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# Queensland Year Book



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*(Endpapers)* Aboriginal paintings,  
Carnarvon National Park  
Photo: *Department of Forestry*

*(Frontispiece)* Wildflowers growing between Boulia  
and Bedourie  
Photo: *Department of Administrative Services*







**QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK**  
**1993**

QUEENSLAND

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**YEAR BOOK**  
**1993**

No. 51

ABS Catalogue No. 1301.3

J. K. CORNISH

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN



This edition first published 1992 by the Queensland Office of the  
Australian Bureau of Statistics,  
313 Adelaide Street, Brisbane

This book is in International B5 format, the text is set in 9 on 9 point Times Roman  
and printed on Globlade Matt 100 gsm paper, the  
illustrations are printed on Impress 130 gsm.

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Typeset by ATA Typesetters, Brisbane  
Printed by Watson Ferguson and Company, Brisbane

Wholly set up and printed in Australia

ISSN 0085-5359

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Dave Rose, Lions Host Committee

## Chapter 2

Queensland Department of Primary Industries  
Queensland Water Resources Commission  
Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage

## Chapter 12

Brisbane City Council

## Chapter 13

*Queensland Country Life*

## Chapter 16

*Real Estate Journal*

## Chapter 17

Department of Transport, Division of Marine and Ports

## Chapter 18

Federal Airports Corporation  
Cairns Port Authority  
Mackay Port Authority  
Civil Aviation Authority



# 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
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
*	subject to sampling variability too high for most 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 (\$) or cents (c).

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

For the current source of most of the information shown in the Summary of Queensland Statistics refer to the relevant chapter.

## Further references

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

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

A complete list of ABS publications produced in Canberra and in each of the State Offices is contained in the *ABS Catalogue of Publications 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 between pages 24 and 25 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.

## INFORMATION SERVICES

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) offers a variety of consultancy and information services which, in addition to its many printed and electronic publications and products, provide information and advice on a wide range of statistical needs. The consultancy service operates on a fee for service basis.

All ABS publications are available for reference at most university libraries and various public and TAFE libraries throughout Queensland. Catalogues of ABS publications are available on request.

The ABS also has a publications mailing service. Readers may subscribe to ABS publications and arrange to receive them on a regular basis.

The address of the Queensland Office is

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(GPO Box 9817 BRISBANE Q 4001)

For telephone inquiries  
please ring

**(07) 222 6351**  
**Fax No. (07) 229 6042**

## PREFACE

The Queensland Year Book is a general reference book containing the more important economic and social statistics on the State of Queensland, together with information on its history, government, culture and the physical environment. It provides, therefore, an authoritative and permanent record of the economic and social developments for the period under review.

There is also some background information on selected important historical events and recent matters of interest to the State of Queensland.

The statistical tables include reference to the source of the statistics. Readers are encouraged to access the source publications (in most cases these are ABS publications) for more detailed, and in many cases more up to date, statistics.

I want to take this opportunity to acknowledge the continued cooperation received from individuals, businesses, primary producers, government agencies and other organisations who provide the basic information from which ABS statistics are produced. Without this cooperation the wide range of statistics provided in this book would not have been available for general use by the community.

The production of the Queensland Year Book is very much a team effort. Many staff in the Queensland Office of the ABS have contributed significantly to this edition and I am grateful for their efforts. Special thanks are due to Norm Burke and his team who were responsible for overseeing its production. Several organisations also kindly supplied material to the ABS for inclusion in the Year Book.

J. K. CORNISH  
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

Australian Bureau of Statistics  
Brisbane

1992

Overall direction: Bob Stevens; Eddie Maitland
Editor: Norm Burke
Assistant Editors: Jackie Finley-Bissett; Arthur Poulter
Graphics: Victoria Sherrin
Cover design: Wendy Vogler



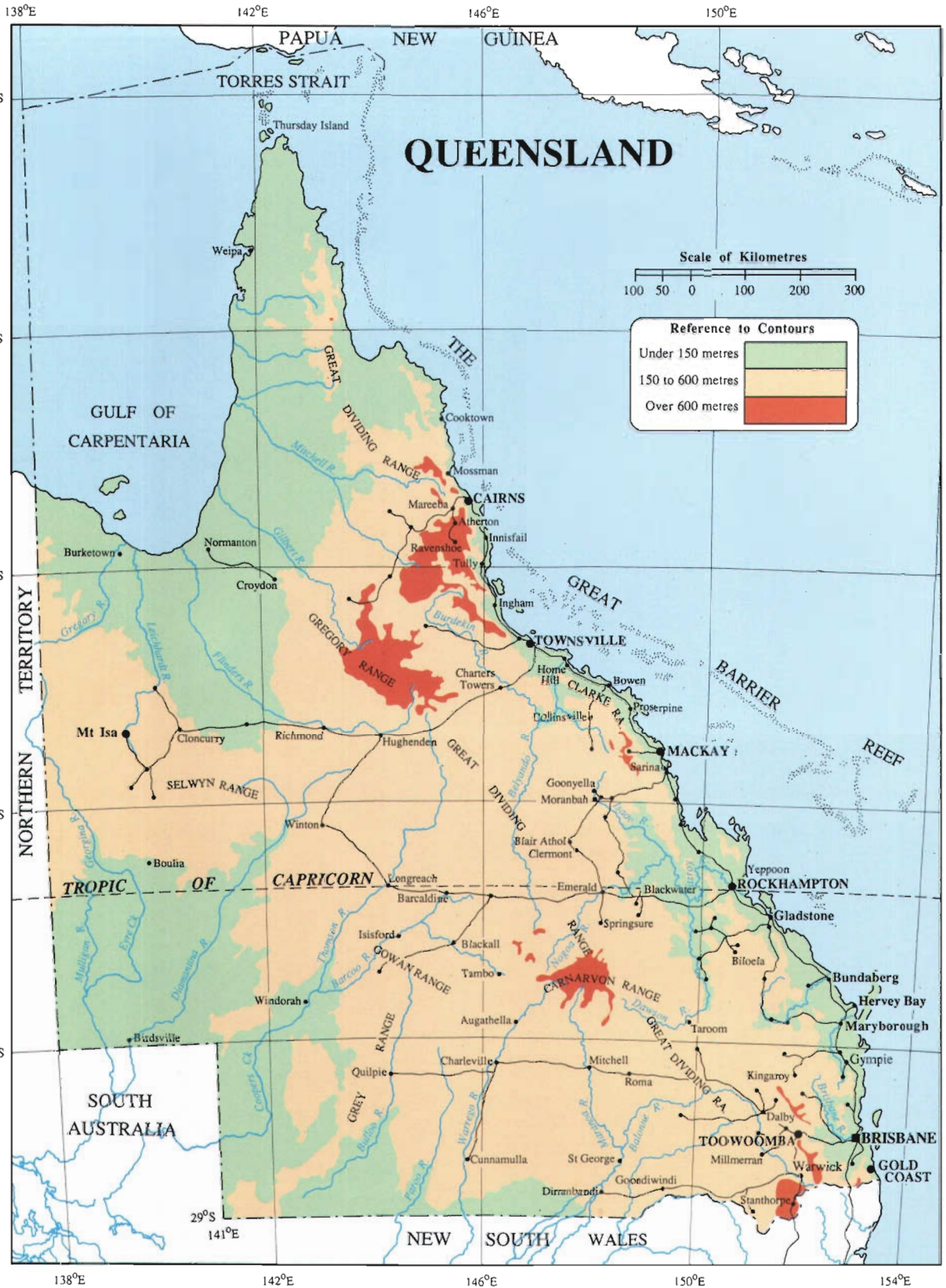
The Coat of Arms was authorised originally in 1893 by Royal Warrant. The Supporters — the brolga and red deer — were assigned by Royal Warrant signed by the Queen during her Silver Jubilee Year visit to Queensland on 9 March 1977. Agricultural industries (represented by cattle, sheep, grain and sugar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

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

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

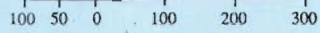






# QUEENSLAND

Scale of Kilometres



**Reference to Contours**

Under 150 metres	<span style="display:inline-block; width:20px; height:10px; background-color:#90EE90;"></span>
150 to 600 metres	<span style="display:inline-block; width:20px; height:10px; background-color:#FFD700;"></span>
Over 600 metres	<span style="display:inline-block; width:20px; height:10px; background-color:#FF4500;"></span>

GULF OF CARPENTARIA

THE GREAT DIVIDING RANGE

GREAT DIVIDING RANGE

BARRIER REEF

TROPIC OF CAPRICORN

GOWAN RANGE

CARNARVON RANGE

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

10°S

14°S

18°S

22°S

26°S

29°S

10°S

14°S

18°S

22°S

26°S

29°S

NORTHERN TERRITORY

NORTHERN TERRITORY

138°E

142°E

146°E

150°E

154°E

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

NEW GUINEA

150°E

TORRES STRAIT

Thursdays Island

Wepa

Cooktown

Mossman

CAIRNS

Marceba

Atherton

Innisfail

Ravenhoe

Tully

Ingham

TOWNSVILLE

Charters Towers

Home Hill

CLARKE RA

Bowen

Proserpine

MACKAY

Sarina

Goonyella

Moranbah

Blair Athol

Clermont

Yeppoon

ROCKHAMPTON

Blackwater

Gladstone

Springure

Biloela

Taroom

Bundaberg

Hervey Bay

Maryborough

Gympie

Kingaroy

Dalby

TOOWOOMBA

Millmerran

Warwick

Stanthorpe

BRISBANE

GOLD COAST

Stanthorpe

Stanthorpe

Stanthorpe

# Chapter 1

## HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY

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# Chapter 1

## HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY

European settlement of Queensland began in 1824 when a site for a penal settlement was chosen on the Brisbane River, although the first inhabitants probably arrived from south-eastern Asia about 40,000 years ago. By 1831 the convict population of the Moreton Bay settlement had reached its peak of 1,100. In the next 8 years the convict establishment was phased out and by 1839 only a maintenance crew was retained to look after the government stock and to help the party of surveyors as land in the Moreton district was being prepared for sale to free settlers. In 1840 Patrick Leslie settled on the Darling Downs and in 1842 the first auction of land was held in Brisbane Town. In 1859, the Colony of Queensland was separated from New South Wales under the Governorship of Sir George Bowen.

The population of the newly proclaimed Colony of Queensland in 1859 was 23,520. Rapid growth was experienced in the first few decades after separation and by 1880 the population had grown to 211,040. This growth has continued to the present and by 30 June 1991 there were 2,972,004 people in Queensland.

### 1.1 EARLY EXPLORATION

- 1606** William Jansz visited Cape York Peninsula.
- 1623** Jan Carstens explored the Gulf of Carpentaria and Staaten River.
- 1644** Abel Tasman explored Cape York Peninsula, naming it Carpentaria Land.
- 1770** Captain Cook sailed up the Queensland coast: 16 May, Cook off Point Danger; Moreton (Morton) Bay named; 17 May, Cook named Cape Moreton (Morton) and 22 August, Cook landed on Possession Island and took possession of the whole eastern coast, naming it New South Wales.
- 1788** The Colony of New South Wales was founded.
- 1799** Captain Matthew Flinders explored Moreton and Hervey Bays.
- 1802** Port Bowen discovered by Lieutenant John Murray.



John Thomas Bigge Photo: *John Oxley Library*

- 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 that three 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.

## 1.2 SETTLEMENT

- 1823** The Governor of New South Wales, Sir Thomas Brisbane, sent John Oxley to select a site for a penal settlement. He recommended Moreton Bay and discovered the Brisbane River.
- 1824** The founding party of 29 volunteer convicts and one overseer with Lieutenant Henry Miller as commandant left Sydney and in September began unloading at Redcliffe Point.
- 1825** Moreton Bay penal settlement moved to a new site on the Brisbane River between Queen and William Streets.
- 1826** Brisbane's first school opened.
- 1827** The botanist, Allan Cunningham, travelled through the 'gap' in the main divide and named the Darling Downs.  
Coal was used in limestone kilns at Ipswich.
- 1828** Queensland's first industry was established — a treadmill to grind maize at Wickham Terrace, Brisbane.
- 1831** The peak of 1,100 convicts reached.
- 1837** The *James Watt* became the first steamer in Moreton Bay.
- 1838** German missionaries settled at Nundah, a future suburb of Brisbane.
- 1839** The Brisbane penal settlement was officially closed.
- 1840** Patrick Leslie led the first squatters and their thousands of sheep and cattle from New England and southern New South Wales to the Darling Downs.
- 1841** The first sale of Moreton Bay land was held in Sydney.
- 1842** Free settlement began in Moreton Bay. The first land sale held in the colony took place in Brisbane Town.
- 1843** Moreton Bay settlement became an electoral division of New South Wales.
- 1844** Dr Ludwig Leichhardt and Sir Thomas Mitchell began their exploration of vast areas of Queensland.
- 1845** The first population count of the Moreton Bay and Darling Downs districts showed 1,599 persons.

