1999

YEAR BOOK QUEENSLAND

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1999

YEAR BOOK
QUEENSLAND

BRIAN DOYLE
Regional Director, Queensland

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Photograph: Outback Queensland (courtesy of Department of Environment and Heritage)

Contents

Explanatory Notes

Symbols and other usages

The following symbols mean:

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

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

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

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

Further references

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

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

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

Local government areas

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

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

Statistical divisions

Statistical collections in the State are based generally on local government areas. For convenience of comparison, the areas are grouped into statistical divisions. The maps on pages 12 and 13 indicate the areas covered by the local government areas and statistical divisions.

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

1 History and Government

HISTORY

Although the first inhabitants probably arrived from south-eastern Asia about 40,000 years ago, European exploration of the area which is now Queensland occurred in the 17th century. European settlement of Queensland began in 1824 when a site for a penal settlement was chosen on the Brisbane River. By 1839, the convict establishment was phased out and the land was prepared for sale for free settlement. In 1859, the colony of Queensland was separated from New South Wales. Rapid growth was experienced after separation and this growth has continued to the present.

Early exploration

Exploration of Queensland began in the early 17th century when European voyagers such as Willem Jansz in 1606 and Jan Carstens in 1623 visited and explored the Gulf of Carpentaria and Cape York Peninsula. Later, in 1644, Abel Tasman also explored Cape York Peninsula, naming it Carpentaria Land. Lieutenant James Cook is widely recognised as first discovering Queensland when he sailed up the eastern Queensland coast in 1770 in the Endeavour. Cook was followed by Lieutenant Matthew Flinders in 1799 who explored Moreton and Hervey Bays. In 1818, John Thomas Bigge was commissioned to investigate the condition of New South Wales, with the underlying assumption that he would suggest ways of putting ‘terror back into transportation’. He reported in 1822 that penal bases could be established at Port Bowen (now Port Clinton), Port Curtis and Moreton Bay, all to be places of stern discipline and control.

Settlement

In 1823, the Governor of New South Wales, Sir Thomas Brisbane, sent John Oxley to select a site for a penal settlement. Oxley recommended Redcliffe Point on Moreton Bay and settlement began in September 1824. However, this settlement was deemed unsuitable and, in the following year, the penal settlement was moved to a new site on the Brisbane River (where Brisbane City is presently situated).

In 1827, Allan Cunningham discovered and named the Darling Downs and in the following year he travelled through the ‘gap’ (Cunningham’s Gap) in the Great Dividing Range.

The discovery of the Darling Downs and the ‘gap’ was instrumental in the development of pastoral land in Queensland and providing a link between the Brisbane settlement and the Darling Downs. In 1840, Patrick Leslie led the squatters and their thousands of sheep and cattle from New England and southern New South Wales to the Darling Downs.

The Brisbane penal settlement officially closed in 1839 and the area was opened up for permanent settlement. The first sale of Moreton Bay land was held in Sydney in 1842, and free settlement began in Moreton Bay and Brisbane Town the following year.

Following settlement in Brisbane Town and the Darling Downs in the early 1840s, exploration and pastoralisation in other parts of Queensland began. Meanwhile, in 1845, the first population count of the Moreton Bay and Darling Downs districts showed 1,599 persons.

Separation

In the years following free settlement, isolation and distance of the Moreton Bay and Darling Downs settlements from the centre of government in Sydney led to the move for separation from New South Wales.

The need for separation dominated discussions and after a number of failed attempts, arrangements were finally made for the separation from New South Wales to take place. On 6 June 1859, Queen Victoria issued Letters Patent 'erecting Moreton Bay into colony under the name of Queensland'. On 6 September of the same year, Brisbane, with a population of 5,000 was proclaimed a municipality, with John Petrie being the first mayor. On 10 December 1859, separation of the new colony of Queensland from New South Wales was proclaimed by the Governor, Sir George Ferguson Bowen.

At the time of the separation of the colony from New South Wales in 1859, the population of Queensland was 23,520 persons. Population growth was rapid in the early years and it took less than 5 years for the population to double.

1860 to Federation

After becoming a separate colony in 1859, Queensland quickly developed, with many towns outside Brisbane being established. For example, Ipswich and Rockhampton were constituted as towns in 1860, while Maryborough and Warwick became towns the following year. In 1862, the first telegraph link between Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba and Sydney was completed and an extensive railway construction program commenced.

The growth and development of the Queensland colony was somewhat halted when a severe economic crisis occurred in 1866. It was the discovery of gold that enabled the colony to thrive once again. Gold was discovered at Gympie, Cape River and Cloncurry in 1867. In the following two decades many other gold discoveries were made and this further helped development of settlements and towns throughout central, western and northern Queensland. Agriculture, especially the sugar industry, also expanded at this time with farms being established over a large area. Queensland's population passed the 250,000 mark in 1883, and reached half a million by the time of Federation in 1901.

Federation to the present

The Commonwealth of Australia was created in 1901 with Queensland becoming a State. Queensland's population in 1901 was 506,721, comprising 282,291 males and 224,430 females. Brisbane was proclaimed a city in 1902.

Queensland's estimated population at 30 June, 1997, was 3,401,232. Since 1971 Queensland has consistently recorded the highest population growth rate of the largest three States. From 1992 to 1997 the annual average growth rate of 2.3% was double the national average.

The election of the Labor Party to office in 1915 under T. J. Ryan brought a long period of Labor government which, except for 3 years, lasted until 1957. The second period of long, unbroken government of the twentieth century began in 1957 when the Labor government lost office to the Country-Liberal coalition. Non-Labor governments, either the

Country-Liberal coalition or the National Party, held office for 32 years. The Labor Party regained office in the State election of 2 December 1989, but lost government again to the National-Liberal coalition following a by-election in the North Queensland electorate of Mundingburra in 1996.

The past 15 years has seen the emergence of independent members or smaller political parties holding the balance of power in both state and federal politics. This situation has occurred in the past two State elections in Queensland—1995 and 1998—where independent members determined which major political grouping governed. The 1998 election also saw the advent of the One Nation Party which captured 22.7% of the primary vote and 11 seats in the Parliament.

Queensland is the most decentralised of all of the States and Territories in Australia. With a large natural resource base, the Queensland economy has historically had a relatively strong orientation towards primary industries. However, during the past decade, the contribution of the services industry (all industries except agriculture, mining and manufacturing) has markedly increased.

While the contribution of agriculture to Queensland's output remains greater than the Australian average, primary production has grown at a marginally slower rate than in other states in the 10 years since 1986–87. Although agriculture only contributes around 4% to Queensland's Gross State Product (GSP), it accounts for more than 25% of all goods and services exported overseas from Queensland.

The contribution of Queensland's mining industry to GSP is greater than the national average due to the State's abundant deposits of coal, magnesite, bauxite and natural gas. However, it has declined during the past 10 years from just more than 8% in 1986–87 to 4.76% in 1996–97. This is mainly attributed to the mining industry growing at a slower rate relative to the State's service industries.

Queensland's manufacturing sector has historically concentrated on low, or no, tariff industries located in close proximity to the State's natural resources. Manufacturing in Queensland has therefore made the transition to a lower tariff environment far better than Australia's traditional manufacturing states. While the contribution of manufacturing to output in Queensland remains lower than the average in the rest of Australia, the sector's contribution has slowly increased since 1992–93 to around 12% of GSP, which is more than mining and agriculture combined.

The 79% contribution of Queensland's services industry to total economic growth is larger than in other states, and has grown faster than the Australian average for the past 10 years. The average 9.3% increase each year has been primarily driven by solid population and tourism growth.

Tourism related services, particularly the accommodation, cafes and restaurants and cultural and recreation industries, have made a significant contribution. Tourism expenditure contributed 7.5% to Queensland's GSP in 1996–97, up from 6.9% 10 years ago.

GOVERNMENT

Contributed by the Queensland Office of the Premier.

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

Commonwealth Constitution and government

Under the Australian Constitution the legislative power of the Commonwealth of Australia is vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth. The Queen, Australia's formal head of state, is represented by the Governor-General of Australia and the Governors of the six States, each of whom exercise the constitutional powers of a head of state in their respective spheres.

The Commonwealth Constitution grants the Commonwealth power in specific areas such as foreign affairs, defence, trade, postal services and telecommunications. Where the Commonwealth has no jurisdiction, or chooses not to exercise its powers, in areas such as the administration of public transport, police, fire and ambulance services, the States maintain responsibility. In practice, the administration and funding in some areas is shared. Education and health are examples.

The States and the Commonwealth each have democratically elected Parliaments derived from the British (Westminster) parliamentary system. Although many features of the Commonwealth Constitution (including the federal structure) are based on the constitution of the United States, the main features of the Westminster system have been retained. Most of the parliaments are bicameral (comprising an upper house and lower house), except for the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, where government rests with a single house, and Queensland, where the upper house was abolished in 1922.

In the Commonwealth Parliament there are 76 members in the Upper House (Senate). Twelve members represent each State with two from each of the Territories.

Members of the Lower House (House of Representatives) are chosen by the constituents of electorates in each State to provide representation in Parliament for a maximum 3-year term. Following the March 1996 election there were 148 members of the Lower House comprising:
New South Wales 50; Victoria 37; Queensland 26; Western Australia 14; South Australia 12; Tasmania 5, with the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory having 3 and 1, respectively.

Queensland Government

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

When separation of Queensland from New South Wales 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. This provided for a Legislative Council (appointed by the Governor) of not less than five members (15 were appointed) and a Legislative Assembly (elected) of, initially, 26 members. The Legislative Council was abolished in Queensland in 1922 and the number of members of the Legislative Assembly has progressively increased to 89 at the present day. Other States have continued to maintain a Legislative Council.

The Executive Council or Cabinet which advises the Governor comprises an 18-member Ministry chosen by the leader of the party or coalition of parties from the party or coalition of parties which commands a majority. Provision also exists for the appointment of three Parliamentary Secretaries to assist senior Ministers in the administration of their portfolios.

Besides administering a range of public services, the State Government retains the right from the Commonwealth Government to collect some forms of taxation.

On June 13, 1998, a general election for all 89 electorates was held in Queensland. The Australian Labor Party gained 44 seats, one short of a majority. Following a declaration by the Member for Nicklin, Peter Wellington (Independent), that he would support an ALP Government on matters of supply and confidence before Parliament, the ALP Government, led by Premier Peter Beattie, was sworn in on 29 June, 1998.

1.1 SEATS WON IN QUEENSLAND ELECTIONS

	1989	1992	1995	1996(a)	1997
Party	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Labor	54	54	45	44	44
National	26	26	29	29	23
One Nation(b)	—	—	—	—	11
Liberal	9	9	14	15	9
Independent	—	—	1	1	2
Total	**89**	**89**	**89**	**89**	**89**

(a) After Mundingburra by-election. (b) The advent of the One Nation Party saw it contest the Queensland State elections for the first time in 1997.

Source: Queensland Government Gazettes.

The Cabinet and Executive Government at 29 June 1998

Premier and Minister responsible for Ethnic Affairs
Hon. Peter Douglas Beattie

Deputy Premier, Minister for State Development and Minister for Trade
Hon. James Peter Elder

Minister for Communication and Information and Minister for Local Government, Planning, Regional and Rural Communities
Hon. Terence Michael Mackenroth

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

Treasurer
Hon. David John Hamill

Minister for Employment, Training and Industrial Relations
Hon. Paul Joseph Braddy

Attorney-General, Minister for Justice and Minister for the Arts
Hon. Matthew Joseph Foley

Minister for Health
Hon. Wendy Marjorie Edmond

Minister for Police and Corrective Services
Hon. Thomas Alfred Barton

Minister for Mines and Energy and Minister Assisting the Deputy Premier on Regional Development
Hon. Tony McGrady

Minister for Transport and Minister for Main Roads
Hon. Stephen Dominic Bredhauer

Minister for Education
Hon. Dean MacMillan Wells

Minister for Public Works and Minister for Housing
Hon. Robert Evan Schwarten

Minister for Families, Youth and Community Care and Minister for Disability Services
Hon. Anna Maria Bligh

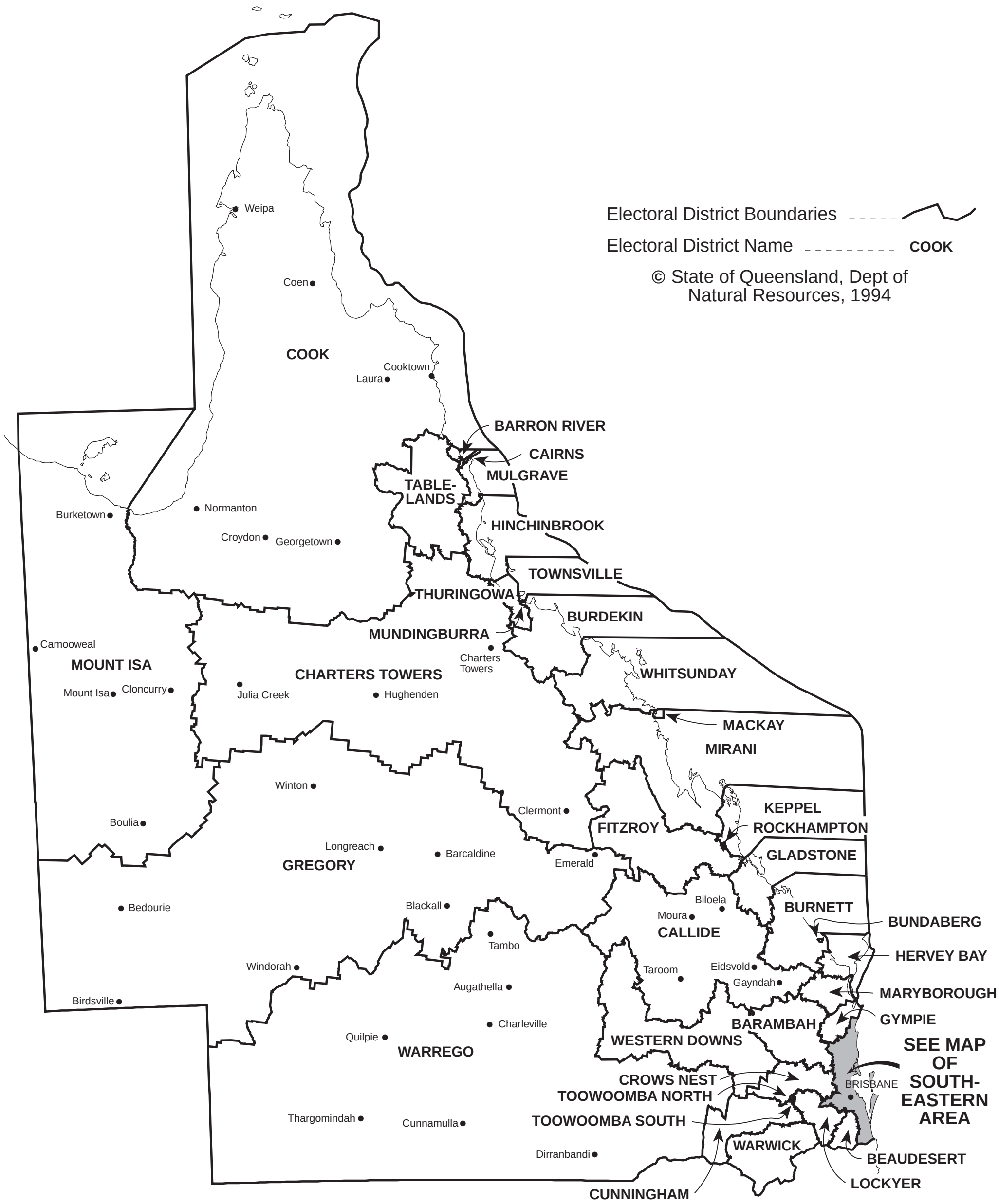
Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Policy, Minister for Women’s Policy and Minister for Fair Trading
Hon. Judith Caroline Spence

Minister for Environment and Heritage and Minister for Natural Resources
Hon. Rodney Jon Welford

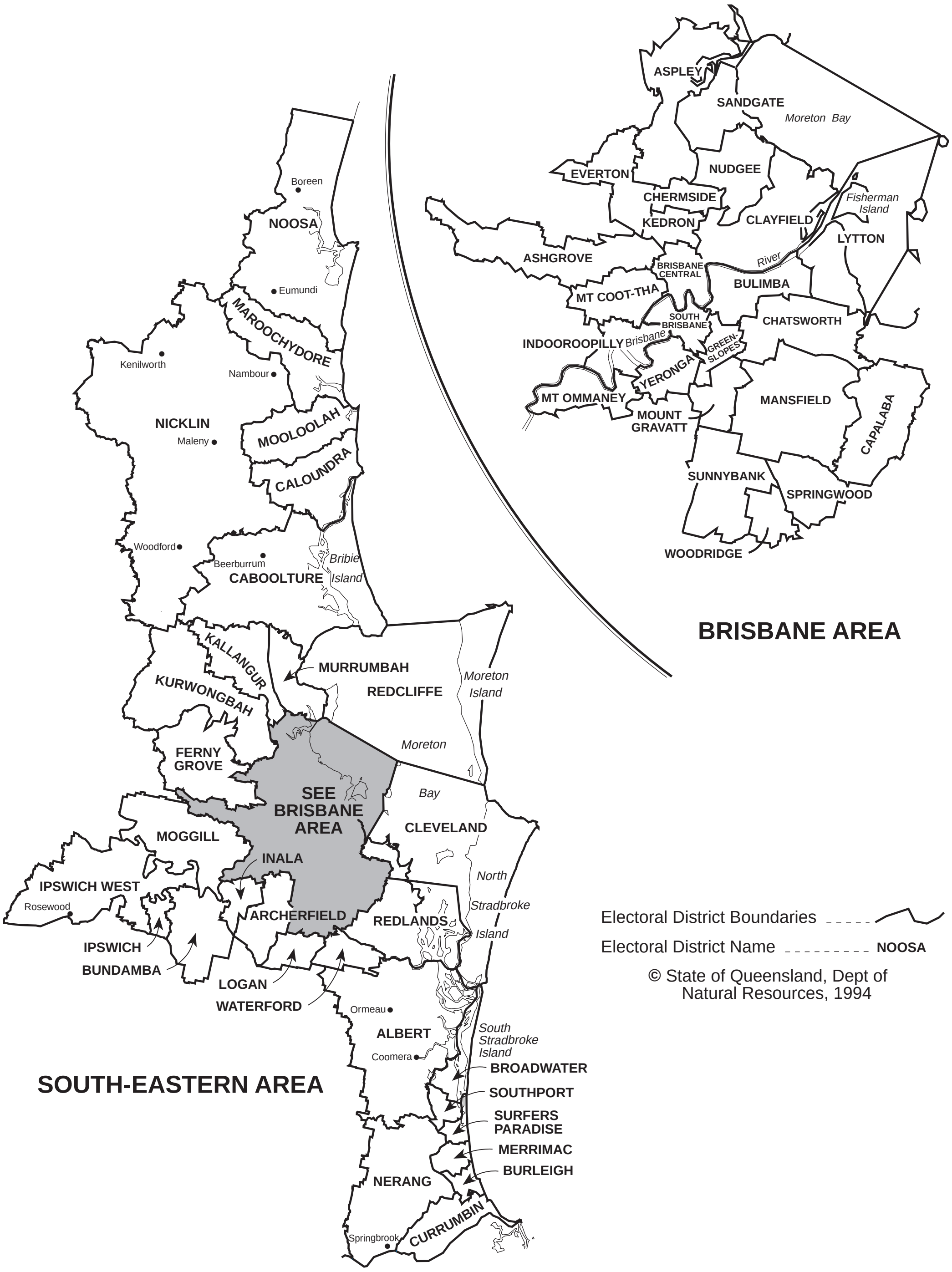
Minister for Primary Industries
Hon. Heinrich Palaszczuk

Minister for Emergency Services
Hon. Merri Rose

QUEENSLAND STATE ELECTORATES



QUEENSLAND STATE ELECTORATES



1.2 QUEENSLAND PREMIERS SINCE 1952

Premier	Appointed
V.C. Gair	17 January 1952
G.F.R. Nicklin	12 August 1957
J.C.A. Pizzey	17 January 1968
G.W.W. Chalk	1 August 1968
Sir Johannes Bjelke-Petersen	8 August 1968
M.J. Ahern	1 December 1987
T.R. Cooper	22 September 1989
W.K. Goss	7 December 1989
R.E. Borbidge	19 February 1996
P.D. Beattie	29 June 1998

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

The Legislative Assembly

Since the abolition of the Legislative Council in 1922, the Queensland Parliament, in contrast to the parliaments of all other States, has comprised a single legislative chamber. The Legislative Assembly, after the 13 June 1998 State election, consisted of 89 members: Australian Labor Party, 44; National Party, 23; One Nation, 11; Liberal Party, 9; and Independent, 2.

Local Government

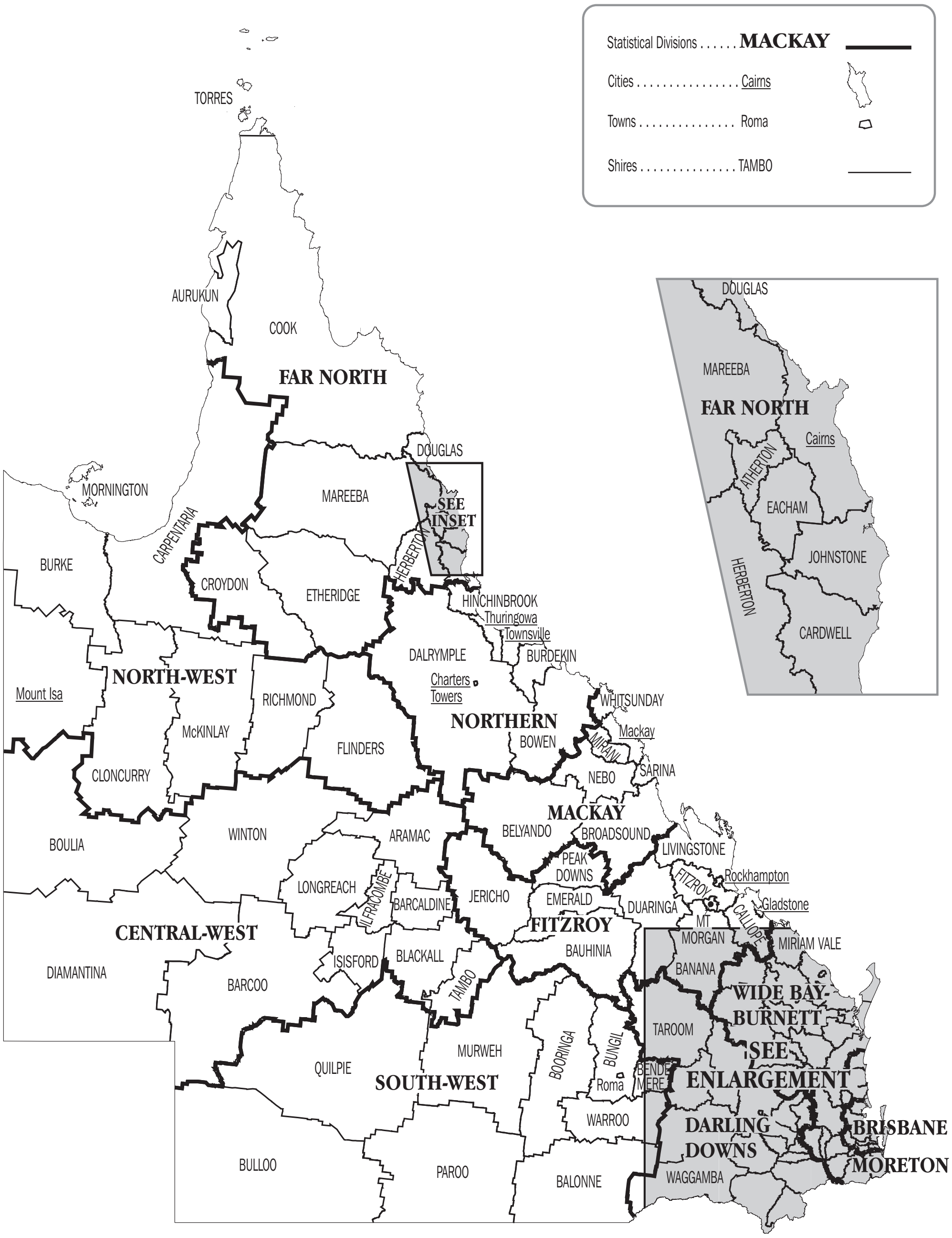
There are 125 local governments in Queensland made up of 18 city councils (including Brisbane), 3 town councils and 104 shire councils. In Queensland, local governments play an important role in helping communities achieve appropriate economic, social and environmental outcomes and have extensive powers and responsibilities.

Queensland local governments own and manage public infrastructure worth at least $50,000m. They provide water, sewerage and cleansing services and are responsible for land use planning, building control and waste management.

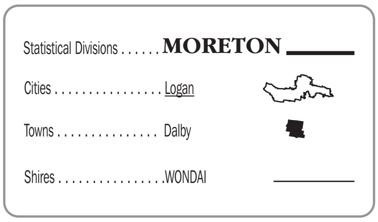
Facilities for recreational and sporting activities, including parks and gardens, libraries, child care and aged care, as well as a range of community development programs covering areas such as arts, cultural, heritage and youth activities, are also maintained.

Local governments are responsible for the construction and maintenance of local roads (including footpaths) and for the regulation of some traffic matters. They are also responsible for the maintenance of some State-controlled roads, as declared under the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*, on behalf of the Department of Main Roads.

QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT 30 JUNE 1997



SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT 30 JUNE 1997



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Queensland Year Book (1301.3)—*Discovery, Settlement, and Development to 1859*, 1974; *1859 to 1901,* 1975; *1902 to 1975,1976;* Johnston, W.R., *History,* 1986.

Non-ABS source: Queensland Office of the Premier.

2 Environment

ENVIRONMENT

Queensland is the second largest of the six Australian States and has the largest habitable area. It occupies the north-eastern quarter of the continent and covers approximately 1,727,000 sq km, with 7,400 km of mainland coastline (9,800 km including islands). Equivalent in size to the whole of the British Isles and Western Europe and nearly five times the area of Japan, it ranges from the temperate and densely populated south-east to the tropical, sparsely populated Cape York Peninsula in the north. Lying generally between 10° and 29° south of the equator, it is in latitudes similar to those of Mexico, Egypt, India, Thailand and Hong Kong in the Northern Hemisphere.

2.1 AREAS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, Australia

State/Territory	Area '000 sq km	Proportion of total %
New South Wales	802	10.4
Victoria	228	3.0
Queensland	1 727	22.5
South Australia	984	12.8
Western Australia	2 526	32.9
Tasmania	68	0.9
Northern Territory	1 346	17.5
Australian Capital Territory	2	—
Australia	**7 682**	**100.0**

CLIMATE

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

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

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

Temperature

Queensland has a typical subtropical to tropical climate. High daytime temperatures are a normal climatic feature of the period from October to March, resulting in quite a short spring and a long summer. Temperatures increase fairly rapidly during September and October with the temperature often exceeding 40°C in inland areas even before the official commencement of summer on 1 December.

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

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

2.2 TEMPERATURES FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS, Queensland

	1996		1997	
	Mean maximum	Mean minimum	Mean maximum	Mean minimum
Station	°C	°C	°C	°C
Brisbane(a)	25.3	15.2	25.2	15.4
Rockhampton	28.8	17.0	28.3	17.1
Cairns	29.4	20.9	28.6	20.1
Charleville	28.4	14.1	27.7	13.2
Longreach	31.8	16.4	31.7	16.0
Mount Isa	32.6	17.8	31.1	16.5

(a) At Brisbane airport.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

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.

Every part of Queensland receives more rain in the summer six months (November to April) than in the winter six months (May to October). The concentration of rain in the summer months is greatest in the north and west of the State, 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%, while it rises to about 40% along the southern border of the State. The east coast of Queensland, both tropical and subtropical portions, receives a substantial portion of its rain in the winter 6 months, 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.

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

Variability of rainfall

One of the most outstanding features about Queensland's rainfall is its great variability. 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.

2.3 RAINFALL, Queensland

Locality	1995 mm	1996 mm	1997 mm	Long-term average(a) mm
Coastal				
Brisbane airport	1 128	1 478	845	1 155
Bundaberg	1 027	1 270	625	936
Gladstone	540	996	630	842
Rockhampton	785	738	558	811
Mackay	1 090	1 676	1 454	1 547
Townsville	710	630	1 462	1 102
Cardwell	1 436	1 493	2 188	2 108
Cairns	2 075	2 083	1 925	1 962
Normanton	616	760	1 223	915
Subcoastal				
Toowoomba	1 107	1 247	755	947
Kingaroy	715	974	680	769
Gayndah	783	753	707	768
Emerald	475	752	455	640
Charters Towers	393	368	526	659
Atherton	1 373	1 312	1 222	1 421
Coen	1 036	1 579	1 191	1 148
Western				
Cunnamulla	529	364	358	372
Charleville	362	497	843	480
Blackall	346	541	704	523
Longreach	396	446	374	418
Boulia	359	186	282	259
Winton	338	330	444	406
Hughenden	355	415	411	483
Mount Isa	399	463	917	414
Georgetown	853	597	725	817

(a) Averages of all years of record held to 1997.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

In south Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable than in north Queensland, except for the south coastal fringe, which has an assured summer rainfall. Good winter rainfall is far more reliable in south Queensland, however, particularly near the coast.

Sunshine

Both Queenslanders and Western Australians share the distinction of having sunny areas of their State with the highest annual daily average sunshine for Australia. The highest daily averages do not occur in summer when the day length is the greatest, but in October when the lack of cloudiness combines with increasing day length to bring over 11 hours daily average in the south-west corner of the State in the Birdsville-Boulia-Windorah area. During October, 5% of the State exceeds 10 hours with the remainder recording at least 8 hours.

The abundance of sunshine in the winter months is demonstrated by a comparison of the average number of sunshine hours a day during the June to August period, at the Australian capital cities, as follows: Hobart, 4.7; Melbourne, 3.7; Adelaide, 5.2; Perth, 6.1; Canberra, 5.7; Sydney, 6.2; Brisbane, 7.7 and Darwin, 10.1.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Contributed by the Department of Environment and Heritage.

Most human activities affect our environment. We must protect our environment by balancing human activity and environmental consequences through environmental management. Clean air, water and soil are necessary for the survival of all species and are the key to our health, economy and way of life.

To help meet the challenge of protecting the environment in Queensland, the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* was passed in December 1994. It reforms environmental management measures previously covered by the Clean Air, Clean Waters, Noise Abatement, State Environment and Litter Acts. The Act provides a framework to efficiently achieve ecologically sustainable development and provides all Government departments with a mechanism to incorporate environmental factors into their decision making. It will be supported by environmental protection policies concerning water, air, noise and waste.

The Department of Environment and Heritage, in partnership with local government and other departments, is responsible for implementing the Environmental Protection Act and developing environmental protection policies. Since 1993, the Department has been the lead agency for all environmental management matters in Queensland. The Environmental Protection Act also provides for devolution of administrative responsibility to local governments, and delegations to other authorities and local government, to integrate environmental protection with planning, resource management and infrastructure development.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Air quality

Monitoring of air quality is carried out at 12 sites in south-east Queensland and a further 11 sites in major regional centres, including the industrial cities of Mt Isa and Gladstone.

The most easily observed air-quality phenomenon in south-east Queensland is haze due to fine particles, which reduces visibility. During 1997, visibility was less then 20 km on 24 days, compared to 35 days in 1996. Reduced visibility was caused by bushfires or hazard reduction burns.

Photochemical smog is caused by chemical reactions between primary pollutants already in the atmosphere: oxides of nitrogen combine with reactive hydrocarbons in the presence of sunlight. The major constituent of smog is ozone. During 1997, levels of ozone in south-east Queensland exceeded levels recommended by the National Health and Medical Research Council on 6 days. This was associated with bushfires or hazard reduction burns.

Current studies in south-east Queensland are assessing the potential levels of photochemical smog that can be expected to develop with increased urban growth. Data collected in these studies are being used to develop strategies to control photochemical smog.

Carbon monoxide and lead levels continue to fall in Brisbane and are well within existing national guidelines. Controls on motor vehicle emissions have consistently reduced carbon monoxide levels. Staged reduction of the lead content in super grade petrol since February 1991, combined with a continuing decline in the number of vehicles using leaded petrol, has reduced airborne lead levels.

Air quality monitoring in Gladstone, Mt Isa, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton and Cairns in 1997 showed that air quality complied with national guidelines or licence conditions.

Annual and monthly data and trend reports on air quality monitoring are available from the Department of Environment and Heritage on request. A plan to manage air quality in south-east Queensland is currently being drafted.

Water quality

In June 1997, the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy was enacted under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. The Policy provides a more detailed framework for managing water quality in Queensland. Monitoring of water quality in Queensland is carried out by both the Department of Environment and Heritage and the Department of Natural Resources. The program conducted by the Department of Environment and Heritage focuses on estuarine and coastal waters, while the Department of Natural Resources' program focuses on fresh waters.

The Department of Environment and Heritage is currently monitoring more than 350 sites on a regular basis. Reports on monitoring programs by the two departments are available from them on request.

Contaminated land

Queensland has approximately two million parcels of land. The *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, administered by the Department of Environment and Heritage, provides for any contaminated lands to be properly managed and, if required, cleaned up for health or environmental reasons.

The Act also requires the Department to maintain an Environmental Management Register (EMR), and a Contaminated Land Register (CLR). Land is recorded on the EMR if a prescribed notifiable activity was conducted in the past or is currently being conducted. A prescribed activity is one that has the potential to contaminate land. Examples include landfills, unexploded ordnance, fuel storage areas and cattle dips.

The CLR records land where contamination is proven and a risk exists to the environment or public health. A site management plan can be developed to deal with the contamination and permit safe future use of the land without full remediation. The registers are accessible to the public upon payment of a fee and are searched approximately 400 to 600 times a day.

Waste management

Effective management of wastes is a fundamental requirement for ecologically sustainable development. Informed communities demand environmentally sensitive measures to manage wastes. In Queensland, domestic activities, trade and commerce, transport, agriculture, mining and industrial processes produce solid, liquid and gaseous wastes.

In December 1995, the Queensland Government adopted a waste management strategy to address the minimisation, treatment and disposal of waste in Queensland. The strategy adopted the waste management hierarchy, the user-and-polluter pays concept, and the principle of producer responsibility.

An Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Policy is being prepared under the Environmental Protection Act to give effect to the strategy proposals—cleaner production, charging, tracking of wastes to prevent illegal dumping, life cycle assessment, industry waste reduction agreements, clinical and related waste management, waste management planning and reporting, and the development of regional waste management strategic plans by local governments.

State of the Environment reporting

Under section 218 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, the Department of Environment and Heritage is required to produce a State of the Environment (SOE) report at least every four years. The first SOE report is currently being prepared and is expected to be published by early 1999.

The report will present data and trends on the interaction of human activity with Queensland's environment. A major outcome expected from the report is a collection of environmental indicators, which will be used to monitor changes and trends in the condition of the environment.

The report is expected to address the following issues: the atmosphere, land and soil resources, inland waters, the coastal zone, biodiversity, energy, cultural heritage, and human settlements.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Conserving biodiversity

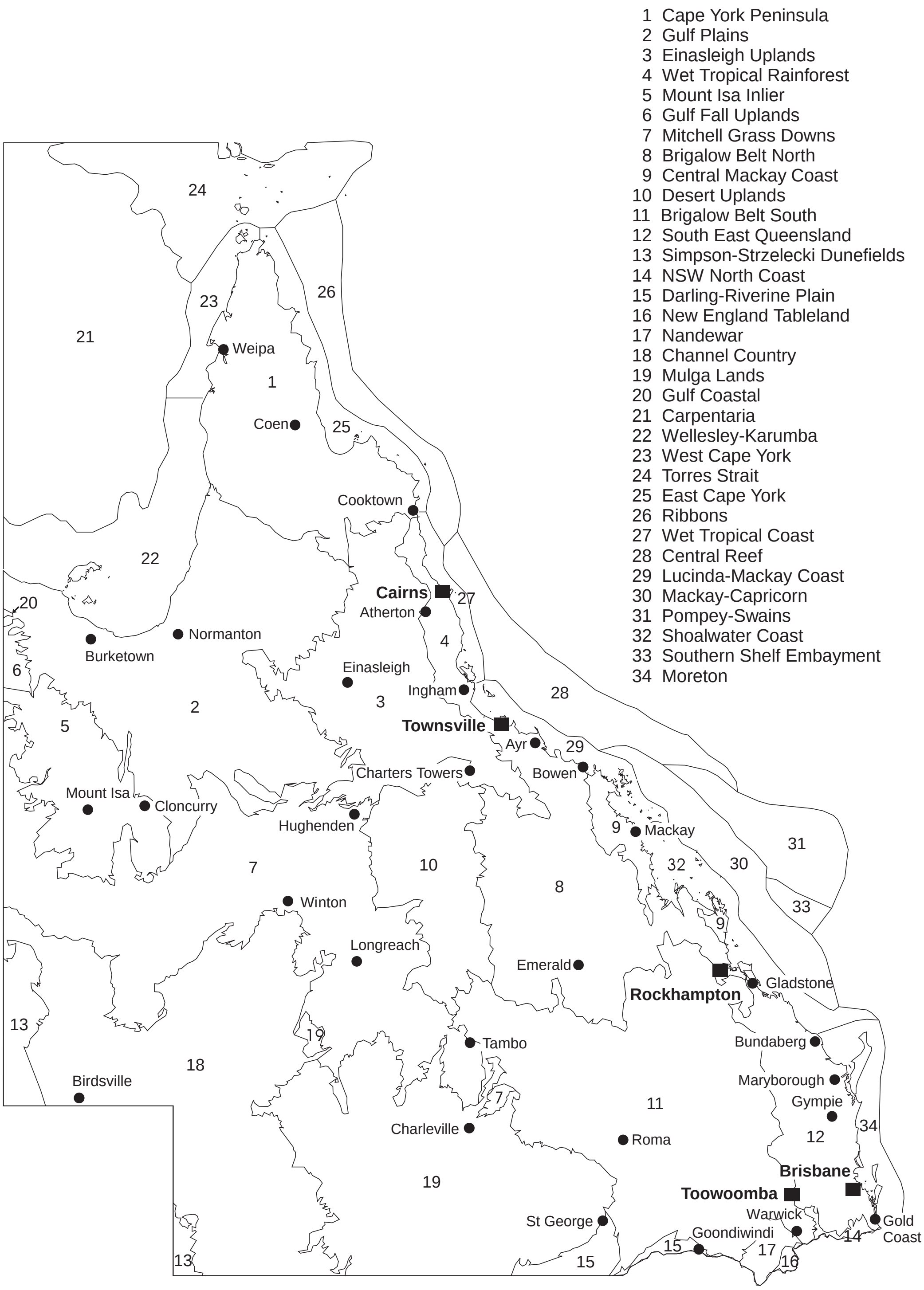
Conservation management in Queensland is based on the principle of maintaining the State's biological diversity. Such biodiversity is the variety within and among living things (plants and animals) and the environments in which they occur. Biodiversity is recognised in Queensland at four levels: landscape, ecosystem, species and genetic. Planning for protection of biodiversity begins at the regional landscape level.

Biologically, Queensland is the most diverse Australian State. On the basis of vegetation types and landforms, Queensland can be divided into 19 terrestrial and 15 marine biogeographic regions (bioregions), which provide a framework for conservation planning.

Integrated bioregional conservation strategies consider the inherent natural diversity in each biogeographic region and major threats to it. Bioregional strategies should include developing a fully representative reserve system complemented by conservation strategies on private lands.

At 30 June 1998, Queensland had 212 national parks covering 6,518,143 hectares (about 3.7% of the state) and 158 conservation parks covering 29,027 hectares. The state also had 36 resources reserves covering 322,462 hectares, 21 nature refuges totalling 5,470 hectares, and one coordinated conservation area of 1,170 hectares.

BIOREGIONS IN QUEENSLAND



Source: Department of Environment and Heritage.

Ecosystems are interacting species of animals and plants associated with a particular setting in the physical environment. Identifying and reserving viable samples of ecosystems is a vital part of nature conservation. In Queensland, 1,082 regional ecosystems (based on classifications of vegetation and environmental attributes at mapping scales of 1:100,000 and 1:250,000) are presently recognised. Approximately 69% of ecosystems are represented in national parks greater than 1,000 hectares, while 10% are recognised as being endangered (i.e. less than 10% of original distribution remaining).

Regional nature conservation strategies integrate conservation efforts by State and local governments and private landholders, and take into account land management practices and other issues that threaten biodiversity. Strategies could involve closer management of tree clearing; controlling grazing pressure, including that from domestic stock, feral animals and sustainably harvested kangaroos; protecting critical areas for wildlife; fire management plans to maintain species and ecosystems; and control of pests and weeds.

Challenges for conservation remain in regions such as the Brigalow Belt, in pastoral areas such as the Desert Uplands, and along the eastern coastline. Integrated conservation strategies in these areas are being developed as part of initiatives such as water infrastructure proposals and Regional Forest Agreements.

2.4 AREA REPRESENTATION IN NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES(a), By Biogeographic Area, Queensland—30 June 1998

Biogeographic area	Regional area hectares	Parks/reserves area hectares	Percentage of region in parks/reserves %
Cape York Peninsula	12 719 858	1 585 155	12.5
Gulf Plains	22 143 799	546 109	2.5
Gulf Fall Uplands(b)	551 447	194 059	35.2
Wet Tropical Rainforest	2 082 811	339 020	16.2
Einasleigh Uplands	11 944 972	222 819	1.8
Mount Isa Inlier	6 672 408	179 558	2.7
Mitchell Grass Downs	24 058 376	326 743	1.4
Brigalow Belt North	12 560 457	156 450	1.2
Brigalow Belt South	22 985 292	581 234	2.5
Central Mackay Coast	1 835 904	143 186	7.8
Desert Uplands	7 003 509	156 286	2.2
Channel Country	21 599 198	566 101	2.6
Simpson-Strzelecki Dunefields(b)	2 280 799	1 001 796	43.9
South East Queensland	6 337 597	356 919	4.3
Mulga Lands	18 106 092	450 604	2.5
Darling-Riverine Plain(b)	1 251 523	18 761	1.5
Nandewar	628 427	24 617	3.9
New England Tableland	143 053	7 993	5.6
NSW North Coast(b)	230 775	53 027	23.0
Total	**175 136 297**	**6 910 437**	**3.9**

(a) All parks and reserves, including a 3 km strip of inshore waters. Terrestrial protected areas beyond this strip (e.g. some islands) are not included (about 9,162 hectares). (b) Area fully contained inside the Queensland border.

Source: Department of Environment.

Wildlife

The purpose of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* is to conserve nature, in the broadest sense of the word, over the whole of Queensland. The Act stresses the need to protect habitats and recognises the essential role that private individuals can make to the conservation of nature.

At 30 June 1998, the Department of Environment and Heritage's WildNet database recorded 243 mammal species (including 33 marine mammals and 18 introduced species), 621 birds (including 11 introduced species), 120 frogs (including the introduced cane toad), and 441 reptiles (including 1 introduced species) in Queensland. The number of species is rising as more definitive descriptions, particularly of reptiles, become accepted.

This means about 70% of Australia's mammal species, 80% of its birds, 60% of its frogs, and at least half the nation's reptile species are found in Queensland.

The *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994* lists Queensland's protected wildlife, including endangered, vulnerable and rare wildlife. Five mammals and one bird are presumed extinct. There are 12 mammals, 11 birds, 7 butterflies, 14 frogs, 4 reptiles and 3 fish listed as endangered. Another 20 mammals, 24 birds, 6 frogs and 15 reptiles are listed as vulnerable, along with 11 butterflies and 2 fish. A total of 30 mammals, 31 birds, 25 frogs and 63 reptiles are listed as rare.

Queensland Herbarium data indicate that, at 30 June 1998, Queensland's native flora comprised 7,754 species of flowering plants, 61 species of gymnosperms, 380 species of ferns, 965 species of algae, 1,405 species of lichens and 596 species of mosses. A further 1,205 species of flowering plants, 3 species of gymnosperms and 11 species of ferns introduced from overseas have become naturalised and are weeds. A total of 91 new plant species were described in 1997, and scientists believe thousands more species await discovery.

The *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994* lists 21 vascular plant species as presumed extinct, 81 species as endangered, 243 species as vulnerable and 725 species as rare. Recovery plans have been developed for 15 threatened plant species.

Protected areas

The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* provides for the declaration and management of protected areas to conserve wildlife and the natural environment. The protected area provisions of the Act were fully proclaimed on 19 December 1994. This occurred in conjunction with proclamation of the *Nature Conservation Regulation 1994,* and the fresh declaration of conservation reserves throughout Queensland as protected areas. Some reserves were amalgamated as part of this process.

There are 11 classes of protected area created by the Act: national park, national park (scientific), national park (Aboriginal land), national park (Torres Strait Islander land), conservation park, resources reserve, nature refuge, coordinated conservation area, wilderness area, World Heritage management area and international agreement area. Some classes, such as national park, have almost total protection, while others, such as coordinated conservation area, can encompass a range of land uses to achieve specific conservation objectives.

National parks are the protected areas most familiar to the public. They are usually large tracts of land set aside for their conservation value, while consideration is also given to their educational, scientific, recreational and landscape values. Large numbers of people visit Queensland's national parks (an estimated 12.5 million visits each year). The parks are also popular for overnight camping.

Recreation areas

Four areas in Queensland have been declared recreation areas under the *Recreation Areas Management Act 1988*: Moreton Island, Fraser Island, Inskip Peninsula (south of Fraser Island) and Green Island (near Cairns). Recreation area status allows recreational activities to be managed in a consistent and coordinated way across a number of land tenures, such as national park, State forest, beach and foreshore areas. Management of these areas takes into account their conservation, recreation, education and production values and the interests of landholders.

Whitsunday national parks

Contributed by the Department of Environment and Heritage.

Lying off the Queensland coast east of Proserpine, the Whitsunday National Parks are located right in the middle of one of the world's seven wonders, the Great Barrier Reef, a World Heritage Area. About 1,125 km north of Brisbane and 725 km south of Cairns, these tropical islands form the largest offshore island chain on Australia's east coast. Altogether, more than 25,000 ha of wooded hills, rocky headlands and sand and shingle beaches in the Whitsundays have been set aside for their scenic and scientific worth. Most of the surrounding waters are protected by marine parks.

The collection of more than 70 islands is commonly known as the Whitsundays. These mostly uninhabited islands are actually peaks of drowned mountain ranges, separated by rising sea levels more than 10,000 years ago. Now one of Australia's premier holiday destinations, camping is permitted on several islands, and resorts have been developed on others.

Most of the Whitsunday islands are protected in the following national parks:

Whitsunday Islands National Park—This park protects a large group of scenic islands with rocky shorelines, open woodland and dry rainforest vegetation. Whitsunday Island is the largest in the region. The islands have sandy or coral rubble beaches and are popular for bush camping and nature study. Their surrounding waters are marine park and are great for sailing, boating and reef activities. Islands in this national park are: Arkhurst, Bird, Black, Border, Buddibuddi, Cid, Deloraine, Dumbell, Dungurra, Edward, Esk, Gungwiya, Harold, Haslewood, Henning, Hook, Ireby, Langford, Lupton, Nicolson, Nunga, Perseverance, Plum Pudding, Sillago, Surprise Rock, Teague, Whitsunday, Wirrainbeia, Workington, Yerumbinna and Yiundalla.

Molle Islands National Park—The Molle Islands are a small, inshore group. On South Molle's easy graded tracks walkers can experience a diverse range of vegetation and wildlife. The tracks lead to delightful destinations and feature expansive vistas along the way. The surrounding waters are marine park. Islands in this national park are: Calf, Cow, Denman, Goat, Long, Mid Molle, North Molle, Pine, Planton, Repair, Shute, South Molle and Tancred.

Lindeman Islands National Park—This southerly group of scenic, continental islands lies beyond the Whitsunday Passage. Largest of the group, Lindeman Island is home to a large range of plant communities, as well as bird life. Graded walking tracks lead walkers through rainforest, thick canopied eucalyptus forest and expanses of grassland. Along the way, visitors can see the site of a large colony of flying foxes or look for the occasional osprey or eagle. Seaforth Island offers an attractive beach for a picnic or watching the sun set. Shaw Island caters for isolated bush camping or an anchorage with unspoilt views. The waters surrounding these islands are marine park. Islands in this national park are: Shaw, Baynham, Comston, Gaibirra, Keyser, Lindeman, Little Lindeman, Maher, Mansell, Pentecost, Seaforth, Thomas, Trident, and Volskow.

Repulse Islands National Park—The three islands in this group were first noted by Captain Cook in 1770 who named the bay where they are situated Repulse Bay. Cook first sailed into the bay thinking it was the entrance to the way north, but soon realised it was not. Thus he was repulsed and the bay was named. South Repulse has a small camping site, with fringing reef just off the beach. Nesting seabirds are found on all three islands. Their surrounding waters are marine park. Islands in this national park are: South, North and East Repulse.

Gloucester Islands National Park—Gloucester Islands National Park is situated to the north of Airlie Beach. These islands' tall peaks and rugged coastlines provide the only island home for the endangered Proserpine rock-wallaby. Camping at Bona Bay provides an opportunity to spy on these elusive creatures. Bush camping is also offered at Armit and Olden Islands. All of these islands are popular among locals. Islands in this national park are: Armit, Double Cone, Gloucester, Grassy, Gumbrell, Low, Middle, Olden, Rattray, Saddleback and Thomas.

Climate

About 160 km north of the Tropic of Capricorn, the Whitsundays' generally mild climate and exceptional natural beauty make them a popular tourist destination. Temperatures in the region are moderated by ocean winds—southeasters in winter and northwesterlies in summer. Extremes of temperature range between 5°C and 35°C. Rainfall varies from 2,000 mm a year in the south to 1,200 mm in the northwest, most falling in summer (November–March), also a time to watch out for marine stingers. Summer also brings the possibility of cyclones, another infrequent but hazardous weather extreme. So, the cooler and more temperate months from about April to October are usually the best time to visit.

Cultural heritage

Before the last ice age, the Whitsundays were the mountains of a great mainland plain stretching to the Great Barrier Reef. The Ngaro—Aboriginal people of the Whitsundays—could walk to where the outer reef is today. However, when the sea level rose and inundated the mainland with saltwater, these maritime fisher-gatherers had to make lifestyle changes to survive. They became marine hunter gatherers using relatively sophisticated three-piece bark canoes capable of long voyages between islands.

Archaeological research confirms historical accounts referring to the Ngaro's use of the sea and coastal fringe from at least 9,000 years ago. They developed their own unique art style and ceremonial grounds with elaborate stone arrangements. Two sites in the Whitsundays provide the earliest signs of human coastal occupation in Queensland. The Whitsunday Islanders also actively managed their environment through constant burning and other conservation practices.

The long, razor sharp leaves of the pandanus tree were stripped to make baskets and nets. Shattered, fine grained volcanic rock from a natural quarry on South Molle was chipped into weapons and tools—South Molle was known as Wirriba after the stone which is found there. The names of other islands in the area reflect their importance to the Ngaro people. Lindeman Island was known as 'Yara-Kimba', the place of snapper/bream.

Tall grasslands which feature on many Whitsunday Islands are a reminder of the Ngaro people in many cases. They regularly burnt drier areas to promote the growth of grasses to attract mammals and make hunting easier. Many of these grasslands remain, often reaching 1.5 metres in height. The Department of Environment and Heritage maintains these areas through 'prescribed burning' programs, where parts of the islands are periodically burnt to keep the grassland habitats and reduce the fire risk.

Other archaeological evidence confirms that fish, turtle and dugong were major food items, and that hunting of these species was effectively managed in a sustainable way for over 3,000 years. Descendants of the Whitsunday peoples, as represented by the Giru Dala Council of Elders, are culturally active and continue to make use of, and contribute to, the region's management today.

The Whitsunday Islands were first recorded by Europeans when Captain James Cook sailed the *Endeavour* along the coast and gave the area its name (actually Whitsunday's Passage, after the feast day). He recorded seeing Aborigines: 'On a Sandy beach upon one of the Islands we saw 2 people and a Canoe, with an outrigger' (4 June 1770).

Captain Jeffreys was sent to explore and chart the Great Barrier Reef in 1815, and named 'Port Molle' after one of his lieutenants. In the 1860s after European settlement on the mainland at Bowen, a demand for timber arose. This was met largely from the Whitsunday Islands where timber-getting continued well into the twentieth century. Sheep and cattle graziers followed, encouraged by government advertisements of islands for occupation or lease. However, by the 1920s and 1930s, locals realised that the islands held attractions for many people and tourism arose as a viable alternative to the difficulties of grazing life on the islands.

In 1927 Henry Lamond bought South Molle and many other islands in the area. He was a pastoralist, writer and conservationist. During Lamond's years on South Molle, his leaseholdings were gazetted by the Government as a bird and animal sanctuary and he was appointed as Ranger. In 1934 the Government began a program which led, in a decade, to most of the islands in the Whitsundays being established as national parks.

Scientific and conservation values

The Whitsunday Islands are special places. Animals and plants here have survived thousands of years of isolation with limited resources. However, life is often a struggle, with water shortages, shallow hillside soils, and strong winds sweeping in across the ocean. The vegetation varies depending on the soil, height, direction the land faces and how often different areas of each island are burnt.

Millions of years of weathering have eroded great thicknesses of rock, sculpting rugged mountain profiles, carving long valleys, and exposing the once deeply buried granites of Hayman, Seaforth, Thomas and other islands. Erosion has also exposed the orange sulfide-stained porphyry of Pentecost Island. This island is actually a remnant of a plug of rock cooled in the throat of a volcano.

Corals and algae have formed fringing reefs around many islands. Today these vary from small colonies of corals on submerged rocks to reefs extending over several square kilometres. Currents here nourish a rich and colourful diversity of corals and create popular snorkelling and diving spots. Towards the shore where low-tide exposure limits coral growth, the reef flat is drabber, with areas of algal-covered coral rubble and sandy mud washed from the islands into the marine ecosystem. A closer look at the intertidal reef flat reveals a fascinating and complex community. These plants and animals play an important role in the assimilation of nutrients washed from the islands into the marine ecosystem. Various algae (some microscopic forms live within the tissues of hard corals) convert waterborne nutrients into living tissue. Algae provide food for fish, molluscs and crabs. They form the basis of a complex food chain which often ends with humans.

Plants

Above high tide mark, beach sands formed into dunes by the wind are colonised by plants such as the goat's foot convulvus (with purple flowers), the sea bean, and spinifex, a slender spiky grass. These plants, adapted to dry sandy soils and salt spray, help stabilise dunes and prevent 'blow-outs', or areas of wind-generated denudation. Although resilient, they can still be killed by trampling. On the higher ridges, walkers may be rewarded with spectacular views framed by sprays of golden orchids.

In gullies and on border-strewn hillsides where bushfires are less frequent than on the surrounding terrain, vine thickets of lusher vegetation grow. Towering hoop pines, *Araucaria cunninghamii*, emerge from these forests and mark the skyline with their distinctive radiating branches and tufts of deep green foliage.

On drier, more fire-prone slopes, eucalypt and acacia forest predominate. Pink bloodwood, poplar gum, Moreton Bay ash and white mahogany are common. Distribution and density are determined by soil, aspect and fire frequency. The grasstree, *Xanthorrhoea*, is a typical understorey plant, its large flowering spike attracting noisy flocks of birds and many insects.

Animals

The fringing reefs of the Whitsunday Islands are known for their high diversity of fish and corals, as well as other marine life. Visibility is sometimes less than further out at the Great Barrier Reef because of fine sediment from mainland rivers and run off from the mainland and islands. However, on a good day it can be as good as, if not better than, the Great Barrier Reef, with regular sightings of Spanish Dancers, Christmas tree worms, bat fish, the occasional turtle and a multitude of other marine creatures.

Each year during winter and spring, majestic humpback whales migrate from the Antarctic to the Whitsundays. Humpback whales are a cold water species which migrate to the warmer waters of Australia's east coast to breed. At least 2,000 humpbacks travel the 6,000 km journey and pods of whales start to arrive at the southern Great Barrier Reef in mid-June. In the following weeks, they move further along the Great Barrier Reef.

During breeding season, the male humpback will produce the longest and most varied song in the animal world. His song—an eerie serenade of squeaks, squeals, moans and groans—has a particular structure and takes about half an hour to complete. All males in one population sing the same song. Each year, the song is changed slightly and all the males will remember those changes. Songs are produced by moving air back and forth through body passages, as the humpback whale has no vocal chords.

The whales migrate south to Antarctic waters from late August to late October. Most humpbacks have left Queensland's coast by late October.

Close to shore, organisms with a higher tolerance for low-tide exposure become prevalent. As the tide recedes, oysters and snails seal their shells and worms retire to their burrows. The largest crab, *Grapsus albolineatus*, continues to scuttle about busily scraping algae from rocks, protected from drying by a reservoir of water inside its shell.

The islands themselves don't support as big a variety of animals as the nearby mainland does. Visitors may see brush-tailed possums and Gould's goannas, which raid campers' food on some islands. The plain rock-wallaby also inhabits Whitsunday Island.

The endangered Proserpine rock-wallaby is one of the most important local species. These animals were once thought to be tree kangaroos due to their peculiar use of trees. To date, researchers have located only 15 colonies in the Proserpine area, some of which are on Gloucester Island. Land clearing has destroyed much of the Proserpine rock-wallaby's habitat and isolated many colonies from each other. Researchers are racing to locate all remaining colonies before they are lost through land-clearing. Habitat protection is also a high priority.

Larger than other rock-wallabies, Proserpine rock-wallabies live among rocky outcrops in deciduous vine forests, generally found near open woodland in sheltered places on the foothills. A closed canopy of leaves helps keep the forest cool and moist. While extremes of cyclonic rain and extended dry periods affect these vine forests, they remain a refuge for the animals. Usually nocturnal, Proserpine rock-wallabies may be seen sunning themselves on rocks or sloping trees.

Opportunities for birdwatching are many in the Whitsundays, with 156 species recorded. Birds of prey—the white-bellied sea eagle, osprey and brahminy kite—soar above the water, looking for surface fish. In the breeding season, these birds engage in spectacular aerial courtship displays.

The orange-footed scrubfowl, one of Australia's three mound-building birds, is common on the Whitsundays. These ground-dwelling birds build mounds up to 7 metres in diameter and 3 metres high to incubate their eggs. Often several pairs use the same mound. The beach stone-curlew is also found on the Whitsundays. Listed as vulnerable to extinction, it nests on beach sand just above high tide.

Tourism and recreation

Although most of the islands remain uninhabited, the Whitsundays are one of Australia's most popular holiday destinations. Set in the vibrant blue sea, they are noted for water that is comfortable to swim in year round. Fringing reefs around many of the islands support highly diverse fish and coral species. The islands, sheltered bays and surrounding expanse of Great Barrier Reef offer an infinite variety of land, air and water recreational opportunities. To experience this tropical splendour, tourists can visit one of the island resorts or get even closer to nature by camping.

Island national parks in the Whitsundays offer ideal locations for a camping holiday and visitors can select from the many sites established and maintained by the Department of Environment and Heritage. Campers must obtain a camping permit and be self-suffficient—facilities are very limited on the islands. As most streams flow only temporarily after rain and many campsites do not have water, ample water should be carried. Insect repellent is essential in the warmer months.

South Molle, Lindeman, Whitsunday and Long Islands have graded walking tracks. On islands without tracks, beach walking and 'rock hopping' along the rocky coastline can provide an introduction to much of the island's wildlife. Uninhabited Whitsunday Island boasts spectacular beaches, particularly Whitehaven Beach, an incredible expanse of pure white silica sand, the legacy of an earlier era.

Water is usually clearest at the northern ends of the outer islands. Hook, Border, Deloraine and Langford Islands are some of the best snorkelling and diving spots. But snorkelling almost anywhere over the reef flat at high tide can be rewarding. Sailing is another great way to explore the region. In 1770 Captain Cook wrote that the Whitsunday passage was 'one continued safe harbour'. While it must be remembered that he was writing from the *Endeavour,* a substantial ship, sailing the Whitsundays remains a very popular choice for many, and a dream for others.

Weather and tide permitting, campsites are readily accessible via a range of transport, including day-cruise sailing and powerboats, water taxis, sea kayaks and aircraft. Resort areas are serviced directly or indirectly by air or sea.

The region is part of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, a World Heritage Area. Seasonal closures apply to some islands and certain activities are restricted or not allowed. Visitors need to check the zoning plan to find out which activities are allowed.

Coastal management

About half of Queensland's 7,400 km of mainland coastline is backed by rock, mud, alluvium or tertiary (lateritic) sediments. The other half of the coastline is backed by sand dunes or beach ridges. Beaches and estuaries are dynamic natural systems, constantly changing and adapting to the prevailing environmental conditions. With proper planning and management, they remain a natural buffer against extreme weather conditions, providing coastal protection by eroding in storms and then resuming their former condition in calmer weather.

To help meet the challenge of protecting and managing this coastline, the Coastal Protection and Management Act was passed in November 1995 and commenced on 1 February 1996. This Act is supplemented by the *Beach Protection Act 1968,* particular provisions of the now repealed *Harbours Act 1955*, and the *Canals Act 1958*, which provide the statutory approval processes for coastal management.

The Act provides for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and management of the coastal zone, including its resources. It encourages ecologically sustainable development of the coast and complements other legislation to provide a framework for maintaining the coastal environment and ecosystems it supports. Coastal management plans are being prepared and will provide an appropriate balance between the protection of coastal features and the use of coastal resources for the long-term benefit of all Queenslanders.

The rate of development along the Queensland coast evident in recent decades has slowed in the 1990s as a result of community concerns for the coastal environment and its value for tourism. The Moreton Bay Strategic Plan commits all Queensland Government agencies and contiguous local authorities to protecting the most diverse terrestrial and marine resource along the Queensland coast. The plan has a goal of ecologically sustainable use and protection of its natural, recreational, cultural heritage and amenity values. It establishes a high standard of coordination and community consultation and sets a framework for other key coastal areas in Queensland and interstate.

Currently, draft regional coastal management plans are being prepared for South-east Queensland, Cardwell/Hinchinbrook, and Wet Tropical Coast. Preparatory work has also begun for regional coastal management plans for Wide Bay and Curtis Coast. Other areas of the coast for which regional coastal management plans are to be prepared are Gulf of Carpentaria, Whitsunday Coast, Capricorn Coast, Cape York Peninsula, Dry Tropical Coast (Townsville area) and Torres Strait. Commencement of these plans is expected over the next few years. The draft State coastal management plan is in preparation.

Marine parks

Queensland's coast includes a high diversity of estuarine and marine environments. Mangrove wetlands, seagrass beds, mudflats, sandbanks, beaches, rocky outcrops and fringing reefs support numerous plants and animals. The coastline includes the Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest and most complex coral reef region. Wetlands and seagrass beds are nurseries for most of Queensland's recreational and commercial seafoods. They are also nesting and feeding grounds for seabirds, turtles and many other marine species.

State marine parks are areas set aside and managed to protect and conserve these resources, while allowing for planned use of marine resources.

A large proportion of Queensland's coastal waters is included in marine parks, established under the *Marine Parks Act 1982*. Marine parks are established below high water mark and include the tidal water, tidal land, subsoil, airspace above the boundaries and all marine animals and plants. They are managed to cater for conservation while allowing for sustainable uses such as fishing, tourism and port operations.

Queensland's and Australia's first marine park was established in 1937 at Green Island. The second was declared over Heron and Wistari Reefs off Gladstone in 1974. In 1982, the *Queensland Marine Parks Act* was passed, setting up a comprehensive system of marine parks to complement the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

Queensland's marine parks include Moreton Bay Marine Park (the largest Australian marine park close to a capital city), Hervey Bay Marine Park (a renowned whale migration and whale-watching site), Woongarra Marine Park (which includes an important sea turtle rookery at Mon Repos), Mackay-Capricorn Marine Park (which includes Shoalwater Bay and numerous islands and cays), Townsville-Whitsunday Marine Park (which includes 200 continental islands), and Cairns Marine Park (Queensland's premier reef tourism destination).

Offshore islands

Queensland has about 1,000 offshore islands varying in size from isolated rocks to Fraser Island, the world's largest sand island at 184,000 hectares. They range in type from continental (soil, rock and mud) to coral rubble and sands. Tenures range from freehold and leasehold to Crown ownership.

The landscape and wildlife of many offshore islands from South Stradbroke to Cape York are conserved as national parks. Much of Moreton, Bribie and Fraser Islands, the Capricorn/Bunker and Cumberland-Whitsunday groups and Magnetic, Hinchinbrook, Green and Lizard Islands are protected in this way.

Access to some islands is restricted to conserve their special nature. Research continues into the seabird roosting and green turtle nesting site of Raine Island. Masthead, Hoskyn, Fairfax, Wreck, Wilson, Eshelby and One Tree Islands and Michaelmas Cay are key conservation sites. Possession, Restoration and Raine Islands off north Queensland and St Helena, Peel and Bribie Islands in Moreton Bay have special European heritage values.

Wetlands

Wetlands are areas that are permanently or intermittently flooded and that generally support plants or animals that need to spend some time in water to complete their lifecycle. Typical wetlands include lakes, swamps, marshes, springs, mangroves, mud flats and shallow seagrass beds.

Wetlands are complex and highly productive ecosystems important to local and migratory wildlife, particularly birds, fish and crustaceans. They play an important part in flood control, bank and shore stabilisation and absorption of sediments and nutrients and are also a source of high quality food and water.

More than 165 major wetland aggregations have been identified in Queensland, ranging from Gulf Country lowlands, Channel Country watercourses, mound springs and internal drainage systems in Central Queensland, to extensive intertidal and adjacent freshwater swamp forests on the eastern seaboard. Wetland areas cover approximately 4.1% of Queensland. Seasonally or intermittently flooded areas account for most of this; only 0.7% of Queensland's land area is permanently inundated.

Some significant wetlands have already been included in national parks and other reserves under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, gazetted as Fish Habitat Areas under the *Fisheries Act 1994*, or included in World Heritage Areas. Four outstanding wetlands—Moreton Bay near Brisbane, Bowling Green Bay near Townsville, Shoalwater and Corio Bays on Queensland's central coast and Currawinya National Park near Hungerford—have been listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention). The Moreton Bay Ramsar site has also been included in the East Asian-Australasian Shorebird Reserve Network, recognising its significance for migratory shorebirds.

CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* provides for the conservation of Queensland's cultural heritage and, for that purpose, established the Queensland Heritage Council. The Council maintains the Heritage Register of places of significance to Queensland's cultural heritage and also regulates the development of registered places.

Cultural heritage

At 30 June 1998, the Heritage Register contained 1,066 places of cultural heritage significance in Queensland. During the year, 66 places were nominated for consideration for entry in the Heritage Register, making a total of 581 places nominated since August 1992. The Queensland Heritage Council and its technical sub-committee assessed a total of 234 draft entries for places during the year. Of these, 156 were ratified places transferred under the transitional provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and 78 were new nominations. Of the 78 nominations considered, 43 places were entered in the Heritage Register and 35 were not entered. The Council processed 132 applications for development to registered places during the year.

The *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987* provides for the protection of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage places. Information about such places is recorded on a computerised inventory. Such places are protected automatically and penalties apply for interference or disturbance without approval.
At 30 June 1998, a total of 8,750 places were recorded in the inventory, and nine designated landscape areas were recorded in the Register of Designated Landscape Areas.

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3 Population

POPULATION

Queensland's population has shown steady growth over the past decade, progressively increasing its share of the Australian total. In common with most Western societies, the population is gradually ageing as birth rates decline and life expectancy increases.

There are two sources of population data used in this chapter, the census of population and housing, which is conducted every five years and the estimated resident population (ERP), which is updated annually. This chapter uses population data taken from both the census and the ERP, depending on which is the most appropriate source.

POPULATION GROWTH

Queensland's estimated resident population at 30 June 1997 was 3,401,232. On separation from the Colony of New South Wales in 1859, Queensland's population was 23,520, at that time the second smallest colony, exceeding only Western Australia. With the exception of 1916 and 1946, which were affected by World Wars I and II, respectively, Queensland's population has increased each year.

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

In 1867, the Queensland population exceeded that of Tasmania and in 1885 it passed that of South Australia to become the third largest colony, a position which has been maintained. According to censuses taken by the several colonies in 1881, Queensland's population was 9.5% of the Australian total. At 30 June 1997, Queensland accounted for 18.4% of the Australian total.

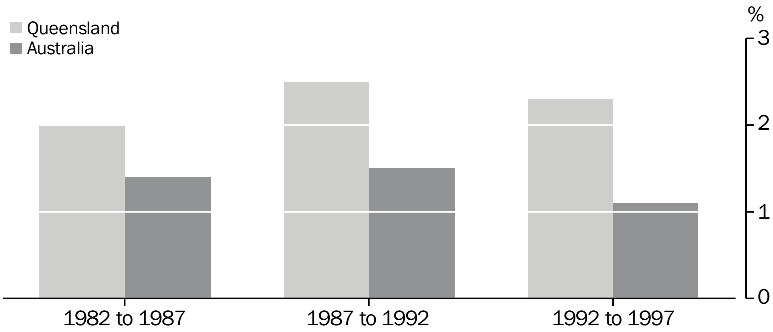
Queensland's population exceeded a quarter of a million in 1883, it was half a million in 1901, 1 million in 1938 and 2 million in 1974. It took only another 18 years for the Queensland population to exceed 3 million, in March 1992. Growth in the 5-year period to 30 June 1997 averaged 2.3% annually, which was well above the Australian average of 1.1%.

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

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

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

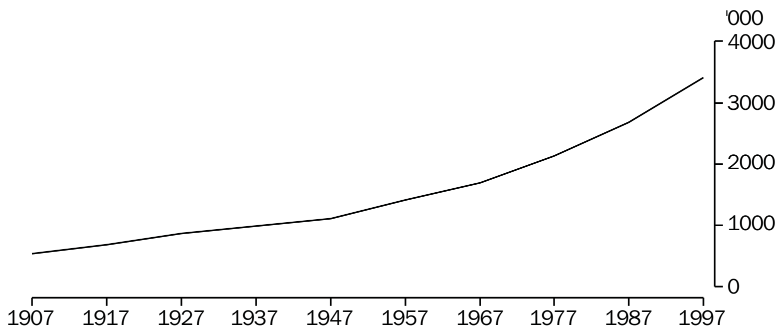
AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF THE QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIAN POPULATIONS



Source: Regional Population Growth (3218.0) and unpublished data.

At the end of World War II, the Commonwealth Government launched a program to increase Australia's population by 1% annually through immigration. Queensland, although not proportionally receiving as many migrants as the major southern States, still showed considerable gains, with the population increasing to 1,106,415 in 1947. The post World War II period up to the 1960s also experienced high fertility and was known as the *baby boom* era.

POPULATION(a), Queensland



(a) Estimated resident population at 30 June.

Source: Australian Demographic Trends 1997 (3102.0) and Regional Population Growth (3218.0).

A general lowering of the crude birth rate, to a level below that of the depression years, occurred during the 1960s and 1970s. The slight increase in the number of births, coupled with an increase in the number of deaths, resulted in a minor reduction in the level of natural increase. Net migration to Queensland increased considerably during these decades, from 2,282 persons in 1960 to 23,858 persons in 1979.

In the last twenty years Queensland experienced slightly higher rates of natural increase than the national average, but lower rates of overseas migration gain. Most of Queensland's population growth has come from interstate migration. Net migration declined to 37,442 in 1997, the lowest in the 5-year period 1992 to 1997, but over the 20 years to 1997 it has fluctuated, with peaks in 1981, 1989 and 1993.

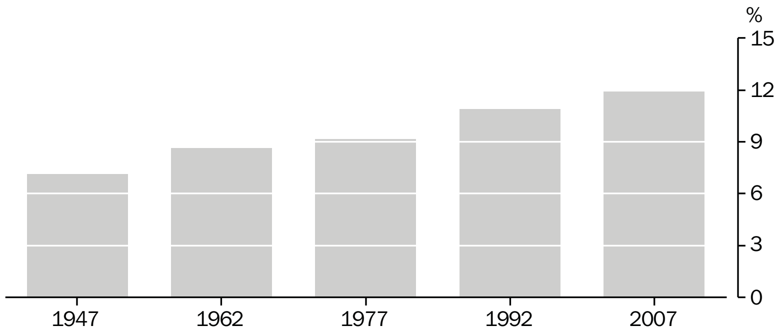
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

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

Age distribution

In June 1977, the median age of the Queensland population was 27.9 years. By June 1997, the median age had risen progressively to 33.6 years. The median age of males at June 1997 was 33.0 years and that of females was 34.1 years, reflecting the longer life span of females.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER(a), Queensland



(a) Census count in 1947; estimated resident population from 1962 to 1992; projected population in 2007.
Source: Unpublished data.

