of Forensic Pathology
 Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology
 Medical Board of Queensland
 Nurses Board of Queensland
 Optometrical Registration Board
 Pharmacy Board
 Physiotherapists Board of Queensland
 Queensland Institute of Medical Research
 Queensland Radium Institute
 Rockville Training Centre
 Training Centres for Intellectually Handicapped (State controlled)
 Waol Rehabilitation Clinic

Minister for Primary Industries

Administrative Division
 Agricultural Bank
 Division of Animal Industry
 Division of Dairying
 Division of Land Utilisation
 Division of Marketing
 Division of Plant Industry
 Rural Reconstruction Board

Minister for Lands, Forestry, and Water Resources

Chief Office, Department of Lands
 District Land Offices
 Forestry Department
 Queensland Water Resources Commission
 Rabbit Control Authority
 Stock Routes Co-ordinating Board
 Water Supply; Planning, Design, Construction

Minister for Local Government and Main Roads

Air Pollution Council
 Local Government Department
 Main Roads Department
 Noise Abatement Authority
 Picture Theatre and Films Commission
 Water Quality Council

Minister for Transport

Department of Transport
 Metropolitan Transit Authority
 Queensland Road Safety Council
 Railway Department

Minister for Education

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

Minister for Industry and Administrative Services

Department of Commercial and Industrial Development
 Government Garage
 Government Printing Office
 State Migration Office
 State Stores Board

Minister for Works and Housing

Board of Architects
 Board of Professional Engineers
 Builders' Registration Board
 Chief Office and Branches, Department of Works
 Public Buildings, Services
 Queensland Housing Commission

Minister for Justice and Attorney-General

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

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

Minister for Survey and Valuation

Department of Mapping and Surveying and Office of the Surveyor-General
 Queensland Place Names Board

Surveyors Board of Queensland
 Valuer-General's Department

Minister for Aboriginal and Island Affairs

Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement

Minister for Welfare

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

Industrial Institution for the Blind
 National Fitness Council
 Parole Board
 Prisons Department
 Probation Office
 Relief Assistance Branch

Minister for Maritime Services and Tourism

Beach Protection Authority
 Department of Harbours and Marine
 Marine Board
 Port of Brisbane Authority
 Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol

Queensland Fish Board
 Queensland Fisheries Services
 Queensland Government Tourist Bureau
 Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation

Minister for Culture, National Parks and Recreation

Department of Culture, National Parks, and Recreation
 Department of Sport
 Directorate of Cultural Activities
 Films Review Board
 Library Board of Queensland
 Literature Review Board

National Parks and Wildlife Services
 Queensland Art Gallery
 Queensland Museum
 Queensland Theatre Company
 State Library

6 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

This Section continues the series commenced in 1973, which includes in each edition of the *Year Book* a brief outline of the history, development, and main functions of a selected State Government Department or Statutory Authority. Further details of the functions of the Department of Transport are shown in Chapter 14, Transport and Communication.

A Brief History

The State Transport Department as it is now structured dates from 8 April 1947, the date of proclamation of *The State Transport Facilities Act of 1946* under which the Office of Commissioner for Transport was created. Actual formation as a Department dates from 1950 under *The Public Service Acts Amendment Act of 1950*.

Prior to 1947 transport was administered under various acts, commencing with *The Heavy Vehicles Act of 1925*. At the direction of the Government, a Committee consisting of the Commissioner of Main Roads and a representative from each of the Railways and Police Departments formulated the basis of this legislation to deal with heavy road traffic which was entering

into serious competition with railway operations and also increasing the cost of maintenance of main roads.

In January 1932 *The State Transport Co-ordination Act of 1931* came into operation, creating a Department of Transport with the Office of the Secretary for Railways being redesignated Minister for Transport. The Act also set up a State Transport Board consisting of five members.

The Board's life was short, going out of Office on the change of Government in June 1932. A new Board was created by *The State Transport Act of 1932* which came into operation on 2 March 1933. This Act repealed the State Transport Co-ordination Act, with the new Board consisting of the Commissioners for Railways, Main Roads, and Police.

The State Transport Act of 1932 was repealed by *The State Transport Act of 1938*, this Act being the outcome of some of the recommendations by a Royal Commission on Transport set up by the Government by a Commission dated 23 July 1936. The Act constituted the State Transport Commission consisting of three members each of whom was appointed by the Governor in Council.

The State Transport Commission was dissolved by *The State Transport Facilities Act of 1946* which came into operation on 8 April 1947. The Department as it now exists was constituted under a sole Commissioner for Transport.

The Act made provision for the issue of licences for goods and passenger services by road, air, and water. The water provisions were never invoked. In 1959 the Act was amended to transfer taxi and hire vehicle licensing from the Police Department.

A major change in the administration of transport in the State came in December 1960, where, in the first session of the Thirty-sixth Parliament, there was introduced the State Transport Bill which became *The State Transport Act of 1960* with the Act coming into operation on 27 February 1961.

The Act embodied a new approach to the control of goods transport. Under earlier acts licences were issued in respect to individual vehicles, and under the State Transport Facilities Acts licences were issued to individuals or companies to operate services on prescribed routes or within certain areas.

This licensing system was replaced in the 1960 Act with a permit system for the carriage of goods. With improved availability of permits, freedom of choice of carrier resulted.

Following certain legal challenges, additional legislation was enacted, viz. *The Transport Laws Validation Act of 1962*, *The Transport Laws (Fees) Act of 1964*, and *The State Transport Act Amendment Act of 1965*.

In line with the increasing importance of transport in a rapidly growing State, the administrative activities of the Department were also growing. Under the Traffic Act, the Commissioner for Transport was charged with keeping and recording the particulars with respect to drivers' licences issued throughout the State. The Commissioner has also assumed responsibility for the administration of Driver Licence Issuing Centres in the Metropolitan Area and an increasing number of provincial cities.

The Department also administered the Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act, which from its introduction in 1957 to 1 July 1979 required owners of commercial vehicles with a load capacity exceeding 4.1 tonnes to pay a charge towards compensation for wear and tear caused by their vehicles on public highways.

The Motor Vehicle Driving Instruction School Act 1969 placed under the control of the Commissioner for Transport the registration of Motor Vehicle Driving Instruction Schools and licensing of Driving Instructors from 1 January 1970.

Similarly, in 1973, following an investigation of the tow-truck industry by a special Parliamentary Committee, legislation was enacted to control the operations of tow-trucks, viz. the *Tow-truck Act 1973*.

It can readily be seen that in its relatively short duration, the Department of Transport has come to accept increasing responsibility for the administration and planning of transport in this State. More than anything, this is a result of the rapidly developing transport sector which is becoming more complex in nature as the State develops.

The Department Today

The Department of Transport administers the following Acts:

State Transport Act 1960-1972
Transport Laws (Fees) Act 1964-1972
The Transport Laws Validation Act of 1962
Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act 1957-1979
The Sea Carriage of Goods (State) Act of 1930
Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act 1964-1970
The Carriage of Goods by Land (Carriers' Liabilities) Act of 1967
Motor Vehicle Driving Instruction School Act 1969
The Air Navigation Acts, 1937 to 1947
Railless Traction Act 1914-1972
Tow-truck Act 1973
Traffic Act 1949-1977
Urban Passenger Service Proprietors Assistance Act 1975-1978
Motor Vehicles Control Act 1975

The head office of the Department is situated in Fortitude Valley, Brisbane and, in line with the growing needs of transport in the State, Regional Offices have been established at Townsville and the Gold Coast.

The Department is organised on a branch basis with the Commissioner for Transport being vested with the duty of regulating and controlling transport services within the State and ensuring that sufficient of such services are available in all parts of the State to meet the convenience and requirements of the public adequately.

From an original staff of 43 in 1947, the Department has at 30 June 1979, 444 officers performing a greatly increased number of administrative duties.

Planning and Development

This phase of the activities of the Department continues to grow with greater involvement in urban and regional studies undertaken by various authorities and departments. The Department has also undertaken studies of public transport needs in Townsville and Toowoomba and continued assessment is made of the problems confronting passenger transport in these and other urban centres in Queensland.

Analyses of other transport matters, particularly concerning air transport, road transport pricing, and the road transport industry, are continually undertaken.

Licensing

One of the Department's most important functions is the licensing and regulation of commercial passenger and goods vehicles. In the case of passenger services, their routes, timetables,

and fares are regulated by the Department and licences or permits are issued for the carriage of goods and passengers.

The following types of vehicles are licensed: taxi-meter cabs, exempted cabs, private hire cars, goods carrying vehicles, and vehicles to be let for hire, e.g. car rental services.

In addition, a Hire Driver's Licence is required to be held by the driver of any licensed cab or private hire car.

At 30 June 1979 there were some 145 passenger service licences current.

Urban Passenger Service Assistance

Assistance is provided to proprietors of urban passenger bus services throughout the State.

Subsidies paid may take three forms: (a) an interest subsidy on principal moneys borrowed for the purchase of approved passenger omnibuses; (b) a general subsidy of 30 per cent on gross fare revenue for the provision of an urban passenger service; (c) an additional subsidy on gross fare revenue (to a maximum of 10 per cent) where necessary to enable proprietors to obtain a fair return on funds invested.

Guarantees may also be provided to proprietors of privately-owned urban bus services to assist them in the purchase of new approved passenger omnibuses.

Motor Vehicle Driving Instruction Schools

Driving schools are registered with the Department and driving instructors must be licensed. For the 1978-79 year, 138 schools were registered throughout the State with 410 instructors licensed.

An applicant for an instructor's licence is required to undertake comprehensive theoretical and practical tests of his driving and instruction abilities to determine his competency, with such tests carried out by qualified Departmental officers.

Tow-trucks

Any person who operates a tow-truck to tow a damaged motor vehicle from the scene of an accident must be the holder of a licence or permit and any driver or person employed on or about such tow-truck must be in possession of a driver's or assistant's certificate. At 30 June 1979, there were 151 current licences issued authorising the operation of 209 tow-trucks. There were 440 current drivers' certificates and 39 current assistants' certificates.

Since the implementation of the Tow-truck Act, there has been an improvement in the standard of vehicles (these have to comply with certain standards relating to design, construction, and serviceability) and operations and practices followed.

Safety

Limitation of the hours which a driver of a commercial vehicle may work in any one calendar day are set out in the State Transport Act.

The checking of drivers' log books is carried out by Departmental Police and authorised officers to ensure that drivers of commercial vehicles do not endanger road users by driving when unduly fatigued.

Enforcement

Departmental Police, Departmental Inspectors, and Weighmen at Gailles, Coomera, and Burpengary operate to ensure that road transport operators comply with the requirements of the law as well as the various acts administered by the Department. Large numbers of prosecutions are made under the State Transport Act for various offences.

Driver Licensing

The Department operates three Driver Licence Testing Centres in Brisbane, located at Nundah, Rosalie, and Coorparoo. Drivers Licence Issuing Centres are also located in Fortitude Valley and City. Driver's licence tests are also undertaken by the Department at its Regional Offices at Townsville and the Gold Coast.

Records of particulars with respect to driver's licences issued throughout the State, as well as the traffic histories of drivers, are maintained by the Department.

Queensland Road Safety Council

The Queensland Road Safety Council was established in July 1947. Its importance has grown with the ever increasing demands of the motor vehicle in our modern lifestyle and the need to develop measures to reduce road accidents and resulting fatalities and injuries to road users.

The membership of the Council stands at 18, representing practically every facet of road usage and matters allied to road safety. The Chairman of the Council is the Minister for Transport.

Four Committees exist, utilising the assistance of experts within their respective fields. They are Education and Training, Publicity, Motorcycle, and Research Committees.

The Council undertakes media promotions, educational activities, courses, and lectures to promote its objective of developing safer drivers. It is also active in providing schools with material, displays, and films for the promotion of road safety.

Award schemes conducted by the Council continue to arouse interest in the cause of safe driving. Private business, Government Departments, and Local Authorities take part in the Safe Driving Competition.

National Activities

Through its involvement with the Australian Transport Advisory Council, of which the Minister for Transport is a member, the Department is concerned with the development of uniform policies and standards relating to transport as between States, the Territories, and the Commonwealth. The formulation of a National Traffic Code as well as the Code of Practice for the Transport of Dangerous Goods are two aspects of this work.

7 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

History

The Local Government Act of 1936 consolidated all previous Acts and statutory recognition was given to all Cities, Towns, and Shires constituted under those Acts. For further details on the historical growth of local government in Queensland, see the 1977 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The number of Local Authorities increased from 160 in 1902 to 164 in 1910 and 186 in 1916. This was the maximum number reached. There were 170 in 1920 and 148 in 1930. In June 1949 the number was reduced from 144 to 134, in May 1958 to 133, in April 1960 to 132, in April 1961 to 131, and remained at that number until May 1978 when two new Shires, Aurukun and Mornington Island, were created under the *Local Government (Aboriginal Lands) Act 1978*. A further Shire, Logan, came into operation in March 1979. There are now 16 Cities, 4 Towns, and 114 Shires.

Local Authority Councils

Local Authorities are governed by Councils. Under an amendment to the *City of Brisbane Act 1924-1977* the Brisbane City Council was reduced from 29 members (a Lord Mayor and one

member from each of 28 electoral wards) to 21 members (21 electoral wards) from the local government elections held on 31 March 1973. (The elected members then appoint the Lord Mayor from among their members.) Other City and Town Councils are composed of 7, 9, or 11 members (including the chairman, called the "Mayor") and Shire Councils of 5 to 13 members (including the Chairman). The Shires of Torres (since 1952), Cook (since 1959), Aurukun, and Mornington Island are administered by the Local Government Department. The Governor in Council may, in his absolute discretion, or upon petition of at least one-fifth of the electors of an Area, dissolve the Council and appoint an administrator who is assisted by an executive committee, appointed by the Minister, to carry out the duties of the Council until such time as a new Council is elected at an election directed to be held by the Governor in Council.

The powers and functions of Local Governments are set out in the Local Government Section of the Public Finance Chapter. Decisions of Local Governments made under by-laws or ordinances controlling the use and development of lands are subject to appeal to the Local Government Court. The Court was established in 1966 and operates under the *City of Brisbane Town Planning Act 1964-1979*. Its jurisdiction extends to all Local Governments under the *Local Government Act 1936-1979*.

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

Elections

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

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

Payments to Members of Local Authorities

The City of Brisbane Act provides for the Lord Mayor and aldermen to receive a salary at such annual rates as the Council shall from time to time determine. Provision is also made for the Lord Mayor to receive an allowance at such rate as is determined in like manner. The annual rates from October 1979 were as follows: Lord Mayor, \$43,720 salary and \$24,460 allowance; Vice-Mayor, Chairman of the Council, and Chairmen of Committees (4), \$28,130; and aldermen, \$22,510 (based upon 80 per cent of the basic salary of members of the Queensland Parliament).

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

8 DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND

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

Local Government Areas

Local government areas were created as each part of the State became populated, but since 1916 the trend has been towards a reduction in the number of areas together with the delegation of wider powers.

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

Counties and Parishes

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

State Electoral Districts

Queensland is divided by the *Electoral Districts Act 1971-1977* into 82 State Electoral Districts, distributed among four zones. These zones are (i) the South-Eastern Zone, comprising the cities of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Redcliffe, and Toowoomba, and shires in the south-eastern portion of the State, divided into 47 Electoral Districts; (ii) the Provincial Cities Zone (13 Districts), comprising the Bundaberg Area, the Central Queensland Area, and the Townsville Area (three Electoral Districts each), the Cairns Area (two Electoral Districts), and the Mackay Area and the Mount Isa Area (one Electoral District each); (iii) the Western and Far-Northern Zone (7 Districts); and (iv) the Country Zone (15 Districts). The boundaries of the Electoral Districts were determined having regard to (a) community or diversity of interest, (b) means of communication, (c) physical features, (d) boundaries of Local Authority Areas or Divisions of them, (e) distance from seat of government, (f) density of population, and (g) demographic trends.

Commonwealth Electoral Divisions

Queensland forms one electorate for the election of Senators. For the election of members of the House of Representatives the State is divided into Electoral Divisions, each returning one member. At the 1977 election there were 19 Divisions.

Basic Wage Districts

The State Industrial Court divided the State into five districts for Basic Wage purposes in November 1921. These districts are Southern Division (Eastern and Western Districts); Mackay Division; and Northern Division (Eastern and Western Districts); they have not been altered since 1921. See Wages and Industrial Conditions Chapter.

Land Agents' Districts

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

Statistical Divisions

Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Areas are grouped into Statistical Divisions. The map facing page 1 indicates in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the maps between pages 64 and 65 show Local Authority Areas in each Division.

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

Statistical Districts

Statistical District boundaries have been drawn around selected urban centres, with a population of 25,000 or more, experiencing growth beyond the Local Authority boundary. These Districts are intended to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller centres for a period of at least 20 years. They are designed to provide comparable statistics over time for urban centres. The six urban centres so defined are Bundaberg, Cairns, Gold Coast, Mackay, Rockhampton, and Townsville.

Statistics have been published for these districts for calendar year data from the year ended 31 December 1976 and for financial year data, mainly from the year ended 30 June 1977, but for certain series the year ended 30 June 1976.

Statistical Areas and Suburbs

Because of its large population and size (1,000 square kilometres) the City of Brisbane is too large for statistical analysis as a single entity; therefore, component areas were defined for statistical purposes within the City boundaries. These *Statistical Areas* were analogous in respect of population to Local Authority Areas elsewhere in the State. The boundaries were kept virtually unchanged for succeeding Censuses except that, as suburban settlement extended into outlying rural parts of the Local Authority Area, new Statistical Areas were created out of those larger rural areas. Further, as urbanisation extended beyond the boundaries of the City of Brisbane, new Statistical Areas were created covering those parts of surrounding Local Authority Areas brought within the *Brisbane Statistical Division*. There were 66 Statistical Areas at 31 December 1975.

In 1975, the Queensland Place Names Board completed the definition of names and boundaries for 176 Suburbs of Brisbane. Since the 1976 Census the Bureau collections which previously used the Statistical Areas have used the Suburbs as the basic areal unit. An alphabetical list of the Suburbs is given in Chapter 6, Population.

While most statistical series will be available by Suburbs it will not always be practical to publish figures on this basis due to constraints of confidentiality and space. For presentation of statistics in these circumstances, Suburbs and other areas within the Brisbane Statistical Division have been grouped into Rings and Sectors. Details of these groupings are given in the bulletin *Groupings of Areas within the Brisbane Statistical Division*, Catalogue No. 1310.3.

Statistics have been published for these new areas for calendar year data from the year ended 31 December 1976 and for financial year data, mainly from the year ended 30 June 1977, but for certain series for the year ended 30 June 1976.

Urban Brisbane Area

The concept of delineating, at Census dates, the area within and about the capital city which had reached a prescribed density of urbanisation, was first enunciated for the 1966 Census. This area was described as the Brisbane Metropolitan Area in reports of the 1966 Census but is now referred to as Urban Brisbane. The area is defined as incorporating all contiguous Census Collection Districts with a population of 200 or more persons per square kilometre, together with certain other areas which meet criteria respecting industrial and institutional areas with lower

densities but urban affiliations. The boundary delineated by these rules is drawn without reference to Local Authority Area boundaries and is intended to be a moving boundary, which is to be adjusted after each Census, to encompass additional peripheral urbanisation and population growth.

At the 1971 Census, Urban Brisbane covered an area of approximately 700 square kilometres (500 in the City of Brisbane, 80 in the City of Ipswich, 25 in the City of Redcliffe, 23 in the Shire of Albert, 34 in the Shire of Pine Rivers, and 38 in the Shire of Redland).

By the 1976 Census, Urban Brisbane had extended to cover an area of 814 square kilometres (547 in the City of Brisbane, 87 in the City of Ipswich, 26 in the City of Redcliffe, 43 in the Shire of Albert, 10 in the Shire of Beaudesert, 6 in the Shire of Moreton, 45 in the Shire of Pine Rivers, and 49 in the Shire of Redland). At both Censuses these areas excluded the 25 square kilometres within the City of Brisbane covered by the Brisbane River.

Further References

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Chapter 5

LAND SETTLEMENT

1 GENERAL

The greater part of the territory of Queensland is Crown land held under lease and controlled by the Land Administration Commission under the Minister for Lands, Forestry, and Water Resources. The State is divided into Land Agents' Districts, each administered by a Commissioner. Appeals from the Commissioner's decisions are heard by a Land Court, whose functions also include the determination of rent and compensation. A Board attached to the Department of Lands controls Stock Routes. The Department of Mines controls leases and licences of Crown lands for mining and incidental purposes. Control of water resources is under the Queensland Water Resources Commission, previously the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission, and the Forestry Department controls the timber resources on Crown lands.

History

Much experience had to be gained before it was possible to survey and to classify the pastoral and agricultural lands of the colony. There was from the outset an eager desire to create more intensive settlement on lands in the possession of the squatters, while on the other hand the pastoral industries required stability of tenure to protect their improvements. These objects were achieved to some extent by the granting of leases to squatters who gave up parts of their occupied land. Agricultural and grazing farms were established and the sale of land brought important revenues for government purposes. The revenue needs of the colony made for a continuance of land sales, but eventually the principle of leasehold became settled policy for pastoral lands.

In 1916 the principle of leasehold tenure was extended to exclude generally the further alienation of any land, and a system of perpetual lease was introduced. Settlement was encouraged by allowing the sale of the rights to these leases after a period without variation in rental because of transfer, and it proceeded on this basis until 1957 except for a period from 1929 to 1932, when the system of purchase on long terms was restored.

Legislation in 1957 restored the system of freeholding, at the option of the selectors or lessees, of town and country land held from the Crown under perpetual lease. Subsequent legislation permitted the conversion to freehold or to perpetual lease of Settlement Farm Leases or of Grazing Selections, and of all industrial lands.

As a result of these policies, the greater part (75.0 per cent) of the land in Queensland at 31 December 1978 remained as Crown land and was leased to the occupiers. Land alienated, or in the process of alienation as freehold land, accounted for 18.5 per cent and roads, stock routes, and public reserves for 5.7 per cent of the total area, leaving 0.8 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.

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

Type of tenure	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Freehold						
Alienated by purchase	12,483	12,567	12,616	12,676	12,692	12,746
Alienated without payment	37	37	37	37	37	37
In process of alienation	15,437	16,434	17,186	18,227	18,779	19,218
Total freehold	27,958	29,039	29,840	30,941	31,508	32,002
Leasehold						
Pastoral tenures	101,913	102,275	101,698	99,934	97,787	97,438
Selection tenures	29,357	28,346	27,572	26,560	27,663	27,539
Special leases	2,891	2,869	3,027	3,117	3,370	3,441
Development leases	2	2	2	—	2	2
Country, suburban, and town lands perpetual leases	19	20	22	21	19	23
Leases, claims, and licences under mining acts(a)	175	183	165	172	178	175
Aboriginal land leases(b)	—	—	—	—	—	869
Total leasehold	134,357	133,696	132,486	129,804	129,019	129,487
Reserves (excluding leased area)	7,759	7,950	7,854	7,852	8,783	7,998
Roads and stock routes	1,453	1,835	1,841	1,958	1,874	1,870
Unoccupied and unreserved	1,173	180	679	2,146	1,516	1,344
Total area of State	172,700	172,700	172,700	172,700	172,700	172,700

(a) Net area, i.e. the area which is not also reserved or leased for other purposes. For total area for 1978, see the table, "Land Held under Mining Acts". (b) Aurukun and Mornington Island. Previously included in "Reserves".

Freehold Land

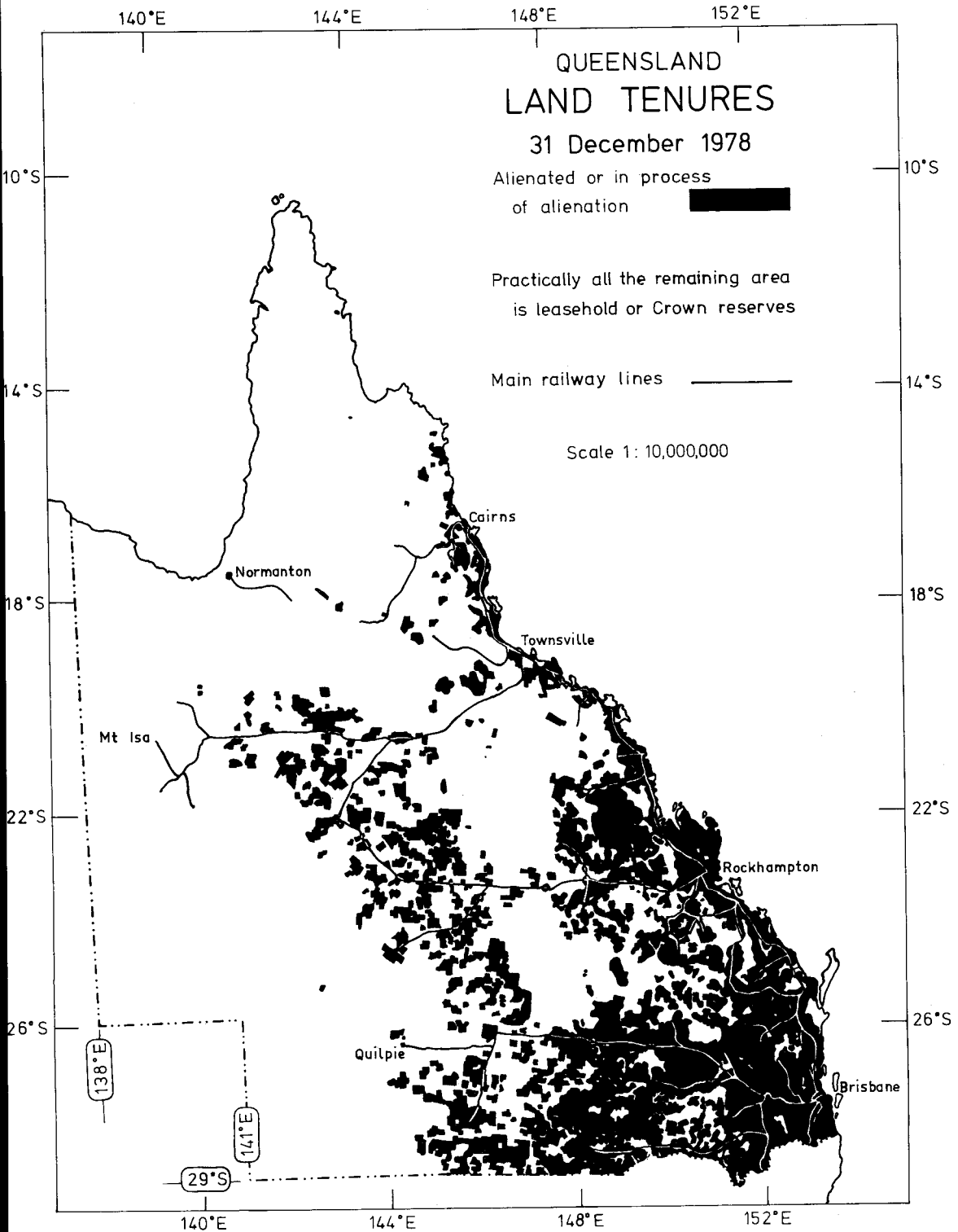
Freehold or fully alienated land is practically all registered under the Torrens system and all transfers and interests in such land are recorded by the Titles Office. Details of transactions are shown in Chapter 23, Private Finance, Section 9.

Leasehold Land

The leasing of Crown lands is the primary function of the Land Administration Commission which is also charged with surveying, redesigning or sub-dividing, and leasing such lands as revert to the Crown by resumption, or by the expiry, surrender, or forfeiture of existing tenures. By this system of reversion of land the Crown obtains, without the cost of purchase at values enhanced by developing public works, control over a continuing succession of land areas which it may make available for closer settlement or for re-allotment.

The general policy in regard to leasehold tenures is to make each property of a sufficiently large area to permit a reasonable living to be made from it after providing a reserve for bad seasons, and to make the term sufficiently lengthy to encourage the lessee to make permanent improvements adequate to the capacity of the property. When a Pastoral Lease or Grazing Selection expires or is surrendered, and is made available under selection tenure, the late lessee has priority in respect of the whole area if the land is not suitable for sub-division or in the selection of at least a good living area if the property is sub-divided. To improve security of tenure a lessee may apply for a new lease at any time within the last ten years of the current lease. A new lease over the whole or part of the existing lease may be offered by the Crown, but the lessee is not bound to accept. Instead, he may allow the existing lease to run to expiry and then assert his priority rights.

Application for blocks under Pastoral Lease or Selection Tenure is open to persons who are qualified according to the conditions of eligibility laid down in each case. Where there is more



than one applicant for a block the successful applicant is determined by ballot. Rental values, based on the unimproved value of the land, are fixed for the initial period by the Crown and thereafter by the Land Court. Perpetual Leases of Country, Town, and Suburban Allotments are determined by auction, annual rental being fixed at 3 per cent of the amount bid.

Pastoral Tenures

A number of pastoral properties are still held in large Pastoral Leases, areas of 1,300 square kilometres for sheep and 3,900 square kilometres for cattle being not uncommon. Leases are generally for terms up to 30 years in ten-year rental periods, but may be longer for Development Holdings subject to very extensive development conditions, and for Stud Holdings. Where the Crown may foresee possibilities of future closer settlement, Pastoral Holding leases are granted. These reserve to the Crown certain rights of resumption of up to one-third of the total area after the first 15 years of the lease.

Where the re-leasing of pastoral land is under review and the land may be dealt with under a more secure tenure at any time, it may be leased under a temporary yearly tenancy, known as an Occupation Licence. A further type of tenure is the Special Lease of Forest Reserves, which permits the use for grazing purposes of Forest Reserves, so utilising the grass for stock and keeping down undergrowth and pests while retaining the land for timber.

Selection Tenures

Grazing Selections represent the closer settlement of the more accessible and better quality pastoral lands and are granted in areas of up to 24,000 hectares. Settlement Farm Leases with a maximum area of 2,400 hectares are designed to cover lands suitable for grazing in conjunction with agriculture. Both these tenures have terms up to 30 years, and are subject to conditions of personal residence. Agricultural Selection leases cover smaller properties on land suitable for mixed farming and dairying.

All of these selection tenures may be converted to freehold tenure after 40 years by annual payments equal to one-fortieth of the purchase price, free of interest. Earlier freeholding is possible on payment of the balance then outstanding and the fulfilment of all imposed conditions. In addition, Agricultural Selections and Grazing Selections of not more than 2,000 hectares may be held under Perpetual Lease tenure, with the rental being subject to review at intervals of 10 years, the rent being determined at 2½ per cent of the unimproved capital valuation.

Brigalow Lands Development Scheme

Development and closer settlement of the brigalow lands in the Fitzroy Basin with a view to increased beef production was undertaken by agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments under the terms of the *Brigalow and Other Lands Development Act 1962-1978*.

The scheme involved the acquisition of existing leasehold holdings (by negotiation rather than by resumption) and clearing and improving them before making them available as smaller holdings, as well as providing land for State and Local Authority reservations, National Parks, Flora and Fauna, and Timber Reserves. The acquisition and settlement of lands were completed in 1975. In addition to 113 retention areas granted to former lessees, 170 blocks had been allocated by ballot, 132 as Purchase Leases and 38 as Grazing Selections, and 77 blocks had been auctioned as freehold.

Special Leases

These are conditional leases of Crown land for specific manufacturing, industrial, residential, or business purposes; or of public reserves for public purposes. Special leases over Forest Reserves are granted for grazing purposes and are more common in western areas of the State. The leases are for periods up to 30 years. They are offered by public auction to the bidder of the highest annual rent, and may be converted to perpetual lease tenure or to freehold.

Development leases are issued to private interests to develop or sub-divide Crown land for industrial, residential, or tourist purposes. On fulfilment of the imposed conditions, the lessee may sell the land, or part of it, paying an agreed percentage of the sale price to the Crown in return for the issue of freehold title.

Country, Suburban, and Town Lands

These are leased under Auction Perpetual Lease tenure at an annual rental equal to 3 per cent of the amount bid at auction by competitors for the land. Town Leases cover residential allotments not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ hectare, Suburban Leases cover areas not exceeding 8 hectares, and Country Leases farms not exceeding 1,036 hectares. This type of tenure has also been frequently used in opening up new seaside and other areas for development. Conditions may be imposed as to the minimum amount of improvements to be made.

Land Subject to Mining Acts

Crown land and private land as defined in the Mining Act may be held for mining purposes under mining lease tenure. Crown land may also be held under mining claim tenure. Mining leases and mining claims are known collectively as mining tenements. The mining claim tenure is lower in status.

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

Mining leases may be granted for a term not exceeding 21 years and may be renewed accordingly. The maximum area of a mining lease is 130 hectares but greater areas may be granted in certain circumstances. One man must be employed for every 4 hectares leased, except in dredging operations where three men must be employed for every 40 hectares leased, as well as other conditions. Expenditure of certain sums of money may be approved as an alternative to direct employment of labour.

Mining leases attract rental at the rate of \$10 per hectare per annum plus a royalty on production of some minerals, while for others it is based on the value of production. For coal the annual rental is \$10 per hectare plus a royalty which is payable under the *Mining Royalties Act* 1974 but varies according to those provisions. One man must be employed for every 16 hectares for the first two years and for every 8 hectares thereafter.

The holder of a miner's right costing \$5 per year may take possession of any unoccupied Crown land for mining purposes, without the necessity of a title, provided he only hand mines. Such holder of a miner's right may also hand mine on occupied Crown land without a title, provided he has the written consent of the occupier of such occupied Crown land. "Hand mining" has been defined as "mining using only picks, shovels, hammers, gads, sieves, windlasses, and other like tools which are used manually". During 1978, 7,669 miners' rights were issued. A mining claim is made by staking the four corners of an allowable area and seeking registration of the mining claim by the local warden. Provided that the mining claim is continuously worked and prescribed labour conditions are fulfilled, the holder has recognised rights to the land and its mineral produce.

From 1 July 1979 an annual rent of \$5 is payable in respect of each registered mining claim. If rent remains unpaid after 31 December of each year, the mining claim becomes liable to cancellation.

Miners' Homestead Leases provide for the settlement of mining fields by permitting the holding of land for purposes of residence. The maximum area within a town boundary is 4,000 square metres or such greater area as the Governor in Council may approve and elsewhere

32 hectares or such greater or lesser area as the Governor in Council may approve. They are available on application to the warden or by auction. Such land may be applied for as a mining lease or it may be taken up for mining purposes by the holder of a miner's right, but arrangements must be made for compensation to the lessee. Leases now being issued are all perpetual leases, the annual rental being 3 per cent of the capital or purchase value, which is reviewed every 10 years by the warden on application by the lessee or the Minister.

Petroleum Leases may be granted where payable deposits of petroleum are discovered. They give underground rights but do not confer any title to the surface. They are intended to cover areas not exceeding 250 square kilometres at an annual rental of \$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* 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 1978, six 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 1978 there were 308 Authorities to Prospect for Minerals covering 69,183 square kilometres, 67 Authorities to Prospect for Coal covering 31,675 square kilometres, and 41 Authorities to Prospect for Petroleum covering 790,500 square kilometres.

LAND HELD UNDER MINING ACTS, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1978

Type of tenure	Leases	Total area	Average area
	No.	hectares	hectares
Mining leases	5,623	498,517	89
Special bauxite lease	3	585,300	195,100
Miner's homestead lease	23,031	174,799	8
Claims etc.	n.a.	(a) 2,400	n.a.
Total	n.a.	1,261,016	n.a.

(a) Estimated.

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

Reserves

Areas throughout the State are reserved to the Crown for specific purposes, e.g. State forests and timber reserves, national parks and environmental parks, and Aboriginal reserves. For details of these areas see Chapter 17, Non-rural Primary Industries, Section 5, Chapter 1, Geography and the Environment, Section 7, and Chapter 10, Social Welfare, Section 9, respectively.

3 SOIL CONSERVATION

The erratic rainfall patterns, high rainfall intensities, soil types, and the management conditions applied to many of Queensland's agricultural soils, particularly those on sloping land, make them susceptible to water erosion.

It is estimated that of the 162m hectares of land used in Queensland for agricultural and pastoral purposes (agricultural, 2.8m hectares and pastoral, 159.2m hectares), 42 per cent requires some form of soil conservation treatment.

While 41 per cent of the grazing lands is in need of treatment consisting mainly of improved grazing management practices, 90 per cent of the cropping land requires more comprehensive treatment.

Soil conservation contour measures—works—are required on 71 per cent, or 1.8m hectares, of cropping land, and on 26 per cent, or 17m hectares, of grazing lands.

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 main soil conservation needs of the State at 30 June 1979 were estimated as follows.

Region	Area of cultivated land requiring soil conservation measures '000 hectares	Area protected by soil conservation measures '000 hectares
Darling Downs	691.1	235.2
Near South West	430.0	148.9
South Burnett	134.5	97.1
Burnett	88.6	43.3
Moreton	108.9	19.3
Capricornia	529.9	211.7
North Queensland	37.2	13.7
Total	2,020.2	769.2

The Department of Primary Industries provides a special advisory service in soil conservation with 89 officers stationed at 27 centres throughout the State. Some 10,000 landholders are using this service.

Soil conservation measures recommended include stubble retention, contour cultivation, special tillage practices, and rotation of crops or crops and pasture on a contour strip-cropping pattern. Control of storm run-off water is achieved through schemes comprising diversion banks and contour banks spaced at intervals down vulnerable slopes, discharging into stable natural watercourses or constructed waterways protected by suitable grasses.

The Soil Conservation Act 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.

The Darling Downs program, approved in 1973, allows for the progressive implementation of soil conservation measures under the Area of Soil Erosion Hazard provisions of the Act.

Eleven of the 14 shires in the area have been declared Areas of Soil Erosion Hazard, and planning of soil conservation measures is well under way.

Participation in the program is mandatory and landowners are subsidised by the Government on a dollar for dollar basis up to \$1,500 per farm.

This scheme has been extended to the Isis and Gin Gin areas near Bundaberg where cane farmers are being assisted to move from eroded hillsides to more gently sloping land in the coastal lowlands.

4 IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

The important primary industries of Queensland are subject to relatively frequent and serious losses by drought and also to extensive flooding. There is therefore a definite need for the provision of works for water conservation for irrigation and stock watering and for flood mitigation.

The average annual flow of all streams in Queensland, equivalent to approximately 40 per cent of that for all Australian streams, gives ample scope for such works.

The right to the use and flow and to the control of water in watercourses, lakes, springs, and artesian wells in Queensland vests in the Crown, and the Commissioner of Water Resources is

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

Water Resources Investigation

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

For this purpose the Commission has installed and operates 613 stream gauging stations, 577 of them being equipped with automatic water level recorders, and collects rainfall data from 59 stations in addition to the Bureau of Meteorology stations.

Licensing and Control

As required under the *Water Act 1926-1979* rights to underground and surface water are allocated and their use controlled by a system of licensing of (a) all artesian bores in the State; (b) all sub-artesian bores in areas proclaimed by the Governor in Council; the main purpose of proclaiming areas is to ensure the equitable distribution of available supplies and to obtain information on the quantity, quality, extent, and use of those supplies; (c) all conservation and use, other than for stock and domestic supplies, of flow in watercourses.

At 30 June 1979, 14,376 Waterworks Licences were in existence, 10,132 being for pumps, 3,436 for dams and weirs, and 808 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 1,423,200 square kilometres. A total of 35,732 bores, artesian and sub-artesian in proclaimed areas, was registered at 30 June 1979.

Development of Water Resources

The Queensland Water Resources Commission is required to prepare a co-ordinated program of work for the conservation, utilisation, and distribution of water resources, and to make recommendations to the Government regarding the carrying out of works in this program.

The Commission is principally responsible for water conservation and supply works for rural purposes, including irrigation, stock, and domestic supply. However, in planning such works, particularly storages, economies to all users can accrue by providing where possible for dual or multi-purpose use of works for irrigation, rural, urban, and industrial, including power generation and mining purposes. From December 1974 the Commission has become the sole authority for planning, design, and construction of all major dams in Queensland.

Urgent water requirements of the expanding mining activities have brought out the need to further ensure the orderly and efficient development of the limited water resources and to provide for immediate and future needs for urban, mineral, and rural purposes.

Water Conservation

The next table lists storages completed at 30 June 1979 showing the name of the storage, locality, capacity, and the purposes for which used. The list is limited to those dams with a capacity of 20,000 megalitres or more.

EXISTING WATER STORAGES, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1979

Name of storage	Stream and nearest town	Storage capacity (megalitres)	Purpose
Atkinson	Atkinson's Lagoon, Lowood ..	31,300	Irrigation
Awoonga	Boyne R., Gladstone	27,000	Irrigation and city supply
Beardmore	Balonne R., St George	101,000	Irrigation area
Borumba	Yabba Ck, Imbil	42,600	Irrigation and city supply
Callide	Callide Ck, Biloela	57,600	Callide Power Station
Cooby Creek	Cooby Ck, Toowoomba	24,370	City Supply
Coolmunda	Macintyre Brook, Inglewood ..	75,200	Irrigation
Copperode Falls	Freshwater R., Cairns	45,460	City supply
Eungella	Broken R., Eungella	131,000	Irrigation area and mining
Fairbairn	Nogoa R., Emerald	1,440,000	Irrigation area, mining, and urban supply
Fitzroy River Barrage	Fitzroy R., Rockhampton	65,920	City supply
Fred Haigh	Kolan R., Gin Gin	586,000	Irrigation area and town supply
Glenlyon	Pike Ck, Texas	(a) 131,000	Irrigation, border streams
Hinze	Nerang R., Gold Coast	41,820	City supply
Julius	Leichhardt R., Mount Isa	127,000	Mining and city supply
Koomboolomba	Tully R., Innisfail	200,700	Hydro-electricity and irrigation
Lake Manchester	Cabbage Tree Ck, Brisbane ..	25,690	City supply
Lake Moondarra	Leichhardt R., Mount Isa	106,638	City supply and recreational
Leslie	Sandy Ck, Warwick	47,100	Irrigation and city supply
Maroon	Burnett Ck, Boonah	38,400	Irrigation
Moogerah	Reynolds Ck, Kalbar	92,500	Power station and irrigation
North Pine	North Pine R., Petrie	205,000	City supply
Perseverance Creek	Perseverance Ck, Toowoomba ..	29,590	City supply
Ross River	Ross R., Townsville	72,700	City supply and flood control
Somerset	Stanley R., Brisbane	368,000	Brisbane-Ipswich supply, flood mitigation, hydro-electricity
Tinaroo Falls	Barron R., Atherton	407,000	Hydro-electricity and irrigation
Wuruma	Nogo R., Eidsvold	194,000	Irrigation

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

Details of storages under construction at 30 June 1979 are shown in the next table.

WATER STORAGES UNDER CONSTRUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1979

Name of storage	Stream and nearest town	Storage capacity (megalitres)	Purpose
Boondooma	Boyne R., Proston	212,000	Power station and irrigation
Burnett Barrage	Burnett R., Bundaberg	27,000	Irrigation area
Cania	Three Moon Ck, Monto	89,000	Irrigation area
Kinchant	Sandy Ck, Mackay	(a) 62,800	Irrigation area and city supply
Splityard Creek	Pryde Ck, Ipswich	28,700	Hydro-electricity
Wivenhoe	Brisbane R., Ipswich	1,150,000	Brisbane-Ipswich supply and flood mitigation

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

Irrigation Areas

About 19.2 per cent of the area under irrigation in the State is concentrated in irrigation areas constituted under the *Irrigation Act* 1922-1979, where the supply is generally reticulated by channel systems, by means of gravity or pumping, from the storage. In addition some supply is also provided from streams regulated by the storage. Details of irrigation areas established and under construction at 30 June 1979 are set out below.

- (a) Dawson Valley Irrigation Area. This area situated around the town of Theodore is supplied by four weirs on the Dawson River. Pumping stations deliver water through channel systems to 71 farms. Cotton and grain crops account for the major part of production from irrigated farms. In addition the towns of Theodore, Cracow, Moura,

and Baralaba and the Thiess-Dampier Mitsui Mining Group obtain supplies from the storages.

- (b) Burdekin River Irrigation Area and Water Supply Scheme. This scheme is a complex system of water conservation, irrigation, urban, and stock water supply. Present storages are Eungella Dam on the Broken River, and Gorge and Blue Valley Weirs on the Burdekin River. The Commonwealth Government has made available \$3m towards the construction of Clare Weir on the Burdekin River. The weir will store 15,500 megalitres of water which will be used to supplement supplies to the established irrigation areas and provide supplies for limited new development.

From Eungella Dam water is diverted directly by a privately owned 121-kilometre piped supply system to coal mining operations at Goonyella and Peak Downs and the town of Moranbah.

Supplies for other purposes are maintained along the Bowen River and lower 114 kilometres of the Burdekin River by release of water from the storage as required. These purposes and the arrangements for supply comprise: (i) a pumping station on the Bowen River delivering supply through 34 kilometres of pipeline to the Collinsville Power Station, Collinsville Town, and grazing holdings along the pipeline; (ii) pumping stations delivering water through channel systems to 141 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, Broken, and Burdekin Rivers.

- (c) Mareeba-Dimbulah Irrigation Area. This area is supplied by Tinaroo Falls Dam and weirs on the Barron and Walsh River systems. Water is delivered through channel systems and regulated streams to 566 farms on which the principal crop is tobacco. In addition, water is supplied to the towns of Mareeba and Dimbulah, and to the hydro-electric generating station at Barron Falls.
- (d) St George Irrigation Area. The principal storages of this area, located near the town of St George, are Beardmore Dam and Jack Taylor Weir on the Balonne River and 2 weirs on Thuraggi Watercourse. Water is supplied to 38 farms, on which the principal crops are cotton and soybeans, and to the town of St George.
- (e) Emerald Irrigation Area. This scheme, a joint Commonwealth Government and State Government undertaking, involved the construction of Fairbairn Dam on the Nogoa 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 water supply for the town of Emerald. During 1978-79 water was supplied to 43 farms from the channel system and to 15 farms from regulated streams with the principal production being cotton and soybeans.
- (f) Bundaberg Irrigation Scheme. This scheme consists of the Bundaberg Irrigation Area and the Upper Burnett Irrigation Project and is aimed at raising the efficiency and security of the established sugar industry in the region. Storages comprise the Wuruma Dam (capacity 194,000 megalitres) on the Nogo River, Mundubbera Weir (4,930 megalitres) and the Burnett Barrage (16,500 megalitres) on the Burnett River, and Fred Haigh Dam (586,000 megalitres) and the Kolan Barrage (4,000 megalitres) on the Kolan River. Supply is by channel systems and private diversion from streams. In addition to irrigation, the scheme augments supply to the city of Bundaberg, and assures supply to the towns of Eidsvold, Mundubbera, Gayndah, and Wallaville.

- (g) Eton Irrigation Area. This project will provide irrigation water for some 8,000 hectares of cane lands in the North Eton area, assured irrigation supplies along the Pioneer River, and urban and industrial supplies for the city of Mackay. The scheme consists of the Mirani Weir and Kinchant Dam (capacity 62,800 megalitres). The initial stage of Kinchant Dam, providing a storage of 11,000 megalitres, has been completed. The dam will supply water by means of distribution channels to individual farms in the area.

Irrigation Projects

There are schemes, established under the *Water Act* 1926-1979, where water from storage is released downstream to maintain adequate supplies for private pumping under licence for irrigation and other purposes.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1979

Project	Storage	Licensed pumps	Water supplied, 1978-79	
			Irrigation	Other purposes
		No.	megalitres	megalitres
Callide	Callide Dam	—	—	(a) 6,118
Chinchilla Weir	Chinchilla Weir	12	473	(b) 217
Dumaresq	Glenlyon Dam	109	4,680	(b) 1,084
Fitzroy River Barrage	Fitzroy River Barrage	66	799	(c) 23
Julius Dam	Julius Dam	—	—	—
Logan River	Maroon Dam	128	4,060	(b) 33
Lower Lockyer	Atkinson Dam	192	4,706	—
Macintyre Brook	Coolmunda Dam	135	5,457	(b) 310
Mackenzie River	Bedford and Bingegang Weirs	(d)	—	(d) 5,616
Mary Valley	Borumba Dam	148	2,663	(e) 3,558
Upper Burnett	Wuruma Dam and Mundubbera Weir	167	12,676	(b) 867
Upper Condamine	Leslie Dam	72	8,651	(b) 1,550
Warrill Valley	Moogerah Dam	358	4,871	(f) 8,760

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

Work has commenced on the Wivenhoe Dam to be built at 150 km on the Brisbane River for Brisbane-Ipswich water supply and flood mitigation. The capacity for water supply will be 1,150,000 megalitres and above this, up to 1,450 megalitres will be available for flood storage. The storage will also serve as the lower reservoir for the 500 MW Wivenhoe Pumped Storage Hydro-electric Scheme. Splityard Creek Dam will be the upper storage for this scheme. This dam will store approximately 28,700 megalitres and will be constructed near the junction of Splityard and Pryde Creeks.

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

Farm Water Supplies

Under the *Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act* 1958-1979, technical assistance is available to landholders throughout the State on all matters relating to water conservation and utilisation for domestic, stock, and irrigation purposes, on individual holdings or groups of holdings covering construction of farm dams, irrigation bores and stock bores, and pumping and distribution systems. In addition, the Government provides finance to farmers by way of special Agricultural Bank loans, and technical advice on construction and installation.

Underground Water Supplies

The availability of underground water in Queensland has played a very big part in the development of the pastoral industry, and of irrigation on individual farms, particularly along the coastal fringe. The most important areas where water from this source is used for irrigation

are in the following river basins: the Lower Burdekin, the Don (Bowen), the Pioneer, the Callide Valley, the Lower Burnett, many parts of the Brisbane Basin, including the Lockyer, and parts of the Upper Condamine Basin.

The artificial replenishment of underground water supplies has been implemented in the Burdekin Delta. The North and South Burdekin Water Boards divert unregulated supplies of water from the Burdekin River for the purpose of artificially recharging the underground supplies from which some 30,000 hectares of sugar cane are irrigated and supplies for stock and domestic purposes are drawn.

The Great Artesian Basin in Queensland consists approximately of the area lying west of the Great Dividing Range, excluding the Cloncurry Mineral Field and the Barkly Tableland. It comprises 1,124,000 square kilometres, or about two-thirds of the total State area. This part of the State is predominantly pastoral and is mainly dependent for water supplies on artesian and sub-artesian bores.

At 30 June 1979, a total of 3,388 artesian bores had been drilled in the Great Artesian Basin, of which 2,304 continued to flow, providing a supply of 838 megalitres per day. Although this supply will continue to diminish for a further 30 to 40 years, after that time a steady and continuous flow of some 592 megalitres per day is expected to be maintained.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings

The total area under agriculture in Queensland in 1978-79 was 2.4 million hectares, from which the value of production was approximately \$1,078m. Of this area some 209,200 hectares were irrigated from which the value of crops was estimated at \$256m.

According to returns received from primary producers, crops or pastures were irrigated on 7,846 holdings, or 22.3 per cent of all rural holdings in the State in 1978-79. The irrigated area of crops (excluding sown pasture) was 179,536 hectares, or 7.6 per cent of the total area under crop. In addition there were 11,241 hectares of lucerne irrigated and 18,439 hectares of other sown and native pastures. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 27 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 1978-79, water from underground sources was used to irrigate 109,531 hectares on 3,406 holdings, while surface water was used to irrigate 99,583 hectares, as follows: from water supplied in irrigation areas and districts, 40,201 hectares on 1,052 holdings; from rivers, creeks, lakes, etc., outside such areas, 41,698 hectares on 2,536 holdings; and from farm dams, 17,684 hectares on 1,486 holdings. In addition, on 42 holdings mainly around Brisbane, 102 hectares were irrigated from town water supplies.

CROPS AND PASTURES IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1977-78			1978-79		
	Total area	Area irrigated	Proportion irrigated	Total area	Area irrigated	Proportion irrigated
	hectares	hectares	%	hectares	hectares	%
Sugar cane	341,985	96,272	28.2	330,160	79,114	24.0
Cereals (all purposes)	1,453,486	44,299	3.0	1,620,113	35,753	2.2
Tobacco	4,133	3,995	96.7	3,792	3,616	95.4
Cotton	10,977	10,293	93.8	14,442	13,448	93.1
Fruit	21,460	5,621	26.2	22,504	6,622	29.4
Vegetables	27,310	20,135	73.7	28,132	20,385	72.5
Other crops	320,093	22,120	6.9	350,897	20,598	5.9
Lucerne	n.a.	11,543	n.a.	n.a.	11,241	n.a.
Other pastures	n.a.	21,018	n.a.	n.a.	18,439	n.a.
Total	n.a.	235,296	n.a.	n.a.	209,216	n.a.

The next table shows the distribution of irrigated crops.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND, 1978-79
(hectares)

Statistical Division	Sugar cane	Tobacco	Cotton	Fruit and vegetables	Other crops	Lucerne	Other pastures	Total
Moreton (a)	65	354	289	13,954	9,628	4,841	6,204	35,335
Wide Bay-Burnett	33,239	286	28	4,766	4,684	2,845	4,431	50,279
Darling Downs	—	263	2,190	2,496	27,354	1,818	1,345	35,466
South-West	—	—	4,137	36	3,362	44	1,519	9,098
Fitzroy	—	—	6,804	498	5,598	1,584	1,052	15,536
Central-West	—	—	—	—	21	6	—	27
Mackay	11,165	—	—	48	184	9	550	11,956
Northern	33,457	35	—	3,385	4,158	83	565	41,683
Far North	1,188	2,678	—	1,824	1,354	7	2,770	9,821
North-West	—	—	—	—	8	4	3	15
Total Queensland ..	79,114	3,616	13,448	27,007	56,351	11,241	18,439	209,216

(a) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Further References

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

Queensland Office Publications

Irrigation on Rural Holdings (7403.3) (*annual*)

Other Publications

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

Chapter 6

POPULATION

1 GROWTH OF POPULATION

At 31 December 1856 there were 18,544 persons in Queensland, then a portion of the Colony of New South Wales; and in 1859, the year of separation, the population was 23,520.

Population at Censuses

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

At the 1871 Census the population of Queensland was 120,104; at 1881, 213,525; at 1891, 393,718; at 1901, 498,129; at 1911, 605,813; at 1921, 755, 972; and at 1933, 947,534. Details of later Censuses are shown in the table below.

The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the Censuses taken by the several Colonies in 1881, the population of Queensland was 9.5 per cent of the Australian total; this figure was 15.0 per cent at the 1976 Census.

The next table shows the population of all States for Censuses from 1947 to 1976. Populations at Censuses prior to 1966 exclude full-blood Aborigines.

POPULATION(a) OF STATES AT CENSUSES

State or Territory	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976(b)
New South Wales	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,601,180	4,777,103
Victoria	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,220,217	3,502,351	3,646,981
Queensland	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,674,324	1,827,065	2,037,197
South Australia	646,073	797,094	969,340	1,094,984	1,173,707	1,244,756
Western Australia	502,480	639,771	736,629	848,100	1,030,469	1,144,857
Tasmania	257,078	308,752	350,340	371,436	390,413	402,866
Northern Territory	10,868	16,469	27,095	56,504	86,390	97,090
Australian Capital Territory	16,905	30,315	58,828	96,032	144,063	197,622
Australia	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,508,186	11,599,498	12,755,638	13,548,472

(a) Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1966. (b) Census field count.

During the intercensal period 1971 to 1976, the population of Queensland increased by 11.5 per cent. Percentage increases in other States and Territories were as follows: Australian Capital Territory, 37.2; Northern Territory, 12.4; Western Australia, 11.1; South Australia, 6.1; Victoria,

4.1; New South Wales, 3.8; and Tasmania, 3.2. These increases comprise natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and net migration increase (excess of arrivals over departures).

Since colonisation migration has fluctuated from year to year, being affected by gold discoveries, war, general economic conditions, and government policy on assisted overseas migration. Between 1945 and 1971 nearly 40 per cent of the total increase in the Australian population and over 30 per cent of the increase in the Queensland population were due to net migration. In the intercensal period 1971 to 1976 the proportion of increase in the Queensland population due to net migration rose to 60 per cent.

Estimated Population

The next table shows the estimated population of Queensland at 31 December for the years 1973 to 1978. The mean populations for the calendar years and for the financial years are given in separate columns, as they are frequently required for calculations of rates per head.

Following the results of the 1976 Census and the post-Census enumeration survey, revisions have been made to the intercensal population estimates of all States and Territories. Both the revised estimates from 30 June 1971 and forward estimates are based on the 1976 Census figures adjusted for under-enumeration at the Census, natural increase, and net recorded migration. Net recorded migration consists of net overseas migration, excluding short-term visits to, or absences from, Australia of less than one year, and estimated interstate movements involving a change of address insofar as they can be derived from recorded transfers in family allowance and Australian electoral enrolments and from internal migration surveys.

Temporary population movements affect the estimates insofar as people who were on holiday or other short-term travel at the time of the Census are counted in the population of the State or Territory where they spent Census night or, if overseas, are excluded from the Census and all intercensal and postcensal estimates.

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND

Year	At 31 December			Mean for year ended 30 June	Mean for year ended 31 December
	Males	Females	Persons		
1973	1,016,400	1,003,000	2,019,400	1,961,200	1,988,900
1974	1,044,500	1,029,500	2,074,000	2,017,300	2,044,000
1975	1,058,600	1,043,600	2,102,200	2,066,300	2,084,700
1976	1,067,600	1,053,900	2,121,600	2,098,600	2,110,700
1977	1,084,100	1,071,000	2,155,100	2,122,800	2,137,000
1978	1,095,900	1,083,700	2,179,600	2,152,800	2,166,700

The mean population for any year is calculated by the formula

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

where a , b , c , d , and e , respectively, are the populations at the beginning and the end of the first quarter, and the end of the second, third, and fourth quarters. This formula gives a close approximation to the mean of a theoretical population progressing smoothly through the five values, a , b , c , d , and e .

Overseas Migration

At the end of World War II, Australia embarked on a program of planned, large-scale immigration in order to develop its resources by strengthening and diversifying the economy.

Since then nearly 4.8m people have come to Australia up to 30 June 1978. Although immigration policy continues to provide for specific national needs, emphasis is given to family reunion and sponsored migration.

The next table shows the permanent movement of population recorded in the six years to 1978. It shows *settlers* who declared on arrival in Australia that they intended to settle permanently, and nominated Queensland as being the State of their intended future residence. It also shows departures of Queensland residents permanently departing Australia, and *former settlers*, i.e. persons who stated on departure that they had come to Australia intending to settle.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Settlers arriving		Departures		Net gain	
	Assisted	Total	Former settlers (a)	Total	New settlers (a)	Total
1973 ..	5,295	10,672	2,862	4,312	7,810	6,360
1974 ..	3,951	10,169	2,426	4,168	7,743	6,001
1975 ..	1,672	5,180	2,139	3,904	3,041	1,276
1976 ..	1,043	4,701	1,839	3,240	2,862	1,461
1977 ..	1,435	6,517	1,588	2,787	4,929	3,730
1978 ..	1,331	6,866	1,628	3,088	5,238	3,778

(a) See text above.

At the 1947 Census, 114,237 persons in Queensland, or 10.3 per cent of the population, were recorded as having been born outside Australia. At the 1971 and 1976 Censuses the numbers were 231,493 (12.7 per cent) and 272,807 (13.4 per cent), respectively. The corresponding proportions for the whole of Australia were 9.8 per cent in 1947, 20.2 per cent in 1971, and 20.4 per cent in 1976.

Population movement in the short-term, i.e. for periods of less than 12 months, of Queensland residents going abroad, and overseas visitors arriving with the intention of staying in Queensland, is shown in the next table according to the purpose of journey.

The figures for short-term movement in the population are estimates based on a sample and subject to sampling errors. The difference between the figures shown and those that would be obtained from a full enumeration, the standard error of the estimate, is relatively small.

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT OF POPULATION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1978

Purpose of journey	Overseas visitors arriving	Queensland residents departing
In transit	4,633	..
Convention, employment, business	8,215	15,950
Holiday, accompanying business traveller	30,903	69,435
Visiting relatives	22,158	22,928
Other and not stated	6,758	11,518
Total	72,668	119,831
Males	39,391	61,364
Females	33,277	58,467

(a) See text above.

The durations of stay of overseas visitors to Australia and of those who spent most of their time in Queensland are given in the next table.

OVERSEAS VISITORS DEPARTING AUSTRALIA (a) ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF STAY, 1978

Length of stay	Australia	Those spending most time in Queensland
Under 1 week	159,343	10,746
1 week and under 2 weeks	115,386	10,540
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	76,344	12,507
3 weeks and under 1 month	53,684	8,970
1 month and under 2 months	78,357	12,009
2 months and under 3 months	33,864	4,411
3 months and under 6 months	42,782	5,371
6 months and under 9 months	15,643	2,105
9 months and under 12 months	14,515	1,684
Not stated etc.	7,204	453
Total	597,123	68,797
Males	336,578	35,592
Females	260,545	33,205

(a) See text above.

2 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

The estimated age distributions for 1977 and 1978 are shown in the next table. They are based on the 1976 Census distribution adjusted for under-enumeration, age not stated or mis-reported, and for distortions due to overseas travel.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE

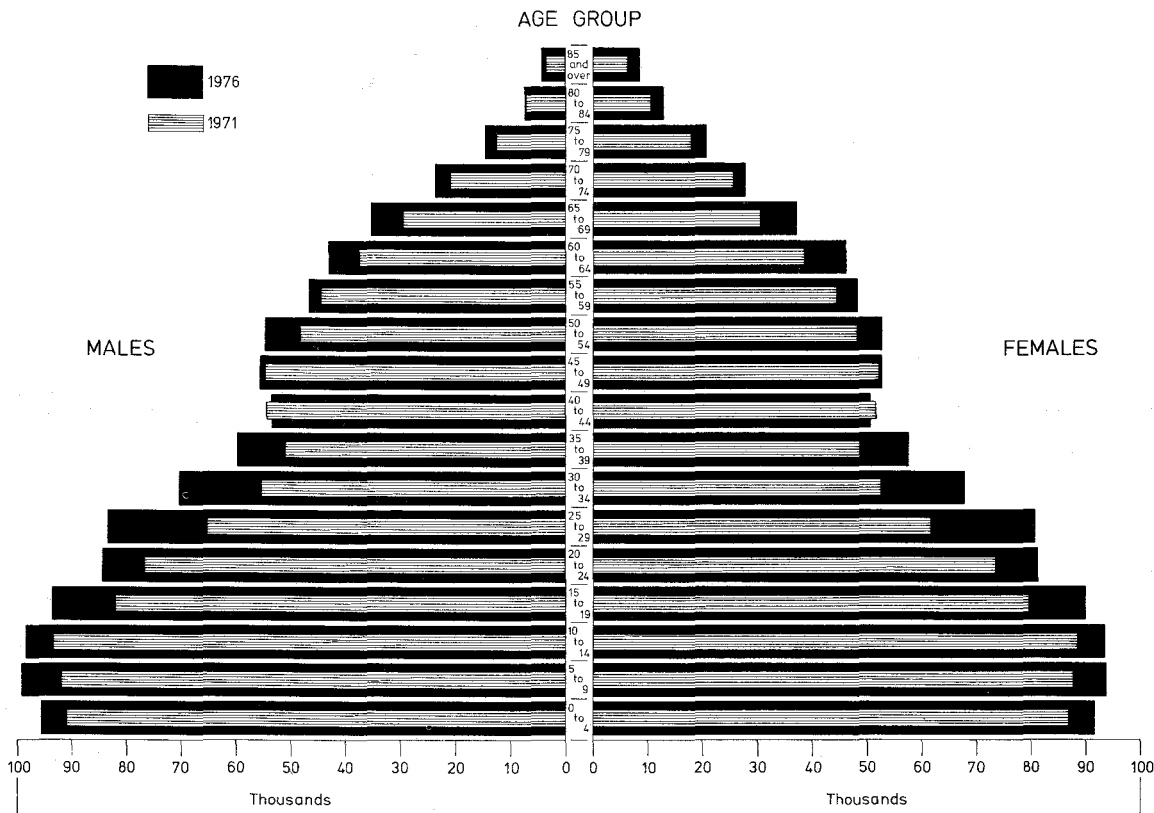
Age group	1977			1978		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	94,300	90,400	184,700	91,100	86,800	177,900
5-9	103,500	98,200	201,800	104,000	98,900	202,900
10-14	99,200	94,700	193,900	98,200	93,300	191,500
15-19	101,000	97,500	198,500	102,700	98,800	201,500
20-24	91,800	86,300	178,100	93,800	89,000	182,900
25-29	86,400	83,000	169,400	87,500	83,900	171,300
30-34	78,800	74,400	153,200	83,200	79,000	162,100
35-39	64,500	61,200	125,700	66,700	63,100	129,900
40-44	55,900	53,000	108,900	57,700	54,900	112,600
45-49	56,900	53,700	110,600	56,300	53,000	109,300
50-54	56,900	54,300	111,200	57,400	54,900	112,300
55-59	50,500	51,600	102,100	51,900	52,800	104,700
60-64	44,200	48,300	92,500	44,800	48,800	93,600
65-69	37,000	40,100	77,100	37,700	41,700	79,400
70 and over	54,100	75,100	129,200	56,700	78,200	135,000
Total	1,075,100	1,061,700	2,136,800	1,089,500	1,077,100	2,166,700
Under 18	359,000	342,900	702,000	355,600	339,200	694,900
18-64	625,000	603,600	1,228,600	639,500	618,000	1,257,500
65 and over	91,100	115,200	206,300	94,400	120,000	214,400

The diagram on page 98 compares the age distribution at the 1976 Census with that at the 1971 Census.

3 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

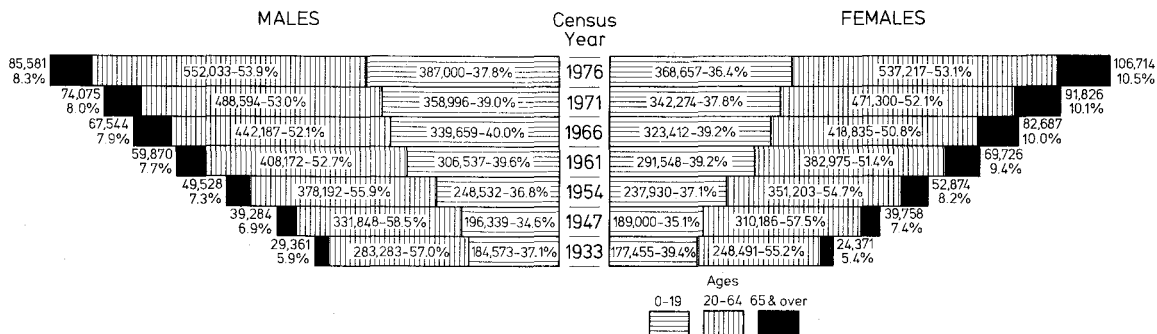
Most of the population of Queensland is distributed in the coastal areas east of the Great Dividing Range and is relatively densest within 300 kilometres of Brisbane. The mining industry

AGE STRUCTURE OF QUEENSLAND POPULATION



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

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



has contributed to population growth, particularly in central Queensland. Throughout the interior, where industry is almost entirely pastoral, however, population is sparsely distributed.

Local Authorities and Suburbs

The next table shows the areas and populations of Local Authorities grouped into Statistical Divisions. Populations are those recorded at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses and as estimated at 30 June 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979. The estimated population at 30 June 1976 takes into account under-enumeration at the Census, as measured by a postcensal survey, and is the basis of subsequent Local Authority estimates.

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

For the 1976 Census, Suburbs, as delimited by the Place Names Board, were the basis for areal aggregations within the Brisbane City and parts of the contiguous Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Moreton, and Pine Rivers.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SUBURBS: AREA AND POPULATION

Cities are shown as—IPSWICH

Towns are shown as—DALBY

Suburbs and Shires are shown as—ALBERT

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1979(a)	Population					
		Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976	Estimated 30 June			
				1976	1977(b)	1978(b)	1979(b)

BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION							
City of Brisbane							
Acacia Ridge	9.3	8,701	8,650	8,915	}	n.a.	n.a.
Albion	1.5	2,991	2,728	2,810			
Alderley	2.6	5,624	5,265	5,425			
Algester	4.1	230	2,493	2,565			
Annerley	3.0	9,603	8,626	8,880			
Anstead, Moggill State Forest ..	14.7	503	599	615			
Archerfield	4.5	928	913	940			
Ascot	2.5	4,961	4,606	4,740			
Ashgrove	5.8	12,716	11,423	11,755			
Aspley	6.1	9,684	10,406	10,695			
Bald Hills	14.2	3,252	3,322	3,425			
Balmoral	1.2	3,131	2,928	3,020			
Banyo	3.6	4,989	5,146	5,300			
Bardon	5.3	8,424	7,704	7,935			
Bellbowrie	6.0	242	771	795			
Belmont	12.5	1,150	1,295	1,330			
Berrinba	5.3	152	323	335			
Boondall	11.0	4,813	5,044	5,185			
Bowen Hills	1.6	1,719	1,301	1,335			
Bracken Ridge, Fitzgibbon ..	11.6	3,362	7,033	7,250			
Bridgeman Downs	8.6	810	874	900			
Brighton	8.3	10,542	10,350	10,630			
Brookfield, Mount Coot-tha Park	34.2	960	1,192	1,225			
Bulimba	2.8	4,518	4,288	4,410			
Burbank	31.0	419	689	710			
Calamvale	6.6	704	766	790			

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

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1979(a)	Population					
		Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976	Estimated 30 June			
				1976	1977(b)	1978(b)	1979(b)

City of Brisbane—continued

Camp Hill	4.7	10,426	9,961	10,265	}	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cannon Hill	3.9	4,822	4,259	4,390				
Capalaba West	5.5	322	295	305				
Carina	6.2	7,871	7,563	7,775				
Carina Heights	4.7	4,704	4,435	4,565				
Carseldine	4.5	665	1,145	1,175				
Chandler	7.9	902	1,024	1,055				
Chapel Hill.. .. .	5.3	2,534	4,171	4,300				
Chelmer	1.8	3,137	2,852	2,935				
Chermside	3.6	8,464	7,666	7,855				
Chermside West	3.4	6,333	6,596	6,800				
City	2.9	3,645	3,036	3,090				
Clayfield	3.0	9,550	9,525	9,805				
Cooper's Plains	4.1	5,437	5,017	5,170				
Coorparoo	5.4	13,184	13,125	13,515				
Corinda	3.0	4,019	4,132	4,255				
Cribb Island	6.6	1,192	938	965				
Darra	6.0	3,770	3,815	3,925				
Deagon	2.6	3,860	3,778	3,895				
Doolandella	9.4	250	310	320				
Drewvale, Parkinson	12.8	167	173	175				
Durack	4.3	1,149	1,651	1,700				
Dutton Park	1.0	2,640	2,320	2,375				
Eagle Farm (see Hamilton) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
East Brisbane	2.1	6,138	5,506	5,665				
Eight Mile Plains	6.4	1,258	1,767	1,815				
Ellen Grove	3.2	403	467	480				
Enoggera, Enoggera-Military Camp	9.1	8,044	6,668	6,850				
Everton Park	4.2	7,481	8,370	8,625				
Fairfield	1.3	2,580	2,404	2,480				
Ferny Grove, Upper Kedron	13.0	403	917	945				
Fig Tree Pocket	4.8	1,250	1,649	1,700				
Fitzgibbon (see Bracken Ridge) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Fortitude Valley	1.4	2,145	1,378	1,410				
Geebung	4.1	6,191	5,585	5,755				
Graceville	2.0	4,215	3,929	4,050				
Grange	1.8	4,087	3,818	3,935				
Greenslopes	2.9	8,172	7,349	7,555				
Gumdale	5.7	949	972	1,000				
Hamilton, Eagle Farm	15.4	4,711	4,472	4,605				
Hawthorne	1.5	4,283	3,955	4,070				
Heathwood (see Pallara) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Hemmant, Lytton	20.3	1,547	1,426	1,465				
Hendra	2.4	4,277	3,914	4,035				
Herston	1.7	3,837	3,306	3,345				
Highgate Hill	1.3	5,687	5,216	5,370				
Holland Park	3.1	8,499	7,708	7,945				
Holland Park West	2.6	6,402	6,157	6,345				
Inala	7.7	20,829	20,037	20,645				
Indooroopilly	8.3	8,801	8,534	8,780				

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

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1979(a)	Population					
		Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976	Estimated 30 June			
				1976	1977(b)	1978(b)	1979(b)

City of Brisbane—continued

Jamboree Heights	1.3	213	2,095	2,160			
Jindalee	3.3	2,512	5,166	5,320			
Kangaroo Point	1.6	4,451	3,831	3,930			
Karawatha, Stretton	10.9	n.a.	188	195			
Kedron	5.3	12,269	11,660	12,015			
Kelvin Grove	1.7	4,298	3,804	3,920			
Kenmore	5.7	7,752	8,630	8,895			
Kenmore Hills	4.3	721	760	785			
Keperra	5.7	5,886	6,628	6,830			
Kuraby	4.6	801	949	980			
Larapinta (see Pillara) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Lota	4.0	2,574	2,453	2,525			
Lower Nudgee	15.3	226	238	245			
Lutwyche	0.9	3,144	2,830	2,915			
Lytton (see Hemmant) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
McDowall	4.4	197	1,524	1,570			
MacGregor	2.8	2,754	5,380	5,545			
Mackenzie	6.1	199	180	185			
Manly	2.6	4,088	3,861	3,975			
Manly West	5.1	6,029	6,427	6,625			
Mansfield	4.1	4,824	7,311	7,535			
Middle Park (see Westlake) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Milton	1.2	2,593	1,928	1,985			
Mitchelton	3.8	6,556	6,115	6,300			
Moggill	11.3	549	707	730			
Moorooka	4.3	9,690	9,639	9,935	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Moreton Island (c)	190.0	51	112	115			
Morningside	6.0	8,184	7,495	7,725			
Mount Gravatt	2.7	3,349	3,417	3,520			
Mount Gravatt East	4.7	10,968	10,201	10,510			
Mount Ommaney	2.0	25	268	275			
Murarie	9.4	2,000	2,499	2,570			
Nathan	5.3	585	990	1,020			
New Farm	2.6	10,183	9,641	9,915			
Newmarket	1.8	4,274	3,955	4,070			
Newstead	1.8	1,701	1,498	1,545			
Norman Park	3.1	7,431	6,715	6,915			
Northgate	2.4	4,651	4,126	4,255			
Nudgee	3.0	2,233	2,147	2,210			
Nudgee Beach	9.0	271	210	215			
Nundah	3.8	7,565	7,590	7,815			
Oxley	7.1	6,449	6,633	6,820			
Paddington	2.5	8,480	7,852	8,090			
Pallara, Heathwood, Larapinta	19.3	486	557	575			
Parkinson (see Drewvale) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Pinjarra Hills	6.1	561	604	620			
Pinkenba	28.9	869	606	625			
Pullenvale	23.8	548	858	885			
Ransome	5.4	246	250	260			
Red Hill	1.6	6,094	5,033	5,185			

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

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1979(a)	Population					
		Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976	Estimated 30 June			
				1976	1977(b)	1978(b)	1979(b)

City of Brisbane—continued

Richlands	5.7	512	496	510	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Riverhills	2.5	n.a.	555	570			
Robertson	1.7	186	945	975			
Rochedale	14.7	950	1,063	1,095			
Rocklea	9.0	2,279	1,892	1,950			
Runcorn	6.7	1,743	2,375	2,450			
St Lucia	4.1	7,230	5,812	5,970			
Salisbury	4.6	7,241	6,537	6,735			
Sandgate	5.7	7,791	7,204	7,410			
Seventeen Mile Rocks	5.3	304	295	305			
Sherwood	2.3	4,097	3,895	4,015			
South Brisbane	2.4	5,747	4,178	4,260			
Spring Hill	1.3	5,064	3,910	3,995			
Stafford	3.4	8,471	7,303	7,525			
Stafford Heights	3.0	7,954	8,101	8,350			
Stretton (see Karawatha) ..	..	..	..	..
Sumner	1.9	..	..	..
Sunnybank	4.7	5,991	7,473	7,695			
Sunnybank Hills	6.0	3,341	4,365	4,500			
Taigum	2.9	504	769	790			
Taringa	2.1	5,301	4,735	4,880			
Tarragindi	4.8	11,934	11,058	11,395			
The Gap, Enoggera State Forest ..	50.0	8,078	9,938	10,240			
Tingalpa	10.4	2,949	3,663	3,765			
Toowong	6.0	12,753	11,713	12,060			
Underwood (part)	2.6	188	258	265			
Upper Brookfield	32.2	366	396	410			
Upper Kedron (see Ferny Grove)	..	..	..	..
Upper Mount Gravatt	4.3	9,071	9,296	9,570			
Virginia	3.1	2,787	2,457	2,530			
Wacol	17.6	3,701	2,814	2,845			
Wakerley	4.7	456	440	455			
Wavell Heights	3.5	10,469	9,496	9,785			
West End	2.3	6,902	6,278	6,470			
Westlake, Middle Park	3.6	n.a.	218	225			
Willawong	8.0	216	226	235			
Wilston	1.4	3,580	3,409	3,510			
Windsor	2.8	7,147	6,363	6,550			
Wishart	5.8	2,130	4,108	4,220			
Woolloongabba	2.5	6,820	5,872	6,010			
Woolloowin	2.0	6,091	5,529	5,695			
Wynnum	7.1	12,491	11,497	11,840			
Wynnum West	5.8	6,495	7,769	7,995			
Yeerongpilly	3.0	2,216	1,969	2,030			
Yeronga	3.4	5,032	4,813	4,955			
Zillmere	3.7	8,115	7,670	7,905			
TOTAL CITY OF BRISBANE	(d) 1,220	700,671	696,740	717,170	712,400	707,000	702,000

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

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1979(a)	Population					
		Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976	Estimated 30 June			
				1976	1977(b)	1978(b)	1979(b)
Other Brisbane Statistical Division							
Albert (part)	181	r 19,532	r 53,807	r 55,410	r 59,540	63,350	67,650
Beenleigh	n.a.	2,220	3,533	3,630	}	}	}
Bethania	n.a.	180	240	245			
Daisy Hill	n.a.	189	1,033	1,065			
Kingston (part)	n.a.	1,936	7,679	7,915			
Loganholme	n.a.	246	1,356	1,395			
Loganlea (part)	n.a.	64	66	70			
Rosedale South	n.a.	2,540	8,324	8,580			
Shailer Park	n.a.	196	1,515	1,560			
Slacks Creek	n.a.	1,149	5,411	5,560			
Springwood	n.a.	455	3,256	3,355			
Tanah Merah	n.a.	302	577	590			
Underwood (part)	n.a.	1,030	2,123	2,190			
Waterford (part)	n.a.	143	182	185			
Woodridge	n.a.	8,006	16,397	16,900			
Balance	n.a.	r 876	r 2,115	r 2,170			
Beaudesert (part)	226	r 3,166	r 8,432	r 8,690	r 10,960	12,450	15,150
Browns Plains	n.a.	378	1,293	1,335	}	}	}
Greenbank	n.a.	678	1,030	1,060			
Kingston (part)	n.a.	140	700	720			
Loganlea (part)	n.a.	544	1,857	1,915			
Park Ridge	n.a.	258	539	555			
Waterford (part)	n.a.	r 147	r 485	r 500			
Balance	n.a.	r 1,021	r 2,528	r 2,605			
Caboolture (part)	201	6,682	11,075	11,395	12,700	14,700	15,900
IPSWICH	122	61,582	69,242	71,270	71,150	71,200	71,200
Moreton (part)	200	2,300	7,884	8,125	9,500	10,700	12,600
Camira	n.a.	486	1,352	1,395	}	}	}
Carole Park	n.a.	106	1,914	1,970			
Karalee	n.a.	110	431	445			
Balance	n.a.	1,598	4,187	4,315			
Pine Rivers (part)	357	25,121	43,953	45,295	47,970	51,060	53,500
Arana Hills	n.a.	2,950	4,250	4,380	}	}	}
Everton Hills	n.a.	2,048	3,541	3,650			
Ferny Hills	n.a.	3,166	6,363	6,560			
Balance	n.a.	16,957	29,799	30,705			
REDCLIFFE	35	34,561	39,073	40,220				40,220	40,700	41,200
Redland	537	16,672	27,539	28,345	30,700	33,350	35,500
TOTAL BRISBANE STAT. DIVN	(d) 3,080	870,287	957,745	985,920	995,140	1,004,510	1,014,700

Moreton Division

Albert (part)	1,203	10,165	18,753	19,870	21,900	24,750	29,500
Beaudesert (part)	2,763	9,931	11,242	11,745	12,050	12,800	13,400
Boonah	1,476	5,466	5,378	5,620	5,580	5,500	5,400
Caboolture (part)	1,014	5,525	8,329	8,690	9,200	9,800	10,500
Esk	3,846	5,579	5,970	6,300	6,350	6,400	6,450
Gatton	1,576	8,099	8,689	9,055	9,200	9,370	9,450
GOLD COAST	122	66,697	87,510	91,925	93,350	97,300	102,500
Kilcoy	1,437	2,149	2,223	2,315	2,310	2,280	2,280
Laidley	694	4,493	4,635	4,855	4,890	4,950	5,000
Landsborough	1,101	11,314	16,982	17,635	18,350	19,850	21,150
Maroochy	1,153	25,522	35,266	36,630	38,050	39,700	41,500
Moreton (part)	1,613	6,435	7,019	7,370	7,500	7,600	7,800
Pine Rivers (part)	410	1,066	1,239	1,310	1,330	1,340	1,360
Total	18,410	162,441	213,235	223,320	230,060	241,640	256,290

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

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1979(a)	Population					
		Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976	Estimated 30 June			
				1976	1977(b)	1978(b)	1979(b)

Wide Bay-Burnett Division

Biggenden	1,321	1,639	1,532	1,615	1,590	1,560	1,520
BUNDABERG	45	27,324	30,456	31,840	32,400	32,500	32,500
Eidsvold	4,789	1,222	1,231	1,300	1,300	1,250	1,200
Gayndah	2,707	3,107	2,814	2,930	2,870	2,790	2,750
Gooburru	1,303	4,519	5,227	5,300	5,600	5,610	5,650
GYMPIE	18	11,096	11,205	11,535	11,500	11,500	11,300
Hervey Bay	1,608	6,960	10,304	10,595	11,300	11,800	12,700
Isis	1,677	3,666	3,926	4,100	4,120	4,110	4,100
Kilkivan	3,250	2,972	2,651	2,800	2,740	2,680	2,600
Kingaroy	2,422	7,868	7,801	8,105	8,090	8,000	7,900
Kolan	2,655	2,673	2,684	2,825	2,820	2,800	2,800
MARYBOROUGH	1,115	20,587	21,527	22,185	22,200	22,050	21,900
Miriam Vale	3,710	1,588	1,476	1,550	1,520	1,500	1,470
Monto	4,283	3,495	3,228	3,370	3,320	3,280	3,200
Mundubbera	4,185	2,391	2,395	2,500	2,500	2,480	2,430
Murgon	699	4,766	4,556	4,725	4,690	4,690	4,650
Nanango	1,735	3,244	2,961	3,095	3,050	3,050	3,000
Noosa	875	7,746	10,425	10,795	11,200	11,850	12,800
Perry	2,357	376	304	320	310	300	300
Tiaro	2,211	1,862	1,875	1,980	1,990	1,990	1,990
Widgee	2,940	6,959	7,985	8,405	8,670	8,920	9,500
Wondai	3,574	3,740	3,329	3,485	3,410	3,350	3,250
Woocoo	2,810	2,938	3,412	3,595	3,600	3,580	3,650
Wongarra	731	5,150	8,791	9,195	10,100	10,250	10,600
<i>Total</i>	53,020	137,888	152,395	158,345	160,890	161,890	163,760

Darling Downs Division

Allora	699	1,719	1,666	1,760	1,740	1,710	1,670
Cambooya	635	1,558	1,676	1,770	1,770	1,830	1,900
Chinchilla	8,689	5,524	5,319	5,535	5,500	5,430	5,350
Clifton	865	2,378	2,260	2,390	2,360	2,330	2,300
Crow's Nest	1,632	3,111	3,445	3,630	3,650	3,700	3,800
DALBY	49	8,879	8,997	9,485	9,500	9,550	9,550
Glengallan	1,735	3,410	3,491	3,685	3,680	3,640	3,600
GOONDIWINDI	16	3,695	3,741	3,850	3,840	3,800	3,850
Inglewood	5,862	r 3,616	r 3,208	r 3,365	r 3,300	3,250	3,200
Jondaryan	1,904	5,704	6,576	6,885	7,000	7,400	7,550
Millmerran	4,507	3,435	3,309	3,465	3,450	3,430	3,350
Murilla	6,045	3,239	3,137	3,280	3,250	3,180	3,150
Pittsworth	1,101	3,795	3,714	3,880	3,900	3,920	3,900
Rosalie	2,189	4,790	4,728	4,995	4,990	4,980	4,900
Rosenthal	1,968	1,494	1,548	1,630	1,610	1,580	1,580
Stanthorpe	2,681	8,189	8,709	9,085	9,090	9,100	9,200
Tara	11,176	3,337	3,098	3,275	3,220	3,180	3,200
Taroom	18,641	3,494	3,103	3,275	3,200	3,170	3,100
TOOWOOMBA	118	59,524	66,436	69,930	71,400	71,900	72,500
Waggamba	13,835	r 2,942	r 2,560	r 2,705	r 2,640	2,620	2,500
Wambo	5,691	5,659	5,423	5,725	5,680	5,620	5,500
WARWICK	26	9,303	9,169	9,435	9,400	9,310	9,300
<i>Total</i>	90,060	148,795	155,313	163,035	164,170	164,630	164,950

South-West Division

Balonne	31,119	5,354	4,580	4,770	4,720	4,670	4,550
Bendemere	3,941	1,309	1,201	1,270	1,250	1,220	1,200
Booringa	27,793	2,799	2,300	2,395	2,360	2,320	2,170
Bulloo	73,620	575	521	545	540	540	520
Bungil	13,302	2,288	2,111	2,225	2,200	2,130	2,070
Murweh	43,905	6,053	5,585	5,795	5,710	5,600	5,450

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

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1979(a)	Population					
		Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976	Estimated 30 June			
				1976	1977(b)	1978(b)	1979(b)

South-West Division—continued

Paroo	47,617	3,310	3,021	3,130	3,100	3,050	2,950
Quilpie	67,482	1,685	1,440	1,515	1,490	1,470	1,440
ROMA	78	5,870	5,898	6,070	6,050	6,050	6,050
Warroo	13,660	1,377	1,219	1,285	1,260	1,250	1,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>322,520</i>	<i>30,620</i>	<i>27,876</i>	<i>29,000</i>	<i>28,680</i>	<i>28,300</i>	<i>27,600</i>

Fitzroy Division

Banana	15,729	13,433	14,169	14,765	14,750	14,850	14,850
Bauhinia	24,558	2,319	2,372	2,485	2,470	2,440	2,410
Calliope	5,875	4,046	5,055	5,315	5,420	5,510	5,600
Duarina	17,153	4,910	7,693	7,965	8,500	8,800	9,100
Emerald	10,230	5,639	6,024	6,245	6,280	6,300	6,850
Fitzroy	4,999	3,434	3,441	3,620	3,630	3,700	3,850
GLADSTONE	128	16,054	18,948	19,825	20,150	20,360	20,500
Jericho	21,717	1,420	1,220	1,290	1,270	1,250	1,200
Livingstone	12,769	9,595	11,634	12,045	12,160	12,350	12,550
Mount Morgan	505	3,967	3,467	3,585	3,510	3,400	3,300
Peak Downs	8,096	1,177	1,239	1,310	1,310	1,900	1,960
ROCKHAMPTON	161	49,164	51,133	53,475	53,600	53,900	53,900
<i>Total</i>	<i>121,920</i>	<i>115,158</i>	<i>126,395</i>	<i>131,925</i>	<i>133,050</i>	<i>134,760</i>	<i>136,070</i>

Central-West Division

Aramac	23,232	1,168	1,059	1,115	1,100	1,070	1,040
Barcaldine	8,430	1,868	1,780	1,840	1,820	1,790	1,770
Barcoo	61,901	734	657	685	670	660	640
Blackall	16,304	2,325	2,160	2,235	2,210	2,150	2,100
Boulia	61,176	755	635	665	650	640	630
Diamantina	94,690	280	255	265	260	260	250
Ilfracombe	6,566	389	428	450	450	440	430
Isisford	10,528	453	431	450	450	440	430
Longreach	23,517	4,300	4,052	4,180	4,100	4,050	3,950
Tambo	10,308	831	668	700	680	670	650
Winton	53,820	2,095	1,938	2,005	1,980	1,930	1,880
<i>Total</i>	<i>370,470</i>	<i>15,198</i>	<i>14,063</i>	<i>14,590</i>	<i>14,370</i>	<i>14,100</i>	<i>13,770</i>

Mackay Division

Belyando	30,078	4,834	7,210	7,435	7,610	7,750	7,830
Broadsound	18,267	1,589	3,379	3,510	3,660	3,950	4,700
MACKAY	21	19,148	20,224	21,670	21,630	22,000	21,800
Mirani	3,292	4,772	4,889	5,160	5,190	5,190	5,000
Nebo	10,033	777	800	840	800	800	800
Pioneer	2,778	22,561	26,938	28,525	29,550	30,650	31,500
Proserpine	2,644	6,420	7,746	8,010	8,200	8,380	8,550
Sarina	1,327	5,422	5,852	6,090	6,160	6,400	6,500
<i>Total</i>	<i>68,440</i>	<i>65,523</i>	<i>77,038</i>	<i>81,240</i>	<i>82,800</i>	<i>85,120</i>	<i>86,680</i>

Northern Division

Ayr	4,919	17,443	18,421	19,130	19,300	19,450	19,500
Bowen	21,085	10,231	11,292	11,660	11,710	11,800	12,000
CHARTERS TOWERS	41	7,518	7,914	8,105	8,070	8,080	8,100
Dalrymple	67,783	2,278	2,580	2,710	2,670	2,650	2,650
Hinchinbrook	2,707	13,383	13,974	14,560	14,700	15,100	14,900
Thuringowa	4,115	3,432	10,914	11,375	12,900	13,900	14,600
TOWNSVILLE	376	72,733	80,365	83,065	84,450	85,300	84,900
<i>Total</i>	<i>101,030</i>	<i>127,018</i>	<i>145,460</i>	<i>150,605</i>	<i>153,800</i>	<i>156,280</i>	<i>156,650</i>

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

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1979(a)	Population					
		Census 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976	Estimated 30 June			
				1976	1977(b)	1978(b)	1979(b)
Far North Division							
Atherton	620	5,638	6,240	6,490	6,570	6,700	6,800
Aurukun	7,500	680	581	615	760	780	830
CAIRNS	56	30,288	34,857	35,605	36,000	36,200	36,000
Cardwell	2,901	5,736	6,478	6,740	6,750	6,860	6,900
Cook (e)	115,341	r 4,858	r 5,547	r 5,755	r 5,720	5,720	5,870
Croydon	28,386	236	222	235	230	230	220
Douglas	2,386	4,072	4,746	4,930	4,980	5,030	5,050
Eacham	1,142	3,327	3,433	3,620	3,660	3,680	3,700
Etheridge	39,917	974	940	975	970	960	910
Herberton	9,527	3,726	3,679	3,830	3,810	3,840	3,800
Johnstone	1,633	15,878	16,776	17,465	17,400	17,500	17,500
Mareeba	52,585	11,676	12,136	12,650	12,500	12,350	12,400
Mulgrave	1,737	16,985	23,025	23,870	25,500	26,700	27,650
Torres	2,796	6,200	6,001	6,275	6,250	6,400	6,200
Total	266,530	110,274	124,661	129,055	131,100	132,950	133,830
North-West Division							
Burke	41,802	894	1,137	1,200	1,200	1,350	1,350
Carpentaria	68,272	2,558	2,809	2,940	2,990	3,000	3,050
Cloncurry	49,969	3,623	4,036	4,175	4,270	4,300	4,250
Flinders	41,621	3,019	2,875	2,980	2,970	2,930	2,850
McKinlay	40,728	1,582	1,468	1,540	1,520	1,480	1,450
Mornington	1,192	611	755	795	790	790	800
MOUNT ISA	41,225	26,502	26,536	27,305	27,500	27,200	26,800
Richmond	26,936	1,409	1,442	1,515	1,510	1,470	1,450
Total	(f) 311,770	40,198	41,058	42,450	42,750	42,520	42,000
Migratory (g) .. .. .	..	3,665	2,258	2,260	..	..	..
TOTAL STATE	1,727,000	1,827,065	2,037,197	2,111,745	2,136,810	2,166,700	2,196,300

(a) Areas have been rounded in the following manner: Suburbs within the Brisbane Statistical Division, to the nearest one-tenth of a square kilometre; Local Authority Areas and unincorporated islands, to the nearest square kilometre; Statistical Divisions, to the nearest 10; and the State total, to the nearest 1,000 square kilometres. (b) Estimates for Suburbs of Brisbane City and localities in the remainder of the Brisbane Statistical Division are not available. (c) Including Bishop, Fisherman, Green, Mud, St Helena, and Whyte Islands. (d) Including foreshores and the Brisbane River. (e) Including Weipa Town. (f) Including 21 sq km in unincorporated islands. (g) Including all persons, not elsewhere enumerated, who spent Census night on ships, long-distance trains, motor-coaches, or aircraft.

Urban Centres

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

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POPULATION, URBAN CENTRES

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

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

Brisbane Statistical Division and Statistical Districts

To achieve greater comparability between capital city populations, a new concept of a capital city statistical division was introduced at the 1966 Census. It was decided that a boundary should be delimited about each capital to contain the anticipated urban development of the city for a period of 20 to 30 years.

At the same time a concept of statistical district was adopted to encompass the spread of urbanisation around urban areas of 100,000 or more population. In 1976, the definition of

statistical districts was amended, and around urban centres of 25,000 or more population a further boundary was defined, after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated urban centres for a period of at least 20 years. Such a boundary delimits an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically oriented towards the urban centre. This fixed boundary (as distinct from the urban boundary which is moving) delimits an area which, for general statistical purposes, is free from the practical problems imposed by a moving boundary but which nevertheless represents the "city" in a wider sense.

The next table gives details for the Brisbane Statistical Division and the Statistical Districts of Queensland.

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION AND STATISTICAL DISTRICTS

Statistical Division or Statistical District	Area in square kilometres	Population				
		Estimated 30 June 1971	Census 30 June 1976			Estimated 30 June 1976 (a)
			Males	Females	Persons	
Brisbane	3,080	870,287	473,040	484,705	957,745	985,920
Gold Coast (b) .. .	659	74,235	49,781	53,224	103,005	108,355
Bundaberg .. .	230	31,818	19,030	19,152	38,182	39,905
Rockhampton .. .	175	49,622	25,412	26,257	51,669	54,045
Mackay .. .	210	34,570	19,864	19,636	39,500	42,125
Townsville .. .	546	73,940	45,416	42,985	88,401	91,415
Cairns .. .	152	40,015	24,493	24,260	48,753	49,880

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

Further References

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

Queensland Office Publications

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

Area and Estimated Population in Each Local Authority Area (3202.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Census of Population and Housing, 1976 (a)

Sampling Errors Associated with Census Estimates (2129.0)

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

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

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

Population: Principal Cities and Towns (3202.0) (*annual*)

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

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

Chapter 7

VITAL STATISTICS

1 REGISTRATION OF VITAL EVENTS

Under the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act* 1962–1979 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 a District Registrar who records such events within his own District and regularly forwards returns to the General Registry Office in Brisbane.

The Australian *Marriage Act* 1961, which provides for uniformity throughout Australia in matters affecting solemnisation of marriages, was amended in June 1977 increasing the period of notice of marriage from seven days to one month before the intended marriage.

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

2 BIRTHS

Births in Statistical Divisions

Births, allocated according to the statistical division of usual residence of the mother, are shown in the next table. Where the place of residence of the mother was in another State or overseas, the birth has been shown in the division in which it occurred.

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division (usual residence of mother)	1978			Crude birth rate(a)	
	Males	Females	Persons	1973	1978
Brisbane	8,221	7,621	15,842	18.6	15.8
Moreton	1,527	1,437	2,964	15.6	12.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,269	1,236	2,505	17.7	15.5
Darling Downs	1,311	1,249	2,560	18.7	15.5
South-West	239	249	488	23.2	17.2
Fitzroy	1,155	1,045	2,200	19.9	16.3
Central-West	124	147	271	19.9	19.2
Mackay	842	745	1,587	21.7	18.6
Northern	1,383	1,337	2,720	21.8	17.4
Far North	1,279	1,198	2,477	22.3	18.6
North-West	421	430	851	27.2	20.0
Total	17,771	16,694	34,465	19.2	15.9

(a) Births per 1,000 mean population.

Masculinity of Births

The number of male births to every 100 female births (masculinity) varies from year to year. In 1978 the masculinity of births registered in Queensland was 106. The higher male infant mortality rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 births) tends to reduce the disproportion between the sexes.

Crude Birth Rates

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

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

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

(a) Births per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. (b) See following text. (c) Averages of annual birth rates. Reproduction rates are for the first year of each decade to 1940 and averages of annual rates thereafter. (d) The rates are based on 1970-1972 mortality experience.

The Queensland birth rate has shown a general downward trend since the last century. In the 20 years to 1900, the rate averaged 35.5 per 1,000 population and in the first quarter of this century 27.1. Following the low birth rates of the depression years (the average of rates was 19.0 between 1931 and 1940) fertility increased rapidly in the following two decades only to decline again between 1961 and 1966. From 1966 increasing numbers of young women reaching marriageable age caused the rate to rise. Since 1971 there has again been a sharp decline in fertility.

Fertility, Gross, and Net Reproduction Rates

Changes 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 five. This total, divided by 1,000, represents the hypothetical number of children a woman would bear during her life-time if she experienced the rates of the period shown.

The gross reproduction rate is derived from total fertility and the ratio of female to total births. It indicates the number of female children who would be born on average to women, assuming the rates from which it was calculated were to apply throughout the reproductive period. The net reproduction rate is a better measure of generation replacement in that it takes into account that some women will die before or during the reproductive age span. It refers to the number of daughters that would be born to a cohort of newborn girls during their lifetimes, assuming the continuation of the age-specific fertility and mortality rates of the given period. Mortality in childhood and young adulthood is now so low that there is little difference between current gross and net reproduction rates.

AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES(a), GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES, QUEENSLAND

Age group (years)	1946- 1950(b)	1951- 1955(b)	1956- 1960(b)	1961- 1965(b)	1966- 1970(b)	1971- 1975(b)	1977	1978
15-19	35.60	40.06	46.51	50.42	55.65	57.75	39.33	37.02
20-24	174.83	205.32	230.18	221.72	186.13	170.67	135.22	127.13
25-29	195.64	204.17	224.94	217.41	190.67	172.23	147.25	145.38
30-34	139.11	135.51	138.63	132.73	106.30	86.81	72.31	69.99
35-39	83.96	76.38	75.69	67.97	52.05	37.67	24.60	23.56
40-44	26.63	24.88	23.66	21.61	15.29	10.63	6.28	5.03
Fertility rate(c)	3.28	3.43	3.70	3.56	3.03	2.68	2.12	2.04
G.R.R.	1.59	1.66	1.80	1.73	1.48	1.31	1.03	0.99
N.R.R.	1.49	1.59	1.73	1.66	1.43	1.27	1.00	0.96

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

Age of Mother, Previous Issue, and Durations of Marriages

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

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS(a): AGE OF MOTHER BY PREVIOUS ISSUE AND
AVERAGE ISSUE OF CURRENT MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1978

Age of mother (years)	Confinement	Children of current marriage(b)	Average number of children	Number of previous children of current marriage					
				0	1	2	3	4	5 and over
Under 20	1,812	2,203	1.22	1,452	334	25	1	—	—
20-24	9,650	15,698	1.63	5,015	3,479	988	149	16	3
25-29	11,253	23,118	2.05	3,834	4,251	2,313	644	152	59
30-34	5,080	13,259	2.61	1,145	1,407	1,497	647	244	140
35-39	1,308	4,322	3.30	251	257	302	219	123	156
40 and over	245	1,143	4.67	45	29	36	24	33	78
Total	29,348	59,743	2.04	11,742	9,757	5,161	1,684	568	436

(a) Including only those confinements that resulted in one or more live births. (b) 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 1978.

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

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

Confinements and issue	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Number of previous children						
0	12,420	12,766	12,359	11,591	12,006	11,742
1	10,168	10,863	10,402	10,508	9,995	9,757
2	5,341	5,007	4,869	5,064	5,139	5,161
3	2,343	2,143	1,935	1,831	1,769	1,684
4	1,042	916	753	642	642	568
5 and over	1,203	897	749	628	481	436
Total confinements	32,517	32,592	31,067	30,264	30,032	29,348
Children of current marriage(b) ..	72,472	69,435	64,982	63,165	61,369	59,743
Average number of children	2.23	2.13	2.09	2.09	2.04	2.04

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

The first part of the next table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child and the second part, the ages of all mothers.

CONFINEMENTS(a): AGE OF MOTHER BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1978

Age of mother (years)	Confinements		Duration of marriage						
	Total	Ex-nuptial	Under 9 months	9 months and under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and under 4 years	4 years and under 5 years	5 years and over
FIRST NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS									
Under 20	1,452	..	915	133	339	59	5	—	1
20-24 ..	5,015	..	763	298	1,275	1,166	888	449	176
25-29 ..	3,834	..	316	155	558	507	532	583	1,183
30-34 ..	1,145	..	150	61	223	144	94	77	396
35-39 ..	251	..	37	21	60	16	21	14	82
40 and over	45	..	9	2	10	7	6	2	9
Total ..	11,742	..	2,190	670	2,465	1,899	1,546	1,125	1,847
ALL CONFINEMENTS									
Under 20	3,649	1,837	923	138	484	213	50	3	1
20-24 ..	11,245	1,595	780	305	1,541	1,981	2,133	1,598	1,312
25-29 ..	12,058	805	327	158	648	751	1,094	1,562	6,713
30-34 ..	5,457	377	151	64	255	233	226	281	3,870
35-39 ..	1,472	164	38	22	77	40	55	52	1,024
40 and over	275	30	9	3	10	13	14	8	188
Total ..	34,156	4,808	2,228	690	3,015	3,231	3,572	3,504	13,108

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

Since 1971, the proportion of first and second to total confinements has risen from 66 per cent to 73 per cent, a continuation of the pronounced trend that has been evident in Queensland since 1965 when the percentage of such confinements was only 58.6. During the same period the median age of married mothers at the birth of the first child of the current marriage has risen from 22.6 to 24.4 years.

Ex-nuptial Births

The number of ex-nuptial births registered in the State in 1978 was 4,836, the percentage of the total births being 14.03. The pre-war proportion of between 4 and 5 per cent rose to 7.11 in 1944. It then fell to 4.84 by 1951, but has risen again, sharply in recent years, averaging 13.50 per cent during the five years 1974 to 1978. In 1978, 1,842 of the mothers of these infants were under 20 years of age, 2,415 were aged 20-29, and 579 were aged 30 or over.

Legitimation of Ex-nuptial Births

The Australian *Marriage Act* 1961 makes uniform provision for legitimation for the whole of Australia. An ex-nuptial child is automatically legitimated if his parents subsequently marry whether or not there was any legal impediment to such marriage at the time of the child's birth. Formal action is taken to re-register a large number of ex-nuptial births which become legitimate by marriage of the parents. The number of these legitimations was 776 in 1977 and 669 in 1978.

Multiple Births

In 1978 one in every 108 confinements resulting in live-born issue was a multiple birth. There were 309 cases of twins and 6 cases of triplets, the total number of live-born issue being 624.

Still-births (Foetal Deaths)

Notification of still-births in Queensland is compulsory. Existing legislation requires the completion of a medical certificate of perinatal death for each child of not less than 20 weeks gestation, or 400 grams weight, not born alive. This enables the compilation of more detailed statistics in this field. Details of foetal deaths are given in Section 3, Deaths.

3 DEATHS

There were 16,619 deaths registered in Queensland during 1978. These are analysed geographically in the next table, while associated death rates by selected causes and numbers according to cause are shown in Chapter 9, Health, Section 6.

Deaths in Statistical Divisions

In the geographical distribution, the number of deaths, male and female, are shown for each statistical division. Each death is allocated according to the usual place of residence and not the area in which the death actually occurred, except for those cases in which the usual place of residence was in another State or overseas.

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1978

Statistical Division (usual residence)	All deaths			Deaths under one year	Crude death rate (a)
	Males	Females	Persons		
Brisbane	4,395	3,713	8,108	174	8.1
Moreton	1,083	782	1,865	34	7.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	757	487	1,244	21	7.7
Darling Downs	808	597	1,405	39	8.5
South-West	143	66	209	3	7.4
Fitzroy	598	356	954	33	7.1
Central-West	69	40	109	4	7.7
Mackay	284	167	451	21	5.3
Northern	659	423	1,082	41	6.9
Far North	588	375	963	41	7.2
North-West	146	83	229	33	5.4
Total	9,530	7,089	16,619	444	7.7

(a) Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

Death Rates

The next table gives a comparison of the crude death rates for Queensland and Australia. From the 1920s to the 1960s, the Queensland rate was generally lower than the national average. Since the mid-1960s the proportion of the Queensland population in the older age groups has increased relative to the Australian population and the Queensland death rate has risen above the national average.

CRUDE DEATH RATES(a), QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Period	Queensland	Australia	Period	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930(b)	9.19	9.40	1973	8.41	8.28
1931-1940(b)	8.85	9.31	1974	8.87	8.52
1941-1950(b)	9.19	9.86	1975	7.88	7.91
1951-1960(b)	8.54	9.02	1976	8.17	8.10
1961-1970(b)	8.84	8.82	1977	7.68	7.73
			1978	7.67	7.61

(a) Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. During World War II all deaths of service personnel were excluded. (b) Averages of annual rates.

Average Ages at Death

Average ages at death are shown below for Queensland at ten-yearly intervals from 1940 and for the latest three 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	1976	1977	1978
Males	55.2	58.9	61.3	62.9	63.9	63.3	63.8
Females	55.3	60.7	63.6	67.8	69.2	69.9	69.9

Still-births and Infant Mortality

Deaths within the first year of life are significant, as those who survive this period have an excellent chance of reaching adulthood. Congenital anomalies, 117, and maternal conditions etc., difficult labour, and other complications of pregnancy and childbirth, 87, accounted for 46 per cent of deaths of infants under one year during 1978, mostly within the first week of life. Placental and cord conditions (37 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.

PERINATAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars(a)		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
		No.	Rate(b)	No.	Rate(b)	No.	Rate(b)	No.	Rate(b)	No.	Rate(b)	No.	Rate(b)
<i>Still-births(c)</i>													
Period of gestation	M.	44	2.2	44	2.2	32	1.7	31	1.7	17	0.9	27	1.5
less than 28 weeks	F.	37	2.0	40	2.2	33	1.8	41	2.4	19	1.1	32	1.9
Period of gestation	M.	142	7.3	167	8.4	127	6.7	123	6.8	121	6.7	109	6.1
28 weeks and over(d)	F.	164	8.7	155	8.4	114	6.4	108	6.2	113	6.6	109	6.5
<i>Infant deaths</i>													
Under one week ..	M.	257	13.3	223	11.4	208	11.1	193	10.7	178	9.9	147	8.3
	F.	182	9.7	162	8.9	145	8.2	164	9.5	116	6.8	103	6.2
One week and under	M.	30	1.5	31	1.6	21	1.1	24	1.3	25	1.4	25	1.4
four weeks ..	F.	22	1.2	24	1.3	22	1.2	26	1.5	25	1.5	25	1.5
Four weeks and	M.	89	4.6	107	5.5	88	4.7	73	4.1	72	4.0	86	4.8
under one year ..	F.	86	4.6	59	3.2	63	3.6	55	3.2	62	3.6	58	3.5
Perinatal deaths(e)	M.	473	24.2	465	23.5	388	20.6	371	20.4	341	18.8	308	17.2
	F.	405	21.4	381	20.7	314	17.6	339	19.5	273	16.0	269	16.0
Infant deaths(f)	M.	376	19.4	361	18.4	317	17.0	290	16.1	275	15.3	258	14.5
	F.	290	15.5	245	13.4	230	13.0	245	14.2	203	12.0	186	11.1

(a) Cases of indeterminate sex have been included in males. (b) Rate per 1,000 births (live and still) for still-births and perinatal deaths and per 1,000 live births for infant deaths. (c) Foetuses of not less than 20 weeks gestation or not less than 400 grams. (d) Including still-births where the period of gestation is unknown. (e) Comprising still-births and infant deaths occurring within the first 28 days of life. (f) Infants born alive who died within the first 12 months of life.

Infant Mortality Rates

A comparison of Queensland and Australian infant mortality rates since 1921 is given in the next table. In 1900 almost one in every 10 babies born died within the first year of life. In the first 30 years of the century this rate was almost halved and in the ensuing 30 years to 1960 was more than halved again. Since then the rate has decreased further by about 40 per cent.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a), QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Period	Queensland	Australia	Period	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930(b)	49.16	54.93	1973	17.50	16.49
1931-1940(b)	38.14	40.05	1974	16.01	16.14
1941-1950(b)	31.03	31.13	1975	15.03	14.27
1951-1960(b)	22.32	22.21	1976	15.18	13.83
1961-1970(b)	19.28	18.76	1977	13.68	r 12.47
			1978	12.91	12.20

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

Maternal Mortality

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

MATERNAL MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Year	Live births		Maternal deaths(a)		Maternal mortality rate(b)	
	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
1973	38,067	247,670	11	28	0.29	0.11
1974	37,852	245,177	7	28	0.18	0.11
1975	36,403	233,012	—	13	—	0.06
1976	35,243	227,810	5	30	0.14	0.13
1977	34,935	226,291	3	18	0.09	0.08
1978	34,465	224,181	4	15	0.12	0.07

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

Expectation of Life

Figures of expectation of life for males and females in various countries are shown in the next table and provide a more vivid comparison than death rates.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country and sex	Period	Expectation of life, in years, at age								
		0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	65
Australia .. M.	1970-72	67.8	68.3	59.7	50.2	40.9	31.6	22.9	15.5	12.2
	F. 1970-72	74.5	74.7	66.1	56.4	46.7	37.2	28.1	19.7	15.9
Queensland .. M.	1970-72	67.6	68.0	59.4	50.5	40.9	31.7	23.1	15.8	12.6
	F. 1970-72	74.3	74.5	65.9	56.2	46.6	37.2	28.3	20.1	16.2
Canada .. M.	1970-72	69.3	69.8	61.2	51.7	42.5	33.2	24.5	17.0	13.7
	F. 1970-72	76.4	76.6	67.9	58.1	48.5	39.0	29.9	21.4	17.5
Denmark .. M.	1975-76	71.1	70.9	62.3	52.6	43.2	33.7	24.9	17.1	13.7
	F. 1975-76	76.8	76.5	67.7	57.9	48.1	38.5	29.5	21.1	17.1
Japan .. M.	1974	71.2	71.0	62.5	52.8	43.3	34.0	25.2	17.0	13.4
	F. 1974	76.3	76.0	67.4	57.5	47.9	38.3	29.0	20.3	16.2
New Zealand .. M.	1970-72	69.1	69.3	60.7	51.2	41.8	32.4	23.5	15.8	n.a.
	F. 1970-72	75.2	75.2	66.5	56.7	47.0	37.5	28.4	19.9	n.a.
U.K. .. M.	1973-75	69.2	n.a.	60.8	51.2	41.6	32.2	23.3	15.6	12.3
	F. 1973-75	75.5	n.a.	66.9	57.1	47.3	37.7	28.6	20.2	16.3
U.S.A. .. M.	1975	68.7	68.9	60.3	50.8	41.7	32.6	24.1	16.8	13.7
	F. 1975	76.5	76.6	67.9	58.1	48.5	39.0	30.1	21.8	18.0
West Germany .. M.	1974-76	68.3	68.8	60.2	50.7	41.4	32.1	23.4	15.6	12.3
	F. 1974-76	74.8	75.1	66.4	56.7	47.0	37.4	28.2	19.7	15.7

4 MARRIAGES

Marriage Rates

There were 15,431 marriages registered in Queensland during 1978 compared with 15,737 in the previous year. The next table gives a comparison of the crude marriage rates for Queensland and Australia.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES(a), QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Period	Queensland	Australia	Period	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930(b)	7.4	7.8	1973	8.3	8.4
1931-1940(b)	8.1	8.2	1974	7.9	8.1
1941-1950(b)	9.7	9.9	1975	7.3	7.6
1951-1960(b)	7.5	7.9	1976	7.9	7.9
1961-1970(b)	7.9	8.2	1977	7.4	7.5
			1978	7.1	7.2

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

Age and Marital Status

In the next table the age and marital status are shown for persons whose marriages were registered in 1978. Of the 763 brides and 10 bridegrooms aged under 18 years, 11 brides were aged 15, and 10 bridegrooms were aged 17.

MARRIAGES, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, QUEENSLAND, 1978

Age at marriage (years)	Never previously married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 18	10	742	—	1	—	20	10	763
18-19	882	3,194	—	4	7	115	889	3,313
20-24	6,487	5,557	22	22	298	567	6,807	6,146
25-29	2,868	1,480	36	21	602	663	3,506	2,164
30-34	975	565	52	33	544	522	1,571	1,120
35-39	345	220	36	39	402	337	783	596
40-44	138	89	46	39	288	257	472	385
45-49	115	72	60	70	247	177	422	319
50-54	66	37	68	76	202	124	336	237
55-59	37	24	80	59	122	73	239	156
60 and over	58	28	202	136	136	68	396	232
Total	11,981	12,008	602	500	2,848	2,923	15,431	15,431

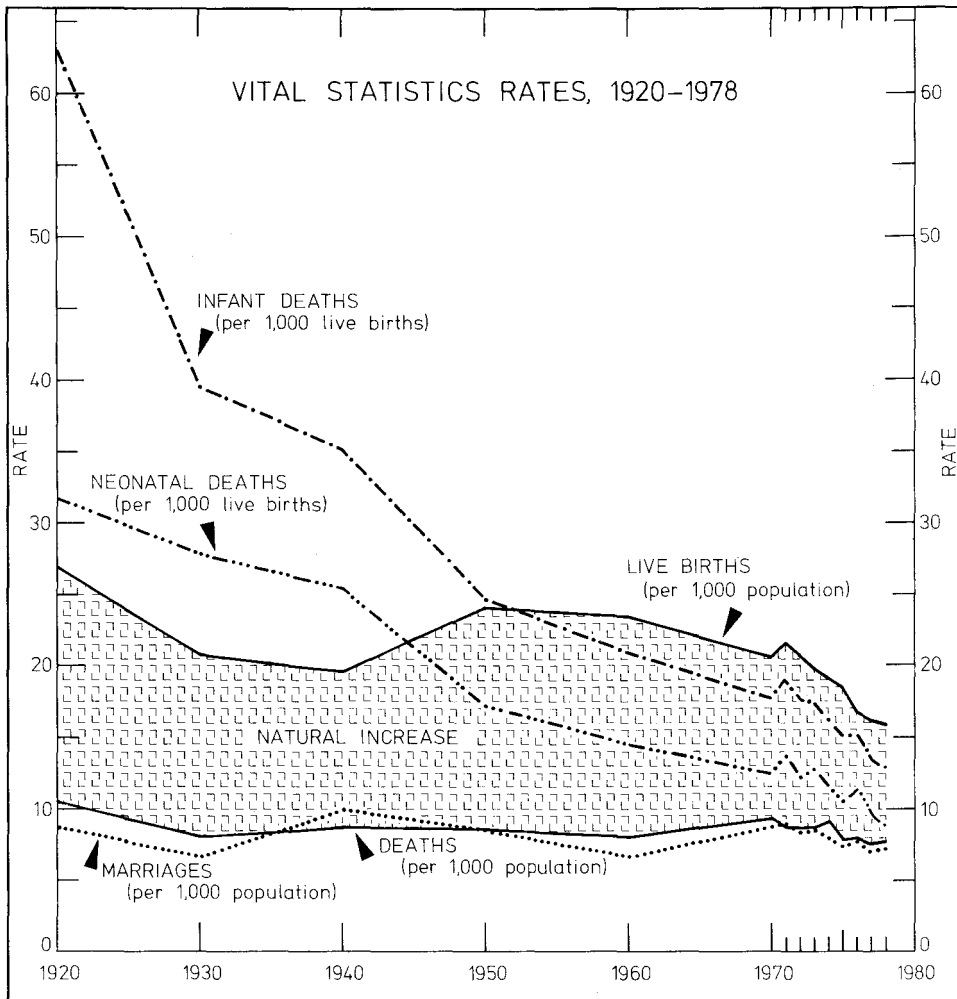
The next table shows the median ages of brides and bridegrooms. This is the age above and below which the distribution of age is equally divided.

MARRIAGES: MEDIAN AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Never previously married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1973	23.01	20.71	58.38	52.36	37.76	33.81	23.53	21.08
1974	22.92	20.60	57.30	50.53	36.69	32.78	23.40	20.95
1975	22.98	20.62	59.03	50.50	36.23	31.59	23.60	21.08
1976	23.31	20.83	57.04	50.63	36.36	32.78	24.51	21.80
1977	23.53	21.08	54.62	52.03	34.73	30.26	24.79	22.09
1978	23.73	21.22	53.71	51.12	34.72	30.85	25.01	22.23

Category of Celebrant

Of the total marriages performed in 1978 in Queensland, 5,359, or 35 per cent, were celebrated by civil officers (State Registered Officers, 1,981, and other civil officers, 3,378). The remaining 10,072 marriages were celebrated by officials of the following religious denominations: Roman Catholic, 3,167; Uniting Church, 2,396; Church of England, 2,335; Presbyterian, 518; Lutheran, 340; Baptist, 293; Church of Christ, 169; Salvation Army, 86; Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc.), 84; other religious denominations, 684.



5 DIVORCES

Divorces and Judicial Separations

The Australian *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959 placed the divorce laws of all States and Territories on a uniform basis and invested the Supreme Courts of the States with Commonwealth

jurisdiction covering dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, nullity of marriage, restitution of conjugal rights, jactitation of marriage, provision of maintenance, custody of children, settlement of property, and damages for adultery.

This Act was replaced by the *Family Law Act 1975*, which instituted the Family Court of Australia and came into operation on 5 January 1976. For details see Chapter 8, Law, Order, and Public Safety, Section 2.

In Queensland during 1978, 6,110 divorces were granted, a decrease of 1,192 on the 7,302 decrees granted in 1977. A small number of divorces included in the 1977 figures were finalised under the *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959* but separate details have not been tabulated.

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

DIVORCES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Year ended 31 December							1977(c)
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976			
					Matrimonial causes(a)	Family law(b)(c)	Total	
Petitions lodged	2,053	2,436	3,486	4,029	23	9,543	9,566	6,515
Husbands	789	939	1,238	1,227	3	} n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Wives	1,264	1,497	2,248	2,802	20			
Dissolutions granted	1,731	1,694	1,833	(d) 2,684	2,957	6,654	9,611	7,293
Husbands	650	665	730	929	903	2,556	3,459	2,505
Wives	1,081	1,029	1,103	1,754	2,054	4,098	6,152	4,788
Decrees granted	1,737	1,700	1,844	2,689	2,961	6,658	9,619	7,302
Decree nisi made absolute ..	1,731	1,694	1,833	2,684	2,957	6,654	9,611	7,293
Nullity	5	4	4	3	4	4	8	9
Judicial separation	1	2	7	2	—	—	—	—
Dissolutions by duration of marriage	1,731	1,694	1,833	2,684	2,957	6,654	9,611	7,293
Under 5 years	144	137	134	200	163	1,194	1,357	1,123
5-9	536	544	582	866	896	1,880	2,776	2,055
10-14	343	326	419	564	666	1,130	1,796	1,416
15-19	263	245	241	394	449	778	1,227	942
20-29	338	317	346	487	553	1,212	1,765	1,283
30 years and over	107	125	111	173	230	460	690	474
Number of children at dissolution by age	2,692	2,536	2,786	4,229	4,769	8,403	13,172	10,132
Under 1 year	25	20	12	24	27	8	35	n.y.a.
1-4 years	471	421	487	784	844	1,383	2,227	n.y.a.
5-9	859	810	919	1,321	1,531	2,937	4,468	n.y.a.
10-14	742	682	780	1,170	1,350	2,554	3,904	n.y.a.
15-20	595	599	588	930	1,017	(e) 1,521	2,538	n.y.a.
Not known	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	n.y.a.
Crude divorce rate(f)	8.98	8.55	9.02	12.90	14.03	r 31.54	r 45.57	34.17

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

Among the 14,586 persons whose marriages were dissolved during 1977, 416 husbands and 459 wives had been divorced previously. While 2,443 childless couples were divorced in 1977, there were 10,132 living children (natural and adopted) at the time of the petition involved in the remaining 4,850 marriages dissolved.

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

DIVORCES: AGES OF PARTIES AT DISSOLUTION, QUEENSLAND, 1977

Age of husband (years)	Age of wife (years)								Total
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	
Under 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-24	37	376	41	1	—	—	—	—	455
25-29	10	538	877	84	8	2	1	—	1,520
30-34	—	90	602	606	59	3	2	1	1,363
35-39	—	7	116	475	417	44	8	3	1,070
40-44	—	5	26	110	363	242	57	23	826
45-49	—	1	5	28	117	276	263	64	754
50 and over	—	—	4	13	40	140	307	801	1,305
Total	47	1,017	1,671	1,317	1,004	707	638	892	7,293

Further References

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

Queensland Office Publications

Demography (3101.3) (*annual*)

Perinatal Deaths (3303.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Population and Vital Statistics (3212.0) (*quarterly*)

Births (3301.0) (*annual*)

Deaths (3302.0) (*annual*)

Perinatal Deaths (3304.0) (*annual*)

Australian Life Tables (3305.0) (1970-72)

Marriages (3306.0) (*annual*)

Divorces (3307.0) (*annual*)

Chapter 8

LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains information relating to the exercise in Queensland of the functions of law, order, and public safety.

Other activities associated with law and order are dealt with elsewhere in the *Year Book*. These include elections (Chapter 4) and registration of vital events (Chapter 7). In addition, further details of divorces are contained in Chapter 7.

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

2 THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Civil Jurisdiction

The civil jurisdiction of the Queensland Courts is vested in the Supreme Court, District Courts, Magistrates Courts, and the Family Law Court of Australia.

Supreme Courts

For the purpose of Supreme Court business, the State is divided into three districts with Central Registries at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville, and District Registries at Circuit towns. Sixteen judges are appointed to the Southern District (Brisbane), one of whom is President of the Industrial Court, and one each to the Central (Rockhampton) and Northern (Townsville) Districts.

Judges of the Supreme Court hold office "during their good behaviour" and may be removed only after an address to the Queen by the Legislative Assembly. They are retired at the age of 70 years.

Common law, equity, probate, admiralty jurisdictions, and bankruptcy under Federal jurisdiction are vested in the Supreme Court. Judges are not assigned specifically to any one branch.

For the convenience of litigants the Supreme Court holds periodical sittings in country centres, and for that purpose judges attend Circuit Courts. Appeal lies from judgments of single judges to the Full Bench of the Supreme Court (consisting of not less than three judges), and in certain cases to the High Court of Australia; in some cases not involving Federal jurisdiction, appeal can be carried to the Privy Council. Generally four jurors are appointed if a jury is required by one of the parties.

District Courts

District Court judges numbered 19 at October 1979. Of these 16 are appointed to Brisbane (four of whom constitute the Local Government Court), one to Rockhampton, and two to Townsville, but the judges sit as required at various country centres throughout Queensland. The Courts' Registries are at centres where there is a Supreme Court Registry or (in District Court towns) a Magistrates Court Registry.

The District Court may hear personal actions involving amounts of not more than \$15,000, although, if both parties consent, these limits may be exceeded. It has limited powers in respect of equitable claims and in cases involving the recovery of possession of land. It may also hear appeals from the Magistrates Courts. In cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds \$2,500, one of the parties may, except in certain cases, request a jury. Appeal without leave lies from the District Court in its original or appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in certain cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds \$2,500. In other cases leave to appeal is necessary.

The Family Court of Australia

This superior court was instituted by the Australian Parliament under the *Family Law Act* 1975 with jurisdiction in matrimonial causes and other matters relating to dissolution of marriage, e.g. custody or maintenance of children, maintenance of spouse, property, etc. In Queensland, the Brisbane Registry opened in January 1976 and the Townsville Registry in November 1977. Seven judges are appointed in Queensland, and, in addition to the Registry centres, sittings are held in Rockhampton, Cairns, Mount Isa, and Lismore (N.S.W.).

Magistrates Courts

Magistrates Courts are constituted by stipendiary magistrates or, in certain circumstances, by registrars not being members of the Police Force. The jurisdiction, unless extended by consent, is limited to personal actions in which not more than \$2,500 is claimed. Appeal without leave lies to the District Court where \$300 or more is involved.

Small Claims Tribunal

A Small Claims Tribunal with jurisdiction over disputes between consumers and traders involving amounts of up to \$450 became operative on 1 July 1973. The maximum amount was increased to \$700 from 1 December 1975 and to \$1,000 from 1 February 1979. The tribunal, presided over by a referee, is intended to settle disputes quickly and cheaply. No legal representation is permitted except with agreement of both parties and the referee.

Small Debts Courts

A system of Small Debts Courts was set up in July 1975 so that traders and other creditors can effect more economical recovery of debts up to \$450. Hearings of such actions are informal and in closed court before a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone. No legal representation is permitted except with the consent of both parties and the leave of the court.

Criminal Jurisdiction

Criminal jurisdiction in regard to indictable offences is vested in the Supreme Court and District Court and is exercised in each case by a judge sitting with a jury of 12. A preliminary hearing is held before a stipendiary magistrate or justices of the peace for the purpose of determining whether a prima-facie case has been made out. The matter then proceeds on indictment to either the Supreme Court or the District Court, depending on the seriousness of the offence. The District Court has no jurisdiction in the case of an offence where the maximum penalty exceeds 14 years' imprisonment.

Appeal lies from the Supreme Court or District Court to the Court of Criminal Appeal 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.

Stipendiary magistrates constituting Magistrates Courts have jurisdiction to hear and determine simple offences and breaches of duty. Certain indictable offences may also be dealt with summarily whereupon the maximum penalty which may be imposed is imprisonment for two years or a fine of \$1,000. Generally, decisions of stipendiary magistrates are subject to a right of appeal to a Higher Court.

Children's Courts

Children under the age of 17 years who come before the Court are dealt with under the *Children's Services Act 1965-1979*. A Children's Court has jurisdiction to try or sentence, under certain conditions, a child charged with an indictable offence other than an offence for which he would be liable, were he not a child, to imprisonment with hard labour for life. Children charged with simple offences or breaches of duty also appear before a Children's Court, as do children in respect of whom an application may be made to the Court for their committal to care and control (uncontrollable children etc.) or admission to care and protection (neglected children etc.). The custody or maintenance of a person under the age of 18 years may be sought by the mother or father by application to the Supreme Court or a Children's Court.

In country areas the Court is presided over by a local stipendiary magistrate, or in his absence, in certain circumstances, by two justices of the peace, and in the metropolitan and near country areas by a specially appointed Children's Court Magistrate. Proceedings are held *in camera* and a representative of the Department of Children's Services is always present. Rights of appeal are similar to those applicable to Magistrates Courts.

The Licensing Court

Under the *Liquor Act 1912-1979*, the regulation and control of liquor licences and licensees is vested in a Licensing Court presided over by a District Court Judge appointed by the Governor in Council and a Licensing Commission, consisting of five members, four of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council, the remaining member being the Executive Officer of the Licensing Commission.

The Court in conjunction with recommendations from the Commission has power to issue, cancel, remove, or forfeit licences, provided that the combined numbers of licensed victuallers' (hotel) and tavern licences do not exceed the number of licensed victuallers' licences in existence in 1935.

When a licence is cancelled, surrendered, or forfeited it may be removed to another locality with the Court's approval and sold by public tender. Any premium on the sale of such licences is credited to the Liquor Act Trust Fund for compensation.

The Court may also grant licences to motels, resorts, clubs, restaurants, theatres, cabarets, function rooms, spirit merchants, and various other types of premises.

The Commission is charged with the supervision of licensed premises to see that they are properly conducted, that reasonable stocks and varieties of liquor are kept, and, in the case of hotels, to ensure that adequate meals and accommodation of prescribed standard are provided. The Court, on motion of the Commission, has the power to forfeit or suspend licences where the prescribed requirements are not met.

Fees assessed on the purchase price of liquor bought during the previous year are collected from licensees. For details of revenue collected from liquor licensing see Chapter 22, Public Finance, Section 6.

The Legal Profession

In Queensland the legal profession is divided into barristers and solicitors, and a barrister in practice as such may not practise as a solicitor. A barrister does not accept instructions directly from clients but acts on the instructions of a solicitor.

Admission to the Bar is regulated by the Barristers' Board acting under Rules of the Supreme Court and the professional association which represents and exercises disciplinary control over barristers is the Bar Association of Queensland. By becoming a barrister, a legal practitioner specialises in appearances in Courts and in giving opinions on legal questions and advice as to the conduct of litigation. At 30 June 1979, there were 220 barristers in private practice in Queensland.

Solicitors come within the jurisdiction of the *Queensland Law Society Act 1952-1979* and the Rules thereunder. The Solicitors' Admission Rules regulate Articles of Clerkship and prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession. Solicitors holding current Practising Certificates have the right of audience in all Courts in Queensland. The Act provides for the hearing of charges of malpractice, professional misconduct, or unprofessional conduct or practice. At 30 April 1979, there were 1,399 solicitors in private practice in Queensland.

Eligibility for Jury Service

Every person under 65, who has reached the age of 18, resides in Queensland, and is eligible to vote in State elections is normally liable for jury service. Persons convicted of an indictable criminal offence, unnaturalised persons, and persons unable to read or write English are disqualified. Other persons exempted because of their particular occupation are Members of Parliament, lawyers, doctors, etc. Women may elect not to serve by giving due notice without stating reasons. Male persons who apply to be excused must show good cause.

Legal Assistance

Legal assistance in Queensland is available in civil and criminal matters to people with small incomes and limited resources.

The *Legal Assistance Act 1965-1979* established the Legal Assistance Committee which has overall supervision and control of the Scheme in relation to civil matters. The Scheme provides both legal advice and legal aid in court cases subject to a means test and, where applicable, contribution towards costs.

On the other hand the *Public Defence Act 1974* requires the Public Defender to render legal aid in connection with trials and sentences for indictable offences, committal proceedings where a person is charged with an indictable offence punishable upon conviction by imprisonment for a term exceeding 14 years, appeals to the court of Criminal Appeal, and such other proceedings, not being civil proceedings, as the Minister directs. Here again assistance is subject to a means test and, where applicable, contribution towards costs.