- 1846** The first newspaper, the *Moreton Bay Courier*, was published.  
Port Curtis was founded as a penal settlement.  
The first commercial production of coal was mined at Redbank.
- 1848** The Native Mounted Police Force was established.  
Edmund Burke Kennedy made his tragic journey through Cape York, hoping to reach its tip. Leichhardt disappeared mysteriously in the far west.
- 1849** Technical education began under the auspices of the Brisbane School of Arts.
- 1850** The first bank opened.
- 1856** Augustus Gregory's expedition from the Northern Territory reached Brisbane.
- 1858** The first discovery of payable gold was made at Canoona.  
The first trade union, the Stonemasons Union, was formed.

## 1.3 SELF-GOVERNMENT

- 1859** On 6 June, Letters Patent for the separation of Queensland from New South Wales were issued.  
On 6 September, Brisbane, with a population of 5,000, was proclaimed a municipality.  
On 10 December, separation of Queensland from New South Wales was proclaimed by the first Governor, Sir George Ferguson Bowen.
- 1860** On 22 May, the Parliament of Queensland had its first sitting with R. G. W. Herbert as the first Premier.  
A Grammar School Act was passed.  
An Act regulating the occupation of Crown lands was passed as a result of exploration by Captain John Mackay and J. G. and P. F. Macdonald. Ipswich and Rockhampton were constituted as towns.
- 1861** The Supreme Court of Queensland was established.  
Burke and Wills died on their return journey after traversing the inland to the Gulf of Carpentaria.  
Maryborough and Warwick became towns.
- 1862** Copper was discovered at Peak Downs.  
The first telegraph link between Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba and Sydney was completed.
- 1863** The Brisbane Council was authorised to erect a town hall in Queen Street.



Melanesians (Kanakas) were first recruited to provide manual labour on the sugar plantations. An Act authorising government construction of railways was passed. The first grammar school was opened at Ipswich.

**1864** The first police commissioner was appointed. The first commercial production of sugar was obtained at Ormiston.

**1865** The first bridge across the Brisbane River, a temporary wooden structure, was opened to traffic.

The first rail line, from Ipswich to Grandchester, was opened.

Cobb and Co. started operating coach services and obtained their first mail contract.

**1866** Severe economic crisis.

### QUEENSLAND'S FIRST RAILWAY

Early transport from the Darling Downs depended on road transport to the head of river navigation at Ipswich and from there by barge to Brisbane and other destinations. There was much debate in the period of early settlement about the desirability of a tramway or a railway and about the choice of Brisbane or Ipswich as the centre of operations, before the decision was made to build a railway from Ipswich in the direction of the Darling Downs.

The Railways Bill was passed by Parliament in 1863. The Irish engineer Abraham Fitzgibbons was engaged to report to the Government on construction costs. He recommended a light railway of 3 foot 6 inch gauge (1,067 millimetres) in order to save costs. This was the first place in the world to adopt such a narrow gauge for a main-line railway.

The tender for the construction of the first section from Ipswich to Bigge's Camp, a length of 34 kilometres, was awarded to British railway builders, Peto, Brassey and Betts for £86,900 (\$173,800) in January 1864. Construction included the erection of four wrought iron bridges and 22 timber bridges. The Bremer River Bridge,

constructed of three 45-metre iron spans, 20 metres above the river, linked North and South Ipswich. A large station building was built at South Ipswich to serve as operating headquarters.

Several hundred labourers were brought in by the contractors to build the line. Apart from explosives, all excavation and construction was carried out by horse-drawn scoops and drays and men using hand equipment.

Arthur Herbert was appointed Commissioner for Railways in 1864. Selection of operating staff for the railway was made in Britain by Sir Charles Fox and Son from men with long experience on British railways. Locomotives and rolling stock were imported in knock-down form. The four engines were named *Faugh-a-Ballagh*, *Lady Bowen*, *Premier* and *Pioneer*.

Governor Bowen declared the railway officially open at a lavish ceremony on 31 July 1865, after travelling by rail from Ipswich to Bigge's Camp (later renamed Grandchester).

The line was continued towards the Darling Downs reaching Toowoomba in 1867. Brisbane was not connected by rail to Ipswich until 1875.



Opening ceremony at Grandchester

Photo: John Oxley Library

**1867** Gold was discovered at Gympie, Cape River and Cloncurry and copper at Einasleigh and Cloncurry.

The Constitution Act was passed.  
The railway line from Ipswich to Toowoomba was completed.

**1868** Walkers Limited factory was established at Maryborough.

Gold was discovered at Ravenswood.  
The State population exceeded 100,000.

**1869** Gilberton gold and Mount Perry copper discoveries were made.

Free education was introduced.

**1870** Sheep numbers exceeded 8,000,000 and cattle numbers 1,000,000.

**1872** Gold at Charters Towers and copper at Mount Flora were discovered.

Tin was discovered in the Stanthorpe region and opals in western Queensland.  
Universal adult male suffrage was introduced.

**1873** Gold was discovered at The Palmer, attracting 15,000 Europeans and 20,000 Chinese over the next 3 years.

**1874** The Victoria Bridge over the Brisbane River, with swing span for shipping, was opened.

**1875** The railway from Roma Street, Brisbane, to Ipswich was opened.

Tin was discovered at Kangaroo Hills and gold at Hodgkinson.

Legislation established the principle of 'free, compulsory, and secular education'.

**1876** Gold was discovered at Coen.

**1877** The first woollen mill opened at Ipswich.

**1878** Legislation created local government authorities for towns and country areas in an attempt to ensure that road and bridge construction was a local responsibility.

**EARLY ELECTRICAL GENERATION**

Queensland led the way in the early generation of electrical power for public use in Australia.

The *Brisbane Courier* reported that on 1 July 1878, the first electric light was seen in the colony when a battery powered searchlight was set up in front of the telegraph instrument fitter's shop in William Street. However, it is generally agreed that the first public use of electricity in Queensland and Australia occurred on 9 December 1882 when eight arc lights, erected in Queen Street, were demonstrated. The power source was a generator owned by J.W. Sutton and Company.

To appreciate the timeliness of this event, it should be noted that filament lamps for public lighting were not developed until 1878 and that in England the first public demonstration of electrical lighting occurred in 1882.

In April 1883, electrical lighting was installed in the Government Printing Office in George Street. In May 1884, the *Brisbane Courier* newspaper had its own plant and in 1886, the Roma Street Railway Yard was lit by electricity. Parliament House received electrical lighting in 1886, drawing electricity from the Government Printing Office generator.

The Queensland Government electrical engineer, E.C. Barton, formed a company with C.F. White in 1887 and erected a power house in Edison Lane, behind the General Post Office (GPO) in Queen Street. A line was run from Edison Lane to the GPO making it the first electrical supply customer in Australia.

The first generation of hydro-electricity in Australia also occurred in Queensland at Thargomindah in 1893. When the Bulloo Shire Council had an artesian bore drilled for town water supply, it was discovered that the water pressure was sufficient to power a small generator. Two dynamos driven by a water wheel were manufactured and installed by Barton, White and Company. The plant supplied about 15 customers. Thargomindah became the first Queensland town outside Brisbane to have electricity.

The hydro-electric plant continued in use until 1951, when it was replaced by a diesel generator.



Thargomindah Power Station

Photo: John Oxley Library



- 1879** The principle of elections by secret ballot was adopted by all States.
- 1880** Tin discoveries were made in the Herberton region.
- 1881** A technical college under the auspices of the Brisbane School of Arts commenced.
- 1882** Gold was discovered at Mount Morgan, which in time became one of the richest fields in gold as well as copper.  
The first electric power display took place in Brisbane.
- 1884** The southern portion of New Guinea was annexed by Great Britain and administered by Queensland.
- 1885** Gold was discovered at Croydon. Queensland became the third largest colony in population.  
Brisbane began operating a tramway. Cobb and Co. expanded to cover 6,500 route kilometres and a coach-building factory was established at Charleville. Premier Griffith appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the system of Kanaka recruitment and treatment. He introduced a Bill to stop recruiting licences being issued after 1890.
- 1887** The Department of Agriculture was established.
- 1888** Electricity supply to the GPO, Brisbane, commenced.  
The first through trains from Brisbane to Sydney, transshipping at Wallangarra, commenced running.
- 1889** The Australian Labour Federation was formed in Queensland.
- 1890** The country arbitrary meridian (CAM) system of mapping was introduced.  
Chillagoe-Mungana silver-lead discoveries were made.  
Many sectors of the economy suffered as a serious depression set in.
- 1891** The railway from Brisbane to Gympie was opened.  
A shearers' strike was called against the principle of freedom of contract ('closed shop') which led to violence and virtual martial law.
- 1893** Electricity was connected to 91 consumers near the GPO, Brisbane. The first hydro-electricity station, Thargomindah, opened for rural supply.  
Eight of the 11 banks of issue failed and were closed.  
A major flood occurred in Brisbane and both the Victoria Bridge and the Indooroopilly railway bridge were destroyed.
- The newly formed Labour Party won 16 seats in its first general election. Among those elected was Andrew Fisher, Australia's 6th, 8th and 10th Prime Minister; 1908-09, 1910-13 and 1914-15.
- 1895** The Native Mounted Police Force was disbanded.
- 1897** The Countess Street power station was opened by Brisbane Tramways and electric trams commenced running.  
Gatton Agricultural College was established.  
The policy of Archibald Meston was introduced to remove Aboriginal people who had become troublesome or burdensome and isolate them in Reserves.
- 1899** Cyclone *Bathurst Bay* caused the pearling fleet to be destroyed with the loss of over 300 lives.  
The first Labour Government, led by Andrew Dawson, was formed but lasted only 7 days.
- 1900** Roma (Hospital Hill) gas was discovered.  
A period of copper discovery and smelting began at Kuridala, Selwyn and Mount Cuthbert. Copper smelting commenced at Mount Garnet and Mount Molloy.  
The school leaving age was raised from 12 to 14 years and the 'compulsory' aspects of education were enforced.

## 1.4 FEDERATION

- 1901** The Commonwealth of Australia was created with Queensland as a State.  
Copper was discovered at Chillagoe-Mungana and Etheridge and smelting commenced.
- 1902** Brisbane was proclaimed a city.  
Copper production commenced at Mount Morgan.
- 1903** The Philp Conservative Government was replaced by a coalition of the Labour Party and other opposition remnants.
- 1904** The City Electric Company was established as successor to the Brisbane Electric Supply Company.
- 1905** Suffrage for females was introduced.
- 1906** William Kidston, the Labour Party leader, took over as Premier.
- 1908** The first National Park, Witches Falls on Tamborine Mountain, was proclaimed.
- 1910** Water control by State Act was introduced. The Workers' Dwelling Board was established.

- 1911 Queensland University opened in George Street, Brisbane.
- 1912 The supply of electricity to local consumers in provincial towns commenced. The first State high school was established.
- 1914 World War I commenced.

## 1.5 1915 TO 1930

- 1915 Compulsory voting was introduced. The election of the Labor Party to office under T. J. Ryan brought a long period of Labor Government which, except for 3 years, lasted until 1957.
- 1916 The Workers' Compensation Act was passed. The 8-hour working day was introduced.
- 1918 World War I ended.
- 1920 The Main Roads Board was instituted. Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Limited (Qantas) was formed with headquarters at Winton.
- 1921 District Courts were abolished. The first Basic Wage declaration was made by the State Industrial Court.
- 1922 The Legislative Council was abolished. The first airmail service from Charleville to Cloncurry commenced. The Correspondence School opened. The death penalty was abolished.
- 1923 Silver, lead and zinc were discovered at Mount Isa. A system of unemployment insurance commenced, well in advance of other States in the Commonwealth.
- 1924 The Brisbane to Cairns rail line was completed.
- 1925 On 1 October, the Greater Brisbane Council, the largest municipal council in Australia, was constituted. The Main Roads Commission was established.
- 1926 *Cactoblastis cactorum* was introduced to tackle the prickly pear pest which was rapidly taking over productive land.
- 1927 Mount Morgan mine was closed. The first motor vehicle assembly took place in Brisbane. Roma Oil Corporation gas discovery was made.
- 1928 The Flying Doctor Service was commenced by the Australian Inland Missions.

Charles Kingsford-Smith arrived in Brisbane after crossing the Pacific Ocean.

- 1929 Mount Morgan mine re-opened. The Labor Government was replaced by a Country-National Government.

## 1.6 DEPRESSION AND WAR

- 1930 The present Brisbane City Hall was officially opened. The Brisbane to Sydney air service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways.
- 1931 Gold was discovered at Cracow.
- 1932 Grey Street Bridge in Brisbane was opened to traffic. The Labor Party was re-elected to power.
- 1937 Cement was produced from Moreton Bay coral.
- 1938 The State Electricity Commission was established. The State population exceeded 1,000,000.
- 1939 World War II commenced.
- 1940 The Story Bridge in Brisbane was opened to traffic. Local consumers in 64 provincial towns were being supplied with electricity.
- 1941 Mineral sand production commenced at Burleigh Heads.
- 1942 Uniform federal income taxation commenced.
- 1943 The Queensland People's Party, which 2 years later would become the Queensland Division of the Liberal Party of Australia, was formed.
- 1944 Pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) income taxation was introduced from 1 July.
- 1945 The Queensland Housing Commission was established. The Queensland Institute of Medical Research was established. World War II ended. By the end of World War II, 750,000 United States servicemen had passed through Brisbane. A free government hospital system was introduced.