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

Ethnicity

The proportion of Queenslanders born overseas is increasing. According to the 1996 census, 16.8% of the population counted in Queensland was born overseas, compared with 10.3% in 1947. With the proportion for Australia at 22.0%, the Queensland figure reflects lower levels of immigration when compared with New South Wales and Victoria, the major destinations of overseas migrants.

While the percentage of people born overseas has been increasing, there has also been a change in the pattern of the birthplaces of the overseas born, with an increasing proportion of settlers to Queensland arriving from Asian countries and New Zealand.

In the 1996 census, 213,522 Queenslanders spoke a language other than English at home, the most common being Chinese languages (13.8%) followed by Italian (11.9%) and German (7.9%). Of those born overseas, over 70% speak English only, while 14.1% used another language and spoke English very well.

3.1 BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION, Queensland

	Census year		
	1966	1991	1996(a)
Birthplace	%	%	%
Australia	88.0	80.7	79.6
New Zealand	0.5	3.1	3.1
U.K. and Ireland	6.3	6.2	5.7
Other Europe	4.1	3.6	3.3
Asia	0.6	2.2	2.6
America	0.3	0.7	0.7
Other	0.3	1.2	1.4
Total overseas born	*12.0*	*17.0*	*16.8*
Not stated	0.0	2.3	3.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Excluding overseas visitors.

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

3.2 ENGLISH PROFICIENCY OF QUEENSLANDERS BORN OVERSEAS

	1991	1996(a)
	%	%
Uses another language and speaks English		
Very well	12.8	14.1
Well	9.5	9.8
Not well	4.5	4.3
Not at all	0.7	0.8
Proficiency not stated	0.2	0.4
Speaks English only	71.4	70.1
Language(s) used not stated	0.9	0.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Excluding overseas visitors.

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

Religion

In 1996, 73.9% of Queenslanders were affiliated with Christian denominations, 1.5% with non-Christian groups and 15.3% had no religious affiliation.

The number of Catholics increased by 79,513 between 1991 and 1996 and the number of Anglicans increased by 30,870 during the same period. The number of people who reported themselves as Presbyterians declined while Uniting Church numbers increased slightly.

Non-Christian believers increased by 18,495 persons during the 1991 to 1996 intercensal period, and those claiming no religious affiliation rose from 344,174 to 507,145 during the same period.

3.3 RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, Queensland

	1991	1996(a)
	%	%
Christian		
Anglican	25.2	23.6
Baptist	1.9	1.9
Catholic	25.4	25.2
Lutheran	2.3	2.2
Presbyterian	5.4	4.7
Uniting Church	10.4	9.5
Other	6.4	6.8
Non-Christian	1.0	1.5
No religion	11.6	15.3
Not stated	10.0	9.0
Total(b)	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Excluding overseas visitors. (b) Including inadequately described.

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE

At the 1996 Census, there were 95,518 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (TSI) people counted in Queensland. This represented 2.9% of the total Queensland population and 27.1% of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Australia.

In Queensland, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population increased by 36.3% between the 1991 and 1996 censuses, compared with an increase of 12.5% for the total State population. The relatively large increase in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population reflects, in part, improvements in indigenous census procedures and a greater propensity for people to identify themselves as indigenous.

3.4 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE, Queensland

	Aboriginal people	TSI people	Total
Census year	no.	no.	no.
1971	24 414	7 508	31 922
1976	31 948	9 396	41 344
1981	33 966	10 732	44 698
1986	48 098	13 170	61 268
1991	55 511	14 559	70 070
1996	74 394	16 346	(a)95 518

(a) Including persons who are of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were unevenly distributed throughout Queensland. Almost half (46.3%) were located in the Northern, Far North and North-West Statistical Divisions with the majority living in the Far North Division. By contrast, almost half (44.5%) of the total population of Queensland was located in the Brisbane Statistical Division with the next highest proportion located in the Moreton Statistical Division.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Since World War II, Queensland's urban population has grown strongly. At the 1996 population census, 80.7% of people counted were in urban areas compared with 59.8% of the population in 1947.

The rural population, having dropped to 373,392 in 1971, increased to 647,735 by 1996, with 103,808 persons in small rural localities of between 200 and 999 people.

Queensland's population is among the least centralised of the Australian States and Territories, with 45.5% of the population living in Brisbane Statistical Division at 30 June 1997.

3.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—At 30 June 1997p

		Capital city(a)	
	Total	Population	Proportion of total
State/Territory	'000	'000	%
New South Wales	6 274.4	3 934.7	62.7
Victoria	4 605.1	3 321.7	72.1
Queensland	3 401.2	1 548.3	45.5
South Australia	1 479.8	1 083.1	73.2
Western Australia	1 798.1	1 319.0	73.4
Tasmania	473.5	195.5	41.3
Northern Territory	187.1	84.3	45.0
Australian Capital Territory	309.8	309.5	99.9

(a) The capital city populations shown are those of the respective statistical divisions.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0).

3.6 POPULATION AND GROWTH IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, Queensland—At 30 June 1997p

	Estimated resident population	Proportion of Queensland	Average annual growth rate, 1992 to 1997
Statistical division	no.	%	%
Brisbane	1 548 346	45.5	2.2
Moreton	639 024	18.8	4.5
Wide Bay-Burnett	227 822	6.7	2.6
Darling Downs	200 287	5.9	0.4
South-West	26 202	0.8	–1.9
Fitzroy	179 567	5.3	1.1
Central-West	12 387	0.4	–1.2
Mackay	122 636	3.6	1.8
Northern	193 509	5.7	1.0
Far North	215 518	6.3	3.0
North-West	35 934	1.1	–1.0
Queensland(a)	**3 401 232**	**100.0**	**2.3**

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

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0).

From 1992 to 1997, the population growth rate of the Brisbane City Council area was 1.5%, which was below the Queensland growth rate of 2.3%. However, the metropolitan area of Brisbane extends beyond the local government boundaries of Brisbane City and incorporates neighbouring local government areas. This larger area is the Brisbane Statistical Division, which from 1992 to 1997 had a growth rate of 2.2%. Population growth in the Brisbane Statistical Division occurred mainly in the local government areas surrounding Brisbane City (Logan City, Pine Rivers Shire, Redland Shire and parts of the Shires of Beaudesert and Caboolture and parts of the Cities of Ipswich and Gold Coast).

At a further radial distance from Brisbane City, surrounding the Brisbane Statistical Division, is the Moreton Statistical Division. Between 1992 and 1997, Moreton Statistical Division experienced the highest growth rate in Queensland. Within this Division the Gold and Sunshine Coast hinterlands were the major growth areas, although areas near the border of Brisbane Statistical Division have also grown strongly in recent years.

3.7 POPULATION AND GROWTH IN STATISTICAL DISTRICTS, Queensland—At 30 June

	Estimated resident population		
	1992	1997p	Average annual growth rate, 1992 to 1997
Statistical district	no.	no.	%
Gold Coast-Tweed(a)	292 584	367 722	4.7
Sunshine Coast	126 428	162 099	5.1
Bundaberg	49 871	54 809	1.9
Rockhampton	63 492	64 477	0.3
Gladstone	33 826	38 141	2.4
Mackay	55 688	62 442	2.3
Townsville	115 232	123 575	1.4
Cairns	89 279	109 516	4.2

(a) Including that part in New South Wales.

Source: Population, Queensland (3234.3).

COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

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

Births

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

3.8 BIRTHS, Queensland

	1971 to 1980(a)	1981 to 1990(a)	1996	1997
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Males	18 819	21 091	24 533	24 024
Females	17 828	19 882	23 236	22 941
Total	**36 647**	**40 974**	**47 769**	**46 965**

(a) Average of annual numbers.

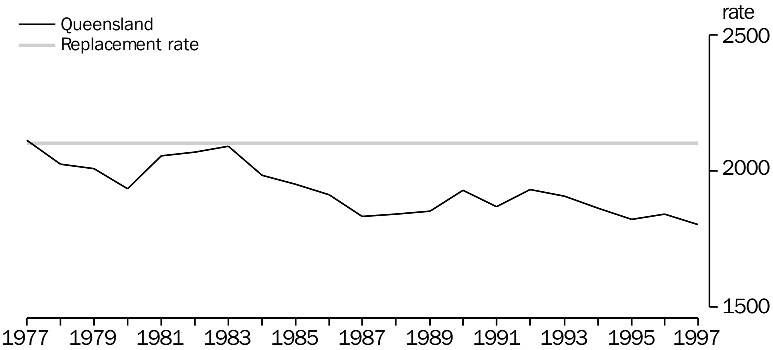
Source: Births (3301.0) and Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

Apart from minor fluctuations, crude birth rates for Queensland have declined over the last 25 years. While the number of births has, in general, been gradually increasing, primarily as a function of the increase in the population, the number of births registered in 1997 declined 1.7% on those registered in 1996.

The number of male births to every 100 female births (sex ratio) has varied little from year to year.

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

FERTILITY RATE, Queensland



Source: Demography, Queensland (3311.3).

3.9 AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH AND FERTILITY RATES, Queensland

	1977	1982	1987	1992	1997
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Sex ratio of births(a)	106.4	106.7	106.4	104.2	104.7
Crude birth rate(b)	16.4	16.8	14.7	15.3	13.8
Age-specific birth rates(c)					
Age group (years)					
15–19	39.3	36.4	24.4	26.5	25.6
20–24	135.2	118.9	93.5	84.7	72.5
25–29	147.3	148.9	136.2	134.2	116.0
30–34	72.3	78.7	83.1	100.2	99.3
35–39	24.6	26.0	25.0	34.5	40.0
40–44	6.3	5.5	4.0	5.3	6.5
45–49	n.a.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total fertility rate	2.120	2.073	1.833	1.929	1.801
Net reproduction rate	1.000	0.982	0.925	0.929	0.868

(a) Number of male births to every 100 female births. (b) Births per 1,000 mean estimated resident population. (c) Births per 1,000 women in each age group.

Source: Demography, Queensland (3311.3) and Births (3301.0).

The fertility rate has been affected by the significant decrease in the average family size in the last 20 years. While 9.6% of the married mothers in 1977 had four or more children, only 8% were in this category in 1997. A number of factors have contributed to this decrease, such as the availability of more efficient birth control methods which allows greater control over the number and timing of children born.

In 1997 approximately 14.6 in every 1,000 confinements resulted in multiple births with live-born issue.

Deaths

There were 21,945 deaths registered in Queensland during 1997. This was 1.5% lower than the total for 1996. While total death rates have fallen gradually over many years, the greatest reductions have been at the very youngest ages. The infant mortality rate for 1997 was 5.8 per 1,000 live births registered, less than half the figure it was 20 years ago.

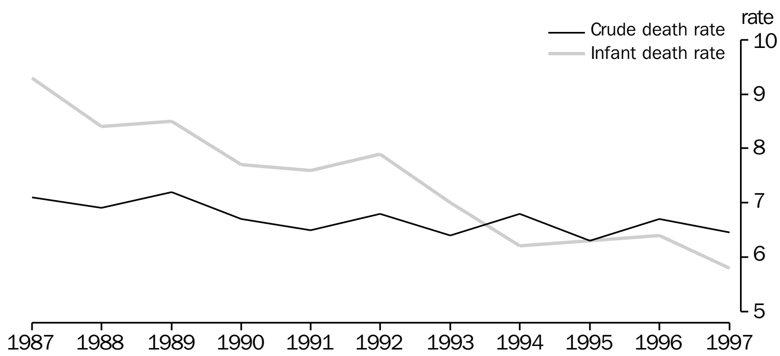
3.10 DEATHS, Queensland

	Males	Females	Persons	Crude death rate(a)
Year	no.	no.	no.	no.
1977	9 464	6 944	16 408	7.7
1987	10 522	8 339	18 861	7.0
1992	11 174	9 322	20 496	6.8
1993	11 058	8 914	19 972	6.4
1994	11 896	9 759	21 655	6.8
1995	11 112	9 551	20 663	6.3
1996	12 151	10 130	22 281	6.7
1997	11 915	10 030	21 945	6.5

(a) Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

Source: Deaths (3302.0) and Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

CRUDE DEATH RATE AND INFANT DEATH RATE, Queensland



Source: Demography, Queensland (3311.3).

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

3.11 EXPECTATION OF LIFE (YEARS), Queensland—1995 to 1997

At age (years)	Males	Females
0	75.40	81.26
5	71.05	76.80
10	66.11	71.86
20	56.45	62.06
30	47.16	52.32
40	37.82	42.64
50	28.63	33.17
60	20.11	24.19
65	16.32	19.97
70	12.94	15.99
80	7.45	9.14

Source: Unpublished Life Table, 1995 to 1997.

Because of the relatively lower mortality rates for females, life expectancy is greater for females than for males at each age. Girls born in Queensland in 1997 have a life expectancy of nearly six years more than boys born in the same year.

3.12 MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH, Queensland

Year	Males	Females
1976	68.4	75.2
1981	69.6	76.4
1986	70.6	76.9
1991	71.9	78.4
1996	73.2	80.1
1997	73.3	80.4

Source: Demography, Queensland (3311.3) and Deaths (3302.0).

Overseas migration

The number of people coming to Australia to settle is subject to government control and varies from year to year according to economic conditions and government policy. Over the 20 years between 1977 and 1997, the number of overseas settler arrivals to Queensland has varied between a low of 6,520 in 1977 and a record high of 23,020 in 1988.

3.13 OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Queensland

		Departures		
	Settlers arriving	Former settlers	Total	Net gain
Year	no.	no.	no.	no.
1977	6 520	1 590	2 790	3 730
1987	16 660	2 270	4 020	12 640
1993	9 670	2 580	5 170	4 500
1994	11 730	2 480	5 210	6 520
1995	14 690	2 640	5 630	9 060
1996	14 560	2 820	5 900	8 660
1997	14 790	2 890	6 220	8 570

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

The number of Australian residents departing permanently has not varied significantly in recent years.

New Zealand was the most common birthplace of people settling in Queensland from overseas (40.1% of all settlers in 1997). Another 12.0% of settlers in 1997 were born in the United Kingdom. Asian countries provided a further 24.5% of all settlers in 1997 with Taiwan the largest contributor.

3.14 SETTLER ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, Queensland

	1996	1997
Country of birth	no.	no.
Oceania and Antarctica	5 609	6 860
Europe and former USSR	3 711	2 980
Middle East and North Africa	259	200
South-East Asia	1 044	1 070
North-East Asia	2 436	2 240
Southern Asia	341	320
The Americas	609	450
Africa (excluding North Africa)	551	660
Total(a)	**14 565**	**14 790**

(a) Including not stated.

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

3.15 OVERSEAS-BORN PERSONS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, Queensland—At 6 August 1996

	Total overseas born	
Statistical division	no.	%(a)
Brisbane	302 805	20.5
Moreton	125 083	19.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	22 790	10.1
Darling Downs	14 402	7.5
South-West	1 099	4.1
Fitzroy	15 314	8.6
Central-West	666	5.0
Mackay	12 464	10.1
Northern	22 214	11.6
Far North	35 355	16.0
North-West	3 994	10.5
Queensland(b)	**556 801**	**16.8**

(a) Percentage of all persons excluding overseas visitors. (b) Including persons not counted elsewhere, e.g. off-shore areas and migratory.

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

In 1996, the south-east corner of the State had the highest proportion of overseas-born persons (20.3%). The Far North and Northern Statistical Divisions also had relatively high proportions of overseas-born persons compared with the inland Statistical Divisions of South-West and Central-West.

Internal migration

In postwar years, Queensland has tended to gain population from the other States and Territories. In recent years, this trend has intensified, with net interstate migration reaching a peak in 1992–93. New South Wales is the largest source of interstate migrants to Queensland.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION GAIN, Queensland

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Since 1991, the Queensland marriage rate has fallen slightly and the divorce rate has risen slightly. The trend towards marrying at an older age has continued.

Marriages

There were 20,868 marriages registered in Queensland during 1997, a decrease of 45 from the 1996 figure which recorded the highest number of marriage registrations ever.

The crude marriage rate has fallen slightly in recent years. However, compared with 20 years ago, the proportion of Queenslanders marrying is much lower.

3.16 MARRIAGES, Queensland

	Number		Crude rate(a)	
Period	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
1982	18 928	117 275	7.8	7.7
1987	18 265	114 113	6.8	7.0
1992	20 316	114 752	6.7	6.6
1995	20 610	109 386	6.3	6.1
1996	20 913	106 103	6.3	5.8
1997	20 868	106 735	6.1	5.8

(a) Marriages per 1,000 mean population.

Source: Marriages and Divorces (3310.3) and Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

The overall increase in age at marriage for brides and bridegrooms, since 1966, is partly due to the postponement of first marriages with many people preferring to further their education, establish careers and to pursue a more independent lifestyle before taking on the responsibility of marriage. The increase in the number of people remarrying has also contributed to the rise in the median age at marriage.

3.17 AGE-SPECIFIC FIRST MARRIAGE RATES(a), Queensland

	1981	1986	1991	1996
Males				
15–19	7.7	3.1	2.2	1.4
20–24	99.0	67.9	54.7	37.6
25–29	127.2	101.9	97.9	82.5
Females				
15–19	40.2	17.7	11.1	6.2
20–24	154.9	115.3	88.2	64.6
25–29	127.6	115.2	113.0	97.6

(a) Per 1,000 of the population previously never married.

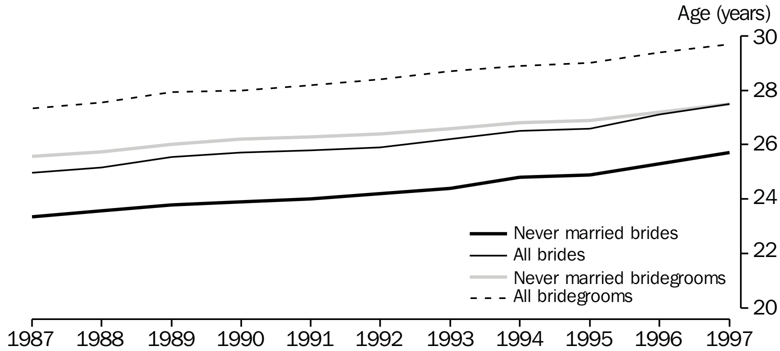
Source: Demography, Queensland (3311.3) and Censuses of Population and Housing.

3.18 PROPORTIONS OF PEOPLE MARRYING, Queensland

Year	Never married %	Widowed %	Divorced %
1971	90.9	3.5	5.6
1976	80.0	3.7	16.3
1981	76.8	3.1	20.1
1986	74.5	3.1	22.4
1991	75.1	2.6	22.3
1996	73.9	2.5	23.6
1997	73.5	2.4	24.1

Source: Demography, Queensland (3311.3) and Marriages and Divorces (3310.0).

MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE, Queensland



Source: Demography, Queensland (3311.3).

The greatest increase over the past 25 years is in the remarriage of divorcees. In 1972, 6.2% of persons marrying had been previously divorced, compared with 24.1% in 1997. One of the main factors influencing this rise was the introduction, in 1976, of the *Family Law Act* which reduced the grounds for divorce to one—irretrievable breakdown of marriage. This subsequently resulted in an increase in the numbers of people divorcing and hence a corresponding increase in the number of divorcees remarrying.

Over the last 10 years, males have shown a slightly higher tendency to remarry than females. Between 1987 and 1997, more divorced males remarried than divorced females.

Divorces

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

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

The median age at divorce has been increasing for several years. The tendency towards deferral of marriage by younger persons, and the growing proportions of people divorcing more than once, are contributing factors which have led to this increase. The median age of husbands who divorced in 1997 was 41.0 years at the time of their divorce compared with 38.1 years for wives.

3.19 DIVORCES(a), Queensland

	1994	1995	1996	1997
Divorces granted	9 762	10 192	10 996	11 744
Median duration of marriage (years)	11.3	11.4	11.7	11.7
Divorces involving children	5 557	n.a.	6 262	6 539
Crude divorce rate(b)	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5

(a) Including cases heard at Lismore (New South Wales). (b) Per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Source: Demography, Queensland (3311.3) and Marriages and Divorces (3310.0).

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Queensland's population is projected to increase from approximately 3.4 million in 1997 to between 4.7 and 5.0 million by the year 2021 and between 6.0 and 6.5 million by 2051. The population is expected to grow at a declining rate in the future. The population increased by 1.9% from 1996 to 1997, but this is projected to decline to an average annual growth rate of between 1.1% and 2.0% in the period 1997 to 2021 and between 0.6% and 1.3% during the years 2021 to 2051.

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

Distribution of the population between the States and Territories of Australia is projected to change, with Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory each expected to increase their share of the Australian population.

3.20 PROJECTED POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, State And Territories—At 30 June

	1997	2021	2051
State/Territory	%	%	%
New South Wales	33.9	32.4–33.3	30.9–32.9
Victoria	24.8	22.7–23.7	19.9–22.3
Queensland	18.4	20.5–22.6	22.6–27.4
South Australia	8.0	6.7–7.0	5.1–5.9
Western Australia	9.7	10.8–11.1	11.9–12.7
Tasmania	2.6	1.8–2.0	0.8–1.4
Northern Territory	1.0	1.1–1.4	1.3–2.0
ACT	1.7	1.4–1.7	1.0–1.7

Source: Population Projections, 1997 to 2051 (3222.0).

Although Queensland's population is projected to continue growing, there will be an increasing reliance on migration to maintain this growth. With decreasing birth rates and increases in the elderly population, Queensland's natural increase (births minus deaths) is projected to decrease from 24,990 in 1997 to between 200 and -9,900 in 2051.

The average number of additional years a person might expect to live (life expectancy) are projected to increase. As an example, a 65 year old man retiring in the year 2021 is projected to have 9.7% more time left to live than his present-day counterpart. As a consequence of people's longer life expectancies and the declining birth rates, the median age of the population of all States and Territories is projected to increase significantly.

3.21 PROJECTED EXPECTATION OF LIFE, Queensland

	Expectation of life at age			
	0 years	20 years	65 years	85 years
Males				
1995–1997	75.4	56.5	16.3	5.5
2021	79.4	59.8	17.9	5.7
2051	82.1	62.3	19.5	6.2
Females				
1995–1997	81.3	62.1	20.0	6.5
2021	84.0	64.3	21.3	7.1
2051	86.3	66.4	22.8	8.0

Source: Unpublished data.

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

Of particular interest is the projected fluctuation in the dependency ratio, which measures the number of children (0 to 14 years) and elderly (65 years and over) per 100 persons of working age (15 to 64 years). The dependency ratio is projected to decline gradually from 49.3 in 1997 to between 45.0 and 46.4 in 2008. This decline will be due to the decrease in the proportion of children in the population outweighing the increase in the proportion of the elderly. However, once the baby boom generation begins to turn 65 years of age, their effect will outweigh the decreasing proportion of children, resulting in a rise of the dependency ratio. By the year 2051, the ratio is projected to reach between 63.1 and 64.0.

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Population by Age and Sex, Queensland (3235.3), annual.

Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0), annual.

4 Labour

LABOUR

In trend estimate terms, Queensland experienced employment growth between May 1993 and June 1995, but employment then declined for a couple of months in mid-1995, before again resuming its upward growth to May 1998. Despite this pattern in employment growth, unemployment rates, in trend terms, also increased from May 1993 for a couple of months. From late 1993 until early 1995, the unemployment rate decreased, but then increased again until the end of 1995. The unemployment rate then decreased slightly for a few months before increasing gradually until February 1997. Since then, the unemployment rate decreased to May 1998.

THE LABOUR FORCE

Characteristics of the labour force

The labour force consists of persons aged 15 years or over who are employed or unemployed (not employed but actively looking for work and available to start work).

4.1 LABOUR FORCE: TREND SERIES, Queensland

	Persons	Participation rate
At May	'000	%
1993	1 520.6	63.4
1994	1 569.8	63.7
1995	1 658.0	65.4
1996	1 683.2	64.6
1997	1 716.2	64.3
1998	1 763.6	64.8

Source: Labour Force (6201.3).

4.2 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE POPULATION(a): TREND SERIES, Queensland

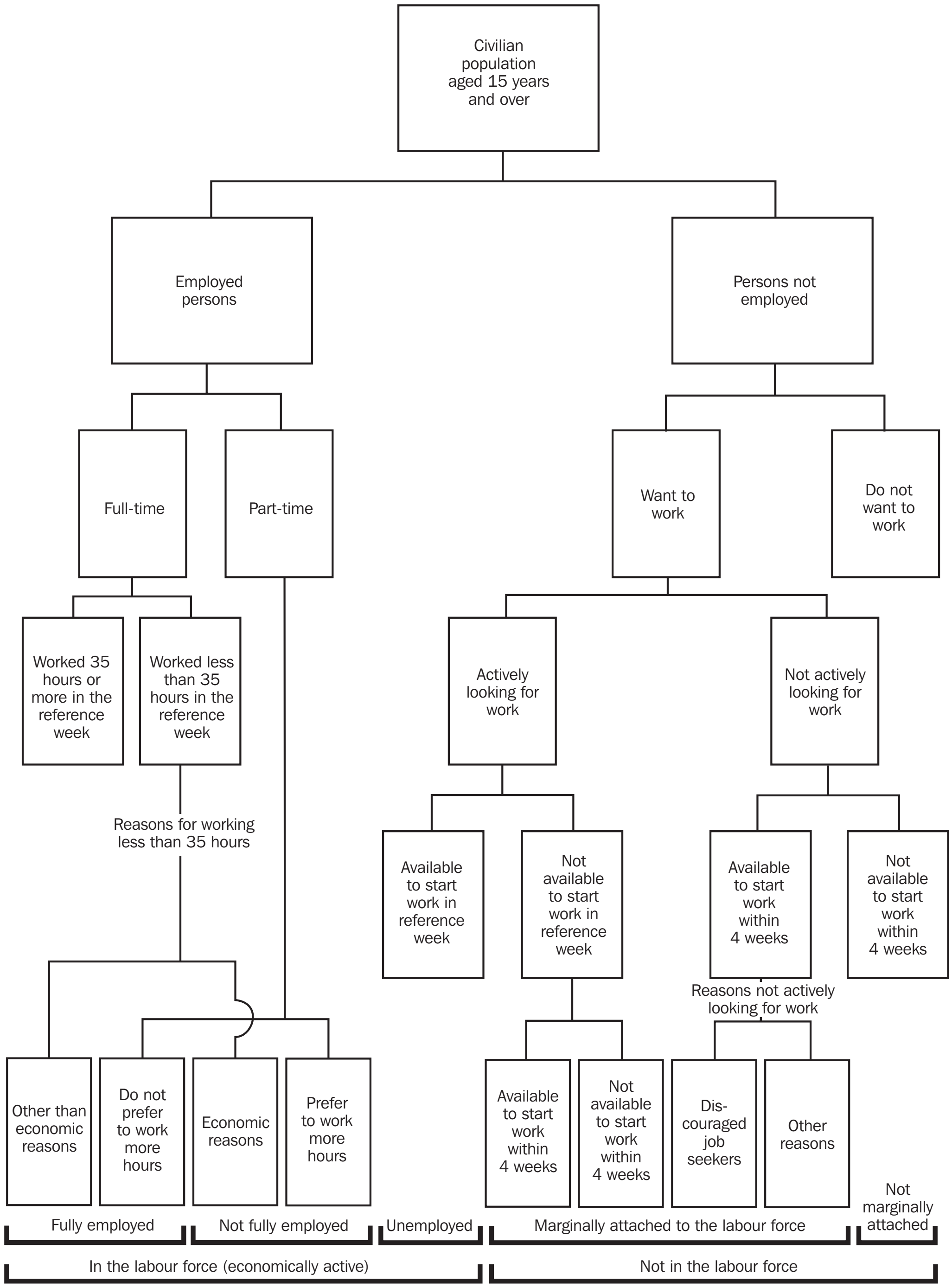
	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate
At May	'000	'000	%
1993	1 362.3	158.7	10.4
1994	1 421.1	149.2	9.5
1995	1 510.5	148.1	8.9
1996	1 527.2	156.8	9.3
1997	1 552.8	163.4	9.5
1998	1 616.2	147.4	8.4

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force (6201.3).

Over the 12 months to May 1998, Queensland, in trend terms, experienced mild labour force growth, increasing by 47,400 to 1,763,600 persons. In trend terms, employment increased by 63,400 to 1,616,200 in the same period, while the number of unemployed persons decreased by 16,000 to 147,400 persons. This resulted in a trend estimate of the unemployment rate of 8.4% in May 1998, 1.1 percentage points lower than in May 1997.

THE AUSTRALIAN LABOUR FORCE FRAMEWORK



Participation rate

The participation rate measures the proportion of people who are participating in the labour force by either working or looking for work (the labour force) compared with the civilian population aged 15 years and over. In trend terms, the participation rate for Queensland in May 1998 was 64.8%, compared with 64.3% in May 1997.

In May 1998, the male participation rate, in trend terms, was 73.9% compared with the female participation rate of 55.9%. The female participation rate increased by 0.8 percentage points over the 12 months to May 1998, compared with a marginal increase of 0.1 percentage points in the male participation rate.

In May 1998, the participation rate in original terms for married females was 57.7%. Unmarried females had a lower participation rate of 53.3%. Married males had a participation rate of 76.0% compared with unmarried males who had a participation rate of 69.7%.

Employment

In Queensland, the total number of employed persons in trend terms in May 1998 was 1,616,200, an increase of 63,400 compared with the figure recorded in May 1997. The number of employed males increased by 31,700 over the 12 months to May 1998, while the number of employed females increased by 31,800.

4.3 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Industry, Queensland—May 1998

	Males		Females	
Industry division	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	64.2	7.1	25.9	3.7
Mining	19.5	2.2	* 2.1	* 0.3
Manufacturing	134.5	14.9	40.3	5.7
Electricity, gas and water	9.1	1.0	* 0.9	* 0.1
Construction	108.9	12.1	20.8	2.9
Wholesale trade	70.9	7.8	29.6	4.2
Retail trade	115.0	12.7	128.8	18.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	37.5	4.2	48.5	6.9
Transport and storage	66.2	7.3	21.7	3.1
Communication services	18.8	2.1	6.1	0.9
Finance and insurance	18.3	2.0	30.4	4.3
Property and business services	87.4	9.7	69.9	9.9
Government administration and defence	29.2	3.2	25.1	3.6
Education	38.7	4.3	82.9	11.7
Health and community services	35.7	4.0	120.2	17.0
Cultural and recreational services	17.9	2.0	18.1	2.6
Personal and other services	31.3	3.5	34.7	4.9
Total	**903.2**	**100.0**	**706.2**	**100.0**

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force (6201.3).

In May 1998, in original terms, 45.1% of employed females worked part-time compared with 13.3% of males. The number of males working part-time increased by 13,200 over the 12 months to May 1998, to reach 120,200, while the number of females working part-time rose by 22,400 to 318,300. Of married women working, 46.9% were working part-time and 53.1% were working full-time.

The retail trade industry division provided the highest number of jobs in May 1998. This industry division was the largest employer of females with 128,800 (18.2%) and the second largest employer of males with 115,000 (12.7%). In the retail trade industry, average hours worked for May 1998 were 35.5 hours a week for males compared with 24.3 hours for females.

Of all industry divisions, the greatest number of males, 134,500 (14.9%) were employed in the manufacturing industry division. Construction was the third highest source of jobs for males, employing 108,900 (12.1%). The health and community services division was the second highest employer of females with 120,200 (17.0%).

4.4 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a) BY OCCUPATION, Queensland, May 1998

	Males		Females	
Occupation group	'000	%	'000	%
Managers and administrators	83.2	9.2	23.9	3.4
Professionals	123.9	13.7	123.4	17.5
Associate professionals	109.5	12.1	67.3	9.5
Tradespersons and related workers	192.5	21.3	21.5	3.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	7.5	0.8	68.0	9.6
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	74.4	8.2	212.8	30.1
Intermediate production and transport workers	137.4	15.2	16.9	2.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	59.6	6.6	113.2	16.0
Labourers and related workers	115.1	12.7	59.2	8.4
Total	**903.2**	**100.0**	**706.2**	**100.0**

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force (6201.3).

In May 1998, 192,500 (21.3%) employed males were classified as tradespersons and related workers compared with 21,500 (3.0%) employed females. Intermediate production and transport workers made up the next highest occupation category for employed males with 137,400, followed by professionals with 123,900. Females worked predominantly as intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (212,800), professionals (123,400) and elementary clerical, sales and service workers (113,200). The proportion of females who were managers or administrators was 3.4% compared with 9.2% of males. The number of males and females employed as professionals were very similar with 123,900 males compared with 123,400 females.

Unemployment

Broadly, persons are considered to be unemployed if they satisfy three criteria—not employed, available for work and taking active steps to find work. The two most important unemployment measures are the number of persons unemployed and the unemployment rate.

The number of unemployed persons in Queensland, in trend terms, has decreased from 163,400 in May 1997 to 147,400 in May 1998. The number of males unemployed decreased from the May 1997 level of 96,400 to 86,400 in May 1998. Over the year, the number of unemployed females increased from 67,000 in May 1997 to 67,800 in September 1997, then fell to 61,000 in May 1998. Of the unemployed, in original terms, 87.3% of males and 68.2% of females were looking for full-time work in May 1998.

Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. Over the 12 months to May 1998, the unemployment rate, in trend terms, decreased from 9.5% in May 1997 to 8.4% in May 1998. The unemployment rate for males in May 1998 was 8.7% compared with 8.0% for females.

For those in the labour force born overseas, the unemployment rate in original terms in May 1998 was 9.1%, compared with 8.2% for those born in Australia.

Under-employment

Visible underemployment exists if a person works part-time but would prefer to work more hours, or normally works full-time but due to economic reasons worked less than 35 hours in the survey reference week.

4.5 EMPLOYED PERSONS WHO WORKED PART-TIME, Queensland—May 1993 To May 1998

		Preferred to work more hours	
	Preferred not to work more hours	Actively looking for full-time work	Not actively looking for full-time work
At May	no.	no.	no.
1993	227 000	36 500	62 100
1994	244 200	41 100	60 000
1995	265 100	41 000	61 800
1996	271 200	44 100	60 300
1997	278 900	56 500	67 400
1998	308 800	49 300	80 400

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

In Queensland in May 1998, 308,800 persons worked part-time and did not want to work any more hours. Another 129,700 persons, or 29.6% of part-time workers, were employed part-time but would have preferred to work more hours. Of those who would have preferred to work more hours, Queensland had 38.0% and Australia had 38.7% who were actively looking for full-time work. The number of persons in Queensland who were employed part-time and would have preferred to work more hours increased 31.5% from May 1993 to May 1998 and 4.6% from May 1997 to May 1998. The increase for Australia was 7.4 % from May 1993 to May 1998.

Youth unemployment

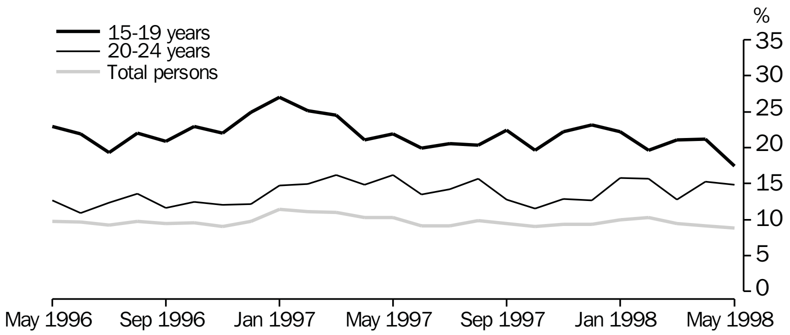
Youth unemployment in Queensland in May 1998 continued to remain high with 15–19 year olds comprising the age group with the highest unemployment rate at 17.0% and the 20–24 years age group having the second highest unemployment rate with 14.4%. The male unemployment rate was 1.4 percentage points higher in the 15–19 years age group and 2.3 percentage points higher in the 20–24 years age group compared with the female unemployment rate in the corresponding age group. Of the unemployed, 22.3% of 15–19 year olds and 28.6% of 20–24 year olds were long-term unemployed.

4.6 UNEMPLOYMENT, Queensland—May 1998

Age group	Males	Females	Persons
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)			
15–19 years	17.7	16.3	17.0
20–24 years	15.4	13.1	14.4
All persons	8.8	7.9	8.4
MEDIAN DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (WEEKS)			
15–19 years	20	18	19
20–24 years	21	16	20
All persons	22	18	20

Source: Labour Force (6201.3).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(a), Queensland—May 1996 to May 1998



(a) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.
Source: Labour Force (6201.3).

Long-term unemployment

Long-term unemployed persons are those unemployed for 52 weeks or more. In Queensland in May 1998 there were 27,200 males and 17,000 females long-term unemployed.

The highest number of long-term unemployed males was in the 25–34 years age group with 5,800, accounting for 21.4% of the long-term unemployed males. The highest number of long-term unemployed females was in the 35–44 years age group where there were 4,000 or 23.7% of the long-term unemployed females. Males accounted for 61.5% of the total long-term unemployed.

The median duration of unemployment increased from 19 weeks in May 1997 to 20 weeks in May 1998. In May 1998 the median duration of unemployment was the highest for the 55–59 year age group at 78 weeks and the lowest for the 25–34 and 60–64 year age groups at 18 weeks.

4.7 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, Queensland

	May 1997		May 1998	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Duration of unemployment (weeks)	'000	'000	'000	'000
Under 4	10.8	12.5	13.5	11.0
4 and under 8	13.2	9.2	8.0	5.9
8 and under 13	9.2	9.4	6.1	6.9
13 and under 26	21.7	12.8	18.6	11.1
26 and under 52	16.3	13.8	13.8	8.3
52 and over	24.5	13.6	27.2	17.0
Total	**95.6**	**71.3**	**87.1**	**60.2**
Median duration of unemployment	21	17	22	18

Source: Labour Force (6201.3).

Regional labour force characteristics

In May 1998, the Brisbane Major Statistical Region had a healthier labour market than the Balance of Queensland with a higher participation rate, a lower unemployment rate and a shorter median duration of unemployment.

Brisbane Major Statistical Region, for May 1998, contributed 813,100 persons to the Queensland labour force, whereas the Balance of Queensland contributed 943,600 persons. The labour force participation rate of 65.5% for the Brisbane Major Statistical Region was 1.8 percentage points higher than for the Balance of Queensland. Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West had the highest participation rate of 71.9% and Wide Bay-Burnett had the lowest participation rate of 52.9%.

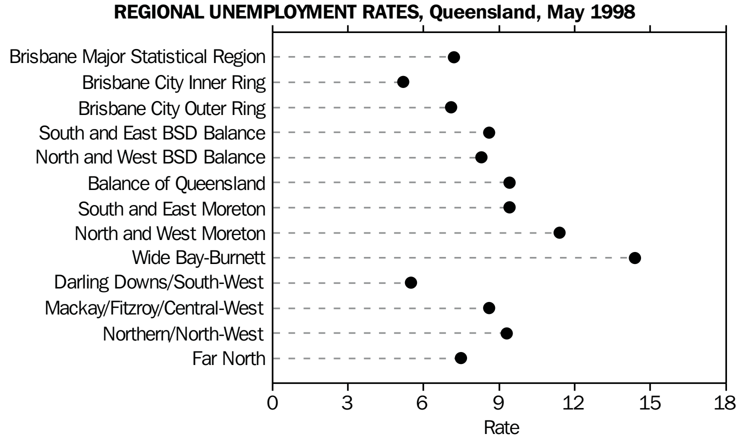
4.8 LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY STATISTICAL REGIONS, Queensland—May 1998

	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate(a)	Participation rate(b)
Region	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Brisbane Major Statistical Region	*754.3*	*58.8*	*813.1*	*7.2*	*65.5*
Brisbane City Inner Ring	199.9	11.1	211.0	5.2	67.0
Brisbane City Outer Ring	222.5	17.3	242.6	7.1	63.0
South and East BSD Balance	152.3	14.4	166.7	8.6	67.2
North and West BSD Balance	176.8	16.0	192.8	8.3	65.8
Balance of Queensland	*855.2*	*88.5*	*943.6*	*9.4*	*63.7*
South and East Moreton	169.9	17.6	187.5	9.4	61.0
North and West Moreton	138.7	17.9	156.6	11.4	63.4
Wide Bay-Burnett	79.7	13.4	93.1	14.4	52.9
Darling Downs and South-West	115.3	6.7	122.1	5.5	66.6
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	162.0	15.3	177.3	8.6	71.9
Northern and North-West	97.7	10.1	107.8	9.3	63.5
Far North	91.8	7.4	99.3	7.5	65.7
Queensland	**1 609.4**	**147.3**	**1 756.7**	**8.4**	**64.5**

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. (b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Source: Labour Force (6201.3).

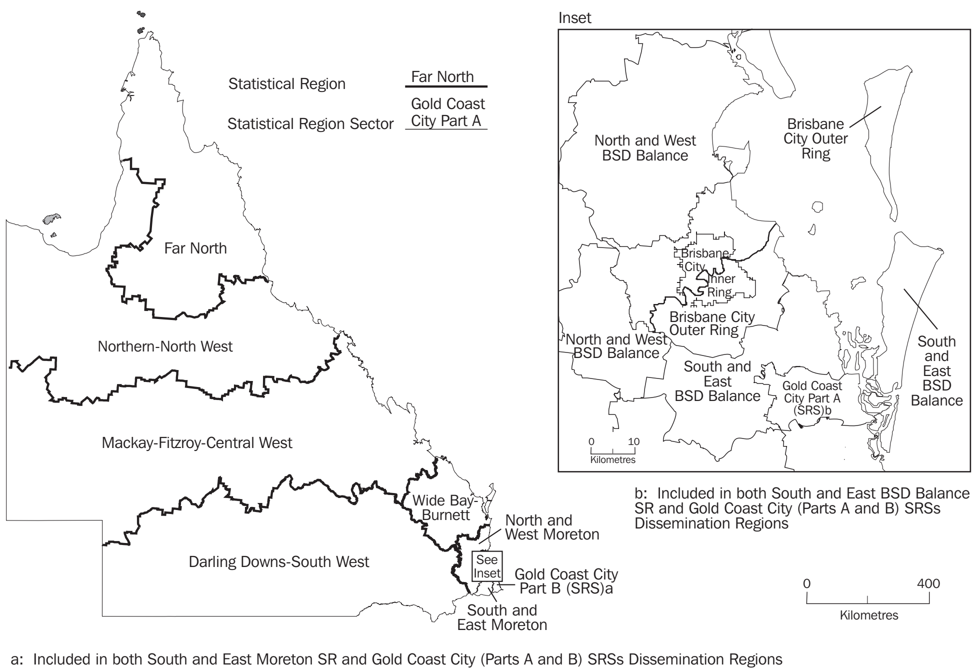
REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, Queensland, May 1998



Source: Labour Force (6201.3).

In May 1998 the Brisbane Major Statistical Region accounted for 754,300, or 46.9%, of the 1,609,400 employed persons in Queensland. The unemployment rate in the Brisbane Major Statistical Region in May 1998 was 7.2% compared with 9.4% for the Balance of Queensland. The lowest unemployment rate was in Darling Downs and South-West with 5.5% and the highest was in Wide Bay-Burnett with 14.4%.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICAL REGIONS, Queensland



Source: Labour Force (6201.3).

The median duration of unemployment in the Brisbane Major Statistical Region in May 1998 was 18 weeks compared with 23 weeks for the Balance of Queensland. Males in the Balance of Queensland had a median duration of unemployment of 26 weeks compared with males in the Brisbane Major Statistical Region who had a median duration of unemployment of 18 weeks. The median duration of unemployment for females in the Brisbane Major Statistical Region was 18 weeks, the same as for females in the Balance of Queensland.

WAGES, COSTS AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings for full-time adult employees in Queensland for May 1998 was $730.50 compared with the Australian average weekly earnings of $767.80.

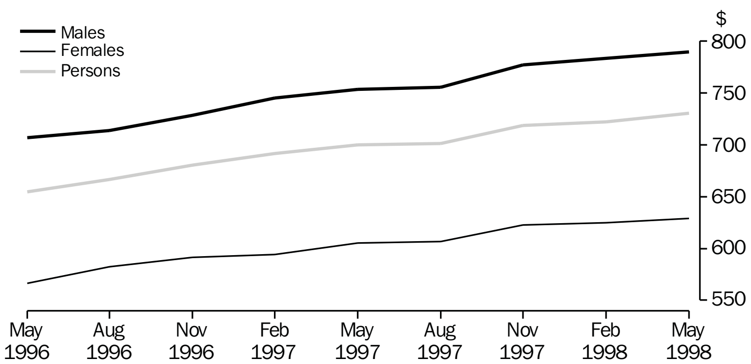
During the 12 months to May 1998, average weekly earnings for full-time adult employees in Queensland increased 4.4% in comparison with a national increase of 4.2%.

4.9 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES, States and Territories

	May		
	1997	1998	
State/Territory	$	$	Percentage change
New South Wales	762.00	788.80	3.5
Victoria	733.80	767.00	4.5
Queensland	699.60	730.50	4.4
South Australia	699.30	714.40	2.2
Western Australia	739.40	784.10	6.0
Tasmania	690.20	723.90	4.9
Northern Territory	747.30	776.90	4.4
ACT	812.40	869.50	7.0
Australia	**736.80**	**767.80**	**4.2**

Source: Average Weekly Earnings (6302.0).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS(a), Queensland



(a) Full-time adult total earnings.

Source: Average Weekly Earnings (6302.0).

4.10 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES

Period	Queensland $	Australia $
1993		
February	590.40	628.30
May	599.90	632.60
August	603.70	636.10
November	615.70	642.50
1994		
February	617.70	648.90
May	623.30	656.10
August	621.00	661.00
November	631.90	671.60
1995		
February	633.10	680.00
May	645.80	687.80
August	642.40	691.20
November	650.20	702.90
1996		
February	646.30	707.10
May	654.80	715.20
August	666.70	717.20
November	680.30	730.20
1997		
February	691.40	732.90
May	699.60	736.80
August	700.90	746.10
November	718.80	753.20
1998		
February	722.20	762.10
May	730.50	767.80

Source: Average Weekly Earnings (6302.0).

Full-time adult male employees in Queensland earned an average of $789.90 a week in May 1998, compared with the Australian average of $829.90 a week. For full-time adult female employees the Queensland average of $628.70 a week was $31.90 less than the Australian figure of $660.60. Average weekly earnings of all employees for Queensland in May 1998 was $586.30 which was $9.90 below the Australian average.

The average ordinary time earnings for full-time adult employees in Queensland in May 1998 was $693.50 a week which was 5.2% above the May 1997 figure. Over the same period the Australian average rose 4.4%.

Labour costs

In 1996–97, for each dollar Queensland private sector employers paid to earnings, an additional 2.2 cents was paid in workers' compensation costs, 2.7 cents in payroll tax, 6.7 cents in employer contributions to superannuation schemes and 1.0 cent in fringe benefits tax. Together, these costs added 12.6 cents to each dollar of earnings and represented an annual cost of $3,163 per employee.

In 1996–97 the Queensland private sector had total labour costs per employee of $28,311, compared with an average cost of $33,078 for Australia.

4.11 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR, States and Territories, 1996–97

			Cost per employee
	Earnings(a)	Other labour costs	Total labour costs
State/Territory	$	$	$
New South Wales	30 974	4 860	35 834
Victoria	29 713	4 298	34 011
Queensland	25 148	3 163	28 311
South Australia	26 526	3 587	30 113
Western Australia	29 816	3 989	33 806
Tasmania	24 273	3 371	27 644
Northern Territory	27 940	3 562	31 502
Australian Capital Territory	26 998	3 825	30 823
Australia	**28 910**	**4 168**	**33 078**

(a) Gross wages and salaries and severance, termination and redundancy payments.

Source: Labour Costs (6348.0).

Industrial disputes

In Australia, the number of working days lost through industrial disputes per 1,000 employees was 75 for the 12 months ended December 1997. Victoria (118) lost more working days per 1,000 employees than any other State, followed by Western Australia with 85. Queensland was next with 71 followed by New South Wales with 64. In contrast to this, Tasmania recorded 35 and South Australia recorded 15 working days lost per 1,000 employees for the same period.

4.12 WORKING DAYS LOST(a) THROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, States and Australia

State	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
New South Wales	83	99	48	158	64
Victoria	157	52	72	122	118
Queensland	117	115	148	162	71
South Australia	50	35	28	77	15
Western Australia	48	42	150	68	85
Tasmania	28	29	22	78	35
Australia(b)	**100**	**76**	**79**	**131**	**75**

(a) Per 1,000 employees. (b) Including the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Source: Industrial Disputes (6322.0).

Industrial disputes are defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees, or a refusal by an employer or a number of employees to permit some or all of their employees to work. Each withdrawal or refusal is made to enforce a demand, to resist a demand or to express a grievance.

There were 86 industrial disputes in Queensland during 1997. This represented a decline of 37.7% from the number of industrial disputes which occurred in 1996. The greatest number of industrial disputes were recorded in the industries of mining (35), transport and storage (16), construction (15), government administration and defence (7) and manufacturing (5).

4.13 EMPLOYEES INVOLVED AND WORKING DAYS LOST THROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, Queensland—1997

	Employees involved		Working days lost	
Industry	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—
Mining	6.9	10.5	29.4	32.0
Manufacturing	1.3	2.0	3.3	3.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	—	—	—	—
Construction	2.5	3.8	4.0	4.3
Wholesale trade; Retail trade	—	—	—	—
Transport and storage	4.8	7.3	5.5	6.0
Communication services	2.1	3.2	1.5	1.6
Finance and insurance; Property and business services	2.2	3.3	2.5	2.7
Government administration and defence	3.7	5.6	3.9	4.2
Education; Health and community services	42.2	64.1	41.8	45.4
Cultural, recreational, personal and other services	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	65.8	100.0	92.0	100.0

Source: Industrial Disputes (6322.0).

The number of employees involved fell 56.6%, from 151,600 in 1996 to 65,800 in 1997. The number of working days lost fell from 205,400 to 92,000 over the same period.

In relation to industrial disputes which occurred in Queensland during 1997, the education, health and community services industries combined represented 64.1% of employees involved in disputes and 45.4% of working days lost. The mining industry was the next most represented industry in employees involved in disputes and working days lost, at 10.5% and 32.0%, respectively.

In absolute terms, the greatest increase in number of employees involved in disputes was in the education, health and community services industries combined which rose from 2,600 in 1996 to 42,200 in 1997. In contrast, the number of employees involved in disputes in the construction industry fell by 97.0%, from 82,600 in 1996 to 2,500 in 1997.

Correspondingly, the greatest increase in the number of working days lost was in the education, health and community services industries combined which rose from 3,200 in 1996 to 41,800 in 1997. In absolute terms, the greatest decrease in working days lost over the same period was recorded for the construction industry (113,300). Decreases in the number of working days lost were also experienced in the mining, manufacturing and cultural, recreational, personal and other services.

Trade union membership

In 1998, the number of Queensland employees with trade union membership stood at 373,500 persons, which was a decrease of 21,900 (5.5%) persons when compared with 1996, and represented 28.2% of total employment in Queensland. During the period 1994 to 1998, the proportion of Queensland employees with union membership decreased 6.1 percentage points.

In 1998, the communication services industry had the highest rate of union membership at 69.9%. Overall the downward trend of union membership rates continued, with large falls recorded between 1994 and 1998 in the mining; electricity, gas and water supply; finance and insurance; and manufacturing industries. The largest decline in the rate of union membership was in the mining industry, from 57.0% in 1994 to 36.9% in 1998. The only industry to record an increase in the rate of union membership over the same period was agriculture, forestry and fishing.

4.14 EMPLOYEES WITH TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP: INDUSTRIES, Queensland

	1994		1996		1998	
	Number	Proportion of total employment	Number	Proportion of total employment	Number	Proportion of total employment
Industry	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*2.1	*6.3	*1.8	*4.7	*3.5	*9.8
Mining	7.3	57.0	7.1	37.2	7.0	36.9
Manufacturing	65.7	42.5	54.1	34.9	52.3	31.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	9.7	69.2	9.3	75.2	6.8	51.6
Construction	25.8	30.3	21.9	27.4	17.8	21.3
Wholesale trade	12.9	16.9	11.6	14.3	10.4	12.4
Retail trade	42.2	24.5	44.5	23.2	45.6	22.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	11.2	16.5	11.5	16.2	7.1	9.8
Transport and storage	34.3	56.1	34.3	50.9	27.2	45.2
Communication services	14.2	74.3	16.2	72.9	14.7	69.9
Finance and insurance	16.7	43.5	17.4	38.5	12.1	27.5
Property and business services	11.3	11.8	10.5	9.9	14.1	11.5
Government administration and defence	26.2	54.7	33.6	52.9	22.3	49.1
Education	53.9	56.4	58.4	56.7	64.6	55.2
Health and community services	41.0	35.3	44.5	34.5	50.4	33.0
Cultural and recreational services	4.3	18.6	8.9	26.9	*3.7	*12.1
Personal and other services	17.1	41.0	9.9	24.8	13.9	29.8
Total	395.9	34.3	395.4	31.4	373.5	28.2

* As this estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 25%, care should be exercised when using it.

Source: Trade Union Members (6325.0), unpublished data.

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ABS publications: *Average Weekly Earnings* (6302.0), quarterly.

Employed Wage and Salary Earners (6248.0), quarterly.

Industrial Disputes (6321.0), monthly.

Industrial Disputes (6322.0), annual.

Labour Costs (6348.0), triennial.

Labour Force (6201.3), quarterly.

Labour Force (6203.0), monthly.

Trade Union Members (6365), biennial.

5 Health

HEALTH

Sickness and death are of concern to any community and in Queensland many varied health services are provided by government, non-profit organisations and private enterprise to help safeguard the health of Queenslanders and to assist those who are sick, frail or intellectually disabled.

Annual death statistics show that heart disease and cancer continue to be the main causes of death of Queenslanders. Other leading causes of death include cerebrovascular disease, respiratory system diseases and accidents, poisoning's and violence. These five categories accounted for 80.9% of deaths of Queenslanders in 1996.

During 1996–97, there were 1,008,725 inpatient separations from Queensland hospitals. The average length of stay was 3.8 days. The number of people being treated in hospitals continues to increase but the length of the average stay is decreasing.

A variety of treatments are provided by a range of non-residential health establishments. These include separate Outpatient Centres, Day Centres, Domiciliary Nursing Services and Ambulance Services. As well, over 35 million professional services are provided annually by medical practitioners and specialists.

Monitoring and controlling infectious diseases is made possible by compulsory notification. Gastrointestinal diseases, venereal diseases and hepatitis were the most common types of notifiable infectious diseases in 1996.

INDICATORS OF HEALTH STATUS

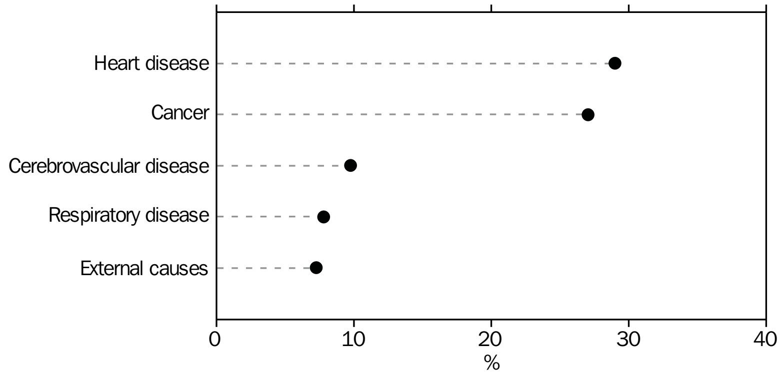
Indicators are signs that allow monitoring, comparison and appraisal and this can lead to corrective action if required. For example, the compulsory notification of communicable diseases can provide authorities with information that can enable quick and effective action to be taken to contain an outbreak of an infectious disease.

Causes of death, numbers of inpatients in hospitals, psychiatric units and nursing homes, details of conditions treated and operations performed in hospitals and figures on services provided are other useful indicators that help in the analysis of the health status of the Queensland population.

Causes of death

Heart disease and cancer (malignant neoplasms) killed more than half of the 22,281 Queenslanders who died in 1996. Almost one-third of all deaths were caused by heart disease and just over one-quarter were from cancer. Other leading causes were cerebrovascular disease (mainly stroke), diseases of the respiratory system and external causes such as accidents, poisonings and violence.

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH, Queensland—1996



Source: Causes of Death (3303.0).

Since the mid-1970s, the death rate for heart disease has decreased by 33.8%, from an average rate of 296 deaths per 100,000 population for the period 1974 to 1976 to 196 for the period 1994 to 1996 and the rate for cerebrovascular disease has dropped even more markedly, by 45.8%, from 120 to 65. The decline in the incidence of death from these two circulatory diseases has had a substantial effect on the overall death rate which fell by 21.9% between the same periods (from a rate of 842 deaths per 100,000 population to a rate of 658). In contrast, the death rate for cancer in this period has risen from 139 to 175, an increase of 25.9%.

The significance of the various causes of death differs greatly according to sex. For example, 12.5% of deaths of females in 1996 were caused by cerebrovascular disease compared with only 7.5% for males. In contrast, deaths from external causes are much more significant for males than females; in 1996, 9.6% of deaths of males were from these causes while the corresponding proportion for females was 4.5%. The proportions of deaths from heart disease and from cancer were similar for both males and females.

5.1 PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, Queensland—1996

		Percentage of total deaths	
Underlying cause	Persons	Males	Females
Heart disease	6 462	28.4	29.8
Cancer	6 029	29.1	24.7
Cerebrovascular disease	2 179	7.5	12.5
Respiratory system disease	1 742	8.2	7.4
External causes	1 624	9.6	4.5

Source: Causes of Death (3303.0).

The ratio of male to female deaths from the major causes differs markedly for the various age groups. In 1996, the death rate for males aged 45 to 54 years from heart disease was more than five times that for females in the same age group but at ages 75 years and over the rates were much closer.

A similar pattern applies to deaths from external causes, with the death rate for males in the 25 to 44 years age group being four times that for females in that age group.

Causes of death and age

Cause of death is age related, with different causes assuming greater or lesser importance in the various age groups. For infants aged under 1 year, certain conditions originating in the perinatal period such as prematurity, birth injury and respiratory conditions were responsible for 48% of the deaths in 1996. Other significant causes of death were congenital anomalies and cot death. The risk of death diminishes considerably after the first year of life. In 1996 there were over one and a half times as many deaths at ages under 1 year compared with deaths at ages 1 to 14 years. Over half of the deaths at ages 1 to 14 years were due to external causes, mainly road vehicle traffic accidents and drownings.

5.2 MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH, By Age, Queensland—1996

Cause	Males	Females	Rate(a)
UNDER 1 YEAR			
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	73	73	3
Congenital anomalies	43	36	2
Sudden Infant Death	22	19	1
Other	26	12	1
All causes	**164**	**140**	**6**
1–14 YEARS			
Accidents and violence	62	35	14
Cancer	15	16	5
Other	34	25	9
All causes	**111**	**76**	**27**
15–24 YEARS			
Road traffic accidents	93	21	22
Suicide	102	11	22
Other	126	58	36
All causes	**321**	**90**	**81**
25–44 YEARS			
Accidents and violence	457	113	55
Cancer	124	149	27
Circulatory system diseases	106	43	15
Other	170	74	24
All causes	**857**	**379**	**120**
45–64 YEARS			
Cancer	870	653	219
Circulatory system diseases	756	240	143
Accidents and violence	208	67	40
Other	414	254	96
All causes	**2 248**	**1 214**	**498**
65 YEARS AND OVER			
Circulatory system diseases	3 828	4 263	2 171
Cancer	2 500	1 672	1 119
Respiratory system diseases	845	639	398
Other	1 277	1 657	787
All causes	**8 450**	**8 231**	**4 476**

(a) Deaths per 100,000 population for each age group other than under 1 year; deaths per 1,000 live births for under 1 year.

Source: Causes of Death (3303.0).

In the 15 to 24 years age group, there were over three times as many deaths of males as there were of females. Much of this disparity is caused by the relatively greater numbers of males who die in road traffic accidents and by suicide. In 1996, accidents, poisonings and violence accounted for nearly three quarters of all deaths in this age group (males and females).

Accidents, poisoning's and violence continue to be the leading causes of death for males aged 25 to 44 years. For females in this age group, cancer emerges as the leading cause and remains so until the age group 65 to 74 years. Cancer is the leading cause of death for males in the 45 to 64 years age group. For males 65 years and over and females 75 years and over, circulatory system diseases were the leading cause of death.

Inpatients of residential health establishments

Residential health establishments comprise acute hospitals, psychiatric units and nursing care homes.

The level of nursing care given to patients in these establishments ranged from round-the-clock, comprehensive nursing (for hospital patients and a small number of psychiatric hospital patients), through regular basic nursing care (for the majority of patients in psychiatric hospitals and nursing care homes), to minimal nursing care (for a minority of patients at nursing care homes).

Hospital inpatients

The State Government bears prime responsibility for administration of facilities for the maintenance of community health and prevention of disease. Free treatment for patients at public hospitals was introduced in 1945. Private hospitals supplement this service.

There were 1,008,725 inpatient separations from Queensland hospitals (excluding psychiatric hospitals) during 1996–97, an increase of 2.4% over the number separated during 1995–96.

Separations of females are considerably higher than for males each year mainly because of the large numbers of females treated for pregnancy, childbirth and complications of these conditions.

Although approximately 53% of all separations in 1996–97 were of females, this proportion reduces to around 46% when pregnancy and childbirth cases are excluded.

5.3 PATIENT SEPARATIONS(a) FROM HOSPITALS, Queensland

Patient separations	1994–95 no.	1995–96 no.	1996–97 no.
Males	424 615	460 457	472 336
Females	484 413	524 399	536 389
Persons	**909 028**	**984 856**	**1 008 725**
From public hospitals	603 511	631 717	646 426
From private hospitals	305 517	353 139	362 299
Rate(b)			
Males	2 650	2 752	2 772
Females	3 039	3 148	3 161
Persons	2 844	2 950	2 966

(a) Patients counted once each time they were separated during the year. (b) Patient separations per 10,000 population.

Source: Unpublished data, Queensland Health.

Between 1986–87 and 1996–97, hospital separations increased by 74.7%. Over this period there was strong growth in the private hospital sector, with private hospital separations increasing by 107%.

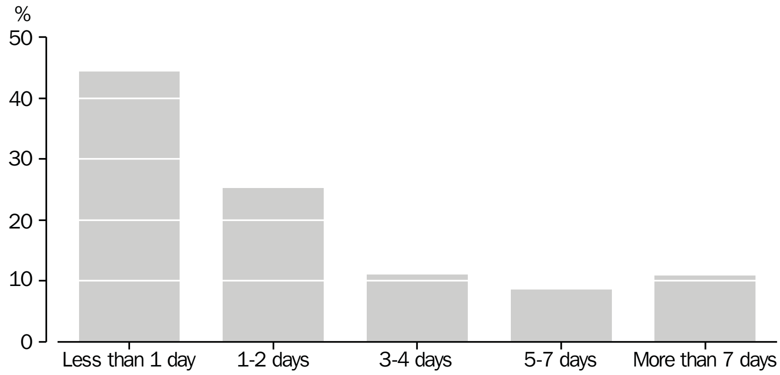
Hospitalisation rates have been increasing over the last several years. During 1986–87, there were 2,199 patient separations for every 10,000 Queenslanders while in 1996–97 this rate had grown to 2,966.

Period of hospitalisation

Just under 4 million days were spent in hospital by patients who were separated from hospital during 1996–97, resulting in an average length of stay of 3.8 days. The average stay for public hospital patients was 3.9 days compared with 3.7 days for private hospital patients.

Of all patients who were separated from hospital during 1996–97, just over two-thirds (69.6%) had been hospitalised for periods of up to and including 2 days; more than one-third of the remainder (10.9% of the total) had been hospitalised for periods in excess of 7 days.

PERIOD OF HOSPITALISATION, Queensland—1996–97



Source: Unpublished data, Queensland Health.

Age distribution

Just over 35% of patients separated from Queensland hospitals in 1996–97 were aged 15 to 44 years. In this age group, which is the child-bearing age range, female patients outnumbered male patients by almost 2 to 1.

5.4 PATIENT SEPARATIONS BY AGE, Queensland

	1986–87		1996–97	
Age group (years)	no.	%	no.	%
0–14	79 591	13.8	109 508	10.9
15–44	239 782	41.5	354 751	35.2
45–64	124 673	21.6	255 743	25.4
65 and over	133 245	23.1	288 723	28.6
Total	**577 291**	**100.0**	**1 008 725**	**100.0**

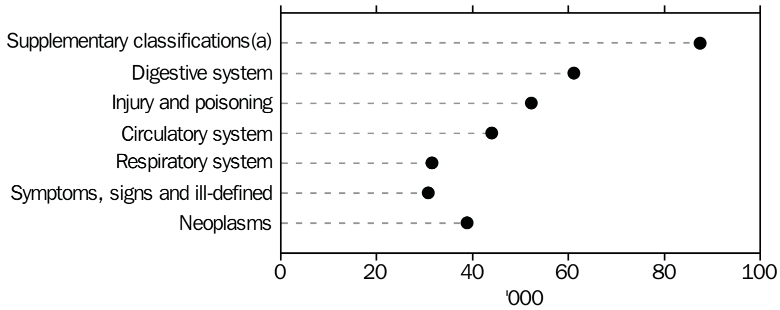
Source: Unpublished data, Queensland Health.

Comparison of the age distributions of patient separations in 1986–87 and 1996–97 shows that the proportion of patients aged 65 years and over increased from 23.1% in 1986–87 to 28.6% in 1996–97, while the proportions for the 0 to 14 and 15 to 44 years age groups declined. These movements reflect the ageing of the Queensland population.

Principal condition treated

On separation from hospital, patients are classified according to the principal condition treated during the period of hospitalisation. For males separated in 1996–97, diseases of the digestive system and injuries and poisoning were the leading principal conditions treated, accounting for 12.9% and 11.0% of separations, respectively. The leading conditions treated for females were pregnancy, childbirth and related complications, which accounted for 14.3% of separations. Childbirth without complications comprised a significant proportion of this group of conditions.

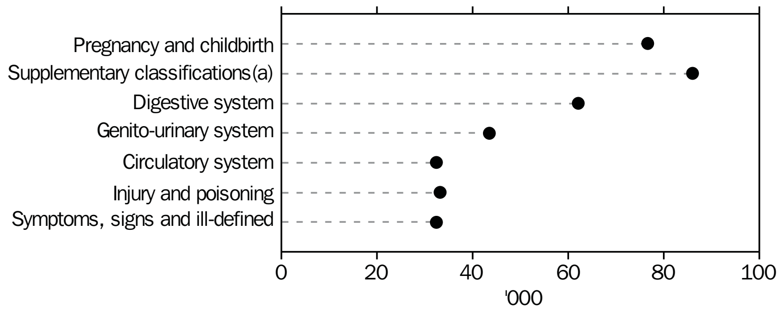
MALE PATIENTS SEPARATED BY PRINCIPAL CONDITIONS TREATED, Queensland—1996–97



(a) Examinations, investigations, etc. without reported diagnosis and special cases without current complaint or illness. Including renal dialysis episodes.

Source: Unpublished data, Queensland Health.

FEMALE PATIENTS SEPARATED BY PRINCIPAL CONDITIONS TREATED, Queensland—1996–97



(a) Examinations, investigations, etc. without reported diagnosis and special cases without current complaint or illness. Including renal dialysis episodes.

Source: Unpublished data, Queensland Health.

Among males, the treatment of circulatory system diseases accounted for the greatest amount of hospitalisation (14.4% of total patient days), followed by treatment of injury and poisoning (10.7%) and treatment of neoplasms (9.9%). For females, circulatory system diseases accounted for 10.6% of total hospitalisation while pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium accounted for 12.9%. Treatment of mental disorders accounted for another 9.5% of total hospitalisation while injury and poisoning accounted for 8.4%.

5.5 PERIOD OF TREATMENT IN HOSPITAL, Queensland—1995–96

	Males		Females	
	Total in-patient days	Average period	Total in-patient days	Average period
Principal condition treated	%	days	%	days
Infectious and parasitic	1.8	4.0	1.3	3.8
Cancer (malignant)	9.0	5.1	6.1	5.5
Non-malignant neoplasms	0.9	2.1	1.6	2.5
Endocrine, nutrition and metabolic	1.9	6.0	1.8	5.5
Blood and blood-forming organs	0.7	2.5	0.7	2.8
Mental disorders	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.8
Nervous system and sense organs	3.9	2.5	3.4	2.4
Circulatory system	14.4	5.7	10.6	6.8
Respiratory system	8.2	4.6	6.0	4.7
Digestive system	8.2	2.4	7.3	2.5
Genito-urinary system(a)	3.4	3.2	5.4	2.6
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	12.9	3.5
Skin and subcutaneous system	2.4	4.1	1.9	4.8
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	5.7	3.9	5.8	5.4
Congenital anomalies	0.7	3.7	0.6	4.1
Certain perinatal conditions	2.6	9.0	1.8	9.3
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined	4.0	2.3	3.9	2.5
Injury and poisoning	10.7	3.6	8.4	5.3
Supplementary classifications(b)	11.7	2.4	11.0	2.7
All causes	**100.0**	**4.0**	**100.0**	**4.6**

(a) Renal dialysis episodes are included in ‘supplementary classifications’. (b) Examinations, investigations, etc., without reported diagnosis and special cases without current complaint or illness.

Source: Unpublished data, Queensland Health.

Excluding hospitalisation for certain perinatal conditions, the average period of hospitalisation is highest for patients treated for mental disorders, for both males and females. In 1996–97, the average length of stay for these patients was 9.5 days for males and 9.8 days for females. The highest average length of stay for all perinatal conditions (9.0 days for males and 9.3 days for females), is mainly because of the lengthy treatment of premature babies.

Principal operation or procedure performed

Surgical or other medical procedures were performed on nearly three quarters (73%) of the patients separated during 1996–97. These procedures ranged from major surgical operations and diagnostic procedures using the latest medical technology and highly skilled staff, to simple procedures requiring only small resources, e.g. incision of skin, enema, etc.

Of total separations from hospital in 1996–97 for whom surgery was reported as the principal procedure, 53.2% were females. Surgery on the female genital organs and obstetric operations account for much of this disparity. Surgery on the genital organs accounted for 12% of cases where surgery was reported as the principal operation for females. Dilation and curettage of the uterus comprised 36.2% of these operations. Similarly, obstetric operations accounted for 11.5% of surgical operations for females. Caesarean sections accounted for 22% of all deliveries.

For males separated from hospital in 1996–97, surgical operations on the digestive system accounted for 19.4% of all surgical cases, while those performed on the cardiovascular system accounted for 14.6% and the musculoskeletal system accounted for 10.3% of cases.

Inpatients of government psychiatric hospitals

Most psychiatric treatment is provided at specialist psychiatric units attached to general hospitals. In the majority of cases initial referral is to these hospitals.

Where appropriate, persons with chronic mental illnesses are admitted to one of the State’s psychiatric hospitals: Wolston Park in Brisbane with 379 beds, Baillie Henderson in Toowoomba with 359 beds, Mosman Hall in Charters Towers with 110 beds, John Oxley Memorial (a forensic facility) with 73 beds.

Patients receiving professional medical services

In addition to professional services provided by medical practitioners and specialists at hospitals, outpatient centres, day hospitals, etc., a large proportion of medical services and diagnostic tests are carried out at private doctors’ clinics.

5.6 MEDICARE SERVICES, Queensland—1996–97

Type of service	Number '000	%	Average(a)
General practitioner	18 202	51.0	5.4
Pathology	9 681	27.1	2.9
Medical specialist	2 748	7.7	0.8
Diagnostic imaging	1 789	5.0	0.5
Operations	1 234	3.5	0.4
Anaesthetics	352	1.0	0.1
Optometry	699	2.0	0.2
Obstetrics	258	0.7	0.1
Radio and nuclear therapy	57	0.2	—
Other	651	1.8	0.2
Total	**35 672**	**100.0**	**10.6**

(a) Number of services per head of population.

Source: Health Insurance Commission.

General practitioner attendances comprised 51% of these services and pathology tests accounted for 27.1%. The average number of services provided per head of population increased from 10.4 in 1995–96 to 10.6 in 1996–97.

Medical and hospital benefits

The average Medicare payments for all services, per head of population in Queensland, increased from $315.85 in 1995–96 to $323.08 in 1996–97.