The Commonwealth Government established a legal aid service in 1973 and operated Legal Aid Offices in Brisbane, Ipswich, Southport, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns, and Mackay.

From 31 December 1979 Queensland legal assistance and Commonwealth legal aid have been amalgamated. For details see Appendix A.

3 POLICE

The strength and main activities of the Police Department in Queensland are detailed in the next table.

In addition to their main duties of protecting life and property, preventing and detecting crime, and preserving good order, police officers, because of their wide representation throughout the State and their local knowledge and facilities, carry out many and varied duties as agents for other government departments, both Commonwealth and State. Many also assist in the social

work of the Queensland Police Citizens Youth Welfare Association with its 21 clubs and a membership of approximately 15,600 in 1979.

QUEENSLAND POLICE: STRENGTH AND MAIN OPERATIONS

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
DEPARTMENTAL STRENGTH AT END OF YEAR						
Sworn-in personnel						
General police	2,689	3,043	3,164	3,296	3,288	3,195
Technical and scientific police(a) ..	—	—	—	—	—	100
Detectives and plain clothes police ..	424	444	446	503	570	607
Policewomen	216	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total	3,329	3,487	3,610	3,799	3,858	3,902
Other police personnel						
Probationaries	150	120	94	117	78	58
Cadets	291	342	330	314	297	172
Native trackers	6	5	6	6	2	3
Total	447	467	430	437	377	233
Total police strength						
Metropolitan(c)	2,155	2,216	2,261	2,388	2,323	2,219
Country	1,621	1,738	1,779	1,848	1,912	1,916
Total	3,776	3,954	4,040	4,236	4,235	4,135
Public service staff	496	582	633	634	623	638
Other civilian staff(d)						
Driver's licence testing officers ..	28	29	22	21	22	20
Others	19	19	19	21	21	23
Total	47	48	41	42	43	43
Population per sworn-in officer ..	615	598	585	562	562	<i>p</i> 559

GENERAL CRIME(e)

Homicide	89	120	152	136	121	167
Serious assault	357	(f) 293	510	525	721	945
Robbery	283	337	312	268	308	273
Rape and attempted rape	98	(f) 69	60	70	69	59
Other sexual offences	1,102	1,110	1,016	901	979	1,127
Breaking and entering	13,908	14,284	15,518	14,174	16,276	17,948
Stealing etc. motor vehicles	4,770	5,203	4,996	5,017	5,617	5,892
Other stealing	29,442	30,497	30,841	29,675	34,531	37,712
Fraud and false pretences	3,928	(f) 4,349	5,100	4,850	7,186	6,422
Drug offences	1,285	1,671	2,287	2,631	2,899	3,598
Stock offences	495	319	566	498	394	522
Drink driving offences	5,423	9,052	11,140	12,047	11,084	14,790
Other offences	11,274	12,877	14,573	14,411	16,820	18,064
Total reported	72,454	80,181	87,071	85,203	97,005	107,519
Cleared %	38	44	46	50	50	52
Cleared (minors)(g) %	41	18	17	15	16	17

OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER

Drunkenness	36,540	39,722	37,897	35,515	31,796	33,443
Obscene language	2,180	2,480	3,173	2,878	3,169	3,643
Disorderly conduct	1,048	1,981	2,569	2,156	1,274	1,128
Resisting arrest	1,093	775	1,338	1,275	1,510	1,536
Evading fares	122	109	180	120	115	112
Total	40,983	45,067	45,157	41,944	37,864	39,862

QUEENSLAND POLICE: STRENGTH AND MAIN OPERATIONS—*continued*

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
TRAFFIC OFFENCES						
Penalty notices issued	189,180	238,935	256,585	255,651	269,149	281,388
Paid without court action	165,043	209,795	219,779	218,135	239,482	256,148
Summons for non-payment	21,949	26,058	31,868	34,640	26,372	22,554

(a) Police engaged in technical and trade areas and on scientific duties, previously included under the heading "General police" but from 1 August 1978 appointed to the new Technical and Scientific Officer Structures within the Force. (b) From 1974-75, separate details for policewomen are not available. (c) Relating to police stations within the City of Brisbane. (d) Excluding part-time staff, groundsmen, etc. (e) Selected crime reported or becoming known to the police as recorded in the annual report of the Police Commissioner. (f) Change in reporting procedure. (g) For 1973-74, persons aged under 21 years were classed as minors. From 1974-75, minors are defined as persons aged under 17 years.

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.

HIGHER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL CASES, 1977-78

Offence	Persons charged		How dealt with		
	Males	Females	Sentenced or bound over (a)	Acquitted or found insane	Other (b)
Homicide	78	11	33	19	37
Serious assault (bodily harm)	124	15	71	41	27
Robbery	74	5	68	1	10
Rape and attempted rape	42	—	31	3	8
Other sexual offences	104	—	80	8	16
Breaking and entering	190	8	153	11	34
Stealing, unlawfully using motor vehicle	88	1	56	11	22
Other offences against person	58	3	44	7	10
Other offences against property	444	68	288	86	138
Other offences	83	9	67	8	17
Total	1,285	120	891	195	319

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

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

HIGHER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL CASES

Year	Homicide	Serious assault (bodily harm)	Robbery	Rape and attempted rape	Other sexual offences	Breaking and entering	Stealing etc. motor vehicles	Other offences against person	Other offences against property	Other offences	Total
1972-73	47	120	95	49	143	962	152	146	358	37	2,109
1973-74	66	171	84	68	143	788	152	142	344	50	2,008
1974-75	67	162	94	60	153	902	184	189	363	109	2,283
1975-76	92	(a) 139	171	45	(a) 93	866	206	286	533	103	(a) 2,534
1976-77	95	120	142	80	101	(a) 349	(a) 86	84	363	96	(a) 1,516
1977-78	89	139	79	42	104	198	89	61	512	92	1,405

(a) Figures affected by changes in jurisdiction.

Legislative and administrative changes affect the comparability of statistics of Criminal Courts over time. Extension of the jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts is particularly reflected in the numbers of persons charged with serious assault (bodily harm) and other sexual offences in

1975-76 and with breaking and entering and stealing and unlawfully using motor vehicles in 1976-77. New collection procedures were adopted in 1976-77 and this further affects comparisons between the figures for 1976-77 and previous years.

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.

Lower Courts

A total of 61 stipendiary magistrates and a large number of justices of the peace exercised jurisdiction in 208 Magistrates Courts during 1977-78. The next table shows the numbers of criminal cases dealt with by these courts, as well as cases dealt with by Children's Courts and by industrial magistrates.

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

Year	Assault	Stealing(b)	Against good order		Road traffic and transport laws(c)	All other	Total
			Drunkenness	Other			
1972-73 ..	1,156	7,576	33,542	3,360	59,599	18,521	123,754
1973-74 ...	1,260	8,224	33,690	3,570	61,063	17,921	125,728
1974-75 ..	1,332	9,041	37,524	4,007	71,143	14,288	137,335
1975-76 ..	1,286	8,609	33,771	4,260	66,635	16,043	130,604
1976-77 ..	1,452	8,398	32,265	4,798	78,317	15,144	140,374
1977-78 ..	1,453	6,536	29,843	5,301	72,846	16,318	132,297

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

Total lower court appearances have slightly decreased from 63 per 1,000 mean population in 1972-73 to a rate of 62 in 1977-78.

MAGISTRATES COURTS(a): CASES HEARD IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1977-78

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	11,707	39.4	46,367	64.4	15,298	56.6	73,372	56.9
Moreton	818	2.8	8,134	11.3	2,380	8.8	11,332	8.8
Wide Bay-Burnett ..	1,887	6.3	2,195	3.1	1,158	4.3	5,240	4.1
Darling Downs ..	781	2.6	3,376	4.7	1,344	5.0	5,501	4.3
South-West	1,062	3.6	516	0.7	492	1.8	2,070	1.6
Fitzroy	2,295	7.7	2,590	3.6	1,168	4.3	6,053	4.7
Central-West	396	1.3	172	0.2	226	0.8	794	0.6
Mackay	725	2.4	1,721	2.4	633	2.3	3,079	2.4
Northern	2,855	9.6	3,330	4.6	1,828	6.8	8,013	6.2
Far North	4,285	14.4	2,389	3.3	1,553	5.7	8,227	6.4
North-West	2,949	9.9	1,223	1.7	970	3.6	5,142	4.0
Queensland	29,760	100.0	72,013	100.0	27,050	100.0	128,823	100.0

(a) Excluding Children's Courts.

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

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

MAGISTRATES COURTS, QUEENSLAND: PERSONS CHARGED, CONVICTIONS, ETC., 1977-78

Particulars	Persons charged		Punishment		
	Males	Females	Imprisoned	Fined	Other(a)
Summary convictions					
<i>Offences against the person</i>	1,611	84	119	1,372	204
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—
Sex offences	83	—	10	48	25
Assault, major	255	11	28	179	59
Assault, minor	1,022	71	72	904	117
Dangerous driving	244	1	7	236	2
Other offences against person	7	1	2	5	1
<i>Offences against property</i>	6,211	1,550	839	5,617	1,305
Burglary and housebreaking	320	16	120	131	85
Other breaking and entering	461	10	102	221	148
Stealing etc. motor vehicles	641	21	203	330	129
Other stealing	2,813	1,196	218	3,170	621
Unlawful possession of property and receiving	409	30	40	332	67
False pretences	687	216	136	616	151
Malicious damage	834	59	17	775	101
Other offences against property ..	46	2	3	42	3
<i>Offences against the currency</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences against good order</i>	2,944	896	265	2,203	1,372
Drunkenness	1,437	171	8	392	1,208
Offensive behaviour	1,005	177	15	1,095	72
Insufficient lawful means	244	20	177	33	54
Other offences against good order ..	258	528	65	683	38
<i>Other offences</i>	64,081	6,030	569	69,338	204
Breach of maintenance order	28	—	—	28	—
Offences against gambling laws ..	140	21	2	159	—
Offences against liquor laws	516	40	4	542	10
Drug offences	1,500	231	91	1,541	99
Drink driving	9,461	238	161	9,534	4
Other traffic and transport	47,265	4,423	286	51,337	65
Offences against Local Authority by-laws	710	197	—	901	6
Other offences	4,461	880	25	5,296	20
Total summary convictions	74,847	8,560	1,792	78,530	3,085
Committed for trial or sentence	1,291	134	} Not applicable		
Bail estreated	28,593	2,651			
Discharged or withdrawn	10,568	2,179			
Total appearances	(b) 115,299	13,524			

(a) Including convicted and not punished, bound over, and admitted to probation. (b) Including 1,492 cases against companies.

The next table shows details of appearances in Children's Courts during 1978-79. A child appearing on several charges at the one hearing is counted once only, and classified to the most serious charge.

The volume of Children's Court business is directly related to the method by which the police deal with juvenile offenders. Depending on policy relating to the cautioning of juvenile offenders, the number of juveniles proceeded against fluctuates over time. This policy is also reflected in

total court business, particularly for offences where there is a significant proportion of juvenile activity.

CHILDREN'S COURTS, QUEENSLAND: OFFENCES AND OUTCOMES, 1978-79

Offence	Appearances		Proven offences(a)					
	Males	Females	Convicted			Unconvicted		
			Committed into care	Placed under supervision	Other(b)	Committed into care	Placed under supervision	Other(c)
Homicide	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Assault, major .. .	27	5	1	1	5	2	7	14
Assault, minor .. .	81	25	3	1	14	4	7	68
Sex offences .. .	33	—	—	—	—	3	7	22
Robbery and extortion .. .	9	5	—	—	—	1	2	10
Breaking and entering .. .	556	47	19	5	8	109	79	358
Stealing etc. motor vehicles .. .	502	37	43	5	49	87	58	286
Other stealing .. .	591	86	19	6	24	78	98	429
Arson .. .	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other wilful damage etc. .. .	122	5	—	—	20	7	11	86
Fraud and false pretences .. .	27	19	3	—	3	5	3	32
Drug offences .. .	35	9	1	2	12	2	4	19
Drink driving .. .	40	5	—	—	31	—	1	8
Other traffic and transport .. .	768	20	2	—	521	—	1	238
Drunkenness .. .	70	13	—	—	3	—	—	76
Disorderly conduct(d) .. .	106	29	—	—	36	—	—	92
Other offences .. .	162	32	3	—	16	11	11	137
Total .. .	3,137	337	94	20	742	309	289	1,881

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

5 PRISONS, PROBATION, AND PAROLE

Prisons

During 1978-79 there were 10 prison establishments in use in the State, administered by the Comptroller-General of Prisons for the Minister for Welfare. The Brisbane prison complex comprises a maximum security prison, a remand prison, and a women's prison. Townsville is a maximum and minimum security prison and Wacol and Woodford (Brisbane), and Etna Creek (Rockhampton) are medium security prisons. Criminally insane patients are accommodated at the Security Patients Hospital at Wacol. The other prisons are Thursday Island (for short-term prisoners) and Rockhampton Gaol (for short-term and remand prisoners). The State Farms at Palen Creek and Numinbah, both south of Brisbane, are fully open institutions, in that prisoners are placed on their honour not to attempt to escape.

At 30 June 1979 State Farms held 106 prisoners. Each farm is controlled by a superintendent, assisted by prison officers who are competent instructors in the various farming activities.

A system of allowing prisoners nearing the end of their term to work in normal employment outside the prison is in operation. Prisoners return to prison each evening. 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 or other approved purposes. Charitable organisations assist in the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners.

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

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Prisons	Prison farms	Prisoners admitted during year(a)		Prisoners in confinement at end of year(b)		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Per 100,000 population
1973-74	8	2	4,819	216	1,376	25	69
1974-75	8	2	5,019	183	1,462	21	71
1975-76	8	2	4,931	203	1,536	30	74
1976-77	8	2	4,630	228	1,498	23	71
1977-78	8	2	4,594	292	1,597	37	75
1978-79	8	2	4,506	294	1,697	43	p 80

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

The next table shows the type of offence and length of sentence for convicted persons admitted to prison in 1978-79. In this, and the following tables on probation and parole, persons involved with more than one offence are counted once only, and classified to the most serious offence.

PRISONS, QUEENSLAND: CONVICTED PRISONERS ADMITTED(a), 1978-79

Offence	Length of sentence						Total
	Week-end sentences	Under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year	1 year and under 5 years	5 years and under 10 years	10 years and over(b)	
Homicide	2	2	2	5	12	10	33
Assault (including sex offences) ..	1	150	24	67	26	7	275
Robbery and extortion	—	—	—	51	14	3	68
Fraud, misappropriation	1	115	46	37	2	—	201
Theft, breaking, entering, etc. ..	16	574	195	213	11	—	1,009
Property damage	—	68	5	14	1	—	88
Driving, traffic, etc.	116	866	108	15	—	—	1,105
Other	4	529	58	48	3	2	644
Total	140	2,304	438	450	69	22	3,423

(a) Individuals admitted on more than one occasion are counted separately for each admission. Excluding 1,377 prisoners not under sentence. (b) Including habitual criminals and life sentences (9 in 1978-79).

Probation and Parole

The Probation and Parole Service was established under the *Offenders Probation and Parole Act* 1959-1974 and is administered by the Minister for Welfare. The primary objective of the service is the furthering of justice by measures that afford protection to society through the control and rehabilitation of offenders within the community.

Where a person is convicted of an offence punishable by a term of imprisonment, the Court may, instead of sentencing the offender, make an order whereby he is placed under the supervision of a probation officer. During the year ended 30 June 1979, there were 1,534 admissions to probation, 1,236 successful completions, and 80 breaches resulting in termination, leaving 2,266 persons on probation at the end of the year.

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

ADULT PROBATION, QUEENSLAND: PERSONS ADMITTED, 1978-79

Offence	Length of probation period					Total
	Under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and over	
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault (including sex offences) .. .	—	24	68	83	17	192
Robbery and extortion .. .	—	—	—	1	8	9
Fraud and misappropriation .. .	—	7	51	26	13	97
Theft, breaking and entering, etc. .. .	—	71	442	355	65	933
Property damage .. .	—	21	38	23	26	108
Driving, traffic, etc. .. .	—	1	—	5	1	7
Other .. .	—	13	76	67	32	188
Total .. .	—	137	675	560	162	1,534

A Parole Board consisting of a Supreme Court Judge, the Under Secretary of the Department of Justice, the Comptroller-General of Prisons, and three other members was established under the *Offenders Probation and Parole Act 1959-1974*. The Board may recommend to the Governor in Council the release on parole of prisoners undergoing life sentences while the Board itself may parole other prisoners. In 1978-79, admissions to parole numbered 212, successful completions numbered 176, and there were 43 breaches resulting in termination. Persons on parole at the end of that year numbered 301.

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

ADULT PAROLE, QUEENSLAND: PERSONS ADMITTED, 1978-79

Offence	Length of parole period					Total
	Under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and over	
Homicide .. .	—	—	3	4	5	12
Assault (including sex offences) .. .	1	13	13	13	11	51
Robbery and extortion .. .	1	7	15	7	7	37
Fraud and misappropriation .. .	1	4	4	1	—	10
Theft, breaking and entering, etc. .. .	9	28	25	3	—	65
Property damage .. .	—	2	7	3	—	12
Driving, traffic, etc. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	4
Other .. .	6	6	6	3	—	21
Total .. .	20	62	73	34	23	212

Children Committed to Care and Supervision

Children under the age of 17 years found guilty of offences are rarely committed to prison but may be committed to the care and control of the Director of the Department of Children's Services. Alternatively, the Director may be ordered to exercise supervision over them or they may be admonished and discharged without convictions being recorded. The committal to care, and the supervision, may be effected with or without convictions being recorded. If a court is satisfied that a child is extremely unruly, however, it may order 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 in government institutions, in denominational homes approved as suitable detention centres, under other approved custodial arrangements, or in any placement which the Director

considers to be advantageous to the child (e.g. at home with parents). Much greater use is currently being made of home and community placements. Details of children under care and control are shown in Chapter 10, Social Welfare, Section 6.

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

CHILDREN PLACED UNDER SUPERVISION(a), QUEENSLAND

Year	Children under supervision							
	At beginning of year		Admitted during year(b)		Discharged during year(c)		At end of year	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1973-74	699	151	478	61	473	70	704	142
1974-75	704	142	409	56	471	65	642	133
1975-76	642	133	452	62	389	62	705	133
1976-77	705	133	401	76	484	75	622	134
1977-78	622	134	421	66	292	59	751	141
1978-79	751	141	366	71	281	42	836	170

(a) Source : Department of Children's Services annual report. (b) Including protective supervision (28 in 1978-79). (c) Including breaches resulting in termination (nil in 1978-79).

6 LIQUOR LICENCES

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

LIQUOR LICENCES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND

Type	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Licensed victualler	1,074	1,076	1,073	1,070	1,062	1,059
Tavern	9	9	9	13	18	22
Limited, hotel	54	59	64	69	78	87
Resort(a)	13	17	19	20	21	23
<i>Licences (b) per 1,000 population</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>p 0.55</i>
Bottler's	247	223	197	174	162	151
Cabaret	13	13	14	14	15	19
Ex-servicemen's club	58	58	59	58	60	61
Function room	13	14	16	19	21	26
Packet (coastal vessels)	12	13	17	18	20	27
Railway refreshment room(c)	18	18	17	15	15	13
Registered club(d)	102	120	126	135	146	161
Restaurant	195	216	227	253	278	328
Spirit merchant (retail)	5	7	7	7	9	12
Spirit merchant (other)	134	134	138	133	130	131
Sporting club	450	454	457	458	462	464
Other(e)	5	6	7	7	11	13
Total	2,402	2,437	2,447	2,463	2,508	2,597

(a) These licences may be granted for declared tourist areas on islands or other remote areas. (b) Comprising licensed victuallers, tavern, limited hotel, and resort licences. (c) Leased bars only. Excluding bars, rooms, and club cars operated directly by the Commissioner for Railways (12 in 1979). (d) Registered clubs must supply meals. (e) Bistro, Theatre, Vigneron, Workers' Club, Caterer, and Airport licences.

Although the number of licensed victuallers has remained virtually unchanged during the period, modern liberalisation of legislation in relation to the sale, supply, and consumption of

liquor is reflected in the increase in all other forms of licence with the exception of bottlers' licences.

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

7 PUBLIC SAFETY

Fire Brigades

There are two controlling bodies responsible for fire fighting services throughout Queensland. The State Fire Services Council controls brigades set up under the *Fire Brigades Act* 1964–1979, and the Rural Fires Board, under provisions of the *Rural Fires Act* 1946–1977, administers bush fire brigades. In addition, 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.

Details of the activities of Fire Brigade Boards are given in the next table.

FIRE BRIGADE BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Boards	Stations	Staff		Calls during year ^(c)	Expenditure(b)
			Permanent	Other (a)		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
1973–74	81	192	1,338	1,282	14,681	13,103
1974–75	81	194	1,422	1,346	20,572	17,990
1975–76	81	196	1,456	1,339	17,501	21,772
1976–77	81	197	1,460	1,338	15,947	24,961
1977–78	81	197	1,479	1,402	24,967	27,344
1978–79	81	199	1,513	(c) 1,470	(d) 29,045	29,019

(a) Including volunteers. (b) Excluding loan expenditure. (c) Including 53 volunteers. (d) Including 3,457 calls involving monetary loss.

The Rural Fires Board, operating under the Rural Fires Act, consists of a chairman and 10 members all of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council. Eight of the members are from Government Departments, one representative from the United Graziers' Association, and one representative from the Cane Growers Council. For administrative purposes the State is divided into Rural Fire Districts under the control of a Chief Fire Warden, and in these districts fire wardens are appointed to assigned areas. These officers control the issuing of permits, reporting of fire hazards, and education in fire protection, while the bush fire brigades operate on a voluntary basis under the control of an appointed first officer. At 30 June 1979 there were 1,391 bush fire brigades. Expenditure by the State Government, including contributions by bush fire brigades for equipment, amounted to \$617,016 during 1978–79.

Surf Life Saving

Queensland beaches are patrolled at week-ends and during holiday periods by volunteer members of surf life saving clubs. As well as performing rescues, lifesavers provide first aid and other services. In 1978–79 total club membership was about 4,800. Clubs meet their operating costs through fund raising, donations, and government grants. The Queensland Government grant to the parent body, The Surf Life Saving Association (Queensland Division), in 1978–79 was \$751,979.

Some Local Authorities in Queensland employ beach inspectors who are qualified lifesavers and who carry out beach patrol activities particularly when the volunteer lifesavers are unavailable.

Protection from Sharks

A program designed to protect the public from attacks by sharks commenced in November 1962 and since its inception a total of 21,599 sharks and 10,104 pups have been taken. For the season ended June 1979 the total catch was 1,006 sharks and 293 pups. Expenditure on shark protection for 1978-79 was \$331,643.

Road Safety Council

The Queensland Road Safety Council was established to assist in reducing road accidents by public educational campaigns to improve the knowledge, skill, attitudes, and habits of all classes of road users. It comprises representatives of Government Departments and private industry who are able to provide expert knowledge on matters of road safety. Expenditure by the Council in 1978-79 was \$689,725.

State Emergency Service

The Queensland State Emergency Service was established, as such, during 1974 with the aim of training, educating, organising, and co-ordinating the community to cope with disaster. It is manned by both volunteer and permanent staff and receives the support of Commonwealth, State, and Local Governments. Expenditure during the year 1978-79 was \$908,247.

Further References

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

Queensland Office Publications

Law and Order (4502.3) (*annual*)

Other Publications

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

Chapter 9

HEALTH

1 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

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

Commonwealth Government Services

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

An amendment to the Constitution in 1946 permitted the Commonwealth Government to provide for pharmaceutical, hospital, and medical benefits, details of which are given in Chapter 10, Social Welfare, Section 7, and to make laws regarding medical and dental services.

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

The Divisions within the Commonwealth Department of Health are involved in a large number of activities including community, Aboriginal, and environmental health, epidemiology, drug evaluation and dependence, and medical services (anti-tuberculosis campaign, nursing, and medical, acoustic, and radiation laboratories). Details of these activities, including expenditure, are included in the *Official Year Book of Australia*.

State Government Health Services

The State Government bears the prime responsibility for the provision and administration of the facilities and services necessary for the maintenance of community health and the prevention of disease. The State Government directly maintains some of the facilities and with the Commonwealth Government assumes financial responsibility for recognised (public) hospitals, most of which are administered by statutory District Boards. Details of these residential facilities are given in Section 3 of this Chapter. The Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement

operates hospitals and medical clinics in several mainland communities which do not have the services of a board hospital, and on most Torres Strait islands.

The State Health Department through its various divisions provides many essential services. Health hazards arising from industrial causes are investigated by the Division of Industrial Medicine, which provides advisory services and undertakes controlling activities concerned with occupational diseases.

The monitoring of the hazards associated with the use of ionising radiation and microwaves in medicine, industry, and research is carried out by the Division of Health and Medical Physics. This Division also acts as adviser in the assessment and purchasing of electro-medical equipment for recognised (public) hospitals and maintains medical and dental equipment.

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND

Disease	1901	1909-10	1919-20	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1978
Amoebiasis	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	10
Diphtheria	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	6	1	2
Dysentery (bacillary)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	19	244	47	65	66
Hansen's disease	(a)	(a)	(a)	8	30	1	2	1	12
Hepatitis (infective and serum)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	713	1,000	486
Hookworm	(a)	1	5	10	18	62	82	2	26
Leptospirosis(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	55	55	105	50	14
Malaria	(a)	(a)	9	9	10	24	57	71	71
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal ..	(a)	10	32	3	5	44	30	101	71
Poliomyelitis, acute anterior ..	(a)	(a)	17	4	44	106	6	—	—
Puerperal infections	10	11	26	40	152	19	29	9	1
Q fever	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	255	106	201
Rubella	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	6	12	72	3
Tetanus	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	42	4	4
Tuberculosis	(a)	(a)	(a)	343	525	594	844	291	195
Typhoid fever(c)	793	760	731	130	53	9	7	2	—
Typhus fever	(a)	(a)	(a)	n.a.	33	53	13	2	—
Venereal diseases	n.a.	n.a.	2,848	(d)1,714	1,258	577	1,146	1,788	3,573
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	622	283	665	572	282	144
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,083	2,631	3,968	3,847	4,879

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

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

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

The Section of Food Supervision is engaged in the inspection and sampling of foods to ensure compliance with prescribed standards and as an aid in the detection and prevention of the sale of adulterated foods. This Section oversees the work of Local Authorities in this area.

Advisory and preventive services cover the routine medical examinations of school children by the School Health Services. This service is provided for all pre-school and primary school

children throughout the State. Static and mobile school dental clinics are being provided progressively throughout the State by the Division of Dental Services. Facilities for the training of school dental therapists, who will work with dentists to provide necessary treatment, have been established in Brisbane and Townsville.

A special geriatric unit at Princess Alexandra Hospital provides a modern assessment and rehabilitation service including a therapeutic day hospital.

The Queensland Radium Institute, attached to the Royal Brisbane Hospital, operates a chain of sub-centres throughout the State, studies and treats cancer, and maintains a Department of Nuclear Medicine.

The Division of Maternal and Child Health provides a State-wide ante-natal and post-natal advisory service through a chain of 299 Maternal and Child Health Centres or Sub-centres, including a specially equipped Infant Welfare Railway Car for visiting western towns.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Number of clinics	292	297	295	299	303	299
Brisbane Statistical Division ..	94	95	94	103	106	91
Rest of State (a)	198	202	201	196	197	208
Number of babies seen at clinics ..	28,496	28,158	27,965	25,972	26,372	26,393
Number of attendances	557,171	552,691	551,663	525,389	511,886	511,559
Brisbane Statistical Division ..	275,702	271,175	271,491	255,458	222,858	217,180
Rest of State	281,469	281,516	280,172	269,931	289,028	294,379

(a) Including three Flying Doctor bases.

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

Aboriginal health is provided for by a specialised unit within the Health Department with the primary aims of improving health by early detection and treatment and through health education. Health teams, which are mobile, are in regular contact with about 40,000 Aborigines and Islanders.

The Flying Surgeon Service, based at Longreach, makes routine and emergency visits to several hospitals in western Queensland. During 1977, 899 routine operations and 56 emergency operations were performed, and 2,217 other patients requiring specialist consultation were examined.

Services ancillary to the medical and health professions are provided by the Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology, and by the Government Chemical Laboratory. The Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology provides a clinical pathology service for private practitioners and hospitals throughout the State, as well as conducting public health laboratory investigations and coronial autopsies. The Laboratory is a World Health Organisation/Food and Agriculture Organisation (WHO/F.A.O.) Leptospirosis Reference Centre.

The Government Chemical Laboratory provides a chemical analytical and advisory service for State and Commonwealth Government Departments. Fields of examination include food-stuffs, drugs, waters, toxicology, bio-chemistry, industrial hygiene, mining, mineralogy, paints, and textiles.

The Queensland Health Education Council was dissolved on 30 October 1976 and its activities were taken over by the Division of Health Education and Information. In its efforts to improve the health of Queenslanders through education the Division makes use of the mass media, publications, films, displays, talks, and library services, and conducts health education programs.

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

Local Authority Services

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

Services by Other Organisations

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

The Environmental Control Council, under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act* 1971-1979, co-ordinates the work of State Departments, Local Authorities, Statutory Bodies, and all interested persons and associations in their respective fields of endeavour which are directed towards the control of the environment, and to ensure consistency in their respective policies and objectives. It maintains liaison with Local Authorities on environmental matters, continuously reviews the state of the environment, and advises the government on environmental matters.

Legislation to control air pollution is contained in the *Clean Air Act* 1963-1978. This Act provides for licensing of scheduled industries, the investigation of complaints from the public regarding air pollution, and the maintenance of an air monitoring program throughout Queensland.

The Water Quality Control Council of Queensland was established under the *Clean Waters Act* 1971-1979 which is administered by the Minister for Local Government and Main Roads. The Council determines the condition for the licensing of premises which discharge effluent to water courses and is responsible for the specification of effluent and water standards. Some of the other legislation affecting water pollution control includes the *Water Act* 1926-1979, *Fisheries Act* 1976, *Harbours Act* 1955-1978, *Mining Act* 1968-1979, *Pollution of Waters by Oil Act* 1973, and the *Irrigation Act* 1922-1979.

The *Litter Act* 1971-1978 provides for penalties up to \$300 to be imposed by the courts where littering occurs on a public place. Some Local Authority by-laws include provisions for "on-the-spot" fines of \$20 for these offences.

In such statutes as the *Agricultural Standards Act* 1952-1972 and the *Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act* 1966-1978 there are provisions for the control of misuse of pesticides.

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

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

2 PRIVATE PRACTITIONER SERVICES

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

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

In Queensland the service operates from three air bases (Mount Isa, Cairns, and Charleville). During 1977-78 consultations numbered 29,370, including 8,416 by radio and telephone. In addition 642 flights were made involving a total of 495,550 kilometres, and 389 patients were transported to hospital. Subsidies and operational grants in 1977-78 amounted to \$347,217 from the State Government and \$418,242 from the Commonwealth Government. Capital grants from the Commonwealth Government amounted to \$12,593 and \$228,176 was received in donations.

Doctors, specialists, nurses, certain other medical and para-medical workers, and dentists are required to register annually with relevant statutory boards, and details of registrations are shown in the next table. It should be noted that the registration of a person does not necessarily mean that that person is in practice in Queensland; merely that the person is authorised to practise in the State.

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL AND PARA-MEDICAL WORKERS, QUEENSLAND

Profession etc.	Number on register at 31 December				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Medical practitioners (excluding specialists)	2,254	2,769	3,030	3,300	3,566
Medical specialists	993	1,075	1,155	1,228	1,340
Dentists	807	779	899	992	985
Dental specialists	57	59	61	65	73
Optometrists	183	189	207	208	217
Pharmacists	1,902	1,962	2,014	2,061	2,091
Physiotherapists	470	545	605	708	818
Chiropodists	110	108	117	125	131
Registered nurses ^(a)	13,318	14,688	14,906	16,370	17,451
Enrolled nurses—General ^(b)	1,294	1,873	2,529	4,414	5,459

^(a) Including 6,116 in 1974, 6,762 in 1975, 7,040 in 1976, 7,550 in 1977, and 7,908 in 1978 with more than one certificate. ^(b) Nursing aides prior to 1976.

3 IN-PATIENT OR RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Residential Health Facilities Establishments

Statistics in this section relate to residential health facilities establishments controlled or operated directly by the State Government or Statutory Hospital Boards and/or approved for hospital or nursing home benefits by the Commonwealth Department of Social Security. Within this category three types of establishments are distinguished as defined below, i.e. acute hospitals,

nursing care homes, and personal care homes. In addition psychiatric hospitals and training centres are separately defined.

Acute hospitals have been defined as establishments equipped with at least minimal surgical, obstetrical, and diagnostic facilities for the in-patient treatment of the sick and disabled, and which provide comprehensive qualified nursing services as well as other necessary professional services. They must have at least a full-time equivalent of 20 qualified or student nurses per 100 in-patients. Most of the patients have acute conditions or temporary ailments and the average stay per admission is a little over a week. Acute hospitals are classified as either *recognised* or *other*. Recognised hospitals are those classed as such under the terms of the Medibank agreement. These hospitals are required to provide free accommodation and treatment to certain categories of patients (formerly termed *public* patients) and to make charges, at agreed rates, in respect of other categories of patients. Hospitals classed as other under the Medibank agreement cater only for private patients. The figures for other hospitals in the tables which follow also include eight government hospitals in Aboriginal Communities not included under the Medibank agreement.

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.

Persons who are incapable of independently maintaining their own good health, or who do not have the benefit of family care, 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 getting about. The average stay per admission is usually over 12 months.

Psychiatric treatment and care for the mentally ill is provided in *psychiatric hospitals* and *training centres* (see Section 5). These are all controlled by the State Government, and in accordance with an agreement with the Commonwealth Government, no charge is made for the maintenance of patients.

In addition residential psychiatric treatment is provided at special units set up within the establishments administered by District Hospital Boards at Royal Brisbane, Chermide, 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 Prince Charles Hospital, Chermide. The Children's Services Department administers the Wilson Youth Hospital as a psychiatric hospital for boys and girls with behavioural problems. The Security Patients Hospital at Wacol, for seriously mentally ill prisoners, is operated by the Prisons Department with professional services being provided through the Division of Psychiatric Services of the State Health Department.

An important development in the Division of Psychiatric Services during 1976-77 was the separation of the intellectually handicapped from psychiatrically ill patients. To this end a new caring profession, constituting residential care workers, was established and a villa complex at the Basil Stafford Training Centre was opened in May 1977.

In 1976-77 the 58 District Hospitals Boards administered 138 residential establishments, including 13 which, on the basis of their patient/nurse ratio, have been classified in the following tables as homes providing nursing or personal care, or in the next Chapter as residential welfare homes, providing domiciliary care, and 22 establishments classified as out-patient clinics. Each board has from five to nine members, one of whom is elected by the Local Authorities within the

area. The hospitals are grouped into 11 regions, each served by a base hospital, except for the Moreton region which has two base hospitals.

The next table indicates the extent of activities at the various types of residential health facilities establishments. Some indication of the extent and type of care may be obtained by reference to the figures on staff per 100 in-patients.

RESIDENTIAL HEALTH FACILITIES ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1976-77

Particulars	Acute hospitals(a)		Nursing care and personal care homes	Psychiatric institutions
	Recognised(b)	Other(c)		
Controlling body				
Commonwealth Government	—	3	1	—
State Government	5	4	5	8
District Hospitals Boards	125	—	10	—
Religious and other non-profit	3	34	63	1
Private enterprise	—	9	66	3
Total	133	50	145	12
Number of beds at 30 June 1977	11,691	3,045	9,678	3,541
In-patients at 1 July 1976	7,392	2,159	8,984	3,118
Admitted during year	317,461	95,047	8,997	6,435
Discharged during year	310,926	93,315	6,349	6,288
Died during year	6,738	1,674	2,534	191
In-patients at 30 June 1977	7,189	2,217	9,098	3,074
Males	3,196	908	2,609	2,038
Females	3,993	1,309	6,489	1,036
In-patient days during year				
In standard wards	2,013,347	—	—	—
In private wards	493,011	710,632	—	—
Total	2,506,358	710,632	3,266,385	1,105,368
Average daily number resident	6,867	1,947	8,949	3,028
Average number of in-patient days per admission	8	7	363	172
Staff (d) engaged				
Medical	965	82	20	37
Other professional and technical	1,318	127	105	162
Qualified and student nurses	6,161	1,702	1,051	867
Nursing aides, wardsmen, etc.	3,715	1,124	2,483	964
Administrative and clerical	1,184	341	274	150
Domestic	3,388	840	1,288	290
Maintenance, gardeners, other	940	251	340	424
Total	17,671	4,470	5,560	2,893
Staff(d) per 100 in-patients				
Medical	13.4	3.7	0.2	1.2
Other professional and technical	18.3	5.7	1.2	5.3
Qualified and student nurses	85.7	76.8	11.6	28.2
Nursing aides, wardsmen, etc.	51.7	50.7	27.3	31.4
Administrative and clerical	16.5	15.4	3.0	4.9
Domestic	47.1	37.9	14.2	9.4
Maintenance, gardeners, other	13.1	11.3	3.7	13.8
Total	245.8	201.6	61.1	94.1

(a) Staff figures include those engaged in out-patient departments. (b) Regarded as such under the Medibank agreement. (c) In addition to those regarded as such under the Medibank agreement, there were three Commonwealth Government repatriation hospitals and eight hospitals in Aboriginal Communities (four State and four religious). (d) Full-time staff plus the full-time equivalent of part-time staff engaged during the last pay period in 1976-77.

Finances of Residential Health Facilities Establishments

Details of the finances of residential health facilities establishments are set out in the next table. Most health services are subsidised in one form or another from government funds. The Commonwealth Government subsidises hospitals and nursing homes directly through its Medibank program, and Nursing Home Benefits and Pharmaceutical Benefits Schemes. However, benefits payable by the Commonwealth Government directly to patients through hospital benefits organisations are not included in the table below. Where benefits are collected by hospitals or nursing homes on behalf of their patients, they are shown as patients' fees. The State Government gives assistance under the Medibank cost-sharing agreements by the subsidisation of recognised hospitals through its Hospital Administration Fund, and through operating subsidies to some other establishments.

FINANCES OF RESIDENTIAL HEALTH FACILITIES ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1976-77

Particulars	Acute hospitals		Nursing care and personal care homes	Psychiatric institutions
	Recognised(a)	Other		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Operating account receipts				
Subsidies, benefits, or direct payments from				
Commonwealth Government	86,471	24,323	36,849	1,358
State Government	92,303	429	6,001	26,421
Parent body	—	34	212	—
Patients' fees	17,090	27,696	20,764	6,224
Property and investment income	2,579	1,066	348	37
Public subscription, fund raising, donations	—	173	750	19
Sales of goods or services	32	921	93	1
Total receipts	198,475	54,642	65,016	34,060
Operating account expenditure				
Salaries and wages	143,693	38,301	48,644	27,235
Provisions	5,827	1,810	3,989	1,485
Medicaments and appliances	14,361	2,522	403	417
Management, establishment, and domestic costs	15,530	4,462	6,724	3,533
Renewals, maintenance, repairs to plant, equipment, etc.	9,697	2,236	1,640	349
Interest on loans	7,120	518	738	15
Total gross payments	196,227	49,849	62,137	33,035
Less Board and lodgings paid by staff	1,290	294	134	14
Total net payments	194,937	49,555	62,003	33,021
Redemption on loans	3,538	—	97	—
Depreciation	—	409	588	10
Total operating cost	198,475	49,964	62,687	33,031
Capital expenditure	49,429	5,615	6,020	285
Operating cost per in-patient day	\$ 79.19	\$ (b) 63.09	\$ 19.19	\$ 29.88

(a) Operating account figures exclude figures of out-patient departments. (b) This figure has been adjusted on the basis that five out-patient visits are equal in cost to one in-patient day.

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 the 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 below for all establishments according to their predominant activity. This table also provides details of the various minor activities within each type of establishment.

PATIENTS IN RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, AT 29 JUNE 1977

Type or condition of in-patients	Acute hospitals(a)	Nursing care homes	Personal care homes	All establishments		
				Adults	Children	Persons
Condition of short-term patients						
Acute medical	3,304	47	20	2,947	424	3,371
Acute orthopaedic	676	1	—	596	81	677
Acute other surgical	2,301	1	—	2,152	150	2,302
Obstetric	953	6	—	959	—	959
Short-term psychiatric or behavioural	855	—	5	769	91	860
Other specialty	573	1	—	521	53	574
Total	8,662	56	25	7,944	799	8,743
Condition of long-stay patients						
Long-term orthopaedic	71	39	7	111	6	117
Long-stay geriatric	943	3,849	1,105	5,897	—	5,897
Long-stay psychiatric or behavioural	1,483	42	2	1,527	—	1,527
Physically handicapped	46	203	9	181	77	258
Intellectually handicapped	527	66	8	327	274	601
Tuberculosis	4	—	—	4	—	4
Other	114	18	—	132	—	132
Total	3,188	4,217	1,131	8,179	357	8,536
Persons receiving personal care						
Aged or infirm persons	104	1,235	1,641	2,980	—	2,980
Physically handicapped	10	153	89	137	115	252
Intellectually handicapped	420	169	10	358	241	599
Dependent children, infants	1	117	19	—	137	137
Other	52	23	57	50	82	132
Total	587	1,697	1,816	3,525	575	4,100
Persons provided with accommodation without nursing or personal care	40	18	139	197	—	197
All patients	12,477	5,988	3,111	19,845	1,731	21,576

(a) Including psychiatric institutions.

Geographical Distribution of Hospitals and Nursing Homes

The State Department of Health is responsible for maintaining hospital services at sufficient levels throughout the State. In remote areas, hospitals must be maintained for the immediate and short-term treatment of patients who may be later transferred to base hospitals. As such patients are relatively few and their average stay is short, the cost per patient-day is relatively high compared with the level of costs in more densely settled areas. Costs in the Brisbane Statistical Division also tend to be higher because of the expensive equipment in the major hospitals in Brisbane, to which patients may be transferred from other areas for specialised treatment.

Details of the activities and unit costs of hospitals and nursing and personal care homes in each Statistical Division of the State are available from the annual bulletin, *Health and Welfare*

Establishments, Queensland (Catalogue No. 4302.3), published by the Queensland Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

4 PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS

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

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

The next table shows the sex and age distribution of patients. When normal maternity cases (30,699) are excluded, female cases comprised 58 per cent of the patients treated in private hospitals and 50 per cent of patients treated in public hospitals. Male cases in the 0 to 9 years and 50 years and over age groups outnumbered female cases in both public and private hospitals; female cases outnumbered males in both types of institutions in the remaining age groups.

Data on patients discharged from repatriation hospitals (10,568) have been included with private hospital patients.

PATIENTS TREATED IN RECOGNISED (PUBLIC) AND PRIVATE(a) HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1977

Age group	Recognised (public)			Private			Percentage of patients treated in private hospitals	
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
0-9 years	27,693	19,376	47,069	6,944	5,139	12,083	20.0	21.0
10-19 years	16,171	19,452	35,623	3,308	4,206	7,514	17.0	17.8
20-29 years	17,274	45,467	62,741	3,447	14,276	17,723	16.6	23.9
30-39 years	13,288	23,142	36,430	3,721	12,517	16,238	21.9	35.1
40-49 years	15,462	15,782	31,244	3,711	7,536	11,247	19.4	32.3
50-59 years	19,221	15,997	35,218	6,452	6,349	12,801	25.1	28.4
60-69 years	17,867	13,738	31,605	6,651	4,857	11,508	27.1	26.1
70 years and over ..	17,973	16,993	34,966	6,168	6,323	12,491	25.5	27.1
All ages	144,949	169,947	314,896	40,402	61,203	101,605	21.8	26.5

(a) Including repatriation hospitals.

The next table shows patients discharged according to the principal disease or condition treated in hospital and the tables on pages 145 to 147 show patients treated by age, sex, and period of treatment.

Children aged 0 to 9 years comprised over 18 per cent of males and 11 per cent of females discharged in 1977. 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 18,968, or 31 per cent, of discharges of children under 10 years. Patients aged 70 years and over numbered 47,457, or approximately 11 per cent of discharges. While patients aged 70 years and over represented over 36 per cent of the population in their age group, child patients under 10 years of age represented only 15 per cent of their age group. Normal delivery and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium accounted for 47,925, or about 40 per cent of the female cases in the age groups 10 to 39 years, whereas accidents were the main cause of hospitalisation of males in the same age groups. The accidents, poisonings, and violence category accounted for 17,610,

or 31 per cent, of all male discharges at these ages compared with 6,732, representing 5.6 per cent of female discharges of the 10 to 39 years age groups.

PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1977

Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision)	Patients treated				Rate(b)	
	Public		Private(a)		Public	Private
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
<i>Infective and parasitic</i>	5,064	4,698	748	911	45.68	7.76
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases	2,092	2,187	248	372	20.02	2.90
Tuberculosis	293	156	70	26	2.10	0.45
<i>Neoplasms</i>	8,784	8,124	2,436	2,939	79.12	25.15
Malignant	6,711	5,334	1,748	1,592	56.36	15.63
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue	1,084	663	162	125	8.18	1.34
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i>	2,139	2,823	514	766	23.22	5.99
Diabetes mellitus	1,092	1,306	331	291	11.22	2.91
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i>	333	863	228	361	7.94	2.76
<i>Mental disorders</i>	7,198	5,844	1,836	2,641	61.03	20.95
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i>	7,916	6,898	2,900	2,845	69.32	26.88
<i>Circulatory system</i>	14,324	11,825	3,834	3,672	122.36	35.12
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	257	266	26	20	2.45	0.22
Hypertensive disease	920	1,260	309	392	10.20	3.28
Ischaemic heart disease	5,173	2,834	865	661	37.47	7.14
Other forms of heart disease	2,803	2,229	656	579	23.55	5.78
Cerebrovascular disease	2,160	2,015	646	474	19.54	5.24
<i>Respiratory system</i>	17,737	13,177	5,705	4,951	144.66	49.86
Acute respiratory infections	3,507	2,827	418	418	29.64	3.91
Influenza	230	282	80	157	2.40	1.11
Pneumonia	2,630	1,822	478	411	20.83	4.16
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma	6,116	3,912	1,214	710	46.93	9.00
Hypertrophy of tonsils, adenoids	2,132	2,180	2,252	2,292	20.18	21.26
<i>Digestive system</i>	13,122	10,800	5,679	5,778	111.94	53.61
Peptic ulcer	1,584	724	394	223	10.80	2.89
Appendicitis	2,087	1,898	869	1,108	18.65	9.25
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	3,775	1,587	1,921	748	25.09	12.49
Cirrhosis of liver	357	168	65	24	2.46	0.42
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	816	1,959	225	506	12.99	3.42
<i>Genito-urinary systems</i>	10,980	20,409	2,309	11,346	146.88	63.90
Nephritis and nephrosis	5,654	5,448	61	60	51.95	0.57
Infections of kidney	118	515	31	138	2.96	0.79
Calculus of urinary system	548	321	185	128	4.07	1.46
Hyperplasia of prostate	1,359	—	712	—	6.36	3.33
Diseases of breast	99	1,231	64	1,432	6.22	7.00
Other diseases of genital organs	1,708	16,728	762	8,787	58.19	44.68
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i>	—	41,199	—	7,354	192.79	34.41
Complications of above	—	14,906	—	2,948	69.75	13.80
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	3,720	2,523	1,339	1,198	29.21	11.87
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	5,981	5,209	2,602	2,431	52.36	23.55
<i>Congenital anomalies</i>	1,821	1,264	572	459	14.44	4.82
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i>	1,174	1,016	101	128	10.25	1.07
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i>	12,625	12,135	3,414	3,897	115.86	34.21
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i>	26,889	13,842	2,958	2,171	190.60	24.00
<i>Supplementary classifications(c)</i>	4,642	7,298	3,227	7,355	55.87	49.52
All classes	144,949	169,947	40,402	61,203	1,473.54	475.46

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

MALE PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1977

Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision)	Age group (years)								Total
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	
<i>Infective and parasitic</i>	2,562	731	724	426	337	347	324	361	5,812
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases	1,501	176	141	92	80	110	99	141	2,340
Tuberculosis	2	7	16	44	52	73	90	79	363
<i>Neoplasms</i>	391	385	466	557	1,129	2,210	2,960	3,122	11,220
Malignant	72	79	251	291	850	1,763	2,497	2,656	8,459
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue	199	149	46	78	94	169	218	293	1,246
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> ..	480	168	207	161	283	428	439	487	2,653
Diabetes mellitus	29	101	131	81	159	246	313	363	1,423
<i>Blood, blood-forming organs</i> ..	272	174	59	59	49	95	128	225	1,061
<i>Mental disorders</i>	163	458	1,536	1,650	1,860	1,802	923	642	9,034
<i>Nervous system, sense organs</i> ..	3,135	914	822	842	999	1,294	1,402	1,408	10,816
<i>Circulatory system</i>	80	211	535	1,011	1,954	4,003	4,986	5,378	18,158
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	13	23	33	34	68	89	21	283
Hypertensive disease	—	16	51	112	193	332	335	190	1,229
Ischaemic heart disease	—	4	24	197	746	1,693	1,831	1,543	6,038
Other heart disease	26	39	88	118	224	554	885	1,525	3,459
Cerebrovascular disease	1	11	24	70	155	423	845	1,277	2,806
<i>Respiratory system</i>	11,121	1,956	1,324	1,002	1,036	1,756	2,394	2,853	23,442
Acute respiratory infections ..	2,835	259	128	76	87	123	187	230	3,925
Influenza	42	59	35	27	29	29	41	48	310
Pneumonia	1,004	187	152	174	207	322	406	656	3,108
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	2,917	422	228	177	342	760	1,190	1,294	7,330
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	3,413	554	277	109	18	9	3	1	4,384
<i>Digestive system</i>	2,175	2,051	2,114	2,072	2,371	3,191	2,687	2,140	18,801
Peptic ulcer	2	19	161	244	407	533	387	225	1,978
Appendicitis	341	1,280	672	322	162	96	62	21	2,956
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	974	213	449	539	698	1,028	987	808	5,696
Cirrhosis of liver	12	8	21	34	72	168	82	25	422
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis ..	—	10	81	126	150	215	237	222	1,041
<i>Genito-urinary system</i>	1,119	767	1,068	1,253	2,123	3,000	2,046	1,913	13,289
Nephritis and nephrosis	93	229	560	798	1,506	1,967	446	116	5,715
Infections of kidney	7	16	24	17	19	16	14	36	149
Calculus of urinary system	4	14	51	79	142	210	161	72	733
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	1	1	4	44	280	791	950	2,071
Diseases of breast	7	41	25	14	21	20	20	15	163
Other diseases of genital organs ..	847	344	274	194	218	229	221	143	2,470
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complications of above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i> ..	758	807	751	574	539	611	542	477	5,059
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	470	898	1,379	1,318	1,256	1,387	1,114	761	8,583
<i>Congenital anomalies</i>	1,550	424	119	84	74	65	61	16	2,393
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i>	1,275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,275
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i>	2,601	1,747	1,709	1,603	1,876	2,199	1,994	2,310	16,039
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i>	5,204	7,215	6,965	3,430	2,336	2,047	1,375	1,275	29,847
<i>Supplementary classifications (a)</i> ..	1,281	573	943	967	951	1,238	1,143	773	7,869
All classes	34,637	19,479	20,721	17,009	19,173	25,673	24,518	24,141	185,351

(a) See note (c) to the table on page 144.

FEMALE PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1977

Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision)	Age group (years)								Total
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	
<i>Infective and parasitic</i>	2,123	860	791	419	280	336	333	467	5,609
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases	1,222	237	301	132	123	159	149	236	2,559
Tuberculosis	2	5	12	27	12	31	48	45	182
<i>Neoplasms</i>	287	449	814	1,112	1,772	2,393	2,240	1,996	11,063
Malignant	58	117	218	481	981	1,735	1,726	1,610	6,926
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue	105	25	47	43	69	126	182	191	788
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> ..	544	202	400	423	413	523	525	559	3,589
Diabetes mellitus	35	107	123	115	177	261	350	429	1,597
<i>Blood, blood-forming organs</i> ..	203	152	112	95	115	121	142	284	1,224
<i>Mental disorders</i>	106	633	1,540	1,773	1,496	1,271	864	802	8,485
<i>Nervous system, sense organs</i> ..	2,401	753	855	886	900	1,102	1,117	1,729	9,743
<i>Circulatory system</i>	67	159	729	1,380	1,701	2,517	3,276	5,668	15,497
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	5	15	24	39	52	58	62	31	286
Hypertensive disease	—	13	75	188	286	369	373	348	1,652
Ischaemic heart disease	—	1	11	65	263	680	1,029	1,446	3,495
Other heart disease	22	27	73	92	143	307	566	1,578	2,808
Cerebrovascular disease	1	7	25	68	119	299	557	1,413	2,489
<i>Respiratory system</i>	7,847	2,510	1,578	1,073	954	1,113	1,316	1,737	18,128
Acute respiratory infections ..	1,947	418	245	109	102	125	150	149	3,245
Influenza	49	50	53	52	40	42	64	89	439
Pneumonia	732	137	120	161	129	190	249	515	2,233
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	1,628	497	431	307	375	409	491	484	4,622
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	2,888	1,115	360	76	17	9	6	1	4,472
<i>Digestive system</i>	1,579	2,283	2,794	2,060	1,921	2,091	1,884	1,966	16,578
Peptic ulcer	1	13	69	133	179	215	145	192	947
Appendicitis	318	1,274	741	344	145	89	54	41	3,006
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	419	82	173	246	276	351	355	433	2,335
Cirrhosis of liver	—	13	19	16	38	60	36	10	192
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis ..	—	97	547	437	352	364	359	309	2,465
<i>Genito-urinary system</i>	434	2,017	7,341	7,493	6,842	4,794	1,712	1,122	31,755
Nephritis and nephrosis	79	245	297	675	2,097	1,769	274	72	5,508
Infections of kidney	34	110	144	84	72	79	72	58	653
Calculus of urinary system ..	1	10	80	70	75	120	65	28	449
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of breast	15	158	585	691	625	354	156	79	2,663
Other diseases of genital organs ..	29	1,152	5,762	5,594	3,633	2,091	798	456	19,515
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i>	—	6,034	32,524	9,367	626	2	—	—	48,553
Complications of above	—	2,782	11,342	3,404	325	1	—	—	17,854
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i> ..	599	564	540	354	330	436	391	507	3,721
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	264	790	875	864	952	1,326	1,287	1,282	7,640
<i>Congenital anomalies</i>	829	340	224	125	78	47	47	33	1,723
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i>	1,144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,144
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i>	2,106	2,247	2,509	1,945	1,649	1,738	1,519	2,319	16,032
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i>	3,324	2,953	2,202	1,577	1,238	1,265	1,163	2,291	16,013
<i>Supplementary classifications(a)</i> ..	658	712	3,915	4,713	2,051	1,271	779	554	14,653
All classes	24,515	23,658	59,743	35,659	23,318	22,346	18,595	23,316	231,150

(a) See note (c) to the table on page 144.

AVERAGE PERIOD OF TREATMENT IN HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1977

Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision)	Males			Females		
	Cases	Total patient-days	Average period (days)	Cases	Total patient-days	Average period (days)
<i>Infective and parasitic</i>	5,812	41,495	7.14	5,609	31,290	5.58
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases ..	2,340	11,069	4.73	2,559	11,593	4.53
Tuberculosis	363	10,858	29.91	182	3,894	21.40
<i>Neoplasms</i>	11,220	112,737	10.05	11,063	98,331	8.89
Malignant	8,459	95,605	11.30	6,926	74,433	10.75
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue ..	1,246	9,996	8.02	788	6,766	8.59
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> ..	2,653	31,824	12.00	3,589	41,854	11.66
Diabetes mellitus	1,423	20,743	14.58	1,597	23,319	14.60
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i> ..	1,061	7,529	7.10	1,224	9,899	8.09
<i>Mental disorders</i>	9,034	146,718	16.24	8,485	163,418	19.26
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i> ..	10,816	95,292	8.81	9,743	70,596	7.25
<i>Circulatory system</i>	18,158	232,490	12.80	15,497	236,749	15.28
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	283	3,467	12.25	286	3,927	13.73
Hypertensive disease	1,229	11,489	9.35	1,652	14,439	8.74
Ischaemic heart disease	6,038	57,798	9.57	3,495	38,979	11.15
Other forms of heart disease ..	3,459	36,291	10.49	2,808	37,763	13.45
Cerebrovascular disease	2,806	67,978	24.23	2,489	83,560	33.57
<i>Respiratory system</i>	23,442	139,128	5.93	18,128	99,662	5.50
Acute respiratory infections	3,925	14,651	3.73	3,245	11,733	3.62
Influenza	310	1,600	5.16	439	2,445	5.57
Pneumonia	3,108	30,070	9.68	2,233	22,071	9.88
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	7,330	54,587	7.45	4,622	29,178	6.31
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	4,384	9,653	2.20	4,472	10,435	2.33
<i>Digestive system</i>	18,801	124,297	6.61	16,578	110,079	6.64
Peptic ulcer	1,978	18,168	9.19	947	9,687	10.23
Appendicitis	2,956	14,725	4.98	3,006	15,562	5.18
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	5,696	32,005	5.62	2,335	15,414	6.60
Cirrhosis of liver	422	5,584	13.23	192	2,249	11.71
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis ..	1,041	9,515	9.14	2,465	18,634	7.56
<i>Genito-urinary system</i>	13,289	65,069	4.90	31,755	147,390	4.64
Nephritis and nephrosis	5,715	9,457	1.65	5,508	11,197	2.03
Infections of kidney	149	1,250	8.39	653	4,524	6.93
Calculus of urinary system	733	6,254	8.53	449	4,046	9.01
Hyperplasia of prostate	2,071	23,004	11.11	—	—	—
Diseases of breast	163	702	4.31	2,663	9,316	3.50
Other diseases of genital organs ..	2,470	8,909	3.61	19,515	98,331	5.04
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i> ..	—	—	—	48,553	314,996	6.49
Complications of above	—	—	—	17,854	112,477	6.30
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	5,059	37,512	7.41	3,721	26,111	7.02
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	8,583	79,811	9.30	7,640	86,926	11.38
<i>Congenital anomalies</i>	2,393	16,588	6.93	1,723	20,851	12.10
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i> ..	1,275	17,216	13.50	1,144	15,288	13.36
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i>	16,039	105,692	6.59	16,032	133,237	8.31
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i> ..	29,847	211,267	7.08	16,013	136,143	8.50
<i>Supplementary classifications (a)</i> ..	7,869	22,235	2.83	14,653	42,070	2.87
All classes	185,351	1,486,900	8.02	231,150	1,784,890	7.72

(a) See note (c) to the table on page 144.

The number of days in hospital, as shown in the preceding table, are the sum of the total periods in hospital of all patients who left hospital during the year, even though part of the period of hospitalisation may have been in the preceding year or years. In 1977, 65 cases aggregating 220,953 days of stay were excluded from the series on the grounds that they were more correctly nursing-home type patients.

In 1977, the average period in hospital for all patients was 7.86 days, males having a slightly higher average than females. The period of treatment varied appreciably with diseases and ranged from 28.62 days for cerebrovascular disease to 1.84 days for nephritis and nephrosis. Generally the average period of treatment increased with age, children under 10 years of age averaging 4.4 days and persons aged 70 and over 18.5 days in hospital.

5 PATIENTS TREATED IN PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS

Psychiatric 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.

PATIENTS ADMITTED TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS(a), QUEENSLAND, 1978-79

Mental disorders	Males	Females	Persons
Senile and pre-senile dementia	54	47	101
Alcoholic psychosis	95	24	119
Other organic psychoses	41	25	66
Schizophrenia and paranoid states	238	176	414
Depressive psychoses	36	44	80
Other functional psychoses	42	49	91
Depressive neurosis	38	40	78
Other neuroses and psychosomatic disorders	16	11	27
Alcoholism	198	32	230
Other personality disorders			
Drug addiction	8	8	16
Other	58	36	94
Transient situational disturbances and behavioural disorders of children ..	13	14	27
Non-psychotic mental disorder associated with physical condition ..	28	14	42
Mental retardation	78	58	136
No psychiatric diagnosis	10	6	16
Symptoms not elsewhere classified, social reasons	6	10	16
Total	959	594	1,553

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

The Wacol Rehabilitation Clinic provides in-patient treatment for people suffering from alcoholism. There were 726 male and 58 female patients admitted during 1978-79. In addition, residential psychiatric treatment is provided, mainly for patients with acute conditions, by a number of hospitals administered by District Hospital Boards, in Brisbane and other parts of the State, by the Children's Services Department, and by the Prisons Department.

Training Centres

There are two centres operated by the Psychiatric Services Division of the Department of Health, Basil Stafford at Brisbane and Challinor at Ipswich, for the care and training of intellec-

tually handicapped patients. The next table shows the number of persons admitted to the two training centres.

RESIDENTS ADMITTED TO TRAINING CENTRES(a), QUEENSLAND, 1978-79

Classification(b)	Males	Females	Persons
Behaviour disorder	—	—	—
Mental retardation			
Borderline and mild	3	4	7
Moderate	25	16	41
Severe	20	21	41
Profound	—	1	1
Unspecified	20	7	27
Other(c)	6	5	11
Total	74	54	128

(a) Basil Stafford and Challinor only. (b) 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. (c) Mainly persons admitted and found to have no psychiatric diagnosis or admitted for social reasons only.

A nursing care unit for the treatment of profoundly handicapped children is attached to Prince Charles Hospital, Chermside. This unit is to be replaced by the Halwyn Centre, Red Hill, at the end of 1979.

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

6 CAUSES OF DEATH

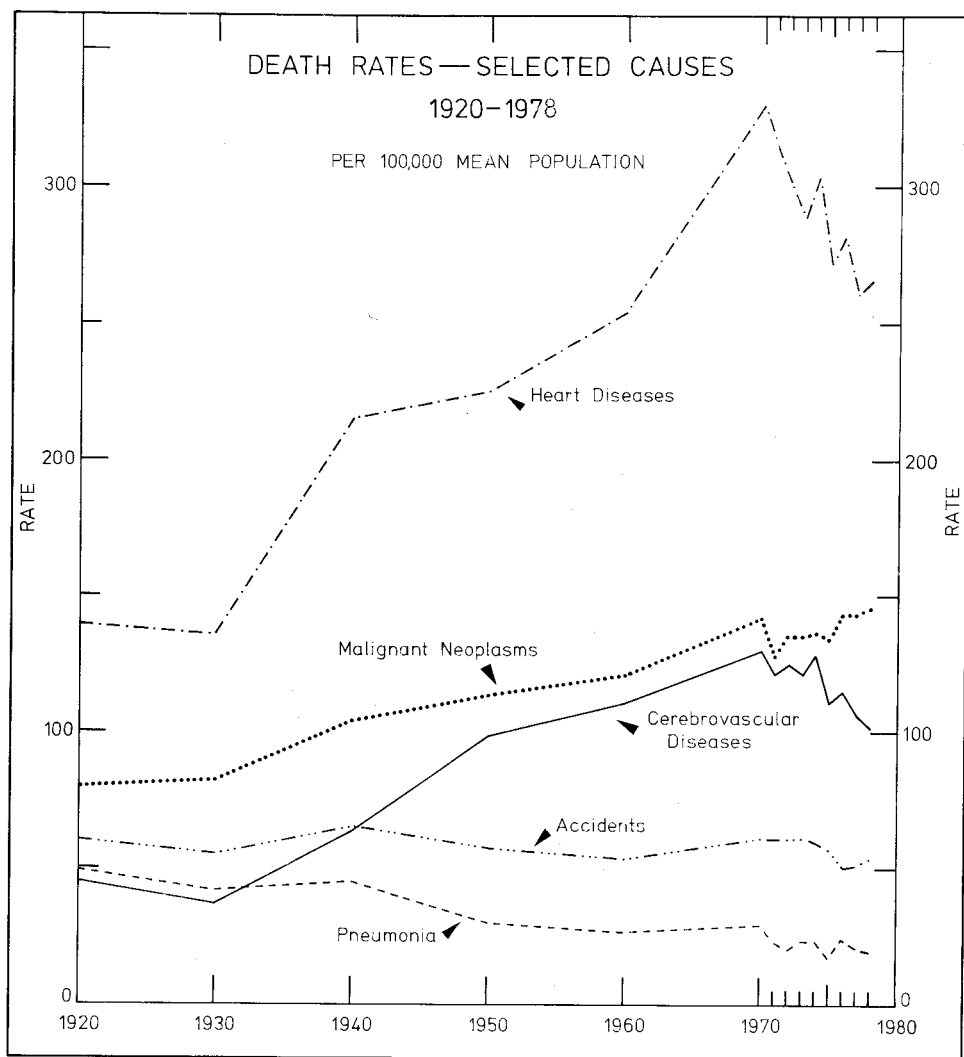
From 1950, comparisons of causes of deaths with those for earlier periods cannot be made with exactness. As well as regrouping and renaming many diseases in accordance with the latest medical knowledge and practice, the sixth (1948) revision of the International List of Causes of Death introduced a changed principle of coding, by which each death is assigned to its underlying cause as stated by the medical attendant. The seventh (1955) 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 next table are adequate to show the trends in death rates since 1900.

DEATH RATES(a) FROM SELECTED CAUSES, QUEENSLAND

Cause of death	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1978
Accidents	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.53	0.61	0.53
Congenital malformations	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.08
Diabetes mellitus	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.09
Diseases of early infancy	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.30	0.20	0.09
Heart diseases	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.54	3.30	2.65
Hypertensive disease	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.46	0.31	0.14	0.08
Malignant neoplasms(b)	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.13	1.21	1.42	1.45
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	0.20
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	n.a.	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.11	1.30	1.01
Other causes	6.94	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.59	1.88	1.41
All causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.30	9.47	7.67

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

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



The tables on pages 151 and 152 show separately for each sex the number of deaths in 10-year age groups. The major causes of death are heart disease, 35 per cent, malignant neoplasms, 19 per cent, cerebrovascular disease, 13 per cent, diseases of the respiratory system, 7 per cent, and accidents, 7 per cent.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF MALES BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1978

Cause of death (Abbreviated International List, 1965 revision)	Age group (years)								Total
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	
Infective and parasitic diseases	17	2	1	3	6	9	10	23	71
Malignant neoplasms	8	9	15	30	99	309	550	783	1,803
Digestive organs	—	—	2	7	31	75	157	235	507
Lung	—	—	—	2	17	117	188	207	531
Skin	—	—	2	8	9	21	23	26	89
Breast	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
Genital organs	—	—	3	—	1	10	37	123	174
Urinary organs	—	—	—	1	5	15	27	51	99
Leukaemia and aleukaemia ..	3	4	2	4	4	5	23	27	72
Diabetes mellitus	—	—	1	1	4	20	16	60	102
Anaemias	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	16
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	10	4	6	6	7	11	15	23	82
Paralysis agitans	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	20	27
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	—	—	—	5	3	13	24	22	67
Hypertensive disease	—	—	—	1	1	8	20	51	81
Ischaemic heart disease ..	—	1	7	27	149	476	917	1,556	3,133
Other forms of heart disease ..	4	1	3	5	4	16	41	152	226
Cerebrovascular disease ..	—	4	4	6	32	89	221	595	951
Disease of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries	—	—	1	1	2	9	62	226	301
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Pneumonia	11	—	4	2	5	18	21	165	226
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	1	5	2	2	13	41	123	279	466
Peptic ulcer	—	—	—	2	2	8	10	23	45
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	12	18
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	—	5	17	41	25	13	101
Nephritis and nephrosis ..	—	—	1	1	9	12	19	51	93
Infections of kidney	—	1	—	1	—	4	4	11	21
Congenital anomalies	81	4	3	2	3	8	1	1	103
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102
All other diseases	52	9	22	17	46	65	89	185	485
Accidents	53	143	199	108	83	80	61	69	796
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	16	109	150	51	30	34	27	19	436
Other motor vehicle non-traffic accidents	4	7	6	5	3	2	1	—	28
Drowning and submersion ..	18	5	9	9	5	6	4	2	58
All other accidents	15	22	34	43	45	38	29	48	274
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	—	16	60	43	35	28	20	17	219
Other external causes	—	1	5	8	2	1	—	3	20
All causes	341	200	334	276	523	1,267	2,255	4,334	9,530

Deaths from heart and respiratory diseases are relatively higher for males than for females, particularly at ages 50 years and over. With their greater longevity, females aged 70 years and over have a relatively higher proportion of deaths from vascular lesions affecting the central

nervous system. Malignant neoplasms account for approximately 19 per cent of both male and female deaths. By contrast, infective and parasitic diseases cause less than 1 per cent of total deaths. 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 DEATHS OF FEMALES BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1978

Cause of death (Abbreviated International List, 1965 revision)	Age group (years)								Total
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	
Infective and parasitic diseases	8	2	1	1	4	7	5	31	59
Malignant neoplasms	8	7	11	40	96	269	323	588	1,342
<i>Digestive organs</i>	—	1	1	6	26	69	95	258	456
<i>Lung</i>	—	—	—	2	5	24	33	49	113
<i>Skin</i>	—	—	2	5	10	8	9	19	53
<i>Breast</i>	—	—	2	21	23	62	48	84	240
<i>Genital organs</i>	—	—	3	1	10	41	46	56	157
<i>Urinary organs</i>	—	—	—	—	2	16	19	16	53
<i>Leukaemia and aleukaemia</i>	3	2	—	—	3	4	9	23	44
Diabetes mellitus	—	—	2	6	3	7	17	57	92
Anaemias	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	11	18
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	10	2	4	2	7	7	19	35	86
<i>Paralysis agitans</i>	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	23	31
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	1	1	—	4	7	20	31	65
Hypertensive disease	—	—	—	1	4	8	15	61	89
Ischaemic heart disease	—	—	—	4	35	123	342	1,453	1,957
Other forms of heart disease	—	1	1	4	8	8	30	251	303
Cerebrovascular disease	1	—	5	13	27	68	150	965	1,229
Disease of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries	—	1	—	—	1	4	14	224	244
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Pneumonia	10	—	—	3	2	4	12	170	201
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	—	3	—	2	4	14	36	58	117
Peptic ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	20	33
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	16	22
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	1	1	5	14	9	1	31
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1	2	10	6	22	40	82
Infections of kidney	1	—	—	1	3	3	11	22	41
Congenital anomalies	53	2	2	2	2	3	4	1	69
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89
All other diseases	37	5	11	7	13	49	82	243	447
Accidents	44	49	41	19	18	34	40	100	345
<i>Motor vehicle traffic accidents</i>	22	42	26	15	15	22	22	19	183
<i>Other motor vehicle non-traffic accidents</i>	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
<i>Drowning and submersion</i>	10	2	2	—	—	—	4	4	22
<i>All other accidents</i>	8	5	12	4	3	12	14	77	135
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	—	4	18	19	22	15	11	8	(a)98
Other external causes	2	2	9	5	4	1	2	—	25
All causes	265	79	109	134	273	658	1,180	4,390	(a)7,089

(a) Including one case where the age was not stated.

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 126 recognised hospitals throughout the State, or at 47 general and 14 behavioural and psychiatric clinics not attached as integral parts of hospitals. Clinics providing only diagnostic, advisory, or assessment services without actual treatment are excluded.

In addition to the services in the following table, 249,316 treatments were provided by 34 other establishments in which out-patient services were only a minor activity. Consequently patients treated, costs, and staff details are not separately available.

OUT-PATIENT SERVICES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1976-77

Statistical Division	Services	Total visits	Average daily visits	Cost per visit
	No.	'000	No.	\$
Brisbane	34	1,734	4,751	17.24
Moreton	10	180	494	7.92
Wide Bay-Burnett	17	175	479	10.47
Downs	16	169	463	9.56
South-West	15	60	163	12.55
Fitzroy	23	204	560	11.83
Central-West	10	35	96	14.40
Mackay	6	120	329	8.17
Northern	10	260	712	11.61
Far North	38	291	797	9.43
North-West	8	105	288	9.48
Total	187	3,334	9,133	13.85

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 medical treatment to persons in their own homes or residential institutions, by medical, para-medical, and registered nursing staff.

Details of day centres and domiciliary nursing services are given in the next table.

DAY CENTRES AND DOMICILIARY NURSING SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1976-77

Particulars	Type of service		
	Day centres (a)	Domiciliary nursing services (b)	Total
Number of establishments			
Government departments	4	—	4
District hospital boards	3	—	3
Other non-profit organisations	4	47	51
Total	11	47	58
Patients on register at 1 July 1976	797	6,154	6,951
New patients during year	1,246	16,713	17,959
Cases finalised during year	1,021	16,511	17,532
Patients on register at 30 June 1977	1,022	6,356	7,378
Total visits during year	58,104	1,200,188	1,258,292
Average daily number of services	231	3,288	—
Visits during week ended 30 June 1977			
Aged persons	308	14,949	15,257
Physically handicapped persons	507	3,975	4,482
Intellectually handicapped persons	80	362	442
Psychiatric or behavioural cases	218	302	520
Alcoholic or drug dependent persons	121	296	417
Other patients	111	3,338	3,449
Total	1,345	23,222	24,567

(a) Except for one centre, these are all ancillary departments attached to other establishments. (b) Excluding 3 services (with 4,846 visits during the year) which are ancillary to other establishments.

Ambulance Services

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

AMBULANCE SERVICES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1976-77

Statistical Division	Centres	Patients treated				Cost (a) per service	Total kilometres travelled
		At accidents	At centres	Transported	Total		
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$	'000
Brisbane	7	19	18	160	197	21.48	3,253
Moreton	12	8	26	23	57	24.55	966
Wide Bay-Burnett	17	7	29	25	60	19.51	1,033
Downs	16	6	27	15	47	21.09	714
South-West	9	2	6	2	11	32.71	307
Fitzroy	11	4	18	28	50	22.10	734
Central-West	5	—	1	3	4	32.52	74
Mackay	3	3	18	14	35	20.45	406
Northern	7	5	28	20	53	16.21	516
Far North	14	5	30	24	60	19.70	719
North-West	6	3	5	3	11	29.15	149
Total	107	62	206	318	585	21.30	8,869

(a) Excluding capital cost.

Ten of these services are provided by local Hospital Boards and the remainder by the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade (Q.A.T.B.). Each Q.A.T.B. Centre is controlled by a local

committee, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers. Overall co-ordination of these services throughout the State is vested in the State Council of the Q.A.T.B.

Finances of Non-residential Health Services

The next table summarises the operating accounts of all the non-residential services, excluding day centres and out-patient services attached to other establishments, but including out-patient departments of recognised hospitals. Where the accounts of ancillary services are inseparable from the major activity of the whole establishment, they are not included here.

Capital expenditure in respect of out-patient departments of recognised hospitals is not separately available and has been included with that for recognised hospitals in previous tables. In the accounts of some other non-residential services capital outlay has been attributed to the general fund expenditure and is included with operating expenditure in the next table.

FINANCES OF NON-RESIDENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1976-77

Particulars	Type of establishment		
	Out-patient centres	Domiciliary nursing services	Ambulance services
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Operating account receipts			
Subsidies, benefits, or direct payments from			
Commonwealth Government	23,309	1,790	74
State Government	23,281	1,578	5,923
Local Government	—	22	—
Parent body or controlling authority ..	—	41	—
Patients' fees	—	(a)	1,607
Public subscription, fund raising, donations	—	591	6,675
Other	1	75	5
Total	46,592	4,098	14,283
Operating account expenditure			
Salaries and wages	31,375	3,435	9,019
Food and provisions	217	17	—
Medical, pharmaceutical, and therapeutic products and appliances	7,835	41	110
Management, establishment, and domestic	3,522	367	2,249
Plant, equipment, maintenance, repairs ..	1,879	33	1,092
Interest on loans	1,017	1	2
Total gross payments	45,845	3,893	12,472
Less Board and lodgings paid by staff ..	12	—	—
Total net payments	45,833	3,893	12,472
Redemption on loans	769	—	1
Depreciation	—	72	—
Total operating cost	46,602	3,965	12,473
Capital expenditure	(b) 808	263	488
Cost(c) per visit or service	\$ 13.84	\$ 3.30	\$ 21.30

(a) Included with public subscription, fund raising, donations. (b) Excluding expenditure for out-patient departments at recognised hospitals. (c) Excluding capital cost.

Staff

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

STAFF OF NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES(a), QUEENSLAND, 1976-77

Staff engaged(b)	Type of establishment		
	Independent out-patient clinics	Domiciliary nursing services	Ambulance services
Medical	71	—	—
Other professional	182	—	—
Qualified and student nurses	42	364	—
Nursing aides, ambulance bearers, etc.	38	1	(c) 1,130
Administrative and clerical	70	18	210
Maintenance	—	2	18
Domestic	5	1	14
Other	15	13	71
Total	423	397	1,443

(a) Excluding out-patient departments of recognised hospitals, out-patient services attached to other establishments, and day centres.

(b) Including full-time equivalent of part-time staff. (c) Including 554 honorary staff.

8 SUPPORTIVE AND ANCILLARY HEALTH SERVICES

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

Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service

The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service collects almost 150,000 blood donations annually from voluntary donors and classifies and distributes the blood to doctors and hospitals as required. It supplies all equipment used for, and carries out all tests associated with, the collection of blood donated throughout the State, as well as allied research. The operating costs of the service are met mainly by the Commonwealth and State Governments of whom the latter is the major contributor. The remaining costs are met by the Australian Red Cross Society. In addition 2,094 voluntary workers, including 451 doctors in private practice, donate their services free of charge.

National Fitness Council

The National Fitness Council is concerned with voluntary leader training, camping, and hostels, and assists the work of voluntary youth and amateur sports organisations throughout the State. The next table shows a dissection of the Council's receipts and disbursements during the last three years.

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

Receipts	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Disbursements	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Cwealth Government grants ..	96	40	39	Salaries	586	611	649
State Government grants ..	655	830	899	Administration	195	202	236
Local Government grants ..	29	29	30	Grants and subsidies	92	94	100
Camps	253	287	322	Camps	204	267	296
Other	52	44	84	Other	18	64	75
Total	1,086	1,230	1,374	Total	1,095	1,238	1,355

In 1978-79 expenditure amounting to \$283,608 (\$915,932 in 1977-78) was met by the State Department of Works in connection with construction and capital improvements to national fitness camps.

9 CREMATIONS

In 1979 there were two crematoria in Brisbane (Albany Creek and Mount Thompson) and four outside Brisbane (Gold Coast, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville). All six crematoria are operated by private companies and these carried out 7,113 cremations during 1979.

The next table shows the numbers of cremations and deaths and the proportion of cremations to deaths in Queensland and Australia for each of the latest six years. Cremations may include a number of still-births which are not registered as deaths. Also the Queensland cremations figures include some cases where the death occurred and was registered outside the State.

CREMATIONS AND DEATHS, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Year	Queensland			Australia		
	Cremations	Deaths	Proportion of cremations to deaths	Cremations	Deaths	Proportion of cremations to deaths
	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%
1974 ..	7,568	18,128	41.7	49,629	115,833	42.8
1975 ..	6,766	16,421	41.2	47,976	109,021	44.0
1976 ..	7,365	17,239	42.7	50,587	112,662	44.9
1977 ..	7,092	16,408	43.2	49,265	108,790	45.3
1978 ..	7,225	16,619	43.5	49,858	108,425	46.0
1979 ..	7,113	p 16,264	p 43.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

Further References

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

Queensland Office Publications

Causes of Death (3302.3) (*annual*)

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

Hospital Morbidity (4303.3) (*annual*)

Hospital Morbidity Rates (4304.3) (*irregular*)

Central Office Publications

Causes of Death (3303.0) (*annual*)

Other Publications

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

Chapter 10

SOCIAL WELFARE

1 GENERAL

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

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government may legislate on a wide range of pensions, allowances, and benefits, and, since age pensions were first introduced in 1909, the range of financial assistance has been extended to cover many types of social benefits as well as subsidies to services administered by State Government and private organisations. The average payment per head of population in Australia during 1978–79 was \$545.

The State Government provides shelter and social care to the aged in Eventide Homes and the Moreton Bay Nursing Care Unit (and similar annexes to public hospitals) and to children through the Children's Services Department. It also provides shelter and welfare services for Aborigines through the Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement Department. In addition, it provides relief assistance and rail passes to pensioners and others, and subsidises private social welfare organisations. State Government expenditure on social amelioration is given in Chapter 22, Public Finance, Section 4. The details in this chapter show the total cost of homes providing domiciliary care or accommodation for the aged, the handicapped, or for children. Additional costs have been included in the details for health establishments covered in the previous chapter for residents requiring direct physical or personal care.

Many of the social services in the community are provided by church, charitable, or other non-profit organisations, financed by direct collections or other private means, and often subsidised from government funds. Institutions provide shelter for the aged, handicapped, and destitute, and for neglected or wayward children. Some information on these is shown in Section 4 of this Chapter. There are also services providing meals, clothing, domestic services, social activity, rehabilitation, entertainment, advisory services to migrants and to those with marital problems, and legal aid. However, no comprehensive statistical information is available on these.

The Commonwealth Government's expenditure on welfare services is financed through the National Welfare Fund, general or special departmental appropriations and trust funds, and by specific purpose grants to the States. Expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on social welfare and disability and service pensions is shown in the ABS bulletin, *Commonwealth*

Government Finance (Catalogue No. 5502.0). Expenditure on health benefits is included in Section 8 of this Chapter.

In the following sections the benefits or assistance available to different categories of the needy are described briefly. More detailed explanations, including current rates and conditions of eligibility can be obtained by contacting the relevant administrative departments. Historical summaries of pension rates, allowances, etc. are contained in the *1977 Year Book*.

2 PENSIONS

Age and Invalid Pensions

Age pensions are granted subject to age and residence requirements. Invalid pensions are payable to persons permanently incapacitated for work. These pensions, like most other pensions, benefits, etc., are payable subject to an income test. The income test does not apply to persons who are aged 70 years or more or who are permanently blind. The income test, however, is applied to the Consumer Price Index indexation of annual pensions for persons who are aged 70 years or more.

A pension is payable also to a pensioner's wife who does not qualify for an age, invalid, or service pension in her own right. Additional pension is paid to pensioners with dependent children, and supplementary assistance is payable to pensioners who pay rent or lodging charges. Lone age and invalid pensioners with children in their care may also receive a guardian's allowance.

Widows' Pensions and Supporting Parents' Benefits

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

The National Employment and Training Scheme assists widow pensioners and supporting mothers in acquiring vocational skills to enable them to enter the labour force.

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

Item	Queensland						Australia
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1978-79
AGE PENSIONS(a)							
Age pensioners No.	158,628	166,454	175,603	183,992	193,268	198,017	1,292,476
Males No.	53,120	56,148	59,800	62,384	66,807	68,704	431,174
Females No.	105,508	110,306	115,803	121,608	126,461	129,313	861,302
Wife pensioners No.	3,710	3,622	4,003	3,967	4,656	4,878	30,317
Aged and wife pensioners per 1,000 population No.	79	82	85	88	91	92	92
Amount paid(b) \$'000	176,631	247,122	321,808	376,225	447,165	494,316	3,229,013
INVALID PENSIONS(a)							
Invalid pensioners(c) No.	25,827	27,464	29,856	32,592	32,453	34,706	219,843
Males No.	14,878	16,424	18,575	21,137	21,400	23,348	149,759
Females No.	10,949	11,040	11,281	11,455	11,053	11,358	70,084
Wife pensioners(c) No.	4,129	4,491	5,566	6,515	7,214	8,192	56,153
Invalid and wife pensioners per 1,000 population No.	15	15	17	18	18	20	19
Amount paid(b) \$'000	37,584	49,088	66,473	82,357	94,089	108,409	690,357

AGE, INVALID, AND WIDOWS' PENSIONS AND SUPPORTING PARENTS' BENEFITS—*continued*

Item	Queensland						Australia
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1978-79
WIDOWS' PENSIONS (a)							
Pensioners No.	16,192	16,120	17,262	18,420	19,828	21,004	160,747
Pensioners per 1,000 population No.	8	8	8	9	9	10	11
Amount paid(b) \$'000	25,658	33,325	43,209	48,182	56,962	64,540	499,349
SUPPORTING PARENTS' BENEFITS (a)							
Beneficiaries No.	4,581	6,258	8,268	9,051	10,642	10,961	62,498
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population No.	2	3	4	4	5	5	4
Amount paid(b) \$'000	7,248	13,505	23,123	28,369	34,386	40,031	225,983

(a) Pensioners and beneficiaries at 30 June. (b) Including wives' pensions, mother's/guardian's allowance, additional pension for children, and supplementary assistance. (c) Pensioner figures prior to 1975-76 include recipients of sheltered employment allowances and their wives.

Disability Pensions and Service Pensions

Disability (war) pensions are paid to disabled veterans and their dependants and service pensions are available to male and female veterans at ages 60 and 55 years, respectively.

DISABILITY AND SERVICE PENSIONS

Item	Queensland						Australia
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1978-79
DISABILITY PENSIONS (a)							
Total recipients(b) No.	84,945	83,011	80,763	78,805	76,582	74,729	448,301
Incapacitated veterans .. No.	33,014	32,541	32,040	31,545	31,117	30,692	182,988
Dependants No.	51,842	50,394	48,723	47,260	45,465	44,037	265,313
Recipients per 1,000 population No.	42	40	38	37	35	34	31
Expenditure(c) \$'000	41,245	50,793	54,740	61,300	68,629	68,275	415,329
SERVICE PENSIONS (a)							
Total recipients(d) No.	19,726	22,056	25,840	30,157	35,046	40,012	212,422
Veterans No.	13,512	14,778	16,841	19,207	21,837	24,516	131,792
Dependants No.	6,202	7,254	8,970	10,950	13,209	15,496	80,630
Recipients per 1,000 population No.	10	11	12	14	16	18	15
Expenditure \$'000	19,070	28,033	39,182	52,419	68,367	81,852	436,196

(a) Recipients at 30 June. (b) Including miscellaneous pensions which, for the years prior to 1975-76, are excluded from the figures for veterans and dependants. (c) Including widows' pensions and allowances and seamen's and other pensions. (d) Including pensions granted as an act of grace which, for years prior to 1976-77, are excluded from the figures for veterans and dependants.

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.

Benefits are payable by the Commonwealth Government 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 benefits provide income support to the unemployed and their dependants. Sickness benefits provide income support to persons (and their dependants) temporarily incapacitated for work who have lost income as a result. Special benefits provide income support to persons who are ineligible for pensions, supporting parents' benefits, or unemployment or sickness benefits and who are unable to provide for themselves and their dependants. The benefits are a discretionary payment.

UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

Particulars	Queensland						Australia
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1978-79
Unemployment benefits							
Number of benefits granted ..	42,367	127,923	164,943	148,354	155,940	140,537	810,500
Amount paid \$'000	9,077	42,422	81,269	91,725	123,476	143,365	910,012
Persons on benefit at 30 June							
Number	3,603	27,682	26,494	33,592	43,796	48,256	312,000
Per 1,000 population	2	13	13	16	20	22	22
Sickness benefits							
Number of benefits granted ..	20,459	22,588	27,631	27,966	25,296	23,425	133,000
Amount paid \$'000	5,516	8,596	12,681	14,547	16,740	16,769	113,263
Persons on benefit at 30 June							
Number	2,865	3,386	4,202	4,517	4,640	4,716	32,400
Per 1,000 population	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Special benefits(a)							
Number of benefits granted ..	2,691	4,185	7,733	8,047	6,559	6,257	48,700
Amount paid \$'000	1,307	1,733	2,924	3,071	3,489	4,067	36,491
Persons on benefit at 30 June							
Number	764	851	1,181	994	1,181	1,428	12,900
Per 1,000 population	—	—	1	—	1	1	1

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

The Community Youth Support Scheme was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in November 1976. For details see Chapter 12, Labour Force, Section 10.

The Youth Employment Support Scheme (Y.E.S.S.), administered by the Department of Children's Services, commenced operations in May 1978. Y.E.S.S. operates a centre in Brisbane which is open to all young people experiencing difficulties in finding or holding a job. Many of these children are in the care of the Department of Children's Services and generally require more individual attention than existing services can give. During the first 12 months of operation, the centre provided assistance for 594 young people. In country areas, Y.E.S.S. administers a subsidy program to assist community organisations which provide voluntary assistance and encouragement to help young people to find and retain jobs. A total of \$24,150 was paid in subsidies during 1978-79 to assist programs in eight different centres in the State.

The Commonwealth Government introduced the Relocation Assistance Scheme in October 1976 to help overcome difficulties of unemployed people who are unable to secure continuing employment in their present locality. Assistance is made available to enable eligible persons to move to another locality to take up employment or training leading to employment. Applications for assistance were received from 267 families in Queensland during 1978-79.

Following its decision to cease granting export licences for minerals from sand mining on Fraser Island, the Commonwealth Government agreed to provide financial assistance to create employment opportunities in the Maryborough region. Of the \$10,000,000 allocated to the Queensland Government for this purpose, \$7,000,000 was provided during the three-year period to 1978-79. It is intended that a final payment of \$3,000,000 will be made in 1979-80.

4 PERSONS ON PENSIONS, BENEFITS, OR ANNUITIES

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

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

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

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

(a) See Explanatory Notes, page xvi.

5 RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS

Under the *Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act* 1954 assistance to homes for the aged or disabled carried on by religious or other non-profit organisations is provided by a Commonwealth Government subsidy towards the capital cost of the home and land. For homes providing all meals and personal care for the residents, a subsidy is payable on the basis of the number of persons aged 80 years or over and other persons who receive specified personal care services.

A three year program was instituted under the *Aged Persons Hostels Act* 1972 to provide more hostel-type accommodation for needy aged people. The Act was extended in May 1976 to enable deferred projects to be funded over a further period of three to four years.

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

The *Homeless Persons Assistance Act 1974* provides for the Commonwealth Government to make capital grants to voluntary bodies for improving and extending homeless persons assistance centres. It also provides for subsidies for accommodation, meals, and social welfare worker services.

Details of assistance from the above schemes are shown in the next table.

**RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS: GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES RECEIVED
UNDER COMMONWEALTH ACTS, QUEENSLAND**

Item	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
AGED OR DISABLED PERSONS HOMES ACT						
Capital grants						
Number	23	29	7	15	23	16
Amount \$'000	2,829	4,711	1,985	4,750	3,693	3,097
Personal care subsidy						
Approved premises(a) No.	72	74	84	95	109	117
Qualified residents(a) No.	1,537	1,807	2,032	3,089	3,063	3,035
Amount \$'000	860	1,191	1,510	1,782	2,085	2,210
AGED PERSONS HOSTELS ACT						
Grants						
Number	5	16	4	8	12	7
Amount \$'000	1,329	9,631	3,209	4,431	5,934	7,585
Persons accommodated No.	164	794	204	248	381	404
STATES GRANTS (DWELLINGS FOR PENSIONERS) ACT						
New dwellings						
Number approved	56	97	127	55	78	103
Value \$'000	607	1,489	2,037	944	1,479	2,056
HOMELESS PERSONS ASSISTANCE ACT(b)						
Capital grants \$'000	—	2	5	66	56	329
Subsidies \$'000	—	45	131	164	210	265

(a) At 30 June. (b) Introduced in December 1974.

Under the *Handicapped Persons Assistance Act 1974*, the Commonwealth Government provides a subsidy to eligible organisations for the residential accommodation and/or training of handicapped adults and children. Further details are shown under Sheltered Workshops in Section 8 of this Chapter.

In April 1978, the Department of Children's Services was charged with the administration of grants to the Women's Refuges Program. This program is a joint Commonwealth and State Government program designed to support non-profit organisations conducting women's refuges in Queensland. Approved capital costs attract a Commonwealth subsidy of up to 50 per cent and a State subsidy of up to 25 per cent. Operating costs may attract a Commonwealth subsidy of 75 per cent and a State subsidy of 12½ per cent. During 1978-79 18 Women's Refuge projects were approved for funding.

The State Department of Children's Services pays a maintenance allowance for each child in the care of homes for dependent, neglected, or delinquent children. In 1978-79, the allowances

paid to non-government institutions amounted to \$1,522,899 while capital subsidies amounted to \$230,585, and subsidies for repairs etc. to \$33,817.

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 in Chapter 9, Health, Section 3.

The remainder was paid to establishments whose predominant activity is 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.

RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1976-77

Particulars	Domiciliary care homes			Accommodation hostels, units, etc.	
	For adults		For children	Board and lodging only	Accommodation or lodging only
	Government and semi-government	Other			
Number of establishments	7	45	76	66	134
Admissions during year	853	747	1,151	2,179	202
Residents at 30 June 1977	1,189	2,741	998	2,210	2,593
Males	728	958	615	724	859
Females	461	1,783	383	1,486	1,734
Receipts					
Residents' fees, rents \$'000	1,887	4,424	205	2,761	876
Government \$'000	5,252	1,963	2,547	1,207	792
Other \$'000	6	382	667	398	128
Total \$'000	7,145	6,769	3,419	4,366	1,796
Total expenditure(a) \$'000	7,145	6,677	3,377	4,198	1,753
Cost per resident day \$	16.56	6.67	9.24	5.68	1.86
Staff (full-time equivalent)	513	667	434	412	21

(a) Excluding capital expenditure of \$8,704(000).

Domiciliary Care Homes are establishments whose predominant activity is the provision of full board and lodging and some personal, custodial, or parental care for the aged, handicapped, or dependent or neglected children. These establishments receive government benefits.

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

Establishments Providing Accommodation Only are predominantly for the aged or 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 subject to rental rebate arrangements, and night shelters are excluded.

6 NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES FOR THE AGED AND SICK

Home Nursing Services

The activities of these services are shown in Chapter 9, Health, Section 7. Generally, such services are eligible for a Commonwealth Government subsidy if they are provided by non-profit organisations which employ registered nurses, and receive assistance from a State or Local Government authority. In 1978-79 home nursing services in Queensland received Commonwealth Government assistance amounting to \$2,085,000.

Delivered Meals (Meals on Wheels)

The *Delivered Meals Subsidy Act 1970* provides for subsidies, payable by the Commonwealth Government, to approved meals-on-wheels services on a per meal basis to help with the maintenance and expansion of these services. In 1978-79, 88 approved services received subsidies totalling \$250,670.

Community Home Care Services

The Commonwealth Government, under the *States Grants (Home Care) Act 1969*, shares with the State Government, on a dollar for dollar basis, the cost of providing housekeeping and other domestic assistance to persons, mainly aged, who cannot fully maintain their own homes. In 1978-79, expenditure was \$3,594,744, of which \$1,797,372 was financed by the Commonwealth Government.

Community Welfare

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

7 CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Adoption of Children

All adoptions must be approved by the Director of Children's Services. Adoption confers hereditary rights on the child. Other features of the *Adoption of Children Act 1964-1979* are that the applicants must be 21 years of age or older. A male applicant must be at least 18 years older than the child and a female applicant at least 16 years older, except in the case of natural parents. Children over 12 years of age must consent to their adoption. From 1967 the adoption of single persons aged 21 years and over has been permitted under certain conditions.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Applications received	2,201	2,099	953	1,911	1,013	994
Children adopted						
Boys	765	750	597	551	339	299
Girls	693	644	515	463	321	264
Total	1,458	1,394	1,112	1,014	660	563
Adopters						
Non-relatives	1,038	884	575	450	361	334
Relatives	87	95	93	73	14	16
Spouse of natural parent(a)	333	415	444	491	285	213
Ages of children adopted						
Under 1 year	854	727	494	383	322	292
1 year and under 6 years	359	383	318	319	152	97
6 years and under 13 years	177	208	228	247	147	130
13 years and under 21 years	64	72	65	61	37	40
21 years and over	4	4	7	4	2	4

(a) Adoption by spouse in the case of remarriage. Also includes cases of adoption of a mother's illegitimate child into the marriage where the mother has married someone other than the child's father.

The numbers of children available for adoption have decreased in recent years because of a number of factors, including changes in social attitudes towards unmarried mothers

retaining their babies and because of increased financial support by the government (supporting parents' benefits).

International Year of the Child

The United Nations declared 1979, which was the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, as the International Year of the Child. The main purpose of the Year was to make the community aware of the special needs of children and to examine possible ways to meet these needs. A Queensland State Planning Committee was instituted to plan and co-ordinate suitable projects for the Year. Regional committees throughout the State also initiated events and projects. The Queensland Government has commenced a program of reviewing the existing Children's Services Act and will introduce a new Family Welfare Act as its contribution to the International Year of the Child.

Children in Care of the State

The Department of Children's Services is charged with infant life protection and the care, control, or protection of dependent and neglected children. To this end, the Department maintains a number of government establishments and is responsible for the licensing and supervision of privately-conducted children's homes. Most of these establishments are classified as *Domiciliary Care Homes* and are included in the table in Section 5 of this Chapter. The remainder are classified as *Residential Health Establishments* and details of these are included in Chapter 9, Health, Section 3. The next table shows the numbers of children in the care of the Children's Services Department at 30 June 1979, and also gives particulars of the type of care, protection, or control provided, but excludes 4,986 assisted children, 1,006 children under general supervision, and 25 children on remand.

CHILDREN IN CARE, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1979

Placement	Care and protection		Care and control		Total			Expenditure for 1978-79(a)
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	
In institutions								
Government(b) ..	58	52	84	17	142	69	211	4,640
Licensed	299	210	64	5	363	215	578	1,554
Foster care	1,210	1,147	47	30	1,257	1,177	2,434	12,261
Employment	83	76	80	62	163	138	301	
In adult custody ..	64	51	5	3	69	54	123	
Home placement ..	885	729	678	236	1,563	965	2,528	
Other establishments(c)	52	24	22	8	74	32	106	
Other(d)	32	36	20	17	52	53	105	
Total	2,683	2,325	1,000	378	3,683	2,703	6,386	18,455

(a) Excluding capital expenditure of \$1,651(000) on government institutions and \$231(000) on capital subsidy to denominational homes.

(b) Including Wilson Youth Hospital. (c) Including hospitals, Aboriginal Communities, and gaols. (d) Including absconders and transfers interstate.

Pre-school Training and Child Care

Details of the operations of pre-schools, kindergartens, and child care centres are included in Chapter 11, Education, Section 2. From 1979, free milk has been provided by the State Government to each child regularly attending approved centres. Costs for 1978-79 were \$141,733.

8 HEALTH BENEFITS

Medical and Hospital Benefits Insurance Schemes

A Hospital Benefits Scheme operated throughout Australia from 1 January 1952 until the latter half of 1975 (30 September in Queensland) and a Medical Benefits Scheme from 1 July 1953 until 30 June 1975. These schemes were based on the principle of voluntary insurance with registered organisations against the cost of medical attention and hospitalisation. Commonwealth Benefits were authorised under the *National Health Act* 1953.

Health Insurance Program (Medibank)

The Australian Health Insurance Program, given the official designation of Medibank, commenced operation under the *Health Insurance Act 1973* on 1 July 1975. In its original form Medibank automatically covered all residents of Australia, without payment of any premium or contribution, in respect of standard ward hospital accommodation and medical and optometrical services received inside and outside Australia. Queensland, which had a free hospital (public) scheme, became a participating State in the Medibank hospital benefits scheme on 1 September 1975. Under the present arrangements the Commonwealth Government makes payments of \$16 per day for each occupied bed in private hospitals and meets 50 per cent of the approved net operating costs of recognised hospitals.

From 1 October 1976 following enactment of the *Health Insurance Levy Act 1976*, and amendments to the *National Health Act 1953*, the *Health Insurance Act 1973*, the *Health Insurance Commission Act 1973*, and the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*, health insurance in Australia became compulsory. This meant that Australians either paid a health insurance levy on personal income above a set limit, or were required to contribute to basic medical and hospital tables, through registered health insurance organisations. Persons whose income was below a set level were not required to contribute.

Basic medical benefits available through Medibank or a private health insurance organisation remained the same as those available under the original Medibank scheme. Benefits payable were 85 per cent of the fee specified in Schedule 1 to the Act, with a maximum payment by a patient of \$5 for any single service for which the scheduled fee was charged. From 1 July 1978, benefits were reduced to 75 per cent and the maximum patient payment was increased to \$10. Other benefits available depended on the coverage plan selected by the contributor and included cover for the "gap" between standard benefits and the Medical Benefits Schedule Fee.

A new system of health benefits commenced on 1 November 1978. Under this system, the health insurance levy was abolished and private insurance was no longer compulsory. A new universal medical benefit, payable by the Commonwealth Government, was introduced. This benefit, to which all persons were entitled, covered 40 per cent of doctors' schedule fees, with a maximum payment by the patient of \$20. Pensioners (with Pensioner Health Benefit Entitlement) continued to be covered at the 85 per cent level, while persons classed as disadvantaged by their medical practitioner could assign their benefits (75 per cent of the Schedule Fee) to the doctor, who would then claim through the bulk billing system. From 1 September 1979, the amount of Commonwealth Benefit payable was changed to an amount equal to the Schedule Fee less \$20 for each medical service. Benefits available to pensioners and persons classed as disadvantaged remained unchanged.

The administrative arrangements are such that a wide variety of health insurance coverage plans, both medical and hospital, are available from private health insurance organisations, including Medibank (Private).

MEDICAL BENEFITS INSURANCE SCHEMES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1977	1978	1979
Health Insurance Commission(a)			
Services for which benefits were paid(b) '000	7,785	6,046	4,374
Medical benefit payments(c) \$'000	70,001	53,646	26,367
Private insurance(d)			
Registered organisations No.	10	10	9
Services for which basic benefits were paid '000	871	5,246	5,809
Total cost of services \$'000	5,192	72,762	85,486
Cost met by fund benefit(e) \$'000	4,514	66,244	65,048

(a) Year ended 30 June. Payments made under the *Health Insurance Act 1973*. (b) Estimate. (c) Including overseas payments (\$20,000) in 1978-79 and advances to cash payment centres. (d) Year ended 31 March. (e) Comprising basic and "gap" benefits.

The next table shows the operations of the hospital benefits insurance schemes.

HOSPITAL BENEFITS INSURANCE SCHEMES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1977	1978	1979
Health Insurance Commission (Standard Medibank)(a)			
Payments in respect of recognised hospitals			
Bed days '000	2,439	2,366	2,067
Amount paid \$'000	80,494	126,960	139,314
Payments in respect of private hospitals			
Bed days '000	767	809	819
Amount paid \$'000	12,269	12,941	13,111
Private insurance(b)			
Registered organisations No.	10	10	9
Bed days for which basic benefits were paid '000	483	1,246	1,292
Cost met by fund benefits(c) \$'000	18,628	49,452	52,445

(a) Year ended 30 June. Payments made under the *Health Insurance Act* 1973. Excluding overseas payments (\$62,000) in 1978-79. (b) Year ended 31 March. Excluding nursing home patients. Re-insurance account benefits and services (for persons whose periods of hospitalisation exceed 35 days in a year) are excluded for 1976-77. (c) Excluding ancillary benefits.

Pharmaceutical Benefits

This Commonwealth Government scheme provides for benefit on a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines, when supplied by an approved pharmacist upon presentation of a prescription, or by an approved hospital to patients receiving treatment at the hospital. Prescriptions are dispensed to pensioners free of charge.

Details of the numbers of benefit prescriptions and amounts paid out in respect of these are shown below.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND

Item	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Benefit prescriptions '000	13,228	15,237	14,622	13,694	14,113	14,478
Commonwealth payments						
Prescription benefits \$'000	26,184	31,968	37,638	34,165	37,176	40,820
Recognised hospitals(a) \$'000	6,295	7,771	(b) 2,943	2,685	841	524
Total \$'000	32,479	39,739	40,581	36,850	38,017	41,344
Patient contributions \$'000	8,608	10,115	13,465	16,652	16,994	19,560

(a) Public hospitals prior to 1 September 1975. (b) Reduction due to introduction of Medibank Hospital agreement.

Nursing Home Benefits

From 8 November 1979, a basic benefit of \$13.85 per day for ordinary care patients and an extensive care benefit of \$6.00 per day for patients receiving extensive nursing care became payable to approved nursing homes. These benefits are payable by the Commonwealth Government in respect of persons not insured with a private hospital benefits fund, and by private health benefits funds for all members insured in the basic hospital benefits table. Where fees are charged by nursing homes, these benefits are deducted from the patients' accounts.

In 1977, the basic benefit mentioned above comprised two separate benefits, termed "ordinary" benefits and "additional" benefits. The extensive care benefits referred to above were previously known as "supplementary" benefits.

Under the *Nursing Homes Assistance Act* 1974, the Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to meet the operating deficits of nursing homes operated by non-profit organisations which agree to participate in the scheme. Deficit financing is an alternative to the payment of nursing home benefits.

Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefits

This scheme provides \$2 per day payable to approved persons who care for chronically ill relatives at home. This Commonwealth benefit is primarily intended to offer an alternative to nursing home care.

Handicapped Children's Benefits

A Commonwealth benefit is paid directly to approved Handicapped Persons' Homes for each handicapped child under 16 years who is residing in an approved home.

Handicapped Children's Allowances

These allowances, paid by the Commonwealth Government, help meet the extra costs of bringing up handicapped children and encourage parents to care for them at home rather than admit them to institutions.

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

Item	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Nursing Home Benefits						
Approved nursing homes(a) No.	161	150	150	152	156	162
Deficit financed No.	—	25	35	41	49	50
Government No.	12	11	11	12	13	14
Other No.	149	114	104	99	94	98
Approved beds(a) No.	8,340	8,220	8,267	8,524	8,852	9,464
Deficit financed No.	—	1,131	1,496	1,869	2,309	2,497
Government No.	2,192	2,165	2,165	2,205	2,229	2,342
Other No.	6,148	4,924	4,606	4,450	4,314	4,625
Deficit finance \$'000	—	756	7,773	10,119	11,097	12,044
Commonwealth benefit days						
Ordinary basic(b) '000	2,751	2,527	2,191	2,082	1,754	1,684
Supplementary extensive(c) '000	1,516	1,473	1,243	1,185	1,015	953
Additional '000	2,225	2,211	1,812	1,840	(d) 601	(d) 1
Commonwealth benefit \$'000	17,310	20,886	21,981	23,109	23,877	24,607
Ordinary basic(b) \$'000	9,628	8,853	7,669	7,280	14,305	18,905
Supplementary extensive(c) \$'000	4,547	4,413	3,729	3,550	4,976	5,710
Additional \$'000	3,134	7,620	10,583	12,279	(d)4,596	(d) -8
Private insurance						
Benefit days '000	344	368	459	(e) 212	356	654
Benefits \$'000	492	1,046	2,267	(e)1,380	4,231	9,675
Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefits						
Benefit days '000	587	658	706	761	754	796
Benefits \$'000	1,174	1,315	1,412	1,521	1,509	1,593
Handicapped Children's Benefits						
Approved homes(a) No.	11	17	29	31	32	34
Children accommodated(a) No.	119	150	197	267	279	223
Benefit days '000	32	30	43	80	67	66
Benefits \$'000	69	97	165	333	332	329
Handicapped Children's Allowances						
Allowances current(a) No.	—	1,365	3,279	3,903	3,330	3,739
Allowance \$'000	—	233	1,355	2,440	2,355	2,715

(a) At 30 June. (b) From 1 October 1977, ordinary and additional benefits were combined into a single entity termed Commonwealth basic benefit. (c) Supplementary benefits were re-named extensive care benefits from 1 October 1977. (d) These benefits ceased at the end of September 1977; residual payments or adjustments only. (e) Excluding re-insurance account.

Sheltered Employment Allowances

These allowances are paid to disabled people with limited means who are employees in sheltered workshops. These people are qualified to receive an invalid pension or would become

eligible for an invalid pension if they ceased work in the workshops. The allowance is payable at the same rate as the invalid pension and an incentive allowance, in lieu of supplementary assistance, is also payable.

Sheltered Workshops and Activity Therapy Centres

Under the *Handicapped Persons Assistance Act 1974*, a capital subsidy is payable to organisations providing sheltered employment opportunities, accommodation, and facilities designed to promote the personal development of handicapped adolescents and adults to enable them to gain maximum independence and self sufficiency. Salaries of certain workshop, hostel, and therapy centre staff are subsidised and a training fee is paid to organisations for each disabled person who graduates to normal employment.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS ETC.(a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Approved premises(b) No.	9	98	116	186	192	215
Capital grants approved No.	212	359	492	371	624	590
Residential No.	6	9	11	7	7	5
Non-residential No.	15	16	11	7	22	25
Equipment No.	191	331	435	328	541	498
Maintenance No.	—	3	35	29	54	62
Capital payments approved \$'000	1,143	849	1,693	1,943	2,719	3,660
Residential \$'000	180	401	609	660	466	147
Non-residential \$'000	798	144	491	609	1,518	2,437
Equipment \$'000	165	300	529	626	649	919
Maintenance \$'000	—	3	64	49	87	157
Other grants approved No.	23	269	219	142	796	790
Training fee No.	10	18	4	1	2	4
Salary subsidy No.	13	246	197	83	756	750
Rent No.	—	5	18	58	38	36
Other payments approved \$'000	21	450	650	640	2,524	2,861
Training fee \$'000	5	9	2	1	1	2
Salary subsidy \$'000	16	416	587	401	2,402	2,714
Rent \$'000	—	25	61	238	121	145
Total payments made during year \$'000	671	1,774	3,151	3,943	5,243	6,521

(a) Including activity therapy centres, training centres, and residentials. Prior to January 1975, figures are in respect of the *Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act 1967-1973* and the *Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act 1970*, (both since repealed). (b) At 30 June.

Tuberculosis Allowances

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

9 FAMILY BENEFITS AND OTHER ALLOWANCES

Home Savings Grants

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

Family Allowance (Formerly Child Endowment)

Family allowance is payable by the Commonwealth Government to residents of Australia, or to approved institutions, who are responsible for the custody, care, and control of children under the age of 16, or of full-time students aged 16 but under 25 years.

The number of children and students for whom allowances are received and the amounts paid in Queensland are shown in the next table.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Children and students(a) No.	628,912	639,241	643,949	650,097	654,593	648,314
In families No.	626,950	637,288	642,285	648,075	652,651	646,642
In institutions No.	1,962	1,953	1,664	2,022	1,942	1,672
Children and students per 1,000 population(a) No.	307	307	305	304	302	p 295
Amount paid \$'000	34,134	34,401	40,833	155,082	158,525	149,824

(a) At 30 June.

Maternity Allowances

Until discontinued from 1 November 1978, maternity allowances, paid by the Commonwealth Government, provided financial assistance towards the expenses associated with the birth of a child.

The next table shows the number of claims paid according to the number of other surviving children and the amount paid in Queensland.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES(a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Total confinements(b) No.	37,574	37,289	35,364	34,998	34,997	34,493
Claims paid						
No other children No.	13,656	14,771	12,806	12,384	13,034	5,627
One or two other children No.	15,418	18,337	16,644	16,970	18,135	7,186
Three or more other children No.	8,142	4,454	3,745	3,494	3,496	1,367
Total No.	37,216	37,562	33,195	32,848	34,665	14,180
Total births on which claims paid(c) No.	37,588	37,922	33,516	33,177	35,006	14,321
Amount paid \$'000	1,179	1,177	1,120	1,080	1,112	490

(a) For 1978-79 relates to claims paid prior to 1 November 1978. (b) Live births, less additional births in confinements resulting in multiple births, plus still-births. (c) Total claims shown above have been adjusted by including the numbers of additional births in cases of multiple births.

Assistance to Families

The State Government provides assistance to families whose income or resources are inadequate to maintain or properly care for the children. Assistance is given 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, deserted de facto wives, wives of prisoners, or unmarried mothers. At 30 June 1979 there were 2,545 recipients with 4,986 children. Expenditure on such assistance was \$8,479,953 in 1978-79. Of this amount, the Commonwealth Government reimbursed \$3,665,370. See Supporting Parents' Benefits in Section 2 of this Chapter.

The administration of the Family Support Services Program became the responsibility of the Department of Children's Services in April 1978 with the acceptance of funds offered by the Commonwealth Government. The program is a three-year pilot scheme and a total of \$300,000 per year is available for grants to approved organisations. The objective of the program is to provide a co-ordinated family support service delivery model with services for parents and their children. Funds will be provided for services to supplement those already available rather than to substitute them. During 1978-79, approval was given for the funding of 22 projects under this program.

The State Government provides benefits to eligible persons and their dependants by way of reduction in fares on the State railways. Local Authorities provide similar benefits by way of reduction in rate charges and reduced fares on Council buses.

Double Orphan's Pension

This Commonwealth Government pension assists with the upkeep of children who are double orphans or are deemed to be double orphans for the purposes of the Social Services Act. In Queensland at 30 June 1979, guardians were receiving orphans' pensions for 485 children and 77 students, and religious or charitable institutions were receiving pensions for 27 children. Payments in 1978-79 amounted to \$318,000.

Funeral Benefits

A Commonwealth Government funeral benefit is paid to eligible persons to help meet the cost of a funeral of a deceased pensioner or the deceased spouse or child of a pensioner.

Compassionate Allowances

These allowances are paid on a discretionary basis by the Commonwealth Government to certain people who are unable to qualify for pensions or other benefits under the Social Services Act.

Deserted Wives

The Commonwealth Government subsidises the States for assistance given to needy mothers of families without a breadwinner where the mothers are ineligible for benefit under the Social Services Act.

Fringe Benefits

The Commonwealth Government provides assistance by way of fringe benefits to certain eligible persons and their dependants in addition to their basic social security entitlements. These benefits include telephone rental reduction, mail re-direction concessions, and reductions in fares on Commonwealth rail and shipping services.

Rehabilitation Service

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

COMMONWEALTH REHABILITATION SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Cases referred(a) No.	4,302	3,785	3,951	3,787	5,077	5,039
Accepted for rehabilitation No.	423	440	555	537	556	723
Placed in employment No.	321	286	273	294	253	257
Expenditure(b) \$	832,003	1,234,050	1,586,597	1,819,630	1,883,348	2,163,150

(a) Including many who are not eligible for treatment or training and those finding employment before training can be commenced.
 (b) Excluding capital expenditure by the Department of Housing and Construction and administrative costs of the Rehabilitation Service.

10 ABORIGINAL POPULATION AND WELFARE

Census Populations

In 1901 when the Australian Constitution was formulated there were many practical difficulties to be overcome in counting and classifying Aborigines for Census purposes. They were dispersed and nomadic and communications in inland Australia, where so many of them lived, were poor. The Constitution as it was framed in 1901 specifically excluded "Aboriginal natives" from general enumeration in the Australian Population Census, but they were included

in counts, and figures were published separately. However, following a referendum in 1967, Aborigines have been included in all counts of the Australian population. In anticipation of this, efforts were made at the 1966 Census to improve coverage and this action was intensified at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses. The 1976 Census results from the question on racial origin are deficient to the extent that the "not stated" (i.e. question not answered) proportion for States ranges from 6 to 10 per cent. In addition, 1976 figures were derived from a 50 per cent sample of schedules and are therefore subject to sampling error. For further details refer to Explanatory Notes, page xvi.

Bearing these deficiencies in mind, the next table shows the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in Australia at the 1976 Census compared with the 1971 figures.

ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER POPULATION, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES 1971 AND 1976

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

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

ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1976

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

Communities

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

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

Aborigines are encouraged to leave reserved areas and move into the general community where assistance in matters of housing, health, education, and welfare counselling is available to aid the transition.

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

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

The next table shows the number of Aborigines and Islanders in each of the 10 Government and six church Communities. Two former church Communities, Aurukun and Mornington Island, were incorporated as Local Authority Areas on 22 May 1978.

POPULATION, ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES, QUEENSLAND

Government Community	31 March 1977	31 March 1978	31 March 1979	Church Community	31 March 1977	31 March 1978	31 March 1979
Cherbourg	1,023	1,047	1,061	Brethren			
Edward River	342	392	399	Doomadgee ..	859	885	903
Kowanyama(a)	778	838	913	Lutheran			
Lockhart River	385	384	400	Bloomfield River ..	191	199	209
Northern Peninsula(b) ..	1,389	1,565	1,473	Hope Vale	540	569	596
Palm Island	1,417	1,509	2,088	Roman Catholic			
Torres Strait Islands(c) ..	28,643	30,075	30,090	Hammond Island ..	158	148	147
Weipa South	664	666	675	Uniting Church			
Woorabinda(d)	478	524	532	Aurukun(e)	764	780	830
Yarrabah	1,179	1,282	1,432	Mornington Island(e)	750	790	800
Total	36,298	38,282	39,063	Total	3,262	3,371	3,485

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

Education

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

Financial assistance is available through the Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement to established pre-school centres in the general community which enrol a significant proportion of Aboriginal children.

In 1979 there were almost 500 children of pre-school age attending 22 kindergartens established by the Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement on Torres Strait Islands, Government Communities, and two church sponsored Communities. One of these is conducted by the Weipa Aborigines Society. The majority of children attend kindergartens for two years before beginning primary school. In addition, over 120 children living at Cherbourg (which also has a kindergarten mentioned above), Doomadgee, Aurukun, and Mornington

Island Communities attended pre-schools conducted by the Queensland Department of Education. These children attend for one year only.

Primary education in the Communities and Torres Strait villages was provided by 28 government and 2 non-government (church) schools in 1979 with enrolments of 3,479 and 289, respectively. Secondary education is provided by the Education Department and in 1979, 1,013 secondary students were enrolled. Children resident in country reserves and in other areas may enrol at government or non-government schools and no separate record of their numbers is kept.

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

Aboriginal Culture

An Aboriginal Ranger Service is in operation to establish, locate, and preserve all material remnants of Aboriginal culture. The service is assisted by archaeologists and has recorded numerous significant sites. This awareness of the responsibility for preserving Aboriginal relics has led to State legislation in the form of the *Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1967-1976*. Under this Act all relics found are to be the property of the Queensland Government which has set up a committee to advise on, and determine the anthropological value of such relics and the need for resuming land to ensure their preservation.

Welfare

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

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

The One People of Australia League, or OPAL as it is generally known, has the objectives of bringing together all Australians irrespective of racial origin, and assisting underprivileged persons. Its major activity is the operation of two institutions, a children's home and a hostel for transients, in Brisbane.

The Commonwealth Government provides assistance under the States Grants (Aboriginal Advancement) Acts, and by grants-in-aid paid directly to Aboriginal organisations and Local Government bodies. The next table shows payments from these sources.

COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE ON ABORIGINAL ADVANCEMENT
(\$'000)

Purpose	Queensland						Australia
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1978-79
GRANTS TO THE STATES							
Education	1,180	610	1,837	844	942	961	6,175
Health	2,243	2,008	3,593	2,773	2,918	2,967	12,602
Housing	4,820	6,964	2,200	1,925	1,665	1,650	11,131
Legal aid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social security and welfare(a)	113	55	472	235	230	239	3,247
Urban and regional development, n.e.c. and environment(b)	1,601	724	2,054	1,933	550	635	745
Total	9,957	10,360	10,156	7,710	6,305	6,452	33,900

COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE ON ABORIGINAL ADVANCEMENT—*continued*
(\$'000)

Purpose	Queensland						Australia
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1978-79
GRANTS-IN-AID							
Education	64	517	501	353	221	185	2,955
Health	132	291	553	573	856	883	4,898
Housing	1,971	4,810	5,720	3,192	3,020	3,373	16,862
Legal aid.. .. .	177	556	777	818	883	956	4,208
Social security and welfare(a) ..	831	2,354	1,735	1,165	1,304	1,624	13,893
Urban and regional development, n.e.c. and environment(b)	501	996	1,916	928	1,191	824	17,253
Total	3,676	9,524	11,202	7,029	7,475	7,845	60,069
TOTAL GRANTS							
Total payments per 1,000 mean population	6.8	9.6	10.2	6.9	6.4	6.6	6.5

(a) Including employment, training (training was identified as a separate function for the first time during 1978-79), welfare, enterprises, and recreation. (b) Including town management and public utilities.

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 1979 totalled \$15,938,549 from Consolidated Revenue and \$1,318,120 from Loan Funds. Expenditure from a Welfare Fund built up from the sale of produce, livestock, curios, etc. amounted to \$4,559,286 in 1978-79. Hospitalisation charges, borne by the Department of Health, are excluded.

11 OTHER WELFARE SERVICES

Senior Citizens' Centres

The Commonwealth Government shares with the State and/or Local Government, on a two to one basis, the capital cost of approved senior citizens' centres. The Commonwealth, on a dollar for dollar basis, also supports a welfare officer employed by such a centre. During 1978-79 Commonwealth grants of \$553,179 for capital works were made, and the subsidies paid for welfare officers amounted to \$41,804.

Sport

The Department of Sport was established by the State Government in 1972 to administer the allocation of grants and subsidies to recognised sporting associations. This assistance is provided in such areas of financial need as development of playing facilities, coaching of juniors, subsidisation of State representative teams, and the hosting of national and international events. During 1978-79 grants and subsidies totalling \$2,021,776 were made to 85 State associations representative of 74 separate and distinct sports. At 30 June 1979 there were 86 distinct sports listed with the Department and these were represented by 106 separate State associations. Grants and subsidies are made from consolidated revenue, augmented by the Sports and Youth Fund. Subsidies for administration costs and the employment of State Directors of Coaching are provided from this fund, which is financed by revenue from the Soccer Pools. During 1978-79, subsidies for these purposes, to State associations only, amounted to \$216,489.

Leisure Facilities

The Commonwealth Government provides capital assistance on a cost-sharing basis with State, local government, or voluntary bodies for the development of community sporting and

recreation complexes. Under this program, Queensland received \$45,000 in 1978-79 bringing the total received since its introduction in 1973-74 to \$2,901,000.

Commonwealth Games

The twelfth Commonwealth Games will be staged in Brisbane in October 1982 by the Commonwealth Games Foundation which will have direct control over all aspects and activities for the duration of the Games. The Brisbane City Council, with financial assistance from the State and Commonwealth Governments for the construction of facilities and accommodation, is well advanced with its building program to have all venues completed 12 months prior to the start of the Games. The athletics complex at Nathan, known as the Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee Sports Centre, is completed as are the bowls venue at Moorooka and the archery venue at Murarrie. At the combined complex at Chandler, the Aquatic Centre will be completed by September 1980 and work has commenced on the Badminton Hall, Weightlifting Theatre, and the Cycling Velodrome.

Further References

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

Queensland Office Publications

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

Central Office Publications

Social Indicators (4101.0) (*annual*)

Commonwealth Government Finance (5502.0) (*annual*)

Other Publications

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

Chapter 11

EDUCATION

1 GENERAL

Education in Queensland ranges from the pre-school level through to tertiary level. In addition child care, kindergarten, and adult education facilities are available. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years and is provided free in government schools. Tertiary and sub-tertiary education is also available free of charge to students who must fulfil the entrance requirements of the various educational establishments.

Assistance Available to Students

Many types of assistance are available to students in the form of awards, scholarships, and bursaries; by the payment of fees for tuition as part of a training or recruitment program; by the reimbursement of fees for courses approved by an employer; or by other assistance such as paid time-off for study purposes.

Government financial assistance is available for general educational purposes to all students subject to specified conditions. This assistance covers student allowances for low-income families, text-book allowances, remote-area allowances, travelling allowances, and accommodation allowances. In addition assistance is available to students attending special schools, Aborigines, adults, and tertiary students.

Details of financial assistance to parents, students, and schools from the State and Commonwealth Governments and the conditions which apply to such assistance are contained in Information Statements published by the Department of Education.

Government Expenditure on Education

Details of cash benefits to Queensland residents and grants to the Queensland Government for each of the last six years together with Australian totals for comparison, are shown in the next table.

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

Item	Queensland						Australia
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79p	1978-79p
Cash benefits to persons							
Student assistance							
Primary and secondary	4,266	4,143	4,304	5,240	6,241	5,974	22,967
Tertiary and vocational	8,443	12,073	15,729	18,369	20,204	23,037	172,219
Aboriginal education	2,009	2,643	3,288	3,921	4,915	6,076	18,165
Soldiers' children education scheme	572	569	535	558	544	457	2,941
Adult secondary education assistance	—	72	278	416	443	483	4,735
Other	(a)	(a)	(a)	57	118	229	4,590
Total	15,290	19,500	24,134	28,561	32,465	36,256	225,617

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

Item	Queensland						Australia
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 ^p	1978-79
Grants to the State							
For current purposes							
Pre-schools and child care ..	436	1,734	5,356	6,970	7,267	6,972	40,944
Non-government schools ..	8,317	15,916	19,161	25,696	30,198	34,127	221,862
Government schools ..	5,020	17,410	24,355	26,761	24,708	28,208	242,544
Schools—joint programs ..	241	2,278	2,646	3,601	4,947	4,483	26,989
Technical, further education ..	715	2,262	4,643	4,537	4,885	5,222	51,741
Universities ..	26,169	49,876	57,185	73,483	77,883	80,980	594,587
Colleges of advanced education(b)	14,438	27,230	33,999	48,962	56,616	60,465	413,497
Aboriginal education ..	193	361	866	836	858	904	5,810
Child migrant education ..	165	255	195	2	15	172	1,740
Research and development ..	109	219	190	216	166	131	801
Total ..	55,803	117,541	148,596	191,064	207,543	221,664	1,600,515
For capital purposes							
Pre-schools and child care ..	1,003	3,806	2,584	314	—	—	1,033
Government schools ..	6,346	22,573	18,298	24,809	29,506	23,753	140,516
Non-government schools ..	2,644	5,320	3,847	3,077	4,704	5,717	38,423
Schools—joint program ..	—	75	218	204	54	5	17
Technical, further education ..	1,945	4,073	3,334	4,439	8,735	15,078	64,970
Universities ..	5,624	9,821	6,453	7,581	7,335	6,042	51,143
Colleges of advanced education(b)	5,078	13,438	9,181	14,630	7,899	10,712	68,155
Aboriginal education ..	988	249	971	8	84	57	364
Child migrant education ..	50	106	11	—	—	40	129
Total ..	23,678	59,461	44,897	55,062	58,317	61,404	364,750
Total expenditure ..	94,771	196,502	217,627	274,687	298,325	319,324	2,190,882

(a) Unallocable by States. (b) Including teachers' and pre-school teachers' colleges.

From 1 January 1974, the Commonwealth Government has undertaken full financial responsibility for tertiary education and abolished fees at all tertiary institutions and technical colleges. Details of State Government expenditure are shown in Chapter 22, Public Finance, Section 4.

2 PRE-PRIMARY, PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

Pre-school Education and Child Care

Because pre-school, kindergarten, child care, and child minding activities present a composite picture, at the State level, they have not been dealt with separately in this section. To clarify the situation, however, the following table shows ages of children attending pre-school, kindergarten, and child care centres.

Pre-school education has experienced a period of rapid growth and change since the Queensland Education Department entered this field in 1973. In the table, *government centres* include pre-schools owned by the Education Department and the Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement, and day-care centres controlled by other government bodies, including local government authorities. Included in *government assisted centres* are branch centres of the Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland and kindergartens associated with that association. Also included are many of the pre-schools attached to non-government schools, and kindergartens receiving special government grants. *Other assisted centres* comprise those controlled by non-profit bodies such as local committees and church authorities which

do not receive government financial assistance. Some of these centres are in contact with the Creche and Kindergarten Association. The remaining centres are categorised as *private centres* and represent those operated by private enterprise.

It should be noted that the table relates to centre-based activities only; details of home care and vacation and after school care are excluded.

PRE-SCHOOLS AND CHILD CARE CENTRES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Category of centre				Total
	Government	Government assisted	Other assisted	Private	
1 AUGUST 1977					
Number of centres	370	287	108	130	895
Staff(a)	1,081	919	194	453	2,646
Teaching(b)	1,053	705	139	247	2,143
Other	28	214	54	207	503
Children	20,121	17,303	5,343	8,101	50,868
Regular enrolments	20,061	16,926	5,269	7,565	49,821
Age in years					
Under 3	170	1,184	219	821	2,394
3	354	4,577	2,136	2,687	9,754
4	10,079	7,954	2,150	2,933	23,116
5	9,336	3,099	756	1,069	14,260
6 and over	122	112	8	55	297
Casual attenders	60	377	74	536	1,047
1 AUGUST 1978					
Number of centres	432	316	95	115	958
Staff(a)	1,395	999	138	398	2,930
Teaching(b)	1,335	718	99	231	2,384
Other	60	281	39	167	546
Children	23,600	18,208	4,237	7,661	53,706
Regular enrolments	23,523	17,694	4,141	7,410	52,768
Age in years					
Under 3	341	1,331	175	775	2,622
3	412	5,525	1,708	3,070	10,715
4	11,981	8,036	1,665	2,661	24,343
5	10,662	2,729	592	878	14,861
6 and over	127	73	1	26	227
Casual attenders	77	514	96	251	938
1 AUGUST 1979					
Number of centres	488	326	87	104	1,005
Staff(a)	1,622	1,047	127	350	3,147
Teaching(b)	1,540	757	102	188	2,588
Other	82	290	25	162	559
Children	25,756	18,080	3,961	6,699	54,496
Regular enrolments	25,632	17,672	3,938	6,577	53,819
Age in years					
Under 3	483	1,413	173	754	2,823
3	614	5,671	1,680	2,663	10,628
4	12,842	7,768	1,468	2,436	24,514
5	11,498	2,741	615	633	15,487
6 and over	195	79	2	91	367
Casual attenders	124	408	23	122	677

(a) Including full-time equivalent of part-time staff. (b) Including teachers and teacher assistants/aides.

From 1 July 1973 day-care centres in Queensland were required to comply with standards specified in regulations gazetted under the *Children's Services Act 1965-1979*.

Under the Childrens Services Program, the Office of Child Care within the Commonwealth Department of Social Security administers a program of financial assistance for pre-school and

child care projects including home care, vacation and after school care, and other related projects. Assistance is provided in the form of payments to the States and also direct payments to non-profit organisations including local government bodies. Total payments in respect of Queensland for 1978-79 amounted to \$11,457,000, including \$948,000 for capital expenditure.

Primary and Secondary Education

Primary and secondary education in Queensland comprises 12 years of full-time formal schooling and is provided by the government as well as the non-government sector. *Primary education* covers the first seven years of schooling and progression to secondary schooling is usually automatic. *Secondary education* commences in year 8, when students are about 12 to 13 years of age, and extends over five years. Senior Certificates are issued on completion of secondary schooling. These Certificates are based on teachers' assessments and internal examinations (Radford Scheme, see page 122 of the 1970 *Year Book*), and, depending on the standard obtained, provide the educational requirements for entry to tertiary studies. Students completing year 10, i.e. three years of secondary schooling, are issued with a Junior Certificate which is the accepted educational qualification for entry to many forms of employment, colleges of technical and further education, rural training schools, and certificate courses at colleges of advanced education.

The diagram on the next page indicates the proportions of primary and secondary students at government and non-government schools in Queensland for selected years and the next table shows the ages of all students at these schools.