## 1.7 POST WORLD WAR II

- 1947 'Displaced persons' commenced arriving from Europe.

The Labor Government created a four-zone electorate system weighted to favour the western electorates.

**1948** The 40-hour working week was introduced. Queensland University commenced relocating to St Lucia.

**1951** The Main Roads Department was established.

**1954** The Mary Kathleen uranium mine was opened.

**1955** Bauxite was discovered at Weipa in Cape York Peninsula.

**1956** A contract was signed for the supply of uranium oxide to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

**1957** When the Labor Government failed to legislate for 3 weeks' annual leave for all workers, the Premier, V. C. Gair, was expelled from the Party which then split and subsequently lost office to the Country-Liberal coalition led by G. F. R. Nicklin.

**1959** The District Courts were re-established. The Flying Surgeon Service was introduced at Longreach.

Television transmission commenced in Brisbane. The Townsville Copper Refinery was established. The first coking coal was mined at Kianga. The Gold Coast townships were united under the title Gold Coast City.

## 1.8 1960 TO 1979

**1960** The Radio School of the Air began.

**1961** The first commercial oil discovery was made at Moonie.

Open-cut coal mining at Moura commenced.

Natural gas was piped from nearby wells to Roma Power House.

University College, later to become James Cook University of North Queensland, was opened at Townsville.

The Gladstone-Moura rail link was opened.

**1963** Mary Kathleen uranium mine was closed.

**1964** Oil was discovered at Alton. The school leaving age was raised to 15 years.

**1965** Queensland Institute of Technology in Brisbane was opened.

**1966** Decimal currency was introduced on 14 February.

**1967** An alumina plant was opened at Gladstone. High-grade nickel laterite was discovered at Greenvale.

**1968** Johannes Bjelke-Petersen, the longest-serving Premier of Queensland, took office.

**1969** The new Victoria Bridge in Brisbane was opened to traffic.

**1971** Cyclone *Althea* extensively damaged Townsville. Hay Point coal bulk-handling port opened.

**1972** The use of the metric system of measurement as the sole system of measurement of physical quantities commenced.

**1973** The Captain Cook Bridge and the first stage of the South East Freeway in Brisbane was opened.

The State population exceeded 2,000,000. The preschool education network started.

**1974** Australia Day weekend floods caused 14,000 homes in Brisbane and Ipswich to suffer water damage following torrential rain brought in by cyclone *Wanda*.

The State Emergency Service was established. The age of majority was reduced from 21 to 18 years.

**1975** Rock phosphate production commenced at Duchess and Lady Annie.

Griffith University in Brisbane was opened. Brisbane's four television stations began colour transmission.

**1976** Mary Kathleen uranium mine recommenced production. Elizabeth Jean Woods became Queensland's first woman Rhodes Scholar. Cyclone *Ted* devastated Mornington Island.

**1977** HRH Queen Elizabeth II visited Brisbane during Her Silver Jubilee year.

Severe flooding was recorded in north Queensland and the Gulf Country.

A new Coat of Arms was adopted for the State. An international airport was opened at Cairns.

**1978** The planetarium, located in Brisbane's new Botanic Gardens at Mount Coot-tha, opened.

The cross-river rail link, the Merivale Bridge, between South Brisbane and Roma Street Stations was opened.

Aurukun and Mornington Island, previously Church Aboriginal Communities, were established as local authorities under the *Local Government (Aboriginal Lands) Act 1978*, on 22 May.

**1979** The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park agreement with the Commonwealth Government was signed.



Electric trains commenced to run in Brisbane. The Houghton Bridge, the longest road bridge in Australia, was opened, replacing the Hornibrook Highway Bridge between Brighton and Redcliffe Peninsula.

## 1.9 1980 TO 1989

**1980** Much of Queensland had one of the hottest, driest summers on record. Construction work began on Brisbane's International Airport redevelopment project.

**1981** The World Heritage Committee accepted the Great Barrier Reef for World Heritage listing.

Townsville's international airport was opened. Mount Isa Mines Limited and the Queensland government agreed to proceed with the \$550m Newlands Coal Project.

**1982** The Brisbane City Mall, in Queen Street was opened by the Lord Mayor.

Brisbane was the host city to the XII Commonwealth Games.

Mary Kathleen uranium mine, which had re-opened in 1975, was closed again.

Production commenced at Queensland's first aluminium smelter at Boyne Island.

**1983** Caboolture marathon runner, Ron Grant, completed an around Australia run.

Widespread rainfall in April and May ended the drought which in many areas was the worst on record for the past 100 years.

In an October State election, the National Party gained enough seats to govern in its own right.

**1984** Dalrymple Bay coal loading facility was opened.

The population of Queensland reached 2.5 million.

Roma meatworks re-opened after being closed for 4 years due to drought.

**1985** Wivenhoe Dam, 70 kilometres from Brisbane on the upper reaches of the Brisbane River, was opened.

Mrs Sallyanne Atkinson became Brisbane's first female Lord Mayor.

HRH, the Duke of Kent, opened the Performing Arts Complex of the Queensland Cultural Centre. Queensland's first casino, *Jupiters*, opened at Broadbeach on the Gold Coast.

**1986** Mrs Yvonne Chapman became the first female appointed to Cabinet in Queensland.

The Gateway Bridge on the lower reaches of the Brisbane River was opened to traffic.

Tropical cyclone *Winifred* caused extensive property and crop damage from Cairns to Ingham and the adjacent inland.

The Queensland Museum, the third stage of the Queensland Cultural Centre, was opened.

Brisbane Transit Centre, a centrally located rail and coach terminal, was opened.

Twelve miners were killed in an explosion at the Moura Underground Mine.

**1987** As a result of allegations that prostitution, gambling and pornography were controlled by groups receiving protection from the police, an inquiry headed by Mr Tony Fitzgerald, QC began hearings on 27 July.

Lady Cilento, Australia's 'Medical Mother', died in Brisbane aged 93 years.

Miss Susan Kiefel was the first woman in Queensland to be appointed a Queen's Counsel.

**1988** Cyclone *Charlie* caused extensive damage to property and crops and one life was lost.

A new domestic air terminal opened in Brisbane.

In Brisbane the world's largest underground diesel bus station was opened.

The Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame and Outback Heritage Centre at Longreach was opened.

World Expo 88 was held in Brisbane with attendances of 18.5 million.

Queensland was awarded the first rural traineeships in Australia.

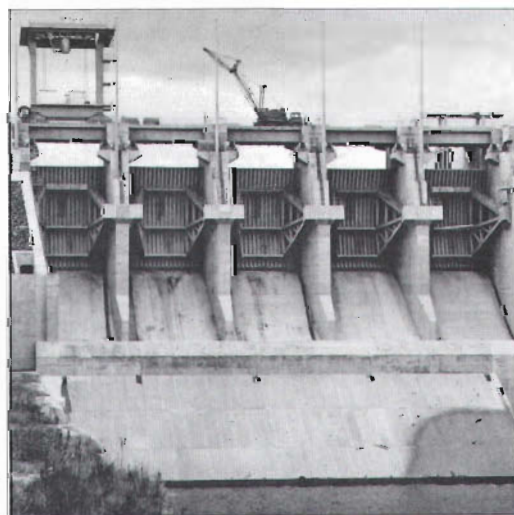
Queensland's first world-class film studio opened in July at Coomera.

The first two electronic learning centres in Queensland secondary schools opened.

**1989** Queensland Institute of Technology became the Queensland University of Technology.

The new Centenary prison near Wacol, with medium and maximum-security blocks, opened.

The Honourable William George Hayden sworn in as Australia's 21st Governor-General. He is the first Queensland-born person to hold the post.



Wivenhoe Dam

Photo: Department of Administrative Services

Queensland suffered a double disaster in early April with flooding in many parts of the State and devastation of the Home Hill-Ayr region by cyclone *Aivu*.

Poet and civil rights campaigner, Oodgeroo Noonuccal (Kath Walker) became the first woman and the first Aboriginal person to receive a doctorate from Griffith University.

Gympie suffered flooding for the second time in 3 weeks and was declared a disaster area.

Queensland's oldest primary school, Hemmant State School, originally Bulimba Creek School, celebrated 125 years of operation.

Central and south-west Queensland experienced severe flooding.

Australia's longest electric passenger train service from Brisbane to Rockhampton (630 kilometres) began.

The Fitzgerald Inquiry Report was released.

A trial period of daylight saving began in Queensland for the first time in 17 years.

In the State election of 2 December the Australian Labor Party was voted into Government after an absence of 32 years.

## 1.10 THE NINETEEN-NINETIES

**1990** Cyclone *Nancy*, flash flooding and a mini-tornado combined to ravage south-eastern Queensland in February.

Ms G. Fisher appointed as the first female member of the Industrial Commission in Queensland. First female Supreme Court Master, Mrs M. White, sworn in.

The Electoral and Administrative Review Commission (EARC) was constituted to provide independent reviews of Queensland public administration and electoral laws and processes.

Mr Leslie Malezer became the first Aboriginal head of a Government department in Queensland.

Charleville and surrounding areas were devastated by what was to be called 'the great flood of 1990'. Water levels topped all previous records.

Ms Ruth Matchett appointed as the first female head of a State Government department.

Medical team performed the first heart transplant operation in Queensland at Prince Charles Hospital.

Six regions replaced 81 Fire Brigade Boards under new legislation operative on 1 July 1990.

Five female police inspectors appointed — the first in Queensland.

The first Chair in Women's Studies in Australia was created at Griffith University.

Stage 2 of Cairns international airport opened in September.

A 3-year trial period of daylight saving started on 28 October.

Australia's two-airline policy officially ended on 30 October.

Two aboriginal doctors — the first in Queensland — graduated.

Cyclone *Joy* which threatened the central coast over the Christmas-New Year period lashed Mackay and caused extensive flooding in North Queensland. Normanton and other Gulf of Carpentaria communities remained isolated for up to 2 months.

## LIONS INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

*Contributed by Dave Rose,  
Lions Host Committee*

For members of the Lions Clubs International, Brisbane was the place to be on 17 June 1991. It was the opening day of their international convention, the largest in the world, which was staged for the first time in the Southern Hemisphere.

In 1917 a group of businessmen in the United States of America formed the Lions Clubs International. The original concept of service to the community has been extended to provide humanitarian assistance to the disadvantaged people of the world. The Lions, the world's largest service organisation, operates in 171 countries of which 99 were represented in Brisbane. Membership for Australia and Papua New Guinea is approximately 32,000 in over 1,400 clubs.

The idea of a Brisbane convention was born in the Brisbane Lions in 1981 and grew, until in 1984 the Brisbane City Council was convinced to bid for the contract to hold the event. With the success of the bid in 1986, a 5-year campaign by a Brisbane promotions team began with visits to Lions Clubs around the world to attract as many of the 1.4 million members as possible to the convention.

Attendance exceeded 30,000 with over 18,000 visitors being accommodated on the Gold Coast and transported to Brisbane daily by a fleet of 300 buses.

For those attending and the army of volunteers running the convention, it was a busy 5 days with forums, seminars, business sessions, elections and social events. The opening and closing ceremonies and business sessions were held at the Brisbane Entertainment Centre which was filled to its capacity of 10,000 seats. The courtyard of the centre was used for displays and entertainment, with demountable buildings adding extra space.

The highlight of the convention was the colourful parade through the city streets of Brisbane. It was the largest parade ever seen in Australia and featured over 12,000 marchers, floats, entertainers and 20 marching bands, six from overseas. An estimated 130,000 people watched the 4-hour pageant.

1991 Floods occurred in both coastal and inland areas in February affecting the towns of Beaudesert, Longreach, Rockhampton and others.

Brisbane City Council announced in February that a contract had been let for a major refuse dump costing \$545m to be situated at Rochedale.

The Honourable Sir Gordon Chalk, former leader of the Liberal Party and Premier of Queensland from 1 to 7 August 1968, died in April.

Legislation providing for land rights for Aboriginal people passed by the Queensland Parliament in June.

Lions International Convention held in Brisbane in June.

Sir Albert Sakzewski, philanthropist and first chief of the Totalisator Administration Board in Queensland died in July.

State electoral redistribution proposal was announced by EARC in August and new boundaries were gazetted in November.

The longest period recorded without rain in Brisbane City — 57 days — was reached on 19 September.

Cannon Hill livestock saleyards ceased operation in October. In its 60-year history, an estimated 47 million beasts had been sold.

Mrs Joan Sheldon became leader of the Liberal Party in November, the first woman leader of a political party in the Queensland Parliament.

Anti-discrimination legislation to protect the rights of women, Aboriginal people and the mentally ill became law in November.

Redevelopment plans for a parkland complex on the former World Expo 88 site in South Brisbane were announced.

First Gold Coast residential resort with 188 apartments and six waterfront town houses, built at a cost of \$150m, opened in November.

Middleton, situated on the northern fringe of the Channel Country, became one of the last communities in Australia to be connected to the Telecom system.