5.7 MEDICARE BENEFITS PAYMENTS(a), Queensland—1996–97

Type of service	Payment $'000	Proportion %	Average payment(b) $
General practitioner	412 037	37.8	122.21
Specialist	134 465	12.3	39.88
Pathology	173 540	15.9	51.47
Operations	129 004	11.8	38.26
Diagnostic imaging	142 770	13.1	42.35
Anaesthetics	25 223	2.3	7.48
Optometry	27 562	2.5	8.18
Obstetrics	9 678	0.9	2.87
Radio and nuclear therapy	4 186	0.4	1.24
Other	30 787	2.8	9.13
Total	**1 089 253**	**100.0**	**323.08**

(a) Not applicable to services for treatment as a public hospital patient as such services are provided free of charge to the patient. (b) Per head of population.

Source: Health Insurance Commission.

Communicable and other infectious diseases

One of the most important notifiable infectious diseases is acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and its precursor, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. A patient is diagnosed as having AIDS when one or more indicator diseases develop as a result of damage to the immune system following the infection of specific immunity cells by HIV.

As the latency period for HIV infection is long and varied, HIV notifications do not usually represent recent infections. During 1997, 189 new notifications were received.

There were 236 new cases of tuberculosis notified in 1997. When the atypical cases (non tuberculous mycobacteria) and those persons who moved into Queensland are excluded, there were 99 new cases of typical tuberculosis among Queensland residents in 1997. Most of these cases were tuberculosis of the lungs. The rate per head of population was highest amongst recent South-East Asian migrants, followed by indigenous Australians, other migrants and then non-indigenous Australian born.

The management of all cases of tuberculosis is monitored and coordinated by Specialised Health Services at the Brisbane Chest Clinic. This has resulted in prompt diagnosis, efficient treatment and a high degree of tuberculosis control in Queensland.

Compared to 1996 there was a 50% decrease in the number of notifications for Ross River Virus (Epidemic polyarthritis) in 1997. The number of notifications was similar to years prior to 1996. There were slightly fewer malaria cases but the number of dengue fever cases was higher in 1997 compared to 1996. During 1997 there were two outbreaks of Dengue fever in the Peninsular area.

In 1997 there was a three fold increase in the number of cases of measles reported. This was due to a statewide outbreak, although most cases were from a rural area of south east Queensland. There were twice the number of notifications of Pertussis in 1997 compared to 1996. Over a third of these notifications were from children under 10 years of age. Adverse vaccination event was gazetted as notifiable from July 1996. There were 17 cases recorded for 1996 and 95 cases were recorded for 1997.

There was an increase in the number of notifications for gastrointestinal disease in 1997. In particular there was an increase in the number of notifications of campylobacter enteritis which increased steadily throughout the year peaking in November. There was also a three fold increase in the number of notifications of cryptosporidiosis and a slight decrease in the number of notifications of salmonellosis. There were documented outbreaks of Hepatitis A infection peaking in February and July of 1997 which caused a two fold increase in the number of notifications compared to 1996.

There were similar numbers of notifications for the sexually transmitted diseases Chlamydia, Gonorrhoea and Syphilis and for the notifiable bloodborne diseases (Hepatitis B (acute), C and D).

5.8 NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, Queensland

	1996		1997	
Selected notifiable disease	no.	Rate(a)	no.	Rate(a)
AIDS	107	3.2	74	2.2
Atypical Mycobacterial Infection	211	6.3	188	5.5
Barmah Forest virus	580	17.4	363	10.7
Campylobacter enteritis	3 104	93.0	4 084	120.1
Chlamydia	3 263	97.7	3 510	103.2
Cryptosporidiosis	182	5.5	529	15.6
Dengue fever	92	2.8	131	3.9
Epidemic polyarthiritis (Ross River Virus)	4 931	147.7	2 382	70.0
Gonorrhoea	1 007	30.2	942	27.7
Haemophilus influenzae B	11	0.3	14	0.4
Hepatitis A	416	12.5	918	27.0
Hepatitis B (acute)	33	1.0	44	1.3
Hepatitis C	2 880	86.3	3 014	88.6
HIV	229	6.9	189	5.6
Leptospirosis	115	3.4	58	1.7
Malaria	412	12.3	366	10.8
Measles	91	2.7	268	7.9
Meningitis	91	2.7	72	2.1
Mumps	7	0.2	15	0.4
Pertussis	774	23.2	1 905	56.0
Pneumococcal Disease	36	1.1	152	4.5
Q-fever	172	5.2	271	8.0
Rubella	978	29.3	539	15.9
Salmonellosis	2 042	61.2	1 876	55.2
Shigellosis	239	7.2	209	6.2
Syphilis	303	9.1	317	9.3
Tuberculosis(b)	110	3.3	99	2.9
Vaccination—adverse event	17	0.5	95	2.8
Yersiniosis	197	5.9	181	5.3

(a) Notifications per 100,000 population. (b) Not including atypical tuberculosis or relapsed cases.

Source: Queensland Health.

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PROVISION

Primary health care, involving the direct treatment of ill-health of individuals, is provided by public and private acute and psychiatric hospitals, nursing homes, day centres and domiciliary nursing services. Medical practitioners and specialists, nurses and other health professionals are engaged at these establishments and in private practice throughout the State. Some 64,600 of these persons were registered to practise in Queensland at the end of June 1997, compared with 66,800 at the end of June 1998.

Public psychiatric hospitals

The four public psychiatric hospitals in Queensland provided 294,973 days of care to inpatients during 1996–97. The average length of stay in public psychiatric hospitals was 127.8 days compared with 3.9 days in public acute hospitals.

5.9 PUBLIC PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Queensland

	Unit	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Hospitals	no.	4	4	4
Beds	no.	1 109	1 086	976
Admissions	no.	1 557	1 948	1 434
Occupied bed days	'000	353.7	325.0	295.0
Average length of stay	days	139.9	112.5	127.8
Average annual occupancy rate	%	83.1	82.0	81.2

Source: Finance and Activity Statistics for Public Hospitals, Residential and Related Facilities, Queensland Health.

Public acute hospitals and outpatient clinics

In 1996–97, there were 151 public acute hospitals in Queensland providing 2.6 million days of care to inpatients. These acute public hospitals had over 9,900 beds available for patient care, on average, during 1996–97.
In addition, there were 32 separate public outpatient clinics. The acute hospitals and outpatient clinics provided 6.7 million occasions of service to non-inpatients in 1996–97.

5.10 PUBLIC ACUTE HOSPITALS, Queensland

	Unit	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Hospitals (including outpatient clinics)	no.	176	178	183
Beds	no.	9 769	9 915	9 719
Admissions	'000	606.4	678.8	648.5
Occupied bed days	'000	2 641.6	2 714.3	2 556.5
Average length of stay	days	4.3	4.0	3.9
Average annual occupancy rate	%	71.6	74.1	72.1

Source: Finance and Activity Statistics for Public Hospitals, Residential and Related Facilities, Queensland Health.

The 183 acute hospitals and outpatient clinics employed the equivalent of 29,082 full-time staff, on average, in 1996–97. Of these, 44.8% were nursing staff, 22.8% were domestic and other staff, 13.2% were administrative and clerical staff and 8.2% were medical officers. Labour related costs accounted for 73.3% of the total costs of $1,907m for these establishments in 1996–97. Other expenses included; clinical supplies and services (7.6%), administration expenses (5.6%) and drug supplies (5.5%).

5.11 PUBLIC ACUTE HOSPITALS, Average number of salaried staff employed, Queensland

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	no.	no.	no.
Nursing staff	12 788.9	12 946.7	13 022.9
Salaried medical officers	2 097.7	2 216.4	2 389.4
Diagnostic health professionals	2 909.8	2 917.3	3 198.1
Administrative and clerical	3 265.2	3 501.9	3 831.8
Domestic and other staff	8 153.4	6 916.9	6 639.9
Total	**28 063.7**	**28 499.3**	**29 082.0**

Source: Finance and Activity Statistics for Public Hospitals, Residential and Related Facilities, Queensland Health.

5.12 PUBLIC ACUTE HOSPITALS FINANCES, Queensland

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	'000	'000	'000
Operating revenue	*92 120.5*	*80 980.1*	*85 710.1*
Patient payments	81 758.1	74 635.6	69 753.8
Other	10 362.5	6 344.5	15 956.3
Operating expenditure	*1 594 142.1*	*1 756 981.2*	*1 906 766.0*
Wages and salaries (including on-costs)	1 182 081.9	1 284 278.5	1 397 091.0
Drug supplies	78 321.5	92 452.4	105 243.8
Food supplies	20 621.0	20 397.3	19 446.8
Surgical/clinical supplies and services	122 548.1	142 820.1	145 434.7
Administrative expenses	65 118.2	91 752.8	107 045.2
Other expenses	125 451.4	125 280.1	132 504.5

Source: Finance and Activity Statistics for Public Hospitals, Residential and Related Facilities, Queensland Health.

Private acute and psychiatric hospitals

Information on private hospitals is collected by the ABS Private Health Establishments Collection which commenced for the 1991–92 year.

In 1996–97, there were 47 private acute and three private psychiatric hospitals in Queensland with 5,307 beds available, on average, for inpatient care.

5.13 PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Queensland

	Unit	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Hospitals	*no.*	*52*	*50*	*50*
Acute	no.	49	47	47
Psychiatric	no.	3	3	3
Available beds	*no.*	*4 783*	*4 962*	*5 021*
Acute beds	no.	4 556	4 735	4 797
Psychiatric beds	no.	227	227	224
Separations	'000	293.0	332.2	340.9
Occupied bed days	'000	1 212.5	1 465.7	1 345.0
Average length of stay	days	4.1	4.4	3.9
Occupancy rate	%	69.5	80.9	73.4

Source: Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

Queensland Health collect similar information for public hospitals. Comparisons between private and public hospital data should be undertaken with care. Details of problems, issues, etc., raised in making comparisons are included in the publication *Private Hospitals, Australia* (4390.0).

5.14 PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Number of staff employed(a), Queensland

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	no.	no.	no.
Nursing staff	*4 736.9*	*5 389.4*	*5 633.3*
Registered	3 843.3	4 403.1	4 666.8
Other	893.6	986.2	966.5
Salaried medical officers and other diagnostic health professionals	232.2	204.4	232.8
Administrative and clerical	951.4	1 210.4	1 055.9
Domestic and other staff	1 897.8	2 008.9	2 113.3
Total	**7 818.3**	**8 813.0**	**9 035.3**

(a) Full-time equivalent.

Source: Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

5.15 PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FINANCES, Queensland

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Operating revenue	*541 842*	*641 359*	*690 046*
Patient revenue	518 272	609 871	654 906
Recoveries	11 491	14 096	16 553
Other	12 079	17 392	18 588
Operating expenditure	*487 607*	*573 539*	*628 875*
Wages and salaries (including on-costs)	293 980	351 897	398 102
Drug, medical and surgical supplies	51 955	62 581	70 016
Administrative expenses	42 177	41 215	46 113
Other expenses	99 495	117 846	114 644

Source: Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

Health professionals and para-professionals

5.16 REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND PARAPROFESSIONALS, Queensland

	On register at 30 June	
	1997	1998
Profession	no.	no.
Medical practitioners	6 390	7 366
Medical specialists	3 147	3 418
Dentists and dental specialists	2 062	2 119
Dental technicians and dental prosthetists	791	796
Optometrists	613	630
Pharmacists	3 200	3 263
Psychologists	1 985	2 250
Physiotherapists	2 315	2 404
Podiatrists	267	276
Chiropractors and osteopaths	500	531
Occupational therapists	1 072	1 127
Speech pathologists	657	691
Registered nurses	34 278	34 702
Enrolled nurses	7 351	7 230

Source: Health Professional Registration Boards and Queensland Nursing Council.

Doctors, specialists, nurses, certain other medical and paramedical workers and dentists are required to register annually with relevant statutory boards. Registration of a person does not necessarily mean that the person is in practice in Queensland, merely that the person is authorised to practise in the State.

Registered nurses are by far the largest professional group with 34,702 registered in Queensland at 30 June 1998. Enrolled nurses, who work under the direction and supervision of registered nurses, are one of the next largest groups with 7,230 registered at 30 June 1998. There were 7,366 medical practitioners registered at 30 June 1998.

OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

A wide range of other health services, mainly of a preventive, advisory or ancillary nature, is provided by the various levels of government and by non-profit organisations.

The Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services is involved in a large number of activities including human quarantine services; community, Aboriginal and environmental health; epidemiology; drug evaluation and elimination of drug abuse as well as medical services (anti-tuberculosis campaign, nursing and medical, acoustic and radiation laboratories).

Close cooperation in providing an integrated approach to health care delivery exists between Queensland Health, through its Divisions, District Health Services and other departments (Education, Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs, etc.).

Queensland Health Corporate Office remains responsible for providing State-wide services such as:

- Specialist clinical and public health services in HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases and hepatitis B,
- Operation of the Centre for Public Health Services (Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology), Centre for Environmental Health Sciences (Government Chemical Laboratory), Health Physics, Queensland Radium Institute and Government Medical Office, and
- Health advancement programs.

District Health Services are responsible for providing the State's community health services, which are aimed at enhancing the health and quality of life of individuals and of the general community. Through a network of community health centres and related facilities, a wide variety of preventive and support services are provided, including:

- Services targeting particular population groups, including women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, migrants, youth, children and families,
- Mental health,
- Alcohol and drug abuse,
- Environmental health, including inspection and sampling of foods, inspection and advisory services in respect of water supply quality and environmental sanitation, monitoring and advising on health hazards arising from occupational causes and supervision of the marketing and use of drugs and poisons,
- Public dental health including provision of hospital-based dental services and school dental services,
- Medical aids and appliances,
- Patient transit services and
- Health promotion and education.

Local authorities are responsible for food hygiene and environmental sanitation, which includes rodent control and mosquito eradication. They also provide immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and mumps mainly in children and vaccination of adults against poliomyelitis and schoolboys and schoolgirls against measles, mumps and rubella. Serums and vaccines for immunisation and vaccination are supplied by the State Government free of charge. The State Government subsidises any works designed to remove permanently the breeding places of mosquitoes.

REFERENCES

ABS publications: *Causes of Death, Australia* (3303.0), annual.

Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0), annual.

Non-ABS sources: Health Insurance Commission, *Annual Report.*

Health Professional Registration Boards.

Queensland Health, *Finance and Activity Statistics for Public Hospitals, Residential and Related Facilities.*

Queensland Nursing Council.

Queensland Health, Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection (QHAPDC).

6 Social Welfare

SOCIAL WELFARE

The provision of cash benefits and social welfare services protects people with special needs from economic hardship. These benefits and services may be provided by the Commonwealth Government, the Queensland Government or voluntary welfare organisations.

Most payments for living expenses to those unable to earn income because of their incapacity, unemployment, age or because they are caring full-time for other family members, are made by the Commonwealth Government in the form of pensions or benefits. A number of charitable institutions also provide emergency monetary grants to people in need.

In addition to income maintenance, there are a number of welfare services carried out in the community, such as child welfare, accommodation for the aged and those in need, and special services for minority groups. There is considerable government involvement in this activity both directly and indirectly through funding, but a number of religious and charitable institutions also provide welfare services.

INCOME MAINTENANCE

Commonwealth pensions and benefits for income maintenance are administered mostly by a new agency, Centrelink or, in the case of returned service persons or their dependants, the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

In September 1997, Centrelink was opened to deliver services to people receiving various forms of government assistance. One of Centrelink's functions is to administer a range of Department of Social Security (DSS) schemes which provide financial support to individuals and families. Centrelink also provides the framework to support access to employment for those with the ability to participate in the workforce.

For more details and further explanation of pensions and benefits, see the ABS publication *Year Book, Australia* (1301.0).

Age and Service Pensions

Age Pensions

6.1 AGE PENSIONS, Queensland—At 30 June

	1987	1996	1997
	no.	no.	no.
Age pensioners	208 356	267 516	277 464
Wife and carer pensioners	4 071	8 932	8 569
Total	**212 427**	**276 448**	**286 033**
Number per 1,000 population	79.4	82.8	84.1

Source: Department of Social Security.

Age Pensions are administered by Centrelink for the Commonwealth Department of Social Security under the Income Security for the Retired program. Pensions are paid to eligible men aged 65 years and over, while the age at which a female may qualify depends upon her birth date. The qualifying age for females is being gradually increased to 65 years between 1 July 1995 and 2012. The change was prompted by the increase in women's labour force participation. Eligibility for Age Pensions is based on residence history, income and assets. The Wife Pension is gradually being phased out from 1 July 1995 and no new grants have been made from that date. A Carer's Pension is also payable to a pensioner's wife or carer who would not otherwise qualify for a pension.

Service Pensions

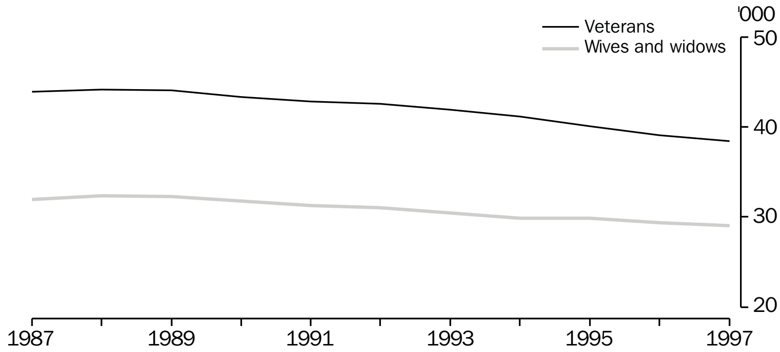
6.2 SERVICE PENSIONS, Queensland

	1987	1996	1997
AT 30 JUNE			
Service pensioners	*75 868*	*68 499*	*67 539*
Veterans	43 910	39 139	38 474
Wives and widows	31 958	29 360	29 065
Pensioners per 1,000 population	28.4	20.5	19.9
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid ($'000)	329 825	529 414	539 825

Source: Repatriation Commission and Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Service Pensions are payable to veterans who served in a theatre of war and have reached the age of 56 years (female) or 60 years (male) or who are permanently incapacitated for work. Service Pensions are also paid to wives and widows of veterans and are available to certain Commonwealth and Allied veterans and mariners who satisfy residency requirements. The Department of Veterans' Affairs pays a Carer's Pension where an eligible veteran receives constant care from a person other than their spouse. It is not possible to receive a Service Pension at the same time as a benefit or allowance from the Department of Social Security.

SERVICE PENSIONERS, Queensland—At 30 June



Source: Repatriation Commission and Department of Veterans Affairs.

The number of service pensioners in Queensland decreased 1.4% in the year to 30 June 1997. At that date, 57.0% of pensioners were veterans, the remainder being wives and widows. At 30 June 1987, 57.9% of the total number were veterans. The amount paid in Service Pensions increased 2.0% between 1995–96 and 1996–97.

Disability Pensions

Disability Support Pensions

6.3 INVALID/DISABILITY SUPPORT PENSIONS, Queensland—At 30 June

	1987	1996	1997
	no.	no.	no.
Invalid/disability support pensioners	41 689	88 312	94 256
Wife and carer pensioners	11 688	21 251	19 073
Total	**53 377**	**109 563**	**113 329**
Number per 1,000 population	20.0	32.8	33.3

Source: Department of Social Security.

From 12 November 1991, the Disability Support Pension replaced the invalid pension as a result of the introduction of the Disability Reform Package, a major reform of income support measures for people with disabilities. The Disability Reform Package was designed to assist and encourage people with disabilities to enter or re-enter employment wherever possible. This involves, for example, the formal identification of the training and rehabilitation needs of disability support pensioners and provision of such programs of assistance.

The eligibility requirements for the Disability Support Pension target payment to people who have a significant disability which sets a limit on their employment prospects or those of their wives or carers.

The number of recipients of the Disability Support Pension increased steadily between 1982 and 1990. After this period the number of recipients continued to increase, but at a faster rate, due largely to the continued ageing of the population.

Disability Pensions

Disability Pensions may be paid to veterans with qualifying service who are suffering incapacity from an injury or disease which has been accepted as service-related. They also may be paid to widows and dependants of veterans whose death was service-related or who were entitled to receive a special rate disability pension for the totally and permanently incapacitated at the time of death.

6.4 DISABILITY PENSIONS, Queensland

	1987	1996	1997
AT 30 JUNE			
Disability pensioners (no.)	*67 994*	*68 127*	*69 045*
Veterans	31 574	34 902	35 909
Dependants	36 420	33 225	33 136
Pensioners per 1,000 population	25.4	20.4	20.3
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid ($'000)	168 375	333 689	360 594

Source: Repatriation Commission and Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Between 30 June 1996 and 30 June 1997, the number of veterans receiving disability pensions in Queensland increased 2.9%, while the number of dependants decreased slightly. In June 1997, 52.0% of disability pensioners were veterans, compared with 46.4% in June 1987.

The amount paid in disability pensions increased 8.1% between 1995–96 and 1996–97.

Widow Pensions and Sole Parent Pension

Widow Pension Class B

The widow pension Class B is paid to certain categories of older women who no longer have a partner. The payment is gradually being phased out.

There were 3,140 women in receipt of the widow pension Class B in Queensland in June 1997.

Widow Allowance

The widow allowance was introduced from 1 January 1995 in order to assist women over 50 years of age with particular labour market disadvantages, in particular, women who become widowed, divorced or separated after turning 50 and who have little or no recent workforce experience. From March 1997, this requirement changed to 40 years of age.

There were 3,653 recipients of this allowance in Queensland in June 1997.

Bereavement Allowance

The widowed person allowance was renamed bereavement allowance on 1 January 1995 to avoid confusion with the widow allowance, which was introduced at the same time. The bereavement allowance provides short-term assistance for recently bereaved widowed people, both male and female.

There were a total of 46 recipients of this allowance in Australia in June 1997.

6.5 WIDOW PENSIONS(a), Queensland—At 30 June

	1994	1995	1996	1997
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Widow pensioners	*7 358*	*8 350*	*7 916*	*6 793*
Widow Class B pensioners	7 358	6 942	5 924	3 140
Widow allowance recipients	..	1 408	1 992	3 653
Pensioners per 1,000 female population	4.6	5.1	4.8	4.0

(a) Excluding widowed persons/bereavement allowance.

Source: Department of Social Security.

Sole Parent Pension

6.6 SOLE PARENT PENSIONS, Queensland

	Recipients as at June		
	Males	Females	Persons
Year	no.	no.	no.
1994	4 020	56 747	60 767
1995	4 305	59 978	64 283
1996	4 969	64 372	69 341
1997	5 431	68 359	73 790

Source: Department of Social Security.

The sole parent pension, introduced in March 1989, replaced the former widow pension Class A and supporting parent's benefit. The sole parent pension is provided to a sole parent who has a dependent child aged under 16 years of age or an older child attracting child disability allowance.

There were 73,790 persons in receipt of the sole parent pension in Queensland in June 1997.

Labour Market and Sickness Allowances

Job Search Allowance, Newstart Allowance, Youth Training Allowance and Mature Age Allowance

In July 1991, unemployment benefits were split into two payment types: job search allowance and new start allowance. Job search allowance was payable to unemployed people in their first 12 months of unemployment. Newstart allowance was payable to persons aged 18 years to under age pension age who have been unemployed for 12 months or more. From 20 September 1996, these two payments were combined into newstart allowance.

From 1 January 1995, youth training allowance replaced job search allowance for persons under 18 years of age as part of a wider Youth Training Initiative. This initiative seeks to ensure that young people do not become long-term unemployed.

The mature age allowance assists older long-term unemployed persons aged 60 years and over but below age pension age, who face labour market disadvantage.

6.7 YOUTH TRAINING, NEWSTART, JOB SEARCH AND MATURE AGE ALLOWANCES, Queensland(a)—At June

	1994	1995	1996	1997
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Allowance beneficiaries	156 524	162 731	181 391	183 690
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	49.1	49.9	54.3	54.0

(a) From March 1996 unemployed persons who become ill no longer transfer to sickness allowance after 13 weeks of incapacity.

Source: Department of Social Security.

From March 1996, unemployed persons who become ill no longer transfer to sickness allowance after 13 weeks of incapacity. They continue to be paid job search, newstart or youth training allowance subject to sickness allowance conditions.

The number of youth training, newstart and mature age allowance beneficiaries in Queensland increased 1.3% between June 1996 and June 1997. In Queensland in June 1997, there were 7,582 recipients of the youth training allowance, 165,537 recipients of the newstart allowance and 10,571 recipients of mature age allowances.

Sickness Allowance

Sickness allowance is paid to a person who is temporarily unable to work because of a medical condition. To be eligible for sickness allowance a claimant must usually be aged 16 years to under age pension age. Prior to 20 March 1997, sickness allowance was generally limited to a 12 month period. From 20 March 1997, the time limit was removed.

Over the period June 1992 to June 1995, numbers of sickness allowance recipients remained at fairly stable levels. However, from March 1996 unemployed persons who become ill no longer transfer to sickness allowance after 13 weeks of incapacity. This caused a decrease in the number of sickness allowance customers in the two years to June 1997.

6.8 SICKNESS ALLOWANCE, Queensland—At 30 June

	1987	1996(a)(b)	1997(a)(b)
	no.	no.	no.
Sickness allowance recipients	11 984	6 912	3 199
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	4.5	2.1	0.9

(a) Based on a point in time in the quarter. (b) From March 1996 unemployed persons who become ill no longer transfer to sickness allowance after 13 weeks of incapacity.

Source: Department of Social Security.

Family Payment

Family Payment

6.9 FAMILY PAYMENT(a), Queensland—At 30 June

	1995	1996	1997
Particulars	no.	no.	no.
Children and students	670 345	678 148	682 645
Families	345 484	349 799	352 768

(a) Called Basic Family Payment prior to 1 January 1996.

Source: Department of Social Security.

From 1 January 1996, the family payment program structure changed with the amalgamation of basic family payment and additional family payment into a single family payment. Family payments are designed to assist with the costs of bringing up children and most family payment recipients receive the minimum rate of family payment. Those with low incomes and those receiving other means of Department of Social Security support receive a rate greater than the minimum.

A family payment child is a dependent child under 16 years or a student child aged 16, 17 or 18 years who is attending secondary school and is not in receipt of a prescribed education scheme payment such as AUSTUDY. Payment can be made to the end of a calendar year in which a student turns 18 or the end of secondary schooling, whichever comes first.

At 30 June 1997, there were 352,768 families in Queensland receiving family payment in respect of 682,645 children.

Other Payments

Carer Pension

The carer pension is paid to a person who is not in receipt of any other pension or benefit and is providing full-time care on a long-term basis to a severely disabled person receiving a Social Security pension or benefit or a service pension.

From 21 March 1996, carer pension was extended to carers of non-pensioners meeting certain requirements. In Queensland in June 1997, 5,592 persons received a carer pension.

Mobility Allowance

Mobility allowances are paid to severely disabled people aged 16 years or more who were gainfully employed, undertaking vocational training or looking for work and who could not use public transport without substantial assistance because of their disabilities.

Child Disability Allowance

Child disability allowance provides financial assistance to people caring for physically, intellectually or psychiatrically disabled children under 16 years of age, or dependent full-time students under 22 years, in their homes. The qualification for a full-time student was changed from 25 years on 1 January 1996. The child or student must not receive a Social Security income support payment in their own right.

Special Benefit

A special benefit may be paid to people who are not eligible for a pension or unemployment or sickness benefit but who are unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants and are in severe financial hardship. Special Benefit is a discretionary payment and the circumstances in which it is granted are determined by the Secretary of the Department of Social Security.

Maternity Allowance

Maternity allowance was introduced on 1 February 1996 as a payment intended to assist with the additional costs associated with the birth of a baby. These costs include the purchase of items such as cots and prams and also the costs associated with the mother being unable to participate in the paid workforce around the time of the birth.

SERVICES

Government and church, charitable and community organisations provide a variety of residential and non-residential welfare services in the community. A significant contribution to welfare services is also made by family members and friends of people in need of assistance.

Child Welfare

Child protection

In response to an increasing number of child protection notifications, two funding programs have been developed and are administered by the Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

Funding allocated under the Alternative Care and Intervention Services Program (ACISP) amounted to $13.2m in 1996–97. The funds were used to operate 54 services which aim to protect children and young people from abuse within their families.

Funding approved under the Child Abuse Prevention Program (CAPP) amounted to $463,468 in 1996–97. Under this program, 17 services were funded on a recurrent basis throughout Queensland to make child abuse prevention resources available and promote needs-based programs at the local level. A number of non-recurrent grants were also provided to community organisations to develop resources and programs in the area of child abuse prevention.

The ACISP targets children in care of the Director-General, children at risk of entry into care and their families. In the 1996–97 financial year, funds were provided for 21 shared family care services. Of these, five were services operated by Aboriginal and Islander Child Care agencies which receive funding through this program.

Under the ACISP program, a number of community and church organisations are funded to provide a range of services including family group homes, assessment therapeutic services and day attendance centres.

6.10 CHILD PROTECTION, Queensland

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	no.	no.	no.
Notifications(a)	8 890	9 779	9 118
Cases(b)	13 900	15 362	14 599
Distinct children(c)	10 845	11 833	11 224
Substantiations			
Cases	3 851	4 662	4 839
Distinct children	2 841	3 332	3 520

(a) Reports of neglect/abuse. (b) Number of children who are the subject of notifications.
(c) A child who is the subject of more than one notification is counted once only.

Source: Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

In 1996–97 there were 9,118 child protection notifications recorded which resulted in 14,599 cases being investigated. These cases were in respect of 11,224 distinct children (a child who is the subject of more than one notification is counted once only) and for 3,520 of these children the cases were substantiated.

6.11 CHILD PROTECTION CASES SUBSTANTIATED, Queensland—1996–97

			Children
	Males	Females	Total
Type of maltreatment	no.	no.	no.
Abuse			
Physical	769	632	1 401
Emotional	528	523	1 051
Sexual	77	311	388
Neglect	1 081	918	1 999
Total	**2 455**	**2 384**	**4 839**

Source: Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

Of the 14,599 child protection cases investigated in 1996–97, abuse or neglect was substantiated in 4,839 cases (33.1%) and suspected in a further 971 (6.7%). Other findings of investigations were: no abuse or neglect identified (5,254), protective advice issued (1,400), under investigation (564), no investigation possible (842), and all other findings (729). Because of a change in definitions and practice and recording procedures from March 1997, the above information should not be directly compared with the previous years.

Children in care of the State

6.12 CHILDREN(a) UNDER ORDERS, Queensland

			At 30 June
	1995	1996	1997
Type of order	no.	no.	no.
Protective Orders	*2 931*	*2 859*	*3 066*
Care and protection	2 649	2 622	2 806
Protective supervision	326	280	304
Other protective order	9	3	3
Juvenile Justice Orders	*1 264*	*1 582*	*1 755*
Community service	424	506	632
Detention(b)	111	110	61
Immediate release	29	53	91
Fixed release	9	23	46
Probation	1 011	1 309	1 482
Other offence order	2	2	—
Total	**4 082**	**4 340**	**4 681**

(a) Children under more than one type of order have been counted once for each type of order but once only in the totals. (b) Excluding those children on immediate release and fixed release orders.

Source: Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

Responsibility for the care of children can fall on the State as a result of decisions from Children's, Magistrates, District or Supreme Courts. All children under guardianship orders are the responsibility of the Director-General, Department of Families, Youth and Community Care. Parents retain guardianship for their children subject to protective supervision and juvenile justice orders. At 30 June 1997, there were 4,681 children under orders. The Director-General of the Department of Families, Youth and Community Care is the legal guardian of children placed under care and control and care and protection orders. At 30 June 1997, there were 2,809 children under the guardianship of the Director-General.

The Department aims to assist and support children in their home environment where possible and appropriate. However, when a home placement is not considered appropriate, an alternative care service may be suitable to meet the needs of the child. The major types of alternative services are shared family care and residential care.

Shared family care

Shared family care providers are a vital alternative care resource for children in need of placement. As some children are unable to remain with their own families due to protective concerns, there is a corresponding demand for alternative care providers. Shared family care providers are called upon to care for an increasing number of children with emotional disturbances and behavioural problems.

Persons wishing to provide shared family care participate in an education program as part of the approval process. These programs prepare potential care providers for the tasks involved in providing alternative care and assist them in making decisions about the type of children for whom they could provide care. The programs also help family services officers to become well acquainted with applicants before children are placed with them. Local care provider groups are established throughout Queensland and receive ongoing education and support through the Foster Parents Association of Queensland.

Shared family care services are offered by both government and non-government organisations.

Residential care

Both government and licensed non-government residential care services are available. Non-government organisations provide a range of licensed residential care facilities and related support services for children in care.

Adoptions

Adoption is a legal process which safeguards the welfare and best interests of any child who has been released by his/her biological parent(s) for adoption. The making of an adoption order severs all legal ties and responsibilities with biological parents and the adopted child becomes a child of the adopter(s) as if the child had been born to them in lawful wedlock. The Department of Families, Youth and Community Care is the sole authority authorised by the *Adoption of Children Act 1964* to make any arrangements regarding the adoption of children in Queensland.

CHILDREN ADOPTED, Queensland

Source: Department of Families, Youth and Community Services.

Adoption legislation provides for access to identifying information about adoption to adult persons, birth parents, and in certain limited circumstances, their relatives. The legislation also makes provision for adult adopted persons and birth parents to either object to contact or to object to the disclosure of identifying information and contact by the other party. Identifying information has been available to eligible persons since 1 July 1991, unless an objection had been lodged to its disclosure.

Since the Department of Families, Youth and Community Care began receiving applications and objections, there have been 11,213 applications for identifying information and 3,767 objections to the release of information and/or contact.

As a result of amendments providing for Post-Adoption Information Services, the Adoption Contact Register ceased to exist on 30 September 1990. Adult adopted persons or birth parents who are interested in contact may still advise the Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

The number of children adopted in 1996–97 was 129 compared with 170 for the previous year and 268 in 1986–87. Of the 129 orders, 48 children were adopted by a relative and 81 children were adopted by non-relatives. These figures include 41 children from overseas and 13 children with special needs. There were 27 adoption orders made for babies during 1996–97, while 67 applications were received from couples wishing to adopt infants aged under 12 months. Additionally, there were 107 applications for children from overseas countries, and 53 applications from step-parents.

Residential services

Residential services provide a broad range of accommodation support to those individuals who require assistance to live independently, e.g. older people and people with disabilities. Residential services may also include alternative care arrangements such as shared family care for children who are at risk of abuse or neglect.

The Department of Families, Youth and Community Care provides and funds a range of accommodation support services for people with disabilities. Accommodation support services are provided by the Department to people with an intellectual disability who have high or complex support needs living in community villas, alternative living services or with individual support arrangements. The Department also funds a number of organisations to provide in home accommodation support to people with disabilities living in the community.

Nursing homes which provide regular basic nursing care to chronically ill, frail or older persons are part of the health care system.

A number of residential welfare services are run by government (e.g. the Department of Families, Youth and Community Care) and others by church, charitable and community organisations. A large proportion receive government funds through a range of programs e.g. operating grants. Funding can come from Federal and State Governments and the latter may have a federal component.

Substitute family or home care establishments provide full board and lodging and some personal, custodial or parental care to older people or to dependent or neglected children.

Hostel care establishments are run by public authorities or registered non-profit organisations to provide board and lodging at reduced rates or some form of social assistance or rehabilitation.

Accommodation-only establishments provide beds, rooms or groups of units or cottages specifically for the aged, distressed or disabled, at rentals partially subsidised by the controlling authority, which must be a public authority or a registered non-profit organisation. Separate dwellings are not included even if subject to an individual rental rebate arrangement. Residents are responsible for their own provisions, but occasional meals may be provided in some establishments.

Supported Accommodation Services

In 1996–97 there were 186 emergency accommodation and related support services for homeless people in crisis. These were funded under the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP), a jointly funded Commonwealth/State program which is administered by the Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

Services are provided for one or more of the following target groups:

- Young people,
- Women and women with children who are homeless and/or fleeing domestic violence,
- Families in crisis,
- Single men, and
- Single women.

The objective of the program is to assist people who are homeless and/or in crisis to move towards independent living, where appropriate, or other alternatives such as long-term housing.

The Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP) is a Commonwealth funded program forming part of the Commonwealth/State Housing Agreement. This program provides funding to community organisations to purchase, construct, upgrade, maintain and/or lease accommodation for people who are homeless, in crisis, and need transitional support to assist them to move toward independent living. The Department of Public Works and Housing administers CAP funds in Queensland. A total of $7.2m was allocated in 1996–97.

Non-residential Community Services

Most services are provided by religious and charitable bodies. Lifeline, St Vincent de Paul Society and the Salvation Army are well known for supplying food and clothing to those in immediate need and for their counselling services. The Department of Families, Youth and Community Care provides crisis care which includes a 24-hour telephone crisis counselling service, emergency care and some financial assistance for clients.

Day care and drop-in centres enable people of similar backgrounds (aged pensioners, unemployed youth) to meet socially and, in some cases, receive care and/or counselling.

For those people with a disability, a number of services are provided including:

- Community support and access,
- Advocacy,
- Information,
- Respite care,
- Post school options,
- Recreation,
- Therapy and specialist intervention, and
- Resource and assessment services.

These are largely funded or provided directly by the Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

The Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services is responsible for funding employment and vocational services for people with disabilities.

The Home and Community Care program (HACC) is jointly funded by the Commonwealth and State Governments. The HACC program funds organisations and community groups which provide basic maintenance and support services for the frail aged and younger people with disabilities to enable them to remain living at home. The HACC program aims to prevent the premature or inappropriate admission of these people to long-term residential care. Support is also provided to the carers of these people.

The HACC program provides funding for a range of services including home help and personal care, home maintenance and modifications, food services, community respite care, transport services, community paramedical services, domiciliary nursing services, assessment and referral, education and training for service providers and users.

There are also government-run welfare services, such as the Translating and Interpreting Service of the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, and other services to migrants including the Adult Migrant English Program and Migrant Resource Centres.

Brisbane City Council community development

The Brisbane City Council is committed to Community Development. Various strategies support this aim by addressing equitable distribution and access to resources, facilities and services, participation by citizens in the life of their local communities and decision-making processes, improved integration between land use and social and program planning and the greater capacity of people to exercise their rights as citizens.

Access, equity and safety for women have been the focus of a 3-year pilot Domestic Violence project in the suburb of Wynnum. The project will continue in 1998–99 as will the Lord Mayor's Women's Liaison Group. It will be further supported by a Domestic Violence Prevention Strategy.

During 1997–98, a range of local community development projects were completed using interdisciplinary approaches to address the social, recreation, health, economic and cultural needs and aspirations of communities. The 'Life in the Suburbs' program targeted the Brisbane suburbs of Moorooka, Mitchelton, Stones Corner and Stafford. The Oxley Creek Website cultural project linking schools, environment and history groups was developed and youth spaces at the Chermside and Garden City Libraries were also developed.

Additionally, in partnership with business, a strategy to position Brisbane as a 2000 Olympics visitor destination for people with disabilities, seniors and their families was developed.

The Brisbane City Council has made available $838,000 in 1998–99 to provide support for community organisations to undertake community development projects and other initiatives.

In 1998–99, a youth suicide prevention initiative will be undertaken and a Social Development Strategy will respond to key social policy issues and develop social indicators. The 'Life in the Suburbs' program will be enhanced though a State Government partnership and pilot projects will occur in two major centres to implement the 'Young People in Major Centres' report. A series of community visioning forums will also take place.

Services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are covered by the services mentioned above and also by programs of the Commonwealth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission and the State Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

Informal network

The role of family and friends is vital to the welfare of many people in need of assistance in Queensland and Australia. This assistance may take the form of money, such as gifts to help with major purchases or every day living costs, or services, such as providing assistance in getting to such things as doctors' appointments or outings. The extent of this valuable informal assistance was indicated by the Time Use Survey conducted nationally in 1997. The results show that people participating in voluntary community work in Australia spend, on average, 132 minutes per day on this activity.

REFERENCES

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Voluntary Work (4441.0), irregular.

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Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services, *Annual Report.*

Department of Families, Youth and Community Care, *Annual Report.*

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Department of Veterans' Affairs, *Benefits Statistics Summary.*

Repatriation Commission and Department of Veterans' Affairs, *Annual Report.*

7 Education and Training

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Education in Queensland ranges from the preschool level through to tertiary level and is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. In addition, child care, kindergarten and adult education facilities are available. Primary and secondary education is provided free in government schools. Governments partly fund tertiary educational institutions with most university students contributing to the cost of their studies through the Higher Education Contribution Scheme. Students studying at technical and further education colleges are subject to fees.

The Queensland Department of Education administers State preschool, primary, secondary and special education and the State provides most of the funding for these schools.

The Commonwealth Government also contributes to funding of the State education system and is a major contributor to funding to non-government schools. Public universities are predominantly funded by the Commonwealth Government, and Commonwealth funds for vocational education and training, including TAFE, supplement those provided by the State Government.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

In Queensland, children are eligible for enrolment in primary school if they have turned 5 years of age by the end of December of the year prior to enrolment. They then progress through 12 years of formal primary and secondary education. Some students do not complete all secondary years, leaving school after attaining the age of 15 years or leaving to enter other educational streams.

In Queensland, secondary schooling commences in Year 8, when students are about 12 or 13 years of age, and extends over 5 years. Students completing Year 10 are issued with a Junior Certificate, which is the accepted educational qualification for entry to some forms of employment, colleges of technical and further education (TAFE), rural training schools and some certificate courses at higher education centres. Senior Certificates are issued on completion of Year 12 and are based on teachers' assessments and internal examinations.

Children with special education needs are provided for through 53 government and two non-government special schools. Guidance and support services are made available through non-special schools to meet the requirements of children with special needs who attend regular schools. The main aim is to help children with special needs undertake programs in the most appropriate setting.

Most non-government schools are controlled by religious authorities and provide both primary and secondary education. Grammar schools, controlled by boards of trustees, are mainly for secondary students but also cater for some primary students.

Primary enrolments

Primary school enrolments in the government sector compared with total primary school enrolments in Queensland declined from 79.5% in 1987 to 76.8% in 1997. In 1997, Catholic schools accounted for 67.8% of primary enrolments in non-government schools, Anglican schools accounted for 6.7% and other non-government schools accounted for 25.5%.

7.1 PRIMARY ENROLMENTS, Queensland—1997(a)

	Males	Females	Total
Year	no.	no.	no.
1	26 307	24 799	51 106
2	26 087	24 535	50 622
3	25 261	24 081	49 342
4	24 701	23 692	48 393
5	24 545	23 302	47 847
6	25 074	23 659	48 733
7	25 365	24 062	49 427
Ungraded	1 356	858	2 214
Total	**178 696**	**168 988**	**347 684**

(a) As at 1 August.

Source: Schools (4221.0).

7.2 PRIMARY ENROLMENTS(a) BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, Queensland

	1987	1996	1997
Particulars	no.	no.	no.
Government	*229 058*	*266 298*	*267 147*
Males	118 440	137 316	137 576
Females	110 618	128 982	129 571
Non-government	*58 947*	*78 797*	*80 537*
Males	30 114	40 317	41 120
Females	28 833	38 480	39 417
Total	**288 005**	**345 095**	**347 684**

(a) As at 1 August.

Source: Schools (4221.0).

Secondary enrolments

Education is compulsory to age 15 years. Successful completion of Year 10 provides students with educational qualifications which allow entry to some forms of employment and some courses at post-secondary colleges.

The movement of students out of the secondary education system is reflected in the decrease in enrolments between Years 10 and 11 and between the ages of 15 and 16 years. However, a number of students 19 years of age or older are remaining, or recommencing after a break, to Years 11 and 12.

Secondary school enrolments are affected by the level of unemployment and the continuing demand for a higher level of education in the work force. In addition to the full-time education services, classes are conducted at 10 continuing secondary education centres throughout Queensland to enable mature-age students to study secondary subjects on a full-time or part-time basis.

The proportion of total secondary school enrolments in Queensland which are in government schools has fallen from 70.3% in 1987 to 65.1% in 1997. The growth in secondary enrolments in non-government schools over this period was 31.8% compared with 4.0% for government schools. Catholic schools accounted for 53.0% of total non-government secondary enrolments in 1997. The proportion of enrolments for Anglican schools was 13.5% and for all other non-government schools was 33.6%.

7.3 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS, Queensland—1997(a)

	Males	Females	Total
Year	no.	no.	no.
8	25 673	24 314	49 987
9	26 372	25 092	51 464
10	24 799	23 888	48 687
11	19 989	20 692	40 681
12	16 725	17 951	34 676
Ungraded	1 117	810	1 927
Total	**114 675**	**112 747**	**227 422**

(a) As at 1 August.

Source: Schools (4221.0).

7.4 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS BY AGE(a) AND SEX, Queensland—1997

	Males	Females	Total
Age (years)	no.	no.	no.
Under 12	53	35	88
12	8 088	8 852	16 940
13	23 916	23 280	47 196
14	25 857	24 537	50 394
15	23 096	22 415	45 511
16	19 399	19 817	39 216
17	11 660	11 593	23 253
18	1 772	1 471	3 243
19 and over	834	747	1 581
Total	**114 675**	**112 747**	**227 422**

(a) As at 1 July 1997.

Source: Schools (4221.0).

7.5 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS(a) BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, Queensland

	1987	1996	1997
Controlling authority	no.	no.	no.
Government	*142 367*	*145 388*	*148 116*
Males	70 994	73 150	74 282
Females	71 373	72 238	73 834
Non-government	*60 183*	*76 651*	*79 306*
Males	30 977	38 980	40 393
Females	29 206	37 671	38 913
Total	**202 550**	**222 039**	**227 422**

(a) As at 1 August.

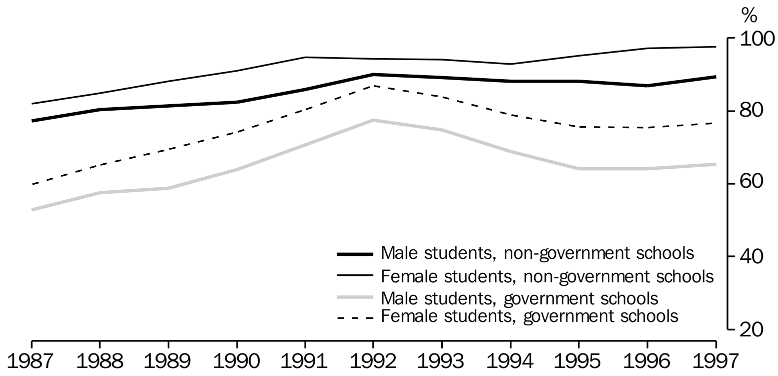
Source: Schools (4221.0).

Retention rates in secondary schools

The extent to which students remain in school from their first secondary year (Year 8) to the later years of schooling (Years 11 and 12), can be measured by the apparent retention rate. The apparent retention rate to Year 11 increased from 73.1% in 1987 to a peak of 89.5% in 1991, decreased each following year to 85.3% in 1995, then increased to 86.4% in 1996 and 1997. The apparent retention rate for year 12 increased from 62.5% in 1987 to a peak of 85.0% in 1992, dropped to 76.3% in 1995 before increasing to 77.9% in 1997.

The apparent retention rate for males to Year 12 increased from 59.5% in 1987 to 72.9% in 1997, compared with that for females which was 65.6% in 1987 and 83.2% in 1997. The apparent retention rate in 1997 for all students to Year 12 in non-government schools (93.3%) was considerably higher than that for government schools (70.8%).

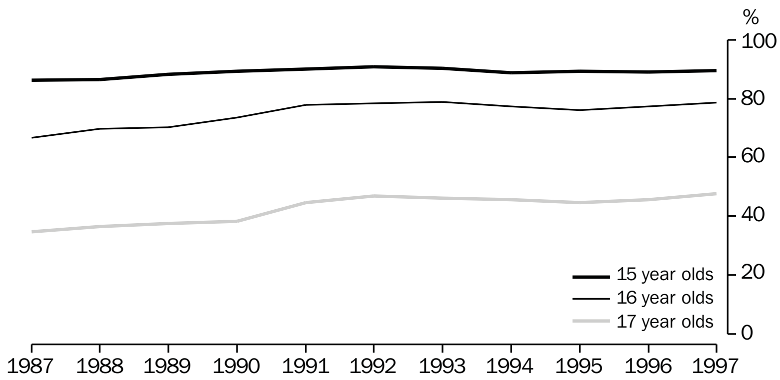
PROPORTION OF STUDENTS REMAINING TO YEAR 12, Queensland



Source: Schools (4221.0).

Age participation rates

The age participation rate is the number of school students of a particular age and sex expressed as a proportion of the population of the same age and sex in a specified year, and indicates the proportion of students still at school. It does not include those students participating in education outside the schools system, for example, students at higher education centres, TAFE colleges and at senior colleges.



Source: Schools (4221.0).

Between 1987 and 1997, age participation rates increased significantly. The greatest increase in the age participation rate was for females aged 17 years, having increased from 34.7% in 1987 to 48.7% in 1997, an increase of 14.0 percentage points. The age participation rate for males aged 17 years has increased to 46.7%, an increase of 12.1 percentage points over the same period. The age participation rate for 16 year old males increased to 75.5%, an increase of 11.1 percentage points since 1987, while the participation rate for females was 82.0% in 1997, an increase of 12.7 percentage points. The rates for 15 year olds have shown the smallest increase, having risen from 85.8% for males and 87.1% for females in 1987, to 87.7% for males and 91.6% for females in 1997.

Schools and staffing

There has been a net increase of 1.1% in the number of schools in Queensland between 1987 and 1997 while there has been an increase of 19.8% in the number of teachers employed.

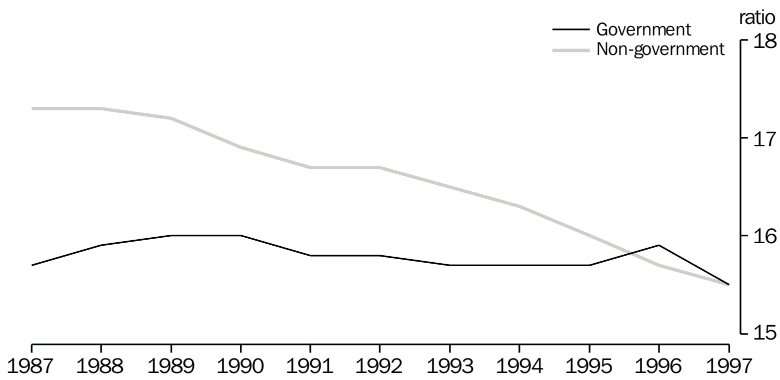
7.6 SCHOOLS AND STAFF(a) BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, Queensland

	1987	1996	1997
	no.	no.	no.
Government			
Schools	1 322	1 314	1 309
Staff			
Teaching	23 996	25 898	26 720
Non-teaching	5 467	8 511	8 330
Non-government			
Schools	386	410	417
Staff			
Teaching	6 889	9 876	10 290
Non-teaching	2 072	3 358	3 543
Total schools	**1 708**	**1 724**	**1 726**
Staff			
Teaching	**30 885**	**35 774**	**37 010**
Non-teaching	**7 539**	**11 870**	**11 872**

(a) Full-time equivalent as at 1 August.

Source: Schools (4221.0).

STUDENT TO TEACHER RATIO, Queensland



Source: Schools (4221.0).

The student to teacher ratio in 1997 was 15.5 for both government schools and for non-government schools.

The State has the major responsibility for providing education, and government schools are spread throughout Queensland, with 72.2% located outside the Brisbane Statistical Division in 1997. In comparison, 59.7% of non-government schools were outside the Brisbane Statistical Division. A number of non-government schools offer boarding facilities for students.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

Tertiary education in Queensland was provided to over 330,000 students during 1997 through courses conducted at universities and technical and further education (TAFE) colleges.

Students enrolled in higher education (excluding TAFE colleges) contribute to the cost of their Commonwealth funded place through the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS) which was introduced in 1989. For courses commenced before 1 January 1997 the HECS payment in 1999 is $2,560. For students commencing a course after 1 January 1997, the annual HECS contribution is divided across 3 bands, depending on the course selected. The bands in 1999 are $3,409, $4,855 and $5,682 for a full year. Students who study units in more than one band have their HECS worked out proportionately. Students may pay their contributions up-front as a lump sum each semester and receive a 25% discount, or delay payment of their accumulated contributions and repay through the taxation system when their annual income exceeds a minimum threshold. For 1998–99 the minimum threshold is $21,334. Consequently, students are not prevented from participating in higher education through their inability to pay up-front fees.

Each institution offers a variety of courses at different levels. In the main, universities offer associate diplomas, diplomas, bachelor degrees and postgraduate programs such as graduate diplomas, honours, masters and doctorates. Some of these institutions also offer preparatory courses to assist students in obtaining places in specific degree programs.

TAFE colleges offer the following levels: diploma, associate diploma, advanced certificate, certificate, award endorsement, statement of attainment and statement of attendance. In recent years, some secondary school students have also attended TAFE colleges for some subjects and, with the advent of senior colleges, students may now undertake a combined secondary and tertiary program at the one institution.

Technical and Further Education

The Australian National Training Authority (ANTA) was established by Heads of Government in 1992 to develop a national system of vocational education and training in cooperation with State and Territory governments, the Commonwealth government and industry.
The Authority was established in Queensland to determine priorities in consultation with industry and the training sector, and to allocate funds to ensure that national training needs are met. ANTA became operational on 1 January 1994.

The TAFE system is the biggest provider of post-secondary education in Queensland. It covers the whole State through 16 Institutes which contain a network of more than 60 colleges and centres, strategically located in major metropolitan areas, rural communities and regional centres.

TAFE Queensland provides vocational education and training (VET) services to meet the needs of industry, the small business sector, large firms, domestic and international students, the general community, government agencies, other educational organisations and training providers. TAFE Queensland delivers 85.5% of Government VET in Queensland.

In Queensland, almost 270,000 people—including over 51,000 people in adult education courses—enrol annually in the wide variety of adult, vocational education and training programs offered through the TAFE network.

These include courses that:

- Lead to academic awards recognised Australia-wide as equivalent to those of comparable university courses,
- Provide alternative pathways for people to enter the higher education sector to pursue more advanced studies,
- Provide for on-the-job training programs such as apprenticeships and traineeships,
- Provide formal, structured training for a range of vocational callings,
- Service groups with special needs, including migrants, people with disabilities, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and
- Meet adult education and community needs through a wide range of personal development, recreation and leisure programs.

7.7 TAFE STUDENTS(a) BY FIELD OF STUDY, Queensland

Field of study	1996 no.	1997 no.
Land, marine resources and animal husbandry	11 116	10 205
Architecture and building	14 259	13 936
Arts, humanities and social sciences	16 738	17 159
Business administration and economics	56 598	60 123
Education	10 352	14 674
Engineering and surveying	31 894	38 014
Health and community services	22 568	36 737
Law and legal studies	6 203	3 948
Science	3 387	7 985
Veterinary science and animal care	453	452
Services, hospitality and transportation	25 826	30 756
TAFE multi-field education	45 864	62 978

(a) Excluding students in the recreation and leisure stream. Students may be counted in more than one field of study.

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd.

7.8 TAFE STUDENTS(a), Queensland

	1996		1997	
Type of attendance	Males	Females	Males	Females
Full-time	12 401	11 638	12 643	12 005
Part-time	95 922	74 901	103 802	89 526
Total	**108 323**	**86 539**	**116 445**	**101 531**

(a) Excluding students in the recreation and leisure stream and students whose sex was not recorded (104 in 1996 and 208 in 1997).

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd.

Higher education policy

The primary objectives of the Commonwealth Government for higher education is to meet Australia's social, cultural, economic and labour market demands for a more highly educated and skilled population by:

- Establishing priorities and mechanisms for effective resource allocation which reflects changing economic and social goals,
- Maintaining and enhancing the quality of education provided by the higher education system and encouraging institutions to improve graduation rates,
- Maintaining high participation at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels, within the context of balanced growth in post-compulsory education and training,
- Encouraging the introduction and further development of measures to increase equity of access to higher education, and
- Establishing a closer partnership between higher education institutions and industry.

Higher education

There were six publicly funded universities in Queensland in 1997. They were: University of Queensland, Central Queensland University, Griffith University, James Cook University of North Queensland, Queensland University of Technology (QUT) and the University of Southern Queensland. Additionally, the Sunshine Coast University College opened in 1996 and became the University of the Sunshine Coast on 1 January 1999. There is also a campus of the Australian Catholic University in Queensland (McAuley Campus) and Australia's first private university—Bond University.

7.9 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS(a) BY UNIVERSITY, Queensland—1997

	Males	Females	Persons
University	no.	no.	no.
QUT	13 931	16 755	30 686
Queensland	13 296	14 402	27 698
Griffith	9 157	11 914	21 071
Southern Queensland	7 604	7 905	15 509
Central Queensland	5 470	5 950	11 420
James Cook	3 229	5 028	8 257
Total	**52 687**	**61 954**	**114 641**

(a) Excluding students attending Bond University or Australian Catholic University.

Source: Selected Higher Education Student Statistics.

In 1997, 27,698 students were enrolled at the University of Queensland. The largest number of students were enrolled in the disciplines of Arts, the Humanities and Social Sciences (32.2%), Science (17.1%) and Business, Administration and Economics (15.7%). In 1990, the University of Queensland and the Queensland Agricultural College (QAC) were consolidated. The QAC is now the University of Queensland, Gatton College. The university also has a campus in Ipswich.

7.10 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS(a) BY FIELD OF STUDY, Queensland

	1995	1996	1997
Field of study	no.	no.	no.
Agriculture and animal husbandry	2 113	2 357	2 235
Architecture and building	2 195	2 332	2 440
Arts, humanities and social sciences	20 309	22 783	25 847
Business administration and economics	23 276	25 955	28 915
Education	12 547	13 208	15 117
Engineering and surveying	8 293	8 482	8 722
Health	10 170	10 474	11 028
Law and legal studies	4 501	4 697	5 847
Science	14 701	16 059	17 706
Veterinary science	539	544	499
Non-award	1 387	1 284	1 294
Total	**100 031**	**108 175**	**114 641**

(a) Excluding students attending Bond University or Australian Catholic University.

Source: Selected Higher Education Student Statistics.

In May 1990, the Queensland University of Technology amalgamated with the Brisbane College of Advanced Education. The institution resulting from this amalgamation retained the title Queensland University of Technology. In 1997, QUT had 30,686 students which was the largest enrolment of any Queensland university. QUT has campuses at Gardens Point, Carseldine and Kelvin Grove.

Griffith University, established in 1971, has grown steadily in size, reaching a total enrolment of 21,071 students in 1997. Faculties have been arranged into four groups—Arts, Science, Health and Business. The university incorporates the Gold Coast University College, the Queensland College of Art and the Queensland Conservatorium of Music. It has campuses at Nathan, Mount Gravatt, Gold Coast and in 1998, students began their studies in thirteen undergraduate degree courses in the new Logan campus.

7.11 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS(a) BY LEVEL OF COURSE, Queensland

	1995	1996	1997
	no.	no.	no.
Higher degree	10 811	11 790	13 140
Other postgraduate	6 403	7 430	7 696
Bachelor	77 808	83 674	88 518
Other	5 009	5 281	5 287
Total	**100 031**	**108 175**	**114 641**

(a) Excluding students attending Bond University or Australian Catholic University.

Source: Selected Higher Education Student Statistics.

The James Cook University of North Queensland, originally established in 1961 as the University College of Townsville, became autonomous in 1970. In 1982, the former Townsville College of Advanced Education was amalgamated with James Cook University, which had a total of 8,257 students in 1997. James Cook University also has a campus in Cairns.

The Central Queensland University was founded in 1967 as the Queensland Institute of Technology (Capricornia) in Rockhampton. It had 11,420 students in 1997, of whom more than half were enrolled in external studies. It also has campuses in Bundaberg, Emerald, Gladstone and Mackay. Additionally, the university has international campuses in Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

The University of Southern Queensland is one of Australia's major providers of external studies. Prior to 1990, it was known as the Darling Downs Institute of Advanced Education. The main campus of the university is located in Toowoomba with the Wide Bay campus in Hervey Bay. The university had 15,509 students in 1997, of whom 10,824 were external students.

7.12 HIGHER EDUCATION TEACHING STAFF(a)(b), Queensland

	1995	1996	1997
	no.	no.	no.
Males			
Teaching only	10	10	14
Research only	663	700	768
Teaching and research	2 790	2 859	2 732
Other functions	2 956	3 015	2 894
Females			
Teaching only	12	15	11
Research only	603	641	669
Teaching and research	1 257	1 304	1 292
Other functions	3 862	3 979	3 948
Persons	**12 153**	**12 523**	**12 328**

(a) Excluding teaching staff at Bond University and Australian Catholic University. (b) Full-time equivalent of full-time and part-time staff.

Source: Selected Higher Education Staff Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Commonwealth and State Governments have supported a number of schemes aimed at improving employment prospects for the labour force. These schemes cover a range of options such as encouraging employers to conduct more training, enhancing the skill levels of the labour force, and a general emphasis on the importance of improving the educational standards of the labour force.

As a result of this government support, considerable interest has been aroused in education and training. Some indicators of progress in this area include employer assistance with, and expenditure on training, the number of apprentices, and effectiveness of programs for transition of the population from educational institutions to the workplace.

Training assistance

In November 1996, an ABS survey was conducted which showed that 83.6% of permanent employees in Queensland, who had attended a training course or studied for an educational qualification within the last 12 months, had been given some assistance by their current employer, compared with the Australian average of 85.1%.

The survey showed that, when compared with their male colleagues, fewer female employees had been given training assistance by their current employers. In Queensland, 80.4% of female employees undertaking training had received assistance from their current employers compared with a national average of 82.9%.

7.13 TRAINING ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO PERMANENT EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYERS, 12 months ending November 1996

	Queensland			Australia		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Length of time with current employer	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 1 year	75.1	70.6	72.9	80.4	75.8	78.1
1 and under 3 years	85.2	80.8	83.4	85.3	79.6	82.6
3 and under 5 years	81.4	83.7	82.5	82.3	84.5	83.3
5 and under 10 years	92.6	82.1	87.3	90.6	85.0	87.9
10 years or more	90.5	85.2	89.0	90.4	88.9	89.9
Total	86.1	80.4	83.6	86.9	82.9	85.1

Source: Career Experience (6254.0).

Apprentices

In May 1997, there were an estimated 21,600 apprentices in Queensland, a 14.6% decrease over the figure for May 1996. There was an increase in the number of first year apprentices, by 500 to 6,200 but a substantial fall in the number of second year apprentices, by 3,600 to 3,400. The total number of third, fourth and fifth year apprentices decreased by 600 to 12,000 over the same period.

Group Training Schemes are funded by the Commonwealth and State Governments to employ apprentices and trainees who are provided to host employers for their on the job training. There were industry-based group training schemes and regional group training schemes throughout Queensland, collectively employing 5,336 apprentices and trainees during 1996–97.

The Community Jobs Plan, introduced by the State Government, focuses on creating job placements for the long term unemployed in labour intensive public works and environmental or community projects. Under the Community Employment Assistance Program, employment assistance and training is to be provided to the long term unemployed to assist them to gain employment. This program incorporates the assistance previously provided under the Young Offender Vocational Training Program and Work Skills for Youth Program and the Training for Mature Workers Program.

The Tradeswomen on the Move program is a State Government scheme aimed at increasing the participation of women in trades by creating an awareness of the diverse employment and training opportunities available through the vocational education and training system. In 1996–97, 9,540 female students were contacted through the delivery of marketing and education programs in 195 Queensland schools. In 1998–99, $150,000 has been allocated to raise awareness of school-aged girls about career opportunities available in non-traditional areas of work, particularly trades.

7.14 APPRENTICES, Queensland

			May
	1995	1996	1997
Particulars	no.	no.	no.
Year of apprenticeship			
First	9 400	5 700	6 200
Second	5 500	7 000	*3 400
Third	*4 800	7 100	7 000
Fourth and fifth	*4 000	5 500	5 000
Field of trade			
Metal fitting and machining and other metal	5 500	*4 400	* 4 600
Electrical and electronic	*2 400	*3 200	*1 900
Building	*5 100	5 200	*3 100
Vehicle	*3 300	*3 500	*3 000
Food	*2 600	*4 100	*3 400
Hairdressing	*1 100	*1 400	*200
Other	*3 600	*3 600	5 400
Total	**23 700**	**25 300**	**21 600**

Source: Unpublished data, Transition From Education to Work.

Educational attainment

One measure of the skill level of the labour force is the proportion with post-school qualifications. In May 1997, 43.7% of the Queensland labour force aged 15 to 64 years had obtained some form of post-school qualification. This compares with a figure of 46.5% for the total Australian labour force. A skilled vocational qualification was the most common type held.

7.15 PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64: LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, Queensland—May 1997

Educational attainment	Employed '000	Unem-ployed '000	Labour force '000	Not in labour force '000	Total '000	Unem-ployment rate %	Partici-pation rate %
With post-school qualifications(a)	*687.9*	*47.9*	*735.8*	*129.6*	*865.4*	*6.5*	*85.0*
Higher degree	26.1	*1.2	27.3	*1.8	29.1	*4.4	93.9
Post-graduate diploma	27.5	*2.2	29.6	*1.6	31.2	*7.3	95.0
Bachelor degree	158.7	5.0	163.7	25.9	189.6	3.1	86.4
Undergraduate diploma	77.3	*3.1	80.4	23.3	103.7	*3.9	77.5
Associate diploma	58.3	*1.3	59.6	6.4	66.0	*2.2	90.3
Skilled vocational	230.0	16.3	246.3	29.2	275.4	6.6	89.4
Basic vocational	110.0	18.8	128.8	41.6	170.4	14.6	75.6
Without post-school qualifications(b)	*796.9*	*109.7*	*906.6*	*376.0*	*1 282.6*	*12.1*	*70.7*
Completed highest level of school	284.6	33.0	317.6	100.8	418.4	10.4	75.9
Attending tertiary in May 1997	60.7	10.2	70.9	44.1	115.0	14.4	61.6
Not attending tertiary in May 1997	224.0	22.8	246.8	56.7	303.4	9.2	81.3
Did not complete highest level of school	510.9	76.7	587.5	273.8	861.3	13.0	68.2
Attending tertiary in May 1997	26.5	*1.7	28.2	12.7	40.9	*6.1	68.9
Not attending tertiary in May 1997	484.4	74.9	559.3	261.0	820.4	13.4	68.2
Never attended school	*1.4	*—	*1.4	*1.4	*2.9	*—	*49.8
Still at school	33.3	9.4	42.6	73.2	115.9	21.9	36.8
Total	**1 518.1**	**166.9**	**1 684.9**	**578.9**	**2 263.8**	**9.9**	**74.4**

(a) As recognised by the Classification of Qualifications (1262.0). (b) Including persons who never attended school.

Source: Unpublished data, Transition from Education to Work survey.

Transition from education to work

Surveys have been conducted on this topic since 1964 in order to assess the movement of the population from educational institutions to the workplace.

There were 292,900 persons who attended an educational institution full-time in Queensland during 1996. Of these, 209,800 (71.6%) were still attending full-time in May 1997, 12,000 (4.1%) were attending part-time, while a further 71,100 (24.3%) were not attending. This latter group consisted of 44,700 (62.9.%) who were employed, 16,900 (23.7%) unemployed and 9,600 (13.4%) who were not in the labour force.

7.16 PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64: LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, Queensland

Attendance in 1996	Attendance in May 1997	Employed '000	Unem-ployed '000	Labour force '000	Not in labour force '000	Total '000	Unem-ployment rate %	Partici-pation rate %
Full-time	Full-time	75.2	15.2	90.4	119.4	209.8	16.8	43.1
	Part-time	8.7	*1.6	10.3	*1.7	12.0	*15.7	85.8
	Not attending	44.7	16.9	61.6	9.6	71.1	27.4	86.6
	Total	*128.6*	*33.7*	*162.3*	*130.6*	*292.9*	*20.7*	*55.4*
Part-time	Full-time	*2.8	*0.5	*3.4	*1.8	5.2	*16.2	*65.0
	Part-time	58.6	*1.7	60.4	2.6	62.9	*2.9	95.9
	Not attending	57.3	6.7	64.0	6.3	70.3	10.4	91.1
	Total	*118.8*	*9.0*	*127.8*	*10.6*	*138.4*	*7.0*	*92.3*
Not attending	Full-time	6.9	*3.6	10.6	10.2	20.8	*34.4	51.0
	Part-time	26.3	*1.4	27.6	*3.5	31.2	*5.0	88.6
	Not attending	1 237.4	119.2	1 356.6	423.9	1 780.5	8.8	76.2
	Total	*1 270.6*	*124.3*	*1 394.9*	*437.6*	*1 832.5*	*8.9*	*76.1*
Total	Full-time	85.0	19.4	104.4	131.3	235.7	18.6	44.3
	Part-time	93.6	4.7	98.3	7.8	106.2	4.8	92.6
	Not attending	1 339.5	142.8	1 482.2	439.7	1 921.9	9.6	77.1
	Total	**1 518.1**	**166.9**	**1 684.9**	**578.9**	**2 263.8**	**9.9**	**74.4**

Source: Unpublished data, Transition from Education to Work survey.

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8 Law and Order

LAW AND ORDER

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

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

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

The *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* marked the first major reform of a critical aspect of criminal law in more than 90 years. It combines most forms of sentencing available to courts in one Act (previously seven statutes) and provides for consistency of sentences throughout Queensland. In particular, it provides a range of sentences to balance protection of the Queensland community with appropriate punishment and rehabilitation of offenders.

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

POLICE STRENGTH AND GENERAL CRIME

The mission of the Queensland Police Service is to serve the people in Queensland by protecting life and property, preserving peace and safety, preventing crime and upholding the law in a manner which has regard for the public good and the rights of the individual.

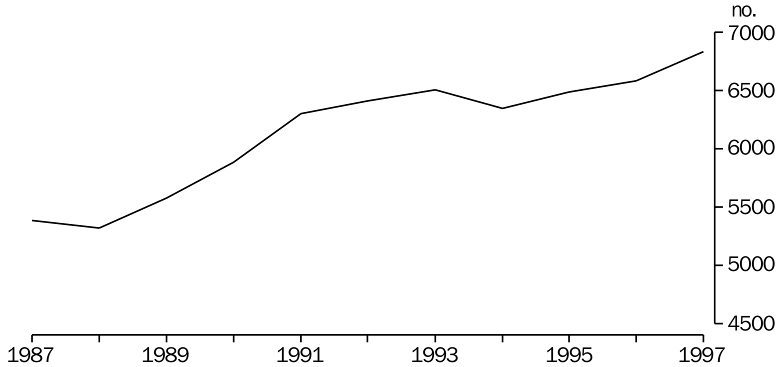
Police strength

The Queensland Police Service is headed by the Commissioner, with a Deputy Commissioner—the Executive Director responsible for operations—and an Executive Director responsible for Corporate Services.

The State is divided into eight geographical regions, each under the control of an Assistant Commissioner who reports to the Deputy Commissioner. The regions are divided into districts and divisions. A State Crime Operations Command and an Operations Support Command support police operations State-wide.

There was a net increase of 160 sworn-in police officers between 30 June 1996 and 30 June 1997, a 2.5% increase.

QUEENSLAND POLICE STRENGTH—At 30 June



Source: Queensland Police Service.

8.1 QUEENSLAND POLICE STRENGTH AT 30 JUNE

	1995	1996	1997
Rank	no.	no.	no.
Commissioner	1	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	1	1	1
Assistant Commissioner	11	11	11
Chief Superintendent	16	15	14
Superintendent	31	29	32
Inspector	217	234	230
Senior Sergeant	398	406	420
Sergeant	1 552	1 549	1 568
Senior Constable	1 715	1 797	1 883
Constable	2 356	2 363	2 406
Total sworn-in officers	*6 298*	*6 406*	*6 566*
Sworn-in officers per 100,000 population(a)	192	191	193
Recruits	188	176	270
Total police strength	**6 486**	**6 582**	**6 836**

(a) Estimated resident population at 30 June.

Source: Queensland Police Service.

Crime

The following crime statistics present selected crimes recorded by State and Territory police forces in Australia and provides a measure of the level and nature of crime in Australia. The statistics have been compiled according to national standards and classifications prepared by the National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU) of the ABS.

The NCSU was established in September 1990 following an initiative of the Australian Police Ministers' Council. The Unit is jointly funded by the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, State and Territory Police Departments and the ABS. Its key function is the production of uniform national crime statistics.

Within the scope of the collection, the most frequently reported offence category in Queensland in 1997 was that of other theft with 92,558 offences, which was a rate of 2,721.3 per 100,000 population. Unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) was the second most common type of offence. In 1997, 70,845 UEWIs were reported to police, representing a rate of 2,082.9 per 100,000 population. Assault was the third most common type of offence, with 17,644 assaults reported to police, a rate of 518.8 per 100,000 population. The fourth highest was motor vehicle theft with 17,009 motor vehicles stolen, which represents 500.1 per 100,000 population.

The majority of violent offences against the person in Queensland occurred in residential locations (80.0% of murders, 52.2% of attempted murders and 73.1% of sexual assaults). In contrast, 50.9% of armed robberies were carried out in retail establishments, whilst 45.6% of unarmed robberies occurred in streets/footpaths. The most common types of premises involved in reported unlawful entries with intent, involving the taking of property, were residential (72.0% of UEWIs), followed by retail establishments (10.4% of UEWIs).