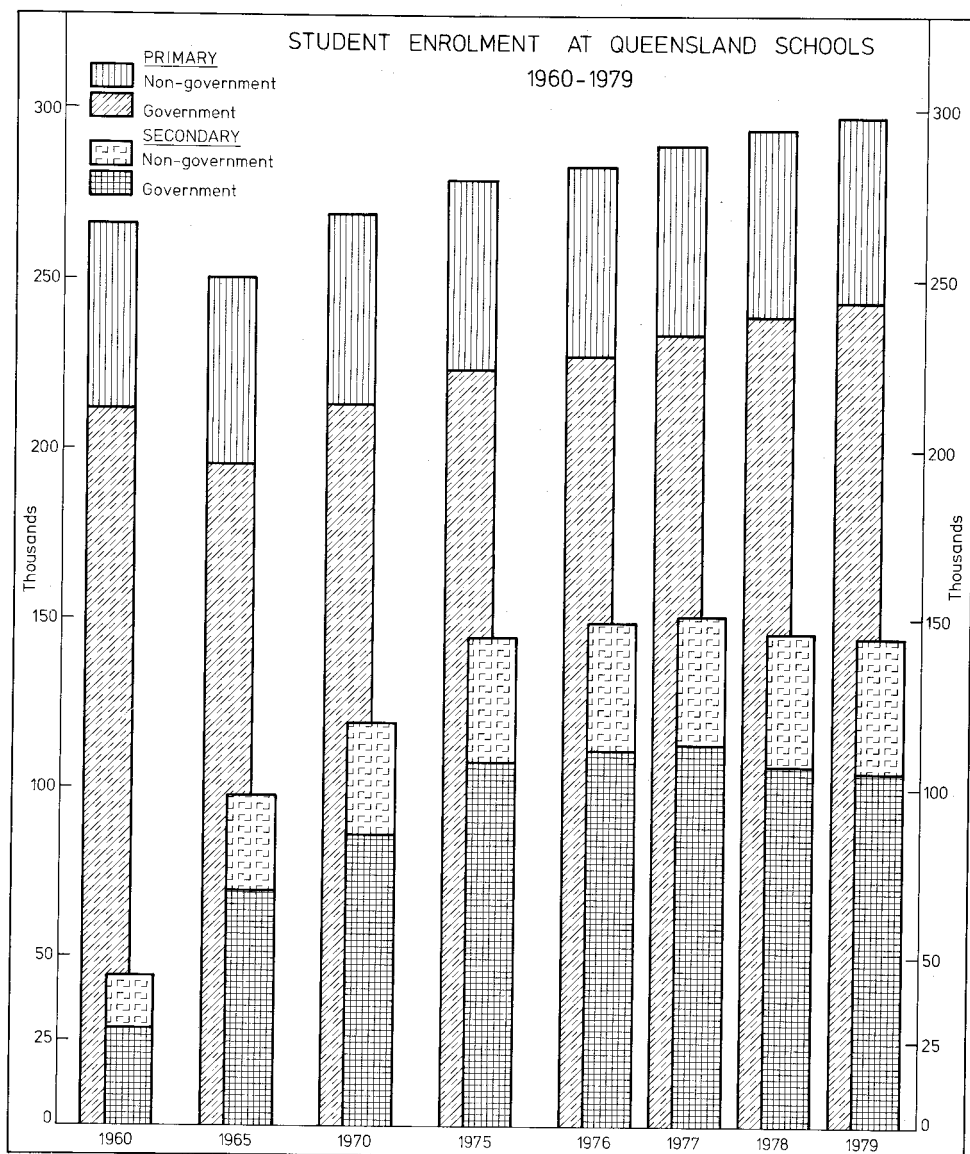
GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS: STUDENTS BY AGE, QUEENSLAND, 1979

Age at 1 August	Government		Non-government		Total enrolments
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Under 6 years	8,507	8,179	1,843	1,830	20,359
6 years	17,118	16,472	3,610	3,555	40,755
7 years	18,096	17,197	3,763	3,760	42,816
8 years	18,300	17,451	3,834	3,838	43,423
9 years	17,735	16,503	3,715	3,835	41,788
10 years	16,641	15,944	3,868	3,776	40,229
11 years	16,124	15,185	3,868	3,944	39,121
12 years	15,365	14,376	4,501	4,220	38,462
13 years	14,483	13,892	4,867	4,506	37,748
14 years	14,566	13,918	4,811	4,587	37,882
15 years	11,891	11,115	4,270	3,997	31,273
16 years	6,479	6,447	3,345	2,996	19,267
17 years	2,858	2,976	1,778	1,530	9,142
18 years	477	312	270	109	1,168
19 years and over(a)	221	354	22	15	612
Total	178,861	170,321	48,365	46,498	444,045

(a) See explanation of definitional change involving the Secondary Correspondence School (page 183).

The Primary Correspondence School provides educational opportunities for children unable to attend school on account of illness or distance. In remote areas, correspondence lessons are supplemented by tuition through Schools of the Air located at Charleville, Mount Isa, and Cairns, and by two itinerant teachers who visit home supervisors of pupils. The Secondary Correspondence School provides tuition in most secondary subjects.

The majority of primary schools are government schools controlled by the Department of Education. Department of Education high schools, which cater solely for secondary students, and secondary departments attached to a number of primary schools, provide secondary schooling within the education system. The Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement administers a number of schools for communities in the Torres Strait Islands.



Note. The increase in the secondary school enrolment between 1960 and 1965 reflects the change in the school leaving age from 14 to 15 years in 1964 along with the transfer of year 8 to secondary school. The decrease in the government secondary enrolment from 1978 is due to a definitional change described on page 183.

Most non-government schools are controlled by religious authorities and provide both primary and secondary education. Grammar schools, controlled by boards of trustees, are mainly for secondary students but also cater for some primary students. Grammar schools are classified as non-government in this Chapter.

At 1 August 1979 there were 3,439 primary and 657 secondary students at 31 Aboriginal and Islander Community Schools. Seventeen of these schools were operated by the Department of Education (classified as ordinary in the next table), 12 by the Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement, and 2 by religious organisations (included under relevant religious denomination in the table). Many Aboriginal and Islander students, however, attend other Queensland schools, but separate details of these students are not available.

Particulars of government and non-government schools for 1979 are given in the next table.

The student figures for the Secondary Correspondence School represent *active* enrolments in *complete* secondary courses. Enrolments are classed as *active* if assignments were returned during the month prior to the schools census. Prior to 1978 the student figures for this school also included *non-active* enrolments and enrolments for only part of a complete secondary course. It has not been possible to adjust the figures for teachers to take account of this change.

GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS: SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1979

Controlling authority	Schools			Teachers ^(b)	Students	
	Primary	Primary and secondary ^(a)	Secondary		Primary	Secondary
<i>Government</i>	1,029	85	135	19,472	243,849	105,333
Department of Education	1,017	85	135	19,426	243,366	105,333
Ordinary ^(c)	961	85	134	18,259	237,710	105,026
Correspondence	1	—	1	150	1,704	307
Special	55	—	—	(d) 1,017	3,952	—
Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement ..	12	—	—	46	483	—
<i>Non-government</i>	215	50	70	4,595	54,558	40,305
Roman Catholic	195	28	58	3,588	50,513	27,714
Church of England	2	8	3	377	1,579	4,405
Seventh Day Adventist	8	1	1	41	646	223
Lutheran	6	2	1	116	1,036	1,138
Other denominational	—	7	1	163	491	2,054
Grammar	—	2	6	292	41	4,736
Other undenominational	4	2	—	18	252	35
Total	1,244	135	205	24,067	298,407	145,638

(a) Primary schools with secondary departments. (b) Including full-time equivalent of part-time. (c) Including primary schools, secondary schools, and schools with both primary and secondary students. (d) Including 98 teachers of 726 students in special classes attached to primary schools and a number of special teachers at primary schools.

In addition to the full-time education services, classes are conducted at three schools in Brisbane to enable mature-age students to study secondary subjects on a *part-time* basis. The majority of these classes are conducted in the evening but additional day classes are being made available to meet demand. At 1 August 1979 part-time students numbered 2,482. These schools also cater for *full-time* day students and details of these are included in the previous tables. Colleges of technical and further education throughout the State provide instruction in secondary subjects for part-time students. Details of these and further education classes for recreation or personal enrichment are given later in this Chapter.

Special Education

Special schools and special education units have been established to provide education for handicapped children. The development of a variety of specialist support services, including remedial/resource teaching and therapies, has enabled the provision of the wide range of specialist help needed for the overall education and training of handicapped children and children with special needs. In addition, school-based services have permitted an increasing number of children with disabilities to be supported in ordinary schools. Isolated children with learning problems can be assisted by correspondence courses at home or at school, following individual diagnosis and advice from the Isolated Children's Special Education Unit of the Department of Education.

Details of full-time students in Department of Education special schools and special classes of primary schools are shown in the following table.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND SPECIAL CLASSES, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1979

Type	Schools	Teachers	Students		
			Males	Females	Persons
Special schools					
Blind and visually handicapped	1	41	83	50	133
Deaf	1	69	105	77	182
Other physically handicapped	11	69	213	172	385
Mildly intellectually handicapped	37	343	1,939	1,093	3,032
Other(a)	5	56	133	87	220
Total special schools	55	578	2,473	1,479	3,952
Primary schools with special classes ..	33	(b) 98	439	287	726
Total all schools with special students	88	676	2,912	1,766	4,678

(a) Including the migrant school. (b) Teachers of special classes only.

In non-government schools handicapped children and children with special needs are integrated into the ordinary classes and receive additional assistance from various specialist support services.

In addition, there are a number of schools conducted by the State Health Department and non-profit organisations like the Queensland Sub-normal Children's Welfare Association. Details of these schools are excluded from the figures shown above but are published separately in the ABS publication *Primary and Secondary Education*, Catalogue No. 4204.3. Total enrolment at these schools on 1 August 1979 was 1,286.

Migrant Education

The Department of Education provides tuition to adults and children in oral and written English, both in classes and by correspondence lessons supplemented by radio and television lessons and recordings. In 1979 a total of 11 day and evening part-time courses were conducted at the Migrant Education Centre in Brisbane with an effective enrolment of 2,656 adults. A further 166 full-time adult students attended six accelerated courses at the Centre. Eleven industrial classes were conducted for the benefit of factory workers. Forty-nine adult external classes operated during 1979, 27 in Brisbane and 22 in country centres. At Wacol Hostel in Brisbane, 330 adults attended full-time courses and 1,103 adults attended part-time classes during the day and evening. Correspondence lessons were provided for 600 students on the basic course and 73 on the advanced course.

Child migrant education was conducted in 32 primary and six secondary schools by 45 teachers. During 1979, 1,230 children received tuition through these classes.

The Queensland Catholic Education Office conducts similar classes at 16 primary schools throughout the State. One guidance/family welfare officer, five ethnic consultants, three community/school liaison workers, and two ethnic aides assisted teachers in their work. During 1979 approximately 500 children attended these classes and 13 teachers were involved.

Comparative Enrolments

The next table shows the broad pattern of students proceeding from year 10 (Junior Certificate) to higher full-time education in Queensland. Correspondence, part-time, and external students enrolled in tertiary courses have been omitted throughout.

From the figures shown, it will be seen that broadly speaking, of students who were in year 10 in 1976, 39 per cent proceeded to year 12 and 16 per cent commenced full-time tertiary studies. Of students who were in year 10 in 1977, 39 per cent proceeded to year 12.

**COMPARATIVE ENROLMENTS OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS
AT VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, QUEENSLAND**

Year 10		Year 12			Tertiary		
Year	Students	Year	Students	Proportion of column 2	Year	First year students(a)	Proportion of column 4
				%			%
1973	30,861	1975	13,511	43.8	1976	6,021	44.6
1974	32,713	1976	14,810	45.3	1977	6,260	42.3
1975	36,076	1977	16,024	44.4	1978	r 6,264	r 39.1
1976	37,582	1978	14,818	39.4	1979	p 6,079	p 41.0
1977	38,324	1979	14,995	39.1	..	..	..
1978	36,896	..	..	..	..	..	..
1979	36,263	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Students who have recently left school and who have enrolled in a particular course at a particular educational establishment for the first time.

3 POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

Post-secondary education in Queensland involves technical and further education, advanced education, and university education. The text and tables which follow illustrate the variety of courses offered by each sector.

Technical and Further Education (TAFE)

In January 1977 technical education and adult education were integrated, and the combined Technical and Further Education (TAFE) operations in Queensland are now administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Education.

Technical and further education covers career and pre-vocational education at sub-tertiary level (i.e. courses requiring only partial completion of general secondary schooling as an entrance qualification) and at tertiary level, other than professional courses at universities or colleges of advanced education. It also includes adult education recreational courses and secondary (adult matriculation and vocational) courses.

In Queensland, TAFE is conducted at colleges of TAFE throughout the State and their annexes, the Technical Correspondence School, and a large number of further education centres which offer recreational classes. Courses are also available at the rural training schools, the Secondary Correspondence School, and the metropolitan evening tutorial classes which offer adult matriculation subjects. In addition, there are numerous private organisations conducting courses for which fees are charged, but details of these are not available.

The colleges and annexes provide training, including the State's apprentices, in a wide variety of engineering, building, commercial, artistic, and domestic occupations. The Technical Correspondence School gives instruction in courses to students in remote areas. The rural training schools provide training in the sheep and meat cattle industries and in irrigated tropical agriculture. Grain industry training and associated livestock enterprises are the major concerns of the South Queensland Rural Training School, which opened at Dalby in early 1979.

To advise on the development and administration of TAFE in Australia, and to make recommendations for financial assistance to the States for the operation of TAFE, the Commonwealth Government appointed the Australian Committee on Technical and Further Education (ACOTAFE) in 1973. The Technical and Further Education Commission (TAFEC) replaced ACOTAFE in 1975, to be supplanted in turn by the TAFE Council of the Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) when all post-secondary education was brought under control of the TEC in June 1977.

**TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION (TAFE)(a): TEACHING STAFF AND
STUDENTS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, QUEENSLAND**

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Teaching staff					
Full-time					
Technical colleges	579	668	843	976	1,056
Technical correspondence school	61	50	34	40	32
Secondary correspondence school	36	57	67	65	61
Evening tutorial classes	15	15	16	21	18
Rural training schools	24	23	34	30	42
Adult education	18	18	18	(b)	(b)
Total	733	831	1,012	1,132	1,209
Part-time(c)					
Technical colleges	92	80	130	168	227
Technical correspondence school	46	80	81	70	89
Secondary correspondence school	—	—	—	—	3
Evening tutorial classes	18	23	25	21	35
Rural training schools	—	6	—	—	—
Adult education	32	50	63	(b)	(b)
Total	188	239	300	260	354
Students					
Full-time					
Technical colleges	1,719	2,130	2,419	3,109	3,525
Technical correspondence school	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary correspondence school	—	—	—	—	—
Evening tutorial classes(d)	83	64	87	145	142
Rural training schools	183	191	232	278	298
Adult education	—	—	—	(b)	(b)
Total	1,985	2,385	2,738	3,532	3,965
Part-time					
Technical colleges	24,958	26,968	34,858	63,832	67,904
Technical correspondence school	8,946	6,627	5,546	4,440	5,127
Secondary correspondence school(d)	2,822	5,518	4,855	5,183	4,270
Evening tutorial classes	3,867	3,739	4,814	2,776	4,365
Rural training schools	253	—	31	—	31
Adult education	31,111	29,043	37,042	(b)	(b)
Total	71,957	71,895	87,146	76,231	81,697

(a) Staff at 30 June: students enrolled during the year. (b) Included with technical colleges following the integration of adult education and technical education. (c) Full-time equivalent of part-time, including overtime worked by full-time staff. (d) Also included in school census figures provided in the secondary education section.

Details of TAFE students, classified by level of course, are shown below.

**TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION (TAFE): STUDENTS BY TYPE OF COURSE,
QUEENSLAND, 1978**

Course	Full-time		Part-time(a)		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Tertiary	147	226	229	172	376	398	774
Sub-tertiary	263	261	6,154	1,499	6,417	1,760	8,177
Apprenticeship	225	2	13,046	1,017	13,271	1,019	14,290
Advanced trade	—	—	1,774	10	1,774	10	1,784
Other skilled	481	2,216	5,277	3,595	5,758	5,811	11,569
Secondary	71	73	3,514	6,690	3,585	6,763	10,348
Recreational	—	—	9,996	28,724	9,996	28,724	38,720
Total	1,187	2,778	39,990	41,707	41,177	44,485	85,662

(a) Including correspondence students.

Advanced Education

The advanced education sector in Queensland was formally established by amendment to the Education Act in 1970. All of the 10 Queensland colleges of advanced education existed in one form or another before this sector was formally identified as one of the limbs of tertiary education in Australia. The colleges participate in three broad programs of activity. The major program comprises approved courses funded by the Commonwealth Government. Other programs comprise non-approved courses funded by the State Government and courses of continuing community education.

Each college has a governing council constituted under the Education Act. The Queensland Institute of Technology, Darling Downs and Capricornia Institutes of Advanced Education, the Conservatorium of Music, and the Agricultural College became the first five official colleges of advanced education in 1971. The number increased to nine in 1972 with the addition of the four Government teachers' colleges. The Brisbane Kindergarten Teachers' College became the tenth college of advanced education in 1974.

Prior to 1974, expenditure on approved courses in these colleges was met by grants from the Commonwealth and State Governments as well as students' fees. From 1 January 1974 the Commonwealth Government assumed full financial responsibility for approved courses. Tuition fees were also abolished from that date. Total expenditure on approved courses in 1978 was \$59,090,307. Expenditure on non-approved courses met by the State Government amounted to \$1,741,913 in 1978.

The activities of the colleges of advanced education are co-ordinated by the Board of Advanced Education which was constituted on 12 November 1970. Co-ordination centres on such matters as planning, allocation of funds to colleges, fields of study, and awards conferred. The Board also collaborates with other statutory authorities with allied interests, e.g. the Board of Teacher Education.

A Board of Teacher Education was constituted on 3 June 1971 under the same legislative provisions as the Board of Advanced Education on which it is represented by the Chairman of the Board or his nominee. The main functions of this Board are to keep teacher education in Queensland under constant review, and to make reports and recommendations to the Minister on such matters as registration of teachers, accreditation of teacher education awards, and minimum requirements, as well as conferring and collaborating with the Board of Advanced Education.

Further details relating to each college of advanced education are given in the 1977 *Year Book*.

Catholic Education Authorities provide teacher education courses at the McAuley College of Teacher Education which incorporates staff and enrolment details of Xavier Teachers' College from 31 May 1979. McAuley College, with a total enrolment in 1979 of 235, is not designated as a college of advanced education but is partly funded by the Commonwealth Government.

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION(a): STUDENT ENROLMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 30 APRIL

Year	Approved courses(b)		Other courses		All courses		
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
1974	8,309	3,089	703	4,199	10,789	5,511	16,300
1975	9,701	3,772	924	3,642	11,548	6,491	18,039
1976	10,053	4,464	686	2,887	11,194	6,896	18,090
1977	11,208	6,345	330	2,347	12,176	8,054	20,230
1978	11,353	8,785	147	1,902	12,959	9,228	22,187
1979	10,836	10,552	142	1,707	13,387	9,850	23,237

(a) Excluding one non-government teachers' college. (b) Commonwealth funded.

Details of students enrolled at colleges of advanced education, by type of course, are shown below.

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION(a): STUDENTS ENROLLED BY TYPE OF COURSE,
QUEENSLAND, 30 APRIL 1978

Course	Full-time		Part-time		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Post-graduate tertiary	134	224	746	249	880	473	1,353
Under-graduate tertiary	5,457	5,538	4,937	2,853	10,394	8,391	18,785
Other tertiary ..	—	—	122	36	122	36	158
Sub-tertiary ..	109	25	1,334	81	1,443	106	1,549
Other ..	4	9	116	213	120	222	342
Total ..	5,704	5,796	7,255	3,432	12,959	9,228	22,187

(a) Excluding one non-government teachers' college.

The next table shows staff employed at colleges of advanced education.

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION(a): STAFF EMPLOYED, QUEENSLAND, 30 APRIL

Year	Full-time		Part-time(b)		Total		
	Teaching	Other	Teaching	Other	Teaching	Other	Total
1974 ..	842	1,006	591	53	1,433	1,059	2,492
1975 ..	964	1,205	682	72	1,646	1,277	2,923
1976 ..	1,020	1,339	653	129	1,673	1,468	3,141
1977 ..	1,097	1,420	609	171	1,706	1,591	3,297
1978 ..	r 1,200	r 1,484	r 848	284	r 2,048	r 1,768	r 3,816
1979 ..	1,222	1,571	892	293	2,114	1,864	3,978

(a) Excluding one non-government teachers' college. (b) Full-time equivalent of part-time.

University Education

University Education in Queensland centres around the University of Queensland and the Griffith University in Brisbane and the James Cook University of North Queensland in Townsville.

The University of Queensland was established in 1909. There are 13 faculties offering courses leading to 28 bachelors degrees, 44 masters degrees, and 12 doctoral degrees. These numbers do not fully represent the diversity of the courses offered. The degree of Bachelor of Engineering, for example, may be taken in the Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, or Mining and Metallurgical Engineering Departments. Similarly the degree of Bachelor of Arts may be taken with specialisation in more than 24 honours schools.

A major development in the 1970s has been the marked increase in the number of masters degrees involving course work. The University continues to award the traditional masters degree which an honours graduate may attain by completing a research project and submitting a thesis. In addition, pass graduates as well as honours graduates may now approach the masters degree through course work.

The Division of External Studies offers courses leading to degrees in Arts, Commerce, Economics, Law, and Education to students who are unable to attend the University at St Lucia. External Studies Centres have been established throughout the State.

Ten residential colleges offer student accommodation with an approximate capacity of 1,800 persons.

The James Cook University of North Queensland was initially established in 1961 as the University College of Townsville, a college of the University of Queensland. It became a university in its own right in 1970. There are 17 academic departments which form the five faculties of arts, commerce and economics, education, engineering, and science.

As well as offering bachelor degree courses, these faculties also offer masters degree courses and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Higher doctoral degrees are also offered.

Being situated in a tropical zone, James Cook University has developed a unique character which combines the more traditional disciplines and research areas normally associated with universities, with research and study into subjects and problems peculiar to the tropics.

The University has a hall of residence and four residential colleges on campus which accommodate approximately 650 students.

Planning for the Griffith University began in 1971, and the first intake of full-time students, numbering approximately 460, was admitted in March 1975.

The non-departmental school has been adopted by the University as its basic academic unit. Schools are primarily defined by a set of problems and by a particular academic theme; the approach to problem-solving and theme definition is multidisciplinary.

The University currently offers three bachelor degrees: Bachelors of Arts in the Schools of Humanities and Modern Asian Studies, Bachelors of Science in the Schools of Australian Environmental Studies and Science, and the Bachelor of Administration in the School of Social and Industrial Administration, which opened in 1980. The University's honours programs were offered for the first time in 1978. Appropriately qualified students have enrolled in each of the schools for post-graduate work towards masters and doctoral degrees by research. The Schools of Australian Environmental Studies and Science also offer Master of Science degree programs by course work.

The next table shows, for the three universities, the number of teaching staff, students enrolled, and receipts for the last six years.

UNIVERSITIES: TEACHING STAFF, STUDENTS, AND RECEIPTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Full-time teaching staff(a)		Students(b)			Receipts(c)			
	Professors	Other	Full-time	Part-time	External	Government grants	Investments	Other	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1974 ..	114	1,129	10,545	6,677	3,479	38,750	794	354	39,898
1975 ..	125	1,235	11,174	6,052	2,821	53,409	873	333	54,615
1976 ..	129	1,301	11,815	6,207	2,882	63,471	691	419	64,581
1977 ..	130	1,361	11,966	6,673	2,874	71,673	698	519	72,890
1978 ..	133	1,381	12,081	7,055	2,822	77,414	337	610	78,361
1979 ..	131	1,400	11,770	7,218	2,733	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) Part-time staff provided 80,700 hours of tuition in 1979. (b) Excluding students attending extension lectures. (c) For recurrent purposes. General Fund only.

The next table shows students commencing courses, total students, and students completing courses at the universities in 1978. A commencing student is defined as one who enrolls in a particular course at a particular university for the first time. Students who have completed a pass degree course and who enrol for a separate honours course in the same subject are not regarded as commencing students.

UNIVERSITIES: STUDENTS BY TYPE OF COURSE, QUEENSLAND, 1978

Course	Students commencing courses(a)			Total students(a)			Students completing courses(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Higher Degree									
Higher Doctorate	6	—	6	33	1	34	6	—	6
Ph.D.	97	20	117	595	163	758	59	15	74
Masters Degree	303	131	434	1,146	388	1,534	195	41	236
Total	406	151	557	1,774	552	2,326	260	56	316
Masters Qualifying	47	24	71	107	67	174	—	—	—
Bachelor Degree									
Post-graduate Honours ..	73	92	165	255	246	501	78	38	116
Honours at Graduation ..	101	44	145	242	166	408	228	89	317
Pass	2,946	2,523	5,469	9,640	8,019	17,659	1,535	1,231	2,766
Agricultural science	39	20	59	130	50	180	21	11	32
Architecture	13	5	18	42	10	52	24	3	27
Arts	951	1,230	2,181	2,651	3,749	6,400	376	547	923
Arts/divinity	—	—	—	12	1	13	(c)	(c)	(c)
Arts/education	2	2	4	10	9	19	1	3	4
Arts/law	50	55	105	162	137	299	(c)	(c)	(c)
Commerce	229	73	302	766	202	968	119	30	149
Dental science	48	13	61	243	64	307	37	14	51
Design studies	19	16	35	67	30	97	11	4	15
Divinity	—	—	—	18	8	26	11	2	13
Economics	197	69	266	621	153	774	125	40	165
Education	194	346	540	821	1,144	1,965	18	29	47
Education studies	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	140	101	241
Education/law	—	1	1	—	1	1	(c)	(c)	(c)
Engineering	272	11	283	898	30	928	162	5	167
Human movement studies ..	33	32	65	130	117	247	26	17	43
Law	116	64	180	417	185	602	106	14	120
Medicine/surgery	160	80	240	894	493	1,387	137	64	201
Music	9	18	27	24	47	71	—	6	6
Occupational therapy	4	46	50	7	171	178	—	39	39
Pharmacy	35	40	75	107	145	252	18	29	47
Physiotherapy	14	81	95	36	357	393	7	100	107
Regional and town planning	7	3	10	37	19	56	22	3	25
Science(e)	612	286	898	1,561	712	2,273	383	178	561
Science (medicine)	1	1	2	2	1	3	(c)	(c)	(c)
Social work	37	88	125	108	330	438	24	69	93
Speech therapy	1	37	38	1	108	109	—	32	32
Surveying	27	—	27	97	1	98	19	—	19
Veterinary science	50	42	92	275	157	432	54	18	72
Total	3,120	2,659	5,779	10,137	8,431	18,568	1,841	1,358	3,199
Post-graduate diploma ..	173	174	347	218	198	416	147	194	341
Sub-graduate diploma ..	3	9	12	3	10	13	3	5	8
Certificate	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	11
Miscellaneous	174	129	303	270	191	461	—	—	—
All courses	3,923	3,146	7,069	12,509	9,449	21,958	2,259	1,616	3,875
University of Queensland ..	3,101	2,496	5,597	10,499	8,018	18,517	1,928	1,400	3,328
James Cook University ..	429	285	714	1,136	695	1,831	215	117	332
Griffith University	393	365	758	874	736	1,610	116	99	215

(a) At 30 April 1978. (b) Year ended 30 June 1978. Students who completed all academic requirements for admission to a degree, diploma, etc. (c) Included in other categories according to specific degree to be awarded. (d) Included in Education category. (e) Including Applied Science.

4 PUBLIC CULTURAL FACILITIES

Libraries

The Library Board of Queensland, established in 1945, operates under the provisions of the *Libraries Act* 1943-1979. Its duty is to attain the fullest co-ordination and improvement of the library facilities of the State for the benefit and educational improvement of citizens. The Board consists of eight members, including the State Librarian as *ex officio* member and secretary.

The John Oxley Library is a separate library within the State Library of Queensland. Its object is to collect books, manuscripts, pamphlets, and other graphic material relating to the history and literature of Australia and of Queensland in particular, and to provide facilities for historical and literary research.

The holdings of the State Library of Queensland and its extension services at 30 June 1979 were as follows: main reference collection, 261,681 volumes, 12,863 pamphlets, 9,488 microfilm reels, 3,683 microfiche, and 12,757 maps; John Oxley Library collection, 36,658 volumes, 8,768 pamphlets, and 6,401 microfilm reels; Public Libraries Service, 235,103 volumes; Serials Section, 6,913 current magazines and 40,713 bound volumes; and Audio Visual collection, 15,283 records and cassettes, 3,705 taped books, 1,068 slides, 225 films, and 797 kits and filmstrips.

Lectures in librarianship are held at the State Library for the purpose of preparing trainees for the examinations of the Library Association of Australia. Classes in subjects at a more advanced level are conducted under the sponsorship of the Ithaca College of Technical and Further Education.

The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services. At 30 June 1979, 114 Local Authorities were conducting 235 library services, all of which were free. Various councils with large areas and sparse populations have pooled their resources to provide library services on a regional basis. Five such services have been established so far: the South-Western (7 Shires), the Central-Western (9 Shires), the North-Western (9 Shires), the Central Highlands (6 Shires), and Sunshine Coast (3 Shires), with headquarters at Charleville, Barcaldine, Mount Isa, Emerald, and Maroochydore, respectively.

Provided Local Authorities comply with conditions laid down by the Library Board, those conducting free library services are eligible to receive from the State Government an annual reimbursement of half their expenditure on books, the salaries of unqualified staff, approved miscellaneous expenditure up to a maximum of \$1.025 per capita or \$1.43 per capita for regional library service, and accommodation (maximum of \$20,000). Subsidies were also paid on the salaries of qualified librarians.

For 1978-79 the State Government granted \$6,014,719 from consolidated revenue to finance the activities of the Library Board, including subsidies paid to local bodies and regional services.

At 30 June 1979 the Brisbane City Council operated 23 libraries, a mobile library for outlying suburbs, four bookmobiles for deliveries to persons unable to use normal library services, and two special libraries. One of these special libraries is situated at the new Mount Coot-tha Botanic Gardens and caters specifically for gardening, botany, nature study, and astronomy. The other is a reference library for local government officers and is located in the City Hall. At 30 June 1979, 118,752 adult and 59,690 child borrowers were registered at these libraries, and the book and magazine stock, which circulates among all the libraries, was 960,532. In the year ended 30 June 1979 the Council expended \$2,639,043, exclusive of the cost of new buildings, and received a government subsidy through the Library Board of \$849,656.

The *Libraries Act* 1943-1979 provides for the State Library and the Parliamentary Library each to receive a copy of all books, pamphlets, maps, and other printed material published in Queensland.

Museums

The Queensland Museum, founded in 1855, is the State museum of general science. It is maintained by the State Government. Expenditure in 1978-79 was \$1,016,665. The Museum holds extensive reference collections in the fields of zoology, ethnology, geology, technology, and history, and selected items from these collections are displayed in public galleries. A scientific staff of 20 curators is responsible for conservation and research relating to these collections, and the results of this research are published in *The Memoirs of the Queensland Museum*.

The Museum provides an identification service for the public, government departments, and other institutions. School parties are encouraged to use its facilities, and audio-visual lectures and demonstrations are provided for students from pre-school to tertiary level. The Museum publishes booklets relating to its fields of interest and these are available to the public.

The James Cook Museum at Cooktown was opened in 1970 as part of the bi-centenary celebration of Cook's voyage of discovery. It has items and displays illustrating the life styles of the three major cultures involved in the history of the far north; Aboriginal, Chinese, and European. The Joseph Banks Memorial Gardens, in the grounds, contain plants of species collected by Banks during the voyage.

Cultural Activities

The development of the creative arts and crafts in Queensland has been supported by the State Government. Under the portfolio of the Minister for Culture, National Parks and Recreation, the Director of Cultural Activities has rendered advisory and resources services, and provided financial assistance, to professional and voluntary cultural organisations throughout the State. Since 1976 the Queensland Cultural Advisory Council has contributed to the consolidation of these services. The Government has also established Cultural Capital Development programs which offer financial assistance for the construction of cultural centres and complexes, the target being to provide more than 100 cultural centres outside the Brisbane area. The Queensland Cultural Centre in Brisbane is scheduled to be completed in stages between 1981 and 1984.

The main professional performing companies are the Queensland Symphony Orchestra, Queensland Theatre Company, Queensland Opera Company, Queensland Ballet, and the Queensland Theatre Orchestra. The major entrepreneurial organisations are the Queensland Arts Council, the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust, and Musica Viva. Partly by arrangement with these entrepreneurs, national and international artists and ensembles stage seasons in Queensland.

In 1978-79, grants totalling \$2,632,464 were made to 376 organisations. These grants comprised \$33,830 to 55 craft groups, \$2,190 to 11 film and television groups, \$5,700 to 14 literature groups, \$689,170 to 116 music groups, \$1,389,480 to 89 theatre groups, \$127,050 to 38 visual arts groups, and \$385,044 to 53 community arts groups. The 1978-79 budget also included \$9,195,000 for cultural capital projects.

The Queensland Art Gallery

The Gallery, maintained by the State Government, was founded in 1895. At present the Gallery occupies temporary premises in Ann Street, Brisbane. Construction of the new Queensland Art Gallery is well advanced and is expected to be completed in 1981 as the first section of the Queensland Cultural Centre on the south bank of the Brisbane River opposite North Quay.

The collection comprises mainly Australian art—painting, sculpture, works on paper, and ceramics with a small but significant collection of French and British works. Major European artists represented in the collection include Giovanni Bologna, Boucher, Degas, Gainsborough, Picasso, Pissarro, Raeburn, Ramsay, Renoir, Reynolds, Toulouse-Lautrec, and Vlaminck.



FRUIT CROPS—Chapter 16
Photos: State Public Relations Bureau





Sugar canefields, Mackay



Celery harvesting, Amiens

RURAL INDUSTRIES—Chapter 16

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau



Cattle buyers use light aircraft to inspect stock

LIVESTOCK—Chapter 16

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau

Dairy cattle herd on irrigated pasture, Monto

Brahman beef cattle at Cedar Pocket, Gympie



Apart from various exhibitions from its own collection, the Gallery participates in an annual program of various international exhibitions which tour Australia. Where conditions are suitable, the Gallery assists various country centres with loan exhibitions.

An active education program is being built up in anticipation of the functions of the new Gallery. Children's creative art classes are conducted during the school year. At present limited space and resources restrict the number of free scholarships to students selected from the most promising applicants from all schools in the metropolitan area.

Government expenditure on the Gallery in 1978-79 amounted to \$693,801, which included endowment of \$252,155. Acquisitions cost \$98,792, comprising purchases of \$94,892 from State Government funding and \$3,900 from Trust Funds.

Queensland Film Corporation

The Queensland Film Corporation was established in October 1977 for the purpose of encouraging the development of the film industry in Queensland.

The functions and powers of the Corporation are defined in the *Queensland Film Industry Development Act* 1977-1979. This legislation enables the Corporation to provide financial assistance to producers of feature films, tele-movies, and television series.

The provision of financial assistance is conditional upon the employment of local personnel, including trainees. In addition, film productions supported by the Corporation will be expected to be shot predominantly in Queensland.

Botanical Gardens

Botanic Gardens have been established in Brisbane since 1855 and more recently in Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns. The Brisbane Botanic Gardens occupy approximately 18 hectares on the banks of the Brisbane River in the central city area and are noted for their collection of palms, and tropical trees and shrubs; they contain approximately 10,000 specimens.

Development is continuing of new Botanic Gardens as part of the Mount Coot-tha Forest Park and Garden complex covering 75 hectares in the foothills of Mount Coot-tha, about 5 kilometres from central Brisbane. This project has advanced to the stage where development includes an arid zone garden, Australian rainforest area, exotic rainforest garden, and fragrant garden. Features of the new gardens are the Sir Thomas Brisbane Planetarium and a tropical plant display house. During 1978-79, over 850,000 people visited the Mount Coot-tha gardens.

Further References

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

Queensland Office Publications

Pre-school Training and Child Minding (4202.3) (*annual*)

Primary and Secondary Education (4204.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Schools (4202.0) (*annual*)

Colleges of Advanced Education (4206.0) (*annual*)

University Statistics, Part 1—Students (4208.0) (*annual*)

University Statistics, Part 2—Staff and Libraries (4209.0) (*annual*)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Minister for Education, the University of Queensland, the Griffith University, the James Cook University of North Queensland, the Library Board of Queensland, the Board of Trustees of the Queensland Museum, and the Queensland Art Gallery.

Chapter 12

LABOUR FORCE

1 INTRODUCTION

The labour force statistics given in this chapter are based on data obtained from the various Population Censuses and estimates from Labour Force Surveys and other sources.

The 1976 Census figures are derived from a 50 per cent sample of schedules and are therefore subject to sampling error. For further details refer to Explanatory Notes, page xvi.

The labour force is defined as the sum total of all persons in employment and those regarded as unemployed. Persons in employment consist of the total of employers, employees (otherwise called wage and salary earners), self-employed, and unpaid helpers. Unemployed persons comprise all those who have stated that they did not have a job, but indicated that they were looking for a job in a particular period. Unemployed persons also include those looking for their first job, or who were temporarily stood down.

This chapter makes general reference to the apprenticeship system, the operations of Local Trades Committees, and the nature of general employment facilities.

Since the effects of social, economic, and technological change are often accompanied by changes in employment levels, the establishment of special training and assistance schemes designed to meet the employment needs of displaced persons, re-entrants, and new entrants to the labour force have become necessary. These schemes are also mentioned briefly in this chapter.

2 OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION

The next table gives details of the occupational status of the population of Queensland at the Censuses of 1971 and 1976.

Of the total persons in the labour force at 30 June 1976, 77.8 per cent were employees (82.1 per cent in 1971); 15.8 per cent self-employed or employers (15.3 per cent in 1971); 1.8 per cent unpaid helpers (0.8 per cent in 1971); and 4.6 per cent were unemployed (1.8 per cent in 1971).

At 30 June 1976, females represented 34.8 per cent of the labour force and 34.5 per cent of those employed. Corresponding figures at 30 June 1971 were 29.6 and 29.4 per cent.

There was a lower percentage of dependent population (i.e. persons not in the labour force) to total population in 1976 (56.9 per cent) than in 1971 (60.4 per cent). The increase since 1971 in the number of persons not in the labour force was 5.1 per cent compared with an increase of those in the labour force of 21.3 per cent.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND
('000)

Occupational status	Census 30 June 1971			Census 30 June 1976			Increase 1971-1976
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
In labour force							
Employed							
Employer and self-employed	86.8	23.8	110.6	94.3	44.0	138.4	27.8
Employee	412.9	181.4	594.3	450.8	232.4	683.2	88.9
Helper, unpaid	1.8	3.9	5.7	3.1	12.9	16.0	10.3
Total employed	501.5	209.2	710.6	548.2	289.3	837.6	127.0
Unemployed	7.9	5.4	13.3	24.0	16.4	40.3	27.0
Total in labour force ..	509.3	214.6	723.9	572.2	305.7	877.9	154.0
Not in labour force	412.3	690.8	1,103.1	452.4	706.9	1,159.3	56.2
Total population	921.7	905.4	1,827.1	1,024.6	1,012.6	2,037.2	210.1

3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOUR FORCE

Persons in employment may be classified in two ways according to two distinct concepts: by industry and by occupation. Occupation, which is personal to the individual, is defined as the kind of work that a member of the working population personally performs. Industry is defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade, or service in which the individual carries on his or her occupation, and is determined by the nature of the product made or the service rendered by the business. Thus carpenters, labourers, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. But a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage construction authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth.

With the increasing complexity of industry, persons of an increasing range of occupations will be found under one industrial heading, and persons of a given occupation will be found in a wide range of industries.

Industry

Commencing with the 1971 Census a new system of industry coding called the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) was applied. This system, which has the advantage of conversion to conform with the International Standard Industrial Classification, is designed to provide a standard framework for classifying establishments, e.g. shops, factories, etc., by industry. Consequently, this classification is utilised as part of an integrated statistical system to ensure, as far as possible, that each individual establishment is uniformly and consistently classified in all statistical compilations to the same industry, as determined by its primary activity. Strict comparability of labour force figures by industry between the 1971 and earlier Censuses is not possible because of the review of methods of classifying units and the special treatment of certain activities such as repair, installation, and leasing. Comparability is also restricted by the exclusion of unemployed persons from industry labour force figures for the 1971 Census, since unemployed persons were included in earlier Census industry totals.

The next table shows the number of persons employed by industry in Queensland and the percentage of persons employed in each of these industries at the Census of 30 June 1976.

INDUSTRY OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1976

Industry	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
<i>Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting</i> ..	55.6	10.1	25.7	8.9	81.3	9.7
Agriculture and services to agriculture ..	53.0	9.7	25.4	8.8	78.4	9.4
Forestry and logging	1.4	0.3	0.1	—	1.5	0.2
Fishing, hunting, and undefined	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.2
<i>Mining</i>	14.8	2.7	1.1	0.4	15.9	1.9
Metallic minerals	7.3	1.3	0.6	0.2	7.9	0.9
Coal	5.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	5.5	0.7
Other and undefined	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	2.5	0.3
<i>Manufacturing</i>	92.8	16.9	23.4	8.1	116.3	13.9
Food, beverages, and tobacco	28.6	5.2	7.7	2.7	36.3	4.3
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	1.7	0.3	4.2	1.5	5.9	0.7
Wood, wood products, and furniture ..	10.4	1.9	1.7	0.6	12.1	1.4
Metal products, machinery	32.7	6.0	4.8	1.7	37.5	4.5
Other and undefined	19.5	3.6	5.0	1.7	24.5	2.9
<i>Electricity, gas, and water</i>	9.9	1.8	1.0	0.4	10.9	1.3
Electricity and gas	8.5	1.6	1.0	0.3	9.5	1.1
Water, sewerage, drainage, and undefined	1.3	0.2	—	—	1.4	0.2
<i>Construction</i>	73.5	13.4	6.9	2.4	80.4	9.6
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	94.8	17.3	61.7	21.3	156.5	18.7
Wholesale and undefined	38.0	6.9	13.3	4.6	51.2	6.1
Retail	56.8	10.4	48.4	16.7	105.3	12.6
<i>Transport and storage</i>	38.6	7.0	5.9	2.0	44.4	5.3
Road transport	14.2	2.6	2.8	1.0	17.0	2.0
Rail transport	14.1	2.6	0.8	0.3	14.9	1.8
Water transport	3.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	4.0	0.5
Air transport	3.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	4.5	0.5
Other transport, storage, and undefined ..	3.0	0.5	1.0	0.3	4.0	0.5
<i>Communication</i>	10.8	2.0	3.8	1.3	14.6	1.7
<i>Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services</i>	32.6	5.9	25.5	8.8	58.1	6.9
<i>Public administration and defence</i>	34.3	6.2	10.5	3.6	44.8	5.3
<i>Community services</i>	41.4	7.6	67.3	23.3	108.8	13.0
Health	11.0	2.0	31.6	10.9	42.6	5.1
Education	17.5	3.2	29.0	10.0	46.5	5.6
Other and undefined	12.9	2.4	6.8	2.3	19.7	2.4
<i>Entertainment, recreation, hotels, and restaurants</i>	16.7	3.0	25.9	9.0	42.6	5.1
Entertainment and recreation	4.9	0.9	5.6	1.9	10.5	1.3
Restaurants, hotels, and clubs	9.4	1.7	15.1	5.2	24.5	2.9
Other and undefined	2.4	0.4	5.2	1.8	7.7	0.9
<i>Other, not elsewhere classified and not stated</i>	32.4	5.9	30.4	10.5	62.8	7.5
Total	548.3	100.0	289.3	100.0	837.6	100.0

Occupation

Classification of occupations follows the principles and structure of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, adapted to fit, as far as practicable, the known occupational structure of the Australian labour force. Classification on this basis has been adopted since the 1961 Census.

The next table shows the number of persons employed in occupation groups at the Census of 30 June 1976.

OCCUPATION OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1976

Occupation	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
<i>Professional, technical, and related workers</i> ..	45.6	8.3	40.8	14.1	86.3	10.3
<i>Administrative, executive, and managerial workers</i> ..	44.5	8.1	8.7	3.0	53.2	6.4
<i>Clerical workers</i> ..	42.5	7.8	86.7	30.0	129.2	15.4
<i>Sales workers</i> ..	33.2	6.1	35.0	12.1	68.2	8.1
<i>Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timbergetters, and related workers</i> ..	60.3	11.0	24.5	8.5	84.8	10.1
Farmers, farm workers, and wool classers	56.9	10.4	24.4	8.4	81.3	9.7
Hunters and timber workers	2.2	0.4	—	—	2.3	0.3
Fishermen	1.2	0.2	0.1	—	1.2	0.1
<i>Miners, quarrymen, and related workers</i> ..	6.6	1.2	0.1	—	6.7	0.8
<i>Workers in transport and communication</i> ..	41.9	7.6	5.7	2.0	47.6	5.7
Shipping and air transport workers	2.3	0.4	—	—	2.3	0.3
Rail transport workers	8.8	1.6	0.2	0.1	8.9	1.1
Road transport workers	25.6	4.7	1.3	0.4	26.9	3.2
Other	5.2	0.9	4.3	1.5	9.4	1.1
<i>Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers</i> ..	211.7	38.6	17.6	6.1	229.3	27.4
Textile and leather workers	2.8	0.5	4.8	1.7	7.6	0.9
Metal and electrical workers	78.1	14.3	1.7	0.6	79.9	9.5
Wood-working and building workers	44.0	8.0	0.6	0.2	44.6	5.3
Other production-process workers	24.0	4.4	8.0	2.8	32.1	3.8
Labourers, other, n.e.c.	62.7	11.4	2.4	0.8	65.1	7.8
<i>Service, sport, and recreation workers</i> ..	23.8	4.3	43.1	14.9	66.8	8.0
<i>Members of armed services</i> ..	12.0	2.2	0.5	0.2	12.5	1.5
<i>Occupation inadequately described or not stated</i>	26.3	4.8	26.6	9.2	52.9	6.3
Total ..	548.2	100.0	289.3	100.0	837.6	100.0

Distribution of Labour Force

The next two tables show the numbers in the labour force by age groups in each Statistical Division at the Census of 30 June 1976.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1976

Statistical Division	Age group (years)						Proportion in each Division
	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	All ages	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
Brisbane ..	27.7	36.2	119.5	80.1	4.3	267.8	46.9
Moreton ..	5.3	6.5	23.6	17.2	1.7	54.3	9.5
Wide Bay-Burnett ..	4.3	5.3	17.4	13.2	1.2	41.3	7.2
Darling Downs ..	4.6	5.3	18.0	12.7	1.5	42.2	7.4
South-West ..	0.9	1.1	3.8	2.5	0.3	8.7	1.5
Fitzroy ..	3.9	5.1	16.9	10.1	0.7	36.6	6.4
Central-West ..	0.5	0.7	1.9	1.4	0.2	4.7	0.8
Mackay ..	2.6	3.4	11.0	6.0	0.5	23.6	4.1
Northern ..	4.8	6.8	19.7	11.4	0.8	43.5	7.6
Far North ..	3.2	4.7	16.1	10.3	0.8	35.1	6.1
North-West ..	1.4	2.0	6.8	3.1	0.2	13.4	2.4
Total ..	59.2	77.1	254.7	168.0	12.2	571.2	100.0

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEMALE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1976

Statistical Division	Age group (years)						Proportion in each Division
	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	All ages	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
Brisbane	25.4	26.6	63.0	34.9	2.0	151.9	49.7
Moreton	4.6	4.2	13.2	8.0	0.7	30.7	10.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	3.8	3.1	8.8	5.4	0.5	21.5	7.1
Darling Downs	3.8	3.2	9.7	6.2	0.7	23.6	7.7
South-West	0.6	0.6	1.8	1.1	0.2	4.3	1.4
Fitzroy	3.1	2.6	7.3	3.5	0.3	16.9	5.5
Central-West	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	2.1	0.7
Mackay	1.9	1.8	4.7	2.2	0.2	10.8	3.5
Northern	3.7	3.8	8.5	4.2	0.3	20.4	6.7
Far North	2.8	2.9	7.9	4.0	0.3	17.9	5.9
North-West	1.0	1.0	2.6	0.9	0.1	5.5	1.8
Total	50.9	50.2	128.3	70.9	5.2	305.5	100.0

Persons in Employment in Industries

The next table shows the percentage distribution of persons in employment in industry groups at selected Census dates since 1933. Unemployed persons are excluded throughout and persons in the "not stated" category have been distributed pro rata.

The comparability of the Census ratios of industry groups to total employment is affected by changed concepts and definitions, particularly the inclusion in 1966 of females working part-time, some of whom would not have been included in previous Censuses. Since the 1971 Census, comparability has been further affected by changes such as the exclusion of trainee school teachers and the introduction of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. The table shows, in broad terms, the movement over time of employment from primary industries to the manufacturing industries to the service industries.

PROPORTIONS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND
(per cent)

Industry group	June 1933	June 1947	June 1954	June 1966	June 1976
Primary	30	23	21	15	10
Mining	2	2	2	2	2
Manufacturing	14	21	22	21	16
Building and construction	13	9	10	11	10
Transport and communication	8	11	10	9	8
Finance and property	2	2	3	4	7
Commerce	13	13	15	17	20
Public administration n.e.c., and professions	9	13	13	17	20
Personal and domestic	9	6	5	5	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100

4 LABOUR FORCE SURVEYS

Monthly Labour Force Surveys

Information gathered in these surveys, obtained by personal interview rather than by the normal procedure of having an individual complete a form, provides the basis for deriving

estimates of certain population characteristics. Chapter 24, Section 4, contains a detailed description of the various household surveys carried out by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The Labour Force Survey was the first household sample survey undertaken. Persons within the scope of the survey, generally those aged 15 years and over, are asked a set of questions, each month, which determines the person's activity during survey week in respect of his labour force category. The answers to these questions can be used to derive estimates of numbers of persons of each sex employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force, respectively, according to demographic characteristics, such as age, marital status, and birthplace.

For employed persons, information on occupation, industry, and number of hours worked is also gathered each quarter. Unemployed persons are asked questions on their occupation, the industry in which they last worked, and the duration of unemployment, as well as whether they are looking for full-time or part-time work.

Estimates, of the employment status of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, for Queensland, are derived from a sample of slightly more than two-thirds of 1 per cent of the population of the State. More detailed information on the Labour Force Surveys, including definitions used, technical data on the estimation procedure, and reliability of the estimates, can be obtained from the bulletin *The Labour Force*, Catalogue No. 6201.3, issued by the Queensland Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Employment Status

The following table shows, for Queensland, estimates of the employment status of the civilian population, 15 years of age and over.

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, QUEENSLAND

Month	Employed	Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over
		Number	Unemployment rate(a)	Number	Participation rate(b)		
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
MALES							
1979: July	587.4	29.4	4.8	616.7	77.1	183.0	799.7
August	586.0	28.3	4.6	614.4	76.7	186.5	800.8
September .. .	590.5	29.9	4.8	620.4	77.1	184.2	804.6
October	596.6	27.8	4.4	624.4	77.5	181.7	806.1
November .. .	589.1	27.0	4.4	616.1	76.3	191.7	807.8
December .. .	592.7	35.9	5.7	628.6	77.6	181.5	810.1
MARRIED FEMALES							
1979: July	187.6	10.7	5.4	198.4	37.6	329.9	528.3
August	186.1	9.6	4.9	195.6	36.9	334.1	529.8
September .. .	190.7	11.1	5.5	201.8	37.8	332.2	534.0
October	195.5	11.2	5.4	206.7	38.8	326.3	533.0
November .. .	195.0	10.4	5.1	205.5	38.3	331.2	536.7
December .. .	193.1	9.9	4.9	203.0	37.7	335.7	538.7
OTHER FEMALES(c)							
1979: July	118.2	17.4	12.9	135.6	47.3	151.0	286.6
August	120.9	16.0	11.7	136.9	47.8	149.5	286.3
September .. .	122.8	15.3	11.1	138.0	48.3	147.8	285.8
October	122.6	15.3	11.1	137.9	47.8	150.5	288.4
November .. .	117.7	15.1	11.4	132.9	46.4	153.7	286.6
December .. .	122.3	22.2	15.4	144.5	50.4	142.3	286.8

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Month	Employed	Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over
		Number	Unemployment rate (a)	Number	Participation rate (b)		
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
ALL FEMALES							
1979: July	305.8	28.2	8.4	334.0	41.0	480.9	814.8
August	306.9	25.6	7.7	332.5	40.7	483.6	816.1
September .. .	313.5	26.4	7.8	339.9	41.5	480.0	819.9
October	318.2	26.5	7.7	344.7	42.0	476.8	821.5
November .. .	312.8	25.6	7.6	338.3	41.1	484.9	823.2
December .. .	315.4	32.1	9.2	347.5	42.1	478.1	825.6
PERSONS							
1979: July	893.2	57.5	6.1	950.7	58.9	663.8	1,614.5
August	893.0	53.9	5.7	946.8	58.6	670.1	1,616.9
September .. .	904.0	56.3	5.9	960.3	59.1	664.1	1,624.4
October	914.8	54.3	5.6	969.1	59.5	658.5	1,627.6
November .. .	901.8	52.5	5.5	954.4	58.5	676.6	1,631.1
December .. .	908.1	67.9	7.0	976.1	59.7	659.6	1,635.7

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. (b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group. (c) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

The next table shows, for each State and Australia, estimates of the employment status of the civilian population 15 years of age and over.

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS,
STATES AND TERRITORIES, DECEMBER 1979
(^{'000})

State or Territory	Employed	Unemployed	Total labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over
New South Wales .. .	2,182.0	135.5	2,317.5	1,490.8	3,808.2
Victoria	1,697.6	103.9	1,801.4	1,066.2	2,867.6
Queensland	908.1	67.9	976.1	659.6	1,635.7
South Australia .. .	562.2	44.6	606.8	371.6	978.4
Western Australia .. .	544.9	49.9	594.8	321.6	916.4
Tasmania	172.8	14.2	187.0	120.4	307.4
Northern Territory .. .	50.2	3.4	53.6	21.7	75.3
A.C.Territory	102.2	7.6	109.7	43.0	152.7
Australia	6,219.9	426.9	6,646.8	4,094.9	10,741.7

Supplementary Labour Force Surveys

As stated in Chapter 24, Section 4, the population survey master sample is also a vehicle for conducting supplementary surveys on a wide range of topics. Set out below are some of the recent labour-force oriented supplementary surveys conducted in conjunction with the Labour Force Surveys. It should be noted that because of the size of the sample, reliable estimates for particular characteristics may be restricted to the national level.

Labour Force Experience

In February 1979 a survey was conducted to ascertain labour force experience in 1978. Information obtained included length of time (in 1978) during which persons were not in the labour force, the number of periods during which they were looking for work, and other aspects of labour force experience. The survey showed that, for Queensland, a total of 187,800 persons looked for work at some time during 1978. Of these people, 40,500 looked for work for more than

one period, including 8,800 who looked for work on four or more separate occasions. For further information see the bulletin *Labour Force Experience* (Catalogue No. 6206.0). This survey has been conducted periodically since 1968. The previous survey covered the year 1976.

Labour Force Educational Attainment

A survey to obtain information about the highest educational qualifications attained by persons in the labour force was conducted in February 1979. For persons with post-school qualifications the information obtained included the field of study, and for those who did not complete their schooling, the age at which they had left school. In Queensland, of the 870,100 persons employed, 305,800 had post-school qualifications and of the 73,400 unemployed, 49,100 persons left before completing the highest level of secondary school. For further information see the bulletin *The Labour Force Educational Attainment* (Catalogue No. 6235.0).

Labour Mobility

Aspects of the mobility of persons who had been employed at some time during 1978 were surveyed in February 1979. Details collected included the number of different employers for whom employees had worked during 1978 or the number of different businesses in which employers and self-employed persons had been engaged. In Queensland, of the 860,500 employed persons, 233,200 had been in their current job for less than 12 months while 59,300 had been there for 20 years or more. For further information see the bulletin *Labour Mobility* (Catalogue No. 6209.0). Similar surveys were conducted in November 1972 and in February of 1975 and 1976.

Leavers from Schools, Universities, or Other Educational Institutions

Information about persons aged 15 to 25 years who had attended full-time at a school, university, or other educational institution at some time during 1978 was obtained in a survey conducted in May 1979. Separate information was obtained in respect of persons who had returned to full-time education in 1979 and those who had not returned to full-time education (leavers). During 1978 there was a total of 45,700 leavers throughout Queensland, of which 35,400, or 77.5 per cent, found employment, and 8,300, or 18.2 per cent, were unemployed. For further information see the bulletin *Leavers from Schools, Universities, or Other Educational Institutions* (Catalogue No. 6227.0). Similar surveys were conducted in February of each year from 1964 to 1974, in May 1975 and 1976, and in August 1977 and 1978.

Annual and Long-service Leave

A survey, in May 1979, was conducted to obtain information about the amount and timing of paid annual leave and long-service leave taken by employees during the period May 1978 to April 1979. Other types of leave, such as study or sabbatical leave, sick leave, maternity leave, etc. and unpaid leave were not included in the survey. In Queensland during the survey period, out of a total of 712,100 employees in full- or part-time employment in the survey period, 422,400, or 59.3 per cent, took one or more weeks of paid annual and/or long-service leave. For further information see the bulletin *Annual and Long-service Leave* (Catalogue No. 6317.0). Surveys of annual leave, but not long-service leave, were previously conducted in February 1969 and August 1974.

Persons Looking for Work

In July 1979 the supplementary survey sought information about unemployed persons who had recently been looking for work. Details collected included particulars of their last job, difficulties experienced in finding a job, educational attainment, family status, steps taken to find work, whether they had had offers of employment, and whether they would move interstate or intrastate if offered a suitable job. In Queensland there were 57,400 people looking for work in

July 1979 and of these 21,800 reported no vacancies at all and 10,200 no vacancies in their line of work as the main difficulty in finding work. For further information see the bulletin *Persons Looking for Work* (Catalogue No. 6222.0). Similar surveys were conducted in May and November 1976, May 1977, and July 1978.

Multiple Jobholding

The nature and extent of multiple jobholding was the topic surveyed in August 1979. There were 17,700 males of whom 13,400 were married, and 9,000 females of whom 6,300 were married, classified as multiple jobholders in August 1979 in Queensland. For further information refer to the bulletin *Multiple Jobholding* (Catalogue No. 6216.0). The survey has been conducted periodically since November 1965 with the previous survey being conducted in August 1977.

Persons Not in the Labour Force

In March 1979 and September 1979 surveys were conducted in order to obtain information about persons aged 15 to 64 years who were not in the labour force; in particular, whether they wanted a job, and, if they did, the reason they were not looking for work. In Queensland, in September 1979, out of those who were not in the labour force and who wanted a job, there were 19,700 males and 75,200 females who were not actively looking for work. Further information is available in the bulletin *Persons Not in the Labour Force* (Catalogue No. 6220.0). Similar surveys were conducted in November 1975 and May 1977.

5 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 of 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 *Civilian Employees* (Catalogue No. 6213.0).

In the following tables, figures for periods prior to 1979 have been revised since the last issue of the *Year Book*. The series is now based on new benchmarks.

Private and Government Employment

The next table shows the numbers of male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment, working for private and government employers.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND
(Excluding Agriculture and Private Domestic Service)
(‘000)

At 30 June	Private			Government		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1974	310.8	174.2	485.0	132.3	52.9	185.2
1975	301.4	168.2	469.6	141.9	58.9	200.8
1976	302.9	172.5	475.3	138.8	60.9	199.7
1977	302.6	172.1	474.6	140.5	62.8	203.3
1978	295.9	174.8	470.7	140.1	65.3	205.4
1979	302.9	179.3	482.2	142.7	67.1	209.8

Industry Groups

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.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND
(Excluding Agriculture and Private Domestic Service)
(‘000)

Industry group	June 1974	June 1975	June 1976	June 1977	June 1978	June 1979
MALES						
Forestry etc.	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
Mining	13.5	15.1	14.7	14.7	12.7	15.4
Manufacturing	98.8	96.6	98.6	97.7	95.1	96.3
Electricity, gas, water	8.4	8.6	9.0	9.4	10.1	10.4
Construction	74.8	72.8	66.5	66.1	61.8	61.5
Wholesale, retail trade	89.4	88.1	88.4	88.3	88.2	90.1
Transport and storage	36.6	37.2	37.6	37.8	37.5	38.3
Communication	14.0	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.4	14.5
Finance, insurance, etc.	31.8	29.8	29.5	29.5	29.9	30.2
Public administration, defence	20.4	21.9	22.4	22.3	22.0	22.3
Community services	37.6	40.1	41.8	43.5	44.8	45.6
Entertainment etc.	14.3	15.2	15.7	16.1	16.6	17.8
Total	443.1	443.3	441.7	443.0	436.0	445.6
FEMALES						
Manufacturing	27.3	23.5	24.3	23.6	23.5	23.3
Wholesale, retail trade	63.8	61.3	61.9	61.0	62.4	66.1
Transport and storage	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9
Communication	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6
Finance, insurance, etc.	26.5	24.7	25.0	25.0	25.1	25.6
Public administration, defence	9.0	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.7
Community services	58.6	64.4	68.1	70.6	74.6	76.0
Entertainment etc.	27.6	28.5	28.8	29.2	28.9	28.6
Other industries	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.6
Total	227.1	227.0	233.4	234.9	240.1	246.4
PERSONS						
Forestry etc.	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.5
Mining	14.5	16.2	15.7	15.7	13.7	16.5
Manufacturing	126.1	120.2	122.8	121.3	118.5	119.7
Electricity, gas, water	9.4	9.5	9.9	10.3	11.2	11.6
Construction	77.9	75.6	69.5	69.1	64.8	64.4
Wholesale, retail trade	153.2	149.3	150.3	149.4	150.5	156.3
Transport and storage	41.2	41.7	42.3	42.6	42.2	43.2
Communication	18.4	18.8	18.6	18.5	18.8	19.1
Finance, insurance, etc.	58.3	54.5	54.5	54.6	55.0	55.7
Public administration, defence	29.4	32.8	33.5	33.5	33.1	34.0
Community services	96.2	104.4	109.9	114.2	119.4	121.6
Entertainment etc.	41.9	43.7	44.5	45.4	45.5	46.5
Total	670.2	670.4	675.0	677.9	676.1	692.0

Australian States

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)
(^{'000})

State	June 1974	June 1975	June 1976	June 1977	June 1978	June 1979
MALES						
New South Wales ..	1,161.6	1,144.6	1,123.6	1,110.0	1,104.4	1,113.3
Victoria	857.9	847.4	844.3	845.5	837.6	840.0
Queensland	443.1	443.3	441.7	443.0	436.0	445.6
South Australia ..	292.9	293.1	293.8	290.3	280.3	280.9
Western Australia ..	252.3	257.1	257.6	263.3	263.1	258.4
Tasmania	88.8	89.6	88.4	89.7	89.3	89.4
Australia (a) ..	3,172.6	3,152.9	3,127.2	3,117.8	3,087.2	3,105.2
FEMALES						
New South Wales ..	659.0	642.2	642.2	644.0	646.0	665.0
Victoria	512.2	498.4	508.1	510.7	515.3	526.5
Queensland	227.1	227.0	233.4	234.9	240.1	246.4
South Australia ..	173.9	172.3	179.9	180.9	179.3	180.0
Western Australia ..	143.1	144.1	148.2	153.1	156.6	158.2
Tasmania	44.1	46.1	46.0	47.0	47.9	48.8
Australia (a) ..	1,805.3	1,777.2	1,805.8	1,819.3	1,834.8	1,876.1
PERSONS						
New South Wales ..	1,820.7	1,786.8	1,765.8	1,754.0	1,750.4	1,778.3
Victoria	1,370.0	1,345.8	1,352.4	1,356.3	1,352.9	1,366.5
Queensland	670.2	670.4	675.0	677.9	676.1	692.0
South Australia ..	466.9	465.4	473.8	471.2	459.6	460.9
Western Australia ..	395.5	401.2	405.8	416.5	419.8	416.6
Tasmania	132.9	135.8	134.4	136.7	137.2	138.2
Australia (a) ..	4,977.8	4,930.1	4,933.0	4,937.0	4,922.1	4,981.3

(a) Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

6 APPRENTICESHIP

Under the *Apprenticeship Act 1964-1974* 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 1979, there were 23 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 1979, there were 18 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 trade classes 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 Release Training Scheme was introduced for all callings in the printing industry. Under this scheme apprentices receive instruction at technical colleges for continuous periods of up to seven weeks during the first three years of the apprenticeship. The Block Release Training Scheme has now been extended to apprentices in all of the larger apprenticeship trades except Hairdressing, and replaces correspondence tuition and single-day attendance at college in these trades.

There is also a system of apprenticeship known as the Short Term Scheme under which persons with the necessary qualifications undertake 20 weeks continuous training during the first year of their apprenticeship, thus completing the requirements of the first two years of the apprentices' technical course of instruction. They then revert to normal day or Block Release arrangements applicable to their third year course of instruction.

At the end of December 1978 there were 8,468 apprentices attending technical colleges in Brisbane, 5,185 attending technical classes at 10 centres outside Brisbane, and 371 taking correspondence courses. (The last two numbers include some apprentices who were simultaneously taking some subjects at technical colleges and others by correspondence.) For 1977 the numbers were 8,269, 5,282, and 370, respectively. The proportion of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 97.2 per cent of the apprentices attending technical colleges and 96.2 per cent of those taking correspondence courses being successful at the 1978 examination.

APPRENTICES BY TRADES, QUEENSLAND

Trade	Intake of new apprentices during year						Indentures completed 1978-79	Number indentured at 30 June 1979
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79		
<i>Building trades</i>	2,812	760	800	1,183	683	753	780	4,031
Carpentry and joinery	1,423	358	420	560	324	395	420	2,012
Painting	285	112	63	94	68	76	76	379
Plumbing	470	134	163	273	195	175	162	895
Other building trades	634	156	154	256	96	107	122	745
<i>Electrical trades</i>	1,151	546	588	782	586	478	544	2,582
<i>Engineering</i>	2,705	1,476	1,649	1,910	1,337	1,654	1,351	6,874
Boilermaking	463	274	322	304	208	319	264	1,276
Fitting and turning	795	497	483	513	423	456	455	2,018
Motor mechanics	1,014	466	546	705	450	503	413	2,250
Other engineering	433	239	298	388	256	376	219	1,330
<i>Hairdressing: Men's</i>	19	—	13	16	14	16	5	56
<i>Women's</i>	462	175	201	396	336	446	178	1,370
<i>Other trades</i>	1,763	673	846	1,077	833	939	544	3,777
Total	8,912	3,630	4,097	5,364	3,789	4,286	3,402	18,690

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 1978-79 new indentures taken out under the relevant Federal awards numbered 234. Statistics of this group of apprentices are not included in the tables.

The next table shows the numbers of apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	New indentures	Indentures completed	Indentures cancelled	Indentured apprentices at end of year (a)
1973-74	8,912	2,734	538	21,060
1974-75	3,630	3,328	1,087	20,275
1975-76	4,097	3,292	1,227	19,853
1976-77	5,364	3,996	941	20,280
1977-78	3,789	4,426	863	18,780
1978-79	4,286	3,402	974	18,690

(a) Excluding apprentices on probation (332 at end of 1978-79).

New legislation was assented to in April 1979 which repealed the *Apprenticeship Act 1964-1974*. The new Act, the *Industry and Commerce Training Act 1979*, provides for industrial and commercial training for apprentices and other persons. For further details see Appendix A.

7 LOCAL TRADES COMMITTEES

The Commonwealth *Tradesmen's Rights Regulation Act 1946*, with its machinery of Central and, in the States, Local Trades Committees chaired by representatives of the Department of Industrial Relations and with members drawn from employers' and employees' organisations, was originally enacted to safeguard the rights of tradesmen in the skilled metal and electrical trades. Later it was extended to cover admission to these trades of certain classes of ex-service personnel and migrants. Tradesmen's Certificates are granted as evidence of trade qualifications to those who meet the requirements of Local Trades Committees.

Before a recognised electrical tradesman can be employed on electrical operations in a State or Territory, however, in addition to the Certificate, he must be licensed by the State or Territory.

Separate committees represent the blacksmithing and boilermaking, electrical, engineering, sheet metal, and bootmaking trades, with secretarial assistance provided by the Department of Industrial Relations.

OPERATIONS OF LOCAL TRADES COMMITTEES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Applicants for certificates				Certificates granted			
	Migrants	Ex-servicemen	Other persons	Total	Migrants	Ex-servicemen	Other persons	Total
1974	614	128	203	945	439	102	139	680
1975	539	134	232	905	372	106	151	629
1976	420	93	130	643	230	71	62	363
1977	416	101	173	690	294	78	95	467
1978	381	104	177	662	226	79	62	367
1979	367	109	180	656	193	86	68	347

8 GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES

Commonwealth Employment Service

The Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, through the Commonwealth Employment Service, provides facilities, free of charge, for employers requiring staff and persons seeking employment or vocational counselling. It maintains 43 Offices of the Commonwealth Employment Service throughout the State, and agencies of the Employment Service are located in many of the larger towns where there is no full-time Office.

Every Employment Office provides special facilities for young people seeking advice about occupations, apprenticeships (including the Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training 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 Aborigines, 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.

All 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 Employment Office provides advice and assistance about other social security benefits.

In association with its placement functions, the Commonwealth Employment Service makes regular surveys of the labour market and provides detailed advice to employers, government departments, employees, and other interested persons about labour availability, employment in various occupations, industries, and areas, and on other similar matters.

9 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.

The National Employment and Training System (NEAT) introduced on 1 October 1974 aims to assist in alleviating unemployment whenever it may occur, to contribute to overcoming shortages in supply of skilled labour, to help long-term re-structuring of the labour force, to bring about overall increases in the general levels of skill, and, through special measures, remove inequalities and enhance employment opportunities.

NEAT is administered by the Department of Employment and Youth Affairs through the Commonwealth Employment Service at over 400 Employment Offices and agencies throughout Australia.

The type of training provided consists of external full-time or part-time training, 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.

On 22 September 1976 the Special Youth Employment Training Program was introduced. It provides a special wage subsidy to employers who will take on and train an eligible young person for a period of four months in a job approved by the Commonwealth Employment Service as being appropriate for this particular program.

On 21 October 1976 the Commonwealth Government introduced a scheme to complement other action already taken to increase employment and training opportunities for young people.

This scheme, known as the Community Youth Support Scheme (C.Y.S.S.), provides financial assistance to committees, which should be representative of the local community, for supportive programs and services. These programs and services seek to improve the ability of unemployed youth to apply for jobs and find employment, and help to give a sense of direction and purpose, including an orientation to work. Any unemployed person under 25 years who is registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service is eligible to participate in the scheme. Participation is on a purely voluntary basis, i.e. participation or non-participation in no way affects eligibility for social security benefits.

For details of the Youth Employment Support Scheme administered by the Children's Services Department see Chapter 9, Social Welfare, Section 3.

Introduced on 15 January 1977, the Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training (C.R.A.F.T.) Scheme provides tax-free rebates for employers in respect of wages paid to apprentices undertaking compulsory technical college courses or approved off-the-job training courses. From 1 January 1980, these rebates were increased and aligned with major trade groups apprentice wage rates. A \$1,000 cash rebate for each additional new apprentice employed between 1 December 1979 and 30 June 1980 was also introduced. Living away from home allowances are available for apprentices.

The Group (one year) Training Scheme was extended to Queensland in 1977. Under this scheme employers undertake to indenture an apprentice who is placed for the first year of training with a government establishment. Wage and training costs are met by the Department of Employment and Youth Affairs and only Workers' Compensation premiums have to be met by the employer. The apprentices return to the indenturing employer at the completion of the year's training.

The Special Assistance Program provides assistance to employers to continue the training of apprentices whose employment is in jeopardy due to the employer's financial circumstances, or lack of work.

The Commonwealth Employment Service administers the Relocation Assistance Scheme (R.A.S.). The R.A.S. can provide financial assistance to job seekers who obtain employment in another area, providing there are no local people registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service who could fill the position.

The job seeker may be eligible for removal expenses, a re-establishment allowance and legal or agents' fees, or a rental allowance.

The Commonwealth Employment Service also administers Redundancy in Australian Government Employment (R.A.G.E.). The scheme involves the payment of income maintenance for a time to employees of the Australian Government (i.e. departments, corporations, commissions, companies, statutory authorities, etc.) who have been made redundant, or who have been given formal notice of redundancy or retrenchment.

Further References

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

Queensland Office Publications

The Labour Force (6201.3) (*quarterly*)

Further References—continued**Central Office Publications**

Labour Statistics (6101.0) (*annual*)

The Labour Force (6203.0) (*monthly*)

The Labour Force (6204.0) (*annual*)

Civilian Employees (6213.0) (*monthly*)

Other Publications

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND YOUTH AFFAIRS. *Monthly Review of the Employment Situation*

The annual report of the Apprenticeship Executive.

Chapter 13

WAGES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents figures and comment in a generally descriptive sense on industrial arbitration and trade unions; basic, minimum, and total wage concepts and decisions; wage indexation; hours and working conditions; surveys of weekly earnings and hours; and workers' compensation insurance for industrial accidents.

2 INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS

Both Federal and State industrial authorities enter into the field of industrial regulation in Queensland. Broadly, Federal tribunals have jurisdiction over industrial matters which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State and over all matters affecting employees of the Commonwealth Government or any of its authorities. The Federal tribunals are superior within their jurisdiction but Federal awards are more limited in their application in Queensland than in most other States. In 1976 approximately 27 per cent of Queensland employees worked under Federal awards and 65 per cent under State awards, while 8 per cent were not under any award.

Federal Industrial Authorities

The Commonwealth Parliament is empowered, under Section 51 of the Constitution, to make laws with respect to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State".

The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904* provides the authority under which the Federal industrial tribunals operate. Under the Act the judicial functions are carried out by the Commonwealth Industrial Court while the conciliation and arbitration functions are carried out by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Commission is empowered to take steps for the prompt prevention or settlement of an industrial dispute by conciliation or, if necessary, arbitration. It may exercise its powers at its own discretion or on the application of a party. Commissioners may be assigned to deal with disputes relating to particular industries or to deal with a particular dispute. The Commission conducts hearings in all States.

State Industrial Authorities

The Industrial Court of Queensland was established in 1917 and was the sole industrial tribunal in this State until 1961. (The constitution and functions of the Court were described in the 1960 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.) Current legislation, the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961-1976* 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 Commission may delegate to Industrial Magistrates, or to the Chief Industrial Inspector, the formulation of details regarding the application of its decisions. All Stipendiary Magistrates are deemed to be also Industrial Magistrates; and Clerks of the Court can be appointed to act as Industrial Magistrates.

QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIAL COURT AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Nature of business	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Applications for						
New awards, variations, rescissions, interpretations(a)	1,175	895	484	505	441	621
Compulsory conferences and references to disputes	159	171	207	189	203	196
Exemptions from long service leave provisions	—	1	—	—	3	2
Injunctions and restraint orders	2	8	1	—	3	—
Miscellaneous, including deregistrations, apprentices, reinstatements, standdown orders, etc.	19	30	21	67	72	58
Appeals to Industrial Court from decisions of						
Industrial Commission	6	9	8	5	6	8
Industrial Registrar	2	3	5	—	2	2
Industrial Magistrates under						
Workers' Compensation Acts	8	5	3	4	4	7
Other acts(b)	4	5	14	15	25	14
Chief Gas Examiner and Referee	—	1	—	—	—	—
State Electricity Commission	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total	1,375	1,129	744	785	759	908

(a) Including general rulings and orders on trading hours. (b) Industrial Arbitration, Workers' Accommodation, and Apprentices and Minors Acts.

Unions Registered in Queensland

In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court and Commission, unions both of employers and employees must be registered under the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961–1976*.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Australian Sugar Producers' Association	4,815	5,001	4,807	4,874	5,025	4,878
Graziers' Association of Central and Northern Queensland	1,648	1,579	1,383	1,225	1,177	1,095
Graziers' Assn of Sth Eastern Queensland	1,625	1,576	1,330	1,170	1,141	1,320
Queensland Branch, Australian Medical Association	1,967	1,890	1,857	1,940	2,024	2,160
Queensland Cane Growers' Association	6,789	6,690	6,613	6,557	6,479	6,384
Queensland Confederation of Industry	1,542	1,526	1,995	2,277	2,280	2,301
Queensland Motor Industry Association	2,004	2,200	1,850	1,862	1,646	1,752
Queensland Retail Traders and Shopkeepers Association (Union of Employers)	2,969	2,902	2,774	3,022	2,683	2,641
United Graziers' Association of Qld	5,733	5,164	4,560	3,415	3,450	3,654
Other Unions	10,960	11,085	10,396	9,900	10,167	10,272
Total(a)	40,052	39,613	37,565	36,242	36,072	36,457

(a) Employers' unions numbered 42 in 1974, 43 in 1975 and 1976, 41 in 1977, 39 in 1978, and 39 in 1979.

Most unions of employees are registered with the State Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Amalgamated Metal Workers of Aust. (Q.)	22,925	22,320	21,687	20,777	21,828	21,320
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Bricklayers	7,016	7,454	6,871	7,078	5,869	5,693
Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, & Draughtsmen of Aust. (Q.)	1,608	1,649	1,763	1,680	1,638	1,636
Australasian Meat Industry (Q.)	9,205	10,884	11,631	10,543	13,447	12,796
Australian Bank Officials' (Q.)	7,072	7,477	7,613	7,730	7,949	8,244
Aust. Building Construction Employees (Q.) ..	3,280	1,815	2,005	1,660	1,569	1,599
Australian Federated Union of Locomotive Engine-men (Q.)	2,214	2,273	2,320	2,450	2,451	2,550
Australian Railways (Q.)	6,986	7,255	7,320	8,117	8,322	8,210
Australian Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Brisbane)	1,001	961	900	900	840	840
Australian Workers' (Q.)	57,166	55,539	52,797	50,838	49,124	47,367
Bacon Factories	1,303	1,457	1,805	1,807	1,600	1,739
Clothing and Allied Trades (Q.)	2,123	1,869	2,025	2,140	2,167	2,209
Electrical Trades (Q.)	9,696	9,967	9,915	9,846	9,714	9,654
Federated Clerks' (C. and S.Q.)	23,488	22,511	21,124	20,731	19,055	19,457
Federated Clerks' (N.Q.)	4,782	4,497	4,586	4,317	4,195	4,182
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's (Q.) ..	8,420	8,939	9,353	9,012	9,454	9,282
Federated Furnishing Trade Society (Q.)	2,000	1,400	1,000	820	815	800
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.)	5,030	4,909	4,596	4,539	4,859	4,704
Federated Liquor and Allied Industries (Q.) ..	7,391	10,666	11,666	11,000	13,300	10,000
Federated Miscellaneous Workers' (Q.)(a)	13,353	15,085	19,049	18,255	18,296	18,211
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Q.)	7,111	8,352	10,300	11,106	11,050	8,749
Hospital Employees'	2,571	2,569	2,597	2,379	2,362	2,418
Municipal Officers' (Q.)	5,054	5,336	5,600	5,714	5,870	6,300
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.)	3,757	3,580	3,400	3,587	3,332	3,712
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	1,820	1,965	1,946	2,215	2,283	2,302
Printing and Kindred Industries (Q.)	5,325	5,540	5,505	4,796	4,993	4,938
Professional Engineers of Australia (Q.)	1,609	1,636	1,647	1,711	1,697	1,711
Musicians of Australia (Brisbane)	1,419	1,508	1,185	1,036	1,015	1,114
Queensland Colliery	2,157	2,271	2,465	2,422	2,434	2,569
Queensland Police	3,459	3,432	3,534	3,753	3,958	4,044
Queensland Professional Officers'	7,700	8,309	8,671	9,284	9,428	10,252
Queensland Railway Maintenance	2,344	2,289	2,439	2,517	2,613	2,610
Queensland Railway Station Officers'	1,059	1,089	1,106	1,076	1,021	956
Queensland Railway Traffic	2,101	2,257	2,427	2,720	2,499	2,462
Queensland Shop Assistants'	15,710	15,801	15,381	14,157	15,220	17,344
Queensland State Service	15,676	16,924	17,733	17,777	18,368	18,840
Queensland Teachers'	15,903	17,782	18,649	19,281	20,552	22,143
Qld Teachers in Independent Schools	1,409	1,511	1,843	2,026	2,369	2,529
Railway Salaried Officers'	1,123	1,118	1,154	1,123	1,106	1,161
Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.)	8,062	7,534	8,341	10,926	10,772	12,112
Transport Workers' (Q.)	17,617	18,439	18,831	18,454	17,304	16,678
Vehicle Builders' Federation (Q.)	3,537	3,732	4,127	3,579	3,368	3,569
Other unions	8,555	8,740	9,544	9,581	9,403	10,040
Total(b)	331,137	340,641	348,451	345,460	349,509	349,046

(a) Federated Miscellaneous Workers', Foodstuffs and Allied Industries, and the Leather and Allied Trades Unions amalgamated in 1977. Figures prior to 1977 are totals for these three unions. (b) Unions numbered 73 in 1974 and 1975, 75 in 1976, 74 in 1977, 73 in 1978, and 75 in 1979.

The next table shows further details of trade union (employee) membership in Queensland. The figures include, in addition to membership of unions registered in Queensland, members covered by Federal industrial arbitration legislation and other members of unions as defined in

the Bureau publication *Trade Union Statistics: Australia* (Catalogue No. 6323.0), and are therefore in excess of the numbers shown in the previous table.

EMPLOYEE (TRADE) UNIONS, QUEENSLAND

31 December	Separate unions	Membership			Proportion of civilian employees(a) r		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	No.	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
1973	140	254.2	107.9	362.1	59	49	56
1974	137	264.5	110.6	375.1	62	50	58
1975	134	275.2	117.9	393.1	64	51	59
1976	133	270.8	117.2	388.0	62	50	58
1977	131	269.0	118.2	387.3	62	50	58
1978	132	265.9	115.8	381.7	61	48	56

(a) Excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service.

Industrial Disputes

The next two tables refer to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of 10 man-days or more. Workers involved indirectly are those who were out of work because of stoppages at their places of employment, but who themselves were not parties to the disputes.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), QUEENSLAND

Year	Disputes	Workers involved			Working days lost	Total estimated loss of wages
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$'000
1973	378	92.3	4.6	97.0	320.2	5,476
1974	312	137.2	4.0	141.2	529.5	12,024
1975	412	165.2	7.5	172.7	473.3	13,499
1976	319	314.0	3.7	317.7	426.0	13,451
1977	278	108.5	9.5	118.0	240.8	8,870
1978	231	190.9	4.9	195.8	360.3	14,601

The next table shows industrial disputes according to main industry groups.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1978

Industry group	Disputes	Workers involved			Working days lost	Total estimated loss of wages
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$'000
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal mining	55	15.2	—	15.2	83.7	4,596
Other mining	13	8.3	—	8.3	20.5	915
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	23	81.4	—	81.4	85.1	2,849
Food, beverages, and tobacco	43	40.0	3.2	43.2	115.5	4,109
Other manufacturing	3	2.9	—	2.9	1.9	66
Construction	25	15.1	0.1	15.2	15.3	641
Railway and air transport	10	5.9	—	5.9	9.5	345
Other transport, storage, and communication	20	9.5	—	9.5	11.1	419
Stevedoring services	16	4.9	1.5	6.4	9.3	331
Other industries(a)	23	7.8	—	7.8	8.3	329
Total	231	190.9	4.9	195.8	360.3	14,601

(a) Including communication, finance and property, wholesale and retail trade, public authority (n.e.i.), community and business services, and amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.

3 WAGES

Commonwealth Basic Wage

The Commonwealth basic wage was abolished by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 5 June 1967 when the concept of a "total" wage was adopted. For a detailed account of the basic wage see the 1970 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

State Basic Wage

A State basic wage, to which margins are added for particular work or skill, was first declared in 1921. Subsequent variations to the wage have been applied to all State awards. The function of fixing the wage is the responsibility of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The Commission may vary the wage after a general hearing of the applications of interested parties. For details of the basic wage and judgments of the Court and the Commission see the 1974 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Particulars of the State weekly basic wage for Brisbane in operation at ten-yearly intervals from 1921 to 1971 and each year since 1975 as well as the more recent basic wage declarations are shown in the next table. Details of the basic wage operating at 31 December each year since 1925 are shown in the Appendix.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE
(\$)

Operating at 30 June	Males	Females	Date of operation	Males	Females
1921	8.50	4.30	17 May 1976	61.70	48.10
1931	7.70	3.95	16 August 1976	64.20	50.60
1941	8.90	4.80	22 November 1976	65.60	51.70
1951	16.60	11.00	28 March 1977	71.30	57.40
1961	28.40	21.30	24 May 1977	72.70	58.50
1971	38.85	29.75	22 August 1977	74.20	59.70
1975	54.40	42.55	12 December 1977	75.30	60.60
1976	61.70	48.10	27 February 1978	76.40	61.50
1977	72.70	58.50	12 June 1978	77.40	62.30
1978	77.40	62.30	11 December 1978	80.50	64.80
1979	83.10	66.90	27 June 1979	83.10	66.90
			7 January 1980	86.80	69.90

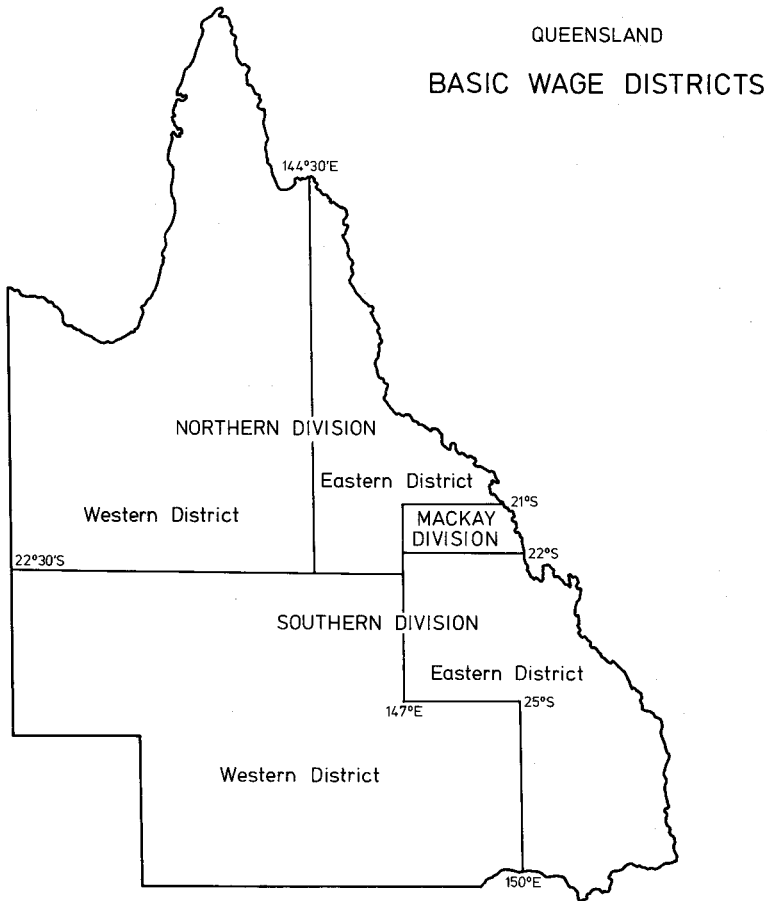
The basic wage as fixed, and shown in the preceding table, is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State. Additional amounts are payable throughout various other districts defined as in the map on the next page, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in those districts.

The amounts, which are termed parities or allowances, for each district are: South-Western District, \$1.05 per week; Mackay, \$0.90; North-Eastern, \$1.05; North-Western, \$3.25.

Equal Pay for Male and Female Workers

Section 12 of the Queensland *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1961-1976 empowers the Commission to make a State award, without limiting the generality of its powers, with reference to a calling or callings whereby the same wage shall be paid to persons of either sex performing the same work, or work of a like nature and of equal value, or producing the same return of profit to their employer.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 19 June 1969 declared that it was prepared to implement the principle of equal pay for equal work by introducing into Federal awards and determinations the principle contained in State acts on equal pay. It also decided that no increases should be granted to adult females without an examination of the work done and that implementation of equal pay should be spread over a period.



Total Wages in Federal Awards

In June 1967, a "total" wage concept for each award was adopted in lieu of the concept of a basic wage plus a specific margin. Since then, uniform increases have been awarded at intervals to each "total" adult male and female award wage.

Wage Indexation

On 30 April 1975 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission handed down a National (Total Wages in Federal Awards) Wage Case decision which adjusted all Federal awards by an amount equal to the percentage movement in the March quarter 1975 Consumer Price Index. The Commission also indicated that it would reconvene following the release of the June quarter Consumer Price Index to hear submissions on a number of "wage indexation" principles and in particular on that of "the Commission will adjust its award wages and salaries each quarter in relation to the most recent movement of the six capitals Consumer Price Index unless it is persuaded to the contrary by those seeking to oppose the adjustment, but that a quarterly movement of less than one per cent would be carried forward to the following quarter or quarters".

In mid-1978, the Commission convened to reconsider the wage fixation principles set down in 1975. In a decision on 14 September 1978 the Commission concluded that the wage principles

had served reasonably well in stabilising industrial relations over the past three years and had helped in reducing inflation. The Commission felt it appropriate to make some alterations to the principles, however, and formulated nine principles which should remain in operation until 31 December 1979. The major changes to the former principles are that award wages and salaries will be adjusted (if appropriate) every six months, compared with every three months previously, that indexation will be a uniform percentage unless the Commission decides otherwise in the light of exceptional circumstances, and that inequities are now included within the principles. As with earlier decisions, the prime consideration will continue to be whether there has been substantial compliance.

The outcome of recent hearings, together with changes in the Consumer Price Index, are shown below.

Consumer Price Index		Adjustment to salaries and wages and date of operation
Quarter	Increase %	
June and September 1978	4.0	4.0 per cent—from 12 December 1978
December 1978 and March 1979	4.0	3.2 per cent—from 27 June 1979
June and September 1979	5.0	4.5 per cent—from 4 January 1980

The Queensland Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, since announcing on 15 October 1975 that it would follow Federal Indexation arrangements, has awarded State wage adjustments in line with Federal decisions.

Minimum Wage Rates

All adult workers under Federal and State awards are guaranteed a minimum weekly wage. For information on the introduction of minimum weekly wage rates for adult males, and the subsequent extension of the principle to adult females, see the 1977 issue of the *Year Book*.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES, ADULT MALES (£)

Date of operation (a)	Amount	Date of operation (a)	Amount
<i>Federal awards, Brisbane</i>		<i>Queensland State awards</i>	
31 March 1977	104.30	28 March 1977	106.80
24 May 1977	106.30	24 May 1977	108.80
22 August 1977	108.40	22 August 1977	111.00
12 December 1977	110.00	12 December 1977	112.70
18 February 1978	111.70	27 February 1978	114.40
7 June 1978	113.20	12 June 1978	115.90
12 December 1978	117.70	11 December 1978	120.50
27 June 1979	121.50	27 June 1979	124.40
4 January 1980	127.00	7 January 1980	130.00

(a) Rates operative from beginning of first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown.

Weighted Average Minimum Wage Rates

The statistics shown in the next table, which refers to Queensland experience, relate generally to wages and hours prescribed in awards or determinations of the Federal and State industrial authorities or in agreements registered with them.

The minimum wage rates and index numbers shown embrace a range of occupations and are based on the occupation and industry structures in Australia in 1954. The weekly wage rates used in the compilation of the indexes represent the lowest rates payable for a full week's work, excluding overtime. The hourly wage rates are obtained by relating the weekly wage rates and the hours of work prescribed in awards etc. The rural industries are excluded because of coverage difficulties.

As the indexes are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of wages, as distinct from salaries, those awards, determinations, etc. which relate solely or mainly to salary-earners are excluded.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY AND HOURLY WAGE RATES: ALL INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND
(\$)

End of June	Weekly wage rates		Hourly wage rates		Index numbers(c)			
	Adult males	Adult females(a)	Adult males(b)	Adult females(a)	Weekly wage rates		Hourly wage rates	
					Males	Females(a)	Males(b)	Females(a)
	\$	\$	cents	cents				
1974	96.89	76.96	241.78	193.85	343.1	386.6	341.7	386.4
1975	116.78	102.88	291.31	259.15	413.5	516.8	411.7	516.5
1976	133.61	122.04	333.69	307.40	473.1	613.0	471.6	612.7
1977	147.63	135.94	368.82	342.41	522.7	682.8	521.3	682.5
1978	157.17	144.81	392.87	364.76	556.5	727.4	555.3	727.0
1979 _p	168.80	155.56	421.95	391.84	597.7	781.4	596.4	781.0

(a) Excluding mining and quarrying and building and construction. (b) Excluding shipping and stevedoring. (c) Base of series: weighted average weekly wage rate—Australia, 1954 = 100.

The wage rates shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

Actual wages are generally higher than the basic and minimum wages, because they include margins for particular occupations and skills and for shift work and work under extraordinary conditions etc.

The next table shows the weighted average minimum weekly wage rates payable to adult males and adult females, within specific groups of industries.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS(b), QUEENSLAND
(\$)

Industry group	At 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 _p
ADULT MALES						
Mining and quarrying	109.77	132.46	164.74	180.50	191.42	204.74
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. .. .	99.92	114.03	129.70	143.49	152.78	165.42
All manufacturing groups	94.04	113.48	129.44	143.37	152.73	164.47
Building and construction	96.41	114.52	132.93	146.47	155.74	166.20
Railway services	101.57	117.42	132.99	146.91	156.42	167.89
Road and air transport	88.13	108.10	124.16	137.72	146.62	157.61
Shipping and stevedoring	111.15	135.13	153.34	168.15	178.99	192.10
Communication	122.16	136.52	154.46	169.64	180.85	193.97
Wholesale and retail trade	92.87	110.78	130.46	144.60	154.08	165.86
Public authority, n.e.i., and community and business services, etc.	90.92	117.79	136.28	150.64	160.32	172.14
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. .. .	88.28	105.64	122.24	134.70	143.39	153.89
All industry groups(b)	96.89	115.83	133.61	147.63	157.17	168.80
ADULT FEMALES						
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	69.28	97.35	113.51	126.61	134.75	144.62
All manufacturing groups	71.46	98.99	116.78	130.53	139.13	149.52
Transport and communication	95.08	110.85	127.82	141.70	150.72	161.61
Wholesale and retail trade	76.87	104.78	127.36	141.66	151.65	163.04
Public authority, n.e.i., and community and business services, etc.	76.35	107.35	124.12	138.65	147.62	158.44
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. .. .	80.06	98.10	116.18	127.24	135.43	145.37
All industry groups(b)	76.96	102.86	122.04	135.73	144.81	155.56

(a) Weighted average of award rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime). (b) Excluding rural.

Wage Rates and Average Earnings

Average weekly earnings include, in addition to award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings and over-award and bonus payments, etc. The averages are derived from employment and wages recorded on pay-roll tax returns which cover a substantial proportion of the estimated number of civilian wage and salary earners in employment. Estimates are included for the unrecorded balance but pay and allowances of the armed forces are excluded.

The basic wage, weighted average minimum weekly wage, and average weekly earnings are also expressed as index numbers with the common base of 1961-62 = 100.

STATE BASIC WAGE, WEEKLY WAGE RATES, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, QUEENSLAND

Period	State basic wage, Brisbane (males)(a)		Weighted average minimum weekly adult male wage rate(a)		Average weekly earnings per employed male unit (b)	
	Weekly rate	Index of money rate	Weekly rate	Index of money rate	Weekly rate	Index of money rate
	\$		\$		\$	
Year						
1973-74	49.40	173.9	96.89	269.3	113.50	262.7
1974-75	54.40	191.5	115.83	321.9	142.50	329.9
1975-76	61.70	217.3	133.61	371.3	163.50	378.5
1976-77	72.70	256.0	147.63	410.3	184.50	427.1
1977-78	77.40	272.5	157.17	436.8	202.20	468.1
1978-79	83.10	292.6	p 168.80	p 469.1	p 217.80	p 504.2
Quarter						
1979: March	80.50	283.5	p 163.65	p 454.8	p 213.70	p 494.7
June	83.10	292.6	p 168.80	p 469.1	p 228.70	p 529.4
September	83.10	292.6	p 168.80	p 469.1	p 228.90	p 529.9
December	83.10	292.6	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	p 238.10	p 551.2

(a) At the end of the financial year or quarter shown. (b) Average for year or quarter shown.

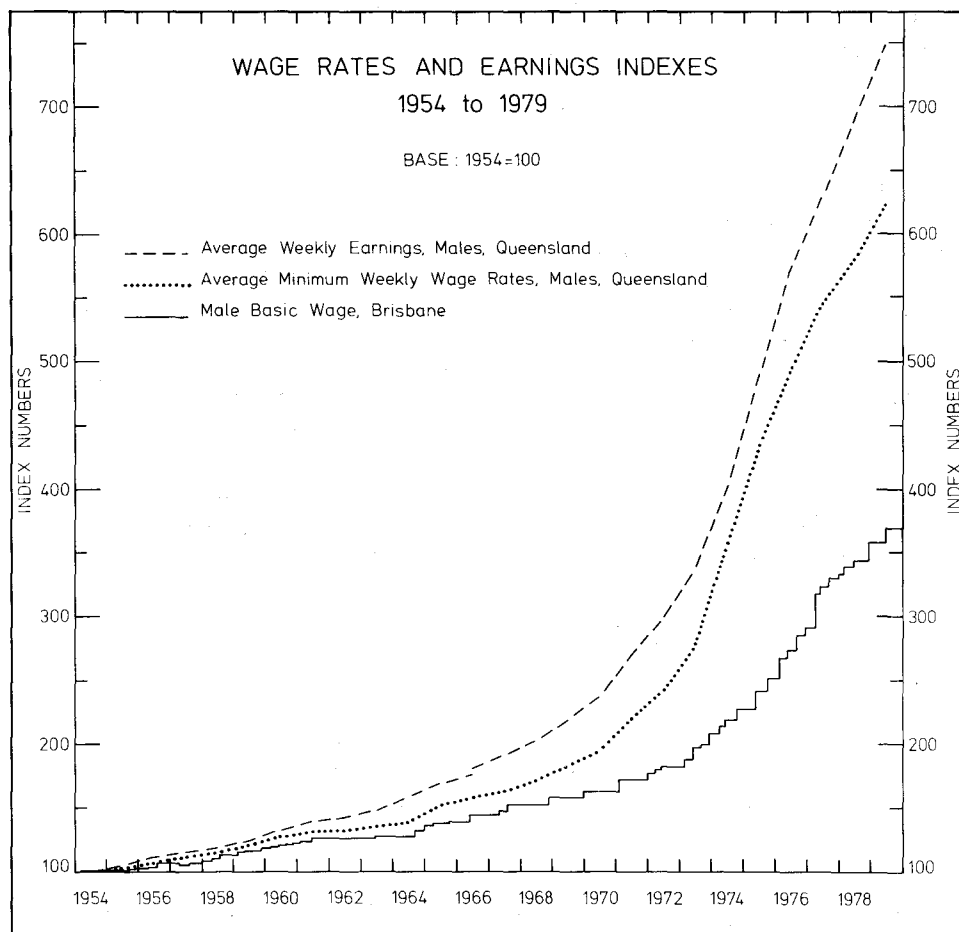
Movements in the basic wage, minimum award rates, and weekly earnings are presented in diagrammatic form on the next page. For each series actual money rates have been converted to index numbers on the common base of 1954 = 100.

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.

4 HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Minimum working conditions for employees are prescribed in the *Factories and Shops Act* 1960-1975 and other legislation, as well as awards and agreements of the State and Federal industrial authorities. Such legislation and awards include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in all occupations and in all forms of industry.

Industrial awards and agreements include, in addition to wage rates, provisions for such matters as hours of work, sick leave, annual leave, long service leave, overtime, special allowances or rates for certain conditions of work (e.g. for dangerous or specially dirty work, working in confined spaces, etc.), rest pauses, meal hours, etc.



Note. The Average Weekly Earnings series was revised from September quarter 1966.

Hours

A standard working week is prescribed in all awards and overtime rates are usually required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where broken time is worked and outside of which extra payments are required. In some cases also, penalty rates are prescribed for work at week-ends or on public holidays even though the standard working hours have not been exceeded.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any State or Federal award are 40 per week. An exception is made for employees in rural industry, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, and certain other employees for whom a working week may be determined by the Arbitration Commission. The number of hours prescribed for a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various occupations in each State and between the same occupations in several States.

Leave

Paid annual, long service, and sick leave are prescribed under awards of the Federal and State industrial authorities. In those cases where such leave is not prescribed, because employees are paid on an hourly basis or where work is of a seasonal or intermittent nature, compensating loadings are usually added to wage rates.

Annual Leave

For all State and most Federal awards, continuous shift workers are entitled to five weeks' and other workers to four weeks' annual leave with either a 17½ per cent loading on annual leave pay to be calculated at an award rate, or annual leave pay at an over-award rate, whichever is the greater.

Long Service Leave

Under State legislation workers are entitled to 13 weeks' leave after a period of 15 years' continuous service with the one employer. *Pro rata* leave is granted after 10 years' but less than 15 years' continuous service, providing employment is terminated for reasons other than serious misconduct. The legislation includes provision also for seasonal workers in sugar mills and meatworks, and extends also to persons in respect of whose employment no industrial award or agreement is in force. Certain awards of the State Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission provide for entitlement based on continuity of service within the one industry, such as local government, fire brigade, and ambulance employees, instead of continuity of service with the one employer.

Employers may be exempted from long service leave provisions by the State Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission if the terms of employment provide an entitlement to their employees which is not less favourable than those provided by legislation.

Workers employed under awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have similar entitlements to those provided under State legislation. *Pro rata* rights apply after 10 years' service.

Sick Leave

These entitlements vary, the minimum being eight working days per completed year. In some cases, sick leave is non-cumulative; in some cases it is cumulative for a restricted number of years; in other cases it is cumulative for an unrestricted period. For a period of employment of less than one year, *pro rata* leave is applied.

Holidays

Persons working on authorised public holidays and on any additional holidays proclaimed on a State-wide basis or applicable to a specified locality, generally receive penalty rates under their awards. In some awards, however, no penalty rates apply but the award provides for some benefit in lieu of penalty rates.

5 SURVEYS OF EARNINGS AND HOURS OF EMPLOYEES

October Surveys

Sample surveys in respect of most employers subject to pay-roll tax are conducted as at the last pay period in October. The object of the surveys is to obtain data for the calculation of average weekly earnings and hours worked, and information on overtime etc., for adult and junior workers of both sexes.

All wage and salary earners are represented, except for defence personnel, employees in agriculture and private domestic service, waterside workers employed on a casual basis, and employees of private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to pay-roll tax.

Comparison from year to year is affected by sampling variability and also by the employers' varying interpretations of the definitions as regards the allocation of employees between the classes "managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff" and "all other full-time employees".

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS: FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL
PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	October					
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<i>Average weekly ordinary time earnings</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Adult males						
Metal products, machinery, and equipment ..	89.00	120.40	135.90	156.60	169.10	180.40
Other manufacturing	86.90	121.80	138.20	156.50	174.20	182.90
Total manufacturing	87.70	121.20	137.30	156.50	172.30	182.00
Non-manufacturing	101.50	129.00	148.00	174.80	189.20	206.60
All industry groups	97.60	126.90	145.30	170.10	184.50	200.20
Junior males	51.80	72.00	82.80	96.50	104.90	113.80
Adult females	76.70	102.00	125.20	148.80	165.20	174.30
Junior females	45.30	64.30	78.60	91.60	102.60	106.80
<i>Average weekly overtime earnings</i>						
Adult males						
Metal products, machinery, and equipment ..	17.60	18.40	13.80	18.20	13.80	17.50
Other manufacturing	18.20	18.90	23.50	23.90	25.50	21.20
Total manufacturing	18.00	18.70	19.70	21.70	21.20	19.80
Non-manufacturing	12.00	14.60	12.10	13.50	15.40	17.80
All industry groups	13.70	15.70	14.00	15.60	17.00	18.30
Junior males	4.00	3.70	3.60	4.30	4.80	5.70
Adult females	2.50	2.50	2.40	2.50	2.70	2.40
Junior females	0.90	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90
<i>Average weekly total earnings</i>						
Adult males						
Metal products, machinery, and equipment ..	106.60	138.80	149.60	174.80	182.90	197.90
Other manufacturing	105.10	140.60	161.60	180.40	199.70	204.10
Total manufacturing	105.70	139.90	156.90	178.20	193.60	201.80
Non-manufacturing	113.50	143.70	160.10	188.30	204.60	224.70
All industry groups	111.30	142.60	159.30	185.70	201.50	218.80
Junior males	55.80	75.70	86.30	100.80	109.70	119.50
Adult females	79.20	104.40	127.60	151.30	167.90	176.80
Junior females	46.20	65.40	79.60	92.60	103.60	107.70
<i>Average weekly total hours paid for</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Adult males						
Metal products, machinery, and equipment ..	43.1	41.8	39.7	40.8	40.2	40.4
Other manufacturing	43.4	42.3	42.0	42.0	41.6	40.6
Total manufacturing	43.3	42.1	41.1	41.5	41.1	40.5
Non-manufacturing	41.2	40.8	39.7	39.9	40.0	40.2
All industry groups	41.8	41.1	40.1	40.3	40.3	40.3
Junior males	40.2	39.7	39.3	39.6	39.8	39.8
Adult females	39.0	38.6	38.4	38.4	38.4	37.9
Junior females	39.0	38.8	38.7	38.7	38.9	38.7
<i>Average weekly overtime hours paid for</i>						
Adult males						
Metal products, machinery, and equipment ..	4.9	3.6	2.5	2.9	1.9	2.3
Other manufacturing	5.0	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.7
Total manufacturing	5.0	3.6	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.6
Non-manufacturing	3.1	2.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1
All industry groups	3.6	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Junior males	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
Adult females	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Junior females	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
<i>Average total hourly earnings</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Adult males						
Manufacturing	2.44	3.32	3.82	4.29	4.71	4.98
Non-manufacturing	2.75	3.52	4.03	4.72	5.12	5.59
All industry groups	2.66	3.47	3.97	4.61	5.00	5.43
Junior males	1.39	1.91	2.20	2.55	2.76	3.00
Adult females	2.03	2.70	3.32	3.94	4.37	4.66
Junior females	1.18	1.69	2.06	2.39	2.66	2.78

The next table shows the average weekly earnings for male managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff in private employment.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: FULL-TIME MALE MANAGERIAL ETC. STAFF, PRIVATE
EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND
(\$)

Particulars	October					
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Manufacturing groups	152.00	190.00	217.60	247.40	281.10	311.20
Non-manufacturing groups	160.20	192.10	216.80	252.70	279.60	307.40
All groups	158.00	191.60	217.00	251.40	280.00	308.40

May Surveys

Surveys of this kind were introduced to meet the growing demand for a wider range of statistics relating to the distribution and composition of earnings and hours of employees. The survey also provides information relating to the incidence of industrial awards, determinations, and collective agreements. Separate stratified random samples of private employers subject to pay-roll tax, non-government hospitals not subject to pay-roll tax, and Local Government Authorities are used, while Commonwealth and State Government bodies are fully enumerated. The majority of employers selected are requested to supply relevant details on separate questionnaires for only a sample of their employees.

All wage and salary earners are represented except for members of the defence forces, employees in agriculture and private domestic service, waterside workers employed on a casual basis, and employees of private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to pay-roll tax.

Because of differences in scope and definition, the results of the May Surveys are not directly comparable with those of other surveys and series such as the October Survey of Earnings and Hours of Employees, and the quarterly series of Average Weekly Earnings. In the October Surveys for instance, adults include persons under 21 years of age paid at adult rates while in the May Survey such persons are included with others under 21 years of age.

The following table shows the composition of average weekly earnings and average weekly hours paid for, for full-time non-managerial employees in Queensland.

COMPOSITION OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR,
FOR FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1978

Particulars	Males		Females	
	Earnings	Hours	Earnings	Hours
Persons aged 21 years and over	\$	No.	\$	No.
Average weekly earnings and hours	210.60	40.8	176.00	38.3
Ordinary time				
Award or agreed base rate of pay	183.80	} 38.8	169.80	} 37.9
Payment by measured result and other pay	11.10		(a)	
Overtime	15.60	2.0	2.90	0.4
Persons aged under 21 years				
Average weekly earnings and hours	128.80	40.2	112.80	38.7
Ordinary time				
Award or agreed base rate of pay	116.70	} 39.1	109.80	} 38.4
Payment by measured result and other pay	(a)		(a)	
Overtime	5.80	1.1	1.30	0.3

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

The next table shows the distribution of weekly earnings for full-time adult (persons aged 21 years and over) non-managerial employees paid for a full week.

FULL-TIME ADULT (a) NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES PAID FOR A FULL WEEK:
WEEKLY EARNINGS, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1978

Weekly earnings groups	Males		Females	
	Number	Cumulative proportion of total	Number	Cumulative proportion of total
\$	'000	%	'000	%
Under 140	12.5	4.0	11.6	11.7
140 and under 150	15.0	8.7	12.0	23.8
150 and under 160	28.5	17.8	17.6	41.5
160 and under 170	31.2	27.7	14.2	55.8
170 and under 180	26.9	36.2	15.7	71.7
180 and under 190	28.9	45.4		
190 and under 200	25.0	53.4		
200 and under 210	21.4	60.2	14.8	86.6
210 and under 220	20.0	66.5		
220 and under 230	16.8	71.9		
230 and under 240	14.8	76.6	13.3	..
240 and under 260	21.6	83.4		
260 and under 300	24.1	91.1		
300 and under 350	16.4	96.3		
350 and over	11.6	..		
Total	314.8	..	99.2	..

(a) Aged 21 years and over.

6 INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Safety

Most of the legislation regarding industrial safety is administered by the Department of Labour Relations, although other departments hold responsibilities in certain areas. The safety regulations relating to the safety of shops, factories, and offices are not contained by any universal industrial legislation but are covered by a number of Acts, the principal Acts being *Factories and Shops Act* 1960–1975 and the *Inspection of Machinery Act* 1951–1979. Safety regulations for other industries are mentioned in the respective sections of the *Year Book*.

Industrial Accidents

Detailed information on industrial accidents in Queensland, on a date of occurrence basis, has been compiled since 1972. Statistics relate to compensative accidents covered by the *Workers' Compensation Act* 1916–1979 and are restricted to fatal injuries, permanent disabilities, and those accidents causing an absence from work of one shift or more. Accidents involving medical expenses only are not recorded. Statistics do not include all self-employed persons who are not obliged to insure.

As a result of difficulties which arose during the processing of 1975–76 data, no statistics of industrial accidents were produced for that year. Subsequently, changes were made to the system used to produce the statistics. Due to one of these changes, figures for "Duration of temporary disability" from 1976–77 are not strictly comparable with figures for 1974–75 and earlier years.

Details of the total number of work injuries and occupational diseases showing the number of fatal, permanent, and temporary disabilities, as well as injuries sustained on journeys to or from work or in recess periods are given in the next table.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1974-75			1976-77			1977-78		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fatal work injuries	45	1	46	53	1	54	45	3	48
Fatal diseases	40	—	40	46	—	46	32	—	32
Permanently disabling work injuries ..	665	55	720	708	52	760	522	35	557
Permanently disabling diseases	71	—	71	144	2	146	167	1	168
Temporarily disabling work injuries ..	52,760	5,505	58,265	53,791	6,317	60,108	52,111	6,450	58,561
Temporarily disabling diseases	818	273	1,091	1,141	326	1,467	1,014	310	1,324
Injuries sustained on journey to or from work	1,781	555	2,336	1,401	402	1,803	1,365	449	1,814
Injuries incurred during recess periods ..	123	37	160	107	34	141	98	28	126

Industrial accidents giving the extent of disability and the number of days lost are shown in the next table. The information relates to work injuries only, i.e. accidents occurring in a person's hours of work, excluding occupational diseases.

WORK INJURIES BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1977-78

Industry group	All injuries	Extent of disability			Days lost, temporary disability
		Fatal	Permanent	Temporary	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	2,208	5	39	2,164	84,908
Mining (including quarrying)	2,493	4	23	2,466	53,199
Meat products manufacturing	9,212	—	65	9,147	181,010
Other food, beverages, and tobacco manufacturing ..	2,695	1	24	2,670	56,553
Wood, wood products, and furniture manufacturing ..	1,981	1	52	1,928	42,395
Fabricated metal products manufacturing	2,971	—	22	2,949	46,796
Transport equipment manufacturing	3,213	—	25	3,188	54,218
Construction	10,484	11	90	10,383	270,749
Wholesale and retail	7,565	7	60	7,498	154,065
Transport and storage	3,568	8	47	3,513	108,011
Other industries	12,776	11	110	12,655	283,990
Total	59,166	48	557	58,561	1,335,894

Workers' Compensation Insurance

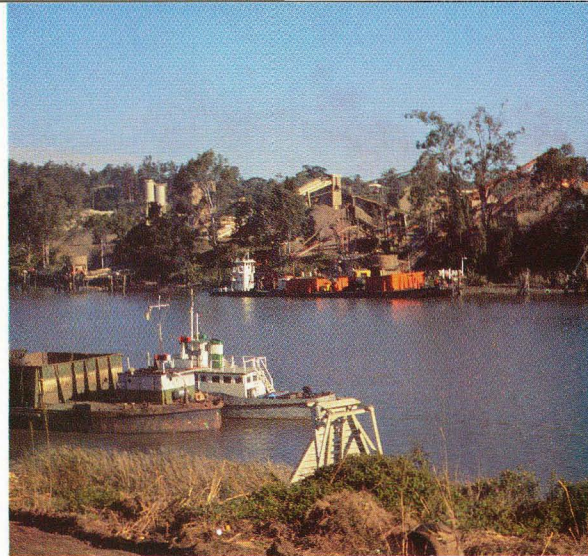
In Queensland workers' compensation insurance is, by law, confined solely to the Workers' Compensation Board of Queensland which commenced operation on 1 July 1978. Prior to that date workers' compensation insurance was the responsibility of the State Government Insurance Office.

Under the *Workers' Compensation Act 1916-1979* all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the Police Force and the Commonwealth Government Public Service (separately provided for under other legislation), are entitled to compensation for personal injury arising out of or in the course of employment. The term personal injury also refers to a disease which is contracted, aggravated, or accelerated in the course of employment, whether at or away from the place of employment, to which the employment was a contributing factor.

Under the Act the amount of money payable for a fatal injury of a breadwinner is \$29,080, plus the sum of \$540 in respect of each year or part of a year comprising the period commencing on the date of death of the worker and terminating on the date on which a dependent child attains the age of 16 years or, in the case of a dependent student, 21 years, but in no case shall the amount paid in respect of each dependant exceed \$2,150. For non-fatal injuries the maximum payment is \$29,080. The weekly rate of compensation payable for workers under any award or



A river of coal at Saraji



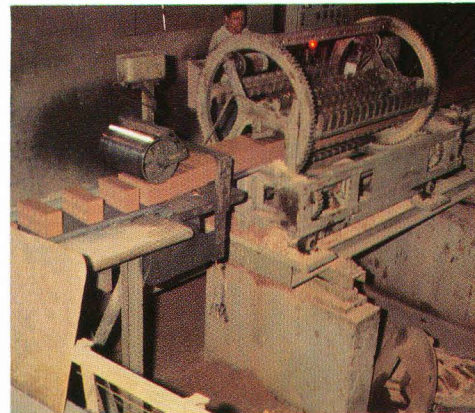
Sand and gravel production, Brisbane

MINING—Chapter 17

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau

MANUFACTURING—Chapter 18

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau



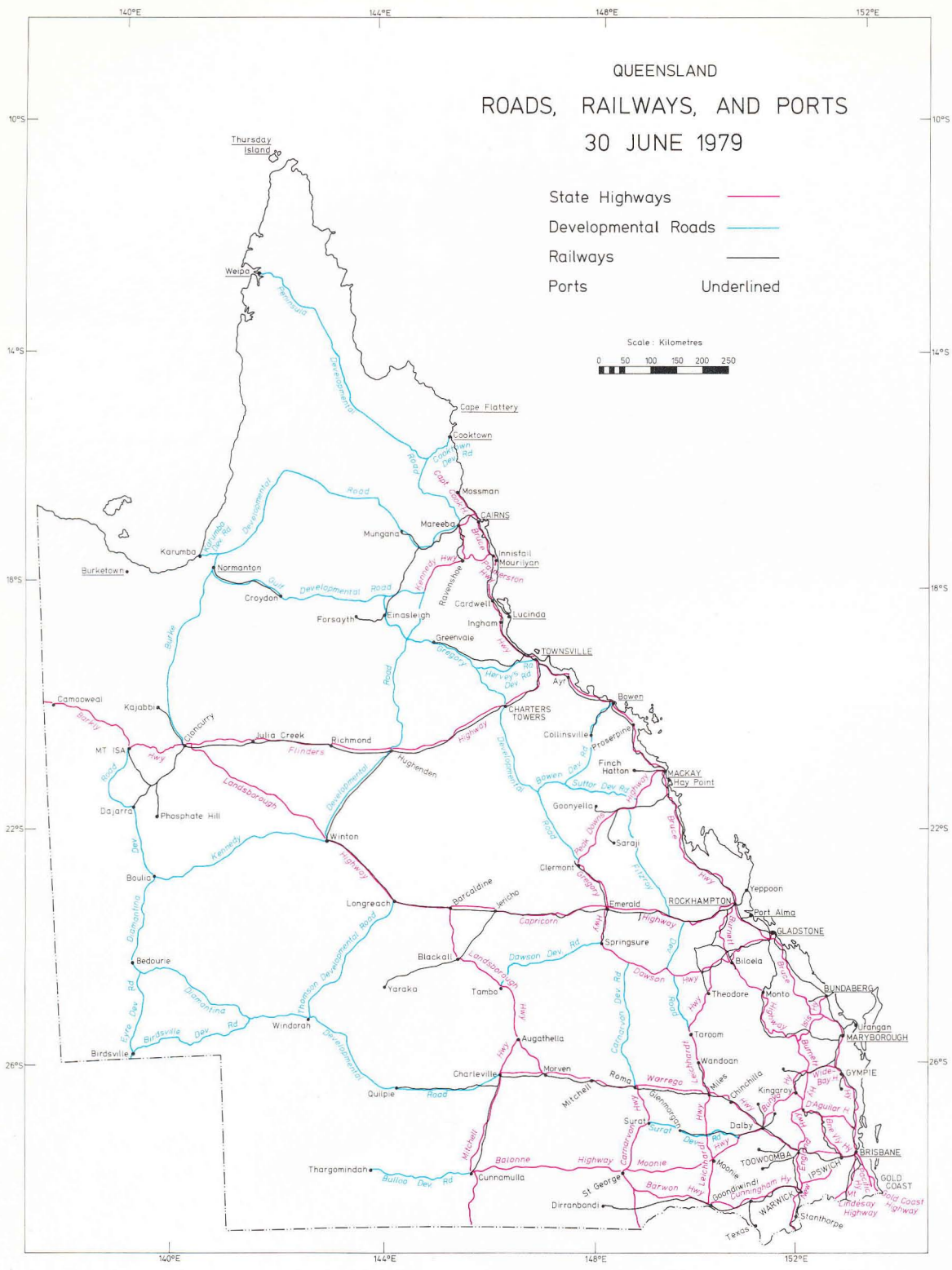
Clay brick manufacturing

Motor vehicle assembly, Brisbane



Micro-wave oven assembly, Toowoomba





industrial agreement for the first 26 weeks of injury is the award or agreed rate. After 26 weeks the rate is the basic wage plus dependant allowances.

The next table gives details of operations under the Act for the last six years.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Intimated claims .. No.	92,359	87,045	84,891	80,844	79,317	81,525
Claims(a) \$	70,863,891	63,897,737	49,148,911	52,229,540	59,061,319	75,373,416
Premiums(b) \$	48,408,677	68,088,496	82,932,727	68,731,326	74,860,376	67,176,510

(a) Payments during the year adjusted for estimated outstanding claims at beginning and end of year. (b) After distribution of bonuses which amounted to \$36,420,527 in 1978-79.

Further References

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

Queensland Office Publications

Industrial Accidents (6301.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Labour Statistics (6101.0) (*annual*)

Average Weekly Earnings (6302.0) (*quarterly*)

Earnings and Hours (6304.0) (*annual*)

Earnings and Hours of Employees, Distribution and Composition (6306.0) (*annual*)

Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) (6310.0) (*annual*)

Wage Rates (6312.0) (*monthly*)

Industrial Disputes (6322.0) (*quarterly*)

Trade Union Statistics (6323.0) (*annual*)

Chapter 14

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives available statistics on the transport industry followed by a summary of postal, telecommunication, radio, and television service statistics.

As an integrated census of the transport industry has not yet been carried out, the statistics available for most sections of the industry are not comprehensive. The chapter provides, however, details of sea transport and ports, broad statistics on railways, details of urban road passenger services, roads, road transport (limited mainly to the number of motor vehicles on the register and numbers of new motor vehicles registered in Queensland), road traffic accident statistics, and some statistics on air services.

Until a census of the transport industry is conducted (the first census is planned for 1981-82), the only comprehensive statistics of employment in the industry are available from the Census of Population and Housing. The most recent figures, from the Population Census at 30 June 1976, show 44,400 persons engaged in the transport and storage industry (or 5.3 per cent of the total employed persons). Of these, 17,000 were engaged in road transport, 14,900 in rail transport, 4,000 in water transport, 4,500 in air transport, and the remaining 4,000 in storage and other forms of transport. In addition to persons directly employed in the industry there are those in the wholesale and retail trade employed in selling motor vehicles, accessories, petrol, and oils, as well as those engaged in the manufacture, assembly, or repair of rail and road vehicles, aircraft, or ships.

2 SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS

Sea transport is of importance to Queensland because of the trade through the ports which principally export minerals, meat, sugar, and grain from the adjacent regions and import petroleum, iron and steel, and fertilisers in return.

Principal Ports

The Port of Brisbane is one of Queensland's major ports, having two large oil refineries with berths for large tankers, and the largest commercial dry dock in Australia, Cairncross, taking ships up to 85,000 deadweight tons. Facilities to handle containerised cargo and bulk sugar, minerals, etc. are also provided.

Following the decision to develop a deeper and more modern port at Fisherman Islands at the mouth of the Brisbane River, the Port of Brisbane Authority was set up on 6 December 1976 for the management and control of the new port. A causeway and bridges have been completed, giving access from the mainland to the site, and the construction of two single-lift container cranes has commenced. Dredging for the berth and reclamation for the terminal was completed in June 1978, providing an area of approximately 24 hectares. Work is well advanced on the

construction of 600 metres of container wharf including a stern ramp facility. First use of the new port is expected by September 1980.

The river port of Maryborough is supplemented by a deep-water jetty at Urangan. Bundaberg has a deep-water port and bulk sugar and molasses terminal. Urangan and Bundaberg have bulk oil storage installations.

Gladstone is the Queensland port which handled the largest volume of cargo during 1978-79. Exports of 9.7m tonnes (including 6.7m tonnes of coal and 2.4m tonnes of alumina) and imports of 6.4m tonnes (including 5.3m tonnes of bauxite ore) made a total of 16.1m tonnes of cargo handled through the port in 1978-79. The proposed development of new central Queensland coalfields, in particular the Gregory Mine development, has created a need for even more modern facilities than exist at present to handle larger quantities of coal. Planning and development of the \$30m giant Clinton Coal Facility have continued at a rapid pace. Major contracts for work have been awarded, and the Facility is programmed for commissioning in April 1980. As well as coal and bauxite ore, the port is equipped to handle grain, oil, etc. in bulk.

Port Alma, near the mouth of the Fitzroy River, is the port for Rockhampton, which is 64 kilometres distant. It is a bulk oil storage terminal as well as a container terminal. The chief exports are bulk salt, bulk tallow, and frozen meat. Meat, which was formerly the main export item, is now mainly shipped through the larger container ports of Brisbane and Sydney.

Mackay, an artificial deep-water port, has bulk sugar handling installations, bulk oil storage facilities, and a containerised general cargo terminal. A fourth bulk sugar shed is being constructed at a cost of \$15m. When this shed is ready to receive sugar in April 1980, Mackay will have the largest bulk sugar storage in the world, with 669,000 tonnes normal or 699,000 tonnes maximum capacity. A further \$3.4m is to be spent on a rail loop circling the bulk sugar terminal for the rapid unloading of trains. Construction of a rail connection between Erakala and Mackay Harbour has commenced. This connection will form part of a heavy transport corridor located so as to skirt the city and overcome the traffic and environmental problems associated with long trains transporting materials to and from the port.

Just south of Mackay lies the port of Hay Point. The handling of coal since 1971 from the Goonyella, Peak Downs, and Saraji fields through Hay Point has increased to such an extent that it has become the leading Queensland port in terms of volume of cargo exported with 12.5m tonnes during 1978-79. Bowen, on the shores of Port Denison, is another port principally engaged in exporting coal to Japan.

Townsville is a major Queensland port situated on Cleveland Bay. Ten berths suitable for overseas ships are provided inside two breakwaters. All berths are accessible by road and three are fully integrated with the State railway system. Specialised bulk handling installations are available for sugar, zinc concentrates, and oil; and a roll-on-off wharf terminal has been constructed for container and vehicular cargo. A diverse range of cargoes is handled and exports include sugar, lead, refined copper, molasses, and meat.

The ports of Lucinda north of Townsville, and Innisfail (Mourilyan) are equipped with bulk sugar handling plants. The port of Lucinda has been upgraded by the completion of a new wharf extending 5.8 km offshore and an additional bulk sugar storage shed, at a total cost of \$51.3m. Cairns, on Trinity Bay, has bulk sugar handling facilities and a containerised general cargo terminal.

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 shipping service between ports in the Gulf of Carpentaria and on the east coast.

Port Control

The ports of Bowen, Bundaberg, Cairns, Gladstone, Mackay, Rockhampton, and Townsville are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. All the other ports, excluding the Port of Brisbane (administered by the Port of Brisbane Authority), are controlled by the 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.

Port of Brisbane Finances

The volume of trade through the Port of Brisbane was 8,741,196 tonnes for the 1978-79 financial year. This represented an increase of 4.5 per cent on that of the previous year. Revenue collected from harbour dues, the Authority's main source of income, was \$6,605,750. Total income for the period was \$14,805,879, while expenditure amounted to \$9,643,662, resulting in a net profit from operations of \$5,162,217. General development costs for establishing the new port at Fisherman Islands were \$12,002,124.

The total number of private vessels to make use of the Cairncross Dockyard decreased from 27 in 1977-78 to 25 in 1978-79. Income from dockyard activities amounted to \$5,116,136, while expenditure totalled \$4,923,588.

Small Boat Facilities

The Department of Harbours and Marine is responsible for the development of small craft facilities and has established a fund for this purpose. During 1978-79 receipts totalled \$2,632,568 representing advances from the Loan Fund and money from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Expenditure, excluding interest and loan repayments, amounted to \$2,514,000 and comprised such works as maintenance and construction of boat harbours, jetties, boat ramps, lights, beacons, etc.

Cargo Discharged and Shipped

The next table shows cargo movements, other than purely intrastate movements, at Queensland ports.

QUEENSLAND PORTS: OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE CARGO, 1977-78

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	966	508	3,466	33	1,336	80	146	33
Bundaberg	2	—	18	—	610	—	68	—
Gladstone	647	—	60	—	7,952	6	654	—
Rockhampton .. .	—	—	3	—	16	—	—	—
Hay Point	—	—	—	—	14,220	—	—	—
Mackay	98	—	52	—	729	—	259	—
Bowen	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—
Townsville	496	25	142	1	1,215	4	253	2
Lucinda	2	—	8	—	51	—	206	—
Innisfail (Mourilyan) ..	—	—	—	—	394	—	20	—
Cairns	46	—	18	1	410	—	18	2
Cape Flattery .. .	—	—	—	—	108	—	—	—
Weipa	94	—	—	1	4,714	—	—	6
Other	4	—	11	—	123	—	—	—
Total	2,354	533	3,777	36	31,907	89	1,623	43

The definition of cargo statistics in the preceding table 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, whereas 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.

Cargo handled at ports as shown in the tables is recorded in terms of units of weight or units of volume depending on the basis on which freight is charged.

The next table gives the quantity of cargo discharged at Queensland ports.

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
1972-73	1,779	338	3,134	31	4,701	13	9,613	381
1973-74	2,043	601	3,322	14	5,473	11	10,838	626
1974-75	2,249	725	3,433	19	6,291	8	11,973	752
1975-76	2,188	627	3,288	20	6,049	8	11,526	655
1976-77	2,242	774	3,737	7	6,040	4	12,019	785
1977-78	2,354	533	3,777	36	6,286	10	12,417	579

The next table gives the quantity of cargo shipped from Queensland ports.

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
1972-73	25,786	146	1,605	37	4,647	18	32,038	202
1973-74	28,030	120	1,470	35	5,592	12	35,092	166
1974-75	31,322	130	1,313	42	6,361	5	38,996	176
1975-76	28,521	269	1,692	47	5,899	12	36,111	329
1976-77	31,669	133	1,662	26	5,600	14	38,932	173
1977-78	31,907	89	1,623	43	6,233	22	39,763	154

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
MAJOR TRADE AREAS, QUEENSLAND, 1977-78

Cargo		North America (a)	South America	Europe, U.S.S.R.	Africa	Asia	Other (b)	Total
Discharged								
Weight	'000 tonnes	25	—	9	—	60	6	101
Volume	'000 cu m	62	—	15	—	100	11	188
Shipped								
Weight	'000 tonnes	124	1	24	—	183	28	360
Volume	'000 cu m	4	—	3	—	9	38	55

(a) Including Hawaii. (b) Including Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Indian Ocean, and Antarctica.

Shipping

Eight of Queensland's main ports each cleared shipping in excess of 500,000 net tons (volume of enclosed space which can be utilised for cargo or passengers) during 1977-78. The net tonnage of vessels cleared from each port was: Brisbane, 8,153,000 tons; Bundaberg, 558,000 tons; Gladstone, 6,609,000 tons; Hay Point, 6,174,000 tons; Mackay, 1,166,000 tons; Townsville, 2,116,000 tons; Cairns, 709,000 tons; and Weipa, 4,316,000 tons.

The total number of vessels cleared from all ports was 2,989, involving 30,793,000 net tons.