As a result of recommendations of the Fitzgerald Report on Fraser Island, logging ceased on the island in November.

Mrs Margaret McMurdo was sworn in as the first female judge in Queensland.

The Court of Appeal, headed by Mr Justice Tony Fitzgerald, was established in December to replace the Full Court and Court of Criminal Appeal.

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# Chapter 2

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# Chapter 2

## PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

In terms of absolute area, 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 square kilometres, with 7,400 kilometres of coastline. 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 degrees and 29 degrees south of the equator, it is in latitudes similar to those of Mexico, Egypt, India, Thailand and Hong Kong in the Northern Hemisphere.

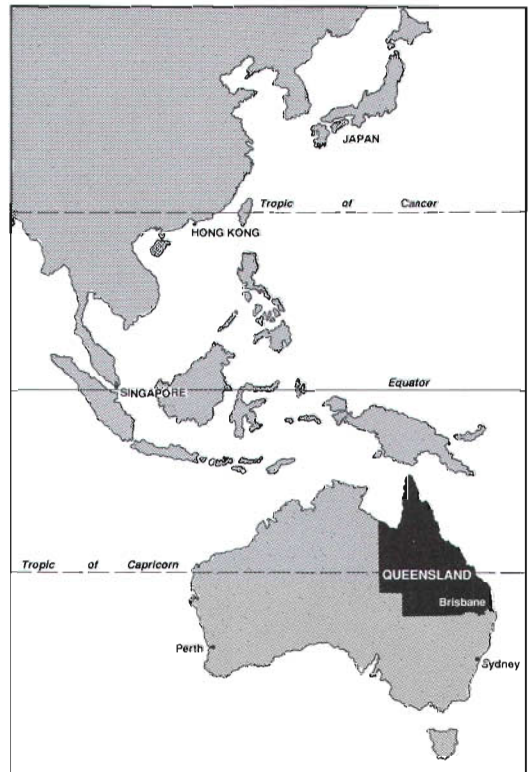
### 2.1 AREAS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA

<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>
	<i>'000 sq km</i>	<i>per cent</i>
New South Wales	802	10.4
Victoria	228	3.0
Queensland	1,727	22.5
South Australia	984	12.8
Western Australia	2,525	32.9
Tasmania	68	0.9
Northern Territory	1,346	17.5
Australian Capital Territory	2	—
<b>Australia</b>	<b>7,682</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 2.1 CLIMATE

Queensland, known as the 'Sunshine State', has an equable climate. Weather conditions vary dramatically from the temperate 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 millimetres 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.



### 2.1.1 Temperature

Queensland has a typical subtropical to tropical climate. High daytime temperatures are a normal feature of the period from October to March, resulting in quite a short spring and a long summer. Temperatures increase fairly rapidly in September and October with the temperature often exceeding 40 degrees Celsius 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, with the decreased cloudiness, make for pleasant weather from May to September with sunny days and temperatures in the low-twenties to mid-twenties.

#### 2.2 TEMPERATURES FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS, QUEENSLAND (degrees Celsius)

Station	1990		1991	
	Mean maximum	Mean minimum	Mean maximum	Mean minimum
Brisbane (a)	25.0	15.5	25.8	15.5
Rockhampton	28.3	17.2	29.0	17.2
Cairns	29.3	20.8	29.1	20.6
Charleville	27.9	14.1	29.3	13.9
Longreach	30.6	15.6	31.7	15.1
Mount Isa	32.4	18.9	31.7	17.4

(a) At Brisbane airport.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

### 2.1.2 Rainfall

Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 150 millimetres in the desert of the extreme south-western corner of the State to about 4,000 millimetres 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 6 months (November to April) than in the winter 6 months (May to October). The concentration of rain in the summer months is greatest in the north and west, reaching a maximum in the Gulf of Carpentaria region. This area receives only 25 to 40 millimetres of rain in winter, or about one-twentieth of the annual total. South of the Tropic of Capricorn (Rockhampton-Longreach) winter rainfall becomes an important part of the annual total, being about 30 per cent, while it rises to about 40 per cent along the southern border of the State. The east coast of Queensland, both tropical and subtropical portions, receives a substantial portion of its rain in winter, but on the tropical coast this is mainly due to the prolongation

of the autumn rains into April and May, while July, August and September are relatively dry months.

#### 2.3 RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND (millimetres)

Locality	1990	1991	Long-term average (a)
<b>Coastal</b>			
Brisbane airport	1,368	793	1,208
Bundaberg	700	670	1,143
Gladstone	983	838	923
Rockhampton	1,402	797	854
Mackay	2,541	2,287	1,411
Townsville	1,670	1,530	1,153
Cardwell	1,945	2,723	2,128
Cairns	1,841	2,035	2,027
Thursday Island	1,455	1,721	1,747
Normanton	514	1,494	914
<b>Subcoastal</b>			
Warwick	558	567	718
Toowoomba	788	672	970
Kingaroy	754	638	785
Gayndah	685	603	777
Emerald	745	510	643
Charter Towers	844	782	661
Atherton	1,622	1,397	1,379
Coen	1,026	1,237	1,181
<b>Western</b>			
Cunnamulla	740	429	372
Charleville	502	266	499
Blackall	741	389	527
Longreach	647	445	458
Boulia	161	430	262
Winton	452	497	411
Hughenden	530	597	489
Mount Isa	261	545	412
Georgetown	476	1,242	826

(a) Averages of all years of record held to 1990.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

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, not only from year to year, but also from place to place during the same year. This is due to the sporadic nature of cyclones and tropical and subtropical depressions, as well as the variability of thunderstorm rains which frequently make up a large proportion of the spring and early summer totals. There is a great difference in reliability of summer and winter rain between north and south Queensland. North Queensland has highly reliable summer rains, particularly in the east coast and Peninsula areas. Winter rains are very unreliable in north Queensland, except for the regular late autumn falls of the Cooktown-Ingham, Proserpine-Mackay and Cape York areas.

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

### Drought Indicator

The natural availability of water depends on rainfall, although other effects such as evaporation, wasteful use of water, moisture storage in the soil and storage of water in artesian basins or reservoirs must be taken into account. Nevertheless, rainfall is the best single index of water availability and monthly rainfall totals are sufficient for most studies of droughts. Thus, if the minimum water need for a given period of time is met by rainfall of a given amount 'X', drought may be said to occur whenever the rainfall during that time interval is less than 'X' and the severity of drought linked to the amount by which rainfall falls short of the requirement.

Rainfall has several advantages over other criteria, such as the effects on plants and animals, as a basis for study. Rainfall data are numerical and methods for their observation, collection and processing have been substantially unchanged over the past 100 years. The data are therefore amenable to statistical analysis and provide uniformity, reliability and completeness of statistics to a degree that is impossible to obtain if other criteria are used as a basis for study.

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

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

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

Another statistic is the 'median' or '50 per cent' value, which is the value exceeded by half the occurrences and not exceeded by the other half. With many meteorological quantities the mean or median values are equal or very close and the use of 'average' for either value causes no confusion. Although this is often the case with annual rainfall, for shorter periods (3 months or less) the mean can differ significantly from the median.

### 2.4 JANUARY RAINFALLS, QUEENSLAND (millimetres)

Place	Mean	Median
Brisbane	161	126
Cairns	407	339
Charleville	44	25
Cloncurry	114	88
Longreach	79	59
Rockhampton	143	116
Toowoomba	137	121
Townsville	279	218

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

### 2.1.3 1990-91 Drought

The drought which gripped most of Queensland during 1991 was one of the most severe to have affected the State. The initial onset of dry conditions commenced in June-July 1990. Partial failure of the 1990-91 summer rains in the southern half of the State resulted in serious rainfall deficiencies in some areas, particularly in the south-east corner where by the end of February 1991 many areas had experienced seven consecutive months of well below average rainfall. However, in tropical Queensland, the dry winter and spring was followed by very much above average rainfall during the summer of 1990-91, due initially to the arrival of tropical cyclone 'Joy' in December and a persistent monsoonal influence throughout January and February. From March 1991 rainfall declined markedly across the whole state and by the end of October southern Queensland was in the grip of a seventeen-month drought. The worst affected areas extended from Bundaberg to the New South Wales border and west to Charleville. Tropical Queensland by this time had suffered the consequences of eight consecutive months of below average rainfall and many centres recorded their lowest ever March to October rainfall totals.

The first area to receive relief from the drought conditions was the narrow coastal strip from Proserpine to Sarina where November totals of up to 200 millimetres were recorded. Early summer rains also eased the situation in western border areas. December totals up to 400 millimetres ended the drought in substantial areas of the Moreton and some coastal areas of the Curtis districts. However, at the end of 1991 substantial rain was still required in much of the tropical north and scattered parts of southern inland Queensland to remove the severe rainfall deficits still persisting.

### Causes of the Drought

The drought of 1990–91 is linked to an El Nino event which affected the whole Pacific region. Previous droughts over eastern Australia, for example 1972 and 1982–83, were also associated with El Nino episodes.

The El Nino phenomenon (an exceptional warming of the coastal waters off Peru, occurring irregularly every four to nine years) is usually accompanied by cooling of the waters in the equatorial western Pacific and a weakening or reversal of the south-east trade wind flow across the Pacific.

The Southern Oscillation is a major air pressure shift between Asia and the eastern Pacific regions and is often coupled with El Nino because of the strong linking of the peaks of intensity and life-cycles of the major events. The Southern Oscillation has alternatively been described as a see-sawing of the atmospheric pressure across the Pacific Basin. When the pressure is abnormally high over the Asia/Northern Australia region it is usually low over the eastern Pacific and vice versa. El Nino episodes and negative phases of the Southern Oscillation are closely linked oceanic and atmospheric phenomena which influence Queensland's broad-scale weather.

The strength of the Southern Oscillation is measured by an index of pressure difference between Tahiti and Darwin. When the index is positive, the trade winds blow strongly across the Pacific feeding moisture into and converging with the monsoons of Asia and Australia. When the index is negative, trade winds are weak or even reversed, depriving the monsoons of their energy source and causing below average rainfall in the Asia/Australia region.

An El Nino event can cause the following variations to Queensland's weather:

- delay the arrival of the north-west monsoon which causes a late start to the wet season resulting in below average rainfall in general to the region;
- bring fewer than average tropical cyclones to the region and
- cause drought conditions of varying duration and spatial extent.

#### 2.1.4 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. This amount is in excess of 10 hours a day, and in Queensland it occurs in the south-west corner of the State in the area Birdsville-Bouli-Windorah.

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 Birdsville-Bouli-Windorah area. During October, 5 per cent of the State exceeds 10 hours with the remainder recording at least 8 hours.

July is the month with the least average sunshine. During this month the maximum area is based on Camooweal where the daily average is at least 10 hours. The minimum area is the Innisfail-Cairns-Atherton Tableland region where slightly less than 7 hours is the daily average.

The abundance of sunshine in the winter months is demonstrated by a comparison of the average number of sunshine hours a day during June to August, at the Australian capital cities, as follows: Melbourne, 3.9; Hobart, 4.4; Adelaide, 4.6; Canberra, 5.4; Perth, 5.5; Sydney, 6.2; Brisbane, 7.2 and Darwin, 10.0.

## 2.2 SOILS

*Contributed by the Queensland Department of Primary Industries*

**Queensland is fortunate to have an abundance of good soils in areas of adequate rainfall and gentle terrain. These areas supply Queensland with its rich diversity of agricultural produce: sugar-cane and horticulture on the coast, grain production and improved pastures in the semi-arid inland and highly efficient cotton production from irrigation schemes placed along major rivers.**

The properties and distribution of the main soils found in Queensland are ranged as follows in decreasing order of potential for plant production, based on fertility and water-holding capacity.

#### 2.2.1 Vertosols

Vertosols are clay soils which crack open to the surface when dry. This soil order includes the black, self-mulching cracking clays of the Darling Downs and Central Highlands. These soils have the highest sustainable fertility and best water-holding capacity of any Queensland soils and are suited to intensive dryland agriculture and irrigated cotton cultivation. They erode easily, however, and require special care on all sloping sites.

A large belt of grey and brown vertosols runs from the New South Wales border to Charters Towers, corresponding with the distribution of brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*) forest communities. This area has the best potential for crops and sown pastures in Queensland and has been the main area of agricultural development over the last 30 years.

The extensive Mitchell and Flinders grass plains of central-western Queensland and the plains of the Channel Country also consist of grey, brown and red vertosols but these soils are used for productive native pastures only, due to the low rainfall.

### 2.2.2 Ferrosols and Dermosols

Ferrosols are well drained, red or yellow-brown clay loam to clay soils associated with areas of previous volcanic activity, mainly along the Great Dividing Range. Their main occurrences are around Kingaroy and Atherton where they are used for intensive crop production, including peanuts, maize, navy beans and potatoes.

Dermosols are a diverse group of red, brown, yellow, grey or black soils of loam to clay texture. In some cases the topsoils are thick, dark and friable. Dermosols occur throughout the higher rainfall coastal and subcoastal areas, often as small pockets of land. They form on a wide variety of rocks and terrain and include ranges important for timber production, undulating plains and flat deltas suitable for sugar cane production and flat alluvial plains supporting intensive horticulture and dairying. Important areas of these soils include the Burdekin Delta and the Lockyer and Fassifern Valleys.