In Queensland a weapon was involved in 72.0% of murders, 87.6% of reported attempted murders and 51.1% of robberies. The use of a weapon was uncommon in sexual assaults with only 2.6% involving a weapon.

8.2 VICTIMS(a) BY OFFENCE CATEGORY, Queensland

	1996		1997	
Offence category	no.	rate(b)	no.	rate(b)
Murder and attempted murder				
Murder	64	1.9	75	2.2
Attempted murder	133	4.0	113	3.3
Manslaughter and driving causing death				
Manslaughter	9	0.3	10	0.3
Driving causing death	28	0.8	39	1.2
Assault	17 805	533.2	17 644	518.8
Sexual assault	3 019	90.4	3 285	96.6
Kidnapping/abduction	71	2.1	106	3.1
Robbery				
Armed robbery	907	27.2	1 243	36.6
Unarmed robbery	1 222	36.6	1 189	35.0
Blackmail/extortion	92	2.8	84	2.5
Unlawful entry with intent	70 672	2 116.5	70 845	2 082.9
Motor vehicle theft	17 280	517.5	17 009	500.1
Other theft	91 954	2 753.9	92 558	2 721.3

(a) The definition of a crime victim varies according to the category of offence. (b) Rate per 100,000 population.

Source: Recorded Crime (4510.0).

In 1997, Queensland had the second highest rate of murder and attempted murder, 5.5 per 100,000 population compared with 3.5 per 100,000 population nationally. Sexual assault occurred at a rate of 96.6 per 100,000 population which was the second highest rate in Australia and higher than the national average of 76.3 per 100,000 population.

8.3 VICTIMS OF CRIME(a) RATE(b) BY OFFENCE CATEGORY, States and Territories—1997

Offence category	NSW(c)	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
Homicide									
Murder and attempted murder	*3.4*	*2.3*	*5.5*	*3.8*	*3.0*	*1.7*	*6.4*	*1.9*	*3.5*
Murder	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	4.3	1.3	1.7
Attempted murder	1.6	0.9	3.3	2.2	1.3	0.2	2.1	0.7	1.7
Manslaughter and driving causing death	*n.a.*	*0.5*	*1.4*	*1.2*	*2.5*	*0.4*	*1.6*	—	*n.a.*
Manslaughter	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.1	—	0.2
Driving causing death	n.a.	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.0	0.2	0.5	—	n.a.
Assault	892.5	361.2	518.8	927.7	763.9	415.4	1 368.6	540.4	668.8
Sexual assault	74.3	61.5	96.6	82.3	89.0	40.8	133.1	31.6	76.3
Kidnapping/abduction	4.3	2.0	3.1	2.5	2.1	0.8	0.5	2.6	3.0
Robbery	*200.3*	*53.5*	*71.5*	*82.7*	*118.2*	*31.5*	*37.9*	*73.6*	*114.7*
Armed robbery	79.3	25.7	36.6	25.3	58.9	9.5	11.2	36.2	48.6
Unarmed robbery	121.0	27.8	35.0	57.4	59.3	22.0	26.7	37.4	66.1
Blackmail/extortion	0.9	2.6	2.5	1.5	3.5	0.4	1.6	1.0	1.9
Unlawful entry with intent	2 632.1	1 608.7	2 082.9	1 883.0	3 145.3	2 995.6	2 557.0	1 414.2	2 254.7
Motor vehicle theft	872.0	660.6	500.1	544.7	844.7	517.6	535.6	504.2	703.7
Other theft	2 633.0	2 596.4	2 721.3	3 185.3	4 204.3	2 724.6	3 781.8	3 003.0	2 856.4

(a) The definition of a crime victim varies according to the category of offence. (b) Per 100,000 population. (c) A change in the recording practice for driving causing death offences in New South Wales has resulted in incomplete counts for this offence in 1997. This data will be collected from 1 January 1998.

Source: Recorded Crime (4510.0).

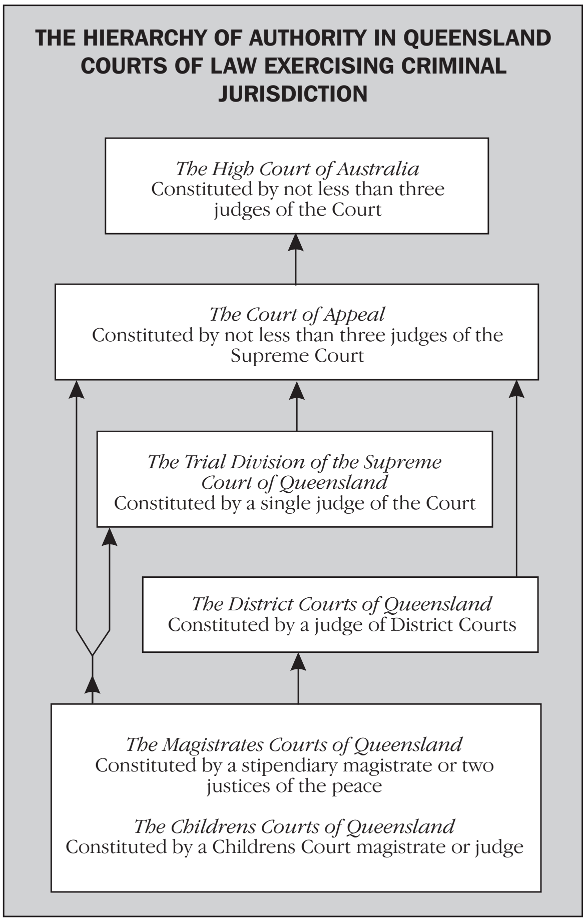
COURTS

Judicial matters in Queensland are handled by the Supreme, District, Magistrates and Childrens Courts.

A juvenile offender first appears before a Children's Court and an adult before a Magistrates Court. If the matter is unable to be dealt with in the Magistrates Court due to the court's jurisdictional limits, the matter is then committed to either the District or Supreme Court on indictment. The Director of Public Prosecutions can forgo this committal stage by presenting an *Ex Officio* indictment directly to the Supreme or District Court. Supreme and District Court criminal trials are presided over by a judge who determines all questions of law. Questions of fact, including the ultimate question of guilt or innocence, are determined by the decision of a jury of 12 persons. In civil cases there may be a jury of four people. In Magistrates and Childrens Court's a magistrate or judge determines all questions of law and fact without the assistance of a jury. An offender before the Magistrates Court or Children's Court has the right to appeal to either the District Court or the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal is the highest court in the Queensland judicial system. Appeals may go to the Court of Appeal in civil and criminal matters. The Court of Appeal is constituted by three judges of the Supreme Court and sittings are held in Brisbane only.

The Supreme Court of Queensland comprises the Chief Justice and 23 judges, including one stationed in Rockhampton, one in Cairns and one in Townsville. The *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991* created the State's permanent Court of Appeal and an independent Litigation Reform Commission. Cases are heard in circuit courts in places other than Brisbane, Cairns, Rockhampton and Townsville when necessary.



The criminal jurisdiction of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court deals with murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, all serious offences under the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986* and treason.

In civil matters, the Trial Division of the Supreme Court hears matters where the amount in issue is in excess of $250,000; matters arising under the cross-vesting legislation and under the Corporations Law; and a multiplicity of other matters including declarations of rights, status of persons and administrative review.

The District Court of Queensland comprises 34 District Court judges, including three in Southport, two in Townsville, two in Cairns, one in Rockhampton, one in Maroochydore and one in Ipswich. In addition to Brisbane, Ipswich, Southport, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns and Maroochydore, District Courts may be convened in 23 other centres throughout Queensland at various times during the year.

District Courts hear civil matters where the amount of money involved is between $50,000 and $250,000. District Courts also hear appeals, generally of magistrates' decisions.

Throughout Queensland, there are 124 places where Magistrates Courts convene. A Magistrates Court is usually constituted by a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone. There are 73 stipendiary magistrates in Queensland. Stipendiary magistrates are stationed at country centres and travel on circuit to hold courts in various districts.

The civil jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts is limited to claims that do not exceed $50,000. A Magistrates Court does not have jurisdiction to hear claims where the title to land or the validity of a devise, bequest or limitation under a will or settlement is in question. In the criminal area, stipendiary magistrates can deal only with those indictable offences which are authorised to be so dealt with under the provisions of the Criminal Code. Magistrates Courts deal exclusively with all simple offences, as well as a wider range of other statutory offences.

The bulk of traffic offences heard in the Magistrates Court is heard at SETONS (Self Enforcing Ticketable Offence Notice System) which came into operation in November 1992. SETONS imposes penalties under the provisions of the *Offence Notices Legislation Amendment Act 1994*. If defendants disagree with a SETONS order, they still have the right to have the matter heard before a Stipendiary Magistrate.

The Small Claims Tribunal settles disputes between consumers and traders and between traders. A Referee presides in an informal manner, hearing submissions from the parties involved. Legal representation is not allowed unless with the consent of all parties and the Referee. Jurisdiction is limited to situations in which the amount concerned does not exceed $5,000 and the Referee’s decision is final and binding on all concerned; no appeals are allowed except where there has been a denial of natural justice.

Where problems of debt arise the Small Debts Court operates. It is constituted by a Stipendiary Magistrate sitting alone and deals with actions where the amount does not exceed $5,000. The hearing and representation is similar to the provisions of the Small Claims Tribunal. The judgement of the Court is final and binding on all parties; no appeals are allowed except where there has been a denial of natural justice.

The *Juvenile Justice Act 1992* instigated a special court for dealing with juveniles who have been charged with serious indictable offences, called the Children's Court of Queensland. This court allows a juvenile offender to be dealt with by specially appointed Children's Court Judges. A Children's Court Judge is empowered to deal with juvenile offenders without the assistance of jury. Currently, there are seven Children's Court Judges throughout Queensland. A juvenile offender still retains the right to elect to be heard by a judge and a jury in the Supreme Court or District Court.

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

District Court judges also sit on the Planning and Environment Court (previously the Local Government Court), the Licensing Court and the Patients Review Tribunal. The Industrial Court is presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court, as is the Mental Health Tribunal.

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

Magistrates Courts

In Magistrates Courts, there were 213,108 appearances in 1996–97, which represented increases of 3.9% from 1995–96 and 9.9% from 1994–95. Of the appearances before Magistrates Courts in 1996–97, 181,923 (85.3%) resulted in convictions (recorded and not recorded) while 5,360 (2.5%) were referred to a higher court.

Driving and traffic offences made up 126,804 or 59.5% of appearances in 1996–97. The conviction rate for these offences was 97.4% in 1996–97, a slight increase from 95.1% in 1995–96.

In 1996–97, females made up 17.7% of appearances before Magistrates Courts, a decrease from 19.7% in 1995–96.

8.4 APPEARANCES IN MAGISTRATES COURTS, Queensland

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Offence	no.	no.	no.
Homicide, etc.	211	157	178
Assault, etc.	8 355	7 985	8 431
Robbery and extortion	443	445	471
Fraud and misappropriation	2 629	3 081	3 814
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	10 820	10 813	11 097
Property damage	2 695	2 581	2 596
Driving, traffic, etc.	110 788	105 076	126 804
Other	55 902	74 510	59 717
Total	**191 843**	**204 648**	**213 108**

Source: Qstats.

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

The number of appearances for assault, etc. offences was 8,431 in 1996–97, compared with the 1994–95 and 1995–96 figures of 8,355 and 7,985, respectively. Included in this category are rape offences, which must be committed to a higher court for sentence or trial providing sufficient evidence exists against the defendant. In 1996–97, 161 of the 195 appearances for rape offences were committed to a higher court, with the remainder being discharged or withdrawn. In 1996–97, there were 3,178 appearances for major assault and 4,256 for minor assault compared with 3,098 and 3,858, respectively, for 1995–96. Other sexual and violation of persons offences totalled 802 in 1996–97, a decrease of 4.9% from 843 appearances in 1995–96.

The possible outcomes of an appearance before a Magistrates Court, other than conviction, are that the case may be discharged or the charge(s) withdrawn (5.1% of 1996–97 appearances), bail estreated and forfeited (6.9%), no conviction recorded (7.3%) or the defendant can be committed to a higher court for sentence or trial (2.5%).

8.5 MAGISTRATES COURTS APPEARANCES RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS, Queensland— 1996–97

Offence	Prison	Community service order	Probation	Fined	Restitution	Bond	Other	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Assault, etc.	723	209	173	2 834	69	179	32	4 219
Robbery and extortion	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	6
Fraud and misappropriation	255	185	64	1 881	69	62	3	2 519
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	874	344	303	3 674	43	103	20	5 361
Property damage	145	78	86	1 138	81	27	2	1 557
Driving, traffic, etc.	834	255	556	121 115	—	17	60	122 837
Other	1 992	484	347	25 779	119	274	671	29 666
Total	**4 826**	**1 556**	**1 529**	**156 423**	**381**	**662**	**788**	**166 165**

Source: Qstats.

8.6 MAGISTRATES COURTS APPEARANCES: OFFENCE WITH MOST SERIOUS OUTCOME BY STATISTICAL DIVISION OF APPEARANCE, Queensland—1996–97

	Most serious offence									
Statistical division	Homicide. etc.	Assault, etc.	Robbery and extortion	Fraud and misap-pro-priation	Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	Property damage	Driving, traffic, etc.	All other offences	Total	Estimated resident population (a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Brisbane	67	2 975	237	2 360	4 491	802	93 780	21 378	126 090	45.5
Moreton	23	1 032	84	444	2 113	374	11 834	8 882	24 786	18.8
Wide Bay-Burnett	6	346	7	78	437	160	1 911	2 180	5 125	6.7
Darling Downs	2	356	17	93	481	112	2 143	2 208	5 412	5.9
South-West	2	164	2	25	75	40	348	560	1 216	0.8
Fitzroy	36	829	57	303	1 257	274	4 571	5 840	13 167	5.3
Central-West	—	43	—	5	28	14	200	192	482	0.4
Mackay	3	256	5	86	293	96	1 301	1 863	3 903	3.6
Northern	14	719	25	158	679	206	4 987	5 390	12 178	5.7
Far North	21	1 363	30	218	1 093	404	4 686	9 042	16 857	6.3
North-West	4	348	7	44	150	114	1 043	2 182	3 892	1.0
Total	**178**	**8 431**	**471**	**3 814**	**11 097**	**2 596**	**126 804**	**59 717**	**213 108**	**100.0**

(a) Based on estimated resident population figures at 30 June 1997.

Source: Qstats.

In 1996–97, Brisbane Statistical Division had 45.5% of Queensland's population, however, it accounted for 74.0% of the Magistrates Courts appearances for driving and traffic offences, 50.3% of the appearances for robbery and extortion and 61.9% of the appearances for fraud and misappropriation. In contrast, Brisbane Statistical Division had a relatively low percentage of appearances for homicide, assault and property damage compared with its proportion of the State's population. Moreton, Fitzroy and Far North Statistical Divisions accounted for 12.9%, 20.2% and 11.8%, respectively, of Queensland's appearances for homicide, compared with their proportions of the State's population of 18.8%, 5.3% and 6.3%, respectively. Moreton Statistical Division accounted for 17.8% of Queensland's appearances for robbery and extortion, 14.4% for property damage, 19.0% of appearances for theft, breaking and entering and 12.2% of appearances for assault. Far North Statistical Division had 16.2% of the State's appearances for assault and 15.6% of appearances for property damage.

Children in Courts

Children appear in courts for both child protection and criminal matters and are dealt with under either the *Children's Services Act 1965* (for child protection matters) or the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992* (for criminal matters). Prior to the introduction of the *Juvenile Justice Act* on 1 September 1993, all young people charged with offences were dealt with under the *Children's Services Act*. Under this Act, the Childrens Court had the jurisdiction to deal with matters in relation to young people charged with indictable offences, simple offences or breaches of duty, and to decide applications for care and control or for care and protection of children. Matters involving young people charged with serious offences (that is, life offences and some 14 year offences) and young people who pleaded not guilty to indictable offences were dealt with in higher courts. Children are defined as being aged from 0 to 17 years while young people are aged from 10 to 16 years.

The *Juvenile Justice Act 1992* and *Childrens Court Act 1992* reflect a greater emphasis on the accountability of young people found guilty of offences, while providing the opportunity to develop in responsible, beneficial and socially acceptable ways. The *Juvenile Justice Act* provides a range of new sentencing options for the courts, including reprimand, good behaviour orders, community service orders and detention orders, which can be immediately suspended and the young person required to fulfil the conditions of an immediate release order. The *Children's Court Act* established the jurisdiction of the Childrens Court of Queensland, which is presided over by specially appointed District Court Judges, one of whom was also appointed as the President of the Childrens Court.

Young people charged with offences appear in a Childrens Court and may, if charged with certain offences, appear before a Childrens Court Judge, a District Court Judge or a Supreme Court Judge. Children charged with certain offences may exercise a right of election to appear before a Childrens Court or District Court Judge.

In 1996–97, there were 695 appearances in courts for child protection matters involving 686 distinct children. At these appearances, 419 Care and Protection orders, 116 Protective Supervision Orders and one Care and Control order were made. A total of 145 applications were dismissed and an existing order was substituted or revoked at a further 14 appearances.

The number of finalised appearances by young offenders in all courts for criminal matters in 1996–97 was 7,093. This involved 3,978 young people, of whom 81.5% were males. Almost half (46.4%) of the young people who appeared in court were aged 16 years or older and a further 23.7% were aged 15 years.

During 1996–97, there were 6,039 appearances by young people in a Childrens Court constituted by a Magistrate, 199 appearances before Childrens Court Judges, 847 appearances in District or Supreme Courts and eight appearances before the Court of Criminal Appeal. The majority of appearances before higher courts had previously been committed from a lower court.

The rate of appearances in lower courts by young offenders per 1,000 population aged 10 to 16 years has risen from 13.8 in 1989–90 to 17.3 in 1996–97. The rate of appearances in higher courts per 1,000 population aged 10 to 16 years rose from 1.4 in 1993–94 to 2.5 in 1996–97.

Court appearances are categorised according to the most serious offence charged. In 1996–97, theft and breaking and entering offences accounted for 49.4% of appearances of young people in court for criminal matters, compared with 49.1% for 1995–96. Appearances for offences against the person, including homicide, assault, robbery and extortion and fraud and misappropriation accounted for 20.3% of appearances in 1996–97.

Of the 5,612 appearances where the charges were proven, 85.1% resulted in no conviction being recorded.

8.7 ALL COURT APPEARANCES INVOLVING YOUNG PEOPLE, Queensland

	Appearances			
	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	Percentage proven, 1996–97
Offence	no.	no.	no.	%
Homicide, etc.	20	17	19	15.8
Assault, etc.	882	944	989	75.0
Robbery and extortion	200	304	323	42.4
Fraud and misappropriation	86	76	112	92.0
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	2 793	3 180	3 507	78.7
Property damage	314	339	386	73.8
Driving, traffic, etc.	415	294	288	95.5
Other	1 384	1 316	1 469	88.9
Total	**6 094**	**6 470**	**7 093**	**79.1**

Source: Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

With the introduction of the Juvenile Justice Act, young people have the right to appeal their sentence or to make an application to have the sentence reviewed. Also, a young offender may be breached for non-compliance with an order made by a court. During 1996–97 there were 675 finalised appearances by 516 young people for these types of offence related matters, including 460 for breaches of orders.

8.8 OUTCOME OF APPEARANCES, Queensland

Outcome of most serious offence charged	1994–95 no.	1995–96 no.	1996–97 no.
Dismissed, withdrawn, etc.	442	495	559
Committed to another court	489	838	922
Reprimanded/admonished and discharged	1 524	1 420	1 578
Good behaviour	963	949	983
Fined/restitution/compensation	358	314	354
Probation	1 259	1 316	1 294
Community service	640	741	824
Probation/community service(a)	—	—	161
Immediate release	—	—	181
Detention	415	395	—
Detention(b)	—	—	230
Detention/probation(a)	—	—	6
Other	4	2	1
Total	**6 094**	**6 470**	**7 093**
Conviction recorded	763	711	793
Conviction rate (%)	14.8	11.0	14.1

(a) Combined orders where the child must complete each part of order. (b) Detention orders not combined with any other order. Therefore, information cannot be directly compared to previous years where detention also included those children placed on immediate release.

Source: Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

Higher Courts

Higher courts are District and Supreme Courts. Most offenders appearing before these courts have previously appeared before a magistrate. As with the Magistrates Courts, defendants appearing on more than one charge on the same day are counted as one appearance and reported by the offence which receives the most serious outcome.

Between 1995–96 and 1996–97 the number of appearances before higher courts increased 4.7% to 6,803. Of the total appearances for 1996–97, 35.0% were for theft, breaking and entering, etc. and related offences and a further 23.6% for assaults. In 1996–97, males represented 90.7% of appearances for assault and related offences, with 34.0% of total appearances by females for theft, breaking and entering offences.

8.9 HIGHER COURTS APPEARANCES, Queensland

	Appearances			
Offence	1994–95 no.	1995–96 no.	1996–97 no.	Percentage convicted, 1996–97 %
Homicide, etc.	162	121	119	57.1
Assault, etc.	1 532	1 598	1 604	72.5
Robbery and extortion	367	437	372	84.9
Fraud and misappropriation	583	662	690	83.0
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	2 132	2 183	2 382	86.6
Property damage	317	299	284	83.8
Driving, traffic, etc.	54	46	62	90.3
Other offences	1 088	1 135	1 290	90.7
Total	**6 235**	**6 481**	**6 803**	**83.0**

Source: Qstats.

The proportion of appearances resulting in conviction was 83.0% in 1996–97 compared with 78.9% in 1995–96. In 1996–97, 90.3% of appearances for driving, traffic, etc. offences resulted in a conviction, compared with 57.1% of homicide appearances.

8.10 HIGHER COURTS APPEARANCES RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS BEING RECORDED, Queensland—1996–97

	Prison	Community service order	Probation	Fined	Restitution	Bond	Other	Total
Offence	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Homicide, etc.	60	3	2	3	—	—	—	68
Assault, etc.	740	148	113	43	8	66	1	1 119
Robbery and extortion	235	37	37	1	—	2	—	312
Fraud and misappropriation	268	107	73	34	27	44	1	554
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	945	510	344	61	37	76	5	1 978
Property damage	81	73	24	16	24	8	—	226
Driving, traffic, etc.	39	6	2	7	—	—	—	54
Other	695	155	64	131	21	22	72	1 160
Total	**3 063**	**1 039**	**659**	**296**	**117**	**218**	**79**	**5 471**

Source: Qstats.

In 1996–97, convictions were not recorded for 180 appearances that received punishments. Of the 1,152 appearances which did not result in conviction in 1996–97, 331 resulted in an acquittal and 821 in a finding of no true bill or nolle prosequi.

CORRECTIVE SERVICES

Following sentencing in the courts, offenders may be required to serve a period of imprisonment or be placed under community-based supervision. These systems are not just designed to punish but to correct behaviour so that offenders can become functioning members of society.

Prisons

Queensland prisons are administered by the Director-General of the Corrective Services Commission for the Minister of Police and Corrective Services and Minister for Racing. Offenders held in custody are accommodated in 13 correctional centres throughout the State. These are Arthur Gorrie, Moreton, Sir David Longland and Wacol (in Wacol), Borallon, Brisbane Women's, Lotus Glen (Walkamin), Numinbah, Palen Creek (via Rathdowney), Rockhampton, Townsville, Westbrook and Woodford. Borallon and Arthur Gorrie correctional centres are managed on a contract basis. Female prisoners are accommodated at Brisbane Women's Correctional Centre and in a unit at the Townsville Correctional Centre.

Prisoners in confinement

Between 30 June 1996 and 30 June 1997 the number of prisoners in confinement increased 8.8% to 3,851 (3,662 males and 189 females).

8.11 PRISONERS IN CUSTODIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRES BY AGE, Queensland—At 30 June

	1995	1996	1997
Age (years)	no.	no.	no.
Under 20	237	289	328
20–24	755	896	926
25–29	564	760	837
30–39	759	951	1 047
40–49	374	443	500
50 and over	181	199	213
Total	**2 870**	**3 538**	**3 851**

Source: Queensland Corrective Services Commission.

Prisoners in confinement aged less than 30 years at 30 June 1997 accounted for 54.3% of all prisoners. This proportion has changed little in recent years although the figure for prisoners aged under 20 years dropped from 15.5% in 1991 to 8.5% in 1997. Prisoners aged 40 years or more continue to be a relatively small minority (18.5% in 1997).

8.12 PRISONERS IN CUSTODIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRES BY OFFENCE, Queensland—At 30 June

	1995	1996	1997
Most serious offence	no.	no.	no.
Homicide, etc.	366	363	404
Assault, etc.	893	981	1 097
Robbery and extortion	416	497	542
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	648	825	903
Property damage	51	65	70
Drug offences	172	252	272
Driving, traffic, etc.	149	225	181
Other	175	330	382
Total	**2 870**	**3 538**	**3 851**

Source: Queensland Corrective Services Commission.

At 30 June 1997, 53.1% of prisoners in confinement had been convicted of homicide, assault or robbery/extortion offences. The proportion of prisoners in confinement for theft offences has increased from 22.6% in 1995 to 23.4% in 1997.

Probation, Parole and Community Service

Where persons are convicted of offences punishable by a term of imprisonment, the court may, instead of sentencing the offenders, place them under the supervision of a community corrections officer.

Another option open to the court is the community service order, whereby offenders are required to perform unpaid community service work under the supervision of community corrections officers assisted by members of community organisations. An extension to the community service scheme is the fine option order. Fine option orders allow offenders who are unable to pay fines the option of performing community service, rather than serve a term of imprisonment for defaulting on payment of the fine. Both the probation and community service schemes are administered by the Community Corrections component of the Corrective Services Commission.

8.13 PROBATION, PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS(a), Queensland, At 30 June

Type of order	1995 no.	1996 no.	1997 no.
Probation	6 365	6 147	6 196
Queensland Commonwealth recognisance	54	46	45
Orders supervised on behalf of other States (probation)	211	238	259
Community service	2 439	2 258	2 084
Orders supervised on behalf of other States(b)	34	30	—
Fine option	10 139	12 333	11 908
Intensive correction	57	94	114
Prison/probation	467	368	339
Parole	1 591	1 578	1 681
Orders supervised on behalf of other States (parole)	117	127	122
Home detention	123	137	115
Other	—	—	18
Total	**21 597**	**23 356**	**22 881**

(a) Offenders may have more than one order. (b) Community service orders.

Source: Queensland Corrective Services Commission.

There are six Regional Community Corrections Boards, each with a qualified barrister or solicitor as chairperson. These boards are Far North, Townsville, Rockhampton, Brisbane, West Moreton and South Queensland. Prisoners apply to their local Regional Board for parole, home detention and leave of absence; they have the right to appear before a Regional Board for a parole application. Regional Boards can decide matters for prisoners whose sentence is 5 years or less. For those with longer sentences, the Regional Board prepares a report to the Queensland Community Corrections Board.

The courts made 2,084 community service orders during 1996–97. Fine option orders decreased 3.4% to 11,908 in 1996–97.

Juvenile Detention

On 15 August 1996, the Government transferred the responsibility for management of Juvenile Detention Centres from the Department of Families, Youth and Community Care, to the Queensland Corrective Services Commission (QCSC). Juvenile detention was previously part of the portfolio responsibilities of the Department of Families, Youth and Community Care, which has retained the administration of community corrections for juveniles. The goal of the Juvenile Detention Program is to securely contain and manage juvenile offenders in accordance with their assessed risk and needs, and to contribute to their successful reintegration to the community.

The Juvenile Detention Program involves those activities which relate to the safe containment of juvenile offenders in juvenile detention centres with secure perimeters and high levels of direct supervision. The QCSC's responsibilities extend to children who are:

- Refused watch house bail and held in pre-court custody, within a detention centre,
- Remanded in custody by a court, or
- Sentenced to detention.

The age and associated developmental immaturity of young offenders in detention centres requires that a higher duty of care be exercised to minimise the potential harm of the detention experience and, in the absence of family, provide an alternative source of care, discipline and support.

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9 Finance

FINANCE

This chapter covers the outlays, receipts and financing transactions of the public sector and selected activities of the private financial sector. Information is presented relating to private financial institutions including banks and a range of non-banking financial institutions which are controlled by Commonwealth and State legislation.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The public sector is that part of the economy which is owned and/or controlled by government. In this chapter, the financial transactions of government—taxing, borrowing, spending and lending—are summarised to provide statistics appropriate for analysis, planning and policy determination.

The collection of public revenue and expenditure of public moneys is undertaken by three levels of government: Commonwealth, State and local government. This outline deals primarily with the financial activities of the State government category, including associated instrumentalities.

The compilation of government finance statistics makes use of a classification system based on international standards with modifications to cater for Australian conditions. For a discussion of the principles governing the scope and classification of these statistics the reader is referred to *A System of National Accounts* produced by the United Nations Organisation and *A Manual on Government Finance Statistics* by the International Monetary Fund. The established standards divide the activities of government into general government, public trading and public financial enterprises.

General government enterprises are chiefly engaged in the production of goods and services outside the normal market mechanism for consumption by governments and the general public. Costs of production are financed largely from public revenues so that these goods and services are provided to the general public free of charge or at nominal charges.

Public trading enterprises are mainly engaged in the production of goods and services for sale in the market with the intention of recovering all or at least a significant proportion of their operating costs from gross trading revenue.

Public financial enterprises are those public sector enterprises which are primarily engaged in financial transactions in the market by both incurring liabilities and acquiring financial assets. Those public enterprises which provide financial services but are prevented from operating in the capital market are considered to be general government enterprises.

Government finance statistics normally include the activities of general government and public trading enterprises but exclude public financial enterprises which have activities considered to approach more closely the activities of private financial organisations.

Transactions of government are classified according to an economic transactions framework and to purpose. The former classification is designed to categorise the economic character of a transaction to facilitate the study of the macro-economic effect of government activity on the economy. The purpose classification groups transactions with similar functions to facilitate the study of the broad purposes of public sector spending and the assessment of the effectiveness of outlays in meeting government policy objectives.

STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE

State Government finance statistics include the financial activities of authorities in the public accounts of the State and the more significant government instrumentalities.

Previously universities were classified to the State General Government sector. However, universities are now classified to a separate multi-jurisdictional sector to reflect the role that both State and Commonwealth Governments have in their financing and control. Consequently most transactions relating to universities are excluded from this chapter.

Outlays

The total outlays of Queensland State authorities in 1996–97 were $14,251m. This compares with $13,490m in 1995–96, an increase of 5.6%.

Current outlays

In 1996–97, current outlays were $10,716m or 75.2% of total outlays. The major components of current outlays are general government final consumption expenditure, interest payments and other transfer payments.

General government final consumption expenditure is the value of general government output produced for its own use for current purposes, measured as the cost of goods and services produced, less the value of goods and services sold. The value of gross output is equal to the sum of the value of wages and salaries paid and other compensation for employees, the value of intermediate consumption of goods and services and indirect taxes. In 1996–97, final consumption expenditure amounted to $7,097m, an increase of 5.5% over the corresponding figure for 1995–96.

The major item of general government final consumption expenditure in 1996–97 was outlay for educational purposes. Expenditure on primary and secondary education was $1,702m and on tertiary education $297m. Other expenditure on education includes outlays on preschools, adult education and special education. In 1996–97, outlays on education represented 31.8% of all general government final consumption expenditure. Outlays on health ($2,145m) constituted 30.2% of the total.

Interest payments include interest paid to service loans and advances. They also encompass interest earned on investments made on behalf of certain other enterprises and funds and then passed on to those enterprises. In 1996–97, the total value of all interest payments was $892m, a decrease of 29.0% from the amount for 1995–96. Interest payments should be considered in conjunction with movements in both interest receipts and indebtedness.

9.1 OUTLAYS BY ECONOMIC TYPE, Queensland

	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Current expenditure	5 997	6 405	6 648	6 991	7 797	8 299
less Sales of goods and services	700	811	897	991	1 069	1 202
equals Final consumption expenditure	5 298	5 593	5 751	5 999	6 728	7 097
Interest payments	1 441	1 356	1 222	1 112	1 257	892
Subsidies paid to public trading enterprises	44	41	237	324	584	738
Current grants to other governments	689	497	248	237	268	299
Other transfer payments	890	977	1 108	1 294	1 878	1 690
Total current outlays	*8 363*	*8 463*	*8 566*	*8 965*	*10 714*	*10 716*
Expenditure on new fixed assets	2 496	2 607	2 771	2 964	2 915	3 562
plus Expenditure on secondhand assets (net)	57	–27	–877	–211	–244	–320
equals Gross fixed capital expenditure	2 552	2 580	1 894	2 753	2 671	3 242
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	19	–76	–97	–29	–135	–50
Capital grants to other governments	122	115	77	88	113	151
Other capital outlays	48	176	169	89	128	192
Total capital outlays	*2 741*	*2 796*	*2 042*	*2 901*	*2 776*	*3 535*
Total	**11 104**	**11 259**	**10 608**	**11 866**	**13 490**	**14 251**

Source: Government Finance Statistics, (5512.0) and unpublished data.

Other current transfer payments comprise transfers of income which are made without receiving goods or services in return and which are not contractual in nature. These include grants to non-profit organisations, especially to private schools and welfare organisations, personal benefit payments and direct taxes paid to the Commonwealth Government.

In the context of these statistics *personal benefit payments* are payments from general government for the benefit of individuals or households, paid either directly to the beneficiary or to public or commercial bodies to recompense them for providing goods or services at concessionary rates. In Queensland, rebates on rates and electricity are provided to eligible pensioners and subsidies are paid to transport companies for taxi use by eligible disabled persons.

Other transfer payments in 1996–97 were $1,690m or 15.8% of all current outlays, a 10.0% decrease over the value of other transfer payments in 1995–96.

9.2 GENERAL GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE, Queensland

	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
General public services	397	343	326	216	318	307
Public order and safety	715	718	725	775	863	954
Education	*1 800*	*1 925*	*1 992*	*1 984*	*2 173*	*2 257*
Primary and secondary education	1 367	1 449	1 487	1 480	1 633	1 702
Tertiary education	220	267	289	283	300	297
Other	214	209	216	220	240	258
Health	*1 504*	*1 625*	*1 659*	*1 819*	*2 065*	*2 145*
Hospital and other institutional services and benefits	1 231	1 479	1 540	1 685	1 697	1 776
Other health	273	146	120	134	368	370
Social security and welfare	115	129	140	160	181	171
Housing and community amenities	18	17	30	35	40	45
Recreation and culture	113	122	113	136	154	145
Fuel and energy	14	11	8	12	4	10
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	215	184	192	231	248	335
Mining, manufacturing and construction	35	37	38	44	58	40
Transport and communications	*264*	*319*	*352*	*399*	*395*	*424*
Road transport	250	300	363	412	406	420
Other transport	14	19	–11	–12	–11	4
Other economic affairs	97	152	175	189	229	251
Other purposes	9	11	—	—	—	14
Total	**5 298**	**5 593**	**5 751**	**5 999**	**6 728**	**7 097**

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0) and unpublished data.

Capital outlays

Capital outlays comprise expenditure on capital items and grants for capital purposes.

Net advances (covering loans and repayments of loans made for policy purposes and purchases/sales of equity) which were previously classified as capital outlays have been reclassified to financing transactions. This change results in a more useful measure of total outlays.

Total capital outlays amounted to $3,535m in 1996–97, an increase of 27.3% over the corresponding amount for 1995–96.

Expenditure on capital items covers payments for four categories of assets:

- New fixed assets including wages and salaries paid in connection with capital works, less reimbursements received for capital work done for others,
- Second-hand fixed assets net of receipts from sales of second-hand assets,
- Net outlays from acquisition and disposal of land and intangibles, and
- Stocks.

By far the most important of these elements is the net expenditure on new fixed assets. This category, together with the net purchases of second-hand assets is known as gross fixed capital expenditure. In 1996–97 gross fixed capital expenditure totalled $3,242m, an increase of 21.4% over the corresponding expenditure for the previous year.

The major components of gross fixed capital expenditure in 1996–97 were transport and communications ($1,437m), fuel and energy ($531m), education ($337m), health ($297m), housing and community amenities ($247m), public order and safety ($153m), recreation and culture ($114m) and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ($110m). Included in the gross fixed capital expenditure for transport and communications are outlays of $576m on road transport, $150m on water transport and $727m on rail and multi-mode transport. Included in the category of 'Other transport and communications' are air transport and pipelines.

9.3 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY PURPOSE, Queensland State Government

	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
General public services	151	155	124	36	32	–12
Public order and safety	100	57	64	105	145	153
Education	*232*	*242*	*205*	*226*	*262*	*337*
Primary and secondary education	137	145	138	152	165	259
Tertiary education	65	74	56	63	90	62
Other	29	24	11	11	7	16
Health	110	117	168	172	189	297
Social security and welfare	9	15	13	11	15	3
Housing and community amenities	290	312	229	208	195	247
Recreation and culture	141	100	52	71	81	114
Fuel and energy	667	565	–211	485	391	531
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	125	119	105	93	113	110
Mining, manufacturing and construction	22	17	12	13	14	16
Transport and communications	*696*	*865*	*1 065*	*1 191*	*1 174*	*1 437*
Road transport	365	508	372	338	465	576
Water transport	55	99	117	115	79	150
Rail and multi-mode transport	271	252	568	729	599	727
Other transport	4	7	9	8	32	–16
Other economic affairs	5	17	68	144	59	8
Other purposes	3	–1	—	—	—	—
Total	**2 552**	**2 580**	**1 894**	**2 753**	**2 671**	**3 242**

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0) and unpublished data.

Receipts

The receipts of government are divided into two categories:

- Revenue and grants received. This category comprises the revenue raised from regular sources for State Government enterprises plus grants received from the Commonwealth Government.
- Financing items. When the volume of revenue and grants is insufficient to cover the current and capital outlays of the State Government, the difference must be financed. This is normally done by borrowing or by reducing financial assets.

The major sources of revenue for the State are grants from the Commonwealth and taxation revenue. These items accounted for 40.7% and 32.1%, respectively, of total revenue and grants received in 1996–97.

Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises of $1,746m and interest receipts of $1,354m represented significant revenue sources for the State for the same period.

Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises represent the surplus on trading, i.e. sales income minus operating costs and depreciation but before interest received and paid transactions are taken into account.

9.4 RECEIPTS BY ECONOMIC TYPE, Queensland

	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Revenue and grants received						
Taxes, fees and fines	2 941	3 296	3 643	3 947	4 225	4 541
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	1 448	1 232	1 584	1 516	1 863	1 746
Interest received	1 164	1 094	1 147	1 117	1 492	1 354
Grants received-	*5 193*	*5 539*	*5 218*	*5 282*	*5 557*	*5 770*
for own use	4 314	4 835	4 760	4 782	5 023	5 199
for onpassing	879	704	458	500	534	571
Other revenue	564	559	544	627	591	754
Total revenue	**11 311**	**11 719**	**12 136**	**12 489**	**13 728**	**14 165**
Financing items						
Increase in provisions-	*335*	*619*	*662*	*880*	*1 319*	*1 056*
for depreciation	345	622	654	725	757	801
other	–10	–3	8	155	562	255
Advances received (net)	–273	–311	–291	–238	–1 087	–54
Advances paid (receipts less payments)	200	212	123	208	–49	–214
Borrowing (net)	791	1 636	–1 800	1 974	–1 536	–279
Other financing transactions	–1 260	–2 616	–220	–3 447	1 115	–423
Total financing	**–207**	**–460**	**–1 527**	**–623**	**–238**	**86**
Total	**11 104**	**11 259**	**10 608**	**11 866**	**13 490**	**14 251**

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0) and unpublished data.

Financial arrangements

The Commonwealth Government's financial relations with the State cover two broad areas:

- The provision of financial assistance in the form of grants and advances, and
- Loan Council review of the borrowing program nominated by the State.

Commonwealth financial assistance is provided in three main forms:

- *General revenue assistance*, which are untied grants to assist in meeting recurrent State outlays. The Financial Assistance Grants constitute the major part of this assistance and are the largest Commonwealth payments received by the State, representing 51.7% of total grants received by Queensland from the Commonwealth in 1996–97. The level and distribution of Financial Assistance Grants are determined at the annual Premiers' Conference. At the 1996 Premiers' Conference it was agreed that Financial Assistance Grants would be increased in real per capita terms in 1996–97 and the real per capita guarantee for Financial Assistance Grants would be extended to 1998–99.
  The Commonwealth Grants Commission recommends per capita relativities for distribution of these grants amongst the States.
  The recommendations are made in accordance with the principle of Horizontal Fiscal Equalisation. This principle is intended to ensure that each State has the capacity to provide an average level and range of public services if it makes the same effort to raise revenue as the States on average and it operates at an average level of efficiency. Also included in this category of assistance are the Identified Road Grants.

- *General purpose capital payments,* which are untied payments to assist with State outlays for capital purposes. Originally they comprised the proceeds of borrowings by the Commonwealth on behalf of the States. The Loan Council capital grants program was abolished from 1 July 1994. Since 1994–95 Commonwealth general purpose capital assistance has consisted only of grants under the Building Better Cities program and now forms a minor proportion of Commonwealth financial assistance to Queensland.
- *Specific purpose payments,* which are payments to meet expenditure, the purpose of which is designated by the Commonwealth and/or the States agreeing to undertake particular actions. These payments may be made (i) to the State Government to fund State expenditures, (ii) to the State to be on-passed to local government or other bodies such as non-government schools or (iii) directly to local government authorities. The amount and distribution of specific purpose payments are usually determined during the Commonwealth's Budget deliberations. Arrangements regarding the implementation of these programs are made by discussion between the Commonwealth and the States.

The Loan Council, which from 1 July 1995 comprises Commonwealth, State and Territory representation, oversees the borrowing allocations recommended by governments. The focus for borrowings is on the financial position of each jurisdiction, i.e. its deficit or surplus rather than on the borrowing requirement. These arrangements are intended to facilitate financial markets' scrutiny of each jurisdiction. A new Financial Agreement was signed by all Heads of Government on 25 February 1994, and complementary legislation was passed in all jurisdictions which brought the new Agreement into effect on 1 July 1995. The new Agreement removes the requirement for future borrowings to be approved under the Agreement, removes the Commonwealth's explicit power to borrow on the States' behalf and abolishes the restriction on States' borrowing by the issue of securities in their own name.

9.5 COMMONWEALTH GRANTS RECEIVED BY QUEENSLAND STATE AUTHORITIES FOR CAPITAL PURPOSES

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Education	89	89	93	99
Primary and secondary	58	53	57	56
Tertiary	31	36	36	43
Health	1	1	1	1
Social security and welfare	9	9	9	10
Housing and community amenities	182	187	195	80
Recreation and culture	3	7	5	2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6	6	5	7
Transport and communication	208	167	176	203
Other, n.e.c.	139	33	33	23
Total	**637**	**500**	**517**	**425**

Source: Government Finance Statistics, unpublished data.

Grants from the Commonwealth to Queensland to be used for capital purposes during 1996–97 included grants for road transport ($203m), education ($99m), and housing and community amenities ($80m).

9.6 COMMONWEALTH GRANTS RECEIVED BY QUEENSLAND STATE AUTHORITIES FOR CURRENT PURPOSES

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	$m	$m	$m	$m
General public services	—	—	1	—
Public order and safety	19	20	21	91
Education	*517*	*582*	*608*	*664*
Primary and secondary	446	483	504	541
Tertiary	63	85	94	107
Other	7	15	10	16
Health	839	885	954	1 004
Social security and welfare	150	159	171	180
Housing and community amenities	2	2	2	1
Recreation and culture	11	4	4	4
Fuel and energy	—	1	—	—
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	36	75	57	53
Transport and communications	96	128	138	144
Financial Assistance Grant	2 735	2 700	2 884	2 981
Financial Assistance — local	131	135	145	154
Other, n.e.c.	46	90	54	69
Total	**4 581**	**4 782**	**5 039**	**5 345**

Source: Unpublished data, Government Finance Statistics.

Of the grants from the Commonwealth for current purposes in 1996–97, the most significant payments are the general purpose Financial Assistance Grants, representing 55.8% of the total, and specific purpose grants for health and education which account for 18.8% and 12.4%, respectively, of the total.

Taxation Revenue

Total taxation receipts by Queensland State authorities in 1996–97 were $4,541m, an increase of 7.5% over the corresponding amount in 1995–96. The major forms of State taxation are employers' payroll tax, taxes on financial and capital transactions and motor vehicle taxes. These taxes represent 54.8% of total taxation collections by Queensland authorities. Motor vehicle taxes include vehicle registration fees, stamp duty on vehicle registration fees, drivers' licences and road transport and maintenance taxes.

Stamp duties are payable on various documentary transactions which require registration. They are included in that category of taxes which best describes the purpose of the transaction on which the stamp duty is paid. Stamp duties on motor vehicle registration, insurance, gambling and financial and capital transactions are allocated to the relevant category of taxation. The most significant element of taxes on financial and capital transactions is stamp duty on conveyancing. In Queensland, stamp duty is no longer payable on bank cheques.

9.7 TAXES, FEES AND FINES COLLECTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT, Queensland

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Employers' payroll taxes	695	790	853	908
Taxes on property				
Land taxes	203	197	226	239
Other taxes on immovable property	104	115	124	133
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	736	762	759	834
Taxes on provision of goods and services				
Excises and levies	22	24	14	14
Taxes on government lotteries	171	207	189	186
Gambling machine taxes	127	146	164	186
Casino taxes	49	54	77	83
Race betting taxes	86	90	90	92
Taxes on insurance	121	156	172	195
Taxes on the use of goods and the performance of activities				
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	126	123	140	144
Drivers' licences	24	29	27	25
Other motor vehicle taxes	468	504	524	579
Tobacco franchise taxes	367	403	501	544
Liquor franchise taxes	112	121	131	138
Other	6	—	—	—
Fees and fines				
Compulsory fees	170	171	174	178
Fines	54	56	59	63
Total	**3 643**	**3 947**	**4 225**	**4 541**

Source: Taxation Revenue, Australia (5506.0).

A tobacco franchise licence fee was introduced on 1 January 1989. The general rate was increased from 75% to 100% of the value of wholesale sales from 11 September 1996.

Gaming machines were introduced to Queensland clubs and hotels in March 1992. A gaming machine tax is applied at a rate of 3% of turnover.

Indebtedness

The gross debt of the State and its more significant instrumentalities was $12,684m at 30 June 1997. Offset against this amount are the financial assets held in the form of cash and deposits, advances paid and other lending. The value of these assets held at 30 June 1997 was $16,600m, giving net financial assets of $3,916m at this time.

Liabilities for employee entitlements are the accrued liability of employers to pay future benefits to employees, including superannuation, long service and other leave. Liabilities are 'unfunded' if the money has not been paid into a separately constituted fund, or if so paid, remains accessible for other purposes.

9.8 LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL ASSETS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT, Queensland—At 30 June

	1994	1995	1996	1997
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Liabilities	*13 443*	*15 020*	*12 331*	*12 684*
Deposits held	552	1 058	1 043	992
Advances received	2 364	2 163	1 079	1 039
Other borrowing	10 528	11 799	10 209	10 654
Financial assets	*13 685*	*16 350*	*15 160*	*16 600*
Cash and deposits	198	466	425	655
Advances paid	1 200	442	395	370
Other lending	12 287	15 442	14 340	15 575
Net debt(a)	**–242**	**–1 331**	**–2 829**	**–3 916**
Unfunded employee entitlements	6 750	7 803	9 171	9 894

(a) Total liabilities less total financial assets.

Source: Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia (5513.0).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Queensland had 125 local authorities in 1996–97; 18 city councils, three town councils and 104 shire councils. Figures shown in this section exclude indigenous and community councils.

Outlays

The major items of final consumption expenditure are transport and communications ($263m), mainly road maintenance, general public services ($255m), recreation and culture ($241m) and housing and community amenities ($177m).

Significant capital outlays are transport and communications ($400m), mainly road construction, and housing and community amenities ($388m).

This last group includes such items as sanitation, water supply and urban storm water drainage.

9.9 LOCAL GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS, Queensland

	1995–96	1996–97
	$m	$m
Current expenditure	1 469	1 601
less Sales of goods and services	516	561
equals Final consumption expenditure	953	1 040
Interest payments	285	312
Other transfer payments	9	9
Total current outlays	*1 247*	*1 362*
Gross fixed capital expenditure	1 052	1 101
Total capital outlays	*1 052*	*1 101*
Total	**2 299**	**2 463**

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0) and unpublished data.

9.10 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, Queensland

	1995–96	1996–97
	$m	$m
General public services	235	255
Health	37	38
Housing and community amenities	156	177
Recreation and culture	225	241
Transport and communications	234	263
Other (including plant hire surplus)	67	66
Total	**953**	**1 040**

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0) and unpublished data.

9.11 LOCAL GOVERNMENT GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Queensland

	1995–96	1996–97
	$m	$m
General public services	89	77
Housing and community amenities	390	388
Recreation and culture	114	137
Transport and communications	379	400
Other	79	99
Total	**1 052**	**1 101**

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5521.0) and unpublished data.

Receipts

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

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

Grants and subsidies are paid to local authorities by both the Commonwealth and State Governments. The main Commonwealth funding provided to local authorities is paid through the State Government for general purpose assistance. The amount allocated under this arrangement for 1996–97 was $151m.

The Commonwealth provides ‘identified’ road grants. The amount received by Queensland local authorities under this arrangement in 1996–97 was $69m.

9.12 LOCAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS, Queensland

	1995–96	1996–97
	$m	$m
Revenue and grants received		
Taxes, fees and fines	1 094	1 160
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	360	342
Interest received	88	77
Grants received	386	440
Other revenue	378	361
Total revenue	2 306	2 379
Financing items		
Increase in provisions for depreciation	72	115
Borrowing (net)	–63	8
Other financing transactions	–16	–41
Total financing	–7	83
Total	**2 299**	**2 463**

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0) and unpublished data.

Local authorities have also received grants directly from the Commonwealth. The most significant are for aged or disabled persons and children.

Taxation Revenue

Rates on property are the main taxes collected by local government authorities. The main fees and fines collected in 1996–97 were building fees ($47m), refuse and dumping fees ($30m) and town planning and subdivision fees ($24m). Fines are also imposed for non-compliance of other council regulations.

9.13 LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAXES, FEES AND FINES COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND

	1995–96	1996–97
Tax	$m	$m
Taxes on property (rates)	959	1 008
Fees and fines	135	152
Total	**1 094**	**1 160**

Source: Taxation Revenue (5506.0).

PRIVATE FINANCE

The Australian financial system consists of banks and a range of non-banking financial institutions. The non-banking sector includes building societies, credit unions, money market corporations (‘merchant banks’), finance companies, insurance companies, superannuation funds and various forms of fund managers, such as unit trusts.

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

Banks

Changes to Australia's financial regulatory structure came into effect on 1 July 1998 as a result of the Financial System Inquiry (the Wallis Committee). Under the new structure:

- A single prudential supervisor, the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) has been established to take over responsibility for the supervision of banks, life and general insurance companies and superannuation funds. Supervision of building societies, credit unions and friendly societies is expected to transfer to APRA from State jurisdictions in late 1998.
- The Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) assumes responsibility for market integrity and consumer protection across the financial system, including responsibility for investment, insurance and superannuation products.
- The Reserve Bank retains responsibility for monetary policy and the maintenance of financial stability, including stability of the payments system. The Reserve Bank has stronger regulatory powers in the payments system to be exercised by a new Payments System Board within the Bank.

As at June 1998, Australia's banking system comprised a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia) which has a supervisory role, four large nationally operating banking groups which dominate the sector and provide widespread banking services and an extensive retail branch network within Australia, and 40 smaller banking groups. Of the 52 individual authorised banks at June 1998, 16 were Australian-owned, 12 were foreign-owned subsidiary banks and 24 were branches of foreign banks.

In Australia, as at June 1998, banks and their subsidiaries controlled about 58% of the assets of the financial system, with 63% of the banking assets of Australia held by the four major national banks.

In recent years, the State and Federal Governments have sought to decrease the degree of regulation imposed on the financial sector and the banks in particular, such that controls on most bank interest rates and foreign exchange rates have been relaxed. Consumers of financial services have benefited from these developments.

In January 1990, significant amendments were made to the *1959 Banking Act*. These formalised supervision requirements and restructured the banking industry. They effectively removed the distinction between trading and savings banks, formally replaced the Statutory Reserve Deposit requirement with a non-callable deposit requirement and gave the Reserve Bank explicit powers in respect of prudential supervision of banks. In this role, the Reserve Bank requires banks to manage their affairs prudently so that they do not destabilise the financial system. The banks are required to observe a framework of prudential standards and employ appropriate risk management techniques.

In December 1992, the *Banking Legislation Amendment Act* amended the *Banking Act 1959* to allow foreign banks the option of operating in Australia with a branch structure. Approval of the change in status of foreign banks would depend on the bank being able to meet the Reserve Bank's prudential requirements.

The overall result of the changes in the Australian financial system has been increased competition between the various financial institutions and a reduction in the institutionalised differences between them. This has resulted in the banks releasing a wide array of deposit and loan products in order to attract various customer markets.

Australia's electronic payments system is continuing to grow rapidly. During 1996–97 further expansion occurred in Electronic Funds Transfer Point of Sale (EFTPOS) for retail transactions. The number of EFTPOS terminals in Australia at June 1997 was 169,739, an increase of 45.4% over the June 1996 figure of 116,704. After a couple of years of modest growth, the number of Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) installations increased 7.9% in 1994–95, 15.3% in 1995–96 and 9.8% in 1996–97. At the end of June 1997, the number of ATMs in place was 7,816.

9.14 ALL BANKS: DEPOSITS AND LENDING, Queensland

	June 1997(a)	June 1998(a)
	$m	$m
Deposits	*45 284*	*46 919*
Current	12 525	14 834
Term(b)	23 716	22 346
Investment savings	4 754	4 930
Other	4 289	4 810
Other lending(c)(d)	*59 366*	*64 815*

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

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia.

Total stock of bank deposits in Queensland averaged $46,919m per week for June 1998, an increase of 3.6% over the June 1997 figure. Lending increased 9.2%, from $59,366m for the average weekly figure for June 1997 to $64,815m in June 1998.

Three of Queensland's largest and long established financial services institutions: Suncorp, Metway Bank and QIDC (formerly Queensland Industry Development Corporation) merged to form Suncorp-Metway Limited on 1 December 1996. Suncorp-Metway Limited now offers a range of banking, insurance and investment services.

Building societies

9.15 PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES, Queensland

	1995–96	1996–97(a)
	$m	$m
Liabilities	*6 625.7*	*3 423.1*
Share capital	66.1	30.7
Reserves	325.0	149.4
Deposits	5 577.4	2 930.1
Loans	498.1	213.8
Other liabilities	159.1	99.1
Assets	*6 625.7*	*3 423.1*
Amount owing on loans	5 500.5	2 734.1
Bills, bonds, other securities	704.5	395.9
Other	420.7	293.1
Expenditure	567.5	274.9
Income	625.3	304.3

(a) Suncorp, Metway Bank and QIDC merged to form Suncorp-Metway Limited on 1 December 1996.

Source: Annual Statistics on Financial Institutions (5661.0).

9.16 TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES, Queensland

	1995–96	1996–97
Number of societies	605	559
	$m	$m
Liabilities	*306.2*	*303.6*
Loans		
Banks	268.5	194.2
Government	25.5	47.6
Other	3.4	57.1
Other liabilities	8.8	4.7
Assets	*306.2*	*303.6*
Amount owing on loans	297.8	293.7
Other assets	8.4	9.9
Expenditure	30.9	34.4
Income	31.1	32.1

Source: Annual Statistics on Financial Institutions (5661.0).

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

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

Other financial institutions

Finance companies

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

9.17 FINANCE COMPANIES, Queensland(a)

	1996	1997
	$m	$m
Finance lease receivables	2 064.8	2 339.7
Loans outstanding to individuals		
For housing	46.2	39.1
For other purposes	1 764.3	1 729.5
Other loans and advances	3 413.4	3 623.8

(a) At June of each year.

Source: Monthly Statistics for Corporations Registered under the Financial Corporations Act (5647.0).

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

Credit cooperatives

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

9.18 CREDIT COOPERATIVES, Queensland

	1995–96	1996–97
	$m	$m
Income		
Interest on loans	190.0	186.4
Other	49.9	52.5
Total income	*239.9*	*238.9*
Expenditure		
Interest on -		
Deposits	110.7	102.5
Loans	0.6	1.3
Wages and salaries	39.5	42.9
Administrative expenses	32.9	34.4
Other	36.1	40.0
Total expenditure	*219.8*	*221.1*
Liabilities		
Reserves	173.9	193.4
Deposits	1 848.2	1 969.1
Loans	10.3	33.5
Other	37.9	39.9
Total liabilities	*2 070.3*	*2 235.9*
Assets		
Amount owing on loans	1 644.6	1 776.3
Bills, bonds, etc.	265.9	40.0
Other	159.8	403.9
Total assets	*2 070.3*	*2 235.9*

Source: Annual Statistics on Financial Institutions (5661.0).

Financial commitments

In 1996–97, total financial commitments for housing finance for owner occupation in Queensland decreased 3.5% from the total for 1995–96. Commercial finance commitments increased 15.7% and personal finance commitments increased 6.8%, whilst lease finance was down 6%. Banks continued to be the dominant financing institution in all sectors with the exception of lease finance, which was dominated by finance companies.

9.19 TYPE OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENT, Queensland—1996–97

	Housing finance for owner occupation	Personal finance	Commercial finance	Lease finance
Lender	$m	$m	$m	$m
Banks	6 746	4 860	15 935	604
Permanent building societies	677	—	1 892	—
Credit cooperatives	—	448	—	—
Finance companies	—	1 055	—	958
Money market corporations	—	—	80	—
Other	762	205	1 029	—
Total	**8 185**	**6 568**	**18 936**	**1 562**

Source: Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (5609.0) and Lending Finance, Australia (5671.0).

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10 Tourism, The Arts and Sport

TOURISM, THE ARTS AND SPORT

Tourism, the arts, sport and recreational activities are enjoyed by Queensland residents and by visitors from interstate and overseas and are also the means by which an increasing number of Queenslanders earn their living. Expansion in many leisure-related businesses has been dramatic in recent years and has encouraged more organisations to have a commercial involvement.

Queensland has led the way in tourism growth that has been experienced in Australia throughout the 1980s and 1990s. As a generator of economic activity, employment and foreign exchange earnings, tourism growth promises opportunity for increasing economic benefits for the future.

TOURISM

The number of international visitors to Australia increased from 1.4 million in 1986 to 3 million in 1997, while tourism export earnings increased from $4,100m to $16,300m over the same period. The Commonwealth-sponsored Tourism Forecasting Council has forecast average growth in international visitor arrivals into Australia of 5.9% a year to reach 7.7 million in the year 2007, with expenditure by international tourists predicted to reach $29,100m by 2007.

International visitor nights numbered 92 million in 1997. Domestic tourism visitor nights were 257.5 million in 1997 and are expected to increase to almost 290 million in the year 2006.

The World Travel and Tourism Council has recently prepared an estimate of the significance of tourism for Australia which suggests that tourism directly and indirectly accounts for about 11.5% of jobs, more than 14% of investment, just under 13% of exports, 12% of wages and about 10.5% of GDP.

A detailed analysis of tourism activity in Queensland, undertaken by the Queensland Treasury and jointly funded by the Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation and the Tourism Division of the Department of Tourism, Small Business and Industry has shown that expenditure by overnight travellers in Queensland is equivalent to approximately 9.5% of Gross State Product (GSP). During 1996, annual overnight travellers' expenditure increased by 3.6% or $292m. Overnight travellers' expenditure has increased every year since 1982, apart from 1989 which was affected by the aftermath of Expo 88 and the pilots' strike.

10.1 EXPENDITURE BY OVERNIGHT TRAVELLERS IN QUEENSLAND

Year	Traveller expenditure $m	GSP $m	Ratio %
1982	1 951	24 443	8.0
1983	2 155	26 470	8.1
1984	2 207	30 336	7.3
1985	2 380	33 109	7.2
1986	3 238	36 088	9.0
1987	3 714	40 162	9.2
1988	5 352	46 069	11.6
1989	4 600	53 203	8.6
1990	4 999	56 211	8.9
1991	5 654	57 453	9.8
1992	5 683	62 276	9.1
1993	6 213	66 867	9.3
1994	6 859	73 209	9.4
1995	7 382	76 962	9.6
1996	7 674	80 656	9.5
	%	%	
Average annual growth	10.3	8.9	..

Source: Queensland Treasury.

Tourism activity, as defined by Queensland Treasury, covers expenditure by all visitors travelling for the purpose of holiday or visiting friends and relatives. Queensland tourism activity expenditure grew 5.1% in 1996, reflecting an increase of 13.5% in expenditure by international tourists. Tourism in Queensland accounts for 7.3% of Gross State Product making tourism an important part of the State economy.

10.2 QUEENSLAND TOURISM EXPENDITURE

Year	Intrastate $m	Interstate $m	International $m	Total $m	Ratio to GSP %
1982	672	562	241	1 475	6.0
1983	782	576	263	1 621	6.1
1984	775	627	242	1 644	5.4
1985	825	683	302	1 810	5.5
1986	924	1 035	455	2 414	6.7
1987	1 106	1 040	640	2 786	6.9
1988	1 279	1 674	1 200	4 153	9.0
1989	1 346	1 057	899	3 302	6.2
1990	1 534	1 187	993	3 714	6.6
1991	1 592	1 492	1 167	4 251	7.4
1992	1 553	1 470	1 388	4 411	7.1
1993	1 506	1 691	1 650	4 847	7.3
1994	1 688	1 784	1 854	5 326	7.3
1995	1 808	1 960	1 850	5 618	7.3
1996	1 797	2 005	2 100	5 902	7.3
	%	%	%	%	
Average annual growth	7.3	9.5	16.7	10.4	..

Source: Queensland Treasury.

International tourism

The number of overseas visitors to Australia in 1997 reached just over 4.3 million, an increase of 3.7%. Visitors from Asia represented 49.1% of all overseas visitors in 1997. Japan accounted for 18.8% of all visitors in 1997 and New Zealand accounted for 15.9%. UK and Ireland had the largest increase in visitor numbers between 1996 and 1997, increasing by 12.2%, and visitor numbers from Taiwan and Hong Kong decreased during the same period.

10.3 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

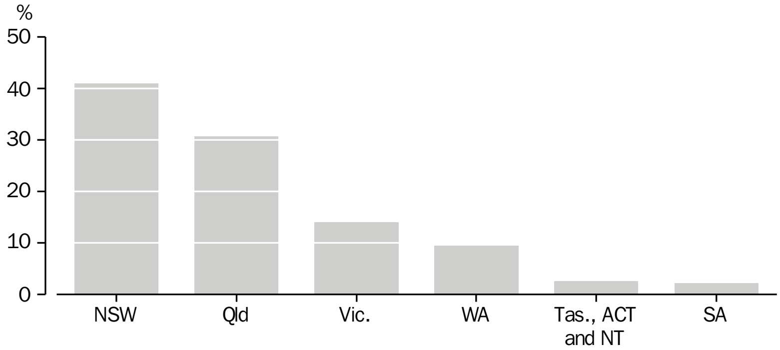
	1996	1997		Percentage change, 1996 to 1997
Country of residence	'000	'000	%	%
Asia				
Japan	813.1	813.9	18.8	0.1
South Korea	227.9	233.8	5.4	2.6
Taiwan	159.4	153.2	3.5	–3.9
Hong Kong	153.2	151.7	3.5	–1.0
Malaysia	134.4	143.7	3.3	6.9
Singapore	222.8	239.3	5.5	7.4
Indonesia	154.5	160.4	3.7	3.8
Balance	226.1	231.8	5.4	2.6
Europe				
UK and Ireland	388.4	435.9	10.1	12.2
Balance(a)	401.7	429.1	9.9	6.8
New Zealand	671.9	685.7	15.9	2.1
North America				
Canada	61.1	64.8	1.5	6.1
USA	316.9	329.6	7.6	4.0
Other countries	233.5	244.9	5.7	4.9
Total	**4 164.8**	**4 317.9**	**100.0**	**3.7**

(a) Excluding former USSR and Baltic States.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3401.0).

The proportion of overseas visitors to Australia who specified Queensland as their 'main State of intended stay' has increased from 18% in 1987 to 31% in 1997.

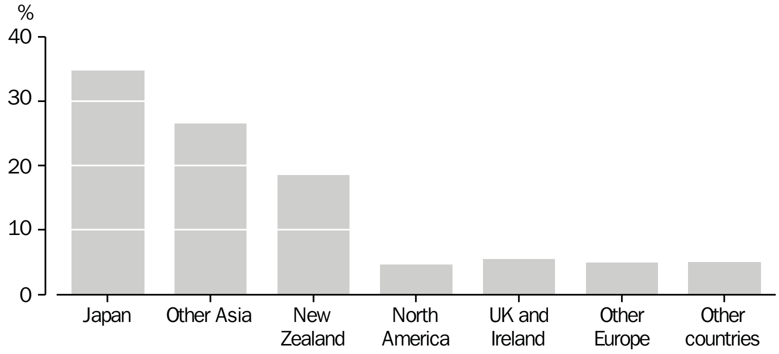
PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA, By main State or Territory of intended stay—1997



Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

In 1997, the main source of international visitors to Australia who specified their 'main State of intended stay' as Queensland was Asia. These visitors represented 61.4% of the State international visitor total, of which Japanese made up 34.8% and other Asians 26.6%. Visitors from New Zealand accounted for 18.5%, Europe 10.4% (including United Kingdom and Ireland, 5.5%) and North America 4.6%.

PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO QUEENSLAND (MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY), By country of residence—1997



Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

The largest origin market increase in 1997 for international tourism to Queensland, in percentage terms, was Indonesia with 16.0% growth since 1996 in 'main State of intended stay' visitor numbers. The largest increase in absolute terms was in visitors from Japan with an increase of 13,100 (2.9%). The number of visitors from United Kingdom and Ireland intending to stay in Queensland in 1997 increased 12.5% compared with a 9.9% increase for other Europe, while visitors from the United States increased 7.0%. Visitor numbers from Asia increased 3.0% overall.

10.4 QUEENSLAND MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY: INTERNATIONAL VISITORS BY REASON FOR JOURNEY

	1995	1996	1997	
Reason for journey	'000	'000	'000	%
Holiday	846.9	978.6	1 014.8	76.2
Visiting friends/relatives	126.3	145.3	153.8	11.6
Business	53.6	54.7	56.5	4.2
Other	83.7	101.0	106.4	8.0
Total	**1 110.5**	**1 279.7**	**1 331.4**	**100.0**

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3401.0).

Holidaying is the main focus of most international visitors. This is illustrated by the fact that in 1997, 76.2% of arrivals stated 'holiday' as their reason for visiting Queensland compared with 'visiting friends/relatives' (11.6%) and 'business' (4.2%).

Although 30.8% of overseas visitors specified Queensland as their 'main State of intended stay' in 1997, compared with 41.0% for New South Wales, the total number of international visitors who travel to Queensland annually is much greater. According to the International Visitor Survey (IVS) carried out by the Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR), 50% of visitors to Australia spent at least one night in Queensland.

10.5 QUEENSLAND MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY: INTERNATIONAL VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

	1996	1997		Percentage change, 1996 to 1997
Country of residence	'000	'000	%	%
Asia				
Japan	449.9	463.0	34.8	2.9
South Korea	80.7	90.2	6.8	11.9
Taiwan	52.9	51.2	3.8	–3.2
Hong Kong	55.5	52.6	4.0	–5.2
Malaysia	34.5	33.4	2.5	–3.2
Singapore	70.0	71.4	5.4	2.0
Indonesia	18.7	21.7	1.6	16.0
Balance	31.5	34.3	2.6	8.8
Europe				
UK and Ireland	65.0	73.1	5.5	12.5
Balance(a)	59.8	65.7	4.9	9.9
New Zealand	240.1	245.7	18.5	2.3
North America				
Canada	10.6	11.7	0.9	9.5
USA	46.6	49.9	3.7	7.0
Other countries	64.0	67.6	5.1	5.7
Total	**1 279.7**	**1 331.4**	**100.0**	**4.0**

(a) Excluding former USSR and Baltic States.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3401.0).

10.6 INTERNATIONAL VISITOR NIGHTS(a) IN AUSTRALIA AND QUEENSLAND: PROPORTION BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

	Visitor nights in Australia	Proportion of visitor nights spent in Queensland	Visitor nights in Queensland		
	1997	1997	1996	1997	1997
Country of residence	million	%	million	million	% of total
Asia					
Japan	8.06	41.0	3.21	3.31	15.7
Other	30.91	14.5	4.00	4.48	21.2
Europe					
UK	13.48	22.6	3.20	3.04	14.4
Other	15.86	23.5	3.72	3.72	17.6
New Zealand	9.10	36.7	3.06	3.34	15.8
USA and Canada	9.02	23.3	1.70	2.10	10.0
Other	5.54	19.7	0.97	1.09	5.2
Total	**91.97**	**22.9**	**19.84**	**21.08**	**100.0**

(a) Visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey.

In terms of visitor nights for 1997, the major origin market for overseas visitors to Queensland was Europe with 32.0%, with the United Kingdom accounting for 14.4% of overseas visitors. Asia was the source for 36.9%, including Japan with 15.7%. New Zealand accounted for 15.8% and the United States and Canada 10.0%.

10.7 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS(a) TO AUSTRALIA: EXPENDITURE AND LENGTH OF STAY

	Average expenditure in Australia		Average nights spent in Australia		Average expenditure per day	
	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Country of residence	$	$	no.	no.	$	$
Japan	1 388	1 343	11	11	131	128
Other Asia	2 270	2 554	24	26	94	97
UK	2 160	1 935	45	35	48	56
Other Europe	2 925	2 323	41	36	71	65
New Zealand	1 140	1 200	15	15	78	82
USA and Canada	2 084	2 138	25	24	84	88
Other countries	1 819	1 946	23	26	80	73
All visitors	1 933	1 952	24	23	82	84

(a) Visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey.

Average expenditure in Australia by overseas visitors in 1997 was $1,952, ranging from $1,200 for New Zealanders to $2,554 for visitors from Asia (excluding Japan). Average expenditure per day ranged from $56 for visitors from the United Kingdom to $128 for Japanese visitors. Average length of stay in 1997 by overseas visitors was 23 nights. Japanese visitors spent an average of 11 nights in Australia, New Zealanders 15 nights and visitors from other Europe 36 nights.

Inbound international airport movements

Of the six international airports on the eastern seaboard of Australia, Queensland has four: Brisbane, Cairns, Coolangatta and Townsville. The number of inbound aircraft movements to Queensland's international airports fell marginally in 1997 compared with a national increase of 2.7% for the year.

There were 1.3 million overseas passenger arrivals to Brisbane in 1997, an increase of 4.4% on 1996 levels, while international aircraft movements to Brisbane increased by 3.0%.

Queensland is Australia's second major gateway after Sydney and in 1997 accounted for 23.1% of all inbound international passenger arrivals to Australia, a marginal decrease from the corresponding figure for 1996 (23.3%).

10.8 INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT INBOUND MOVEMENTS, Queensland

Port	1995 no.	1996 no.	1997 no.	Percentage change, 1996 to 1997 %
		PASSENGERS(a)		
Brisbane	1 066 741	1 198 371	1 251 536	4.4
Cairns	328 649	364 567	378 025	3.7
Coolangatta(b)	—	214	6 769	—
Townsville(c)	—	—	106	—
Queensland	**1 395 390**	**1 563 152**	**1 636 436**	**4.7**
Australia	6 096 621	6 715 808	7 090 979	5.6
		AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS		
Brisbane	8 574	9 206	9 483	3.0
Cairns	4 691	4 973	4 503	–9.5
Coolangatta(b)	—	3	72	—
Townsville(c)	—	—	55	—
Queensland	**13 265**	**14 182**	**14 113**	**–0.5**
Australia	47 721	51 423	52 795	2.7

(a) Revenue passengers. (b) Scheduled international aircraft movements into Coolangatta commenced December 1996. (c) Scheduled international aircraft movements into Townsville ceased October 1994 and recommenced May 1997.

Source: Commonwealth Department of Transport and Regional Development.

Domestic tourism

Domestic tourism, although growing at a much slower rate than international tourism to Australia, is still the major component of the Australian market. It currently constitutes around 74% of tourism demand in Australia when measured in terms of visitor nights.

For the year ended December 1997, domestic visitor nights in Queensland totalled 62.7 million, or 24.3% of the total domestic visitor nights undertaken by Australian residents. New South Wales accounted for 31.7% and Victoria 19.4% of the total Australian market. Interstate visitor nights in Queensland were 28.1% of the Australian total for 1997 and intrastate visitor nights were 22.2% of the total.