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland. From 1972-73 to 1977-78, the number of vessels entering Queensland ports decreased by 15 per cent, while the net tonnage of vessels increased by 20 per cent due to an increase in the average size of ships.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Year	Type of entry or clearance				Total	
	Overseas direct	Overseas via States	Other States	Coastwise		
NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED						
1972-73	1,196	758	370	1,194	3,518
1973-74	1,178	676	351	1,103	3,308
1974-75	1,146	732	303	1,023	3,204
1975-76	1,052	699	310	991	3,052
1976-77	1,138	697	292	969	3,096
1977-78	1,108	614	307	947	2,976
NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED						
1972-73	1,405	550	358	1,206	3,519
1973-74	1,356	501	345	1,109	3,311
1974-75	1,382	483	309	1,010	3,184
1975-76	1,266	492	318	972	3,048
1976-77	1,317	532	286	969	3,104
1977-78	1,277	445	301	966	2,989

3 RAILWAYS

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*.

Railway Systems

The distances between some railway terminals are as follows: Coastal line: Brisbane to Cairns, 1,678 kilometres; Western line: Brisbane to Quilpie, 998 kilometres, to Cunnamulla, 972 kilometres; South-Western line: Brisbane to Dirranbandi, 668 kilometres; Central line: Rockhampton to Longreach, 687 kilometres, to Yaraka, 764 kilometres, to Winton, 864 kilometres; Northern line: Townsville to Mount Isa, 970 kilometres, to Kajabbi, 869 kilometres.

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 9,789 kilometres of line being operated at 30 June 1979 were 9,678 kilometres of 1,067 millimetre gauge and 111 kilometres of 1,435 millimetre gauge. The Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways (48 kilometres of 610 mm gauge) were sold to private enterprise in May 1977.

Brisbane's suburban train system consists of 162 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 (41 kilometres).

Railway Development

In country areas, increased mineral production has made it necessary to improve rolling stock, rebuild some existing lines, and, in some areas, to build new lines.

The use of multiple locomotives to haul long trains containing minerals or grain has increased considerably. The combined production from the Goonyella, Peak Downs, and Saraji mines led to the introduction of Locotrol trains. These consist of six locomotives in two units of three, one unit at the head of the train, and the other mid-way down its length, with the two sets remotely controlled by the driving crew in the leading locomotive. These trains are capable of hauling 148 wagons, with a capacity of 8,450 tonnes, and are up to 2 kilometres in length.

Brisbane Suburban System

In the Brisbane area, major improvements are in progress or are planned for the suburban system. The first of these to be completed was the cross-river rail link between South Brisbane and Roma Street Stations which was opened on 18 November 1978.

Electrification of the Brisbane Suburban System is proceeding, with the expenditure of \$22.3m in 1978-79 bringing the total expenditure to June on all electrification projects to \$77m. Stage I of the project is nearing completion with the commencement of electric services on the Darra-Ferny Grove section in November 1979. Work on Stage II, Darra to Ipswich, is also nearing completion, and signalling works are expected to be completed by September 1980. Work on Stage III, comprising the sections Mayne Junction to Shorncliffe and Roma Street to Kingston, commenced in July 1979 and completion is planned for 1982, in time for the Commonwealth Games.

Rolling Stock

During 1978-79, 16 new diesel-electric locomotives were delivered, bringing the numbers in service to 455 diesel-electric, 73 diesel-hydraulic, and 4 diesel-mechanical. A total of 123 new wagons of various types was accepted into service during 1978-79. A further 16 locomotives and 555 wagons were on order at June 1979.

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.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: ROLLING STOCK

At 30 June	Diesel locomotives				Cars	Rail motors, trailers, etc.	Brake vans	Wagons
	Electric	Hydraulic	Mechanical	Total				
1974	391	73	11	475	968	73	141	22,452
1975	404	73	12	489	952	70	150	22,760
1976	420	73	13	506	940	69	143	22,992
1977	429	73	13	515	935	69	156	23,150
1978	446	73	4	523	922	68	155	23,137
1979	455	73	4	532	939	68	171	22,957

Summary of Operations

The following details of traffic include the operations of the South Brisbane-Border (Uniform Gauge) Railway. The Queensland section of the Uniform Gauge Railway to Sydney is operated by the New South Wales Railways Commissioner.

Coaching traffic, which includes passenger, parcel, mail, and miscellaneous traffic, provided 6 per cent of the total earnings in 1978-79. Passenger traffic earnings alone provided 4 per cent.

Average earnings per passenger train-kilometre in 1978-79 were \$1.99 for suburban services and \$1.64 for country services. Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represented 61 per cent of metropolitan travellers and 38 per cent of non-metropolitan travellers in 1978-79.

Goods traffic provided 92 per cent of the total earnings in 1978-79.

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 935 tonnes in 1978-79.

In 1978-79 earnings from livestock traffic increased by \$9,734,714. Cattle transported numbered 2,376,535, an increase of 585,788, while the number of sheep carried was 385,957, which was 21,894 less than the 1977-78 figure. Wool carried in 1978-79 was 32,563 tonnes which was 986 tonnes more than in the previous year.

Coal and coke carried in 1978-79 totalled 24,120,935 tonnes which was 1,675,708 tonnes more than in 1977-78. The coal carried was mainly from the Peak Downs and Goonyella Mines to Hay Point and from the Moura, Blackwater, and South Blackwater Mines to Gladstone.

The next table shows details of the earnings, working expenses, and traffic operations of the Queensland railways, including the operations of the South Brisbane-Border (Uniform Gauge) Railway.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Lines open km	9,560	9,780	9,844	9,796	9,787	9,789
Traffic train-kilometres .. '000 km	28,542	30,114	30,813	30,206	30,199	32,100
Train-kilometres per kilometre open .. km	2,986	3,079	3,130	3,084	3,086	3,279
Total earnings \$'000	149,844	183,687	230,492	262,561	273,551	310,418
Earnings per train-kilometre \$	5.25	6.10	7.48	8.69	9.06	9.67
Total working expenses (a) \$'000	162,525	228,490	266,351	299,868	337,762	365,070
Expenses per train-kilometre \$	5.69	7.59	8.64	9.93	11.18	11.37
Net revenue \$'000	-12,681	-44,803	-35,859	-37,307	-64,211	-54,652
Working expenses as % of earnings .. %	108.5	124.4	115.6	114.2	123.5	117.6
<i>Coaching traffic</i>						
Train-kilometres '000 km	7,385	7,516	7,491	7,381	7,261	7,632
Country '000 km	4,130	4,193	4,166	4,061	3,956	3,939
Suburban (b) '000 km	3,255	3,323	3,326	3,320	3,305	3,693
Passengers carried '000	33,723	36,632	34,278	31,054	29,231	27,275
Country '000	1,720	1,811	1,831	1,758	1,705	1,425
Suburban (b) '000	32,003	34,821	32,448	29,296	27,526	25,850
Earnings collected \$'000	11,009	11,650	14,587	16,936	16,979	18,562
Passengers \$'000	8,454	9,089	10,930	12,568	12,639	13,807
Country \$'000	4,385	4,688	5,502	5,962	6,069	6,444
Suburban (b) \$'000	4,069	4,401	5,428	6,607	6,570	7,364
Parcels, mails, etc. \$'000	2,555	2,561	3,657	4,368	4,340	4,755
<i>Goods traffic (c)</i>						
Train-kilometres '000 km	21,157	22,598	23,322	22,825	22,938	24,469
Freight carried '000 tonnes	25,401	30,208	33,118	34,237	34,155	36,542
Minerals (including coal) '000 tonnes	18,714	22,662	25,119	26,013	27,011	28,300
Agricultural produce '000 tonnes	2,918	3,597	3,810	3,986	3,019	3,580
Other goods '000 tonnes	3,265	3,370	3,484	3,476	3,203	3,449
Livestock '000 tonnes	504	580	705	761	921	1,212
Earnings collected \$'000	133,785	165,228	210,046	239,945	249,690	284,699
Minerals (including coal) \$'000	70,494	93,922	118,364	132,712	144,801	153,051
Agricultural produce \$'000	15,538	19,632	25,489	29,836	24,923	34,435
Other goods \$'000	40,569	43,826	54,363	61,149	59,150	66,661
Livestock \$'000	7,184	7,848	11,829	16,248	20,816	30,551
Average length of haul (d) km	309	304	298	304	302	296
Average gross load of goods trains (d) .. tonnes	805	861	916	932	936	935
Rents, refreshment rooms, etc. \$'000	5,049	6,809	5,859	5,679	6,881	7,157

(a) Excluding interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway in 1978-79, which were included in previous years. (b) Metropolitan District only. (c) Excluding departmental traffic. (d) Excluding the Normanton Railway, and the Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways.

Divisional Operations

The Queensland railway system is divided into the three Divisions of Southern, Central, and Northern for administrative purposes. Details of divisional operations are given in the next table. Figures for the South Brisbane-Border (Uniform Gauge) Railway are included with those for the Southern Division.

During 1978-79 net expenditure on loan account (exclusive of South Brisbane-Border Railway) totalled \$32,869,870. Of this, \$8,944,358 was general expenditure on surveys, rolling stock, and depreciation. Of the remainder, \$12,500,125, or 52.3 per cent, was expended in the Southern Division, \$6,086,970 (25.4 per cent) in the Central Division, and \$5,338,417 (22.3 per cent) in the Northern Division.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1978-79

Particulars	Southern Division (a)	Central Division	Northern Division	Total
Lines open km	3,714	3,033	3,042	9,789
Traffic train-kilometres '000 km	14,612	10,700	6,789	32,100
Train-kilometres per kilometre open km	3,934	3,528	2,232	3,279
<i>Total earnings allotted</i> \$'000	78,035	162,733	69,650	310,418
Coaching (b) \$'000	17,486	5,107	3,126	25,720
Goods and livestock \$'000	60,550	157,625	66,524	284,699
Earnings per train-kilometre \$	5.34	15.21	10.26	9.67
Total working expenses \$'000	(c) 171,451	113,173	80,447	365,070
Expenses per train-kilometre \$	11.73	10.58	11.85	11.37
Net revenue \$'000	-93,415	49,560	-10,796	-54,652
Working expenses as % of earnings %	219.71	69.55	115.50	117.61
<i>Coaching traffic (d)</i>				
Passengers carried '000	26,868	77	331	27,275
<i>Earnings collected</i> \$'000	14,940	1,402	2,221	18,562
Passengers \$'000	11,251	831	1,725	13,807
Parcels, mails, etc. \$'000	3,689	571	496	4,755
<i>Goods traffic (d)</i>				
<i>Freight carried</i> '000 tonnes	5,028	25,585	5,929	36,542
Minerals (including coal) '000 tonnes	432	23,717	4,152	28,300
Agricultural produce '000 tonnes	1,617	963	1,000	3,580
Other goods '000 tonnes	2,672	423	354	3,449
Livestock '000 tonnes	307	482	423	1,212
<i>Earnings collected</i> \$'000	77,440	140,403	66,856	284,699
Minerals (including coal) \$'000	4,934	111,744	36,373	153,051
Agricultural produce \$'000	18,945	7,532	7,957	34,435
Other goods \$'000	47,382	8,635	10,645	66,661
Livestock \$'000	6,179	12,492	11,881	30,551
<i>Rents, refreshment rooms, etc.</i> \$'000	4,072	2,150	936	7,157

(a) Uniform gauge (1,435 millimetres) details included in Southern Division. (b) Including rents, refreshment rooms, etc. (c) Excluding interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway, which were included in previous years. (d) Dissected into Divisions according to the stations at which carriage was originated. Departmental traffic is excluded.

Private Railways

At 30 June 1979, there were 12 kilometres of private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. These lines were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 1,067 millimetres. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 6 kilometres connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system and 6 kilometres were operated by Bowen Consolidated Mines.

In addition there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open to public traffic.

4 URBAN PASSENGER SERVICES

Brisbane

Public transport in Brisbane is provided by the Brisbane City Council, private bus operators, and, as covered in Section 3 of this chapter, the government railways. In 1969 the Brisbane City Council replaced the tramway and trolley bus system with a motor bus service. At 30 June 1978 the City Council operated 550 motor buses over 619 route kilometres, with a staff of 1,437 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 89.5m passengers carried in 1977-78, Brisbane City Council motor buses carried 54.4 per cent, private motor buses carried 14.8 per cent, and the railways carried 30.8 per cent.

Other Cities

In other cities of Queensland passenger transport services are provided by motor buses operated either privately or as municipal services.

Selected details of passenger road transport services in Brisbane and other Queensland cities with populations in excess of 10,000 persons are set out in the next table.

URBAN ROAD PASSENGER SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1977-78

Service	Route open(a)	Vehicles(a)	Staff(a)	Vehicle kilometres	Passengers carried	Gross earnings(b)	Salaries & wages	Capital value(c)
	km	No.	No.	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Brisbane Statistical Division(d)</i> ..	3,826	820	1,777	27,659	61,934	14,563	14,064	12,456
Motor buses								
Municipal ..	619	550	1,437	19,834	48,708	10,406	11,613	10,201
Private ..	3,207	270	340	7,824	13,226	4,157	2,451	2,255
<i>Other cities</i> ..	2,521	269	300	6,938	10,956	3,546	2,085	1,532
Rockhampton(e) ..	103	26	36	617	1,392	290	371	188
Toowoomba(f) ..	500	47	47	758	1,443	528	148	406
Townsville(f) ..	454	42	41	2,027	1,841	597	297	236
Other (g) ..	1,464	154	176	3,536	6,281	2,130	1,269	702
All cities ..	6,347	1,089	2,077	34,597	72,890	18,109	16,149	13,987

(a) At 30 June. (b) Including earnings from fares, advertising, hire services, recoverable works, rents, etc., but excluding refunds on capital receipts and sales of plant. (c) Depreciated cost of plant at 30 June. (d) Including the cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, the Shire of Redland, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, and Pine Rivers. (e) Municipal motor bus service. (f) Private motor bus service. (g) Private motor bus services in Bowen, Bundaberg, Cairns, Caloundra, Gladstone, Gold Coast, Gympie, Maryborough, and Mount Isa. Details not available for separate publication.

Metropolitan Transit Authority

The Metropolitan Transit Authority was established by the *Metropolitan Transit Authority Act 1976-1979*. The Authority took over and continued the work of The Metropolitan Transit Project Board.

The function of the Authority is to provide a properly integrated and efficient system of public passenger transport for the City of Brisbane and adjacent areas and to that end the Authority is to formulate appropriate programs for submission to the Minister, and subject to approval by the Governor in Council is to implement approved programs, co-ordinate and assist public passenger transport services by approved means, enter into agreements directed to the improvement or expansion of public passenger transport services, and, if so approved, take over and operate such services.

The Authority has been given a fairly comprehensive list of powers to enable it to discharge its function. These include the power to operate, by itself or in conjunction with another person,

a public passenger transport service by land, water, or air, including a service by air-cushion vehicle.

A Planning Advisory Committee, consisting of the Chairman of the Authority (or acting executive member), a person nominated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth, the Commissioner for Transport, the Commissioner for Railways, and the Commissioner for Main Roads was established to advise the Authority.

The major planning and research activity undertaken by the Authority in 1978-79 was the on-going production of a five-year Development Plan. The Plan will provide for the upgrading and improved integration of public transport. The interchange program continued during the year with the completion of two new "park and ride" installations at Boondall and Caboolture and the extension of existing facilities at Darra.

During 1978-79 the Authority spent \$22.6m on capital works and \$0.6m on planning and research projects, making a total expenditure of \$23.2m.

5 ROADS

Road Lengths and Surface Types

Queensland roads, classified according to the nature of their construction and grouped by types of Local Authority Areas in which they are situated, are shown in the next table.

ROADS NORMALLY OPEN TO TRAFFIC, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1978(a)
(kilometres)

Local Authority	Formed roads				Unformed roads	All roads
	Concrete or sealed pavement	Unsealed pavement	Formed only	Total		
Brisbane	3,755	14	404	4,173	—	4,173
Other cities	4,154	144	845	5,143	761	5,904
Towns	442	99	68	609	347	956
Shires	35,770	28,724	58,876	123,370	27,942	151,312
Total	44,121	28,981	60,193	133,295	29,050	162,345

(a) Variations which occur in 1977-78, when compared to previous years figures, are largely due to a more detailed definitional check conducted by the Local Government Grants Commission of Queensland.

Finance for Roads

Although certain of the more important roads are under the control of the Main Roads Department, most of the roads are solely under the control of the Local Authorities and are constructed and maintained by them. The construction of these roads may be financed by the expenditure of the Local Authorities' own funds, or by Treasury or other loans. In many cases, whatever the method of finance, construction is assisted by the State and Commonwealth Governments from government funds.

Since 1923 Commonwealth Government funds have been made available to the States for roads, firstly by the provision of a fixed annual amount, then from 1931 on a basis associated with the yield from the tax on petrol, and from 1959 by way of basic grants plus additional amounts on a \$1 for \$1 basis subject to certain conditions.

The *States Grants (Roads) Act 1977* provides for the continuation under one Act of the Commonwealth's funding and administrative arrangements in respect of roads previously set out in the *National Roads Act 1974* and the *Roads Grants Act 1974*. The Commonwealth Government has also undertaken to adjust the level of financial assistance for 1978-79 and 1979-80 so that they are maintained at a level at least equivalent in real terms to the 1977-78 grants.

The amount of \$107,503,519 received by Queensland during 1978-79 as contribution in respect of the basic grant and additional grants was credited to the following funds: Main Roads Fund, \$92,299,095; and Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads Fund, \$15,204,424.

Local Authorities also receive a proportion of the State's collections under the *Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act 1957-1979*, whereby owners of commercial goods vehicles contribute towards wear and tear of public highways in Queensland. Of \$5.5m collected by the Department of Transport in 1978-79, \$3.6m was allocated to the Main Roads Department and \$1.9m to Local Authorities.

The Main Roads Department recorded a direct expenditure of \$149.9m on the construction and maintenance of roads during 1977-78, while Local Authorities spent a further \$112.7m, making a gross total expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges of \$262.6m. However, allowance must be made for the duplication of \$4.0m (principally due to works performed by the Main Roads Department and charged proportionately to Local Authorities), so that the net recorded public authority expenditure on roads in Queensland during 1977-78 was \$258.6m.

The principal sources of funds of the Main Roads Department are motor vehicle registration fees and contributions from the Commonwealth Government. Receipts and expenditure are shown in the next table.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
RECEIPTS						
Motor vehicle registration fees	31,802	33,650	48,536	54,326	58,830	73,852
State Government loan	1,400	5,800	1,869	r14,250	r12,180	6,985
State Government grant	200	1,422	1,121	350	350	525
Roads—Contribution to Maintenance Act	5,420	5,108	5,101	5,329	5,435	5,494
Beef Cattle Roads Construction Fund (a)	4,187	279	—	—	—	—
National Roads Act, Roads Grants Act	54,520	67,632	79,048	78,906	85,254	91,743
Commonwealth Aid L.A.A. Roads Fund	5,310	7,178	9,932	11,794	14,746	15,204
Other grants	4,001	5,050	3,327	3,293	3,816	3,730
Maintenance repayments account Local Authority Roads	1,271	876	997	1,242	599	591
Hire, rent, sale of plant						
Hire of plant	4,929	5,874	6,273	7,865	9,077	9,541
Plans, survey charges, and sale of plant	3,083	3,887	4,223	7,197	8,880	10,520
Other receipts Main Road and Traffic Engineering Trust funds	1,686	1,541	2,099	r2,654	r3,047	3,399
Total receipts	117,810	138,297	162,525 ¹	187,206	202,215	221,584
EXPENDITURE						
Permanent road works and surveys						
Construction: Declared roads	58,184	77,690	87,481	107,678	113,074	121,003
Other roads	211	298	372	254	391	444
Traffic engineering	687	572	623	891	1,382	1,224
Beef Cattle Roads Construction Funds (a)	4,052	414	—	—	—	—
Commonwealth Aid, L.A.A. roads	5,049	7,439	9,932	11,794	14,746	15,204
Roads maintenance account, payments to Local Authorities	1,800	1,743	1,803	1,980	1,901	1,866
Maintenance of roads	18,608	25,554	29,731	34,535	35,535	44,033
Plant, machinery, and buildings	5,483	6,212	7,958	9,230	8,730	9,614
Loans—interest and redemption	524	617	934	808	2,185	2,777
Administrative costs (b)	21,912	20,085	21,563	22,319	23,898	24,415
Less Administrative recoveries	—65	—177	—183	—238	—300	—293
Total expenditure	116,442	140,447	160,215	189,251	201,542	220,287

(a) Commonwealth Government grants. (b) Including cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, administration, and survey and design expenses which are subsequently charged to road construction.

Brisbane Transportation Study

Work on Brisbane's Transportation Study plan which recommended four five-year roadway construction stages has been progressing since 1967-68. The design of major roadworks is being carried out by the Main Roads and Co-ordinator-General's Departments, and construction is being financed through the Main Roads Fund. Expenditure during 1978-79 was \$5.6m, bringing the total to 30 June 1979 to \$108.9m. The Brisbane City Council is also responsible for the construction of some of the roadworks included in the plan recommendations.

Gazetted Roads

The Main Roads Department controls and has a major financial responsibility in the maintenance and construction of such roads as have been gazetted under the *Main Roads Act* 1920-1979. These are classified as State Highways, Developmental, Main, and Secondary Roads, Urban Arterial Roads, and Urban Sub-arterial Roads.

QUEENSLAND ROADS AT 30 JUNE(a)
(kilometres)

Type of road	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Main Roads Department, Gazetted Roads						
State Highways	10,187	10,179	10,170	10,138	10,354	10,348
Developmental	7,612	7,609	7,607	7,603	8,028	8,025
Main	8,113	8,118	8,116	8,130	8,558	8,613
Secondary	13,774	13,763	13,760	13,774	13,029	13,019
Other	126	126	130	135	(b) 152	(b) 152
Total Gazetted Roads	39,812	39,795	39,783	39,780	40,121	40,157
All formed roads	131,412	132,364	132,897	134,175	133,295	<i>n.y.a.</i>

(a) Figures for 1979 were provided by the Grants Commission and those for previous years by Local Authorities. (b) Including 66 kilometres of Urban Arterial Road and 86 kilometres of Urban Sub-arterial Road.

The surfaces of the 40,157 kilometres of roads gazetted at 30 June 1979 were as follows: bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 24,375 kilometres; gravelled pavement, 2,968 kilometres; formed only, 10,459 kilometres; and unformed, 2,355 kilometres. The actual length of bitumen surfaced roads completed by the Department during the year ended 30 June 1979, including upgrading the surfaces, was 3,086 kilometres.

Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the costs of construction and maintenance of gazetted roads. The following rates applied at 30 June 1979.

	<i>For permanent works</i>	<i>For maintenance</i>
State Highways and Urban Arterials ..	Nil .. .	Nil
Developmental Roads ..	Nil .. .	Nil
Main Roads .. .	10 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	Nil
Urban Sub-arterials .. .	10 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	Nil
Secondary Roads .. .	15 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	10 per cent

The Department and the Local Authorities jointly contribute to the costs of work, and they co-operate to their mutual benefit in matters pertaining to roadworks, including design, construction, and maintenance.

In most cases work is carried out under the supervision of the Local Authority in whose area the work lies, but in certain instances work is directly supervised by the Department,

especially for the construction of State Highways to which the Local Authority is not required to make any financial contribution.

In providing for the future development of State Highways, the need for limited access highways has been recognised. This involves the control of roadside development to ensure that a high traffic flow is maintained. Limited access has been applied to several sections of the State Highways.

The Commissioner of Main Roads, as the traffic engineering authority, advises the Minister on traffic engineering matters, and is responsible for uniformity in signs, standards, and methods. Local Authorities are responsible for implementing traffic engineering measures, except on roads declared under the Main Roads Act.

The laboratories of the Main Roads Department carry out tests on materials such as soils, gravels, stone, aggregates for bitumen and for concrete work, bitumen emulsion, and paints, and the universities, the Government Analyst, and the Railway Department co-operate in testing materials such as steel, bitumen, and cement.

6 ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicles

The table below shows the number of vehicles on the register at the census date, 30 September 1976, and estimates at 30 June for 1974, 1975, 1977, 1978, and 1979.

From July 1976 the following revised classification has been used for new motor vehicle registration statistics: (i) the adoption of the principle of accepting vehicle-type data as recorded by the registration authority; (ii) the allocation of commercial vehicles to the categories "utilities", "panel vans", or "rigid trucks" solely on the basis of recorded body type; under the previous classification system, these commercial vehicles were classified as "light commercial type" (if having less than 1 tonne carrying capacity) or as "rigid trucks" (if having a carrying capacity of 1 tonne or more); and (iii) the inclusion in "trucks" of ambulances, hearses, and mobile caravans.

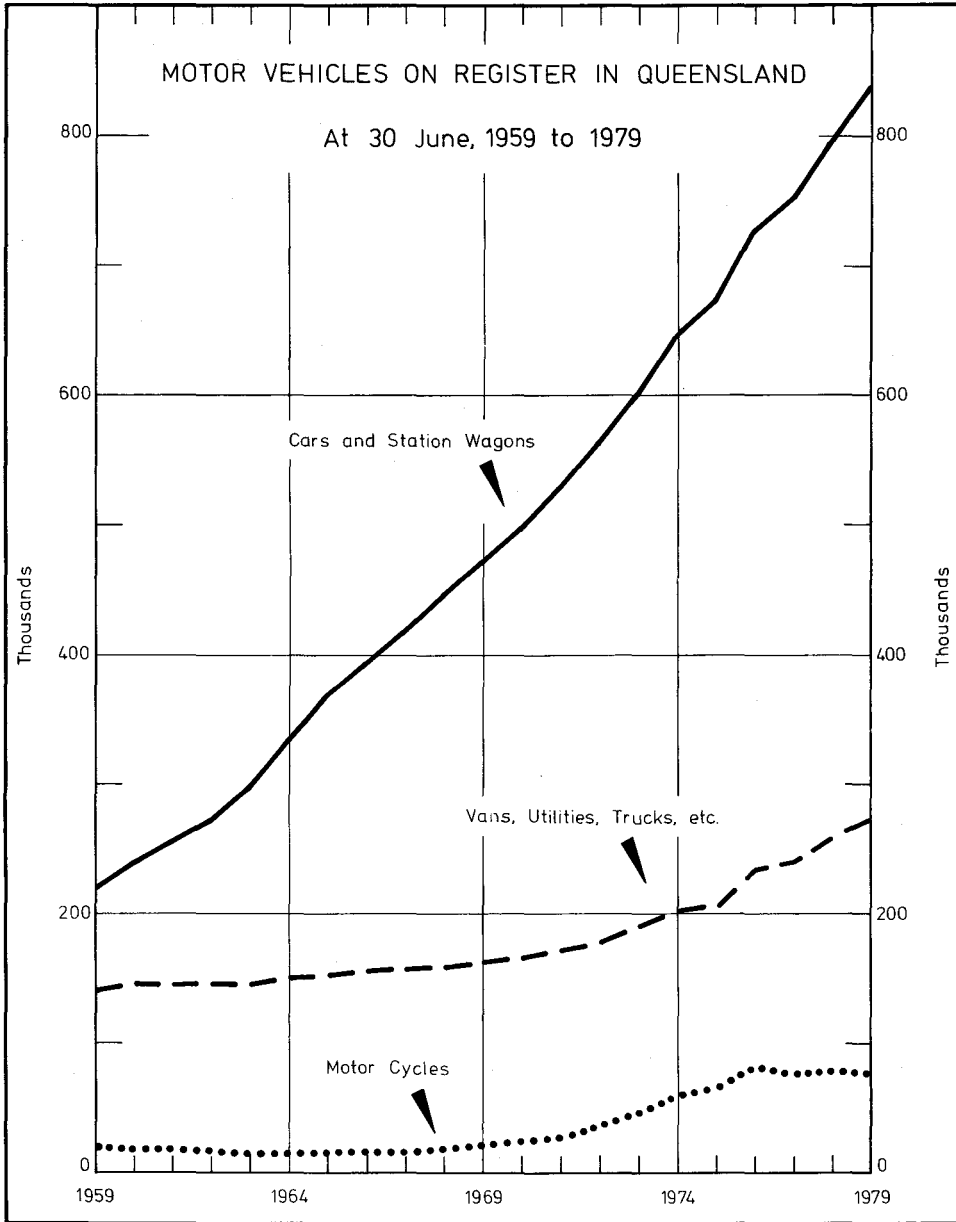
From October 1976 a change occurred in the registration system in Queensland, whereby all commercial vehicles registered with a gross vehicle mass of 4 tonnes or less are recorded as either utilities or panel vans.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN QUEENSLAND(a), AT 30 JUNE

Type of vehicle	1974	1975	1976(b)	1977	1978	1979
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Cars and station wagons	647.2	671.2	723.4	751.5	794.7	(c) 835.3
Buses	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.4	4.8
Trucks	85.8	89.8	(d) 52.8	54.8	56.8	58.8
Utilities and panel vans(e)	112.0	113.2	(d) 171.5	181.1	196.6	208.9
Motor cycles	58.1	63.6	72.8	76.0	77.0	75.6
All motor vehicles	906.6	941.3	1,024.0	1,067.2	1,129.6	1,183.4
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue collected(f)	53,622,134	55,156,625	76,071,417	83,870,746	88,176,585	106,602,769

(a) Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. (b) Census figures at 30 September. (c) Including 2,206 licensed as taxicabs. (d) See text preceding table. (e) Classified as light commercial type vehicles prior to 1976. (f) During year ended 30 June.

At 30 June 1978 the numbers of motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) per 1,000 population in the various Australian States and Territories were as follows: New South Wales, 447; Victoria, 488; Queensland, 486; South Australia, 505; Western Australia, 546; Tasmania, 515; Northern



Territory, 375; and Australian Capital Territory, 436. Five years earlier, at 30 June 1973, the number for Queensland was 396.

During 1978-79, new vehicles registered in Queensland were as follows: cars, 56,329; station wagons, 12,695; utilities, 13,474; panel vans, 5,248; rigid trucks, 2,834; articulated trucks, 733; other truck types, 161; motor cycles, 8,126; and buses, 438.

The registrations of new motor vehicles in the six years to 1978-79 have been as follows: 1973-74, 98,841; 1974-75, 97,667; 1975-76, 106,072; 1976-77, 101,446; 1977-78, 92,678; and 1978-79, 100,038.

Registration of Motor Vehicles

All motor vehicles (including motor cycles) used on public roads must be registered with the Commissioner of Main Roads. Vehicles used in certain districts or on certain routes in carrying out any passenger service under licence or permit must be approved by the Commissioner for Transport under the *State Transport Act 1960-1972*. In addition, taxicabs and other vehicles for hire must be licensed.

Fees Payable

Following increases in the scale of motor vehicle fees and other charges, annual registration fees now payable are: passenger cars and their derivatives, e.g. station wagons and commercial type motor vehicles such as utilities, panel vans, and rigid trucks, not exceeding 4 tonnes gross vehicle mass, range from \$34 to \$116, depending on the number of cylinders; rigid trucks and cab and chassis intended for use as rigid trucks, \$104, plus \$28 per tonne or part thereof by which the gross vehicle mass exceeds 4 tonnes; trailer and caravan trailer, gross vehicle mass not exceeding 1.02 tonnes, \$13, exceeding 1.02 tonnes, \$25; motorised caravan and omnibus, \$104, plus \$19 per tonne or part thereof by which the gross vehicle mass exceeds 4 tonnes; prime movers exceeding 4 tonnes gross vehicle mass, range from \$104 to \$693; mobile machinery and equipment up to 1 tonne gross vehicle mass, \$23, and \$8 per tonne or part thereof by which the gross vehicle mass exceeds 1 tonne; vehicles with a load capacity over 4.1 tonnes, owned and used by a primary producer solely in connection with his business, \$12.

The owner of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must pay a nominal defendant fee of \$3 and a driving fee of \$7.00 per annum. Of the driving fee, \$5.60 is paid into Consolidated Revenue while the remainder is allocated to the Traffic Engineering Trust Fund for the purpose of improving traffic conditions. A person not owning a vehicle must pay a fee of \$7.00 for the initial issue of a driver's licence. No such fees are payable in respect of a tractor or trailer.

A stamp duty at the rate of \$1 per \$100 or part thereof is payable on the market value of new vehicle registrations and transfers of registrations of second-hand vehicles.

Drivers

Under the provisions of the *Traffic Act 1949-1977*, every driver of a motor vehicle must obtain a driver's licence. A person learning to drive is required to obtain a learner's permit and, after qualifying, is issued with a provisional licence which is valid for one year. A provisional licensee is normally issued with an ordinary licence after this period.

Drivers are subject to a demerit points system. On accumulating nine points in the immediately preceding period of two years, drivers may be called upon to show cause why their licence should not be suspended or cancelled. Provisional licences are automatically cancelled if four demerit points are accumulated by the holders, who then cannot be issued with a further licence for a period of at least three months. After this period has expired and the necessary qualifying tests are passed again, they will be issued with a provisional licence.

Where a court orders that any person be disqualified absolutely or for a specified period from holding or obtaining a driver's licence, every subsisting licence held by that person is automatically cancelled. At the end of the disqualification period and before any further driver's licence is issued, that person is required to undertake and pass the prescribed tests, and any licence issued must be a provisional licence.

The *Motor Vehicles Insurance Act 1936-1979*, requires owners to be insured, before registering their vehicles, and to remain insured, against unlimited liability for personal injury caused by negligence or wilful default of drivers (Third Party Risk). The owners of all vehicles are required to pay a Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant Fund fee of \$3 per annum per vehicle to provide insurance cover for persons who are injured in accidents involving unidentified or unregistered vehicles.

Licensing of Road Transport

The regulation of the public transport of passengers and goods is a function of the Commissioner for Transport.

On 1 December 1978, new legislation abolishing the use of permits for a specific journey for licensed carriers of goods came into force. A licence for passenger carriage is still necessary. The fee payable is an amount fixed by the Commissioner or an amount based on the percentage of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service or a rate per passenger-kilometre; the maximum payable is 0.3 cents per passenger-kilometre.

Control of vehicles kept or let for hire for the carriage of passengers and/or goods continues to be vested in the Commissioner for Transport. At 30 June 1979, there were 16,662 such vehicles licensed.

The Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act required a charge to be paid in respect of the running of vehicles of a load capacity greater than 4.1 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 1978-79 amounted to \$5,494,326, was applied to the maintenance of public highways. These charges were abolished from 1 July 1979.

7 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Summary for Six Years

The next table gives a summary of road traffic accidents in Queensland for the six years to 1978-79.

Traffic accidents included in the following tables are those which are reported as required by law to the Police, and comprise accidents which resulted in death or injury to persons or in property damage above a statutory amount. The requirement with respect to property damage was \$100 prior to 1 January 1976, \$300 from 1 January 1976, and \$1,000 from 1 October 1978. Injury statistics are of persons requiring medical or hospital treatment.

The number of persons killed in 1978-79 increased by 6.3 per cent when compared with the number killed in 1973-74. The number of persons injured decreased by 6.0 per cent during the same period.

When casualties are related to the number of motor vehicles on the register and to the population of the State, both death and injury rates have declined over the last six years.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Motor vehicles ^(a)	Persons killed	Persons injured	Per 1,000 vehicles ^(a)		Per 10,000 population	
				Persons killed	Persons injured	Persons killed	Persons injured
1973-74	876,090	603	11,276	0.7	12.9	3.1	58.0
1974-75	929,575	583	10,835	0.6	11.7	2.9	54.4
1975-76	984,188	600	10,950	0.6	11.1	3.0	54.4
1976-77	1,047,511	587	9,940	0.6	9.5	2.8	46.8
1977-78	1,104,974	560	10,444	0.5	9.5	2.6	48.5
1978-79	1,166,381	641	10,605	0.5	9.1	2.9	48.7

(a) Average monthly number on register, excluding all defence service vehicles.

Types of Road Users Killed or Injured

The next table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those involving casualties, and also classifies persons killed or injured by type of road user.

In 1978-79 one motor cyclist was killed or seriously injured for every 46 motor cycles on the register, compared with one driver for every 255 of all other types of motor vehicles.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Accidents reported		Casualties									
	Total	Casualty(a)	Pedestrians		Motor drivers		Motor cyclists		Pedal cyclists		Others(b)	
			K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.
1973-74	30,486	8,469	123	957	209	4,085	69	1,672	12	357	190	4,205
1974-75	29,829	8,120	97	823	207	3,841	73	1,796	15	360	191	4,015
1975-76	(c) 29,201	8,183	101	832	208	3,893	82	1,782	20	364	189	4,079
1976-77	24,303	7,609	96	752	210	3,629	82	1,683	17	369	182	3,507
1977-78	26,613	7,968	79	720	220	3,993	87	1,709	27	373	147	3,649
1978-79	(c) 18,726	7,866	103	737	249	4,029	81	1,566	13	415	195	3,858

(a) Accidents involving death or injury. (b) Passengers in vehicles etc. (c) The limit of property damage, above which the reporting of a road traffic accident is required, was raised from \$100 to \$300 on 1 January 1976 and to \$1,000 on 1 October 1978.

Ages of Persons Killed or Injured

The next table shows the ages of persons killed or injured, according to type of road user. The casualty rate for persons aged 17 to 20 years was more than twice that for the 21 to 29 years group and about four to six times the rate for most other adult groups.

Persons under 17 years comprised 37.3 per cent, and persons aged 60 and over 21.8 per cent, of all pedestrian casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 54.4 per cent of all motor driver casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 82.8 per cent of all motor cyclist casualties; persons from 7 to 16 years, 69.4 per cent of all pedal cyclist casualties and persons 7 to 20 years, 45.3 per cent of all passenger casualties.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1978-79

Age group	Pedestrians	Motor drivers	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Passengers	Others(a)	Total	Rate per 10,000 persons
Under 5	59	—	—	—	251	—	310	17.2
5-6	60	—	—	8	107	—	175	21.2
7-16	194	14	47	297	827	1	1,380	34.5
17-20	65	1,062	710	38	1,009	1	2,885	180.1
21-29	78	1,265	653	24	728	—	2,748	85.8
30-39	51	710	119	14	281	1	1,176	39.7
40-49	53	466	65	11	214	1	810	36.0
50-59	87	363	29	13	208	1	701	31.9
60 and over	183	344	12	20	362	1	922	29.5
Not stated	10	54	12	3	60	—	139	—
Total	840	4,278	1,647	428	4,047	6	11,246	51.2

(a) Drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

Day and Time of Occurrence

In 1978-79 the greatest number of accidents occurred on Fridays which had 3,412, followed by Saturdays, 3,402, and Sundays, 2,559.

According to time of day, the greatest number of accidents, 17.6 per cent of the total, happened between 4 and 6 p.m., and the next greatest, 13.0 per cent, between 6 and 8 p.m.

Types of Accidents

The next table shows the total accidents reported, the number of persons killed or injured, and types of vehicles involved, for the Brisbane Statistical Division and the whole State.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1978-79

Type of accident	Accidents reported		Persons killed		Persons injured	
	Total	Casualty(a)	Brisbane Stat. Divn	Total Queensland	Brisbane Stat. Divn	Total Queensland
Pedestrian and						
Car	677	583	32	68	333	546
Van or utility .. .	96	82	6	18	35	75
Truck etc.	46	44	2	10	22	36
Motor cycle .. .	49	44	1	2	27	57
Pedal cycle .. .	7	7	—	—	3	8
Bus etc.	18	16	2	2	11	16
Other .. .	2	2	—	1	—	1
Car and						
Car .. .	6,551	1,661	19	91	1,431	2,797
Van or utility .. .	1,999	600	9	45	429	1,010
Truck etc.	855	273	9	51	164	378
Motor cycle .. .	1,117	901	12	31	545	1,010
Pedal cycle .. .	347	270	3	8	137	272
Bus etc.	128	40	—	3	36	104
Other .. .	257	67	1	9	15	89
Van or utility and						
Van or utility .. .	197	66	1	3	25	93
Truck etc.	192	77	3	16	31	115
Motor cycle .. .	187	159	2	16	57	173
Pedal cycle .. .	64	55	—	3	17	52
Bus etc.	19	8	1	1	8	12
Other .. .	70	14	—	2	1	20
Truck etc. and						
Truck etc.	85	18	—	1	10	23
Motor cycle .. .	57	50	1	5	26	54
Pedal cycle .. .	29	25	1	1	13	24
Bus etc.	14	6	—	1	18	28
Other .. .	28	10	—	1	—	10
Motor cycle and						
Motor cycle .. .	31	30	—	4	16	49
Pedal cycle .. .	18	16	—	—	7	25
Bus etc.	6	5	—	—	3	5
Other .. .	71	63	—	3	21	65
Pedal cycle and						
Pedal cycle .. .	4	2	—	—	2	3
Bus etc.	3	3	—	—	—	3
Other .. .	3	2	—	—	1	2
Bus etc. and						
Bus etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other .. .	6	2	—	—	—	6
Other vehicle and						
Other .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moving vehicle and obstruction(b)						
Car .. .	777	199	3	11	133	254
Van or utility .. .	156	47	2	2	22	62
Truck etc.	80	9	1	2	5	16
Motor cycle .. .	68	58	—	4	30	60
Pedal cycle .. .	16	16	—	—	8	16
Bus etc.	12	—	—	—	—	—
Other .. .	3	1	—	—	—	1
Other types (sole vehicle etc.)						
Car .. .	2,906	1,432	36	130	587	1,948
Van or utility .. .	664	345	7	47	103	464
Truck etc.	310	102	—	14	9	112
Motor cycle .. .	436	400	5	28	163	427
Pedal cycle .. .	39	35	—	—	24	37
Bus etc.	18	15	—	4	10	44
Other .. .	6	6	—	3	3	3
Total .. .	18,726	7,866	159	641	4,541	10,605

(a) Accidents involving death or injury. (b) Including stationary vehicle.

Road Traffic Accident Casualty Rates

The next table shows the percentage distribution of persons in various age groups for each type of road user.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT CASUALTIES(a), QUEENSLAND

Year	Percentage of casualties in age group										All ages
	Under 5	5-6	7-16	17-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	Not stated	
PEDESTRIANS											
1973-74	7.2	7.0	20.7	8.7	10.3	6.8	8.6	10.2	19.6	0.9	100.0
1974-75	6.5	8.8	21.3	8.2	6.2	6.0	8.7	12.3	19.9	2.1	100.0
1975-76	5.7	7.8	20.1	7.8	8.7	6.9	8.9	9.9	22.8	1.4	100.0
1976-77	8.1	8.3	21.1	8.6	8.1	6.1	8.6	9.6	19.6	1.9	100.0
1977-78	8.8	8.1	23.0	8.6	7.9	9.0	6.5	8.9	17.4	1.8	100.0
1978-79	7.0	7.1	23.1	7.7	9.3	6.1	6.3	10.4	21.8	1.2	100.0
MOTOR DRIVERS											
1973-74	—	—	0.8	23.5	30.2	16.3	11.3	8.4	7.6	1.9	100.0
1974-75	—	—	0.8	24.5	30.3	15.7	10.9	8.0	8.1	1.7	100.0
1975-76	—	—	0.7	24.9	28.4	16.2	11.2	8.0	8.6	2.0	100.0
1976-77	—	—	0.5	23.8	29.9	16.1	11.4	8.6	7.9	1.8	100.0
1977-78	—	—	0.5	26.2	28.3	17.3	9.2	8.2	8.1	2.2	100.0
1978-79	—	—	0.3	24.8	29.6	16.6	10.9	8.5	8.0	1.3	100.0
MOTOR CYCLISTS											
1973-74	—	—	2.4	50.1	32.3	6.8	3.5	2.2	1.0	1.7	100.0
1974-75	—	—	2.4	49.9	36.2	5.4	3.4	1.5	0.4	0.8	100.0
1975-76	—	—	2.5	48.8	35.6	6.6	3.0	1.8	0.8	0.9	100.0
1976-77	—	—	2.8	48.3	34.4	7.9	2.8	1.4	0.5	1.9	100.0
1977-78	—	—	2.7	45.4	35.5	8.0	4.0	1.2	0.5	2.7	100.0
1978-79	—	—	2.9	43.1	39.6	7.2	3.9	1.8	0.7	0.7	100.0
PEDAL CYCLISTS											
1973-74	—	3.2	70.5	4.1	3.2	2.2	3.5	5.4	6.8	1.1	100.0
1974-75	—	2.9	72.8	5.9	2.4	2.1	2.4	4.0	7.2	0.3	100.0
1975-76	—	1.8	74.2	4.9	3.9	1.3	2.9	4.7	6.0	0.3	100.0
1976-77	—	3.4	67.9	7.5	4.4	2.1	2.6	2.8	9.1	0.2	100.0
1977-78	—	4.0	66.7	7.5	6.2	2.8	2.3	4.8	5.2	0.5	100.0
1978-79	—	1.9	69.4	8.9	5.6	3.3	2.6	3.0	4.7	0.7	100.0
OTHERS(b)											
1973-74	7.1	2.9	20.0	24.8	16.9	6.6	6.2	5.7	7.4	2.4	100.0
1974-75	6.6	2.3	21.6	25.7	17.1	6.6	5.6	5.9	6.6	2.0	100.0
1975-76	7.3	3.1	21.5	23.9	17.3	6.9	5.3	5.5	7.9	1.3	100.0
1976-77	6.8	2.5	19.9	25.2	17.9	6.3	5.6	5.8	8.1	1.9	100.0
1977-78	5.9	2.7	21.1	25.4	17.9	6.2	5.2	4.9	7.3	3.4	100.0
1978-79	6.2	2.6	20.4	24.9	18.0	7.0	5.3	5.2	9.0	1.5	100.0
ALL PERSONS											
1973-74	3.3	1.8	12.1	25.9	22.9	10.1	7.8	6.6	7.6	1.9	100.0
1974-75	2.9	1.7	12.7	27.2	23.5	9.4	7.3	6.4	7.2	1.7	100.0
1975-76	3.2	1.9	12.7	26.3	23.0	10.0	7.3	6.1	8.1	1.4	100.0
1976-77	3.0	1.7	11.8	26.5	23.8	10.0	7.4	6.3	7.7	1.8	100.0
1977-78	2.7	1.7	12.0	27.1	23.6	10.8	6.5	5.9	7.1	2.6	100.0
1978-79	2.8	1.6	12.3	25.7	24.4	10.5	7.2	6.2	8.2	1.2	100.0

(a) Persons killed or injured. (b) Passengers in vehicles etc.

8 AIR TRANSPORT

For the history of air transport, the reader is referred to the 1977 *Year Book*.

A network of intrastate services connect major Queensland towns and link them with the southern capitals and with Papua New Guinea. Brisbane is a port of call on the regular passenger schedules of the international services of Qantas and other airlines.

Airline companies also provide planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operates throughout western Queensland.

The number of aircraft registered in Queensland at 30 June 1979 was 1,117 (970 in 1978). This total included 652 (533 in 1978) for private use. Under the provisions of the *State Transport Act* 1960–1972, licences are issued for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State.

The costs of operation and maintenance in 1978–79 for the two major airports in the State, Brisbane and Townsville, were Brisbane, \$8,512,000, which includes \$2,968,000 for navigation aids and \$3,225,000 for air traffic control operation, and Townsville, \$2,140,000, including \$880,000 for navigation aids and \$956,000 for air traffic control operation.

The volume of business in passengers and freight and the number of aircraft movements at the principal airports in Queensland in 1978 are shown in the next table.

PASSENGER, FREIGHT, AND AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS AT QUEENSLAND AIRPORTS(a), 1978

Airport	Passengers(b)	Freight	Aircraft(c) movements
	No.	tonnes	No.
Brampton Island	15,894	5	2,710
Brisbane	2,522,728	30,645	38,900
Bundaberg	58,715	202	5,655
Cairns	342,373	4,118	8,836
Coolangatta	430,376	688	6,896
Gladstone	46,108	127	3,609
Great Keppel Island	10,178	5	1,915
Hayman Island	26,394	20	2,255
Longreach	5,371	11	678
Mackay	245,115	1,813	11,319
Maroochydore	23,712	32	790
Maryborough	35,669	173	5,184
Mount Isa	75,113	1,495	3,188
Oakey	5,877	5	290
Proserpine	54,419	99	2,924
Rockhampton	213,240	1,796	10,713
Shute Harbour	16,332	6	1,687
Thursday Island	13,510	146	737
Townsville	354,908	4,259	12,976
Weipa	27,855	695	2,008

(a) Airports handling fewer than 5,000 passengers are not included. (b) Including 288,244 passengers on international services at Brisbane and Cairns. (c) Including 3,819 international movements at Brisbane and Cairns.

9 POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In July 1975 two statutory corporations, the Australian Postal Commission and the Australian Telecommunications Commission, were established. Together these provide the forms of communications previously under the jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General's Department. These services include ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, telex services, and wireless telegraphy, and radio stations and television stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The Australian Telecommunications Commission in conjunction with the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) provides the radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries, with ships at sea, and to and between the external territories of Australia.

Post Offices

Details of official and non-official post offices in Queensland at 30 June for the last six years are given in the next table.

Non-official post offices are conducted by persons who are not members of the Commonwealth Public Service and who receive an allowance based on business transacted. In many instances, this type of office is conducted in conjunction with some other business activity.

POST OFFICES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Post offices	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Official	215	215	215	218	224	225
Non-official	828	790	748	699	639	597
Total	1,043	1,005	963	917	863	822

Post Office Business

The postal order and money order operations of the post offices in Queensland are shown in the next table.

POSTAL AND MONEY ORDERS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Postal orders						
Issued						
Number	2,351,638	2,202,908	1,511,356	1,186,251	(a) 359,948	(a)
Value \$	9,338,640	9,409,116	6,833,371	5,586,053	1,784,602	(a)
Commission \$	293,863	380,827	425,619	424,058	130,038	(a)
Paid						
Number	2,187,027	1,935,167	1,278,289	931,769	(a) 355,705	(a)
Value \$	8,014,938	8,106,882	5,701,179	4,425,108	1,772,003	(a)
Money orders						
Issued						
Number	712,996	695,889	653,429	652,419	1,166,599	1,637,491
Value \$	26,183,367	31,608,594	36,067,019	40,845,995	53,701,012	74,227,123
Commission \$	458,338	499,997	704,094	736,007	857,260	999,186
Paid						
Number	643,108	620,837	598,645	546,237	1,157,160	1,458,812
Value \$	25,588,295	31,172,979	35,673,705	40,600,583	52,203,341	71,001,967

(a) Postal and money orders were replaced on 21 November 1977 by a single postal money order service.

Postal business in Queensland is shown in the next table. The figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND
(⁰⁰⁰)

Year	Letters and postcards	Newspapers etc.	Registered articles(a)	Parcels(b)	Telegrams and cablegrams
1973-74	323,647	33,357	1,003	2,800	4,242
1974-75	296,772	37,449	1,121	2,547	3,678
1975-76	253,839	30,330	726	2,220	2,958
1976-77	249,763	26,711	665	2,507	2,271
1977-78	273,826	29,423	640	3,218	1,853
1978-79	288,651	33,498	589	3,074	1,453

(a) Other than registered parcels. (b) Including registered parcels.

Telegram and Telephone Services

The business activity of the telegram, teleprinter, and telephone services in Queensland are shown in the next table.

The revenue collected by the Telegraph Branch of Telecom in Queensland in 1978-79 was \$9,373,771. Revenue includes, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services. The revenue of the Telephone Branch for 1978-79 in Queensland was \$265,521,506.

Telex subscribers are provided with a teleprinter in their own premises and may be connected with other subscribers in Australia and in a number of overseas countries. The number of telex subscribers in Queensland increased from 1,739 in 1973-74 to 3,906 in 1978-79 and the number of calls from 3,378,182 to 6,044,000.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Telegrams						
Sent within Australia						
Number	4,009,488	3,459,333	2,782,019	2,090,643	1,689,257	1,300,713
Value \$	2,709,961	3,431,839	4,221,323	4,273,554	3,903,880	4,018,447
Sent overseas						
Number	232,341	218,831	196,782	180,076	163,465	151,974
Value \$	413,239	389,539	364,478	372,558	399,860	420,382
Telex(a) services						
Subscribers No.	1,739	2,032	2,418	2,869	3,347	3,906
Calls No.	3,378,182	4,297,050	4,736,000	5,177,000	5,455,000	6,044,000
Telephones						
New services No.	49,867	50,615	46,619	53,134	61,167	70,515
Telephone services(b) .. No.	417,687	444,999	467,799	496,259	530,594	575,701
Instruments connected(b) .. No.	552,542	615,636	644,988	688,024	735,262	797,906
Instruments per 100 population(b) No.	28.38	30.60	32.0	32.4	34.0	36.4
Services with access to S.T.D.(c) No.	367,973	396,808	427,822	457,983	500,961	548,027
Trunk calls dialled by subscribers %	58.3	65.0	72.1	74.3	77.5	80.1
Revenue \$'000	107,544	134,522	181,203	214,935	236,576	265,522

(a) See text preceding table. (b) At 30 June. Telephone services include each duplex subscriber separately. (c) Subscriber trunk dialling.

10 RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES**Radiocommunications**

Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of radiocommunication stations are authorised for operation by Telecom Australia.

RADIOCOMMUNICATION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Type of station	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Fixed						
Aeronautical	6	6	6	6	16	16
Services with other countries (OTC)	4	4	4	4	4	4
Outpost	818	868	876	834	916	876
Other	366	389	364	408	469	511
Land						
Aeronautical	48	58	58	70	89	87
Base stations: Land mobile services	2,859	2,985	3,196	3,717	4,289	4,763
Harbour mobile services	47	49	49	49	49	71
Coast	73	80	80	89	104	111
Experimental	114	117	116	122	171	174
Repeater	11	14	12	13	13	17

RADIOCOMMUNICATION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Type of station	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Mobile						
Aeronautical	528	557	595	550	574	701
Land mobile	25,011	26,528	28,125	31,728	35,018	37,176
Harbour mobile	448	480	513	1,334	2,870	4,577
Outposts	807	809	817	835	874	949
Ships	4,127	4,188	4,220	4,233	4,472	4,576
Other	9	14	9	9	9	9
Space services	1	2	1	1	1	1
Amateur	772	796	819	911	1,071	1,532
Total transmitting	36,049	37,944	39,860	44,913	51,009	56,151
Receiving only	148	155	155	167	167	167

Broadcasting and Television

Broadcasting and television services are controlled by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal under the direction of the Minister for Post and Telecommunications. The services comprise commercial broadcasting and television services, and television repeater stations operated by private enterprise in remote communities. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios, and programs which are transmitted by equipment that is maintained and operated by Telecom Australia. The Commission receives its income from an annual government grant.

Commercial broadcasting and television stations are operated by licensed private operators who derive their income from advertisements.

At 30 June 1979 three public broadcasting stations, 4ZZZ, 4MBS, and 4DDB, were operating in Queensland. A public broadcasting licence is granted for a special purpose which is specified in the licence. The stations' costs are provided by members' subscriptions and grants from bodies such as the Australia Council and the Utah Foundation. In the case of 4ZZZ grants were also made by the student bodies of the University of Queensland, Griffith University, and the Queensland Institute of Technology.

BROADCASTING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1979

Type and location	Call sign	Hours of service per week	Type and location	Call sign	Hours of service per week	Type and location	Call sign	Hours of service per week
<i>National</i>			<i>National—contd</i>			<i>Commercial—contd</i>		
Medium frequency			High frequency			Medium frequency— <i>contd</i>		
Brisbane	4QG	133	Brisbane	VLM	133	Gympie	4GY	168
Brisbane	4QR	"	Brisbane	VLQ	"	Innisfail-Tully	4KZ	132
Atherton	4AT	"	<i>Commercial</i>			Longreach	4LG	95½
Gympie	4GM	"	Medium frequency			Mount Isa	4LM	132½
Hughenden	4HU	"	Brisbane	4BC	168	Maryborough	4MB	121½
Julia Creek	4JK	"	Brisbane	4BH	168	Mackay	4MK	132
Mount Isa	4MI	"	Brisbane	4BK	168	Nambour	4NA	130
Mossman	4MS	"	Brisbane	4IP	168	Rockhampton	4RO	127½
Mackay	4QA	"	Brisbane	4KQ	168	Kingaroy	4SB	118
Maryborough	4QB	"	Oakey	4AK	133	Townsville	4TO	168
Emerald	4QD	"	Atherton-			Charleville	4VL	114½
Longreach	4QL	"	Mareeba	4AM	135	Warwick	4WK	139
Townsville	4QN	"	Ayr	4AY	168	Roma	4ZR	122½
Eidsvold	4QO	"	Bundaberg	4BU	116½	<i>Public Broadcasting</i>		
Toowoomba	4QS	"	Cairns	4CA	168	Frequency modulation		
St George	4QW	"	Gladstone	4CD	168	Brisbane	4MBS	88½
Cairns	4QY	"	Charters Towers	4GC	168	Brisbane	4ZZZ	156
Rockhampton	4RK	"	Gold Coast	4GG	168	Toowoomba	4DDB	50
Southport	4SO	"	Toowoomba	4GR	168			
Weipa	4WP	"						

Regular television transmission commenced in Queensland in 1959. The following table shows the number of television stations in operation excluding one repeater station at Weipa.

TELEVISION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1979

Area	Call sign and channel	Hours of service per week	Area	Call sign and channel	Hours of service per week
<i>National</i>			<i>National—continued</i>		
Brisbane	ABQ-2	82½	Roma	ABRAQ-7	82½
Augathella	ABAAQ-11	"	Rockhampton	ABRQ-3	"
Alpha	ABAQ-8	"	Richmond(a)	ABRDQ-6	"
Barcaldine	ABBQ-10	"	Springsure	ABSEQ-9	"
Blackall	ABBLQ-9	"	St George	ABSGQ-8	"
Cunnamulla	ABCAQ-10	"	Southern Downs	ABSQ-1	"
Charleville	ABCEQ-9	"	Townsville	ABTQ-3	"
Cloncurry(a)	ABCLQ-7	"	Winton	ABWNQ-8	"
Clermont	ABCTQ-10	"	Wide Bay	ABWQ-6	"
Dirranbandi	ABDIQ-7	"			
Darling Downs	ABDQ-3	"	<i>Commercial</i>		
Emerald	ABEQ-11	"	Brisbane	BTQ-7	116½
Goondiwindi	ABGQ-6	"	"	QTQ-9	114½
Hughenden(a)	ABHQ-9	"	"	TVQ-0	115½
Mount Isa	ABIQ-6	"	Darling Downs	DDQ-10	76½
Julia Creek(a)	ABIQ-10	"	Cairns	FNQ-10	63
Longreach	ABLQ-6	"	Mount Isa	ITQ-8	50½
Mackay	ABMQ-4	"	Mackay	MVQ-6	65½
Mary Kathleen(a)	ABMKQ-9	"	Rockhampton	RTQ-7	67½
Mitchell	ABMLQ-6	"	Southern Downs	SDQ-4	76½
Morven	ABMNQ-7	"	Townsville	TNQ-7	63
Miles	ABMSQ-9	"	Wide Bay	SEQ-8	69½
Cairns	ABNQ-9	"			

(a) Microwave repeater stations.

Further References

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

Queensland Office Publications

Transport (9101.3) (*annual*)
 Urban Bus Services (9201.3) (*annual*)
 Motor Vehicle Registrations (9301.3) (*monthly*)
 Motor Vehicle Census (9302.3) (*irregular*)
 Road Traffic Accidents in Local Authority Areas (9402.3) (*quarterly*)
 Road Traffic Accidents (Detailed Analysis) (9403.3) (*quarterly*)
 Road Traffic Accidents (9404.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Rail, Bus and Air Transport (9201.0) (*annual*)
 Outward Overseas Cargo (9206.0) (*annual*)
 Overseas and Coastal Shipping (9207.0) (*annual*)
 Motor Vehicle Registrations (9303.0) (*quarterly*)
 Motor Vehicle Registrations (9304.0) (*annual*)
 Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties (9403.0) (*quarterly*)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Department of Harbours and Marine and individual Harbour Boards, the Commissioner for Railways, the Metropolitan Transit Authority, the Main Roads Department, the Commissioner for Transport, the Australian Postal Commission, Australian Telecommunications Commission, and the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal.

Chapter 15

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

1 HOUSING CENSUS

Information on existing housing is obtained from the householders' schedules collected at each Census of Population and Housing. Results of the 1976 Census, details from the 1971 Census, and some comparisons with previous Censuses are shown in this section.

Some of the results of the 1976 Census are derived from a 50 per cent sample of schedules and are therefore subject to sampling error. For further detail refer to Explanatory Notes, page xvi.

Particulars of full-blood Aborigines and dwellings occupied solely by them were included in the 1971 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.

Definitions of terms used in this section may be found in the 1975 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Dwellings at Censuses from 1911

The next table shows the numbers of occupied and unoccupied dwellings recorded in Queensland, according to the definitions and classifications adopted, at each Census from 1911 to 1976.

DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND, AT CENSUSES

Census date	Occupied dwellings				Unoccupied dwellings
	Private		Non-private	Total	
	Number	Average number of inmates			
1911	121,753	4.48	3,862	125,615	(a) 3,684
1921	153,313	4.40	6,826	160,139	6,747
1933	210,427	4.14	5,695	216,122	9,311
1947	267,466	3.83	4,579	272,045	9,647
1954	332,883	3.63	6,445	339,328	21,473
1961	392,059	3.60	6,174	398,233	33,969
1966	443,225	3.52	7,084	450,309	41,818
1971	512,600	3.34	4,645	517,245	(b) 51,077
1976	598,140	3.18	4,286	602,426	(b) 62,686

(a) Information incomplete. (b) Unoccupied private dwellings only. Unoccupied non-private dwellings were not enumerated at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses.

Particulars of dwellings in the various States and Territories for the 1971 and 1976 Censuses are shown in the next table.

DWELLINGS, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Census 1971		Census 1976	
	Occupied	Unoccupied (a)	Occupied	Unoccupied (a)
New South Wales	1,364,542	124,522	1,499,001	152,960
Victoria	1,015,485	88,521	1,126,304	119,592
Queensland	517,245	51,077	602,426	62,686
South Australia	344,112	30,553	392,253	39,768
Western Australia	286,845	28,274	339,105	34,064
Tasmania	110,420	13,307	122,573	15,786
Northern Territory	17,792	929	23,270	2,292
Australian Capital Territory	38,118	1,874	57,132	4,052
Australia	3,694,559	339,057	4,162,064	431,200

(a) Unoccupied private dwellings only. Unoccupied non-private dwellings were not enumerated.

Occupied Dwellings

Details of occupied dwellings at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses are shown in the next table. As the categories of dwellings were revised for the 1971 Census, comparable statistics were not available separately for each category of the 1966 Census. Comparable details are not yet available for the 1976 Census. Urban Brisbane is defined in Chapter 4, and urban centres in Chapter 6.

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	(a)	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 (b)</i>	7,084	1,008	2,072	1,565	4,645
Hotels, motels	1,399	233	942	421	1,596
Caravan parks etc.	(c)	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	(c)	66	28	12	106
Homes for the aged	(c)	41	27	8	76
Religious institutions	218	88	90	21	199
Other institutions, including welfare institutions	(c)	66	53	23	142
Other	334	—	—	—	—
Total occupied dwellings	450,309	238,784	179,053	99,408	517,245

(a) At the 1966 Census, villa units were not separately identified and could therefore have been included as houses or as flats.

(b) Aboriginal non-private dwellings included, but not available for 1966 component figures. (c) Not separately identified at the 1966 Census.

The next table shows the number of persons enumerated in each class of dwelling at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses. Comparable details for the 1976 Census are not yet available.

NUMBER OF INMATES BY CLASS OF DWELLING, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
Persons enumerated in					
Private dwellings	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	(a)	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
Non-private dwellings	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(b)	9,504	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,726
Migratory(c)					
Total population	1,674,324	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,827,065

(a) No comparable data in 1966. (b) 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. (c) Including shipping, railway, and air travellers.

At the 1976 Census, 1,904,542 persons, or 93.5 per cent of the population, were enumerated in private dwellings in Queensland; 129,323 persons (6.3 per cent) were in non-private dwellings. Persons not enumerated in dwellings (campers-out and shipping, railway, and air travellers, etc.) totalled 3,332 (0.2 per cent). Class of dwelling details are not yet available for the 1976 Census.

Unoccupied Dwellings

For dwellings not occupied on the night of the Census, collectors were required to determine as many particulars as possible and to enter on the Census schedule the reason why the dwelling was unoccupied.

UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CLASS, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 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(a)	1,911	—	—	—	—
Total	41,818	12,352	21,577	17,148	51,077

(a) Mainly seasonal workers' quarters etc., excluded from the 1971 Census.

Unoccupied private dwellings totalled 62,686 at the 1976 Census. This was 9.4 per cent of all dwellings and was an increase of 22.7 per cent on the number recorded at the 1971 Census. Unoccupied dwellings by class of dwelling are not yet available for the 1976 Census.

The next table shows the number of unoccupied private dwellings, and the reason for being unoccupied, at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses.

UNOCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY REASON FOR BEING UNOCCUPIED, QUEENSLAND

Reason for being unoccupied	Census 1971	Census 1976		
	Total	Brisbane Statistical Division	Rest of State	Total
For sale or renting	11,206	4,774	6,298	11,072
New, awaiting occupancy	2,037	1,528	1,790	3,318
Vacant for repair etc.	1,521	782	1,236	2,018
Holiday home	12,373	858	11,284	12,142
Condemned for demolition	1,504	558	1,174	1,732
Resident temporarily absent	14,951	8,818	11,106	19,924
Other and not stated	7,485	3,066	9,414	12,480
Total	51,077	20,384	42,302	62,686

Occupied Private Dwellings

Details of the number of rooms in occupied private dwellings are shown in the next table. The number of rooms includes kitchen and enclosed sleep-out, but excludes toilet, pantry, laundry, or store room. A combined lounge-dining room was counted as one room.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS, QUEENSLAND

Number of rooms per dwelling	Census 1971	Census 1976		
	Total	Separate house	Other	Total
1	9,986	314	1,744	2,058
2	18,197	1,534	7,412	8,946
3	36,340	6,064	18,624	24,688
4	75,802	36,704	38,332	75,036
5	175,170	158,210	17,560	175,770
6	112,682	142,262	9,376	151,638
7	51,549	76,834	4,046	80,880
8 or more	32,874	60,016	3,272	63,288
Not stated	—	2,440	13,396	15,836
Total occupied private dwellings	512,600	484,378	113,762	598,140

The next table shows the nature of occupancy of occupied private dwellings at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, QUEENSLAND

Nature of occupancy	Census 1971	Census 1976		
	Total	Brisbane Statistical Division	Rest of State	Total
Owner, purchaser by instalments	348,609	204,560	192,776	397,336
Tenant of Housing Commission	16,666	11,438	5,350	16,788
Other tenant	112,900	57,698	69,206	126,904
Other methods of occupancy and not stated	34,425	19,818	37,294	57,112
Total occupied private dwellings	512,600	293,514	304,626	598,140

The type of power or fuel used by occupied private dwellings at the 1976 Census is shown in the next table. The question on power or fuel usage was not asked in the same detail at the 1971 Census.

POWER OR FUEL USED IN OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, 1976 CENSUS, QUEENSLAND

Power or fuel used	Number of dwellings			
	Cooking	Lighting	Heating	Bathroom water heating
Coal, coke, or briquettes	1,160	—	434	1,492
Wood	39,474	—	13,706	30,806
Electricity	407,838	564,512	306,852	442,074
Gas	132,194	1,422	6,842	66,772
Oil, kerosene	1,690	2,668	70,156	2,126
Solar energy	18	—	318	2,252
Other	172	828	3,278	596
No fuel stated	214	282	76,612	11,318
Not stated	15,380	28,428	119,942	40,704
Total occupied private dwellings	598,140	598,140	598,140	598,140

The next table shows the number of registered motor vehicles which were garaged or parked at occupied private dwellings at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses.

MOTOR VEHICLES PARKED AT OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Motor vehicles at dwelling	Census 1971	Census 1976		
	Total	Brisbane Statistical Division	Rest of State	Total
Nil	95,578	47,770	37,864	85,634
1	262,068	132,798	143,530	276,328
2 or more	144,147	101,350	111,756	213,106
Not stated	10,807	11,596	11,476	23,072
Total occupied private dwellings	512,600	293,514	304,626	598,140

The next table shows occupied private dwellings by material of outer walls at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS, QUEENSLAND

Material of outer walls	Census 1971	Census 1976		
	Total	Brisbane Statistical Division	Rest of State	Total
Brick, brick-veneer	70,972	78,002	48,578	126,580
Stone	714	594	462	1,056
Concrete, concrete block	14,699	11,662	19,678	31,340
Timber, weatherboard	332,401	170,216	148,706	318,922
Metal	15,090	2,520	12,654	15,174
Asbestos-cement	75,573	23,644	66,746	90,390
Other	3,151	254	648	902
Not stated	—	6,622	7,154	13,776
Total occupied private dwellings	512,600	293,514	304,626	598,140

2 CONSTRUCTION

Supervision and Control of Building

Under the *Building Act* 1975–1979, prescribed standard building by-laws for Local Authorities in respect of the erection of buildings and other structures apply uniformly throughout the State.

The Building Act deals with almost every facet of building: site requirements, building height restrictions, structural provisions, room sizes and heights, light and ventilation, damp-proofing, fire resisting materials, etc. The purpose of the Act is to ensure that adequate standards of building are maintained with regard to quality, safety, and the health of occupants. Before building operations are commenced, detailed plans and specifications for a proposed building, or for alterations or additions to an existing building, must be submitted to the appropriate Local Authority for approval. The Crown is also bound by the provisions of the Act.

Architects

All persons calling themselves architects have to be registered with the Board of Architects of Queensland, a body operating under the *Architects Act* 1962–1971. At 30 June 1979, there were 1,021 architects registered with the Board, of whom 814 had registered business addresses in Queensland and 207 had registered business addresses interstate or overseas. Any group or association of persons practising architecture as a body corporate must obtain the approval of the Board as an architectural company.

Registration of Builders

The *Builders' Registration and Home-owners' Protection Act* 1979 requires all builders undertaking building activity of any consequence in Queensland to be registered with the Builders' Registration Board of Queensland. A builder may register under the Act as a general builder, as a house builder, or as both. The Act is intended to regulate the building industry and to protect the public against faulty workmanship and unscrupulous practices. Home-owners' protection is safeguarded by an insurance fund financed by registered house builders. An owner-builder may still construct a single dwelling house for his own use without being registered, provided he fulfills certain conditions prescribed by the Board.

Safety in Building Construction

Safety in building construction is covered by the *Construction Safety Act* 1971–1975 which contains provisions relating to the safety and welfare of persons engaged in construction work and other work associated therewith, and of members of the public in respect of danger from such work. The Act is administered by the Department of Labour Relations.

Building Statistics

These statistics deal only with the construction of building structures. Construction, other than building, such as roads, bridges, dams, etc., is discussed under a separate heading later in this chapter.

The values shown for building statistics represent the estimated completion cost of new buildings and large alterations and additions to existing buildings. While the statistics provide an indication of trends in the building industry in the long term, it should be remembered that the value criteria used as a cut-off for inclusion of building jobs have been varied periodically to be consistent with the general escalation in building costs.

From 1974–75 the scope of the building collections covers all new dwellings (houses and other dwellings), new other buildings valued at \$10,000 and over, and alterations and additions (both to dwellings and other buildings) valued at \$10,000 and over.

Building Approvals

Statistics of building approvals are compiled from (i) permits issued by Local Authorities and (ii) contract work let and day-labour work approved by the Commonwealth and State Governments, Semi-governmental Authorities, and Local Authorities. Some approvals are issued for building projects which, for various reasons, are later deferred or abandoned altogether. Figures for commencements, see next table, 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 is undertaken to provide details of actual work commenced, completed, and under construction.

The statistics of building operations are compiled from returns obtained from (i) private contractors, (ii) owner-builders, and (iii) Commonwealth, State, and Local Government, and Semi-governmental Authorities.

Dwellings are classified as either "houses" or "other dwellings". Other dwellings relate to self-contained dwelling units described as flats, home units, semi-detached cottages, villa units, town houses, etc.

Private or government ownership. A building is classified as "private" or "government" according to ownership at date of commencement. "Government" includes buildings erected for Commonwealth and State Governments and Semi-governmental and Local Government Authorities whether these buildings are for their own use or for rental or sale after completion. 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. 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 building in the period.

SUMMARY OF BUILDING STATISTICS, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)

Year	New dwellings		Shops	Factories	Offices	Educational	Other(a)	Total
	Houses	Other						
APPROVED								
1973-74 ..	352.8	120.1	41.7	36.6	42.0	48.9	97.4	(b) 744.5
1974-75 ..	267.8	67.0	21.9	28.1	58.3	55.2	104.9	(b) 610.4
1975-76 ..	449.0	59.7	42.7	39.0	51.4	40.4	197.0	(b) 890.5
1976-77 ..	520.2	92.8	59.1	47.8	38.7	63.2	115.6	(b) 953.9
1977-78 ..	516.7	104.9	75.5	50.0	26.7	73.4	201.2	(b) 1,065.8
1978-79 ..	568.7	192.7	84.1	59.1	50.7	65.0	181.9	(b) 1,219.9

SUMMARY OF BUILDING STATISTICS, QUEENSLAND—*continued*
(\$m)

Year	New dwellings		Shops	Factories	Offices	Educational	Other(a)	Total	
	Houses	Other							
COMMENCED									
1973-74	..	356.0	104.2	31.1	36.9	51.2	52.6	101.9	734.0
1974-75	..	265.2	54.5	19.6	33.7	77.9	65.1	114.1	(b) 637.0
1975-76	..	411.3	66.6	48.8	32.2	55.8	48.1	202.2	(b) 877.6
1976-77	..	474.3	92.4	41.3	54.3	33.6	60.1	143.2	(b) 914.2
1977-78	..	519.0	114.3	65.6	46.0	49.6	74.1	199.5	(b) 1,089.8
1978-79	..	574.0	169.2	108.6	50.4	44.4	76.4	233.5	(b) 1,276.9
COMPLETED									
1973-74	..	323.7	74.2	19.1	28.8	45.5	30.6	64.8	586.7
1974-75	..	309.0	86.6	30.1	34.9	42.8	47.2	105.8	(b) 663.2
1975-76	..	385.6	70.1	27.2	38.9	84.1	86.7	106.3	(b) 811.4
1976-77	..	475.9	102.8	31.8	39.9	73.1	48.1	178.8	(b) 965.6
1977-78	..	521.4	103.5	81.0	47.7	88.0	78.7	233.3	(b) 1,175.3
1978-79	..	560.0	143.7	84.5	40.2	71.7	69.9	183.2	(b) 1,172.1
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR									
1973-74	..	141.7	74.5	24.2	20.4	70.7	50.6	119.6	501.8
1974-75	..	102.2	48.1	15.5	21.7	115.7	73.6	133.8	(b) 512.0
1975-76	..	135.0	51.9	38.8	16.3	107.2	39.6	226.6	(b) 617.3
1976-77	..	141.6	50.3	48.3	31.5	89.3	56.0	225.7	(b) 644.5
1977-78	..	146.6	65.9	33.4	30.5	54.5	51.3	193.2	(b) 577.3
1978-79	..	167.5	94.0	61.7	38.8	32.8	58.3	254.0	(b) 710.5

(a) Including hotels etc., other business premises, religious, health, entertainment and recreation, and miscellaneous building.
(b) Including alterations and additions to dwellings, not shown separately.

The next table shows the number of dwellings commenced and completed by class of ownership.

NUMBERS OF NEW DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Private ownership			Government ownership(a)		Total		
	Contract-built houses	Owner-built houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	All dwellings
COMMENCED								
1973-74 ..	18,296	1,533	7,734	1,950	450	21,779	8,184	29,963
1974-75 ..	10,109	1,600	3,553	2,087	40	13,796	3,593	17,389
1975-76 ..	14,692	2,324	3,877	1,356	106	18,372	3,983	22,355
1976-77 ..	15,059	2,412	4,750	1,302	164	18,773	4,914	23,687
1977-78 ..	14,881	2,675	4,590	1,466	200	19,022	4,790	23,812
1978-79 ..	16,093	2,931	5,432	459	455	19,483	5,887	25,370
COMPLETED								
1973-74 ..	17,786	1,441	6,605	1,437	221	20,664	6,826	27,490
1974-75 ..	12,795	1,568	5,739	2,029	249	16,392	5,988	22,380
1975-76 ..	14,084	1,995	3,899	1,798	235	17,877	4,134	22,011
1976-77 ..	15,709	2,090	4,840	1,276	121	19,075	4,961	24,036
1977-78 ..	14,807	2,586	4,573	1,787	188	19,180	4,761	23,941
1978-79 ..	15,548	2,804	4,838	830	326	19,182	5,164	24,346

(a) Commonwealth, State, and Local Government, and Semi-governmental Authorities.

Details of building work completed during 1978-79 in each Statistical Division and Brisbane City are shown in the next table.

BUILDING WORK COMPLETED, QUEENSLAND, 1978-79

Statistical Division	Class of building					Total(a)	Dwelling units(b)
	New dwellings				Other building		
	Houses		Other				
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	No.
Brisbane Statistical Division	8,517	237,976	1,424	42,573	221,555	510,777	9,941
<i>Brisbane City</i>	3,291	107,473	1,229	39,378	158,874	312,899	4,520
<i>Rest of Brisbane Statistical Division</i>	5,226	130,503	195	3,195	62,680	197,878	5,421
Moreton	4,723	147,500	2,566	75,633	72,123	298,738	7,289
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,075	31,467	270	7,628	15,599	55,889	1,345
Darling Downs	940	26,901	226	3,650	23,172	55,102	1,166
South-West	47	1,277	4	42	2,231	3,619	51
Fitzroy	967	28,018	130	2,164	18,576	49,516	1,097
Central-West	19	683	2	49	980	1,788	21
Mackay	901	24,564	147	2,456	33,984	61,588	1,048
Northern	1,034	30,364	176	3,626	29,267	64,711	1,210
Far North	864	27,825	208	5,571	27,118	61,563	1,072
North-West	95	3,403	11	337	4,842	8,794	106
Queensland	19,182	559,978	5,164	143,729	449,448	1,172,086	24,346

(a) Including the value of alterations and additions to dwellings, not shown separately. (b) Total number of houses and other dwellings.

The next table shows the number of houses completed according to the material of external walls. Where more than one type of material is used, the house is shown according to the predominant material used.

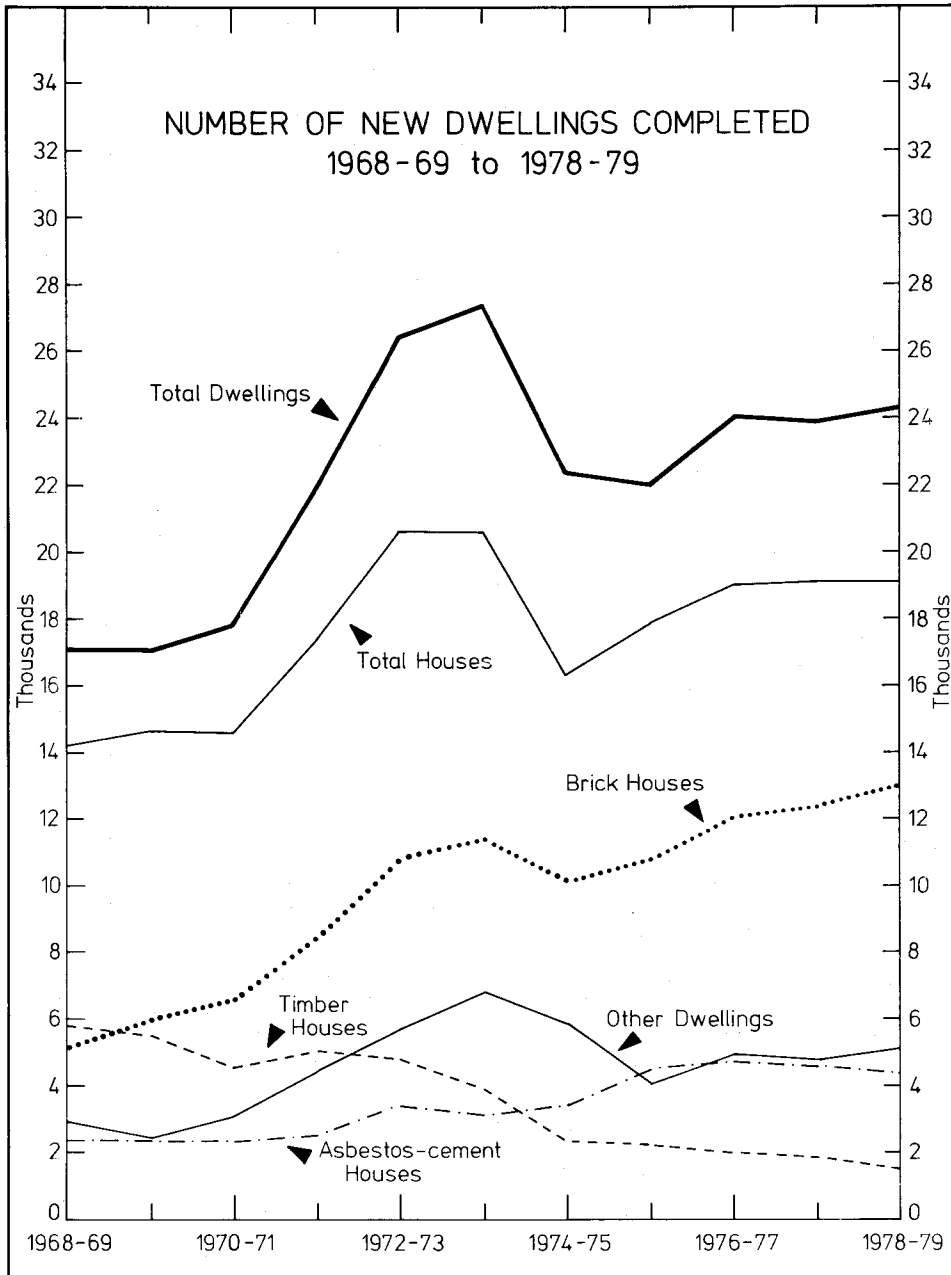
TYPES OF HOUSES COMPLETED, QUEENSLAND

Year	Full brick (a)	Brick-veneer(a)	Timber	Asbestos-cement	Other	Total
HOUSES COMPLETED (No.)						
1973-74	1,672	11,535	3,971	3,207	279	20,664
1974-75	1,490	8,703	2,454	3,477	268	16,392
1975-76	1,840	8,977	2,263	4,567	230	17,877
1976-77	1,993	10,099	2,028	4,745	210	19,075
1977-78	2,423	10,029	1,902	4,655	171	19,180
1978-79	2,839	10,188	1,601	4,405	149	19,182
PROPORTION OF HOUSES COMPLETED (%)						
1973-74	8.1	55.8	19.2	15.5	1.4	100.0
1974-75	9.1	53.1	15.0	21.2	1.6	100.0
1975-76	10.3	50.2	12.7	25.5	1.3	100.0
1976-77	10.5	52.9	10.6	24.9	1.1	100.0
1977-78	12.6	52.3	9.9	24.3	0.9	100.0
1978-79	14.8	53.1	8.3	23.0	0.8	100.0

(a) Including clay and concrete brick, masonry block, stone, and concrete.

Value of Work Done on Building

One available measure of building activity during a particular period is that of value of work actually carried out on building during the period. The next table shows the value of work done in the Brisbane Statistical Division and the rest of Queensland according to class of building. The figures include estimates for the value of work done on owner-built houses.



The total value of building work done has increased by 80 per cent over the six years to 1978-79, with the level of activity in the Brisbane Statistical Division decreasing from around 50 to 43 per cent of the State total. Because of the significant increases in building costs over the period, however, the variation in real activity would be considerably less than is indicated by the changes in money values.

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)

Year	New dwellings		Shops	Factories	Offices	Educational	Other(a)	Total
	Houses	Other						
BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION								
1973-74 ..	169.4	40.5	12.5	18.3	35.0	18.8	35.4	330.1
1974-75 ..	127.4	29.9	16.4	25.5	59.6	36.0	55.5	(b) 354.3
1975-76 ..	177.7	24.8	11.7	23.7	63.5	32.6	81.5	(b) 422.2
1976-77 ..	212.7	33.5	14.8	28.4	59.3	35.5	116.5	(b) 508.1
1977-78 ..	229.2	36.7	26.3	28.6	49.6	37.5	78.6	(b) 497.4
1978-79 ..	239.1	38.8	43.3	22.6	34.8	32.5	103.0	(b) 523.1
REST OF STATE								
1973-74 ..	177.5	49.9	12.9	13.3	12.9	20.1	52.2	338.7
1974-75 ..	164.9	48.3	11.0	13.1	15.8	30.2	59.4	(b) 345.6
1975-76 ..	227.3	47.7	18.3	11.7	18.9	28.1	73.3	(b) 431.3
1976-77 ..	267.6	69.1	34.6	15.0	12.9	26.5	93.5	(b) 526.8
1977-78 ..	295.1	69.7	41.4	22.7	15.7	35.1	100.3	(b) 590.8
1978-79 ..	331.3	112.7	53.4	24.8	17.4	37.3	93.9	(b) 681.4
TOTAL QUEENSLAND								
1973-74 ..	347.0	90.4	25.4	31.6	47.9	38.9	87.6	668.8
1974-75 ..	292.3	78.2	27.4	38.6	75.5	66.2	114.9	(b) 699.9
1975-76 ..	405.0	72.5	30.0	35.4	82.4	60.8	154.9	(b) 853.6
1976-77 ..	480.3	102.6	49.4	43.4	72.2	62.0	210.0	(b) 1,034.9
1977-78 ..	524.2	106.4	67.6	51.4	65.3	72.7	178.8	(b) 1,088.2
1978-79 ..	570.4	151.4	96.7	47.4	52.1	69.8	196.9	(b) 1,204.5

(a) Including hotels etc., other business premises, religious, health, entertainment and recreation, and miscellaneous building.

(b) Including alterations and additions to dwellings, not shown separately.

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 six years to 1978-79, shown in the next table.

The figures are not intended to be used as precise indicators of costs because such comparisons are subject to many limitations including: (i) the difficulty of always recording floor areas on a consistent basis; (ii) economies of scale are usually present when larger homes are built; (iii) changes in construction materials and techniques may affect costs, e.g. the use of concrete-slab floors, aluminium windows, etc.; and (iv) designs may utilise greater variety in material of outer walls, rather than using one material only.

AVERAGE COST PER SQUARE METRE OF HOUSES COMPLETED BY PRIVATE CONTRACTORS
FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, QUEENSLAND
(\$)

Year	Average cost per square metre of houses					
	Full brick (a)	Brick-veneer (a)	Timber	Asbestos-cement	Other	Total
1973-74	116.9	119.6	117.1	117.7	120.5	118.8
1974-75	145.6	141.0	138.1	140.5	160.6	141.3
1975-76	155.9	161.3	161.5	166.5	215.0	162.2
1976-77	170.4	178.6	177.4	184.3	224.3	179.2
1977-78	181.9	189.8	192.8	200.4	196.1	191.0
1978-79	192.1	202.0	207.3	209.5	311.5	202.9

(a) Including houses constructed of clay and concrete brick, masonry block, stone, and concrete.

Further indications of trends in building costs may be obtained from the building material price indexes in Chapter 21, Prices, Section 5.

Construction (Other Than Building) Statistics

Collection of these statistics covering the construction of roadways, bridges, dams, electricity generation and transmission lines, marine installations, railways, etc. commenced on a regular basis in Australia in 1973. The statistics relate to work by private contractors on construction prime contracts valued at \$100,000 or more, inclusive of all associated sub-contract work performed for the prime contractor. Alterations and additions undertaken as prime contracts valued at \$100,000 or more are included in the statistics. Repairs and maintenance contracts, construction undertaken by government authorities involving their own work forces, and construction on their own account by enterprises in the private sector, are excluded.

The series gives details of construction (other than building) activity in terms of prime contracts only. Prime contracts are defined as contracts where the contractor is legally liable to the owner of the project. Prime contracts are classified by *type of construction* according to the end use of the project being constructed, e.g. if a prime contract for earthworks relates to road construction, it will be classified to *road work*. Where a contract covers more than one type of construction, e.g. a contract for road and bridge work, the contract is classified to the component with the greatest value.

For a more detailed account of the coverage and definitions used in construction (other than building) statistics see page 539 of the 1977 *Year Book*.

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION (OTHER THAN BUILDING) STATISTICS, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)

Year	Road work	Bridges	Dams	Hydraulic reticulation	Electricity generation and transmission	Marine work	Heavy industrial facilities	Other(a)	Total
COMMENCED									
1973-74 ..	34.4	4.9	10.3	30.4	14.9	6.3	18.5	21.6	141.4
1974-75 ..	26.0	4.8	15.8	28.3	48.3	5.6	22.9	25.0	176.7
1975-76 ..	36.0	21.4	8.8	22.9	88.1	11.5	28.6	10.5	227.6
1976-77 ..	37.5	15.2	6.5	22.6	10.4	40.2	37.7	13.8	183.9
1977-78 ..	34.3	11.8	25.7	27.3	90.9	20.2	115.1	35.1	360.4
COMPLETED									
1973-74 ..	22.4	1.6	0.4	19.1	2.8	3.8	44.5	9.3	103.7
1974-75 ..	46.2	4.1	14.7	33.2	24.9	14.2	57.1	55.9	250.2
1975-76 ..	35.5	3.9	34.9	27.4	21.6	2.7	148.5	27.3	301.9
1976-77 ..	54.6	10.8	31.5	30.7	17.5	15.7	31.0	7.8	199.6
1977-78 ..	47.1	12.4	13.1	38.3	24.5	10.7	26.2	14.3	186.6
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR									
1973-74 ..	57.8	7.6	49.0	46.4	121.3	18.6	155.3	72.4	528.3
1974-75 ..	44.4	5.2	51.1	48.7	145.5	3.9	142.0	22.2	462.9
1975-76 ..	49.0	26.4	30.4	44.5	298.0	12.0	28.6	4.7	493.5
1976-77 ..	35.6	31.5	8.1	42.1	294.0	37.6	38.6	12.0	499.4
1977-78 ..	24.5	37.4	24.2	28.3	302.7	47.2	122.6	40.9	627.8
WORK DONE DURING YEAR									
1973-74 ..	34.2	2.7	14.0	24.2	38.2	6.8	82.4	28.1	230.5
1974-75 ..	45.7	6.1	21.4	40.5	50.3	7.8	78.1	26.6	276.6
1975-76 ..	37.5	11.5	27.7	30.5	65.0	6.5	46.5	17.5	242.6
1976-77 ..	40.4	15.8	10.6	28.1	53.3	24.4	33.8	11.3	217.7
1977-78 ..	37.8	19.2	15.3	28.0	49.9	26.1	60.7	29.0	266.0

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION (OTHER THAN BUILDING) STATISTICS, QUEENSLAND—*continued*
(\$m)

Year	Road work	Bridges	Dams	Hydraulic reticulation	Electricity generation and transmission	Marine work	Heavy industrial facilities	Other(a)	Total
WORK YET TO BE DONE AT END OF YEAR									
1973-74 ..	24.1	4.7	19.8	23.6	62.8	10.2	59.0	20.7	224.9
1974-75 ..	11.4	2.7	18.9	18.8	66.0	1.4	24.0	8.4	151.5
1975-76 ..	13.9	14.5	4.2	13.7	174.3	6.5	12.7	2.5	242.2
1976-77 ..	14.9	14.6	2.7	13.8	134.5	23.5	19.9	6.3	230.1
1977-78 ..	12.7	12.4	16.0	13.3	128.0	17.8	71.7	19.3	291.2

(a) Comprises railways, aerodromes, oil and gas production and distribution facilities, telecommunications, and miscellaneous.

In relation to Australia for the year 1977-78, Queensland's proportion of total work commenced was 26 per cent, total work completed, 13 per cent, and work done during year, 19 per cent.

3 FINANCE FOR HOUSING

The majority of dwellings built or purchased each year for owner occupation are financed in part with funds borrowed, usually on the security of the property involved.

From October 1975, the Australian Bureau of Statistics has collected comparable details from significant lenders providing secured housing finance for owner occupation. Descriptions of the scope, coverage, and definitions used in the compilation of these statistics appear in the July 1979 issue of the ABS bulletin, Catalogue No. 5609.0, *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation*.

The following table gives details of loans approved by significant lenders for the construction and purchase of dwellings in Queensland.

HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loans approved			
Savings banks	216,197	280,508	294,688
Trading banks	80,520	82,342	109,498
Building societies			
Permanent	177,268	149,769	315,818
Terminating	13,333	12,413	6,203
Finance companies	72,335	76,300	79,142
Government	41,634	52,222	50,754
Other	9,052	10,718	12,773
Total	610,339	664,272	868,876
Purpose of loan	No.	No.	No.
Construction of dwellings	6,726	7,217	8,774
Purchase of newly-erected dwellings	5,734	6,355	6,464
Purchase of established dwellings	21,108	20,886	25,096
Total	33,568	34,458	40,334

Private Finance for Housing

Savings banks lend funds for housing to both individuals and to building societies and also provide finance for alterations and additions to existing dwellings. Loans to 95 per cent of

valuation are approved for repayment periods of up to 25 years. Interest rates vary from 8.75 to 9.5 per cent depending on the size of the loan. Detailed statistics of savings banks housing finance are contained in the next table.

SAVINGS BANKS HOUSING FINANCE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76(a)	1976-77(a)	1977-78(a)	1978-79(a)
Loans to individuals						
Loans approved						
Dwellings not previously occupied(b) No.	4,829	4,731	6,728	5,503	6,041	6,095
\$'000	57,036	63,875	103,576	92,269	112,679	124,786
Dwellings previously occupied(b) .. No.	6,512	8,354	10,594	8,038	9,636	9,079
\$'000	72,186	106,672	151,715	123,927	167,829	169,902
Alterations and additions \$'000	2,539	4,707	6,931	5,453	6,220	5,944
Total \$'000	131,761	175,253	262,222	221,649	286,728	300,632
Undrawn commitments at 30 June .. \$'000	24,198	37,365	61,168	35,824	45,623	54,688
Balances outstanding at 30 June(c) .. \$'000	396,441	504,415	657,476	797,730	955,986	1,090,681
Loans to building societies						
Balances outstanding at 30 June \$'000	15,054	15,592	15,164	15,155	14,702	14,643

(a) Figures from 1975-76 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years due to changes in method of collection. (b) Second mortgage financing is excluded from the number of dwelling units but included in the value of loans approved. (c) Including interest debited to loan accounts.

The trading banks make advances for housing, dependent on the credit status of the borrower. Annual interest rates on these advances vary between 9.5 and 10.5 per cent. Figures for loans approved for owner occupation are included in the table, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation.

Under the *Building Societies Act 1886-1976*, any 25 or more persons may form a building society, either terminating or permanent, with the object of assisting its members or others to acquire freehold or leasehold property.

Details of the financial operations of permanent building societies are shown in the next table. Permanent building societies raise funds primarily from the small investor who takes shares or makes interest-bearing deposits. Funds are lent to the general public for building or buying dwellings secured by first mortgage.

PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76(b)	1976-77(b)	1977-78(b)	1978-79(b)
Loans approved for						
Dwellings not previously occupied .. No.	4,604	1,791	3,220	2,534	1,910	3,753
\$'000	81,865	35,747	73,518	59,976	50,753	107,833
Dwellings previously occupied No.	8,340	4,566	7,834	5,590	4,350	8,433
\$'000	134,950	82,539	153,165	117,292	99,016	207,985
Other(c) \$'000	2,538	2,321	3,891	4,969	6,788	19,179
Total \$'000	219,353	120,607	230,574	182,237	156,557	334,997
Loans advanced on mortgage \$'000	219,359	120,910	224,876	165,972	151,944	298,366
Balances at 30 June						
Loans approved but not advanced .. \$'000	16,736	22,011	7,602	16,719	14,451	39,722
Principal owing on mortgages \$'000	482,194	537,572	665,182	744,409	788,275	960,124
Paid-up share capital of societies .. \$'000	562,382	681,041	684,900	831,158	828,221	967,408
Unsecured borrowings by societies .. \$'000	6,910	9,930	3,377	24,837	41,480	121,805
Secured borrowings by societies \$'000	12,215	8,438	31,945	19,562	38,150	14,420

(a) Societies whose rules do not specify that they are to terminate on a specific date or event. (b) Figures from 1975-76 are not strictly comparable with those for previous years due to changes in method of collection. (c) Including loans to religious and educational bodies for institutional housing and loans for alterations and additions.

Under the *Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958-1974*, 12 or more persons may form a terminating society whose operations are confined to advancing money to members, subject to eligibility under a means test, for the erection of new dwellings or the purchase of dwellings up

to 30 years old, or for the conversion of approved dwellings into flats. These societies finance their advances to members through Government advances and loans from other sources such as banks and insurance companies. Most of the latter are guaranteed by the State Government. Figures for housing loans approved by co-operative housing societies and other terminating societies are included in the table, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation.

Finance companies also provide housing loans. In general, the companies provide loans to their customers if their credit worthiness falls within the standard determined by the individual companies. Annual interest rates vary among the finance companies from approximately 9.5 to 15.5 per cent. Maximum loan limits vary between 75 and 90 per cent of valuation. The total amount financed for housing in Queensland during 1978-79 was \$247.1m, and the balance outstanding at 30 June 1979 was \$658.4m. These figures include loans other than those for owner occupation and therefore cannot be compared with the approved loans figure contained in the table, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation.

Life insurance companies make housing loans which are normally collaterally secured by a life insurance policy. 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 vary between 10 and 14 per cent. Figures for housing loans approved for owner occupation are included in "other" in the table, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation. Total housing loans advanced (including loans other than for owner occupation) amounted to \$9.0m in 1978-79.

Other private sources of housing finance include credit unions, superannuation and other trust funds, private investment companies, mortgage management companies, friendly societies, and solicitors' trust funds.

Government Finance for Housing

Government finance for housing is provided through the Queensland Housing Commission which was established under *The State Housing Act of 1945*. Loans from the Commonwealth and State Governments are the major source of capital funds for the Commission. The Commission shares payments from the Commonwealth Government with certain approved housing institutions, mainly co-operative housing societies.

The Commonwealth 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 a scheme for the insurance of housing loans, and operates a Homes Savings Grant Scheme.

The Queensland Housing Commission is empowered to build and let houses and flats, sell houses, and acquire and develop land, in addition to administering and acting as the construction authority for the various Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements.

The Workers' Dwelling Scheme is financed solely by the State Government. Under the *State Housing Act 1945-1979* an eligible person who is the owner of a suitable building site may obtain a loan (maximum \$25,000), secured by mortgage on the land, from the Queensland Housing Commission for the erection of a Worker's Dwelling. Interest on loans is chargeable at 7½ per cent, and repayments may be made over periods up to 45 years. In 1976 the Scheme was extended to allow loans to be made to buyers of "spec" homes already built or to be built. Loans made to borrowers under the scheme are repayable over a notional period of 15 years with a fixed interest rate of 7.5 per cent per annum and with monthly repayments increasing by 6 per cent each year. This arrangement provides for an actual repayment period of 10 years. Other schemes in operation are advances for Housing for Employees, Purchase Housing, and Freeway Rehousing.

The *Housing Assistance Act* 1978 authorised the Housing Agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments for the period 1978-79 to 1980-81. For 1978-79, a base amount of \$186m was provided to the States, together with loans totalling \$130m to be matched \$1 for \$1 with the expenditure of the State on housing programs. For Queensland, the amount received for 1978-79 was \$32.3m. The loans are repayable over 53 years at concessional fixed rates of interest, 4.5 per cent per annum for funds directed to home purchase assistance and 5 per cent per annum for rental housing. The Agreement established the Home Purchase Assistance Account into which the State pays Commonwealth loans for home purchase assistance, and where moneys are credited in the course of home purchase assistance operations. Moneys standing to the credit of this account are made available to facilitate home ownership by those people not able to gain ownership through the private market. The Agreement also allowed the State to credit the funds of the Home Builders Account and the Approved Housing Institutions Advances Account to the Home Purchase Assistance Account. The State took this action on 30 June 1979, retrospective to 1 July 1978. This Agreement, as with previous ones, contains conditions to ensure that the assistance provided by the Commonwealth Government will be used to the benefit of those families and persons most in need. Details of previous Agreements are provided in earlier editions of the Year Book.

Under the *States Grants (Housing) Act* 1971 a basic annual grant of \$2.75m, payable for a period of 30 years to 2001, was made available to the States for housing of low-income earners. Queensland's share of this amount for 1978-79 was \$423,500, of which \$323,970 was paid to the Queensland Housing Commission and \$99,530 to the Home Purchase Assistance Account.

The 1945 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement specified that rental dwellings provided by the Commission should be let at an economic rental and also specified provision for the granting of rebates for those tenants who did not have the capacity to pay. The Agreement provided for the Commonwealth Government to contribute 60 per cent of any loss incurred in a financial year by the State in connection with the administration of its housing projects. During 1977-78 Queensland received \$56,524 in respect of 1975-76 losses. The amount to be recouped in respect of 1976-77 losses has not been agreed upon and no payment was received during 1978-79.

Since 1956-57 the Commonwealth Government has made loans available to the States for housing to be devoted to the erection of dwellings for serving members of the Defence Forces. The present arrangements are embodied in the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (Servicemen) which provided the States with \$11.6m, of which Queensland received \$5.2m during 1978-79.

Since 1969-70 the Commonwealth Government has also made grants to the States to provide pensioner housing. During 1978-79 the States received \$14.0m of which Queensland received \$2.1m.

Commonwealth Government loans under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement which are required to be lent to building societies and other approved institutions are paid into the Home Purchase Assistance Account. Loans paid to societies and institutions from this account amounted to \$3.9m and provided 173 houses during 1978-79. Details of building societies are shown in the table, Permanent Building Societies.

The housing transactions administered by the Queensland Housing Commission are recorded in the Queensland Housing Commission Fund and the Home Purchase Assistance Account. The major transactions of the Queensland Housing Commission Fund during 1978-79 were: loan raisings, \$21.5m; rents, \$39.6m; repayments by borrowers, \$21.7m; erection of dwellings and land purchases, \$27.9m; and interest paid, \$21.9m. The major transactions of the Home Purchase Assistance Account during 1978-79 were: loan raisings, \$22.0m; loan repayments, \$8.8m; and loans to borrowers and societies, \$26.4m.

Under the *Defence Service Homes Act* 1918 the Commonwealth Government provides assistance to applicants, mainly ex-servicemen and women, who satisfy the eligibility conditions set out in the Act in acquiring a home.

The maximum amount of loan which may be granted is \$15,000, with a repayment period of 32 years. In the case of a widow or widowed mother of an Australian ex-serviceman, the period may be extended to a maximum of 50 years. The rate of interest is $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent per annum for loans up to \$12,000. The balance of the loan to the maximum of \$15,000 is lent at a rate of interest of $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum. The scheme is administered by the Commonwealth Government Department of Veterans' Affairs. During 1978-79, \$15.4m was provided to finance the acquisition and alteration of dwellings and land development in Queensland.

Home Savings Grant Scheme

The Home Savings Grant Scheme, administered by the Department of Housing and Construction provides assistance to eligible persons at the rate of \$1 for each \$3 saved for the purchase or construction of a first home. From 1 January 1979, a maximum grant of \$2,000 is payable in respect of savings held in an acceptable form over a three-year period. For savings held for smaller periods, a pro rata grant is payable.

During 1978-79, 6,624 Queensland applications for grants amounting to \$7.3m were approved.

Taxation Deduction

The income tax concessional deduction, available for interest paid on housing loans, was restricted by the August 1978 budget to interest paid by 30 June 1979, to the extent that the payment related to interest accrued on or before 31 October 1978.

Housing Loans Insurance Scheme

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation (H.L.I.C.) functions under the Commonwealth Government *Housing Loans Insurance Act* 1965 to insure approved lenders against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The Corporation commenced operation in Queensland in 1966.

The introduction of a Mortgage Interest Insurance Plan during 1975-76 protects lenders against default and subsequent loss where the mortgaged property has been damaged by flood, fire, or other physical phenomenon. The Mortgage Interest Insurance Plan does not protect the lender against loss through default due to other circumstances and is available only for low ratio loans of 75 per cent or less of valuation. No separate details of this limited cover insurance, low ratio loan, and the new programs introduced in 1977-78 are available for Queensland.

During 1977-78 the Corporation's activities were extended to cover loans for the purchase of vacant land, rental housing, and land development. The changed legislation also removed the statutory limitations on the amount and terms of an insurable loan. Insurance of home ownership loans above 75 per cent of valuation, however, remains the major activity of the Corporation. There were 8,904 of these loans insured in Queensland in 1978-79 for a total value of \$228.8m.

Several private insurers have entered the mortgage insurance field since the H.L.I.C. commenced in 1965. The establishment of the industry on a firm basis resulted in the Commonwealth Government announcing in July 1979 that it intended to sell the assets and business of the H.L.I.C. to the Private Sector.

In addition, the State Government offers indemnities against loss to co-operative housing societies who receive their funds from private lending institutions.

Housing Costs

There are some statistics available which indicate trends in the costs of housing and house building. For details of costs of building see Section 2 of this Chapter.

The Consumer Price Index measures price movements in the six State capital cities, 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 eight main groups comprising the index, and is comprised of the costs of home ownership and allowances for private and government house and private flat rents. The costs of home ownership cover house price and repairs and maintenance and local government rates and charges but do not include the cost of land or interest charges on house purchase. Details of the housing group for Brisbane are shown in Chapter 21, Prices, Section 2.

The yearly average of the housing group index for Brisbane rose from 260.9 for the year ended 30 June 1978 to 278.5 for the year ended 30 June 1979, an increase of 6.7 per cent, compared with 6.5 per cent for the weighted average of the six capital cities.

The Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. A description of the composition of the index and details of the eleven group indexes and the combined all groups index for Brisbane are given in Chapter 21, Prices, Section 5. The all groups index for Brisbane increased from 265.1 for the year ended 30 June 1978 to 281.3 for the year ended 30 June 1979. This represented an increase of 6.1 per cent compared with 6.4 per cent for the weighted average of the six capital cities.

Further References

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

Queensland Office Publications

Census of Population and Housing (2401.3 to 2403.3) (*irregular*)
Building Approvals (8702.3) (*monthly*)
Building Operations (8704.3) (*quarterly*)
Building Operations: Small Area Statistics (8706.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Housing Finance for Owner Occupation (5609.0) (*monthly*)
Building Approvals (8702.0) (*monthly*)
Building Statistics (8705.0) (*quarterly*)
Construction (Other Than Building) Operations (8708.0) (*quarterly*)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Queensland Housing Commission

Chapter 16

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. For details of the disposals of products of the rural industries see Chapter 20, Marketing. Details of mining, forestry, and fisheries are shown in Chapter 17, Non-rural Primary Industries.

The estimated total value of agricultural commodity production reached a new peak of \$2,199.4m in 1978-79, an increase of \$792.0m on the 1977-78 total of \$1,407.4m, and an increase of \$781.3m over the previous record of \$1,418.1m in 1976-77. The main items showing substantial increases were: livestock slaughterings and other disposals, \$538.2m, mainly due to an increase of \$475.7m in the value of cattle and calves; wheat, \$189.3m; barley, \$27.5m; wool, \$20.5m; and grain sorghum, \$18.4m. The most significant decrease was \$27.6m in the value of sugar cane.

The gross values of production in the main divisions of the rural industries in 1978-79 were: crops, \$1,078.4m; livestock disposals, \$879.3m; and livestock products, \$241.7m.

The main items of crop production usually are sugar cane, grain sorghum, wheat, other grain crops, hay, tobacco, peanuts, pineapples, apples, bananas, other fruits, potatoes, and tomatoes. In recent years sunflower and soybeans have also become prominent.

2 RURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Economic Units

To provide economic and structural data in addition to commodity data, a new statistical framework was developed within the rural sector in 1974. While the rural holding is the basic unit used for the collection of commodity data, the new economic structure comprises a group-enterprise/establishment hierarchy conceptually similar to and compatible with that used in the compilation of manufacturing, mining, and other economic statistics. The basic statistical unit in this new framework is the establishment which generally coincides with the holding unit.

Detailed information on the development of the new statistical framework is given in the publication *Agricultural Sector: Part 1—Structure of Operating Units*, Catalogue No. 7102.0, issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra.

Industry Classification

Establishments are first broadly classified to industry such as "Agriculture" in the case of rural activity, thence to industry group, and subsequently to industry class such as cereal grains,

meat cattle, sugar cane, etc. as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. The industry class is determined by applying the average unit value to the commodity data to derive an estimated "value of agricultural operations" for each establishment. Establishments are then typed to the activity which accounted for half or more of the value calculated (e.g. cereal grain, meat cattle, sugar cane) or to multi-purpose or a combination of activities, where no single activity predominates.

It should be noted that there are differences in concept between estimated "value of agricultural operations" mentioned in this Section and "gross values" of production mentioned elsewhere in the *Year Book*.

Value of Operations

The numbers of establishments in Queensland classified to the agricultural or rural industry, cross classified by industry class and estimated value of operations, are shown in the following table.

RURAL ESTABLISHMENTS BY VALUE OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1977-78

Industry class	Value of operations (\$'000)							Total
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	100-199	200 and over	
Cereal grains	525	746	664	751	595	180	37	3,498
Sheep-cereal grains .. .	13	30	56	89	114	42	6	350
Meat cattle-cereal grains ..	444	438	279	259	211	43	11	1,685
Sheep-meat cattle* .. .	109	153	115	251	319	74	9	1,030
Sheep	100	144	150	292	488	133	29	1,336
Meat cattle	4,968	1,458	777	782	524	137	80	8,726
Milk cattle	534	1,473	1,001	541	94	7	..	3,650
Pigs	254	213	156	217	158	58	20	1,076
Poultry	11	21	32	60	88	54	46	312
Fruit, including grapes ..	541	439	311	364	223	77	26	1,981
Potatoes	21	47	32	78	68	31	10	287
Other vegetables .. .	376	286	201	247	184	64	34	1,392
Sugar cane	46	114	355	1,888	2,655	883	165	6,106
Peanuts	17	74	85	119	76	8	1	380
Tobacco	1	20	76	341	151	14	2	605
Oil-seeds, n.e.c. .. .	163	164	106	96	85	49	17	680
Multi-purpose and other, n.e.i. .. .	327	131	93	115	94	64	29	853
Total	8,450	5,951	4,489	6,490	6,127	1,918	522	33,947

3 RURAL HOLDINGS

Number and Size of Rural Holdings

The diverse rural industries of Queensland were carried on, during 1978-79, on 35,198 holdings, which had a total area of 156,305,000 hectares. The number of rural holdings is slightly more than the number of rural establishments reported in the preceding part of this chapter because there are small numbers of holdings where the non-farm business activity predominates and this precludes them from being industry classified as rural establishments. The distribution of holdings in statistical divisions, classified according to area size at 31 March 1979, is shown in the next table.

It should be noted that in 1976-77 a slight change was made in the scope of agricultural statistics, inasmuch as an economic criterion was applied, which resulted in the exclusion of uneconomic holdings where the value of the agricultural operations of the enterprise was below \$1,500. While this has very little effect overall on the statistics produced, it has marginally affected

holding counts, and should be taken into consideration in any comparison with earlier years' figures.

RURAL HOLDINGS BY AREA SIZE IN HECTARES, QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1979

Statistical Division	Under 10	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-1,999	2,000-19,999	20,000 and over	Total
Moreton(a) ..	723	437	1,204	1,327	1,138	874	365	64	—	6,132
Wide Bay-Burnett ..	71	134	689	1,137	1,369	1,510	1,031	434	6	6,381
Darling Downs ..	106	164	475	765	1,494	2,359	1,917	1,003	16	8,299
South-West ..	6	9	5	13	22	82	378	1,078	369	1,962
Fitzroy ..	47	38	98	157	300	608	806	1,018	102	3,174
Central-West ..	—	1	1	—	2	4	19	495	281	803
Mackay ..	14	5	251	553	510	377	160	327	81	2,278
Northern ..	50	68	546	643	311	171	107	208	163	2,267
Far North ..	54	61	841	1,108	686	282	75	90	157	3,354
North-West ..	4	—	1	1	1	3	9	266	263	548
Total Queensland	1,075	917	4,111	5,704	5,833	6,270	4,867	4,983	1,438	35,198

(a) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Of the 1,075 holdings under 10 hectares, 586 were under 5 hectares and of these 373 were in Brisbane and Moreton Divisions. The grouping 20,000 hectares and over included 454 holdings of 50,000 hectares and more, the majority of which were situated in the Divisions of North-West (109), Far North (101), Central-West (92), and South-West (76).

The average sizes of holdings in Divisions were: Brisbane and Moreton (185 hectares), Wide Bay-Burnett (624), Darling Downs (972), Mackay (2,752), Fitzroy (3,474), Northern (4,171), and Far North (6,237). Average sizes in the western pastoral divisions were South-West (15,546 hectares), Central-West (43,105), and North-West (55,353).

Growers of Crops

The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during the year under review. The numbers of growers are counted as follows: sugar cane, growers of two or more hectares; wheat, maize, and grain sorghum, eight or more hectares; tobacco, any area; and pineapples, bananas, potatoes, and tomatoes, half a hectare or more.

GROWERS OF MAIN CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1978-79

Statistical Division	Sugar cane	Wheat	Maize	Grain sorghum	Tobacco	Pine-apples	Bananas	Potatoes	Tomatoes
Moreton(a) ..	264	157	79	214	53	347	187	399	238
Wide Bay-Burnett ..	1,308	357	430	926	53	202	44	32	99
Darling Downs ..	—	3,149	292	1,922	35	—	—	12	164
South-West ..	—	330	—	58	—	—	—	1	—
Fitzroy ..	—	628	15	721	—	100	10	4	34
Central-West ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mackay ..	1,585	28	—	71	—	1	1	—	11
Northern ..	1,403	—	13	18	4	13	1	13	115
Far North ..	1,538	—	182	10	442	15	105	66	18
North-West ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Queensland ..	6,098	4,649	1,011	3,940	587	678	348	527	679

(a) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Holdings Carrying Livestock

The numbers of holdings carrying various types of livestock are shown in the next table. Those carrying both cattle for meat production and cattle for milk production are included in both meat and milk cattle counts, while the counts of milk cattle holdings exclude those carrying house cows only.

HOLDINGS CARRYING LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1979

Statistical Division	Milk cattle	Meat cattle	Sheep	Pigs
Moreton(a)	1,261	3,263	41	692
Wide Bay-Burnett	906	4,277	68	894
Darling Downs	1,067	5,649	1,360	1,292
South-West	12	1,807	1,177	85
Fitzroy	132	2,654	64	295
Central-West	4	698	655	12
Mackay	54	1,182	3	29
Northern	5	749	3	49
Far North	306	955	2	71
North-West	—	517	214	2
Total Queensland	3,747	21,751	3,587	3,421

(a) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Sizes of Flocks and Herds

The sizes of sheep flocks and cattle and pig herds on rural holdings appear in the next table.

FLOCKS AND HERDS BY SIZE, QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1979

Size of flock or herd	Milk cattle herds	Meat cattle herds	Sheep flocks	Pig herds
Under 20	90	2,693	132	1,018
20 to 49	619	2,940	177	733
50 to 99	1,480	3,883	171	663
100 to 199	1,324	3,635	187	467
200 to 499	232	4,016	293	348
500 to 999	2	2,168	284	116
1,000 to 1,999	—	1,406	429	58
2,000 to 4,999	—	773	887	15
5,000 to 9,999	—	149	745	1
10,000 and over	—	88	282	2
Total	3,747	21,751	3,587	3,421

4 CROPS

Area and Production of Crops

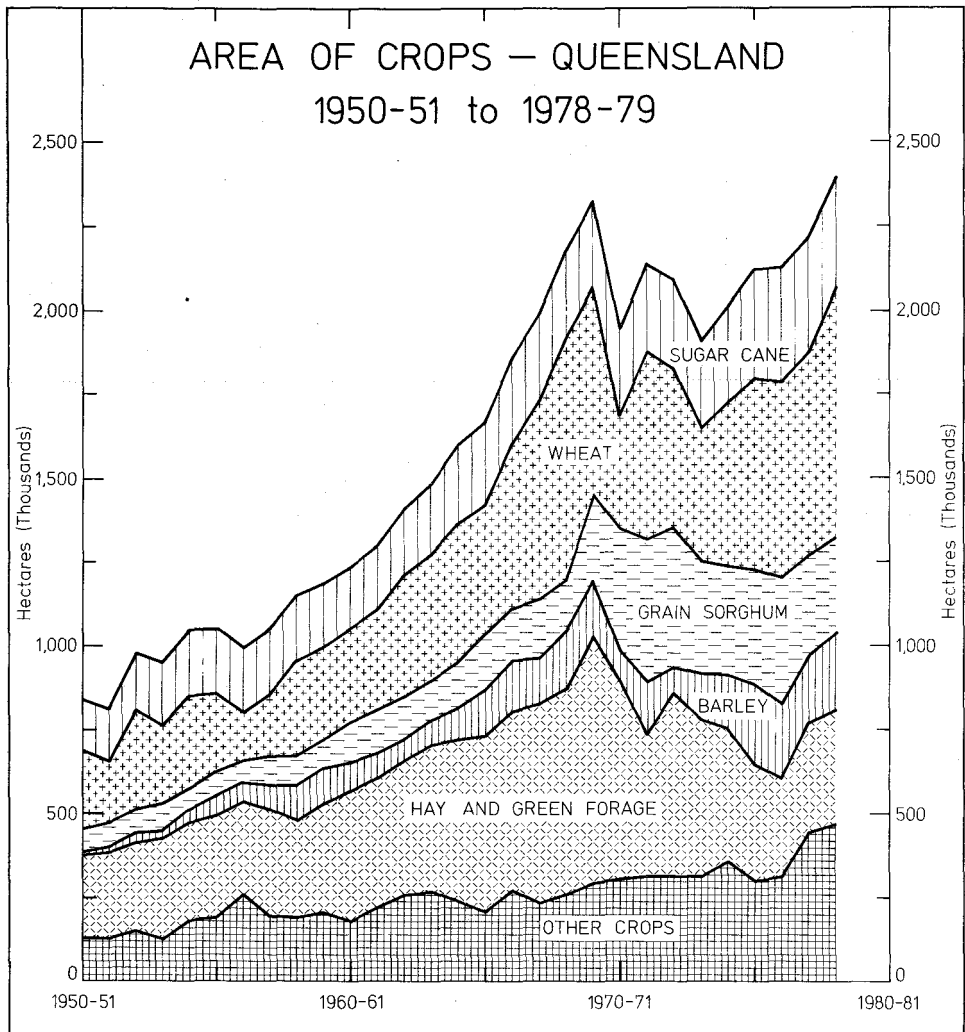
Queensland

Agriculture in Queensland differs from that in other States of Australia because of the greater proportion of crops grown which are suited to the tropical and sub-tropical climates. These crops include sugar cane, pineapples, bananas, cotton, ginger, etc. Moreover, the moist summer conditions in Queensland, as compared with the relatively dry summers in other States, have contributed to a considerable increase in the production of summer-growing crops such as grain sorghum, peanuts, sunflowers, navy beans, and soybeans, to meet a rising demand for processed foods, vegetable oils, and stock feed.

The area under all crops in Queensland had doubled in the period from 1900-01 to 1924-25 and quadrupled by 1945-46. In 1978-79 the area was almost 13 times the 1900-01 level.

Due to the predominance of cereal crops in the other States, however, the area under all crops in Queensland in recent years was still only about 14 per cent of the Australian total.

The next diagram illustrates the growth, and the distribution between the main crops, of the cultivated area of Queensland since 1950-51.



The principal components of the "other crops" section of the diagram are miscellaneous grain crops, chiefly maize and millets; plantation and orchard fruit crops, particularly pineapples, apples, citrus, and bananas; all types of vegetables, of which pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, and beans are the most important; and other field crops, including peanuts, linseed, cotton, tobacco, safflower, sunflower seed, soybeans, and navy beans.

PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1900-01	1939-40	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<i>Area</i>						
Sugar cane(a) hectares	29,401	106,101	245,795	276,554	280,449	237,680
Barley hectares	3,048	5,345	236,229	218,301	200,235	232,462
Grain sorghum hectares	(b)	1,779	338,988	377,092	293,145	279,961
Maize hectares	51,789	71,566	28,720	32,898	28,733	34,122
Wheat hectares	32,093	146,514	576,152	582,005	606,791	746,956
Green forage hectares	16,772	222,867	301,645	254,576	289,200	305,081
Hay(c) hectares	17,198	24,269	40,359	35,164	34,058	32,046
Cotton hectares	—	16,678	5,966	10,286	10,977	14,442
Peanuts hectares	(b)	4,993	26,916	30,701	29,959	36,601
Potatoes hectares	4,476	5,037	6,020	6,325	5,973	5,857
Pumpkins(d) hectares	(b)	(b)	4,075	4,775	4,240	4,054
Sunflower seed hectares	(b)	21	62,393	77,798	133,610	161,823
Tobacco hectares	269	1,478	4,580	4,646	4,133	3,792
Apples(e) hectares	(b)	1,382	4,120	4,126	3,773	3,655
Bananas(e) hectares	2,515	2,568	1,833	1,712	1,761	1,986
Pineapples(e) hectares	380	2,206	3,773	3,766	3,703	3,885
Tomatoes hectares	(b)	2,297	2,430	2,711	2,852	3,046
<i>Production</i>						
Sugar cane '000 tonnes	862	6,136	21,069	22,269	22,331	20,135
Barley tonnes	2,880	6,124	419,090	407,049	216,305	583,321
Grain sorghum tonnes	(b)	1,687	739,896	605,188	503,992	712,908
Maize tonnes	62,410	84,966	78,261	76,994	79,594	111,101
Wheat tonnes	32,496	184,933	829,998	794,479	569,234	1,962,235
Hay(c) tonnes	80,022	104,399	209,346	172,724	146,060	163,159
Cotton (raw) '000 kg	—	2,805	4,985	7,718	10,871	14,110
Peanuts tonnes	(b)	5,906	35,336	31,627	38,295	61,464
Potatoes tonnes	20,335	28,760	99,771	106,348	103,724	114,519
Pumpkins(d) tonnes	(b)	(b)	26,383	31,690	28,185	31,057
Sunflower seed tonnes	(b)	14	38,197	40,271	101,572	121,611
Tobacco '000 kg	205	950	8,198	8,499	7,987	8,075
Apples tonnes	(b)	4,704	24,514	37,783	25,225	39,245
Bananas tonnes	29,491	21,438	36,398	30,615	32,194	44,245
Pineapples tonnes	7,197	40,337	102,666	111,248	98,230	104,881
Tomatoes tonnes	(b)	12,432	30,564	35,399	37,981	41,094
<i>Yield per hectare</i>						
Sugar cane tonnes	29.3	57.8	85.7	80.52	79.62	84.72
Barley tonnes	0.94	1.15	1.77	1.86	1.08	2.51
Grain sorghum tonnes	(b)	0.95	2.18	1.60	1.71	2.55
Maize tonnes	1.21	1.19	2.72	2.34	2.77	3.26
Wheat tonnes	1.01	1.26	1.44	1.36	0.93	2.63
Hay(c) tonnes	4.65	4.30	5.19	4.91	4.29	5.09
Cotton (raw) kg	—	170	836	750	990	977
Peanuts tonnes	(b)	1.18	1.31	1.03	1.28	1.68
Potatoes tonnes	4.54	5.71	16.57	16.81	17.36	19.55
Pumpkins(d) tonnes	(b)	(b)	6.47	6.63	6.64	7.66
Sunflower seed tonnes	(b)	0.66	0.61	0.52	0.76	0.75
Tobacco kg	762	643	1,790	1,829	1,933	2,129
Apples tonnes	(b)	3.40	5.95	9.16	6.69	10.74
Bananas tonnes	11.7	8.4	19.9	17.9	18.28	22.28
Pineapples tonnes	30.0	18.2	27.2	29.5	26.5	27.0
Tomatoes tonnes	(b)	5.41	12.58	13.06	13.32	13.49

(a) Area cut for crushing. (b) Not collected separately. (c) Including lucerne and other pasture hay. (d) For human consumption. (e) Area bearing only except in 1900-01.

Australian States

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

CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1978-79

Crop	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia (a)
<i>Area</i>							
Sugar cane (b) '000 hectares	14	—	238	—	—	—	252
Barley '000 hectares	468	365	232	1,091	616	12	2,785
Grain sorghum '000 hectares	187	—	280	—	1	—	469
Maize '000 hectares	15	1	34	—	—	—	50
Wheat '000 hectares	3,162	1,337	747	1,295	3,706	1	10,249
Green feed or silage (c) '000 hectares	331	41	305	43	72	30	823
Hay (d) '000 hectares	236	510	32	220	184	68	1,252
Cotton '000 hectares	35	—	14	—	—	—	50
Peanuts '000 hectares	—	—	37	—	—	—	37
Potatoes '000 hectares	8	11	6	4	2	4	35
Tobacco '000 hectares	1	4	4	—	—	—	8
<i>Production</i>							
Sugar cane '000 tonnes	1,322	—	20,135	—	—	—	21,457
Barley '000 tonnes	676	519	583	1,423	778	27	4,007
Grain sorghum '000 tonnes	408	—	713	—	3	—	1,125
Maize '000 tonnes	55	2	111	—	—	—	169
Wheat '000 tonnes	6,640	2,998	1,962	2,086	4,400	3	18,090
Hay (d) '000 tonnes	789	2,012	163	666	586	305	4,531
Cotton (raw) '000 kg	42,703	—	14,110	—	—	—	56,813
Peanuts '000 tonnes	1	—	61	—	—	—	62
Potatoes '000 tonnes	124	280	115	89	63	124	795
Tobacco '000 kg	1,366	5,563	8,075	—	—	—	15,003
<i>Yield per hectare</i>							
Sugar cane tonnes	94.05	—	84.72	—	—	—	85.24
Barley tonnes	1.45	1.42	2.51	1.30	1.26	2.26	1.44
Grain sorghum tonnes	2.18	—	2.55	—	3.52	—	2.40
Maize tonnes	3.64	3.89	3.26	—	—	—	3.37
Wheat tonnes	2.10	2.24	2.63	1.61	1.19	2.10	1.77
Hay (d) tonnes	3.35	3.95	5.09	3.03	3.19	4.48	3.62
Cotton (raw) '000 kg	1.21	—	0.98	—	—	—	1.14
Peanuts tonnes	3.10	—	1.68	—	—	—	1.69
Potatoes tonnes	15.04	24.84	19.55	24.96	30.69	34.03	22.94
Tobacco '000 kg	1.78	1.59	2.13	—	—	—	1.86

(a) Including A.C.T. and N.T. (b) Area cut for crushing. (c) Excluding lucerne and other pasture. (d) Including hay cut from lucerne and other pasture.

Value of Crop Production

The gross value of crop production in Queensland has been estimated at \$1,078,400,000 for the 1978-79 season. By "gross value" is meant the value which the crops would have realised in the principal wholesale markets. The figure is greater than the "local value", i.e. the value at the farm, by the amount of the costs of getting the products to market. The local value of crops was approximately \$939,524,000 for 1978-79.

The next table shows the area, production, and gross value of the various crops grown in Queensland.

While Queensland's proportion (14 per cent) of the area of Australia's agricultural crops is approximately the same as the State's proportion of the Australian population, the value of its crops usually averages about a quarter of the Australian total.

PRODUCTION AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1978-79

Crop	Area under crop	Production	Gross value p
	hectares	tonnes	\$'000
<i>Sugar cane</i>	330,160	—	383,121
Cut for crushing	237,680	20,135,471	376,982
Cut for plants	5,608	316,403	6,138
Standover etc.	86,872	—	—
<i>Cereals for grain</i>	1,367,057	—	375,203
Barley (2-row)	215,386	543,900	} 47,066
Barley (6-row)	17,076	39,421	
Canary seed	14,495	18,406	2,846
Grain sorghum	279,961	712,908	58,830
Maize	34,122	111,101	9,401
Oats	30,171	43,221	2,495
Panicum and millet	24,210	23,891	2,295
Rice	3,895	15,144	3,510
Wheat	746,956	1,962,235	248,660
Other	785	1,575	100
<i>Legumes mainly for grain</i>	46,221	—	18,343
Navy beans	4,675	4,913	2,200
Soybeans	36,430	65,185	15,624
Cow peas	2,240	1,046	178
Other	2,876	1,878	341
<i>Hay crops</i>	9,417	—	1,180
Oaten	5,225	18,100	701
Wheaten	978	3,325	121
Other	3,214	10,021	357
<i>Green feed or silage crops</i>	305,081	—	—
Oats	213,493	—	—
Sorghum	60,206	—	—
Other	31,382	—	—
<i>Miscellaneous field crops</i>	258,061	—	107,920
Cotton	14,442	(a) 14,110	15,581
Linseed	3,266	3,911	794
Peanuts	36,601	61,464	26,778
Safflower	38,137	32,619	6,262
Sunflower seed	161,823	121,611	28,119
Tobacco	3,792	8,075	30,386
<i>Citrus fruit</i>	2,032	—	15,979
Lemons	160	4,791	1,442
Mandarins	830	18,125	8,222
Oranges	960	21,168	5,377
Other	83	2,717	938
<i>Other orchard fruit</i>	6,324	—	21,012
Apples	3,655	39,245	12,817
Apricots	195	591	583
Avocadoes	242	583	1,265
Custard apples	104	282	244
Mangoes	513	1,082	1,277
Nectarines	148	580	729
Peaches	474	1,834	1,308
Pears	412	3,945	1,071
Plums	550	1,955	1,694
Other	31	16	25

PRODUCTION AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1978-79—continued

Crop	Area under crop	Production	Gross value p
	hectares	tonnes	\$'000
<i>Nuts (edible)</i>	701	1,021	3,279
<i>Other fruit</i>	6,303	—	40,167
Bananas	1,986	44,245	17,275
Papaws	211	2,598	1,434
Passion fruit	157	2,545	1,110
Pineapples	3,885	104,881	18,310
Strawberries	57	897	2,031
Other	9	15	6
<i>Grapes</i>	1,399	6,057	4,181
<i>Fruit (including grapes) areas not yet bearing</i>	5,744	—	—
<i>Vegetables for human consumption</i>	28,132	—	80,759
Beans, green	3,820	18,304	5,798
Beetroot	643	24,034	1,555
Cabbages and cauliflowers	802	16,776	2,286
Capsicums	419	3,701	1,860
Carrots	840	19,540	4,394
Cucumbers	694	6,706	1,894
Lettuce	383	6,899	2,282
Marrows, squashes, and zucchinis	476	2,511	1,258
Onions	890	23,696	4,926
Peas, green	2,047	(b) 13,511	837
Potatoes	5,857	114,519	15,972
Pumpkins	4,054	31,057	4,484
Sweet potatoes	145	1,709	576
Tomatoes	3,046	41,094	21,529
Watermelons and rock melons	2,967	29,700	5,295
Other	1,050	—	5,814
<i>Other crops</i>	3,407	—	16,517
Ginger	126	(c) 3,521	893
Nursery products, turf, and flowers	734	—	14,245
Other	2,546	—	1,379
<i>Total crops (excluding pasture)</i>	2,370,039	—	1,067,661
Area (of above) double-cropped	63,161	—	—
<i>Total area used for crops (excluding pastures)</i>	2,306,878	—	—
<i>Pastures cut for hay</i>	22,629	—	10,065
Lucerne	15,418	110,011	8,871
Other	7,211	21,702	1,194
<i>Pastures harvested for seed</i>	3,627	—	675
<i>Pastures cut for green feed or silage</i>	2,166	—	—
<i>Total area used for crops (including pastures)</i>	2,335,300	—	1,078,400
<i>Pasture area at 31 March 1979</i>	3,251,208	—	—
Lucerne	24,468	—	—
Other sown pasture	3,226,740	—	—

(a) Weight of raw cotton. (b) Including 145 tonnes in pod and the equivalent in the pod of 6,021 tonnes shelled. (c) Including 705 tonnes of seed ginger.