### 2.2.3 Chromosols and Kurosols

These are texture contrast soils with permeable subsoils. However kurosols are strongly acid whereas chromosols are not.

Extensive areas of chromosols are found in central and southern Queensland in the Western Downs and Maranoa districts west of the Great Dividing Range. Although only moderately fertile, the combination of a friable surface structure with moderate water-holding capacity in the subsoil makes these soils suitable for extensive grain growing. Kurosols occur along the coast in southern

Queensland and are used for growing sugar cane, vegetables and tree crops.

### 2.2.4 Kandosols

Kandosols are red, yellow and grey massive earths with sandy to loamy surface soils grading to porous sandy clay subsoils. Although they have low fertility and poor water-holding capacity, a wide range of crops can be grown on the red kandosols where the rainfall is higher or irrigation is available. Fertiliser application is required for profitable crop production or improved pastures.

Large areas of red kandosols around Charleville are associated with mulga (*Acacia aneura*) communities and support cattle and sheep grazing on native pastures. Yellow and grey kandosols predominate in north Queensland and support extensive cattle grazing on native pastures.

### 2.2.5 Sodosols

Sodosols are texture contrast soils with impermeable subsoils due to the accumulation of sodium. Many sodosols are also saline at shallow depth. In extreme cases the subsoils are impervious to both water and plant roots.

These soils occupy a large area of inland Queensland but are of minor significance for cropping. They are more important for grazing, timber and honey production.

Sodosols generally have low nutrient status and are very susceptible to erosion and dryland salinity when vegetation cover is removed.

### 2.2.6 Rudosols, Tenosols and Podosols

These soil orders have been grouped together because they are all of generally low fertility and low water-holding capacity.

2.1 AREA OF MAJOR SOIL GROUPS, QUEENSLAND  
(*'000 hectares*)

Statistical division	Ferrosols and dermosols		Chromosols and kurosols	Kandosols	Sodosols	Rudosols, tenosols and podosols	Other soils	Total
	Vertosols							
Moreton and Brisbane	103	893	—	159	476	451	154	2,236
Wide Bay-Burnett	87	460	411	618	2,508	1,130	—	5,214
Darling Downs	3,183	202	1,587	176	2,896	954	9	9,007
South-West	7,331	—	1,630	17,800	1,550	3,941	—	32,252
Fitzroy	3,845	192	1,982	2,263	2,707	1,139	60	12,188
Central-West	20,062	47	2,055	5,098	3,392	6,053	340	37,047
Mackay	2,267	478	638	1,151	1,810	501	3	6,848
Northern	452	1,096	1,824	2,282	2,981	1,468	—	10,103
Far North	415	2,110	1,668	12,879	1,367	8,132	82	26,653
North-West	12,175	1,048	1,433	7,649	2,217	5,688	967	31,177
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,920</b>	<b>6,526</b>	<b>13,228</b>	<b>50,075</b>	<b>21,904</b>	<b>29,457</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>172,725</b>

Source: Department of Primary Industries.



Rudosols and tenosols are poorly developed soils in comparison to podosols. Rudosols show virtually no change with depth, tenosols show a slight change or have a thin white layer (a bleach) overlying rock, whereas podosols have a thick bleached subsurface and a dark brown to brown subsoil comprised of organic matter and oxides of iron and aluminium.

Rudosols and tenosols are widespread and many are shallow and stony with the most extensive area inland from Cairns. Land use consists mainly of grazing on poor native pastures with some useful native forests. In the far west, rudosols also comprise the sandy dunes and swales of the Simpson Desert.

Podosols occur in the more humid coastal regions including wilderness areas such as Fraser Island and Shellbourne Bay. They are used for forestry and sand mining but are very susceptible to wind erosion if cleared of vegetation.

## 2.3 LAND CONSERVATION

*Contributed by the Queensland Department of Primary Industries*

**Land degradation reduces the productive capacity of agricultural lands. In order to maintain the same level of production, it becomes necessary to provide more costly inputs. An important concept in land management is to use land in accordance with its suitability. To achieve this it is necessary to map areas at an appropriate scale and consider the appropriate land use and management for individual land types.**

### 2.3.1 Grazing Lands

Of the total Queensland area of 173 million hectares, there are 151 million hectares of land used



Strip cropping, Darling Downs

Photo: Queensland Department of Primary Industries

for native pastures either as woodlands or grasslands. An additional 4 million hectares has been sown to improved pasture species. Some 52 per cent of the State's grazing lands are considered to be in good condition, 32 per cent in fair condition and 16 per cent in poor condition.

Forms of degradation in Queensland's grazing lands may include soil erosion by both water and wind, woody weed invasion and reduction in pasture quality. Such degradation is usually associated with overgrazing which is most likely to occur during and immediately following droughts. Domestic stock and feral and native animals all contribute to degradation problems.

Problem woody weeds in Queensland include turkey bush, prickly acacia, currant bush, parkinsonia, mesquite, cassias, rubbervine, sandalwood, lantana and lignum. Regrowth from brigalow, gidgee, wattle and eucalypts can also pose problems.

### 2.3.2 Cropping Lands

Less than 2 per cent of Queensland is used for regular cropping. These areas must be carefully managed in order to prevent problems developing, such as soil erosion, fertility and structural decline and acidification.

Of the 3.3 million hectares of cultivation in Queensland, 83 per cent is affected by water erosion. Such areas include horticultural and sugar cane lands on the east coast, the Atherton Tableland and the cereal cropping lands of the Central Highlands, Dawson-Callide, inland Burnett, Darling Downs and Western Downs. The majority of soils that are cropped in Queensland have a loamy to clayey texture. Such soils are not susceptible to wind erosion.

Queensland's high intensity summer-dominant rainfall does, however create a high water erosion risk. Erosion occurs on both sloping lands and floodplains.

Erosion control measures include the use of conservation cropping practices to reduce raindrop impact and agronomic or structural measures to control runoff. Examples of beneficial practices are:

- retaining stubble on the soil surface during fallow periods;
- using crops and pastures that provide high levels of protection;
- using herbicides to minimise the frequency of tillage;
- constructing contour banks, bench terraces or mounds on upland areas and
- strip cropping on floodplains.

Interest in conservation cropping practices has greatly increased over the last 10 years. Trash management practices are now used on at least 70 per cent of Queensland's sloping sugar cane land. Almost half of the cropping land susceptible to erosion has been protected with runoff control measures.

Fertility management aims to maintain soil organic matter, structure, nutrient status and pH. This can be achieved by crop rotations, including pasture phases, the addition of appropriate fertilisers and reduced tillage.

The structure problems inherent in cropping soils of other states are not as extensive in Queensland. However, an induced form of structural degradation, compaction, is a prevalent form of structure decline in Queensland cropping areas. The prime cause of compaction is use of heavy equipment, especially in wet conditions.

Soil acidification problems occur on 340,000 hectares of Queensland cropping lands. Areas most affected are soils used for sugar cane. Most of these soils were acid in the virgin state. However, the problem has increased since these areas have been cultivated and fertilised. Acidification also occurs on grass based pastures where relatively high levels of nitrogen fertiliser are used.

The incidence of salting in dryland and irrigated areas in Queensland is generally much lower than in other states, due to a different climatic regime. In Queensland, rainfall is summer-dominant and evaporation almost always exceeds rainfall. Under these conditions, the soil profile is rarely fully-saturated so that watertables usually do not bring salts to the surface. Recharge events occur only when a succession of wet periods does not allow the soil to dry out.

However, 10,000 hectares of land is seriously affected by dryland salting in Queensland and the problem is increasing. It is usually associated with the clearing of trees on land above the affected area. Most of the affected areas are located on footslopes and plains in coastal and sub-coastal regions receiving more than 500 millimetres and less than 1,500 millimetres annual rainfall.

Salting in irrigation schemes from shallow watertables has only affected relatively small areas to date.

## 2.4 WATER RESOURCES

*Contributed by the Queensland Water Resources Commission*

**Water resources are a vital ingredient in the continued prosperity of Queensland in a country known as the driest continent on earth. In a land**



**where rainfall is subject to tremendous geographical and seasonal variation, the sound management of available water resources is important in order to maintain an adequate water supply for industrial, agricultural and domestic services.**

The earliest significant development in water storage was in 1866 when Enoggera Dam was built to provide an assured supply for the increasing urban population of Brisbane. The first major water storage for irrigation purposes was the Tinaroo Falls Dam which was constructed to serve Mareeba-Dimbulah Irrigation Area.

Emphasis was also placed on groundwater, particularly the Great Artesian Basin where the first flowing bore was completed in 1887 at Thuringowa Station near Cunnamulla. Without the development of Queensland's groundwater resources, European settlement of much of the State would not have been possible or would have been severely restricted. Currently around 4.1 million megalitres of groundwater are available for use annually.

#### **2.4.1 Sources of Water**

Queensland's water supplies, like those of the rest of the earth, are being constantly circulated. The sun's heat evaporates water from the seas and lakes to form clouds which precipitate primarily as rain.

Rain which reaches the land surface is subject to evaporation as it makes its way back to the sea through rivers and lakes.

Some rain seeps underground becoming the major source of groundwater. Part of this water is used by plant life, returning to the atmosphere through leaves by transpiration. However, a proportion penetrates deep underground to be stored in porous or fractured rocks. Even this water is acted upon by gravity and in the long term tends to make its way back to the seas to help recommence the cycle.

#### **Surface Water**

Australia has an average annual rainfall of 420 millimetres of which a mere 12 per cent results in run-off. By world standards, Australia is very dry and at least 14 rivers in other continents have individual average annual discharges in excess of Australia's total run-off.

Queensland is fortunate when compared with other states of Australia. The average annual run-off from the State's rivers of approximately 158 million megalitres represents some 40 per cent of the average run-off of all Australian streams. However, more than 70 per cent of this run-off discharges into the Coral Sea and the Gulf of Carpentaria.

The volume of surface water available for long-term planning purposes, the divertible yield, is only 33 million megalitres a year or some 20 per cent of the mean annual discharge of 158 million megalitres. At present only 2 per cent of Queensland's average annual run-off of surface water is being diverted. This involves about 200 existing storages or storages under construction with capacities greater than 1,000 megalitres which are owned and operated by a variety of instrumentalities and private landholders. The total capacity of these storages is approximately 10.8 million megalitres, of which about 3.3 million megalitres of water is available annually for consumption or use. In addition an estimated 672,000 megalitres are extracted by private pumping from natural stream flow.

#### **Groundwater**

When compared with surface water, groundwater is often largely unappreciated as a resource. This is because it is not readily visible, its origins and the extent of its occurrence are not apparent, and the mechanics of its replenishment are not easily understood. Nevertheless groundwater is the most important source of water in many areas.

At present around 1,150,000 megalitres a year, or about 28 per cent of the 4,091,000 megalitres of groundwater available annually, are being used. However, the level of development and efficiency of use vary markedly from area to area. In some areas, including the Great Artesian Basin, the level of extraction exceeds the rate of replenishment. Other areas, such as the Callide and Lockyer Valleys and the Lower Don (Bowen), Pioneer and Lower Burnett Rivers, are approaching full development.

#### **2.4.2 Water Use**

The major consumptive uses are for irrigation and urban and industrial purposes including thermal power generation, and for rural domestic and stock watering. Non-consumptive uses include hydro-electricity generation and instream uses such as recreation, tourism and the maintenance of ecosystems and environmental standards.

#### **Consumptive Uses**

The largest consumer of water in Queensland is irrigation which uses approximately 45 per cent of the total volume used from both surface water and groundwater sources. The importance of irrigation as a user of water in this State is reflected in the large number and total capacity of the major water storages which are committed primarily to irrigation.

The second highest consumptive use of water is for urban and industrial purposes, the bulk of which comes from surface water sources.