Of total domestic tourism in Queensland in 1997, 41.6% of visitor nights were spent in the dwellings of friends or relatives compared with 19.3% in hotels and motels with facilities, 6.9% in caravan parks, 5.1% in other camping or caravanning facilities, 11.2% in rented flats, units and houses, and 3.6% in owned holiday houses or flats.

In 1997, visiting friends or relatives accounted for approximately 27.3% of domestic visitor nights in Queensland, while the pleasure/holiday component accounted for almost 44.9% of domestic visitor nights. Over the same period, 13.3% of domestic visitor nights in Queensland were for business reasons (including conferences and seminars).

Brisbane recorded 12.8 million domestic visitor nights in 1996–97, which was 21.2% of the total domestic visitor nights in Queensland. The Gold Coast region had 11.3 million or 18.7% of the Queensland total, followed by the Sunshine Coast with 9.5 million (15.7%) and the Far North with 6.5 million (10.8%).

10.9 DOMESTIC VISITOR NIGHTS TO REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Region	'000	'000	'000
Brisbane	10 824	12 253	12 828
Gold Coast	12 641	11 907	11 303
Sunshine Coast	8 568	9 160	9 486
Gympie/Maryborough	3 162	3 605	3 307
Brisbane Valley and hinterland(a)	1 475	1 186	—
Darling Downs	3 371	3 479	3 471
Bundaberg	1 182	1 470	1 562
Fitzroy	4 015	3 955	3 944
Mackay	2 252	2 290	2 021
Whitsunday Islands	1 593	1 491	746
Northern	3 721	3 403	2 700
Far North	5 584	6 813	6 513
North Reef Islands	676	579	570
North-West	620	1 187	1 707
Central/South-West	1 051	912	278
Queensland	**60 734**	**63 721**	**60 436**

(a) Included in Brisbane for 1996–97.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, Visitors to Regions of Queensland.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Between December quarter 1996 and December quarter 1997, rooms available for short-term accommodation in hotels, motels and guest houses in Queensland increased 6.2% from 44,373 to 47,108 and bed spaces increased 7.0% to 146,771. In the quarter ending December 1997, licensed hotels with facilities had 22,011 rooms and motels and guest houses with facilities had 25,097 rooms. The number of holiday units, flats and houses available for short-term letting increased 3.6% from 20,150 to 20,875.

In addition, in December quarter 1997 in Queensland, visitor hostels (backpacker establishments) provided 10,294 bed spaces and caravan parks provided 54,524 powered and unpowered sites, on-site vans and cabins, etc.

10.10 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, Queensland—Year ended December

	Unit	1996	1997	Percentage change, 1996 to 1997
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES				
Establishments	no.	270	277	2.6
Guest rooms	no.	20 770	22 011	6.0
Bed spaces	no.	64 096	67 635	5.5
Room occupancy rates	%	62.3	60.5	..
Bed occupancy rates	%	38.1	36.9	..
Takings from accommodation	$'000	594 217	594 240	—
MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES				
Establishments	no.	867	899	3.7
Guest rooms	no.	23 603	25 097	6.3
Bed spaces	no.	73 082	79 136	8.3
Room occupancy rates	%	60.1	58.6	..
Bed occupancy rates	%	35.3	34.3	..
Takings from accommodation	$'000	366 625	382 061	4.2
CARAVAN PARKS				
Establishments	no.	626	614	–1.9
On-site vans	no.	5 819	5 749	–1.2
Other powered sites	no.	31 891	31 464	–1.3
Unpowered sites	no.	13 418	12 834	–4.4
Cabins, etc.	no.	4 232	4 477	5.8
Total capacity	no.	55 360	54 524	–1.5
Site occupancy rates	%	45.7	45.6	..
Takings from accommodation	$'000	108 035	113 786	5.3
HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES				
Letting entities	no.	727	738	1.5
Single bedroom units, etc.	no.	4 013	4 412	9.9
Multiple bedroom units, etc.	no.	16 137	16 463	2.0
Total units, etc.	no.	20 150	20 875	3.6
Bed spaces	no.	82 271	85 523	4.0
Unit occupancy rates	%	60.2	58.3	..
Takings from accommodation	$'000	283 750	300 210	5.8
VISITOR HOSTELS				
Establishments	no.	143	149	4.2
Bed spaces	no.	9 681	10 294	6.3
Bed occupancy rates	%	51.7	53.2	..
Takings from accommodation	$'000	22 581	26 431	17.0

Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

In December quarter 1997, Queensland had 26.1% of the rooms available in Australia in licensed hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities, 47.6% of the available commercial holiday units, flats and houses, 31.7% of bed spaces available in visitor hostels and 19.0% of powered and unpowered sites, on-site vans and cabins, etc. available at caravan parks.

10.11 CAPACITY BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION BY STATE AND TERRITORY— December Quarter 1997

State/Territory	Hotels, motels and guest houses rooms	Holiday flats, units and houses no.	Caravan parks sites, etc.	Visitor hostels bedspaces
New South Wales	59 662	12 185	94 469	(a)7 263
Victoria	30 904	4 245	66 514	3 688
Queensland	47 108	20 875	54 524	10 294
South Australia	10 897	1 615	24 383	2 689
Western Australia	16 296	2 988	30 026	3 324
Tasmania	5 921	944	6 477	2 014
Northern Territory	6 137	333	9 312	3 232
ACT	3 872	698	1 035	(a)
Australia	**180 797**	**43 883**	**286 740**	**32 504**

(a) ACT included with New South Wales.

Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.0).

Hotels, motels and guest houses

Of the total number of Queensland hotel, motel and guest house rooms for short-term accommodation in December quarter 1997, 20.3% of guest rooms were located in Gold Coast City, 16.2% in Brisbane City, 13.7% in Cairns City, 5.2% in Whitsunday Shire and 5.5% on the Sunshine Coast. Room nights occupied in Queensland increased 1.5% from 9.7 million in the year ended December 1996 to 9.9 million in the year ended December 1997, with licensed hotels recording an increase of 1.9% and motels and guest houses an increase of 1.1%.

Queensland's room occupancy rate decreased slightly from 61.1% for the year ended December 1996 to 59.5% for the year ended December 1997. This compares with a room occupancy rate of 57.4% for Australia for 1997. In 1997, Cairns City recorded a room occupancy rate of 67.3%, Gold Coast City recorded 63.5%, while Brisbane City and the Sunshine Coast Statistical District recorded 64.1% and 56.8%, respectively. For five-star rated establishments, the room occupancy rate for Queensland for 1997 was 67.1% compared with 64.0% for four-star rated establishments and 60.1% for three-star rated establishments.

The numbers of guest arrivals at 7.8 million and guest nights at 18.3 million for 1997 increased by 4.8% and 2.1%, respectively, from the previous year. Average length of stay ranged from 3.3 days for five-star rated establishments to 1.8 days for two-star rated establishments.

10.12 HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES BY SELECTED REGIONS, Queensland—Year ended December

Region	1996	1997	Percentage change, 1996 to 1997
GUEST ROOMS (no.)			
Brisbane City	7 341	7 617	3.8
Gold Coast City(a)	8 107	9 570	18.0
Sunshine Coast(b)	2 581	2 584	0.1
Hervey Bay City	755	778	3.0
Toowoomba City	720	727	1.0
Rockhampton City	1 151	1 185	3.0
Mackay City	1 442	1 498	3.9
Whitsunday Shire	2 470	2 451	–0.8
Townsville City	2 046	2 045	—
Cairns City(c)	5 997	6 453	7.6
Douglas Shire	1 738	1 772	2.0
Queensland	44 373	47 108	6.2
ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES (%)			
Brisbane City	66.7	64.1	..
Gold Coast City(a)	68.7	63.5	..
Sunshine Coast(b)	56.3	56.8	..
Hervey Bay City	50.1	53.0	..
Toowoomba City	59.8	62.4	..
Rockhampton City	62.5	62.0	..
Mackay City	60.1	61.5	..
Whitsunday Shire	55.8	56.4	..
Townsville City	59.5	61.2	..
Cairns City(c)	71.8	67.3	..
Douglas Shire	47.0	48.5	..
Queensland	61.1	59.5	..
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION ($'000)			
Brisbane City	171 428	174 646	1.9
Gold Coast City(a)	220 186	217 987	–1.0
Sunshine Coast(b)	58 192	63 332	8.8
Hervey Bay City	11 343	12 240	7.9
Toowoomba City	9 659	10 782	11.6
Rockhampton City	14 982	15 646	4.4
Mackay City	21 960	23 679	7.8
Whitsunday Shire	71 989	70 568	–2.0
Townsville City	31 486	33 084	5.1
Cairns City(c)	162 845	162 787	—
Douglas Shire	55 118	55 009	–0.2
Queensland	960 842	976 300	1.6

(a) Including the previous Albert Shire. (b) Sunshine Coast Statistical District. (c) Including the previous Mulgrave Shire.

Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

Takings from accommodation in Queensland increased 1.6% from $960.8m for 1996 to $976.3m for 1997 which represented 26.3% of the total accommodation takings for Australia for 1997. The average takings per room night occupied in Queensland was $99 for both 1996 and 1997.

Holiday flats, units and houses

Unit nights occupied in holiday flats, units and houses available for short-term letting in Queensland increased slightly to 4.3 million for the year ended December 1997 compared with 4.2 million for the year ended December 1996. Unit lettings increased by 5.6% to 754,400 over the same period. However, the unit occupancy rate decreased from 60.2% to 58.3% and average length of stay from 5.9 to 5.7 days. Takings from accommodation increased 5.8% from $283.8m in 1996 to $300.2m in 1997, representing 50.6% of the total accommodation takings for Australia from holiday flats, units and houses. The average takings per unit night occupied for Queensland increased from $67 in 1996 to $70 in 1997.

10.13 SUMMARY OF HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES BY SELECTED REGIONS, Queensland, Year ended December 1997

Region	Flats, units and houses	Bed spaces	Unit occupancy rate	Average length of stay	Takings from accommodation
	no.	no.	%	days	$'000
Brisbane City	662	2 326	65.4	4.0	10 442
Gold Coast City(a)	9 716	37 169	60.6	6.6	145 350
Sunshine Coast(b)	6 095	27 256	58.5	5.7	87 928
Hervey Bay City	579	2 636	44.9	4.3	5 638
Whitsunday Shire	181	714	58.2	2.9	2 396
Townsville City	296	1 423	54.3	5.4	3 878
Cairns City(c)	1 356	4 983	57.4	4.9	21 370
Douglas Shire	484	1 747	59.8	5.8	10 592
Queensland	20 875	85 523	58.3	5.7	300 210

(a) Excluding the portion of Gold Coast City in Brisbane Statistical Division. (b) Sunshine Coast Statistical District. (c) Including the previous Mulgrave Shire.

Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

Caravan parks

For the year ended December 1997, there were 9.1 million site nights occupied in Queensland caravan parks, a slight decrease from the previous year. The site occupancy rate in 1997 was 45.6%, compared with the Australian rate of 44.6% for the same period. Accommodation takings from Queensland caravan parks increased 5.3% from $108.0m in 1996 to $113.8m in 1997, accounting for 22.0% of Australian takings.

Visitor hostels

Queensland supplied 10,294 or 31.7% of the available visitor hostel bedspaces in Australia for December quarter 1997. For the year ended December 1997, guest nights increased 12.9% to 1.9 million compared with 1.7 million for the year ended December 1996, while the bed occupancy rate rose from 51.7% in 1996 to 53.2% in 1997. Guest arrivals increased 9.7% to 713,800 in 1997 while average length of stay increased from 2.6 to 2.7 days. Accommodation takings increased 17.0% from $22.6m in 1996 to $26.4m in 1997, which was 33.9% of the total for Australia.

For the year ended December 1997, Wide Bay-Burnett recorded the highest bed occupancy rate of 56.7%, followed by Far North (56.2%), Mackay (55.7%), Brisbane (54.7%), Fitzroy (51.1%) and Moreton (49.5%). Accommodation takings for Far North Statistical Division of $9.2m in 1997 were 34.7% of the total for visitor hostels in Queensland, followed by Brisbane with $4.9m (18.7%), Moreton with $3.2m (12.2%), Northern with $3.1m (11.8%), Wide Bay-Burnett with $2.7m (10.1%) and Mackay with $2.1m (8.0%).

THE ARTS

Arts Portfolio

The mission of the Arts Portfolio is to enrich the lives of Queenslanders and to improve the economic performances of cultural industries.

At 30 June 1998, the Queensland Government Arts Portfolio comprised Arts Queensland, five Statutory Bodies (Queensland Arts Gallery, Queensland Museum, Queensland Performing Arts Trust, Queensland Theatre Company and State Library of Queensland), two companies limited by guarantee (The Brisbane Festival Ltd, and Pacific Film and Television Commission) and one company limited by shares (Aboriginal Centre for the Performing Arts).

Following a change in government in June 1998, responsibility for the Arts portfolio was transferred to the Justice and Attorney-General portfolio. The Queensland Cultural Centre Trust was wound up in 1997.

The Arts Portfolio Budget in 1997–98 increased to $143.5m, including $19m worth of new initiatives as part of $60m in new initiatives over three years.

Arts Queensland

Arts Queensland provides funding for arts and cultural activity in the State. Arts Queensland is responsible for administering a comprehensive range of arts and multimedia development programs and seeks to identify and foster potential growth areas within the arts industry.

In 1997–98, Arts Queensland had a net budget of $68m. A total of $8.8m in multi-year and recurrent funding went to 29 of Queensland's key arts organisations. This represented a funding increase of 20%, largely due to a jump from 9 to 19 in the number of organisations on 3 to 5 year multi-year funding arrangements. A further 10 organisations received recurrent funding, which is reassessed every year.

During 1997–98:

- Arts Queensland's arts development and museum development program directed $2.5m to 174 projects for 1998. Projects from regional Queensland constituted 53% of successful 1998 projects; 30% targeted youth, 20% went to Aboriginal arts and 7% went to Torres Strait Islander arts.
- Funding for the Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) was expanded by $0.59m, bringing its budget to $1.51m. This money was distributed to 104 local government partners throughout Queensland to support regional arts and cultural activity. Funds were also allocated to expand the RADF program into remote indigenous communities.
- Funding for the Regional Arts Touring Service increased by $163,966.
- The Queensland Government, in association with the Federal Government and the Governments of Western Australia and the Northern Territory, committed $30,000 for the Across the Top arts touring initiative to bring more performances to remote areas of the State.
- Over $14m was dedicated to resolving arts accommodation issues, including the refurbishment of Old Transport House, Brisbane, the purchase and redevelopment of the former Empire Office Furniture Building in Fortitude Valley, Brisbane, and funding to Townsville-based

Dance North and Umbrella Studios to refurbish the old School of Arts building. To assist the development of the Maryborough Performing Arts Centre, $3m was set aside. A total of $17.5m over three years was allocated to Stage 2 construction of the Museum of Tropical Queensland in Townsville.

- The Empire Theatre in Toowoomba was purchased at a cost of $4.05m and then refurbished jointly with the Toowoomba City Council.
- Queensland's first Youth Cultural Policy Your Culture–Your Move was launched in July 1997. Under the policy, $100,000 was allocated towards a youth mentor program for 1998. The Youth Mentor Program links young arts workers with more experienced arts practitioners who share their knowledge and experience and give career guidance. Another allocation for youth arts was $500,000 for the highly successful Stage X Youth Arts Festival (September 1997) and a further $10,000 went to the Fried Youth Arts Festival in Townsville.
- During 1998, a total of 29 Key arts organisations received total funding of $8.8m, an increase of 20%. A further 20% of funding was allocated to projects targeting Aboriginal arts and 7% of funding was allocated to projects targeting Torres Strait Islander arts.
- The Government supported projects which use new technology to provide wider community access to arts and culture, with $2.3m over 3 years for public Internet access via libraries, and $300,000 to the Queensland and Northern Territory Co-operative Multimedia Centre (QANTM CMC) for the Youthworks and Indiginet programs.
- Approximately $845,000 was committed for the 1999 Asia Pacific Triennial of Contemporary Art, the same amount as the 1996 triennial.

Queensland Art Gallery

The Queensland Art Gallery's mission is to be the focus for the visual arts in Queensland and a dynamic and accessible art museum of international standing.

In June 1998, the Gallery completed a 6-month task of re-installing the State Collection. New carpet was laid, the walls repainted and the galleries rearranged to present a series of stories across time and cultures.
While maintaining the display of the historical collection, there is a new emphasis on the Australian collection, Indigenous Australian art and contemporary Asian art.

The Gallery conducted 23 special exhibitions during the year, attracting a total of 309,788 visitors to the Gallery. The Queensland Art Gallery's diverse program continued with special exhibitions including *William Dobell 1899–1970*: *The Painter's Progress, The Drawings of Ian Fairweather*, *The Golden Age of Dutch Art*: *Seventeenth Century Paintings from the Rijksmuseum and Australian Collections*, *Dark Visions: The Etchings of Goya*, *Russell Drysdale, 1912–98* and *The Photographs of Dorothea Lange*. The Gallery also paid tribute to one of Australia's greatest contemporary artists, organising and displaying the national touring exhibition *Emily Kame Kngwarreye Alhalkere—Paintings from Utopia*, which alone attracted 57,535 visitors to the Gallery.

Over 27,000 people throughout regional Queensland attended Queensland Art Gallery's travelling exhibition. These exhibitions from the Gallery's collection toured over 5,000 kms and included *The Urban Edge*, *Still Life 1650–1994*, *Contemporary Vessels and Jewels and Images of Australia*, which was specifically prepared for the opening of the Outback Gallery at the new Waltzing Matilda Centre in Winton.

The Queensland Art Gallery Foundation continued to play an important role in the shaping of the State Collection and attracting new sponsors, private donors and gifts to support major projects. The Foundation generated approximately $900,000 in membership undertakings, donations and benefactions, together with Government subsidy and income earned on investments. A total of 150 works were acquired through the Foundation.

The major focus of the Queensland Art Gallery Foundation for the year was an appeal to acquire six historical watercolour paintings by Conrad Martens of scenes of the Darling Downs completed around 1852. The appeal attracted over $160,000 in donations and 68 new memberships.
The Foundation's program *Spectrum*, for young supporters, was also launched and is fast attracting interest from Brisbane's young professional sector and provides networking opportunities combined with art education.

Museums

During the 1996–97 financial year there were 37 museum organisations in Queensland at 46 locations. The total number of admissions to museums was 2,114,100. Persons employed in museums in Queensland totalled 616 and there were 918 volunteers. Museums in Queensland received a total income of $30.9m, with $23.7m coming from governmental funding. (Additional information about museums is contained in the Service Industries component of Chapter 16 within this publication.)

Queensland Museum

The Queensland Museum is a museum of international standing, focusing on science and human achievements. Its services reached 1.8 million people directly through visits to the eight branches, outreach educational services, educational loans and travelling exhibitions.

Among the 18 temporary exhibitions mounted, highlights were *Mao Mania—Memorabilia from China's Cultural Revolution* (59,750 visitors), *Captive lives, Looking for Tambo and his Companions* (119,700 visitors) and *Terrorsaurus* (133,600 paying visitors).

The Museum of North-western Queensland attracted 25,689 visitors to its John Middlin Centre and Frank Aston Underground Museum where the '*Earth Treasures*' mineral display was a highlight.

Eight regional travelling exhibitions attracted an audience of over 116,000 and featured new displays on *Women of the West* and *Australian Wildlife Photographer of the Year*.

The Queensland Museum's collection grew by approximately 82,000 items and 137 research publications were produced. The Museum's Explorer website that provides virtual visits to the natural and cultural heritage collections received five million hits.

Queensland Performing Arts Trust

The Queensland Performing Arts Trust (QPAT) aims to promote performing arts by presenting and hosting quality productions in the Queensland Performing Arts Complex and other venues.

During 1997–98, 517 performances/activities were presented in the three main auditoria. An additional 101 performances were staged during the Stage X Festival in 43 venues (including ancillary areas of the complex and other sites across the city). Of the artists participating in the festival, 75 were Queensland based and 79 were from interstate.

Queensland Theatre Company

The Queensland Theatre Company (QTC) provides opportunities to profile and develop the skills and talents of Queensland theatre artists. Through regional touring, QTC enables Queensland audiences to see the work of some of the best playwrights, actors, directors, designers and technicians. It also engages in co-productions with major producers nationally, securing opportunities for Queensland artists on the national stage as well as opportunities to work with Australia's leading theatre artists in Queensland.

During the 1996 to 1998 period the Queensland Theatre Company achieved a financial turnaround, with an income increase at the end of 1997 of $700,000 over the previous year. The company experienced an average increase of 13.5% in Brisbane attendances per production. Cash sponsorship and donations increased by 37% in 1997 and through its national, regional and Educational touring programs, QTC achieved an overall attendance increase of more than 100%.

The Company presented a total of 448 performances throughout Brisbane, eight Queensland regional centres and nationally, an increase of 55% over the previous year.

With an initial capital injection of $150,000 from the State Government, QTC obtained its new home-based facility, The Shed, valued at $560,000. The Company was able to attract 2,000 attendances to its Special Events program in The Shed and present public readings of five new full-length plays, three by Queensland writers and five short plays, all by Queensland writers.

The 1997 subscription season included six full length plays, four by Australian writers, two world premiers and one Australian premier, plus a season of nine short plays by Australian writers, including two premiers by Queensland writers. The creative contributions of QTC artists were singled out for critical industry awards in six out of the seven main stage productions. David Williamson's *After the Ball*, broke all recent attendance records and like a number of productions in 1997, exceeded box office expectations.

A record number of entries was received for the Company's two major playwriting competitions for Queensland writers and new initiatives for professional development and mentoring programs were established.

In 1997, QTC provided 229 employment opportunities to theatre practitioners, of which 184 were filled by Queenslanders.

In 1997, access for young regional Queenslanders was enhanced through extended Education Program projects in Weipa and Townsville and the Company's online cyber projects for young writers. Special bursaries to assist young regional Queenslanders to attend Theatre Laboratory and residency programs in Brisbane were important new initiatives.

In its first 16 months of operation, QTC's new Web site attracted 70,366 visits with a growing audience of approximately 300 per day in recent months.

After a serious decline in subscriber numbers in 1996, subscriptions held steady in 1997 and have increased by more than 11% in 1998. Cash sponsorship and donations in 1997 increased 37% over the 1996 total.

During 1997, all positions within the Company were reviewed and restructured where appropriate. The Company also completed its overall management restructure ensuring appropriate levels of support while producing substantial efficiencies in its annual operation.

Libraries

During the 1996–97 financial year Queensland public libraries received $89.9m in government funding (Commonwealth, State and Local) and $1.9m in income from services to clients. The total amount spent by Queensland public libraries on acquisitions during this period was $17.4m. A total of 1,662 persons were employed in Queensland public libraries during this period. (Additional information about libraries is contained in the Service Industries component of Chapter 16 within this publication.)

State Library of Queensland

The State Library of Queensland's mission is to advance the cultural, social and economic development of Queensland by providing world-class library and information services throughout the State and to accept responsibility for providing global access to Queensland's documentary heritage.

During 1996–97, the Library received approximately 158,000 requests for information with more than 420,000 people visiting the State Library at South Bank.

Library usage in Queensland continues to grow with a record 33.8 million books borrowed from the State's 313 public libraries in 1996–97, which represents an increase of 6% over the previous year. Queensland's 1.6 million registered public library members borrowed two million more items than the total for the previous year, taking the average to 10 books per Queenslander or 21 books per registered library member. On average there were one million books on loan on any one day throughout Queensland.

A number of collections and services reside within the State Library of Queensland at Brisbane's South Bank. One of these is the John Oxley Library, which houses more than 60,000 books and contains the State's most comprehensive record of the documented history of Queensland. The collection also contains pamphlets, maps, microfilm, photographs, archives, newspapers, government publications, collectables, manuscripts and original art, all relating to Queensland. The manuscript collection contains records of businesses, churches, institutions, pastoral properties, personal letters and diaries. The rare books collection contains one of the most important holdings of early printed Australiana in the country and the photographic holdings, numbering almost one million images, is one of Australia's premier historical photographic collections.

Another of the State Library's collections is the James Hardie Library of Australian Fine Arts which is one of the major research libraries for Australian visual arts. It contains over 12,000 items which compose a variety of material including first editions of Australian art books, limited editions and deluxe editions of illustrated art books, and archival and manuscript material related to the visual arts.

The Library continues with its digital library strategy which aims to build an electronic infrastructure for the State so that the Queensland community, through the public library network, has access to the Internet and other sources of information. Online Public Access in Libraries (OPAL), the $2.3m State Government initiative over 3 years, enables the rollout of Internet services to pubic libraries throughout the State. The initiative involves the establishment of a Standard Operating Environment for use in public libraries, extensive training for library staff in regional areas and help-desk facilities.

Pacific Film and Television Commission

The film operations of the Queensland Government (Film Queensland, Film Events Queensland and the Pacific Film and Television Commission) have been amalgamated to form the Pacific Film and Television Commission (PFTC). This enables the film industry to deal with a single entity for film production in Queensland.

During 1996-97 over $100m was spent on film production in Qld, with one third of productions done in North Queensland. This expenditure resulted in an increase in local production (relative to contributions for foreign funded production) with a significant increase in the Queensland production of documentaries for ABC, SBS and the Seven Network.

The PFTC assisted the Gold Coast City Council in the feasibility study of a film festival to be held in conjunction with the existing film convention, and a film museum; and also, in conjunction with the Australian Film Commission and Arts Queensland, supported the establishment of QPIX as a major film culture screen training organisation.

A total of 20,000 people attended the Brisbane International Film Festival in 1997, an increase of 13% over 1996 paid attendance.

The Brisbane Festival

The 1998 Brisbane Festival aimed to provide Queensland artists with opportunities to interact and network with international artists and cultural organisations, enhance tourism and employment, increase business opportunities throughout Queensland, raise the State's profile as a cultural destination internationally and contribute to cultural exchanges and the exporting of Queensland products.

In 1996, $1.4m was committed to the Brisbane Festival. This figure was increased to $4m in 1998 to support the merger of the Brisbane Festival and the Biennial Festival of Music.

The Inaugural Brisbane Festival in 1996 attracted an estimated attendance of 329,073, with 73,478 paying patrons generating an estimated economic benefit to south-east Queensland of $12.5m.

Aboriginal Centre for the Performing Arts

The Queensland Government recently launched the Aboriginal Centre for the Performing Arts. The Centre was created to prepare indigenous youth for careers in the performing arts, television and film. More than $1m over 3 years has been committed to underwrite the activities for the Centre.

Cultural funding

During 1996–97, cultural funding for Queensland totalled $264.9m with $129.5m coming from arts authorities, such as Arts Queensland. Cultural funding by local government in Queensland during 1996–97 was $192.5m.

SPORT AND RECREATION

The Sport and Recreation Division within the Department of Tourism, Sport and Racing develops programs and facilities which provide access to sport and recreation for all Queenslanders and promote excellence in sport. The services provided under these programs are delivered through the Sport and Recreation Division with the Queensland Academy of Sport delivering the services through their elite sports development program. Combined, these services develop and support Queensland's growing $1,600m sport and recreation industry.

Services are delivered to the community through the Division's regional network based in 20 centres Statewide. In addition to providing the Division's key services, the regional network also delivers specifically targeted services to meet local needs.

Sport and recreation development

The key participation services provided are: junior sport, women's sport, coaching and officiating, provision of statistical data, community recreation, industry development and training and funding programs.

Through the sport and recreation development service, assistance is provided to sport and recreation organisations to enhance the development of the sport and recreation industry in Queensland.
The Sport and Recreation Division supports the national Active Australia framework which promotes participation in physical activity. The Sport and Recreation Division works in collaboration with State and regional sport and recreation bodies, local government authorities and other government departments, on planning, risk management, volunteer management and training opportunities.

Funding assistance is provided through the Statewide Sports Development Program, Community Sports Development Program, Community Sports and Recreational Facilities Program, National Standard Sport Facilities Program, Minor Sport and Recreation Facilities Program, Local Government Recreation Planning Program, Local Indigenous Recreation Officers Program and the Queensland Academy of Sport Athletes Program.

Strategies are also being implemented to support the development of sport and recreation opportunities for a range of groups including: women and girls, people with a disability, people from a non-English speaking background, people in remote areas, Indigenous Australians and older persons.

Elite sports development

The goal of the Queensland Academy of Sport (QAS) is to assist talented elite athletes and coaches within the State to achieve excellence in their chosen sport and to foster their professional and personal development. In order to achieve this goal, the QAS provides a range of services for their athletes, such as: squad programs, a performance enhancement centre, a strength and conditioning facility, an athlete career and education program, coach education and development and an information centre.

The QAS currently supports 20 elite squads including athletics, baseball, basketball, canoeing, cricket, cycling, athletes with a disability, gymnastics, men's and women's hockey, netball, rowing, rugby union, men's and women's soccer, softball, swimming, volleyball, water polo and triathlon.

On average, each elite squad provides between 20 and 25 athletes with their coaching, training and competition needs. As at July 1998, the QAS supports 529 athletes, including 13 individual scholarships in sports such as squash and ice racing.

In October 1997, a pilot regional branch of the Academy was established in north Queensland to develop and deliver at the local level, the services and programs offered by the QAS at its Brisbane base to elite and potentially elite athletes.

In preparation for the Sydney 2000 Olympics, the QAS will be increasing the level of sport science support to elite athletes and coaches, focusing on the Olympic sports. It will also continue to provide programs to assist Queensland's elite athletes and coaches achieve their national and international competitive goals.

The QAS assists with the vocational, educational and career development of elite athletes in conjunction with the Athletic Career and Educational Program conducted by the Australian Institute of Sport and the Information Centre of the QAS also provides resources and technology to its athletes and coaches.

Planning and facilities development

Key planning and facilities development services include: facility planning, management and design, recreation planning, including open space, outdoor recreation and social planning, funding of programs as well as information coordination including the Facilities Information System (FIS) and Mapinfo.

In December 1997, the Mapinfo sport and recreation facilities mapping system was implemented in all the Sport and Recreation Division's regional offices to provide up-to-date information on the location of sport and recreation facilities. The facility and resource information database has been updated to generate benchmark information for the Queensland Sporting Facilities Plan and program development.

The planning and facilities development services enhance the provision and development of Queensland's sport and recreation infrastructure. Recreation Planning Studies, which provide a base for future provision of open space for recreation and sport facilities and services are undertaken in conjunction with local government.

The Sport and Recreation Division is involved in outdoor recreation by providing technical advice on outdoor recreation to regional planning processes. They are also involved in coordinating outdoor recreation service delivery where multi-agency arrangements are needed (e.g. for the Brisbane River/Waterways Management Plan) and providing advice on outdoor recreation to the South-East Queensland Regional Landscape Strategy Advisory Committee. The Division supports local government outdoor recreation planning with technical advice and a grants program, providing financial support to non-government community-based recreation organisations, coordinating outdoor recreation research by government agencies and managing the Sport and Recreation Division's 12 outdoor recreation centres.

The Sport and Recreation Division's responsibilities as the lead agent for recreation on the Brisbane River System have been developed with the Brisbane River Management Group. An associated recreation implementation plan has been developed by a specifically formed program group of key government stakeholders. A formal arrangement is currently being developed for the complimentary multi-agency recreation planning and management of the Brisbane River System.

Social planning is still being developed at this stage but the initial outcomes will consist of providing guidelines that recommend:

- the use of a comprehensive social framework for the assessment of impacts of recreation and sport project developments, and
- the maximisation of sport and recreation facility use versus population capacity, in order to assist sporting organisations and local government in increasing equity by servicing disadvantaged areas and communities.

Business development

Key business development services include:

- Sports House, which provides accommodation and support for 24 sporting organisations;
- The Sport and Recreation Division's 12 Outdoor Recreation Centres, which provide low-cost accommodation and outdoor recreation experiences to schools and other groups/organisations;
- Identification of international opportunities for marketing the Sport and Recreation Division and industry sport and recreation products and services;

- Development of business partnerships with Queensland's sport and recreation industries and other government agencies to facilitate the export of Queensland sport and recreation expertise, products and services, and
- Promotion of Queensland's potential as a pre-Olympic training venue to National Olympic and Paralympic Committees.

Participants in sporting activities

A survey on the participation by Australians in selected sport and physical activities was collected during 1997–98 in the Population Survey Monitor and published in 1998 in the ABS publication *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia* (4177.0). The data relate to participation in the 12 months prior to interview.

In Queensland during the 12 months prior to interview in 1997–98:

- Sport and activities that attracted most participants were swimming (13.3% participation rate, 321,900 persons), aerobics/fitness (9.9%, 240,600), golf (8.2%, 199,700) and tennis (7.5%, 182,800);
- For males, the highest participation rates were recorded for golf (12.6%, 151,500 males), swimming (11.8%, 142,600) and fishing (9.8%, 117,600); and
- For females, the highest participation rates were recorded for swimming (14.7%, 179,300 females) aerobics/fitness (12.1%, 147,700) and tennis (7.8%, 95,000).

10.14 PARTICIPANTS, Selected sport and physical activities—1997–98

	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Participation rate	Number	Participation rate	Number	Participation rate
Sport and physical activities	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Aerobics/fitness	92.9	7.7	147.7	12.1	240.6	9.9
Air sports	*16.3	*1.3	**	**	18.5	0.8
Billiards/snooker/pool	53.8	4.5	25.5	2.1	79.4	3.3
Cricket (outdoor)	43.6	3.6	**	**	43.6	1.8
Cycling	73.3	6.1	33.6	2.8	106.9	4.4
Dancing	**	**	25.2	2.1	35.7	1.5
Darts	19.1	1.6	**	**	28.1	1.2
Fishing	117.6	9.8	29.2	2.4	146.7	6.0
Golf	151.5	12.6	48.2	3.9	199.7	8.2
Horse riding	16.6	1.4	40.7	3.3	57.3	2.4
Lawn bowls	40.2	3.3	20.4	1.7	60.6	2.5
Martial arts	19.5	1.6	**	**	28.0	1.2
Netball	**	**	48.6	4.0	61.9	2.6
Rugby League	33.7	2.8	**	**	39.0	1.6
Sailing	*17.8	*1.5	*11.5	*0.9	29.4	1.2
Soccer (outdoor)	30.0	2.5	**	**	34.0	1.4
Squash/racquetball	37.0	3.1	21.9	1.8	58.9	2.4
Surf sports	47.8	4.0	**	**	57.4	2.4
Swimming	142.6	11.8	179.3	14.7	321.9	13.3
Tennis	87.9	7.3	95.0	7.8	182.8	7.5
Tenpin bowling	44.1	3.7	59.8	4.9	104.0	4.3
Touch football	52.4	4.4	18.7	1.5	71.1	2.9
Volleyball	23.9	2.0	**	**	40.4	1.7
Walking(a)	25.7	2.1	31.1	2.5	56.8	2.3
Waterskiing/powerboating	33.1	2.7	**	**	43.2	1.8
Weight training	23.8	2.0	**	**	31.4	1.3

(a) Excludes walking not organised by a club or association.

Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia (4177.0).

Brisbane City Council, Cultural Development

Contributed by Brisbane City Council.

The Brisbane City Council is responsible for promoting and enhancing the lifestyles of Brisbane residents and visitors by offering a cultural development program which aims at stimulating the social and cultural values and energies of the city's people.

This commitment is based on the recognition that culture is fundamental to the quality of life of the city and its people. In 1997–98 more than 450,000 Brisbane residents and visitors attended free performances, cultural events and exhibitions organised by Council.

The Council's primary arts and cultural role is to provide a supportive environment to foster the city's creativity in both the citywide and suburban context. This environment mentors the young and the talented and nurtures local creators and communities.

The Brisbane City Council's vision for cultural development is twofold:

- Creative Brisbane, which recognises culture as a vital ingredient to make Brisbane a diverse and interesting capital city and to establish its reputation in the Asia-Pacific region, and
- Living Suburbs, which recognises the part culture plays in creating and defining healthy local communities. The council is committed to unlocking and supporting the cultural variety of local suburbs which reflect the rich diversity of Brisbane's community life.

In the 1997–98 financial year, Brisbane City Council allocated more than $20m in recurrent expenditure for Cultural Development.

Cultural facilities and precincts

Council provides a range of cultural facilities across Brisbane City including City Hall and King George Square precinct, Brisbane City Gallery, Ann Street School of Arts, 13 suburban community halls and a network of 32 libraries throughout the city. The city's hundreds of parks and gardens also host many city-wide and community cultural events and festivals.

During 1997–98 extensive planning was undertaken for a new cultural precinct in the New Farm Powerhouse and construction is planned to commence during 1998–99. This unique riverside development will provide modern performing arts facilities in landscaped parklands.

The completion of Stage 3 of the City Hall stonework restoration and the refurbishment of Queen St Mall in 1998–99 will ensure the functionality and attractiveness of our premier visitor locations and provide a backdrop for Millennium and Centenary celebrations.

Creative neighbourhoods

Neighbourhood cultural development is a major priority of the Council. With four regionally-based community arts officers, Council works with communities to foster the cultural and recreational diversity of neighbourhoods and plan for future cultural development.

The amenity and identity of the city has been enhanced through public art initiatives in selected urban villages. The development of *Brisbane Stories*, an innovative Website, made stories about Brisbane people and landmarks available to an international audience. These initiatives will continue during 1998–99 and social history projects such as the *Folk Heroes of Brisbane* and *Women in Brisbane* projects will heighten awareness of local achievements and add to a sense of local identity and heritage.

City entertainment and celebrations

Festivals, city celebrations and programming of regular concerts is a major feature of the Council's cultural development program. The City Concerts program offers a free, year-round program of high quality concerts presented by some of Brisbane's leading music producers and performing artists. The Council's major events program comprises key celebrations of the city, including the Lord Mayor's Christmas Carols, the Lord Mayor's Australia Day Concert, Brisbane Day celebrations and Down by the River, a major festival celebrating the city's distinctive character and river.

New events such as Christmas in King George Square, and the Lord Mayor's Seniors' Christmas Concerts have expanded the extensive program of free concerts and events provided for the community. New special events including the Brisbane River Festival and pilot Indigenous Festival have provided a cultural dimension to the city's tourism development. Increased funding for the Brisbane Festival in 1998–99 will further showcase the city to Brisbane visitors.

A visual city

The Brisbane City Gallery presents a diverse range of contemporary exhibitions and ancillary programs with both national and Brisbane-based perspectives. The programs include:

- An annual exhibition program presenting visual arts and craft exhibitions of national and international significance;
- ARTREACH: taking art into the community through a series of exciting exhibitions in suburban locations;
- A social history program presenting major exhibitions which investigate aspects of Australia's national identity and events; and
- A series of public programs comprising regular Sunday contemporary performing arts concerts and a regular series of public lectures on the visual arts.

Embracing Indigenous cultures

The Council will continue its commitment to the Reconciliation process by partnering and resourcing Brisbane's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in projects and programs highlighting their unique history and its contemporary expression. Brisbane City Council piloted the DÄR Indigenous Art and Cultural Festival during 1998 and demonstrated its commitment to Reconciliation through the *Bringing Them Home* initiative.

During 1998–99, Council will further develop programs focusing on cultural heritage, social justice, economic development, employment and training and projects that promote Indigenous culture as part of the city's fabric and built environment.

City identity, cultural industries and tourism

The Brisbane City Council is committed to fostering a vital and sustainable cultural economy. It recognises the importance of Brisbane's cultural industries as well as the need to achieve a balance of cultural, social, economic and environmental outcomes from the city's developments. The Council is a major employer of artists, providing a range of various cultural programs and numerous citywide cultural development projects. A festival and events strategy and a public art policy have been developed and work is continuing on development of a strategy for cultural tourism. These provide a framework for promotion of the city's identity and supporting growth within Brisbane's cultural industries.

Cultural grants

The Brisbane City Council provides a range of grant programs which support the cultural life of the city. Programs of assistance include:

- The Local Cultural and Festival Grants Program,
- The Major Cultural and Festival Grants Program,
- The Lord Mayor's Performing Arts Fellowship Program,
- The Lord Mayor's Photographic Competition, and
- The Richard Randall Visual Arts Fellowship.

Library services

In 1997–98 the Brisbane City Council continued to develop its libraries as vital community facilities. The network of 32 libraries offers customers an extensive range of book, audio-visual and multi-media resources. Internet, CD-ROM databases and word-processing facilities are provided at various libraries. Meeting rooms, study carrels and rooms, lounge and reading areas are provided at selected libraries. Barrier-free access for people with disabilities is provided at all libraries in accordance with the *Disability Discrimination Act, 1992*.

In 1998–99, new library facilities will be provided at Carindale, Indooroopilly and Sunnybank Hills. Due to the success of Youth Spaces at Chermside, Garden City and Mt Ommaney, Youth Spaces will also be provided at the new libraries. Youth Spaces provide comfortable and entertaining environments for young people to meet, immerse themselves in creative activities, organise their own events and explore the latest computer technology and library resources.

All 32 libraries are fully automated and networked. Library customers have access to 1.2 million items including books, magazines, CD-ROMs, music compact discs, videos, and taped books. DataDial allows the public to access the Databank (which includes the Library catalogue) from their home or office 24 hours a day. In 1998–99 this access will be made available via the Brisbane City Council Library Service's home page on the Internet (http://www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/libraries). Information and services on the Internet site will increasingly be developed to provide the people of Brisbane with state-of-the-art library services.

Internet access is available at nine libraries: Ashgrove, Bracken Ridge, Central City, Chermside, Garden City, Inala, Mount Ommaney, Sunnybank Hills and Wynnum. Further Internet accesses will be provided at Bulimba, Corinda, Carindale, Everton Park, Grange, Holland Park, Indooroopilly, Mitchelton, New Farm and Zillmere libraries. Internet use is free of charge.

In the 1997–98 financial year 7,986,784 items were borrowed from Brisbane's libraries, representing a 5% increase on the previous year. There were approximately 4 million visits to Brisbane libraries in the 1997–98 financial year, an increase of 13% over the previous year.
The Artreach program, a joint initiative with the Brisbane City Gallery, has been held at various libraries. It is estimated that over 100,000 people have visited these exhibitions.

Recreation and sport development

In excess of $700,000 was offered in the 1997–98 round of Community Sports Assistance and Junior Sport Development Schemes. Community Sport Assistance offers grants up to a maximum of $10,000 for projects of a capital or program nature which increase Brisbane's community participation in sport. The Junior grants will generally be on a dollar for dollar basis up to $15,000 for programs which increase young people's sporting involvement.

In 1998–99, the new $300,000 Sports Facilities Partnership Scheme will focus on projects which have city-wide significance and assist sporting groups to improve facilities and competition standards. A minimum grant of $20,000 is available, with an expectation that applicants will make a significant contribution to the project.

Sports seminars/forums

The Brisbane City Council conducted four regional sports forums throughout Brisbane during 1997–98. These sports forums provided community members with the opportunity to comment on sports development in Brisbane. Four free sports seminars on Volunteerism, Promotions, Active Australia, and Risk Management were also organised for the Brisbane sporting community. The Council intends to hold more sports forums and seminars during 1998–99.

Recreation programs

The Council offers free or low cost recreational programs to older adults in the GOLD! (Growing Old and Living Dangerously) program, young people in CHILL OUT (school holiday recreation for 12 to 16 year olds) and Walking for Pleasure (community walks around Brisbane). The programs are designed to provide low cost and free recreational options in the areas of culture, health and fitness, adventure and education.

In May 1998, Brisbane City Council also piloted its RAW, Real Adventure Women Program. This is a program of low cost outdoor recreation programs for women over 16 in Brisbane.

Facilities

The Brisbane City Council has established and manages more than 18 skate parks throughout the suburbs, with larger regional facilities at Ferny Grove, Centenary, Paddington, Toombul and Coorparoo. The Council has also installed more than 100 half basketball courts at sites throughout Brisbane.

Community leasing

The Council leases land for sport, recreation and community purposes, with each site being categorised according to the maximum level of development permissible on each site.

At July 1998, council's leases numbered in excess of 445 sites.

Open space

Brisbane has over 1,600 parks and natural area reserves totalling over 10,000 hectares of land.

During 1998–99, the Brisbane City Council will invest $7.6m improving visitor facilities and services in many of the city's parks and reserves. There will be an increased emphasis on providing community space, playscapes, youth facilities, shade structures and picnic facilities.

In addition, Brisbane will continue to implement the city's street tree master plan which was developed in 1995 and plant more than 10,000 street trees annually.

Open Space Planning is continuing its program of preparing master plans in consultation with the community, for parks of community and district significance. These master plans will guide development and management of these parks into the next century.

Botanic Gardens

The Brisbane Botanic Gardens at Mt Coot-tha is one of Queensland's most popular tourist attractions with over 300,000 people visiting the gardens each year.

The New Queensland Herbarium building located in the Gardens was opened in June 1998.

The Botanic Gardens has also implemented a highly successful self-funding education program which teaches 25,000 participants per year.

Bushland areas

Brisbane City Council has spent nearly $32m acquiring 1,400 hectares of 'at risk' bushland. In addition to this acquisition and the bushland already protected in established parks and reserves, over 4,000 hectares of Council-owned land has been set aside from other purposes for inclusion in Natural Area Reserves.

As 60% of the City's significant bushland is on private land, Brisbane City Council has introduced a range of mechanisms to encourage retention or protection of bushland. Vegetation Protection Orders (introduced in 1991) now cover 18,000 hectares of public and private bushland. In addition, Voluntary Conservation Agreements allow land holders to protect and manage bushland on their property with financial assistance from Council.

Brisbane Koala Bushlands and Bayside Parklands: Over $1.5m will be expended on improved visitor facilities and services within the Tinchi Tamba and Karawatha Natural Area Reserves, as well as development of essential management actions such as fire breaks and fencing. Management plans have been developed for all the major reserves.

The Brisbane City Council also runs a Bushland Care scheme which works with community groups throughout Brisbane to rehabilitate bushland areas along waterways and in suburban parks. Over 70 groups are currently participating in this program.

Major venues

Major Venues Brisbane (MVB), a commercial provider of the Brisbane City Council, is one of the largest managers of sport and entertainment facilities in Australia. They manages over 30 facilities including ANZ Stadium, State Athletics Centre, Brisbane Entertainment Centre, Sleeman Sports Complex, Victoria Park Golf Course, St Lucia Golf Links, Acacia Ridge Indoor Sports and Aquatic Centre, Sir Thomas Brisbane Planetarium, The Stage in the City Gardens, Hibiscus Gardens Sport and Leisure Centre and 18 city pools.

MVB's mission is to contribute towards a 'Better Brisbane' by providing commercially focused strategic venue management, for the delivery of quality sport, entertainment, education consultancies and leisure services in partnership with government and private enterprise.

Major Venues Brisbane manages contracts with major international corporations through to smaller local organisations and they also play a prominent role in securing major sporting and entertainment events.

Recent events include:

- 1998 Elton John and Billy Joel concert,
- 1998 U2 concert,
- 1997 Telstra Cup Rugby League Grand Final,
- World Gymnastics Championships,
- AIDA Verdi's Grand Opera Spectacular,
- Australia Masters Games,
- Annual Festival of Golf,

- Optus Grand Prix Athletics,
- Other major rock concerts,
- 1998 Commonwealth Games Diving Trials,
- 1998 National Swimming Trials, and
- Other State and National sporting events.

Developments

Through strategic partnerships with government and private enterprises, MVB has recently assisted in securing the Goodwill Games and the World Masters Games for Brisbane in 2001.

During 1997–98, a new indoor sports and aquatic centre at Acacia Ridge and a world class indoor multi-purpose facility at the Brisbane Entertainment Centre were built. Construction of the new Hibiscus Gardens Sport and Leisure Centre which includes an eight court indoor sports facility, existing squash courts, gymnasium and function rooms, will commence in 1998.

The Sleeman Sports Complex at Chandler completed construction of the first Dry Diving facility in the southern hemisphere as well as the Sports Medicine Clinic which is one of the largest in Queensland.

St Lucia Golf Links also had major redevelopments including upgrades of the Club precinct, the largest air conditioned pro-shop in Queensland and new refreshment servery areas.

Projects for the new Millennium

Brisbane City Council will provide funding for some very significant projects that will help to define our city and set us apart from others at the turn of the century.

The River Walk 2000 will link more than 28 kilometres of riverside land through promenades, board walks and pedestrian 'green' bridges. The River Walk will link all existing riverside bikeways and walking tracks so that the reaches of the River from Dutton Park to Breakfast Creek are accessible to all Brisbane residents.

The redevelopment of the New Farm Powerhouse will create a new cultural hub for Brisbane. The development, unique to Australia, will include two theatres, dance studios, restaurants, cafes, public areas and accommodation for arts organisations. The precinct will become an icon for Brisbane residents and a major attraction for visitors to the city with events and activities catering to all sectors of the community being staged seven days a week. Commencement of this work was planned for August 1998 with anticipated completion in December 1999.

Queen Street Mall will be the target of a rejuvenation program. A total of $9m has been allocated during 1998–99 to start a 2-year project to reinvigorate one of Australia's most popular malls.

The process for redesigning King George Square will commence during 1998–99 to attract Brisbane people back to the Square and make it once again a social hub and relaxing heart of the city.

Suburban playgrounds will be created for the new Millennium, as well as further development of the Colmslie Beach Reserve, Wynnum Manly and Sandgate Brighton foreshores. Access and recreation facilities will be provided at Colmslie and water play equipment, playscapes, picnic tables and walking facilities will transform the Wynnum Manly and Sandgate Brighton sites into popular destinations for families, also providing excellent locations for community events.

REFERENCES

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Tourist Accommodation (8635.3), quarterly.

Tourism Indicators (8634.0), quarterly.

Non-ABS sources:

Brisbane City Council.

Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitor Survey, Domestic Tourism Monitor, Visitors to Regions of Queensland.*

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Queensland Department of Tourism, Sport and Racing, *Annual Report.*

Queensland Office of Arts and Cultural Development.

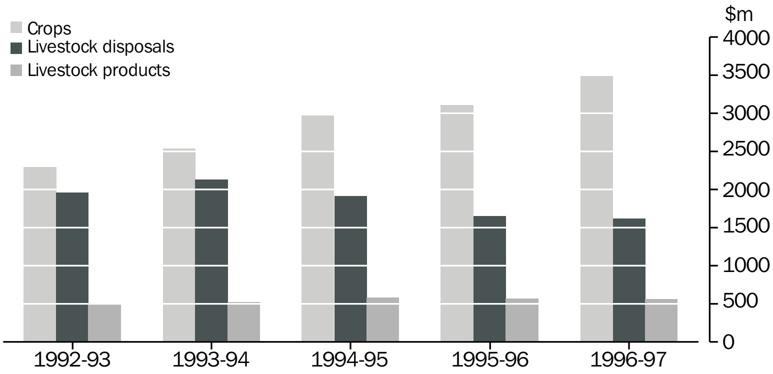
Queensland Office of Sport and Recreation (Department of Emergency Services).

11 Agriculture

AGRICULTURE

Commodity statistics from establishments with agricultural activity are obtained from the annual agricultural census conducted throughout Australia at 31 March. Those establishments which make only a small contribution to overall agricultural production are excluded from the census. In 1991–92 and 1992–93, the census included all establishments which were expected to have an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of $22,500 or more. From 1993–94, the agricultural census has included establishments which had an EVAO of $5,000 or more.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, Queensland



Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural census.

The agricultural industry has been central to Queensland's economic development since the earliest days of settlement. It is still an important contributor to the State's economy and has maintained its role as a major export earner.

In 1996–97, the estimated total value of agricultural commodity production was $5,677m, almost 7% higher than the comparable figure for 1995–96. The gross value of all crops was $3,509m, with major crops being sugar cane, bananas, cotton, wheat and grain sorghum. The gross value of livestock disposals decreased 2% to $1,614m. The value of livestock products fell 2% to $554m.

PROPORTION OF AUSTRALIA

Queensland is the leading beef-producing State in Australia and, due to its tropical and subtropical climatic conditions, is Australia's main producer of a variety of cereal crops, citrus, tropical and exotic fruits and vegetables for human consumption.

Grains, wool and beef production, the main agricultural industries in the early days of settlement, remain important but have now been supplemented by a large range of other agricultural products, including sugar cane, cotton, nursery production, vegetables for human consumption and citrus and tropical fruits.

11.1 AGRICULTURE: QUEENSLAND IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

		Queensland	
	Unit	Total	Proportion of Australia
Establishments, at 31 March 1997			
Number		30 987	21.4
Total area	'000 hectares	151 067	32.4
Area under crops (excl. pastures and grasses), year ending 31 March 1997	'000 hectares	2 685	12.7
Selected crop production, year ending 31 March 1997			
Sugar cane	'000 tonnes	36 232	93.8
Wheat	'000 tonnes	1 980	8.6
Grain sorghum	'000 tonnes	1 003	70.4
Barley	'000 tonnes	429	6.4
Tobacco	tonnes	4 802	53.7
Cotton (seed)	tonnes	457 652	30.8
Peanuts	tonnes	45 915	97.7
Pineapples	tonnes	122 980	100.0
Bananas	tonnes	143 748	72.0
Citrus fruit	tonnes	67 860	10.5
Apples	tonnes	28 045	7.9
Livestock numbers, at 31 March 1997			
Sheep and lambs	'000	10 528	8.8
Cattle for meat production	'000	10 130	42.5
Cattle for milk production	'000	292	9.9
Pigs	'000	600	23.5
Livestock products, 1996–97			
Wool Production	tonnes	45 686	8.0
Milk	million litres	797	8.8
Gross value of agricultural commodities produced, 1995–96			
Crops	$m	3 509	21.7
Livestock disposals	$m	1 614	26.1
Livestock products	$m	554	9.6
Total Agriculture	$m	5 677	20.2

Source: Agriculture, Queensland (7113.3), Livestock Products, Australia (7215.0) and Australian Dairy Corporation.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The total value of agricultural production in Queensland in 1996–97 was estimated at $5,677m. In 1996–97, crop production contributed $3,509m or 62% of the total value of agricultural production, while livestock disposals were valued at $1,614m (28%) and livestock products were valued at $554m (10%).

11.2 GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, Queensland

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	$m	$m	$m
Crops	2 970	3 110	3 509
Livestock disposals	1 916	1 643	1 614
Livestock products	580	567	554
Total	**5 466**	**5 320**	**5 677**

Source: Unpublished data.

Crops

The value of Queensland crops contributed almost 22% to the total value of Australian crops in 1996–97.

11.3 GROSS VALUE OF SELECTED CROPS, Queensland

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Commodity	$m	$m	$m
Sugar cane	1 157	1 117	1 112
Barley	16	39	67
Grain sorghum	173	226	179
Wheat	61	142	422
Cotton	256	337	409
Peanuts	17	28	34
Tobacco (dried leaf)	23	27	29
Vegetables	414	437	448
Bananas	183	163	141
Mangoes	56	60	55
Mandarins	50	47	57
Pineapples	43	37	39
Total	**2 970**	**3 110**	**3 509**

Source: Agriculture (7113.3) and unpublished data.

The 1996–97 gross value of Queensland crops, estimated at $3,509m, was 13% more than the value in 1995–96. The gross value of sugar cane cut for crushing was $1,112m, slightly less than the value in 1995–96. Compared with 1995–96, the gross value of wheat increased 196% to $422m, while the gross value of grain sorghum decreased 21% to $179m. Cotton, which was valued at $409m, increased $72m, or 21%, from 1995–96. The gross value of vegetables, $448m in 1996–97, was 3% higher than in 1995–96. Bananas, valued at $141m in 1996–97, decreased by $23m, or 14%, from the value for the previous year. The value of pineapples increased 6% to $39m over the same period.

Livestock Disposals

In 1996–97, the gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals decreased 2% to $1,614m. The gross value of cattle slaughterings was down $72m to $1,233m, while sheep and lamb slaughterings rose 40% to $53m. Queensland continued to be the leading beef-producing State in Australia, supplying just under 40% of Australia's beef and veal.

The gross value of pig disposals, $160m, was a 2% increase from the 1995–96 figure while the value of poultry slaughtered increased 16% to $167m.

11.4 GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK DISPOSALS(a), Queensland

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	$m	$m	$m
Cattle and calves	1 593	1 304	1 233
Sheep and lambs	24	38	53
Pigs	160	157	160
Poultry	142	143	167
Total	**1 919**	**1 643**	**1 614**

(a) Including adjustment for net exports (overseas and interstate) of live animals.

Source: Agriculture (7113.3) and unpublished data.

Livestock products

11.5 GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, Queensland

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Commodity	$m	$m	$m
Wool			
Shorn	236	179	176
Wool on skins	4	4	5
Eggs	48	50	37
Milk production	290	328	330
Honey and beeswax	4	5	7
Total	**582**	**567**	**554**

Source: Agriculture (7113.3) and unpublished data.

The gross value of livestock products in Queensland in 1996–97 was $554m, a decrease of 2% from the value for the previous year. Wool production was valued at $176m, slightly lower than in 1995–96.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Employment

11.6 EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE, Queensland

		Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total employment
Month		'000	'000	'000	%
1992	November	49.5	22.7	72.2	5.3
1993	November	57.9	23.6	81.6	5.9
1994	November	55.6	26.3	81.8	5.6
1995	November	57.6	27.5	85.1	5.6
1996	February	53.0	24.0	77.0	5.1
	May	56.6	26.5	83.1	5.5
	August	61.7	27.5	89.2	5.8
	November	57.7	24.0	81.7	5.3
1997	February	57.4	26.0	83.4	5.4
	May	59.2	29.3	88.5	5.7
	August	69.4	33.4	102.8	6.6
	November	67.9	28.9	96.8	6.1
1998	February	59.2	27.3	86.6	5.4
	May	58.9	25.4	84.3	5.2

Source: ABS labour force surveys microfiche service.

Numbers of persons employed in agriculture and services to agriculture are seasonal, depending on the harvesting times of principal cereal crops, fruit and vegetables. At May 1998, there were 84,300 persons employed in agriculture and services to agriculture, representing 5.2% of all employed persons in Queensland.

Regions

Agricultural establishments in the 200 to 19,999 hectare size range were predominantly in the Darling Downs and Wide Bay Burnett Statistical Divisions. Agricultural establishments of less than 200 hectares made up approximately 50% of the total of 30,987 agricultural establishments in Queensland.

11.7 NUMBER AND SIZE OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, Queensland—At 31 March 1997

	Size of establishments (hectares)									
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 and Brisbane	929	456	980	1 045	882	732	340	67	1	5 432
Wide Bay-Burnett	156	207	562	891	1 080	1 163	903	449	5	5 416
Darling Downs	120	97	338	630	1 092	1 841	1 739	972	25	6 854
South-West	12	2	9	8	24	71	294	958	361	1 739
Fitzroy	46	53	137	199	291	496	747	994	101	3 064
Central-West	1	3	1	1	1	5	10	408	277	707
Mackay	29	16	200	449	516	367	168	335	82	2 162
Northern	91	52	306	500	385	251	124	216	148	2 073
Far North	139	130	632	894	596	302	90	90	167	3 040
North-West	—	2	1	2	—	2	11	230	252	500
Queensland	**1 523**	**1 018**	**3 166**	**4 619**	**4 867**	**5 230**	**4 426**	**4 719**	**1 419**	**30 987**

Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural census.

Agricultural establishments of 20,000 hectares or more were predominantly located in the South-West, Central-West and North-West Statistical Divisions. These accounted for 2.9% of total agricultural establishments in Queensland.

11.8 NUMBER, AREA AND LAND USE OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, Queensland

	Unit	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Total area of Queensland	'000 ha	175 528	175 528	175 528
Agricultural establishments	no.	32 849	32 186	30 987
Area of agricultural establishments	'000 ha	149 688	149 748	151 067
Total area of crops(a)	'000 ha	2 055	2 495	2 685
Area of cereal crops(b)	'000 ha	1 183	1 587	1 676
Area of orchard trees	'000 ha	27	27	29
Area of vegetables	'000 ha	32	33	35

(a) Excluding pastures or grasses. (b) Excluding pasture and grasses harvested for hay or seed.

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

There were 4,807 establishments growing sugar cane in Queensland in 1996–97, with the Mackay, Northern and Far North Statistical Divisions being the main growing areas. The number of establishments growing sunflower rose 43% in 1996–97, while establishments growing wheat increased by 36%.

Vegetable and fruit growing activities were undertaken largely by establishments in the southern coastal regions of the State, although a significant number of establishments growing these crops were in the Northern and Far North Statistical Divisions.

11.9 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS GROWING SELECTED CROPS(a), Queensland—1996–97

	Establishments growing										
	Sugar cane	Barley	Wheat	Grain sorghum	Maize	Sun-flower	Cotton	Potatoes	Toma-toes	Pine-apples	Bananas
Statistical Division	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Moreton and Brisbane	197	296	88	186	133	20	1	168	135	145	131
Wide Bay-Burnett	907	244	245	381	244	12	1	30	70	67	37
Darling Downs	—	2 050	2 153	1 969	218	297	381	24	77	—	—
South-West	—	97	471	121	2	7	51	—	—	—	—
Fitzroy	—	78	585	467	17	145	87	3	15	29	6
Central-West	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mackay	1 292	5	85	95	4	45	—	1	4	6	12
Northern	1 209	—	3	2	3	3	2	5	44	5	8
Far North	1 202	2	5	14	136	—	—	56	20	12	313
North-West	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queensland	**4 807**	**2 773**	**3 643**	**3 236**	**757**	**529**	**523**	**277**	**365**	**264**	**507**

(a) Establishments may be included in more than one category.

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

The majority of Queensland's establishments carrying meat cattle and milk cattle were located in the south-eastern portion of the State, chiefly in Brisbane, Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions. This distribution was also broadly reflected for establishments with pigs, 84% being located in these areas. Over 90% of establishments carrying sheep and lambs were in the Darling Downs, South-West and Central-West Statistical Divisions.

11.10 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS CARRYING LIVESTOCK(a), Queensland—1996–97

	Establishments carrying			
	Milk cattle(b)	Meat cattle	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Statistical Division	no.	no.	no.	no.
Moreton and Brisbane	626	2 910	32	103
Wide Bay-Burnett	454	3 746	37	238
Darling Downs	694	4 957	961	348
South-West	27	1 531	887	26
Fitzroy	107	2 565	32	53
Central-West	3	617	516	1
Mackay	44	1 077	5	15
Northern	10	655	2	16
Far North	225	982	5	18
North-West	4	467	141	3
Queensland	**2 194**	**19 507**	**2 618**	**821**

(a) Establishments carrying both cattle for meat production and cattle for milk production are included in both meat and milk cattle counts. (b) Excluding those carrying house cows only.

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

CROPS

A number of tropical and subtropical crops are mainly grown in Queensland. These crops include sugar cane, pineapples, bananas and ginger. Moreover, the normally moist summer conditions in Queensland, compared with the relatively dry summers in other States, have contributed to a considerable increase in the production of summer-growing crops such as grain sorghum, peanuts, sunflower, navy beans and soybeans.

The total area planted to crops (excluding pastures and grasses) in 1996–97 was 2,685,000 hectares, an increase of 8% from 1995–96.

11.11 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS(a), Queensland

Crop	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
AREA ('000 HECTARES)			
Sugar cane(b)	347	359	371
Barley	94	168	180
Grain sorghum	519	597	424
Maize	27	31	34
Wheat	401	627	980
Soybeans	7	10	15
Sunflower seed	85	46	96
Tobacco	1	2	2
Cotton	89	120	129
Peanuts	13	20	23
Potatoes	5	5	5
Pumpkins	3	3	3
Tomatoes	3	3	4
Bananas(c)	5	5	6
Pineapples(c)	3	3	3
PRODUCTION ('000 TONNES)			
Sugar cane	31 145	33 898	36 232
Barley	73	195	429
Grain sorghum	917	1 116	1 003
Maize	80	114	130
Wheat	225	519	1 980
Soybeans	8	19	24
Sunflower seed	56	27	95
Tobacco	4	5	5
Cotton (seed cotton)	246	303	458
Peanuts	23	38	46
Potatoes	109	104	115
Pumpkins	33	43	39
Tomatoes	101	103	110
Bananas	150	166	144
Pineapples	138	128	123

(a) Figures have been collected on the basis of EVAO of $22,500 for 1992–93 and $5,000 from 1993–94. (b) Cane cut for crushing. (c) Area of bearing age.

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

Sugar

Production of sugar cane is a major component of Queensland agriculture and is carried out in most of the river flats in the fertile coastal valleys. Cultivation is intensive and irrigation is used wherever practicable, as in the Burdekin and Bundaberg areas.

The Queensland sugar country can be grouped into five main areas. The most northerly area (Far North Statistical Division) stretches from Mossman in the north to Cardwell in the south. The Northern Division covers the Ingham and Burdekin districts, while the Mackay Division embraces the Proserpine and Mackay areas. The two southern divisions are Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division, including Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie and the surrounding districts and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane). Sugar is easily the most important crop grown on coastal farms from Mackay northwards, but south of Mackay other forms of agriculture are combined with cane growing. Harvesting, which begins in most districts about June and ends in November or December, is virtually all done mechanically.

The 1996–97 agricultural census reported a production of 36.2 million tonnes of sugar cane from 371,238 hectares, resulting in an average yield of 98 tonnes a hectare for the season. The Northern Statistical Division cut the largest area of cane for crushing during the year, with 114,602 hectares or 31% of the State total. It also recorded the highest production during 1996–97, with 12,589,823 tonnes or 35% of the State total.

More recent data obtained from the Queensland Canegrowers Association reveal the following production figures for the 1997 season. These data are analysed in terms of the Canegrowers Association's sugar districts.

11.12 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF SUGAR, Queensland—1997 Season

	Area cut for crushing	Cane cut for crushing	Sugar production
Sugar district	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Northern	141	12 500	1 598
Burdekin	74	8 335	1 289
Central	118	11 076	1 164
Southern	70	6 214	899
Queensland	**403**	**38 125**	**4 950**

Source: Canegrowers, Annual Report.

Cereal grain crops

Wheat and grain sorghum are the most important cereal grain crops in Queensland. The area sown to grain sorghum decreased 29% to 423,900 hectares in 1996–97. In 1996–97, production of grain sorghum decreased by 10% to 1,003,000 tonnes. The major producer was the Darling Downs Statistical Division which accounted for 58% of the State's production.

The number of establishments growing wheat for grain rose from 2,677 in 1995–96 to 3,643 in 1996–97, an increase of 36%. During the same period, the production of wheat for grain in Queensland also increased, by 281% to 1,979,500 tonnes. The increases in production, area sown and the number of establishments reporting wheat were primarily the result of timely rain prior to and after wheat planting in some regions of Queensland.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND SORGHUM, Queensland

(a) Break in series.
Source: Agriculture, Queensland (7113.3).

Wheat for grain was grown primarily in the Darling Downs Statistical Division. In 1996–97, this Statistical Division accounted for 57% of the area sown in Queensland and 66% of the State's production.

The area sown to barley for grain increased by 7% to 180,200 hectares in 1996–97. Production during the same period increased by 120% to 428,600 tonnes. Barley for grain was grown primarily in the Darling Downs Statistical Division which had 86% of the area sown in Queensland and 88% of the State's production.

11.13 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND GRAIN SORGHUM, Queensland—1996–97

	Wheat		Grain sorghum	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
Statistical division	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes
Moreton and Brisbane	2	6	3	9
Wide Bay-Burnett	12	28	16	39
Darling Downs	562	1 310	215	586
South-West	189	337	20	31
Fitzroy	175	253	107	212
Central West	1	1	—	—
Mackay	38	43	62	125
Northern	1	1	—	—
Far North	—	—	1	1
Queensland	**980**	**1 980**	**424**	**1 003**

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

Vegetables

Queensland is Australia's leading grower of vegetables for human consumption with 34,663 hectares of farmland planted for vegetable production in 1996–97.

During 1996–97 approximately 37% of total plantings occurred in the Moreton and Brisbane Statistical Divisions, with Bowen and Gatton Shires being the main growing areas with a combined total of 10,390 hectares planted. The Northern Statistical Division was also a large producer of vegetables with 25% of total plantings. Within this region, Bowen Shire was the main growing area with 6,221 hectares planted. The main vegetables produced in Queensland in 1996–97 were: potatoes, 115,435 tonnes (up 11% from 1995–96); tomatoes, 109,911 tonnes (up 7%) and watermelons, 55,262 tonnes (down 2%).

During 1996–97, Queensland also produced 25,524 tonnes or 87% of the beetroot in Australia and 24,403 tonnes or 76% of the capsicums, chillies and peppers.

11.14 VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, Queensland—1996–97

	Area	Production
	hectares	tonnes
Beans—French and runner	4 523	18 391
Beetroot	708	25 524
Broccoli	1 619	9 116
Capsicums, chillies and peppers	1 325	24 403
Carrots	1 033	28 522
Cauliflowers	519	10 518
Cucumbers	423	6 778
Green peas (pod weight)	657	7 646
Lettuces	1 352	42 251
Marrows	268	1 229
Onions	651	21 789
Potatoes	4 697	115 435
Pumpkins	3 352	38 688
Rockmelons/cantaloupes	1 369	36 890
Sweet corn	1 697	14 822
Sweet potatoes	338	5 578
Tomatoes	3 753	109 911
Watermelons	3 037	55 262
Zucchini	1 118	7 713

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

Fruit

Queensland is almost the sole Australian source of pineapples, papaws and most other tropical fruits. Queensland's pineapple production in 1996–97 was 122,980 tonnes, a fall of 4% from 1995–96.

There are many varieties of exotic fruit grown in Queensland, particularly in the north, such as lychees, carambolas and longans. There has been a consistent marketing emphasis aimed at increasing the demand for these fruits, although the market in Australia for this produce is growing slowly.

The two main citrus fruits grown in Queensland are mandarins and oranges. In 1996–97, mandarin production increased 11% to 44,566 tonnes, which was 61% of the nation's mandarin crop. Orange production fell marginally to 16,126 tonnes in the same period.

11.15 MAJOR FRUIT CROPS, Queensland, 1996–97

	Bearing area	Production
	hectares	tonnes
Bananas	5 957	143 748
Grapes(a)	1 325	4 530
Kiwi fruit	35	255
Papaws	300	5 793
Pineapples	2 667	122 980
Strawberries	242	3 755
	No. of trees aged 6 years and over	Production
	'000	tonnes
Apples	545	28 045
Apricots	23	277
Avocados	247	11 744
Lemons and limes	71	6 428
Macadamia nuts	768	6 374
Mandarins	630	44 566
Mangoes	559	28 366
Nashi	2	53
Nectarines	150	2 556
Oranges	208	16 126
Peaches	168	3 297
Pears	27	1 496
Plums and prunes	129	1 972

(a) Total area.

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

Cotton

Plantings of cotton in Queensland increased 8% to 129,254 hectares in 1996–97. The production of seed cotton increased from 302,839 tonnes in 1995–96 to 457,652 tonnes in 1996–97. The production of raw cotton for the year rose from 133,872 tonnes to 170,783 tonnes in 1996–97.

11.16 COTTON PRODUCTION, Queensland—1996–97

Statistical Division	Area	Raw cotton produced	Seed cotton produced
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
Wide Bay-Burnett	40	46	131
Darling Downs	85 974	101 964	273 904
South-West	22 915	39 175	103 832
Fitzroy	19 949	28 498	76 736
Northern	248	668	1 839
Queensland	**129 254**	**170 783**	**457 652**

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

The Darling Downs Statistical Division was the most significant cotton growing area, accounting for 67% of plantings (85,974 hectares), 60% of raw cotton production (101,964 tonnes) and 60% of seed cotton production (273,904 tonnes).

Sunflower and safflower

The area sown to sunflower in Queensland during 1996–97 increased 108% to 95,750 hectares. Production of sunflower in Queensland in 1996–97 was 95,174 tonnes, 247% higher than for the previous year. Fitzroy Statistical Division, with 62,482 hectares, had the largest area planted, followed by the Mackay Statistical Division with 16,173 hectares. Plantings in the Darling Downs Statistical Division were 15,160 hectares.

11.17 PRODUCTION OF SUNFLOWER AND SAFFLOWER, Queensland—1996–97

	Sunflower		Safflower	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
Statistical Division	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes
Moreton and Brisbane	217	234	—	—
Wide Bay-Burnett	389	386	—	—
Darling Downs	15 160	20 349	279	196
South-West	1 075	778	—	—
Fitzroy	62 482	59 922	410	45
Mackay	16 173	13 326	—	—
Northern	254	179	—	—
Queensland	**95 750**	**95 174**	**689**	**241**

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

In 1996–97, production of sunflower increased 247% to 95,174 tonnes. The average yield for sunflower for the State in 1996–97 was almost 1 tonne per hectare, compared with 0.6 in 1995–96.

In 1996–97, 689 hectares were planted to safflower, for a production of 241 tonnes. This was 683% higher than production for the previous year.