Gross values of principal crops for six seasons to 1978-79 are given in the next table.

**GROSS VALUE OF CROP PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)**

Crop	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 ^p
Sugar cane(a)	212,758	480,271	429,713	462,354	410,737	383,121
Barley	16,755	32,860	46,514	43,372	19,536	47,066
Canary seed	940	1,319	3,830	5,892	2,784	2,846
Grain sorghum	49,536	51,843	61,071	50,027	40,449	58,830
Maize	4,369	6,254	6,978	6,734	7,169	9,401
Wheat	59,787	79,291	94,333	73,443	59,362	248,660
Other grain	5,444	6,348	4,665	4,732	9,954	8,400
Hay	11,300	11,198	14,497	14,685	14,314	11,244
Cotton	6,503	6,490	5,721	7,961	12,819	15,581
Green beans	4,078	4,289	4,250	5,001	5,196	5,798
Onions	5,012	3,725	4,018	4,211	4,949	4,926
Peanuts	10,852	11,747	15,608	14,323	19,974	26,778
Potatoes	16,880	20,399	12,046	17,019	12,610	15,972
Pumpkins	2,821	4,513	2,860	3,650	2,244	4,484
Soybeans	8,720	9,243	5,383	10,773	11,768	15,624
Sunflower	8,759	13,778	7,771	11,901	23,358	28,119
Tobacco	22,616	26,544	27,886	29,958	28,361	30,386
Tomatoes	8,976	12,369	15,865	16,651	19,308	21,529
Apples	6,388	9,982	6,856	12,024	9,549	12,817
Bananas	6,353	8,947	13,366	10,989	14,640	17,275
Citrus fruits	6,698	8,042	8,389	12,056	12,586	15,979
Grapes	2,406	2,989	3,313	4,248	3,980	4,181
Pineapples	10,956	11,828	14,127	16,379	16,002	18,310
Other fruits	6,037	7,937	8,743	11,340	12,223	16,056
Other crops	24,515	35,988	34,050	40,954	50,749	55,018
Total	519,459	868,191	851,854	890,677	824,619	1,078,400

(a) Including cane cut for plants.

Distribution of Crops

Agricultural Districts

The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 278).

CROP PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1978-79

Statistical Division	Wheat	Grain sorghum	Bananas	Pine-apples	Cotton (raw)	Tobacco	Tomatoes
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	'000 kg	'000 kg	tonnes
Moreton(a)	10,432	17,475	10,137	58,799	310	592	8,333
Wide Bay-Burnett	31,544	91,610	295	26,186	17	615	3,719
Darling Downs	1,531,978	405,302	—	—	1,751	473	3,498
South-West	169,207	4,920	—	—	4,481	—	1
Fitzroy	209,363	166,168	77	18,372	7,551	—	653
Central-West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mackay	9,711	24,211	5	80	—	—	156
Northern	—	2,280	—	822	—	52	24,465
Far North	—	942	33,731	622	—	6,341	270
North-West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Queensland	1,962,235	712,908	44,245	104,881	14,110	8,075	41,094

(a) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Sugar

Sugar cane is grown in two States—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 2,901,000 tonnes of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1978–79, 94.7 per cent was produced in Queensland and 5.3 per cent in New South Wales.

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 and is now nearly all done mechanically.

During the 1978 season 30 mills operated in Queensland. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual small-farm production, and is further outlined in the chapter on Marketing. Growers and mills collaborate closely in organisation and technical research.

The Queensland sugar country may be grouped into five main areas, as shown in the next table. The most northerly area (Far North Statistical Division) stretches from Mossman in the north to Cardwell in the south; Northern Division covers the Ingham, Townsville, and Ayr districts; while Mackay Division embraces the Proserpine and Mackay areas. Sugar is easily the most important crop grown on coastal farms from Mackay northwards, but south of Mackay other forms of agriculture are combined to some extent with cane-growing. The two southern divisions are Wide Bay-Burnett (Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie, and surrounding districts) and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane).

SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Area cultivated (a)	Area cut for crushing	Cane produced	Sugar produced (b)	Cane per hectare cut	Sugar per hectare cut	Cane for each tonne of sugar
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1973 season	264	216	18,279	2,406	84.6	11.1	7.60
1974 season	278	243	19,421	2,728	79.9	11.2	7.12
1975 season	321	246	21,069	2,751	85.7	11.2	7.66
1976 season	339	277	22,269	3,163	80.5	11.4	7.04
1977 season	342	280	22,331	3,209	79.6	11.4	6.96
1978 season	330	238	20,135	2,749	84.7	11.6	7.33

CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION IN DIVISIONS, 1978

	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Far North	81.0	55.6	5,170	690	92.9	12.4	7.50
Northern	77.2	53.1	5,507	781	103.8	14.7	7.05
Mackay	98.0	75.1	5,513	770	73.4	10.2	7.16
Wide Bay-Burnett ..	63.2	45.5	3,280	425	72.0	9.3	7.72
Moreton(c)	10.7	8.3	666	83	79.9	10.0	7.98

(a) Excluding fodder crops. (b) 94 net titre. (c) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Fruit Crops

Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and most other tropical fruits, but in recent years has supplied only about a quarter of the Australian banana crop.

Pineapples, bananas, citrus, and apples are the most important Queensland fruit crops. Pineapples are produced chiefly in the coastal areas between Brisbane and Maryborough and in the Rockhampton district. Bananas are grown mainly in the Albert, Pine Rivers, Caboolture, and Maroochy district in south Queensland and in the area between Cardwell and Cairns in north

Queensland. Citrus fruits are grown fairly extensively in the coastal and sub-coastal areas, Gayndah, Maroochy, Maryborough, and Gatton being the most important districts, while apples are restricted mainly to the Stanthorpe area.

Other tropical fruits, particularly papaws, custard apples, and mangoes, are grown throughout coastal Queensland. Papaws are grown chiefly in the Gladstone district as well as in rural areas around Brisbane and Maryborough, custard apples mainly in rural districts within 80 kilometres of Brisbane, and mangoes in the tropical coastal districts, particularly around Bowen.

Almost all of Queensland's pome and stone fruit crops, as well as grapes, are grown in the more temperate high country around Stanthorpe on the southern Darling Downs.

Grain Sorghum

This summer-growing crop has undergone rapid development in recent years, expanding from 1,779 hectares in 1939-40 to a peak of 423,000 hectares in 1971-72, when production reached 833,000 tonnes. In 1978-79 production was 713,000 tonnes. Grain sorghum is Queensland's third most important agricultural crop, being exceeded only by sugar cane and wheat. Of the 1978-79 crop, 57 per cent was produced in the Darling Downs Division, 23 per cent in the Fitzroy Division, and 13 per cent in the Wide Bay-Burnett Division.

Forage Sorghum

Substantial areas of sudans, sweet sorghums, and various hybrid varieties of forage sorghum such as Sudax and Zulu have been grown in Queensland for a number of years. These sorghums are used only for hay or green feed and silage.

Cotton

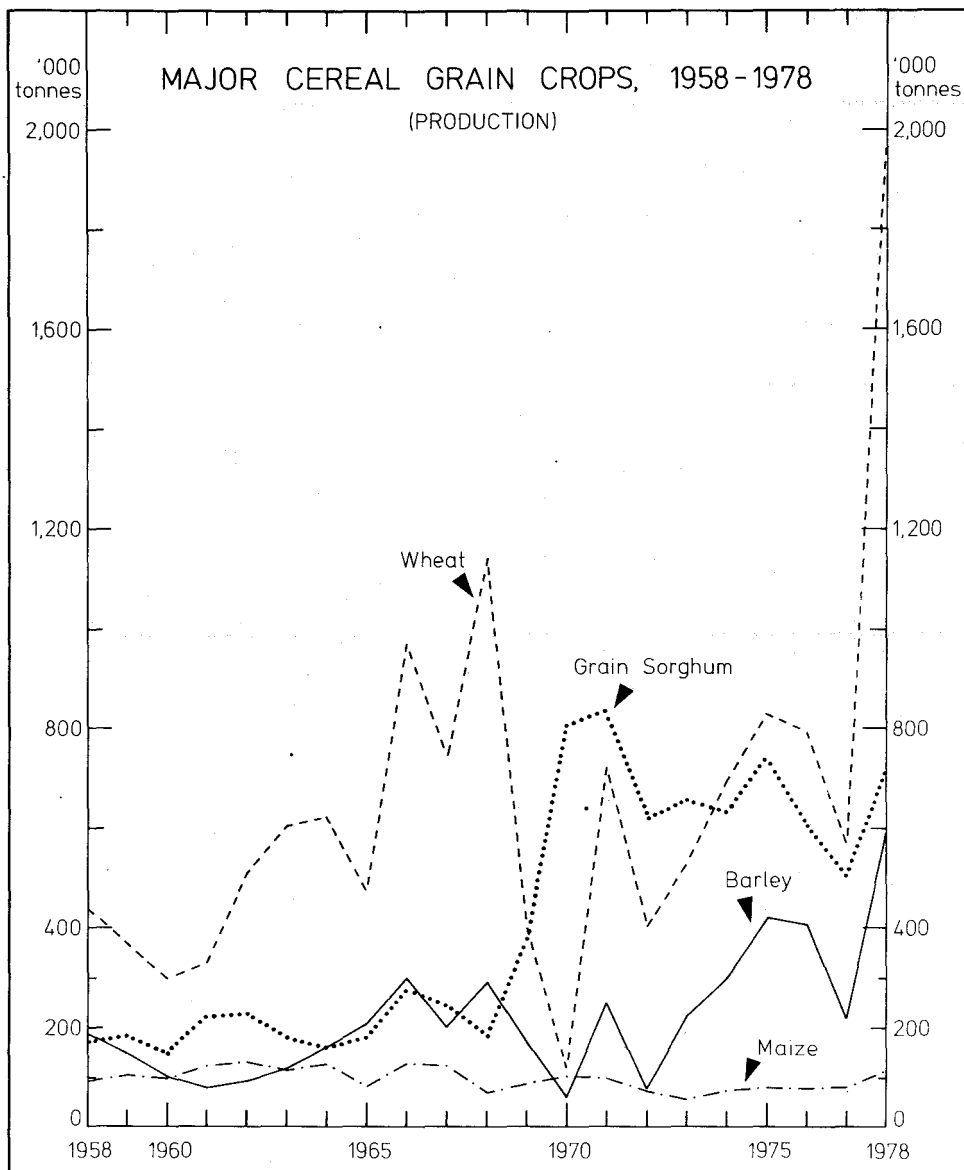
The cotton industry became associated with the development of many areas in southern and central Queensland, particularly the Callide and Dawson Valleys. A peak of 27,500 hectares grown mainly by dry-farming methods was reached in the mid-1930s, but the area planted dropped to the low level of 1,000 hectares by the late 1940s. Greater use of irrigation in the 1960s renewed interest in cotton growing and as a result 93 per cent of the 1978-79 crop of 14,000 hectares was grown under irrigation for the record production of 14.1m kilograms of raw cotton. St George, Dawson-Callide Valleys, Emerald, Central Downs, and Lockyer Valley are now the main cotton-producing areas in the State.

Tobacco

Small amounts of tobacco were grown in Queensland from the earliest days. It was only after 1930, however, that increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation. In recent years Queensland has produced half of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1978-79 was 3,800 hectares, producing 8.1m kg of dried leaf. Approximately 79 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 Ingham and Miriam Vale.

Peanuts

Under tariff protection, peanuts have been grown in Queensland for many years. From a pre-war peak of 8,600 hectares in 1938, the area planted rose in the post-war years and areas in excess of 33,000 hectares were grown in the early 1970s. A peak production of 45,800 tonnes harvested in the 1972 season was not surpassed until the 1979 season when a record 61,464 tonnes was produced from 36,600 hectares.



The most important area for peanuts is the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Wide Bay-Burnett Division, followed by the Atherton Tableland and northern areas of the Darling Downs. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board.

Linseed, Safflower, and Sunflower

These oilseed crops are grown mainly in the Darling Downs, Fitzroy, and Mackay Divisions. Areas sown to them fluctuate greatly from year to year, depending on seasonal conditions and prices. Linseed was first grown commercially in Queensland during 1947-48 when 45 hectares were harvested. A peak production of 34,700 tonnes from 39,300 hectares was reached in 1964-65.

In later years linseed has been a less attractive economic proposition to farmers and has fluctuated between 1,000 and 11,000 tonnes. Production reached 3,900 tonnes in 1978-79.

Safflower, relatively new to Queensland's agriculture, was first grown commercially in the late 1950s. Following a peak of 38,600 hectares planted in 1967-68, production problems resulted in considerably reduced plantings. In recent years, however, stability in the industry has increased and in 1978-79 a record production of 32,600 tonnes was obtained from 38,100 hectares.

While small areas of sunflower seed have been grown in Queensland for many years, plantings increased significantly in the 1970s. From 15,600 hectares in 1969-70, the area sown increased annually to reach 104,900 hectares in 1974-75, from which a production of 68,400 tonnes was harvested. Further peaks in both area and production established in 1977-78 were exceeded in 1978-79 when the crop yielded a record 121,600 tonnes from 161,800 hectares.

Soybeans

Increased demands for the oil and high protein contents of soybeans led to much research into the industry in Queensland. Consequently the early 1970s saw a rapid expansion in the areas sown to soybeans. From 33,000 hectares planted in 1974-75 a peak production of 52,500 tonnes was obtained. Since then production has remained at a high level and in 1978-79 reached a new record of 65,200 tonnes from 36,400 hectares planted. The South Burnett, Central Darling Downs, and West Moreton are the main growing areas.

Canary Seed

This birdseed crop, grown in Queensland since 1915, is cultivated mainly on the Darling Downs. The area planted to this crop fluctuates greatly from year to year. The 1978-79 crop resulted in a harvest of 18,400 tonnes from 14,500 hectares.

Rice

Rice has been grown commercially in the Burdekin River and Ingham areas of Queensland since 1968 and more recently in the Mareeba area. However, it is only since the setting up of the Rice Marketing Board that the crop has assumed a position of some importance in Queensland's rural industry.

North Queensland has the advantage of being able to produce the long grain variety of rice, which cannot be produced successfully elsewhere in Australia. Furthermore, the favourable climatic conditions make it possible to grow two crops in a year, one during the winter months and another during the summer. In 1978-79 the production of paddy rice in Queensland amounted to 15,144 tonnes (9,030 tonnes from the crop harvested December-January and 6,114 tonnes from the crop harvested May-June) compared with a production peak of 16,304 tonnes reached in 1972-73.

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 3,521,000 kg in 1978-79.

Ginger roots, or rhizomes, which are harvested early in the season are crystallised, preserved in syrup, or sliced and used in confectionery, while later harvests produce a more fibrous rhizome which is dried, ground, and used for spices and flavouring. A small quantity of the total production of ginger is released as green ginger, while the balance of the crop is processed by the Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association.

Other Crops

There are other crops such as wheat, barley, and maize which are of much greater value than some of those discussed above, but they are not of such special interest to Queensland. Wheat and barley are grown mainly in the Darling Downs Statistical Division and in 1978-79 had an estimated value of \$248,660,000 and \$47,066,000, respectively. Maize was worth \$9,401,000 in 1978-79 for the grain crop and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown mainly in the Darling Downs, Wide Bay-Burnett, Moreton, and Far North Divisions.

Artificial Fertilisers

The next table gives particulars of areas fertilised and quantities used on the various crops and pastures.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND, 1978-79

Crop	Area fertilised (hectares)	Fertilisers used (tonnes)					Total
		Super-phosphate	Urea	Sulphate of ammonia	Other straight nitrogenous	Other artificial	
Lucerne	4,644	1,183	140	92	74	137	1,626
Other pastures ..	120,855	20,422	3,748	282	1,819	2,174	28,445
Wheat	115,920	3,292	1,963	454	2,762	521	8,992
Oats	39,909	2,568	1,958	95	633	557	5,811
Barley	107,010	4,196	2,831	396	3,091	920	11,434
Grain sorghum ..	97,838	2,647	3,312	335	3,841	1,050	11,185
Other cereals ..	27,918	1,540	1,671	96	1,129	1,153	5,589
Sugar cane	252,757	20,922	40,839	11,946	64,246	87,665	225,618
Vegetables	19,177	1,955	3,091	560	1,922	8,691	16,219
Fruit	15,648	1,488	3,929	1,593	2,088	10,841	19,939
Grape vines	1,115	65	27	2	69	412	575
Other crops	58,356	3,941	2,814	517	2,912	4,858	15,042
Total	861,147	64,219	66,323	16,368	84,586	118,979	350,475

5 LIVESTOCK

Generally the total value of rural production in Queensland is fairly evenly divided between crops and livestock. During the four years to 1977-78, however, when livestock prices were low and in the process of recovering, the livestock component fluctuated around only one third of the total value with crops taking up the remaining two thirds. In 1978-79 the earlier trend of roughly equal proportions was again evident when livestock production (slaughtering and other disposals and livestock products) amounted to \$1,121.0m out of the total value of rural production of \$2,199.4m.

Meat cattle are widely spread throughout the State, but milk cattle are mostly distributed along the eastern coastline south of Rockhampton, the eastern Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland.

The main sheep belt is a broad strip running south-east and north-west through the centre of Queensland extending to the border of New South Wales but not reaching as far as the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Pig raising is confined mostly to the Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs, and Fitzroy Divisions.

Types of Livestock

The next table shows the numbers of livestock in rural holdings classified according to types.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<i>Meat cattle</i>						
Bulls	184,203	195,290	195,982	189,481	177,635	171,458
Bull calves for service	38,016	40,117	35,331	30,561	25,310	30,083
Cows and heifers	4,835,552	5,104,929	5,322,790	5,234,350	4,975,862	4,690,536
Calves and weaners	2,223,671	2,381,592	2,527,969	2,463,384	2,312,161	2,124,771
Other (spayed cows, bullocks, etc.) ..	2,486,016	2,641,733	2,762,373	3,118,270	3,567,538	3,444,713
Total for meat production ..	9,767,458	10,363,661	10,844,445	11,036,046	11,058,506	10,461,561
<i>Milk cattle</i>						
Bulls	8,173	7,896	7,646	7,153	6,874	6,161
Bull calves for service	2,090	2,015	1,691	1,326	1,232	1,292
Milk cows: In milk	244,218	328,863	330,035	312,380	287,337	265,367
Dry	96,969					
House cows and heifers (on non-dairy holdings)	30,457	31,427	32,309	29,363	29,576	24,205
Heifers (one year and over)	86,532	88,077	80,642	74,623	66,661	61,238
Heifer calves	61,010	57,020	50,420	45,529	40,051	39,669
Total for milk production ..	529,449	515,298	502,743	470,374	431,731	397,932
Total cattle	10,296,907	10,878,959	11,347,188	11,506,420	11,490,237	10,859,493
<i>Sheep</i>						
Rams	153,173	170,760	173,607	168,144	170,197	174,749
Breeding ewes	5,879,127	6,051,068	6,012,468	5,800,269	5,700,443	5,763,081
Other ewes	607,456	792,514	742,027	625,906	575,740	560,198
Lambs and hoggets	2,707,249	2,585,035	2,112,584	2,087,103	2,353,001	2,633,865
Wethers	3,771,906	4,308,483	4,558,793	4,622,274	4,639,084	4,460,387
Total sheep	13,118,911	13,907,860	13,599,479	13,303,696	13,438,465	13,592,280
<i>Pigs</i>						
Boars	5,549	5,140	5,514	5,507	5,251	5,399
Breeding sows	54,996	52,348	55,211	59,655	58,881	60,851
Other	380,918	342,947	347,823	376,249	398,846	420,645
Total pigs	441,463	400,435	408,548	441,411	462,978	486,895
<i>Horses</i>						
Total horses	n.a.	n.a.	142,287	151,844	161,542	170,839

Meat cattle numbers in Queensland, which showed annual increases ranging between 6 and 14 per cent in the early 1970s, reached a peak in 1978. A decline in the number of breeding stock, evident since 1976, resulted in the total number of meat cattle at 31 March 1979 being 5 per cent below that of a year earlier. The Statistical Divisions of Darling Downs (13 per cent), South-West (10 per cent), and Fitzroy (8 per cent) recorded the greatest decreases, while meat cattle numbers in the Statistical Divisions of Northern, Far North, and North-West varied little from those of the year before. A decrease of 8 per cent in milk cattle numbers during 1978-79 continued the trend evident since the mid-1950s, when numbers were over three times as great.

Sheep numbers in Queensland at 31 March 1979 represented an increase of 1 per cent when compared with the previous year's figure. Since 1973 there has been little movement in sheep numbers and flocks still remain far below (44 per cent) the high level reached before the 1965 drought.

Pigs on rural holdings at 31 March 1979 increased by 5 per cent on the number recorded a year earlier to reach the highest level since 1973.

Livestock in Australian States

The Queensland proportion of the total livestock of Australia is indicated in the next table.

LIVESTOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31 MARCH 1979

State or Territory	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	6,477	48,400	725
Victoria	4,134	22,750	390
Queensland	10,859	13,592	487
South Australia	1,086	14,940	330
Western Australia	2,092	30,271	271
Tasmania	660	4,160	61
Northern Territory	1,785	1	3
Australian Capital Territory	14	117	—
Total Australia	27,107	134,231	2,268
Queensland as proportion of Australia	% 40.1	% 10.1	% 21.5

Distribution of Livestock

Numbers of livestock in the statistical divisions are shown in the next table, and the distribution of cattle, sheep, and pigs in the coloured map facing page 288.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1979

Statistical Division	Cattle			Sheep	Pigs
	Meat	Milk	Total		
Moreton (a)	381,344	140,682	522,026	2,613	66,441
Wide Bay-Burnett	902,352	97,060	999,412	3,873	151,617
Darling Downs	1,115,831	89,756	1,205,587	1,965,486	202,803
South-West	1,099,591	2,573	1,102,164	5,286,853	4,302
Fitzroy	1,728,747	17,844	1,746,591	52,772	42,137
Central-West	894,068	1,066	895,134	4,967,023	429
Mackay	938,251	10,848	949,099	1,054	1,483
Northern	1,035,797	943	1,036,740	164	7,906
Far North	714,960	36,972	751,932	374	9,659
North-West	1,650,620	188	1,650,808	1,312,068	118
Total Queensland	10,461,561	397,932	10,859,493	13,592,280	486,895

(a) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

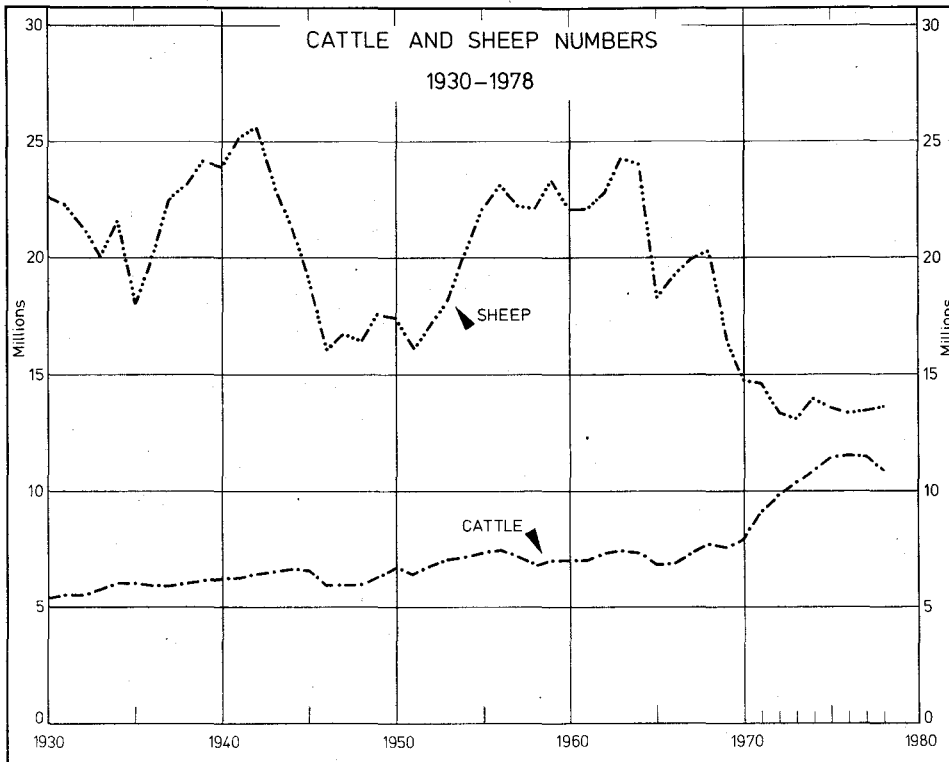
Milk Cattle Breeds

Statistics of milk cattle breeds have not been collected. Information supplied by the Department of Primary Industries, however, indicates that Friesians now comprise 53 per cent of all milk cattle breeds in Queensland, with Australian Illawarra Shorthorns (A.I.S.) 25 per cent and Jerseys 20 per cent. Guernseys and Ayrshires represent only a very small percentage of the total number. In recent years cross-breeding programs in Queensland have developed two new breeds of tick resistant and heat tolerant milk cattle. They are the Australian Milking Zebu (A.M.Z.) and the Australian Friesian Sahiwal (A.F.S.). Animals have been placed on a selected number of farms for further testing and development. Total numbers are small but are increasing.

In commercial dairy herds in Queensland it is common to find cross-bred animals. One common cross is between the Friesian and the Jersey. This cross combines the high fat and solid content of the Jersey breed with the high milk yield of the Friesian, and is considered by many dairy farmers to be the ideal milk cow for Queensland market conditions.

Meat Cattle Breeds

Details of meat cattle breeds which were previously collected in 1973 as part of the annual agricultural census, were again collected during the 1977 agricultural census. As shown in the



next table, 52 per cent of the meat cattle in Queensland in 1977 were straight breeds and 48 per cent were cross breeds.

MEAT CATTLE BREEDS, QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1977

Breed particulars	Breeding cattle (1 year and over)		Calves and vealers (under 1 year)	Other (steers, bullocks, etc. 1 year and over)	Total meat cattle	Breed proportion
	Bulls	Cows and heifers				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
Straight breeds						
Braford	9,500	155,476	77,692	88,232	330,900	3.0
Brahman	24,184	199,545	85,452	112,635	421,816	3.8
Droughtmaster	10,462	154,820	64,227	101,192	330,701	3.0
Hereford (including Polled)	44,146	1,320,121	652,707	688,259	2,705,233	24.5
Santa Gertrudis	21,752	257,085	133,107	160,200	572,144	5.2
Shorthorn (including Polled)	21,821	603,823	264,323	358,040	1,248,007	11.3
Other (including unspecified)	4,192	83,498	42,291	39,077	169,058	1.5
Total	136,057	2,774,368	1,319,799	1,547,635	5,777,859	52.4
Cross breeds						
British/British	3,324	218,342	108,086	135,848	465,600	4.2
Brahman/British	27,949	1,426,425	651,329	912,019	3,017,722	27.3
Other tropical/British	15,610	550,346	277,193	356,192	1,199,341	10.9
European/other	1,367	25,499	14,825	18,196	59,887	0.5
Beef/dairy breeds	1,066	101,454	51,930	47,409	201,859	1.8
Other (including unspecified)	4,108	137,916	70,783	100,971	313,778	2.8
Total	53,424	2,459,982	1,174,146	1,570,635	5,258,187	47.6
Total breeds for meat production	189,481	5,234,350	2,493,945	3,118,270	11,036,046	100.0

Sheep Breeds

Almost all of the sheep in the State are reared for wool production with pure-breed Merinos accounting for 98 per cent of the total number.

Pig Breeds

The two main breeds, with crosses between these two breeds, are Large White, about 60 per cent, and Landrace, about 30 per cent. Berkshire, Wessex Saddleback, and Tamworth are other breeds, but are in much smaller numbers.

Stock Losses

In 1978-79 cattle losses from drought and other natural causes totalled 387,000, a loss of 3.4 per cent of the total herds at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 572,000, or 5.0 per cent reported in the previous year. Sheep losses were 805,000, compared with 1,004,000 in 1977-78, representing a loss of 6.0 per cent of the total numbers of sheep and lambs at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 7.5 per cent in 1977-78.

Livestock Slaughterings and Lambing

The next table shows the total numbers of livestock slaughtered in meatworks, slaughterhouses, and on stations and farms, and the addition to sheep numbers by lambing, for six years.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND LAMBING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Slaughtering ^(a)			Lambing		
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Proportion ^(b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
1973-74	1,740	1,321	829	5,234	3,144	60.1
1974-75	2,046	1,279	634	5,120	2,873	56.1
1975-76	2,521	1,400	667	5,278	2,402	45.5
1976-77	2,829	1,506	703	5,286	2,371	44.9
1977-78	3,148	1,480	747	5,135	2,568	50.0
1978-79	3,296	1,442	721	4,972	2,978	59.9

(a) In meatworks, slaughterhouses, and on holdings. For human consumption only. (b) Lambs marked to ewes mated.

6 WOOL

Wool Production

Although wool production in Queensland has declined in recent years, it is still one of the State's most valuable products accounting for 6 per cent of the total value of rural production in 1978-79. Wool prices in 1978-79 averaged 205.51 cents per kilogram compared with 185.76 cents in the previous year.

The wool industry is largely conducted on grazing properties in the natural grasslands of the south-west, central-west, and north-west. Only a small portion of the sheep numbers are on agricultural farms, these being nearly all on the Darling Downs. Sheep stations vary greatly in size, some of the larger properties shearing up to 20,000 or more sheep in a season. Many of the original large leaseholds have been subdivided into grazing selections of about 10,000 hectares, and are commonly run by individual families, while pastoral companies manage many of the large leaseholds.

The next table shows the Queensland wool production for six years. The number of sheep and lambs shorn in 1978-79 increased by 6 per cent on the figure for the previous year.

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year(a)	Sheep and lambs shorn	Wool clip		Other wool(c) (greasy basis)	Total wool produced (greasy basis)	Value of wool produced(d)
		Shorn wool(b) (greasy basis)	Weight per fleece (greasy basis)			
	'000	'000 kg	kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	\$'000
1973-74	12,929	58,430	4.52	5,403	63,833	107,417
1974-75	13,833	61,776	4.47	4,486	66,262	81,301
1975-76	13,721	61,476	4.48	4,840	66,316	90,597
1976-77	13,041	59,168	4.54	5,227	64,395	109,749
1977-78	12,913	54,259	4.20	5,013	59,272	106,889
1978-79	13,734	59,319	4.32	4,512	63,831	127,428

(a) Year ended 30 June. (b) Including crutchings. (c) Dead wool, fellmongered wool, and wool on skins exported. (d) Valued at average price of wool on Brisbane market.

Wool Districts

While total wool production figures relating to the State as a whole, as shown in the previous table, are on a year ending 30 June basis, district information appearing in the next table relates to the 12 months ended 31 March.

Practically all of the State's wool is produced in the Statistical Divisions of Darling Downs, South-West, Central-West, and North-West. In 1978-79, South-West Division had the highest proportion of the State's wool clip, 41.2 per cent, followed by Central-West, 35.1 per cent, and Darling Downs, 14.9 per cent.

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1978-79(a)

Statistical Division	Sheep and lambs shorn	Shorn wool(b) (greasy basis)		Proportion of wool produced in each division	Proportion of total sheep in each division(c)
		Total	Per sheep		
	'000	'000 kg	kg	%	%
Moreton(d)	2	6	3.33	—	—
Wide Bay-Burnett	3	12	3.63	—	—
Darling Downs	1,869	8,572	4.59	14.9	14.5
South-West	5,182	23,685	4.57	41.2	38.9
Fitzroy	54	227	4.19	0.4	0.4
Central-West	4,913	20,204	4.11	35.1	36.5
Mackay	1	6	4.47	—	—
Northern					
Far North					
North-West	1,301	4,840	3.72	8.4	9.7
Total Queensland	13,325	57,552	4.32	100.0	100.0

(a) Twelve months ended 31 March 1979. (b) Including crutchings. (c) At 31 March 1979. (d) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

7 DAIRYING

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland west of Cairns. The south-eastern statistical divisions account for approximately 90 per cent of the total butter and cheese production in Queensland. Butter, cheese, milk, and milk products in 1978-79 were worth \$78,563,000.

The next table gives particulars of milk cattle, butter and cheese production, and overseas exports of butter and cheese for six years.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total milk cattle(a)	Milk cows(a)		Production		Overseas exports	
		In milk	Dry	Butter	Cheese	Butter	Cheese
	No.	No.	No.	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg
1973-74.. ..	529,449	244,218	96,969	11,699	9,225	3,879	2,363
1974-75.. ..	515,298	328,863		10,360	10,066	2,880	918
1975-76.. ..	502,743	330,035		10,965	12,809	2,547	897
1976-77.. ..	470,374	312,380		7,573	11,461	1,442	2,068
1977-78.. ..	431,731	287,337		4,837	10,106	1,506	402
1978-79.. ..	397,932	265,367		5,644	12,562	3,199	563

(a) At 31 March.

Dairy Production and Value

Details of the number of dairy establishments and the production and value of dairy products for six years are set out in the next table.

DAIRY PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 ^p
Establishments with milk cattle(a)	No.	5,548	5,119	4,828	4,449	4,062	3,747
Butter produced in factories(b)	'000 kg	11,699	10,360	10,965	7,573	4,837	5,644
	\$'000	10,343	9,621	10,241	8,111	5,828	6,999
Cheese produced in factories(b)	'000 kg	9,225	10,066	12,809	11,461	10,106	12,562
	\$'000	6,866	8,788	10,888	10,315	9,889	12,876
Whole milk and other milk products	\$'000	39,830	42,283	45,304	55,298	59,163	63,947
Total value of butter, cheese, and milk	\$'000	57,039	60,691	66,433	73,723	74,880	83,821

(a) Excluding establishments with house cows only. (b) Including bounty to 1974-75.

Exports of butter and cheese are shown in Chapter 19, External Trade, Section 3.

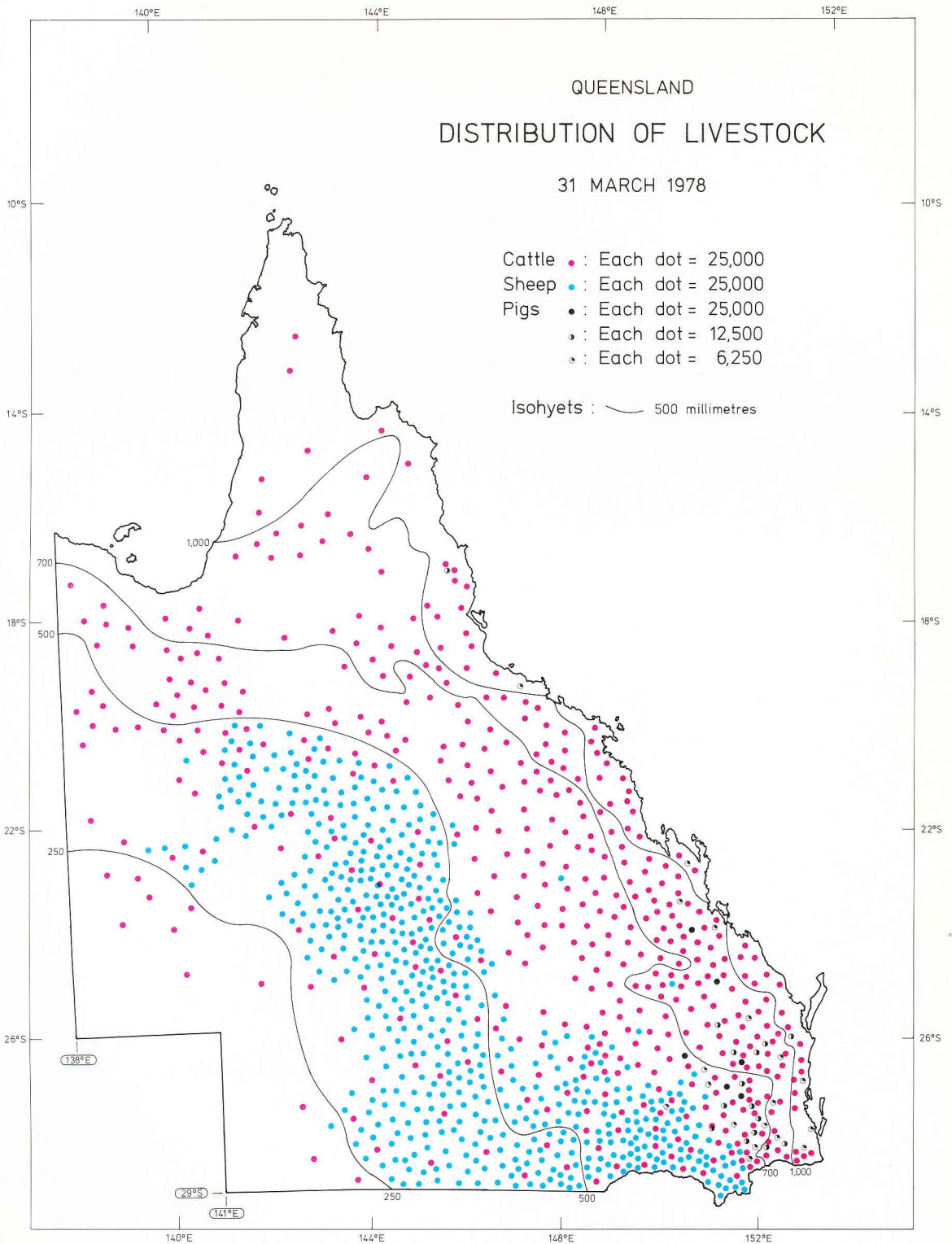
8 POULTRY FARMING

Prior to World War II poultry farming was usually carried on in conjunction with other primary activities, generally dairying. Since the war there has been a continuing pattern of development and expansion, not only into a distinct industry, but also into highly specialised segments within the industry, namely egg production, chicken hatching, and broiler production.

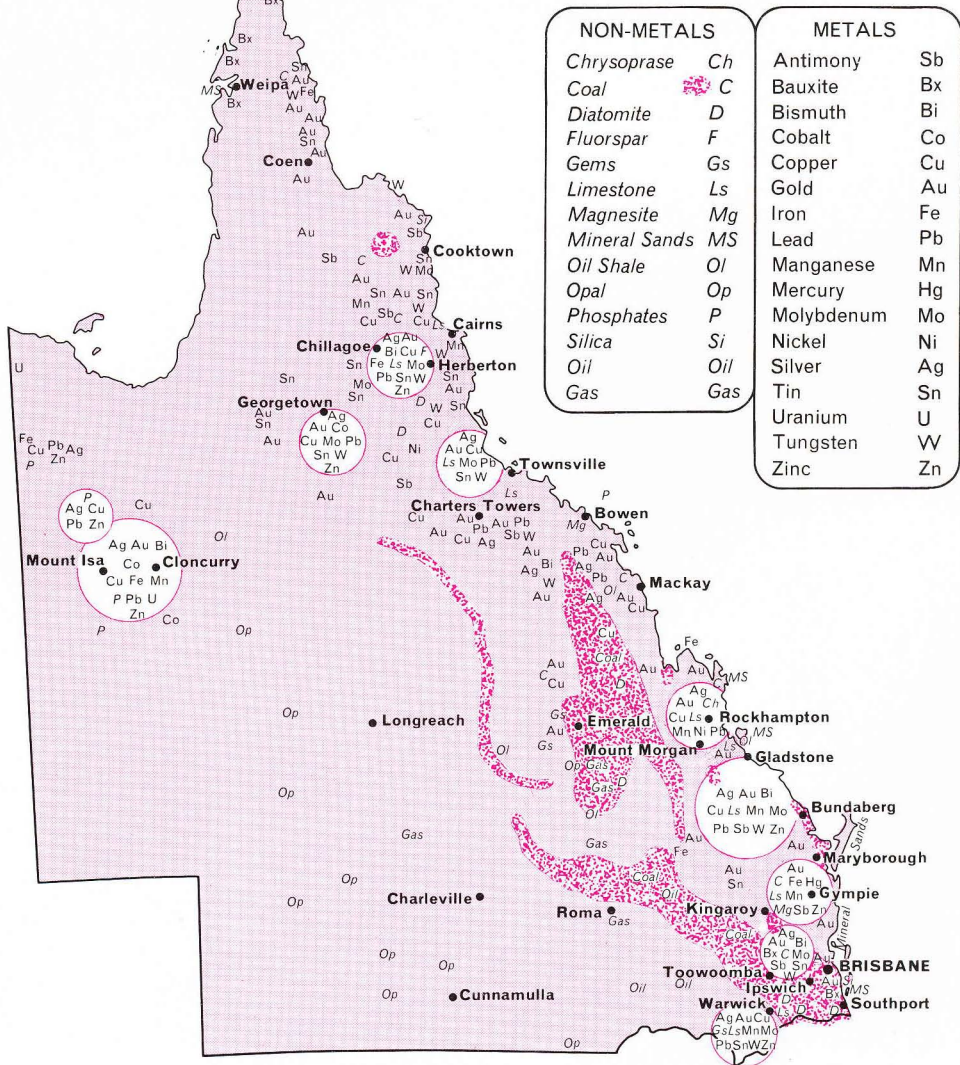
Of the number of commercial poultry reported on rural establishments at 31 March 1979, there were 2,550,000 hens and pullets for egg production and 4,286,000 meat strain chickens. No egg production figures are available because of the impossibility of recording production from the many small flocks kept by householders.

Poultry Slaughtered for Human Consumption

From the early 1960s the broiler industry in Queensland developed from virtually nothing to a peak production of 19.1 million chickens in 1973-74. After a fall in production to 17.8 million chickens slaughtered in 1974-75, the numbers rose to a record 28.4 million in 1978-79, with an estimated dressed weight of 37.7 million kilograms.



Mineral Occurrences



Prepared from information supplied by the Geological Survey of Queensland

The rapid growth of the industry has been achieved by the integration of breeding, hatching, feed milling, growing, processing, and marketing operations.

Most of the State's broiler production is carried out under contract with the major processing firms. Growers usually receive a price per kilogram live weight at the expiration of the production period.

It is now possible under commercial growing conditions to grow mixed sex flocks to about 2 kilograms average live weight in approximately eight weeks. This increased growth rate has been achieved by selective breeding programs, improved feed conversion efficiency, use of disease control drugs, improved hygiene, more efficient shed design, greater degree of mechanisation, and the introduction of "whole room" brooding.

Broiler processing firms have encouraged growers to establish farms within a 50-kilometre radius of the processing plants for economy in servicing and transport of chickens and feed. This policy has led to a concentration of growers in areas close to Brisbane and the provincial cities.

The next table shows the number and estimated dressed weight of poultry slaughtered in licensed poultry slaughterhouses.

POULTRY SLAUGHTERED IN LICENSED POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Chickens	Other fowls	Ducks and drakes	Turkeys
NUMBER OF BIRDS ('000)				
1973-74	19,055	1,451	13	28
1974-75	17,764	1,554	n.a.	n.a.
1975-76	19,044	1,566	11	4
1976-77	21,166	1,294	8	1
1977-78	24,962	1,310	15	1
1978-79	28,414	1,340	16	2
ESTIMATED DRESSED WEIGHT ('000 kg)				
1973-74	24,134	2,142	22	91
1974-75	23,096	2,477	n.a.	n.a.
1975-76	26,183	2,487	21	12
1976-77	28,702	2,172	15	3
1977-78	34,011	2,141	25	2
1978-79	37,721	2,197	29	8

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 1946-1979*, for six years.

EGGS SET AND CHICKENS HATCHED IN REGISTERED HATCHERIES, QUEENSLAND
(⁰⁰⁰)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
EGGS SET (a)						
Meat strains	26,275	23,773	26,698	29,756	34,679	38,779
Egg strains	9,155	7,708	6,802	7,154	6,358	5,488
Total	35,430	31,481	33,500	36,911	41,037	44,267

EGGS SET AND CHICKENS HATCHED IN REGISTERED HATCHERIES, QUEENSLAND—*continued*
(⁰000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
CHICKENS HATCHED						
Meat strains for meat production ..	20,268	18,928	20,925	23,734	26,938	30,885
Egg strains for egg production ..	3,286	2,763	2,601	3,048	2,402	2,100
Other(b)	970	419	410	276	295	297
Total	24,524	22,110	23,936	27,059	29,636	33,282

(a) Including eggs which failed to hatch. (b) Including egg strains for meat production, and meat and egg strains for breeding.

9 BEEKEEPING

In compiling statistics over periods of time, it is necessary to review the scope of collections to ensure that resources are not devoted to collecting and processing returns which have little appreciable effect on the overall trend in the series. For this reason, commencing with 1974-75, the minimum requirement for inclusion in the beekeeping collection was raised from 5 to 40 hives. While this action resulted in a decrease of about 70 per cent in the number of beekeepers compared with those in the previous year, the corresponding decrease in recorded honey production was not significant.

For the year ended 30 June 1979, the value of production of the beekeeping industry in Queensland was estimated at \$1,891,000, compared with \$1,416,000 in the previous year.

Particulars of beekeeping in Queensland during six years are shown in the next table.

BEEKEEPING (a)

Year	Bee-keepers	Beehives			Production		
		Pro-ductive during year	Unpro-ductive during year	Total	Honey	Average per pro-ductive hive	Beeswax
1973-74.. ..	No. 907	No. 45,014	No. 21,462	No. 66,476	⁰ 000 kg 1,768	kg 39.3	⁰ 000 kg 30
1974-75.. ..	275	36,969	21,164	58,133	1,480	40.0	24
1975-76.. ..	258	42,472	19,714	62,186	2,257	53.1	39
1976-77.. ..	264	38,939	23,516	62,455	1,637	42.0	32
1977-78.. ..	242	39,652	22,967	62,619	1,834	46.3	32
1978-79.. ..	291	48,417	23,928	72,345	2,473	51.1	43

(a) Beekeepers with 5 or more hives in 1973-74 and 40 or more hives from 1974-75.

Further References

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

Queensland Office Publications

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

Agricultural Sector: Section 2—Crops (7302.3) (*annual*)

Agricultural Sector: Section 3—Livestock and Livestock Products (7206.3) (*annual*)

Meat Cattle Breeds (7203.3) (*annual*)

Further References—*continued***Central Office Publications**

Agricultural Sector, Part 1—Structure of Operating Units (7102.0) (*annual*)

Rural Land Use, Improvements and Labour (7103.0) (*annual*)

Livestock Statistics (7203.0) (*annual*)

Dairying and Dairy Products (7209.0) (*annual*)

Wool Statistics (7212.0) (*annual*)

Beekeeping (7214.0) (*annual*)

Crop Statistics (7302.0) (*annual*)

Fruit Statistics (7303.0) (*annual*)

Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.0) (*annual*)

Agricultural Sector Part IV—Financial Statistics (7507.0) (*annual*)

Chapter 17

NON-RURAL PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

1 MINING INDUSTRY

The most important metallic mineral-bearing region of Queensland is in the north-west where major deposits are contained in the Precambrian rocks occurring in the area. The Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc and copper mine, the State's largest producer, is located in this region. Mineral resources are extensive also in the northern and eastern areas of the State, and a wide range of minerals is produced in these areas. The largest coal deposits are located in the Bowen basin which extends for about 500 kilometres south from Collinsville. Extensive deposits of bauxite occur at Weipa on Cape York Peninsula in the north of the State, and the coastal sand accumulations of southern Queensland contain significant quantities of mineral sands. A map showing mineral occurrences in Queensland appears facing page 289. A description of the geology of Queensland is given in Chapter 1, Geography and the Environment, Section 3.

Administration

Sovereign rights to minerals within the boundary of the State are held by the Queensland Government. The Minister for Mines, Energy, and Police and the Department of Mines are responsible for the administration of the *Mining Act* 1968–1979 governing the prospecting for, and working of, mineral deposits. Much of the administration, and settlement of disputes, is delegated to mining wardens who have offices in major centres throughout the State.

The Mining Act provides for the regulation and inspection of all mines. Inspectors have power to enter and inspect, to investigate apparent breaches and dangerous conditions, to order precautions to be taken, and to initiate prosecutions where necessary.

The Queensland Coal Board, constituted under the *Coal Industry (Control) Act* 1948–1978, is responsible for the administration and regulation of the coal mining industry.

Mining Tenements

Leases of land for mining and related purposes, and prospecting permits, are issued by mining wardens, and all such leases and permits are subject to conditions specified in the Mining Act. A description of the various types of mining leases etc. and details of the number and area of leases appear in Chapter 5, Land Settlement, Section 2.

Mineral Royalties

Royalties payable to the Crown on minerals won are prescribed in the *Mining Royalties Act* 1974. This Act which has operated from 18 September 1974 substantially amended the amounts of royalty previously payable.

The basis on which royalty is assessed differs for the various minerals. In some cases it is an amount per tonne of mineral or concentrate produced, while in other cases a percentage of profits from minerals mined and sold or a percentage of the value of the mineral applies.

Details of the royalties collected are shown in the next table.

ROYALTIES COLLECTED, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Year	Coal	Other minerals	Petroleum	Total
1973	866	4,229	263	5,358
1974	751	8,038	278	9,067
1975	16,988	24,409	187	41,584
1976	24,939	20,700	227	45,866
1977	27,593	23,395	199	51,187
1978	27,696	22,065	598	50,359

Assistance to the Mining Industry

Technical and other forms of assistance to the mining industry are provided by government bodies such as the Queensland Department of Mines, the Queensland Coal Board, the Department of National Development and Energy, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The Department of Mines provides assistance by way of aid to prospectors, grants for maintenance and construction of roads and bridges in mining areas, loans, hire of equipment, and subsidies for mine development. Drilling plants are operated throughout the State and geological field and laboratory services are provided.

The Department, which operates a treatment works at Irvinebank in northern Queensland mainly for processing tin ore produced from small mines in the area, also maintains an assay office at Cloncurry in north-western Queensland.

During 1978, 9,435 tonnes of tin ore were treated at Irvinebank for an output of 89 tonnes of concentrates. Small quantities of other ores and tin dredging tailings were also processed. The assay office at Cloncurry dealt with 1,149 samples and 1,830 assays during 1978.

Mining Accidents

Particulars of persons involved in accidents, causing death or more than 14 days disablement, in mines, quarries, mills, and smelters in Queensland are given in the next table.

PERSONS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS IN MINES ETC., QUEENSLAND

Year	Mines		Mills, smelters, etc.		Quarries		Total	
	Killed	Injured(a)	Killed	Injured(a)	Killed	Injured(a)	Killed	Injured(a)
1973	4	312	1	75	—	9	5	396
1974	6	360	—	52	—	(b) 26	6	(b)438
1975	20	359	—	43	—	5	20	407
1976	5	389	—	29	—	3	5	421
1977	3	362	1	40	2	13	6	415
1978	4	449	—	31	—	10	4	490

Source: Queensland Department of Mines.

(a) Of more than 14 days disablement. (b) Including lost-time accidents of less than 14 days disablement for quarries.

The Queensland Mines Rescue Stations, which operate from Booval on the Ipswich coalfield, Collinsville on the Bowen field, and Blackwater (with a sub-station at Moura) 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 representatives of the Department of Mines, the State Government Insurance Office, the colliery proprietors, mine managers, and trainees. Expenses are shared equally by the Department of Mines, the State Government Insurance Office, and the colliery proprietors.

Coal Miners' Pensions

The *Coal and Oil Shale Mine Workers (Pensions) Act* 1941-1978 provides for the payment of retirement benefits to coal mine workers who retire either by reason of age or incapacity and to the dependants of deceased mine workers.

The revenue of the fund is derived from the Government, the mine workers, and the mine owners. The fund is administered by a tribunal on which the three contributing bodies are represented. At 30 June 1978 there were 1,089 pension recipients.

2 MINERAL PRODUCTION

Recent Developments

Significant developments relating to individual minerals are as follows.

Aluminium

An aluminium smelter with a capacity of about 200,000 tonnes per annum is to be constructed at Boyne Island, near Gladstone. It is scheduled to commence production in 1982. The establishment of a second smelter in the Gladstone area is at present the subject of a feasibility investigation.

Coal

The first shipment of coking coal from the newly-developed Norwich Park mine was made in December 1979. The mine will have a capacity of over 4m tonnes per year.

Development of the new Gregory mine continued, and this mine, with an annual capacity of 3m tonnes, is expected to commence production in 1980.

Output from the South Blackwater mine has been expanded to 2m tonnes per year and new underground mines at Moura are being planned.

A new mine at Oaky Creek is expected to be completed by late 1981. This will have a capacity of about 2m tonnes per year.

The construction of a new mine at German Creek with an annual capacity of about 3m tonnes has been announced for the near future.

Coal handling and loading facilities at Hay Point are to be greatly expanded in the next few years to provide for new and expanding mines in the area.

To date overseas buyers have sought mainly coking coal. During 1979, however, trial shipments of steaming coal were forwarded to Japan.

Estimates by the Department of Mines for the total of recoverable reserves of black coal in Queensland at December 1979 amounted to 5,510m tonnes of coking coal and 6,105m tonnes of non-coking coal.

Copper

Mining of copper at Mount Chalmers, near Rockhampton, has commenced. The ore is transported to Mount Morgan for processing.

Gemstones

Sapphires, opal, chrysoprase, and agate are the main gemstones produced in Queensland. These are mined by tourists as well as large- and small-scale miners. In September 1976, legislation was passed to protect the interests of each of these groups.

Several areas of the State which are known to contain significant deposits of various gemstones have been set aside for restricted mining by tourists, small-scale miners, or large-scale miners. The restrictions relate mainly to the maximum number and maximum size of mining tenements which may be held by a person at any one time and the types of machinery, if any, which may be used.

Mining of gemstones, or any other mineral, may be carried on under the authority of a Miner's Right or by way of Claim or Mining Lease Tenure. Small-scale miners and tourists are required to hold only a Miner's Right for which the fee is \$5 per year.

Gold

High world prices have caused an upsurge in prospecting activity especially in former gold-mining areas of the State.

Lead

Plans have been announced to increase lead output at Mount Isa by 20 per cent over the next three years. A consequential increase in production of silver and zinc would follow.

Mineral Sands

Current production is coming mainly from Stradbroke Island but mining companies are seeking approval to mine deposits on Moreton Island also.

Oil

Late in 1979 a new oil flow was reported in the Surat Basin but testing of the flow for commercial development has still to be carried out.

Oil Shale

Extensive investigations into the feasibility of producing fuel oil from the shale oil deposits at Rundle, near Gladstone, have continued.

Tin

Higher prices have maintained a greater level of activity in both alluvial and lode mining. Most of the tin produced comes from the far north of the State, mainly from the Herberton and Mareeba districts.

Wolfram

Development of a new open-cut mine and ore treatment facilities at Mount Carbine have resulted in a considerable increase in the output of wolfram concentrates.

Mineral Production Statistics

Mineral production statistics which are shown in the following tables cover production by all producers whether they are classified as mining establishments, as defined in Section 3, or not.

The figures are derived from information supplied in returns to the various State Mines Departments and to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, supplemented in some cases by information from other sources.

The statistics on contents of metallic minerals, as shown in the table below, are based on assay. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than the contents actually recovered.

The value, at mine, of the major groups of minerals produced in Queensland and Australia is shown in the next table.

VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, MAJOR GROUPS, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA
(\$m)

Mineral group	Queensland						Australia
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1977-78
Metallic minerals	206.3	338.6	332.4	338.3	420.4	412.1	2,059.7
Coal	150.7	191.9	404.8	581.6	683.4	681.2	1,658.4
Petroleum(a)	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.9	6.4	671.2
Construction materials	24.2	29.9	39.8	42.0	44.5	51.2	(b) 308.2
Other non-metallic minerals	15.0	20.1	23.4	23.9	37.6	40.7	205.1
Total	399.2	583.5	803.0	988.6	1,189.7	1,191.6	4,902.6

(a) Including crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas condensate. (b) Incomplete.

The next table shows the quantities of principal minerals produced in Queensland for the six years to 1977-78. A long-term summary of minerals and principal metallic contents is given in the Appendix.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Metallic minerals						
Bauxite '000 tonnes	7,773	9,005	10,849	8,831	9,982	8,957
Copper(a) '000 tonnes	135	178	168	156	156	160
Gold(a) kilograms	1,742	2,157	1,380	1,329	1,212	990
Lead(a) '000 tonnes	122	132	142	151	173	163
Silver(a) '000 kilograms	293	314	362	381	489	469
Tin(a) tonnes	1,342	1,556	1,681	1,692	1,454	2,061
Titanium dioxide(a) (from rutile concentrate) '000 tonnes	94	112	116	99	84	36
Uranium concentrate tonnes	—	—	—	130	561	508
Zinc(a) '000 tonnes	118	120	133	132	121	120
Zirconium dioxide(a) '000 tonnes	49	75	72	54	42	27
Fuel minerals						
Black coal '000 tonnes	18,842	19,898	23,845	24,182	25,544	25,416
Crude oil '000 cu m	114	92	71	71	62	59
Natural gas m cu m	271	306	265	247	236	288
Construction materials						
Sand '000 tonnes	3,838	4,746	4,789	4,883	4,597	4,109
Gravel '000 tonnes	4,094	4,866	5,256	5,106	5,210	3,213
Crushed and broken stone '000 tonnes	6,011	7,174	9,661	8,422	7,561	10,779
Other non-metallic minerals						
Brick clay and shale '000 tonnes	894	935	841	885	1,027	987
Limestone(b) '000 tonnes	1,700	1,690	1,876	1,741	1,791	1,841
Silica '000 tonnes	528	584	672	401	512	463

(a) Content of mine output before smelting. (b) Including shell and coral.

3 MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

Statistics of mining establishments are collected by way of an annual mining census which is conducted on an integrated basis with other economic censuses, e.g. census of manufacturing establishments.

Definitions

Mining is defined as the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, or gases such as natural gas, by underground mining, open-cut extraction, quarrying, operation of wells or evaporation pans, dredging, or recovering from ore dumps or tailings. Activities such as dressing or beneficiating ores or other minerals by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation, or other, including chemical, beneficiation processes or briquetting are included because they are generally carried out at or near mine sites as an integral part of mining operations. Natural gas absorption and purifying plants are also included. Excluded are establishments mainly engaged in refining or smelting minerals or ores, other than preliminary smelting of gold, or in the manufacture of such products of mineral origin as coke, cement, and fertilisers.

Small part-time-operated mines and itinerant miners, particularly in the gemstone industry, are excluded from the census but their exclusion has minimal effect on the data, except in the case of number of establishments and number of working proprietors.

Establishments. In accordance with the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) the basic census unit (the establishment) in respect of which statistics are collected in various industry censuses, is, in general, a unit covering all the operations carried on at a single physical location under the ownership of one enterprise. A mining establishment is one predominantly engaged in mining but the data collected for it relate to, with a few exceptions, all activities at the location. Establishment statistics also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment and forming part of the business which owns and operates the establishment.

Employment. Working proprietors and employees on the payroll including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

Wages and salaries relate to all employees of the establishment, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Drawings of working proprietors are excluded.

Turnover covers sales of minerals (net of coal export levy and petroleum production excise duty payments) and other goods whether produced by the establishment or not, plus transfers out of minerals and other goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, plus bounties and subsidies on production, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise (such as commission, repair, and service revenue), plus capital work done for own use, or for rental or lease. Receipts from rents, leasing, interest, royalties, dividends, and the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

Stocks include all stocks of materials, fuels, mine products, and work-in-progress of the establishment whether located at the establishment or elsewhere.

Purchases, transfers in, etc. cover purchases of electricity, fuels, power, containers, etc., and minerals and other goods for resale, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the same enterprise plus charges for processing and other commission work and payments to mining contractors, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, and sales commission payments.

Value added is defined as turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

Fixed capital expenditure covers outlay on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets, less disposals, and includes fixed capital expenditure on mining establishments not yet in operation.

Summary of Operations

The next table gives a summary of selected details of operations of mining establishments.

MINING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Establishments	Persons employed(b)		Wages and salaries	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure
		Males	Females					
	No.	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1972-73	240	12,955	733	95.0	462.6	141.7	322.1	128.7
1973-74	241	13,595	738	114.6	656.9	168.2	503.1	113.0
1974-75	257	15,119	882	159.4	899.4	248.9	671.3	117.8
1975-76	248	14,282	860	186.6	r1,088.0	r 349.8	r 773.8	148.7
1976-77	225	14,627	961	218.7	r1,292.7	r 419.1	r 896.1	119.0
1977-78	244	14,123	886	228.1	1,441.4	449.7	985.9	142.9

(a) Excluding mineral exploration and services to mining. (b) At end of year.

A comparison of Queensland mining industry data with total Australian figures is provided in the following table.

MINING ESTABLISHMENTS(a), SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1977-78

Particulars		Queensland						Australia
		Metallic minerals	Coal	Petroleum (including natural gas)	Construction materials	Other non-metallic minerals	Total	
Establishments	No.	34	23	5	145	37	244	1,352
Persons employed(b)								
Males	No.	6,748	5,944	54	925	452	14,123	62,502
Females	No.	560	227	10	55	34	886	3,572
Total	No.	7,308	6,171	64	980	486	15,009	66,074
Wages and salaries	\$m	103.0	108.1	0.6	10.6	5.8	228.1	1,013.4
Turnover	\$m	437.8	914.6	7.1	56.6	25.3	1,441.4	5,776.8
Stocks at 30 June								
Opening	\$m	49.1	80.4	1.6	3.9	6.0	141.0	578.7
Closing	\$m	51.9	71.6	1.2	4.5	6.0	135.2	638.7
Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	\$m	137.2	269.0	1.5	25.5	16.5	449.7	1,931.7
Value added	\$m	303.4	636.8	5.2	31.8	8.7	985.9	3,905.0
Fixed capital expenditure ..	\$m	62.1	72.8	—	4.4	3.5	142.8	804.0

(a) Excluding mineral exploration and services to mining. (b) At end of year. Including working proprietors.

4 MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

Mineral Exploration

The Mineral Exploration Census is conducted annually. Each organisation engaged in exploration submits a separate return in respect of its activities in each State or Territory.

Mineral exploration is defined as consisting of the search for and/or appraisal of new ore occurrences and known deposits of minerals, including extensions to deposits being worked, by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other methods, including drilling. It excludes mine development activities carried out primarily for the purpose of commencing or extending mining and quarrying operations, and exploration for petroleum and water.

Exploration expenditure, capitalised expenditure as well as working expenses, includes expenditure on aerial surveys, general surveys, report writing, map preparation, and other activities indirectly attributable to exploration.

The next table shows details of private mineral exploration in Queensland.

PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Expenditure			Metres drilled		
	On drilling	Other(a)	Total	Core(b)	Non-core(c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	'000 metres	'000 metres	'000 metres
1972-73	5,898	9,568	15,465	217	385	602
1973-74	4,655	10,740	15,395	108	252	360
1974-75	7,839	13,899	21,738	165	276	441
1975-76	5,428	12,807	18,235	84	454	537
1976-77	5,520	15,797	21,317	70	255	325
1977-78	11,903	24,086	35,989	131	499	631

(a) Including geological etc. adits, shafts, etc. (b) Diamond drilling or any kind of drilling in which drill cores are taken. (c) Alluvial percussion and other drilling in which drill cores are not taken.

The following table shows private expenditure on general mineral exploration in Queensland according to type of expenditure.

PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Salaries and wages paid						
On production leases	1,297	941	1,300	1,442	1,155	790
On other licensed areas	2,733	3,695	4,752	4,441	5,162	6,913
Other exploration	395					
Total	4,424	4,636	6,051	5,883	6,317	7,703
Materials and stores purchased						
On production leases	227	129	134	n.a.	541	172
On other licensed areas	812	1,357	1,476	n.a.	1,322	2,102
Other exploration	98					
Total	1,136	1,486	1,610	1,963	1,862	2,274
Payments to contractors						
On production leases	1,508	541	670	203	807	212
On other licensed areas	3,450	3,142	5,411	4,040	4,103	12,304
Other exploration	388					
Total	5,346	3,683	6,082	4,243	4,910	12,516
Other current expenditure						
On production leases	557	980	1,897	592	545	818
On other licensed areas	3,267	4,136	5,515	5,237	6,555	10,785
Other exploration	473					
Total	4,296	5,116	7,413	5,829	7,100	11,604
Net capital expenditure(a)						
On production leases	5	31	63	n.a.	65	272
On other licensed areas	226	443	520	n.a.	1,063	1,620
Other exploration	31					
Total	262	474	583	317	1,128	1,892
Total private exploration						
On production leases	3,594	2,621	4,064	2,796	3,113	2,265
On other licensed areas	10,487	12,774	17,674	15,439	18,204	33,725
Other exploration	1,384					
Total	15,465	15,395	21,738	18,235	21,317	35,989

(a) From 1973-74 expenditure less disposals. Previously defined as expenditure on fixed tangible assets.

Petroleum Exploration

Petroleum exploration consists of the search for and/or appraisal of deposits of crude oil and/or natural gas and natural gas liquids by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other exploration methods, including drilling. Included in the expenditure are the costs of drilling exploratory oil and/or gas wells and the testing of such wells. Also included are the costs of access roads, site construction, etc. which are undertaken primarily for purposes of exploration for deposits of petroleum. Details of developmental oil and/or gas wells and expenditure on production facilities and pipelines, and production costs etc. are excluded.

Statistics contained in the tables have been collected and compiled by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics, Canberra.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, WELLS DRILLED, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Wells drilled(a)						
As oil producers No.	—	—	—	—	—	—
As gas producers No.	3	2	1	1	3	—
Plugged and abandoned No.	16	9	8	3	6	—
Total No.	19	11	9	4	9	—
Average final depth of wells drilled .. metres	1,200	1,650	2,157	1,506	1,710	—
Metres drilled						
Completed wells metres	26,024	18,144	17,457	6,456	18,810	—
Uncompleted holes metres	—	1,960	—	—	—	—
Total metres	26,024	20,104	17,457	6,456	18,810	—

(a) Figures relate to drilling operations during the current year, irrespective of the year in which drilling commenced.

An analysis of private expenditure on petroleum exploration in Queensland, according to the type of exploration, is shown below. Government expenditure on petroleum exploration in Queensland is not available. However throughout Australia in 1977 expenditure by government authorities amounted to about \$4.7m.

PRIVATE EXPENDITURE(a) ON PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, QUEENSLAND (\$'000)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Geological	174	201	363	394	355	948
Geophysical	851	1,036	1,346	197	248	1,106
Drilling	2,211	1,942	1,620	1,947	3,120	—
Other	216	192	354	309	298	166
Total	3,452	3,371	3,683	2,847	4,021	2,220
Payments under <i>Petroleum Search Subsidy Act</i> 1959	367	825	823	149	94	—

(a) Including expenditure financed by payments under *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act* 1959.

5 FORESTRY

The Department of Forestry

This Department controls the disposal of timber resources from Crown lands, the reserved forest areas, and selection tenures which reserve timber to the Crown. It regulates the conversion of log timber, as, with few exceptions, all sawmills in Queensland are required to be licensed under

the *Sawmills Licensing Act* 1936–1979, 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 areas under the control of the Department are set out in the next table.

FORESTS AND TIMBER RESERVES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1979

Statistical Division(a)	State forests		Timber reserves	
	No.	hectares	No.	hectares
Moreton(b)	79	311,655	14	8,613
Wide Bay-Burnett	141	815,622	49	66,072
Darling Downs	90	960,020	8	10,418
South-West	39	264,253	2	19,750
Fitzroy	49	560,891	17	145,351
Mackay	16	92,853	12	26,892
Northern	17	237,132	2	798
Far North	31	367,226	26	311,313
Queensland	462	3,609,652	130	589,207

(a) Allocated to Statistical Divisions according to location of Forestry Sub-district boundaries. (b) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Forestry Operations

In 1978–79, 47 per cent of Australian grown logs cut by all mills in the State were from Crown forests and a further 20 per cent were cut from Crown plantations. The cut from Crown forests included 91 per cent of the total of hoop, bunya, and kauri pine, 68 per cent of the cypress pine, 46 per cent of the forest hardwood, 90 per cent of the cabinet woods, and 82 per cent of the rain forest structural timbers.

OPERATIONS OF FORESTRY DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79
Forest reservations (a)						
State forests (permanent) .. '000 ha	3,263	3,292	3,337	3,399	3,444	3,610
Timber reserves (temporary) .. '000 ha	668	659	635	624	616	589
Reforestation						
Area of plantations(b) .. '000 ha	91	96	101	107	113	120
Area treated for natural regeneration to date(a) .. '000 ha	387	406	427	439	457	470
Nurseries(a) .. number	20	20	17	16	14	15
Harvesting and marketing						
Milling timber(c)						
Native forest cu m	578,744	519,346	554,663	536,581	561,896	562,035
Plantation cu m	129,586	118,882	147,208	149,306	164,730	163,520
Pulp wood(c) cu m	63,239	51,776	105,568	93,691	105,963	71,189
Sleepers pieces	286,650	392,004	346,271	334,253	304,313	268,308
Railway timbers(c) cu m	743	1,116	1,469	5,506	1,897	692
Bridge timbers m	24,046	20,358	22,678	18,025	22,777	22,000
Girder logs(c) cu m	213	904	539	610	941	583
Poles m	38,670	19,101	25,122	17,286	62,256	91,380
Fencing timber						
Round m	96,756	90,559	80,495	109,284	99,440	84,741
Split pieces	106,031	123,348	81,072	111,366	111,716	135,527
Mining timber						
Round m	185,976	160,394	127,448	80,759	90,875	92,488
Sawn(c) cu m	699	962	271	4,902	178	292
Other pieces	—	—	—	—	4,877	4,462
Fuelwood tonnes	7,342	7,951	8,746	5,369	7,053	4,729

(a) At 30 June. (b) At 31 March. (c) Gross measure.

Reforestation

The work of the Department of Forestry in reforestation aims at making provision for the timber requirements of the State. It falls naturally into two classes, namely, establishment of plantations of softwoods and the improvement of natural stands of hardwoods, cypress pine, and the cabinet woods of North Queensland.

The softwood planting program is designed to achieve three main objectives: (a) internal self-sufficiency in sawlogs by the year 2000; (b) the location of plantations close to the major market centres within the State, particularly along the coast, to cater for Queensland's highly decentralised development; and (c) the development of a large-scale, integrated, wood-using industry in the Gympie-Maryborough region, including a pulp and paper mill.

The next table shows the distribution of reforestation work throughout the State and the main species within each area.

REFORESTATION IN QUEENSLAND, 1978-79
(hectares)

Particulars	Statistical Division(a)								Total
	Moreton (b)	Wide Bay- Burnett	Darling Downs	South- West	Fitzroy	Mackay	Northern	Far North	
Area of plantations established(c)									
Hoop pine	400	207	174	—	—	—	—	—	781
Other native conifers.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slash pine	582	3,588	37	—	—	—	—	—	4,207
Other exotic conifers.. ..	188	916	109	—	187	—	317	125	1,842
Broadleaf species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous experimental(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,170	4,711	320	—	187	—	317	125	6,830
Net area of effective plantations(e)									
Hoop pine	18,818	12,398	6,767	—	12	250	1	1,030	39,276
Other native conifers.. ..	380	146	87	—	—	1	1	124	739
Slash pine	13,032	43,938	588	—	1,008	2	2	4	58,574
Other exotic conifers.. ..	4,142	3,983	3,426	—	3,934	515	2,316	580	18,896
Broadleaf species	623	1,027	167	—	1	1	3	161	1,983
Miscellaneous experimental(d)	46	43	25	—	4	1	2	10	131
Total	37,041	61,535	11,060	—	4,959	770	2,325	1,909	119,599
Natural forests treated 1978-79									
Eucalypts	714	2,361	22	—	—	450	—	—	3,547
Cypress pine	—	—	6,819	3,067	—	—	—	—	9,886
Cypress pine and eucalypts mixed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rainforest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	714	2,361	6,841	3,067	—	450	—	—	13,433

(a) Allocated to Statistical Divisions by location of Forestry District boundaries. (b) Including Brisbane Statistical Division. (c) During year ended 31 March 1979. (d) Including silky oak, maple, red cedar, etc. (e) At 31 March 1979.

The principal native species planted is hoop pine, which grows naturally in the rainforests of southern Queensland, and this species accounts for approximately 33 per cent of the total area planted. Growth in plantations has proved satisfactory and, on average sites, the selected high pruned trees attain an average height of 25 metres and an average girth of 850 millimetres by the age of 25 years.

Other native species planted to a lesser extent are bunya pine, kauri pine, silky oak, and Queensland maple. These plantings are confined to areas of rich soil which originally carried

rainforests or jungle. Centres of operations include the Brisbane Valley, the Mary Valley, Nanango, Kilcoy, Kilkivan, Kalpower, and the Atherton Tableland.

The chief exotic species planted is slash pine, which is native to the south-east of the United States, and has proved suitable for planting over a wide range along the eastern coastal plain from the New South Wales border to Bundaberg; within the tropics, it is replaced by Caribbean pine. Other species planted to a lesser degree include patula, loblolly, and radiata pines. Centres of exotic plantings are Passchendaele, Pechey, Beerburrum, Toolara, Tuan, Bingera-Gregory, Bowenia, Cathu, and Kennedy.

To achieve the maximum quantity of high quality wood consistent with a reasonably high total production of merchantable timber, planting spacings of not closer than 2.5 metres by 2.5 metres are adopted and early and heavy thinnings are applied to promote the growth of the best trees.

Merchantable thinnings commence at from 12 to 15 years of age, and the timber so yielded has become important to the State. The first sale of thinnings was made in 1942, and the annual amount becoming available has increased each year. In 1978-79, 163,520 cubic metres were marketed and a further 65,889 cubic metres were marketed as pulpwood.

The improvement of the natural forests is effected by cultural treatments, which are designed to secure adequate regeneration of the best species and to improve their representation in the forest by the removal of non-commercial species.

Parallel with silvicultural research, the Department maintains a program of forest products research to ensure the provident use of the existing resources, and the production of wood having qualities suitable for the needs of the State.

The Department conducts an advisory service for engineers, architects, builders, and the public in general on the appropriate uses and identification of timbers. It also administers the *Timber Users' Protection Act* 1949-1972, which regulates the sale and use of certain timbers and the preservative treatment of timber.

6 TIMBER PRODUCTION

Although Queensland is endowed with variety and quality in timber species, 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 variety of first-class cabinet woods which are used for veneers, furniture, and joinery. Queensland walnut, maple, silkwood, black bean, silky oak, silver ash, and some others are well known. There are varieties of lesser-known woods of intrinsic value which are appreciated on the timber markets.

Sawmilling Operations

The quantity of log timber processed by all mills in Queensland, including those which operated only intermittently, is shown in the following table. A revised species classification was

introduced in 1975-76. Figures for 1973-74 and 1974-75 have been adjusted to conform with the revised classification.

From 1978-79 the gross volume measure has been used in reporting cubic metres of logs processed. Previously true volume net measure was used.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED(a), QUEENSLAND
(cubic metres)

Species	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79(b)
From native forests						
Conifers: Hoop, bunya, and kauri ..	49,685	46,947	41,662	45,795	55,995	56,827
Cypress	190,021	187,095	175,001	184,759	175,644	196,437
Other	(c)	(c)	1,169	1,391	1,227	1,211
Forest hardwoods	505,800	472,558	484,292	507,958	538,813	586,452
Scrub hardwoods	53,200	46,330	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Rainforest structural timbers	(e)	(e)	69,654	67,516	69,205	72,217
Cabinet woods: Prime	44,465	40,019	35,045	32,303	41,283	39,834
Other	(c)	(c)	63,269	60,186	60,454	56,515
Miscellaneous	105,995	102,810	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
From plantations						
Conifers: Hoop, bunya, and kauri ..	96,817	96,045	94,767	99,623	99,108	92,335
Other	89,181	79,666	114,884	144,548	173,476	166,854
Non-coniferous			374	195	—	26
Imported	35,002	11,935	7,145	8,534	7,992	6,569
Total	1,170,166	1,083,405	1,087,262	1,152,808	1,223,197	1,275,277

(a) Including logs processed for wood pulp, wood-wool, hardboard, and particle board. (b) From 1978-79, the basis of measurement used has changed from true volume net measure to gross volume. (c) Included in miscellaneous. (d) Included in rainforest structural timbers. (e) Included in scrub hardwoods and miscellaneous. (f) Divided into other native conifers, rainforest structural timbers, and other cabinet woods.

The next table shows details of the output of each of the main species of timber, by sawmills and by plywood mills, veneer mills, etc.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED BY SPECIES AND TYPE OF MILL, QUEENSLAND, 1978-79
(cubic metres)

Species	Sawmills with quarterly capacity (cubic metres) of			Plywood, veneer, etc. mills	Total
	Under 900	900 and under 2,700	2,700 and over		
From native forests					
Conifers: Hoop, bunya, and kauri ..	4,978	16,692	25,907	9,250	56,827
Cypress	24,044	119,704	52,689	—	196,437
Other	392	46	301	472	1,211
Forest hardwoods	126,711	169,129	213,238	77,374	586,452
Rainforest structural timbers	7,514	9,478	46,868	8,357	72,217
Cabinet woods: Prime	1,981	1,617	19,202	17,034	39,834
Miscellaneous	2,911	2,414	26,002	25,188	56,515
From plantations					
Conifers: Hoop, bunya, and kauri ..	142	1,924	73,904	16,365	92,335
Other	5,290	13,636	60,298	87,630	166,854
Non-coniferous	26	—	—	—	26
Imported	—	26	—	6,543	6,569
Total	173,989	334,666	518,409	(a) 248,213	1,275,277

(a) Including 174,212 cubic metres of logs processed by mills for the production of wood pulp, wood-wool, hardboard, and particle board.

Selected details of the operations of establishments engaged in log sawmilling are set out in the next table.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: LOG SAWMILLING, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75(a)	1975-76(a)	1976-77(a)	1977-78(a)
Establishments in operation at end of June .. No.	301	303	188	210	200	185
Employment(b), average over whole year .. No.	3,219	3,394	2,932	2,984	2,631	2,667
Wages and salaries(c) \$'000	10,914	13,625	16,704	18,811	18,850	19,979
Turnover(d) \$'000	38,278	50,370	53,981	59,803	59,289	65,438
Value added \$'000	23,279	29,143	31,647	33,664	33,091	38,106
Fixed capital expenditure \$'000	1,994	1,957	1,429	2,476	1,967	1,381

(a) Excluding single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. (b) Including working proprietors.
(c) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (d) Including transfers out and other operating revenue.

Selected details of the operations of establishments engaged in the manufacture of plywood, veneer, and manufactured boards are shown in the next table.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: PLYWOOD, VENEER, AND MANUFACTURED BOARDS OF WOOD, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75(a)	1975-76(a)	1976-77(a)	1977-78(a)
Establishments in operation at end of June .. No.	30	28	23	22	22	22
Employment(b), average over whole year .. No.	2,319	2,155	1,592	1,477	1,574	1,828
Wages and salaries(c) \$'000	8,961	10,363	9,868	11,213	12,760	15,551
Turnover(d) \$'000	37,168	42,483	35,116	41,632	53,142	60,040
Value added \$'000	18,389	20,383	18,322	18,712	24,936	28,367
Fixed capital expenditure \$'000	-257	1,599	7,333	1,281	945	788

(a) Excluding single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. (b) Including working proprietors.
(c) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (d) Including transfers out and other operating revenue.

7 FISHERIES

The prawn catch is the principal seafood product landed in Queensland and in 1978-79 represented about 82 per cent of the total value of edible fisheries production. The main trawling grounds are located in the Gulf of Carpentaria and in waters off the south-eastern Queensland coast. A substantial part of the prawn catch is exported overseas.

A wide range of fish is taken from waters around the Queensland coast, the most important edible fish caught being mullet, mackerel, bream, whiting, and giant perch (barramundi). In addition to the edible fisheries industry there exists a commercial pearl-shell and cultured pearl industry which is located in Torres Strait to the north of the Queensland mainland.

Production

The next table gives details of commercial production for six years. The operations of the Fish Board are given in Chapter 20, Marketing, Section 12.

EDIBLE FISHERIES PRODUCTION(a), QUEENSLAND

Product	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
QUANTITY(b) (tonnes)						
Fish	5,602	5,971	5,313	5,425	5,697	5,085
Crabs	393	433	380	432	481	425
Lobsters etc.	(c) 44	104	(c) 60	(c) 48	(c) 126	278
Oysters	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(d)
Prawns	11,222	4,414	6,646	11,702	8,428	10,044
Scallops	3,349	1,497	912	494	2,737	3,232
Squid	65	106	90	82	120	113
Other molluscs	—	—	—	—	1	2

EDIBLE FISHERIES PRODUCTION(a), QUEENSLAND—continued

Product	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
VALUE (\$'000)						
Fish	3,308	4,100	4,656	5,298	6,067	6,351
Crabs	499	615	713	1,022	1,187	1,225
Lobsters etc.	(c) 47	161	(c) 102	(c) 124	(c) 238	703
Oysters	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	288
Prawns	10,095	6,538	10,451	26,944	r 30,029	47,656
Scallops	560	358	366	219	1,502	1,827
Squid	44	57	64	88	119	161
Other molluscs	—	—	—	—	1	3
Total edible	14,553	11,828	16,351	33,695	39,143	58,214

(a) Excluding fresh water fish and also excluding oysters for the years 1973-74 to 1977-78. (b) Live weight. (c) Excluding rock lobsters. (d) 288,000 bags.

The major edible species of fish landed in Queensland are shown in the next table.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION(a) BY SPECIES: FISH, CRUSTACEANS, AND MOLLUSCS, QUEENSLAND (tonnes)

Species (common name)	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Bream (including tarwhine)	256	275	311	280	274	244
Cod and coral trout	252	165	247	174	174	174
Emperor and red emperor	327	289	288	223	163	205
Flathead	103	111	96	80	83	80
Garfish	65	42	42	36	39	54
Giant perch (barramundi)	217	428	304	381	560	524
Luderick	83	152	84	127	125	86
Mackerel: School	95	43	107	144	58	29
Spanish	986	1,096	964	924	1,029	734
Mullet	1,684	1,543	1,466	1,358	1,557	1,315
Snapper	71	118	93	158	153	129
Tailor	296	419	178	202	183	247
Threadfin	156	231	153	221	301	292
Tuna	23	28	14	28	24	29
Whiting	431	389	380	406	354	317
Other and unidentified species	556	641	586	683	620	625
Total fish	5,602	5,971	5,313	5,425	5,697	5,085
Crabs	393	433	380	432	481	425
Lobsters	(b) 44	104	(b) 60	(b) 48	(b) 126	278
Prawns: Banana	6,947	2,109	3,747	7,153	2,380	3,658
King	1,183	972	816	997	1,193	1,262
Tiger	1,296	624	1,107	2,066	3,198	3,358
Other	1,796	708	976	1,486	1,657	1,766
Total crustaceans	(b) 11,659	4,951	(b) 7,086	(b) 12,183	(b) 9,035	10,747
Scallops	3,349	1,497	912	494	2,737	3,232
Squid	65	106	90	82	120	113
Other molluscs	—	—	—	—	1	2
Total molluscs(c)	3,414	1,603	1,002	576	2,858	3,346

(a) Live weight. (b) Excluding rock lobsters. (c) Excluding oysters. In 1978-79 the reported oyster catch was 288,000 bags, for which a weight conversion is not available.

Boats, Equipment Used, and Employment

The details of labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry are shown in the next table.

GENERAL FISHERIES (a): BOATS, EQUIPMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	At 31 December					
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978(b)
Registered boats No.	2,314	2,627	2,318	2,081	2,190	3,829
Value of boats \$'000	31,162	44,269	49,515	53,637	58,956	105,935
Value of equipment \$'000	2,608	3,461	3,859	4,056	4,550	11,973
Tender boats No.	988	1,001	1,159	1,220	n.a.	n.a.
Value of tender boats \$'000	403	456	596	854	n.a.	n.a.
Persons employed No.	4,674	5,417	4,633	4,091	4,285	4,500

(a) Excluding oyster, pearl- and trochus-shell fisheries. (b) Statistics not comparable with earlier years because of changes in fishing boat registration requirements. No separate classification of tender boats now exists and boats previously so classified are now included with registered fishing boats.

8 HUNTING AND TRAPPING

The commercial harvesting of marsupials is controlled by annual quota fixed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service. For the 1978 harvest the quota was 800,000 animals. The number of tags issued (745,000 for kangaroos and 11,100 for wallabies) was a little fewer than the quota.

Further References

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

Queensland Office Publications

Fisheries Statistics (7601.3) (*annual*)

Sawmill Statistics (8206.3) (*quarterly*)

Energy: Production, Consumption, and Reserves (8207.3) (*annual*)

Census of Mining Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Sub-division (8401.3) (*annual*)

Mineral Production (8402.3) (*annual*)

Sand, Gravel, and Other Quarry Production (8403.3) (*half-yearly*)

Central Office Publications

Fisheries (7603.0) (*annual*)

Census of Mining Establishments, Details of Operations (8402.0) (*annual*)

Australian Mineral Industry (8403.0) (*quarterly*)

Mineral Production (8405.0) (*annual*)

Mineral Exploration (8407.0) (*annual*)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Under Secretary for Mines, the Queensland Coal Board, the Department of Forestry, and the Queensland Fish Board.

Chapter 18

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

1 INTRODUCTION

The pattern of economic growth normal to a developing State involves a transition from a necessarily rural-based economy to one encompassing a constantly expanding manufacturing sector. Such development, and the accompanying diversification, is essential not only in creating the conditions for the increased wealth and welfare of the community, but also to ensure stability and provide broadening employment opportunities with continuing population growth.

Even though Queensland has experienced a constantly expanding manufacturing sector, only in the last decade has the value added in production by the manufacturing sector exceeded the value of production in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector. In 1977-78, the gross value of primary industry commodities, excluding mining, was \$1,483m compared to value added by manufacturing establishments of \$2,090m.

The statistics presented in this chapter describe the economic contribution made by those units engaged in secondary production. For an outline of the historical development of secondary production in Queensland see page 284 of the 1977 *Year Book*.

2 ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRY

The State Government promotes its secondary industry developmental policies primarily through the Department of Commercial and Industrial Development. A major objective of the Department is to provide incentives for the establishment or expansion of industry within the State, generally, but particularly to those industries which would assist decentralisation. Industrial estates are developed in centres throughout the State and assistance is provided for the manufacturer to establish suitable premises on these estates. Costs incurred on pioneer factory buildings during 1978-79 was \$1.45m while expenditure on the acquisition and development of industrial estates totalled \$2.2m.

In providing a service to industry the Department collects, collates, and disseminates information for decision-making, undertakes or assists in regional and resource development studies, investigates the technical and economic feasibility of production of given commodities, and encourages the introduction of new production techniques or pursues opportunities that are available to manufacture under licence.

As an extension of the advisory service to small businessmen the Department has appointed counsellors and in co-operation with the Department of Education has developed courses in small business management.

Further details of the Department's activities and those of other secondary industry promoting bodies are given on page 298 of the 1977 *Year Book*.

In addition to the assistance provided by the State Government, the Commonwealth Government also provides substantial assistance to secondary industry directly by way of

subsidies, export incentives, etc., and indirectly by financial assistance channelled through State Governments and through the Australian Industry Development Corporation.

3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY STATISTICS

Integration of Censuses

Details of the operations of manufacturing establishments prior to the 1968–69 Census of Manufacturing were shown in the 1970 and earlier editions of the *Year Book* and a summary of statistics since 1860 is given in the Appendix.

The integration of the economic censuses (i.e. the censuses of Manufacturing, Mining, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution) in 1968–69 was made possible by the development of the 1969 version of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) which defined industries and units for collection of statistics. For details of the integration of economic censuses see Chapter 15 of the 1970 *Year Book*; page 288 of the 1974 *Year Book* explains the 1969 version of ASIC.

From the 1977–78 economic censuses, the 1978 edition of ASIC replaced the 1969 version which had been in use since the 1968–69 censuses. In general, the impact of the change in industrial classification is minimal at the ASIC “division” (e.g. Manufacturing is Division C) and “sub-division” (e.g. Textiles is a sub-division within Manufacturing) levels, leaving their basic character and structure unchanged. There is more impact, however, at more disaggregated levels of ASIC. Some differences between aggregates based on the 1969 and 1978 editions of ASIC are also due to changes in rules and procedures as defined for the 1978 edition.

“Value added” is considered the best measure of an establishment’s or an industry’s contribution to total production. It is calculated as turnover, less purchases and transfers in, plus increase (or less decrease) in stocks. This is a different concept from that used in the National Accounts where value added also excludes some administrative expenses and sundry charges, and the change in stocks component is measured by valuing the physical change in stocks at current prices.

Summary of Operations, 1977–78

The following table shows a summary of operations, i.e. number, wages and salaries, turnover, etc., for manufacturing establishments by industry sub-division for 1977–78. Employment and value added by industry sub-division are illustrated in the diagram on page 311. The data shown are for all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. From the 1975–76 census, only a limited range of data—employment and wages and salaries—was collected from single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. These enterprises contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates other than number of establishments. An indication of the degree of significance of these smaller units can be obtained from the 1977 *Year Book* where the 1974–75 data were compiled in such a way that a link is provided to aid comparison between past and future series. For details of single-establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons see pages 314 and 315.

In 1977–78 the number of manufacturing establishments, as defined above, was 2,838 compared with 3,001 in 1976–77. Activities entered into by these establishments accounted for a turnover of \$5,525m, an increase of 5.0 per cent over 1976–77 turnover, while value added in production increased by 5.0 per cent to reach \$2,090m. The manufacturing establishments contributing most to the overall growth in production during 1977–78 were the establishments predominantly engaged in producing commodities included in the food, beverages, and tobacco sub-division.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION,
QUEENSLAND, 1977-78

Industry sub-division	Establishments(b)	Employment(c)			Wages and salaries(d)
		Males	Females	Persons	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Food, beverages, and tobacco	561	28,239	7,546	35,785	342,324
Textiles	34	640	612	1,252	9,669
Clothing and footwear	84	768	3,140	3,908	26,791
Wood, wood products, furniture	559	9,563	1,727	11,290	86,041
Paper, paper products, printing, etc. ..	217	6,903	2,249	9,152	85,631
Chemical, petroleum, coal products ..	58	2,919	580	3,499	39,414
Non-metallic mineral products	254	5,795	426	6,221	67,061
Basic metal products	48	5,360	297	5,657	65,507
Fabricated metal products	442	8,841	2,018	10,859	93,055
Transport equipment	167	10,622	606	11,228	104,939
Other machinery and equipment	246	7,975	1,168	9,143	84,071
Miscellaneous manufacturing	168	2,690	1,027	3,717	30,085
Total	2,838	90,315	21,396	111,711	1,034,588

SUMMARY FOR SIX YEARS

	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
1972-73	4,212	92,861	23,484	116,345	483,447
1973-74	4,290	93,777	24,783	118,560	596,419
1974-75 (a)	3,008	90,202	22,220	112,422	733,728
1975-76 (a)	3,122	92,289	21,936	114,225	874,056
1976-77 (a)	3,001	90,975	21,782	112,757	981,583
1977-78 (a)	2,838	90,315	21,396	111,711	1,034,588

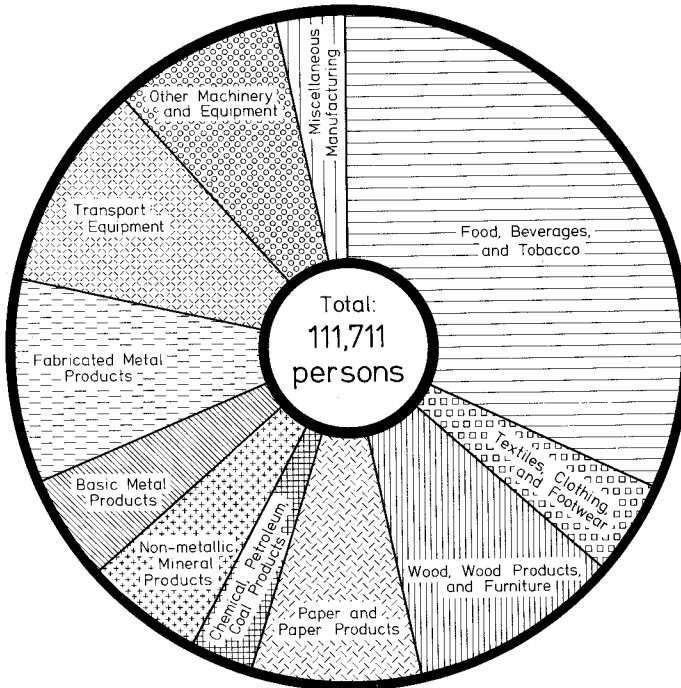
Industry sub-division	Turnover(e)	Increase in stocks	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure(f)
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Food, beverages, and tobacco	2,018,507	16,828	1,344,478	690,857	110,317
Textiles	37,937	2,352	21,629	18,660	825
Clothing and footwear	72,307	927	30,802	42,432	377
Wood, wood products, furniture	316,348	4,444	166,865	153,926	5,354
Paper, paper products, printing, etc. ..	286,471	3,498	142,978	146,992	16,868
Chemical, petroleum, coal products ..	495,136	20,285	399,462	115,959	10,681
Non-metallic mineral products	318,211	7,878	179,485	146,603	21,625
Basic metal products	634,475	20,431	448,081	206,825	22,022
Fabricated metal products	410,142	1,760	237,808	174,094	7,275
Transport equipment	494,464	-9,194	294,055	191,216	5,168
Other machinery and equipment	304,353	190	161,517	143,026	9,011
Miscellaneous manufacturing	137,061	443	77,651	59,853	6,797
Total	5,525,413	69,843	3,504,813	2,090,444	216,320

SUMMARY FOR SIX YEARS

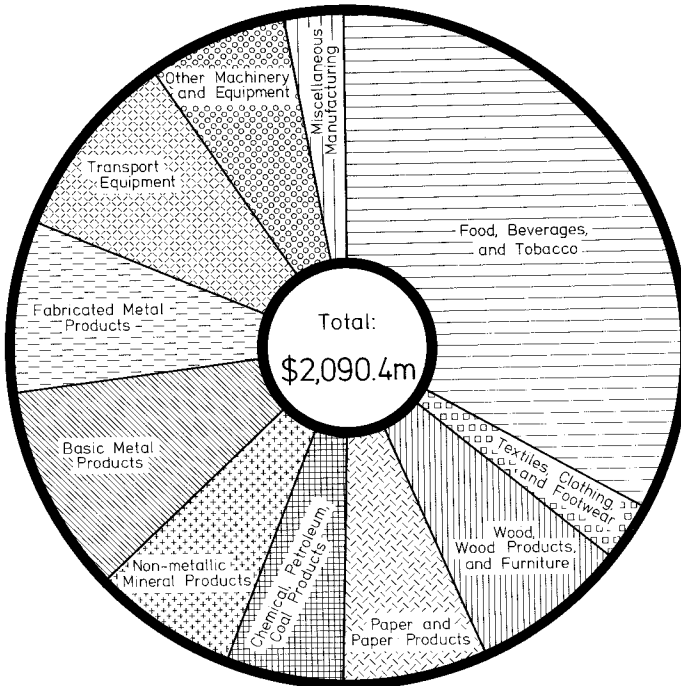
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1972-73	2,844,833	1,800	1,834,038	1,012,595	131,585
1973-74	3,260,936	59,562	2,100,327	1,220,174	118,566
1974-75 (a)	4,033,715	108,186	2,541,694	1,600,207	185,288
1975-76 (a)	4,564,221	86,978	2,851,112	1,800,088	216,010
1976-77 (a)	5,261,290	111,848	3,381,704	1,991,434	223,287
1977-78 (a)	5,525,413	69,843	3,504,813	2,090,444	216,320

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. Figures prior to 1974-75 include single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. (b) Number operating at 30 June. (c) Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. (d) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (e) Including transfers out and other operating revenue. (f) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1977-78



EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION



VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION

Food, Beverages, and Tobacco Industry Sub-division

The products of this sub-division provide not only major items of the day-to-day expenditure of most consumers but the establishments concerned with the production of these items employed 35,785 persons or 32.0 per cent of the labour force of manufacturing establishments in Queensland in 1977-78. The commodities and processes involved naturally lend themselves to decentralised production and this form of secondary production is predominant, in employment terms, for most Statistical Divisions of the State.

The industry group contributing most to production in 1977-78 was the meat products group. The production of this group contributed \$239m, or 11.4 per cent, to total value added for 1977-78. Next in order of importance was the other food products group which includes raw sugar with \$218m, or 10.4 per cent, of value added for all manufacturing establishments.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a)—FOOD, BEVERAGES, AND TOBACCO INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION:
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, QUEENSLAND, 1977-78

Industry group	Establishments(b)	Employment(c)			Wages and salaries(d)
		Males	Females	Persons	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Meat products	97	10,799	2,970	13,769	128,587
Milk products	42	1,709	447	2,156	20,269
Fruit and vegetable products	12	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Margarines and oils and fats n.e.c. ..	5	530	123	653	7,431
Flour mill and cereal food products ..	19	670	233	903	8,413
Bread, cakes, and biscuits	237	2,341	1,881	4,222	31,791
Other food products	82	8,533	802	9,335	97,878
Beverages and malt	64	2,603	417	3,020	30,754
Tobacco products	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total	561	28,239	7,546	35,785	342,324

Industry group	Turnover(e)	Increase in stocks	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure(f)
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Meat products	602,488	11,390	374,525	239,353	12,051
Milk products	170,411	240	127,033	43,618	4,720
Fruit and vegetable products	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Margarines and oils and fats n.e.c. ..	54,369	615	41,325	13,659	634
Flour mill and cereal food products ..	65,230	829	45,344	20,714	2,718
Bread, cakes, and biscuits	107,393	529	51,767	56,156	4,495
Other food products	744,059	1,163	527,554	217,668	77,403
Beverages and malt	183,452	1,468	113,903	71,016	6,667
Tobacco products	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total	2,018,507	16,828	1,344,478	690,857	110,317

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. (b) Number operating at 30 June. (c) Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. (d) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (e) Including transfers out and other operating revenue. (f) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

Geographical Distribution

Details of manufacturing operations in Statistical Divisions and in Cities are shown in the following table.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS(a) IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, QUEENSLAND, 1977-78

Statistical Division or City	Establishments(b)	Persons employed(c)	Wages and salaries(d)	Turnover(e)	Purchases etc.(f)	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure(g)
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Brisbane	1,581	69,312	636,208	3,227,889	2,037,192	1,229,432	85,583
Brisbane	1,295	58,088	539,977	2,863,659	1,830,115	1,069,121	77,353
Ipswich	76	6,731	57,374	160,477	76,883	86,094	3,421
Redcliffe	24	258	1,899	7,930	4,534	3,379	131
Moreton	253	5,107	44,141	204,413	118,959	87,557	8,136
Gold Coast	116	1,771	14,429	59,133	31,028	28,824	4,217
Wide Bay-Burnett ..	204	6,726	62,194	291,599	171,965	115,093	15,892
Bundaberg	55	2,306	21,570	76,731	36,745	32,800	4,294
Gympie	23	598	4,677	27,599	18,610	9,383	367
Maryborough	33	1,564	13,647	58,772	35,636	25,030	4,542
Darling Downs	213	5,650	45,057	199,589	120,277	81,273	3,555
Toowoomba	78	3,607	29,165	124,503	74,914	50,702	2,229
Warwick	19	370	2,797	15,208	9,754	5,328	81
South-West	32	507	5,388	24,243	14,681	10,428	743
Fitzroy	132	5,839	57,590	304,006	168,600	140,681	6,216
Gladstone	28	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Rockhampton	57	2,803	24,010	94,270	49,855	44,827	2,034
Central-West	6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Mackay	89	3,849	41,033	292,430	204,361	90,900	44,907
Mackay	40	708	6,050	34,377	21,355	14,589	853
Northern	166	8,362	80,183	407,917	236,011	178,428	25,565
Charters Towers ..	10	71	537	1,803	908	894	51
Townsville	102	4,190	37,720	151,004	77,635	73,657	16,839
Far North	137	5,384	51,376	292,192	187,633	107,289	23,192
Cairns	46	1,416	13,486	53,315	30,755	23,328	1,775
North-West	25	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Mount Isa	17	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total Queensland	2,838	111,711	1,034,588	5,525,413	3,504,813	2,090,444	216,320

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. (b) Number operating at 30 June. (c) Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. (d) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (e) Including transfers out and other operating revenue. (f) Including transfers in and selected expenses. (g) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

The relative importance of the various types of establishments throughout Queensland, and the proportion of each type in the Brisbane Statistical Division, are illustrated on page 315.

Capital Investment

The net amount expended on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets by the manufacturing sector during 1977-78 was \$216m. This was 3 per cent less than the comparable figure for the preceding year. Of this investment, \$110m was incurred by the industry sub-division producing food, beverages, and tobacco products, the major part of the expenditure being undertaken by the sugar milling establishments.

Foreign Ownership and Control

The most recent figures relating to foreign ownership and control in manufacturing industries are for the year 1975-76. Details are published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra,

in the bulletin *Foreign Control in Manufacturing Industry, Study of Large Enterprise Groups, 1975-76*, Catalogue No. 5315.0.

Size of Establishment

The following table provides data classified by industry sub-division and employment size for all manufacturing establishments. The statistics relate only to those establishments that were operating at 30 June 1978.

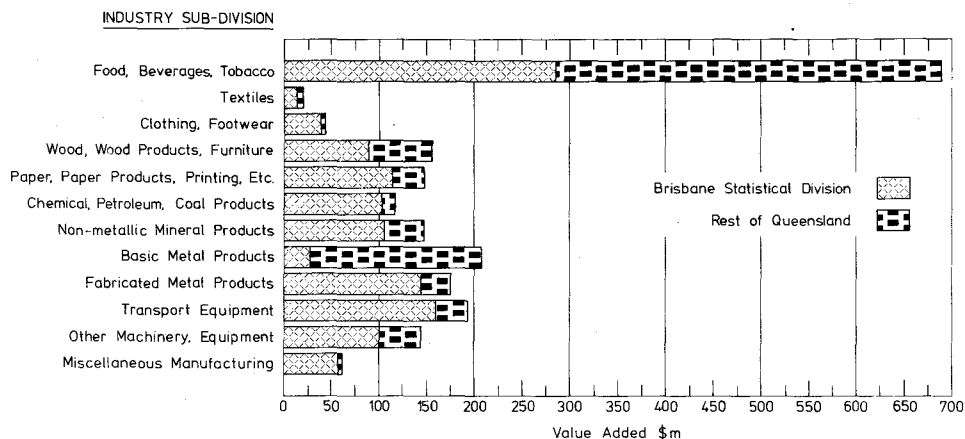
For employment size purposes, a manufacturing establishment is classified according to the average number of persons (including working proprietors) employed in the establishment during its period of operation (whether the whole, or only part of the year) excluding any persons employed at any separately located administrative office or ancillary unit serving that establishment.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE GROUP AND INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, AT 30 JUNE 1978

Industry sub-division	Establishments with fewer than 4 persons (a)	Establishments employing (b)					Total
		Fewer than 10 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 or more persons	
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS							
Food, beverages, and tobacco	163	229	120	82	37	93	724
Textiles	24	13	10	7	2	2	58
Clothing and footwear	38	18	19	25	16	6	122
Wood, wood products, and furniture . .	500	291	128	92	31	17	1,059
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	106	86	60	33	20	18	323
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	11	23	11	7	6	11	69
Non-metallic mineral products	86	162	39	29	10	14	340
Basic metal products	11	14	6	12	7	9	59
Fabricated metal products	350	207	105	87	22	21	792
Transport equipment	98	71	35	28	12	21	265
Other machinery and equipment	130	99	61	52	15	19	376
Miscellaneous manufacturing	255	91	33	27	13	4	423
Total manufacturing	1,772	1,304	627	481	191	235	4,610
EMPLOYMENT							
Food, beverages, and tobacco	408	1,394	1,592	2,664	2,768	27,391	36,217
Textiles	55	85	150	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1,268
Clothing and footwear	77	117	270	821	1,183	1,632	4,100
Wood, wood products, and furniture . .	1,057	1,835	1,705	2,778	2,114	2,749	12,238
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	255	n.p.	n.p.	1,018	1,344	5,448	9,430
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	n.p.	n.p.	232	417	n.p.	3,413
Non-metallic mineral products	193	679	529	871	n.p.	n.p.	6,043
Basic metal products	23	85	87	375	580	4,545	5,695
Fabricated metal products	736	1,329	1,401	2,694	1,652	3,662	11,474
Transport equipment	216	437	479	792	784	8,585	11,293
Other machinery and equipment	291	607	808	n.p.	1,049	n.p.	9,382
Miscellaneous manufacturing	505	520	470	872	903	968	4,238
Total manufacturing	3,843	7,742	8,484	14,978	13,585	66,159	114,791

(a) Single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. (b) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—QUEENSLAND 1977-78

**Single-establishment Manufacturing Enterprises with Fewer than Four Persons Employed**

The next table shows for each Statistical Division the limited range of data that is available for single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

SINGLE-ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES WITH FEWER THAN FOUR PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1977-78

Statistical Division	Establishments	Employment, including working proprietors, at 30 June			Wages and salaries (a)
		Males	Females	Persons	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Brisbane	796	1,390	397	1,787	6,337
Moreton	250	416	123	539	1,573
Wide Bay-Burnett	158	264	77	341	908
Darling Downs	148	233	67	300	669
South-West	18	27	7	34	66
Fitzroy	104	162	47	209	523
Central-West	8	12	4	16	38
Mackay	66	115	26	141	487
Northern	85	138	43	181	513
Far North	123	206	58	264	739
North-West	16	23	8	31	108
Total Queensland	1,772	2,986	857	3,843	11,961

(a) Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

4 PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES

Quantities of the principal commodities made by manufacturing establishments are shown in the next table.

From 1974-75 details relate only to manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79p
Aerated waters '000 litres	136,457	130,712	139,161	145,537	153,317	157,192
Bacon and ham tonnes	19,315	14,323	14,498	17,265	21,199	26,114
Beans, green, quick frozen .. '000 kg	7,318	6,745	8,664	7,565	6,980	10,720
Bedding and mattresses						
Bed bases No.	142,582	107,805	119,489	112,749	107,912	108,576
Mattresses: Innerspring .. No.	104,463	81,982	73,343	74,422	69,975	72,208
Other than inner spring .. No.	131,798	124,836	156,903	164,970	170,128	168,695
Bran and pollard tonnes	50,152	51,622	51,867	53,341	46,829	51,473
Bread '000 kg	114,703	110,547	119,299	114,997	119,057	n.y.a.
Bricks, clay '000	237,699	174,998	210,294	247,625	262,152	268,337
Butter '000 kg	11,699	10,360	10,965	7,573	4,837	5,644
Cheese '000 kg	9,225	10,066	12,809	11,461	10,106	12,562
Concrete blocks (a) '000	26,707	21,925	24,769	35,761	26,853	25,213
Concrete, ready-mixed .. '000 cu m	1,630	1,542	1,626	1,888	1,909	2,163
Cordials and syrups						
Fruit juice '000 litres	13,883	14,661	14,257	n.p.	15,175	n.p.
Other '000 litres	3,494	4,605	4,962	4,558	4,757	4,881
Detergents tonnes	12,496	13,715	12,402	11,219	11,153	15,363
Flour, wheaten tonnes	136,354	148,846	152,913	104,671	136,339	145,009
Footwear— Boots, shoes, sandals, and slippers(b) .. '000 pairs	1,369	975	1,064	960	909	969
Meat, canned(c) tonnes	9,528	7,657	8,951	11,977	12,106	10,535
Milk, powdered '000 kg	10,199	12,893	14,402	12,945	9,178	9,541
Paints and enamels '000 litres	16,692	16,379	18,143	18,007	17,551	18,086
Plywood (1 mm basis) .. '000 sq m	40,018	21,656	23,500	25,504	n.p.	n.y.a.
Soap and soap-based products .. tonnes	3,570	2,751	2,449	2,350	2,810	2,951
Steel wire nails tonnes	4,276	3,222	4,004	3,676	3,991	n.p.
Stock and poultry foods						
Poultry pellets and crumbles .. tonnes	77,925	84,236	76,381	83,209	103,252	112,550
Poultry mash tonnes	100,271	87,223	91,209	79,216	72,999	73,355
Other prepared foods tonnes	83,157	76,337	71,006	103,908	99,338	95,230
Sugar, raw tonnes	2,405,792	2,727,533	2,751,414	3,163,239	3,208,540	2,748,858
Timber, sawn(d)						
Hardwoods cu m	274,943	267,168	263,900	297,175	249,378	n.y.a.
Softwoods: Natural cu m	100,699	110,695	98,642	107,845	97,208	n.y.a.
Plantation cu m	54,053	56,350	58,182	55,102	59,882	n.y.a.
Sleepers cu m	15,169	9,022	8,871	11,606	11,399	n.y.a.
Veneers '000 sq m	45,544	27,860	22,793	19,830	31,727	31,318
Water heating systems No.	40,351	29,986	28,945	28,294	29,075	30,831
Wheatmeal, edible tonnes	9,124	7,424	7,913	5,801	9,427	9,818

(a) Expressed in terms of 400 mm × 200 mm × 200 mm. (b) Excluding thongs and boots with uppers of rubber or synthetic material. (c) Including bacon, ham, and meat and vegetables; excluding rabbit, poultry, and baby foods. (d) Australian grown only, and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills.

5 ELECTRICITY AND GAS

Traditionally, the main sources of energy in providing heat, light, and power have been reticulated town gas and electricity. In recent times, natural gas, oil, and liquefied petroleum gas have caused major changes in the supply of and demand for power to the marked detriment of coal-generated gas production. Coal still predominates as the basic energy source.

Integrated Economic Censuses

Within the framework adopted for the integrated economic censuses, the electricity and gas industries, which were previously included in the Annual Manufacturing Census, were the

subject of separate and less frequent censuses from 1968-69. The next census will be conducted in respect of 1979-80 with subsequent censuses being taken annually.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS ESTABLISHMENTS(a), SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS. QUEENSLAND

Year	Estab- lishments operating	Persons employed	Wages and salaries	Turnover(b)	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in, etc.(c)	Value added
					Opening	Closing		
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Electricity								
1968-69	23	8,230	29.6	148.9	9.9	11.0	60.2	89.9
1969-70	21	8,532	31.8	157.8	11.3	10.9	63.2	94.2
1971-72	21	8,875	44.6	194.3	12.9	14.1	79.1	116.4
1974-75	20	9,009	78.2	318.8	14.6	16.7	137.2	183.7
1977-78	11	9,913	116.0	622.3	30.1	35.7	355.4	272.5
Gas								
1968-69	7	766	2.1	8.9	0.6	0.8	3.2	5.8
1969-70	7	707	2.3	9.8	0.8	0.5	3.5	6.0
1971-72	7	669	2.6	11.6	0.6	0.6	5.1	6.6
1974-75	8	540	3.7	17.0	0.7	0.8	7.1	10.0
1977-78	7	704	6.8	30.4	1.7	1.9	13.2	17.4

(a) Covers production and distribution. (b) Including other operating revenue. Electricity is produced by certain undertakings and sold to other undertakings for distribution. In these cases sales of electricity are duplicated due to the inclusion of the bulk sales to these distributors. (c) Including selected expenses.

The historical development of the electricity and gas industries is given on page 299 of the 1977 Year Book.

Electricity Industry

Organisation

Queensland's electricity supply industry is regulated by the *Electricity Act 1976-1979*. This act deals with the organisation and regulation of generation, transmission, distribution, supply, and use of electricity in Queensland and to matters of safety relating to these functions.

The main functions of the State Electricity Commission of Queensland are to plan and ensure the proper development and co-ordination of the electricity supply industry throughout the State, to enforce safety regulations, to control electricity charges, to raise capital for development, and to administer all electricity supply legislation.

The function of main transmission and generation is carried out by the Queensland Electricity Generating Board which controls the coastal power stations. It supplies energy in bulk to seven distributing boards whose responsibility is the distribution of electricity to retail consumers in their respective areas. These boards are the South East Queensland Electricity Board, the South West Queensland Electricity Board, the Wide Bay-Burnett Electricity Board, the Capricornia Electricity Board, the Mackay Electricity Board, the North Queensland Electricity Board, and the Far North Queensland Electricity Board.

Four of these distributing boards (the South West Queensland, Capricornia, North Queensland, and Far North Queensland Electricity Boards) also operate small internal combustion stations in their respective areas.

Generation and Distribution

Generation in Queensland is based primarily on steam power stations using black coal, 92 per cent of total production during 1978-79 being derived from this fuel. Hydro-electric stations, located mainly in North Queensland (Kareeya and Barron Gorge), provided 7 per cent, and the balance was provided from internal combustion and gas turbine stations. These gas

turbine stations use oil as their energy source. All of the internal combustion diesel stations use oil as fuel; however the power station at Roma also uses locally-produced natural gas.

Electricity generated by public electricity undertakings in Queensland during 1978-79 totalled 10,570m units (kWh). A further 123m units were purchased in bulk from other producers of electricity for redistribution to consumers.

Details of generating plant installed in public electricity undertakings in Queensland are given in the next table.

INSTALLED GENERATING PLANT, PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND
(MW)

Type of plant	At 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Steam	1,789	1,789	1,789	1,998	2,511	2,734
Hydro	132	132	132	132	132	132
Internal combustion	37	37	38	52	51	48
Gas turbine	115	115	132	163	163	163
Total	2,073	2,073	2,091	2,345	2,857	3,077

The southern-central network is served by the following steam power stations: Swanbank "A" (396 MW), Swanbank "B" (480 MW), Tennyson (240 MW), Bulimba (180 MW), Callide (120 MW), Howard (38 MW), and Gladstone (1,100 MW). Gas turbine stations at Middle Ridge (60 MW), Swanbank "C" (30 MW), Rockhampton (25 MW), and Gladstone (14 MW) also serve the southern-central network.

The northern electricity network is supplied by a steam power station at Collinsville (180 MW), hydro-electric stations at Kareeya (72 MW) and Barron Gorge (60 MW), and a gas turbine station at Mackay (34 MW).

Until the reorganisation of the electricity supply industry in 1977, supply was provided in the area west of the larger regional authorities, by undertakings operated by Local Authorities and over the years there had been a trend for transmission from larger centres to replace less economic generation at small centres. From 30 June 1977 direct involvement by Local Authorities in electricity undertakings ceased and the responsibility for supply to final consumers and the control of power stations outside the main grid were vested in the newly constituted Electricity Boards.

The electrical transmission and distribution systems within the State comprised 108,350 kilometres of electric lines at 30 June 1979, which represented an increase of 2,650 kilometres over the figure at 30 June 1978. The main transmission voltages are 275 kV, 132 kV, 110 kV, and 66 kV, and in certain areas, 33 kV and 22 kV. The electricity supply industry's extensive rural electrification program continued using the single wire earth return system.

The total number of electricity consumers at 30 June 1979 was 762,000, an increase of 24,678 on the number at 30 June 1978.

Future Development

Major development of the State's generating capacity is concentrated on the construction of the power station at Gladstone (1,664 MW). The Gladstone power station will comprise six 275 MW steam sets and one 14 MW gas turbine set. The first four steam sets and the gas turbine set are now operating. The remaining two sets are due for completion in early 1981 and 1982, respectively.

Approval has been given by the Government to proceed with the Wivenhoe Pumped Storage Hydro Electric Project in conjunction with the construction of the Wivenhoe Dam on the Brisbane River. Site investigation and preliminary design work on the power station is now proceeding. The power station will consist of two 250 MW pump turbine units to be commissioned in 1983 at an estimated cost of \$164m.

The Tarong coalfield will be the site of the next major thermal power station. A 1,400 MW station comprising four 350 MW sets will be established, with the first set due to commence operating in 1984.

Finances of Public Electricity Undertakings

During 1978-79 revenue received by the electricity industry totalled \$395.6m. This represented a revenue per unit sold of 4.48c and an average revenue per consumer of \$519. Production cost was \$347.1m, an increase of 13 per cent over that for 1977-78.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND (\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Generation	57,397	69,228	72,815	66,128	60,764	98,641
Transmission	13,402	20,251	28,490	40,277	31,677	22,771
Distribution	21,551	30,904	37,072	42,126	46,882	57,171
Other	5,334	9,550	12,369	13,433	27,015	23,848
Total	97,684	129,933	150,745	161,965	166,337	202,431

The principal source of funds to finance capital expenditure for electricity works in Queensland is debenture loans. In 1978-79, \$85.9m was provided from this source. Total funds raised to finance capital works during 1978-79 were \$232.5m.

Electrical Accidents

Electrical accidents in industry or elsewhere must be notified to the Commissioner for Electricity Supply. Those reported during the last three years are shown in the next table.

ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1976-77			1977-78			1978-79		
	Employees(a)	Others	Persons	Employees(a)	Others	Persons	Employees(a)	Others	Persons
Fatal	—	15	15	—	17	17	—	14	14
Non-fatal	40	231	271	59	216	275	19	303	322
Total	40	246	286	59	233	292	19	317	336

(a) Within the electrical industry.

Gas Industry

In 1978-79 reticulated gas was available in Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Dalby, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, and Cairns. In addition bulk sales of liquefied petroleum gas for other than reticulation purposes were made in most parts of the State.

The gas industry in Queensland has undergone marked changes in recent years. The basic cause of this change has been the advent of natural gas, piped from the Roma field since 1969, resulting in a very large growth in the industrial and commercial market to the extent that it now

exceeds the domestic market for gas. Since the conversion to natural gas in 1970, natural gas is now available in reticulated form in Oakey, Ipswich, Dalby, Toowoomba, and the south side of Brisbane. Natural gas is also piped direct to several industrial establishments.

Further References

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

Queensland Office Publications

Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class (8202.3) (*annual*)

Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry (8203.3) (*annual*)

Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Employment Size Group and Industry Group (8204.3) (*annual*)

Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics by Industry (8205.3) (*annual*)

Manufacturing Commodities: Principal Articles Produced (8301.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Census of Manufacturing Establishments, Details of Operations by Industry Class (8203.0) (*annual*)

Census of Manufacturing Establishments, Selected Items of Data Classified by Employment Size Group and Industry Class (8204.0) (*annual*)

Manufacturing Commodities—Principal Articles Produced (8303.0) (*annual*)

Production Bulletins Nos. 1–8 (8357.0 to 8364.0) (*monthly*)

Census of Electricity and Gas Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry, States, Territories and Australia (8208.0) (*annual*)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Department of Commercial and Industrial Development and the State Electricity Commission of Queensland



Administration Building, Townsville



Townsville Civic Theatre

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—Chapter 22

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau

TOURIST INDUSTRY—Chapter 24

Canal development at Broadbeach on the Gold Coast





Fraser Island



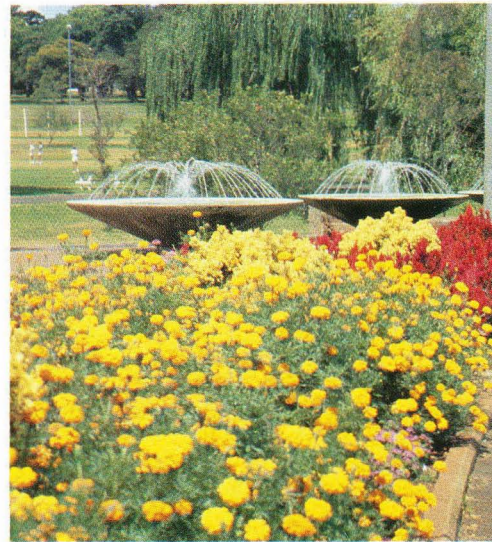
Surfers Paradise



Curtain fig, Atherton Tableland

TOURIST INDUSTRY Chapter 24

*Photos: State Public
Relations Bureau and
Queensland Tourist and
Travel Corporation*

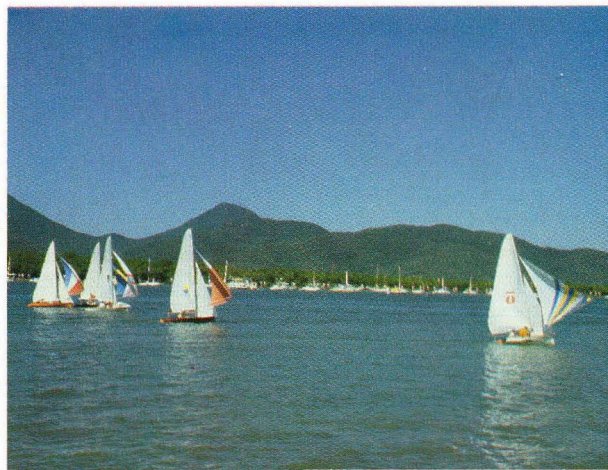


Lacaze Park, Toowoomba

Michaelmas Cay



Sailing, Cairns



Chapter 19

EXTERNAL TRADE

1 INTRODUCTION

The 1901 *Year Book* reported that "Queensland is essentially a country of exports" and that "gold, products of the pastoral industry and sugar, are the chief items of exports; these three products or group of products comprise between them 91 per cent of all exports". External trade is still of great importance to Queensland, as the comparatively small population and secondary industry of the State provide only a limited market for local production.

The power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States is conferred on the Commonwealth Parliament by the Constitution. The Constitution also states that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise and control of payment of bounties rests with the Commonwealth Government and that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States is to be absolutely free.

Details of the customs tariffs, trade agreements, import and export controls, etc., will be found in the *Year Book of Australia* (No. 63, 1979, pages 573 to 583).

External trade statistics are classified in accordance with the Australian Import and Export Commodity Classifications. These classifications are based on the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (Revised), which in turn is closely related to the Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature (formerly known as the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature) used in the Australian Customs Tariff.

Statistics of overseas trade are compiled from documents obtained under the Customs Act and supplied to the Australian Bureau of Statistics by the Bureau of Customs, Department of Business and Consumer Affairs.

Goods sold to overseas buyers before export are valued at the free on board (f.o.b.) Australian port of shipment equivalent of the actual price paid to the exporter. Goods shipped on consignment are valued at the f.o.b. Australian port of shipment equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which they are dispatched for sale. The value of outside packages is included.

The recorded value of imports is the value for duty for Customs purposes. On 1 July 1976, Australia adopted the internationally recognised Brussels Definition of Value (BDV) on a free-on-board (f.o.b.) basis (i.e. charges and expenses involved in delivering the goods from the place of exportation to the place of introduction in Australia, are excluded). The value for duty is based on the normal price, i.e. the price the goods would fetch at the time when duty becomes payable on a sale in the open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other. In practice, the basis for valuation is generally taken to be the invoice price subject to certain safeguards and adjustments where necessary. Because of the change in the basis of valuation the recorded imports figures from 1976-77 are not comparable with those for previous years.

Interstate trade statistics are compiled by the Queensland Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information supplied by importers and exporters. The statistics compiled, however, are believed to be deficient because of the problem of ensuring complete coverage.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, conducted through a system of ports extending from Weipa and Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Brisbane is the main port for overseas imports into Queensland while other ports serve primarily as specific outlets for sugar and other agricultural produce, for the pastoral industry, and for minerals such as bauxite, including the derivative alumina, and coal.

In addition there is significant trade by road and rail with the southern States and some interstate trade by air transport such as the export of fruit and vegetables.

2 TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE

The next table shows a summary of the total recorded external trade of Queensland for the last six years.

EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)

Direction of trade	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Exports						
Overseas	(a) 1,305.6	1,380.8	2,046.4	2,322.0	2,815.6	2,821.4
Interstate(b)	586.0	725.3	683.8	727.4	972.3	1,114.1
Imports						
Overseas	(c) 311.4	(c) 542.6	580.1	634.9	835.8	887.2
Interstate (b)	1,205.0	1,395.8	1,424.0	1,673.8	2,156.9	2,386.4

(a) Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$39.0m. (b) Refer to Section 1 regarding coverage. (c) Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$40.7m in 1972-73 and \$142.1m in 1973-74.

3 EXPORTS

Overseas

Queensland's overseas exports in 1977-78 were worth \$2,821.4m, an increase of \$5.8m on the figure recorded in 1976-77. Minerals (including coal) were the most valuable exports, accounting for \$1,272.4m, or 45.1 per cent, of the State's total overseas exports. The value of coal exports was \$848.2m (\$98.5m higher than in 1976-77), of which \$628.5m, or 74.1 per cent, went to Japan. Copper and lead exports totalled \$200.9m, which was \$7.6m more than in the previous year, the principal market being the United Kingdom which took \$122.9m.

Sugar exports in 1977-78 were valued at \$528.2m, or 18.7 per cent, of the State's total exports, compared with \$630.0m in 1976-77, while the value of meat exported was \$380.5m, which was \$66.4m higher than the figure for the previous year.

The value of Queensland's overseas exports to Japan in 1977-78 was \$1,145.9m, which was 40.6 per cent of the State total. The United States accounted for a further 14.7 per cent (\$414.1m) and Canada for 6.1 per cent (\$173.1m). The corresponding percentages going to these three countries in 1976-77 were 43.9, 10.5, and 6.3, respectively. The European Economic Community (Common Market) took 11.0 per cent of Queensland's overseas exports in 1977-78.

Interstate

Interstate exports are mainly divided into three major groups. As a group, food and live animals was the major export earner in 1977-78 with \$304.7m (27.4 per cent), followed by machinery and transport equipment at \$275.7m (24.8 per cent), and manufactured goods classified

chiefly by material at \$245.0m (22.0 per cent). Road motor vehicles and parts was the most valuable single item of interstate exports, followed by copper, and then sugar.

Principal Items and Destinations of Exports

The next table shows the principal items of exports from Queensland to overseas countries and to other States of Australia.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1977-78
(\$'000)

Commodity	To overseas	To other States(a)
<i>Food and live animals</i>	1,074,471	304,709
Animals, live	3,683	n.p.
Beef and veal: fresh, chilled, or frozen	339,116	9,917
Lamb, mutton, and goat meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen	8,194	68
Other meat, poultry, etc.: fresh, chilled, or frozen	19,602	8,035
Other meat, meat preparations: prepared or preserved	13,555	18,832
Milk and cream: fresh, evaporated, condensed, or dried	8,582	938
Butter, including ghee	1,987	1,588
Cheese	383	2,033
Eggs and egg yolks, liquid or dried	1,279	n.p.
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs, fresh or prepared	17,950	5,720
Wheat, unmilled	48,783	6
Barley, unmilled	9,764	1,958
Millet and panicum, unmilled	2,654	1,065
Sorghum, unmilled	32,923	1,094
Meal and flour of wheat and of other grains	4,577	3,120
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour and starch of fruits and vegetables	2,654	11,595
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	2,685	11,109
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations	3,464	30,104
Vegetables, fresh or prepared	989	32,336
Sugar, raw or refined	528,213	n.p.
Molasses	3,600	175
Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices, chocolate, and chocolate confectionery	665	4,496
Feeding stuff for animals, except unmilled cereals	13,402	5,877
Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fat	433	n.p.
Food preparations, n.e.s.	5,332	24,050
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	1,197	40,595
Non-alcoholic beverages, excluding fruit juices etc.	272	757
Alcoholic beverages	757	10,057
Tobacco, unmanufactured, and tobacco refuse	67	n.p.
Tobacco manufactures	102	n.p.
<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i>	371,458	96,692
Bovine and equine hides and calf skins, undressed	23,081	2,793
Sheep and lamb skins, undressed	5,823	n.p.
Other hides and skins and fur skins, undressed	568	n.p.
Peanuts	1,565	n.p.
Other oil seeds and nuts, and flour and meal thereof	1,306	3,104
Timber in the rough, or sawn, dressed, etc.	142	3,757
Wool fibres and other animal hair	87,246	n.p.
Zinc ore and concentrates	234,226	79,421
Tin ore and concentrates		
Other metals, ores, and concentrates, including mineral sands		
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	17,501	5,916
<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i>	850,311	16,292
Coal, coke, and briquettes	848,201	n.p.
Petroleum, petroleum products, and petroleum gases	p 2,110	n.p.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1977-78—*continued*
(S'000)

Commodity	To overseas	To other States(a)
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>	30,587	3,370
Tallow, edible	2,839	902
Tallow, inedible	27,407	2,469
Other animal and vegetable oils and fats	342	
<i>Chemicals (including alumina)</i>	233,862	67,662
<i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i>	199,717	245,021
Leather and manufactures thereof and fur skins (not apparel, travel or sporting goods)	7,698	6,985
Materials of rubber and articles of rubber	709	22,604
Plywood and veneers	100	8,994
Other wood and cork manufactures, excluding furniture	97	11,643
Paper and paperboard	1,119	30,410
Articles made of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	465	1,907
Textile yarn and thread and textile fabrics	257	10,431
Made-up articles of textile material (not clothing) and floor coverings	59	3,549
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	3,264	11,004
Iron and steel	1,042	14,432
Copper and copper-base alloys	81,896	n.p.
Lead and lead-base alloys	97,785	n.p.
Fabricated structural parts and structures, n.e.s., of iron and steel, aluminium, or zinc	1,184	11,250
Metal containers for storage and transport	771	1,713
Household equipment of base metals (non-electric)	64	4,702
Wire products: nails, screws, bolts, etc.: tools	1,006	841
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	2,199	23,647
<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	36,050	275,658
Agricultural and horticultural machinery	12,213	33,567
Other non-electric machines, appliances, and parts	12,610	14,889
Electric power machinery and switchgear	2,556	9,911
Domestic electrical equipment	383	8,646
Other electrical machinery and apparatus	1,018	2,118
Railway and tramway vehicles	24	n.p.
Road motor vehicles and parts	3,594	194,620
Road vehicles other than motor vehicles: aircraft, ships, boats and floating structures	3,649	n.p.
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>	3,825	64,078
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures	103	7,313
Furniture	132	8,167
Clothing and accessories (not plastic) and articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	1,021	26,200
Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles	207	n.p.
Printed matter	566	8,431
Articles made of plastic materials, artificial resins, cellulose esters and ethers, n.e.s.	138	2,709
Office and stationery supplies (not paper or printed matter)	64	n.p.
Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s.	1,593	6,135
<i>Commodities not elsewhere classified</i>	15,139	—
Total merchandise trade	2,816,617	1,114,078
<i>Non-merchandise trade</i>	4,745	—
Total recorded trade	2,821,362	1,114,078

(a) Refer to Section I regarding coverage.