**Urban Use**

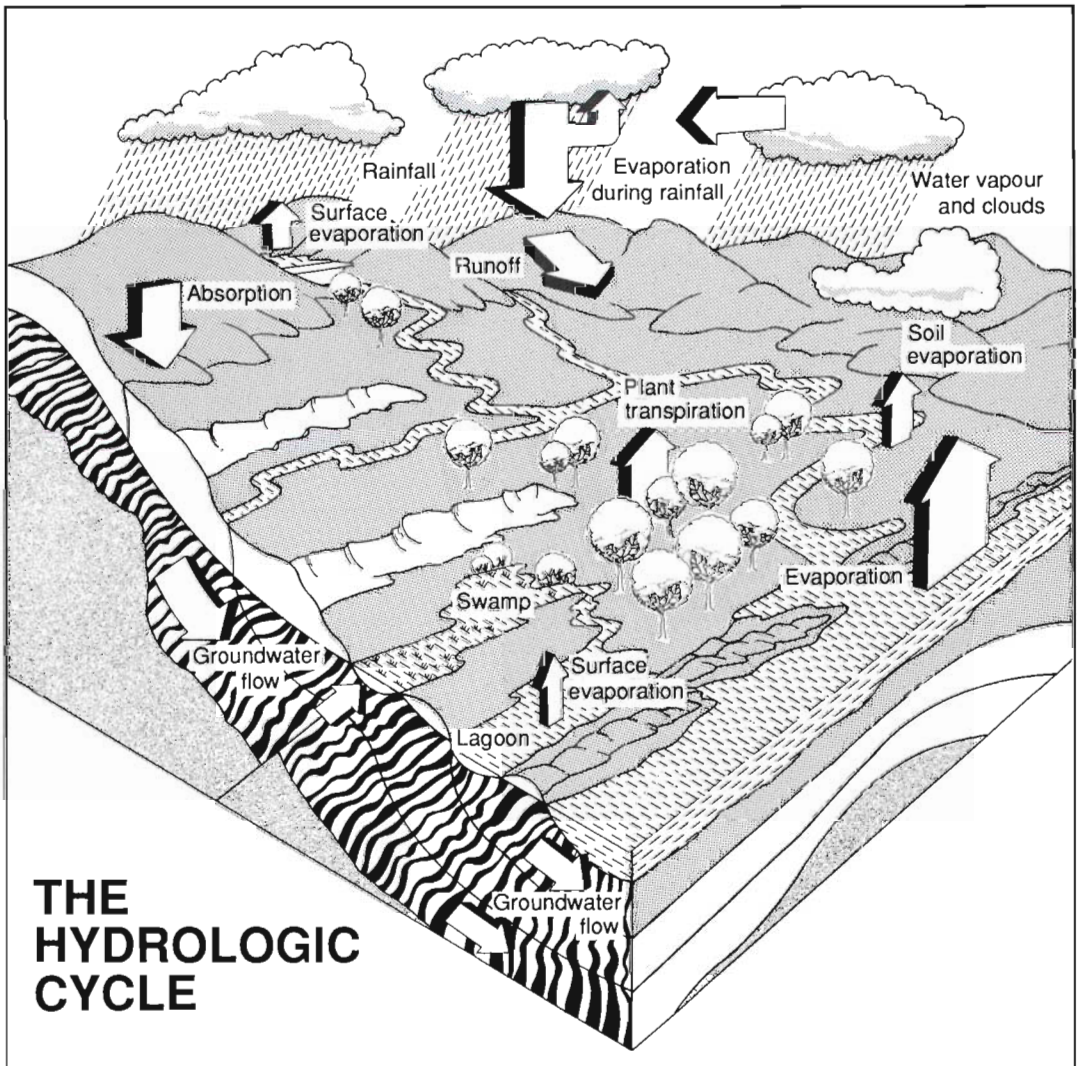
With an anticipated increase in population in south-east Queensland, the demand for water will rapidly escalate. At the current rate of water use, existing storages would have inadequate yields and could not meet the needs of future predicted populations. A reduction in consumption can reduce the need for future water storages.

Urban water authorities can implement 'demand management' techniques to make more efficient use of available water supplies. This includes various restrictions on the use of water, leakage studies, the promotion of water efficient appliances and community education programs. These demand management features have the potential to reduce water consumption by 20 to 30 per cent.

**Instream Uses**

Additional to consumptive uses are instream uses, such as recreation and tourism, maintenance of ecosystems and the provision of habitat for wild-life and fish, which contributes to the overall quality of life in the State. Hydro-electricity generation, provision of habitats and breeding areas for commercial fisheries, waste assimilation and disposal, extractive industries and timber production have a more direct economic value.

At present hydro-electric power is generated at three power stations in Queensland. Barron Gorge and Kareeya in North Queensland use water impounded by the Tinaroo Falls Dam and Koombooloomba Dams respectively. A larger pumped storage hydro-electricity scheme operates in south-





east Queensland with Lake Wivenhoe as the lower storage to provide electricity during the peak demand periods.

### 2.4.3 Floodplain Management

The high flows that commonly occur in Queensland streams as a result of the widespread summer rains associated with cyclonic depressions, often result in rivers breaking their banks and spreading over the river floodplains. The potential for damage is increased where urban, industrial and intensive agricultural development has taken place upon these floodplains.

Such development has been widespread because of the generally attractive location in terms of flat fertile areas and ready access to water supplies. While some smaller towns have been relocated, for many of the large towns and cities at risk from flooding, this option is not realistically possible.

The costs of damage due to flooding can be quite high. In 1974 floods caused an estimated \$178m damage to the Brisbane region alone. Significant areas of intensive agriculture in Queensland are located on the floodplains of coastal streams and are therefore at risk from the inundation and scouring caused by flooding.

Although the main concern in floodplain management is the mitigation of flooding and the reduction in likely damage due to flooding, not all flooding is totally damaging. In the Channel Country of south-west Queensland, flooding fills waterholes and saturates large areas of pasture on which the local cattle industry depends.

To manage the equitable distribution of this valuable floodwater, works which effect the flow of floodwater in a designated area are subject to licensing under the provisions of the *Water Resources Act 1989*.

There are a number of approaches that may be used to mitigate the effects of flooding. One is the use of structural measures such as dams, flood retention storages, levees, training walls, and dredging. Both the Wivenhoe Dam on the Brisbane River and the recently completed Peter Faust Dam on the Proserpine River, have flood mitigation as a significant part of their function. Some storages are designed solely to reduce the impact of flooding by retaining excessive flows for subsequent release at a more gradual and controlled rate. Levees or embankments such as those employed along Brisbane creeks and the Pioneer and Herbert Rivers are designed to redirect stream flows and reduce the incidence of overbank flooding.

Another approach is through non-structural measures such as land use zoning, catchment area management and general education programs. Appropriate land use zoning in the floodplains themselves, while not preventing or reducing the

flooding, can substantially reduce the cost of damage. The control of activities in the catchment areas as well as in the areas subject to flooding can help to reduce the incidence of flooding and the level of damage. For example, the deforestation of large sections of the catchment area can significantly increase the rate and level of water run-off from precipitation and increase the likelihood and level of flooding.

### 2.4.4 Water Quality

It is not enough that water be available for a particular purpose, it is also necessary that the water be suitable for the intended purpose. Water quality is generally defined as the assessment of the physical and chemical properties of material dissolved or suspended in water. Concentrations of material that render water unsuitable for an intended purpose may arise from natural sources or from the activities of man or other organisms.

The quality of the water may be affected directly, by waste disposal for example, or indirectly, by changing land use or by influencing some part of the hydrologic cycle. Water pollution may stem from a point source such as an industrial plant, or from non-point sources such as the widespread use of pesticides in agriculture. In Queensland the Water Quality Council is responsible for determining water quality and effluent discharge standards.

## 2.5 NATIONAL PARKS

**National Parks are usually large tracts of land established for their value as wilderness, historic, scientific and recreational areas. Flora, fauna and landscape features are considered before any land is declared a national park.**

**From the lush jungle-like growth of tropical rainforest in the north to the arid sands of the Simpson Desert in the south, national parks are found in all parts of the State.**

Queensland governments have had a long history of association with nature conservation. The first legislative action was on 10 August 1877 when royal assent was given to an Act to provide for the protection of native birds. From October to March each year most native birds were protected. The penalty provided for breaches of the 1877 Act was a \$2 to \$10 fine, in default 3 months imprisonment. The 1877 Act also made provision for the declaration of reserves which were the forerunners of present-day sanctuaries.

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

The first national park proclaimed in Queensland was Witches Falls on Tamborine Mountain on 24 March 1908. This action was taken following representations by the Tamborine Shire Council and resulted in 131 hectares being set aside as a national park.

At 31 December 1991, 339 national parks covering 4,680,628 hectares had been gazetted. In addition, there were 197 environmental parks covering 55,422 hectares and five fauna refuges totalling 6,477 hectares.

Reserves for department and official purposes totalled 64 and covered 187,041 hectares while reserves for scientific purposes covered 39,239 hectares. Fauna sanctuary status over grazing properties, which are mostly privately owned, extends over more than 11 million hectares.

Often regarded as the Eighth Wonder of the World, the Great Barrier Reef is an assemblage of coral reefs situated on a platform that is submerged in shallow water off the tropical north-eastern coastline of Australia. This assemblage constitutes the largest single collection of coral reefs that has ever existed on this planet. During 1983 the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park was extended to cover 99 per cent of the reef, making it the largest marine park in the world with an area of 345,000 square kilometres.

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1975* provides for the setting aside and management of areas of scenic, scientific and historic interests as national parks. It prescribes the cardinal principle of management of national parks as being 'the permanent preservation, to the greatest possible extent, of their natural condition', to ensure the survival, in the wild state, of our native fauna and flora, and of the natural landscape in the presence of man and his activities.

Environmental parks are declared under the *Land Act 1962*. They are natural or near natural areas in Crown ownership, less outstanding in size or natural attributes than national parks, but having features worthy of conservation on a more local basis.

Fauna reserves are declared under the *Fauna Conservation Act 1974*. They are ecological reservoirs of State-wide significance, totally protected to preserve fauna habitat. Fauna refuges, declared under the same Act, may be over Crown or private land and set conditions to protect one or more species of fauna.

Fauna sanctuary status includes all national parks, all State forests and all islands off the Queensland coast, as well as other lands so declared. This places no constraints on land use but the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service seeks to encourage maintenance of fauna habitat.

All native mammals, birds, reptiles, 15 frog and three butterfly species are protected throughout the State of Queensland. This applies irrespective of the land tenure.

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

Under the *Fauna Conservation Act 1974*, all fauna (mammals, birds and reptiles) are the property of the Crown and the Service is responsible for 'the conservation of fauna in its habitats and throughout its distribution in the State'. Thus protection is given to fauna in the wild, and controls are imposed on keeping, moving (including import and export) and on dealing in fauna.

Plants are deemed to be owned by the landholder, but the Service is responsible for the protection of certain declared species on some Crown-controlled lands.

Some areas have been set aside to preserve the habitat of particular species. The Epping Forest National Park near Clermont, central Queensland, protects the last-known population of the northern hairy-nosed wombat. Research and management programs aim to increase numbers of this endangered species. At Taunton Scientific Reserve west of Rockhampton, researchers live on site to study the vulnerable bridled nail-tail wallaby. The Queensland and Commonwealth Governments purchased grazing properties to save the brigalow habitat of the small wallaby, once thought extinct, but rediscovered in the mid-1970s.

Queensland has developed a system of constructed tracks, carefully graded for easy walking. Another development has been the establishment of interpretive on-park programs for national park visitors. These programs aim at interpreting the natural features of the park to the visitor so that the visit becomes a meaningful experience. Interpretive aids such as brochures, posters and maps are also available to the public.

Recent studies indicate that 23 per cent of Queensland national park visitors go for specific activities such as bushwalking, camping and fishing, 21 per cent visit with curiosity as their prime reason, and 18 per cent visit 'for escape'. Fifteen per cent go primarily to see a natural feature such as a waterfall and 6 per cent go to see flora and fauna.

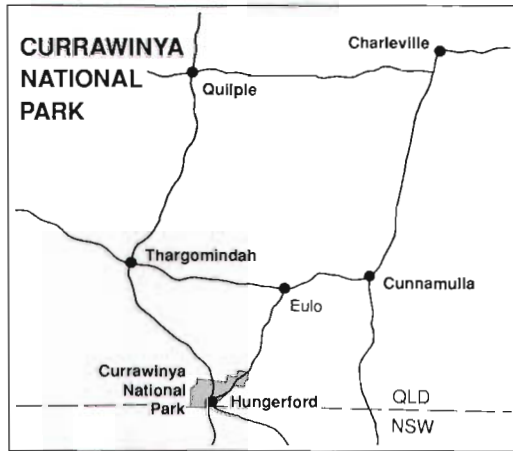
### 2.5.1 Currawinya National Park

*Contributed by the Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage*

Currawinya National Park is a unique addition to Queensland's national park estate, having vegetation, soils and landforms typical of western mulga

country as well as numerous salt and freshwater lakes, swamps, channels and claypans. The 148,000 hectare park is situated 140 kilometres south-west of Cunnamulla, close to the New South Wales border.

Two major permanent lakes in the north-west section, known locally as the Currawinya lakes are exceptional. The largest, Lake Wyara, covers 3,418 hectares when full and is clear, blue and very salty. Lake Numalla, only 7 kilometres south-east, is two-thirds Wyara's size, freshwater and brown in colour. These lakes are considered to be among the top 10 waterbird habitats in eastern Australia.



### Conservation

Currawinya's importance for nature conservation was confirmed by a study of the Mulga Lands Biogeographic Region undertaken by the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service with World Wildlife Fund assistance in 1984-85. The study led to the gazettal of Currawinya, Idalia and Thrushton National Parks in 1991, adding 317,652 hectares to the area of land in Queensland gazetted as national parks.

Although mulga lands cover 20 million hectares or 12 per cent of Queensland, previously they were poorly conserved in the State. By acquiring and reserving just 1.6 per cent of the mulga lands, an estimated 49 per cent of the region's natural biodiversity is now adequately represented in the national park system. Mulga lands represent a fragile part of Queensland which is vulnerable to degradation.

Currawinya includes examples of many of the vegetation communities occurring in the western part of the mulga region, as well as a number of characteristics of the Channel Country to the west. Of the 91 unique landscapes (land systems) present in western mulga country, 19 occur within the national park.