Peanuts

The area planted to peanuts in Queensland in 1996–97 was 23,212 hectares, which was 17% higher than the area planted in 1995–96. In 1996–97, production of peanuts increased 22% to 45,915 tonnes.

11.18 PEANUT PRODUCTION, Queensland—1996–97

	Area	Peanuts produced
Statistical Division	hectares	tonnes
Moreton and Brisbane	247	989
Wide Bay-Burnett	15 249	23 371
Darling Downs	1 537	2 559
South-West	353	846
Fitzroy	1 791	5 221
Mackay	177	440
Northern	256	952
Far North	3 602	11 538
Queensland	**23 212**	**45 915**

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

The main peanut growing area in the State was the Kingaroy Shire (within the Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division) which accounted for 39% of the total Queensland area sown and 28% of the total Queensland production. Other major producing areas were the Wondai Shire (within the Wide-Bay Burnett Statistical Division) which accounted for 10% of the total area sown and 7% of total production, and Atherton Shire (within the Far North Statistical Division) which accounted for 9% of the total area sown and 15% of total production in Queensland.

IRRIGATION

In 1996–97, 8,333 establishments (27%) irrigated horticultural plantings, broadacre crops or pastures. The total area of crops and pastures irrigated was 403,775 hectares.

The Northern Statistical Division, with 78,259 hectares irrigated at least once, accounted for 19% of the total area irrigated in Queensland in 1996–97. This was followed closely by the Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division, which had 75,319 hectares irrigated, accounting for just under 19% of the total area irrigated.

11.19 AREA OF CROPS, PASTURES AND HORTICULTURAL PLANTINGS IRRIGATED, Queensland—1996–97

	Pastures	Cereals	Vegetables	Sugar cane	Fruit	Grapevines	Other crops n.e.c.	Total area
Statistical Division	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
Moreton and Brisbane	15 852	3 288	9 199	200	2 748	52	5 852	37 190
Wide Bay-Burnett	12 001	3 529	3 356	47 621	5 696	196	2 922	75 319
Darling Downs	6 945	13 316	2 659	—	2 437	201	48 347	73 904
South-West	411	2 393	128	—	14	156	20 144	23 246
Fitzroy	4 754	7 072	494	—	1 057	151	21 204	34 733
Central West	72	122	—	—	—	—	61	255
Mackay	1 641	198	45	54 772	94	—	1 517	58 268
Northern	2 523	14	6 289	65 343	2 255	35	1 799	78 259
Far North	3 459	793	1 228	4 331	8 235	32	4 305	22 381
North West	91	29	—	—	—	—	100	220
Queensland	**47 748**	**30 753**	**23 398**	**172 267**	**22 535**	**822**	**106 252**	**403 553**

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

More than two-thirds of the agricultural establishments in Queensland carry livestock, with most of these carrying either cattle or sheep or both. Of the 30,987 agricultural establishments operating in Queensland during 1996–97, 19,507 carried cattle for meat production (down 4% compared with the total for the previous year), 2,194 carried cattle for milk production (down 4%), 2,618 carried sheep (down 5%) and 821 carried pigs (down 14%).

11.20 LIVESTOCK, Queensland(a)—At 31 March

	1995	1996	1997
	'000	'000	'000
Meat cattle	9 689	9 928	10 130
Milk cattle	285	286	292
Sheep and lambs	11 577	10 707	10 528
Pigs	644	603	600

(a) Figures have been collected on the basis of EVAO of $22,500 for 1992–93 and $5,000 from 1993–94.

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

Cattle

Queensland is the major producer of meat cattle in Australia. At 31 March 1997, 43% of all meat cattle in Australia were on Queensland establishments.

The meat cattle herd was 10,129,707 at 31 March 1997, a 2% increase over the previous year. The number of establishments with meat cattle fell by 4% to 19,507. The major regions in terms of meat cattle numbers were the Fitzroy, North-West and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions with 18%, 14% and 13%, respectively, of the State's meat cattle herd.

At 31 March 1997, 23% of all establishments with meat cattle had a herd size of 500 or over and accounted for 80% of the number of meat cattle; 21% of all establishments had a herd size of under 50 and yet accounted for only 1% of the total herd.

At 31 March 1997, the number of milk cattle was 291,997, a 2% increase over the previous year. The number of establishments with milk cattle decreased 4% to 2,194 in the same period. In terms of milk cattle numbers, the major regions were the Moreton, Darling Downs and Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Divisions with 28%, 25% and 22%, respectively, of the State's milk cattle herd.

At 31 March 1997, 22% of all establishments with milk cattle had a herd size of 200 or over. These establishments accounted for 48% of the number of milk cattle in Queensland.

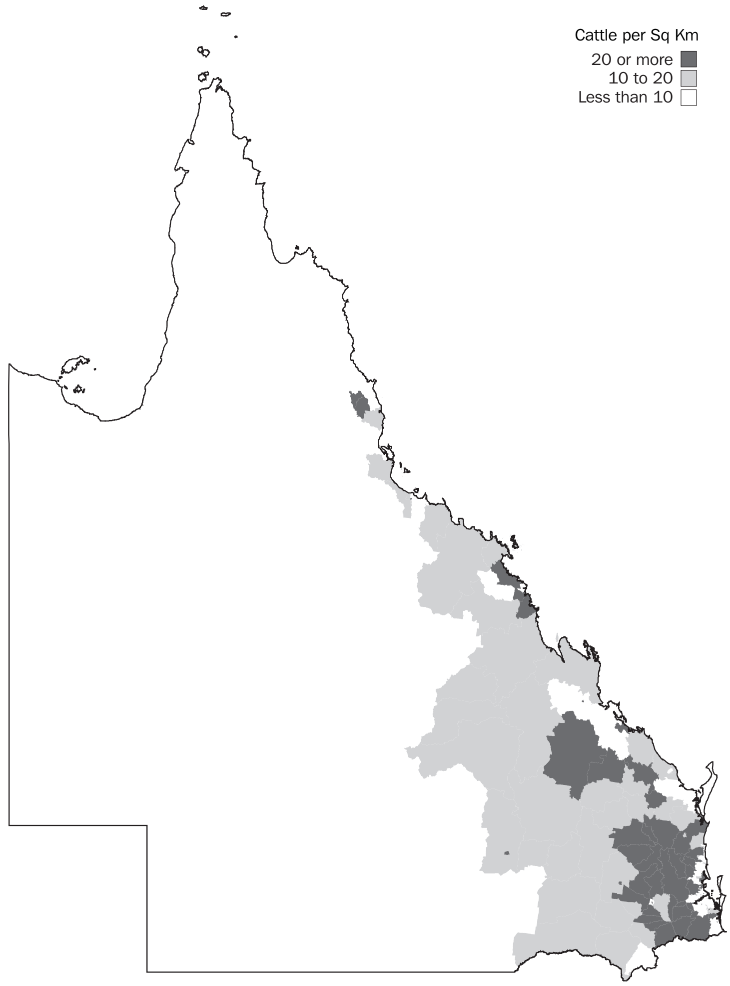
11.21 CATTLE NUMBERS (a), Queensland—At 31 March

	1994	1995	1996	1997
	'000	'000	'000	'000
Meat cattle	*9 656*	*9 689*	*9 928*	*10 130*
Bulls and bull calves for service	218	220	222	225
Cows and heifers	4 884	4 522	4 775	4 962
Calves and vealers	1 867	2 107	2 174	2 236
Other (spayed cows, bullocks, etc.)	2 686	2 840	2 758	2 706
Milk cattle(b)	*286*	*285*	*286*	*292*
Cows, in milk and dry	189	189	189	194
Other milk cattle	98	96	97	98
Total	**9 942**	**9 974**	**10 214**	**10 422**

(a) Figures have been collected on the basis of EVAO of $22,500 for 1992–93 and $5,000 from 1993–94. (b) Excluding house cows and heifers.

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

CATTLE FOR ALL UR OSES (excluding house cows), Queensland
A March



Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural Census.

Sheep

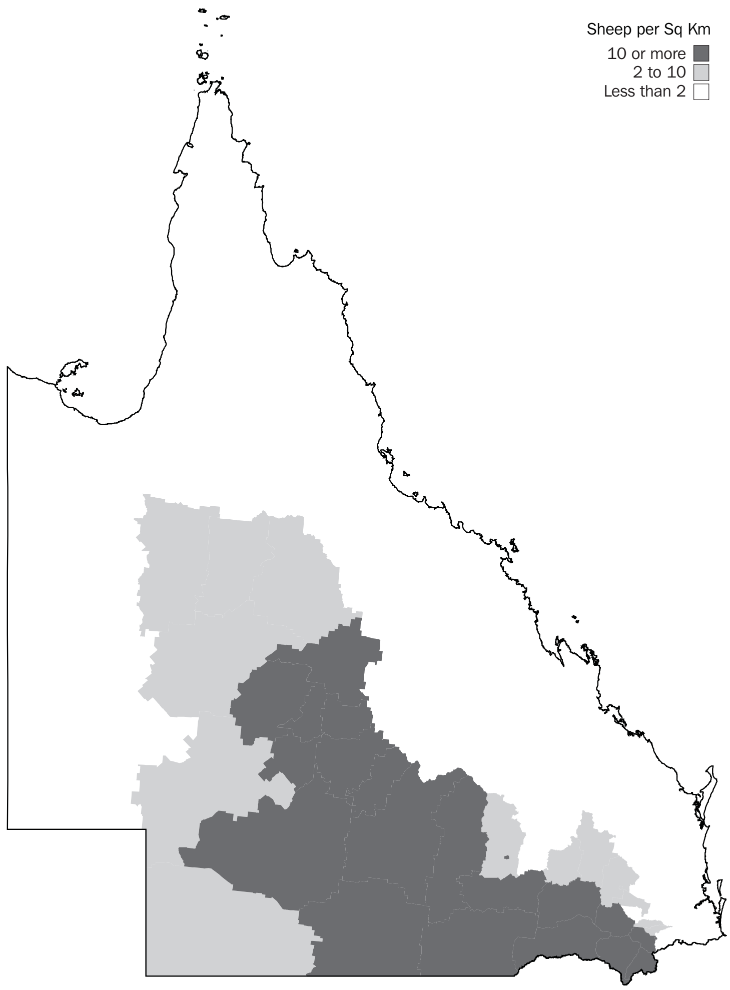
Over the year to 31 March 1997, the number of sheep and lambs decreased 2% to 10,528,000.

Ewes mated decreased 9% to 3.7 million in the year ended 31 March 1997. Over the same period, the number of lambs marked increased 3% to 2.4 million.

The main sheep belt is a broad strip running through the centre of Queensland, extending north-west from the New South Wales border to the Shires of Flinders, McKinlay and Richmond.

At 31 March 1997 the South-West Statistical Division accounted for 4.6 million sheep and lambs, 43% of the total number of sheep in Queensland and a 2% increase compared with the figure a year earlier. Sheep numbers in the Central-West and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions fell to 3.6 and 1.5 million, respectively.

SHEEP AND LAMBS, Queensland—At 31 March 1997



Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural Census.

11.22 SHEEP NUMBERS(a), Queensland—At 31 March

	1994	1995	1996	1997
	'000	'000	'000	'000
Sheep(b)	9 916	9 517	8 573	8 292
Lambs and hoggets	1 631	2 060	2 134	2 236
Total	**11 547**	**11 577**	**10 707**	**10 528**
Statistical division				
Moreton and Brisbane	2	5	19	4
Wide Bay-Burnett	2	8	2	2
Darling Downs	1 628	1 498	1 541	1 535
South-West	4 501	4 438	4 465	4 572
Fitzroy	12	11	17	43
Central-West	4 296	4 487	3 748	3 613
Mackay Northern Far North	1	9	7	14
North-West	1 106	1 122	908	745
Queensland	**11 547**	**11 577**	**10 707**	**10 528**

(a) Figures have been collected on the basis of EVAO of $22,500 for 1992–93 and $5,000 from 1993–94. (b) Sheep 1 year and over including rams, ewes and wethers.

Source: Agriculture (7113.3).

Pigs

Queensland has experienced fluctuating pig numbers over recent years. At 31 March 1997, there were 599,934 pigs in Queensland, a marginal decrease from the figure at 31 March 1996. Pig raising is confined mostly to the Darling Downs, Wide Bay-Burnett, Fitzroy and Moreton Statistical Divisions. Pig numbers in the Darling Downs Statistical Division, which accounted for 51% of the State total, increased marginally between March 1996 and March 1997. Numbers in the Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division, which accounted for 31% of the State total, fell to 186,359 during the same period.

11.23 PIG NUMBERS(a), Queensland—At 31 March

	1994	1995	1996	1997
Statistical Division	no.	no.	no.	no.
Moreton and Brisbane	63 841	61 673	38 164	36 455
Wide Bay-Burnett	195 012	178 795	193 097	186 359
Darling Downs	354 107	336 116	303 305	305 543
South-West	4 947	3 372	3 361	3 935
Fitzroy	41 597	40 527	42 894	42 369
Central-West	112	570	56	12
Mackay	3 096	7 918	8 046	11 305
Northern	9 881	5 339	5 166	4 890
Far North	9 259	9 251	8 881	8 265
North-West	44	23	33	801
Queensland	**681 896**	**643 584**	**603 003**	**599 934**

(a) Figures have been collected on the basis of EVAO of $22,500 for 1992–93 and $5,000 from 1993–94.

Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural census.

Other livestock

At 31 March 1997, there were 30,728 goats recorded in Queensland, representing 17% of all goats in Australia. At the same time, there were 19,683 deer, 11,488 emus and 7,671 ostriches in the state.

11.24 OTHER LIVESTOCK NUMBERS, Queensland—At 31 March 1997

Statistical Division	Deer	Goats(a)	Horses total	Alpacas	Emus(b)	Ostriches	Livestock n.e.c.
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Moreton and Brisbane	5 756	2 018	9 746	78	3 734	1 581	518
Wide Bay-Burnett	7 332	4 423	9 574	18	4 893	1 589	11
Darling Downs	2 921	4 454	14 304	22	2 124	3 336	254
South-West	53	13 378	5 608	—	730	147	25
Fitzroy	1 899	2 341	12 060	—	7	491	—
Central-West	—	3 579	4 267	—	—	—	—
Mackay	626	62	5 919	—	—	117	301
Northern	101	115	6 199	5	—	70	—
Far North	995	273	6 205	27	—	327	12 291
North-West	—	85	7 171	—	—	13	—
Queensland	**19 683**	**30 728**	**81 053**	**150**	**11 488**	**7 671**	**13 400**

(a) Excluding unmanaged feral stock. (b) Managed stock only.

Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural census.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS

Total cattle slaughterings in 1996–97 increased from the previous year's total to 2,517,900 head, and calf slaughterings to 120,900. Both sheep and lamb slaughterings increased to 977,300 and 785,100 head, respectively over the year. Slaughterings of pigs decreased to 1,002,300 from the previous year.

11.25 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS(a), Queensland

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	'000	'000	'000
Cattle	2 558	2 407	2 518
Calves	117	91	121
Sheep	771	728	977
Lambs	609	695	785
Pigs	1 154	1 080	1 002

(a) In meatworks, slaughterhouses and on holdings; for human consumption only.

Source: Livestock Products (7215.0).

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

In Queensland, wool, meat, dairy and egg production, livestock and poultry slaughterings and beekeeping activities have all made important contributions to the economy.

Wool

In 1996–97, wool production in Queensland totalled 45,686 tonnes, which accounted for 8% of total Australian wool production.

Dairy products

The dairying industry operates mainly on pasture land along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs and on the Atherton Tableland west of Cairns. Queensland's 1996–97 whole milk production increased marginally from the figure for the previous year to 797 million litres.

11.26 DAIRYING, Queensland

	Unit	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Total milk cattle(a)	'000	285	286	292
Whole milk production(b)	million litres	741	751	797
Establishments with milk cattle(a)	no.	2 148	2 282	2 194
Butter(b)(c)	tonnes	5 845	7 162	8 683
Cheese, non-processed(b)(c)	tonnes	15 734	19 303	23 464

(a) At 31 March. Excluding establishments with house cows only. Source: Agriculture (7113.3).
(b) Source: Australian Dairy Corporation. (c) Excluding farm production.

Source: Australian Dairy Corporation.

Meat

11.27 MEAT PRODUCTION(a), Queensland

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Type of meat	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Beef	697 750	665 664	687 802
Veal	4 918	3 854	5 579
Mutton	15 308	14 161	19 646
Lamb	10 621	12 584	14 348
Pigmeats	83 143	77 696	73 809
Chicken	76 337	71 607	80 485

(a) Dressed carcass weight, excluding offal.

Source: Livestock Products (7215.0).

Compared with 1995–96, beef production for 1996–97 increased by 3% and veal production increased to 45% to 5,579 tonnes. Mutton production rose by 39%, lamb production increased by 14% and chicken production rose 12%. At the same time, pigmeat production declined 5% to 73,809 tonnes.

Poultry

Since the 1940s there has been a continuing pattern of development and expansion in the poultry industry into highly specialised segments, namely egg production, chicken hatching and broiler production. Broiler processing firms have encouraged growers to establish farms within a 50 km 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.

In 1996–97, the broiler industry in Queensland recorded production levels of 61.1 million chicken slaughterings with an estimated dressed weight of 80.5 million kilograms. This represents a 10% increase in chicken slaughterings and an increase of 12% over the 1995–96 weight.

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

From 1986–87 the ABS introduced an annual Agricultural Finance Survey of businesses predominantly engaged in agricultural activity. The statistics from this survey are required for purposes such as the development of policy options relating to industry assistance and the analysis of commodity pricing.

11.28 SELECTED FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES, Queensland and Australia

	Queensland			Australia		
	1995–96	1996–97p	1996–97p RSE(a)	1995–96	1996–97	1996–97 RSE(a)
	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Farm businesses	22 543	22 430	1	108 413	106 134	1
	$m	$m		$m	$m	
Sales of crops	3 079.8	3 587.4	7	13 159.6	13 581.2	3
Sales of livestock	1 828.7	1 732.1	6	6 339.7	5 964.7	3
Sales of livestock products	486.2	507.1	13	4 975.6	5 403.3	3
Turnover	5 982.9	6 456.6	5	26 724.9	27 122.3	2
Purchases and selected expenses	3 273.3	3 644.6	5	14 948.6	15 692.3	2
Value added(b)	1 930.6	2 745.8	6	11 185.3	10 797.4	2
Adjusted value added	1 589.4	2 360.6	6	9 552.5	9 103.2	3
Gross operating surplus	1 000.4	1 659.8	7	7 176.6	6 588.3	3
Total interest paid	406.7	443.3	7	1 666.7	1 719.9	3
Cash operating surplus(c)	1 455.7	1 350.6	7	6 429.2	5 906.3	3
Total net capital expenditure	532.6	586.6	8	2 307.9	2 480.7	4
Total value of assets	33 408.3	35 450.6	4	133 087.1	137 167.4	2
Gross indebtedness	5 055.9	5 606.8	6	19 592.7	20 464.2	3
Net indebtedness	2 948.4	3 756.3	10	11 348.9	11 970.0	7
Net worth	28 352.4	29 843.8	4	113 494.4	116 703.3	2

(a) Relative Standard Error. (b) Including an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock. (c) Excluding an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.

Source: Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics (7507.0).

The value of turnover for Australian agriculture in 1995–96 was $27,122.3m, an increase of 1% over the 1995–96 figure of $26,724.9m. For 1996–97, the value of turnover for Queensland increased 8% to $6,456.6m (from $5,982.9m in 1995–96). In 1996–97, 21% of all farm businesses were in Queensland and these accounted for 24% of total turnover.

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Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (7503.0), annual.

Non-ABS source: Canegrowers, *Annual Report*.

12 Mining

MINING

The mining industry has for many years been vital to Queensland's economic growth and prosperity. Queensland has an abundance of mineral and energy resources. The deposits of coal, oil shale, base metals, bauxite, kaolin and magnesite are world class. The industry is currently the State's major export income earner, a large investor and a significant employer. Mining has further major economic impact in supporting minerals processing, smelting and refining industries, transport and related industries and a wide range of service industries.

The value of mineral and energy production in Queensland in 1996–97 reached a record $6,127.0m compared with $6,070.2m in 1995–96, excluding the value of construction materials.

Queensland is endowed with world class deposits of copper, silver, lead, zinc, bauxite, silica, mineral sands and magnesia. Queensland's north-west region contains 28% of the world's known lead and zinc resources, 5% and 1.5% of the world's silver and copper, respectively, and over 8% of the world's phosphate rock reserves. In recent years there have been 8 major new discoveries in the Mount Isa region. Collectively, these will replace all of the copper, lead and zinc mined in the State's history.

Mineral resources are extensive also in the northern and eastern areas of the State and a wide range of minerals, including gold and base metals, is produced in these areas. Extensive deposits of bauxite occur at Weipa on Cape York Peninsula in the north of the State, while the coastal sand accumulations of southern and central Queensland contain significant quantities of mineral sands.

The largest Queensland coal deposits are located in the Bowen Basin which extends approximately 500 km south from Collinsville. These deposits have been the major source of the expansion of Queensland coal mining over the past 20 years.

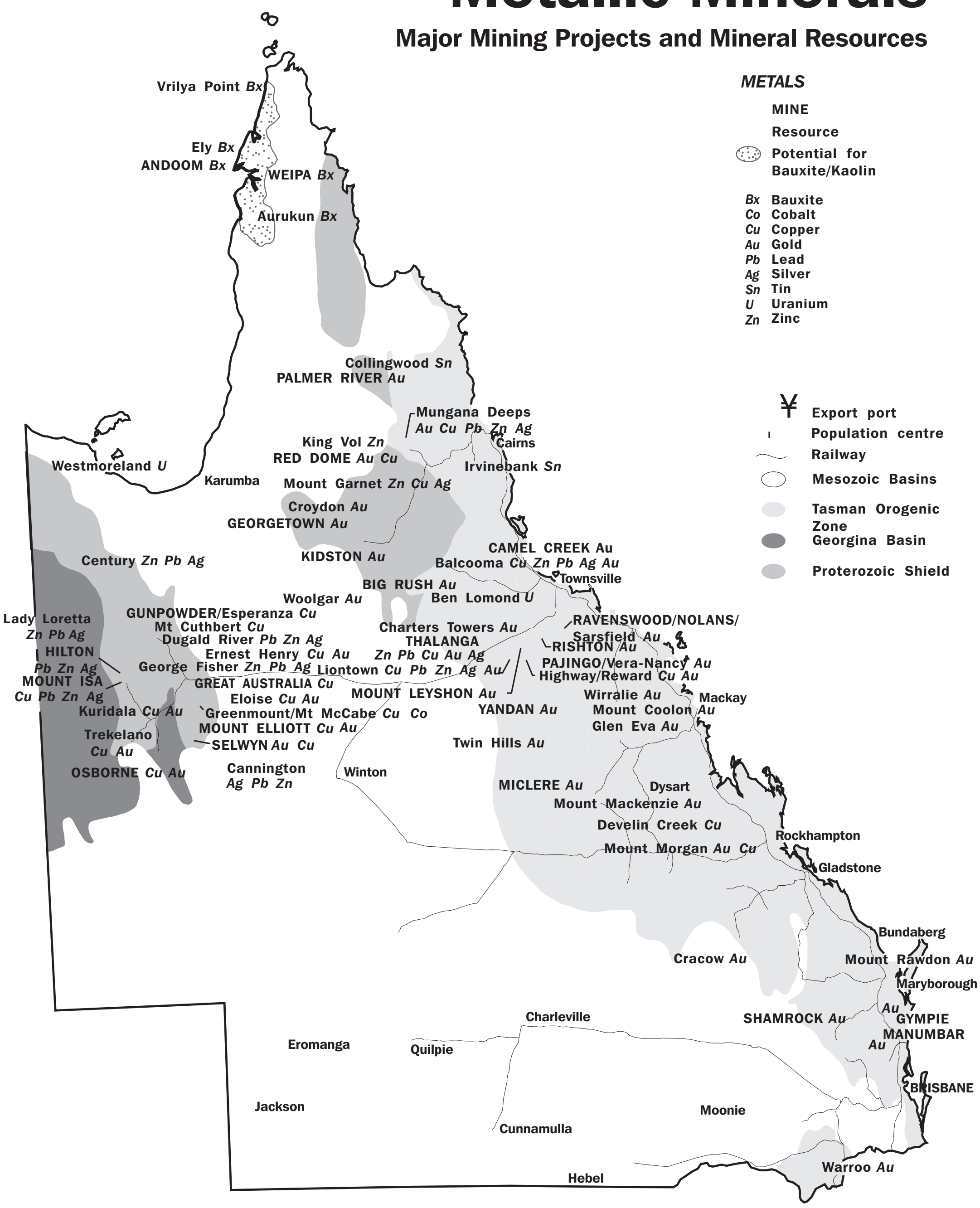
Other coal deposits currently being exploited include the longstanding Ipswich coal fields and the Tarong, Maryborough, Surat and Callide Basins. Large coal deposits in the Surat-Moreton Basin, including the extensive Wandoan field, remain unexploited.

Large oil and natural gas reserves exist in far south-west Queensland (Eromanga-Cooper Basin) and the Roma-Surat region (Surat-Bowen Basin) with gas reserves in the Injune, Rolleston and Springsure regions (Bowen Basin). Significant potential and production now exists in coal bed methane gas in the Bowen Basin.

The known reserves of silver, lead and zinc resources in north-west Queensland have few precedents and exceed the total amount of these metals mined to date in Queensland. Development of these resources should ensure Queensland remains Australia's leading producer of these metals for the foreseeable future.

Queensland Metallic Minerals

Major Mining Projects and Mineral Resources



Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

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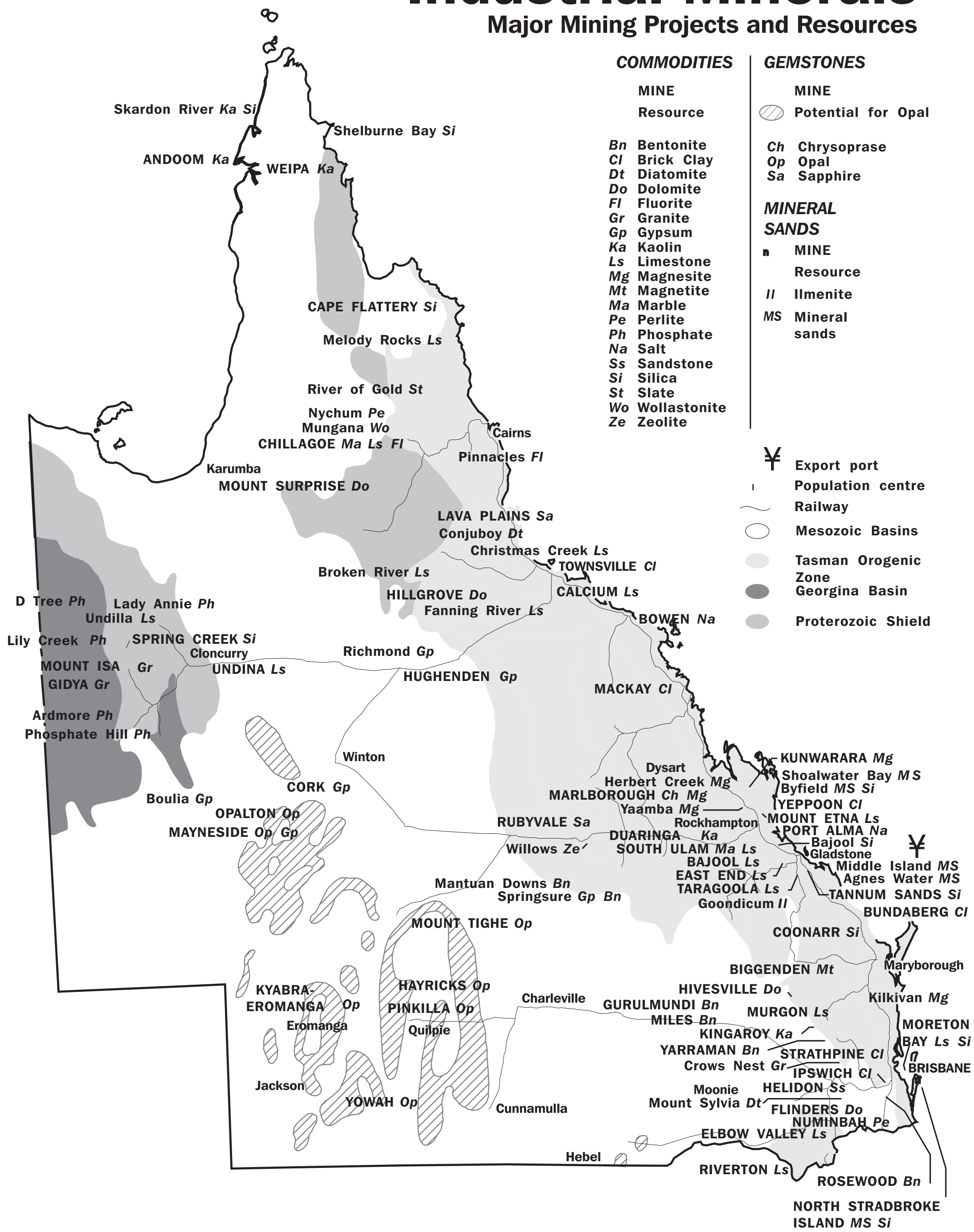


Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

Further development of the deep copper ore bodies at Mount Isa and the mining of the copper-gold discoveries of Osborne and Ernest Henry in the Mount Isa Inlier area should ensure Queensland remains Australia's leading producer of copper.

Extensive reserves of bauxite occur on the western side of Cape York Peninsula. Massive reserves of magnesite in Queensland's central coast region support a mining operation and downstream processing with potential for further vertically integrated development. Also, coastal sand accumulations contain significant quantities of titanium minerals.

The north-west province was Queensland's primary exploration area in 1996–97. The large size of many recent discoveries is significant and the area is ranked as Australia's most prospective exploration province.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

The total value, at mine, of Queensland mineral production in 1996–97 was $6,127.0m, excluding the value of construction materials. On a comparable basis, this was an increase of 0.9% over the 1995–96 production figure of $6,070.2m.

Major components of the total value of production for 1996–97 were: black coal, $3,946.8m (64.4% of total value); copper concentrate, ore and precipitate, $710.4m (11.6%); gold bullion, $462.1m (7.5%); oil and gas, $354.5m (5.8%); bauxite, $220.2m (3.6%); lead concentrate, $157.7m (2.6%); zinc concentrate and middlings, $104.6m (1.7%) and mineral sands concentrates, $65.5m (1.1%).

12.1 VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, Queensland and Australia

	Queensland			Australia(a)
	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1995–96
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Metal ores	1 645.7	1 906.0	1 724.6	12 792.6
Coal	3 339.4	3 688.3	3 946.8	(b)7 909.4
Oil and gas	301.3	342.3	354.5	8 076.8
Construction materials(c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.	n.a.
Other non-metal ores(d)	(e)146.9	(e)133.5	(e)101.1	n.a.
Total(d)	**5 433.5**	**6070.2**	**6 127.0**	**28 778.8**

(a) Excluding Australian Capital Territory. (b) Excluding briquettes. (c) Construction materials are collected on a triennial basis by the ABS from 1989–90. (d) Totals represent the totals of available data. (e) Including value of clays and limestone.

Source: Australian Mining Industry (8414.0) and Department of Mines and Energy.

Metal ore minerals

The value of metal ore minerals produced in Queensland in 1996–97 was $1,724.6m, a decrease of 9.5% from the $1,906.0m for the previous year.

12.2 PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL METAL ORE MINERALS, Queensland

	Unit	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Bauxite(a)	'000 tonnes	9 335	9 179	9 149
Copper concentrate(b)	'000 tonnes	749	1 007	1 069
Gold bullion (including alluvial gold)	kilograms	42 128	38 994	39 281
Lead concentrate(b)	'000 tonnes	299	359	320
Mineral sands				
Ilmenite concentrate				
Run-of-mine	'000 tonnes	6	5	—
Upgrades(c)	'000 tonnes	165	186	70
Rutile concentrate	'000 tonnes	76	61	51
Zircon concentrate	'000 tonnes	67	56	37
Nickel ore	'000 tonnes	222	3	—
Tin concentrate	tonnes	52	82	125
Zinc concentrate(b)	'000 tonnes	382	446	411
Zinc-lead concentrate(d)	'000 tonnes	57	48	9

(a) Including beneficiated and calcined bauxite. (b) Mainly comprising Mount Isa Mines Ltd production. (c) Upgraded by mechanical means. (d) Comprising Mount Isa Mines Ltd production.

Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

Copper, lead, silver and zinc

During 1996–97, production of base metals in Queensland amounted to 460,254 kilograms of silver, 181,532 tonnes of lead, 242,132 tonnes of zinc and 277,072 tonnes of copper. Copper production for 1996–97 was valued at approximately $710.4m and the value of production of silver, lead and zinc was $262.3m.

12.3 PRINCIPAL CONTENT(a) OF METAL ORE MINERAL PRODUCED, Queensland

	Unit	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Antimony	tonnes	252	357	426
Cadmium	tonnes	603	580	645
Cobalt	tonnes	333	739	1 139
Copper	'000 tonnes	190	265	277
Gold	kilograms	27 888	28 042	27 996
Lead	'000 tonnes	167	203	182
Silver	tonnes	428	521	460
Sulphur	'000 tonnes	106	123	107
Tin	tonnes	43	58	109
Titanium dioxide	'000 tonnes	156	154	n.a.
Zinc	'000 tonnes	236	273	242
Zirconium dioxide	'000 tonnes	44	37	n.a.

(a) Content of mine output before smelting.

Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

Major base metal mines operating in north-west Queensland during 1996–97 are Mount Isa (copper-silver-lead-zinc), Hilton (silver-lead-zinc), Selwyn/Mount Elliott (copper-gold), Osborne (copper-gold) and Gunpowder (cathode copper). During late 1997, open pit mining operations at the Ernest Henry copper-gold deposit and underground mining operations at the Cannington silver-lead-zinc deposit commenced.

In 1996-97, north-west Queensland produced over 90% of Queensland's silver and lead production (427,504 kg and 167,236 tonnes, respectively), over 80% of Queensland's zinc production (196,326 tonnes) and over 60% (177,735 tonnes) of Queensland's copper production.

Copper anode produced at Mount Isa is refined at Townsville into high grade cathodes. The crude lead is refined in the United Kingdom to produce high quality lead, lead alloys and silver. The zinc concentrate is sold to smelters and refineries in Asia and Europe.

Silver is a by-product of the State's gold mines, the main silver producing gold mines of Mount Leyshon and Kidston yielding, respectively, 6,717 kg and 3,454 kg in 1996–97.

Developments and outlook

At Mount Isa, development of a further copper mine recently commenced and it will mine copper orebodies at depths averaging 1.5 km. Recent expansions at both the Mount Isa and Townsville copper smelters are a result of the increased copper production in Queensland.

At Gunpowder, the discovery of additional high grade ore reserves accessible by an open pit at Esperanza underpinned an expansion of operations to produce 44,000 tonnes a year of cathode copper by late 1998. Cathode copper recovery will be by a tank leaching/pressure oxidation process.

A major mine that has recently been developed in the north-west region is Ernest Henry from which copper and gold is recovered. The deposit is being developed as a large open cut mine. The concentrates are road transported to the Mount Isa copper smelter. Full production is expected to be achieved in 1998–99. On current plans, the mine life is estimated at 15 years.

At the Cannington silver-lead-zinc deposit, underground access development has been completed and production on a reduced scale commenced in late 1997. Full production was expected to have commenced in September 1998. Lead and zinc concentrates are railed to Townsville through a new rail loading facility at Yurbi near Cloncurry. The concentrates are currently processed in Korea but are expected to be processed in Townsville. At full production, Cannington is expected to yield almost 7% of the world's silver.

The Century zinc-lead-silver mine is expected to be operational by late 1999 and at full capacity it is expected to produce 500,000 tonnes a year of zinc in concentrate, estimated at about 5% of the world's zinc supply. Mine life is about 20 years and zinc concentrates will be transported in slurry form by pipeline to Karumba on the Gulf of Carpentaria.

In eastern Queensland, stripping operations for an open pit have commenced at a supergene copper-gold deposit. The deposit located 37 km south of Charters Towers, contains a probable reserve of oxide ore.

The new mining operations, mines in development and prospects at the feasibility stage reflect the quality of yesterday's discoveries and the long lead times from discovery to development. Over their respective mine lives, averaging over 15 years, Queensland's base metal production should increase. There has been no major greenfields base metal discovery since 1990, although the delineation of the Elizabeth Creek prospect with potential for Century-style mineralisation is encouraging.

Large deposits of shale oil in central Queensland are scheduled for production by March 1999.

Gold

Gold bullion production in Queensland in 1996–97 had a gold content of 23,413 kg and accounted for 7.5% of the total value of Queensland mineral production for the year. Copper concentrate contained a further 4,574 kg of gold.

Queensland's largest gold producer during 1996–97 was the Mount Leyshon mine in the Charters Towers region. This mine produced 6,815 kg of gold. The second largest mine was the Kidston mine in far north Queensland which produced 5,737 kg of gold.

In the Charters Towers region, apart from Mount Leyshon, several other significant gold mines have contributed to the Queensland total production. In the Mt Isa region, gold is produced mainly as a by-product with copper.

In central Queensland, the most significant gold mining project is at Yandan. Gold production reached a record 2,474 kg during 1996–97 but reserves are almost depleted. In southern Queensland during 1996–97 the Gympie underground mine project has produced 1,000.6 kg and within the district the Manumbar gold project production produced 850.9 kg.

Bauxite

Bauxite is the principal ore of alumina (aluminium oxide), the primary raw material from which aluminium is made. Queensland has the only fully integrated aluminium industry in Australia with a bauxite mine at Weipa on the west coast of Cape York Peninsula, an alumina refinery at Gladstone and an aluminium smelter at Boyne Island, near Gladstone. The refinery at Gladstone is the world's largest with a capacity of 3.325 million tonnes a year. Comalco is now advancing plans to expand the Boyne smelter to a capacity of 450,000 tonnes a year with the installation of a new pot line, and has assured the supply of electric power by purchasing the Gladstone power station. Production of bauxite from Weipa decreased slightly to 9.1 million tonnes in 1996–97 from 9.2 million tonnes in 1995–96.

In addition, a special grade of bauxite in the Weipa deposit is calcined to produce a bauxite product suitable for the manufacture of abrasives. Production capacity is about 200,000 tonnes a year. This product is exported, primarily to the United States and Europe.

Mineral sands

Mineral sands are grain-sized minerals found concentrated in beach and dune sands. In Queensland, the sand contains four minerals of economic interest–rutile, zircon, ilmenite and monazite. Mining of mineral sand is currently restricted to high dune deposits on North Stradbroke Island. Major prospects for mineral sand mining remain on North Stradbroke Island and other areas in central Queensland such as Agnes Water, Middle Island, Hummock Hill Island and Goondicum.

Australia is reputedly the world's largest producer of heavy mineral sands and Queensland is the second largest producer after Western Australia. Almost 90% of production is exported as sand and associated value-added products.

The value of mineral sand concentrates produced in Queensland in 1996–97 decreased by 17.1% from $79.0m to $65.5m.

In 1996–97, production of rutile decreased 17.1% from that of the previous year to 50,827 tonnes, zircon decreased 34.2% to 37,130 tonnes, while production of ilmenite decreased 63.1% to 70,335 tonnes.

Over 95% of rutile and ilmenite production is used to make titanium dioxide pigment, known as 'titanium white'. The white pigment is used in paint, rubber, plastics, paper, cosmetics, leather and ceramics. Zircon is used in refractories, foundry sands and ceramics. Mineral sands are also used in ferro-alloys, paint, pharmaceuticals and abrasives, as well as in leather tanning.

Nickel and cobalt

Production of nickel ore in Queensland has fallen dramatically in recent years from 222,000 tonnes in 1994–95 to nil in 1996–97. At the Yabulu plant north of Townsville, imported limonitic lateritic nickel-cobalt ore is processed to produce nickel and cobalt products. Significant deposits of laterite nickel-cobalt ore occurs in the Marlborough region. There is a proposal to develop these resources by the year 2000, with the proposed production of around 20,000 tonnes of nickel a year and 1,600 tonnes of cobalt a year.

Fuel minerals

Queensland's fuel mineral resources include vast reserves of black coal, extensive natural gas reserves sufficient to meet foreseeable domestic demand in the medium term and significant but limited crude oil reserves.

Coal

Production and exports from Queensland were an all-time record in 1996–97 even though some mines were affected by industrial disputes, cyclonic conditions and port closures. The total value of coal exports was $4,560m.

Production of saleable coal in 1996–97 totalled 99.4 million tonnes, an increase of 6.1% from the 1995–96 figure. Of that total, some 13.1 million tonnes were produced from underground mines, 25.3% greater than the previous year's 10.4 million tonnes. To produce the coal, a total of 27 open-cut and 16 underground mines operated during the year, as well as one highwall mining project.

Coal exports in 1996–97 from the State totalled 78.9 million tonnes, comprising 54.7 million tonnes of coking coal and 24.2 million tonnes of thermal coal. This represented a 3.9% increase over the 1995–96 total of 76.0 million tonnes. The proportional increases from the previous year for coking coal and thermal coal were 5.2% and 1.0%, respectively.

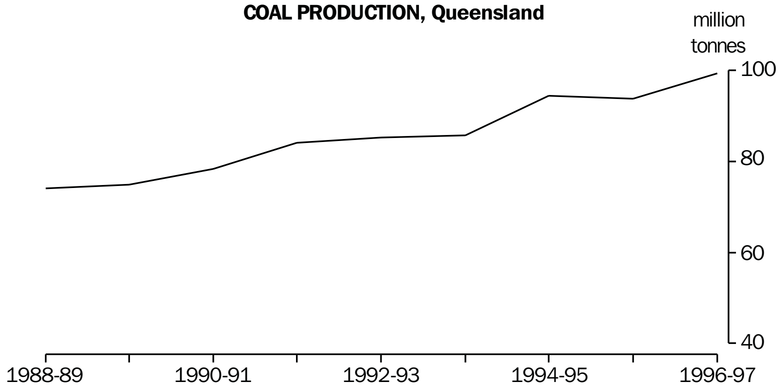
12.4 PRODUCTION OF FUEL MINERALS, Queensland

Mineral	Unit	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Black coal, saleable(a)				
Open-cut	'000 tonnes	81 876	83 330	86 362
Underground	'000 tonnes	12 620	10 433	13 075
Total	**'000 tonnes**	**94 496**	**93 763**	**99 437**
Crude oil	megalitres	910	826	805
Natural gas condensate	megalitres	253	265	197
Natural gas	gigalitres	2 035	2 164	2 107
Liquefied petroleum gases(b)				
Propane	megalitres	182	191	173
Butane	megalitres	115	118	81

(a) Predominantly comprising washed coal but including some saleable raw coal. (b) Extracted from natural gas; excluding refinery output.

Source: Department of Mines and Energy and Queensland Coal Board.

COAL PRODUCTION, Queensland



Source: Department of Mines and Energy and Queensland Coal Board.

The average export price a tonne (f.o.b.) of $62.83 for coking coal in 1996–97 was $0.07 less than that obtained in 1995–96. In contrast, the average export price of thermal coal fell by $2.24 to $46.24 a tonne.

Japan continued to dominate Queensland coal purchases, importing 30.2 million tonnes during the year, with South Korea and India taking 9.8 million tonnes and 8.9 million tonnes, respectively, as the next most important buyers. Other countries to import more than one million tonnes of Queensland coal in 1996–97 were (in order of importance) Taiwan, United Kingdom, Brazil, France, Belgium, Italy, Hong Kong, Turkey, the Netherlands, Romania and Chile.

A small yet significant growth in domestic coal sales was due mainly to increasing demand in the electricity industry. The domestic tonnage increase was 0.46 million tonnes, taking total sales for 1996–97 to a record 18.1 million tonnes, of which the electricity industry purchased 15.4 million tonnes.

12.5 COAL DISTRIBUTION BY CONSUMER GROUP, Queensland

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Electricity	14 221	15 136	15 439
Basic non-ferrous metals	1 737	1 638	1 731
Cement and concrete products	217	198	220
Sugar	104	150	147
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	69	70	103
Water transport	200	185	212
Other	267	275	257
Total	**16 815**	**17 652**	**18 109**

Source: Queensland Coal Board.

12.6 COAL EXPORT PRICE INDEX(a)(b), Australia

Period	Index no.	Percentage change from previous year
1992–93	110.3	7.4
1993–94	106.3	–3.6
1994–95	96.1	–9.6
1995–96	103.6	7.8
1996–97	102.9	–0.7

(a) Based on f.o.b. prices expressed in Australian currency. (b) Base year: 1989–90 = 100.0.

Source: Export Price Index (6405.0).

The number of people employed in the Queensland coal industry at 30 June 1997 was 10,730, a decrease of 232 persons over the corresponding June 1996 figure of 10,962. The increase in saleable coal tonnage achieved for the year reflected an increase in productivity by the workforce.

Productivity for open-cut mines increased by 4.6% to 10,286 tonnes per employee year, and in the underground operations there was a 20.5% increase to 5,475 tonnes per employee year. The productivity for underground operations remains distorted by the disproportionately large number of employees engaged in development of new longwall mines which have still to reach their design production capacities. Once these mines move to full production, the gap in productivity between open-cut and underground operations will be substantially reduced.

Average industry productivity for the 1996–97 year was 9,221 tonnes per employee which was an increase of 5.9% from the 1995–96 result.

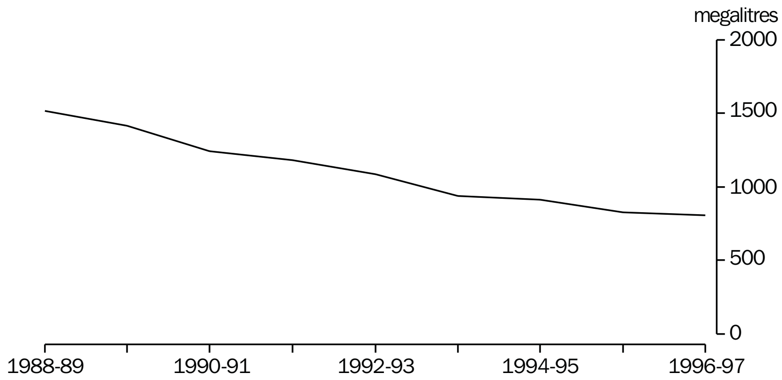
During the year, Burgowan No. 12 ceased operation following completion of pillar extraction. The mine closure completes over 120 years of mining history on the Burrum Coalfield.

Crude oil and condensate

Production of crude oil in Queensland in 1996–97 was 805.3 megalitres, a decrease of 2.5% from 825.9 megalitres in 1995–96.

Two new oil fields were discovered in 1996–97, each relatively small in reserves. One oil well for appraisal and 19 for development were successfully drilled during the year.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION, Queensland



Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

Natural gas condensate production in 1996–97 decreased to 196.7 megalitres from 265.4 megalitres in 1995–96. The value of production declined by 8.9% to $32.7m during 1996–97.

Natural gas and Liquefied Petroleum Gas

Natural gas production in Queensland decreased by 2.6% to 2,106.8 gigalitres in 1996–97 compared with 2,163.8 gigalitres in 1995–96. The main gas-producing area of Queensland is the Eromanga/Cooper Basins. The other main areas of production are the Surat/Bowen Basins and the Denison Trough, with minor production from the Adavale Basin.

Oil and gas industry developments during 1996–97 were:

- The completion of construction and commissioning of the Ballera to Wallumbilla pipeline which connects the south-west Queensland gas fields to Brisbane and, potentially, to the Gladstone and Rockhampton areas. Throughput commenced in January 1997.
- Construction commenced on the Ballera to Mount Isa gas pipeline which will provide gas from the south-west Queensland gas fields as a fuel source for power generation in the mineral province.
- Three companies operating in the Bowen and Surat/Bowen Basins commenced production from coal seam methane wells connecting with Brisbane and Gladstone markets.
- Feasibility and impact studies continued for the supply of gas from Papua New Guinea via Cape York to Townsville for potential electricity generation.
- Compared with 1995–96, propane and butane volumes in 1996–97 decreased 9.1% and 30.9% to 173.2 and 81.2 megalitres, respectively.

Construction materials and other non-metal ore minerals

Construction materials

Production of construction materials—sand, gravel, crushed and broken stone, fill, etc.—caters almost exclusively to the domestic market and, to some extent, is a reflection of domestic economic conditions, particularly the state of the building industry. At the top end of the market, the dimension stone industry involves the production of shaped sandstone, granite, marble etc., and exports a significant proportion of production.

The sand, gravel and quarry production industry includes hundreds of small, medium and large-scale operators throughout the State. A large proportion of the major operations are in the hands of three or four major companies.

The dimension stone industry (sandstone, granite, marble, and slate) in Queensland is still in the early stages of development. Although substantial areas are held under lease, the total production of dimension stone is small. The total value of production of dimension stone in Queensland in 1996–97 was $6.3m.

Sandstone comprised 91.6% of the total value of production of Queensland dimension stone in 1996–97. The majority of sandstone production is centred around the Helidon region to the west of Brisbane. Small amounts are also produced in the Gympie and Rockhampton areas. The total production from eight producers for 1996–97 was 14,877 tonnes at a value of $5.7m.

The total production of granite in 1996–97 in Queensland was 1,964 tonnes with a value of $248,656.

Despite there being a large number of leases for marble in Queensland, only one marble producer at Chillagoe operated in 1996–97. Production for 1996–97 increased to 3,204 tonnes with a value of $216,001. There is continuing interest in expanding the industry in the Chillagoe district to supply marble to both the domestic and international markets.

Slate production decreased again in 1996–97, by 29.9% to 162 tonnes with a value of $60,792. The majority of this material came from the Mareeba area with smaller quantities coming from Anderleigh (near Gympie) and the Warwick district.

Whilst the domestic market is important to the dimension stone industry, further export opportunities particularly for sandstone, marble and granite are being pursued in Asia and Europe.

Other non-metal ore minerals

Excluding fuel minerals, the most significant (in value terms) of the non-metal ore minerals currently produced in Queensland are silica, limestone, clays (including the commissioning of the new Skardon River kaolin project), salt, magnesite and gemstones.

12.7 PRODUCTION OF NON-METAL ORE MINERALS(a), Queensland

Mineral	Unit	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Clays				
Bentonite	'000 tonnes	227	65	58
Brick and shale	'000 tonnes	2 925	908	769
Cement	'000 tonnes	73	62	54
Pipe and tile	'000 tonnes	13	9	1
Other types	'000 tonnes	114	148	153
Diatomite	tonnes	888	822	969
Dimension stone				
Granite	tonnes	2 887	3 391	1 964
Marble	tonnes	1 351	526	3 204
Sandstone	tonnes	27 738	25 760	14 877
Slate	tonnes	565	231	162
Dolomite	'000 tonnes	29	35	36
Gypsum	tonnes	24 861	25 581	40 635
Limestone	'000 tonnes	2 596	2 519	2 127
Magnesite	'000 tonnes	218	288	210
Peat	tonnes	1 878	2 022	1 294
Perlite	tonnes	4 098	6 234	6 304
Salt	'000 tonnes	318	264	230
Silica	'000 tonnes	2 864	3 055	2 680
Zeolite	tonnes	—	153	500

(a) Excluding gemstones and fuel minerals.

Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

Silica sand is extracted from deposits at Cape Flattery, North Stradbroke Island, Moreton Bay, Beachmere, Bribie Island, Coonarr and Tannum Sands, with over 90% of State production being exported to Japan, Taiwan, Korea and the Philippines. Deposits in north Queensland continued to be the major supplier for the State, accounting for about 70% of the total silica production in 1996–97. Production in Queensland in 1996–97 decreased by 12.3% to 2.7 million tonnes valued at $29.8m.

The total tonnage of limestone mined in Queensland declined slightly from 2.5 million tonnes (valued at $22.3m) in 1995–96 to 2.1 million tonnes (valued at $22.5m) in 1996–97. Limestone mined in Queensland is used in a wide variety of applications, though by far the largest single consumer is the cement industry. Queensland currently supports two cement plants, at Rockhampton and Gladstone. The Rockhampton plant is supplied from the Mount Etna deposit and the Gladstone plant draws limestone from a major mining operation at East End near Mount Larcom. Other significant limestone users are the alumina refinery at Gladstone, copper and lead smelters at Mount Isa, glass works in Brisbane, sugar mills along the coast, the State's agricultural and pastoral industries and the coal industry.

Queensland has a diversity of raw materials for use in the clay industries. These include extensive resources of ceramic clay, which include mostly structural clay for brick, pipe and tile manufacture and special purpose clays for pottery, as well as significant deposits of the specialist clays kaolin and bentonite.

Queensland currently accounts for about one-third of Australia's total production of kaolin. Kaolin is a naturally occurring fine particle size clay mineral which is used in the production of high quality coated paper.

Queensland produced 64,068 tonnes of kaolin in 1996–97 ($9.1m) compared to 148,470 tonnes produced in 1995–96 ($30.3m). This decrease in production was due to the closure of a kaolin operation in Weipa in November 1996. The kaolin was exported mainly to Japan and south-east Asia, and also Europe for use in paper coating.

Queensland is the main producer of bentonite in Australia. Bentonite production decreased from 65,157 tonnes in 1995–96 to 57,753 tonnes in 1996–97. The corresponding value decreased from $5.8m to $5.6m.

Production of structural and special purpose clays in 1996–97 was 1.0 million tonnes (valued at $12.0m). This represents a significant decrease from the 1995–96 figure of 1.1 million tonnes (valued at $33.2m). The 1996–97 year saw a levelling out in building activity compared with the decline of previous years. However, there was still an over-supply of bricks and depressed prices during that period with the result that three brickworks in the State were closed down.

Salt is produced by solar evaporation of subsurface brines and sea water in the Bajool-Port Alma area south of Rockhampton, and at Bowen. Production decreased in 1996–97 to 229,900 tonnes (valued at $8.3m) from 263,778 tonnes (valued at $12.6m) in 1995–96.

Magnesite production in Queensland in 1996–97 decreased by 27.2% although the value of production declined by 36.1%. The quantity produced in 1996–97 was 209,699 tonnes, valued at $16.0m. Significant magnesite deposits occur at Kunwarara, Yaamba, Marlborough and Herbert Creek north of Rockhampton in central Queensland. Kunwarara is the world's largest known deposit of cryptocrystalline nodular magnesite, the rarest and most preferred natural magnesite.

Resource evaluation, as well as extensive metallurgical testing and product development research programs, continues to be undertaken. The QMAG project produces deadburned magnesia and electrofused magnesia. Production in 1996–97 amounted to 209,040 tonnes of beneficiated high grade magnesia. A $700-750m magnesium smelter is currently planned for the Gladstone region. The smelter will have a capacity to produce 90,000 tonnes per annum.

Gypsum production in Queensland for 1996–97 was 40,635 tonnes valued at $808,628, which was higher than the 25,581 tonnes produced in 1995–96 with a value at $541,413. This mineral is used for agricultural purposes and for the manufacture of building materials.

Reopening of the Phosphate Hill mine in the Mount Isa region was approved in December 1996 and it is expected that the mine will produce approximately 2.4 million tonnes of phosphate rock per year. Fertiliser production is expected by 1999.

Queensland gemstone production in 1996–97 decreased by 38.3% to $3.0m. Sapphire, opal and chrysoprase are Queensland's more significant gemstones. Small deposits and occurrences of garnet, topaz, aquamarine, amethyst and agate also occur in the State.

Production of sapphires in 1996–97 was valued at $0.8m compared with $2.4m in 1995–96. The majority of sapphires are destined for the export market, mainly to Thailand.

Queensland production of opal in 1996–97 was valued at $1.0m. Queensland is Australia's only producer of ironstone boulder opal, which accounts for approximately 1% of total Australian opal production. Approximately 80% of Australian opal is destined for the export market, mainly to South-East Asia.

12.8 VALUE OF GEMSTONE PRODUCTION, Queensland

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Sapphires	2 954	2 421	811
Opals	1 452	1 204	1 038
Chrysoprase	1 168	1 211	1 087
Other	71	28	64
Total	**5 645**	**4 864**	**3 000**

Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

All of Queensland's and approximately half of Australia's chrysoprase is currently mined at Marlborough in central Queensland. Most of this production is destined for export to Asian markets. Chrysoprase production in 1996–97 was valued at $1.1m.

MINING OPERATIONS

Turnover of mining establishments in Queensland in 1995–96 increased 9.5% in current prices to $7,299.3m compared with the 1994–95 turnover figure of $6,666.3m. Value added increased 10.4% from $3,393.9m in 1994–95 to $3,747.6m in 1995–96.

Value added for coal mining establishments ($2,363.4m in 1995–96) increased by $268.6m (12.8%) compared with 1994–95 figures. Value added for metal ore mining establishments increased by $86.7m (8.2%) to $1,149.3m, but for oil and gas extraction establishments decreased by $1.6m (0.7%) to $234.9m.

Employment in Queensland mining establishments increased to 14,913 persons (14,033 males and 880 females) at 30 June 1996, compared with 14,756 at 30 June 1995. Employment in the metal ore sector increased 10.1% from 4,284 persons at 30 June 1995 to 4,717 persons at 30 June 1996. Employment in oil and gas extraction establishments increased 43 persons to 361 persons. The coal mining sector recorded a decrease in employment of 319 persons from 10,154 at 30 June 1995 to 9,835 at 30 June 1996.

12.9 MINING OPERATIONS(a), Queensland and Australia

	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June(b)	Wages and salaries(c)	Turnover	Value added
	no.	no.	$m	$m	$m
Queensland					
1993–94	126	14 794	987.3	6 843.2	3 745.1
1994–95	124	14 756	982.5	6 666.3	3 393.9
1995–96	127	14 913	1 107.9	7 299.3	3 747.6
Metal ore minerals	37	4 717	257.5	1 884.1	1 149.3
Fuel minerals					
Coal	65	9 835	830.1	5 027.0	2 363.4
Oil and gas	25	361	20.3	388.2	234.9
Australia					
1995–96	511	56 529	3 881.9	31 013.8	19 882.4

(a) Including metal ore, coal, oil and gas extraction establishments. Excluding construction materials and other non-metal ore minerals establishments. (b) Including working proprietors. (c) Excluding drawings by working proprietors.

Source: Australian Mining Industry (8414.0).

12.10 MINING OPERATIONS(a), States and Australia—1995–96

	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June(b)	Turnover	Value added
State/Territory	no.	no.	$m	$m
New South Wales	120	15 509	4 808.2	2 654.9
Victoria	22	1 900	3 275.6	3 039.1
Queensland	127	14 913	7 299.3	3 747.6
South Australia	14	2 006	1 026.9	800.5
Western Australia	188	19 211	12 951.5	8 563.2
Tasmania	9	1 206	371.9	216.7
Northern Territory	31	1 784	1 280.3	860.4
Australia	**511**	**56 529**	**31 013.8**	**19 882.4**

(a) Including metal ore mining establishments for all States. All States except NSW and Tasmania include oil and gas extraction establishments. Including coal mining establishments for all States except the Northern Territory. Excluding construction materials and other non-metal ore minerals establishments. (b) Including working proprietors.

Source: Australian Mining Industry (8414.0).

Coal mining remains the dominant sector of the Queensland mining industry. In 1995–96 it accounted for 65.9% of total employment of metal ore, coal, oil and gas mining establishments, 68.9% of turnover and 63.1% of value added.

As a proportion of total Australian mining for 1995–96, Queensland accounted for 24.9% of the total metal ore, coal, oil and gas extraction establishments, 26.4% of employment, 23.5% of turnover and 18.8% of value added.

MINERAL EXPLORATION

Queensland consists of three major geotectonic units—the Proterozoic Shield areas in north-west Queensland, the Tasman Orogenic Zone of eastern Queensland and the Great Artesian Basin. The Proterozoic Shield areas are extensively mineralised, particularly with base metals and gold. The Palaeozoic to Cainozoic Tasman Orogenic Zone is also extensively mineralised with gold and base metals and contains enormous resources of coal and significant oil, gas, mineral sands, magnesite, silica, limestone and oil shale. The Mesozoic to Cainozoic Great Artesian Basin contains important resources of oil, gas, bauxite, kaolin, opal and groundwater.

Private exploration expenditure in Queensland shows that expenditure on coal and mineral exploration during 1996–97 totalled $160.7m, an 11.2% decrease from the 1995–96 total of $181.0m. In particular, base metals (copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel and cobalt) exploration expenditure dropped from $82.6m in 1995–96 to $51.9m in 1996–97. Gold exploration had also fallen from $51.8m in 1995–96 to $49.7m in 1996–97 while coal exploration expenditure increased from $39.6m in 1995–96 to $47.8m in 1996–97.

Over the same period, private exploration expenditure in Australia as a whole had increased 19.6% from $960.3m in 1995–96 to $1,148.6m in 1996–97.

12.11 PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE(a), Australia

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
State/Territory	$m	$m	$m
New South Wales	79.2	80.4	94.1
Victoria	31.2	42.6	51.8
Queensland	176.0	181.0	160.7
South Australia	20.9	24.1	35.1
Western Australia	495.5	519.5	691.7
Tasmania	14.9	18.8	26.0
Northern Territory	75.8	93.9	88.9
Australia	**893.3**	**960.3**	**1 148.6**

(a) Excluding petroleum and oil shale exploration and details of mineral explorers reporting expenditure of less than $5,000 a quarter.

Source: Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration (8412.0).

12.12 PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE(a) BY MINERAL SOUGHT, Queensland and Australia

	Queensland		Australia	
	1995–96	1996–97	1995–96	1996–97
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel and cobalt	82.6	51.9	251.8	206.8
Gold	51.8	49.7	547.1	728.3
Iron ore	n.p.	n.p.	14.1	25.8
Mineral sands	n.p.	n.p.	9.3	13.9
Tin, tungsten, scheelite and wolfram	n.p.	n.p.	0.6	0.6
Uranium	n.p.	n.p.	7.2	13.0
Coal	39.6	47.8	52.7	70.5
Construction materials	n.p.	n.p.	0.7	0.9
Diamonds	n.p.	n.p.	52.9	59.3
Other	3.7	5.3	23.8	29.4
Total	**181.0**	**160.7**	**960.3**	**1 148.6**

(a) Excluding details of mineral explorers reporting expenditure of less than $5,000 a quarter.

Source: Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration (8412.0).

Coal exploration

Coal exploration in Queensland continued to rise with exploration expenditure amounting to $47.8m in 1996–97 compared with $39.6m in 1995–96. Exploration levels are still high because of pulverised coal injection (PCI) demand. Steel makers around the world have been adopting PCI as a technique to lower their consumption of coking coal and improve throughput into their furnaces.

The ideal PCI coal has a high carbon content, low volatile content and a high calorific value. About 25% of the identified thermal coal resources of the Bowen Basin is low volatile, potentially saleable to the PCI market.

Explorers have recognised that many of the undeveloped coal resources in the northern and central Bowen Basin have these qualities. This has sparked renewed exploration for hitherto unmarketable coal which has already been noted in many places during past exploration for higher value coking coal.

Petroleum exploration

Total expenditure by the petroleum industry on exploration in 1996–97 was $97.0m, significantly higher than the 1995–96 figure of $87.3m. The rise in exploration expenditure is attributable to the greater number of exploration wells drilled during the year and the increase in seismic acquisition. The proportion of exploration expenditure devoted to coal seam gas exploration was 28.5%.

New seismic acquisition, which is the most important precursor to future drilling, increased by 23.2% to total 3,696 line kilometres. Basin distribution accounted for 84% of the total run in the Eromanga and Eromanga/Cooper Basins, 15% in the Bowen, Surat and Surat/Bowen Basins and 1% in the Maryborough Basin. The increasing trend in reprocessing existing seismic data, which is considered to be the second major precursor to future drilling, was again maintained during the year.

12.13 PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, Queensland

	Unit	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Expenditure	*$'000*	*81 493*	*87 282*	*97 006*
Geophysical/geological	$'000	15 702	17 306	23 967
Exploration drilling	$'000	26 246	32 819	38 012
Appraisal drilling	$'000	6 544	5 398	7 343
Coal seam gas exploration	$'000	33 001	31 759	27 684
Exploration wells drilled(a)	*no.*	*36*	*33*	*41*
As oil producers	no.	1	1	2
As gas producers	no.	11	8	14
As oil/gas producers	no.	—	1	—
Abandoned or water wells	no.	24	23	24
Suspended	no.	—	—	1
Total exploration drilling	metres	69 408	71 145	80 089
Appraisal wells drilled(a)	no.	*12*	*13*	*14*
As oil producers	no.	5	4	1
As gas producers	no.	2	9	8
Abandoned or water wells	no.	5	—	5
Total Appraisal drilling	metres	21 796	26 094	27 050
Coal seam gas wells drilled	no.	35	38	36
Total drilling of coal seam gas wells	metres	28 550	37 360	29 365
Seismic survey acquisition	line kilometres	3 329	2 999	3 696

(a) Onshore.

Source: Department of Mines and Energy Annual Report.

During 1996–97 there were 16 new discoveries, two of oil and 14 of gas. A total of 88 conventional petroleum wells were drilled in Queensland, a 52% increase over the 58 conventional wells drilled in 1995–96. Of these wells, 41 were for exploration, 14 for appraisal and 33 for development purposes. The success rate for exploration was 39.0%. Exploration continued to be concentrated in the Eromanga and Eromanga/Cooper Basins and the Surat/Bowen Basins, which are regions with established oil and gas production. Some of the discoveries were significant—the Beeree Gas Field is large for the Cooper Basin; the Utopia Oil Field extended the prospective area of the Eromanga Basin further to the south-east from the Cooper Basin edge; the Yamala Gas Field is now the most northerly discovery in the Bowen Basin; Downlands Gas Field is of significance and was discovered in a mature exploration area of the Surat/Bowen Basins.

Appraisal drilling resulted in nine successful wells—one of oil and eight of gas—from the 14 wells drilled, a success rate of 64.3%. Basin distribution saw four wells in the Surat/Bowen and Bowen Basins, and nine wells in the Eromanga and Eromanga/Cooper Basins.

A total of 36 coal seam gas wells were drilled in 1996–97 compared with 38 in 1995–96. All exploration continued to target the Bowen and Surat/Bowen Basins. Only four of the coal seam gas wells were unsuccessful for a success rate of 88.9%.

MINING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The value of research and development expenditure by the mining industry in Queensland in 1995–96 was $117.9m, an increase of 103.4% on the 1994–95 figure of $58.0m. The leading States in terms of research and development expenditure in the mining industry in 1995–96 were Western Australia ($171.7m) and New South Wales ($138.8m) followed by Queensland. All States recorded significant increases in research and development expenditure in 1995–96. The majority of funding for research and development expenditure in the mining industry is from the mining companies themselves.

12.14 MINING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

	1994–95	1995–96
State/Territory	$'000	$'000
New South Wales	18 952	138 834
Victoria	38 728	51 337
Queensland	57 976	117 912
South Australia	3 512	7 083
Western Australia	114 034	171 702
Tasmania, Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory	6 980	11 152
Overseas	1 468	2 434
Total	**241 650**	**500 454**

Source: Australian Mining Industry (8414.0).

REFERENCES

ABS publications: *Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration* (8412.0), quarterly.

Australian Mining Industry (8414.0), annual.

Export Price Index (6405.0), monthly.

Non-ABS sources: Queensland Coal Board, *Annual Report*, *Queensland Coal Report* (monthly).

Queensland Department of Mines and Energy, *Annual Report, Queensland Government Mining Journal* (monthly), *Petroleum Operations, Production and Reserves—Annual Report*.

13 Manufacturing

MANUFACTURING

In 1996–97 the manufacturing sector was the largest contributor to Gross State Product in Queensland. Over the last 10 years, the importance of this industry has declined marginally, with an overall shift to service-providing industries from goods-producing industries in Queensland and Australia. Despite this trend, the Queensland manufacturing sector has become more technologically oriented and export focused.

Manufacturing, as specified in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), broadly relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products.

In 1996–97, manufacturing establishments operating in Queensland recorded $30,220.0m in turnover, paid $4,493.5m in wages and salaries and, at the end of June 1997, employed 141,300 persons.

13.1 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, Queensland and Australia—1996–97

	Unit	Queensland	Australia	Queensland as a proportion of Australia
				%
Employment at 30 June(a)	'000	141.3	945.3	14.9
Wages and salaries(b)	$m	4 494	32 634	13.8
Turnover	$m	30 220	208 348	14.5

(a) Including working proprietors. (b) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors and provisions for employee entitlements.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia (8221.0).

During the 1996–97 financial year, Queensland manufacturing industry's contribution to Australian manufacturing industry was 14.9% of employment, 13.8% of wages and salaries paid and 14.5% of turnover.

13.2 GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST: MANUFACTURING AS A PROPORTION OF ALL INDUSTRIES, Queensland

	Manufacturing	All industries	Manufacturing as a proportion of all industries
Year	$m	$m	%
1986–87	4 480	33 976	13.2
1992–93	6 524	57 989	11.3
1993–94	7 352	61 252	12.0
1994–95	7 980	65 970	12.1
1995–96	8 425	69 654	12.1
1996–97	8 644	73 955	11.7

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (5220.0.40.001).

From 1986–87 to 1996–97, annual manufacturing Gross State Product (GSP) at factor cost has increased at an average of 6.8% a year and in 1996–97 manufacturing contributed 11.7% of GSP for all industries, 1.5 percentage points lower than 10 years ago. The contribution by manufacturing to Queensland GSP has generally declined as there has been a shift in Queensland from goods-producing industries to service-providing industries, especially retail trade.

MAJOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the Queensland economy in 1996–97, food, beverage and tobacco was the largest manufacturing sector comprising 24.3% of employment in manufacturing, 25.2% of wages and salaries paid and 29.4% of manufacturing turnover.

13.3 MANUFACTURING, Queensland—1996–97

ANZSIC industry subdivision	Employment at end of June(a) '000	Wages and salaries(b) $m	Turnover $m
Food, beverage and tobacco	34.3	1 134.1	8 880.1
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	5.8	122.8	585.2
Wood and paper products	10.8	318.9	1 707.5
Printing, publishing and recorded media	12.0	359.5	1 436.2
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products	10.8	412.0	4 748.7
Non-metallic mineral products	7.6	269.7	1 828.4
Metal products	25.2	852.1	6 500.2
Machinery and equipment	24.3	776.6	3 441.6
Other manufacturing	10.6	248.0	1 092.2
Total	**141.3**	**4 493.5**	**30 220.0**

(a) Including working proprietors. (b) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors and provisions for employee entitlements.

Source: Manufacturing Industry (8221.0).

In terms of contribution to the Australian food, beverage and tobacco industry, Queensland accounted for 20.9% of employment, 20.2% of wages and salaries paid and 19.7% of turnover.

MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS

Labour costs

In 1996–97, labour costs for Queensland manufacturing industry totalled $5,326.9m, with earnings comprising 87.1% of these costs. Overall, the manufacturing industry represented 13.6% of total labour costs for all industries in Queensland. In proportionate terms to total cost, the manufacturing industries recorded higher payroll tax (3.5%) and workers' compensation costs (3.6%) than for all industries (2.5% and 1.9%, respectively). Superannuation costs, however, were less (5.1% compared with 6.8%). Refer also to *Chapter 4, Labour*.

13.4 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, Queensland—1996–97

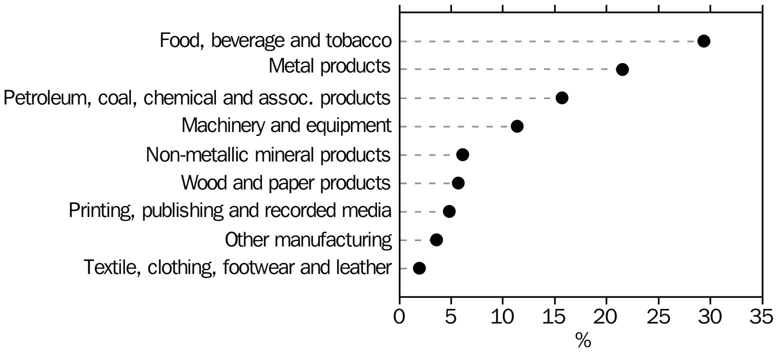
		Distribution of labour costs by type	
	Major labour costs	Manufacturing	All industries
Type of labour cost	$m	%	%
Earnings	4 638.7	87.1	88.1
Other labour costs	688.2	*12.9*	*11.9*
Superannuation	270.8	5.1	6.8
Workers' compensation	191.3	3.6	1.9
Payroll tax	187.2	3.5	2.5
Fringe benefits tax	39.0	0.7	0.8
Total	**5 326.9**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Costs.

Turnover

The largest manufacturing industry subdivisions in 1996–97 in terms of contribution to total turnover were food, beverage and tobacco (29.4%), metal products (21.5%), petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products (15.7%) and machinery and equipment (11.4%).