The next table shows the destinations of the major overseas exports of Queensland.

DESTINATIONS OF MAJOR OVERSEAS EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

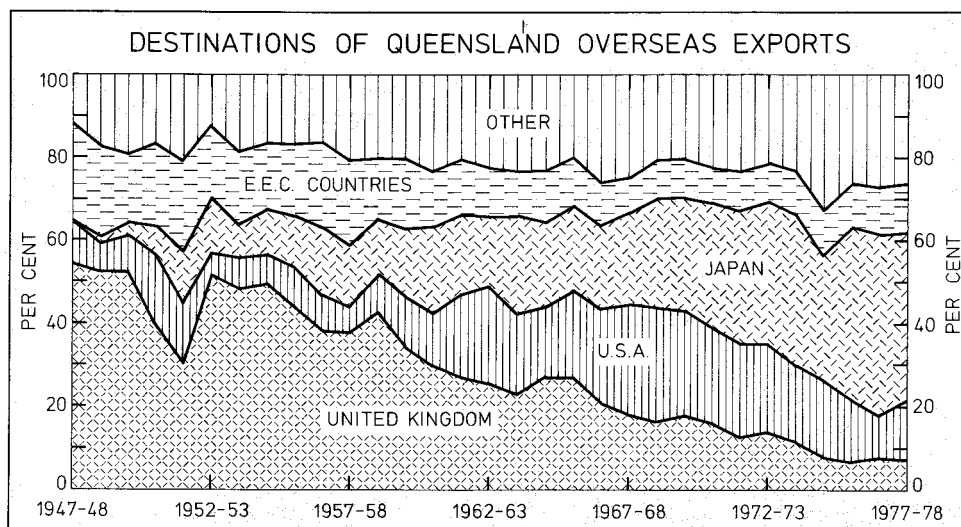
Year	Wool	Meat (a)	Sugar	Minerals (b)	Chemicals (c)	Cereal grains (d)
<i>Canada</i>						
1972-73	28	17,163	47,916	35	13,740	17
1973-74	29	19,998	59,612	284	19,855	13
1974-75	—	16,066	165,265	316	36,261	—
1975-76	9	18,807	99,594	370	35,048	11
1976-77	11	24,473	91,854	4,885	54,458	13
1977-78	—	18,304	95,493	6,073	51,685	—
<i>European Economic Community (e)</i>						
1972-73	25,467	5,409	1,203	55,271	44	325
1973-74	29,011	3,286	—	82,312	1,171	344
1974-75	23,948	2,034	—	164,603	23	1,899
1975-76	24,582	4,621	—	176,785	2,060	7,099
1976-77	36,643	6,364	—	224,543	133	23,464
1977-78	19,687	6,920	—	261,464	43	425
<i>Japan</i>						
1972-73	52,612	74,555	71,469	180,104	3,025	34,777
1973-74	40,806	81,968	57,022	250,155	5,304	45,345
1974-75	20,293	13,307	106,360	425,008	3,536	51,303
1975-76	33,987	42,167	214,668	565,772	3,577	72,578
1976-77	44,771	64,397	274,207	715,624	7,034	84,123
1977-78	33,164	73,527	217,667	714,759	9,344	46,229
<i>United Kingdom</i>						
1972-73	4,889	48,117	39,159	66,133	4,497	3,519
1973-74	3,564	24,183	27,989	93,009	2,743	985
1974-75	2,458	9,675	33,821	106,064	2,530	949
1975-76	3,079	6,132	15,149	115,231	315	1,060
1976-77	4,735	7,172	20,164	152,556	9,098	889
1977-78	2,709	5,966	3,318	168,737	4,310	250
<i>United States</i>						
1972-73	1,739	153,522	24,874	13,043	42,804	2
1973-74	1,063	149,177	27,297	11,145	49,668	4
1974-75	277	103,760	158,671	18,353	74,092	65
1975-76	2,386	130,778	103,978	19,597	81,270	3
1976-77	1,678	116,899	54,821	12,046	91,265	925
1977-78	1,712	171,564	79,856	33,092 ^e	115,783	—
<i>Other</i>						
1972-73	19,495	24,793	60,838	16,868	8,591	2,720
1973-74	34,317	18,649	45,950	16,185	15,810	19,060
1974-75	15,700	28,206	168,729	26,124	24,154	67,645
1975-76	13,491	51,227	127,946	48,496	52,703	69,779
1976-77	35,128	94,803	188,944	53,585	41,853	52,597
1977-78	29,966	104,186	131,879	88,230	52,697	50,193
<i>Total</i>						
1972-73	104,230	323,559	245,459	331,454	72,701	41,360
1973-74	108,790	297,261	217,870	453,090	94,551	65,751
1974-75	62,676	173,048	632,846	740,468	140,596	121,861
1975-76	77,534	253,732	561,335	926,251	174,973	150,530
1976-77	122,965	314,108	629,991	1,163,239	203,841	162,011
1977-78	87,238	380,467	528,213	1,272,355	233,862	97,097

(a) Including meat preparations and edible offal. (b) Including coal, coke, and briquettes. (c) Including alumina. (d) Including wheat, rice, barley, maize, rye, oats, millet, panicum, sorghum, canary seed, etc. (e) Excluding United Kingdom.

The next table shows the quantities of overseas exports for main items.

QUANTITIES OF OVERSEAS EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	Unit	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Beef and veal, frozen etc. . .	'000 kg	255,205	205,775	191,846	252,190	281,061	309,424
Mutton & lamb, frozen etc. . .	'000 kg	9,795	4,337	4,726	7,356	8,683	8,518
Other meat, frozen etc. . .	'000 kg	19,450	13,901	13,426	17,852	20,183	19,710
Bacon and hams	'000 kg	122	70	257	152	176	119
Meat preserved	'000 kg	5,832	5,860	4,927	5,637	8,937	9,684
Butter	'000 kg	3,827	3,879	2,880	2,547	1,442	1,506
Milk and cream	'000 kg	6,070	6,595	7,350	8,850	11,113	10,611
Cheese	'000 kg	742	2,363	918	897	2,068	402
Eggs in shell	dozen	1,068,005	904,512	369,060	1,130,075	319,481	355,617
Eggs not in shell	'000 kg	1,769	3,721	2,895	3,729	2,095	1,215
Wheat	tonne	146,192	93,729	334,234	390,787	511,511	466,691
Barley	tonne	200	83,794	210,894	294,868	341,857	107,612
Sorghum	tonne	615,066	601,048	492,771	637,806	626,509	352,630
Flour, wheaten	'000 kg	32,018	21,178	36,074	28,198	39,386	26,057
Fruit juices	'000 L	1,544	1,438	1,056	1,007	1,040	1,358
Sugar	'000 kg	2,062,841	1,761,037	1,971,295	1,975,996	2,532,195	2,449,705
Molasses	tonne	189,646	246,627	246,232	300,043	278,367	169,582
Hides, horse and cattle . . .	'000 kg	38,252	33,243	36,447	46,718	39,806	40,292
Skins, sheep and lamb . . .	'000 kg	12,418	5,622	5,212	7,315	6,310	4,514
Animal fats	'000 kg	47,149	27,930	34,043	70,886	62,672	82,287
Coal	tonne	14,503,770	15,420,141	17,433,235	15,423,983	18,526,027	20,177,112
Copper	'000 kg	77,144	78,919	96,082	84,789	109,750	89,832
Lead	'000 kg	116,800	124,492	125,904	133,469	128,053	187,439
Zinc	'000 kg	193,629	186,714	209,040	116,759	156,978	119,345
Wool, greasy	'000 kg	68,798	48,223	42,827	52,481	65,496	41,912
Wool, scoured or other . .	'000 kg	2,108	1,433	1,583	1,612	2,276	1,868



4 IMPORTS

Overseas

Queensland's direct imports from overseas in 1977-78 were valued at \$887.2m, compared with \$835.8m in 1976-77. These imports embraced a wide variety of commodities. Machinery and transport equipment was the group with the highest value, and accounted for \$424.5m, or 47.8 per cent of the total, of which \$335.6m came from the United States, United Kingdom, and Japan.

Other important items of direct overseas imports in 1977-78 were: chemicals, \$58.0m; residual fuel oils, \$48.9m; petroleum, \$45.0m; and distillate fuels, \$21.7m.

Interstate

The great predominance of interstate imports in the total import trade of Queensland, 72.9 per cent in 1977-78, is an important feature of the State's external trade picture. Many of the commodities comprising this trade, however, came *through*, rather than *from*, other States. Interstate imports during 1977-78 totalled \$2,386.4m.

The most important group was machinery and transport equipment, which in 1977-78 was valued at \$696.6m, of which road vehicles comprised \$327.8m. Other important items from other States were: iron and steel, \$225.8m; chemicals, \$218.8m; and clothing and footwear, \$157.4m.

Principal Items and Origin of Imports

The next table shows the principal items imported into Queensland from overseas and from other States of Australia.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1977-78
(\$'000)

Commodity	From overseas	From other States(a)
<i>Food and live animals</i>	28,778	339,464
Cattle, live	175	n.p.
Sheep, live	—	n.p.
Other live animals	349	n.p.
Meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen	—	22,259
Meat, preserved, and meat preparations	47	8,186
Milk and cream, fresh or processed	—	16,727
Butter, cheese, and eggs	565	25,879
Fish and fish preparations	11,176	10,333
Cereals and flour and meal thereof	103	6,517
Breakfast foods, prepared	14	6,409
Other cereal preparations, including biscuits	763	15,627
Fruit, fresh	49	9,107
Fruit, dried	435	2,445
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations	673	12,761
Nuts, edible: fresh, dried, or prepared	3,941	1,829
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	618	5,753
Vegetables, roots, and tubers: preserved or prepared	1,973	9,378
Honey, sugar, sugar confectionery	241	27,008
Coffee	495	26,949
Chocolate confectionery, cocoa, and preparations	326	36,597
Tea	4,670	7,170
Feeding stuff for animals	953	6,617
Margarine and other prepared edible fats	—	6,311
Other food and food preparations	1,214	46,628
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	5,692	74,389
Non-alcoholic beverages (excluding fruit juices)	8	3,693
Wine, grape must, cider, and perry	991	16,148
Alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	1,393	6,956
Tobacco	1,696	} 47,592
Tobacco manufactures	1,602	
<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i>	30,999	40,995
Hides and skins, undressed	2	n.p.
Rubber, crude (including synthetic or reclaimed)	2,101	1,940
Timber	9,101	12,598
Wood and other pulp, waste paper, and cork	3,639	5,776
Wool fibres and other animal hair	84	n.p.
Fertilisers, crude	4,978	n.p.
Crude minerals, metalliferous ores, and scrap	7,656	7,698
Mineral sands	29	n.p.
Other	3,409	1,630

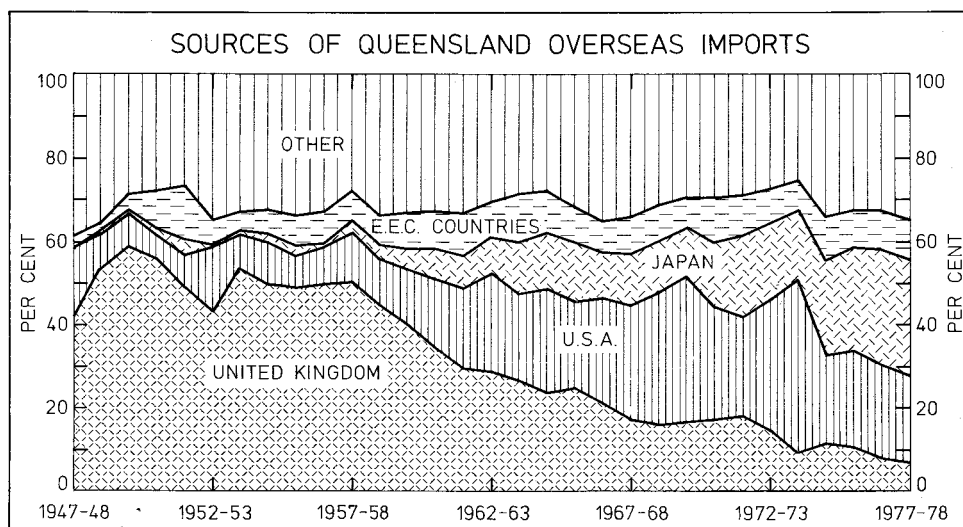
OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1977-78—*continued*
(\$'000)

Commodity	From overseas	From other States(a)
<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i>	<i>p 132,364</i>	<i>73,644</i>
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	<i>p 45,044</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Motor spirit, automotive and aviation	<i>p 13,157</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine	<i>p 1,576</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Distillate fuels	<i>p 21,725</i>	<i>11,034</i>
Residual fuel oils (except enriched)	<i>p 48,896</i>	<i>10</i>
Lubricating preparations containing petroleum products	<i>p 1,467</i>	<i>11,376</i>
Other petroleum products and gases	<i>p 500</i>	<i>1,471</i>
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>	<i>3,387</i>	<i>13,619</i>
Fixed vegetable oils and fats	<i>3,138</i>	<i>8,031</i>
Other animal and vegetable oils and fats	<i>250</i>	<i>5,588</i>
<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>58,012</i>	<i>218,752</i>
Chemical elements and compounds	<i>29,928</i>	<i>22,584</i>
Paints, dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	<i>1,465</i>	<i>19,100</i>
Medical and pharmaceutical products	<i>555</i>	<i>62,332</i>
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, toilet preparations	<i>176</i>	<i>30,490</i>
Soaps, cleansing and polishing preparations	<i>602</i>	<i>24,119</i>
Fertilisers, manufactured	<i>5,450</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Explosives and pyrotechnic products	<i>1,461</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, artificial resins	<i>8,325</i>	<i>22,243</i>
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	<i>10,050</i>	<i>29,149</i>
<i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i>	<i>124,297</i>	<i>574,314</i>
Leather and manufactures of leather or artificial leather, n.e.s.	<i>428</i>	<i>4,593</i>
Materials of rubber	<i>1,647</i>	<i>6,461</i>
Tyres and tubes and other articles of rubber	<i>18,120</i>	<i>30,860</i>
Veneers, plywood, etc.	<i>2,527</i>	<i>7,460</i>
Paper and paperboard	<i>17,783</i>	<i>26,800</i>
Articles made of paper, pulp, or paperboard	<i>1,213</i>	<i>28,518</i>
Textile yarn and thread	<i>1,325</i>	<i>9,523</i>
Textile fabrics	<i>14,968</i>	<i>30,281</i>
Sacks and bags used for packing of goods	<i>2,724</i>	<i>1,001</i>
Made-up articles of textiles (not clothing)	<i>3,699</i>	<i>16,577</i>
Floor coverings, tapestries, etc.	<i>5,600</i>	<i>17,828</i>
Glass and glassware	<i>4,904</i>	<i>15,362</i>
Tableware, domestic ware of china or pottery	<i>3,019</i>	<i>2,979</i>
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	<i>11,090</i>	<i>7,622</i>
Iron and steel		
Pig, ingots, and other primary forms	<i>147</i>	<i>1,167</i>
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, and sections	<i>2,460</i>	<i>68,512</i>
Universal plates and sheets	<i>5,133</i>	<i>63,245</i>
Hoop and strip	<i>769</i>	<i>38,645</i>
Railway and tramway track materials (including rails)	<i>18</i>	<i>5,811</i>
Wire (excluding wire rod)	<i>118</i>	<i>23,200</i>
Wire netting	<i>187</i>	<i>2,899</i>
Barbed wire	<i>32</i>	<i>3,480</i>
Tubes, pipes, and fittings	<i>7,361</i>	<i>14,088</i>
Castings and forgings, unworked, n.e.s.	<i>4</i>	<i>4,784</i>
Non-ferrous metals and alloys	<i>895</i>	<i>40,689</i>
Finished structural parts and structures of metal, n.e.s.	<i>483</i>	<i>14,369</i>
Other wire products of any metal	<i>1,246</i>	<i>6,564</i>
Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, etc. of iron, steel, or copper	<i>1,334</i>	<i>13,780</i>
Tools for use in the hand or in machines	<i>5,364</i>	<i>16,100</i>
Cutlery	<i>1,035</i>	<i>4,878</i>
Household equipment of base metals, non-electric	<i>1,830</i>	<i>10,323</i>
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	<i>4,485</i>	<i>28,759</i>
Other	<i>2,353</i>	<i>7,154</i>
<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>424,450</i>	<i>696,577</i>
Power generating machinery other than electric motors and generators	<i>18,801</i>	<i>15,854</i>
Agricultural and horticultural machinery	<i>14,210</i>	<i>21,204</i>
Tractors	<i>32,494</i>	<i>16,801</i>

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1977-78—*continued*
(\$'000)

Commodity	From overseas	From other States(a)
<i>Machinery and transport equipment—continued</i>		
Office machines, electric and non-electric	4,200	9,691
Metal working, textile, and leather machinery	10,083	13,309
Other machines, appliances, parts, except electrical, n.e.s. .. .	78,906	90,359
Electric power machinery and switchgear	15,154	7,635
Equipment for distributing electricity	1,332	25,976
Telecommunications apparatus	12,303	47,788
Domestic electric equipment	8,721	84,227
Other electric machinery and apparatus	10,638	23,221
Railway and tramway vehicles	369	7,776
Passenger motor cars	35,814	138,543
Trucks, vans, buses, prime movers	62,730	19,269
Motor vehicle and tractor chassis, bodies, and parts	52,658	163,483
Other road vehicles	9,842	6,500
Aircraft, ships, and boats	56,195	4,938
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>		
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings .. .	66,720	353,489
Furniture	695	17,448
Clothing and accessories (not plastic)	4,766	11,505
Footwear, gaiters, and parts	10,898	127,078
Scientific, medical, etc. measuring and controlling apparatus .. .	4,160	30,345
Photographic and cinematographic supplies	5,308	11,945
Watches, clocks, musical instruments, etc.	437	13,835
Printed matter	6,539	11,151
Articles of plastic or artificial resins, cellulose resins, etc. .. .	12,201	23,741
Perambulators, toys, games, sporting and travel goods	4,441	25,553
Office and stationery supplies, n.e.s.	11,030	28,597
Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s.	1,214	10,488
Commodities not elsewhere classified	5,030	41,803
<i>Total merchandise trade</i>	6,748	—
<i>Non-merchandise trade</i>	881,447	2,385,244
<i>Total recorded trade</i>	5,732	1,185
	887,179	2,386,429

(a) Refer to Section 1 regarding coverage.



The next table shows the origins of the major overseas imports of Queensland.

ORIGINS OF MAJOR OVERSEAS IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Year	Mineral fuels etc.(a)	Chemicals	Materials of rubber(b)	Paper and paperboard	Road vehicles	Textile fabrics(c)
<i>Canada</i>						
1972-73	2	459	27	3,211	78	31
1973-74	1	829	343	3,879	209	104
1974-75	—	2,304	53	5,869	197	159
1975-76	640	3,568	36	2,868	480	76
1976-77	2,565	2,730	28	3,202	547	56
1977-78	4,051	2,321	30	1,565	828	205
<i>European Economic Community(d)</i>						
1972-73	293	3,841	636	423	2,058	812
1973-74	153	4,334	1,703	946	4,742	1,600
1974-75	160	5,860	2,884	1,128	7,457	1,078
1975-76	2,101	3,930	1,674	717	5,550	949
1976-77	4,839	6,586	1,992	674	7,746	1,280
1977-78	1,155	9,951	1,856	657	11,201	1,321
<i>Japan</i>						
1972-73	544	3,978	2,819	493	16,487	3,293
1973-74	32	3,985	3,919	1,138	34,127	3,475
1974-75	299	9,521	5,343	1,429	62,440	3,412
1975-76	35	9,561	6,624	1,112	77,456	3,454
1976-77	71	12,831	8,607	1,859	114,125	5,226
1977-78	42	10,656	9,162	2,315	105,117	5,085
<i>United Kingdom</i>						
1972-73	102	3,442	1,866	467	3,821	1,316
1973-74	235	5,177	1,826	446	4,832	2,020
1974-75	852	6,989	4,164	536	2,619	2,928
1975-76	234	9,647	3,252	429	1,214	2,240
1976-77	458	6,867	3,528	330	1,218	2,200
1977-78	458	5,367	2,576	321	2,532	2,461
<i>United States</i>						
1972-73	153	5,773	1,394	341	7,028	252
1973-74	147	13,108	2,378	539	8,463	874
1974-75	459	17,600	2,705	984	18,647	856
1975-76	337	23,707	2,212	1,006	20,738	1,084
1976-77	300	26,224	2,085	1,919	24,373	1,548
1977-78	408	23,679	2,883	1,344	29,356	1,809
<i>Other</i>						
1972-73	13,264	2,646	729	3,581	5,888	7,008
1973-74	30,116	4,323	1,151	5,399	10,271	12,503
1974-75	65,620	3,970	1,861	6,593	16,752	13,446
1975-76	84,282	2,766	1,730	8,683	14,370	9,750
1976-77	97,534	2,492	2,682	13,176	16,045	15,061
1977-78	126,250	6,038	3,260	11,581	12,010	14,985
<i>Total</i>						
1972-73	14,357	20,139	7,472	8,515	35,361	12,712
1973-74	30,683	31,756	11,318	12,348	62,646	20,574
1974-75	67,390	46,245	17,011	16,538	108,110	21,877
1975-76	87,629	53,179	15,527	14,816	119,807	17,552
1976-77	105,766	57,731	18,923	21,160	164,054	25,370
1977-78	132,364	58,012	19,767	17,783	161,044	25,866

(a) Including mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials. (b) Including tyres and tubes. (c) Including clothing. (d) Excluding United Kingdom.

5 OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE TRADE

Quantities of exports and imports for selected major items are shown in the next table.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED, QUEENSLAND, 1977-78

Commodity	Unit	Exports		Imports	
		Overseas	Interstate	Overseas	Interstate
Cattle and sheep, live	No.	22,287	<i>n.p.</i>	94	<i>n.p.</i>
Meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen	'000 kg	337,652	18,770	—	31,959
Meat, preserved or canned, and meat preparations	'000 kg	9,802	9,750	38	4,874
Milk and cream, fresh or processed	'000 kg	10,611	2,381	—	19,796
Butter and cheese	'000 kg	1,908	3,179	267	17,233
Fish, fresh and preserved, and fish preparations	'000 kg	2,648	969	5,059	3,904
Wheat	tonne	466,691	69	—	11,953
Other unmilled cereals	tonne	484,276	195,551	164	19,248
Flour and meal of wheat	'000 kg	26,057	12,144	—	8,832
Cereal preparations	'000 kg	7,981	17,464	488	32,679
Pineapple, preserved, pulped, canned, or bottled	'000 kg	(a)	<i>n.p.</i>	(a)	(a)
Sugar	'000 kg	2,449,705	<i>n.p.</i>	—	<i>n.p.</i>
Honey, sugar confectionery, and other sugar products	'000 kg	170,757	(b)	241	22,093
Coffee	'000 kg	28	(b)	82	3,504
Tea	'000 kg	6	(b)	2,351	2,900
Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fats	'000 kg	693	<i>n.p.</i>	—	3,844
Alcoholic beverages	'000 litre	2,386	11,303	957	20,520
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	'000 kg	54	7,465	789	7,410
Hides and skins	'000 kg	44,806	4,500	1	5,393
Rubber, crude	'000 kg	—	(b)	2,711	2,223
Timber	cu metre	985	37,736	68,068	139,666
Wool and other animal hair	'000 kg	43,786	<i>n.p.</i>	153	<i>n.p.</i>
Cotton fibres	'000 kg	860	<i>n.p.</i>	178	(b)
Fertilisers, crude	'000 kg	264,181	(b)	136,884	<i>n.p.</i>
Salt	tonne	12	(b)	7,597	2,850
Mineral sands	'000 kg	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	10	51,272
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	'000 litre	—	(b)	p 649,250	<i>n.p.</i>
Motor spirit, automotive and aviation	'000 litre	637	(b)	p 119,469	<i>n.p.</i>
Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine	'000 litre	508	(b)	p 16,725	<i>n.p.</i>
Distillate fuels	'000 litre	—	(b)	p 239,245	84,726
Residual fuel oils (except enriched residuals)	'000 litre	—	(b)	p 733,788	286
Fertilisers, manufactured	'000 kg	100	<i>n.p.</i>	81,740	<i>n.p.</i>
Wood, peeled, veneer sheets, and plywood	'000 sq m	87	13,985	5,641	(b)
Copper and copper alloys	'000 kg	70,175	<i>n.p.</i>	366	(b)
Lead and lead alloys	'000 kg	130,559	<i>n.p.</i>	17	(b)

(a) Not recorded separately. (b) Interstate figures not recorded separately.

6 OVERSEAS TRADE AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

The next table shows the value of overseas trade at each of the ports of the State.

The figures in the table show only the value of the overseas trade handled by each port, and as such are not fully indicative of the relative importance of the various ports. For details of total

shipping and quantities of cargo handled at each of the ports, see Chapter 14, Transport and Communication, Section 2.

OVERSEAS TRADE AT QUEENSLAND PORTS
(\$'000)

Port	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Brisbane (a)						
Imports	281,103	489,478	491,682	521,730	705,026	732,553
Exports (b)	602,993	591,271	585,283	708,370	850,198	805,299
Maryborough						
Imports	107	138	125	115	132	122
Exports	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bundaberg						
Imports	16	34	16	111	775	809
Exports	31,732	31,434	75,653	128,824	164,574	139,234
Gladstone						
Imports	9,160	19,178	41,829	48,121	51,616	36,108
Exports	162,071	197,855	306,190	360,355	473,490	521,509
Rockhampton (c)						
Imports	1,004	1,269	924	461	871	1,410
Exports	48,310	43,656	11,168	9,881	9,932	15,000
Mackay						
Imports	4,243	8,280	8,230	8,039	17,525	11,529
Exports	100,086	61,726	205,921	125,052	132,925	133,323
Hay Point						
Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exports	73,951	89,902	217,082	384,156	489,498	581,968
Bowen						
Imports	1	150	1	1	1	7
Exports	10,275	7,336	4,312	6,545	5,544	5,848
Townsville (d)						
Imports	10,821	16,644	28,760	41,696	45,578	88,348
Exports	189,327	270,447	440,656	397,690	496,823	467,862
Innisfail						
Imports	2	9	—	(e)	(e)	(e)
Exports	42,173	45,369	71,126	(e)	(e)	(e)
Cairns						
Imports	3,702	4,437	4,508	(f) 8,130	(f) 6,409	(f) 7,800
Exports	43,040	39,807	127,440	(f) 199,714	(f) 191,062	(f) 148,170
Cape Flattery						
Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exports	421	810	561	711	672	1,709
Thursday Island						
Imports	319	271	316	427	556	110
Exports	1,190	1,151	1,015	722	888	1,439
Weipa						
Imports	970	2,758	3,660	6,064	7,240	8,382
Exports (g)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total						
Imports	(h) 311,448	(h) 542,646	580,051	634,893	835,729	887,179
Exports	(i) 1,305,569	1,380,764	2,046,407	2,322,021	2,815,608	2,821,362

(a) Including Karumba. (b) Including Weipa. (c) Including Archer Point. (d) Including Lucinda. (e) Included with Cairns. (f) Including Innisfail. (g) Included with the port of Brisbane. (h) Including imports of military and civilian aircraft cleared through a Queensland port. (i) Including exports of military and civilian aircraft cleared through a Queensland port.

7 EXPORT PRICE INDEX

Changes in the level of Australian export prices of selected major groups of items are indicated by the export price index. Since June 1969, the index has been compiled on an interim basis which incorporates a re-weighting of the items contained in a previous series and the inclusion of some additional items. A revised Export Price Index was introduced in July 1979.

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. 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 and 73 per cent in 1975-76.

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 12 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
1968-69	99	131	72	104	72	123	102
1969-70(a)	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	179	178	119	102	136	142	134
1973-74	172	201	109	184	176	196	160
1974-75	121	132	127	256	378	263	181
1975-76	127	150	122	240	335	286	187
1976-77	164	169	128	219	314	330	206
1977-78	168	212	147	196	273	340	213
1978-79	186	309	152	237	280	398	247

(a) Interim series linked at June 1969.

During 1978-79 prices of meats, cereals, and metals and coal rose significantly while prices received for wool, dairy products, and sugar rose slightly over those for 1977-78. The net result was an increase of 16 per cent in the all groups index.

8 ASSISTANCE TO TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Commonwealth Government legislation affecting overseas trade includes: the Customs Act, the Customs Tariff Act, and the Customs Tariff (Anti-dumping) Act. The Customs Tariff Act provides the statutory authority for imposing the actual rates of duty operative from time to time, while the Customs Tariff (Anti-dumping) Act provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading.

The Commonwealth Government is assisted in administering the above legislation by the Industries Assistance Commission, and the Temporary Assistance Authority, whose general purpose is to act in an advisory capacity. The activities of these two Government Authorities are discussed in more detail later.

Encouragement of overseas trade is effected by various trade services which include: the Trade Commissioner Service; export market development grants; the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation; the Agent-General; and the Commissioner for Queensland. These are also discussed in more detail later.

Industries Assistance Commission

The Industries Assistance Commission is an authority, set up under the *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973*, whose function is to advise the Commonwealth Government on the assistance which should be given to domestic industries in the primary, secondary, or tertiary sectors. The Commission holds public inquiries into the industries concerned and submits its advice to the Government by way of public reports. Many different forms of assistance can be examined by or referred to the Commission, including matters not directly involving assistance, such as the reduction of import duties for the purpose of international trade agreements.

There are certain matters which the Minister is required to refer to the Commission for inquiry and report, before action is taken by the Government. These matters concern the proposed variations in long-term assistance to industries in the primary or secondary sectors of the economy. The Commission itself has the power to initiate inquiries into those industries whose assistance has not been reviewed for at least 10 years in the case of industries assisted by means of duties on imports, or at least six years in the case of industries assisted by other means.

The Commission is required to report annually to the Government on its operations and on the general structure of industry assistance in Australia and its effect on the economy.

Temporary Assistance Authority

This Authority was created under the *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973*. The Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs may request the Authority to inquire into those cases where urgent action appears necessary to protect an Australian industry against import competition pending receipt and consideration of a full report by the Industries Assistance Commission. The Temporary Assistance Authority's report must be submitted to the Minister within 45 days of the making of the request. Temporary protection recommended by the Temporary Assistance Authority may be provided only if the matter is under reference to the Industries Assistance Commission and may operate only for a period of up to three months after the date of receipt by the Commission of the final report on the goods concerned.

Trade Commissioner Service

This service plays an important role in the stimulation of interest abroad in Australia's exports. In early 1979 Australia had 178 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners in Australia and in 64 posts in 47 other countries. In the majority of posts there are a Trade Commissioner and an Assistant Trade Commissioner, although sometimes the Trade Commissioner is supported by a second Trade Commissioner.

Some of the services provided for Australian exporters and export organisations, as part of the Trade Commissioner's general responsibility for commercial intelligence of a particular territory, are: surveys of market prospects; advice on selling and advertising methods; arranging introductions with buyers and agents; providing reports on the standing of overseas firms; advice and assistance to business visitors; helping to organise and carry through trade missions, trade displays, and other promotion and publicity methods; providing information on import duties, import licensing, quarantine and sanitary requirements, and other factors affecting the entry and sale of goods; and helping to attract desirable investment.

Trade Commissioners in some countries also take part in economic and commercial negotiations between governments. Also, in certain countries, where Australia does not have a diplomatic or consular mission, Trade Commissioners act as the Australian representative.

Export Market Development Grants

These grants, authorised under the *Export Market Development Grants Act 1974*, are designed to encourage existing Australian exporters and prospective exporters to seek out and develop overseas markets for products, services, etc. The scheme operates by way of taxable grants, to a maximum of \$100,000 (and in certain circumstances to \$125,000), in relation to eligible expenditure incurred on overseas market research and development.

Export Finance and Insurance Corporation

The Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC) was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1975 to provide Australian exporters with a specialised range of insurance guarantee and finance facilities not normally available from commercial sources. EFIC took over the functions of the Export Payments Insurance Corporation which had been operating since 1956.

Agent-General for Queensland

The London office of the Agent-General deals with such matters as: general promotion; the encouragement and establishment of industry and commercial undertakings; financial investment; migration; government purchasing and inquiries; ceremonial and protocol; reception and hospitality; and generally represents and cares for the interests of the Government and people of Queensland in the United Kingdom and Europe.

Commissioner for Queensland

On 8 November 1979 the Government of Queensland appointed the first Commissioner for Queensland to Japan, the appointment being for a period of six years. His functions are to consolidate growing and close trade, investment, and cultural relations between Japan and Queensland.

Multilateral Trade Agreements

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which came into force on 1 January 1948, is a multilateral trade treaty designed to facilitate trading relations between participating countries by reducing tariff and other barriers to the free interchange of goods. The Agreement provides a framework within which negotiations can be held to reduce barriers to trade, and a structure for embodying the results of such negotiations in a legal instrument. Features of the Agreement are the schedules of tariff concessions participating countries have negotiated with each other, the application of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment among the participants, the avoidance of other trade discrimination, and a code of agreed commercial policy for international trading. Each participating country retains the right: (i) to impose new or increased duties for protective purposes, except in respect of particular products where rates of duty have been bound against increase by negotiations under the Agreement; (ii) by negotiation to modify or withdraw concessions formerly agreed; (iii) to impose import restrictions to protect the balance of payments; (iv) to take emergency action where any industry is endangered by reason of any obligation incurred under the Agreement.

An Anti-dumping Code came into force on 1 July 1968. The Code prescribes rules for the determination, investigation, and counter-action of injury caused by the dumping of goods on world markets.

Increased attention has been focussed in GATT on the specific trade and development problems of developing countries, and in February 1965 a new Part IV of GATT, aimed at helping developing countries solve these problems, was introduced on a de facto basis. It entered legally into force in June 1966.

Arising from their commitment under GATT, the developed countries have introduced the "Generalised System of Preferences" (GSP) which offers tariff preferences on developing country products.

Australia's system of tariff preferences was introduced in 1966 (the first in the world) and was substantially revised and expanded from 1 January 1974. A further major review of the system took place in 1976. It covers most dutiable manufactured, semi-manufactured, and substantially-processed primary products and offers margins of preference which are generally 10 to 15 percentage points below the general tariff rate.

Proposals for the addition or withdrawal of products are now referred to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report.

Bilateral Trade Agreements

Australia has entered into trade agreements with many other countries. Australia has no bilateral trade agreements with West European countries, the majority of whom are now members of the European Economic Community. The development of Australia's trade relations with the countries of East Europe began as part of a policy of market diversification away from West Europe in the mid 1960s.

For further information on the above bodies, agreements, etc. readers are referred to the *Year Book of Australia*.

Further References

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

Queensland Office Publications

Overseas Trade (5401.3) (*annual*)

Overseas and Interstate Trade (5402.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Overseas Trade, Part 1: Exports and Imports (5409.0) (*annual*)

Overseas Trade, Part 2: Comparative and Summary Tables (5410.0) (*annual*)

Australian Exports, Country by Commodity (5411.0) (*annual*)

Australian Imports, Country by Commodity (5414.0) (*annual*)

Export Price Index (6405.0) (*monthly*)

Chapter 20

MARKETING

1 THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM

Since World War I Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of much of its primary produce. Legislation regarding commodity marketing prior to 1926 was consolidated in the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1979*. Some separate legislation was retained, however, for specific purposes. Under the Act, each marketing board is created on the basis of a poll of producers concerned and is established for a limited period. They usually comprise a number of growers' representatives, who are elected every three years, and a representative from the Queensland Department of Primary Industries.

The chief functions of each board are to arrange the sale of the commodity and the pooling of receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time depending on whether the sales are local, Australian, or overseas. All growers are required to market their produce through the relevant board. Generally these commodities are graded and advance payments made to growers according to grade, the first being made at the time of delivery. The boards also have powers to impose levies for specific purposes and in some cases have placed restrictions on the quantities of production that may be delivered to the board concerned. More detailed information regarding the marketing system in Queensland is available in the 1976 and previous editions of the *Year Book*.

2 AUSTRALIA-WIDE MARKETING SCHEMES

Commodities for which Australia-wide marketing schemes have been instituted include sugar, wheat, butter, cheese, dried fruits, tobacco, and eggs. The functions of these schemes are to promote orderly marketing, to equalise prices on a national level, and to stabilise returns to producers. In addition to these schemes, other bodies have been set up under Commonwealth Government legislation to organise and assist in overseas marketing of apples and pears, canned fruits, honey, meat, wine, and wool. Further details in regard to Australia-wide marketing schemes are available in the 1976 and previous editions of the *Year Book*.

3 SUGAR

The Queensland sugar industry is supervised through its production and marketing stages by the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments and by organisations of members of the industry.

Principal Acts relating to the sugar industry are *The Sugar Acquisition Act of 1915* and the *Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Act 1962-1972* which are Queensland legislation. There is also a Sugar Agreement in force between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments.

The main government agencies responsible for overall control of production and marketing in the industry are The Central and Local Sugar Cane Prices Boards which operate under the *Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Act 1962-1972* and The Sugar Board constituted by *The Sugar Acquisition Act of 1915*.

Other associations concerned with the sugar industry in Queensland are the Australian Sugar Producers' Association Ltd, comprising both millers and growers, the Queensland Cane Growers' Association, and the Proprietary Sugar Millers' Association Pty. Ltd.

Production Peaks

Thirty sugar mills operate in Queensland and the control of their production is effected primarily by means of quotas, termed "mill peaks", as recommended by the Central Sugar Cane Prices Board. These are expressed as tonnes of 94 net titre sugar. Mill peaks were introduced in 1929 when the aggregate was set at 621,241 tonnes of 94 net titre sugar. For the six seasons to 1979 the aggregates have been as follows; 1974, 2,440,000 tonnes; 1975, 2,490,000 tonnes; 1976, 2,790,000 tonnes; 1977, 2,793,500 tonnes; 1978, 2,793,970 tonnes; and 1979, 2,794,380 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. At 30 June 1979 there were 6,794 assignments and an assigned area of 333,675 hectares.

Sugar Marketing

Sugar is marketed in Australia under the terms of an Agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments. The present Agreement, the Sugar Agreement 1979, entered into force on 1 October 1979 and will expire on 30 June 1984. Under this Agreement the Commonwealth Government agrees to maintain an embargo on sugar imports. For its part, the Queensland Government agrees to control the production of sugar, acquires all raw sugar produced in Queensland and purchases the raw sugar produced in New South Wales, makes sugar and sugar products available in Australia at prices and on conditions determined in accordance with the Agreement, meets the costs of rebates on the sugar content of products exported, and contributes to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee to assist the Australian fruit-growing and fruit-processing industries.

The Sugar Board advises and acts for the Queensland Government on matters concerning raw sugar acquired in Queensland and raw sugar purchased from N.S.W. The Board's functions encompass the quantity and quality of raw sugar accepted for marketing, the storage, freighting, and marketing of raw and refined sugars, and the payment of the net proceeds of sales to mills.

The Queensland Government contracts each year with CSR Limited and Millaquin Sugar Company Pty Limited, for the refining and marketing of sugar for the domestic market. The two companies also attend to the collection of sales proceeds and the payment of charges incurred.

Sugar is sold in Australia at prices related to the ex-refinery price for bulk 1XD (manufacturing) grade refined sugar incorporated in the Sugar Agreement 1979. The price operating in January 1980 was \$353 per tonne. It is subject to adjustment on 1 July each year.

Under its contract, CSR Limited also carries out the export marketing of all Australian raw sugar and also undertakes to provide seasonal finance necessary to meet progressive payments to mills.

Sugar Pools

All sugar is pooled for marketing. Raw sugar up to the quantity provided for in each mill's peak is allocated to No. 1 Pool which comprises the proceeds of sugar sold: (a) on the domestic market; (b) under long-term export contracts; and (c) on the free market, until such time as a sufficient quantity has been sold from each season's crop which will, with (a) and (b) above, equal total mill peaks.

All sugar in excess of mill peaks is called excess sugar. Excess sugar from assigned land and within a quantity determined by The Sugar Board is termed "third quota" sugar and is allocated to No. 2 Pool. "Fourth quota" sugar is that made from cane grown on unassigned lands or delivered in excess of the quantity determined for acceptance by The Sugar Board.

Details of the quantities, prices, and total realisations for pooled sugar in Australia are set out in the next table. The table does not include the small amounts of sugar sold locally by mills.

RAW-SUGAR: DISPOSAL AND RETURN TO PRODUCERS, 1978 SEASON

Particulars	Queensland	N.S.W.	Total	Value of sales (a)	Average price per tonne (a)
	tonnes 94 n.t.	tonnes 94 n.t.	tonnes 94 n.t.	\$'000	\$
No. 1 Pool					
Home consumption	722,098	40,052	762,150	144,885	(b) 190.10
Surplus for export	2,005,631	111,248	2,116,879	468,888	221.50
Total	2,727,729	151,300	2,879,029	613,773	(b) 213.19
No. 2 Pool ("excess" sugar for export)					
Third quota	19,647	1,323	20,970	2,938	140.10
Other	72	—	72	—	1.00
Total	19,719	1,323	21,042	2,938	139.62
Total pooled sugar	2,747,448	152,623	2,900,071	616,711	(b) 212.65
Total for export	2,025,350	112,571	2,137,921	471,826	(b) 220.69

(a) Net return to producers, i.e. the milling and growing sections of the industry. (b) After deduction of approximately \$1.04 per tonne on up-to-peak sugar as repayments of Commonwealth loans.

Sugar Exports

About one quarter of the sugar produced in Australia goes to meet domestic consumption requirements and the remainder is exported. Nearly all sugar exports consist of bulk raw sugar. Small amounts are exported as refined sugar to Papua New Guinea and to nearby Pacific Islands.

Under the International Sugar Agreement 1977, which operates for a period of five years from 1 January 1978, Australia's exports may be subject to quota limitations. For 1978, Australia's quota entitlement was set at the minimum level of 1,997,500 tonnes raw value plus a small shipping tolerance. A similar entitlement was set for 1979.

Details regarding the quantities of Queensland sugar exported are available in Chapter 19, External Trade, Section 3.

Sugar Statistics

Production of sugar in Queensland is dealt with in Chapter 16, Rural Industries, Section 4. The next table shows the disposals of Australian sugar, at 94 net titre, by The Sugar Board for the last six seasons.

AUSTRALIAN RAW SUGAR MARKETING

Season	Sales			Proportion exported
	Home consumption	Export	Total	
	'000 tonnes 94 n.t.	'000 tonnes 94 n.t.	'000 tonnes 94 n.t.	%
1973	734	1,792	2,526	71
1974	751	2,097	2,848	74
1975	772	2,082	2,854	73
1976	784	2,510	3,294	76
1977	783	2,559	3,342	77
1978	762	2,138	2,900	74

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas, and the average net prices paid for Queensland sugar.

AUSTRALIAN RAW SUGAR: NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS

Season	Value of sugar (a)			Average net price per tonne (94 n.t.)(b)			
	Australian sales	Exportable sugar	Total	Australian sales	Exportable sugar	No. 1 Pool	Total pooled sugar
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$	\$	\$
1973	97,208	232,128	329,336	132.40	129.58	129.85	130.39
1974	97,487	(c)639,334	736,821	129.90	304.79	252.66	259.78
1975	97,404	576,610	(c)674,014	126.20	276.88	232.23	237.34
1976	106,820	609,680	(c)716,500	136.20	242.90	214.10	218.15
1977	117,402	509,152	626,554	149.90	198.47	196.40	187.38
1978	144,885	471,826	616,711	190.10	220.70	213.19	212.66

(a) Total pooled sugar, Queensland and New South Wales, net payment to mills for sharing between mills and growers. (b) Queensland sugar only. (c) After setting aside \$50m in 1974, \$4m in 1975, and \$6.5m in 1976 for port and terminal development.

Values for each of the 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 Commonwealth Government in support of the 1966 and 1967 seasons' No. 1 Pool prices.

Sugar Board Accounts

The next table shows the main receipts and disbursements of The Sugar Board.

THE SUGAR BOARD REALISATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Sales in Australia	165,971	183,108	209,920
Sales overseas	677,488	583,209	506,309
Total sales	843,459	766,317	716,229
Stocks at end of year	16,815	20,359	52,634
Charges on export sugar			
Freights	45,624	48,746	38,830
Other	12,705	15,945	15,293
Charges on Australian sales			
Refining	38,643	42,927	44,713
Freights	19,826	22,556	20,368
Bulk handling, less mills' contributions	6,913	7,516	9,468
Interest and redemption on Commonwealth Government loans ..	3,021	3,021	3,021
Other charges, less interest received	1,625	1,527	2,143
Total expenses	128,357	142,238	133,836
Raw sugar purchases	716,501	626,553	616,711

4 WHEAT

State Wheat Board

The State Wheat Board operates under the *Wheat Pool Act* 1920–1979, and is the Queensland agent for the Australian Wheat Board. Its function is to arrange the delivery, grading, storage, and sale of wheat within Queensland.

The marketing of Queensland wheat is undertaken by means of a series of Australia-wide “pools”. Most of the figures in the next table are subject to revision because it takes a considerable time to finalise marketing pools completely. Furthermore payments are made to growers on a progressive basis, so that returns shown for recent years are substantially incomplete.

WHEAT DELIVERIES TO THE STATE WHEAT BOARD AND RETURNS TO GROWERS(a), QUEENSLAND

Season	Deliveries of Queensland wheat	Average return to grower at grower's siding
	tonnes	\$ per tonne
1974–75	657,601	103.27
1975–76	798,393	94.53
1976–77	752,145	68.35
1977–78	511,838	72.31
1978–79	r 1,947,064	r 92.00
1979–80	806,763	108.00

(a) See paragraph preceding table.

The next table shows the sales of Queensland wheat made by the Board for various purposes, including interstate transfers of whole grain for flour milling, but does not include wheat retained by growers on farms for seed and feed, nor small quantities delivered by growers to agents in New South Wales licensed by the Australian Wheat Board. The sales are those made during the year shown and do not refer to grain from a particular harvest. All figures are expressed in terms of untreated wheat.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT
(*000 tonnes)

Year	For use in Australia as				Overseas exports for use as		Total(a)
	Flour	Stock feed	Seed	Breakfast foods etc.	Grain	Wheat products	
1973	189	99	8	7	33	41	377
1974	170	113	8	5	152	39	487
1975	176	101	12	6	353	50	698
1976	175	47	12	6	474	41	755
1977	178	21	11	6	444	55	715
1978	179	24	12	5	402	39	661

(a) Including small amounts of wheat imported from other States.

Australian Wheat Board

Details in regard to the Australian Wheat Board and the current wheat stabilisation agreement are available in the 1977 issue of the *Year Book*.

5 OTHER GRAIN CROPS

Barley

The Barley Marketing Board was constituted in 1930 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act* 1926–1979. The Board is responsible for the marketing

of all barley grown in Queensland. Some of the barley produced, however, is either held on farms for feed or seed, or sold interstate.

Barley is used for malting, manufacturing, and stock feed. For malting purposes, a high-grade low-protein grain is required. Barley with higher protein content is classified either as manufacturing grade or feed grade depending on quality. The Board also operates a seed barley scheme under which growers are selected to grow seed barley for the Board.

From 1977-78 the classification of barley was expanded to meet overseas market requirements. The new gradings of seed, malting, manufacturing, and feed replace the previous gradings of seed, malting, and milling (see page 288 of the 1978 *Year Book*). The seed grading is unchanged, malting is of a higher quality than previously, and manufacturing includes lower grade malting and higher grade milling barley. The balance is classified to feed barley.

The State Wheat Board acts as handling agent for the Barley Marketing Board and growers deliver grain to various Wheat Board depots.

THE BARLEY MARKETING BOARD, QUEENSLAND

Season	Deliveries	Exports	Average net return per tonne to grower at grower's siding			
			Seed	Malting	Manufacturing	Feed
	tonnes	tonnes	\$	\$	\$	\$
1973-74	113,195	60,854	72.87	68.18	—	62.63
1974-75	233,640	207,866	104.98	99.02	—	95.00
1975-76	363,591	333,214	101.69	95.00	—	92.00
1976-77	357,734	327,445	98.56	91.74	—	86.00
1977-78	164,954	86,649	82.76	(a) 80.00	74.00	(a) 67.00
1978-79	489,461	393,651	67.12	65.00	61.00	56.00

(a) Figures from 1977-78 are not comparable with those for previous years. See text above.

Grain Sorghum

The Central Queensland Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was constituted in 1965 and controls the marketing of grain sorghum produced in Central Queensland.

The State Wheat Board acts as handling agent for the Board and growers deliver their grain to Wheat Board depots in Central Queensland. In addition, the Board itself has storage capacity for some 4,000 tonnes at Gladstone which is used mainly for local sales.

Grain sorghum is used primarily for stock feed and is an important source for supplementing other coarse grains for this purpose. As local requirements for grain sorghum in Central Queensland are limited, most sorghum received by the Board is exported, and shipped through the port of Gladstone.

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND GRAIN SORGHUM MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Season	Deliveries	Value of sales	Average net payment to growers per tonne(a)	Quantity sold	
				Domestic	Overseas
	tonnes	\$'000	\$	tonnes	tonnes
1973	105,600	4,967	33.66	12,367	93,165
1974	84,118	6,655	62.65	7,190	76,877
1975	109,642	10,057	76.64	4,956	104,686
1976	237,420	20,848	69.47	5,887	231,533
1977	210,698	18,155	65.81	6,568	204,130
1978	193,354	16,093	64.48	7,686	178,387

(a) At grower's siding.

Rice

The Rice Marketing Board was constituted in 1971 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1979* and is responsible for the marketing of all rice produced in Queensland. It has appointed as agent the Lower Burdekin Rice Producers' Co-operative Association Limited to handle the receiving, processing, and sale of the crop.

RICE MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Harvest(a)	Rice production	Average payment per tonne to growers		Total payments to growers
		1st grade	Seed	
	tonnes	\$	\$	\$'000
Summer 1973-74	4,439	101	111	447
Winter 1974	909	98	107	91
Summer 1974-75	8,114	109	117	887
Winter 1975	3,898	123	131	481
Summer 1975-76	6,008	132	140	795
Winter 1976	1,963	133	141	262
Summer 1976-77	6,310	111	119	706
Winter 1977	3,012	148	156	448
Summer 1977-78	6,627	155	163	1,030
Winter 1978	r 6,303	p 185	p 193	p 1,169
Summer 1978-79	9,055	p 165	p 173	p 1,497
Winter 1979	6,109	p 170	p 178	p 1,041

(a) Summer harvest, December to January; winter harvest, May to June.

Maize

The Atherton Tableland Maize Marketing Board, established in 1923, controls the marketing of all maize produced on the Atherton Tableland. There is no control in other areas of the State. In 1978-79 the area under the control of the Board produced about 14 per cent of the Queensland output of maize. The balance of the crop was grown over a wide area of the State.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Net receipts of maize tonnes	15,681	13,045	20,956	25,958	19,096	22,800
Sales of maize tonnes	16,583	12,881	17,870	27,892	19,448	21,458
Average net payments to growers per tonne \$	58.95	69.54	70.19	70.24	72.32	70.48

6 DAIRY PRODUCTS

A voluntary butter and cheese price equalisation scheme administered by The Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Limited operated before 1 July 1977. The effect of this scheme was to equalise domestic and export realisations from the sale of butter, cheese, skim milk powder, and casein among manufacturers.

Following an inquiry by the Industries Assistance Commission on dairy industry marketing arrangements, the former scheme was replaced by a mandatory one administered by the Australian Dairy Corporation. Stage I of the new marketing arrangements, which came into operation on 1 July 1977, provides for a levy/disbursement scheme on prescribed dairy products. It incorporates a levy based on the difference between the domestic market price and an assessed

average export price. Proceeds from the levy are utilised to make stabilisation payments to manufacturers across total production of each product to equalise their returns.

In addition, under the *Dairy Produce Act* 1924 the proceeds from all export sales of prescribed products are to be pooled separately. These arrangements ensure that all manufacturers receive an equalised return from domestic and export sales for each relevant product.

Stage II marketing arrangements, implemented from 1 July 1978, embody a system of selective government underwriting directed at reducing the production of less profitable products (e.g. butter) while allowing scope for an increase in the production of more profitable products (e.g. fresh milk products, cheese, and wholemilk powder). Additional new marketing arrangements are expected to be introduced progressively.

The Butter Marketing Board

This Board, established in 1925, is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to local and overseas markets and is the sole vendor of "pat" butter in the Brisbane area.

The next table shows sales of Queensland butter taken into account for equalisation, for the last four years of the voluntary equalisation scheme which ended on 30 June 1977. Apart from sales figures, statistics for 1977-78 and 1978-79 under the new arrangement do not lend themselves to a continuing comparison with annual figures from the Equalisation Committee. Since it may be some time before a new statistical pattern is established which will be of value for comparative purposes, the relevant items are shown as not available in the table.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Queensland sales tonnes	9,568	9,421	10,136	6,379	4,828	5,645
Overseas sales tonnes	2,132	963	839	1,176	6	—
Total sales tonnes	11,700	10,384	10,975	7,555	4,834	5,645
Proportion sold overseas %	18.2	9.3	7.6	15.6	0.1	—
Equalisation value \$'000	9,386	9,889	10,802	8,487	n.a.	n.a.
Return to manufacturers \$'000	10,355	10,345	10,802	8,487	n.a.	n.a.
Rate per tonne \$	887.04	997.45	984.26	1,123.35	n.a.	n.a.

Sales by the Board in 1978-79, including interstate production, totalled 13,066 tonnes, compared with 13,131 tonnes in 1977-78. The next table sets out particulars of sales.

BUTTER MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND
(tonnes)

Particulars	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	Local sales	Export sales	Local sales	Export sales	Local sales	Export sales
Pat butter	6,206	1,033	6,384	1,055	6,119	1,238
Bulk butter	926	—	791	10	781	23
Canned butter	29	280	22	228	22	135
Ghee	77	1,888	66	3,009	73	2,833
Pure butterfat	515	60	738	62	623	—
Butteroil blend and shortening	141	—	160	—	180	—
Other(a)	16	1,200	13	593	35	1,004
Total sales	7,911	4,460	8,174	4,957	7,833	5,233

(a) Including butter sold as butter concentrate on both local and export markets, and as ice cream mix on the export market.

The Cheese Marketing Board

This Board, which was constituted in 1923, fixes minimum intrastate wholesale prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, etc.

Most Queensland cheese is sold on the local and interstate market, with small quantities being exported mainly to Japan. Disposals of Queensland cheese during the three years 1976-77 to 1978-79 comprised 14,604 tonnes, 10,161 tonnes, and 9,557 tonnes, of which 1,121 tonnes, 137 tonnes, and 611 tonnes, respectively, were exported to Japan.

Milk

The *Milk Supply Act* 1977-1978 was proclaimed on 20 May 1978 and the Queensland Milk Board was constituted on 1 June 1978. The functions of the Board are to regulate and control the production, collection, treatment, carriage, supply, delivery, storage, preservation, distribution, and pricing of milk throughout the State, excluding usage by processors for the manufacture of butter, cheese, ice-cream, etc.

The control and inspection of milk supply throughout the State is achieved by the licensing of all producers, processors, carriers, and vendors in both retail and milkshop trade.

Particulars of sales of pasteurised milk and cream throughout Queensland are set out in the next table.

SALES OF PASTEURISED MILK AND CREAM, QUEENSLAND
(⁰⁰⁰ litres)

Market	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	Milk	Cream	Milk	Cream	Milk	Cream
Brisbane Milk District	103,147	916	104,059	1,009	104,078	985
All Other Districts	126,497	985	130,058	1,188	133,289	1,482
Total	229,644	1,901	234,117	2,197	237,367	2,467

7 EGGS

Australian Egg Board

The overseas export of eggs and egg products is controlled by the Australian Egg Board which purchases stocks from the State Boards, while the latter are responsible for the packing, processing, and shipping on behalf of the Australian Board.

More than half of Australia's exports of 1.3m dozen eggs in 1978-79 were shipped to the Pacific islands; other significant quantities were sent to middle-east countries and Hong Kong. Exports of egg pulp totalled 15,102 tonnes in 1978-79 which were shipped to Japan.

Queensland Egg Boards

Two Boards operate in Queensland to control the production and marketing of eggs within specified areas of the State. The Egg Marketing Board (South Queensland), constituted in 1923, covers an area in southern Queensland and handles most eggs through its premises in Brisbane. It also operates a depot at Toowoomba and, in addition, 10 country agencies and 9 distributors market eggs on its behalf. The Central Queensland Egg Marketing Board which commenced operations in 1947 covers an area centred on Rockhampton.

Eggs handled by both Boards include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations. In addition, quantities of eggs are sold by growers direct to retailers and consumers under permit from the Boards. The next table sets out details of operations of both Boards for six years.

QUEENSLAND EGG MARKETING BOARDS OPERATIONS

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<i>South Queensland</i>						
Receivals						
Quantity '000 doz	22,556	21,802	21,687	18,379	20,055	20,229
Gross return to producers \$'000	13,529	14,112	14,621	14,552	16,918	18,025
Average net return per dozen (a) cents	52.18	49.21	51.95	66.80	71.24	73.42
Permit sales						
Quantity '000 doz	4,020	3,773	4,016	3,899	3,902	3,901
<i>Central Queensland</i>						
Receivals						
Quantity (b) '000 doz	1,513	1,829	1,735	1,570	1,749	1,858
Gross return to producers \$'000	910	1,080	1,190	1,269	1,525	1,661
Average net return per dozen (a) cents	52.13	53.43	53.66	66.77	73.53	73.77
Permit sales						
Quantity '000 doz	291	233	365	420	441	347

(a) Before hen levy of \$1.00 per hen per annum. (b) Excluding purchases from South Queensland.

8 WOOL

Wool Sales

Approximately 83 per cent of the Queensland wool clip is sold in Brisbane at public auctions organised by member firms of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers and attended by both local and overseas buyers. Before wool is sold at these auctions it is appraised and valued by the Australian Wool Corporation. The Corporation, which has the authority to operate two separate price support schemes at auctions if necessary, introduced on a two year trial basis a limited offer to purchase scheme (LOPS) in Melbourne on 3 October 1977 and has since extended operations to Fremantle and Brisbane. The scheme is intended to operate essentially by obtaining economies of scale through ownership of large volumes of wool at the handling and selling stage. Advantages of the scheme for growers include reduction in standard handling charges, earlier payment, and a purchase price set on a current market price.

In 1978-79 the total amount of wool sold at Brisbane auctions was 51.4m kg which realised \$105.7m, averaging 205.51 cents per kg. This compares favourably with the realisations in 1977-78 of \$95.4m from 51.4m kg, averaging 185.76 cents per kg. Some New South Wales wool was sold at these sales while some Queensland wool was sold at sales in Sydney and Newcastle.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET (a)

Year	Sales	Bales sold	Wool sold	Amount realised	Average price per kilogram
	No.	No.	tonnes	\$'000	cents
1973-74	8	363,643	54,761	96,615	176.43
1974-75	9	410,191	61,220	77,629	126.80
1975-76	10	382,202	58,387	81,690	139.91
1976-77	9	373,612	57,551	100,561	174.73
1977-78	10	323,454	51,352	95,390	185.76
1978-79	8	311,838	51,443	105,718	205.51

(a) Including wool received from New South Wales, amounting to 21,008 bales (3,373 tonnes) in 1978-79.

9 COTTON

The Cotton Marketing Board is a co-operative organisation and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1979*. The Board was established in 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of the cotton industry. The Board is active in fostering production and marketing in Queensland. It distributes seed, advises of varieties, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries at Biloela, Cecil Plains, St George, and Emerald, and processes by-products producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and linters at Brisbane. In 1978 its oil mill treated 11,759 tonnes of cotton-seed. The marketing of the raw cotton is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners.

COTTON MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Season	Raw cotton received		Average payments to growers for raw cotton	Total payments to growers
	tonnes	bales	c per kg	\$'000
1973	4,826	21,277	70.7	3,412
1974	6,590	29,358	73.2	4,822
1975	5,946	26,423	81.0	4,818
1976	4,537	19,725	113.2	5,136
1977	7,019	30,849	r 104.1	r 7,305
1978	9,342	39,661	114.9	10,732

10 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (the C.O.D.)

This organisation is a statutory authority constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Acts, 1923 to 1964* to represent Queensland fruit and vegetable growers on a wide range of industry matters, and to facilitate the marketing of Queensland-grown fruit and vegetables. It achieves this through a number of activities including its nine wholesale fruit and vegetable selling floors in the three eastern mainland States; five retail shops in Queensland country towns; and the running of special trains for collecting Queensland-grown fruit and vegetables from various centres in the State and distributing them throughout Australia.

The C.O.D. is the largest fruit and vegetable marketing organisation in Australia. It represents approximately 7,500 fruit and vegetable growers in Queensland. It is not compulsory for growers to make use of its services.

The next table sets out details, in terms of turnover, of the main operations of the C.O.D.

QUEENSLAND C.O.D. OPERATIONS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Wholesale department						
Queensland	19,526	21,295	25,849	30,500	33,544	35,279
Interstate	11,454	13,914	14,793	15,756	18,819	21,138
Total wholesale turnover	30,980	35,209	40,642	46,256	52,363	56,417
Freight transactions	2,423	2,487	2,442	3,025	3,990	4,104
Other activities(a)	4,870	5,688	5,098	5,829	7,639	8,718
Total turnover	38,273	43,384	48,182	55,110	63,992	69,239

(a) Including merchandise, retail, packing, cool storage, and crate and bin hire.

The Cannery Board

This Board was constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Acts, 1923 to 1964*. It owns, controls, and operates the Northgate Cannery which specialises in processing pineapples and fruit salad, and also produces jams, fruit juices, beetroot, cordials, and aerated waters. Large quantities of canned pineapple are exported to overseas countries.

Growers supply pineapples for processing to the cannery in accordance with quotas set out on the number of \$100 face value certificates of subscription held by the growers in the cannery. These deliveries are to the No. 1 Pool and were set at 4.2 tonnes in 1978 for each \$100 certificate held. Other deliveries of pineapples are allotted to the No. 2 Pool.

The next table gives particulars of annual pineapple deliveries for canning. The year extends from 1 December to 30 November.

PINEAPPLE DELIVERIES FOR CANNING (BULK GRADE), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1976			1977			1978		
	Deliveries	Rate per tonne	Value	Deliveries	Rate per tonne	Value	Deliveries	Rate per tonne	Value
	tonnes	\$	\$'000	tonnes	\$	\$'000	tonnes	\$	\$'000
Bulk grade									
No. 1 Pool	96,423	130.08	12,543.	79,956	135.82	10,860	85,693	154.97	13,280
No. 2 Pool	12,780	91.66	1,171	1,618	85.96	139	3,411	117.69	401
Total	109,203	130.88	(a)14,292	81,574	141.01	(a)11,503	89,104	179.66	(a)14,226

(a) Including incentive payments of \$578,000, \$504,000, and \$545,000, respectively, made for pineapples delivered up to the monthly target schedule.

Ginger

The Ginger Marketing Board was constituted in 1942, and is responsible for the marketing of all ginger produced in Queensland. The Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd acts as agent to receive, treat, and market ginger on the Board's behalf, and to distribute the net proceeds of sales direct to growers.

The ginger root, or rhizome, is harvested in two stages. The early harvest provides a tender non-fibrous root suitable for table use as crystallised ginger or preserving in syrup, while the later harvest of the more fibrous rhizome is dried and ground for use in spices and flavouring.

During 1978 the Board received 1,679 tonnes of early harvest ginger, for which growers were paid at the rate of 28.00 cents per kilogram, and 891 tonnes of late harvest ginger, for which growers were paid 13.00 cents per kilogram.

11 OTHER FARM PRODUCTS

Peanuts

The Peanut Marketing Board, established in 1924, is responsible for the marketing of all peanuts produced in Queensland. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets at Kingaroy, Atherton, and Gayndah, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling and grading.

Sales by the Board during 1978-79 totalled 37,098 tonnes, comprising 28,338 tonnes as edible kernels, 7,228 tonnes for oil milling, and 1,532 tonnes as edible nuts in shell. All weights are on a nut-in-shell basis.

The next table shows Board operations for the last six seasons.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Season	Quantity received (a)	Average price realised	Average price paid to growers	Average working expenses
	tonnes	c per kg	c per kg	c per kg
1973	33,394	26.77	21.91	4.87
1974	25,014	37.37	30.10	7.27
1975	28,329	37.42	29.55	7.87
1976	31,017	45.56	37.31	8.25
1977	29,464	46.09	33.88	12.21
1978	31,644	54.34	41.27	13.07

(a) Nuts in shell.

Tobacco

The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board began marketing functions in 1948 and operates through agents in both north and south Queensland and has power to handle leaf delivered to it voluntarily by New South Wales growers. Each grower receives the proceeds of sale of his own leaf after deduction of administration levy and other charges.

TOBACCO LEAF MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Quantities sold (a)						
Queensland leaf tonnes	8,377	8,303	8,186	7,937	7,674	8,298
New South Wales leaf .. tonnes	1,456	1,461	1,202	1,370	1,335	1,373
Total tonnes	9,833	9,764	9,388	9,307	9,009	9,671
Total realisations \$'000	27,598	32,163	31,825	32,577	31,940	35,317
Average price per kg cents	280.67	329.39	339.00	350.03	354.53	365.19

(a) Including small quantities of non-quota and experimental leaf.

Navy Beans

The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted in 1946 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1979*. It is required to accept all navy beans grown in Queensland and to market them on behalf of growers. The Bean Growers' Co-operative Association Limited, which owns the grading and storage facilities, is the Board's sole agent, receiving, cleaning, grading, and storing beans.

NAVY BEAN MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Gross deliveries tonnes	2,398	2,958	6,562	6,877	9,031	5,463
Net deliveries (a) tonnes	2,109	2,628	5,807	5,586	7,916	4,838
Selling price (per kg) cents	44.09	45.00	51.75	55.00	55.00	55.00
Average net return to growers (per kg)	38.93	38.40	44.00	41.25	p 42.00	p 43.00

(a) Merchantable beans.

12 MEAT AND FISH

Meat

Australian Meat Marketing Arrangements

The Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation, established under the *Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Act 1977*, commenced operations on 1 December 1977. The main

functions of the Corporation, which replaced the Australian Meat Board, are to encourage, assist, promote, and control the export of meat and livestock from Australia, and to promote the sale of meat in Australia.

The next table shows total Australian production and overseas export of beef and veal and mutton and lamb by States, as reported by the Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation.

PRODUCTION AND OVERSEAS EXPORT OF MEAT, AUSTRALIA(a)
(⁰000 tonnes: Carcass weight and net shipped weight)

State or Territory	Beef and veal		Mutton and lamb		Total	
	Production	Exports	Production	Exports	Production	Exports
1976-77						
New South Wales	598.3	174.0	164.1	33.0	762.4	207.0
Victoria	507.6	123.2	r 186.5	84.3	694.1	207.5
Queensland	531.9	246.7	26.2	8.2	558.1	254.9
South Australia	110.1	24.6	59.5	31.3	169.6	55.9
Western Australia	160.3	56.5	93.8	59.8	254.1	116.3
Tasmania	57.4	18.5	16.7	4.6	74.1	23.1
Northern Territory	16.7	2.4	—	—	16.7	2.4
Australia(b)	1,987.8	645.9	549.3	221.3	2,537.0	867.2
1977-78						
New South Wales	654.7	157.6	164.2	32.5	818.8	190.1
Victoria	r 569.6	192.2	r 181.8	93.9	r 751.3	286.1
Queensland	594.6	308.3	25.9	8.4	620.5	316.7
South Australia	125.0	26.6	56.8	8.8	181.8	35.4
Western Australia	148.1	51.6	65.5	42.2	213.6	93.8
Tasmania	61.3	14.3	16.9	3.0	78.2	17.3
Northern Territory	24.2	2.7	—	—	24.2	2.7
Australia(b)	r 2,183.8	753.3	r 513.6	188.7	r 2,697.5	942.0
1978-79						
New South Wales	592.4	186.0	160.0	33.5	752.4	219.5
Victoria	431.3	210.1	176.2	75.8	607.6	285.9
Queensland	662.2	363.8	26.5	8.2	688.7	372.0
South Australia	116.5	19.8	47.8	4.4	164.3	24.2
Western Australia	136.1	47.4	63.3	26.1	199.4	73.5
Tasmania	47.4	2.3	14.7	0.3	62.1	2.6
Northern Territory	26.0	0.4	—	—	26.0	0.4
Australia(b)	2,018.0	p 829.9	491.4	p 148.3	2,509.4	p 978.2

(a) All meats frozen, chilled, and cured. Excluding pigmeat, edible offal, and fancy meats. (b) Including Australian Capital Territory production.

Queensland Meat Industry Authority

The *Meat Industry Act* 1965-1977 provides for the establishment of a Meat Industry Authority to advise the Minister and to administer defined policy.

The Authority has the responsibility for the licensing of abattoirs, slaughterhouses, poultry slaughterhouses, meat markets, and knackers' yards. Legislation provides for the declaration of regional meat areas in which the Authority may either provide slaughtering facilities, or enter into agreements with local slaughterers or with the management of 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 40 at 30 June 1979. Thirty-five of these were privately-owned establishments, of which 30 were approved export establishments. The remaining 5 were publicly-owned service works operated by Abattoir Boards.

The Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board

This Board operates a saleyard and abattoir complex at Cannon Hill in Brisbane, and is licensed to export meat to all destinations. At 30 June 1979 there were 129 registered operators at the Metropolitan Public Abattoir of whom 16 were issued with licences to sell carcasses or meat at the meat market at the Abattoir.

The Brisbane Abattoir also processes meat for the canning and interstate and overseas export trades. The *Meat Industry Act* 1965-1977 allows private abattoirs to slaughter within, or send meat into, the Metropolitan Abattoir Area, provided that all stock and meat are officially inspected.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS

Item	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
LIVESTOCK SOLD THROUGH ABATTOIR STOCKYARDS (No.)						
Cattle	119,309	116,943	159,761	189,659	255,881	360,879
Calves	42,299	37,406	44,839	40,444	46,406	34,079
Sheep	362,928	213,180	248,497	236,514	214,088	165,550
Lambs	165,454	184,168	234,097	247,532	230,497	145,274
Pigs	55,935	33,533	34,319	26,904	23,620	15,342
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AT BRISBANE ABATTOIR (No.)						
Cattle	132,215	124,892	163,560	165,094	183,917	192,928
Calves	64,457	57,918	74,499	68,353	66,531	38,255
Sheep	226,858	104,619	111,677	119,668	122,223	128,309
Lambs	203,595	224,523	290,572	325,120	352,294	280,590
Pigs	138,590	77,093	72,726	74,467	60,784	40,571
Goats	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,382
FRESH MEAT PREPARED FOR METROPOLITAN MARKET (tonnes)						
Beef	14,697	15,017	20,192	18,757	23,042	18,331
Veal	1,405	1,836	3,233	5,039	3,171	1,889
Mutton	3,268	1,582	1,645	1,554	1,017	805
Lamb	3,286	3,587	4,687	5,512	6,108	4,949
Pork	3,497	1,797	2,858	3,460	2,602	1,936
Goat	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8
MEAT PREPARED FOR OTHER PURPOSES(a) (tonnes)						
Beef	11,610	11,395	12,382	11,180	12,699	19,904
Veal	1,282	812	437	223	62	61
Mutton and lamb	1,076	579	621	699	1,278	1,838
Pork	3,251	2,019	568	—	—	186
Goat	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	129

(a) For export, interstate, and processing trades.

Other Abattoir Boards

District Abattoir Boards have been constituted under the *Meat Industry Act* 1965-1977 for the areas of Gympie, Mackay, and Rockhampton, while Public Abattoir Boards have been established at Toowoomba, Ipswich, Townsville, and Bundaberg. These Boards perform functions, outside the Metropolitan Area, similar to those of the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board and operate at Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Townsville, and Ipswich, while in Rockhampton, meatworks act as agents for the local Board.

Fish

The Queensland Fish Board operates under the *Fish Supply Management Act* 1972-1976, and is responsible for the management and control of the supply and marketing of fish throughout the State.

The following table sets out details of Fish Board operations. In 1975-76 the Board altered the close of its financial year from 30 June to 30 April.

FISH BOARD OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76(a)	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Quantity of fish received '000 kg	4,560	4,726	4,127	4,135	4,234	4,124
Quantity of prawns received '000 kg	2,475	1,690	1,626	1,961	1,693	1,707
Net payment to suppliers (all seafood) \$'000	6,442	6,531	7,890	10,383	11,055	14,298
Value of fish marketed \$'000	3,301	3,772	(b) 4,348	5,447	5,433	5,977
Value of other seafood marketed \$'000	4,322	4,126	(b) 5,296	6,654	7,412	10,248

(a) For the 10 months to 30 April 1976. (b) Estimated.

13 COAL

Queensland Coal Board

This Board operates under the provisions of the *Coal Industry (Control) Act* 1948-1978. Its functions are to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal throughout Queensland and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry. The State Government makes the Board an annual grant, which was \$70,000 in 1978-79. The balance of the Board's income is from contributions from colliery proprietors who supply coal to Australian consumers. The contribution is determined annually by the Board and is approved by the Governor in Council. The contribution is payable in four quarterly instalments and is based on the number of employees in the previous quarter. In 1978-79 these contributions amounted to \$380,000.

The next table shows details of sales as supplied by the Queensland Coal Board.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND COAL
(⁰⁰⁰ tonnes)

Market	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Local						
Electricity authorities (public) ..	3,225	3,537	3,596	4,047	4,268	4,248
Alumina works	608	860	919	1,025	967	1,102
Mining projects	352	341	337	350	348	349
Cement works	266	288	268	273	264	269
Paper and board manufacturing ..	63	52	60	61	55	56
Coke works	54	66	49	40	54	56
Other(a)	105	100	94	88	74	73
Total local sales	4,673	5,244	5,323	5,884	6,030	6,153
Interstate	207	197	435	499	384	383
Overseas	15,642	17,591	16,388	18,965	20,118	18,836
Total sales	20,522	23,032	22,146	25,348	26,532	25,372

(a) Including hospitals, food processing, brickworks, potteries, and gas works.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the annual reports of the Director of Marketing, Queensland Department of Primary Industries, and the individual marketing authority boards.



URBAN CENTRES—Chapter 6
An aerial view of Townsville

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau



HEALTH—Chapter 9
An operation at a major hospital

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau



EDUCATION—Chapter 11
A manual training class at Warwick High School

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

TRANSPORT—Chapter 14
A stretch of four-lane divided highway,
Burpengary, north of Brisbane

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau



Chapter 21

PRICES

1 INTRODUCTION

The prices of many goods and services at various levels are collected at regular intervals. The main use made of this information is in the compilation of price index numbers which are designed to give a general indication of price movements in the field covered.

This chapter presents indexes of retail and wholesale prices, actual prices for selected commodities, including livestock, and briefly describes legislation relating to price control and consumer affairs.

2 RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

Retail price indexes assumed particular importance in Australia when they were adopted by arbitration and industrial authorities for use in the adjustment of wage rates for changes in price levels. The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration first used the retail price index for wage adjustment purposes in 1913. Automatic quarterly adjustments based on retail price index movements were introduced in 1921 and continued until 1953. State authorities have also made wage adjustments in the same way, at times on an automatic basis and at other times by considering the index in their proceedings. Since 1975, movements in the Six State Capital Cities Consumer Price Index have been used as a variation basis for wages and salaries by the arbitration authorities in terms of guidelines and principles called "wage indexation". For more information on wage indexation see Chapter 13, Wages and Industrial Conditions, Section 3.

Measurements of Price Movements

The official retail price index numbers given in the following pages have been designed to measure variations in retail prices for goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of metropolitan wage and salary earner households. They do not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, nor the absolute cost of changes in the standard of living. No retail price index measures changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode or level of living. Changes of that kind are matters for consideration apart from price indexes. But changes in prices of goods and services are a very important part of changes in the cost of living and it is this part which retail price indexes are used to measure. It is also important to realise that the Consumer Price Index measures only the movement over time in each State capital city and Canberra separately. It is not a measure of price variability between cities.

In compiling a retail price index the list of goods being priced, the "regimen", must comprise sufficient items, capable of standardisation, to represent as a group the general movement in retail prices of the goods and services purchased and consumed by households. The regimen must be a selected one because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. It is not necessary to include all the items people buy since many related items are subject to similar price changes. Key representative items are selected so that the index reflects price changes for a much wider range of goods and services than is actually sampled. The regimen is not, as is sometimes erroneously supposed, one which could be purchased with a certain "basic" wage. Its items are representative

of the fields covered, and are included in the index in proportions representing the consumption of all commodities in the field each represents.

The indexes measure, as accurately as possible, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

Although changes in the consumption pattern occur continually, it is not possible to change weights applicable to items in an index frequently. While short-term fluctuations in consumption due to temporary imbalances between supply and demand have little effect on index weights, long-term consumption variations attributable to factors such as continued steady economic growth, development of significant new natural resources, technological advances, industrialisation, development or contraction of foreign markets, changes in the composition of the population, and so on, must lead to changes in weights, the introduction of new items, and perhaps the deletion of old items, if the index is to continue to be an accurate measure of variations in price levels. For these reasons it becomes desirable periodically to compile a new retail price index with items and weights more representative of current usage than those of the former index. Steps have been taken along these lines with the publication of the Consumer Price Index in which the items and weights are varied periodically in accordance with changing patterns of consumption.

Five series of retail price indexes were compiled at various times by the Australian Bureau of Statistics prior to 1960. Each of these was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of indexes more directly relevant to current conditions. A description of these indexes may be found in the 1977 and previous issues of the *Year Book*.

Consumer Price Index

This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospective to September quarter 1948. It replaced both the "C" Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in official statistical publications of the Bureau. Initially, series were compiled for the six State capital cities, with a series for Canberra being first published in 1964. The title "Consumer Price Index" is used for purposes of convenience and does not imply that this index differs in definition or purpose from previous indexes. It was adopted in conformity with world trends in naming indexes of retail prices paid by consumers, where these prices are weighted according to the pattern of consumption. For most practical purposes the terms "retail prices" and "consumer prices" are synonymous. The index is designed to measure, on a quarterly basis, the retail price variation of a very comprehensive list of commodities and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of employee households in Australia.

Up to September quarter 1976 the complete index was composed of five main groups: Food; Clothing and drapery; Housing; Household supplies and equipment; and Miscellaneous. From the September quarter 1976 the following expanded group structure was adopted: Food; Clothing; Housing; Household equipment and operation; Transportation; Tobacco and alcohol; Health and personal care; and Recreation. The Food group comprises a large number of items of groceries, dairy produce, meat, vegetables, meals out, and take away food; Clothing includes representative items of most of the articles of men's, women's, boys', and girls' clothing and footwear, and piece goods; Housing comprises costs of home-ownership and allowances for private and government house and private flat rents (government flat rents in Canberra); Household equipment and operation includes fuel and light, furniture and floor coverings, drapery, household appliances, utensils and tools, and postal and telephone services; Transportation consists of private motoring expenses and public transport fares; Tobacco and alcohol includes beer, wines, and spirits, cigarettes, and tobacco; Health and personal care includes

services by dentists, doctors, hospitals, and health insurance funds and personal care products and services; Recreation comprises newspapers and magazines, holiday accommodation, and other recreation goods and services.

Prices of food items are collected monthly, allowing the compilation and publication of a monthly Food Group Index. Non-food items are generally priced quarterly, in most cases at the mid-point of the middle month of the quarter. A few exceptions, such as local government rates and charges and summer and winter clothing, are priced annually. Complete details, i.e. index numbers for each group (including Food) and an all groups index number, are compiled and published on a quarterly basis.

The number of items actually priced is quite large. Several similar articles are often priced in order to suitably represent the various types and brands of similar commodities and services which are available. All prices are collected on a cash basis for the new article. Hire-purchase charges and trade-in allowances are not included, although for major household appliances normal transaction prices are used.

The collection of retail prices for incorporation in the Consumer Price Index is undertaken by qualified field officers who visit the selected retail outlets to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades are specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores.

The index has been constructed so that it will reflect, as nearly as possible, the current pattern of consumption expenditure. To do this adequately it has been necessary to allow for the periodic addition of extra items, and changes in the weighting pattern (rather than retain a fixed list of items and set of weights unchanged over a long period). Nine series have been constructed for short periods and linked to form a continuous retail price index series. A description of the principal changes in the index up to the link of September quarter 1974 is contained in the 1976 issue of the *Year Book*. The latest link, effected at September quarter 1976, was based on the results of the Household Expenditure Survey 1974-75 (see Chapter 24, Miscellaneous, Section 4). This enables the index to be related more specifically to a target group of the population and to have appropriate separate weighting patterns for each of the seven cities for which Consumer Price Index numbers are compiled. The target group for the ninth series comprises metropolitan wage and salary earner households with total income of more than the minimum adult wage but excluding the top 10 per cent of such households. The new series adds the following main items to the regimen of expenditure:

- (a) Food group—fresh fruit and vegetables (in addition to the existing items of potatoes and onions), fresh and frozen fish, meals out.
- (b) Household equipment and operation group—insurance on dwelling and contents, repairs to household goods.
- (c) Transportation group—motor vehicle comprehensive and third party property insurance, taxi and air fares.
- (d) Recreation group—books, holiday accommodation, sports equipment, spectator admission charges.

Brisbane

Consumer Price Index numbers for Brisbane, showing each group for six financial years and quarterly data for each of these years are shown in the next table. Index numbers for earlier years are shown in the Appendix.

During the period 1973 to 1976 rates of increase were exceptionally high and it is necessary to go back to the period 1949 to 1951 to detect general increases of comparable magnitude. The index, however, reflected a moderation in the rate of increase during the three years 1977 to 1979. The all groups index rose by 8.5 per cent from December quarter 1976 to December quarter 1977,

by 9 per cent in 1978 and by 8.6 per cent in 1979. Increases of 13.7, 15.7, 13.8, and 14.9 per cent were recorded in 1973, 1974, 1975, and 1976, respectively.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS(a), BRISBANE

Period	Food(b)	Clothing(b)	Housing(b)	Household equipment and operation(b)	Transportation(b)	Tobacco and alcohol(b)	Health and personal care(c)	Recreation(d)	All groups(b)
Year									
1973-74	152.5	142.0	150.3	130.8	143.7	144.1	142.9	n.a.	146.1
1974-75	164.8	171.5	176.4	156.5	171.4	166.3	175.8	n.a.	168.7
1975-76	180.8	200.0	202.9	181.7	199.7	200.9	164.1	n.a.	190.9
1976-77	201.7	230.4	236.0	197.7	219.6	217.4	296.1	104.1	218.0
1977-78	222.6	254.6	260.9	213.8	233.8	227.5	353.6	114.8	238.4
1978-79	245.7	272.7	278.5	228.8	257.0	271.6	315.6	123.4	258.0
Quarter									
1974: March ..	155.7	142.1	151.9	131.3	146.9	144.1	143.8	n.a.	147.8
June ..	159.7	152.5	157.7	135.9	150.1	151.5	148.9	n.a.	153.1
September ..	165.1	159.3	167.5	146.5	163.3	159.7	155.2	n.a.	161.4
December ..	161.4	171.7	175.5	157.5	170.4	162.5	168.6	n.a.	166.6
1975: March ..	163.9	173.7	179.2	159.8	172.8	170.3	191.6	n.a.	171.1
June ..	168.7	181.2	183.4	162.3	179.0	172.7	187.6	n.a.	175.6
September ..	170.4	185.6	193.7	170.1	185.0	178.5	155.0	n.a.	178.4
December ..	176.6	198.7	200.9	181.7	199.6	205.8	160.7	n.a.	189.6
1976: March ..	187.9	201.8	205.5	185.5	204.1	207.8	167.5	n.a.	195.6
June ..	188.1	213.9	211.3	189.3	210.1	211.4	173.3	n.a.	200.1
September ..	192.1	217.1	225.2	192.4	214.9	213.4	178.5	100.0	205.1
December ..	199.8	230.0	235.1	194.8	217.6	216.6	329.8	102.0	217.8
1977: March ..	205.9	233.6	239.4	199.9	221.3	217.9	335.4	106.2	222.5
June ..	209.1	240.7	244.2	203.7	224.5	221.8	340.7	108.2	226.6
September ..	215.7	245.8	251.1	207.8	228.0	223.5	343.6	110.6	231.3
December ..	219.9	254.5	258.1	211.4	232.9	226.0	348.4	113.8	236.3
1978: March ..	225.1	256.3	265.4	214.4	235.4	229.1	353.1	117.2	240.6
June ..	229.6	261.8	268.9	221.6	238.7	231.4	369.2	117.6	245.2
September ..	233.7	263.9	272.4	225.9	245.9	232.3	379.2	120.3	249.8
December ..	240.4	271.7	276.8	228.0	255.1	301.9	289.0	122.4	257.6
1979: March ..	249.6	273.9	281.3	229.6	258.9	275.7	294.9	124.1	259.3
June ..	259.2	281.2	283.3	231.6	268.2	276.4	299.2	126.8	265.2
September ..	267.2	284.9	288.2	236.5	276.0	282.7	302.4	128.5	271.2
December ..	276.5	289.4	295.4	240.7	286.7	285.5	338.5	131.8	279.7

(a) A new group structure was retrospectively adopted from September quarter 1976. Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (b) Base: Year 1966-67 = 100.0. (c) Base: December quarter 1968 = 100.0. (d) Base: September quarter 1976 = 100.0.

Six State Capital Cities

Up to September quarter 1976, a common pattern of consumption was used as the basis of weighting in most fields to derive the Consumer Price Index for each State capital city. Local weights were used for some important items and details are described in the 1976 and previous issues of the *Year Book*. Following the September quarter 1976 link in the index separate weighting patterns have been used for each State capital city and Canberra. The resultant indexes show price variations for each city on a basis particularly appropriate to that city. As the base of the index for each city is 1966-67 = 100.0, the indexes may be used to draw comparisons between cities as to differences in the degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

Irrespective of differences in actual price levels in the various State capitals, the percentage changes as indicated by the Consumer Price Index have followed similar patterns in each of the six State capitals.

Consumer Price Index numbers, all groups, for each State capital are shown in the next table.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS, STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base of Index for Each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities(b)
Year							
1973-74	151.3	144.0	146.1	143.9	140.6	142.6	146.6
1974-75	176.1	167.9	168.7	169.7	166.1	166.7	171.1
1975-76	199.0	189.5	190.9	190.5	189.6	190.0	193.3
1976-77	223.4	216.6	218.0	220.1	219.4	217.7	220.0
1977-78	243.2	238.2	238.4	241.8	243.1	239.1	241.0
1978-79	264.4	256.8	258.0	259.7	262.8	257.7	260.7
Quarter ended							
Sept. 1978	255.0	249.6	249.8	252.6	254.7	249.3	252.5
Dec. 1978	261.6	253.9	257.6	256.9	260.8	254.5	258.2
March 1979	266.7	258.4	259.3	261.3	264.3	260.0	262.6
June 1979	274.3	265.3	265.2	267.9	271.4	267.0	269.6
Sept. 1979	280.4	272.2	271.2	273.3	276.2	273.6	275.8
Dec. 1979	288.5	279.7	279.7	283.6	285.4	281.2	284.1

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (b) Weighted average.

Long-term Price Movements

The Consumer Price Index numbers shown in the preceding tables are available only since 1948-49. An attempt has therefore been made to compile, as shown in the next table, a long-term Six State Capital Cities retail price index by linking a number of indexes, but as these differ greatly in scope they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base: 1911 = 100)

Year	Six State Capital Cities(a)	Year	Six State Capital Cities(a)	Year	Six State Capital Cities(a)	Year	Six State Capital Cities(a)
1901	88	1921(b) ..	168	1941	167	1961	471
1902	93	1922(b) ..	162	1942	181	1962	469
1903	91	1923	166	1943	188	1963	472
1904	86	1924	164	1944	187	1964	483
1905	90	1925	165	1945	187	1965	502
1906	90	1926	168	1946	190	1966	517
1907	90	1927	166	1947	198	1967	534
1908	95	1928	167	1948	218	1968	548
1909	95	1929	171	1949	240	1969	564
1910	97	1930	162	1950	262	1970	586
1911	100	1931	145	1951	313	1971	621
1912	110	1932	138	1952	367	1972	658
1913	110	1933	133	1953	383	1973	720
1914(b)	114	1934	136	1954	386	1974	829
1915(b)	130	1935	138	1955	394	1975	954
1916(b)	132	1936	141	1956	419	1976	1,083
1917(b)	141	1937	145	1957	429	1977	1,216
1918(b)	150	1938	149	1958	435	1978	1,313
1919(b)	170	1939	153	1959	443	1979	1,432
1920(b)	193	1940	159	1960	459		

(a) Weighted average. (b) Month of November only.

The successive indexes used were as follows: from 1901 to 1914, the "A" Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the "C" Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a

composite of the Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and the "C" Series Index excluding rent; and, from 1948-49, the Consumer Price Index.

While a similar index has not been compiled for each State capital city separately, available information indicates that the trend of prices in Brisbane over the same period would not have differed substantially from the trend indicated in the table.

In 1979 prices were seven and a half times as great as they were in 1945. The 1945 level was a little over twice that of 1901.

Indexes of Retail Prices of Food in Queensland Towns

A special survey of retail prices of a range of food items in selected Queensland cities and towns is undertaken in March each year. Data obtained from these surveys are expressed as a series of price index numbers showing, for the field covered, comparative food price levels between the towns on a base of Brisbane = 100 for each year. The indexes compare relative retail prices of food in various localities at each point in time. They do not show movement over time in each locality.

Comparability between centres is achieved by matching, as far as possible, prices for similar specifications of food items. The weights used in combining the collected prices in the 1977 to 1979 surveys are derived from estimates of household consumption or expenditure for the weighted average of the six State capital cities as derived from the 1974-75 Household Expenditure Survey. In earlier years the weights were based on the pattern of consumption for Australia as a whole. It should be noted that for this index series, the regimen has been varied from year to year. Significant changes in both items and weights were made for the 1975 and 1976 surveys and to the weights used in the 1977 survey. In 1976 soft drink and confectionery items sold through cafe outlets were included for the first time. Generally, the items priced are the same as the Food Group of the Consumer Price Index.

No general pattern of relative levels of retail prices throughout the State is evident from the surveys. Grocery items are generally dearer relative to Brisbane, but this is offset to varying degrees by relatively cheaper meat prices in many centres. Moreover, for seasonal items such as meat, the degree of disparity from Brisbane tends to vary to a greater extent from year to year than is the case for the more stable grocery items.

The comparisons measure relative retail prices only for the field covered by the selected items as combined by a common set of weights. They cannot be considered as reflecting relative prices in other fields of expenditure. A common list of items or "basket" such as this does not reflect differences in living costs which result from differences in modes of living, e.g. as reflected by climate and availability of items etc., or levels of living between localities. The degree of appropriateness of the items and weights used would vary from centre to centre, and therefore the differences in price levels as indicated by the indexes should be regarded as approximations only.

In some instances, the relationships between towns in March of one year may differ significantly from those existing between them at another date during the same year or in other years, because seasonal influences on prices of some items, e.g. potatoes and meat, may occur at different times in different localities. In these circumstances it is desirable to study the run of index numbers for a number of years.

Although personal visits were made to some towns during the 1974, 1975, and 1979 surveys, the majority of the indexes were compiled from information obtained from postal collections and, while the data are subjected to intensive clerical scrutiny, the desirable feature of personal inspection must be foregone. In those towns where prices have been collected by personal visit, it has been possible to undertake investigations into items which have sometimes proved troublesome in postal collections, in particular meat, milk, and bread. Index numbers for towns which have been visited are therefore considered to be more reliable indicators of relative food

price levels than those compiled for other years for the same towns. In some of the smaller centres the determination of accurate price levels has been further complicated by the limited number of retail outlets.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD ITEMS(a)

(Base: Brisbane = 100.0 at Each Point in Time)

City or Town	At March					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Brisbane	(b) 100	(b) 100	(b) 100	(b) 100	(b) 100	(b) 100
Ayr	103	108	108	107	109	106
Biloela	101	101	105	101	100	105
Blackwater	103	107	107	107	103	109
Bowen	107	110	111	110	111	110
Bundaberg	96	98	101	99	101	101
Cairns	104	(b) 102	104	104	103	103
Caloundra	100	100	101	101	101	(b) 99
Charleville	100	(b) 104	107	106	107	107
Charters Towers	103	(b) 105	108	105	106	105
Chinchilla	(b) 100	102	104	104	102	100
Clermont	107	112	118	114	110	110
Cloncurry	110	(b) 108	111	114	115	109
Collinsville	106	110	110	111	111	110
Cooktown	n.a.	(b) 124	123	124	123	115
Cunnamulla	101	111	112	107	110	107
Dalby	94	97	99	98	99	97
Eidsvold	104	108	109	105	107	106
Emerald	104	111	110	110	107	109
Gayndah	100	103	105	104	102	100
Gladstone	104	103	103	102	103	103
Goondiwindi	101	104	104	104	107	104
Gympie	98	101	101	101	103	103
Hughenden	102	(b) 107	109	112	112	109
Ingham	104	105	104	108	107	104
Innisfail	104	(b) 108	107	106	104	104
Kingaroy	99	102	102	102	102	103
Longreach	107	110	115	112	111	109
Mackay	102	102	104	102	101	103
Mareeba	105	(b) 108	108	109	107	107
Maryborough	102	102	106	105	104	102
Monto	100	100	100	100	103	100
Moura	104	104	107	107	104	101
Mount Isa	(b) 108	112	112	113	114	115
Mount Morgan	102	107	106	107	103	104
Nambour	99	100	100	101	101	(b) 98
Proserpine	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	113	117
Richmond	105	(b) 110	112	108	109	108
Rockhampton	98	98	102	101	100	102
Roma	(b) 100	102	103	104	103	103
St George	102	110	110	109	109	108
Sarina	108	106	109	108	107	108
Southport	101	(c) 100	(c) 100	(c) 98	(c) 100	(b)(c) 100
Surfers Paradise	103					
Stanthorpe	99	102	102	103	102	101
Thursday Island	n.a.	(b) 135	135	139	136	140
Toowoomba	95	97	100	99	100	100
Townsville	102	102	103	104	103	104
Tully	109	(b) 109	108	107	107	106
Wandoan	(b) 104	107	105	103	105	101
Warwick	92	96	96	96	95	96
Weipa	109	(b) 117	117	119	125	123
Winton	108	113	118	114	113	113

(a) These indexes compare relative retail prices of food in various localities at each point in time. They do not show movement over time in each locality. (b) Personal collection. (c) City of the Gold Coast.

3 RETAIL FOOD PRICES

The next table shows the average retail prices of selected food items as recorded for Consumer Price Index purposes. The prices are published as *approximate* indicators of price levels and do not purport to be the actual averages of all sales.

Since 1972 the packaging of food items has gradually been converted from the imperial to the metric system. For the years 1974 and 1975, in the table below, some items were priced in imperial unit packages for which there was no direct equivalent when the metric packages were later introduced. For each of these, both the imperial unit package size in metric terms, and the corresponding average price, are shown in parentheses. Consequently, prices for these items are not strictly comparable across all years. For unpackaged items sold in the earlier years on a per pound basis, e.g. potatoes, onions, and meat, prices have been converted to metric equivalents expressed on a per kilogram basis and are comparable across all years. For items where the change from imperial to metric was made during a year, the average price relates to the metric unit if it were available for six months or more of the year.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD ITEMS, BRISBANE
(cents)

Item	Unit(a)	1974(a)	1975(a)	1976	1977	1978	1979
<i>Groceries etc.</i>							
Bread, ordinary, white, delivered ..	(907g) 900g ..	(27)	(b) 35	40	43	47	50
Bread, ordinary, white, sliced and wrapped, delivered ..	(907g) 900g ..	(32)	(b) 40	44	47	51	55
Flour, self-raising ..	(907g) 1 kg packet	(22)	(b) 30	33	37	40	41
Tea ..	(227g) 250g packet	(32)	(41)	(b) 47	83	79	73
Coffee, instant ..	(170g) 150g jar ..	n.a.	(135)	158	283	297	266
Sugar ..	2 kg packet ..	46	49	52	58	64	79
Biscuits, milk arrowroot ..	(227g) 225g packet	(24)	(29)	31	35	36	(b)(c) 42
Biscuits, dry ..	(227g) 225g packet	(25)	(29)	33	36	38	40
Rice ..	500g packet ..	22	26	30	33	37	38
Honey ..	(454g) 500g jar ..	(53)	(b) (53)	60	69	80	84
Cornflakes ..	(454g) 500g packet	(43)	(b) (50)	60	66	70	70
Sultanas ..	375g packet ..	46	62	66	68	71	73
Baked beans, canned ..	(454g) 450g ..	(23)	(28)	32	34	35	38
Peas, green, canned ..	440g ..	22	28	31	33	34	34
Peaches, canned ..	(822g) 825g ..	(44)	(51)	61	65	64	70
Peanut paste ..	(340g) 375g jar ..	(55)	(b) (71)	79	80	89	88
Margarine, table, polyunsaturated ..	(454g) 500g pack	n.a.	(70)	(b) 75	82	80	86
Potatoes ..	1 kg ..	35	19	35	26	34	38
Onions, brown ..	1 kg ..	40	34	44	41	43	49
Sauce, tomato, bottled ..	300 ml ..	30	37	38	39	40	42
Peas, frozen ..	500g packet ..	(b) 40	46	51	54	57	58
Chicken, frozen ..	1 kg ..	132	145	159	180	188	198
Salmon, imported ..	220g ..	72	76	80	95	95	100
Corned beef, canned ..	340g ..	79	80	85	96	94	114
Butter ..	(454g) 500g ..	(60)	(69)	84	89	92	96
Cheese, processed ..	(227g) 250g packet	(33)	(b) (41)	47	50	54	58
Eggs ..	doz of 55g each ..	85	84	98	110	113	118
Bacon, rashers ..	(227g) 250g packet	(73)	(b) (82)	97	103	111	141
Milk, fresh, delivered—2 bottles ..	(1.137L) 1.2L ..	(30)	(36)	(b) 42	46	51	54
<i>Meat</i>							
<i>Beef</i>							
Rib (bone out) ..	1 kg ..	178	146	170	180	204	336
Steak, rump ..	1 kg ..	278	225	262	276	319	501
Steak, T-bone with fillet ..	1 kg ..	259	216	254	277	310	465
Steak, blade ..	1 kg ..	205	161	198	207	243	385

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD ITEMS, BRISBANE—*continued*
(cents)

Item	Unit(a)	1974(a)	1975(a)	1976	1977	1978	1979
<i>Meat—continued</i>							
<i>Beef—continued</i>							
Steak, chuck	1 kg	173	137	157	168	192	332
Sausages, thick	1 kg	103	95	106	113	129	202
<i>Beef, corned</i>							
Silverside	1 kg	186	183	184	187	213	350
<i>Lamb</i>							
Leg	1 kg	196	192	211	246	287	372
Chops, leg	1 kg	203	196	216	251	296	388
Chops, loin	1 kg	203	195	215	251	296	387
Chops, forequarter	1 kg	199	195	214	240	262	365
<i>Pork</i>							
Leg	1 kg	228	245	260	274	303	409
Loin	1 kg	233	252	271	283	310	411
Chops	1 kg	233	252	269	280	305	402

(a) See paragraph preceding table. (b) Average for less than 12 months. (c) 250g.

4 WHOLESALE PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS AND MEAT

Statistical records of the wholesale prices of livestock, meat, and produce in the Brisbane markets are compiled regularly.

Livestock

The next table shows the average prices in Brisbane over six years for the main classes of livestock. Prices have been calculated from agents' records of sales held at Cannon Hill saleyards.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF LIVESTOCK, BRISBANE
(\$)

Class of stock	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<i>Cattle</i>						
Bullocks	211.03	97.61	124.90	150.46	147.76	322.02
Cows	130.51	49.40	54.08	68.78	72.65	198.49
Steers	164.65	73.85	82.58	101.95	105.66	240.44
Heifers	109.76	43.74	50.41	61.43	68.16	171.12
Vealers and yearlings	85.48	31.49	30.01	41.79	42.51	114.21
Calves	27.21	12.85	13.12	16.37	19.57	45.04
<i>Sheep</i>						
Wethers	13.57	5.40	5.66	8.34	9.26	14.16
Ewes	9.92	3.93	4.38	6.97	6.35	12.66
Hoggets	13.96	5.82	7.10	10.38	10.23	13.65
Lambs, crossbred	17.08	9.60	11.24	14.36	15.49	18.63
Lambs, other	13.43	8.04	9.17	11.47	13.98	18.94
Rams	14.30	4.87	5.36	8.19	8.28	14.82
<i>Pigs</i>						
Baconers	40.92	55.31	58.76	53.39	53.16	70.96
Porkers	20.22	35.58	39.86	33.77	34.41	49.98

Meat

Average wholesale prices of carcass meat in Brisbane, based on returns from wholesale butchers, are shown in the next table.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF MEAT, BRISBANE
(c per kg)

Type of meat	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Ox beef	89.9	49.8	54.2	64.6	64.7	114.2
Veal	104.4	68.3	70.0	74.0	80.6	132.1
Mutton (wethers)	64.4	37.2	42.5	52.0	62.5	84.4
Lamb	103.9	77.2	85.5	99.8	106.4	127.3
Pork	109.6	133.9	144.1	146.6	149.6	170.0

Fruit and Vegetables

The next table shows average wholesale prices of Queensland fruit and vegetables in Brisbane over six years. These averages are based on Department of Primary Industries' records of prices realised at the Brisbane Markets.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF QUEENSLAND FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, BRISBANE
(\$)

Commodity	Unit	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<i>Fruit</i>							
Apples							
Delicious	kg	0.38	0.27	0.47	0.38	0.55	0.32
Granny Smith	kg	0.23	0.23	0.35	0.26	0.46	0.30
Other	kg	0.28	0.24	0.38	0.35	0.39	0.33
Bananas(a)	kg	0.24	0.31	0.27	0.45	0.40	0.32
Grapes	kg	0.46	0.54	0.57	0.84	0.71	0.72
Lemons	kg	0.27	0.32	0.27	0.39	0.38	0.42
Mandarins	kg	0.23	0.25	0.28	0.34	0.40	0.46
Mangoes	kg	0.55	0.85	0.71	0.69	0.90	0.88
Oranges							
Joppa	kg	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.22	0.24	0.20
Naval	kg	0.20	0.23	0.22	0.31	0.34	0.31
Valencia	kg	0.20	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.26	0.29
Papaws	kg	0.42	0.54	0.51	0.65	0.76	0.63
Passion fruit	kg	0.63	0.54	0.67	0.84	1.13	0.98
Peaches	kg	0.27	0.43	0.38	0.65	0.61	0.72
Pears	kg	0.21	0.25	0.24	0.30	0.29	0.31
Pineapples, smoothleaf	tonne	96.62	140.56	153.81	191.96	198.08	192.04
Plums	kg	0.53	0.47	0.58	0.78	0.81	0.75
Strawberries	kg	2.03	0.34	0.59	0.65	0.80	0.59
<i>Vegetables</i>							
Beans, green	kg	0.44	0.41	0.54	0.61	0.58	0.66
Cabbages(b)	tonne	146.22	84.63	171.90	213.97	144.76	120.00
Capsicums	kg	0.65	0.63	0.81	0.78	0.75	0.76
Carrots	kg	0.23	0.16	0.27	0.25	0.30	0.27
Cauliflowers	tonne	216.36	208.51	195.99	247.93	224.96	247.07
Celery	kg	0.38	0.32	0.38	0.42	0.44	0.36
Cucumbers, green	kg	0.24	0.22	0.35	0.29	0.33	0.33
Lettuce	kg	0.33	0.35	0.30	0.34	0.33	0.41
Onions	tonne	161.01	177.80	189.16	207.37	207.38	218.34
Peas, green	kg	0.43	0.49	0.55	0.67	0.64	0.84
Potatoes	tonne	228.59	91.33	180.70	117.05	185.25	172.30
Pumpkins	tonne	171.18	67.79	136.16	81.83	148.34	104.38
Tomatoes	kg	0.41	0.44	0.57	0.52	0.69	0.46

(a) Ripe Cavendish, hands in cartons. (b) Excluding sugarloaf.

5 WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

In the following section details are given of those wholesale price indexes which are currently published by the Bureau.

Building Materials

Wholesale price index numbers for building materials are compiled separately for (i) house building and (ii) buildings other than houses and "low-rise" flats (those up to three storeys).

The indexes measure changes in prices of selected materials in accordance with their usage in actual building projects selected as representative for the purpose. Prices are collected monthly, generally on a "delivered on site" basis, from representative suppliers of building materials, for specified standards of each commodity. As far as possible, actual transaction prices are used in the index as distinct from *list* prices.

The index of materials used in house building relates to house types for which brick, brick-veneer, timber, or asbestos-cement sheeting have been used as the principal materials for the outer walls. The items and weights were derived from reported values of each material used in houses constructed in or about 1968-69 in each State capital city. Each capital has its own weighting pattern and selection of materials based on local usage.

The next table shows, for Brisbane, details of the 11 group indexes and the combined all groups index for six years.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING: GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE
(Base of Each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Group	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Concrete mix, cement, and sand ..	137.3	168.0	195.6	212.8	229.2	252.6
Cement products	155.2	180.4	209.3	237.9	266.3	288.7
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	154.2	184.5	206.1	230.9	244.1	261.8
Timber, board, and joinery ..	176.5	220.9	264.6	295.2	325.5	340.5
Steel products	149.7	188.3	226.1	260.6	282.4	299.7
Other metal products	137.2	174.6	194.3	219.4	236.8	250.1
Plumbing fixtures etc.	143.5	175.0	202.6	223.4	234.2	236.7
Electrical installation materials ..	146.2	172.6	187.0	204.7	219.2	245.7
Installed appliances	108.1	128.9	145.4	159.6	158.3	164.2
Plaster and plaster products ..	114.9	140.9	166.8	174.4	185.5	199.3
Miscellaneous materials	122.4	146.5	166.1	178.9	196.2	214.7
All groups	152.2	187.0	218.5	243.5	265.1	281.3

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

All groups index numbers for each State capital city and their weighted averages are shown in the next table.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING:
ALL GROUPS INDEXES, STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base of Index for Each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities(b)
1973-74 ..	158.0	147.8	152.2	157.2	141.8	145.5	151.3
1974-75 ..	189.4	178.4	187.0	195.4	172.4	179.1	183.4
1975-76 ..	211.1	200.1	218.5	222.5	201.9	209.2	208.1
1976-77 ..	234.5	223.6	243.5	250.7	229.8	235.1	232.9
1977-78 ..	254.0	238.6	265.1	270.7	253.4	256.7	252.0
1978-79 ..	272.7	251.4	281.3	292.1	268.2	273.6	268.1

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. (b) Weighted average.

The separate city indexes measure price movements within each capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capitals as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

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. The index includes 72 separate items combined in 11 groups, in addition to an all groups index. 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 the next page.

The next table shows the group and all groups indexes for Brisbane for six years.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN
HOUSE BUILDING: GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE
(Base of Each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Group	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc. ..	133.2	162.3	189.7	207.4	225.0	246.0
Cement products	154.0	199.8	234.1	266.9	290.6	309.8
Bricks, stone, etc.	157.4	189.6	207.8	234.8	247.2	263.2
Timber, board, and joinery	167.7	211.0	246.3	270.7	292.5	306.0
Steel and iron products	159.1	207.6	249.0	280.5	304.6	322.7
Aluminium products	132.4	168.9	194.4	212.0	224.7	233.4
Other metal products	141.6	150.9	158.2	181.2	189.3	202.9
Plumbing fixtures	160.3	199.6	234.0	255.4	269.2	261.0
Miscellaneous materials	125.8	150.9	171.5	183.8	200.1	214.0
Electrical installation materials(b) ..	138.3	157.4	177.4	199.6	215.3	242.6
Mechanical services components(b) ..	143.7	181.7	201.9	226.7	248.5	269.8
Special purpose index(c)	151.0	190.5	222.9	248.1	267.9	283.9
All groups	149.0	186.6	216.3	241.2	260.9	278.6

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. (b) See text above. (c) All groups excluding electrical installation materials and mechanical services components.

All groups index numbers for each State capital city and their weighted averages are shown in the next table.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN
HOUSE BUILDING: ALL GROUPS INDEXES, STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base of Index for Each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities(b)
1973-74 ..	144.1	148.0	149.0	145.8	142.9	143.8	145.8
1974-75 ..	176.0	180.6	186.6	181.0	176.7	179.3	179.2
1975-76 ..	199.0	209.4	216.3	210.4	208.3	210.4	206.2
1976-77 ..	221.5	234.8	241.2	234.3	235.4	234.8	230.3
1977-78 ..	239.9	254.4	260.9	254.2	258.3	253.7	249.7
1978-79 ..	259.2	271.4	278.6	274.4	276.8	270.5	268.1

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. (b) Weighted average.

The separate city indexes measure price movements within each capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capital cities as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

Electrical Installation Materials

The items in the Electrical Installation Materials index have been selected as representative of electrical materials used in structures such as hospitals, schools, factories, and multi-storeyed commercial buildings and flats. The next table shows the group indexes for six years.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION MATERIALS: GROUP INDEXES, AUSTRALIA (a)
(Base of Each Group Index: 1959-60 = 100.0) (b)

Year	Conductors	Conduit and accessories	Switch-board and switch-gear material	All groups
1973-74	165.1	138.5	156.6	155.5
1974-75	168.2	169.6	192.3	177.0
1975-76	178.1	199.0	224.5	199.6
1976-77	197.5	227.8	252.8	224.4
1977-78	199.3	253.1	283.2	242.1
1978-79	232.1	284.8	310.7	272.8

(a) Based on prices in Sydney and Melbourne. (b) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

The 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 been developed. The first of these measures is the Price Index of Metallic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products. This index includes important metallic materials selected and combined in accordance with a weighting pattern reflecting value of usage as reported at the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing Establishments for establishments classified to the Fabricated Metal Products Sub-division of Manufacturing Industry. Index numbers for the groups for six years are shown in the next table.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS: GROUP INDEXES, AUSTRALIA
(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0) (a)

Year	Iron and steel	Aluminium	Copper and brass	Other metallic materials	All groups
1973-74	131.7	118.2	138.1	151.3	131.3
1974-75	161.1	141.9	131.1	192.4	158.4
1975-76	200.2	158.0	137.5	207.8	193.1
1976-77	227.8	176.9	158.1	231.2	219.4
1977-78	248.9	193.7	153.9	244.7	238.5
1978-79	264.9	208.9	179.2	319.0	256.2

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

The second series is the Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment. Four copper materials (busbar, paper covered strip, polyvinyl chloride cable, and enamelled winding wire) have been combined into five separate indexes in accordance with weighting patterns which reflect value of usage in each of five selected activities of the Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies Class of Manufacturing Industry, and these are shown in the next table.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF COPPER MATERIALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT: INDEX NUMBERS FOR SELECTED ACTIVITIES, AUSTRALIA
(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)(a)

Year	Copper materials used in the manufacture of				
	Electric motors and motor control equipment	High voltage and low voltage switch-gear	Distribution transformers	Power transformers	General transformers
1973-74	136.0	148.0	130.1	128.0	137.0
1974-75	133.1	137.1	122.4	116.3	128.9
1975-76	139.7	145.3	128.1	122.4	135.3
1976-77	156.7	167.3	145.6	144.3	153.4
1977-78	153.1	163.0	140.0	138.9	148.0
1978-79	173.9	194.6	159.1	167.3	169.3

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

The price series used are obtained monthly from major Australian manufacturers of the relevant basic materials and the prices collected are, as far as possible, those normally charged to representative manufacturers for goods delivered into their stores.

Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry

The composition of this index is based on materials used by establishments classified to Division C, Manufacturing, of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The index is on a *net basis*, i.e. it relates in concept only to those materials which are used by establishments within the Manufacturing Division in Australia and which have been produced by establishments outside that Division. Such outside establishments are either Australian establishments classified to other Divisions of Australian industry, e.g. Mining or Agriculture, or are overseas establishments, including overseas manufacturing establishments. In keeping with the scope and net basis of the index, each material is only priced at the stage it *first* enters manufacturing. Thus the pricing and weights for the index reflect usage of materials at the point of entry to the Manufacturing Division.

The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated manufacturing usage in the year 1971-72. They have been combined into broad index groups using two different classifications, viz. the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). This allows the presentation of two series, one on an industry of origin basis (ASIC) and the other on a commodity basis (SITC).

Prices are collected monthly, from principal users and, in some cases, from major suppliers, on a delivered into store basis where possible, to approximate closely the conceptual framework of the index. Particular problems arise in dealing with transfers within vertically integrated enterprises. These do not take place on the open market and therefore there is usually no transaction price. In such instances various methods of imputing movements in market prices have been adopted, including the use of movements in actual extraction costs, opportunity cost, etc. Index numbers in two series, one on an industry of origin basis and the other on a commodity basis, are shown in the next table.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING: GROUP INDEXES, AUSTRALIA
(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)(a)

Group	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN CLASSIFICATION (ASIC)						
Imported materials						
Agriculture	130.6	149.3	166.5	258.6	303.4	285.3
Mining	196.3	357.8	423.6	479.5	515.3	542.6
Manufacturing	113.1	149.5	162.6	182.1	201.6	222.1
Total	127.1	181.5	202.9	233.2	257.0	275.7
Home produced materials						
Agriculture	147.9	132.2	132.3	152.5	162.4	228.8
Forestry and fishing	157.3	187.8	213.7	245.2	273.5	263.5
Mining	119.0	129.0	163.3	189.2	r 211.4	280.4
Electricity	109.9	124.6	137.9	148.8	160.9	173.8
Total	137.6	131.6	142.0	163.2	r 176.7	238.4
All groups	134.7	145.1	158.6	182.2	r 198.5	248.5
COMMODITY BASED CLASSIFICATION (SITC)						
Manufactured materials (imported)						
Chemicals	96.3	141.9	149.4	160.3	170.7	180.9
Metal manufactures, components for transport equipment and machinery	118.6	148.7	179.6	211.6	246.6	271.6
Other manufactured materials	106.1	137.4	148.4	164.5	185.1	201.3
Other materials (imported and home produced)						
Food, live animals, and tobacco	145.9	132.4	132.5	154.9	166.6	232.5
Crude materials (excluding fuels)	140.7	149.3	163.0	191.7	r 199.2	226.2
Electricity, gas, and fuels	126.2	179.5	229.0	254.8	291.0	362.4
All groups	134.7	145.1	158.6	182.2	r 198.5	248.5

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry

These indexes relate to articles produced in defined "sectors" of Australian manufacturing industry for sale or transfer to other sectors, for export, or for use as capital equipment. Articles sold or transferred to other establishments within the sector for further processing are excluded. Capital equipment produced is within the scope of the index, however, even if sold or transferred to other manufacturing establishments in the sector.

The items included in these indexes were selected on the basis of values of articles produced in 1971-72. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments. Prices are collected mainly at the mid-point of each month, mostly from principal manufacturers of the goods concerned, and relate to selling prices exclusive of excise and sales tax. Special inquiry is made in regard to handling and distribution costs and to discount arrangements.

Separate indexes are published for the manufacturing division as a whole and for selected sub-divisions. The all manufacturing industry index measures price movements of articles at the point of exit from the manufacturing division. The sub-division indexes reflect movements in prices of articles produced primarily by the respective sub-divisions for sale or transfer outside the manufacturing division, or to other sub-divisions within manufacturing, or for use as capital equipment.

The following table shows net index numbers for six years for all manufacturing industry and for each of the 12 sub-divisions within the manufacturing division.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA
(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)(a)

Group	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Net sub-division indexes						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	142.8	153.0	163.5	180.0	195.6	226.4
Textiles	129.6	142.4	159.7	178.6	193.3	205.1
Clothing and footwear	136.7	161.3	185.2	208.1	225.2	238.4
Wood, wood products, and furniture	148.8	190.0	219.9	246.8	264.0	280.4
Paper, paper products, and printing	134.6	168.5	196.3	212.8	231.7	245.0
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	111.6	142.4	168.2	182.4	200.7	233.1
Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products	129.6	158.3	183.2	202.5	219.8	236.8
Basic metal products	129.4	151.9	174.0	200.6	214.0	237.2
Fabricated metal products	142.3	183.2	217.1	244.9	268.7	287.7
Transport equipment	124.9	151.2	175.8	195.0	211.6	230.2
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances	132.4	158.9	179.2	199.4	215.3	232.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industry products ..	120.6	143.7	159.0	176.0	192.4	209.8
All manufacturing industry index	134.6	158.1	177.8	196.9	213.8	237.4

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

6 PRICE CONTROL, CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Price Control

For a brief history of price control in Queensland since 1920 reference should be made to the 1977 and earlier editions of the *Year Book*. At October 1978, no item was controlled by the Prices Commissioner although legislation (*The Profiteering Prevention Acts, 1948 to 1959*) still existed which would allow controls to be re-imposed at any time. Appropriate authorities, however, retain control over gas, electricity, and milk in accordance with the provisions of Acts specifically concerned with the determination of retail prices of these commodities.

Consumer Affairs

Under the *Queensland Consumer Affairs Act 1970-1974*, 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.

Federal Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Legislation

The *Commonwealth Trade Practices Act 1974*, which was significantly amended from July 1977, prohibits certain anti-competitive conduct such as agreements affecting competition (including price fixing and boycotts), monopolisation, resale price maintenance, exclusive dealing, and price discrimination. In some cases, proposed mergers may also be prohibited. The Act also contains consumer protection provisions strengthening purchaser rights in consumer contracts and prohibiting under penalty some unfair practices. The consumer protection provisions work side by side with State legislation in the same field. The Trade Practices Commission has responsibility for administering both the restrictive trade practices and consumer protection provisions of the Act. The Commission may grant authorisation for some types of anti-competitive conduct, subject to review by the Trade Practices Tribunal.

Prices Justification Tribunal

The Prices Justification Tribunal was established in August 1973 pursuant to the *Prices Justification Act* 1973. Amendments to the Act occurred in 1974, 1976, and 1979. The functions of the Tribunal are to conduct inquiries in relation to prices for the supply of goods or services, and to report to the Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs the results of every such inquiry.

An inquiry may be either: (i) a price justification inquiry, that is to say an inquiry as to whether the price or prices at which a company or companies supplies or supply, or proposes or propose to supply, goods or services of a particular description is or are justified; or (ii) an inquiry into such specified matter or matters relating to the prices at which goods or services are supplied, as is required by the Minister.

Further References

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

Queensland Office Publications

Indexes of Retail Prices of Food in Queensland Towns (6401.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Consumer Price Index (6401.0) (*quarterly*)

Consumer Price Index, Monthly Food Group Index (6402.0) (*monthly*)

Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra (6403.0) (*quarterly*)

Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building (6407.0) (*monthly*)

Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (6408.0) (*monthly*)

Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials (6409.0) (*monthly*)

Price Indexes of Metallic Materials (6410.0) (*monthly*)

Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry (6411.0) (*monthly*)

Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry (6412.0) (*monthly*)

Chapter 22

PUBLIC FINANCE

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides details of the financial transactions of public authorities in Queensland, namely the Queensland Government, Semi-governmental Authorities, and Local Authorities. A consolidation of the transactions of the three levels of public authorities is shown in Section 3. Details on associated topics such as Commonwealth and State Government financial relations, government indebtedness, taxation, and State financial institutions are also presented in this chapter.

2 COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS

Most of the information contained in this section has been extracted from *Payments to or for the States, The Northern Territory and Local Government Authorities, 1979–80* (Commonwealth Government Budget Paper No. 7). Commonwealth Government payments to or for the States may be classified under two major headings, General Purpose Payments and Specific Purpose Payments, each of which may be further classified into those of a revenue nature and those of a capital nature, as shown in the diagram on page 371. Excluded from this classification are amounts paid directly to Local Authorities.

General Purpose Payments

General Revenue Grants

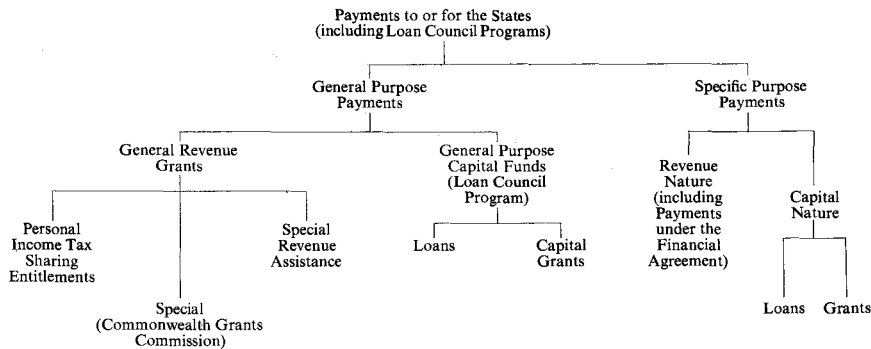
General Revenue Grants, the revenue component of General Purpose Payments, comprise Personal Income Tax Sharing Entitlements (Financial Assistance Grants prior to 1976–77), Special Grants (on recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission), and Special Revenue Assistance Grants.

Personal Income Tax Sharing—Personal income tax sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth Government and the States were introduced to provide general purpose financial assistance to the States and Local Authorities. This assistance replaces the previous arrangements for Financial Assistance Grants to the States (see the 1977 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*).

The personal income tax sharing arrangements were introduced in two stages. Under Stage 1, which commenced in 1976–77, the Commonwealth Government continues as the sole authority imposing taxes on income but each year the States receive a fixed percentage of the personal income tax collections, excluding the effects of any special surcharges or rebates made under Commonwealth Government legislation. The States' share was originally agreed on as 33.6 per cent of the current year's personal income tax collections because this was the relationship between the total Financial Assistance Grants in 1975–76 and the June 1976 estimate of total net personal income tax collections in the same year.

Because of fluctuations in the estimates of total tax sharing entitlements during 1976–77 caused by changes in estimates of tax collections, the October 1977 Premiers' Conference agreed to adopt the preceding year's net personal income tax collections as the base. Amending legislation provides for States' entitlements for 1977–78 and future years to be 39.87 per cent of the preceding year's collections.

The total Stage 1 entitlement is divided between the States according to the formula set out in the *States (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*. The formula is designed to ensure that in



1976–77 and each subsequent year the per capita relationships between the States of the 1975–76 Financial Assistance Grants are maintained.

At the Premiers' Conference on 7 December 1979 new minimum personal income tax sharing entitlements for 1980–81 were adopted. For details see Appendix A.

Under Stage 2, the Stage 1 arrangement continues but, in addition, each State has the right to impose a surcharge, or grant a rebate, on personal income tax in its territory additional to that imposed by the Commonwealth Government. Any State surcharges or rebates are collected or paid by the Commonwealth Government on behalf of the States. To date, Queensland has not chosen to implement any arrangements under Stage 2.

In accordance with the *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*, the States also receive a specified proportion of personal income tax collections for distribution to Local Authorities. (For further details see Section 7, Local Government.)

The amount received by Queensland under the personal income tax sharing arrangements in 1978–79 was \$844.1m. This is \$73.6m more than the \$770.5m received in 1977–78. In addition, \$30.3m was paid to Queensland for distribution to Local Authorities.

Special Grants—Special grants have been paid to States on the recommendation of the Grants Commission since 1934–35. The Commission inquires into and reports upon any application made by a State for financial assistance for the purpose of making it possible for the State, by reasonable effort, to function at a standard not appreciably below the standard of other States.

In arriving at its recommendations the Commission each year compares the financial position of the claimant State(s) with standards derived from the experience of New South Wales and Victoria which are currently recognised by the Commission as the standard States.

Each recommendation for payment of a special grant consists of two parts. The first is based on an estimate of the claimant State's financial need in the current financial year and is treated as an advance payment, subject to adjustment two years later when the Commission has compared in detail the financial positions in that year for the claimant and standard States. This adjustment is the second part and is known as the completion payment.

Queensland first became a claimant State in September 1971 and has received special grants each year from 1971–72. The total amount paid to Queensland during 1979–80 was \$12.4m which is made up of an advance grant of \$11.0m for 1979–80 and a completion grant of \$1.4m for 1977–78.

Special Revenue Assistance—In addition to the abovementioned general revenue grants, the Commonwealth Government from time to time has made *ad hoc* payments to all or some of the States to help on occasions when budgeting problems have arisen from unusual circumstances. The most recent payment was made in 1974–75 when an amount of \$75m was distributed among the States. Queensland's share was \$10,475,000.

General Purpose Capital Funds (Commonwealth Loan Council Program)

The Loan Council, which was constituted under the Financial Agreement of 1927, is composed of representatives of the Commonwealth Government and of each State Government. To date the Loan Council has determined the amounts to be borrowed by all Governments, except for temporary and defence borrowings, together with the terms and conditions of the loans raised.

It also exercises control over the direct annual borrowings of the larger local and semi-governmental authorities in Australia. In November 1978 Loan Council agreement was obtained to a proposal that these Authorities may borrow overseas direct for infrastructure financing to supplement the Loan Council borrowing program. In 1978-79 the larger authorities in Queensland, i.e. those borrowing more than \$1m in the year, borrowed \$244.3m, while the smaller authorities in Queensland, on whose borrowings no aggregate limit is imposed by the Loan Council, borrowed \$77.2m.

Details of Queensland's State Government allocations under the Loan Council Program for each of the six years to 1978-79 are shown in the following table. The borrowing programs of local and semi-governmental authorities are not included in that table.

Subject to the decisions of the Loan Council, borrowings for and on behalf of the State Governments are financed by the issue of Commonwealth Government securities, to which that Government itself subscribes from its own revenue sources.

Following the June 1970 Premiers' Conference, the Commonwealth Government undertook to provide portion of the States' Loan Council programs in the form of interest-free capital grants. The grants were designed to help the States finance capital works from which debt charges are not normally recovered, such as schools and police buildings, but were not subject to conditions as to the actual purposes for which they might be expended. As these grants replace borrowings that would otherwise be made by the States, substantial savings accrue to the States.

Queensland's loan program allocation of \$190.1m in 1978-79, the same as in 1977-78, was 13.3 per cent of the six States' total of \$1,433.8m, and comprised borrowings of \$126.7m and interest-free capital grants of \$63.4m.

Specific Purpose Payments

Specific Purpose Payments are payments made to States on the understanding that the money be spent on functions specified by the Commonwealth Government. Payments may be of a *revenue* or *capital* nature.

Revenue Nature

Revenue payments to Queensland for 1978-79 amounted to \$432.1m. The most significant payments were \$139.3m for public hospital running costs; \$81.0m for universities; \$66.8m for schools; \$60.5m for colleges of advanced education; and \$30.3m for assistance to Local Government. Revenue payments also include assistance under the terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927. The main principles of this agreement provide for the Commonwealth Government to make contributions towards interest and sinking funds on States' debts. Total contributions received by Queensland in 1978-79 under the Financial Agreement, interest and sinking fund, were \$6.9m.

Capital Nature

Specific purpose payments of a capital nature are made either in the form of grants or repayable advances, i.e. loans. In 1978-79 Queensland received \$246.3m, of which repayable advances comprised \$48.2m. Major payments to Queensland included: \$106.9m road grants; \$32.3m for housing; \$29.5m for schools; \$9.0m for rural adjustment; \$8.9m for urban public transport; \$7.2m for natural disaster relief; and \$6.0m for universities.