### Climate

Currawinya's climate is arid because of low and variable rainfall and the high evaporation rate. Most days are dry and cloudless. Average daily maximum temperatures range from 36.4°C in January to 18.9°C in July. Winter days are generally cloudless and warm with excellent visibility followed by crisp to cold nights with occasional morning frosts. Most of the average annual 276mm rainfall occurs in summer. Thunderstorms that result from rain depressions in the wake of tropical monsoons bring irregular (sometimes widespread) heavy rain. These rain depressions can produce drought-breaking general rain and periodically cause severe flooding of the Bulloo and Paroo Rivers.

### Topography

Currawinya forms part of the lower Eromanga Basin which is a sub-basin of the Great Australian Basin. Most of the old land surfaces in the Basin's lower regions have been partially or totally stripped or buried. Exposed remnants comprising silcrete and lateritic gravelly uplands occupy small areas to the east, west and extreme south.

When viewed from the air, Currawinya is pock-marked by small lakes and claypans. Larger lakes are shallow, land-locked depressions with water quality ranging from fresh to strongly saline. The salty lakes are flanked with samphire meadow on the flat foreshores. Fresh water lakes are fringed by black box and creek myall.

North of Currawinya homestead, rugged hills and scarps represent the southern extension of Hoods Range, which is part of the Eulo Range. A mosaic of low dunefields, lakes, claypans and salt-pans occupies a wide, central strip between Hoods Range and Lake Wyara. Extensive sand plains occupy most of the other areas to the south and east.

### Vegetation

Currawinya conserves examples of plant communities which, although dominated by species widespread throughout the mulga lands, are typical of the region's south-west.

Excellent examples of shrubland and woodland dominated by yapunyah are found along the Paroo River and on the alluvial plains. Turpentine mulga grows on the low arid hills.

Currawinya National Park also conserves poplar box, leopardwood, lancewood and black box which are of special biogeographical value being at the limit of their natural distribution range in Queensland.

Other important plant communities conserved within the park are uncommon in Queensland due to their habitat requirements. They include shrubland communities dominated by samphire, budda





Coonowrin (Crookneck) and Beerwah from Ngungun, Glasshouse Mountains

Photo: *Michael Palm*



# QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT 30 JUNE 1991

Statistical Divisions . . . **MACKAY** ———

Cities . . . . . Cairns 

Towns . . . . . Roma 

Shires . . . . . TAMBO 



# SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT 30 JUNE 1991

Statistical Divisions . . . MORETON ———

Cities . . . . . Ipswich 

Towns . . . . . Dalby 

Shires . . . . . WONDAI 





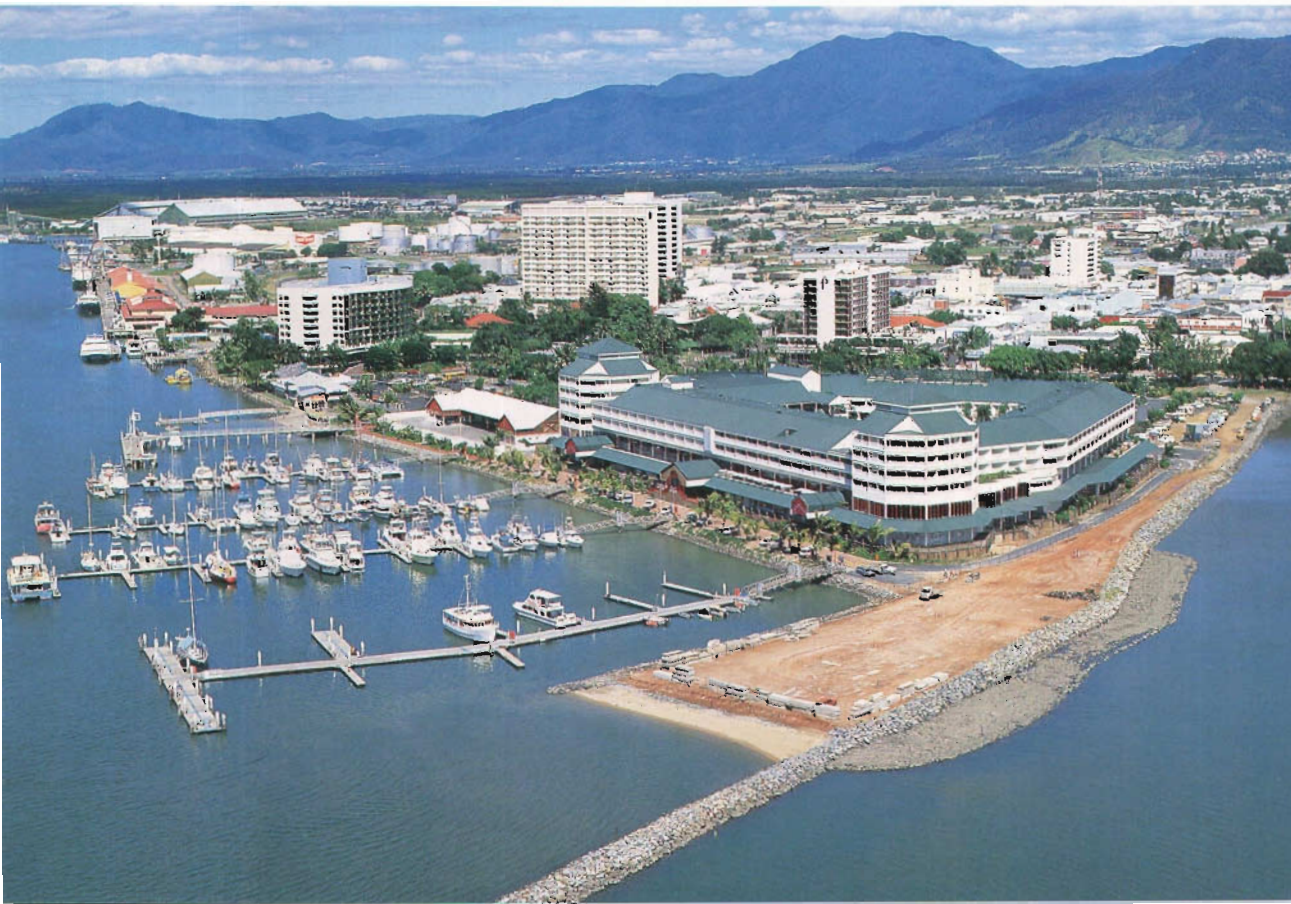


Pelicans at Lawn Hill, near Mount Isa

Photo: *Department of Administrative Services*

Boat harbour, Cairns

Photo: *Yon Ivanovich*





and belalie and sedgeland dominated by *Cyperus gymnocaulos*. These plants occur mainly near dunefields and associated lakes and claypans.

Rare plants include *Melaleuca densispicata*, an uncommon species restricted to a small area of southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. On Currawinya, this species forms groves on the lower slopes of dunes near saltpans and claypans. Black bluebush (*Maireana pyramidata*), a low shrub which is rare in Queensland, occurs on the western side of Lake Numalla.

Inland belah (*Casuarina cristata ssp pauper*) has a wide distribution over arid areas of Australia and extends into south-west Queensland where it is confined to areas such as the Hoods Range.

### Fauna

Lakes Numalla (fresh) and Wyara (salt) are particularly important as refuges for birds and other animals during droughts. In conjunction with other permanent and semi-permanent waters in south-west Queensland such as Lakes Bullawarra, Bindigolly and Toomaroo, the Currawinya lakes form part of an inland route for migratory waders. The diverse waterfowl population includes flocks of ducks, pelicans, cormorants, herons, ibises, plovers, sandpipers, grebes, broilgas and, on most occasions, large numbers of black swans.

Extensive reedbeds, particularly surrounding the northern inlets, provide protected breeding sites for the wildfowl population. Quarterly aerial surveys by the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service over the last four years have found more than 100,000 waterbirds on the Currawinya lakes. Indications are that these include 10,000 freckled ducks — a rare waterfowl that remains a classificatory mystery with characteristics of both swans and stiff-tailed ducks.

The freckled duck was described in 1840 by John Gould from two specimens sent to him from Western Australia. Later, having seen more specimens from eastern Australia, he wrote 'Further knowledge of this bird would be highly interesting.'

Scientists have suggested that the freckled duck is a primitive survivor which is probably the closest living waterfowl to the ancestor of swans, geese, and other waterfowl. Although the freckled duck appears initially to be a typical, rather unexciting duck, when examined, it proves to have many swan-like characteristics. Because of its primitive characteristics, the freckled duck is regarded as an important part of Australia's fauna.

Apart from its value in conserving the diverse birdlife associated with the wetlands, Currawinya is an important habitat for red and grey kangaroos and wallaroos.

### Scientific value

Currawinya will be used to establish scientific benchmarks in order to study the various plant communities in the absence of sheep and cattle grazing. These benchmark sites will become important aids in the management of the whole landscape. This national park is also important for studying the ecology of many native wildlife species associated with inland freshwater and salt-water lake ecosystems.

### Cultural heritage

In addition to its natural biodiversity, Currawinya contains cultural material of historic interest. Descendants of the Aboriginal people who lived in the area will be involved with efforts to protect archaeological sites that are evidence of their occupation.

Records indicate that Currawinya was taken up in the 1860s by partners named Hood and Torrens. Historic sites associated with pastoral development include the remains of shearing sheds, houses and machinery. The Aboriginal and European cultural heritage still has to be assessed properly.

### Tourism

There are plans to develop Currawinya into a major tourist attraction in south-west Queensland, thus stimulating the economy of the district's small towns, particularly Hungerford and Eulo. Water-based activities such as camping, swimming and canoeing will be catered for on some of the smaller lakes within the park so as not to jeopardise the conservation of the waterbird habitat at Lakes Wyara and Numalla. Other activities to be enjoyed include natural history photography and bird-watching.

## 2.6 REFERENCES

- Endean, R., *Australia's Great Barrier Reef*, 1982  
 Groom, T., *National Parks of Queensland*, 1980  
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 Bureau of Meteorology, *Monthly Weather Review for Queensland*



# Chapter 3

## GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

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# Chapter 3

## GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

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 in Queensland is exercised in the three jurisdictions of federal, State and local.

The principal events in Queensland in the period under review were two State by-elections in Nundah and Toowoomba South in May and the adoption of the recommendations of the Electoral and Administrative Review Commission (EARC) on State electoral boundaries.

### 3.1 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Since the Australian Constitution was agreed to by the separate colonies in 1901 the legislative power of the Commonwealth of Australia has been vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth, which consists of the Sovereign (represented by the Governor-General), the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Governor-General, His Excellency the Honourable William George Hayden, A.C. was sworn in on 16 February 1989.

#### 3.1.1 Commonwealth Parliament

The Commonwealth Parliament is made up of the 148-member House of Representatives and the Senate which has 76 Senators.

#### The Senate

All States are represented by 12 Senators, chosen in accordance with the principles of proportional representation by all the electors of the State acting as a single electorate. Since 1975 the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory have

each been represented by two Senators. Each Senator represents a whole State or Territory.

#### 3.1 QUEENSLAND SENATORS AS AT JUNE 1990

<i>Senator</i>	<i>Party affiliation</i>	<i>Year of retirement</i>
Bjelke-Petersen, F. I.	National	1993
Boswell, R. L. D.	National	1996
Burns, B. R.	ALP	1996
Colston, M. A.	ALP	1993
Herron, J.	Liberal	1996
Jones, G. N.	ALP	1996
Kernot, C.	Democrats	1996
Macdonald, I. D.	Liberal	1996
MacGibbon, D. J.	Liberal	1993
O'Chee, W. J. (a)	National	1993
Parer, W. R.	Liberal	1993
Reynolds, Hon. M.	ALP	1993

(a) Chosen by the Parliament of Queensland to fill a casual vacancy on 8 May 1990.

Source: Australian Electoral Commission.

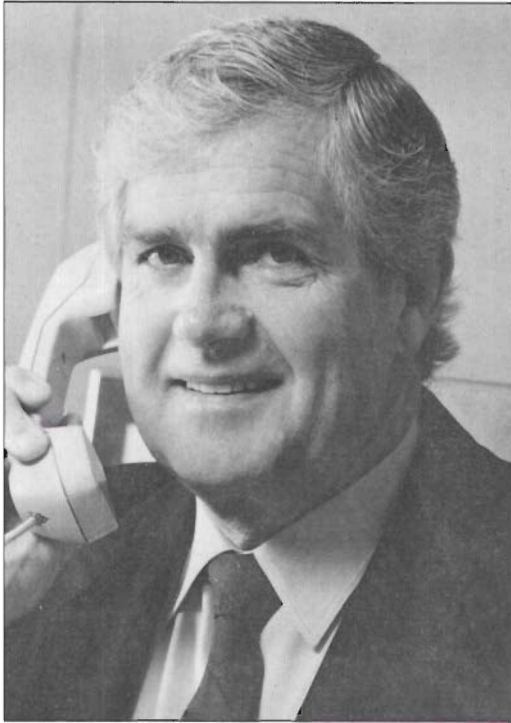
The 1990 Senate election was a half-Senate election.