MANUFACTURING: PROPORTION OF TOTAL TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, Queensland—1996–97



Source: Manufacturing Industry (8221.0).

Operating ratios

In 1996–97, the Queensland manufacturing industry generated an average turnover of $213,900 per employee and paid an average of $31,800 in wages and salaries per employee. The petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products industry subdivision recorded the highest average turnover per person employed at $441,200 and the highest average wages and salaries per employee at $38,100. Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing recorded the lowest average turnover per employee at $100,100 and the lowest average wages and salaries per employee at $21,200, reflecting the labour-intensive nature of this industry group.

13.5 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, Selected operating ratios by industry, Queensland—1996–97

ANZSIC Subdivision	Turnover per person employed(a) $'000	Wages and salaries per employee(b) $'000
Food, beverage and tobacco	258.6	33.1
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	100.1	21.2
Wood and paper products	158.2	29.5
Printing, publishing and recorded media	120.0	30.0
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products	441.2	38.1
Non-metallic mineral products	241.6	35.5
Metal products	258.4	33.8
Machinery and equipment	141.9	32.0
Other manufacturing	102.9	23.4
Total	**213.9**	**31.8**

(a) Including working proprietors. (b) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors and provisions for employee entitlements.

Source: Unpublished data, Manufacturing.

Employment

At May 1997, the labour force survey revealed that manufacturing employment comprised 11.7% of Queensland employed persons, compared with the national figure of 13.4%. Employment in the manufacturing sector increased 5.5% in Queensland between June 1996 and June 1997.

Employment in all manufacturing subdivisions in Queensland increased during the year ended 30 June 1997. Other manufacturing recorded the largest proportional increase with an employment rise of 16.5% followed by non-metallic mineral products where employment increased 11.8%.

13.6 EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, Queensland—At 30 June

ANZSIC Subdivision	1996 '000	1997 '000	Percentage change, 1996 to 1997 %
Food, beverage and tobacco	33.2	34.3	3.3
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	5.2	5.8	11.5
Wood and paper products	10.2	10.8	5.9
Printing, publishing and recorded media	11.0	12.0	9.1
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products	9.7	10.8	11.3
Non-metallic mineral products	6.8	7.6	11.8
Metal products	25.1	25.2	0.4
Machinery and equipment	23.5	24.3	3.4
Other manufacturing	9.1	10.6	16.5
Total	**133.9**	**141.3**	**5.5**

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia (8221.0).

MANUFACTURING EXPORTS

Manufacturing exports comprised 42.9% of total Queensland foreign exports in 1997–98 compared with 45.9% in 1996–97 and 49.3% in 1995–96. The value of manufactured goods exported from Queensland for 1997–98 was $6,994.4m, an increase of $771.7m (12.4%) compared with the 1996–97 figure. Increases of $506.0m in the value of exports of metal products, $189.5m for exports of food, beverage and tobacco and $59.1m for machinery and equipment helped export growth recover. However, exports of petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products continued to decrease from the 1995–96 level, falling by $54.8m in 1996–97 and a further $30.3m to $380.7m in 1997–98.

The food, beverage and tobacco sector accounted for 51.5% of total manufactured goods exported from Queensland in 1997–98, followed by metal products (26.0%) and machinery and equipment (11.1%).

13.7 MANUFACTURED GOODS EXPORTED FROM QUEENSLAND

ANZSIC Subdivision	1995–96 $'000	1996–97 $'000	1997–98 $'000
Food, beverage and tobacco	3 609 195	3 414 866	3 604 410
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	121 346	115 020	143 407
Wood and paper products	92 823	105 377	128 548
Printing, publishing and recorded media	24 424	23 480	25 073
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products	465 803	411 029	380 700
Non-metallic mineral products	50 417	56 915	61 142
Metal products	1 517 153	1 310 893	1 816 893
Machinery and equipment	766 662	718 524	777 604
Other manufacturing	62 383	66 565	57 622
Total	**6 710 207**	**6 222 669**	**6 994 399**

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade Export Statistics.

MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT

Private new capital expenditure

13.8 ACTUAL AND EXPECTED PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, Queensland(a)(b)

	New buildings and structures $m	Equipment, plant and machinery $m	Total capital expenditure $m
Actual			
1992–93	108	706	814
1993–94	226	812	1 038
1994–95	142	1 167	1 309
1995–96	162	1 271	1 433
1996–97	531	1 203	1 734
1997–98	581	1 177	1 759
Expected			
1998–99(c)	361	731	1 092

(a) Care should be exercised when comparing expectations data with actual data due to under (or over) realisation patterns. (b) As reported by businesses. (c) Expected expenditure for the financial year as reported by businesses in the December 1997 survey.

Source: Unpublished data, State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure.

New private capital expenditure in the manufacturing industry at current prices in Queensland rose strongly over recent years, having increases of 27.5%, 26.1%, 9.5%, 21.0% and 1.4% for the years 1992–93 to 1997–98, respectively.

Care should be taken when analysing the absolute change in capital expenditure between reference years, because of the effects of price changes and because expenditure is subject to individual business decisions on an irregular basis.

From 1996–97 onwards, there has been a change in the relative proportions of expenditure on new buildings and structures and equipment, plant and machinery. Equipment, plant and machinery accounted for only 66.9% of total capital expenditure in 1997–98 and 69.4% in 1996–97, compared with 88.7% in 1995–96.

In the December 1997 survey, manufacturing businesses had planned expenditure which totalled $1,092m for 1998–99. While this is below the figure of actual expenditure for 1997–98, previous realisation patterns show that businesses tend to spend more than was planned for in the middle part of the previous financial year.

Committed projects

During 1996–97, eight major manufacturing and mineral processing development projects were completed in Queensland. These included the $100m expansion of a laminex factory near Gympie, the $51m construction of a dedicated ore handling facility at the Port of Townsville and the $43.6m expansion of the ICI ammonium nitrate plant near Gladstone.

Over the same period of time, nine manufacturing and mineral processing developers had projects on which development is proceeding or they had announced a definite commitment to proceed with the project. This represents a total estimated cost of more than $2,621m over the life of these projects. Of these developments, the third potline expansion at the Boyne Island Aluminium Smelter (estimated cost of $1,000m), the high analysis fertiliser project to mine phosphate rock at Phosphate Hill (estimated cost of $650m) and Korea Zinc construction and operation of a zinc smelter at Stuart near Townsville (estimated cost of $530m) contributed about 83% of the total estimated cost.

In addition to the above, the QCL Gladstone operations expansion project (estimated cost of $200m) and the construction of an aluminium fluoride plant near Gladstone (estimated cost of $100m) are committed projects.

A further 10 developers are undertaking feasibility studies of new projects in Queensland.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS

Electricity

The Queensland electricity industry has been restructured over the last 18 months to position the industry to be a strong competitor in the National Electricity Market (NEM). The new industry arrangements are expected to enhance Queensland's attractiveness to new project developments and create increased economic growth and new jobs.

The restructuring was based on the recommendations of the Queensland Electricity Industry Structure Task Force which reported to the Queensland Government in December 1996 with a blueprint for electricity industry reform. To implement the strategy, the Queensland Electricity Reform Unit was established.

Electricity reform in Queensland has progressed from the industry restructuring phase to the operation of a wholesale electricity market. The NEM is a competitive wholesale market for electricity, which extends from South Australia, through Victoria, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory to Queensland. It involves a National Electricity Code which provides the rules for the operation of the competitive wholesale market. The Code has to be authorised under the *Trade Practices Act 1974*, and has to be approved by the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission.

The NEM is operated by the National Electricity Market Management Company (NEMMCO). NEMMCO has developed, over the last year, an implementation plan for the NEM which had a target date for commencement of 15 November 1998.

Competition at the retail level in Queensland commenced on 29 March 1998, when the top 43 customers in Queensland who each use more than 40 gigawatt hours (gW.h) of electricity a year became contestable (i.e. able to choose their own retailer). These customers have experienced reductions in their electricity costs of the order of 10% to 35%. In aggregate, these savings amount to an annual benefit of $50m. The next tranche of contestability commenced on 1 October 1998, when a further 400 customers who use more than 4 gW.h of electricity a year were eligible to become contestable. The third tranche of contestability is scheduled for 1 July 1999, for customers using 0.2 gW.h of electricity a year. At present 16 retailers of electricity are licensed in Queensland.

Electricity generation in Queensland is based primarily on the State's plentiful resources of black coal. In 1997–98, government owned generators supplied 26,380 gW.h of electricity from coal-fired power stations and 866 gW.h from the Barron Gorge, Kareeya and Wivenhoe hydro-electric stations. Privately owned generation supplied 8,692 gW.h of electricity in 1997–98 from a combination of coal and gas fired stations. Embedded generation supplied 491 gW.h directly into the distribution networks throughout Queensland during 1997–98.

13.9 ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION, Queensland(a)— Year ended 30 June 1997

	Customers	Consumption	Consumption per customer
	no.	m kW.h	'000 kW.h
Residential	1 295 116	8 188	6.3
Commercial/industrial(b)	200 654	20 392	101.6
Public lighting	130	151	1 163.3
Total	**1 495 900**	**28 731**	**19.2**

(a) Figures do not include internal usage by supply authorities or consumption on unread meters at 30 June. (b) Including industrial and traction.

Source: Queensland Transitional Power Trading Corporation.

In 1997–98 a total of 36,598 million kilowatt hours (kW.h) of electricity was supplied into the distribution networks in Queensland. This represents an increase of 31.8% over the previous year. This was supplied to consumers over a transmission and distribution network consisting of 181,886 circuit kilometres of overhead lines and 11,615 circuit kilometres of underground cable.

Of electricity supplied year ended 30 June 1997, 28,731 million kW.h was consumed by 1,495,900 customers, with commercial/industrial use representing 71.0% and residential use accounting for 28.5% of electricity consumed.

The Industry Gross Product (IGP) is derived by subtracting the intermediate consumption of goods and services from the gross output of the business. The IGP for the electricity industry in 1995–96 was $1,305.8m, which was a decrease of 12.3% from the 1994–95 figure of $1,488.8m. In 1995–96 the IGP per employee was $172,300. In 1995–96 net capital expenditure decreased 25.1% from the 1994–95 figure, to $375.5m.

13.10 ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS, Queensland

	Units	1994–95	1995–96
Industry Gross Product	$m	1 488.8	1 305.8
Net capital expenditure	$m	501.2	375.5
Employment	no.	8 317	8 105
IGP per employee	$	179 007	172 300

Source: Electricity and Gas Operations (8208.0).

The government owned electricity corporations currently operating in the industry are CS Energy, Tarong Energy and Stanwell Corporation (generation), AUSTA Energy (engineering services), Powerlink Queensland (transmission and system control in a ring fenced business unit), Energex and Ergon Energy (retail) and the seven distribution corporations (the 'wires' businesses). The Queensland Transitional Power Trading Corporation manages a number of Power Purchase Agreements (including for the Gladstone Power Station which is privately owned) and deals with residual issues.

Gas

In 1994, the Council of Australian Governments agreed to remove barriers to the free trade of gas within and across government boundaries by 1 July 1996, in order to create a national gas market. The main aim was to encourage competition, enabling consumers and producers to trade in gas within and between any State and Territory.

A major step towards achieving a national gas market was the dismantling of the previously State-based, State-regulated gas industry. Another major objective is the establishment of a national gas transmission network. Most gas users are currently supplied by pipelines within Queensland. The main gas-producing area in Queensland is the Cooper-Eromanga Basin in south-west Queensland, which accounts for approximately one half of gas production in Queensland. The other main areas of production are the Surat-Bowen Basin and the Denison Trough, with minor production from the Adavale Basin.

However, this will change as interstate connections and new long-distance pipelines are set up and the reticulation networks are expanded. All government-owned high pressure transmission pipelines have now either been sold or are in the process of being sold. The *Natural Gas Pipelines Access Act* will allow third party access to gas transmission pipelines. The completion of the Ballera to Wallumbilla pipeline in 1996 effectively connected Queensland with the New South Wales and South Australian markets.

The south-west Queensland to Brisbane pipeline is an example of significant capital investment in new pipeline projects which are expected to increase gas supply. This trend is set to continue in the future with the construction of a $200 million gas pipeline to Mt Isa. Also planned is a $1.3 billion intercontinental link between Papua New Guinea's Pandora gas field and North Queensland.

In 1995–96, gas availability in Queensland decreased 1.3% from 1994–95, to 32,947 terajoules (TJ). This followed an increase of 7.5% between 1993–94 and 1994–95. Availability of gas in 1995–96 was 19.2% more than in 1991–92. During the year, 866 kilometres of natural gas reticulation and transmission mains were laid, bringing the total pipeline network in use to 5,561 kilometres at 30 June 1996. Of the gas available at mains, 11,016 TJ (33.4% of the total available) was sold to 125,180 consumers, with industrial use representing 75.5% of this consumption.

13.11 UTILITY NATURAL GAS OPERATIONS, Queensland—1995–96

	Customers	Sales	Gas sales per customer
	no.	terajoules	gigajoules
Residential	120 714	1 496	12
Commercial	3 922	1 196	305
Industrial	544	8 324	15 302
Total	**125 180**	**11 016**	**88**

Source: Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Industries (8208.0).

MANUFACTURING OCCUPATIONS

The 1996 Population Census results showed that 149,272 persons had their occupation in the manufacturing industry. Of these persons, 110,592 (74.1%) were males and 38,680 (25.9%) were females. The tradespersons and related workers occupational group had the highest number of males (35.4% of all males in the manufacturing industry). The labourers and related workers and the intermediate clerical, sales and service workers occupational groups each had 19.5% of all females in the manufacturing industry. Females were more evenly distributed throughout the occupational groups than males.

13.12 MANUFACTURING OCCUPATIONS, Queensland—1996

	Manufacturing		
	Males	Females	Persons
Occupation	no.	no.	no.
Managers and administrators	12 063	2 710	14 773
Professionals	6 899	3 173	10 072
Associate professionals	5 133	2 952	8 085
Tradespersons and related workers	39 159	2 711	41 870
Advanced clerical and service workers	280	4 153	4 433
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	5 964	7 524	13 488
Intermediate production and transport workers	18 780	4 782	23 562
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	1 460	2 719	4 179
Labourers and related workers	18 762	7 538	26 300
Inadequately described	1 618	232	1 850
Not stated	474	186	660
Total	**110 592**	**38 680**	**149 272**

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

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Non-ABS source: Department of Tourism, Small Business and Industry, *Projects Queensland Australia, Issue No. 17, 1997–98*.

14 Housing and Construction

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Building activity is a significant indicator of the state of the Queensland economy. The level of activity and the types of building being constructed impact on the physical and social environment. The number of building approvals issued gives an indication of the extent of investment by private individuals, companies and government agencies.

Engineering construction, which includes bridges, roads, airports, water storage and reticulation and other non-building works, represents part of Queensland's infrastructure in which other economic activities are able to develop.

HOUSING

With just under two-thirds of dwellings in Queensland owned or being purchased by their occupants, home ownership continues to be important for Queenslanders.

Figures derived from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing show that 38.2% of occupied private dwellings in Queensland were owned by the occupants and 25.6% were being purchased by the occupants. When compared with those from the 1991 Census, these figures represent a decrease of 2.3 percentage points in ownership and an increase of 1.1 percentage points in the proportion of dwellings being purchased, a net decrease of 1.2 percentage points. The proportion of dwellings being rented increased 3.7 percentage points over the same period.

14.1 HOME OWNERSHIP(a), Queensland

	1986		1991		1996	
Dwellings	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Owned	325 581	39.1	399 730	40.5	443 338	38.2
Being purchased	238 442	28.6	241 843	24.5	297 049	25.6
Rented(b)	223 148	26.8	279 731	28.4	372 456	32.1
Other(c)	46 332	5.6	64 655	6.6	47 433	4.1
Total	**833 503**	**100.0**	**985 959**	**100.0**	**1 160 276**	**100.0**

(a) Excluding caravans, etc. in parks. (b) Includes 'Occupied rent free'. (c) Includes 'Not stated'.

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

After 2 years of decline in the number of owner-occupied dwelling units for which housing finance has been obtained, the number of total new housing commitments increased 2.4% between 1995–96 and 1996–97. The amount of finance also increased by 5.6%. In contrast, there was a 30.4% decrease in the amount loaned for alterations and additions.

14.2 SECURED HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, All Lenders, Queensland

	1994–95		1995–96		1996–97	
Type of housing	no.	$m	no.	$m	no.	$m
Construction of dwellings units	20 166	1 772.9	15 141	1 416.6	15 097	1 506.3
Purchase of newly erected dwelling units	4 429	454.7	3 854	417.1	4 038	435.0
Purchase of established dwelling units	48 707	4 514.9	44 599	4 340.6	44 378	4 425.2
Refinancing	13 950	1 118.1	18 417	1 574.2	20 449	1 815.5
Total new housing commitments	**87 252**	**7 860.5**	**82 011**	**7 748.5**	**83 962**	**8 182.1**
Alterations and additions	—	659.5	—	730.9	—	507.8
Total new lending commitments	**—**	**8 520.0**	**—**	**8 479.5**	**—**	**8 689.8**

Source: Housing Finance for Owner Occupation (5609.0) and unpublished data.

Residential building

Dwelling units in new residential buildings approved during 1996–97 totalled 32,821, an increase of 8.5% from the number for the previous year. The value of these residential approvals was $3,191.6m, an increase of 10.4% from 1995–96.

14.3 NUMBER AND VALUE OF DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Queensland

	New houses		New other residential buildings		Total	
Year	no.	$m	no.	$m	no.	$m
1994–95	30 641	2 891.5	14 367	1 109.3	45 008	4 000.7
1995–96	22 821	2 227.1	7 440	664.3	30 261	2 891.5
1996–97	23 533	2 412.3	9 288	779.3	32 821	3 191.6

Source: Building Approvals, Queensland (8731.3).

During 1996–97, both Brisbane City and Maroochy Shire recorded large increases in the total number of new dwelling units approved (26.5% and 28.1% respectively). In contrast, large falls were experienced in Whitsunday Shire (29.7%) and Rockhampton City (21.9%).

In 1996–97, the value of new dwelling units approved in Brisbane City increased 19.4% to $857.7m, which accounted for almost 30% of the total value of new dwelling unit approvals in Queensland. Together, Brisbane City, Gold Coast City and the Sunshine Coast (Caloundra City, Maroochy Shire and Noosa Shire) accounted for 55.1% of the total value of new dwelling unit approvals in Queensland.

14.4 NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING UNITS APPROVED BY SELECTED AREAS, 1995–96 and 1996–97

	1995–96			1996–97		
	New houses	New other residential buildings	Total	New houses	New other residential buildings	Total
Brisbane City	4 459	2 349	6 808	5 114	3 498	8 612
Caboolture Shire	1 287	123	1 410	1 117	124	1 241
Cairns City	929	506	1 435	946	596	1 542
Caloundra City	572	366	938	553	300	853
Gold Coast City	3 066	1 868	4 934	3 241	2 176	5 417
Hervey Bay City	496	40	536	504	34	538
Logan City	841	114	955	767	100	867
Mackay City	541	124	665	536	68	604
Maroochy Shire	1 076	455	1 531	1 193	768	1 961
Noosa Shire	677	170	847	634	171	805
Redland Shire	1 044	237	1 281	1 035	282	1 317
Rockhampton City	161	40	201	132	25	157
Thuringowa City	396	85	481	429	34	463
Toowoomba City	365	66	431	319	88	407
Townsville City	309	133	442	281	119	400
Whitsunday Shire	161	51	212	128	21	149
Queensland	22 821	7 440	30 261	23 533	9 288	32 821

Source: Unpublished data, Building Approvals.

14.5 VALUE OF NEW DWELLING UNITS APPROVED BY SELECTED AREAS ($m), 1995–96 and 1996–97

	1995–96			1996–97		
	New houses	New other residential buildings	Total	New houses	New other residential buildings	Total
Brisbane City	464.5	253.9	718.4	550.7	306.9	857.7
Caboolture Shire	110.7	11.3	122.0	103.2	8.2	111.4
Cairns City	99.5	39.0	138.5	99.1	52.3	151.4
Caloundra City	57.5	35.9	93.4	57.8	24.3	82.1
Gold Coast City	306.6	161.4	468.0	349.1	192.5	541.6
Hervey Bay City	43.4	2.6	46.1	46.1	2.8	48.9
Logan City	73.2	5.8	79.0	71.2	3.9	75.1
Mackay City	58.0	9.0	67.0	58.9	8.6	67.5
Maroochy Shire	106.8	29.0	135.8	122.0	57.3	179.3
Noosa Shire	74.5	21.6	96.0	79.0	17.8	96.9
Redland Shire	106.4	18.5	125.0	114.0	20.2	134.2
Rockhampton City	15.7	2.3	18.0	12.9	1.6	14.5
Thuringowa City	41.2	7.0	48.2	45.1	2.3	47.4
Toowoomba City	35.2	4.6	39.8	30.7	6.0	36.7
Townsville City	36.0	12.1	48.2	33.0	10.6	43.5
Whitsunday Shire	17.1	3.7	20.8	13.0	1.7	14.7
Queensland	2 227.1	644.3	2 891.5	2 412.3	779.3	3 191.6

Source: Unpublished data, Building Approvals.

During 1996–97, the total number of dwelling unit commencements increased 3.4% in Queensland. Commencements of new dwelling units in other residential buildings (flats, home units, etc.) increased by 11.9% over the same period, while the number of commencements on conversions, etc. rose by 146.5%. In contrast, new house commencements decreased by 0.9% to 22,871.

14.6 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED, Queensland

Dwelling units	1994–95 no.	1995–96 no.	1996–97 no.
New houses	31 047	23 082	22 871
New other residential buildings	15 113	8 043	9 004
Conversions etc.	209	217	535
Total dwelling units	**46 369**	**31 342**	**32 410**

Source: Building Activity, Queensland (8752.3).

The total value of all residential building commenced increased 6.2% from $3,278.3m in 1995–96 to $3,482.0m in 1996–97. The total value of new house commencements increased 4.3% in 1996–97, while the total value of new other residential building commencements increased 11.5% over the same period.

14.7 VALUE OF DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED, Queensland

Dwelling units	1994–95 $m	1995–96 $m	1996–97 $m
New houses	2 938.5	2 301.1	2 399.2
New other residential buildings	1 252.1	712.6	794.4
New residential building	4 190.6	3 013.7	3 193.6
Alterations and additions	259.5	264.5	288.4
Total residential building	**4 450.0**	**3 278.3**	**3 482.0**

Source: Building Activity, Queensland (8752.3).

House building materials

Regional availability has a bearing on the types of materials used in the construction of dwellings in Australia and Queensland, and differing materials have predominated over time. The first settlers graduated from tents to rough buildings constructed of local materials such as wattle and daub.

By 1901, the typical Queensland dwelling was built on wood stumps to allow extra ventilation underneath with extra shade provided by verandahs—features influenced by climate. By Federation, wood was the most extensively used house building material in Queensland while brick and stone dwellings were more common in the southern States.

By the mid-1970s, the use of brick as a building material was becoming more widespread in Queensland because of its qualities of permanence and insulation, and because the relative cost of brick construction was decreasing compared with that of timber construction. Houses built on wood and concrete stumps remain a feature of Queensland housing, although fully enclosed high-set and low-set dwellings and ground-level construction on concrete slabs are now more common.

Costs of house building materials

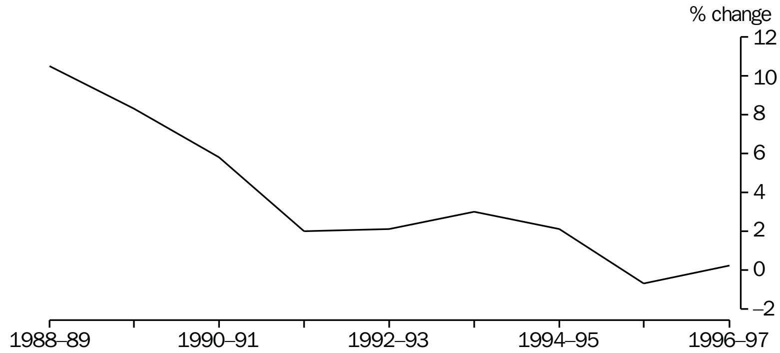
The prices of materials used in house building in Brisbane increased slightly during 1996–97, slightly below the national average figure. Over the same period the increase in the CPI for both Brisbane and the weighted average of the eight capital cities was relatively larger.

14.8 PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI): PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

	Price index of materials used in house building		CPI	
	Brisbane	Weighted average of six State capital cities	All groups Brisbane	Weighted average of eight capital cities
	%	%	%	%
1994–95	2.1	3.0	3.7	3.2
1995–96	–0.7	0.3	3.8	4.2
1996–97	0.2	0.3	1.6	1.3

Source: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (6408.0) and Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, Brisbane



Source: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (6408.0) and Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

GOVERNMENT FINANCE FOR HOUSING

The Commonwealth and State Governments each provide assistance for housing to low-income groups and other specific groups in the community. The Commonwealth provides assistance to defence personnel as a long standing policy, for both rental and purchase of homes.

State Government assistance dates back to 1910, when the Workers' Dwelling Board was established to assist persons with low income to obtain housing. Since World War II the State Government has been a direct provider of housing for rental for low-income earners and has also provided means-tested loans for house purchases.

Two Commonwealth Departments, Defence and Veterans' Affairs, are involved in the provision of housing benefits to former and serving Defence Force personnel.

The Department of Veterans' Affairs

The Defence Service Homes Scheme administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs provides benefits in the form of subsidised low interest loans and house and contents insurance. These services are available to eligible persons who have served Australia in either wartime or peacetime.

The Department of Defence

The Department of Defence has the responsibility for administering the *Defence Force (Home Loans Assistance) Act 1990*, and the Defence Housing Authority (DHA) is the Department's agent. Under this Act subsidised loans are available to former and serving Defence Force personnel, with different eligibility and benefits from those offered by the DSH scheme.

The DHA is also responsible for providing adequate housing for use by the Department of Defence, and currently DHA provides 84% of the Department's requirement through housing construction and refurbishment programs with the remainder provided through the private rental market. During 1996–97, the construction program in Queensland resulted in 81 new houses: 53 in North Queensland and 28 at Ipswich. An additional 140 houses were refurbished.

In Queensland, 5,221 houses are currently managed by the DHA. These houses are located in Cairns (292 houses), Townsville (1,852), Brisbane (1,535), Toowoomba (570) and Ipswich (972).

The Department of Public Works and Housing

Public housing in Queensland is provided through rental and purchase assistance to a wide range of clients. The housing types include detached houses, duplexes, attached houses, cluster houses, apartments and seniors' units.

The Department's rental accommodation program is designed to provide secure, affordable and appropriate public rental housing to those unable to obtain suitable accommodation in the private rental market. Assistance is also given to low to moderate income earners to enable them to access appropriate private rental housing. In addition to these programs, the Department is also involved in other public housing programs. A range of home loans is available to assist low to moderate income earners who are unable to borrow sufficient funds from the private sector to purchase their own home. Community housing programs also exist to provide funding to local government and community organisations to assist them in providing community-managed housing, for either purchase or rental, to these socio-economic groups.

During 1996–97, $89.7m was spent on 854 new housing construction commencements and $119.2m on the purchase of 900 existing dwellings. An additional $46.1m was spent on capital works such as land purchases, works on existing dwellings, disability modifications, and plant and equipment.

14.9 ACCESS TO HOUSING ASSISTANCE BY PROGRAM, Queensland—1996–97

Type of building	Home Purchase Assistance	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing	Community housing
	no.	no.	no.
Total Households Assisted	17 000	2 400	7 838
New Households Assisted	75	508	3 300
Additional Dwellings/Loans	75	97	248

Source: Queensland Department of Public Works and Housing, Ministerial Program Statements, State Budget, 1997–98.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry consists of the building sector and the engineering construction sector. In 1996–97, the building sector accounted for $5,964.9m of work done or 62.4% of the total value of work done by the construction industry in Queensland.

Residential building

14.10 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, Queensland

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Type of building	$m	$m	$m
New houses	3 079.3	2 331.1	2 365.8
New other residential buildings	1 253.1	778.2	792.8
Alterations and additions	260.4	266.8	283.5
Total	**4 592.8**	**3 376.1**	**3 442.0**

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

The value of work done on new residential buildings in Queensland accounted for 53.0% of the total value of work done on all building during 1996–97. New houses made up 68.7% of the $3,442.0m of work done on residential buildings and new other residential building accounted for 23.0% of this total. When compared with the value of work done in 1995–96, there was an increase of 1.5% for houses and an increase of 1.9% for other residential building.

Non-residential building

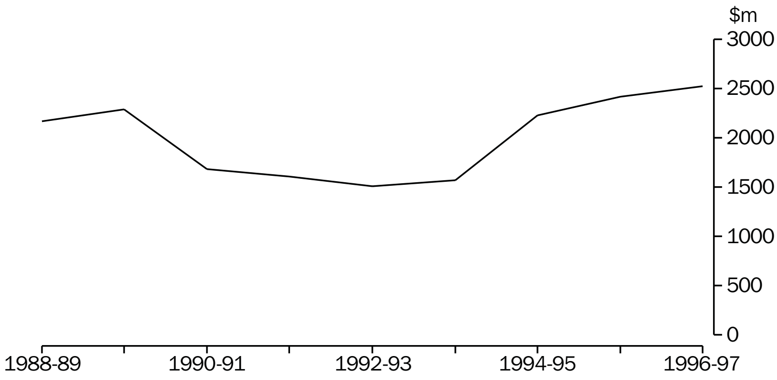
Construction work involving non-residential building relates not only to new buildings but also to refurbishments, fit outs and alterations and additions to existing buildings. The non-residential sector experienced a further upward movement in 1996–97 with the value of work done recording a total of $2,522.9m, an increase of 4.4% over the 1995–96 figure following an 8.5% increase from 1994–95.

14.11 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, Queensland

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Type of building	$m	$m	$m
Hotels, etc.	261.4	197.6	265.4
Shops	567.4	543.5	677.1
Factories	125.4	240.0	186.2
Offices	231.6	242.9	220.7
Other business premises	377.9	392.1	353.6
Educational	217.6	250.8	268.0
Religious	14.1	13.8	11.5
Health	99.5	125.3	187.2
Entertainment & recreational	233.3	230.8	191.8
Miscellaneous	98.9	178.8	161.4
Total	**2 227.1**	**2 415.7**	**2 522.9**

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, Queensland



Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

Private sector

14.12 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON PRIVATE SECTOR NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, Queensland

Type of building	1995–96 $m	1996–97 $m	Change %
Hotels, etc.	196.2	263.6	34.4
Shops	530.7	668.3	25.9
Factories	230.7	181.6	–21.3
Offices	199.0	153.3	–23.0
Other business premises	292.4	218.4	–25.3
Educational	72.1	83.7	16.1
Religious	13.4	11.5	–14.2
Health	60.0	100.1	66.8
Entertainment and recreational	135.4	137.5	1.6
Miscellaneous	92.4	58.5	–36.7
Total	**1 822.3**	**1 876.4**	**3.0**

Source: Building Activity, Queensland (8752.3).

In 1996–97, the value of work done on non-residential construction by the private sector was $1,876.4m or 74.4% of the total of all work done on non-residential construction. This was an increase of 3% over the previous year. The value of work done on health related buildings increased 66.8% over the year 1996–97. Private organisations accounted for 98.7% of all building work in the hotels, etc., shops and factories categories.

Public sector

The value of work done for the public sector on non-residential buildings totalled $646.6m in 1996–97, an increase of 9% when compared with the previous year. Educational buildings (28.5%), other business premises (20.9%), and health (13.5%) were the main categories of public sector building activity. Entertainment and recreational buildings were the only category to experience a decrease (43.1%) in the value of work done in 1996–97.

14.13 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON PUBLIC SECTOR NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, Queensland

	1995–96	1996–97	Change
Type of building	$m	$m	%
Offices	43.9	67.5	53.8
Other business premises	99.7	135.2	35.6
Educational	178.7	184.3	3.1
Health	65.3	87.1	33.4
Entertainment and recreational	95.4	54.3	–43.1
Other(a)	110.5	118.1	6.9
Total	**593.4**	**646.6**	**9.0**

(a) Including the categories of hotels, etc., shops, factories and miscellaneous buildings.

Source: Building Activity, Queensland (8752.3).

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

The construction of works such as roads, bridges, railways, harbours and pipelines is covered by the engineering construction sector.

In 1996–97 the total value of engineering construction work done in Queensland was $3,593.4m, an increase of 18.4% on the work done during 1995–96. The type of work done which had the largest increase was heavy industry, with an increase of 80.1% over 1995–96. Over the same period there was a decrease of 20.7% in the work done on water storage and supply.

14.14 VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, Queensland

	1995–96		1996–97	
Type of work done	$m	%	$m	%
Roads, highways, etc.	1 010.9	33.3	1 016.9	28.3
Telecommunications	560.4	18.5	620.4	17.3
Electricity generation, transmission, etc.	329.9	10.9	273.7	7.6
Railways	206.5	6.8	241.4	6.7
Water storage and supply	152.5	5.0	120.9	3.4
Heavy industry	400.3	13.2	720.9	20.1
Other(a)	375.7	12.4	599.3	16.7
Total	**3 036.0**	**100.0**	**3 593.4**	**100.0**

(a) Including the categories of Bridges, Harbours, Sewerage and drainage, Recreation, etc.

Source: Unpublished data, Engineering Construction Activity.

Engineering construction activity is undertaken by both public and private sector organisations. In 1996–97, of the $3,593.4m of work done, 43.0% ($1,543.6m) was undertaken by the public sector and 57.0% ($2,049.8m) by the private sector. Of the work undertaken by the private sector, 29.4% ($602.8m) was done for the public sector.

The value of work done for the public sector increased in 1996–97, by 4.6%, and the value of work done by the private sector increased also, by 33%. During the same period there was an increase of 3.3% in the value of work done by the public sector.

14.15 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, Value Of Work Done, Queensland

	By the private sector					
	For the private sector	For the public sector	Total	By the public sector	Total for the public sector (a)	Total
Year	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
1994–95	900.3	717.2	1 617.5	1 401.7	2 118.9	3 019.2
1995–96	984.3	557.0	1 541.3	1 494.8	2 051.8	3 036.1
1996–97	1 446.9	602.8	2 049.8	1 543.6	2 146.4	3 593.4

Source: Unpublished data, Engineering Construction Activity.

In 1996–97 the value of work done by the public sector ($1,543.6m) was fairly evenly distributed between the three levels of government—37.7% by the Commonwealth Government, 34.4% by the State Government and 27.9% by local government.

14.16 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, Value of Work Done by the Public Sector, Queensland

	1995–96	1996–97	Change
Level of government	$m	$m	%
Commonwealth	544	582	7.1
State	556	531	–4.5
Local	395	430	8.9
Total	**1 495**	**1 544**	**3.3**

Source: Unpublished data, Engineering Construction Activity.

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15 Transport and Communication

TRANSPORT

At 30 June 1997, 177,017 km of roads were open to the public in Queensland. Of these, some 33,667 km were State controlled (declared). The number of motor vehicles on register at 31 October 1997 was 2,132,157, an increase of 2.4% when compared with the number recorded in the motor vehicle census of 31 October 1996. For 1996–97, trade at major Queensland ports increased 5.2% compared with 1995–96 figures. During 1996–97, the number of airline passenger movements through Queensland's 11 major airports increased 2.8% compared with the 1995–96 total. The number of passenger journeys taken on Queensland railways increased by 5.6% to 42,320,000 and the amount of freight carried increased by 9.2% to 104,963,000 tonnes.

The Queensland Department of Transport handles all transport-related management functions of the Queensland Government. It was formed in December 1989 as a result of the amalgamation of the former Departments of Transport, Harbours and Marine and Main Roads. Queensland Rail was included as part of the structure of the Department of Transport up until 30 June 1991. After this time it was restructured on a commercial basis as a separate organisation. The *Transport Planning and Coordination Act*, which provides umbrella transport legislation, was proclaimed on 15 April 1994.

ROADS

Queensland has 177,017 km of public roads to service the community. In 1996–97 the Department of Main Roads was responsible for 33,667 km of State-controlled (declared) roads comprising the major traffic-carrying arterial and linking roads, while local authorities, including Aboriginal and Island Community Councils, managed the remainder.

At 30 June 1997, 37.4% of the road network in Queensland was sealed. The proportion of formed roads to all roads was 91.5% at 30 June 1997. This compared with 90.6% at 30 June 1996 and 90.4% at June 1995.

15.1 ROADS NORMALLY OPEN TO TRAFFIC, Queensland—At 30 June

	1995	1996	1997
Nature of construction	kilometres	kilometres	kilometres
Sealed	64 279	65 129	66 130
Formed and surfaced	48 775	50 594	50 807
Formed only	45 821	44 606	44 949
Total formed	*158 875*	*160 329*	*161 886*
Unformed	16 775	16 703	15 131
All roads	**175 650**	**177 032**	**177 017**

Source: Queensland Department of Main Roads.

Roads are the backbone of modern society providing vital links and access which help communities, business and industry prosper.

As the owner and manager of the State-controlled road network, Main Roads strategically plans and develops roads infrastructure and provides for maintenance of this major State asset. Main Roads places a very high value on its working partnerships with Queensland Transport, other Federal and State Government agencies, local governments, business, industry and the community to find viable solutions to increasing demands on the State's transport infrastructure. Public consultation is paramount and decisions are made with community values in mind.

As a result, Main Roads strives to develop and implement roads-related transport solutions that progressively increase the standard of living and quality of life for all Queenslanders. The department has an integral role in delivering "whole-of-government" strategies that focus on economic, regional and rural development, asset and environmental management, public safety and social development.

The Road Infrastructure Subprogram for 1996–97 cost $1,035m. The responsibility of management of the funding program lies with Roads Program Division while Roads Division provided strategic direction, coordination and central support. The planning, design, construction and maintenance activities were controlled by each of the department's 14 administrative districts across the State.

State-controlled (declared) roads such as *Highways* and *Developmental Roads* link together major commercial centres and regions within the State and to adjoining States; *Main Roads* are major roads connecting cities and towns to each other and the highway network; *Secondary Roads*, while carrying a relatively large volume of local traffic, complete the network of collectors; *Urban Arterial Roads* are the principal routes in urban areas carrying large 'through' traffic volumes; while *Urban Subarterials* supplement these and distribute traffic onto the local street network.

15.2 QUEENSLAND STATE CONTROLLED ROADS—At 30 June

	1995	1996	1997
Declared roads	kilometres	kilometres	kilometres
Type			
State highways	10 600	10 756	10 760
Developmental	8 726	8 814	8 816
Main	7 890	7 726	7 757
Secondary	6 139	6 135	6 135
Other	(a)199	(a)199	(a)199
Surface			
Bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement	25 530	25 629	25 954
Gravelled pavement	2 997	3 081	3 553
Formed only	2 279	2 200	2 363
Unformed	2 748	2 720	1 797
Total	**33 554**	**33 630**	**33 667**

(a) Including urban arterial road and urban subarterial road (132 km and 67 km, respectively).

Source: Queensland Department of Main Roads.

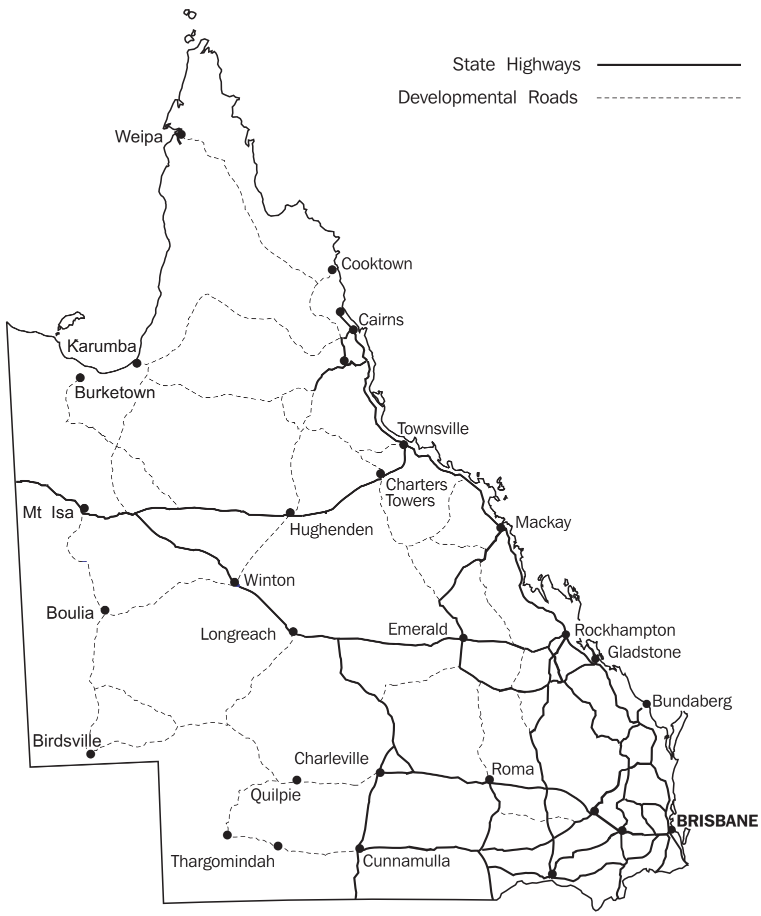
New road works

The following development work was completed on the State-controlled (declared) roads in 1996–97: 73 lane-km of road were duplicated or realigned, 261 lane-km of unsealed road were bitumen sealed, 177 lane-km of road were upgraded, widened or rehabilitated, 4,547 lane-km of previously sealed road were resealed; 44 new bridges were built and 40 road intersections and 5 pedestrian crossings had signals installed during the year. (Two km of two-lane road is counted as four lane-km.)

The following major roads projects were completed in Queensland in 1996–97:

- The $42m duplication of the Pacific Highway between Reedy Creek and Tugun was completed, relieving congestion and improving traffic conditions on the Gold Coast.
- Travel conditions on the Bruce Highway have been greatly improved by the completion of the Yandina Bypass on the Sunshine Coast. The $59m project has provided lifestyle and safety improvements for the people of Yandina with benefits flowing on to general motorists and freight operations through improved travel times.
- A two lane bitumen seal of 23 km was completed on the Winton-Hughenden Road. This was the first stage of a $27.5m sealing project to be undertaken over the next 5 years.
- An $8.1m project, including 16.7 km of bitumen reconstruction and a new bridge over the Belyando River, marked the completion of bitumen sealing on the Clermont-Charters Towers section of the Gregory Developmental Road. This provides a complete north-south freight link between Melbourne and far North Queensland and will facilitate tourism and mining ventures in this region of the State.
- The Southern Brisbane Bypass, a $179m project which will draw heavy vehicles out of suburban streets in Brisbane and Logan, was opened to traffic in May 1997. This project consisted of two major components an extension of the Gateway Motorway to Logan Motorway at Drewvale and the duplication of the Logan Motorway west from there to the Ipswich Motorway. This facility is operated as a toll road by the Logan Motorway Company.
- There have been a number of projects across the State designed to expedite the provision of better access to rural and remote communities. These include low cost seals on 4.2 km of the Winton-Boulia Road, 39 km between Stonehenge and Jundah, 66.2 km on the Winton-Hughenden Road and 9.9 kms on the Isisford-Blackall Road. These projects were completed at a cost of $12.9m.
- Major deviations between Birdsville, Bedourie and Boulia will provide improved flood immunity. Months of delay due to flooding and inconvenience caused by lengthy detours will be eliminated. The two deviations totalled 75.2 km and cost $3.8m.
- In North Queensland, work commenced on a $70m project to fully bitumen seal the Cooktown Development Road by 2005. The Aboriginal community of Hopevale has gained better access to goods and services at Cooktown with the completion of a $5.4m project to seal the Endeavour Valley Road between the Endeavour River and Cameron Creek Road.

ROADS, Queensland—At 30 June 1997



Source: Queensland Department of Main Roads.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor vehicle registrations

Prior to 1 July 1921 the registration of motor vehicles in Queensland was a function of the Police Traffic Department. With the creation of the Main Roads Board in 1920, the Main Roads Act authorised the registration of all motor vehicles and payment of fees throughout the State. As this was to be one of the major sources of revenue to the Main Roads Fund, action was taken to draft the necessary regulations which came into force on 1 July 1921.

Motor Vehicle Census

15.3 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, Queensland—At 31 October

Type of vehicle	1995(a) '000	1996(b) '000	1997(b) '000
Passenger vehicles	1 513.3	(c)1567.3	1 607.5
Campervans	4.1	4.4	4.7
Light commercial vehicles	340.0	(c)353.1	361.1
Trucks	77.9	78.3	79.3
Buses	9.3	(c)12.4	12.9
Total	**1 944.5**	**2 015.6**	**2 065.5**
Motor cycles	68.3	66.4	66.6

(a) 1995 data are as at 31 May. (b) 1996 and 1997 data are as at 31 October. (c) In 1996 a number of vehicles previously classified as passenger or light commercial vehicles were re-classified to busses. Re-classification was based on better identification of the model of the vehicle.

Source: Motor Vehicle Census (9309.0).

Results of the 1997 Motor Vehicle Census of vehicles registered at 31 October 1997 showed there were 2,132,157 vehicles registered in Queensland. This was an increase of 2.4% over the figure for the previous census of vehicles registered at 31 October 1996. The average age of vehicles registered in Queensland was 10.5 years and the proportion of vehicles that were 5 or more years old has decreased from 73.5% in 1996 to 73.1% in 1997. The number of vehicles registered in Queensland per 1,000 mean population increased 0.5% from 624 in 1996 to 627 in 1997. The total number of vehicles registered increased in all States and Territories except Tasmania. The percentage rate of increase between 1996 and 1997 was highest in the Australian Capital Territory (4.2%).

15.4 ROAD DISTANCES BETWEEN MAJOR CENTRES(a)—1996 (kilometres)

Major Centre	Adelaide	Brisbane	Cairns	Canberra	Charleville	Darwin	Mackay	Melbourne	Mt Isa	Perth	Rockhampton	Sydney	Townsville	Winton
Adelaide	—	2 063	3 468	1 204	1 762	3 053	2 712	728	2 743	2 802	2 392	1 426	3 122	2 440
Brisbane	2 063	—	1 705	1 283	748	3 415	971	1 670	1 827	4 462	637	996	1 359	1 358
Cairns	3 468	1 705	—	3 000	1 951	2 836	734	3 075	1 248	5 867	1 068	2 713	346	836
Canberra	1 204	1 283	3 000	—	1 171	4 257	1 921	646	2 321	4 006	1 924	287	2 654	1 912
Charleville	1 762	748	1 951	1 171	—	2 754	821	1 637	1 163	4 165	875	1 245	1 605	694
Darwin	3 053	3 415	2 836	4 257	2 754	—	2 899	3 781	1 604	4 449	2 913	3 999	2 490	2 080
Mackay	2 712	971	734	1 921	821	2 899	—	2 336	1 290	5 010	334	1 879	388	976
Melbourne	728	1 670	3 075	646	1 637	3 781	2 336	—	2 787	3 530	1 999	868	2 729	2 334
Mount Isa	2 743	1 827	1 248	2 321	1 163	1 604	1 290	2 787	—	4 909	1 332	2 395	902	469
Perth	2 802	4 462	5 867	4 006	4 165	4 449	5 010	3 530	4 909	—	4 791	4 228	5 521	4 571
Rockhampton	2 392	637	1 068	1 924	875	2 913	334	1 999	1 332	4 791	—	1 637	722	863
Sydney	1 426	996	2 713	287	1 245	3 999	1 879	868	2 395	4 228	1 637	—	2 367	1 926
Townsville	3 122	1 359	346	2 654	1 605	2 490	388	2 729	902	5 521	722	2 367	—	597
Winton	2 440	1 358	836	1 912	694	2 080	976	2 334	469	4 571	863	1 926	597	—

(a) All distances have been calculated along the most favourable travelling routes and are therfore not necessarily the shortest.

Source: Queensland Transport.

The first Annual Report of the Main Roads Department (now Queensland Transport) records that the number of motor vehicles registered to 30 June 1922 was 13,807 of which 11,643 were cars and trucks and 2,164 were motor cycles.

15.5 NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED(a), By Type of Vehicle, Queensland

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Type of vehicle	no.	no.	no.	no.
Cars and station wagons	92 579	98 609	100 546	118 315
Utilities and panel vans	21 605	21 292	21 416	23 793
Trucks	3 982	2 916	3 063	3 803
Buses	1 019	993	939	817
Total	**119 185**	**123 810**	**125 964**	**146 728**
Motor cycles	3 954	4 297	4 323	4 779

(a) Including Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles.

Source: New Motor Vehicle Registrations (9301.0).

15.6 HOUSEHOLDS WITH MOTOR VEHICLES(a), Queensland

	Households(b), 1991 Census	Households(b), 1996 Census
Vehicles	no.	no.
0	116 300	128 670
1	432 337	495 252
2	321 533	386 317
3	83 636	97 217
4 or more	32 556	34 504
Not stated	31 439	62 112
Total	**1 017 801**	**1 204 072**

(a) Excluding motor cycles, motor scooters and tractors. (b) Excluding caravan parks.

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing, 1991 and 1996.

The number of new motor vehicles registered during 1997–98 was 151,507. Out of scope vehicles and those not registered for the first time are excluded from the statistics.

In 1922, less than 8% of Queensland households had at least one motor vehicle, excluding motor cycles. By contrast, at the census conducted in 1996, this figure had increased to more than 88%.

Drivers' licences

Under the *Traffic Act 1949*, a person who is driving a motor vehicle must hold a learner's permit, a provisional licence or an open licence authorising him or her to drive that class of motor vehicle.

- A learner's permit may only be issued to a person at least 16 years and 6 months old.
- A provisional licence may only be issued to a person at least 17 years old, who has passed a driving competency test. A 3-year provisional licence period applies generally to all licence holders under 25 years, with a 1-year provisional licence period applying to all other holders.
- An open licence may only be issued to a person after the person has completed the required provisional licence period.
- A driver's licence may be issued with a condition stated on the licence and the holder of the licence must comply with the condition at all times while driving under the authority of the licence. The condition is shown as a code letter. For example, the code letter A restricts the holder to driving a vehicle with automatic transmission only. The holder is told of any such condition applying to his or her licence when the licence is issued to him or her.

Queensland has adopted the national graduated driver's licence classification scheme. Briefly, this scheme groups certain types of vehicles into different licence classes, and requires a person to gain practical driving experience under the lowest licence class for a minimum period of one year before being eligible to obtain a licence to drive a motor vehicle in the next higher class.

The licence shows only the highest licence class the person has obtained, and the person may drive any of the vehicle types in or below that licence class. For example, a person who holds a MR licence may drive any vehicle in that class as well as any vehicle under the lower licence classes of LR and C.

The types of vehicles that may be driven under each licence class (from the lowest to the highest) are:

C a moped, and a motor car. A trailer may only be towed by a motor car.

LR a bus, motor truck and prime mover provided they are not more than 8 tonnes Gross Vehicle Mass (GVM). A trailer of not more than 9 tonnes GVM may be towed by the vehicle.

MR a bus or a motor truck more than 8 tonnes GVM provided they do not have more than 2 axles. A trailer of not more than 9 tonnes GVM may be towed by either vehicle.

HR a bus or a motor truck of unlimited GVM. A trailer of not more than 9 tonnes GVM may be towed by either vehicle. An articulated bus of unlimited GVM may also be driven.

HC a motor truck of unlimited GVM. A trailer of unlimited GVM may be towed by the vehicle. An articulated motor vehicle of unlimited GVM may also be driven.

MC a B-double and a road train.

For a motorcycle, a person must gain practical driving experience under a RE licence class (for a moped and a motorcycle with an engine capacity of not more than 250 cc) for a minimum period of one year before being eligible to obtain an R licence. An R licence allows a person to drive a motorcycle with an unlimited engine capacity.

A person who wishes to drive a type of motor vehicle that is not included in any of the above licence classes may be eligible to obtain a UD class licence. However, this licence class is restricted generally to specialist vehicles, and the issue of any such licence is subjected to close examination.

15.7 DRIVERS' LICENCES ON REGISTER BY AGE GROUP, Queensland—At 30 June 1998

Age group (years)	Open no.	Provisional no.	Learner's permit(a) no.	Total no.
Under 17	(b)3	5	13 422	13 430
17	(b)13	17 431	18 637	36 081
18	(b)173	28 730	9 932	38 835
19	(b)827	32 337	6 335	39 299
20	15 576	19 573	4 596	39 745
21–24	130 853	32 143	11 198	174 294
25–29	233 768	8 646	6 939	249 353
30–39	476 807	7 774	5 042	489 723
40–49	455 066	4 354	1 905	461 325
50–59	342 735	1 960	660	345 355
60–69	203 440	500	208	204 148
70 and over	148 407	129	71	148 607
Total	**2 007 668**	**153 582**	**78 945**	**2 240 195**

(a) Excluding permits issued to persons who held an open or provisional licence for some other class of vehicle. (b) Issued to holders of interstate and international open licences.

Source: Queensland Transport.

Survey of Motor Vehicle Use

The Survey of Motor Vehicle Use conducted for the 12 months ended 30 September 1995 showed that vehicles registered in Queensland travelled an estimated total of 34,417 million km in the year, an increase of 29.6% over the 1991 figure. Queensland vehicles had the highest average annual distance travelled (17,100 km).

Business use accounted for 35.8% of total distance travelled and 25.3% was for travel to and from work. Of all distance travelled in the 12-month period, 35.7% occurred in Brisbane, 28.9% in other urban areas and 30.4% in other areas of the State. This compared with 41.7%, 25.4% and 28.1%, respectively, in 1991.

An estimated 25,666 million tonne-kilometres were recorded in 1995 by freight-carrying vehicles, an increase of 51.9% over the 1991 total. The amount of freight carried increased from 216 million tonnes in 1991 to 289 million tonnes in 1995, an increase of 33.8%.

The total distance travelled by buses in 1995 increased by 4.6% from the 1991 total to 299 million km. The number of passengers carried (163 million) increased by 25.3% when compared with the 1991 figure.

Freight Movements Survey

The Freight Movements Survey, which commenced in June quarter 1994, provides a measure of the transport of goods and materials within Australia by each of the major modes of transport (road, rail, sea and air). Both interstate and intrastate movements were collected but urban (short distance) movements were excluded.

The road transport component of this survey was suspended after the September quarter 1995, pending a review of methodology. Data were published as *Experimental Estimates of Freight Movements, Australia* (9217.0).

Road traffic accidents

During 1997 there were 360 fatalities on Queensland roads, a decrease of 6.5% from the 1996 total of 385. The rate of fatalities per 10,000 registered vehicles in Queensland decreased to 1.7 and the rate per 10,000 population in Queensland remained constant at 1.1.

15.8 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, Queensland

Details	1995 no.	1996 no.	1997 no.
Total accidents(a)	20 993	20 623	19 925
Casualty accidents(b)	8 714	8 670	8 253
Persons killed	456	385	360
Persons injured(c)	11 122	11 092	10 420
Rate per 10,000 vehicles			
Persons killed	2.2	1.8	1.7
Persons injured(c)	54.5	51.9	48.9

(a) Including accidents causing death or personal injury or causing more than $2,500 worth of damage. (b) Accidents causing death or injuries requiring hospital or medical treatment. Excluding minor injury not requiring medical treatment. (c) Excluding minor injury.

Source: Queensland Transport.

Of those persons killed in road traffic accidents in 1997, 69.7% were males and 30.3% were females. This compares with 69.6% and 30.4%, respectively, in 1996.

The 17 to 20 years age group had the highest fatality rate during 1997. The 17 to 24 years age group accounted for 31.7% of fatalities but only 12% of the population. Fatalities in this group increased from 107 in 1996 to 114 in 1997. Males accounted for 65.8% of these fatalities, compared with 82.2% in 1996. Fatalities in the 30 to 39 year age group decreased 24.2% in 1997 when compared with fatalities in that age group for 1996.

15.9 AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS KILLED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, Queensland—1997

Age group (years)	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.	Rate(a) no.
Under 5	10	3	13	0.5
5–16	19	6	25	0.4
17–20	44	23	67	3.4
21–24	31	16	47	2.2
25–29	27	8	35	1.3
30–39	39	8	47	0.9
40–49	32	15	47	1.0
50–59	16	10	26	0.7
60 and over	33	20	53	1.0
Total	**251**	**109**	**360**	**1.1**

(a) Rate per 10,000 estimated resident population.

Source: Queensland Transport.

15.10 ROAD TRAFFIC CASUALITIES BY TYPE OF ROAD USER, Queensland

	1995	1996	1997
Motor drivers			
Killed	178	170	159
Injured(a)	5 274	5 208	5 081
Motor cyclists			
Killed	51	39	40
Injured(a)	1 011	1 056	896
Pedal cyclists			
Killed	10	10	12
Injured(a)	616	693	656
Pedestrians			
Killed	92	55	59
Injured(a)	834	792	728
Passengers(b)			
Killed	125	111	90
Injured(a)	3 391	3 341	3 059

(a) Persons requiring hospital and medical treatment only (excluding minor injury). (b) Including passengers on motor cycles and pedal cycles and riders of horses and horse-drawn devices.

Source: Queensland Transport.

The number of motor drivers and motor cyclists killed in road accidents in 1997 decreased 6.5% and 2.6%, respectively, from the total killed in 1996. The number of pedestrians killed in 1997 increased by 7.3% compared with 1996.

Urban bus services

Public transport in Queensland is provided by municipal organisations, private operators and the government railways.

The activities of Queensland Transport's Public Transport Program are closely linked to the Transport Operations Program and to integrated planning across the Department. The Program operates under the *Transport Operations (Passenger Transport) Act 1994*. It aims to develop a high quality integrated passenger transport system. The Public Transport Program oversees all school transport services (since 1 March 1996), bus, taxi and limousine services and regulates air routes within the State.

15.11 MUNICIPAL BUS TRANSPORT, Queensland—1997–98

	Units	Brisbane
Route kilometres	no.	4 162
Vehicle kilometres	'000	34 105
Rolling stock	no.	609
Passengers carried	'000	45 117
Employees at 30 June	no.	1 344

Source: Brisbane City Council.

15.12 MUNICIPAL BUS PASSENGERS CARRIED, Queensland

Year	Brisbane '000
1992–93	43 253
1993–94	45 900
1994–95	44 623
1995–96	45 593
1996–97	44 796
1997–98	45 117

Source: Brisbane City Council.

The number of municipal bus passenger journeys in Brisbane in 1997–98 was 0.7% higher than 1996–97. The total distance travelled by Brisbane City Council buses increased 3.1% from 33.1 million km in 1996–97 to 34.1 million km in 1997–98.

Brisbane Transport continued a reform process by redesigning work procedures and undertaking a network redesign of all services, restructuring of the head office, regional offices and workshop and garage locations. The reform agenda also allowed for the review of bus operator award conditions and the proposed employment of casual and part-time staff.

The major achievements of the reform process in 1996–97 were:

- implementation of community based bus services;
- additional joint partnership arrangements with private bus operators;
- innovative services such as the Dial and Ride and Night Rider services;
- electronic ticketing and bus radio enhancements to the bus fleet;
- extension of the satellite depot concept by opening Richlands Depot to further develop the bus operator self management teams concept;
- acquisition of 20 low floor wheel chair accessible buses; and
- acquisition of 20 mini buses for use on local community service runs.

The necessity for reform resulted from the Federal Government's National Competition Policy Agenda. This led to a public benefit assessment involving widespread consultations. A 'fully commercialised model' within Council was adopted as the most appropriate vehicle to carry out the commercialised activities of Brisbane Transport.

Ferry services

The Brisbane City Council operates a ferry service which carried 3,794,000 passengers in 1997–98, an increase of 16.4% over the 1996–97 total. Brisbane Transport continued to achieve substantial increases in passenger loadings as a result of marketing of the ferry services and the Brisbane City Council focus on the river for recreational enjoyment and commuter travel. In addition to the existing mono hull cross-river services, in November 1996, six new CityCat high speed, low wash catamaran vessels commenced services between Brett's Wharf at Hamilton and the University of Queensland at St Lucia.

RAILWAYS

At 30 June 1997, Queensland Rail (QR) operated a fleet of 541 locomotives and 338 electric multiple units for the Brisbane suburban Citytrain network. The rail network comprises 9,458 km of line (1,820 km of which were electrified). This includes 132 km of 1,435 millimetre gauge in use between Brisbane and the New South Wales border.

Railways operations

QR consists of four business groups: Coal and Minerals, Freight, Citytrain and Traveltrain and three support groups: Deputy Chief Executive, Business Services and Workshops.

QR is subject to the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994* and the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*, which allowed for corporatisation on 1 July 1995.

The organisation's first year of operation as a corporatised entity was 1995–96. Under a corporate structure and in line with National Competition Policy endorsed by all State Governments, QR operates on a commercial basis in an environment affected by increasing competition. The shareholders of the corporation are the people of Queensland represented equally by the shareholding Ministers, the Minister for Transport and Main Roads and the Treasurer of Queensland.

The purpose of the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993* is to provide the mechanism for government entities such as QR to operate on commercial lines. However, the Act also recognises the need for these organisations to carry out community service obligations.

In 1996–97, QR carried over 42.3 million passengers, hauled 95.8 million tonnes of coal and minerals and 9.1 million tonnes of other freight. Labour productivity increased by 21% during the year.

15.13 RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

	Units	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Lines open	km	9 452	9 442	9 458
Traffic train-kilometres	'000	30 273	31 716	34 809
Train-kilometres per kilometre open	km	3 203	3 359	3 680
Total earnings	$'000	1 521 577	1 810 516	2 009 001
Total working expenses(a)	$'000	1 072 722	1 060 901	1 137 977
Net revenue	$'000	448 855	749 615	871 034
Coaching traffic				
Train-kilometres	*'000*	*8 842*	*10 182*	*11 778*
Country	'000	2 147	2 184	2 079
Suburban(b)	'000	6 695	7 999	9 699
Passengers carried	*'000*	*37 921*	*40 068*	*42 320*
Country	'000	895	881	861
Suburban(b)	'000	37 026	39 187	41 459
Passenger earnings collected(c)	*$'000*	*93 381*	*98 947*	*107 901*
Country earnings	$'000	40 166	44 116	44 851
Suburban earnings(b)	$'000	53 215	54 831	63 050
Goods traffic(d)				
Train-kilometres	'000	20 762	20 670	22 071
Freight carried	'000 tonnes	96 807	96 120	104 963
Other freight	'000 tonnes	7 299	7 453	9 080
Earnings collected	*$'000*	*968 837*	*1 017 873*	*1 106 061*
Minerals (including coal) less coal royalties (e)	$'000	797 901	831 672	888 534
Other freight	$'000	170 936	186 201	217 527
Other receipts (including coal royalties/CSOs*)	$'000	459 359	693 696	795 049

(a) Excluding interest, redemption and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. (b) Including Gympie and Toowoomba services. (c) Passenger earnings have been restated to include sales revenue and concession reimbursement for 1994–95 and 1995–96 on a consistent basis. (d) Excluding departmental traffic. (e) Earnings collected for minerals have been restated to include coal royalties as a revenue deduction for 1994–95 and 1995–96.
* Community Service Obligations.

Source: Queensland Rail.

Capital investment in QR in 1996–97 was $609.2m compared with $613m in the previous year, and continues an historically high investment in expanding and upgrading QR's infrastructure. Major achievements during the year were:

- Commissioning of the standard gauge link to Fisherman Islands in Brisbane ($101m),
- Completion of the Brisbane Inner-city Quadruplication Project, including the rebuilding of Roma Street station ($162m),
- Delivery of 40 new Freight 2800 Class diesel-electric locomotives, and
- Finalising 51 deviations, totalling 118 km, along the North Coast Line under the Main Line Upgrade Project to enable 20 tonne axle load freight traffic to operate.

15.14 ROLLING STOCK, Queensland, At 30 June

Type	1995	1996	1997
Locomotives	*514*	*531*	*541*
Diesel-electric	337	338	350
Diesel-hydraulic	—	2	2
Diesel-mechanical	1	1	1
Electric	170	184	182
Steam (excursion trains)	6	6	6
Locomotive hauled cars	273	283	280
Self propelled cars and trailers(a)	326	336	347
Revenue wagons	11 976	11 882	11 638
Service wagons and other vehicles	1 167	1 214	1 349

(a) Including electric multiple units.

Source: Queensland Rail.

Traveltrain Group

The Traveltrain Group operates long distance and tourist trains. It carries 900,000 passengers each year. Of these, 36% are travelling while on holidays and 46% are visiting friends and relatives. These figures reinforce Traveltrain's position as a major transport provider for the State's tourism industry.

More than 9,000 seats/berths per week on 19 return services are available on the Group's major long distance trains including the Queenslander, Sunlander, Spirit of the Outback, Spirit of the Tropics, Westlander and Inlander, as well as on its Inner City Electric (ICE) train known as the Spirit of Capricorn.

Traveltrain also operates the Gulflander and Savannahlander tourist services as well as 14 scheduled return trips each week for the Kuranda Scenic Railway with additional services running out of Cairns during peak tourist months.

Business performance

In 1996–97 Traveltrain's sales revenue and modal share remained constant at $45.2m and 3% respectively. However, journeys for air-conditioned services were down 1.4% compared with 1995–96 and Kuranda Scenic Railway journeys dropped 2.8% due to a slower growth rate in domestic travel and a downturn in international visitors to Cairns.

Almost 500,000 passengers travel annually on the Kuranda Scenic Railway between Cairns and Kuranda making this service one of the largest tour operators in the Cairns region. The majority of these passengers are from overseas.

Key achievements

In a highly competitive consumer leisure market, Traveltrain managed to maintain its market share. This was achieved by initiatives such as the introduction of the Atlas Hotel and airline booking systems into QR Travel Centres, as well as the launch in May 1997 of a new Spirit of the Outback holiday brochure dedicated to outback holidays, and the introduction of a road/rail pass in conjunction with a coach operator.

Operationally, Traveltrain saw some improvements in on-time running with air-conditioned trains improving to 74% compared with 72% in 1995–96. This was despite speed restrictions on the Western lines and the impact of Main Line Upgrade Project work on the North Coast line.

A new timetable was prepared for introduction in October 1997 to reduce travel times after completion of the Main Line Upgrade Project as well as draft timetables for the new Tilt Train services to Bundaberg and Rockhampton.

Traveltrain's revenue per train kilometre of $22.87 for 1996–97 increased by 5% compared to 1995–96 but was below the target of $23.98. This was mainly due to a continuation of the decline in domestic and international tourism in Cairns and the northern region in general, leading to decreased patronage on the Kuranda Scenic Rail.

Citytrain Group

The Citytrain Group is the largest public transport system in south-east Queensland, providing safe, fast and comfortable passenger rail travel. It extends between Brisbane and Gympie; from the north Brisbane suburb of Ferny Grove to Helensvale on the Gold Coast; and from Cleveland and Shorncliffe in the east to Rosewood in the west.

Business performance

Citytrain strived to be the public's first choice in public transport for the region in 1996–97 and more than 40 million customers commuted to and from work and school on Citytrain's 724 daily services. Typically there are 150,000 journeys made on Citytrain's services every work day.

Citytrain's sales revenue increased by 15% from $54.8m in 1995–96 to $63m, while its working expenses per train kilometre continued to fall by 8.6% in real terms.

The increase in revenue was largely due to the continuation of Citytrain's fare evasion program, a 20 cent fare increase for adults and the continued success of the Gold Coast Railway with 1.2 million journeys recorded during 1996–97.

Patronage increased from 39 million journeys in 1995–96 to 41.5 million, a rise of 5.8%.

On-time running improved dramatically from 58% to 88% within 3 minutes over a 24 hour period. Since the introduction of the new timetable in January, on-time running has reached in excess of 95%, which is equal to or better than railways in any other Australian State.

Key achievements

The modernisation of Roma Street and Central railway stations, including extra platform capacity and construction of two new tunnels, increased the inner-city capacity by 60%. This expansion of inner-city tunnels laid the foundation for a new timetable to permit best practice in terms of on-time running reliability.

Major construction work was progressed for the expansion of the Gold Coast railway to Robina, Yeerongpilly to Salisbury third track and the Mayne to Northgate fourth track. The Mayne Control Centre was upgraded with a full PC-based, UTC control system.

The Citytrain fleet was expanded with seven of the 10 new three car Interurban Multiple Units for Gold Coast operations being delivered.

Other improvements included the completion of the installation of ticket vending machines to reduce fare evasion and increased off-peak services at 15 minute intervals for inner-city stations bounded by Corinda, Northgate and Park Road.

Total sales revenue increased by 15% in 1996–97. The first fare increase for 3 years was implemented on 1 February 1997 along with the removal of half price weekend fares.

Coal and Minerals Group

The Coal and Minerals Group provides commercial transport services to the Queensland mining, minerals processing and electricity generation industries.

Business performance

In 1996–97, the Coal and Minerals Group transported a record 95,883 million tonnes of products, an increase of 8.1% over the previous financial year. Tonnages were lower than expected due to various factors, including rain flooding of mines, production problems and labour disputes at several coal mines.

In 1996–97, the average freight rate paid by Coal and Minerals customers was 3% less in real terms than that paid in 1995–96.

During 1996–97, QR returned a total of $27m to its Coal and Minerals customers, including $9m under the Export Coal Credit Scheme and $18m through productivity sharing mechanisms associated with best practice targets.

Key achievements

A significant achievement in 1996–97 was the signing of several long-term rail transport arrangements. This has implications for the assured continuity of QR's transport services to these customers and for a consequent assurance of stable future QR business.

Burton Coal became a new player on the coal market in Queensland with the construction of the Burton rail spur and balloon loop at Mallawa and the movement of the first train (under construction conditions) to Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal in late 1996.

BHP made a successful start to its new coal project, South Walker Creek at Tootoolah, near Coppabella. Railing of South Walker Creek's coal started on 15 July 1996 at interim loading facilities and from 9 January 1997 from a dead-end siding at Tootoolah, where the coal was loaded onto QR trains.

WMC Fertilisers Ltd is the developer of a fertiliser plant to be located at Phosphate Hill, south of Mount Isa. Nearly one million tonnes of fertiliser will be transported on QR trains from Phosphate Hill to Townsville from the year 2000.

To meet the projected increase in demand, expansion and renewal of rollingstock assets initiatives included:

- Ordering 400 new VSH class (104 gross tonne) coal wagons with 146 delivered by 30 June 1997,
- Design of an 80-tonne mineral concentrate tippler wagon (GS Y class) for operation on the Mount Isa line,
- Ordering 50 GS Y wagons for the Carrington mine,

- Ordering 25 PCZY container wagons to service the Selwyn mine operations, and
- Building 26 VLH (100 tonne limestone) wagons, due for delivery by October 1997, in line with the expansion of the QCL East End mine at Gladstone.

Despite industrial and production problems at certain mines, the Coal and Minerals Group was able to exceed its labour productivity target for 1996–97 by 3%. This improvement was achieved through improved workplace practices and agreements.

RAILWAYS, Queensland—At 30 June 1997

Source: Queensland Rail.

Freight Group

The Freight Group provides comprehensive services to Queensland communities through its three major business divisions. Primary Industries carries livestock, raw sugar and domestic grain, Q-Link provides a Statewide and interstate door-to-door service for small freight and Express Freight transports bulk products, as well as domestic, import and export containerised goods.

Business performance

The Freight Group hauled a record 9 million tonnes of general, bulk and containerised freight in 1996–97, compared with 7.5 million tonnes the previous year.

The Group's total revenue for the year was $451m, a decrease of 2.9 % from last year's revenue of $464m. This was partly due to the loss of some Express Freight traffic to coastal shipping and the downturn in the livestock market.

However, the sales revenue of more that $217m was an increase of 16.8% over last year's figure of $186m, with all three Divisions reporting a high degree of customer satisfaction.

Key achievements

The completion of the $590m Main Line Upgrade Project between Brisbane and Cairns resulted in a 27% increase in axle loads and an increase in the maximum track speed from 80 to 100 km/h, reducing average journey time from Brisbane to Cairns to 29 hours.

During the year work on the construction of the new Express Freight container terminals in Ayr and Cloncurry was progressed. Cattletrain services were also introduced during the year by Primary Industries to provide an improved service for animal feeding, inspection and specialised handling.

Q-Link commenced interstate services to and from Melbourne and Sydney, reached a milestone of 1,800 tonnes of freight moved per day, and halved its service failure rate.

Other key achievements for the year included:

- Completion of all trackwork for a standard gauge line to the Port of Brisbane and signalling work for a locomotive positioning shed at Fisherman Islands,
- Installation of steel sleepers for 378 km of track on the Mount Isa line,
- Purchase of 110 new container wagons,
- Townsville Container Terminal upgrade,
- Modification of the Cairns Freight Distribution Centre,
- The start of the certification process to ISO 14001 of Freight's Whyte Island Provisioning Shed as an environmental initiative, and
- $1.5m Freight Group facility upgrades across the State, such as the Cobarra Bulk Fuel Storage Facility, to ensure sufficient environmental safeguards are in place.