Commonwealth Payments to or for the States

The next table shows the Commonwealth Government payments to and for Queensland for 1968-69 and for each of the six years to 1978-79.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND STATE AUTHORITIES (a)
(\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<i>General Revenue Assistance</i>							
Personal income tax sharing entitlements(b)	155,963	318,245	414,446	536,792	660,200	777,608	844,137
Adjustments for previous year	—	—	—	—	—	-7,069	—
Special grants	—	10,000	24,750	36,300	27,000	24,800	21,700
Special revenue assistance	1,867	4,228	10,475	—	—	—	—
Total	157,830	332,473	449,671	573,092	687,200	795,339	865,837
<i>General Purpose Capital Funds</i>							
State Govt Loan Council borrowing programs	80,540	78,236	107,455	114,919	120,705	126,740	126,740
Capital grants	—	36,987	46,112	57,459	60,352	63,370	63,370
Total	80,540	115,223	153,567	172,378	181,057	190,110	190,110
<i>Specific Purpose Payments—Recurrent Purposes</i>							
Payments under Financial Agreement							
Interest on State debt	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192
Sinking fund on State debt	2,790	3,844	4,012	3,900	4,165	4,447	4,740
Debt charges assistance	—	6,102	7,627	—	—	—	—
State emergency services	—	—	114	269	302	379	373
Universities	5,549	26,169	49,876	57,185	69,427	r 78,127	80,980
Colleges of advanced education	633	14,438	27,230	33,999	48,962	r 56,616	60,465
Technical and further education	—	715	2,262	4,643	4,537	4,885	5,222
Schools	—	13,578	35,604	46,162	56,058	59,853	66,818
Pre-schools and child care	—	436	1,734	5,356	6,970	7,267	6,972
Child migrant and refugee education	—	165	255	195	2	15	172
Educational research	—	109	296	190	216	166	131
Public hospital running costs	—	—	—	102,820	82,883	126,960	139,314
Community health	—	734	1,891	3,643	4,797	5,190	4,979
Tuberculosis control	2,353	2,247	2,979	1,822	1,253	667	—
School dental scheme	—	278	629	998	2,026	2,027	2,383
Health education	—	155	118	132	116	138	100
Blood transfusion services	139	304	416	547	680	736	777
Health planning agencies	—	65	53	70	84	100	87
Home care services	—	312	1,245	1,693	1,990	2,744	1,797
Assistance for deserted wives	158	1,346	1,179	1,935	2,508	3,888	3,665
Maryborough employment grants	—	—	—	—	1,000	3,000	3,000
Employment grants	—	2,353	5,600	5,000	—	—	—
Regional employment development scheme	—	—	1,916	2,781	—	—	—
Aboriginal advancement	84	975	1,701	2,952	3,314	3,480	3,917
Housing	60	651	766	753	858	480	423
Area improvement	—	—	159	177	—	—	—
Sewerage	—	—	60	251	99	2	—
Local Government tax sharing assistance	—	—	8,954	13,808	24,222	27,875	30,252
Leisure and recreation	—	20	6	94	94	34	34
Bovine brucellosis and T.B. eradication	—	470	1,661	2,190	3,266	4,180	5,272
Agricultural extension services	900	1,525	1,583	1,826	2,097	2,112	2,112
Coal mining industry long service leave	192	410	429	454	780	730	992
Apprenticeship training	—	52	212	471	750	971	891
Education program for unemployed youth	—	—	—	—	83	437	722
Legal aid	—	296	161	131	131	—	—
Road safety practices	21	28	28	28	28	28	28
Research grants	373	700	853	706	1,258	1,080	1,309
Natural disaster relief	1,210	3,990	113	52	45	231	1,755
Other	31	203	466	109	r 222	r 250	193
Total	16,685	84,862	164,379	299,534	327,417	r 401,288	432,067

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND STATE AUTHORITIES(a)—continued
(\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<i>Specific Purpose Payments—Capital Purposes</i>							
Housing for servicemen	2,896	200	5,200	7,500	12,300	12,500	5,229
Universities	1,744	5,624	9,821	6,453	11,637	7,335	6,042
Colleges of advanced education	3,080	5,078	13,438	9,181	14,630	7,899	10,712
Technical and further education	1,456	1,945	4,073	3,334	4,439	8,735	15,078
Schools	1,812	8,990	27,970	22,363	28,090	r 34,263	29,475
Pre-schools and child care	—	1,003	3,806	2,584	314	—	—
Mental health institutions	323	247	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	—	250	5,084	15,280	17,000	7,130	—
Nursing homes	—	145	148	925	652	—	—
Community health	—	1,468	1,282	1,778	2,805	1,770	254
Tuberculosis control	39	22	56	203	109	—	—
School dental scheme	—	192	2,352	5,299	1,896	2,841	1,249
Blood transfusion services	—	—	—	29	6	37	34
Senior citizens' centres	—	55	153	392	916	439	553
Dwellings for pensioners	—	1,331	1,314	1,133	2,023	1,490	2,050
Migrant centres	—	18	163	—	—	—	40
Aboriginal advancement	1,366	8,982	8,661	7,205	r4,396	2,825	2,536
Housing	9,250	17,400	43,810	31,010	37,410	39,810	32,257
Area improvement	—	—	2,341	2,315	468	—	—
National estate	—	33	791	567	183	310	415
1982 Commonwealth Games assistance	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,500
Leisure and cultural facilities	—	238	766	1,060	590	202	45
Sewerage	—	2,007	12,854	13,767	1,000	—	—
Community facilities, Townsville	—	301	67	—	25	—	—
Roads(c)	35,662	64,466	75,089	88,980	90,700	100,000	106,947
Urban public transport	—	—	2,126	8,985	11,380	15,648	8,875
Transport planning and research	—	—	562	1,070	1,184	1,381	983
Julius Dam	—	—	2,000	—	—	325	500
Ross River Dam	—	—	—	1,402	1,158	—	—
Gladstone Power Station	—	26,607	32,449	39,000	26,422	191	—
Softwood forestry	954	1,535	2,340	2,250	1,547	—	1,485
Dairy adjustment program	—	656	1,008	3,702	877	43	—
Rural adjustment scheme	—	—	—	—	3,605	9,480	9,006
Beef industry assistance	—	—	—	6,374	2,226	33	—
Rural reconstruction	—	7,367	3,716	5,900	3,720	31	—
Bundaberg Irrigation Works	—	3,114	2,000	2,500	11	1,500	950
Fairbairn Dam	2,500	622	315	—	—	—	—
Glenlyon Dam	—	—	439	—	—	—	—
Lower Dawson River weirs	—	95	455	—	—	—	—
Eton (Mackay) Irrigation System	—	387	1,799	1,999	814	—	—
Clare Weir	—	—	100	349	2,551	—	—
Water resources assessment	467	770	878	932	952	952	952
Flood mitigation	—	—	120	2,060	1,651	1,228	880
Soil conservation	—	—	—	623	—	30	—
Brigalow lands development	1,179	139	651	2,296	1,909	—	—
Tourism development	—	—	188	140	147	—	—
Natural disaster relief	805	23,869	26,721	6,400	11,094	14,842	7,207
Other	—	50	243	173	418	r 84	4
Total	63,533	185,206	297,349	307,512	303,256	r 273,354	246,258
<i>Total Payments and Loan Council Borrowing Programs</i>							
General purpose	238,370	447,696	603,238	745,470	868,257	985,449	1,055,947
Specific purpose	80,218	270,068	461,728	607,046	630,673	r 674,642	678,325
Total	318,588	717,764	1,064,966	1,352,516	1,498,930	r1,660,091	1,734,272

(a) Including Loan Council borrowings and other advances (gross); excluding direct payments to local authorities. (b) Financial assistance grants up to 1975-76. (c) Including, in addition to general roads payments, payments for beef cattle roads, Barkly Highway maintenance, and road safety improvements.

The next table shows the Commonwealth Government payments to and for all of the States for each of the last six years.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR STATE AUTHORITIES (a)
(\$m)

State	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
GENERAL REVENUE ASSISTANCE (b)						
New South Wales	593	756	947	1,133	1,320	1,464
Victoria	444	562	706	842	985	1,090
Queensland	332	450	573	687	795	866
South Australia	228	318	366	433	508	560
Western Australia	225	287	363	441	520	580
Tasmania	101	140	157	186	214	241
Total	1,923	2,513	3,112	3,723	4,341	4,800
GENERAL PURPOSE CAPITAL GRANTS						
New South Wales	87	107	137	144	154	154
Victoria	71	87	109	114	120	120
Queensland	37	46	57	60	63	63
South Australia	38	47	56	59	62	62
Western Australia	26	32	40	42	44	44
Tasmania	21	26	30	32	33	33
Total	278	346	430	452	478	478
SPECIFIC PURPOSE RECURRENT GRANTS						
New South Wales	203	422	815	830	1,013	1,076
Victoria	178	353	653	672	783	836
Queensland	85	164	300	327	401	432
South Australia	64	123	235	241	292	300
Western Australia	58	116	232	243	295	311
Tasmania	22	43	80	73	90	93
Total	610	1,221	2,316	2,388	2,874	3,048
SPECIFIC PURPOSE CAPITAL GRANTS						
New South Wales	187	348	354	350	327	324
Victoria	132	261	274	255	237	235
Queensland	128	197	202	214	209	198
South Australia	67	104	107	100	98	92
Western Australia	85	112	128	117	113	117
Tasmania	21	43	61	49	46	40
Total	620	1,064	1,126	1,085	1,031	1,006
SPECIFIC PURPOSE LOAN PAYMENTS						
New South Wales	113	216	241	195	166	142
Victoria	77	176	183	149	128	104
Queensland	58	101	105	90	65	48
South Australia	51	93	99	81	95	67
Western Australia	24	64	56	54	62	49
Tasmania	17	31	27	27	29	23
Total	340	682	710	596	544	432
TOTAL PAYMENTS						
New South Wales	1,184	1,850	2,493	2,652	2,980	3,160
Victoria	901	1,440	1,926	2,033	2,253	2,385
Queensland	640	958	1,238	1,378	1,533	1,608
South Australia	448	685	863	915	1,055	1,081
Western Australia	418	612	819	897	1,035	1,100
Tasmania	182	283	356	368	412	430
Total	3,772	5,826	7,694	8,243	9,268	9,764

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR STATE AUTHORITIES (a)—*continued*
(\$m)

State	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
STATE GOVERNMENT LOAN COUNCIL BORROWING PROGRAMS						
New South Wales	183	227	274	288	309	309
Victoria	150	185	218	229	240	240
Queensland	78	107	115	121	127	127
South Australia	80	99	113	119	125	125
Western Australia	55	68	80	84	88	88
Tasmania	43	55	61	64	67	67
Total	589	742	861	904	956	956
TOTAL PAYMENTS AND LOAN COUNCIL BORROWINGS						
New South Wales	1,367	2,077	2,767	2,940	3,289	3,469
Victoria	1,051	1,625	2,144	2,261	2,494	2,625
Queensland	718	1,065	1,353	1,499	1,660	1,734
South Australia	527	784	976	1,033	1,180	1,206
Western Australia	473	680	899	982	1,123	1,189
Tasmania	226	338	r 416	431	479	497
Total	4,361	6,568	8,555	9,147	10,224	10,720

(a) Excluding direct payments to local authorities. (b) Financial Assistance Grants to 1975-76 and the States' Personal Income Tax Sharing Entitlements from the beginning of 1976-77, Special Grants, and Special Revenue Assistance.

3 PUBLIC AUTHORITY FINANCE

The Australian Bureau of Statistics system of public finance statistics is designed to provide, for the public sector, statistics which complement the accounts for individual sectors provided in the Australian National Accounts. These statistics are intended to:

- (i) consolidate the transactions of the various public authorities and present them so that their economic impact can be assessed;
- (ii) show the purposes that are being served by government expenditure programs;
- (iii) show the roles of the various levels of government in the undertaking and financing of these expenditure programs;
- (iv) indicate the comparative standing of the States in relation to various expenditure programs, the varying scope of their public enterprises, their sources of revenue, etc. Analysis and comparison of figures on a State basis should take account of differences in the institutional structures of the States.

The system is essentially a re-classification of information given in the published accounting statements and reports of public authorities, supplemented where appropriate and feasible by additional dissections of reported transactions and balances. The analysis in Queensland covers the Consolidated Revenue Fund, Trust and Special Funds, and Loan Fund of the State Government, selected subsidiary authorities and instrumentalities, and Local Authorities.

The financial transactions of these public authorities are analysed and then re-classified according to *economic type* and *purpose*, as opposed to conventional accounting presentations which reflect the organisational and institutional characteristics of receipts and outlays, e.g. salaries and wages, stores and stationery, buildings and works.

Historical series shown in the tables are not always comparable with those shown in previous issues due to amendments in the economic type and purpose classifications and variations in the number of semi-government authorities included in the analysis.

STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY AND RECEIPTS, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Economic type	1972-73r	1973-74r	1974-75r	1975-76r	1976-77r	1977-78
OUTLAY						
Final consumption expenditure	445,464	570,572	822,557	1,069,126	1,274,782	1,446,709
Gross capital formation						
Increases in stocks	888	1,281	4,379	7,115	761	10,503
Expenditure on new fixed assets	440,278	507,056	734,168	814,298	916,649	988,346
Expenditure on existing assets (net) ..	-4,198	6,547	5,978	-6,413	-1,669	-1,583
Total gross capital formation	436,968	514,884	744,525	815,000	915,741	997,266
Transfer payments						
Interest	158,262	170,654	191,046	224,448	265,022	308,251
Transfers to persons	18,128	23,110	23,156	29,214	33,873	37,371
Subsidies	2,513	3,183	5,065	5,795	8,023	12,486
Grants for private capital purposes ..	2,815	8,971	14,505	8,395	8,317	9,589
Total transfer payments	181,718	205,918	233,772	267,852	315,235	367,697
Net advances	5,354	13,203	33,532	34,756	48,228	57,716
Total outlay	1,069,504	1,304,577	1,834,386	2,186,734	2,553,986	2,869,388
Current outlay	624,367	767,519	1,041,824	1,328,583	1,581,700	1,804,817
Capital outlay	445,137	537,058	792,562	858,151	972,286	1,064,571
RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS						
Receipts						
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	283,577	348,449	409,488	516,496	619,603	672,148
Income from public enterprises	90,218	78,540	50,967	85,523	118,992	116,667
Property income						
Interest	25,753	37,782	47,284	46,680	70,076	93,794
Land rent, royalties	14,384	14,935	43,274	46,310	61,268	65,512
Grants from the Cwlth Govt						
For current purposes	339,216	418,568	623,858	891,639	1,015,879	1,197,123
For capital purposes	121,030	164,667	243,303	260,775	274,651	273,546
Total receipts	874,178	1,062,941	1,418,174	1,847,423	2,160,469	2,418,790
Financing items						
Net borrowing						
Local Authority and public corporation securities	22,715	22,959	21,459	24,330	31,215	160,997
Other general govt securities	61,865	89,437	125,133	153,120	149,559	58,701
Advances from the Cwlth Govt (net) ..	91,556	109,202	179,835	189,733	177,381	156,430
Net receipts of private trust funds ..	30,223	36,322	18,992	66,046	118,543	141,492
Reduction in cash and bank balances ..	-34,666	-46,783	20,160	-150,177	-152,751	-181,756
Reduction in security holdings	-24,025	-11,561	3,701	-6,580	-13,039	-2,407
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)						
Depreciation allowances	27,267	28,205	29,579	33,348	40,785	54,662
Other	20,391	13,855	17,353	29,491	41,824	62,479
Total financing items	195,326	241,636	416,212	339,311	393,517	450,598
Total funds available	1,069,504	1,304,577	1,834,386	2,186,734	2,553,986	2,869,388

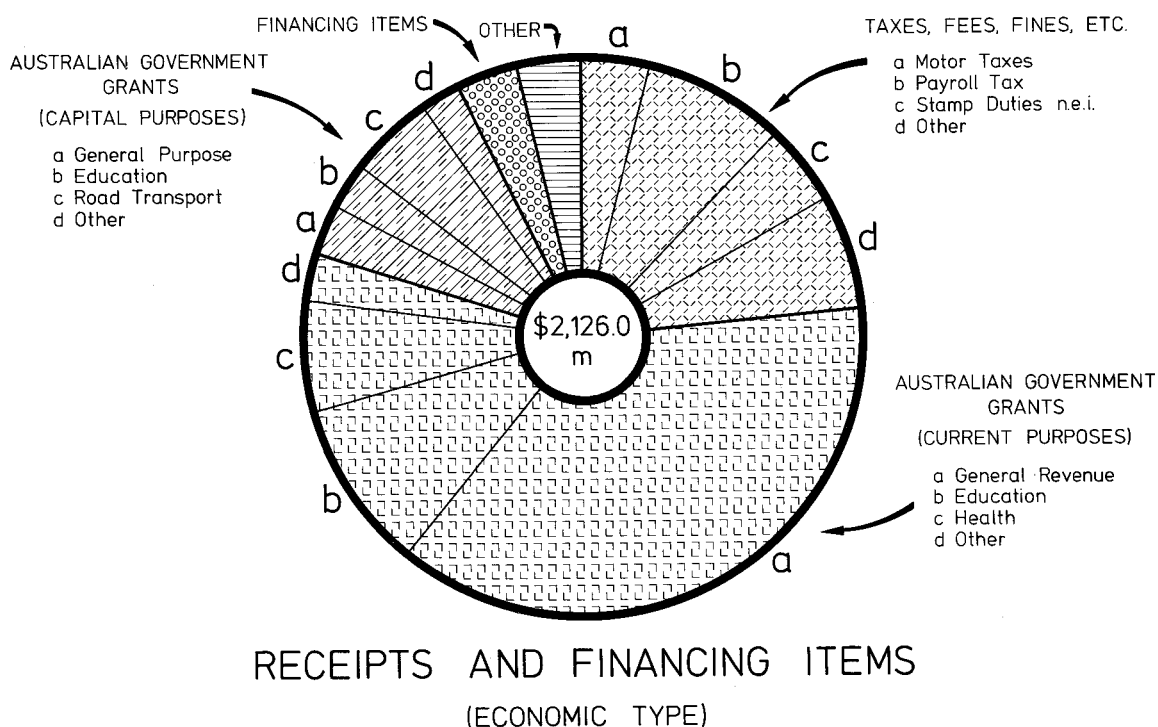
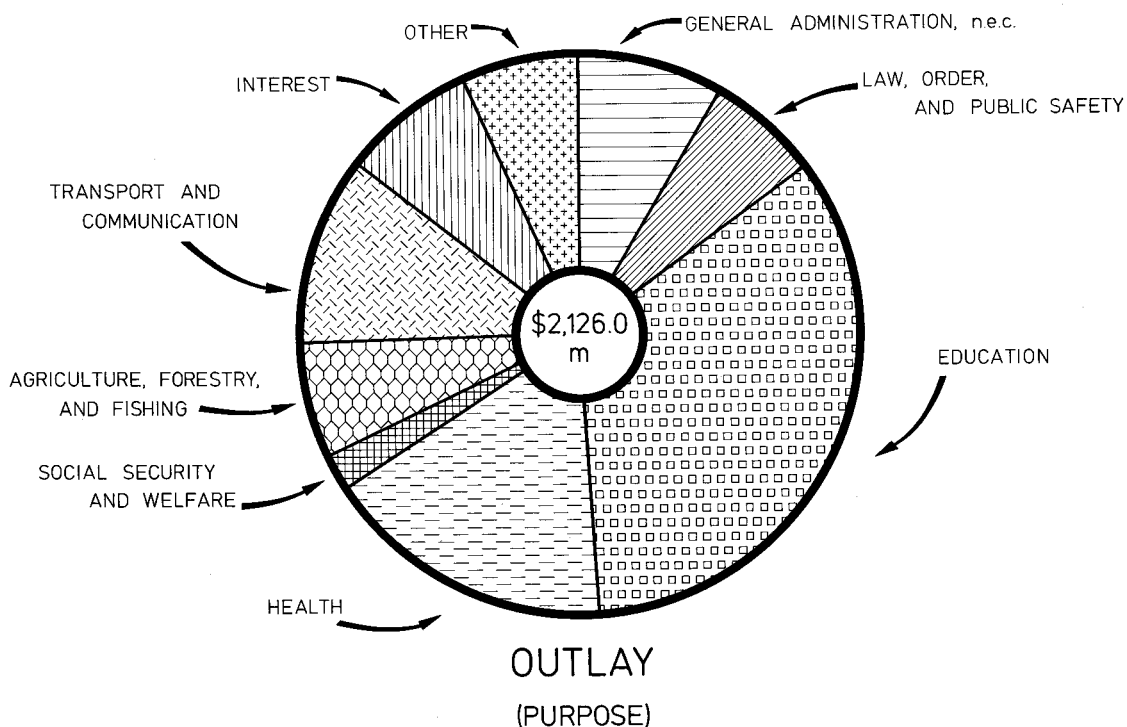
In the process of consolidation, transfers between funds and accounts within the accounting systems of individual authorities are eliminated, as are transfers between authorities. This is apparent in the next table which shows the economic type classification of receipts and outlays for each level of government separately and as consolidated totals.

STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY AND RECEIPTS BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1977-78
(\$'000)

Economic type	Queensland Government	Semi-govt Authorities	Local Authorities	All public authorities
OUTLAY				
Final consumption expenditure	1,304,815	36,376	105,518	1,446,709
Gross capital formation				
Increases in stocks	735	9,768	—	10,503
Expenditure on new fixed assets	476,918	274,810	236,618	988,346
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	-5,906	9,979	-5,656	-1,583
Total gross capital formation	471,747	294,557	230,962	997,266
Transfer payments				
Interest	162,632	67,837	77,782	308,251
Transfers to persons	37,371	—	—	37,371
Subsidies	12,486	—	—	12,486
Grants for private capital purposes	9,589	—	—	9,589
Grants to Local Authorities	95,774	-3,415	—	(a)
Total transfer payments	317,852	64,422	77,782	(a) 367,697
Net advances				
To the private sector	25,992	31,724	—	57,716
To Local Authorities	5,600	—	—	(a)
Total outlay	2,126,006	427,079	414,262	(a) 2,869,388
Current outlay	1,613,078	100,798	183,300	1,804,817
Capital outlay	512,928	326,281	230,962	1,064,571
RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS				
Receipts				
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	501,064	3,015	168,069	672,148
Income from public enterprises	-50,258	110,702	56,223	116,667
Property income				
Interest	65,482	17,588	10,724	93,794
Land rent, royalties	65,512	—	—	65,512
Grants from the Commonwealth Government				
For current purposes	1,196,629	—	—	1,196,629
For capital purposes	271,945	—	—	271,945
Direct to Local Authorities	—	—	2,095	2,095
Grants from State Authorities	—	—	92,359	(a)
Total receipts	2,050,374	131,305	329,470	(a) 2,418,790
Financing items				
Net borrowing				
Public corporation securities	-101	77,352	83,746	160,997
General government securities	34,867	23,834	—	58,701
Advances from the Commonwealth Government (net)	156,430	—	—	156,430
Advances from State Authorities	—	—	5,600	(a)
Net receipts of private trust funds	131,767	6,438	3,287	141,492
Reduction in cash and bank balances	-126,706	-31,121	-23,929	-181,756
Reduction in security holdings	-1,124	-1,283	—	-2,407
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)				
Depreciation allowances	335	54,327	—	54,662
Other	-119,836	166,227	16,088	62,479
Total financing items	75,632	295,774	84,792	(a) 450,598
Total funds available	2,126,006	427,079	414,262	(a) 2,869,388

(a) In consolidated figures for all public authorities, inter-authority grants and advances are not shown.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT FINANCE, 1977-78



As indicated at the beginning of this section, the *economic type* classification categorises transactions between public authorities, and between public authorities and the private sector, in a way which facilitates a study of the impact of government transactions on the economy.

The *purpose* classification, by bringing together outlays with similar objectives or purposes, indicates the broad purposes of public spending and the share of resources available to public authorities devoted to the various avenues of expenditure, thus facilitating assessment of effectiveness of outlays in meeting government policy objectives.

The *purpose* classification is based on the classification recommended in the United Nations System of National Accounts¹. Because development work is incomplete, as yet it is not possible to publish a purpose classification of total outlay, or a full cross-classification of economic type and purpose for all public authorities combined.

A purpose classification of final consumption expenditure and expenditure on new fixed assets by all Queensland public authorities is shown in the bulletin *Government Finance, Queensland* (Catalogue No. 5503.3) issued by the Brisbane Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and in *State and Local Government Finance, Australia* (Catalogue No. 5504.0) issued by Central Office of the Bureau. These final expenditures on goods and services account for a large proportion of total outlays.

Tables showing final consumption expenditure, and expenditure on new fixed assets by the Queensland Government classified by purpose appear in the following section (Section 4) which provides more detailed information on the major financial transactions of the State Government.

¹ United Nations, *A System of National Accounts* (Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 2, Rev. 3, U.N. Statistical Office 1968).

4 QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The financial transactions of the Queensland Government are recorded in three funds, the Consolidated Revenue, Trust, and Loan Funds. Since substantial amounts may be transferred between these funds, particularly the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds, the simple aggregate of receipts and expenditure of these funds in any year will overstate the volume of Queensland Government financial transactions

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Year	Receipts			Expenditure		
	Consolidated Revenue	Trust Funds	Loan Fund	Consolidated Revenue	Trust Funds	Loan Fund
1972-73	704,109	672,721	144,106	702,902	632,100	144,104
1973-74	853,676	849,734	138,483	855,184	802,940	138,058
1974-75	1,112,866	1,125,406	200,463	1,121,218	1,128,373	200,292
1975-76	1,349,513	1,471,173	219,855	1,348,799	1,344,237	220,454
1976-77	1,610,538	1,792,796	244,758	1,611,555	1,687,601	244,739
1977-78	1,815,953	1,881,173	274,713	1,816,863	1,754,292	274,695

The tables which appear in the remainder of this section are based on the system of public finance statistics described in Section 3. They are presented on a consolidated basis whereby the net effect of the Queensland Government revenue and expenditure programs is shown.

Outlay

The following table classifies outlay according to economic type of transaction. The major components of outlay in 1977-78 were final consumption expenditure and expenditure on new

fixed assets, which accounted for \$1,304.8m and \$476.9m, respectively, of the total outlay of \$2,126.0m. Current items accounted for \$1,613.1m, while \$512.9m was spent on capital items.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: OUTLAY
(\$'000)

Economic type	1972-73r	1973-74r	1974-75r	1975-76r	1976-77r	1977-78
Final consumption expenditure						
Purchase of goods and services	404,920	515,069	728,344	954,755	1,161,368	1,311,202
Grants to private non-profit organisations for current purposes	26,849	34,272	50,451	62,427	63,379	78,280
Less Charges for goods and services supplied	34,929	39,134	45,911	57,902	72,092	84,667
Total	396,840	510,207	732,884	959,280	1,152,655	1,304,815
Gross capital formation						
Increase in stocks	109	285	2,585	-715	161	735
Expenditure on new fixed assets						
Public enterprises	54,459	81,915	113,819	126,946	118,740	57,151
General government	182,063	214,934	292,958	330,704	405,804	419,767
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	-3,833	-2,249	-2,329	-4,242	-7,880	-5,906
Total	232,798	294,885	407,033	452,693	516,825	471,747
Transfer payments						
Interest	84,199	90,081	101,759	118,472	142,872	162,632
Transfers to persons	18,128	23,110	23,156	29,214	33,873	37,371
Subsidies paid						
To private enterprises	918	900	734	850	1,352	2,231
To public enterprises	1,595	2,283	4,331	4,945	6,671	10,255
Grants for private capital purposes	2,815	8,971	14,505	8,395	8,317	9,589
Grants to Local Authorities						
For current purposes	10,109	1,750	16,158	21,835	29,971	32,557
For capital purposes	28,336	35,244	50,364	58,232	54,845	63,217
Total	146,100	162,339	211,007	241,943	277,901	317,852
Net Advances						
To the private sector	3,205	6,568	23,462	32,311	26,601	25,992
To Local Authorities	2,909	4,915	11,768	10,044	10,493	5,600
Total	6,114	11,483	35,230	42,355	37,094	31,592
Total outlay	781,852	978,914	1,386,154	1,696,271	1,984,475	2,126,006
Current outlay	540,125	663,575	929,386	1,192,828	1,422,239	1,613,078
Capital outlay	241,727	315,339	456,768	503,443	562,236	512,928

The following table shows total outlay classified by broad economic type and purpose.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: OUTLAY BY ECONOMIC TYPE AND PURPOSE, 1977-78
(\$'000)

Purpose	Economic type				Total
	Final consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Transfer payments	Net advances	
General public services					
General administration, n.e.c.	110,311	38,026	32,955	—	181,292
Law, order, and public safety	124,163	9,170	2,192	—	135,528
Education	593,044	102,013	29,953	-29	724,981
Health	318,996	38,293	499	—	357,788
Social security and welfare	29,144	2,922	11,809	—	43,875

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: OUTLAY BY ECONOMIC TYPE AND PURPOSE, 1977-78—*continued*
(\$'000)

Purpose	Economic type				Total
	Final consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Transfer payments	Net advances	
Housing and community amenities.	2,296	3,461	4,459	4,781	14,997
Recreation and related cultural services	15,212	5,397	7,682	10	28,301
Economic services					
General administration, regulation, and research	6,307	-359	1,090	-2,610	4,428
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	88,715	36,719	5,429	12,896	143,759
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	6,749	7,374	609	3,898	18,630
Electricity and water supply	2,814	24,121	1,532	—	28,467
Transport and communication	1,012	204,630	22,145	3,608	231,395
Other economic services	6,052	-20	—	1,001	7,033
Other purposes					
General purpose inter-authority transfers	—	—	28,646	6,680	35,326
Natural disaster relief	—	—	6,217	1,357	7,574
Interest	—	—	162,632	—	162,632
Total	1,304,815	471,747	317,852	31,592	2,126,006

Final Consumption Expenditure

The following table shows a detailed dissection, classified by purpose of transaction, of the Queensland Government's outlay on final consumption goods and services.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY PURPOSE
(\$'000)

Purpose	1972-73r	1973-74r	1974-75r	1975-76r	1976-77r	1977-78
General public services						
General administration, n.e.c.						
General administration	18,770	21,447	33,893	44,037	75,793	82,950
Fiscal affairs and fiscal administration	6,716	8,323	10,914	13,419	14,180	15,158
Administrative services	165	242	405	522	300	381
General services	4,685	7,427	8,379	9,380	9,146	11,809
Law, order, and public safety						
Law courts and legal services	6,519	6,932	11,469	14,073	15,201	16,589
Correctional and custodial services	4,769	6,270	9,414	12,967	15,244	18,744
Police services	31,597	37,725	49,991	59,767	72,616	83,278
Fire protection services	27	-93	-66	259	97	428
Road safety	274	337	413	495	571	643
Other services	2,023	2,329	3,130	3,999	4,771	4,494
Total	75,545	90,939	127,942	158,918	207,919	234,474
Education						
General administration, regulation, and research	5,586	4,667	6,803	10,096	11,012	9,909
Primary and secondary education	119,408	149,146	215,805	283,416	329,925	377,674
Vocational training	7,939	10,039	14,690	20,888	26,269	31,809
University education	23,286	35,135	49,621	56,723	68,892	76,810
Other higher education	13,331	21,214	29,313	36,546	51,654	59,165
Other education programs						
Handicapped children	1,676	7,000	10,751	14,193	16,866	19,828
Adult education	369	451	554	752	840	45
Education of Aborigines	639	683	1,561	1,528	1,680	1,486
Pre-school and child care	1,266	2,340	4,753	8,485	12,661	15,774
Other education programs	268	373	522	515	476	544
Total	173,768	231,048	334,373	433,142	520,275	593,044

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY PURPOSE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Purpose	1972-73r	1973-74r	1974-75r	1975-76r	1976-77r	1977-78
Health						
General administration, regulation, and research						
Administration and regulation	1,790	2,347	3,470	2,121	2,321	2,695
Medical research	732	975	1,243	1,441	1,152	1,002
Hospital and clinical services						
Mental health services	12,466	15,142	19,564	24,653	27,020	31,145
Nursing homes	206	241	325	346	343	—
Other hospital and clinical services	63,504	82,536	124,095	186,136	219,537	243,829
Other health services						
Preventive services	2,394	2,435	3,211	4,667	4,668	4,254
Maternal and infant health services	2,383	2,970	4,148	4,984	5,368	5,915
Health of Aborigines	747	2,112	2,672	2,926	2,533	2,779
Domiciliary care	98	96	126	139	166	193
Health of school children	518	796	1,951	5,598	3,484	5,680
Community health facilities and services	17	161	1,562	3,621	7,172	6,621
Ambulance services	52	51	54	67	67	67
Other health services, n.e.c.	2,004	3,134	4,787	8,019	11,525	14,816
Total	86,911	112,996	167,208	244,718	285,356	318,996
Social security and welfare						
General administration, regulation, and research	886	1,561	2,331	3,050	3,656	4,291
Care of and assistance to						
Aged persons	1,489	1,969	2,566	3,306	3,123	3,305
Incapacitated and handicapped persons	521	534	702	984	1,176	1,225
Families and children	1,920	2,154	2,999	3,275	3,445	4,654
Other social security and welfare services						
Services to Aborigines	7,194	8,011	12,250	15,457	15,615	14,465
Other	57	69	60	101	103	1,204
Total	12,067	14,298	20,908	26,173	27,118	29,144
Housing and community amenities						
Housing	37	39	53	-409	86	-18
Protection of the environment						
Sewerage and drainage	-61	-78	-102	170	-116	-106
Pollution control, n.e.c.	148	370	539	763	1,067	1,249
Other environmental protection programs	450	434	542	1,362	1,252	1,156
Community amenities, n.e.c.	2	7	26	—	—	15
Total	576	772	1,058	1,886	2,289	2,296
Recreation and related cultural services						
General administration, regulation, and research	72	74	137	240	158	320
Cultural facilities	1,696	2,094	2,584	3,704	4,388	5,022
Support of the creative and performing arts	452	620	89	147	149	148
Recreational facilities and services	1,021	1,573	1,689	2,952	3,674	4,467
Other programs	497	710	2,198	3,103	3,994	5,255
Total	3,738	5,071	6,697	10,146	12,363	15,212
Economic services						
General administration, regulation, and research	506	1,593	3,073	3,890	5,525	6,307
Agriculture, forestry, fishing						
Soil and water resources management	10,688	13,269	17,706	21,116	24,268	25,918
Forest resources management	3,041	3,654	4,583	5,453	6,749	8,574
Other services to agricultural and pastoral industries	21,692	26,115	34,360	39,556	47,101	53,335
Services to fisheries	123	233	274	638	705	888
Mining, manufacturing, and construction						
Mining activities and services to mining	2,951	3,990	4,944	5,747	5,332	5,829
Manufacturing activities and services to manufacturing	907	660	750	796	916	920
Electricity, gas, and water supply services	762	705	1,105	996	981	2,814
Transport and communication	592	-125	1,007	168	1,006	1,012

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY PURPOSE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Purpose	1972-73r	1973-74r	1974-75r	1975-76r	1976-77r	1977-78
Economic services— <i>continued</i>						
Other economic services						
Services to tourism	942	1,656	1,474	2,322	2,865	3,454
Other	2,032	2,833	5,372	3,629	1,887	2,598
Total	44,236	54,583	74,648	84,311	97,335	111,649
Other purposes	—1	500	50	—14	—	—
Total	396,840	510,207	732,884	959,280	1,152,655	1,304,815

Expenditure on New Fixed Assets

Expenditure by the Queensland Government on new fixed assets, classified by purpose, is shown in the following table. In 1977-78 the major expenditure items were: roads and ancillary facilities, \$153.9m; education, \$102.2m; general public services, \$50.1m; and rail transport, \$47.4m.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS BY PURPOSE
(\$'000)

Purpose	1972-73r	1973-74r	1974-75r	1975-76r	1976-77r	1977-78
General public services						
General administration, n.e.c.						
General administration	225	60	112	488	5,036	7,423
General services	8,986	14,316	18,899	17,689	20,773	31,163
Law, order, and public safety						
Law courts and legal services	2,180	2,978	2,733	3,328	1,768	3,083
Correctional and custodial services	2,781	2,887	2,829	2,914	3,614	3,921
Police services	1,172	1,351	1,740	8,062	9,219	4,492
Total	15,344	21,592	26,313	32,481	40,410	50,082
Education						
Primary and secondary education	25,750	24,538	42,132	36,598	55,524	62,983
Vocational training	1,656	4,339	6,221	7,637	6,909	14,278
University education	6,083	7,149	10,190	6,877	12,405	7,627
Other higher education	4,312	7,337	15,395	9,719	14,829	7,958
Other education programs						
Handicapped children	—	1,018	3,673	4,572	4,176	3,774
Pre-school and child care	—	3,577	8,143	8,649	6,026	5,541
Total	37,801	47,958	85,754	74,052	99,869	102,161
Health						
Hospital and clinical services						
Mental health services	2,049	1,350	2,707	3,307	3,787	3,208
Other hospital and clinical services	2,284	1,888	5,897	28,314	35,696	32,432
Other health services						
Maternal and infant health services	—	—	100	64	39	—
Domiciliary care	—	—	532	2,270	2,061	2,201
Community health facilities and services	—	1,641	276	2,067	2,509	822
Total	4,333	4,879	9,512	36,022	44,092	38,663
Social security and welfare						
Care of and assistance to						
Aged persons	17	298	456	134	112	130
Families and children	652	711	757	1,140	821	1,348
Other social security and welfare services						
Services to Aborigines	960	762	970	213	1,266	1,637
Other services	—	—	—	—	1,741	—
Total	1,629	1,771	2,183	1,487	3,940	3,115



RURAL INDUSTRIES—Chapter 16
 Spraying a pineapple plantation

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

RURAL INDUSTRIES—Chapter 16
 A sugar laboratory at Marian Sugar Mill

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau





MINING INDUSTRY—Chapter 17
Sand and gravel extraction at Pine
Mountain Quarry, Brisbane

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

MINING INDUSTRY—Chapter 17
Coal trains at Gladstone



QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS BY PURPOSE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Purpose	1972-73r	1973-74r	1974-75r	1975-76r	1976-77r	1977-78
Housing and community amenities						
Housing						
For Aborigines	3,129	7,334	6,178	2,285	2,649	2,430
Other housing programs	3	392	1	718	—	4
Protection of the environment						
Sewerage and drainage	—	—	124	313	—	—
Other environmental protection programs	348	126	238	335	311	259
Total	3,480	7,852	6,541	3,651	2,960	2,693
Recreation and related cultural services	50	75	170	640	5,343	3,997
Economic services						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing						
Soil and water resources management	17,276	15,607	17,855	18,550	21,133	23,445
Forest resources management	8,644	8,997	12,976	14,326	14,706	15,930
Other services to agricultural and pastoral industries	1,768	1,895	2,082	3,075	3,743	5,152
Mining, manufacturing, and construction						
Mining activities and services to mining	3,853	4,974	9,048	9,059	4,395	3,352
Manufacturing activities and services to manufacturing	4,330	4,281	4,414	4,268	4,608	5,066
Electricity, gas, and water supply services						
Electricity supply services	22,522	46,123	61,030	59,149	56,332	9,244
Water supply services	—327	121	1,150	2,607	7,562	11,277
Transport and communication						
Rail transport	28,021	33,756	51,095	66,247	62,365	47,436
Sea transport	4,460	2,549	2,858	3,864	3,090	1,368
Roads and ancillary facilities	83,319	94,407	113,788	128,168	149,959	153,937
Other economic services	19	12	8	4	37	—
Total	173,885	212,722	276,304	309,317	327,930	276,207
Total	236,522	296,849	406,777	457,650	524,544	476,918

Receipts and Financing Items

A detailed dissection of funds available to the Queensland Government for the last six years is provided in the next table. Commonwealth Government Grants and Taxation are the most important sources of finance for the Queensland Government contributing \$1,468.6m and \$501.1m, respectively, of the \$2,126.0m funds available for 1977-78.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS
(\$'000)

Economic type	1972-73r	1973-74r	1974-75r	1975-76r	1976-77r	1977-78
Receipts						
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.						
Fire brigade precepts	7,406	9,037	13,452	17,906	19,251	23,139
Land tax	6,112	6,420	7,740	8,787	12,764	15,123
Liquor taxes	7,915	9,531	10,631	13,484	20,831	24,379
Lottery taxes	4,782	5,005	7,387	7,771	8,578	8,757
Motor taxes	47,801	52,781	53,445	72,031	80,458	83,572
Pay-roll tax	51,815	79,448	118,181	140,704	162,751	175,792
Racing taxes	11,249	13,117	16,614	19,122	20,841	21,190
Stamp duties, n.e.i.	46,834	55,936	40,286	64,123	90,452	99,820
Succession and probate duties	19,963	21,787	24,352	27,557	25,693	16,901
Other	11,332	14,980	18,608	25,637	30,795	32,391
Total	215,209	268,042	310,696	397,122	472,414	501,064

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS—*continued*
(S'000)

Economic type	1972-73r	1973-74r	1974-75r	1975-76r	1976-77r	1977-78
Income from public enterprises	9,149	-10,908	-40,530	-44,226	-38,696	-50,258
Property income						
Interest on investments, fixed deposits, etc.	5,329	11,730	17,039	15,884	33,121	49,441
Interest on advances to the private sector	8,591	10,003	11,979	13,335	15,686	16,041
Land rent	10,739	10,521	8,330	9,474	10,437	11,890
Royalties	3,512	4,305	34,849	36,742	50,831	53,622
Total	28,171	36,559	72,197	75,435	110,075	130,994
Grants from the Commonwealth Government						
For current purposes						
General revenue	281,946	332,473	449,671	572,092	687,200	795,339
Education	19,978	55,610	117,257	147,730	186,173	206,929
Health	2,219	3,783	6,116	110,080	92,008	135,818
Other	35,073	25,469	41,006	41,724	49,236	58,543
Total	339,216	417,335	614,050	872,626	1,014,617	1,196,629
For capital purposes						
General purpose	31,429	36,987	46,112	57,459	60,352	63,370
Education	12,627	22,690	59,214	43,926	59,110	58,233
Road transport	57,624	64,466	75,651	90,050	91,884	101,381
Other	19,350	40,352	61,664	68,484	62,714	48,961
Total	121,030	164,495	242,641	259,919	274,060	271,945
Total receipts	712,775	875,523	1,199,054	1,560,876	1,832,470	2,050,374
Financing items						
Net borrowing						
Public corporation securities	4	5	6	6	808	-101
Other general government securities	8,612	30,361	32,477	59,155	48,061	34,867
Advances from the Commonwealth Government (net) ..	91,556	109,202	179,835	189,733	177,381	156,430
Net receipts of private trust funds	17,271	30,918	20,530	63,227	115,013	131,767
Reduction in cash and bank balances						
Cash and bank balances	7,143	10,315	19,973	7,535	14,027	-17,048
Funds on fixed deposit	-21,300	-84,977	18,227	—	—	—
Other	-4,400	37,875	-33,075	-137,883	-130,596	-109,658
Reduction in security holdings						
Private sector securities	490	—	—	—	—	—
Other	-23,722	-10,740	6,079	-4,492	8,967	-1,124
Other funds available (including errors and omissions) ..						
Depreciation allowance	—	—	306	315	327	335
Other	-6,577	-19,568	-57,258	-42,201	-81,983	-119,836
Total financing items	69,077	103,391	187,100	135,395	152,005	75,632
Total funds available	781,852	978,914	1,386,154	1,696,271	1,984,475	2,126,006

5 GOVERNMENT DEBT

Commonwealth and State Governments

The amounts of the Commonwealth and State Government securities on issue at 30 June 1979 are shown in the next table, together with annual interest payable and amounts per head. For the Governments taken together, it will be seen that at 30 June 1979, \$5,254.8m, or 16.9 per cent of the Government securities on issue, is repayable abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland Government securities on issue are shown on page 387.

Details of government securities on issue and annual interest liability in respect of loans repayable are shown in Australian currency equivalents at the rates of exchange ruling at 30 June 1979. The figures are based on a compilation on uniform lines for all States, presented in the 1979-80 Commonwealth Government Budget Papers.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1979

Particulars	Securities on issue		Annual interest payable	
	Total	Per head	Total(a)	Per head
	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$
On account of States				
New South Wales	4,466,304	880	356,185	71
Victoria	3,427,552	889	273,800	71
Queensland	1,856,025	845	138,950	64
South Australia	1,701,522	1,315	137,511	107
Western Australia	1,307,306	1,053	104,910	85
Tasmania	922,559	2,209	73,600	177
Maturing overseas	75,865	5	4,179	—
Maturing in Australia	13,605,403	966	1,080,777	77
Total	13,681,268	971	1,084,956	78
On account of Commonwealth Government				
Maturing overseas	5,178,910	359	359,758	25
Maturing in Australia	12,225,857	848	780,107	54
Total	17,404,767	1,207	1,139,865	80
Total all governments	31,086,035	2,156	2,224,821	155

(a) Including in the figures for the States the amounts payable by the Commonwealth Government under the Financial Agreement.

Queensland Government

The following table, which shows a dissection of Queensland Government securities on issue according to the currency in which payable, has been extracted from the Queensland Government Budget document, *The Treasurer's Financial Statement*.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1979

Currency in which payable	Amount(a)	Interest and exchange(a)		Proportion of total debt
		Payable annually	Average rate	
	SA'000	SA'000	%	%
Australian	1,847,854	138,422	7.5	99.6
Sterling	3,136	178	5.7	0.2
United States	3,993	225	5.6	0.2
Canadian	668	38	5.7	—
Netherlands	376	18	4.8	—
Total	1,856,026	138,882	7.5	100.0

(a) Converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange at 30 June 1979. If overseas loans are converted at the "mint" par rate of exchange, i.e. rate prevailing on 1 July 1927, securities on issue amounted to \$1,853,425, 233.

In addition, at 30 June 1979 the State Government owed the Commonwealth Government \$720.0m under the following schemes: Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, \$401.2m; Gladstone Power Station, \$174.8m; Rural Reconstruction, \$26.1m; Backlog Sewerage Agreement, \$21.8m; Mount Isa Railway, \$13.7m; Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development, \$13.4m; Softwood Forestry Agreement, \$15.2m; Rural Adjustment, \$19.7m; and other schemes, \$34.1m. These amounts are excluded from figures in the tables and are supplementary to a number of State Acts under which loan moneys are provided for the same purposes.

Details of Local and Semi-government debt have been excluded from this section and included in Sections 7 and 8, respectively.

6 TAXATION

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected in Queensland by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. The position reached in practice before World War II was that, in addition to customs and excise duties, the Commonwealth Government had the sole right to sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Commonwealth Government the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth Government left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties, licences, and gambling taxes.

From 1 July 1942 the Commonwealth Government became the sole collector of income tax, and reimbursements of income tax were made to all States. From July 1941 a pay-roll tax was collected by the Commonwealth Government, but since 1 September 1971, the State Governments have collected the tax within the States.

Taxation Paid in Queensland

The next table shows details of State and Commonwealth taxation and the amount per head collected in Queensland. The figures for Commonwealth taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people of this State.

TAXES, FEES, FINES, ETC., COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1977-78

Type of tax	State	Commonwealth	Total	Per head of population
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
Customs duties				
Imports	—	101,579	101,579	47.18
Coal exports	—	72,590	72,590	33.72
Excise duties	—	355,010	355,010	164.91
Fire brigade precepts	23,139	—	23,139	10.75
Gift duty	163	679	842	0.39
Income taxes				
Individuals	—	1,423,875	1,423,875	661.41
Companies	—	386,384	386,384	179.48
Dividend (withholding)(a)	—	7,861	7,861	3.65
Interest (withholding)(a)	—	—	—	—
Land tax	15,123	—	15,123	7.02
Liquor taxes	24,379	—	24,379	11.32
Lottery taxes	8,757	—	8,757	4.07
Machinery and scaffolding fees	2,630	—	2,630	1.22
Motor taxes				
Drivers etc. licences and fees	6,686	—	6,686	3.11
Motor vehicle registration fees and taxes	58,423	—	58,423	27.14
Motor vehicle registration stamp duty	10,223	—	10,223	4.75
Road maintenance contributions	5,435	—	5,435	2.52
Road transport taxes	2,805	—	2,805	1.30
Motor vehicle insurance nominal defendant fund fees	4,173	—	4,173	1.94
Pay-roll tax	175,792	4	175,796	81.66
Primary production taxes	1,557	13,284	14,841	6.89
Racing taxes	21,190	—	21,190	9.84
Sales tax	—	184,313	184,313	85.62
Soccer Pools tax	1,902	—	1,902	0.88
Stamp duty, n.e.i.	99,820	—	99,820	46.37
Stevedoring industry charge	—	3,176	3,176	1.48
Succession, probate, and estate duty	16,738	16,275	33,013	15.33

TAXES, FEES, FINES, ETC., COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1977-78—*continued*

Type of tax	State	Commonwealth	Total	Per head of population
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
Sugar Experiment Stations Board Assessment ..	3,015	—	3,015	1.40
Other taxes	3,454	153	3,607	1.68
Fees from regulatory services, n.e.i.	6,694	2,962	9,656	4.49
Fines etc.	11,981	248	12,229	5.68
Total	504,079	2,568,393	3,072,472	1427.20

(a) Separate figures not available for 1977-78.

Income Tax, Individuals

Income tax on individuals in Australia is collected principally under the "pay as you earn" system, introduced in 1944. Under this system, tax instalments are taken from the current earnings of recipients of salary or wages. At the end of each income year, tax actually payable is assessed on the basis of annual returns submitted by taxpayers showing incomes from all sources and amounts claimed as deductions and rebates. The amounts of tax as assessed are compared with the totals contributed by instalments and refunds are made, or further payments collected.

Other recipients of personal incomes are assessed for provisional taxation on their incomes in the previous income year. A self-assessment plan of provisional taxation enables the taxpayer to submit his own estimate of his expected income for payment of provisional taxation, penalty rates of additional taxation being levied if the estimate proves to be more than 10 per cent in error.

A system of automatic indexation of personal income tax applied between 1 July 1976 and 30 June 1979. Under indexation, the income brackets of the taxable income scale plus some specific rebates were automatically adjusted each year for increases which occurred in the Consumer Price Index. The average level of the index in the year ending with the March quarter immediately preceding the year of income was compared with the corresponding figure in the previous year. Any part of the increase that was attributable to higher indirect taxes imposed by the Commonwealth Government was deducted for the purpose of indexing personal income tax. The income brackets in the standard rate scale introduced from 1 February 1978 were indexed by a factor of 1.038, half indexation, to derive the rate scale for 1978-79. Indexation was suspended for the 1979-80 income year but was to be re-introduced from 1 July 1980. For details see Appendix A.

The August 1979 budget removed the 1.5 per cent surcharge which had been applied in the budget of the previous year and which had caused an increase in the standard rate of tax from 32 per cent to 33.5 per cent. The removal of the surcharge was made effective from 1 December 1979 and as a result a surcharge of 1.07 per cent applied to the standard rate for 1979-80. The surcharges of 14 per cent and 28 per cent on income above specified levels remained unchanged so that the 1979-80 rates scale was as set out in the following table.

ANNUAL RATES OF INCOME TAX, INDIVIDUALS, 1979-80

Total taxable income		Tax on total taxable income	
Exceeding	Not exceeding		
\$	\$	\$	\$
Nil	3,893	Nil	
3,893	16,608	Nil + 33.07 per cent of excess over 3,893	
16,608	33,216	4,204.851 + 47.07 per cent of excess over 16,608	
33,216	—	12,022.236 + 61.07 per cent of excess over 33,216	

The altered tax rates were reflected in the "pay as you earn" instalment deductions from 1 December 1979. From this date, "pay as you earn" deductions were decreased by amounts

sufficient to reflect the removal of the surcharge. Prior to that date, the surcharge had stood at 2.57 per cent for tax instalment deduction purposes. This had been the percentage increase necessary to collect in the eight months from 1 November 1978 to 30 June 1979 the 1.5 per cent surcharge applicable to the whole of the income year 1978-79. The continuance of the surcharge of 2.57 per cent until 30 November 1979, and its abolition from that date, resulted in an effective rate of surcharge of 1.07 per cent for the income year 1979-80.

Exceptions to the above rate scale apply to certain classes of trustees and persons deemed not to have full and effective control of partnership income, and to student children under the age of eighteen years at the end of the income year who have "non-employment" income in excess of \$1,040. The last mentioned class of taxpayer was denied the benefit of the zero rate and the 33.07 per cent rate on any "non-employment" income.

Taxable Income, 1979-80—Taxable income to which the general rates applied was defined as total income (other than exempt income) reduced by certain deductions. In arriving at total income, certain lump sum payments received on retirement or termination of employment in respect of unused annual leave and long service leave, where such unused long service leave is in respect of an eligible service period commencing after 15 August 1978, were to be included. The tax payable on retirement or termination amounts so included was limited to the standard rate which for 1979-80 was 33.07 per cent.

For 1979-80 the deductions allowed for reducing total income included amounts expended in earning the income (including subscriptions to trade unions or professional associations), and other specified deductions.

From the tax payable on taxable income, a series of rebates was allowed for the income year 1979-80.

Concessional Rebate, 1979-80—A rebate of 33.07 per cent of the excess of certain concessional expenditure over \$1,590 was allowable. It was allowed for expenses for personal benefit of the taxpayer or his family; medical expenses of the taxpayer and dependants (less medical benefit recoupments), including dental expenses, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids, medical and surgical appliances, etc.; funeral expenses up to \$100 for any dependant (except housekeeper) of the taxpayer; life insurance etc. up to \$1,200; educational expenses of each dependent student under 25 years up to \$250; expenses of self education up to \$250; adoption expenses of a child under 21 years; rates and land tax paid in respect of a dwelling, flat, or home unit that was used by the taxpayer as his sole or principal residence up to a maximum of \$300.

Rebates for Dependants, 1979-80—The maximum amounts of rebate of tax allowable were as follows: dependent spouse, daughter/housekeeper, or housekeeper, \$597; dependent parent or parent-in-law, \$539; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, \$270. The rebate of tax allowable was decreased by \$1 for every \$4 by which any separate net income exceeded \$203, except for housekeepers. Rebates for dependants were increased from 1 July 1980. For details see Appendix A.

Sole Parent Rebate, 1979-80—A rebate of tax of \$417 was allowed to a parent without a partner who was caring for a dependent child under 16 years or a dependent student under 25 years.

Zone Rebate, 1979-80—A rebate of tax was allowed to persons who were residents of isolated areas. For Zone A the rebate was \$216 plus 25 per cent of rebates for dependants. For Zone B it was \$36 plus 4 per cent of rebates for dependants.

For the purposes of calculating this rebate only, the following "notional rebates" for dependent children were taken into account: student under 25 years, \$270; one child under 16, not a student, \$270, and each other child under 16, not a student, \$203. These rebates were also reduced by \$1 for every \$4 by which any separate net income exceeded \$203.

Income Tax Assessments

The next table shows the tax assessed during 1977-78 on the 1976-77 incomes of Queensland residents.

INCOME TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1977-78
(Income Year 1976-77)

Grade of net income	Taxpayers	Net income(a)	Total taxable income(b)	Tax payable
\$	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Under 3,000	9,807	26,218	26,131	791
3,000 to 4,999	134,414	534,180	527,649	41,921
5,000 to 7,999	214,431	1,415,348	1,391,062	218,829
8,000 to 9,999	138,971	1,242,801	1,214,587	239,772
10,000 to 13,999	133,575	1,553,101	1,515,183	347,874
14,000 to 24,999	61,676	1,064,477	1,036,999	307,610
25,000 and over	9,754	351,181	342,044	155,520
Total	702,628	6,187,307	6,053,656	1,312,317

(a) Net income is derived by subtracting from assessable income total deductions for expenses incurred in gaining assessable income and other specified deductions. (b) Taxable income is derived by deducting all allowable deductions from assessable income.

Income Tax, Companies

For the income year 1978-79 the general rate of income tax payable was 46 per cent of each \$1 of taxable income derived by all companies, with the exception of friendly society dispensaries in respect of which the rate was 41 per cent. Private companies, in addition to the general rate of 46 per cent, could also have been liable to undistributed profits tax of 50 per cent of taxable income, less primary tax, retention allowance, and dividends.

Land Tax (State)

Under the *Land Tax Act* 1915-1979, residents, absentees, and companies are required to submit returns of freehold land owned at midnight at 30 June where the total aggregated value, determined by the Valuer-General, exceeds pre-determined limits. For 1979 the limits were \$40,500 for residents and \$4,500 for absentees and companies.

A resident individual is allowed a deduction in calculating taxable value. For 1979 the deduction was \$36,000 from the total unimproved value, but where the land was used personally by the owner for primary production, the exemption was \$108,000. No exemption was granted to absentees or companies. Minimum tax for 1979 was \$15 and assessments were not usually issued below this amount. In addition, blocks not exceeding 1.05 hectares used exclusively as a principal place of residence were exempt irrespective of valuation. If in excess of 1.05 hectares a deduction was allowed according to the formula:

$$\frac{1.05 \text{ hectares}}{\text{Total area of parcel}} \times \text{Unimproved value of parcel} = \text{Deduction}$$

Where joint owners were involved, the deduction was related to the proportion of the individual interest in the land.

Land tax is calculated per \$ of taxable value and is based on a graduated scale, unchanged since 1966. Progressively higher rates, commencing at 0.3c in the \$ and rising to 2.5c in the \$, are applied as the value increases to \$399,999. On taxable values of \$400,000 and over, a flat rate of 2.1c in the \$ is charged.

Allowing for arrears, penalties, etc., the total amount payable during 1978-79 was \$16,685,973. The total amount received after allowing for refunds and adjustments was \$16,041,805, an increase of \$919,099 on the 1977-78 revenue.

Estate Duty (Commonwealth)

Under the *Estate Duty Assessment Act* 1914, duty was assessed on the net value of the estate less statutory exemptions and rebates. The rates of duty levied commenced at 3 per cent on amounts from \$2 to \$20,000 and increased to 27.9 per cent on \$1,000,000 and over.

From 21 November 1977, no estate duty has been payable on estates passing to a member of the family of the deceased person, which includes a widow or widower, a child, a grandchild, a parent, or grandparent of that person. Duty has been abolished on estates of all persons who died on or after 1 July 1979.

Succession Duty (State)

Succession duty was abolished in respect of the estates of persons who died on or after 1 January 1977. Until that date a duty was payable under the *Succession Duties Act* 1892-1975 as a percentage of the succession at rates commencing at 2.6 per cent on \$6,000 and increasing to 20 per cent on \$240,000 and over for a successor of lineal issue domiciled in Australia. Higher rates applied for other successors, e.g. other relatives and strangers in blood, and those successors domiciled outside Australia. Numerous exemptions from succession duty also existed.

Gift Duty (State)

Gift duty was abolished in respect of gifts made on or after 1 January 1977. Until that date a duty was imposed under the *Gift Duty Act* 1926-1975, on gifts exceeding \$10,000. Exemption was granted in the case of gifts to charitable or educational institutions in Queensland. Rates commenced at 5 per cent, with a maximum of 20 per cent on amounts over \$126,000, depending on the total value of the gifts.

Gift Duty (Commonwealth)

This tax imposed a duty on gifts exceeding the value of \$10,000. A gift became 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, exceeded \$10,000. The rates imposed were the same as those under Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes. From 21 November 1977, no duty has been payable on gifts to a member of the donor's family and has been abolished on all gifts made on or after 1 July 1979.

Pay-roll Tax (State)

Pay-roll tax was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in July 1941 but was transferred to the States on 1 September 1971. The maximum tax exemption level on wages paid or payable per annum was raised from \$125,000 to \$150,000 from 1 January 1980. Since 1 September 1974 the rate has been 5 per cent.

Sales Tax (Commonwealth)

This tax is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. A large list of exemptions is available to assist industry. From 1 September 1975 three rates operated as follows: (i) a general rate of 15 per cent covering the majority of taxable goods; (ii) a rate of 2.5 per cent on certain specified classes of goods ordinarily used for household purposes; and (iii) a rate of 27.5 per cent on certain types of non-essential goods. The rate of tax on motor cars and station wagons, previously 27.5 per cent, was reduced to 15 per cent on 15 August 1978.

Wool Tax (Commonwealth)

The object of this tax is to provide funds for the Australian Wool Corporation to promote wool, investigate all aspects of wool marketing, test wool and wool products, conduct research into wool production and wool textiles, and provide a fund for meeting any losses that may

arise from minimum reserve price operations. Since 19 August 1975, the rate of this tax has been 8 per cent of the sale value of shorn wool.

Stevedoring Industry Levy (Commonwealth)

This levy was introduced on 5 December 1977 to replace the stevedoring industry charge. Levies at varying rates are payable by employers of waterside labour to provide funds to the Stevedoring Industry Finance Committee for attendance money, holiday pay, sick, annual, and long service leave.

Tobacco Charge (Commonwealth)

This charge is used to finance tobacco research and advisory activities. It is levied on growers at 1.1c per kilogram, and on manufacturers at 2.2c per kilogram in respect of leaf grown in Australia.

Canning-Fruit Charge (Commonwealth)

This charge, under the *Canning-Fruit Charge Act* 1959, is used to promote the sale of certain canned fruit. It is payable by the suppliers of apricots, peaches, and pears used by canneries. From 6 January 1978 the rate has been \$1 per tonne.

Taxation of Racing and Betting (State)

This taxation, under the *Racing and Betting Act* 1954–1978, comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licences, totalisator tax, and racecourse and coursing ground licence fees. Since 1 November 1975, tax on bookmakers' turnover has been 2.5 per cent of all bets made on racecourses within the Metropolitan area, and 2 per cent of bets made on racecourses elsewhere in the State. Totalisator tax, charged at varying rates, is payable on all moneys passing through totalisators in the State. For 1978–79, the tax amounted to \$12,905,017 on turnover of \$267,098,953. The Government also receives all fractions and unclaimed dividends, which amounted to \$2,160,321 in 1978–79.

Receipts from bookmakers' licences were \$21,570 in 1978–79. Bookmakers' licences cost from \$10 to \$100 depending on the location and the type of the course on which they operate. During 1978–79, stamp duty on betting tickets yielded \$259,742 and bookmakers' turnover tax \$8,351,210 on a total turnover of \$376,462,090.

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 1979 there were 327 T.A.B. branches and agencies (105 in the Brisbane area and 222 in other parts of the State).

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79
Clubs with totalisator licences(a) No.	120	163	135	110	115	105
Meetings held with totalisators No.	1,016	1,146	1,149	1,334	1,410	1,365
T.A.B. branches and agencies No.	317	326	326	326	326	327
Meetings operated on by T.A.B. No.	1,094	1,180	1,181	1,154	1,144	1,229
Total totalisator turnover \$'000	166,489	201,275	218,370	230,665	235,178	267,099
Retained by clubs and T.A.B. \$'000	15,320	22,475	20,672	20,370	26,332	29,399
Totalisator tax(b) \$'000	8,442	10,262	11,212	11,187	11,450	12,905

(a) Number which operated during the year. (b) Net tax paid to the Government after deducting amounts necessary to provide for minimum dividends and amounts paid to the Anzac Day Trust Fund.

Stamp Duty (State)

This is payable under the *Stamp Act* 1894–1979, in executing instruments relating to the transfer of property, money transactions, and other agreements. Some of these instruments and the duties payable are as follows: cheques—10c on each cheque; conveyances—on the sale of

any property, except a principal residence when the rate is \$1.00 per \$100, and stocks and marketable securities, \$1.50 for each \$100 or part thereof, where the value of the consideration for sale does not exceed \$20,000, increasing to where the value of the consideration for sale exceeds \$500,000, when the duty would be \$14,150, plus \$3.50 for every \$100 of the value of the consideration in excess of \$500,000; mortgages—where the secured property is in Queensland, 25c for each \$100 or part thereof; hire purchase agreements—where the “purchase price” amounts to \$20 or more, duty at the rate of 1.5 per cent of “the purchase price”; life insurance policies—for the first \$2,000 of the sum insured, 5c for every \$100 or part thereof in excess of \$100, when the sum exceeds \$2,000, 10c for every \$100 or part thereof by which the sum exceeds \$2,000; motor vehicles—registration or transfer of registration, \$1 for every \$100, or part thereof, of the value of the vehicle.

Lottery Tax (State)

To conform with taxation publication principles adopted in this section, profits from the Golden Casket Art Union have been treated as taxes. In addition, a stamp duty of 5 per cent on the selling price of the ticket, with a minimum duty of 3c on any ticket, is payable on tickets issued in a drawing, sweep, or lottery where the prize is paid by means of cash, bonds, inscribed stock, or other negotiable instrument.

Soccer Pools Tax (State)

Under the *Soccer Football Pools Act* 1976 tax is payable by the licensee of a soccer football pool. Thirty per cent of subscriptions is paid as duty of which two-thirds is allocated for the support and development of sporting and youth facilities and one-third to Consolidated Revenue. The amount of tax collected on soccer pools during 1978–79 was \$3,226,056.

Liquor Taxation (State)

Fees, assessed on the purchase price of liquor bought during the previous year, are collected from licensees. From 1 December 1976, fees for general licences, tavern licences, and retail spirit merchants licences have been 8 per cent, while wholesale spirit merchant licences have been 12 per cent.

Customs and Excise Duty (Commonwealth)

The Australian customs tariff has been developed in conformity with the policy of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries, and of granting preferential treatment to particular imports from certain countries of the British Commonwealth. Duties are also imposed on some goods, generally of a luxury nature, for revenue purposes. During 1975–76 a duty was imposed on all coal exported from Australia. From 1976–77 this duty has been decreased progressively. Excise duty is levied on specific goods of Australian manufacture. Although these goods do not form a part of overseas trade, the rate of duty is in some cases related to the import duty on similar goods. Customs and excise duties collected by the Commonwealth Government in 1978–79 amounted to \$5,301,251,000, of which \$564,003,000 was collected in Queensland.

Motor Vehicle Taxation (State)

See Chapter 14, Transport and Communication, Section 6.

7 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Authority Areas

Local Authorities operate under the *Local Government Act* 1936–1979, with the exception of the Brisbane City Council, which operates under the *City of Brisbane Act* 1924–1979. Further details on Local Government in Queensland appear in Chapter 4, Government, Section 7.

There are three classes of Local Authority in Queensland. At 30 June 1978, 16 City Councils, including Brisbane, controlled the more important urban areas, and 4 other urban areas were controlled by Town Councils. The rest of the State, except for a few areas not incorporated for Local Government purposes, was administered by 113 Shire Councils. Boundaries of individual Local Authorities appear in the maps between pages 64 and 65, and populations in Chapter 6, Population, Section 3, while for financial details of each Authority, reference should be made to the bulletin *Local Government* (Catalogue No. 5502.3) issued by the Brisbane Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Functions of Local Government

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

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

Apart from roads declared under the Main Roads Acts, Local Authorities are responsible for the construction and maintenance of all roads, streets, and footpaths, etc. within their areas. While declared roads are the responsibility of the State Government, through the Department of Main Roads, Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the cost of their construction and maintenance, see Chapter 14, Transport and Communication, Section 5.

In the field of public health, the most important role is the provision of sewerage, cleansing, sanitary, and garbage services in all of the more closely populated centres of the State. Other health services include immunisation against infectious diseases, mosquito eradication, control of premises where food is prepared, and control of boarding houses.

Local Authorities are largely responsible for the control of building in their areas and have building by-laws which specify certain minimum standards to be observed. For details see Chapter 15, Housing and Construction, Section 2. In recent years Authorities have become increasingly involved in environmental problems such as town planning, beach protection, and anti-litter measures.

Local Authorities also provide and control recreational and cultural facilities and other places of public amusement. Parks, sporting grounds, camping areas, swimming pools, libraries, and civic centres are among the facilities provided by most Authorities in Queensland.

Other functions of Local Authorities include the maintenance of cemeteries, ferries, and aerodromes, and control of noxious weeds and animals (in conjunction with the State Government), straying stock, street naming, and land sub-division.

Business undertakings include the supply of water and provision of sewerage and cleansing facilities, and, by two Authorities, the provision of passenger bus services. In a few areas facilities such as hostels, picture theatres, hotels, and milk supplies have been provided. Metered and/or off-street car parking undertakings are operated by 21 Local Authorities.

The tables which appear in the remainder of this section exclude statistics for the councils of Aurukun and Mornington which were established on 22 May 1978.

Summary of Statistics

A brief summary of local government statistics for the six years to 30 June 1978 is contained in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES: SUMMARY AT 30 JUNE, ALL AUTHORITIES

Particulars		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Estimated population(a)	No.	1,978,260	2,040,730	2,080,580	2,108,690	2,136,020	2,165,910
Dwellings(b)	No.	588,277	614,589	636,353	665,439	n.a.	n.a.
Properties rated	No.	731,440	762,482	789,012	812,073	834,639	873,455
Premises connected with							
Water	No.	510,743	530,002	545,837	559,225	583,303	625,335
Sewerage	No.	364,092	385,071	411,030	440,159	472,262	495,909
Septic	No.	110,523	112,275	107,906	102,595	99,375	99,628
Consumers supplied with electricity(c)	No.	260,904	268,548	274,045	278,921	278,362	—
Total value of rateable property(d)	\$'000	2,198,319	2,400,935	2,672,708	2,779,389	3,949,846	4,786,520
Urban(d)	\$'000	1,560,876	1,662,681	1,893,493	1,955,947	2,781,587	3,373,716
Rural(d)	\$'000	514,816	568,646	613,844	635,865	644,789	828,891
Exempt(d)	\$'000	96,246	113,201	122,651	142,341	418,436	490,064
Estimate of rates foregone on exempt properties	\$'000	(e) 3,790	(e) 4,819	(e) 5,694	(e) 7,141	16,767	15,087
Roads open to traffic(f)	km	192,568	191,527	191,815	189,573	185,548	162,345
Formed							
Sealed	km	37,182	38,630	40,044	41,272	42,648	44,121
Other	km	93,318	92,783	92,320	91,625	91,527	89,174
Unformed	km	62,068	60,114	59,451	56,676	51,373	29,050

(a) Residents of unincorporated areas are excluded. (b) Dwellings in unincorporated areas are excluded. (c) Excluding consumers connected to other than Local Authority schemes. (d) Complete details not available for all years. (e) Incomplete. (f) Generally, changes which occur each year are caused by re-alignments and changes in the classification of surface types. Variations which occurred in 1977-78 can be largely attributed to a more detailed definitional check conducted by the Local Government Grants Commission of Queensland.

The next table gives a general summary of Local Government Authorities.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES: SUMMARY BY CLASS OF AUTHORITY AT 30 JUNE 1978

Particulars		City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Authorities
Authorities	No.	1	15	4	111	131
Estimated population	No.	707,000	609,500	31,200	818,210	(a) 2,165,910
Properties rated	No.	234,445	222,298	13,615	403,097	873,455
Premises connected with						
Water	No.	223,134	200,672	10,305	191,224	625,335
Sewerage	No.	217,437	158,579	9,250	110,643	495,909
Septic	No.	2,689	19,789	366	76,784	99,628
Total value of rateable property(b)	\$'000	1,896,864	1,091,327	63,841	1,734,488	4,786,520
Urban(b)	\$'000	1,617,739	973,157	12,270	770,550	3,373,716
Rural(b)	\$'000	7,452	3,214	204	818,021	828,891
Exempt(b)	\$'000	271,673	114,956	5,576	97,859	490,064
Estimate of rates foregone on exempt properties	\$'000	5,238	5,536	192	4,121	15,087
Roads open to traffic	km	4,173	5,904	956	151,312	162,345
Formed						
Sealed	km	3,755	4,154	442	35,770	44,121
Other	km	418	989	167	87,600	89,174
Unformed	km	—	761	347	27,942	29,050

(a) Official population of Queensland at 30 June 1978 was 2,166,700. The total shown does not include persons living in unincorporated areas. (b) Incomplete; urban/rural dissection not available for 4 authorities.

Local Government Receipts and Expenditure

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

Rates are levied on the unimproved capital value of land in the Local Authority Area, the valuation of which is determined by the State Government Valuer-General. The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount that would be paid by a willing but not anxious buyer to a willing but not anxious seller for a piece of land, assuming that actual improvements had not been

made. Valuations must be made periodically at intervals of not less than five or more than eight years.

Local Authorities impose several types of rates: general rates, which are raised to defray expenses of providing the Authorities' 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.

Sales and charges for services are made by Local Authorities for the provision of goods and services such as the supply of water, sewerage, cleansing and garbage services, transport services, parking facilities, etc. The charges are generally set on the understanding that they are sufficient only to defray expenses.

Grants and subsidies for approved works are paid to Local Authorities by both the Commonwealth and the State Governments. The Commonwealth Government provides grants to the State for road construction and maintenance and a proportion is allotted to individual Local Authorities to assist in their program of road works. Other Commonwealth Government grants are made for such purposes as Aboriginal advancement and natural disaster relief.

The *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976* provided for a new scheme of general purpose assistance to local government. The legislation provided for payment of \$221.7m to the States for distribution to local government in 1979-80. The Queensland share of this amount was \$37,387,000. This amount represents 1.75 per cent of Commonwealth Government net personal income tax collections in the immediately preceding year, an increase from 1.52 per cent applicable for the previous year.

Of the total loan receipts of \$127.7m for capital works during 1977-78, \$14.7m was raised from the State Government, \$62.3m from banks, \$19.2m from insurance companies, and \$31.5m from other sources.

The following tables summarise the transactions of all funds operated by Local Authorities. They combine the transactions of the General Fund, Waterworks, Sewerage, Cleansing, and Sanitary, Transport Services, and Parking.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS, ALL FUNDS

(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	
			City of Brisbane	Total
Revenue funds				
Rates, charges, sales, etc.	321,581	394,030	128,235	328,632
Grants: General	18,808	29,256	5,402	32,947
Specific	49,976	31,309	11,386	35,650
Earnings of council properties (including rents) . .	23,942	31,426	2,292	37,732
Sale of assets	6,504	8,208	2,642	6,729
Interest	7,048	8,691	3,773	11,215
Recoverable works: State Government	33,454	43,379	1,255	45,468
Other government	2,852	9,765	106	3,503
Private	22,974	29,546	6,936	25,548
Miscellaneous	21,059	25,387	15,863	37,070
Loan funds				
Loan receipts from				
State Government	15,135	11,232	2,040	14,662
Banks	80,002	61,353	6,869	62,255
Insurance companies	10,074	15,199	5,433	19,247
Other lenders	14,114	32,401	21,362	31,511
Loan subsidies	37,695	31,694	6,647	32,051
Total receipts	665,218	762,873	220,241	724,220

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: EXPENDITURE, ALL FUNDS
(\\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	
			City of Brisbane	Total
Revenue funds				
Administration(a)	49,957	63,357	25,790	68,653
Debt service: Interest(b)	56,808	68,240	32,345	78,205
Redemption(c)	27,447	29,877	10,347	31,038
New works	69,057	71,133	13,613	73,020
Operating and maintenance costs	227,983	264,949	79,330	204,969
Grants and precepts	6,487	6,299	1,622	8,636
Recoverable works: State Government	34,168	43,718	817	44,552
Other government	3,223	9,928	67	4,295
Private	22,492	29,075	7,253	24,613
Miscellaneous	5,847	5,523	4,845	9,828
Loan funds				
Loan and subsidy expenditure	151,549	157,842	43,342	162,520
Total expenditure	655,017	749,940	219,373	710,330

(a) Including unallocated administrative expenditure (salaries etc.) and under-recovery of indirect general services expenditure charged by on-cost method, such as superannuation, pay-roll tax, annual and long service leave, wet, sick, and holiday pay, workers' compensation, etc. (b) Including interest on overdraft. (c) Including sinking fund payments.

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 1978 was \$997.9m against which were held sinking fund balances of \$53.9m. Total loan liability consisted of loans from the State Government, \$102.6m; banks, \$423.6m; insurance companies, \$166.2m; and other sources, \$305.5m. Bank overdraft, which is excluded from the value of total loan liability increased from \$1.9m to \$4.5m during the year.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: LOAN LIABILITY AT 30 JUNE
(\\$'000)

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	
			City of Brisbane	Total
Purpose of loan				
General services	311,229	358,620	158,853	403,707
Water supply	207,105	217,266	88,744	236,271
Sewerage, cleansing, and sanitary	213,125	241,653	73,935	276,436
Parking	730	1,210	36	1,327
Other(a)	95,742	98,226	79,541	80,102
Total loan liability	827,931	916,974	401,109	997,851
Type of lender				
State Government	83,000	90,645	22,912	102,581
Banks	330,199	383,984	112,875	423,619
Insurance companies(b)	140,831	151,341	69,967	166,153
Other	273,901	291,005	195,355	305,466
Total loan liability	827,931	916,974	401,109	997,851

(a) Including transport and electricity. (b) Including the State Government Insurance Office.

Receipts and Outlay

The following table shows, for the latest six years available, details of the Local Authorities component of the consolidated receipts and outlays of Queensland public authorities classified according to economic type as outlined in Section 3 of this chapter.

There are some noticeable variations between these figures and those shown in the fund presentation of Local Authority finance statistics earlier in this section, because the following table is designed to show the net effect of Local Authority expenditure and revenue programs. The most significant variation occurs in the analysis of Local Authority undertaking funds which have been treated as public trading enterprises in accordance with National Accounting concepts, where expenditure and revenue are offset to show a net operating surplus. The figures for final consumption expenditure and taxes, fees, fines, etc. in the following table reflect this variation in treatment.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73r	1973-74r	1974-75r	1975-76r	1976-77r	1977-78
OUTLAY						
Final consumption expenditure	34,760	42,242	65,250	79,413	88,940	105,518
Gross capital formation						
Expenditure on new fixed assets	133,591	147,051	215,561	231,263	236,724	236,618
Expenditure on existing assets and stocks	-3,259	-1,545	-4,126	-5,630	-7,116	-5,656
Interest paid	35,670	39,463	45,110	55,902	67,280	77,782
Total outlay	200,762	227,211	321,795	360,948	385,828	414,262
Current outlay	70,430	81,705	110,360	135,315	156,220	183,300
Capital outlay	130,332	145,506	211,435	225,633	229,608	230,962
RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS						
Receipts						
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	67,086	79,019	97,065	116,954	144,406	168,069
Income from public enterprises	36,386	36,502	33,348	50,413	70,382	56,223
Property income	4,067	6,162	7,286	6,619	8,315	10,724
Grants from State authorities	36,810	35,099	63,941	76,731	81,269	92,359
Grants from Commonwealth Government	—	1,405	10,470	19,869	1,853	2,095
Total receipts	144,349	158,187	212,110	270,586	306,225	329,470
Financing items						
Net borrowing—Local Authority securities	46,951	52,521	79,174	78,570	81,066	83,746
Advances from State authorities	4,128	6,062	12,909	11,058	11,211	5,600
Net receipts of private trust funds	12,286	5,803	-1,269	2,304	3,308	3,287
Reduction in cash and bank balances	-13,497	-286	11,248	-10,808	-21,085	-23,929
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)	6,545	4,924	7,623	9,238	5,103	16,088
Total financing items	56,413	69,024	109,685	90,362	79,603	84,792
Total funds available	200,762	227,211	321,795	360,948	385,828	414,262

8 SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

Functions

In all States some functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the government accounts. In Queensland certain functions, such as the provision of harbour facilities, supply of electricity, etc., are under the control of local boards, to which the Government has delegated certain statutory powers. The members of these boards are elected, either directly or indirectly, by those persons most immediately affected by their activities. In many instances the legislation creating these boards also contains provision for their dissolution.

The financial activity of these semi-governmental bodies is generally excluded from the public accounts of the State, and, in order to obtain complete figures of government activity on all levels, statistics are included in this chapter showing the financial transactions of these bodies. For greater detail as to their activities, reference should be made to other relevant chapters, e.g. for hospitals to Chapter 9, Health.

Receipts and Outlay

The following table shows, for the latest six years, details of the semi-government component of the consolidated receipts and outlays of Queensland public authorities classified according to economic type as outlined in Section 3 of this chapter. A list of the authorities covered in this analysis is shown in the bulletin *Government Authorities* (Catalogue No. 5503.3).

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73r	1973-74r	1974-75r	1975-76r	1976-77r	1977-78
OUTLAY						
Final consumption expenditure	13,864	18,123	24,423	30,433	33,187	36,376
Gross capital formation						
Increase in stocks	779	996	1,794	7,830	600	9,768
Expenditure on new fixed assets	70,165	63,156	111,830	125,385	155,381	274,810
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	2,894	10,341	12,433	3,459	13,327	9,979
Transfer payments						
Interest paid	38,393	41,110	44,177	50,074	54,870	67,837
Grants to Local Authorities	-1,635	-1,895	-2,581	-3,336	-3,547	-3,415
Net advances	3,368	7,782	11,211	3,459	22,345	31,724
Total outlay	127,828	139,613	203,287	217,304	276,163	427,079
Current outlay	50,622	57,338	66,019	77,171	84,510	100,798
Capital outlay	77,206	82,275	137,268	140,133	191,653	326,281
RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS						
Receipts						
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	1,282	1,388	1,727	2,420	2,783	3,015
Income from public enterprises	44,683	52,946	58,149	79,336	87,306	110,702
Property income						
Interest	7,766	9,887	10,980	10,842	12,954	17,588
Land rent and royalties	133	109	95	94	—	—
Total receipts	53,864	64,330	70,951	92,692	103,043	131,305
Financing items						
Net borrowing—public corporation and general government securities	29,013	29,509	34,935	39,719	50,839	101,186
Net receipts of private trust funds	666	-399	-269	515	222	6,438
Reduction in cash and bank balances	-2,612	-9,710	3,787	-9,021	-15,097	-31,121
Reduction in security holdings	-793	-821	-2,378	-2,088	-22,006	-1,283
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)						
Depreciation allowance	27,267	28,205	29,273	33,033	40,458	54,327
Other	20,423	28,499	66,988	62,454	118,704	166,227
Total financing items	73,964	75,283	132,336	124,612	173,120	295,774
Total funds available	127,828	139,613	203,287	217,304	276,163	427,079

9 STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Agricultural Bank

The Agricultural Bank is one of the main Queensland State Government instrumentalities for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances to

farmers, graziers, contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies and commodity boards within the State.

The *Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act 1959–1979* is the main Act administered by the Bank and most advances are made under its provisions. The Bank also administers advances under *The War Service Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1967* and *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts, 1940 to 1961*. The Bank is also the lending authority under the *Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act 1958–1979*, administered by the Queensland Water Resources Commission, and *The Soil Conservation Act of 1965*, administered by the Department of Primary Industries.

A summary of the operations of the Agricultural Bank in regard to advances under the above-mentioned Acts is given in the next table.

AGRICULTURAL BANK, QUEENSLAND: SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ADVANCES

Act under which advances made	Advances paid			At 30 June 1979	
	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	Principal and interest owing	Borrowers
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	No.
Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act and Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts	23,298	19,913	26,599	121,062	5,904
War Service Land Settlement Act	—	—	—	67	33
Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts	—	2,269	1,960	4,360	863
Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts	938	1,077	1,047	5,265	741
Soil Conservation Act	3	11	6	23	16

State Government Insurance Office

The State Government Insurance Office conducts life, superannuation, and general insurance business in Queensland. Funds are held primarily in the form of investments. Of the \$492.7m net assets held at 30 June 1979, investments amounted to \$459.2m. The insurance transactions are included in the statistics shown in Chapter 23, Private Finance, Section 3.

Workers' Compensation Board of Queensland

The Board was constituted from 1 July 1978 and carries on the business of workers' compensation insurance previously conducted by the State Government Insurance Office. At 30 June 1979 the net assets of the Board amounted to \$173.2m of which investments accounted for \$146.0m. Insurance transactions of the Board are included in the statistics shown in Chapter 23, Private Finance, Section 3.

Public Trustee

The Public Trustee (previously the Public Curator) engages in general trustee business, and administers all intestate estates of Queensland residents. Wills are prepared and also deposited in his office for safe custody. The value of estates held in trust at 30 June 1979 was \$34,000,084, while \$4,300,414 was held as unclaimed money.

Assistance to Industries

The Government has for many years had legislative facilities which enabled it to provide financial assistance to industries which were unable to obtain from the usual sources sufficient capital to commence or expand operations. This assistance is provided under the *Industrial Development Act 1963–1979*, administered by the Department of Commercial and Industrial Development. The policy of assistance has been varied and extended from time to time. The total amount of assistance approved under the relevant Acts to 30 June 1979 was \$64,215,539. Liabilities under guarantees and advances outstanding totalled \$14,292,632 at 30 June 1979. The principal industries which have been assisted are oil and natural gas, engineering, malting, meat works, cement and brickworks, textile goods processing, and tourist industries.

In addition, financial assistance in the form of Government guaranteed loans and overdrafts has been given under the *Local Bodies' Loans Guarantee Act* 1923–1979, to co-operative and other boards and associations for establishing industrial projects. The industrial projects include fruit marketing and canning, the sugar and meat industries, and cotton, peanut, tobacco, grain, navy bean, and ginger processing.

Golden Casket Art Union

This lottery was established to assist patriotic funds during World War I. Until 30 June 1975, net proceeds were distributed to hospitals, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds. Since then the net proceeds have been devoted to the development of cultural facilities in Queensland, such as the South Brisbane cultural complex, and subsidies to Local Authority and community building projects. During 1978–79, ticket sales amounted to \$41,400,000, prize money was \$26,240,400, and commission to agents \$3,774,335. Net proceeds for 1978–79 amounted to \$7,684,772.

Public Service Superannuation

Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for public servants (including teachers), permanent employees of the Railways Department, hospitals boards, and police.

Under the *State Service Superannuation Act* 1972–1978, the annual benefit payable is based on the final average salary of the contributor, depending on the contributor's length of service, the final average salary being the average salary received during the year immediately preceding age of retirement. Widows' pensions are payable at two-thirds of the contributor's relevant entitlement and children's pensions are also payable under certain specified conditions.

Members may elect to retire at any time between 60 and 65 years of age on reduced benefits, and may on retirement convert all or any percentage of their entitlements to a lump sum payment.

The Government holds the accumulated balance of the State Service Superannuation Fund on which is allowed interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. The expenses of administration are paid by the Government. During 1978–79, members' and government contributions totalled \$37,995,608 and \$90,574,836, respectively, while \$45,281,382 was received in interest. Benefits paid amounted to \$74,185,360 during this period. At 30 June 1979 total funds amounted to \$606,615,654.

The Police Superannuation Scheme provides for members of the force who retire upon reaching 60 years of age, or earlier for medical reasons, and members who elect to retire at any time between 55 and 60 years of age on reduced benefits.

On 1 January 1975 the unit scheme of members' contributions was superseded by a percentage scheme, the earlier scheme now operating in conjunction with the latter scheme.

Members contributing under both schemes may, on retirement, convert all or any percentage of their entitlements to a lump sum payment.

Contributions are made to the fund from Consolidated Revenue to meet the Government's liability and administrative expenses. During 1978–79, members' and government contributions totalled \$3,836,940 and \$9,100,000, respectively, while \$3,713,538 was received in interest. Benefits paid amounted to \$7,405,472 during this period. At 30 June 1979 total funds amounted to \$48,034,445.

Parliamentary Superannuation

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given in Chapter 4, has operated since 1 January 1949. During 1978–79, members' and government contributions totalled \$275,526 and \$786,691, respectively, while \$219,813 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions and lump sum payments was \$545,387, and the fund held a credit balance of \$3,489,819 at 30 June 1979.

Further References

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

Queensland Office Publications

Local Government (5502.3) (*annual*)

Government Finance (5503.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Government Financial Estimates, Australia (5501.0) (*annual*)

State and Local Government Finance, Australia (5504.0) (*annual*)

Taxation Revenue (5506.0) (*annual*)

Chapter 23

PRIVATE FINANCE

1 MONEY AND BANKING

Money

The Commonwealth Parliament is given power under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. Under the *Coinage Act* 1909, the Commonwealth Government acquired control over the coinage for the whole of Australia, and the first Australian coins were issued in 1910. All Australia's coin requirements are met by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra. The Commonwealth Government, from 1911 through the Treasury, from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank, and from 1959 through the Reserve Bank, has reserved to itself the right of note issue.

Banking

Australia's economic development has been accompanied by a growing financial sophistication and a more general recognition of the need for economic analysis and effective economic policy-making. Between World War I and World War II central banking responsibilities and powers gradually evolved as functions of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, and in 1945 the Commonwealth Parliament legislated to give full legal effect to those functions and to regulate the banking system as a whole. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia developed further as a central bank when from 3 December 1953 the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia was established to take over most of the general trading bank functions of the Commonwealth Bank.

The separation of the trading and central banking functions of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia was completed when legislation was passed in 1959 providing for a new banking structure comprising the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, both of which came into operation on 14 January 1960. The Commonwealth Banking Corporation is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. For further information on the administration of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation and the history of the Commonwealth Bank see the 1969 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The general functions of the Reserve Bank are set out in the Reserve Bank Act, and the Bank Board is charged with the duty of ensuring, within the limits of its powers, that the monetary and banking policy of the Bank is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia. It is also the duty of the Board to ensure that the powers of the Bank are exercised in such a manner that, in the opinion of the Board, will best contribute to: (i) the stability of the currency of Australia; (ii) the maintenance of full employment in Australia; and (iii) the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia.

The principal means by which the Bank implements its policies may be summarised under five headings: (i) regulation of trading bank liquidity; (ii) supervision of savings bank investment policy; (iii) controls over bank lending (advance policy); (iv) bank interest rate policy; and (v) open market operations.

Apart from its central banking functions, the Reserve Bank also controls the Australian Note issue through the Note Issue Department, overseas reserves, exchange transactions, and special banking facilities through the Rural Credits Department, and performs banking and other services for government.

Trading Banks

At 30 June 1979, trading bank facilities in Queensland were provided by the seven major Australian trading banks, the Bank of Queensland Limited, the Banque Nationale de Paris, and the Bank of New Zealand.

ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS OF TRADING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, AT JUNE 1979(a)
(\$'000)

Bank	Loans, advances, and bills discounted	Deposits		
		Non-interest bearing	Interest bearing	Total
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd ..	369,402	227,310	328,321	555,630
Bank of Adelaide	6,717	3,199	31,152	34,350
Bank of New South Wales	471,089	301,244	447,220	748,463
Bank of New Zealand	5,532	1,195	4,617	5,812
Bank of Queensland Ltd	27,331	57	43,783	43,839
Banque Nationale de Paris	3,130	829	28,406	29,235
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	252,362	131,606	211,622	343,228
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	111,660	71,680	91,194	162,874
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	476,738	273,216	568,411	841,626
National Bank of Australasia Ltd	421,533	275,175	352,799	627,974
All banks	2,145,494	1,285,510	2,107,521	3,393,030

(a) Averages of balances at close of business on 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.

TRADING BANK(a) DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Year	Average weekly debits(a)	Year	Average weekly debits(a)
1969-70	364,692	1974-75	817,878
1970-71	404,983	1975-76	1,027,353
1971-72	459,065	1976-77	1,230,668
1972-73	597,490	1977-78	1,385,101
1973-74	753,419	1978-79	1,517,684

(a) Including all trading banks, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Excluding debits to Commonwealth Government accounts at capital city branches.

Savings Banks

The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened in Queensland on 16 September 1912 and on 1 October 1920 took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors' balances of about \$6.6m, while the State Bank held about \$30m. During 1956 private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30 June 1979 the Commonwealth Savings Bank operated 163 branches and 1,213 agencies, while private savings banks operated 633 branches and 1,073 agencies in the State.

Depositors' balances held by the Commonwealth Savings Bank at 30 June 1979 were \$1,309.2m, while balances of \$1,404.1m were held by private savings banks.

SAVINGS BANKS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Operative accounts at end of year ^(a)	Deposits during year ^(b)	Withdrawals during year ^(b)	Depositors' balances at end of year	
				Total	Per head of population
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
1973-74	2,480	2,956,064	2,903,457	1,428,461	734
1974-75	2,607	3,528,623	3,410,284	1,618,206	810
1975-76	2,697	4,296,470	4,060,989	1,940,325	964
1976-77	2,794	4,872,170	4,770,191	2,148,693	1,006
1977-78	2,870	5,435,770	5,255,909	2,446,487	1,129
1978-79	2,955	6,092,502	5,954,093	2,713,304	1,239

(a) Excluding small inoperative accounts and school bank accounts. (b) Including transfers between branches of the banks.

Development Banks

The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia, which operates under the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959, provides assistance, through medium- and long-term loans, for the development of approved enterprises in primary, secondary, and tourist industries.

Loans approved during 1978-79 numbered 2,349 for an amount of \$89.9m. Outstanding balances at 30 June 1979 totalled \$356.1m, made up of \$291.5m in rural loans and \$64.6m in loans to non-rural undertakings.

In addition, the Bank assists primary producers and industrial enterprises with finance for income-earning equipment under hire purchase and other instalment credit arrangements. Approvals during 1978-79 totalled \$59.8m to 5,267 applicants while the balances outstanding on these transactions at 30 June 1979 amounted to \$89.3m.

The Australian Resources Development Bank Limited specialises in arranging finance to assist Australian interests to participate in ventures developing Australia's natural resources. The Bank is owned by Australia's seven major trading banks and its facilities include organisation of and participation in consortium loans; direct and refinance loans; and equity investment and underwriting or sub-underwriting of equity or fixed interest issues.

The Bank is funded by share capital and loans subscribed by participating banks, long-term loan capital provided by the Reserve Bank of Australia and the State banks of New South Wales and Western Australia, the issue of Transferable Deposits, and the acceptance of term deposits and overseas deposits.

To 30 September 1979, the Resources Bank had made 44 issues of Transferable Deposits with maturities within the range of five to ten years. Most issues are listed on Australian stock exchanges. Interest rates are in accord with prevailing market rates at the time of issue. Deposits with the Resources Bank at 30 September 1979 totalled \$580m, of which \$139m was obtained from overseas. Total loan commitments to that date were \$1,348m and, of this amount, loans outstanding amounted to \$640m. A more detailed description of the nature of the bank may be found in the 1969 *Year Book*.

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia Ltd, whose main objective is to facilitate the provision, through banks and other lenders, of loans to primary producers for longer terms than are available under normal conditions, was granted authority to conduct business in Australia on 21 September 1978. The Bank's initial share capital was contributed by the seven major trading banks, four State Government banks (in combination), and the Commonwealth Government.

The bank's funds are also available from the Income Equalisation Deposit Trust Account and through the issue of certificates of deposit. Loans refinanced by the bank are for periods

up to 30 years at a maximum interest rate of 12.5 per cent and at 30 June 1979 amounted to \$104.5m.

The Australian Industry Development Corporation (A.I.D.C.) functions under the *Australian Industry Development Corporation Act 1970*. Its chief aims, as a financial institution, are to assist in the development and expansion of Australian industry by arranging for investment, principally from overseas sources, and in ways conducive to the maximising of Australian ownership. Amendments to the Act in 1975 expanded the Corporation's method of operation to include participation in joint ventures and broadened the range of industrial activities eligible for A.I.D.C. finance.

The corporation has a statutory nominal capital of \$100m, of which \$62.5m had been paid up by the Commonwealth Government at 30 June 1979. The Corporation is allowed to borrow up to a limit of five times the amount of its capital and reserves. During 1978-79 the Corporation undertook financial commitments totalling \$132m in respect of 22 industry development projects.

Short-term Money Market

For some years prior to 1959, leading stockbrokers had been actively engaged in the acceptance of short-term funds from clients against the security of government bonds under a "buy back" arrangement. The securities were in fact sold to the lender, and the difference between the agreed selling price and the agreed price paid by the broker on termination of the loan constituted the return to the lender.

In February 1959 the Commonwealth Bank (now the Reserve Bank) gave official status to the market by announcing that under certain conditions it would act as lender of last resort to authorised dealers. The market now includes nine authorised dealer companies. The "lender of last resort" arrangement enables dealers to borrow from the Reserve Bank against their government securities which must comprise the bulk of their assets. At 30 June 1979 the face value of dealers' holdings of Commonwealth Government securities was around \$1,300m.

The main functions of the authorised dealers in the Short-term Money Market are:

- (i) to accept loans overnight, at call, or for fixed periods, in minimum amounts of \$50,000; and
- (ii) to engage as traders in the buying and selling of specific classes of securities.

Lenders to the dealers include trading banks, savings banks, public authorities, and a wide variety of companies; each dealer's liabilities to clients are limited to a specified multiple of its shareholders' funds.

The rates of interest paid by dealers for funds of different maturities vary not only from day to day, and even during the day, depending on the general funds position, but also from dealer to dealer, according to their individual judgments of future trends in interest rates and the availability of funds.

2 BANKRUPTCY

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency is vested in the Commonwealth Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed which provided for the establishment of Registries in the various districts and the Supreme Courts of the various States had original jurisdiction conferred on them.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself. If the Court decides on sequestration, the bankrupt's affairs are administered by the Official Receiver or a trustee appointed by the bankrupt's creditors. The Court may make similar orders for the administration of the estates of persons dying insolvent. Provisions also exist for arrangements

with creditors without sequestration, and these may be in the nature of deeds of assignment or arrangement, or compositions. The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

The next table shows the sequestrations, deeds of assignment or arrangement, and compositions made under the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Sequestrations							
Debtors' petitions	No.	100	170	155	177	328	347
Creditors' petitions	No.	106	120	159	177	189	191
Total	No.	206	290	314	354	517	538
Liabilities	\$	3,307,435	6,496,935	7,410,102	11,554,347	14,743,880	12,416,885
Assets	\$	1,012,924	3,864,292	2,941,942	6,392,414	4,165,282	4,186,959
Administration of deceased debtors' estates ..							
Liabilities	\$	317,956	5,611	108,565	318,500	40,202	n.a.
Assets	\$	49,074	3,872	21,155	84,208	29,542	n.a.
Deeds of assignment or arrangement and compositions							
Liabilities	\$	348,408	1,913,819	1,649,940	5,151,010	1,940,415	9,569,174
Assets	\$	223,270	1,342,228	698,046	1,076,441	518,100	2,111,269

(a) Including four for which values of liabilities and assets are not available.

3 INSURANCE

Life Insurance

The Life Insurance Commissioner, under the Commonwealth *Life Insurance Act* 1945, supervises the activities of life insurance companies, which must lodge deposits with the Commonwealth Government Treasurer and maintain statutory funds exclusively for life insurance business.

Insurance business is classified according to State of registration of policy which need not coincide with the State of residence of the insured person.

LIFE INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1977

Particulars		Ordinary business	Industrial business	Superannuation business	Total
New business					
Policies	No.	72,478	10,086	11,968	94,532
Sum insured	\$m	1,481	41	655	2,177
Discontinuances by					
Death and maturity					
Policies	No.	17,406	17,004	589	34,999
Sum insured	\$m	31	4	15	50
Forfeiture and surrender					
Policies	No.	56,278	12,281	3,458	72,017
Sum insured	\$m	482	28	195	705
Other causes (a)					
Policies	No.	-4,543	-1,186	600	-5,129
Sum insured	\$m	23	-2	46	68
Business at end of year					
Policies	No.	1,031,712	266,083	64,727	1,362,522
Sum insured	\$m	7,826	282	2,367	10,475
Annual premiums	\$m	127	10	70	207

(a) Including transfers and expiries. Figures preceded by a minus sign denote a net increase due to an excess of transfers from other States or Territories or conversion from other classes of business over discontinuances.

Life insurance statistics are compiled from returns furnished by companies registered under the Act and made available by the Insurance Commissioner. The statistics in this section include the activities of the State Government Insurance Office which, although not subject to the requirements of the Act, submits annual returns, thereby enabling complete coverage of life insurance business in Queensland. Due to non-uniformity of accounting periods, the statistics represent aggregations of data for varying financial years ending during the calendar year.

Insurance Other Than Life

Authority to carry on general insurance business is granted under the Commonwealth *Insurance Act* 1973 which is concerned with ensuring the continued financial solvency of general insurance companies incorporated in Australia and of the Australian business of companies incorporated overseas.

Details in the next table refer to policies issued in Queensland, including those issued by the State Government Insurance Office, irrespective of where the risk is situated. In addition to the premium income shown in the table, insurers received income from investments for which separate details for Queensland are unavailable.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1977-78(a)

Class of business	Premiums(b)	Claims incurred	Claims as proportion of premiums	Commission and agents' charges	Management expenses(c)
	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
Fire etc.					
Fire	37,133	12,067	32.5	3,613	8,130
Crop (including hailstone)	513	(d)	(d)		
Loss of profits	4,471	649	14.5		
Houseowners' and householders'	40,644	14,090	34.7	3,186	9,744
Contractors' all risks	4,108	1,048	25.5	349	200
Marine and aviation					
Marine hull: Private pleasure craft ..	3,102	2,111	68.1	1,007	2,435
Other	1,598	898	56.2		
Marine cargo	6,627	2,564	38.7		
Aviation	(d)	274	(d)		
Motor vehicle					
Comprehensive (including motor cycles)	99,684	68,640	68.9	4,757	15,859
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	42,424	49,000	115.5	431	2,720
Employers' liability	74,978	59,310	79.1	10	7,276
Public liability	7,221	2,928	40.5	974	2,935
Product liability	315	257	81.6		
Professional indemnity	314	105	33.4		
Other business					
Personal accident	10,322	4,859	47.1	4,773	8,170
Boiler, engineering, and machine breakdown	5,294	3,047	57.6		
All risks, baggage	3,073	1,760	57.3		
Burglary	2,918	1,469	50.3		
Other	14,141	6,058	42.8		
Total	358,880	231,134	64.4	19,100	57,469

(a) This table should not be construed as a profit and loss account as it contains selected items of statistics only. (b) Excluding fire service charges amounting to \$19,188(000) paid to Fire Brigade Boards etc. and stamp duty. (c) Excluding taxation and other underwriting expenses. (d) Not available for separate publication; included in "Other business—Other".

4 COMPANIES

Legislation

Companies in Queensland are regulated by the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs under the *Companies Act* 1961-1979. Any partnership or association of more than 20 persons formed

for the purpose of profit or gain is required to incorporate under the Act. The Governor in Council may proclaim that a profession or calling which is not normally carried out by a corporation may be carried out by a partnership of no more than 100 persons. Any corporation desiring to carry on business in Queensland, but which was incorporated outside the State, is required to register.

Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia have entered into an Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement. Companies not incorporated in Queensland but registered under the terms of the Agreement are shown in the following table under the heading "Recognised". The regulation and control of recognised companies, i.e. those incorporated in one of the States and operating in any of the others, is vested in the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs in the State of incorporation.

All companies are incorporated or registered as public companies unless they meet the requirements of proprietary companies. Proprietary companies are those which obtain their capital from private sources, as distinct from the general public. Previously, proprietary companies were allowed certain exemptions in respect of their reporting, accounts, audits, etc. Some of these exemptions have now been altered or abolished due to the changed emphasis of the proprietary company in the present business community. Many proprietary companies, for instance, are not capitalised from strictly private sources.

To encourage investment in the high risk ventures of mining and mineral exploration, the no-liability company was formulated. The principle involved is that the investor is under no liability to pay calls or amounts outstanding. Shares on which a call is unpaid are forfeited within fourteen days after the call is payable.

In the case of unlimited companies there is no limit on the liability of members to meet debts. In this respect an unlimited company is no different from an unincorporated partnership. It does, however, have advantages in its legal status, the number of members, and the transferability of the interests of members. An unlimited company may be either public or proprietary.

In the following table the type "other" for recognised companies includes all companies not classifiable as proprietary or no-liability. For all other places of incorporation shown, this category covers those companies, said to be limited by guarantee, which have no share capital. The liability of the members to meet debts in the event of such a company winding up is limited to a specified amount which each member guarantees to pay should this happen. Such companies are usually non-profit, charitable, or sporting organisations.

Companies on the Register

The numbers of the different types of companies on the register at 30 June 1979 are shown in the next table.

COMPANIES ON THE REGISTER, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1979

Type	Place of incorporation				Total
	Queensland	Other Australian States		Overseas	
		Recognised	Other		
Proprietary	44,846	7,926	914	164	53,850
Public	475	n.a.	215	394	1,084
No-liability	37	96	7	1	141
Unlimited (public)	2	n.a.	—	1	3
Unlimited (proprietary)	81	n.a.	1	1	83
Other(a)	527	1,252	38	17	1,834
Total	45,968	9,274	1,175	578	56,995

(a) See text preceding this table.

5 BENEFIT FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The following tables cover the operations of benefit friendly societies whose financial operations were reported on by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ended 30 June 1978. Sickness, funeral, and other benefits are provided. Some societies conduct contributory schemes which provide approved health insurance (basic medical and hospital benefits) and optional cover for ancillary medical and hospital benefits.

Funds of friendly societies may be invested as prescribed under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1913-1978, and an actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Branches No.	369	360	340	315	291	273
Members(a)						
Males No.	42,237	41,401	40,457	39,025	35,645	31,562
Females No.	21,948	22,204	22,303	22,124	20,843	20,228
Persons No.	64,185	63,605	62,760	61,149	56,488	51,790
Receipts						
Members' dues . . . \$'000	6,293	7,402	10,946	10,837	11,099	4,132
Investments \$'000	2,691	2,911	3,243	2,928	771	761
Total \$'000	8,984	10,313	14,189	13,765	11,870	4,893
Expenditure						
Sick pay \$'000	116	109	112	109	91	59
Funeral benefits . . . \$'000	211	243	258	254	275	261
Medical and hospital benefits \$'000	6,966	7,875	11,181	9,819	8,679	2,877
Management \$'000	1,288	1,481	2,124	2,527	2,528	1,177
Total \$'000	8,581	9,708	13,675	12,709	11,574	4,374
Investment of funds						
Mortgages \$'000	4,906	5,287	5,322	5,733	4,916	4,757
Government loans . . . \$'000	1,415	1,952	1,889	2,073	2,733	1,712
Property \$'000	3,763	3,962	3,952	4,074	4,578	4,250
Banks etc. \$'000	1,440	717	803	1,458	42	1,855
Total \$'000	11,524	11,918	11,966	13,339	12,269	12,575
Uninvested funds . . . \$'000	745	1,003	1,467	1,246	517	339
Total funds \$'000	12,269	12,921	13,434	14,585	12,787	12,913

(a) Including unfinancial members, but excluding those who contribute only for benefits under the Commonwealth Government medical and hospital benefits schemes.

Particulars of membership and finances of friendly societies are shown in the next table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1977-78

Society	Branches(a)	Members(b)	Receipts	Expenditure			Total funds
				Sick pay and funeral benefits	Medical and hospital benefits	Total(c)	
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
A.N.A.	6	1,082	29	9	1	28	225
G.U.O.O.F.	18	2,067	655	14	495	631	892
H.A.C.B.S., Queensland District(d) . .	33	11,843	287	70	10	197	2,135
I.O.O.F.	14	1,078	27	10	1	27	382
I.O.R.	33	3,493	835	28	672	797	1,420
M.U.I.O.O.F.(d)	100	22,120	752	98	36	434	5,087
P.A.F.S.O.A.	59	8,055	2,257	49	1,661	2,208	2,154
U.A.O.D.	10	2,052	52	42	1	51	617
Total	273	51,790	4,893	320	2,877	4,374	12,913

(a) Excluding district and central bodies. (b) Including unfinancial members but excluding those who contribute only for benefits under the Commonwealth Government medical and hospital benefits schemes. (c) Including management fees. (d) This society has ceased to operate medical and hospital funds under Commonwealth legislation.

6 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Statistics in this section relate to societies registered under the *Primary Producers' Co-operative Associations Act 1923-1979*, and the *Co-operative and Other Societies Act 1967-1978*.

The next table gives details of the number, size, and financial operations of co-operative associations and co-operative societies other than credit unions registered under the relevant Act. Details of credit unions, which operate under the same Act as co-operative societies, are shown in a separate table.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES(a), QUEENSLAND, 1977-78

Particulars	Primary producers' associations	Other co-operative societies(b)	Total
	No.	No.	No.
Societies	76	107	183
Members	53,739	71,987	125,726
Employees	4,859	1,436	6,295
Income	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sales	325,854	99,264	425,118
Fees	8,274	3,152	11,426
Interest received	770	451	1,221
Other income	2,500	2,623	5,124
Total income	337,399	105,490	442,889
Expenditure			
Cost of sales	220,066	77,108	297,174
Salaries and wages	40,461	14,352	54,813
Interest	3,737	1,496	5,233
Other expenses	65,030	10,947	75,977
Total expenditure	329,294	103,903	433,197
Net excess of income over expenditure	8,105	1,587	9,692
Distribution of excess income			
Rebates and bonuses	2,172	465	2,637
Dividends	587	164	752
Net allocation to reserves	5,346	958	6,304
Assets			
Fixed assets	147,276	37,700	184,975
Stock	16,693	7,380	24,073
Investments	10,715	3,913	14,629
Cash in hand and at bank	4,452	1,140	5,592
Sundry debtors	50,564	17,625	68,189
Other assets	5,078	1,348	6,426
Total assets	234,777	69,105	303,882
Liabilities			
Shareholders' funds			
Paid-up share capital	14,224	7,692	21,916
Other	112,499	28,850	141,350
Borrowed funds (including bank overdraft)	53,248	18,588	71,835
Sundry creditors	40,621	12,174	52,795
Other liabilities	14,185	1,801	15,987
Total liabilities	234,777	69,105	303,882

(a) Excluding credit unions. (b) Including trading societies, community advancement societies, and mutual buying groups but excluding some community advancement societies whose operations simulate those of credit unions. Details for these societies are shown in the relevant table on page 413.

Societies registered under the Primary Producers' Act comprise associations of primary producers, and in 1977-78, returns were furnished by 76 associations covering the dairy (butter and cheese), fruit-growing, and sugar-milling industries, and other primary activities. Most of

these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers to the association.

Societies registered under the *Co-operative and Other Societies Act 1967-1978*, are required to have at least 25 members, with no member holding more than \$2,000 of shares in a society. Societies may be formed with the general object of rendering services to, or promoting the economic or social interests of, its members, but the Act requires them to be classified as one of the following types: (a) trading society, (b) investment society, (c) credit union, (d) community settlement society, (e) community advancement society, (f) mutual buying group society, or (g) federation or league of societies and primary producers' associations.

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.

Credit Unions

Details of the activities of credit unions are shown in the next table.

CREDIT UNIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75(a)	1975-76(a)	1976-77(a)	1977-78(a)
Societies	No. 82	No. 76	No. 62	No. 65	No. 64	No. 62
Members	72,087	92,893	97,476	116,202	121,815	134,848
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loans to members	30,504	34,783	48,250	67,823	79,468	91,462
Repayment of principal	16,023	22,448	28,986	40,196	54,221	69,331
Deposits received	53,546	74,851	105,129	147,899	196,192	240,440
Withdrawal of deposits	38,243	60,936	83,748	118,425	165,770	206,278
Income						
Interest received						
Loans to members	3,505	5,431	7,860	11,876	16,326	19,965
Other	116	223	608	749	881	1,280
Expenditure						
Interest paid						
On deposits	1,780	3,201	5,443	7,907	10,587	13,303
Other	62	89	238	212	407	426
Administration	1,639	2,115	1,867	2,771	3,730	4,597
Loan protection insurance	(b)	(b)	213	270	330	382
Assets						
Loans to members	39,766	52,148	69,504	97,299	122,283	144,130
Other loans and investments	2,651	4,670	4,904	6,442	9,132	17,306
Cash in hand and at bank	717	575	1,609	2,625	2,568	4,519
Fixed assets	1,479	2,947	3,799	5,640	10,664	12,710
Other assets	107	266	146	286	210	479
Total assets	44,721	60,606	79,962	112,291	144,856	179,143
Liabilities						
Paid-up share capital	698	817	901	1,038	1,197	1,333
Reserve funds	91	215	457	994	2,114	3,329
Deposits	41,105	55,226	75,464	105,165	135,686	169,930
Other borrowings	1,776	1,827	2,792	3,693	5,038	3,667
Accumulated surplus(c)	-103	-239	-283	(d)	(d)	(d)
Other liabilities	1,154	2,761	630	1,401	821	885
Total liabilities	44,721	60,606	79,962	112,291	144,856	179,143

(a) Figures from 1974-75 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years due to changes in method of collection. (b) Included in administration prior to 1974-75. (c) Minus sign (-) denotes net deficit. (d) Included in reserve funds.

7 INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES

Instalment credit for retail sales schemes are defined as those in which repayment is made by regular pre-determined instalments (such as hire purchase, time payment, and budget accounts), and personal loans made primarily to finance the sale of consumer commodities. A large proportion of total instalment credit is financed under hire purchase schemes.

In Queensland, *The Hire-purchase Act of 1959* regulates the rights and duties of parties to hire purchase agreements. Each agreement must show the cash price of the goods and payments to be made, so that the hirer is aware of the difference between the cash price and the total amount he must pay. The Act requires that a minimum deposit of 10 per cent of the cash price shall be paid in cash or in goods or partly in cash and partly in goods. Charges are regulated under the *Money Lenders Act 1916-1979*.

Details of hire purchase and other instalment credit provided by businesses other than banks, credit unions, and insurance companies are shown in the next table. Credit transactions to finance the sale of land and property, property improvement, travel, repair services, and rental or leasing of consumer commodities are excluded. Financing of producer type goods such as plant and machinery and commercial motor vehicles is also excluded to ensure as far as possible that the series is an indicator of consumer credit.

Because of a change in the size criteria used to select finance companies for inclusion in this series, figures for 1978-79 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years. For further details readers are referred to ABS publication, Catalogue No. 5631.0, *Instalment Credit for Retail Sales* (October 1978 issue).

INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79(a)
HIRE PURCHASE						
Amount financed(b)						
Motor vehicles	110.4	107.3	140.5	151.1	142.4	148.4
Household and personal goods	27.1	30.5	35.8	41.1	35.8	28.2
Total	137.6	137.8	176.3	192.2	178.2	176.5
OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT						
Amount financed(b)						
Motor vehicles	33.2	30.3	39.9	44.7	40.5	45.2
Household and personal goods	34.4	31.9	39.0	43.1	41.2	42.5
Total	67.6	62.2	78.9	87.9	81.7	87.7
TOTAL INSTALMENT CREDIT						
Amount financed (b)						
Motor vehicles	143.6	137.6	180.4	195.9	182.9	193.5
Household and personal goods	61.6	62.4	74.8	84.2	77.0	70.7
Total	205.2	200.0	255.2	280.0	259.9	264.2
Cash collections and other liquidations(c) ..	234.9	245.3	289.5	335.9	354.2	370.0
Balances outstanding at end of year(c) ..	305.3	320.9	400.7	474.8	488.6	505.1

(a) See text preceding table concerning comparability. (b) Excluding hiring charges and insurance. (c) Including hiring charges and insurance.

The next table shows the balances outstanding (including hiring charges and insurance) in the various States at the end of each financial year.

BALANCES OUTSTANDING ON INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES, AUSTRALIA
(\$m)

State	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79(a)
New South Wales(b)	762.7	851.5	932.5	1,032.1	1,097.7	1,170.1
Victoria	445.1	471.2	546.0	625.8	654.4	652.7
Queensland	305.3	320.9	400.7	474.8	488.6	505.1
South Australia(c)	187.6	209.3	253.2	297.2	291.0	280.0
Western Australia	177.6	175.4	211.8	268.0	315.5	328.8
Tasmania	57.7	68.5	83.2	100.7	107.1	97.2
Australia	1,935.9	2,096.8	2,427.4	2,798.4	2,954.4	3,033.9

(a) See paragraph above previous table concerning comparability. (b) Including Australian Capital Territory. (c) Including Northern Territory.

8 FINANCE COMPANIES

Details of the operations of finance companies are given in the next table.

Because of changes in coverage and in the size criterion used to select finance companies for inclusion in this series, the figures for 1978-79 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years. For further details readers are referred to the ABS publication, Catalogue No. 5614.0, *Finance Companies* (October 1978 issue).

FINANCE COMPANIES(a): LENDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79(b)
<i>Amount financed during year</i>	<i>1,102.3</i>	<i>775.0</i>	<i>1,123.2</i>	<i>1,383.7</i>	<i>1,371.3</i>	<i>1,609.4</i>
Instalment credit for retail sales(c)	181.6	174.5	228.9	252.6	234.5	242.0
Wholesale finance(d)	322.0	326.7	452.2	601.9	588.3	712.6
Personal loans	35.9	33.9	58.0	84.1	107.5	134.0
Housing loans	303.8	87.7	168.9	199.4	210.8	247.1
Other consumer and commercial loans	258.9	152.2	215.3	245.8	230.3	274.2
<i>Balances outstanding at end of year(e)</i>	<i>1,350.5</i>	<i>1,309.5</i>	<i>1,549.1</i>	<i>1,875.0</i>	<i>1,951.1</i>	<i>2,084.3</i>
Instalment credit for retail sales(c)	290.7	306.1	385.3	459.0	474.0	493.3
Wholesale finance(d)	51.3	55.1	96.3	145.6	149.6	183.5
Personal loans	58.7	66.7	89.0	132.0	164.0	194.0
Housing loans	565.6	505.4	551.4	593.3	622.9	658.4
Other consumer and commercial loans	384.1	376.1	427.1	544.9	540.5	555.3
<i>Collections and liquidations during year(e)</i>	<i>1,038.4</i>	<i>1,028.5</i>	<i>1,213.4</i>	<i>1,500.1</i>	<i>1,677.3</i>	<i>1,928.2</i>
Instalment credit for retail sales(c)	210.6	218.1	261.7	306.2	325.5	343.9
Wholesale finance(d)	325.0	333.8	430.0	576.1	597.4	698.0
Personal loans	38.3	43.1	59.5	81.1	122.8	158.8
Housing loans	280.8	210.0	236.5	253.9	297.2	351.8
Other consumer and commercial loans	183.5	223.6	225.8	282.9	334.4	375.8

(a) See text below. (b) See text preceding table concerning comparability. (c) Included in the instalment credit for retail sales statistics shown on page 414. (d) Relating mainly to the financing of motor vehicle dealers' stocks held under bailment or floor plan schemes. Including factoring. (e) Including hiring charges and insurance.

Statistics in this section relate to finance companies which are defined as incorporated companies engaged mainly in providing to the general public (businesses as well as persons in their private capacity) credit facilities of the following types: hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales, wholesale finance, housing, other consumer and commercial loans, and factoring. In general, companies which are engaged both in financing and other activities come within the scope of these statistics, provided that the major portion of their assets consists of financial assets of the types listed above and/or a major proportion of their income is derived from such assets. The financing transactions and liquidity placements of companies frequently referred to as "Merchant Banks" are excluded from July 1978.

9 STOCK MARKET

Details of turnover on the Brisbane Stock Exchange are supplied by the Exchange and are shown for the six years ended 1978-79 in the next table. Total turnover for 1978-79 was 28.9 per cent higher than the previous year's figure. Turnover of shares was the highest since 1972-73.

TURNOVER ON BRISBANE STOCK EXCHANGE
(\$'000)

Year	Industrial shares and debentures	Mining shares	Oil shares	Government loans	Total
1973-74	54,631	25,201	6,943	10,893	97,668
1974-75	57,674	24,283	8,964	3,045	93,965
1975-76	53,168	23,964	9,330	8,949	95,411
1976-77	54,157	26,164	6,146	10,616	97,084
1977-78	54,635	29,623	15,451	8,621	108,330
1978-79	67,579	40,440	22,668	8,986	139,673

10 REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS

Almost all real property (alienated freehold land, see Chapter 5, Land Settlement, Section 2) in Queensland is held under the *Real Property Act* 1861-1979, and is registered with the office of the Registrar of Titles. Such registration is, in the majority of cases, deemed sufficient proof of full title to the land. The method of registration is based on the Torrens system.

All freehold land not so held is said to be under the "Old System", where proof of ownership rests on the claimant and involves a complicated system of original deeds of grant and associated documents setting out the unbroken direct line of successions down to the present owner/claimant.

All transfers of real property registered under the Act must be recorded by the Registrar who also records details of registered mortgages of real property. From 1973-74 to 1978-79 the average value per transfer registered has increased from \$17,600 to \$28,800 and the average value per mortgage registered has increased from \$16,400 to \$26,200.

REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Transfers	Consideration in transfers	Mortgages registered		Releases of registered mortgages	
			No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
1973-74	130,687	2,301,269	84,163	1,377,011	61,722	638,537
1974-75	70,963	1,322,225	44,207	840,810	34,784	417,007
1975-76	84,753	1,803,209	61,122	1,108,520	44,993	613,673
1976-77	82,145	1,977,283	58,149	1,173,316	42,174	665,223
1977-78	74,086	1,965,891	56,198	1,208,244	40,133	717,123
1978-79	82,277	2,372,725	63,893	1,675,131	48,426	1,011,075

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 last six years are shown in the next table.

BILLS OF SALE AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Type of instrument	Instruments registered			Instruments released		
	Number in which amount stated	Amount stated	Number in which no amount stated	Number in which amount stated	Amount stated	Number in which no amount stated
		\$'000			\$'000	
Bills of sale etc.(a)						
1973-74	18,058	73,374	2,202	802	9,982	1,480
1974-75	15,023	54,232	1,481	611	7,221	631
1975-76	17,199	80,996	1,301	899	12,897	626
1976-77	18,016	89,591	2,534	1,251	21,996	652
1977-78	27,102	132,545	2,333	1,248	16,637	562
1978-79	31,053	167,473	1,043	1,124	23,062	811
Liens on sugar(b)						
1973-74	743	16,375	489	..	..	..
1974-75	647	17,764	354	..	..	..
1975-76	522	13,343	240	..	..	..
1976-77	435	16,692	241	..	..	..
1977-78	422	21,046	267	..	..	..
1978-79	363	20,111	269	..	..	..
State securities(c)						
1973-74	1,825	11,122	..	..	..	2,489
1974-75	1,516	8,517	..	..	..	1,734
1975-76	2,269	24,427	..	..	..	1,399
1976-77	1,830	25,409	..	..	..	779
1977-78	3,136	15,570	..	..	..	896
1978-79	2,164	16,491	..	..	..	1,566

(a) Including stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops other than sugar. (b) Liens on sugar crops are for one season only, and releases therefore are the same as registrations. (c) Instruments registered in favour of the Crown as security against loans by the Agricultural Bank etc. Values are not stated on releases.

Further References

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

Queensland Office Publications

Private Finance (5603.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Banking (5605.0) (*quarterly*)

Finance Companies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure (5616.0) (*annual*)

Credit Unions: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure (5618.0) (*annual*)

General Insurance (5620.0) (*annual*)

Life Insurance (5622.0) (*annual*)

Instalment Credit for Retail Sales (5631.0) (*monthly*)

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

Chapter 24

MISCELLANEOUS

This chapter comprises statistics and other information which are not directly related to the subjects covered in the preceding chapters and which it is convenient to assemble in separate sections as follows: Internal Trade, Value of Primary Production, Tourism, and Household Surveys.

1 INTERNAL TRADE

In terms of trade internal to Queensland, extensive statistics of retail trade have been collected and published over many years. These statistics have been compiled on the basis of full censuses at periodic intervals from 1947–48, supplemented during the intervening periods by sample surveys. The coverage of internal trade was expanded in 1968–69 by the introduction of a similar census of wholesale trade.

Retail Trade

Census of Retail Establishments

The statistics in this section relate to retail establishments throughout Queensland and the value of their retail sales of goods.

In 1968–69 the Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services was conducted on an integrated basis with the first full Census of Wholesale Trade and also Censuses of Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution. A complete description of the meaning and purpose of the integrated economic censuses, the standardisation of census units, classification, and concepts was provided in the 1970 *Year Book*.

An abridged Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services was undertaken in 1973–74, primarily to provide census data to enable a new sample of retail establishments to be selected for the quarterly Surveys of Retail Establishments.

The scope of the 1973–74 Retail Census and the data collected in the census were limited to the scope and data required for the surveys. For this reason bread and milk vendors, footwear repairers, motion picture theatres, and laundries and dry cleaners were not included in the 1973–74 census although they were included in the scope of the 1968–69 census. Similarly, questions relating to purchases, stocks, capital expenditure, etc. which were included on the 1968–69 census forms were not included on the forms for the 1973–74 census.

The definition of retail trade adopted in the 1973–74 Retail Census was the same as that used in previous retail censuses, i.e. the sale of new and used goods to the final consumer for household and personal purposes. To conform with this definition, sales of: building materials, timber, builders' hardware, and builders' supplies; grain, feed, fertilisers, and agricultural supplies; business machines and equipment; commercial refrigerators and freezers; and agricultural machinery and implements and construction and earth moving equipment were not treated as

retail sales. Where the sales of these commodities were reported by retailers they were included in the census tabulations with wholesale sales.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Industry group	Establishments (a)	Persons employed (b)	Wages and salaries	Retail sales and other operating revenue (c)	Wholesale sales	Turnover
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Department, variety, and general stores	188	16,609	52.9	345.1	11.2	356.3
Food stores	6,864	29,575	52.5	662.8	5.9	668.7
Clothing, fabric, and furniture stores	2,479	11,477	28.5	265.4	1.0	266.5
Household appliance and hardware stores	1,467	6,648	21.5	195.4	3.5	198.9
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol, tyre retailers	4,568	30,901	108.9	967.3	166.6	1,133.9
Other retailers	2,838	10,835	22.3	200.9	1.7	202.6
Total retail establishments	18,404	106,045	286.6	2,636.9	190.1	2,827.0
Restaurants and licensed hotels	1,771	22,483	64.4	321.6	—	321.6
Licensed clubs	608	3,405	11.0	43.7	—	43.7
Hairdressing and beauty salons	1,398	3,495	5.3	15.6	—	15.6
Total selected service establishments	3,777	29,383	80.7	381.0	—	381.0
Total	22,181	135,428	367.2	3,017.9	190.1	3,208.0

(a) At 30 June 1974. (b) At end of June 1974, including working proprietors but excluding unpaid helpers. (c) Including repair and service revenue, hiring of consumer goods, takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, commission, and other income, except rent, interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets.

The next table shows a summary of operations of retail and selected service establishments by States for 1973-74.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1973-74

State or Territory	Establishments (a)	Persons employed (b)	Wages and salaries	Retail sales and other operating revenue (c)	Wholesale sales	Turnover
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	54,273	371,655	1,104.6	8,050.2	575.9	8,626.1
Victoria	42,058	261,118	688.2	5,626.4	417.0	6,043.3
Queensland	22,181	135,428	367.2	3,017.9	190.1	3,208.0
South Australia	13,180	88,840	229.3	1,824.5	84.2	1,908.7
Western Australia	12,438	80,867	204.2	1,743.7	106.3	1,850.0
Tasmania	4,703	27,957	72.3	592.2	12.3	604.5
Northern Territory	870	6,338	21.6	155.5	7.1	162.6
Australian Capital Territory	1,417	12,761	41.6	320.1	10.3	330.4
Australia	151,120	984,964	2,729.0	21,330.4	1,403.2	22,733.7

(a) At 30 June 1974. (b) At end of June 1974, including working proprietors but excluding unpaid helpers. (c) Including repair and service revenue, hiring of consumer goods, takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, commission, and other income, except rent, interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets.

Survey of Retail Establishments

During the period between censuses, quarterly variations in the value of retail sales have been measured by means of sample surveys based on returns covering approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia.

The censuses provide for each State, and for divisions within each State, a classification of retail sales by type of store, commodity group, and value of sales. This made possible for subsequent sample surveys a detailed stratification of retail stores into the same classifications.

Because of their importance and relatively small numbers, the strata containing the large firms are fully enumerated at sample surveys. Other strata are sampled on a simple random basis. Once selected, stores remain in the sample until the next census. To keep the sample representative of current conditions, however, allowance is made for stores in the sample closing down or changing their type, and for new stores to be introduced into the sample. For this purpose an up-to-date register of all stores is maintained through an annual re-listing. The regular complete censuses provide checks on the accuracy of the sample surveys.

RETAIL SALES (a) IN COMMODITY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity group	Total sales			Sales per head of population (b)		
	1976-77 r	1977-78 r	1978-79	1976-77 r	1977-78 r	1978-79
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$	\$	\$
Groceries	571.8	660.1	751.2	269.3	306.6	344.4
Butchers' meat	170.0	197.2	230.4	80.1	91.6	105.6
Other food (c)	289.3	339.3	392.5	136.3	157.6	180.0
Total food and groceries	1,031.1	1,196.6	1,374.1	485.7	555.8	630.0
Beer, wine, and spirits	448.6	499.5	556.2	211.3	232.0	255.0
Clothing and drapery	446.1	514.9	563.0	210.1	239.2	258.1
Footwear	67.0	77.8	86.7	31.6	36.1	39.8
Hardware, china, and glassware (d)	118.2	139.4	162.7	55.7	64.7	74.6
Electrical goods and radios (e)	289.9	280.7	276.6	136.6	130.4	126.8
Furniture and floor coverings	173.5	187.7	196.4	81.7	87.2	90.1
Chemists' goods	179.3	196.5	209.2	84.5	91.3	95.9
Newspapers, books, and stationery	116.1	138.3	154.2	54.7	64.2	70.7
Other goods (f)	254.7	282.5	320.3	120.0	131.2	146.9
Total (excluding motor vehicles etc.)	3,124.5	3,513.9	3,899.4	1,471.7	1,632.1	1,727.9

(a) Survey figures based on the 1973-74 census. (b) Calculated on the basis of mean population for the year shown. (c) Including fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excluding most delivered milk and some delivered bread. (d) Excluding builders' hardware and basic building materials (e.g. timber, building sheets, tiles, joinery, cement). (e) Including television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc. (f) Including tobacco, cigarettes, etc., sporting requisites, etc.

Seasonality of Retail Sales—Quarterly estimates based on a sample survey, see above, are made of the value of retail sales. These indicate a seasonal variation in the sales of most commodities. The increase in business due to Christmas shopping is discernible in December quarter figures which are generally about 10 per cent higher than the average of all quarters.

RETAIL SALES IN COMMODITY GROUPS, QUARTERLY, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Commodity group	September quarter	December quarter	March quarter	June quarter	Year
Groceries					
1976-77 r	134.2	150.8	137.6	149.2	571.8
1977-78 r	157.0	173.3	158.7	171.1	660.1
1978-79	179.6	196.2	183.4	192.0	751.2
Butchers' meat					
1976-77 r	40.8	42.6	40.5	46.1	170.0
1977-78 r	47.7	50.8	48.1	50.6	197.2
1978-79	52.3	55.2	57.7	65.2	230.4
Other foods (a)					
1976-77 r	66.6	75.2	71.9	75.6	289.3
1977-78 r	78.6	87.6	85.7	87.4	339.3
1978-79	89.8	98.9	100.8	103.0	392.5
Beer, wine, and spirits					
1976-77 r	103.2	124.6	108.2	112.6	448.6
1977-78 r	120.4	135.4	122.8	120.9	499.5
1978-79	126.4	152.4	140.1	137.3	556.2

RETAIL SALES IN COMMODITY GROUPS, QUARTERLY, QUEENSLAND—*continued*
(\$m)

Commodity group	September quarter	December quarter	March quarter	June quarter	Year
Clothing and drapery 1976-77 r	106.1	125.5	94.9	119.6	446.1
1977-78 r	122.3	145.7	107.8	139.1	514.9
1978-79	133.4	157.2	121.9	150.5	563.0
Footwear 1976-77 r	16.1	17.8	15.1	18.0	67.0
1977-78 r	18.7	20.3	17.1	21.7	77.8
1978-79	20.4	22.1	19.8	24.4	86.7
Hardware, china, and glassware (b) 1976-77 r	25.4	38.2	26.4	28.2	118.2
1977-78 r	30.6	45.9	30.7	32.2	139.4
1978-79	35.0	52.2	37.3	38.2	162.7
Electrical goods and radios (c) 1976-77 r	72.5	86.5	62.5	68.4	289.9
1977-78 r	69.5	82.1	61.9	67.2	280.7
1978-79	66.4	78.2	66.1	65.9	276.6
Furniture and floor coverings .. 1976-77 r	44.6	47.3	38.0	43.6	173.5
1977-78 r	47.2	50.3	42.9	47.3	187.7
1978-79	49.6	52.1	44.8	49.9	196.4
Chemists' goods 1976-77 r	44.2	48.4	41.1	45.6	179.3
1977-78 r	48.0	53.5	45.5	49.5	196.5
1978-79	51.0	57.6	48.4	52.2	209.2
Newspapers, books, and stationery 1976-77 r	26.4	30.3	31.2	28.2	116.1
1977-78 r	31.1	39.6	34.8	32.8	138.3
1978-79	36.2	44.4	37.7	35.9	154.2
Other goods (d) 1976-77 r	59.5	74.9	57.3	63.0	254.7
1977-78 r	67.3	81.2	64.5	69.5	282.5
1978-79	74.4	91.7	72.9	81.3	320.3
Total (excluding motor vehicles etc.) 1976-77 r	739.6	862.1	724.7	798.1	3,124.5
1977-78 r	838.4	965.7	820.5	889.3	3,513.9
1978-79	914.5	1,058.2	930.9	995.8	3,899.4

(a) to (d) See notes (c) to (f) to previous table.

Wholesale Trade**Census of Wholesale Establishments**

The term wholesale trade is used in the wholesale census in the broad sense to include the resale by agents or principals of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers or to institutional (including government), professional, or other business users (including farmers and builders).

The more important types of business engaged in wholesale trade are wholesale merchants, who take title to the goods they sell; manufacturers' sales branches; commission agents, including import and export agents and purchasing agents; petroleum products distributors; and co-operative and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

The only census of wholesale establishments was conducted in 1968-69. For details of this census please refer to the 1977 *Year Book*.

2 VALUE OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY COMMODITY PRODUCTION

This section summarises the gross value of Queensland's primary industry commodities produced, to provide an indication of their relative importance when compared with the overall

production of other industries. More detailed information concerning individual crops etc. is shown in the appropriate sections of earlier chapters.

Gross Value of Production

Gross value of production is the value placed on recorded commodity production at the wholesale prices realised in the principal markets. Where the primary products are consumed locally, or where they become raw material for secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets. The gross value includes costs of containers, transport costs to markets, and associated selling expenses. After making allowance for these costs, local value of commodity production results, i.e. the value at the place of production.

GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY COMMODITIES (EXCLUDING MINING), QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Commodity	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79p
Crops						
Cereals for grain	136,831	177,914	217,390	184,200	139,253	375,203
Hay	11,300	11,198	14,497	14,685	14,314	11,244
Sugar cane.	212,758	480,271	429,713	462,354	410,737	383,121
Tobacco	22,616	26,544	27,886	29,958	28,361	30,386
Fruit (including grapes)	38,838	49,724	54,795	67,037	68,980	84,617
Vegetables	51,006	60,852	56,210	68,447	69,864	80,759
All other crops	46,110	61,689	51,362	63,996	93,111	113,070
Total crops	519,459	868,191	851,854	890,677	824,619	1,078,400
Livestock disposals						
Cattle and calves						
Slaughtered	275,190	133,706	179,621	252,732	277,424	667,854
Other disposals (a)	28,946	10,515	5,313	-5,454	15,253	100,501
<i>Total</i>	<i>304,136</i>	<i>144,220</i>	<i>184,933</i>	<i>247,278</i>	<i>292,677</i>	<i>768,356</i>
Sheep and lambs						
Slaughtered	11,512	4,109	4,561	9,974	9,291	15,670
Other disposals (a)	279	-3,573	-1,574	-2,172	-1,931	8,710
<i>Total</i>	<i>11,791</i>	<i>537</i>	<i>2,986</i>	<i>7,802</i>	<i>7,360</i>	<i>24,380</i>
Pigs						
Slaughtered	31,229	31,695	38,436	43,121	44,232	53,775
Other disposals (a)	-2,771	-754	-1,345	-1,292	-687	467
<i>Total</i>	<i>28,458</i>	<i>30,941</i>	<i>37,091</i>	<i>41,829</i>	<i>43,545</i>	<i>54,243</i>
Poultry						
Slaughtered	15,813	17,548	17,999	22,667	28,563	32,252
Other disposals (a)	56	27	142	31	64	29
<i>Total</i>	<i>15,869</i>	<i>17,575</i>	<i>18,141</i>	<i>22,698</i>	<i>28,627</i>	<i>32,281</i>
Total livestock disposals	360,254	193,273	243,151	319,607	372,210	879,259
Livestock products						
Wool						
Shorn and dead	100,582	77,322	85,595	102,602	99,966	120,846
Fellmongered	191	128	525	744	369	248
Exported on skins	6,644	3,851	4,477	6,403	6,554	6,334
<i>Total</i>	<i>107,417</i>	<i>81,301</i>	<i>90,597</i>	<i>109,749</i>	<i>106,889</i>	<i>127,428</i>
Dairy products						
Whole milk used for						
Butter	(b) 8,760	(b) 8,142	9,762	7,387	5,286	6,199
Cheese	(b) 5,138	(b) 6,753	7,293	6,999	6,672	8,416
Processed milk products ..	5,369	6,913	8,054	8,100	5,931	8,673
Human consumption and other purposes	34,461	35,369	37,249	47,198	53,232	55,274
<i>Total</i>	<i>53,728</i>	<i>57,178</i>	<i>62,358</i>	<i>69,684</i>	<i>71,121</i>	<i>78,563</i>

GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY COMMODITIES (EXCLUDING MINING), QUEENSLAND—*continued*
(\$'000)

Commodity	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 ^p
Livestock products— <i>continued</i>						
Eggs	20,706	24,535	26,913	27,425	31,162	33,847
Honey	970	735	1,040	852	1,305	1,737
Beeswax	50	41	59	79	111	154
Total livestock products	182,871	163,790	180,968	207,789	210,589	241,728
Total agriculture	1,062,585	1,225,254	1,275,972	1,418,072	1,407,418	2,199,388
Forestry						
Logs for milling and export ..	16,136	18,829	21,234	22,839	25,497	27,175
Firewood, railway timber, etc. ..	4,582	6,334	7,414	8,625	8,402	9,770
Total forestry	20,718	25,163	28,647	31,463	33,899	36,945
Fishing	15,196	12,606	17,137	34,475	40,808	59,900
Hunting	906	700	810	680	510	1,800
Total primary (excluding mining)	1,099,405	1,263,723	1,322,566	1,484,690	1,482,634	2,298,033

(a) Net exports (overseas and interstate) of livestock. (b) Including government subsidy.

Local Value of Production

Details of the local values of primary commodities produced, excluding mining, are shown in the next table. As mentioned earlier, the local value represents the gross value of commodities after deduction of marketing expenses. The table shows the gross values, the deductions for marketing expenses, and the resultant local values for each group of commodity production.

GROSS AND LOCAL VALUES OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY COMMODITIES PRODUCED
(EXCLUDING MINING), QUEENSLAND, 1978-79^p
(\$'000)

Particulars	Crops	Livestock disposals	Livestock products	Total agriculture	Forestry, fishing, and hunting	Total primary
Gross value of primary commodities produced	1,078,400	879,259	241,728	2,199,388	98,645	2,298,033
Costs of marketing ..	138,877	77,272	20,281	236,430	14,910	251,340
Local value of primary commodities produced	939,524	801,987	221,447	1,962,958	83,735	2,046,693

3 TOURISM

Queensland has figured prominently in the development of tourism in Australia and it has emerged as the State's fourth most valuable industry. It is estimated that it is worth about \$400m a year to Queensland.

Recognition is given at government level of the importance of training personnel for the tourist industry. To promote interest in training, the Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation awards two four-year scholarships in the food service and tourism management course at the Queensland Agricultural College at Lawes. The Corporation has also introduced a cadet training scheme for junior travel consultants.

The State is fortunate in possessing an ideal combination for tourist development—a climate which appeals greatly to holiday-makers and one of the finest array of natural attractions

in Australia: the Great Barrier Reef and islands, hundreds of kilometres of beaches, mountain scenic spots, national parks, the tropical north, the Darling Downs, and the inland.

Greatly increased tourist promotion, more efficient transport services, major highway improvements, and the provision of new and better resort and accommodation facilities in recent years have all contributed to a great increase in tourism which is apparent not only along the coastline from Coolangatta to Cooktown but also in many inland centres.

Principal Resorts

Brisbane, the capital city, is a suitable headquarters from which to undertake a Queensland holiday. The city itself has a great deal to offer visitors in period and contemporary architecture, sub-tropical parks and gardens, tropical fruit plantations, and riverside scenic spots, and provides access to the islands of nearby Moreton Bay.

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

The Gold Coast is Australia's largest and most popular tourist area. Capital investment on buildings in the area during the 10 years to 1978-79 is estimated to have been about \$461m. The Tourist Bureau estimates that at 30 June 1979 there were about 2,400 accommodation establishments, and these, together with caravan parks and camping grounds, provide tourist accommodation for more than 180,000 visitors at the one time. First class restaurants and cabarets ensure a variety of evening entertainment. This 32 km of beach development provides excellent amenities for surfing, water skiing, fishing, cruising, and a wide variety of other sporting activities. The Gold Coast also has several beautiful mountain attractions behind it and these are easily accessible by road.

The Great Barrier Reef and several of the tropical island resorts along it also enjoy an international reputation. In all, there are 22 resort islands along the Queensland coast. Rail, road, and air services operate from the south and north to the mainland "gateway" points for island resorts. Transport across to the islands is then by launch and in several instances by aircraft. The waters of the Great Barrier Reef offer some of the best fishing in the world and this is being specially catered for in several centres. Cairns in particular has become an international centre for big-game fishing—notably for black marlin.

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

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

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

The motorist plays a vital role in the domestic tourist market, easily the largest market, and the northern parts of the State have become more important for tourism following the completion of the all-bitumen road from the southern border to Cairns. Numerous centres along this

highway offer attractions to tourists. There are more than 400 camping and caravan parks in Queensland, many of them equal to the best in Australia. Cairns, the Atherton Tableland, Port Douglas, and Kuranda attract many visitors, many of whom now carry on to the historical town of Cooktown where Captain Cook beached the *Endeavour* for repairs in 1770.

On current trends, inland resorts will play a more significant part in the future expansion of tourism. More than 30,000 tourists take advantage of conducted tours of Mount Isa Mines each year. The Carnarvon Ranges and the gem fields in the Emerald, Winton, and Eulo districts are other attractions away from the coastal strip. Tours embracing the coastal resorts and the inland to Mount Isa now figure in tourist planning in this State. Visits to outback sheep and cattle stations are adding variety to a Queensland holiday.

Tourist Bureau Activities

The Queensland Tourist Bureau employs a total staff of over 250 persons in five interstate branches and nine branches in Queensland, in addition to the office of the Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation.

While the Bureau is the largest booking agency in the State, its collections from this activity reflect only a comparatively small proportion of the value of tourism to the State. The following statement illustrates the increased spending on publicity and the boost in collections over the six years to 1978-79.

Year		Publicity vote \$	Bureau's collections \$
1973-74	.. ..	411,000	8,840,430
1974-75	.. ..	504,000	11,174,649
1975-76	.. ..	632,000	12,061,103
1976-77	.. ..	685,000	13,102,481
1977-78	.. ..	740,000	14,384,842
1978-79	.. ..	740,000	15,507,511

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 \$700, provided the local authority and private enterprise in the area each contribute at least one-third of the cost. By the end of June 1979, 63 areas had taken advantage of this scheme. The Bureau also subsidises the operations of approved regional tourist organisations, and a total of 9 such bodies each received up to \$8,000 in 1978-79 to help employ a full-time tourist officer, while the Queensland branch of the Australian National Travel Association received \$15,000, and the Brisbane Visitors and Convention Bureau \$50,000.

There has been a great improvement in accommodation facilities for tourists throughout the State in recent years. During 1978-79, 4 new hotels were constructed and 1 was rebuilt, while rebuilding was commenced or approved on 7 hotels, and extensive remodelling or extension of \$40,000 or more in each case was undertaken on a further 22 hotels.

Tourist Accommodation Census and Surveys

To satisfy the needs of various private organisations and government departments concerned with the development and promotion of tourism in Australia, a Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments which identified and measured the amount, type, and location of tourist accommodation available throughout Australia was conducted for the year ended 30 June 1974. For census purposes, tourist accommodation establishments were defined as: (a) hotels, motels, guest houses, etc. which have short-term accommodation available to the general public and which provide breakfast; and (b) caravan parks and holiday flats which have short-term accommodation available to the general public. Short-term accommodation is defined as being for periods of less than two months.

A summary of the information obtained from the census is shown in the 1977 *Year Book*.

In order to provide continuing and up-to-date statistics on the utilisation of available accommodation and to identify seasonal trends, a series of quarterly Accommodation Surveys was commenced in September 1975 to provide detail of occupancy levels. The scope of these surveys differed from the 1973-74 census in the exclusion of caravan parks and holiday flats until September 1977 when "caravan parks" replaced the category "hotels without facilities" collected previously.

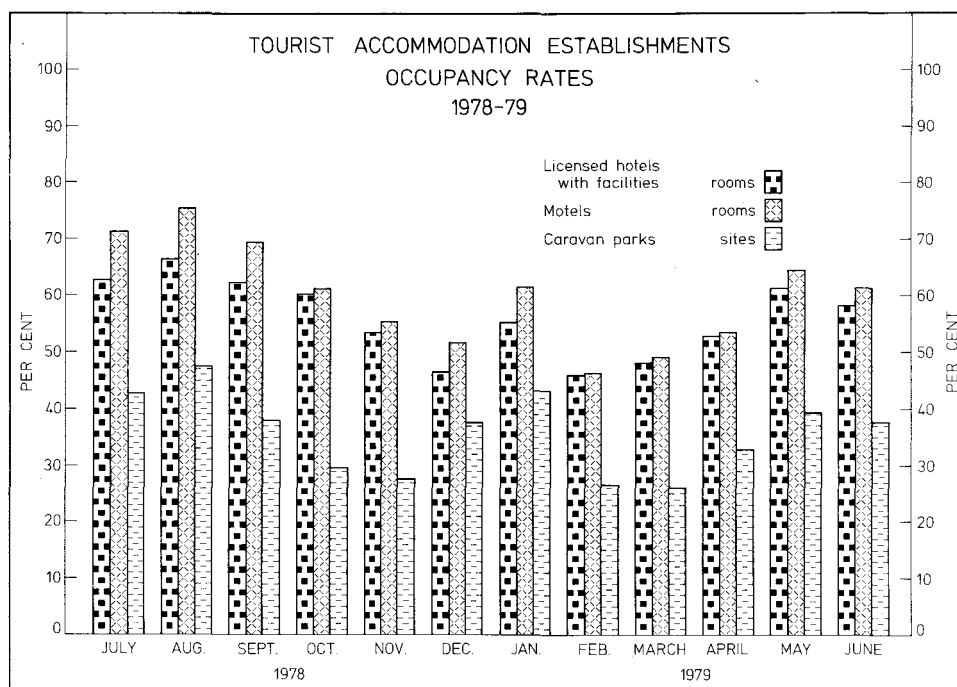
Room occupancy rates from the 1978-79 quarterly surveys are shown in the diagram on page 427. Room occupancy rate refers to the proportion of guest rooms occupied to the number of guest rooms available, expressed as a percentage. Site occupancy rate refers to the proportion of sites occupied to the number of sites available, expressed as a percentage.

The next table shows employment figures from the quarterly surveys.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS: EMPLOYMENT (a), QUEENSLAND, 1978-79

Particulars	Licensed hotels with facilities (b)	Licensed and unlicensed motels	Total	Caravan parks
September quarter				
Males				
Full-time	1,770	856	2,626	468
Part-time	872	303	1,175	146
Females				
Full-time	1,913	1,244	3,157	379
Part-time	1,909	1,403	3,312	184
December quarter				
Males				
Full-time	1,762	820	2,582	459
Part-time	1,018	354	1,372	145
Females				
Full-time	1,853	1,210	3,063	367
Part-time	1,886	1,376	3,262	194
March quarter				
Males				
Full-time	1,745	845	2,590	466
Part-time	894	283	1,177	144
Females				
Full-time	1,809	1,165	2,974	372
Part-time	1,885	1,306	3,191	183
June quarter				
Males				
Full-time	1,738	840	2,578	464
Part-time	849	275	1,124	147
Females				
Full-time	1,808	1,159	2,967	393
Part-time	1,897	1,403	3,300	201

(a) At last day of quarter. (b) Providing bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms.



Takings from accommodation from the results of the 1978-79 quarterly surveys are shown in the next table.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS: TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, QUEENSLAND, 1978-79
(\$'000)

Period	Licensed hotels with facilities (a)	Licensed and unlicensed motels	Total	Caravan parks
July	2,404	4,533	6,937	1,563
August	2,716	5,090	7,806	1,796
September	2,450	4,663	7,113	1,350
September quarter	7,570	14,286	21,856	4,709
October	2,338	4,157	6,495	1,156
November	1,974	3,645	5,619	1,038
December	1,829	3,697	5,526	1,540
December quarter	6,141	11,498	17,639	3,734
January	2,244	4,731	6,975	1,707
February	1,564	2,952	4,516	873
March	1,873	3,415	5,287	987
March quarter	5,681	11,098	16,778	3,567
April	2,016	3,781	5,796	1,232
May	2,607	4,767	7,374	1,571
June	2,284	4,217	6,501	1,463
June quarter	6,907	12,765	19,672	4,266
Total	26,298	49,647	75,946	16,276

(a) Providing bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms.

4 HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

In recent years there has been a growing demand from Government, the business community, and the general public for statistics on demographic, social, and economic issues which can most

appropriately be collected directly from households in the community. The need to approach households for data has arisen for two reasons, viz. the subject matter of the required statistics is such that it is available only from individuals, rather than from businesses which provide data for most economic statistics, and such information can only be reliably obtained by personal interview, rather than by having the individual complete a form.

The national Census of Population and Housing helps satisfy some of these demands by providing basic demographic data, but often more extensive, more frequent, and more up-to-date information than that provided by the Census is required by many of these users. The obvious impracticalities of conducting full census studies to satisfy these additional demands prompted the Bureau to enter into the field of household sample surveys, and in the late 1950s the Bureau set up a master sample of dwellings to provide the vehicle for it to conduct such surveys in Australia.

Currently the surveys are based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 35,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and cover about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. This method of interviewing at households randomly selected by means of scientific sampling techniques can guarantee results within specified standards of accuracy at considerable savings of cost and resources compared with a full census.

The Labour Force Survey was the first household survey conducted on this master sample in Australia. It was first carried out in November 1960 and continued on a quarterly basis in February, May, August, and November each year until February 1978 when it was converted to a monthly survey.

In recent years, statistics of employment and unemployment have become very important, primarily because full employment is acknowledged to be a major policy objective, and also because they can be used with other statistics to provide estimates of important economic and social variables. Their use in conjunction with population figures, for example, gives a measure of labour force participation rates whose changes over time reflect evolving patterns of social and economic organisation. Taken with aggregate hours of work, they can provide an estimate of ordinary and overtime hours worked. In combination with earnings they provide an estimate of average weekly earnings which is another useful indicator of economic prosperity. The Commonwealth and State Governments, industrial tribunals, industry, and researchers use labour force data in analysing a wide range of economic and social phenomena.

Surveys on other topics are also conducted on the Bureau's master sample framework at less frequent intervals than the monthly Labour Force Survey. Some of these, known as Supplementary Surveys, have been undertaken in conjunction with the Labour Force Survey while others have been carried out independently of it.

Over the years, a large and varied range of issues has been covered by the supplementary surveys, including such topics as: internal migration; school leavers; multiple job holders; interstate travel; superannuation recipients; chronic illness; income; working mothers and child care facilities; journey to work; education; immunisation; pensioners and beneficiaries; aged persons' housing; health insurance; national anthem opinion poll; and alcohol and tobacco consumption.

Sample surveys undertaken independently of the Labour Force Survey over the past few years include: survey of families receiving social service benefits; general social survey; health interview survey; sight and dental health; working conditions and employment benefits; education; and income.

Household Expenditure Survey

Perhaps the most important single survey undertaken by the Bureau has been the Household Expenditure Survey, which commenced in July 1974 and ran continuously for a period of two

years, the first year in metropolitan areas only, and the second year in both metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas. The Household Expenditure Survey was the first Australia-wide study of this kind undertaken by the Bureau.

In this survey, expenditure was defined as all payments for goods and services for private use, made by all members of the selected households aged 15 years and over. Income was defined as gross income from all sources before taxation and other deductions were made, and was collected from all members of the selected households aged 15 years and over.

The Bureau has released a series of bulletins showing the results of the 1974-75 and 1975-76 surveys. These publications provide detailed estimates of household expenditure patterns classified by income levels and other characteristics, such as household size and composition. A summary of results from the 1975-76 survey for Brisbane and all capital cities combined appears in the following table.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1975-76

Particulars	Brisbane Statistical Division	All Capital Cities combined (a)
Households in sample No.	300	2,813
Estimated total number in population		
Households '000	302.3	2,692.8
Persons '000	936.7	8,257.8
Adults(b) '000	606.1	5,456.5
Average weekly household income \$	231.23	239.28
Average weekly household expenditure		
Current housing costs(c) \$	23.63	26.95
Fuel and power \$	3.26	4.10
Food \$	32.80	35.16
Alcohol and tobacco \$	7.96	10.83
Clothing and footwear \$	12.74	15.74
Household equipment and operation \$	19.00	18.65
Medical care and health expenses \$	5.12	5.38
Transport and communication \$	32.08	34.80
Recreation and education \$	15.25	16.86
Miscellaneous goods and services \$	17.86	15.66
Total expenditure \$	169.69	184.14
Other payments(d) \$	47.27	53.78
Nature of housing occupancy (number of households)		
Rented(e) '000	73.0	810.2
In process of purchase '000	120.2	1,135.6
Owned outright '000	109.2	747.0
Total '000	302.3	2,692.8

(a) Six State Capital Cities, Canberra, and Darwin. (b) Persons aged 18 years and over. (c) Including the principal and interest components of housing loan repayments but excluding outright purchase of, or deposit on, dwellings or land and other payments of a capital nature, which are included in "Other payments". (d) Including payments such as income tax, superannuation contributions, life insurance premiums, and payments of a capital nature. (e) Including rent free.

Both average weekly household income and average weekly household expenditure in Brisbane were below the averages for all capital cities combined. The highest average weekly income was recorded in Darwin (\$333.39) and the lowest in Adelaide (\$225.05).

Results from the 1974-75 survey were used to update the regimen and weighting pattern of the Consumer Price Index from September quarter 1976. Other uses of the survey are to improve estimates for the Australian National Accounts and generally provide a picture of the spending patterns of particular groups of people, e.g. pensioners, migrants, and low income earners.

The surveys described above are seen as forerunners of an increasing number of widely varied socially orientated surveys which the Bureau will be called upon to conduct either as

individual or supplementary type surveys. It is expected that such surveys will be looked to as a key source of data for a more extensive system of social statistics in line with international statistical recommendations now being developed, and it is expected that these statistics will be increasingly used in the future formulation and administration of social welfare programs in Australia.

Further References

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

Queensland Office Publications

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

Value of Primary Industry Commodities Produced (excluding Mining) (7501.3) (*annual*)

Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments (8601.3) (*irregular*)

Tourist Accommodation (8603.3) (*quarterly*)

Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments (8604.3) (*irregular*)

Central Office Publications

Household Expenditure Survey 1975–76, Bulletin No. 1, Summary of Results (6516.0) (*irregular*)

Household Expenditure Survey 1975–76, Bulletin No. 2, Expenditure Patterns for Households of Differing Characteristics and Compositions (6517.0) (*irregular*)

Household Expenditure Survey 1975–76, Bulletin No. 3, Expenditure and Income by States and Territories (6518.0) (*irregular*)

Household Expenditure Survey 1975–76, Bulletin No. 4, Expenditure and Income by Regions (6519.0) (*irregular*)

Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced and Indexes of Quantum, and Unit Gross Value of Agricultural Production (7503.0) (*annual*)

Retail Sales of Goods (8503.0) (*quarterly*)

Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments, Part 1—Details of Operations by Industry Class (Final Bulletins) (8614.0–8619.0) (*irregular*)

Tourist Accommodation (8635.0) (*quarterly*)

Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments, Australia and Australian Capital Territory (8637.0) (*irregular*)

APPENDIX A

Recent Information

Some recent information which has come to hand since the various chapters were sent to press is given in summarised form below. For later statistics on the subjects dealt with in chapters, reference should, in general, be made to other publications listed on pages 475 and 476.

Chapter 8 LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY

2 THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The Queensland Legal Aid Commission, which was created on 31 December 1979, took over responsibility for the State of the functions of the Commonwealth Legal Aid Office, the Queensland Legal Assistance Committee, and some of the legal advice work performed by the Public Trust Office. The Commission is comprised of a number of barristers and solicitors who advise on or represent the interests of assisted people.

Chapter 12 LABOUR FORCE

7 APPRENTICESHIP

As a result of recommendations contained in the Report of the 1976 Commission of Inquiry into Apprenticeship, the Queensland Government enacted the *Industry and Commerce Training Act* 1979 which was assented to on 9 April 1979.

Following proclamation of the Act, the Industry and Commerce Training Commission was formed on 19 November 1979. The Commission replaced the Apprenticeship Executive and in addition to the former functions of the Executive provides for industrial and commercial training for other persons.

The main functions of the Commission are as follows:

- (a) To keep under review the State's requirements for skilled tradesmen and their availability; the availability of young persons for training in callings; the availability of vacancies for apprentices and trainees; the extent of employer participation in training; the State's requirements for workers other than skilled tradesmen whose occupations require training; the adequacy of training and measures for improvement; and the adequacy of the Apprenticeship System and the desirability of modifications or of providing new systems.
- (b) To advise the Minister with respect to the matters in (a); and apprenticeship callings and occupations to which the Act should be applied.
- (c) To co-operate with relevant advisory committees and officers of the TAFE Division of the Department of Education.
- (d) To make determinations and orders on all matters with respect to apprentices, apprenticeships, and other skilled employees and their training as authorised by or under the Act.
- (e) To determine the entitlement of persons to certificates and to arrange for the issue of those certificates.

Chapter 22 PUBLIC FINANCE

2 COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS

At the Premiers' Conference on 7 December 1979 a proposal was adopted to ensure the States' minimum personal income tax sharing entitlements for 1980-81.

It was decided that each State will receive no less in real terms than the amount it received in 1979-80. For this purpose the change in real terms is measured by the annual movement in the Consumer Price Index to the March quarter 1981 in the Capital City of each State. The guarantee that each State's entitlement is not less in any year than the amount that would have been yielded in that year by the previous financial assistance grants formula has not been retained.

Subsequent tax sharing arrangements are subject to review by the end of 1980-81.

6 TAXATION

From 1 July 1980, 50 per cent indexation of the personal income tax rate scale has applied. The tax rate scale indexation factor for 1980-81 is 1.038. This was calculated as 50 per cent of the annual movement in the Consumer Price Index to the March quarter 1980 after discounting for the effects of indirect taxes, health insurance charges, and parity pricing for oil.

From 1 July 1980 the taxation rebate for a dependent spouse has been increased from \$597 to \$800 while the rebates allowed for other dependants in this category, such as housekeeper, invalid relative, parent, etc., have been increased proportionally.

Chapter 23 PRIVATE FINANCE

4 COMPANIES

The *National Companies and Securities Commission Act* 1979, assented to on 4 December 1979, established the National Companies and Securities Commission for the purpose of administering uniform legislation throughout the nation in line with the current Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement between Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia.

The essence of the scheme is that a company should be able to carry on business anywhere in Australia as if it were subject to only one system of company law and administration.

The Commission will be subject to directions from a joint Commonwealth-State Ministerial Council.

The *Companies Take-overs Act* 1979 was introduced by the Queensland Government for the purpose of controlling take-overs of Queensland incorporated companies and came into operation on 27 November 1979.

APPENDIX B

Principal Events

The following is a chronological list of important events in the history of Queensland since first discovery:

- 1606 William Jansz, visited Cape York Peninsula.
- 1623 Jan Carstens explored Gulf of Carpentaria and Staaten River.
- 1644 Abel Tasman explored Cape York Peninsula, naming it Carpentaria Land.
- 1770 16 May to 22 August, Captain Cook sailed up the Queensland Coast.
- 1799 Captain Matthew Flinders explored Moreton and Hervey Bays.
- 1819– Exploratory voyages of Lieutenant Philip King and botanist, Allan Cunningham.
1822
- 1823 The Governor of New South Wales, Sir Thomas Brisbane, sent John Oxley to find a site for a penal settlement.
- 1824 Penal settlement established at Moreton Bay.
- 1825 Moreton Bay penal settlement moved to a new site on the Brisbane River between Queen and William Streets.
- 1826 First school opened in Brisbane.
- 1827 Cunningham named Darling Downs. Coal used in limestone kilns at Ipswich.
- 1828 Queensland's first industry established—a tread-mill to grind maize, Wickham Terrace, Brisbane.
- 1829 German missionaries settled at Nundah, a future suburb of Brisbane.
- 1837 Arrival of first steamer *James Watt* in Moreton Bay.
- 1839 Brisbane penal settlement was officially closed.
- 1840 The Leslie brothers settled on the Darling Downs.
- 1842 Free settlement began in Moreton Bay.
- 1843 Moreton Bay settlement became an electoral division of New South Wales.
- 1844– Ludwig Leichhardt and Sir Thomas Mitchell explored vast areas of Queensland.
1845
- 1845 First population count—1,599 persons.
- 1846 First newspaper *Moreton Bay Courier* published. Port Curtis founded as a penal settlement.
- 1856 Augustus Gregory's expedition from Northern Territory reached Brisbane.
- 1858 First discovery of payable gold at Canoona.
- 1859 In September, Brisbane, with a population of 5,000, was proclaimed a municipality. On 10 December, separation of Queensland from New South Wales was proclaimed by the first Governor, Sir George Ferguson Bowen.
- 1860 On 22 May, Parliament of Queensland had its first sitting with R. G. W. Herbert as the first Premier.
Act regulating occupation of Crown lands.
- 1861 The Supreme Court of Queensland was established.

- 1862 Peak Downs copper discovery.
First telegraph link between Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba, and Sydney.
- 1863 The Brisbane Council was authorised to erect a Town Hall in Queen Street.
Severe floods occurred in the Brisbane River.
Introduction of Kanaka labour.
Act authorising government construction of railways passed.
- 1864 On 1 January, the first Police Commissioner was appointed.
The first commercial production of sugar was obtained at Ormiston.
- 1865 The first bridge across the Brisbane River, a temporary wooden structure, was opened to traffic.
The first rail line, from Ipswich to Grandchester, was opened.
Cobb and Co. started operating coach services.
- 1867 Gold was discovered at Gympie, Cape River, and Cloncurry and copper at Einasleigh and Cloncurry.
Constitution Act passed.
Railway line from Ipswich to Toowoomba completed.
- 1868 Walkers Limited factory was established at Maryborough.
Ravenswood gold discovery.
Population exceeded 100,000.
- 1869 Gilberton gold and Mount Perry copper discoveries were made.
Free education introduced.
- 1870 Sheep numbers exceeded 8,000,000 and cattle numbers 1,000,000.
- 1872 Gold at Charters Towers and copper at Mount Flora were discovered. Tin was discovered in the Stanthorpe region, and opals in western Queensland.
- 1873 Gold discovered at the Palmer, attracting 15,000 Europeans and 20,000 Chinese over the next three years.
- 1874 The then new Victoria Bridge over the Brisbane River, with swing span for shipping, was opened.
- 1875 The railway from Roma Street, Brisbane, to Ipswich was opened.
- 1876 Coen gold discovery.
- 1877 First woollen mill opened at Ipswich.
- 1879 Elections by secret ballot were adopted by all States.
- 1880 Tin discoveries were made in the Herberton region.
- 1882 Mount Morgan gold discovery was made.
9 December, first electric power display in Brisbane.
- 1884 Southern portion of New Guinea annexed by Great Britain and administered by Queensland.
- 1885 Croydon gold discovery was made.
Queensland had the largest number of cattle of any Australian colony.
Queensland became the third largest colony in population.
- 1888 Electricity supply to the G.P.O., Brisbane, commenced.
The first through trains from Brisbane to Sydney, transshipping at Wallangarra, commenced running.
- 1890 Country arbitrary meridian (C.A.M.) system of mapping was introduced.
Chillagoe/Mungana silver-lead discoveries were made.

- 1891 Railway from Brisbane to Gympie was opened.
Shearers' and maritime strikes.
- 1893 Electricity was connected to 91 consumers near the G.P.O., Brisbane. The first hydro-electricity station, Thargomindah, opened for rural supply.
Eight of the 11 banks of issue failed and were closed.
A major flood occurred in Brisbane and both the Victoria Bridge and the Indooroopilly railway bridge were destroyed. Considerable damage was done to parts of South Brisbane, heavy shipping was stranded in the Botanical Gardens, and river channel silting interfered with shipping for a year.
- 1897 Countess Street, Brisbane, power station opened by Brisbane Tramways, and electric trams commenced running.
- 1899 "Bathurst Bay Cyclone"—pearling fleet destroyed—over 300 lives lost.
Formation of first Labour Government.
- 1900 Roma (Hospital Hill) gas discovery was made.
- 1900– Mount Garnet–Mount Molloy copper smelters commenced operations.
1910
- 1900– Copper discoveries were made at Kuridala, Selwyn, and Mount Cuthbert.
1920
- 1901 The Commonwealth of Australia was established.
The former Colony of Queensland became a State of the Commonwealth of Australia.
Chillagoe–Mungana and Etheridge copper discoveries were made and smelting commenced.
- 1902 Brisbane was proclaimed a city.
Mount Morgan copper production commenced.
- 1904 The City Electric Company was established as successor to the Brisbane Electric Supply Company.
- 1905 Suffrage for males and females was introduced.
- 1908 First National Park, Witches Falls on Tamborine Mountain, proclaimed.
- 1910 Water control by State Act was introduced.
The Workers' Dwelling Board was established.
- 1911 Queensland University opened in George Street, Brisbane.
- 1912– Sixty-four provincial cities had electricity supplied to local consumers.
1940
- 1915 Compulsory voting was introduced in Queensland.
- 1916 Workers' Compensation Act passed.
- 1920 The Main Roads Board was instituted.
Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd (Qantas) was formed with headquarters at Longreach.
- 1921 District Courts were abolished.
First Basic Wage declaration by State Industrial Court.
- 1922 State Legislative Council (Upper House) was abolished.
First airmail service—Charleville to Cloncurry.
- 1923 Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc discovery was made.
A system of unemployment insurance commenced.

- 1924 Brisbane to Cairns rail line was completed.
- 1925 On 1 October, the Greater Brisbane Council was constituted.
The Main Roads Commission was established.
- 1927 Mount Morgan mine was closed.
The first motor vehicle assembly took place in Brisbane.
- 1927–1928 Roma Oil Corporation gas discovery was made.
- 1928 Flying Doctor Service was commenced by the Australian Inland Missions.
Charles Kingsford-Smith arrived in Brisbane after Pacific Ocean crossing.
- 1929 Mount Morgan mine re-opened.
- 1930 The present Brisbane City Hall was officially opened.
Brisbane to Sydney air service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways.
- 1931 Cracow gold discovery.
- 1932 The Grey Street Bridge in Brisbane opened to traffic.
- 1937 Cement was produced from Moreton Bay coral.
- 1938 The State Electricity Commission was established.
State population exceeded 1,000,000.
- 1939 Queensland State Council for Physical Fitness first meeting.
- 1940 Story Bridge, Brisbane, was opened to traffic.
- 1941 Burleigh Heads mineral sand production commenced.
- 1942 Uniform federal income taxation commenced.
- 1942–1945 “American Invasion”—During World War II 750,000 United States servicemen passed through Brisbane.
- 1944 Pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) income taxation introduced from 1 July.
- 1945 The Queensland Housing Commission was established.
Queensland Institute of Medical Research established.
- 1946 Free government hospital service introduced.
- 1947 “Displaced Persons” commenced arriving from Europe.
- 1948 Introduction of the 40 hour week.
- 1954 Mary Kathleen uranium mine was opened.
- 1955 Bauxite was discovered at Weipa, Cape York Peninsula.
- 1957 Labor Government failed to legislate for three weeks’ annual leave for all workers. Premier expelled from Labor Party.
- 1959 The District Courts were re-established.
Flying Surgeon Service introduced, Longreach.
Television transmission commenced in Brisbane.
The Townsville Copper Refinery was established.
Brisbane City and State Centenaries were celebrated.
Coking coal mined at Kianga for the first time.
- 1960 Radio School of the Air opened.
- 1961 The first commercial oil discovery was made at Moonie.
Open-cut coal mining at Moura commenced.
Natural gas piped from nearby wells to Roma power-house.

- University College, later to become James Cook University of North Queensland, opened at Townsville.
Gladstone-Moura rail link opened.
- 1963 Mary Kathleen uranium mine was closed.
- 1964 Alton oil discovery.
School leaving age raised to 15 years.
- 1966 Decimal currency introduced 14 February.
- 1967 Gladstone alumina plant was opened.
High-grade nickel laterite discovered at Greenvale.
- 1969 New Victoria Bridge, Brisbane, was opened to traffic.
- 1971 Cyclone "Althea" extensively damaged Townsville.
Hay Point coal bulk-handling port opened.
- 1972 Commencement of the use of the "metric system of measurement" as the sole system of measurement of physical quantities.
- 1973 Captain Cook Bridge and first stage of South Eastern Freeway in Brisbane was opened.
State population exceeded 2,000,000.
- 1974 Australia Day weekend floods caused 14,000 homes in Brisbane to be under water, following cyclone "Wanda".
Office of Parliamentary Commissioner for Administrative Investigations, "Ombudsman", created.
Age of Majority reduced from 21 to 18 years.
- 1975 Rock phosphate production commenced at Duchess and Lady Annie.
Griffith University opened, Brisbane.
Colour service commenced on Brisbane's four television stations.
- 1976 Succession and Gift Duties, Abolition Act.
Mary Kathleen uranium mine recommenced production.
First woman Rhodes Scholar.
Cyclone "Ted" devastated Mornington Island.
- 1977 Queen Elizabeth II visit on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of Her reign.
Severe flooding North Queensland and Gulf Country.
New Coat of Arms adopted for State.
- 1978 The planetarium, located in Brisbane's new Botanic Gardens at Mount Coot-tha, opened.
Opening of the cross-river rail link, the Merivale Bridge, between South Brisbane and Roma Street Stations.
Aurukun and Mornington Island, previously Church Aboriginal Communities, established as Local Authorities under the *Local Government (Aboriginal Lands) Act* 1978, on 22 May.
- 1979 Queensland's new Parliament House opened by the Duke of Gloucester.
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park agreement signed with Commonwealth Government.
Electric trains commenced to run in Brisbane.
Houghton Bridge, the longest road bridge in Australia, replacing the Hornibrook Highway Bridge between Brighton and the Redcliffe Peninsula, opened by the Premier.

APPENDIX C

Summary of Queensland Statistics Since 1860

SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year	Population at 31 December(a)			Mean population year ended(a)		Total increase(a)	Natural increase(b)
	Males	Females	Persons	June	December		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n.a.	25,788	4,536	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n.a.	80,250	13,343	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n.a.	112,217	6,111	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n.a.	161,724	14,762	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n.a.	208,130	5,820	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n.a.	309,134	15,094	5,437
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	n.a.	386,803	10,627	9,769
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	n.a.	436,528	13,073	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n.a.	490,081	7,532	9,054
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	6,547	8,123
1910	328,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	21,171	10,425
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	3,268	12,604
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957	14,486	12,309
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	22,758	12,738
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	14,600	11,484
1935	508,348	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	11,453	8,837
1940(e) ..	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	11,357	11,209
1945(e) ..	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	16,609	17,254
1946(e) ..	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	11,967	16,376
1947(e) ..	570,993	541,825	1,112,818	1,097,303	1,105,882	15,987	18,242
1948	584,560	553,984	1,138,544	1,114,634	1,127,318	25,726	17,396
1949	601,723	568,596	1,170,319	1,140,816	1,155,638	31,775	17,587
1950	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081	35,099	18,629
1951	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719	32,860	18,547
1952	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896	32,978	19,782
1953	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231	27,164	19,776
1954	680,224	645,257	1,325,481	1,300,464	1,313,738	27,061	19,832
1955	696,544	662,314	1,358,858	1,328,064	1,344,445	33,377	21,045
1956	714,288	678,285	1,392,573	1,360,801	1,377,393	33,715	20,223
1957	726,623	693,878	1,420,501	1,394,088	1,408,732	27,928	22,084
1958	740,017	709,320	1,449,337	1,422,349	1,436,156	28,836	22,417
1959	753,906	723,255	1,477,161	1,450,535	1,464,469	27,824	23,250
1960	766,448	735,838	1,502,286	1,478,129	1,491,114	25,125	22,843
1961	784,700	755,500	1,540,300	1,512,400	1,525,000	n.a.	23,881
1962	795,000	767,800	1,562,800	1,539,600	1,551,200	22,600	22,490
1963	810,500	784,900	1,595,400	1,563,300	1,578,300	32,600	22,664
1964	825,800	800,800	1,626,500	1,595,000	1,610,800	31,100	20,461
1965	841,900	817,500	1,659,400	1,626,900	1,644,000	32,900	19,433
1966	855,000	832,100	1,687,100	1,660,100	1,674,200	27,600	18,003
1967	868,500	847,300	1,715,800	1,687,300	1,701,000	28,700	19,956
1968	883,600	864,100	1,747,700	1,715,400	1,730,600	31,900	19,112
1969	898,900	880,800	1,779,700	1,747,400	1,764,200	32,000	20,790
1970	914,600	898,200	1,812,800	1,780,000	1,795,400	33,100	20,475
1971	958,600	948,000	1,906,600	1,863,500	1,883,000	n.a.	23,631
1972	987,200	975,000	1,962,200	1,906,500	1,933,400	55,600	22,653
1973	1,016,400	1,003,000	2,019,400	1,961,200	1,988,900	57,200	21,335
1974	1,044,500	1,029,500	2,074,000	2,017,300	2,044,000	54,600	19,724
1975	1,058,600	1,043,600	2,102,200	2,066,300	2,084,700	28,200	19,982
1976	1,067,600	1,053,900	2,121,600	2,098,600	2,110,700	19,400	18,004
1977	1,084,100	1,071,000	2,155,100	2,122,800	2,137,000	33,500	18,527
1978	1,095,900	1,083,700	2,179,600	2,152,800	2,166,700	24,500	17,846

(a) There is a break in continuity between 1960 and 1961 and between 1970 and 1971. Prior to 1961 full-blood Aborigines were excluded. Estimates from June 1971 are based on the results of the 1976 Census, adjusted for under-enumeration, and take into account natural increase, long-term and permanent overseas migration, and interstate migration involving a change of residence. (b) Excluding

AND VITAL STATISTICS

Births(b)	Birth rate(c)	Marriages(b)	Marriage rate(c)	Deaths(b)	Death rate(c)	Infant deaths(b)		Infant death rate(d)		Year
						Under one year	Under four weeks	Under one year	Under four weeks	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	n.a.	114.1	n.a.	1860
3,532	44.0	1,074	13.4	1,733	21.6	580	n.a.	164.2	n.a.	1865
4,905	43.7	879	7.8	1,645	14.7	526	223	107.2	45.5	1870
6,706	41.5	1,487	9.2	4,104	25.4	1,025	312	152.8	46.5	1875
8,196	39.4	1,547	7.4	3,017	14.5	865	294	105.5	35.9	1880
11,672	37.8	2,842	9.2	6,235	20.2	1,733	512	148.5	43.9	1885
15,407	39.8	3,195	8.3	5,638	14.6	1,548	584	100.5	37.9	1890
14,874	34.1	2,821	6.5	5,152	11.8	1,356	481	91.2	32.3	1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	512	98.4	34.6	1900
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	386	75.5	28.3	1905
16,169	27.3	4,768	8.1	5,744	9.7	1,017	476	62.9	29.4	1910
20,163	29.1	6,135	8.9	7,559	10.9	1,297	606	64.3	30.1	1915
20,256	27.2	6,667	8.9	7,947	10.7	1,281	586	63.2	28.9	1920
20,283	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,545	9.0	917	556	45.2	27.4	1925
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	757	531	40.0	28.0	1930
17,688	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	1935
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940(e)
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	1945(e)
27,024	24.8	11,666	10.7	10,648	9.8	791	603	29.3	22.3	1946(e)
28,358	25.6	10,999	9.9	10,116	9.1	874	608	30.8	21.4	1947(e)
27,858	24.7	10,125	9.0	10,462	9.3	779	565	28.0	20.3	1948
27,748	24.0	10,234	8.9	10,161	8.8	686	482	24.7	17.4	1949
29,028	24.4	10,304	8.7	10,399	8.7	719	537	24.8	18.5	1950
29,652	24.2	10,814	8.8	11,105	9.1	761	541	25.7	18.2	1951
30,953	24.6	10,056	8.0	11,171	8.9	772	558	24.9	18.0	1952
30,782	23.9	9,859	7.7	11,006	8.6	769	549	25.9	17.8	1953
31,176	23.7	10,027	7.6	11,344	8.6	695	524	22.3	16.8	1954
32,352	24.1	10,098	7.5	11,307	8.4	656	480	20.3	14.8	1955
32,409	23.5	9,934	7.2	12,186	8.8	737	530	22.7	16.4	1956
33,763	24.0	10,271	7.3	11,679	8.3	732	514	21.7	15.2	1957
33,872	23.6	10,255	7.1	11,455	8.0	657	466	19.4	13.8	1958
35,599	24.3	10,581	7.2	12,349	8.4	721	520	20.3	14.6	1959
35,213	23.6	10,227	6.9	12,370	8.3	740	558	21.0	15.8	1960
36,637	24.2	10,392	6.9	12,756	8.4	733	542	20.0	14.8	1961
35,776	23.1	10,665	6.9	13,286	8.6	763	539	21.3	15.1	1962
36,012	22.8	11,443	7.3	13,348	8.5	733	534	20.4	14.8	1963
35,049	21.8	11,766	7.3	14,588	9.1	679	476	19.4	13.6	1964
33,615	20.4	13,007	7.9	14,182	8.6	599	421	17.8	12.5	1965
32,903	19.7	13,339	8.0	14,900	8.9	587	401	17.8	12.2	1966
34,692	20.4	13,634	8.0	14,736	8.7	678	509	19.5	14.7	1967
35,190	20.3	14,860	8.6	16,078	9.3	716	520	20.4	14.8	1968
36,576	20.7	15,669	8.9	15,786	8.9	691	487	18.9	13.3	1969
37,530	20.9	16,082	9.0	17,055	9.5	672	476	17.9	12.7	1970
39,970	21.2	16,538	8.8	16,339	8.7	766	553	19.2	13.8	1971
39,251	20.3	16,066	8.3	16,598	8.6	697	488	17.8	12.4	1972
38,067	19.1	16,490	8.3	16,732	8.4	666	491	17.5	12.9	1973
37,852	18.5	16,086	7.9	18,128	8.9	606	440	16.0	11.6	1974
36,403	17.5	15,230	7.3	16,421	7.9	547	396	15.0	10.9	1975
35,243	16.7	16,703	7.9	17,239	8.2	535	407	15.2	11.5	1976
34,935	16.3	15,737	7.4	16,408	7.7	478	344	13.7	9.8	1977
34,465	15.9	15,431	7.1	16,619	7.7	444	300	12.9	8.7	1978

full-blood Aborigines prior to 1962. (c) Rate per 1,000 mean population. (d) Rate per 1,000 live births. (e) Deaths of defence personnel were not deducted from natural increase.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH, SOCIAL WELFARE, EDUCATION,

Year	Public hospitals and nursing homes					Mental hospital patients		Pensioners at 30 June(c)	
	Number	Staff(a)	Beds	In-patients treated	Expenditure(b)	Admissions	At end of year	Age	Invalid
					\$'000				
1860 ..	6	n.a.	n.a.	421	7	..	..	..	..
1865 ..	7	n.a.	n.a.	1,811	20	68	89	..	..
1870 ..	13	n.a.	366	2,074	34	84	188	..	..
1875 ..	20	n.a.	574	4,080	58	231	356	..	..
1880 ..	29	n.a.	917	4,537	74	254	553	..	..
1885 ..	47	n.a.	1,411	10,417	170	296	786	..	..
1890 ..	54	n.a.	1,709	13,763	204	360	1,099	..	..
1895 ..	59	n.a.	1,918	14,675	191	310	1,393	..	..
1900 ..	71	n.a.	2,182	18,766	239	411	1,728	..	..
1905 ..	75	n.a.	2,392	20,123	227	370	1,942	..	..
1910 ..	81	914	2,572	26,069	307	417	2,267	9,894	492
1915 ..	97	1,359	3,138	37,426	517	484	2,451	12,049	2,954
1920 ..	102	1,758	3,616	48,503	874	571	2,814	13,019	4,960
1925-26 ..	119	2,610	4,755	63,288	1,287	525	3,126	16,250	6,800
1930-31 ..	122	3,173	5,690	72,485	1,438	485	3,185	22,376	9,707
1935-36 ..	119	3,697	6,434	95,571	1,848	602	3,401	25,493	11,377
1940-41 ..	118	4,937	7,607	124,356	2,934	596	3,772	35,168	8,644
1945-46 ..	119	5,844	8,293	147,387	3,982	685	3,876	34,808	9,807
1946-47 ..	120	6,330	8,577	158,415	4,937	781	3,933	38,754	10,882
1947-48 ..	121	6,879	8,566	156,679	6,179	793	4,008	40,806	11,808
1948-49 ..	121	7,394	8,778	157,584	7,273	845	4,068	43,684	12,469
1949-50 ..	126	7,918	8,973	163,233	8,343	850	4,153	45,937	12,155
1950-51 ..	131	8,280	9,244	168,412	9,989	930	4,295	48,075	10,740
1951-52 ..	136	8,714	9,581	175,164	13,245	1,005	4,388	50,718	10,571
1952-53 ..	138	9,005	9,852	184,189	15,004	1,142	4,554	54,236	10,691
1953-54 ..	138	9,163	9,971	188,057	15,886	1,141	4,621	58,361	11,022
1954-55 ..	140	9,548	10,657	192,511	17,769	1,141	4,704	62,837	11,638
1955-56 ..	140	9,785	10,705	200,369	19,685	1,238	4,735	66,199	12,165
1956-57 ..	139	10,366	11,481	207,235	22,435	1,391	4,657	69,938	13,113
1957-58 ..	139	10,608	11,293	216,573	23,800	1,421	4,610	72,804	14,230
1958-59 ..	138	10,965	11,756	222,820	26,090	1,526	4,624	75,085	15,397
1959-60 ..	139	11,609	12,422	224,603	27,456	1,453	4,364	82,196	11,605
1960-61 ..	139	12,320	12,376	221,804	29,691	1,357	4,311	89,144	13,084
1961-62 ..	140	12,643	12,458	233,351	31,516	1,616	4,272	93,657	14,650
1962-63 ..	140	13,007	12,545	234,939	32,816	1,750	4,199	96,148	15,876
1963-64 ..	141	13,222	12,668	244,019	35,357	1,754	4,005	98,408	16,893
1964-65 ..	144	13,592	12,949	251,222	37,937	1,785	4,022	100,054	17,402
1965-66 ..	143	13,975	13,273	254,865	40,298	1,586	3,978	101,608	17,818
1966-67 ..	144	14,263	13,420	259,888	43,383	1,680	3,910	103,981	18,408
1967-68 ..	145	14,555	13,628	267,631	46,909	1,541	3,736	108,070	19,621
1968-69 ..	146	15,118	13,481	272,934	50,783	1,924	3,828	110,989	21,370
1969-70 ..	(j) 139	(j) 13,645	(j) 12,331	(j) 273,377	(j) 52,336	(j) 2,646	(j) 3,470	122,547	23,984
1970-71 ..	140	13,849	12,308	277,130	63,851	2,924	3,364	128,817	21,772
1971-72 ..	137	14,196	12,353	287,563	73,667	3,384	3,001	132,000	22,825
1972-73 ..	136	14,927	12,480	300,070	88,148	3,579	2,778	145,036	24,945
1973-74 ..	140	16,055	12,901	303,322	109,033	3,560	3,018	158,628	25,827
1974-75 ..	144	17,241	12,983	314,148	158,020	3,646	3,056	166,454	27,464
1975-76 ..	142	17,809	12,820	323,150	209,646	3,536	2,938	175,603	29,856
1976-77 ..	144	18,541	12,797	328,587	249,427	3,963	2,891	183,992	32,592
1977-78 ..	143	19,447	13,050	332,405	n.y.a.	7,815	3,261	193,268	32,453
1978-79 ..	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	198,017	34,706

(a) To 1959-60, average number employed during year; 1960-61 to 1968-69, number at end of year; from 1969-70, full-time equivalent at end of year. (b) Excluding loan expenditure. Including out-patient expenditure. (c) Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. (d) Net enrolment during the year until 1938 (1938-39); thereafter number on roll at end of school year until 1951, and at 1 August from 1951. Excluding business colleges after 1931-32. (e) Enrolments for year ended middle of financial year shown. (f) From 1915 to 1923, as at 30 June following the year shown. (g) From 1924-25 to 1947-48,

AND LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY STATISTICS

Schools	Pupils at schools(d)	University students(e)	Police force at end of year(f)	Prisoners in gaol at end of year(g)		Higher court criminal convictions	Divorces(h)	Liquor licences in force at end of year(i)	Year
				Males	Females				
41	1,890	..	n.a.	28	6	30	n.a.	107	1860
101	9,091	..	392	190	20	99	n.a.	365	1865
173	16,425	..	n.a.	206	17	89	n.a.	618	1870
283	34,591	..	660	267	29	176	n.a.	940	1875
415	44,104	..	626	301	48	171	2	971	1880
551	59,301	..	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	1885
737	76,135	..	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	1890
923	87,123	..	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	1895
1,084	109,963	..	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1900
1,215	110,886	..	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1905
1,348	112,863	..	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1910
1,565	129,296	265	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1915
1,771	150,780	291	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1920
1,888	167,247	457	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1925-26
1,897	175,344	778	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1930-31
1,925	174,319	1,090	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,661	1935-36
1,914	163,396	1,902	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,625	1940-41
1,746	164,365	2,224	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,623	1945-46
1,776	168,211	3,107	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,642	1946-47
1,798	173,788	3,811	1,830	362	14	270	724	1,655	1947-48
1,800	179,071	4,343	2,015	367	13	250	732	1,676	1948-49
1,807	185,340	4,395	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,685	1949-50
1,810	198,755	4,245	2,251	468	11	346	708	1,686	1950-51
1,820	205,448	4,014	2,483	480	17	336	711	1,698	1951-52
1,846	223,851	3,850	2,473	559	11	419	730	1,714	1952-53
1,835	227,575	3,735	2,427	620	17	502	714	1,719	1953-54
1,840	239,009	4,112	2,378	597	11	382	803	1,743	1954-55
1,845	249,335	4,527	2,447	628	19	431	708	1,789	1955-56
1,847	261,275	5,329	2,514	691	22	584	689	1,794	1956-57
1,856	277,139	5,615	2,640	816	27	883	767	1,793	1957-58
1,853	288,826	6,718	2,702	906	19	915	745	1,797	1958-59
1,845	300,397	7,444	2,665	907	24	1,020	705	1,786	1959-60
1,827	308,998	8,700	2,690	921	29	1,279	781	1,789	1960-61
1,801	316,800	9,525	2,764	873	17	1,175	928	1,787	1961-62
1,783	325,869	10,507	2,812	916	30	1,187	919	1,802	1962-63
1,776	332,818	11,466	2,832	826	18	1,134	986	1,798	1963-64
1,729	340,583	12,424	2,822	987	37	1,201	1,059	1,793	1964-65
1,686	347,380	13,581	2,986	1,035	24	1,330	1,039	1,798	1965-66
1,667	357,576	14,821	3,067	1,088	18	1,279	1,083	1,808	1966-67
1,649	368,385	15,253	3,094	1,010	24	1,160	1,140	1,806	1967-68
1,606	375,741	15,317	3,190	1,095	39	1,610	1,243	1,822	1968-69
1,590	383,234	15,773	3,231	1,185	22	1,402	1,511	1,882	1969-70
1,578	387,745	17,584	3,204	1,218	18	1,727	1,411	1,969	1970-71
1,573	392,883	18,949	3,359	1,410	29	1,758	1,737	2,026	1971-72
1,568	399,569	18,591	3,524	1,547	27	1,812	1,700	2,085	1972-73
1,567	407,582	18,815	3,776	1,376	25	1,610	1,844	2,155	1973-74
1,562	414,179	20,701	3,954	1,462	21	1,803	2,689	2,214	1974-75
1,540	422,522	20,047	4,040	1,536	30	1,966	9,619	2,250	1975-76
1,540	429,694	20,904	4,236	1,498	23	1,008	r7,302	2,289	1976-77
1,554	437,941	21,513	4,235	1,597	37	891	6,110	2,346	1977-78
1,584	444,045	21,958	4,135	1,697	43	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	2,446	1978-79

as at the middle of the financial year shown. (h) 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. (i) The licences exclude bottlers' licences and include licensed victuallers throughout; winesellers from 1900; spirit merchants and registered clubs from 1913; sporting clubs and packets from 1934-35; ex-servicemen's clubs from 1955-56; restaurants from 1961-62; bistros, cabarets, function rooms, and theatres from 1970-71; and caterer's licences from 1976-77. (j) New series.

SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year	Shipping entered all ports from other states and countries(a)	Railways					
		Lines open	Passenger journeys(b)	Goods and livestock carried(c)	Earnings	Working expenses	Capital account(d)
	'000 tons	kilometres	'000	'000 tonnes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860 ..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865 ..	173	34	17	3	11	7	536
1870 ..	133	333	36	25	143	137	4,385
1875 ..	395	428	138	52	322	184	5,859
1880 ..	634	1,025	194	140	615	332	9,991
1885 ..	496	2,306	1,369	552	1,467	888	18,532
1890-91 ..	469	3,549	2,731	905	1,817	1,291	30,203
1895-96 ..	470	3,862	2,274	1,167	2,171	1,289	33,519
1900-01 ..	835	4,508	4,761	1,739	2,634	2,116	39,479
1905-06 ..	1,068	5,049	4,569	1,951	3,092	1,727	43,482
1910-11 ..	1,842	6,225	8,299	3,348	5,461	3,126	51,798
1915-16 ..	1,660	7,994	13,939	4,076	7,491	5,490	73,677
1920-21 ..	1,772	9,257	14,908	3,930	10,559	10,097	87,114
1925-26 ..	2,737	10,042	28,384	5,188	14,874	12,920	108,224
1930-31 ..	3,186	10,507	22,009	3,920	12,954	10,160	125,872
1935-36 ..	4,089	10,569	25,244	4,739	13,395	10,434	76,106
1940-41 ..	2,435	10,569	26,194	5,690	16,830	13,427	80,806
1945-46 ..	1,837	10,569	38,200	5,850	23,833	20,888	83,092
1946-47 ..	1,838	10,569	34,188	5,842	22,066	20,408	83,958
1947-48 ..	1,975	10,557	29,325	5,612	23,064	21,301	84,472
1948-49 ..	2,964	10,557	32,687	6,999	30,784	28,347	85,364
1949-50 ..	3,077	10,557	32,366	7,054	31,975	31,736	88,054
1950-51 ..	3,201	10,557	34,118	7,297	39,544	38,878	98,520
1951-52 ..	2,919	10,557	35,003	6,933	46,715	49,319	106,612
1952-53 ..	3,521	10,557	35,819	7,556	51,970	55,993	116,970
1953-54 ..	3,783	10,557	35,879	8,292	60,446	58,242	134,199
1954-55 ..	4,005	10,546	35,919	8,628	63,250	61,392	142,032
1955-56 ..	4,128	10,390	35,647	8,311	62,626	67,747	148,690
1956-57 ..	4,151	10,390	34,270	8,589	73,356	75,579	161,453
1957-58 ..	4,475	10,390	33,665	7,891	69,273	73,789	173,666
1958-59 ..	4,928	10,342	33,457	8,507	72,338	75,007	181,733
1959-60 ..	5,284	10,311	32,346	8,246	71,341	76,706	191,416
1960-61 ..	5,802	10,177	28,876	8,109	73,059	77,154	197,755
1961-62 ..	5,834	9,780	26,701	8,284	72,318	76,297	205,745
1962-63 ..	6,541	9,780	26,082	8,876	75,244	75,592	212,809
1963-64 ..	7,166	9,582	25,903	9,953	84,260	78,468	223,252
1964-65 ..	7,632	9,310	25,215	10,192	81,321	80,758	233,911
1965-66 ..	8,513	9,310	25,979	10,211	84,178	84,370	246,699
1966-67 ..	9,023	9,222	26,371	10,348	87,864	84,561	258,543
1967-68 ..	9,769	9,374	26,591	11,312	94,019	87,717	268,095
1968-69 ..	11,594	9,373	28,165	13,184	102,451	91,720	278,494
1969-70 ..	13,126	9,357	28,515	14,671	108,831	96,831	288,271
1970-71 ..	14,791	9,329	29,536	15,665	110,165	105,494	301,957
1971-72 ..	16,072	9,560	31,946	19,267	124,782	120,110	316,529
1972-73 ..	18,782	9,560	32,145	24,666	137,745	133,841	331,671
1973-74 ..	19,413	9,560	33,723	25,401	149,844	162,525	349,538
1974-75 ..	21,706	9,780	36,632	30,208	183,687	228,490	368,097
1975-76 ..	20,316	9,844	34,278	33,118	230,492	266,351	380,393
1976-77 ..	22,117	9,796	31,054	34,237	262,561	299,868	403,961
1977-78 ..	21,965	9,787	29,231	34,155	273,551	337,762	431,137
1978-79 ..	n.y.a.	9,789	27,275	36,542	310,418	365,070	467,532

(a) Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1910 the figures are for years ended December; other figures are for the years shown. (b) Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included. (c) Until 1895-96, carriage of livestock was not included. From 1930-31 to 1953-54, includes some duplication due to transfers between the uniform gauge and 1.067 mm systems. (d) From 1 July 1931, the capital account was reduced by \$56,000,000 under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931*. (e) From 1966-67, figures are for the Brisbane Statistical Division. (f) Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. (g) Revenue credited to Queensland up to 1941-42;

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS

Metropolitan(e) transport (passengers)				Constructed roads at end of year	Motor vehicles		Postal and telecommunications revenue(g)	Broadcast listeners' licences(h)	Year
Rail	Trams(f)	Municipal buses	Private buses		On register at end of year	Revenue collected			
'000	'000	'000	'000	kilometres	'000	\$'000	\$'000	No.	
..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	10	..	1860
..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	57	..	1865
..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	65	..	1870
..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	124	..	1875
n.a.	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	162	..	1880
n.a.	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	358	..	1885
n.a.	3,399	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	(i) 445	..	1890-91
n.a.	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	(i) 463	..	1895-96
n.a.	13,362	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	(i) 630	..	1900-01
n.a.	20,050	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	720	..	1905-06
n.a.	32,419	..	n.a.	n.d.	n.a.	n.a.	1,143	..	1910-11
n.a.	49,695	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,437	..	1915-16
n.a.	69,237	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,460	..	1920-21
22,170	82,515	..	n.a.	n.a.	53.3	408	3,147	8,129	1925-26
17,118	73,617	..	n.a.	(i) 48,041	90.8	1,034	3,851	24,062	1930-31
20,229	82,583	..	n.a.	(i) 53,549	107.6	1,430	4,402	83,025	1935-36
21,055	97,982	1,651	n.a.	n.a.	128.4	2,065	5,395	168,216	1940-41
28,799	147,007	5,464	n.a.	n.a.	143.3	1,935	9,188	186,396	1945-46
26,998	135,757	6,217	n.a.	n.a.	158.2	2,152	8,236	221,345	1946-47
23,157	132,107	14,759	n.a.	76,687	171.1	2,497	8,660	230,028	1947-48
25,903	125,587	23,870	n.a.	80,166	188.0	2,996	9,216	249,402	1948-49
25,724	115,239	24,916	n.a.	80,572	212.9	3,427	(g) 10,538	260,033	1949-50
27,601	108,359	23,765	n.a.	82,233	240.8	5,200	12,326	270,587	1950-51
28,640	108,213	28,142	n.a.	84,742	255.0	6,826	16,234	279,852	1951-52
29,244	107,891	31,944	n.a.	85,522	266.2	8,846	17,356	282,338	1952-53
29,475	104,789	33,442	n.a.	86,336	284.2	9,607	18,464	287,683	1953-54
29,712	101,849	34,825	n.a.	88,812	307.7	10,232	20,256	293,542	1954-55
29,748	95,843	35,428	n.a.	91,556	326.3	10,675	21,682	301,371	1955-56
28,783	89,346	35,849	n.a.	94,546	344.4	11,432	24,646	312,527	1956-57
28,524	85,808	37,768	n.a.	98,870	363.9	11,923	26,668	320,626	1957-58
28,398	81,825	37,751	n.a.	104,657	381.9	13,172	27,804	337,760	1958-59
27,548	80,670	37,512	11,633	108,335	404.0	14,447	31,764	344,198	1959-60
24,582	73,659	33,200	12,661	114,946	418.6	15,385	35,194	341,101	1960-61
22,890	72,664	33,431	13,228	116,084	431.7	17,110	35,698	328,525	1961-62
22,414	67,133	34,444	12,921	(j) 115,334	459.0	18,797	38,298	334,566	1962-63
22,512	63,382	36,193	13,435	118,763	497.4	21,879	41,498	342,321	1963-64
22,254	63,029	37,527	14,721	123,417	536.1	24,889	47,399	343,401	1964-65
23,227	56,011	33,864	13,579	125,870	563.4	25,326	50,769	340,687	1965-66
23,703	48,525	29,225	17,210	(j) 125,315	588.5	30,519	54,762	340,477	1966-67
24,065	46,290	29,973	17,306	(j) 124,883	620.9	35,228	62,308	371,637	1967-68
25,771	(k) 25,039	42,307	17,024	126,713	649.9	37,650	74,678	382,869	1968-69
26,317	..	71,297	17,558	127,232	686.1	40,166	81,638	384,951	1969-70
27,621	..	65,220	16,853	128,759	(l) 739.8	41,892	94,353	394,669	1970-71
30,184	..	58,724	16,736	129,171	778.6	44,278	110,428	405,181	1971-72
30,500	..	58,656	19,155	130,500	827.0	48,579	127,475	416,572	1972-73
32,003	..	55,915	15,419	131,412	889.7	53,622	150,157	(m) 429,002	1973-74
34,821	..	r49,078	r14,832	132,364	918.0	55,157	183,071	..	1974-75
32,448	..	r48,052	r12,512	132,897	1,012.2	76,071	285,379	..	1975-76
29,296	..	r47,830	r13,597	134,175	1,067.2	83,871	310,609	..	1976-77
27,526	..	48,708	13,226	(n) 133,295	1,129.6	r88,177	327,296	..	1977-78
25,850	..	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	1,183.4	106,603	366,936	..	1978-79

thereafter actual collections are shown. Radio revenue excluded from 1 July 1949. From July 1975 the figures are the combined revenue of Australia Post and Telecom. (h) Excluding licences for receivers in excess of one, issued from July 1942 to January 1952. (i) Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. (j) Decrease due to re-survey. (k) Ceased operations April 1969. (l) Census figure at 30 September 1971. (m) Abolished September 1974. (n) Figures for 1978 were obtained from the Grants Commission, prior figures are from Local Authorities.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND

Year	Land		Livestock at end of year(a)				
	Alienated	Leased	Meat cattle(b)	Milk cattle(b)	All cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1860 ..	44	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	433	3,449	7
1865 ..	216	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	848	6,595	15
1870 ..	378	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,077	8,164	31
1875 ..	706	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,813	7,228	46
1880 ..	1,845	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,163	6,936	66
1885 ..	4,492	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,163	8,994	56
1890 ..	4,985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,558	18,007	97
1895 ..	5,751	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,822	19,857	101
1900 ..	6,439	113,811	n.a.	n.a.	4,078	10,339	122
1905 ..	7,147	97,187	n.a.	n.a.	2,964	12,535	164
1910 ..	9,483	119,328	n.a.	n.a.	5,132	20,332	152
1915 ..	11,017	134,690	4,278	503	4,781	15,950	118
1920 ..	10,393	131,869	5,782	673	6,455	17,405	104
1925 ..	9,940	123,159	5,670	767	6,437	20,663	200
1930 ..	10,357	127,634	4,423	1,041	5,464	22,542	218
1935 ..	11,328	134,740	4,655	1,378	6,033	18,060	305
1940 ..	11,264	138,772	4,764	1,447	6,210	23,936	436
1945 ..	11,251	143,724	5,100	1,443	6,542	18,944	415
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 ..	25,305	137,658	9,191	604	9,795	13,346	542
1973 ..	27,958	134,357	9,767	529	10,297	13,119	441
1974 ..	29,039	133,696	10,364	515	10,879	13,908	400
1975 ..	29,840	132,486	10,844	503	11,347	13,599	409
1976 ..	30,941	129,804	11,036	470	11,506	13,304	441
1977 ..	31,508	129,019	11,059	432	11,490	13,438	463
1978 ..	32,002	129,487	10,462	398	10,859	13,592	487

(a) From 1942, figures are at 31 March of the following year. (b) Figures from 1946 include stock kept for meat production by dairy farmers as meat cattle. (c) Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941. (d) 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 Australian Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production,

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

Horses(c)	Wool production(d) (greasy equivalent)		Butter production(e)		Cheese production(e)		Year
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
'000	'000 kg	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
24	2,271	888	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1860
51	5,557	1,771	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1865
83	17,510	2,052	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1870
121	14,591	2,732	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1875
179	15,984	2,775	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1880
260	24,203	3,559	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1885
366	30,549	5,049	907	n.a.	77	n.a.	1890
469	49,572	5,974	1,688	n.a.	835	n.a.	1895
457	29,342	4,394	3,937	n.a.	900	n.a.	1900
431	31,828	5,300	9,217	n.a.	1,216	n.a.	1905
594	63,163	11,816	14,178	2,668	1,881	186	1910
687	59,322	12,534	11,547	3,488	1,988	338	1915
742	52,077	14,352	18,484	8,400	5,221	1,066	1920
638	66,672	21,986	28,576	9,844	5,707	1,180	1925
482	82,581	14,080	43,418	11,958	6,191	770	1930
442	64,770	16,576	52,581	12,005	4,150	540	1935
443	97,388	23,546	54,404	15,296	5,322	798	1940
367	78,584	21,728	46,524	18,678	12,218	2,805	1945
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.a.	83,160	61,732	18,193	18,442	8,251	5,586	1971
n.a.	70,195	123,512	15,857	14,470	8,753	6,157	1972
n.a.	63,833	107,417	11,699	10,343	9,225	6,866	1973
n.a.	66,262	81,301	10,360	9,621	10,066	8,788	1974
142	66,316	90,597	10,965	10,241	12,809	10,888	1975
152	64,395	109,749	7,573	8,111	11,461	10,315	1976
162	59,272	106,889	4,837	5,828	10,106	9,889	1977
171	63,831	127,428	5,644	6,999	12,562	12,876	1978

converting scoured to greasy by multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns.
(e) From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30 June following the year shown. Values include subsidy or bounty payable from 1942-43 to 1974-75.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar				Maize(b)		Wheat	
	Area cut for crushing	Cane produced	Sugar mills(a)	Raw sugar made	Area harvested	Grain produced	Area harvested	Grain produced
	hectares	'000 tonnes	No.	'000 tonnes	hectares	'000 tonnes	hectares	'000 tonnes
1860-61	..	..	..	..	618	n.a.	79	n.a.
1865-66	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,527	n.a.	837	n.a.
1870-71	885	n.a.	39	3	6,491	n.a.	1,170	1
1875-76	3,103	n.a.	66	6	15,666	n.a.	1,642	3
1880-81	5,507	n.a.	83	16	17,850	36	4,429	6
1885-86	15,603	n.a.	166	57	29,033	40	2,134	1
1890-91	16,272	n.a.	110	70	40,226	60	4,166	6
1895-96	22,570	n.a.	(a) 64	87	40,663	61	5,241	3
1900-01	29,401	862	58	94	51,789	62	32,093	32
1905-06	38,887	1,439	51	155	46,021	55	48,302	31
1910-11	38,300	1,870	51	214	73,192	113	43,187	28
1915-16	38,226	1,172	45	142	59,276	51	37,920	11
1920-21	36,075	1,360	34	170	46,865	51	71,759	101
1925-26	76,759	3,727	37	494	62,424	86	67,177	54
1930-31	89,858	3,586	35	525	69,677	116	110,202	139
1935-36	92,477	4,288	33	620	63,685	89	96,975	73
1940-41	106,553	5,264	33	771	83,086	113	130,342	155
1945-46	92,971	4,625	32	655	55,217	73	158,840	223
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	379,436	606
1964-65	182,496	14,515	31	1,885	68,109	124	415,014	621
1965-66	197,234	13,763	31	1,913	61,950	82	385,972	474
1966-67	216,506	15,762	31	2,238	61,112	126	496,702	972
1967-68	214,819	15,970	31	2,250	59,785	121	597,555	746
1968-69	221,082	17,694	31	2,646	43,981	69	723,814	1,143
1969-70	204,762	14,936	31	2,114	46,186	88	608,668	405
1970-71	211,511	16,466	31	2,376	51,725	104	333,897	120
1971-72	224,407	18,410	31	2,670	44,546	97	555,990	722
1972-73	232,338	18,087	31	2,714	34,913	70	470,622	405
1973-74	215,937	18,279	31	2,406	27,002	56	394,702	526
1974-75	243,231	19,421	31	2,728	28,675	72	488,500	692
1975-76	245,795	21,069	30	2,751	28,720	78	576,152	830
1976-77	276,554	22,269	30	3,163	32,898	77	582,005	794
1977-78	280,449	22,331	30	3,209	28,733	80	606,791	569
1978-79	237,680	20,135	30	2,749	34,122	111	746,956	1,962

(a) Number of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 the figures include a number of juice mills. (b) Figures up to 1967-68 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown, and from 1968-69 for the calendar year ended six months later than the year shown. Details of the 1968 season not appearing in the table are: maize, 48,643 hectares, 93(000) tonnes; and

PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Hay and green forage(c)	Cotton(b)		Bananas		Pineapples		Total area under crop(e)	Season
	Area harvested	Raw cotton produced(d)	Total area	Pro-duction	Total area	Pro-duction		
hectares	hectares	'000 kg	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	'000 hectares	
n.a.	6	n.a.	..	..	..	..	1	1860-61
n.a.	193	66	..	..	..	..	6	1865-66
n.a.	5,938	740	137	n.a.	73	n.a.	21	1870-71
n.a.	677	142	98	n.a.	35	n.a.	31	1975-76
n.a.	251	57	166	914	66	881	46	1880-81
16,897	20	7	418	2,108	148	2,066	80	1885-86
16,451	6	2	1,579	27,941	292	4,454	91	1890-91
19,490	200	39	1,585	18,873	343	6,384	115	1895-96
33,970	..	..	2,515	29,491	380	7,197	185	1900-01
41,929	69	16	2,508	31,878	747	8,586	212	1905-06
76,172	186	22	2,104	14,250	878	13,937	270	1910-11
117,953	29	2	3,305	15,393	1,501	15,613	295	1915-16
95,816	67	7	3,634	15,215	1,582	14,004	315	1920-21
127,197	16,213	2,598	5,976	32,818	1,617	15,291	418	1925-26
109,067	9,167	2,540	7,296	38,965	2,243	16,951	463	1930-31
182,497	22,236	3,203	3,440	22,023	2,339	22,573	540	1935-36
265,920	16,698	1,872	3,332	19,787	2,902	36,290	702	1940-41
263,446	3,115	295	3,817	16,409	3,117	27,823	737	1945-46
247,177	3,198	517	3,823	15,672	3,183	25,994	654	1946-47
235,911	3,424	346	4,001	16,180	3,697	35,104	748	1947-48
244,556	2,518	323	3,569	16,892	3,644	35,883	790	1948-49
257,752	1,088	116	3,037	14,758	3,771	40,218	832	1949-50
254,239	1,195	182	2,780	15,139	3,707	42,454	841	1950-51
262,033	1,813	249	2,588	11,354	3,729	30,244	818	1951-52
258,036	2,374	342	2,938	9,779	4,073	37,407	979	1952-53
296,252	3,628	938	3,047	13,539	4,725	50,599	954	1953-54
293,145	3,390	619	3,378	13,691	5,096	60,641	1,049	1954-55
304,292	5,378	931	2,879	15,901	4,984	68,396	1,052	1955-56
277,317	4,588	640	2,353	13,336	4,813	56,509	998	1956-57
316,566	4,194	603	2,284	11,253	5,268	62,520	1,050	1957-58
289,343	4,246	675	2,497	13,082	5,772	80,945	1,151	1958-59
325,390	8,147	1,608	2,574	16,155	4,920	73,951	1,182	1959-60
387,240	14,911	2,473	2,414	16,079	4,360	60,945	1,234	1960-61
386,962	10,881	1,691	2,395	16,790	4,168	61,470	1,296	1961-62
402,698	14,298	2,018	2,372	18,543	4,177	65,111	1,406	1962-63
439,960	11,519	1,278	2,380	17,374	4,412	70,158	1,473	1963-64
481,691	5,483	1,015	2,166	19,483	4,615	68,684	1,599	1964-65
522,582	5,445	1,642	2,188	19,076	5,161	77,693	1,651	1965-66
526,426	4,519	1,911	2,235	20,549	5,985	95,559	1,849	1966-67
586,019	4,706	3,032	2,382	22,429	6,214	107,429	1,973	1967-68
611,559	5,394	4,553	2,340	25,223	6,286	100,385	2,164	1968-69
726,945	5,406	4,351	2,284	27,535	6,355	100,097	2,296	1969-70
575,899	5,213	3,109	2,462	32,564	6,352	116,895	1,901	1970-71
451,603	6,896	6,637	2,603	29,922	6,292	127,479	2,137	1971-72
541,582	8,008	4,809	2,601	34,542	6,218	125,838	2,090	1972-73
459,553	7,105	6,588	2,279	35,888	6,177	114,417	1,905	1973-74
389,648	7,386	6,396	2,118	31,621	5,823	110,118	2,001	1974-75
342,004	5,966	4,985	2,128	36,398	5,838	102,666	2,117	1975-76
289,740	10,286	7,718	2,065	30,615	5,845	111,248	2,121	1976-77
323,258	10,977	10,871	2,224	32,194	5,944	98,230	2,211	1977-78
337,127	14,442	14,110	2,511	44,245	6,358	104,881	2,396	1978-79

cotton, 4,913 hectares, 3,785(000) kilograms. (c) Figures from 1971-72 include area of pasture cut for hay. (d) Figures for the years 1900-01 to 1963-64 were compiled by the Cotton Marketing Board. (e) Figures from 1971-72 include areas of pasture harvested for seed and cut for hay.

SUMMARY OF MINERAL, TIMBER, AND

Year	Mining and quarrying production(a)							Coal '000 tonnes	Mineral sands concentrates tonnes
	Approximate metal content								
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Tin	Zinc			
	kg	kg	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes			
1860 ..	85	..	..	1	..	..	13	..
1865 ..	543	..	..	733	..	..	34	..
1870 ..	2,863	..	..	1,356	..	..	23	..
1875 ..	8,763	..	..	1,701	3,183	..	33	..
1880 ..	6,919	n.a.	n.a.	331	2,025	..	59	..	
1885 ..	7,780	n.a.	n.a.	1,362	2,314	..	213	..	
1890 ..	15,982	n.a.	n.a.	188	2,112	..	344	..	
1895 ..	15,747	6,999	369	441	1,504	..	328	..	
1900 ..	21,027	3,514	208	390	799	..	505	..	
1905 ..	18,433	18,715	2,461	7,337	2,806	..	538	..	
1910 ..	13,729	26,786	2,430	16,650	2,100	..	885	..	
1915 ..	7,767	7,457	494	20,020	1,512	..	1,041	..	
1920 ..	4,828	8,530	1,736	16,152	1,057	..	1,128	..	
1925 ..	1,443	11,990	5,319	3,972	719	174	1,196	..	
1930 ..	243	2,171	235	2,977	429	..	1,112	..	
1935 ..	3,203	74,933	33,481	2,947	845	4,482	1,069	..	
1940 ..	3,945	135,793	48,890	7,019	904	30,059	1,306	..	
1945 ..	1,966	3,506	..	15,248	661	..	1,661	13,629	
1946 ..	1,951	30,498	12,960	6,585	695	11,543	1,593	9,652	
1947 ..	2,248	65,347	30,065	2,823	993	25,621	1,914	10,419	
1948 ..	2,166	71,752	31,273	3,200	486	21,938	1,770	13,635	
1949 ..	2,373	89,347	38,302	5,004	748	21,582	2,002	11,238	
1950 ..	2,745	91,464	39,802	5,330	610	26,214	2,358	14,946	
1951 ..	2,444	85,994	33,607	4,803	345	22,092	2,513	20,019	
1952 ..	(a) 2,667	(a) 100,261	(a) 41,448	(a) 7,078	(a) 335	(a) 24,063	(a) 2,786	(a) 24,491	
1953 ..	2,858	92,709	37,606	24,339	297	20,281	2,557	28,249	
1954 ..	3,047	111,468	42,089	27,644	742	19,930	2,805	36,559	
1955 ..	2,001	136,720	49,597	32,369	782	17,413	2,791	42,836	
1956 ..	1,742	116,062	43,796	36,281	640	16,491	2,779	54,163	
1957 ..	1,971	133,928	52,092	36,360	784	19,849	2,745	73,649	
1958 ..	2,319	177,602	66,855	51,322	1,035	17,765	2,622	61,320	
1959 ..	2,852	154,062	55,288	67,870	1,122	14,207	2,636	71,659	
1960 ..	2,434	159,303	58,441	84,081	899	24,785	2,693	74,491	
1961 ..	2,015	120,768	46,007	67,512	1,372	33,732	2,827	69,695	
1962 ..	2,107	174,195	63,675	80,400	1,094	45,421	2,844	78,245	
1963 ..	2,133	192,906	67,782	84,557	1,215	37,943	3,296	101,958	
1964 ..	3,139	173,297	62,921	75,931	1,517	38,180	3,841	96,329	
1965 ..	2,394	144,189	50,470	61,375	1,195	31,472	4,221	106,325	
1966 ..	4,330	192,582	66,593	73,809	1,719	44,288	4,739	133,176	
1967 ..	2,974	212,507	77,666	52,283	1,675	51,853	4,754	162,006	
1968-69 ..	2,396	332,563	138,048	82,314	1,147	98,330	7,514	193,322	
1969-70 ..	2,424	391,420	152,752	95,339	1,275	111,185	9,540	314,345	
1970-71 ..	2,497	367,190	148,507	122,595	1,013	108,455	11,074	288,784	
1971-72 ..	2,583	288,127	123,939	121,848	1,070	110,498	14,068	200,360	
1972-73 ..	1,742	292,884	122,149	135,283	1,342	117,525	18,842	171,974	
1973-74 ..	2,158	313,998	131,763	177,652	1,556	119,739	19,898	224,873	
1974-75 ..	1,380	361,598	141,616	168,153	1,681	133,100	23,845	253,452	
1975-76 ..	1,329	380,867	151,167	156,566	1,692	131,704	24,182	228,826	
1976-77 ..	1,212	488,761	172,663	156,392	1,454	120,853	25,544	195,099	
1977-78 ..	990	469,109	163,185	160,234	2,061	120,315	25,416	129,018	

(a) State Department of Mines figures up to 1951; mining census figures thereafter. (b) From 1925 to 1967 the figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following. (c) Australian-grown only and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills. (d) Commercial production. Prior to 1905 excluding edible fisheries production. From 1905 to 1971-72, edible fisheries production, pearls,

FISHERIES PRODUCTION STATISTICS

		Timber production(b)					Fisheries pro- duction(d)	Year
Bauxite	Total value at mine	Sawn timber(c)				Plywood and vener		
		Pine		Other				
'000 tonnes	\$'000	cubic metres	\$'000	cubic metres	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
..	42	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	1860
..	304	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	1	1865
..	968	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	1870
..	3,143	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	14	1875
..	2,270	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	125	1880
..	2,770	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	213	1885
..	5,284	73,930	422	47,423	293	..	194	1890
..	4,871	46,352	206	40,677	214	..	155	1895
..	6,360	142,035	568	93,570	454	..	267	1900
..	7,453	113,194	475	61,261	302	..	149	1905
..	7,420	169,615	1,008	105,147	709	..	377	1910
..	6,650	211,729	1,538	130,314	1,086	..	332	1915
..	7,236	201,316	2,944	119,617	1,725	..	587	1920
..	4,025	166,651	2,566	144,038	2,495	..	848	1925
..	2,482	68,177	962	70,610	1,024	176	689	1930
..	5,775	166,739	2,061	128,862	1,684	1,067	691	1935
..	10,211	249,100	3,154	199,687	2,624	1,868	783	1940
..	8,710	171,833	2,766	214,639	3,504	1,726	1,113	1945
..	9,523	170,127	2,552	291,306	5,024	2,219	1,386	1946
..	17,098	161,250	2,820	318,460	6,302	3,235	1,442	1947
..	18,407	147,665	2,740	381,590	8,454	3,633	1,829	1948
..	23,716	141,371	2,966	389,294	9,452	4,045	1,981	1949
..	32,698	140,321	3,954	394,412	11,768	4,815	2,125	1950
..	40,401	165,351	5,762	457,398	16,312	6,087	2,191	1951
..	(a) 34,858	168,508	6,186	459,600	18,002	5,360	2,208	1952
..	34,568	181,215	7,046	443,389	18,544	7,934	2,441	1953
..	43,205	155,931	6,614	419,097	18,552	9,088	2,872	1954
..	53,785	137,735	6,082	426,207	20,072	9,870	3,298	1955
..	60,408	156,894	7,632	447,221	21,758	9,663	3,544	1956
..	51,153	161,922	8,082	411,929	20,570	11,255	3,494	1957
..	55,264	150,678	7,924	404,710	20,574	12,479	3,050	1958
..	66,658	158,779	8,188	432,385	22,514	12,221	3,320	1959
(e) 43	75,216	147,367	7,784	418,807	23,986	10,897	3,176	1960
41	64,441	125,398	6,564	348,733	17,812	10,531	3,668	1961
20	74,232	139,413	7,136	346,684	17,992	10,497	4,231	1962
292	84,084	148,075	7,620	379,466	19,508	11,367	4,726	1963
455	97,287	154,520	8,024	371,473	20,914	11,941	5,737	1964
664	98,964	136,784	7,733	363,637	24,007	10,174	6,086	1965
989	138,483	133,731	7,731	329,690	22,920	10,154	6,959	1966
2,855	140,577	138,148	8,090	318,667	21,062	12,745	7,308	1967
4,193	209,273	157,382	n.a.	334,540	n.a.	(f) 13,919	8,089	1968-69
5,375	278,145	154,584	n.a.	343,474	n.a.	(f) 15,772	8,034	1969-70
6,611	293,751	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	10,985	1970-71
8,009	318,835	161,708	n.a.	291,758	n.a.	n.p.	11,380	1971-72
7,773	399,167	167,807	n.a.	285,424	n.a.	n.p.	(g) 12,112	1972-73
9,005	583,483	154,752	n.a.	274,943	n.a.	23,834	(g) 14,553	1973-74
10,849	802,878	170,095	n.a.	288,617	n.a.	12,636	(g) 11,828	1974-75
8,831	988,583	156,824	n.a.	263,900	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 16,351	1975-76
9,982	1,189,698	162,947	n.a.	297,175	n.a.	n.p.	r (h) 33,677	1976-77
8,957	1,191,570	157,090	n.a.	249,378	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 39,143	1977-78

pearl-, trochus-, and tortoise-shell, beche-de-mer, and whales. From 1972-73 edible fisheries production only. From 1925 to 1967 figures are for the financial year ending 30 June following. (e) Including production for years prior to 1960. (f) Sales and transfers. (g) Excluding oysters. (h) Excluding oysters and rock lobsters.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING

Year	Manufacturing (a)						
	Establishments	Workers (b)			Salaries and wages paid (c)	Capital values (d)	
		Males	Females	Persons		Machinery and plant	Land and buildings
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860 ..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1865 ..	47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1870 ..	471	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1875 ..	575	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1880 ..	565	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1885 ..	1,069	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1890 ..	1,308	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1895 ..	1,384	n.a.	n.a.	18,554	n.a.	(h) 10,856	(h)
1900 ..	2,053	n.a.	n.a.	25,606	n.a.	8,062	6,410
1905 ..	1,890	n.a.	n.a.	21,389	n.a.	7,058	5,194
1910 ..	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	5,540	8,275	5,792
1915 ..	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	8,240	12,135	8,487
1920 ..	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	12,977	16,428	12,018
1925-26 ..	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	18,534	24,204	15,401
1930-31 ..	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	13,658	26,227	17,679
1935-36 ..	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	16,227	29,537	19,737
1940-41 ..	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	23,838	32,310	23,787
1945-46 ..	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	35,231	31,768	26,933
1946-47 ..	3,305	58,759	12,349	71,108	39,754	33,706	28,925
1947-48 ..	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	47,313	36,577	31,160
1948-49 ..	4,020	67,683	14,656	82,339	57,664	42,801	34,556
1949-50 ..	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	68,064	47,756	38,883
1950-51 ..	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	83,982	55,170	44,714
1951-52 ..	4,858	77,214	16,810	94,024	101,666	66,068	52,786
1952-53 ..	5,000	76,571	15,601	92,172	112,440	77,741	62,295
1953-54 ..	5,129	80,251	16,759	97,010	124,056	91,774	70,844
1954-55 ..	5,209	82,101	17,124	99,225	133,635	105,799	78,427
1955-56 ..	5,305	83,877	17,532	101,409	141,703	118,784	89,404
1956-57 ..	5,465	84,373	17,561	101,934	151,915	125,585	99,751
1957-58 ..	5,452	83,607	17,136	100,743	154,235	139,037	108,998
1958-59 ..	5,572	86,083	17,420	103,503	167,072	146,348	117,545
1959-60 ..	5,681	85,605	17,938	103,543	174,626	160,626	131,017
1960-61 ..	5,809	85,278	18,162	103,440	179,907	180,134	145,410
1961-62 ..	5,756	82,559	17,570	100,129	182,035	185,241	153,225
1962-63 ..	5,828	85,028	18,586	103,614	191,196	191,586	167,573
1963-64 ..	5,887	89,772	19,695	109,467	213,916	206,720	183,947
1964-65 ..	5,899	93,738	20,989	114,727	247,061	254,478	201,675
1965-66 ..	5,948	94,204	21,419	115,623	262,437	364,490	238,249
1966-67 ..	5,956	93,945	21,839	115,784	276,093	477,149	257,619
1967-68 ..	6,099	95,952	22,809	118,761	299,768	481,555	277,643
1968-69 (i) ..	4,032	88,546	21,686	110,232	309,276	n.a.	n.a.
1969-70 ..	3,847	88,408	22,101	110,509	332,119	n.a.	n.a.
1970-71 ..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1971-72 ..	4,001	91,241	23,127	114,368	425,939	n.a.	n.a.
1972-73 ..	4,212	92,861	23,484	116,345	483,447	n.a.	n.a.
1973-74 ..	4,290	93,777	24,783	118,560	596,419	n.a.	n.a.
1974-75 ..	4,250	92,034	22,845	114,879	739,177	n.a.	n.a.
1975-76 (n) ..	3,122	92,289	21,936	114,225	874,056	n.a.	n.a.
1976-77 ..	3,001	90,975	21,782	112,757	981,583	n.a.	n.a.
1977-78 ..	2,838	90,315	21,396	111,711	1,034,588	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Excluding "heat, light, and power". (b) Average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating up to 1964-65, thereafter average number employed over the whole year. (c) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (d) Book values, less any depreciation reserve. (e) Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production. (f) Electricity and gas works. (g) Valued at prices paid by consumers. (h) Value of land and buildings included with machinery and plant. (i) Direct comparisons with figures prior to 1968-69 are not possible because of changes in the census units, the scope of the censuses, and the items of data. (j) Turnover.

INDUSTRY STATISTICS

		Heat, light, and power(f)						
Output	Pro- duction(e)	Generating works					Sales of electricity and gas(g)	Year
		Establish- ments	Workers(b)	Salaries and wages paid(c)	Machinery and plant(d)	Land and buildings(d)		
\$'000	\$'000	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1870
n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1875
n.a.	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1880
n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1885
n.a.	n.a.	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1890
9,166	n.a.	13	144	n.a.	(h) 551	(h)	132	1895
15,602	n.a.	25	347	n.a.	947	159	231	1900
15,924	n.a.	21	316	n.a.	918	226	337	1905
31,154	n.a.	21	450	122	988	300	430	1910
49,769	17,465	26	663	213	1,967	405	1,121	1915
77,864	28,576	29	1,036	460	2,803	504	1,703	1920
89,143	31,760	43	1,493	720	6,249	910	2,658	1925-26
77,774	24,723	57	1,091	538	5,973	1,031	3,072	1930-31
92,713	29,627	65	1,073	563	5,936	1,292	3,159	1935-36
137,402	41,646	64	814	490	4,694	1,402	5,072	1940-41
177,479	58,211	63	1,148	794	5,612	1,730	7,474	1945-46
195,068	68,478	62	1,190	868	6,285	1,857	7,932	1946-47
244,648	83,593	62	1,196	1,013	7,085	2,058	9,102	1947-48
301,807	104,543	63	1,294	1,229	8,712	2,460	11,118	1948-49
341,418	120,183	61	1,393	1,432	10,051	2,730	12,886	1949-50
421,241	147,540	61	1,444	1,691	13,300	3,202	16,784	1950-51
485,215	178,610	60	1,495	2,147	16,512	4,434	21,396	1951-52
572,361	190,045	68	1,618	2,741	25,598	7,145	26,456	1952-53
642,877	212,529	70	1,744	2,809	36,545	9,161	30,558	1953-54
688,082	231,721	75	1,740	2,964	46,935	13,947	34,106	1954-55
720,054	248,661	73	1,915	3,217	52,770	15,801	35,446	1955-56
767,110	266,828	72	1,932	3,644	54,222	17,557	40,306	1956-57
783,326	275,564	76	1,970	3,681	70,161	18,857	44,554	1957-58
870,699	297,157	79	1,996	3,923	78,709	20,445	48,176	1958-59
904,499	309,452	77	1,980	4,108	79,796	21,687	50,622	1959-60
948,644	325,123	73	1,975	4,412	85,005	22,906	55,118	1960-61
957,129	334,569	68	1,980	4,656	89,261	26,039	58,032	1961-62
1,089,319	361,009	67	1,999	4,635	88,999	25,911	60,190	1962-63
1,249,739	420,673	68	2,005	4,846	101,587	27,573	61,710	1963-64
1,293,466	455,351	63	1,940	5,297	95,840	31,877	68,657	1964-65
1,460,031	518,688	62	1,958	5,609	112,968	35,310	74,058	1965-66
1,568,173	566,488	57	2,153	6,116	124,244	37,043	78,910	1966-67
1,722,249	626,696	55	2,091	6,187	149,675	37,855	88,365	1967-68
(j) 1,868,803	(k) 659,897	30	(l) 8,996	31,758	n.a.	n.a.	(m) 157,816	1968-69(i)
2,021,793	712,857	28	9,239	34,063	n.a.	n.a.	167,571	1969-70
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1970-71
2,433,420	870,782	28	9,544	47,154	n.a.	n.a.	205,939	1971-72
2,844,833	1,012,595	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1972-73
3,260,936	1,220,174	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1973-74
4,074,967	1,618,730	28	9,549	81,870	n.a.	n.a.	335,789	1974-75
4,564,221	1,800,088	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1975-76
5,261,290	1,991,434	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1976-77
5,525,413	2,090,444	18	10,617	122,809	n.a.	n.a.	652,748	1977-78

i.e. sales of goods plus transfers out and other operating revenue. (k) Value added, i.e. turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in value of stocks less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. (l) Number on payroll on pay day nearest 30 June, including administration and distribution staff. (m) Turnover, i.e. sales of electricity and gas and other operating revenue. (n) From 1975-76, excludes single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL

Year	Imports(a)		Exports(a)		Wool(b)	
	Overseas	Interstate	Overseas	Interstate		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	'000 kg	\$'000
1860 ..	115	1,352	1	1,044	..	..
1865 ..	1,444	3,478	491	1,816	1,138	396
1870 ..	875	2,267	1,336	3,731	8,070	1,019
1875 ..	2,781	3,727	2,040	5,656	7,968	1,569
1880 ..	2,052	4,113	1,836	5,055	7,822	1,361
1885 ..	6,152	5,976	3,470	6,975	18,712	2,739
1890 ..	5,189	4,312	4,929	12,144	21,704	3,644
1895 ..	5,496	4,000	7,266	10,674	25,957	3,117
1900 ..	8,199	5,446	8,264	10,825	17,123	2,571
1905 ..	6,313	6,195	6,697	17,006	16,022	2,655
1910 ..	10,856	n.a.	16,258	n.a.	46,450	8,357
1915-16 ..	14,002	n.a.	16,212	n.a.	38,627	7,844
1920-21 ..	23,681	n.a.	30,341	n.a.	45,892	12,434
1925-26 ..	27,546	n.a.	47,170	n.a.	79,770	25,888
1930-31 ..	11,342	n.a.	32,478	n.a.	76,986	13,350
1935-36 ..	15,726	40,588	39,104	28,714	63,911	15,741
1940-41 ..	14,453	53,810	50,490	44,138	55,364	15,361
1945-46 ..	24,493	66,697	54,169	48,470	73,881	24,261
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 ..	(d) 240,349	700,526	462,596	382,732	97,188	106,703
1966-67 ..	193,677	710,084	499,967	385,436	84,494	93,153
1967-68 ..	(e) 236,768	774,269	562,928	405,750	98,141	98,828
1968-69 ..	288,599	859,021	677,456	495,501	103,674	109,197
1969-70 ..	294,102	935,694	773,519	547,784	91,104	85,309
1970-71 ..	(f) 321,638	998,732	789,180	530,924	63,625	47,339
1971-72 ..	270,484	1,058,040	980,954	524,300	68,804	50,233
1972-73 ..	(g) 311,448	1,201,620	(h) 1,305,569	586,002	73,187	104,231
1973-74 ..	(i) 542,646	1,395,836	1,380,764	725,260	51,271	108,790
1974-75 ..	580,051	1,424,004	2,046,407	683,805	46,226	62,676
1975-76 ..	634,893	1,673,843	2,322,021	727,377	54,030	77,534
1976-77 ..	835,771	r2,156,864	2,815,608	r972,090	67,772	122,965
1977-78 ..	r887,179	r2,386,429	r2,821,362	r1,114,078	43,780	87,204
1978-79p ..	1,027,772	2,865,974	3,284,745	1,412,182	53,315	112,393

(a) Excluding specie. (b) 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. (c) Chiefly refined sugar. (d) Including import of a naval vessel valued at \$38.9m. (e) Including import of a naval vessel valued at \$9.7m. (f) Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$56.1m. (g) Including military

TRADE STATISTICS

Overseas exports					Year
Butter		Meat	Sugar		
'000 kg	\$'000	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
..	..	..	..	..	1860
..	..	..	..	..	1865
..	..	23	..	..	1870
..	..	5	(c) 314	18	1875
..	..	46	(c) 161	8	1880
..	..	85	(c) 1,533	56	1885
2	..	278	(c) 2,048	74	1890
16	2	1,922	(c) 7,710	229	1895
469	78	2,697	(c) 5,056	137	1900
3,207	581	1,320	221	5	1905
7,808	1,503	3,288	27	1	1910
1,068	272	5,533	5	..	1915-16
11,824	5,928	7,446	1	..	1920-21
16,605	4,809	6,914	198,604	4,413	1925-26
30,655	7,063	5,288	210,529	3,869	1930-31
34,577	7,623	5,367	304,583	5,480	1935-36
34,098	9,163	11,081	378,485	9,668	1940-41
27,920	10,945	8,487	139,887	5,300	1945-46
16,732	6,809	13,989	110,826	4,885	1946-47
33,401	16,414	16,973	96,161	5,706	1947-48
38,254	21,726	23,250	411,527	25,934	1948-49
32,973	20,468	24,924	433,742	27,802	1949-50
25,192	16,983	26,560	387,928	28,967	1950-51
2,006	1,768	23,906	163,094	13,043	1951-52
26,759	21,481	50,502	460,667	42,529	1952-53
19,025	15,395	57,197	710,393	62,336	1953-54
21,680	17,696	60,007	742,475	61,547	1954-55
27,978	19,148	59,325	594,678	48,598	1955-56
18,929	11,154	54,140	679,068	56,552	1956-57
11,498	6,327	45,672	714,510	69,314	1957-58
22,965	13,678	87,625	810,960	63,771	1958-59
21,209	15,132	78,841	706,144	52,793	1959-60
11,166	6,737	59,581	799,945	69,322	1960-61
14,552	7,670	78,663	846,684	66,965	1961-62
13,087	6,924	93,312	1,152,995	89,823	1962-63
15,984	8,880	104,061	1,124,674	154,616	1963-64
13,825	9,214	118,206	1,279,558	111,632	1964-65
9,864	6,360	116,073	1,258,657	92,819	1965-66
12,149	7,158	118,533	1,645,675	98,113	1966-67
8,638	5,245	117,850	1,601,555	95,616	1967-68
1,972	1,199	131,589	2,047,013	116,253	1968-69
2,136	1,189	160,988	1,352,409	110,993	1969-70
1,815	1,079	168,122	1,541,336	145,216	1970-71
3,726	3,597	211,746	1,974,163	206,241	1971-72
3,827	3,376	323,559	2,062,841	245,459	1972-73
3,879	3,489	297,261	1,761,037	217,870	1973-74
2,880	3,295	173,048	1,971,295	632,846	1974-75
2,554	2,795	253,732	1,975,996	561,335	1975-76
1,442	1,777	314,108	2,532,195	629,991	1976-77
1,506	1,987	380,465	2,449,713	528,213	1977-78
1,536	1,897	634,141	1,827,107	444,160	1978-79p

and civilian aircraft valued at \$40.7m. (h) Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$39.0m. (i) Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$142.1m.

SUMMARY OF

Year	Raw sugar production				Butter	
	Average net price per tonne(a)			Proportion of Australian production exported	Return to manufacturer(b) per tonne	Proportion sold overseas
	Australian sales	Overseas sales	Total pooled sugar			
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	%
1860 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865 ..	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	..	..
1870 ..	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	..	..
1875-76 ..	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	..	..
1880-81 ..	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	..	..
1885-86 ..	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	..	..
1890-91 ..	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	..	..
1895-96 ..	18.95	..	18.95	..	n.a.	1
1900-01 ..	18.95	..	18.95	..	n.a.	12
1905-06 ..	19.90	..	19.90	..	n.a.	35
1910-11 ..	18.45	..	18.45	..	n.a.	55
1915-16 ..	35.43	..	35.43	..	n.a.	56
1920-21 ..	59.71	..	59.71	..	n.a.	14
1925-26 ..	51.18	22.22	38.44	44	n.a.	58
1930-31 ..	53.15	16.24	38.39	39	267.31	74
1935-36 ..	47.24	15.63	31.86	48	231.88	70
1940-41 ..	45.37	22.19	33.73	50	281.88	66
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	884.21	30
1969-70 ..	140.84	79.50	97.75	70	858.42	31
1970-71 ..	138.08	86.45	100.63	72	950.74	23
1971-72 ..	136.51	99.27	108.35	75	1,014.52	28
1972-73 ..	134.94	112.27	117.80	75	913.47	34
1973-74 ..	132.40	129.58	130.39	71	887.04	18
1974-75 ..	129.90	304.79	259.78	74	997.45	9
1975-76 ..	126.20	276.88	237.34	73	984.26	8
1976-77 ..	136.20	242.90	218.15	76	1,123.35	16
1977-78 ..	149.90	198.47	187.38	77	n.a.	—
1978-79 ..	190.10	220.70	212.66	74	n.a.	—

(a) Queensland sugar only, including "excess" sugar. (b) Overall return including subsidy or bounty from 1942-43 to 1974-75. (c) On Brisbane wool market. Estimated on an average bale weight of 150 kg prior to 1925-26. (d) For human consumption only.

MARKETING STATISTICS

Wool	Meat				Export price index, Australia (f)	Year
Average price per kg (greasy)(c)	Livestock slaughtered(d)			Average price of bullocks(e)		
	Cattle (including calves)	Sheep (including lambs)	Pigs			
cents	'000	'000	'000	\$		
n.a.	18	57	2	n.a.	..	1860
n.a.	61	178	5	n.a.	..	1865
n.a.	67	529	7	n.a.	..	1870
n.a.	89	342	10	n.a.	..	1875-76
n.a.	128	454	13	n.a.	..	1880-81
n.a.	195	711	20	n.a.	..	1885-86
n.a.	216	951	29	n.a.	..	1890-91
n.a.	510	2,110	87	n.a.	..	1895-96
11.18	503	861	129	n.a.	..	1900-01
18.17	219	598	187	n.a.	..	1905-06
18.67	379	1,751	169	n.a.	..	1910-11
21.58	653	1,316	216	n.a.	..	1915-16
22.27	449	461	158	n.a.	..	1920-21
30.67	776	635	310	n.a.	..	1925-26
17.04	647	1,671	408	n.a.	19	1930-31
25.60	857	971	552	15.78	25	1935-36
24.36	1,117	1,273	703	22.14	28	1940-41
29.17	798	1,465	472	30.03	39	1945-46
48.66	1,081	1,167	443	30.68	54	1946-47
83.31	1,188	1,036	401	34.94	75	1947-48
94.23	1,089	994	502	42.35	88	1948-49
125.80	1,102	959	504	50.77	101	1949-50
260.39	1,181	745	460	61.52	173	1950-51
154.35	1,029	829	370	81.28	125	1951-52
163.23	1,273	1,076	400	75.25	128	1952-53
158.94	1,366	1,081	461	81.87	125	1953-54
133.86	1,430	1,009	499	80.45	114	1954-55
122.79	1,502	1,186	459	72.92	105	1955-56
154.49	1,641	1,270	438	73.08	117	1956-57
119.55	1,542	1,378	462	81.38	102	1957-58
92.53	1,883	1,633	521	95.88	90	1958-59
105.13	1,527	2,113	530	114.22	(f) 100	1959-60
98.12	1,469	2,924	554	118.24	95	1960-61
99.99	1,584	2,417	597	95.22	96	1961-62
111.18	1,804	2,125	604	98.39	101	1962-63
124.08	1,857	2,407	606	111.62	114	1963-64
105.43	1,960	2,933	623	116.07	105	1964-65
106.92	1,888	2,769	640	133.11	107	1965-66
103.47	1,677	2,154	666	141.68	105	1966-67
95.89	1,664	2,491	735	149.65	100	1967-68
99.71	1,823	2,724	800	152.58	102	1968-69
82.68	1,680	2,937	757	156.05	103	1969-70
60.84	1,590	2,906	742	163.57	101	1970-71
73.37	1,708	3,418	794	172.69	104	1971-72
178.30	2,004	2,453	964	206.73	134	1972-73
176.43	1,740	1,321	829	211.03	160	1973-74
126.80	2,046	1,279	634	97.61	181	1974-75
139.91	2,521	1,400	667	124.90	187	1975-76
174.73	2,829	1,506	703	150.46	206	1976-77
185.76	3,148	1,479	747	147.76	213	1977-78
205.51	3,296	1,442	721	322.02	247	1978-79

Slaughtering in slaughterhouses estimated up to 1900-01. (e) Average prices of livestock, Brisbane saleyards. (f) Base: year 1959-60 = 100. Items and weights were revised and the new and original series linked at June 1969.

SUMMARY OF PRICES

Year	Wholesale price index numbers, Brisbane (a) (building materials)		Retail price index numbers,			
	Materials used in house building (all groups)	Materials used in building other than house building (all groups)	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing (c)	Household supplies and equipment (c)
1910-11	..	..	..	..	..	..
1915-16	..	..	24	18	..	..
1920-21	..	..	31	33	..	..
1925-26	..	..	27	27	..	..
1930-31	..	..	22	23	..	..
1935-36	..	..	22	20	..	..
1936-37	..	..	23	21	..	..
1937-38	..	..	23	21	..	..
1938-39	..	..	24	22	..	..
1939-40	..	..	24	23	..	..
1940-41	..	..	25	27	..	..
1941-42	..	..	26	32	..	..
1942-43	..	..	27	36	..	..
1943-44	..	..	27	38	..	..
1944-45	..	..	27	38	..	..
1945-46	..	..	27	38	..	..
1946-47	..	..	28	40	..	..
1947-48	..	..	31	43	..	..
1948-49	..	..	(b) 36.8	(b) 47.8	41.3	58.9
1949-50	..	..	39.7	54.9	45.1	62.3
1950-51	..	..	44.7	63.3	49.1	68.7
1951-52	..	..	58.7	76.1	54.5	79.9
1952-53	..	..	65.2	80.9	61.5	85.9
1953-54	..	..	67.4	81.6	62.4	87.3
1954-55	..	..	67.8	81.9	64.3	88.0
1955-56	..	..	70.1	82.7	67.9	88.1
1956-57	..	..	72.7	84.7	72.8	91.5
1957-58	..	..	73.7	87.2	76.1	92.9
1958-59	..	..	78.1	88.5	78.9	93.6
1959-60	..	..	80.9	90.5	81.5	95.0
1960-61	..	..	84.9	93.1	84.6	95.5
1961-62	..	..	85.2	94.4	86.3	97.0
1962-63	..	..	84.6	94.6	88.5	96.9
1963-64	..	..	86.7	95.3	89.2	95.9
1964-65	..	..	92.2	96.6	91.5	96.8
1965-66	..	..	98.4	97.8	97.3	98.8
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.4	102.2	103.7	102.4	105.8	101.2
1968-69	105.6	105.1	104.7	104.3	109.6	104.3
1969-70	109.4	110.3	107.7	107.3	113.4	105.5
1970-71	115.2	116.4	113.5	111.7	118.3	108.5
1971-72	124.8	124.4	119.0	118.0	128.8	112.7
1972-73	133.8	130.4	127.5	125.3	136.7	116.9
1973-74	152.2	149.0	152.5	142.0	150.3	126.6
1974-75	187.0	186.6	164.8	171.5	176.4	149.8
1975-76	218.5	216.3	180.8	200.0	202.9	167.8
1976-77	243.5	241.2	201.7	(g) 230.4	236.0	(h)
1977-78	265.1	260.9	222.6	(g) 254.6	260.9	(h)
1978-79	281.3	278.6	245.7	(g) 272.7	278.5	(h)

(a) Base of each index, 1966-67 = 100.0. (b) "C" Series Index numbers are shown to 1947-48; thereafter Consumer Price Index numbers are shown. The group headings are comparable only in a broad sense and there is no direct line of continuity between the two indexes. (c) Not available prior to 1948-49. (d) Ruling at 31 December, middle of financial year shown. (e) The Commonwealth Basic Wage was abolished on 5 June 1967. The figures shown from 1967-68 are the Commonwealth Minimum Wage, which, on its introduction

AND WAGES STATISTICS

Brisbane(a)(b)		Basic wage, Brisbane adult weekly rate(d)			Average weekly wage rate(f) for adult males, Queensland	Year
Miscellaneous	All groups	Commonwealth authority(e)	State authority			
		Males	Males	Females		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
..	..	..	..	..	4.92	1910-11
26	24	..	..	..	5.43	1915-16
39	35	..	..	..	9.15	1920-21
31	31	7.70	8.50	4.30	9.99	1925-26
31	27	7.05	7.70	3.95	9.24	1930-31
30	26	6.40	7.40	3.90	8.84	1935-36
32	27	6.60	7.40	3.90	8.86	1936-37
32	28	7.40	7.80	4.10	9.27	1937-38
32	29	7.50	8.10	4.30	9.58	1938-39
33	29	7.60	8.40	4.50	(f)9.94	1939-40
34	31	7.90	8.40	4.50	10.01	1940-41
36	33	8.40	8.90	4.80	10.62	1941-42
37	35	9.10	9.40	5.15	11.25	1942-43
38	35	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.58	1943-44
38	35	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.71	1944-45
38	36	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.81	1945-46
39	37	10.10	10.50	6.05	12.68	1946-47
40	39	10.50	10.90	6.45	13.45	1947-48
(b)44.4	(b)43.1	11.50	11.90	7.25	15.32	1948-49
45.2	46.6	12.50	12.90	7.95	16.52	1949-50
49.7	52.2	15.40	15.40	10.25	19.52	1950-51
60.0	63.8	18.50	18.50	12.30	22.99	1951-52
64.2	69.5	21.60	21.60	14.45	25.85	1952-53
65.3	70.9	21.80	22.20	14.90	26.47	1953-54
65.5	71.4	21.80	22.50	15.10	27.56	1954-55
69.4	73.8	21.80	22.90	15.40	28.35	1955-56
76.4	77.8	22.80	24.10	16.25	30.28	1956-57
77.4	79.4	23.80	24.10	16.25	30.43	1957-58
79.4	82.1	24.30	25.60	17.35	31.78	1958-59
80.6	84.2	25.80	26.70	18.20	33.43	1959-60
83.1	87.1	25.80	27.60	19.10	35.07	1960-61
85.6	88.4	27.00	28.40	21.30	35.98	1961-62
86.3	88.7	27.00	28.40	21.30	35.97	1962-63
86.8	89.6	27.00	28.60	21.45	37.00	1963-64
90.4	93.0	29.00	30.60	22.95	39.22	1964-65
95.5	97.5	29.00	31.40	23.55	41.66	1965-66
100.0	100.0	31.00	32.70	24.55	43.56	1966-67
103.2	103.3	(e)35.75	34.20	25.90	45.55	1967-68
106.0	105.5	37.10	35.55	27.25	49.01	1968-69
109.2	108.4	40.60	36.65	28.05	51.91	1969-70
117.3	114.2	40.60	36.65	28.05	55.07	1970-71
127.7	121.6	44.60	39.80	30.50	62.91	1971-72
133.5	128.6	49.30	41.00	31.85	68.42	1972-73
148.1	146.1	58.30	46.60	36.70	79.82	1973-74
175.4	168.7	66.30	51.20	40.15	109.95	1974-75
200.5	190.9	81.10	56.30	44.05	121.48	1975-76
(h)	218.0	98.60	65.60	51.70	139.14	1976-77
(h)	238.4	110.00	75.30	60.60	152.76	1977-78
(h)	258.0	117.70	80.50	64.80	163.65	1978-79

on 11 July 1966, was \$3.75 above the then current basic wage. (f) Average minimum weekly wage rate as at 31 December, middle of financial year shown. From 1939-40, the series, previously unweighted, has been revised by weighting for numbers engaged in various occupations, and by the exclusion of rural occupations. (g) Clothing only from September quarter 1976. (h) New group structure adopted from September quarter 1976. See Chapter 21, Prices.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government receipts					State Government expenditure		
	Taxation (all funds)	From Australian Government (a)	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
1930-31	11,085	3,046	30,145	11,239	41,384	31,829	10,413	42,243
1935-36	14,646	3,374	30,978	15,198	46,176	32,462	14,857	47,319
1940-41	18,361	4,499	43,079	17,524	60,603	43,023	15,131	58,154
1945-46	18,968	5,566	49,549	23,362	72,911	49,519	21,441	70,960
1946-47	21,334	6,310	50,066	27,454	77,520	50,035	31,460	81,495
1947-48	24,102	6,846	53,640	30,609	84,248	53,829	32,894	86,723
1948-49	28,441	7,593	65,958	36,058	102,016	65,859	37,872	103,731
1949-50	32,713	11,143	74,239	41,118	115,357	74,180	43,422	117,601
1950-51	39,982	14,063	89,446	54,550	143,996	89,250	50,907	140,156
1951-52	47,184	21,198	111,506	70,776	182,282	111,415	70,850	182,266
1952-53	58,179	20,092	126,341	78,274	204,615	125,959	75,543	201,502
1953-54	64,148	22,442	139,392	89,051	228,444	138,706	77,057	215,763
1954-55	69,083	24,386	147,639	95,577	243,217	147,204	95,192	242,396
1955-56	74,484	23,684	151,337	100,634	251,972	154,784	112,840	267,624
1956-57	80,066	29,229	170,316	113,166	283,483	170,286	116,698	286,984
1957-58	86,580	34,980	175,911	127,355	303,266	178,940	122,322	301,262
1958-59	91,335	36,281	(c) 187,591	133,121	320,712	189,973	(c) 130,040	320,013
1959-60	115,393	27,131	(c) 203,824	142,898	346,722	204,154	(c) 144,356	348,510
1960-61	125,304	28,994	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	(c) 245,636	228,915	474,551	245,582	(c) 223,223	468,804
1963-64	155,403	48,073	260,897	249,765	510,662	260,454	243,689	504,144
1964-65	165,990	48,854	267,139	262,776	529,916	271,215	264,928	536,143
1965-66	181,660	60,662	294,502	289,627	584,129	298,022	288,701	586,723
1966-67	204,702	70,038	323,781	321,055	644,836	323,523	315,191	638,714
1967-68	232,685	76,301	(d) 376,987	355,120	(d) 732,107	(d) 376,017	348,442	(d) 724,459
1968-69	253,343	81,947	387,866	378,924	766,790	388,777	373,531	762,308
1969-70	281,306	104,191	441,074	445,278	886,352	444,618	438,071	882,689
1970-71	(e) 120,597	(e) 351,427	499,048	500,569	999,618	499,569	486,102	985,671
1971-72	168,904	403,162	595,218	581,696	1,176,913	592,506	556,955	1,149,461
1972-73	r215,209	460,246	704,109	672,721	1,376,830	702,902	632,100	1,335,003
1973-74	r268,042	581,830	853,676	849,734	1,703,410	855,184	802,940	1,658,125
1974-75	r310,696	856,693	1,112,866	1,125,406	2,238,271	1,121,218	1,128,373	2,249,591
1975-76	r397,122	1,132,545	1,349,513	1,471,173	2,820,686	1,348,799	1,344,237	2,693,036
1976-77	r472,414	1,288,675	1,610,538	1,792,796	3,403,334	1,611,555	1,687,601	3,299,156
1977-78	501,064	r1,468,574	1,815,953	1,881,173	3,697,126	1,816,863	1,754,292	3,571,155
1978-79	n.y.q.	1,559,318	1,947,444	2,087,974	4,035,418	1,946,867	1,910,826	3,857,693

(a) Including interest contributions from 1900-01, road grants from 1922-23, non-recurring grants from 1934-35, and grants for local public works from 1935-36. 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. (b) Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown and up to 1923 include loan receipts. All receipts of business undertakings are included. (c) Excluding amounts transferred from Trust

FINANCE STATISTICS

Gross loan expenditure	State gross public debt at 30 June					Local Government revenue(b)	Year
	Where payable		Total	Average rate of interest per \$100	Accumulated sinking fund		
	Australia	Overseas					
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$'000	
39	..	..	..	..	..	13	1860
1,370	248	2,016	2,263	2.29	..	107	1865
311	1,390	5,352	6,743	6.50	..	55	1870
1,200	3,912	8,986	12,899	4.75	..	174	1875-76
1,982	4,156	22,334	26,490	4.20	..	323	1880-81
3,846	4,418	37,224	41,642	3.90	..	1,112	1885-86
3,112	4,458	51,754	56,211	4.05	..	1,726	1890-91
1,184	6,160	59,864	66,025	3.90	..	1,024	1895-96
2,424	11,408	65,664	77,071	3.68	..	1,522	1900-01
595	14,460	70,110	84,570	3.70	..	1,412	1905-06
3,991	16,058	78,112	94,170	3.62	10	1,808	1910-11
6,124	21,700	95,766	117,466	3.77	518	3,458	1915-16
8,502	50,394	111,096	161,489	3.65	882	5,775	1920-21
9,944	72,602	132,298	204,899	4.78	2,816	6,236	1925-26
6,684	82,153	142,309	224,462	4.79	1,555	12,782	1930-31
10,140	104,596	140,677	245,272	4.11	1,579	15,798	1935-36
6,715	121,224	138,965	260,189	4.08	2,594	n.a.	1940-41
4,817	152,885	113,705	266,590	3.48	3,089	19,200	1945-46
9,363	166,287	104,424	270,711	3.38	756	19,582	1946-47
11,945	173,007	104,381	277,388	3.35	544	22,188	1947-48
14,537	187,683	100,567	288,250	3.28	154	25,387	1948-49
18,370	202,211	99,112	301,323	3.25	131	29,801	1949-50
35,695	234,094	98,220	332,314	3.18	102	36,212	1950-51
47,625	276,624	97,995	374,620	3.09	988	45,815	1951-52
44,008	310,903	97,607	408,510	3.19	1,668	53,229	1952-53
41,260	344,330	96,463	440,793	3.28	533	56,984	1953-54
40,996	377,471	95,478	472,949	3.47	615	n.a.	1954-55
43,810	409,979	95,620	505,599	3.55	434	n.a.	1955-56
46,252	443,235	95,405	538,639	3.71	214	68,608	1956-57
46,381	475,917	95,978	571,895	3.79	77	74,020	1957-58
53,863	507,318	99,622	606,940	3.88	283	81,419	1958-59
59,884	544,513	100,335	644,848	3.96	210	88,538	1959-60
60,672	581,565	103,334	684,900	4.18	301	95,197	1960-61
62,717	623,308	104,334	727,642	4.28	327	101,625	1961-62
64,262	661,225	108,856	770,081	4.26	641	112,859	1962-63
71,147	710,625	110,845	821,469	4.28	744	123,966	1963-64
79,104	771,706	107,986	879,691	4.41	664	134,567	1964-65
79,095	836,050	100,475	936,525	4.56	278	147,588	1965-66
82,600	947,522	64,140	1,011,662	4.71	423	159,599	1966-67
89,003	1,015,768	61,888	1,077,656	4.74	437	175,579	1967-68
93,950	1,090,887	57,933	1,148,820	4.82	2,658	194,591	1968-69
100,958	1,188,037	34,670	1,222,707	5.01	1,652	201,165	1969-70
103,332	1,244,181	33,018	1,277,199	5.24	1,726	227,077	1970-71
135,668	1,316,123	30,877	1,347,001	5.34	415	252,450	1971-72
146,104	1,398,540	25,957	1,424,497	5.34	1,212	302,142	1972-73
140,058	1,462,336	22,919	1,485,255	5.55	1,413	348,193	1973-74
202,792	1,423,397	17,626	1,441,023	6.21	1,482	433,939	1974-75
222,954	1,523,015	14,169	1,537,185	6.92	1,461	508,197	1975-76
247,739	1,628,434	13,272	1,641,706	7.13	5,891	610,995	1976-77
277,695	1,741,391	10,809	1,752,200	7.38	11,465	564,494	1977-78
270,899	1,847,854	5,571	1,853,425	7.49	10,239	n.y.a.	1978-79

Funds to offset accumulated debit balances in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. (d) Including Australian Government loan of \$19,768,000 to the Sugar Board. (e) Financial Assistance Grants are included with Taxation to 1969-70. The figures shown from 1970-71 have been calculated using the classification described in Chapter 22, Public Finance, Section 3.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS

(\$'000)

Year	Trading banks			Savings banks deposits at 30 June	Life insurance annual premiums (c)	Friendly societies benefits paid	Real property transactions	
	Advances(a)	Deposits(a)	Weekly trans- actions(b)				Transfers	Mortgages registered(d)
1859-60	840	365	n.a.	(c) 15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1865-66	4,427	1,553	n.a.	(c) 179	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1870-71	2,392	2,218	n.a.	(c) 814	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1875-76	6,295	5,793	n.a.	(c) 1,284	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	653
1880-81	8,843	7,188	n.a.	(c) 1,889	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,931
1885-86	23,899	14,407	n.a.	(c) 2,676	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,125
1890-91	34,551	19,675	n.a.	(c) 3,322	n.a.	66	n.a.	6,224
1895-96	31,285	21,627	n.a.	4,659	n.a.	88	n.a.	2,481
1900-01	25,571	26,273	n.a.	7,792	n.a.	131	n.a.	2,826
1905-06	26,029	26,553	1,240	8,286	827	155	n.a.	1,991
1910-11	30,272	39,267	2,348	12,754	1,114	183	n.a.	5,244
1915-16	36,949	48,306	3,704	25,877	1,388	244	n.a.	6,008
1920-21	46,594	57,835	6,174	37,176	2,244	285	n.a.	8,497
1925-26	67,332	86,325	7,422	45,674	3,304	369	19,378	11,493
1930-31	64,203	87,536	5,933	44,709	3,854	443	10,980	5,863
1935-36	76,169	86,997	7,056	54,263	4,953	459	n.a.	12,674
1940-41	83,025	106,852	9,452	58,178	6,710	468	19,142	8,444
1945-46	63,883	215,838	14,308	180,126	9,282	493	35,333	11,794
1946-47	85,128	211,686	(b) 33,648	171,204	10,234	514	46,287	22,239
1947-48	102,180	227,826	39,728	169,672	11,366	513	46,024	33,014
1948-49	116,500	257,748	48,730	174,884	12,502	527	54,897	33,188
1949-50	145,932	291,865	58,964	184,401	13,756	525	79,663	39,622
1950-51	181,574	350,986	78,022	197,679	15,318	536	120,433	55,348
1951-52	220,373	317,524	83,032	205,322	17,142	471	109,526	56,375
1952-53	214,200	367,399	87,592	218,720	18,886	504	104,519	56,593
1953-54	257,874	395,703	102,064	234,812	20,694	517	124,792	75,536
1954-55	280,933	395,717	107,746	249,629	22,572	606	127,469	66,971
1955-56	271,364	397,606	112,056	265,400	24,530	673	125,669	56,189
1956-57	255,298	437,067	125,486	289,216	26,974	732	125,926	61,471
1957-58	291,607	428,187	131,310	306,488	29,380	800	159,452	82,088
1958-59	287,233	452,669	140,506	333,306	31,582	909	174,308	92,264
1959-60	313,808	478,348	158,344	365,172	34,864	1,153	217,880	117,328
1960-61	307,700	476,672	163,802	374,262	38,054	1,330	211,399	110,739
1961-62	315,838	506,096	164,362	411,704	41,290	1,487	182,220	99,976
1962-63	330,966	549,296	185,138	470,352	44,760	1,568	211,314	115,827
1963-64	348,036	625,318	213,200	542,352	49,217	1,651	248,300	133,889
1964-65	403,520	667,820	232,886	593,026	54,700	1,899	302,345	161,024
1965-66	426,645	709,952	232,458	637,652	59,984	2,089	298,311	172,915
1966-67	450,930	754,469	256,850	700,029	66,135	2,217	343,825	206,897
1967-68	499,821	805,527	289,184	757,031	73,702	2,458	390,989	250,598
1968-69	534,284	871,805	325,320	818,999	78,298	2,990	452,530	297,811
1969-70	580,339	917,254	364,692	875,578	89,101	4,064	546,236	318,769
1970-71	615,440	979,133	404,983	943,333	101,847	3,704	577,615	354,479
1971-72	670,306	1,120,771	459,065	1,052,933	116,796	6,302	836,631	504,922
1972-73	929,789	1,566,586	597,490	1,319,853	134,290	7,293	1,525,032	904,450
1973-74	1,187,857	1,845,858	753,419	1,428,461	149,453	8,227	2,301,269	1,377,011
1974-75	1,247,595	2,148,915	817,878	1,618,206	170,486	11,551	1,322,225	840,810
1975-76	1,483,279	2,335,518	1,027,353	1,940,325	189,700	10,181	1,803,209	1,108,520
1976-77	1,678,170	2,712,593	1,230,668	2,148,693	206,700	9,045	1,977,283	1,173,316
1977-78	1,940,385	2,969,084	1,385,101	2,446,487	n.y.a.	3,197	1,965,891	1,208,244
1978-79	2,145,494	3,393,030	1,517,684	2,713,304	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	2,372,725	1,675,131

(a) Average weekly balances in month of June (June quarter before 1945-46). (b) From 1946-47 average weekly debits to customers' accounts; earlier figures, average weekly clearings (calendar years before 1928-29). (c) Calendar year ended six months later than the financial year shown. (d) Financial years 1925-26 onwards. Up to 1920-21, calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown.

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION STATISTICS

(\$'000)

Year	Crops	Livestock disposals	Livestock products	Total agriculture	Forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining(a)	Manufacturing (net value)(b)
1911 ..	6,372		24,912	31,284	2,904	7,430	11,094
1915 ..	10,046		41,104	51,150	3,352	6,794	15,510
1920 ..	20,772		48,284	69,056	5,724	7,042	23,378
1925-26 ..	25,106		52,204	77,310	5,778	3,906	33,762
1930-31 ..	25,642		43,092	68,734	3,260	2,658	27,057
1931-32 ..	24,382		35,646	60,028	2,948	2,696	24,267
1932-33 ..	22,612		35,502	58,114	3,580	3,254	25,514
1933-34 ..	24,606		42,106	66,712	3,710	4,398	27,425
1934-35 ..	23,812		40,978	64,790	5,294	5,264	29,247
1935-36 ..	24,760		42,144	66,904	5,470	4,860	31,366
1936-37 ..	27,114		46,218	73,332	6,316	5,636	34,369
1937-38 ..	29,862		55,670	85,532	6,370	7,164	37,206
1938-39 ..	31,128		59,308	90,436	5,988	6,536	38,603
1939-40 ..	36,232		65,160	101,392	6,374	6,936	41,946
1940-41 ..	36,776		62,476	99,252	6,882	8,516	43,289
1941-42 ..	35,548		61,678	97,226	6,160	8,656	49,661
1942-43 ..	41,264		78,986	120,250	6,162	8,564	58,089
1943-44 ..	45,012		82,350	127,362	7,386	7,168	60,421
1944-45 ..	49,268		77,442	126,710	6,742	7,080	61,804
1945-46 ..	51,626		78,638	130,264	7,118	7,242	60,539
1946-47 ..	41,052		88,058	129,110	9,620	7,808	70,673
1947-48 ..	64,264		128,782	193,046	9,822	11,258	85,773
1948-49 ..	76,614		145,444	222,058	11,242	10,666	107,079
1949-50 ..	81,826		192,982	274,808	11,624	14,436	122,708
1950-51 ..	84,842		286,378	371,220	14,100	22,038	150,919
1951-52 ..	94,424		214,048	308,472	19,440	22,224	182,659
1952-53 ..	142,248		275,322	417,570	19,100	36,974	196,419
1953-54 ..	146,982		271,904	418,886	21,358	36,802	220,509
1954-55 ..	155,862		265,164	421,026	20,626	45,032	240,121
1955-56 ..	152,496		274,096	426,592	22,618	55,872	256,160
1956-57 ..	162,028		324,066	486,094	24,804	61,860	276,799
1957-58 ..	171,530		258,618	430,148	24,660	52,926	287,916
1958-59 ..	191,310		287,252	478,562	22,006	56,706	310,931
1959-60 ..	183,354		315,350	498,704	22,900	80,376	324,783
1960-61 ..	203,442		300,770	504,212	23,190	89,120	341,255
1961-62 ..	210,550		287,880	498,430	20,054	83,100	350,595
1962-63 ..	252,478		322,802	575,281	21,094	93,482	380,966
1963-64 ..	294,434		365,214	659,648	23,500	100,970	441,873
1964-65 ..	270,639		357,066	627,706	25,022	103,783	478,423
1965-66 ..	274,221		343,904	618,125	25,689	106,901	542,996
1966-67 ..	318,954		370,430	689,383	25,806	146,080	592,607
1967-68 ..	308,922		370,298	679,221	26,123	148,876	657,853
1968-69 ..	356,912		428,110	785,022	28,041	155,788	659,897
1969-70 ..	305,602	264,613	132,853	703,067	27,930	229,970	712,857
1970-71 ..	349,323	218,709	108,203	676,236	32,303	245,746	..
1971-72 ..	421,889	244,034	129,539	795,462	33,819	239,208	870,782
1972-73 ..	434,603	310,989	195,603	941,195	38,477	322,103	1,012,595
1973-74 ..	519,459	360,254	182,871	1,062,585	36,820	503,099	1,220,174
1974-75 ..	868,191	193,273	163,790	1,225,254	38,469	672,336	1,618,730
1975-76 ..	851,854	243,151	180,968	1,275,972	46,594	773,764	(c)1,800,088
1976-77 ..	890,677	319,607	207,789	1,418,072	66,595	896,106	1,991,434
1977-78 ..	824,619	372,210	210,589	1,407,418	75,217	985,872	2,090,444
1978-79p ..	1,078,400	879,259	241,728	2,199,388	98,645	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) From 1968-69 "value added". (b) Net value, including heat, light, and power until 1967-68. From 1968-69 "value added".

(c) From 1975-76, excluding single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

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