Freight Movements Survey

The rail component of the ABS Freight Movements Survey, which commenced in June quarter 1994, is designed to provide measures of the transport of goods and materials within Australia by rail transport. Interstate and intrastate movements are collected from both public and private railways.

15.15 RAIL FREIGHT MOVEMENTS: ORIGIN AND DESTINATION BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, Queensland

	Origin		Destination	
	1994–95	1995–96	1994–95	1995–96
Statistical Division	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Brisbane	3 878	3 544	6 020	6 275
Moreton	2 350	2 118	596	737
Wide Bay-Burnett	4 205	4 244	4 135	3 969
Darling Downs	787	1 180	732	433
South-West	92	131	58	136
Fitzroy	41 002	41 504	29 679	31 663
Central-West	67	71	49	62
Mackay	45 889	40 133	56 966	50 203
Northern	21 777	24 917	22 543	25 306
Far North	15 081	18 618	15 571	18 723
North-West	933	927	827	925
Queensland	**136 066**	**137 387**	**137 177**	**138 432**

Source: Experimental Estimates of Freight Movements (9217.0).

AIR TRANSPORT

Contributed by the Department of Transport and Regional Development. Other sources: Queensland Department of Transport.

The provision of air services within Queensland is regulated by the Queensland Government. The Commonwealth Government regulated aviation safety through the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA). On 6 July 1996, the CAA was replaced by two new bodies: the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) and Airservices Australia. The functions of CASA include standards setting, safety surveillance of the industry, enforcement of standards, entry control and licensing. Additional responsibilities include the regulatory oversight of the national airways system, air traffic services and aviation rescue and fire fighting services provided by Airservices Australia and administration of the mandatory carriers' liability insurance arrangements. The functions of Airservices Australia are to provide cost-effective services for Australia's aviation industry. These include air traffic control, aeronautical information services, airport rescue and fire fighting, search and rescue and navigation services.

CASA and Airservices Australia are required to perform their functions in a manner that, as far as practicable, protects the environment from the effects of the operation of aircraft.

The Commonwealth Government, through the Department of Transport and Regional Development, is responsible for the negotiation and administration of international air service arrangements and the fostering of a competitive environment for domestic air transport in Australia.

The Remote Air Services Subsidy Scheme is federally funded and provides subsidies for air services where there are no suitable alternative forms of transport to remote areas. In 1997–98, the subsidy for Queensland was $812,015. The Queensland Government provided more than $3.8m in direct subsidies to operators over western air routes in Queensland to cover the shortfall of revenue against costs of operating the services in 1997–98.

Airports

Sources: Department of Transport and Regional Development.

There are various major categories of aerodrome ownership in Australia ranging from Federal airports where the airport land is owned by the Commonwealth but is leased to either a Commonwealth company or a private company, to local bodies such as port authorities or local government authorities and private owners.

During 1997 and 1998 all Federal airports in Queensland were leased to private sector operators: Brisbane, Archerfield, Coolangatta, Mount Isa and Townsville Airports. Townsville Airport is operated jointly with the Department of Defence.

The Federal airports are subject to Commonwealth and State regulatory controls. The Commonwealth has chosen to vary the amount of regulation applying to Federal airports depending on their size and significance to the aviation industry. Areas where the Commonwealth has retained control include land use, planning, building control and environment management. The larger airports (Brisbane, Coolangatta and Townsville) are also subject to economic regulation designed to ensure no abuse of market power in the areas of pricing and quality of service.

Brisbane airport is situated 13 km from the city and occupies almost 2,700 hectares of land, which is more than three times the size of Australia's busiest regular public transport airport, Sydney.

From 2 July 1997, Brisbane Airport Corporation Limited (BACL) took up a 50 year lease (with an option for a further 49 years) of Brisbane Airport from the Commonwealth. BACL is owned by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA), Amsterdam Airport Schiphol, The Port of Brisbane Corporation, Brisbane City Council, Commonwealth Financial Services (CBA's fund management arm) and other financial institutions.

At present Brisbane Airport has two runways, the 3,560m long main runway and the 1,760m cross runway. The International Terminal Building (opened in September 1995) has 8 aerobridges with provision for parking of 3 additional aircraft on the apron and is able to process a maximum of 3,000 passengers per hour. The terminal is used by the 22 international airlines operating international services to Brisbane as at 30 June 1998. In the 12 months of operation to 30 June 1997, more than 18,000 aircraft movements were recorded. International passenger numbers were about 2.2 million.

The Domestic Terminal Building (opened in March 1988) has 20 gate positions, with 22 additional remote parking stands and is able to process 4,500 passengers per hour. The Domestic Terminal is used by Ansett, Qantas and regional airlines. A total of 7.4 million passengers used domestic and regional airlines at the Brisbane Airport in the year ended 30 June 1997.

BACL developed a draft Master Plan during the first 12 months of its lease of Brisbane Airport (this was required under the regulatory regime governing leased federal airports). The process included a significant period of public comment on the draft plan. The draft Master Plan was submitted to the Federal Minister for Transport and Regional Development for approval on 26 June 1998.

The Master Plan sets out BACL's vision for the development of the airport over a 20 year period. The draft submitted includes plans to:

- Construct an additional runway, associated taxiways and aprons; to focus future terminal development in the area of the existing Domestic Terminal (to be called the Central Terminal Area),
- Improve landside access to the airport through improved road access and construction of a new rail link, and
- Develop commercial precincts on land not required for aeronautical purposes.

Construction of The Australian Advanced Air Traffic System (TAAATS) is continuing, including an Air Traffic Service Centre at Brisbane Airport and a Terminal Control Unit at Cairns. The complete TAAATS is expected to be commissioned by mid-1999.

The remaining Federal airports were leased during 1998 for 50 years (with options for a further 49 years) to private sector operators. Coolangatta Airport was leased on 28 May 1998 to Queensland Airport Limited for $103.6m. Queensland Airport Limited is owned by Manchester Airport, Serco Australia, Unisuper Limited (Australian universities superannuation fund), Macquarie Bank and the Royal Automotive Club of Queensland.

The civil aviation area of Townsville Airport and Mount Isa Airport were leased to Australian Airports Limited on 10 June 1998 for $15.9m. Australian Airports Pty Ltd is owned by Catalyst Investment Managers and Sibona Pty Ltd. Archerfield Airport Corporation is owned by Miengrove Pty Ltd (associated with local business interests).

The operators of Federal airports leased in May and June 1998 are required to develop Master Plans for Coolangatta, Townsville (civil aviation area only) and Archerfield airports during 1998–99.

Cairns Port Authority owns and operates Cairns airport, the only non-Federal airport in Queensland serving scheduled international air services. At 30 June 1998 there were 7 international airlines operating services to Cairns (with three additional carriers operating on a code share basis to Cairns on either international or domestic services). International passenger numbers increased by 6.6% to 740,108. Major capital works relating to the passenger terminals and Airport Administration Centre were completed in the first half of 1997, as were an overlay of 850 metres of the main runway, extension of the domestic apron and other minor works.

Townsville airport is situated 6 km from the city and has terminal provision for two international and four domestic aircraft.

At June 1997, Queensland based regional airline operators were Skytrans, Flight West Airlines, Sunstate Airlines, Eastland Air and Transtate Airline. Other interstate based regional airlines operating in Queensland were Augusta Airways, Norfolk Jet Express Pty Ltd, Impulse Airlines and National Jet Systems Pty Ltd. During 1996–97 the regional airlines moved 1.6 million passengers in Queensland (an increase of 1.9%) and recorded 155,200 aircraft movements (a decrease of 0.5%).

15.16 PASSENGER, FREIGHT AND AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS(a), Queensland Airports(b)—1996–97

Airport	Passengers(c) no.	Freight tonnes	Aircraft movements(d) no.	Change in aircraft movements %
Brisbane				
Domestic	6 925 279	41 311	71 199	–1.7
International(e)	2 252 312	66 242	18 441	5.9
Cairns				
Domestic	1 707 913	5 762	19 400	–4.0
International(e)	740 108	14 032	9 801	2.2
Coolangatta				
Domestic	1 915 154	2 740	17 323	–6.5
International(e)	4 279	—	46	n.a.
Hamilton Island	293 339	298	3 876	–9.7
Mackay	238 848	988	4 546	–4.2
Maroochydore	214 852	48	2 207	–17.4
Mount Isa	70 961	235	1 007	–20.7
Proserpine	79 763	53	1 283	–28.3
Rockhampton	225 057	694	4 561	–0.9
Townsville				
Domestic	463 858	2 614	5 199	–13.5
International(e)	94	—	32	n.a.
Weipa	30 741	203	729	–3.6

(a) Excluding regional airline operations. (b) Airports handling fewer than 20,000 passengers are not included. (c) Uplifts and discharges. (d) Landings and takeoffs. (e) Scheduled flights only.

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Development.

In 1996–97, the Melbourne-Sydney sector was the busiest domestic sector in Australia with 18.8% of total traffic, Brisbane-Sydney (12.1%) ranked second and the Brisbane-Melbourne sector (6.3%), third. The fourth busiest was the Coolangatta-Sydney sector with 5.5%, while the Brisbane-Cairns sector ranked sixth at 3.5%.

15.17 AIRCRAFT REGISTERED BY CLASS, 30 June 1997

	Queensland	Australia
Class	no.	no.
General aviation	1 930	8 168
Transport	359	1 712
Total	**2 289**	**9 880**

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Development.

Queensland has provision for international services at Brisbane, Cairns, Townsville and Coolangatta airports. Passenger movements through Brisbane International airport in 1996–97 increased by 9.1% while an increase of 6.5% was recorded for Cairns compared with 1995–96 figures. International passenger movements were recorded for the first time at Coolangatta (4,279) and Townsville (94) airports in 1996–97.

SHIPPING

Contributed by Queensland Department of Transport, Maritime Division.

The Queensland coastline is host to 14 modern trading ports, two community ports and a number of non-trading ports located at regular intervals from Brisbane in the south-east to Karumba in the north-west.

These ports are administered by eight port authorities. The ports of Brisbane, Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville and Cairns are each managed by a single port authority, whilst the Ports Corporation of Queensland (PCQ) administers the rest. The Cairns and Mackay Port Authorities also control their respective regional airports. The Port of Brisbane Corporation is a consortium member of the Brisbane Airport Corporation Ltd (BACL) which acquired the Brisbane airport in July 1997.

Queensland's port authorities operate principally under the provisions of the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*, the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994* and the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*. This legislative regime enables the Queensland Government to retain ownership of port authorities through the Shareholding Ministers (the Minister for Transport and Main Roads and the Treasurer), and to set overall strategic direction. Each port authority has a Board of Directors and reports to the Shareholding Ministers. However, the legislation also requires and enables port authorities to operate as commercial entities with more operational autonomy than in the past which has enhanced customer focus.

The seven ports which are administered by a single port authority (i.e. Brisbane, Gladstone, etc.) each provide a broad range of facilities which cater for the diverse land/sea interface requirements of their trade catchment areas. In most cases, this means provision of infrastructure which enables the export of minerals and agricultural produce, together with other infrastructure for importing and exporting general cargo, including containers.

The trading ports administered by the PCQ tend to be single commodity bulk ports with highly specialised, sophisticated and mechanised operations catering for commodities such as coal from Central Queensland, sugar from North Queensland and bauxite and cattle from Far North Queensland.

The Queensland port system's total throughput in 1996–97 was 137.5 million tonnes. This represents a growth of 5.2% over the previous year, with exports up by 5.6 million tonnes (5.3%) and imports up 1.2 million tonnes (4.9%). The major factors influencing this increase were higher than expected crop yields and capital works infrastructure expansion at the ports of Brisbane, Gladstone and Hay Point increasing capacity throughput.

The largest volume increase of any commodity was grain, up 1,483,450 tonnes (152%) on last year's figure. Significant increases were also recorded for bauxite (5%), chemicals/fertiliser (18.9%), coal (4.6%), meat and livestock (38%), molasses (25.5%), non ferrous metals (12%), sugar (5%) and wood (24%). The annual rate of growth of cargo handled by Queensland ports over the period 30 June 1991 to 30 June 1997 was 3.1%.

15.18 DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL CARGO HANDLED AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Period	Trade exports '000 mass tonnes	Trade imports '000 mass tonnes	Trade throughput '000 mass tonnes
1991–92	93 275	21 166	114 441
1992–93	97 666	22 178	119 845
1993–94	98 318	23 634	121 952
1994–95	106 070	26 511	132 581
1995–96	105 601	25 124	130 725
1996–97	111 203	26 351	137 554

Source: Queensland Transport.

Port of Brisbane

The Port of Brisbane is Queensland's most versatile port. Most of its major facilities are located at the mouth of the Brisbane River, with other facilities located as far as Hamilton (seven kilometres upstream). Brisbane handles a larger variety of cargo than any other port in Queensland. Petroleum products, grain/cereals, chemicals/fertilisers, cotton, cement/clinker, coal, silica sand, woodchips and containerised cargo are some of the products handled at its wharves. Grain was the principal stand out product for 1996–97, rising 216.5% due to improved crop yields and good rainfall in drought stricken areas of the Darling Downs and Maranoa.

The trade which passes through the Port of Brisbane comes from and goes to a variety of locations but Japan remains the largest trading destination, accounting for almost a quarter of the port's total international trade and is by far the major export destination.

Total throughput in 1996–97 was approximately 20.2 million tonnes, a rise of 7.5%. It is important to note that this is the first time in five years exports exceeded imports and with the Corporation's new strategic direction it is expected that throughput will rise again in the not too distant future. Export performance, improved by 11.7% on the previous year to 10.3 million tonnes. Imports increased by 3.5% to 9.9 million tonnes.

Much of the port's improved trade performance can be attributed to significant drought-breaking rains and higher than expected crop yields, particularly in South-east Queensland, which resulted in exports increasing significantly (11.7%). Grain exports continue to stand out, increasing by 216.5% and timber, logs and timber by-products rising 324%. Fruit and vegetables also increased by 25.3%, as too did fertilisers and chemicals (25%), cotton exports (49%) and animal fodder (10%). But while exports of primary products increased, the exports of minerals such as coal, metal ores and silica sand slowed down. The drop in coal exports was due to the closure of the New Hope Mine at Ipswich, 35 km from Brisbane.

Imports increased only marginally by 3.5%. The largest combined product rise was the importation of fertilisers and chemicals, rising by 107%. Petroleum/oil remains the largest single commodity and rose 2.6% over 1995–96 figures.

Regional ports

15.19 DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL CARGO HANDLED AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

	Cargo loaded		Cargo discharged	
	1995–96	1996–97	1995–96	1996–97
Port	'000 mass tonnes	'000 mass tonnes	'000 mass tonnes	'000 mass tonnes
Brisbane	9 245	10 324	9 544	9 866
Bundaberg	496	553	153	151
Gladstone	27 349	28 425	9 395	9 894
Rockhampton	175	182	73	46
Mackay	1 476	1 731	536	587
Townsville	2 804	2 799	4 312	4 790
Cairns	542	561	949	847
Hay Point	44 985	46 645	—	—
Abbot Point	4 914	6 167	—	—
Lucinda	630	664	—	—
Mourilyan	681	717	—	—
Cape Flattery	2 158	1 982	—	—
Weipa	10 106	10 387	117	112
Karumba	41	65	—	—
Quintell Beach	—	—	2	2
Thursday Island	—	—	43	57
Total	**105 601**	**111 203**	**25 124**	**26 351**

Source: Queensland Transport.

Ports managed by Individual Port Authorities

The Port of Bundaberg is situated on the Burnett River, 5 km upstream from the mouth of the river and 19 km downstream from the City of Bundaberg. Throughput of 704,412 tonnes for 1996–97 was up 8.6% from the previous year, mainly due to increases in petroleum and sugar, the two major products handled at the port, which rose by 12% and 7.6% respectively. For the first time in 6 years, bulk molasses was not imported through the port due to increased crop yields of sugar cane, and as a result imports declined 1.2%. Bundaberg Port Authority's capital works program for 1996–97 included the channel deepening program, registering a channel depth of 8.3 metres, so as to accommodate handimax class vessels and increasing the average vessel loading capacities to over 20,000 tonnes.

PORTS, Queensland—At 30 June 1997

Source: Queensland Transport.

The Port of Gladstone is a natural deep-water port situated on the Curtis Coast in central Queensland. It is Queensland's largest multi-cargo trading port. Major commodities handled include coal, bauxite, alumina, caustic soda, petroleum products, cement, woodchips and wheat. Throughput of 38.3 million tonnes for the 1996–97 financial year was up 4.3%, or 1.6 million tonnes, from the previous year. The largest proportion of increased trade was represented by coal exports which rose by 5.2%, an increase of approximately 1.2 million tonnes over 1995–96 figures. The increase in coal exports represented positive growth in productivity from Central Queensland mines. With increased coal production has come the expansion of the R G Tanna Coal Terminal. During the 1996–97 financial year the Gladstone Port Authority expended approximately $14.2m on capital infrastructure projects including works totalling in excess of $2.5m at the R G Tanna Coal Terminal. Wheat exports also contributed to the increase in trade, up a massive 393%. This was attributed to above average seasonal rains. The port also exports chick peas and sorghum and these commodities remained steady. Imports returned to record levels, with an increase of 5.3%. This reverses the trend which saw a downward turn in imports during 1995–96. Bauxite has returned to levels above the 1994–95 records and an increase in petroleum products saw a rise of 8.3% over 1995–96 figures.

The Port of Rockhampton (Port Alma) is a natural deep-water harbour located approximately 60 km by road from the city, close to the mouth of Raglan Creek and adjacent to the delta of the Fitzroy River. Due to its remote location and surrounding buffer zones, Port Alma is the only port in Queensland which exports salt and is able to handle the importation of up to 15,000 tonnes per shipment of ammonium nitrate. The importation of ammonium nitrate was up 9.8% over 1995–96 figures. Although overall trade was down (8.4%), due to the closure of the petroleum product trade, there were significant gains in exports, especially the increase in bulk tallow (65%) and frozen and preserved meats.

The Port of Mackay is an artificial harbour located to the north of the city. Its principal exports are sugar and grain, with petroleum, bulk fertilisers and iron concentrates being the major commodities imported. Total trade throughput increased by 15.2% over 1995–96 figures, due mainly to higher than expected grain yields (up 31%) and molasses trade up a significant 327% due again to large crop yields of sugar cane in the region. This is the third consecutive year that the port authority has had trade remain over the 2 million tonnes mark. Both imports and exports increased, rising 9.6% and 17.3% respectively. This was also reflected in the number of ships which called at the port, up 9 to 164. Other significant growth was the importation of petroleum (up 12.3%) and the exportation of industrial alcohol (5.2%), refined sugar (31%) and sugar (6.5%). Also for the first time, seafood was exported through the port.

The Port of Townsville is also an artificial harbour. It is located at the mouth of Ross Creek and has been undergoing considerable development in recent years to expand its facilities. In 1996–97 the authority recorded its tenth consecutive year of increased trade. Total throughput was up 6.7% over 1995–96 figures. The largest areas of growth came from the mining and minerals industries and primary products. Companies such as BHP, Western Mining Corporation and Korea Zinc have and will continue to invest considerable capital at the port to build infrastructure pertaining to the import and export of minerals. The decision by BHP Minerals Pty Ltd to invest $55 million on a new berth and land-based infrastructure will assist the port’s performance greatly. Other significant items showing growth were the import of fertiliser (up 6%), petroleum (4%), nickel ore (13.6%) and sulphuric acid (201%) and the export of copper concentrates (up 36%), lead (2.6%), molasses (6.8%), refined copper (5.5%) and sugar (2.3%). The export trade of live cattle also grew to more than 60,000 head during the 1996–97 financial year.

The Port of Cairns is located in Trinity Bay with 11 major wharves. These cater for cargoes which include sugar, molasses, petroleum products, fertilisers and containers. In 1996–97 the port's throughput was 1.4 million tonnes, a decrease of 5.6% from the previous year. This drop was largely due to the decline in imports of 10.8%. Exports fared better with a rise of 3.5% over 1995–96 figures. There were rises in copper concentrates (up 39%), molasses (4%) and sugar (9.7%). Also, for the first time, scrap metal was exported from the Port of Cairns. Although exports rose slightly, a contributing factor in the slowing of general cargo exports remains with the completion of construction of Freeport's mine in Irian Jaya, Indonesia. From the 1997–98 financial year vessel movement between Cairns and Irian Jaya will return to a more normal operational supply pattern. Cairns remains one of the busiest cruising ports in Australia and 119 cruise vessels, each carrying more than 100 passengers called into the port during 1996–97. In addition other cruise, tourist and dive vessels utilising the port carried passengers to the Great Barrier Reef and islands and numbered 10,215 vessels. Cairns also has a large fishing fleet and 1,395 vessels used the port during 1996–97.

Ports managed by Ports Corporation of Queensland

The seven trading ports managed by Ports Corporation of Queensland handled their highest volume of exports ever, totalling 66.6 million tonnes which represented over half of all sea trade through Queensland during 1996–97.

The Port of Hay Point, situated 30 km south of Mackay, is dedicated to the export of coal and consists of two separate coal terminals: the Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal (DBCT) and the Central Queensland Coal Associates terminal operated by Hay Point Services, which together serve the mines of central Queensland. Capital works expansion has been ongoing since 1992 and at present Stage 3 is in progress at DBCT. Stage 3 is estimated to cost $185m and it is expected to be completed by mid-1998. Stage 3 includes a second ship loader, new stockpile areas, out-loading conveyors and coal handling equipment. In terms of tonnages handled it is one of the largest coal exporting ports in the world. In 1996–97, coal exports increased by 3.7% to 46.6 million tonnes. Total throughput remained the highest for any Queensland port.

The Port of Abbot Point opened in 1984 and is situated 25 km north of Bowen. It is Australia's northern-most coal port and has one coal terminal and an offshore berth which cater for exports from the Newlands and Collinsville mines. In 1996–97 exports increased by 25.5% to 6.1 million tonnes. This is the first occasion the 6 million tonne barrier has been broken. The port handled 78 ships in 1996–97, up from the 51 recorded for the previous year.

The Port of Lucinda, 100 km north of Townsville, is dedicated to the export of raw sugar from the Ingham and Cardwell districts. It has a single offshore berth and shiploader located on the end of a jetty 5.6 km long. In 1996–97 sugar exports increased by 5.4% to a record 663,880 tonnes.

The Port of Mourilyan, 90 km south of Cairns, services the sugar-growing districts of Innisfail and Babinda. In 1996–97 total export tonnage for sugar and molasses was 712,137 tonnes, an increase of 4.7% over the previous financial year. Shipments of live cattle in 1996–97 have expanded from 3,000 head to just over 8,900 head and are expected to expand further.

The Port of Cape Flattery is situated 250 km north of Cairns on the east coast of Cape York Peninsula. It is used for the export of silica sand from the Cape Flattery mine. In 1996–97 exports of silica sand declined by 8.9% to 2 million tonnes. Silica sand is exported to South-East Asia, Korea, Japan and South America.

The Port of Weipa, situated on the Embley River on the west coast of Cape York Peninsula, is dedicated to the export of bauxite and kaolin from the Comalco mines. Comalco Ltd mine the bauxite deposits in the Weipa district. Bauxite deposits are located in areas stretching 120 km north of the town and 95 km to the south. Approximately 70% of the bauxite mined is shipped to the Port of Gladstone for conversion to aluminium. The 1996–97 financial year saw the return of bauxite tonnages to pre 1995–96 figures, rising 3.6% over 1995–96 figures to 10.3 million tonnes. Also evident in this year's figures were the export of live cattle through the port. The shipments of 765 head of cattle were the first in 4 years for the port.

The Port of Karumba, situated at the mouth of the Norman River in the Gulf of Carpentaria, has serviced remote Gulf communities since the late 1800s. Facilities in the port provide for general cargo, fuel, fisheries products and the export of live cattle. In 1996–97 total throughput was 65,100 tonnes, an increase of 57% over 1995–96. In excess of 67,000 head of cattle were shipped through the port during the year. This represents a 199% growth in live cattle exports. The largest capital works project during 1996–97 for the Ports Corporation in this region, was the deepening of the entrance channel to facilitate the increasing of shipments of live cattle for export to South-East Asia and to allow for the anticipated exports from the Century Zinc mine.

Quintell Beach is a community port located on the east coast of far northern Cape York. Port facilities consist of a barge ramp to service the Lockhart River community and remote grazing properties. Throughput decreased by 17.6% to 1,962 tonnes during 1996–97.

The port of Thursday Island, also known as Port Kennedy, is a community port located in a natural harbour and is actually located on Thursday Island and Horn Island. The port services the needs of both islands and also operates as a major transhipment point for the supply of essential cargoes to other islands of the Torres Strait. The port is not only used for the importation of goods such as food, household goods and fuel, it also provides facilities for the Navy, customs, police, marine pilot services and the Queensland Department of Transport. Cargo handled in 1996–97 amounted to 56,520 tonnes (an increase of 30.9% over the 1995–96 figure of 43,187 tonnes).

The non-trading ports of Maryborough, St Lawrence, Cooktown, Margaret Bay and Burketown are held for strategic purposes should a commercial need emerge for their use.

Freight Movements Survey

15.20 DOMESTIC SEA FREIGHT MOVEMENTS: ORIGIN AND DESTINATION BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, Queensland

	Origin		Destination	
	1994–95	1995–96	1994–95	1995–96
Statistical Division	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Brisbane	1 768	2 082	3 702	2 357
Wide Bay-Burnett	278	665	82	62
Fitzroy	1 480	1 252	9 095	7 922
Mackay	156	148	313	432
Northern	62	1 906	950	989
Far North	8 403	5 488	493	436
North-West	36	22	7	4
Off-shore areas	4	2	11	10
Queensland	**12 187**	**11 565**	**14 652**	**12 211**

Source: Experimental Estimates of Freight Movements (9217.0).

The sea component of the Freight Movements Survey, which commenced in June quarter 1994, is designed to provide measures of the transport of goods and materials within Australia and its Territories by sea transport. Both interstate and intrastate movements data are collected and are provided by the port authorities.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In 1901, the Postmaster-General's Department (PMG) was established to manage all domestic telephone, telegraph and postal services. The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (OTC) was established in 1946 to manage Australia's international telecommunications.

The Postmaster-General's Department was broken up on 1 July 1975 with separation of postal and electronic communications to form the Australian Postal Commission (now Australia Post) and the Australian Telecommunications Commission, trading as Telecom Australia. The Australian Postal Commission became the Australian Postal Corporation on 1 January 1989.

Deregulation

Moves toward the deregulation of the Australian telecommunications market began in 1989 with the establishment of the Australian Telecommunications Authority (AUSTEL) as an independent regulatory body. Under the *Telecommunications Act 1989*, AUSTEL was established to supervise a deregulated communications market, to ensure that the legitimate monopolies of Telecom, OTC Limited and AUSSAT were not infringed and that they did not use their monopoly power to unfairly advantage themselves in the non-reserved parts of the market and to ensure safety and inter-operability in the public network. A later Act, the *Telecommunications Act 1991* continued its existence as a statutory authority with overall responsibility for maintaining fair competition in the telecommunications industry, implementing government policy and giving advice and assistance to the industry and reports and advice to the Minister.

New carriers

In November 1991, the Federal Government selected Optus to be the second telecommunications carrier in Australia and it began to roll out its network, establishing an analogue mobile telephone service in six months and a long distance service in 12 months. Following a merger in February 1992, Telecom Australia and OTC became the Australian and Overseas Telecommunications Corporation (AOTC).

In June 1992, Telstra (then Telecom) was declared to be the sole universal carrier for Australia. This meant that Telstra had a Universal Service Obligation (USO) to ensure that pay phones and a standard telephone service are reasonably accessible to all people in Australia on a reasonably equitable basis. Costs incurred by these USO obligations are shared between Telstra and other carriers in proportion to timed traffic across the telecommunications network.

The legal corporate name of AOTC was changed to Telstra Corporation Limited in April 1993. The domestic trading name, Telecom Australia, was changed to Telstra on 1 July 1995 to distinguish the corporation from other telecommunications companies in the increasingly competitive and deregulated market. Internationally, the Corporation had traded as Telstra since 1993.

Vodafone was licensed by the Minister to be the third carrier in December 1992. Dealing exclusively in mobile digital telecommunications, Vodafone commenced operations on 1 October 1993, covering metropolitan Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra and launched its first services in Queensland in March 1994.

Complete deregulation of the telecommunications market occurred on 1 July 1997.

Optus

Optus Communications celebrated its sixth birthday on 31 January 1998.

A major contract for mobile handsets and services was awarded to Optus in November 1995 by the Queensland Government in which Optus would carry all the Queensland Government's mobile traffic, at that time involving about 8,000 analogue and digital mobile telephone handsets. This meant an estimated saving to Queensland taxpayers of $6m over 3 years. The contract was worth $12m over 3 years.

At 30 June 1998, Optus had 1.7 million mobile phone customers, 2.0 million long distance customers, 186,000 pay TV customers and 48,000 local telephone customers. Optus had 5,745 permanent staff at June 1998.

In March 1998, Optus opened a major second Sydney to Brisbane fibre optic cable to cater for an expected 1,000% growth in demand for capacity. The 1,300 kilometre cable, costing more than $30m provides network resilience essential for the busy Sydney/Brisbane route and decreases Optus' dependence on Telstra in regional areas, providing significant efficiency, customer benefits and cost savings to Optus of up to $45m over 10 years.

Telstra

Telstra has an overall market share of about 80%, spread across all market sectors, with a customer base of 6.9 million residential lines and 2.7 million business lines.

In 1997–98, Telstra's free Easycall including call waiting, call conferencing and call diversion have grown to more than 5.5 million services. More than half of all of Telstra's residential and small business customers now use an Easycall facility.

During this same period Telstra launched more than 55 new products and 54 new service enhancements including Calling Number Display.

Phonecards continued to be popular, with 8.7 million cards issued by Telstra in 1997–98.

Telstra MobileNet Digital expanded to cover 94% of the population including 80% of those in rural and remote areas. Digital mobile services increased from 1.1 million to 1.8 million during the 1997–98 financial year.

Telstra announced in October 1998 that a new national mobile network would replace the old analogue (AMPS) network and would be based on Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) technology.

For more than 1.5 million users currently connected to the analogue network, the CDMA network will combine the benefits of digital operation with coverage similar to analogue for handheld customers.

Telstra plans to commercially launch CDMA in mid 1999 in Melbourne, Sydney, Perth, Adelaide and Brisbane. This will be followed by a rapid introduction commencing the second half of 1999 into regional locations covered by the current analogue network.

Internet points of presence increased from 13 to 41 by the end of 1998, providing coverage to 94% of the Queensland population, as part of a project to provide all Queensland schools with internet access by the end of 1998.

Telstra's 5 year, $3,300m digitalisation of all its telephone exchanges across the country is almost complete. All exchanges in Queensland will be digitalised by June 1999. Metropolitan exchanges (1.8 million lines) will be complete by December 1998. A $19.1m project will ensure that Cape York is digitalised as part of the upgrade to 764,000 lines in rural and regional Queensland.

Primus

Primus Telecommunications is relatively new telecommunications carrier. Primus originated in Australia from the acquisition of Axicorp Pty Ltd in 1996, where Primus levered itself from the buy out to secure a carriers licence. Currently, Primus employs more than 600 people Australia wide with offices in every major Australian capital city. It expects to increase its workforce by 180% over the next 5 years.

Primus is looking to invest more than $500m in the market by the year 2000. Investments in state-of-the-art switching centres and customer support offices across Australia are enabling Primus to deliver a world class service with its Australian facilities, the centre of its Asia-Pacific network.

Primus has commenced the rollout of its regional network throughout 20 of Australia's major regional cities. The project will cost $20–25m over a 5 year period and already sees more than 90% of Australia covered with 100% coverage by 1999.

Primus' recent acquisitions include; Sydney and Melbourne-based telecommunications and Internet companies Eclipse and Hotkey, the establishment of Asia Pacific call centres in Melbourne, frame relay, virtual private networks, long distance and international calls via its consumer product Globe-Talk.

Primus has developed new futuristic telephone services and products which are about to be released and is exporting technological expertise which will net Primus more than $50m in export dollars.

Household use of information technology

The ABS survey of household use of information technology recorded 35.3% of Queensland households owned or are paying for a computer, 93.2% a fixed phone connection, 43.4% a mobile phone, 6.6% a car phone, 26.4% a cordless phone, 3.6% a pager and 14.2% had payTV.

In February and May 1998, 11.6% of Queensland households accessed the Internet from home and 24.5% of households intended to connect to the Internet by February-May 1999.

POSTAL SERVICES

During 1997–98, Australia Post returned an operating profit of $376.4m before tax and abnormals, up 9.9% from 1996–97. Revenue rose to $3,279.1m, an increase of 5.4% from $3,109.7m in 1996–97. A record 4,372.0 million mail articles were handled, not including unaddressed advertising items and non-revenue-producing articles such as official mail, redirected mail and international mail in transit via Australia. This was a 4.0% increase from the mail handled in the previous year.

The standard rate for letters has remained unchanged since January 1992 at 45 cents. This price freeze has been extended to 2003.

During 1997–98, Australia Post achieved a labour productivity gain of 6.0%. Australia Post invested $21.5m in training and development activities.

Australia Post's financial services include Billpay, giroPost (banking), KeyPost and Money Orders. Billpay facilities enable customers to pay accounts for 340 organisations, 110 more than in 1996–97. During 1997–98, customers paid 145.5 million bills through Australia Post retail outlets, an 18% increase on 1996–97.

The continuing closure of many rural bank branches in recent years has stimulated giroPost growth. GiroPost currently provides electronic banking transactions over post office counters on behalf of 11 banks and financial institutions—with many more expected to join in 1998–99. The giroPost network grew by 93 outlets, and just over half of the 2,720 outlets are now located in rural or remote areas. In 1997–98, more than 26.5 million giroPost transactions were handled, a 15% increase on 1996–97.

KeyPost, launched in November 1996, is a service which enables electronic commerce and messaging securely over public and private networks. In June 1998, Australia Post released Australia's first authenticated cryptographic Smartcard which was developed to support a range of services, including payment for government health care, social service payments and on–line share trading and banking.

Fax, e–mail and the telephone have made inroads into the letter market as businesses switch to electronic ordering and settlement of accounts. The demand for letters is influenced by many factors including technology, social patterns, communication needs, marketing, prices and much more.

Australia Post has a legal Community Service Obligation to provide all Australians with a letter service which reasonably meets their needs on an equitable basis and includes a domestic standard letter service at a uniform price. This means Australia Post delivers a standard letter anywhere in Australia for 45 cents even though the real cost of delivery may be higher.

During 1997–98, there were 4,046.1 million articles posted in Australia for delivery in Australia, 165.1 million posted in Australia for delivery overseas and 160.8 million posted overseas for delivery in Australia, a total of 4,372.0 million articles through the network. This was a 4.0% increase from 4,205.7 million in 1996–97.

At 30 June 1998, there were 1,114,008 private households in Queensland receiving mail by street delivery, 156,049 by Post Office Boxes or Locked Bags, 11,861 by private or community bags, 96,722 by roadside delivery and 28,661 by counter delivery. Businesses in Queensland prefer Post Office Box or Locked Bag delivery, 86,340 receiving their mail that way at 30 June 1998. A further 62,004 businesses received their mail by street delivery, 1,140 by private or community bags, 2,432 by roadside delivery and 2,121 by counter delivery. The total number of delivery points in Queensland rose to 1,561,338.

Within Queensland at 1 July 1997 there were 196 corporate offices (retail offices and business centres), 446 Licensed Post Offices and Post Office Agencies and 215 community postal agencies.

The Queensland property portfolio of Australia Post at 30 June 1998 comprised 145 owned properties and 134 leased. There were 169 Post Offices (108 leased), 21 detached residences, 45 delivery centres (eight leased), nine mail centres and 35 other buildings and sites (18 leased).

In Queensland at 30 June 1998, Australia Post had 4,104 full–time staff, 1,132 part–time staff, 213 casuals, 445 Post office licensees, 1 Post Office agent and 1,304 mail contracts.

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16 Trade and Prices

TRADE AND PRICES

Queensland's external trade, including both interstate and foreign trade, experienced deficits for each year from 1992–93 through to 1996–97 before going into surplus in 1997–98.

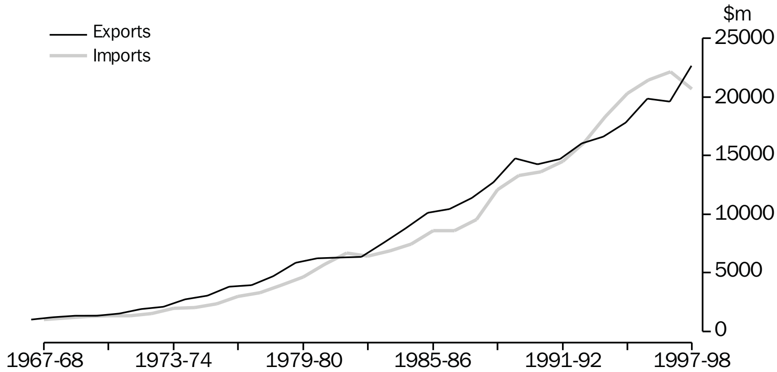
Queensland has traditionally been a net exporter of agricultural products such as sugar, meat and wool, as well as gold—initially to the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries and then to Europe and South America.

In the early 1970s coal became the most valuable export item, replacing wool. New energy sources were sought by industrialising countries, particularly Japan, which became Queensland's principal trading partner.

EXTERNAL TRADE

After a period of relatively stagnant economic activity during the 1950s and 1960s, the economic boom of the 1970s saw a dramatic increase in the volume of trade. As the 1980s progressed, there was generally a slowing in the rate of growth of total external exports which continued into the early 1990s. However, there were some periods of strong annual growth in total external imports particularly in 1980–81 and 1988–89 although these did not reach the peaks of 1973–74 and 1976–77.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, Queensland



Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

Between 1970 and 1980, foreign exports from Queensland increased five and a half times, from $773.5m to $4,261.7m, while interstate exports trebled from $547.8m to $1,596.7m.

A similar pattern was reflected in imports between 1970 and 1980. Foreign imports increased four and a half times, from $294.1m to $1,321.1m, while interstate imports increased from $935.7m to $3,272.3m over the same period.

As the 1980s progressed, there was a slowing in the rate of growth of foreign exports and imports and this continued into the mid 1990s. However, in 1997–98, foreign exports rose to $16,256.8m. This was 19.8% higher than in 1996–97. Over the same period, foreign imports rose 13.0% to $9,762.1m. Interstate exports increased 5.7% to $6,368.4m and interstate imports increased 6.1% to $14,303.6m.

16.1 TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, Queensland

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Direction of trade	$m	$m	$m	$m
Exports				
Foreign(a)	12 747.2	13 924.6	13 566.4	16 256.8
Interstate	5 327.0	6 220.0	6 022.7	6 368.4
Total exports	*18 074.2*	*20 144.6*	*19 589.1*	*22 625.5*
Imports				
Foreign(a)	7 771.0	8 052.2	8 636.8	9 762.1
Interstate	12 496.5	13 381.4	13 486.3	14 303.6
Total imports	*20 267.5*	*21 433.6*	*22 123.1*	*20 672.0*
Balance of trade	**–2 193.3**	**–1 289.0**	**–2 534.0**	**1 953.5**

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

The value of Queensland's foreign and interstate exports generally rose over the four years from 1994–95 to 1997–98. However, while Queensland's foreign exports constantly exceeded its foreign imports by more than one and a half times over this period, the value of Queensland's interstate exports comprised less than one half of the value of its interstate imports.

History

16.2 BALANCE OF FOREIGN TRADE, Queensland

	Exports	Imports	Balance
Year	$m	$m	$m
1860	1.0	1.4	–0.4
1870	4.0	3.0	+1.0
1880	6.4	5.8	+0.6
1890	13.2	9.6	+3.6
1900	19.2	14.4	+4.8
1910(a)	16.4	10.8	+5.6
1919–20	28.8	14.4	+14.4
1929–30	37.6	23.0	+14.6
1939–40	64.4	17.6	+46.8
1949–50	197.4	97.8	+99.6
1959–60	362.6	101.8	+260.8
1969–70	773.5	294.1	+479.4
1979–80	4 261.7	1 321.1	+2 940.6
1989–90	(b)10 465.7	4 258.1	+6 207.6
1996–97	13 566.4	8 636.8	+4 929.6
1997–98	16 256.8	9 762.1	+6 494.7

(a) Before 1910, including intercolonial and interstate trade. (b) From 1985 excluding non-merchandise trade.

Source: Statistics of Queensland and Monthly Summary of Statistics, Queensland (1304.3).

Since 1889, Queensland has mostly enjoyed a favourable balance of foreign trade. Although small at first, it is only since the end of World War II that the surplus began to increase dramatically.

The most significant increases in the balance of foreign trade occurred during the 1970s and 1980s, from $479.4m in 1969–70 to $2,940.6m in 1979–80 and $6,207.6m in 1989–90. In the early to mid 1990s this upward trend mostly declined, however, for 1997–98 the surplus increased from the previous year to stand at $6,494.7m.

In 1997–98, of the State's total imports, 69.2% was recorded as interstate imports, 8.9 percentage points higher than the previous year. It is not known how much of those imports were actually foreign imports, unloaded in southern ports and transhipped through, rather than originating in, other States.

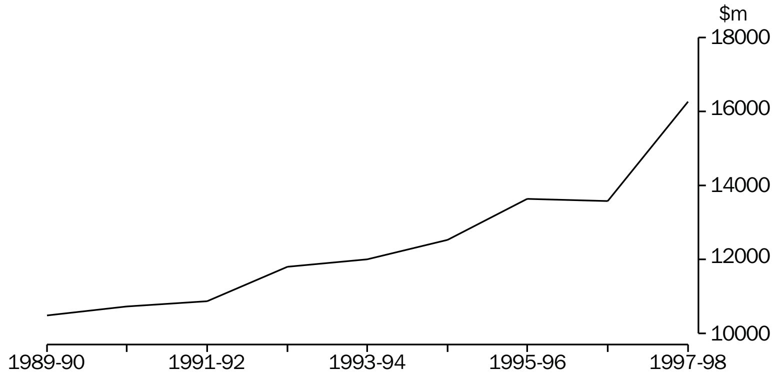
Queensland's exports contribute significantly to the national economy. During 1997–98, the State's foreign exports were 18.5% of the Australian total, while foreign imports were 10.8% of the Australian total.

Commodities traded

Foreign exports

Minerals, particularly coal, continue to be the State's most valuable foreign export items. The value of coal exported in 1997–98 increased by $969.9m to $5,527.3m when compared with 1996–97. Non-ferrous metals were valued at $1,297.7m and metalliferous ores and metal scrap were valued at $990.4m in 1997–98 and, together, comprised 14.1% of the value of exports for the year.

VALUE OF FOREIGN EXPORTS, Queensland



Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

The value of meat exports for 1997–98 was $1,623.4m, an increase of $406.9m (33.4%) when compared with 1996–97. This represented 10.0% of the State's total exports compared with 9.0% in the previous year.

16.3 PRINCIPAL FOREIGN EXPORTS, Queensland(a)

	1996–97	1997–98
Commodity	$m	$m
Coal	4 557.4	5 527.3
Meat and meat preparations	1 216.5	1 623.4
Non-ferrous metals(b)	778.4	1 297.7
Sugar	1 608.9	n.p.
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap(b)	760.0	990.4
Machinery and transport equipment	674.3	747.0
Cotton	426.3	559.6
Cereals and cereal preparations	575.5	400.3
Other(c)	2 969.1	5 111.1
Total	**13 566.4**	**16 256.8**

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade. (b) Excluding items for which details are not publishable.
(c) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

Interstate exports

In 1997–98, the major groups of interstate exports comprised mineral fuels and lubricants (20.8% of total exports), food and live animals (19.1%), machinery and transport equipment (17.6%) and manufactured goods classified by material (16.5%).

16.4 PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE EXPORTS, Queensland

	1996–97	1997–98
Commodity group	$m	$m
Mineral fuels and lubricants	1 114.4	1 323.8
Food and live animals	1 196.5	1 215.9
Machinery and transport equipment	920.3	1 121.9
Manufactured goods classified by material	1 142.5	1 050.8
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	717.7	653.5
Chemicals	318.8	424.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	437.0	397.7
Other	175.5	180.4
Total	**6 022.7**	**6 368.4**

Source: Queensland Government Statistician.

Foreign imports

16.5 PRINCIPAL FOREIGN IMPORTS(a), Queensland

	1996–97	1997–98
Commodity	$m	$m
Road vehicles	1 685.9	2 313.2
Petroleum and petroleum products(b)	1 187.8	1 133.7
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	705.9	769.9
General industrial machinery and equipment	534.8	519.0
Non-monetary gold	285.0	209.3
Power generating machinery and equipment(b)	208.0	275.9
Other	4 029.4	4 541.2
Total	**8 636.8**	**9 762.1**

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade. (b) Excluding items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Foreign Trade, unpublished data.

Foreign imports into Queensland during 1997–98 were valued at $9,762.1m, a 13.0% rise on the 1996–97 figure. Road vehicles were valued at $2,313.2m, which was 23.7% of total imports. The value of non-monetary gold imported in 1997–98 decreased by $75.7m to $209.3m when compared with 1996–97. Petroleum and petroleum products were worth $1,133.7m (11.6% of total imports) while machinery specialised for particular industries was worth $769.9m (7.9%). General industrial machinery and equipment were worth $519.0m (5.3% of total imports) and power generating machinery and equipment were worth $275.9m (2.8%).

VALUE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS, Queensland

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

Interstate imports

Interstate imports to Queensland in 1997–98 were valued at $14,303.6m, an increase of 6.1% over the 1996–97 figure. Of this total, machinery and transport equipment was valued at $4,211.4m. This figure was 7.6% higher than the 1996–97 figure and represented 29.4% of total interstate imports. As groups, manufactured goods classified by material, food and live animals, miscellaneous manufactured articles, and chemicals made up the majority of the remaining commodities for interstate imports. Individually, they represented 16.1%, 14.1%, 13.4% and 12.6%, respectively, of the total value.

16.6 PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE IMPORTS, Queensland

Commodity	1996–97 $m	1997–98 $m
Machinery and transport equipment	3 913.8	4 211.4
Manufactured goods classified by material	2 280.0	2 307.0
Food and live animals	1 809.8	2 017.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1 815.7	1 919.7
Chemicals	1 601.2	1 838.7
Mineral fuels and lubricants	1 438.3	1 422.4
Beverages and tobacco	421.9	491.2
Other	95.4	96.2
Total	**13 486.3**	**14 303.6**

Source: Queensland Government Statistician.

Foreign trading partners

Foreign exports

Japan's share of Queensland's foreign exports increased from 27.1% in 1996–97 to 28.6% in 1997–98, while the European Union also increased its share, up to 13.5%. Queensland's foreign exports to the Republic of Korea rose 0.6 percentage points from 1996–97 to 1997–98 to account for 8.7% of total Queensland foreign exports. During the same period, the United States' share of Queensland's foreign exports rose 1.2 percentage points to 6.4%, while the proportion of exports to Taiwan increased 0.5 percentage points to 5.1%.

16.7 DESTINATION OF FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM QUEENSLAND

	Value(a)	
	1996–97	1997–98
Country	$m	$m
Japan	3 678.5	4 645.6
European Union	1 617.1	2 194.9
Korea, Republic of	1 103.2	1 417.4
United States	711.6	1 034.9
Taiwan	627.7	832.3
Other	5 828.3	6 131.7
Total	**13 566.4**	**16 256.8**

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade and re-exports.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

Raw materials, particularly coal (43.0% of total exports), continue to be the major commodities exported to Japan. This was followed by meat and non-ferrous metals which accounted for 19.5% and 12.7%, respectively, of the total value of exports to Japan ($4,645.6m) during 1997–98.

16.8 EXPORTS TO JAPAN FROM QUEENSLAND

	1996–97	1997–98
Commodity	$m	$m
Coal	1 690.4	1 999.4
Meat and meat preparations	664.2	908.0
Non-ferrous metals(a)	311.9	591.5
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap(a)	259.3	267.4
Other(b)	752.7	879.3
Total	**3 678.5**	**4 645.6**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

One of the selected economic groups with which Queensland trades is the European Union, which comprises Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. In 1997–98 Queensland's total value of commodities exported to the European Union was $2,194.9m. Coal, with a value of $999.9m, comprised 45.6% of the total.

16.9 EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN UNION FROM QUEENSLAND

	1996–97	1997–98
Commodity	$m	$m
Coal	822.8	999.9
Non-ferrous metals(a)	146.6	242.6
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap(a)	149.4	167.8
Textile fibres(a)	91.5	98.9
Other(b)	406.8	685.7
Total	**1 617.1**	**2 194.9**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.
Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

The Republic of Korea remained a major destination for Queensland exports during 1997–98. Coal is the major commodity group with 45.1% ($639.6m) of the total value of exports to the Republic of Korea. The second largest commodity group was metalliferous ores and metal scrap exports which increased 59.6% from the previous year to reach $185.9m in 1997–98.

16.10 EXPORTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA FROM QUEENSLAND

	1996–97	1997–98
Commodity	$m	$m
Coal	519.6	639.6
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap(a)	116.5	185.9
Meat and meat preparations	69.8	51.0
Textile fibres(a)	41.0	40.5
Other(b)	356.3	500.4
Total	**1 103.2**	**1 417.4**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.
Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

Queensland exports a wide variety of commodities to the United States. The most valuable item continues to be meat, which in 1997–98 was valued at $310.8m or 30.0% of all commodities exported to the United States. This was $68.2m (28.1%) higher than in 1996–97.

16.11 EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM QUEENSLAND

	1996–97	1997–98
Commodity	$m	$m
Meat and meat preparations	242.6	310.8
Machinery and transport equipment	62.2	80.6
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap(a)	11.2	21.0
Other(b)	395.6	622.5
Total	**711.6**	**1 034.9**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.
Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

Exports to Taiwan increased 32.6% to $832.3m in 1997–98. The major commodity continues to be coal at 43.3% of total exports.

16.12 EXPORTS TO TAIWAN FROM QUEENSLAND

Commodity	1996–97 $m	1997–98 $m
Coal	247.9	360.6
Non-ferrous metals(a)	43.0	83.4
Meat and meat preparations	44.2	68.0
Other(b)	292.6	320.3
Total	**627.7**	**832.3**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

Foreign imports

Imports from Japan for 1997–98 increased to $1,921.8m which was 19.7% of the State's total value of imports, 3.4 percentage points higher than in 1996–97. The share of imports to Queensland from the United States and the European Union rose to 18.0% and 17.5%, respectively, while the share of imports from Papua New Guinea and New Zealand fell to 4.9% and 5.8%, respectively.

16.13 SOURCE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS TO QUEENSLAND(a)

	Value	
Country	1996–97 $m	1997–98 $m
Japan	1 406.8	1 921.8
United States	1 616.1	1 752.7
European Union	1 613.6	1 704.1
New Zealand	565.7	562.5
Papua New Guinea	661.1	479.4
Other	2 773.5	3 341.6
Total	**8 636.8**	**9 762.1**

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

The value of road vehicles imported from Japan increased 46.5% to $1,381.5m in 1997–98 which was 71.9% of the value of all commodities imported from Japan. Machinery, specialised for particular industries, increased 65.0% over the 1996–97 figure and power generating machinery and equipment rose 57.1% to $28.6m.

16.14 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM JAPAN TO QUEENSLAND

Commodity	1996–97 $m	1997–98 $m
Road vehicles	943.2	1 381.5
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	74.2	122.4
Rubber manufactures	81.5	81.3
Power generating machinery and equipment(a)	18.2	28.6
Other(b)	289.7	308.0
Total	**1 406.8**	**1 921.8**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

The value of machinery, specialised for particular industries, imported from the United States in 1997–98, at $335.5m, remained much the same as that imported in 1996–97. Over the same period, general industrial machinery and equipment imported from the United States rose 15.3% to $160m, transport equipment (excluding road vehicles) increased 13.4% to $115.6m, while road vehicles decreased 5.6% to $222.5m.

16.15 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO QUEENSLAND

Commodity	1996–97 $m	1997–98 $m
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	335.6	335.5
Road vehicles	235.6	222.5
General industrial machinery and equipment	138.8	160.0
Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles)	101.9	115.6
Other(a)	804.2	919.1
Total	**1 616.1**	**1 752.7**

(a) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

The European Union supplied Queensland with a wide variety of commodities during 1997–98. Road vehicles accounted for 22.2% of all items imported from the European Union during the year.

16.16 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION TO QUEENSLAND

Commodity	1996–97 $m	1997–98 $m
Road vehicles	266.4	378.9
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	221.4	221.2
General industrial machinery and equipment	208.7	131.3
Non-metallic mineral manufactures(a)	51.5	59.7
Other(b)	865.6	913.0
Total	**1 613.6**	**1 704.1**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

Imports to Queensland from New Zealand in 1997–98 totalled $562.5m, a marginal decrease from the 1996–97 figure. Of this total, the most prominent commodities imported were petroleum and petroleum products (11.2% of imports), cork and wood (10.0%) and paper and paperboard (9.2%).

16.17 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND TO QUEENSLAND

	1996–97	1997–98
Commodity	$m	$m
Petroleum and petroleum products(a)	108.3	62.8
Cork and wood	41.4	56.7
Paper and paperboard(a)	50.1	51.9
Other(b)	365.9	391.1
Total	**565.7**	**562.5**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

Over the past few years imports from Papua New Guinea to Queensland have continued to fall, decreasing 72.5% from 1996–97 to 1997–98 ($474.9m). Petroleum and petroleum products were valued at $235.5m (49.1% of all commodities).

16.18 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM PAPUA NEW GUINEA TO QUEENSLAND

	1996–97	1997–98
Commodity	$m	$m
Petroleum and petroleum products(a)	354.3	235.5
Non-monetary gold	285.0	209.1
Non-ferrous metals(a)	0.6	0.5
Other(b)	21.2	34.3
Total	**661.1**	**479.4**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

International trade in services

Queensland's international trade in services remained in surplus in 1997–98. Credits remained flat at $4.8 billion in 1997–98, while the debits series rose by nearly 10% to reach $3.1 billion.

Travel has been Queensland's most valuable trade in services credit in the 1990s, comprising almost two thirds of the total. In 1997–98, travel exports were $3.0 billion, up by more than 70% on 5 years earlier, while all other services exports out of Queensland together rose by less than 50% over that same period. Within travel, education-related expenditure (fees and living expenses of foreign students) rose by about 170% over the last 5 years, earning Queensland about $0.5 billion in 1997–98. While education-related travel to Queensland still grew in 1997–98, the total number of other international travellers declined in Queensland (and Australia as a whole), resulting in a flat outcome for total travel earnings for the State.
A contributing factor to this fall was fewer visitors from economies severely affected by the financial instability in the region since mid 1997.

Transportation comprised the major part of the remaining trade in services credits. It represents the expenditures by foreign shipping and airline companies in selling passenger and freight services to the State, as well as a share of the earnings of resident international carriers (based on the Queensland proportion of foreign visitors carried to Australia). While the fall in visitor numbers has affected the series in 1997–98, the increased number of Queensland residents going abroad has generated commission and other revenues for the State in servicing that outbound traffic, and the total transportation credits still rose by about 5%. Communication services added a further $0.2 billion to Queensland's exports in 1997–98.

16.19 INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES: CREDITS, Queensland

	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Commodity group	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Transportation	1 008	1 210	1 217	1 332	1 364	1 427
Travel	1 768	2 067	2 528	2 885	3 093	3 035
Communication(a)	n.p.	137	127	136	138	201
Construction	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Financial	1	2	2	2	3	3
Insurance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and information	n.p.	18	13	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Royalties and copyrights	n.p.	18	13	21	16	n.p.
Other business(b)	41	55	46	77	136	76
Personal, cultural	n.p.	13	10	n.p.	n.p.	30
Government n.e.i.	2	2	2	2	2	2
Confidential items	164	—	—	17	40	43
Total	**2 984**	**3 522**	**3 958**	**4 472**	**4 792**	**4 817**

(a) Communication services includes research and development and other services n.e.i. (b) Construction services is included with other business services. For 90% of the international services exports and imports of Queensland (transportation and travel) the indicators used should provide good measures of trend, although the levels of the series are not precise. For the much smaller and more detailed business services, the State allocation method may affect both the level and the movement in the series, and confidentiality constraints affect the availability of some detail.

Source: ABS unpublished data.

As with credits, transportation (the costs of importing goods into Queensland and carrying Queenslanders abroad) and travel are the major part of Queensland's international trade in services debits in 1997–98 (together, nearly 90% of the total). Growth in these components has generally been steady over the past 5 years. Communication services contributed a further $0.2 billion to total international trade in services debits in 1997–98.

16.20 INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES: DEBITS, Queensland

	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Commodity group	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Transportation	(897)	(1 010)	(1 280)	(1 300)	(1 326)	(1 424)
Travel	(777)	(808)	(919)	(1 018)	(1 145)	(1 234)
Communication(a)	(151)	(169)	(171)	(186)	(187)	(236)
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and information	(1)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	(1)	n.p.
Royalties and copyrights	(16)	(21)	(14)	(15)	(18)	(24)
Other business(b)	(87)	(86)	(64)	(69)	(126)	(128)
Personal, cultural	(7)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	(1)	n.p.
Government n.e.i.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confidential items	—	(5)	(2)	(6)	—	(5)
Total	**(1 936)**	**(2 099)**	**(2 450)**	**(2 594)**	**(2 804)**	**(3 051)**

(a) Communication services includes research and development and other services n.e.i. (b) Construction services is included with other business services. For 90% of the international services exports and imports of Queensland (transportation and travel) the indicators used should provide good measures of trend, although the levels of the series are not precise. For the much smaller and more detailed business services, the State allocation method may affect both the level and the movement in the series, and confidentiality constraints affect the availability of some detail.

Source: ABS unpublished data.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

Wholesale and retail trade are major contributors to the Queensland economy. Wholesale trade is defined as the resale of new or used goods to businesses or to institutional users such as government departments. Retail trade is defined as the resale of new or used goods to final consumers for personal or household consumption, or selected repair activities such as repair of household equipment or motor vehicles. During 1996–97, the wholesale and retail trade sector contributed 15.2% of Queensland Gross State Product (GSP) at factor cost. In 1996–97, the Queensland component of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost for the wholesale and retail trade sector was 18.1%.

Wholesale trade

The ABS undertook a wholesale industry survey for the 1991–92 financial year. The results of the survey show that sales of wholesale goods dispatched in Queensland for 1991–92 were valued at $20,560.2m. This was 15.2% of total sales of wholesale goods dispatched in Australia. The mineral, metal and chemical wholesaling group was the largest contributor (21.3%) to total wholesale trade in Queensland. Persons employed in the wholesale trade industry in Queensland in 1991–92 were estimated to be 59,417 which was 17.0% of total persons employed in the wholesale industry in Australia.

Retail trade

Retailing in Queensland has experienced many social, economic and technological changes over the past 50 years. The competitive nature of the industry has ensured its ready adaptability to changing conditions.

Retail Census

In 1991–92, the ABS conducted a retail and services census, the emphasis of which was to collect data on shopfront retailing for both goods and providing personal services. Shopfront retailing, which excludes motor vehicle retailing and services outlets, consists of two subdivisions:
(a) personal and household goods retailing and food retailing and
(b) selected personal services. Personal services such as hairdressers, cafes and restaurants and video hire outlets, which predominantly operate from shopfront locations were included in the retail census because of their association with retailing activity.

Strong growth in turnover between the 1985–86 retail census and the 1991–92 retail and services census occurred across shopfront retailing. Although strong growth was also evident in the number of retail locations in Queensland, the number of supermarket and grocery store locations decreased 8.4% over the 6-year period.

Between retail censuses, retail statistics are estimated from a monthly survey of employing businesses.

Retail prices

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a general indicator of the rate of change in retail prices paid by household consumers for the goods and services they buy. Movements in prices are measured in eight groups. These groups are: food, clothing, housing, household equipment and operation, transportation, tobacco and alcohol, health and personal care and recreation and education.

Within the food group, a comparison of average prices of certain commodities, in Brisbane, for the years 1992–93 and 1997–98 reveals quite disparate movements. Among the grocery items, instant coffee, white sliced bread and tea increased in price by 59%, 44% and 35%, respectively. During the same period the average price of dry biscuits increased significantly and that of white sugar to a lesser extent.

Among the meat items, rump steak rose only 1%, while the price of lamb loin chops rose 21%. The average price of sausages and corned silverside decreased by 25% and 12%, respectively. A large interperiod price rise was also noted for potatoes, which rose by 42%.

16.21 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD ITEMS, Brisbane(a)

		1992–93	1997–98	Change
	Units	cents	cents	%
Groceries, etc.				
Bread, white, sliced	680 g	134	192	44
Biscuits, dry	250 g pkt	127	159	25
Breakfast, cereal, corn-based	550 g pkt	295	349	18
Flour, self-raising	2 kg pkt	234	270	15
Peaches	825 g can	186	195	5
Sugar, white	2 kg pkt	163	200	23
Tea	250 g pkt	165	223	35
Coffee, instant	150 g jar	405	644	59
Dairy produce				
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	102	118	15
Butter	500 g	164	174	6
Fresh vegetables				
Potatoes	1 kg	80	113	42
Onions	1 kg	104	107	3
Meat				
Rump steak	1 kg	1 066	1 074	1
Silverside, corned	1 kg	634	(b)555	–12
Lamb, leg	1 kg	556	575	4
Lamb, loin chops	1 kg	681	822	21
Pork, leg	1 kg	543	600	11
Sausages	1 kg	453	341	–25

(a) Prices are the averages of the recorded prices for the four quarters of each financial year.
(b) Topside roast.

Source: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0).

Since 1992–93, consumer prices in the Brisbane metropolitan area have risen by just over 12.1%, which was the largest increase of any capital city. Between 1996–97 and 1997–98, consumer prices in Brisbane rose by 0.5%, once again the largest increase of any Australian capital city. All other capital cities experienced a decrease in consumer prices in this period, apart from Sydney, where they increased slightly (by 0.1%).

16.22 CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES, Australian Capital Cities

City	1992–93 to 1997–98 %	1996–97 to 1997–98 %
Sydney	11.9	0.1
Melbourne	10.0	–0.1
Brisbane	12.1	0.5
Adelaide	9.4	–0.6
Perth	11.1	–0.3
Hobart	11.8	–0.1
Darwin	10.8	–0.2
Canberra	10.0	–0.7

Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

In Brisbane, since 1992–93, tobacco and alcohol prices have shown the greatest increase followed by prices for health and personal care. Between 1996–97 and 1997–98, the largest price increases occurred in the area of health and personal care (5.4%). Other significant price increases occurred in the areas of tobacco and alcohol (3.5%) and recreation and education (3.0%). The housing group displayed a decrease in price of 6.6% between 1996–97 and 1997–98, this being the only area to do so since 1992–93.

16.23 CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES, Brisbane

Group	1992–93 to 1997–98 %	1996–97 to 1997–98 %
Food	12.7	2.2
Clothing	–1.4	0.1
Housing	1.0	–6.6
Household equipment and operation	9.1	0.8
Transportation	11.4	0.1
Tobacco and alcohol	34.1	3.5
Health and personal care	26.1	5.4
Recreation and education	16.1	3.0
All groups	12.1	0.5

Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

The services sector is an important part of the national economy due to its substantial growth over recent times and its significant small business content. Because of this it has attracted considerable attention in recent years and quantitative data is increasingly being collected for this industry. Data from some recent surveys in the services sector are shown below. For comparison purposes, Queensland accounted for 18.4% (3,401,200 persons) of the Australian population at the end of June 1997.

In Queensland at the end of June 1997 there were 37 museum organisations at 46 locations. Employment in Queensland museums at the corresponding period was 616 persons while volunteers totalled 918. The main source of income for Queensland museums during 1996–97 was government funding ($23.7m) while paid admissions totalled $2.0m. During 1996–97, there was a total of 2,114,100 admissions to Queensland museums. Of this total, 60.3% (1,275,300) were paid admissions with 39.7% free admissions.

16.24 MUSEUMS: KEY AGGREGATES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—1996–97

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Organisations at end June 1997 (no.)	66	49	37	16	21	22	5	8	224
Locations at end June 1997 (no.)	119	75	46	21	46	31	6	8	352
Admissions ('000)	*4 368.9*	*3 940.0*	*2 114.1*	*1 651.4*	*1 902.6*	*766.2*	*419.4*	*1 624.1*	*16 786.8*
Paid admissions ('000)	2 608.0	2 177.9	1 275.3	361.8	701.4	516.0	201.2	641.0	8 482.5
Free admissions ('000)	1 760.9	1 762.0	838.8	1 289.7	1 201.3	250.3	218.3	983.1	8 304.3
Employment at end June 1997 (no.)	1 810	1 333	616	309	461	339	112	656	5 636
Volunteers for the month of June 1997 (no.)	3 252	1 946	918	849	580	370	71	456	8 443
Income ($m)	*156.1*	*87.4*	*30.9*	*25.7*	*35.4*	*15.4*	*8.2*	*66.2*	*425.2*
Government funding ($m)	96.2	44.3	23.7	16.6	25.7	7.4	6.6	50.1	270.6
Admissions income ($m)	11.6	15.5	2.0	2.0	2.8	3.6	0.5	3.0	41.0
Other income ($m)	48.2	27.6	5.2	7.1	6.9	4.3	1.1	13.1	113.5
Expenses ($m)	*154.3*	*80.4*	*30.9*	*24.0*	*29.7*	*13.7*	*8.1*	*60.7*	*401.7*
Labour costs ($m)	63.8	36.2	15.4	10.1	14.2	6.9	4.4	29.8	180.8
Other expenses ($m)	90.5	44.1	15.6	13.9	15.5	6.8	3.7	30.9	221.0
Industry gross product ($m)	71.7	38.6	15.5	12.1	14.2	7.6	4.4	34.8	199.1
Special exhibitions (no.)	702	633	317	90	183	106	17	85	2 133

Source: Libraries and Museums, Australia (8649.0).

There were 1,662 persons working in public libraries in Queensland at 30 June 1997. Of this total, 58.8% (977 persons) were working on a full-time basis with the remainder working on a part-time basis. Female employees accounted for 85.7% (1,425 persons) of employment. The proportion of females was higher (87.7%) for part-time employment than full-time employment (84.3%).

Of the total public library employees in Queensland at 30 June 1997, 35.6% (591 persons) were qualified either as librarians (446) or library technicians (145). Labour costs per employee in Queensland libraries in 1996–97 averaged $29,100, marginally lower than the Australian average of $29,700. Library visits per head of population in Queensland in 1996–97 averaged four, the lowest of any State or Territory in Australia. However, library loans per head of population in Queensland in 1996–97 averaged 9.9, the second highest State or Territory figure recorded.

16.25 PUBLIC LIBRARIES(a): EMPLOYMENT AND PERFORMANCE RATIOS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—1996–97

Purpose	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	National Library	Aust.
Library staff at 30 June 1997 (no.)	*3 368*	*2 309*	*1 662*	*1 012*	*1 144*	*355*	*184*	*130*	*498*	*10 662*
Librarians	1 064	687	446	227	334	82	56	32	148	3 076
Full-time	810	462	328	153	197	67	38	29	132	2 216
Part-time	254	225	118	74	137	15	17	3	16	859
Library technicians	594	316	145	98	43	241	44	0	79	1 560
Full-time	351	208	114	68	29	83	35	0	71	959
Part-time	243	108	31	30	14	158	9	0	8	601
Other library staff	1 710	1 306	1 071	687	767	32	83	98	271	6 025
Full-time	735	482	535	305	345	15	46	51	250	2 764
Part-time	975	824	536	382	422	17	37	47	21	3 261
Labour costs per employee ('000)	29.8	28.5	29.1	27.3	26.1	25.2	32.0	35.6	50.8	29.7
Labour costs to total expenses (%)	64.0	58.4	59.5	61.4	56.2	59.7	58.9	74.0	51.6	59.9
Government funding to total income	90.8	89.1	94.3	93.0	95.7	97.9	97.1	95.4	75.3	90.8
Library visits per head of population (no.)	4.9	4.6	4.0	6.9	4.1	6.3	5.9	6.7	..	4.8
Library holdings per head of population (no.)	2.8	2.4	2.1	3.7	2.1	2.7	3.4	2.2	..	2.8
Library loans per head of population (no.)	7.2	7.8	9.9	11.7	8.1	9.4	6.3	8.0	..	8.3
Book loans per book stock (no.)	3.7	4.1	4.9	3.5	4.7	5.1	2.4	3.9	..	4.1

(a) Figures do not include non-employing libraries or libraries operated by educational institutions.

Source: Libraries and Museums, Australia (8649.0).

At 30 June 1997, there were 584 OPAC (On-line public access catalogue) workstations available in public libraries in Queensland. This figure represented an average of 1.8 workstations per library. Public libraries in Queensland had 133 internet workstations available for public use at the end of June 1997. The 133 internet workstations equated to two workstations for every five public libraries.

16.26 PUBLIC LIBRARIES(a): TECHNOLOGY FACILITIES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—At 30 June 1997

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	National Library	Aust.
OPAC workstations(b) (no.)	925	635	584	325	249	83	42	36	65	2 944
OPAC workstations (no. per location)	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.2	4.0	65.0	1.9
Internet workstations(b) (no.)	196	239	133	128	73	19	19	8	12	827
Internet workstations (no. per location)	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	12.0	0.5
CD-ROM workstations(b) (no.)	463	177	173	247	102	23	49	12	18	1 264
CD-ROM workstations (no. per location)	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.3	18.0	0.8
Other PC workstations(b) (no.)	403	202	132	263	80	5	26	8	3	1 122
Other PC workstations (no. per location)	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.9	3.0	0.7
Photocopiers (no.)	466	259	239	120	164	61	27	15	16	1 367
Photocopiers (no. per location)	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.7	16.0	0.9
Other technology facilities(c) (no.)	995	469	549	654	452	111	91	11	55	3 387
Other technology facilities (no. per location)	2.3	1.7	1.7	3.5	2.0	1.9	2.7	1.2	55.0	2.2

(a) Figures do not include non-employing libraries or libraries operated by educational institutions. (b) Where a workstation is used for more than one function, that workstation will be counted once for each function. (c) Includes facsimile machines, microfiche readers, video recorders, tape players, etc.

Source: Libraries and Museums, Australia (8649.0).

In Queensland at 30 June 1997, there were 132 private and government organisations operating 9,754 national parks and recreational parks and gardens. The operations of these organisations covered an area of 45.8 million hectares. There were 2,847 persons employed by organisations in the industry at the end of June 1997 and a further 1,357 persons worked as volunteers during June 1997. The total workforce in June 1997 was 4,204.

The operations of national parks and recreational parks and gardens are very reliant on government funding and the $169.1m of government funding in Queensland in 1996–97 represented 93.9% of the total income of the industry. During 1996–97, national parks and recreational parks and gardens in Queensland had total expenses of $161.2m, of which 53.9% ($86.9m) was labour costs.

16.27 NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATIONAL PARKS AND GARDENS—1996–97

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(a)	Aust.
Organisations at end June(b) (no.)	192	92	132	90	137	31	9	2	684
Locations at end June (no.)	20 065	10 769	9 754	5 185	4 640	1 552	482	516	52 963
Hectares at end June(c) ('000)	4 173	2 596	45 766	6 288	6 331	1 385	5 372	135	72 047
Employment at end June (no.)	5 571	2 722	2 847	1 693	1 951	713	388	762	16 646
Volunteers during month of June (no.)	4 285	2 817	1 357	809	1 158	n.p.	n.p.	150	10 679
Income ($m)	*456.6*	*282.1*	*180.1*	*111.6*	*121.8*	*44.9*	*61.6*	*88.1*	*1 346.9*
Government funding ($m)	384.6	257.2	169.1	100.1	108.8	41.7	53.4	82.4	1 197.4
Other income ($m)	72.0	24.9	11.0	11.5	13.1	3.3	8.1	5.7	149.5
Expenses ($m)	*361.7*	*243.2*	*161.2*	*78.0*	*96.3*	*32.5*	*55.0*	*92.1*	*1 119.9*
Labour costs ($m)	182.4	94.4	86.9	46.6	46.2	14.2	23.2	34.5	528.3
Other expenses ($m)	179.3	148.7	74.3	31.4	50.1	18.4	31.8	57.6	591.6

(a) Includes some income, expenses and employment of national parks in external territories operated by the Commonwealth Government. (b) Multi-state organisations are counted in each State in which they operate. Hence the counts of organisations for States and Territories do not sum to the total for Australia. (c) Includes 34 million hectares of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

Source: Zoos, Parks and Gardens Industry, Australia (8699.0).

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