#### 3.2 SENATE ELECTION, 1990: QUEENSLAND RESULTS

<i>Party</i>	<i>Total valid primary vote</i>	<i>Per cent of vote</i>	<i>Per cent swing</i>
ALP	653,070	39.01	- 3.01
Liberal	490,523	29.30	+ 11.32
National	227,696	13.60	- 15.13
Democrats	209,030	12.49	+ 4.95
El (a)	30,967	1.85	+ 1.85
CTA (b)	18,469	1.10	+ 1.10
Other	44,441	2.65	+ 0.16

(a) Environment Independents. (b) Call to Australia Group.

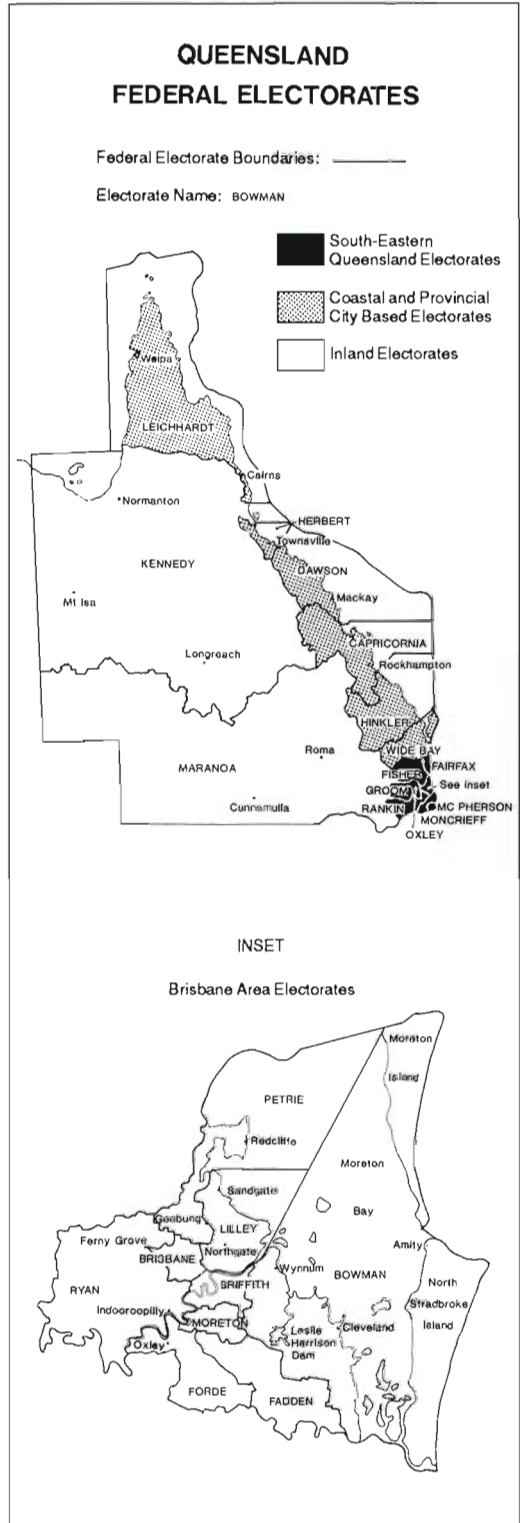
Source: Australian Electoral Commission.



Hon. B. C. Humphreys MHR



Hon. D. P. Beddall MHR



### The House of Representatives

Queensland has 24 of the 148 single-member electorates. At the March 1990 election, 15 were won by the Australian Labor Party, the Liberal Party won six and the National Party won three.

#### 3.3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, 1990: QUEENSLAND RESULTS

Party	Total valid primary vote	Per cent of vote	Per cent swing
ALP	695,291	41.59	- 3.37
Liberal	476,560	28.51	+ 7.49
National	280,120	16.76	- 12.09
Democrats	193,817	11.59	+ 6.71
Other	25,809	1.54	+ 1.25

Source: Australian Electoral Commission.

The 1990 election gave the Australian Labor Party an increase of two House of Representatives seats in Queensland — Kennedy from the National Party and Moreton from the Liberal Party. The Liberal Party won Fairfax and Groom from the National Party.

#### 3.4 QUEENSLAND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED MARCH 1990

Electorate	Member	Party
Bowman	Sciacca, Hon. C.	ALP
Brisbane	Bevis, A. R.	ALP
Capricornia	Wright, K. W.	ALP
Dawson	Braithwaite, R. A.	National
Fadden	Jull, D. F.	Liberal
Fairfax	Somlyay, A. M.	Liberal
Fisher	Lavarch, M. H.	ALP
Forde	Crawford, M. C.	ALP
Griffith	Humphreys, Hon. B. C.	ALP
Groom	Taylor, W. L.	Liberal
Herbert	Lindsay, E. J.	ALP
Hinkler	Courtice, B. W.	ALP
Kennedy	Hulls, R. J.	ALP
Leichhardt	Gayler, J.	ALP
Lilley	Darling, E. E.	ALP
McPherson	Bradford, J. W.	Liberal
Maranoa	Scott, B. C.	National
Moncreiff	Sullivan, K. J.	Liberal
Moreton	Gibson, G. D.	ALP
Oxley	Scott, L. J.	ALP
Petrie	Johns, Hon. G. T.	ALP
Rankin	Beddall, Hon. D. P.	ALP
Ryan	Moore, Hon. J. C.	Liberal
Wide Bay	Truss, W. E.	National

Source: Australian Electoral Commission.

Four Queensland members were appointed to the Commonwealth ministry which was sworn in on 27 December 1991:

Hon. B. C. Humphreys, MHR — Minister for Veterans' Affairs,

Hon. D. P. Beddall, MHR — Minister for Small Business, Construction and Customs,

Hon. C. Sciacca, MHR — Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Social Security and

Hon. G. T. Johns — Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Health, Housing and Community Services.

A report on the proposed redistribution of Federal electoral divisions was completed in 1991 by the Redistribution Committee for Queensland under Section 68 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*. The new boundaries are expected to be gazetted in 1992.

## 3.2 QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT

An Executive Council, comprising an 18-member ministry from the party in power in the Legislative Assembly, advises the Governor who represents the Crown as the titular head of government in the State. The 89-member Legislative Assembly is elected for a 3-year term from single-member constituencies divided into four zones. Besides administering the usual range of public services, the State Government retains from the Commonwealth Government the right to collect some forms of taxation.

### 3.2.1 Historical Summary

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

The Order-in-Council provided for a nominated Legislative Council of not less than five members appointed by the Governor of New South Wales for 5 years and such additional members as the Queensland Governor thought fit, to be appointed by him for life. In May 1860, 15 members were appointed, 11 for 5 years and 4 for life. There was also an elected Legislative Assembly consisting of 26 members returned by 16 electorates. The franchise included all adult males subject to a small property or tenancy qualification which excluded, according to the Registrar-General of the day, 'only new arrivals not six months in the Colony, aliens, and a few hundreds of the most worthless, wandering and improvident members of the community'.



### SIR GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN

The first Governor of Queensland, Sir George Bowen, was born on 2 November 1821 in Ireland. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford and had some training in law and the navy.

He spent the period 1847 to 1851 in the Ionian Islands where he was appointed as political secretary to the Government. In 1856 he married Diamantina Roma, daughter of the president of the Senate of the Ionian Islands.

In 1859, at the time of the separation of Queensland from New South Wales, Bowen was appointed Governor of Queensland, a post he held until 1868. On his arrival in Brisbane 4,000 people gathered to greet him, (from a town of 5,000 persons).

His influence over the new colony's affairs was considerable, especially through his close association with the first Premier, R. G. W. Herbert. Early legislation was drafted jointly.

Often considered by his critics to be too liberal, Bowen was nonetheless a strong Governor who achieved his results through democratic institutions. He quickly appointed ministers and an Executive Council and arranged elections for the Legislative Assembly. He attempted to change the Legislative Council from an appointed to an elected chamber.

Bowen maintained an even-handed approach to rival groups in the new colony. Pastoralists and agriculturalists were one source of friction as were the opposing claims of the churches.

He supported policies to develop Queensland and wanted Indian immigration as a means of providing labour in a climate which was considered unsuitable for European labour. The settlements of Townsville, Cardwell, Burketown and Port Denison were established during his period in office.

Education, especially classical education, was another of his interests. In 1860 he introduced entry tests for clerks joining the Queensland public service.

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

With political parties not yet developed, there were loose, shifting factions and personal alliances that formed two basic groupings, 'conservative'



Photo: John Oxley Library

In 1866, he survived a campaign for his recall, following what some saw as unwarranted interference in the affairs of Parliament.

After leaving Queensland, he continued in the colonial service in New Zealand, Victoria (where he acquired notoriety for sacking the public service), Mauritius, Hong Kong and Malta.

Lady Bowen died in 1893. There were four sons and one daughter from the marriage. Bowen remarried in 1896 and died in 1899 at Brighton in England.

The town of Bowen is named after him. The River Diamantina and the town of Roma are named after his first wife.





and 'liberal'. The former represented country interests — pastoralists, miners and developers, while the latter tended to be more town-centred and concerned about democratic and industrial issues. Politics through the first 60 years were a tussle between these two groups.

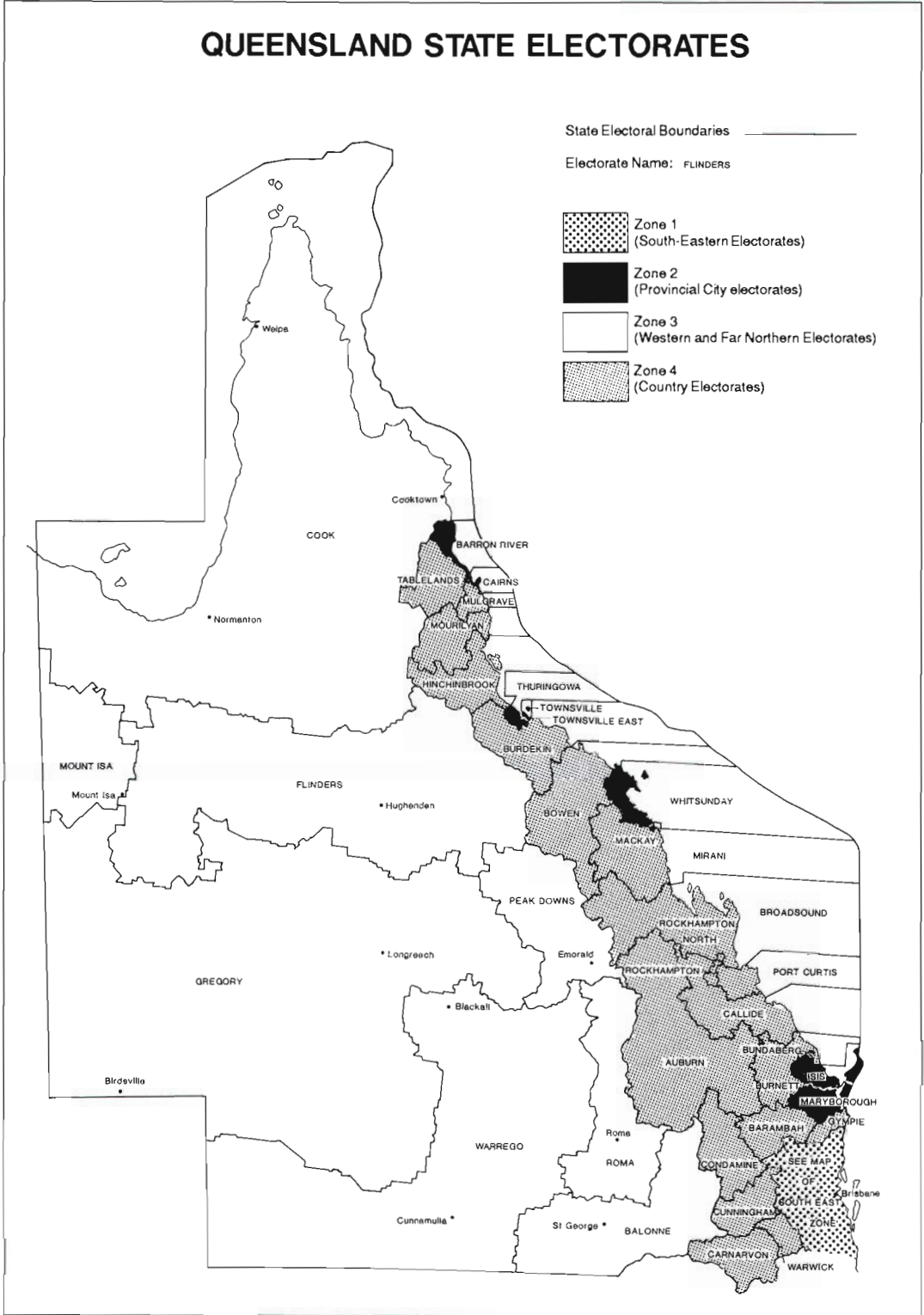
By the mid-1880s mass organisation of workers had developed. Although direct strike action failed to achieve significant wage gains, it did reinforce those who were urging political action to achieve industrial, political and social goals. In the first

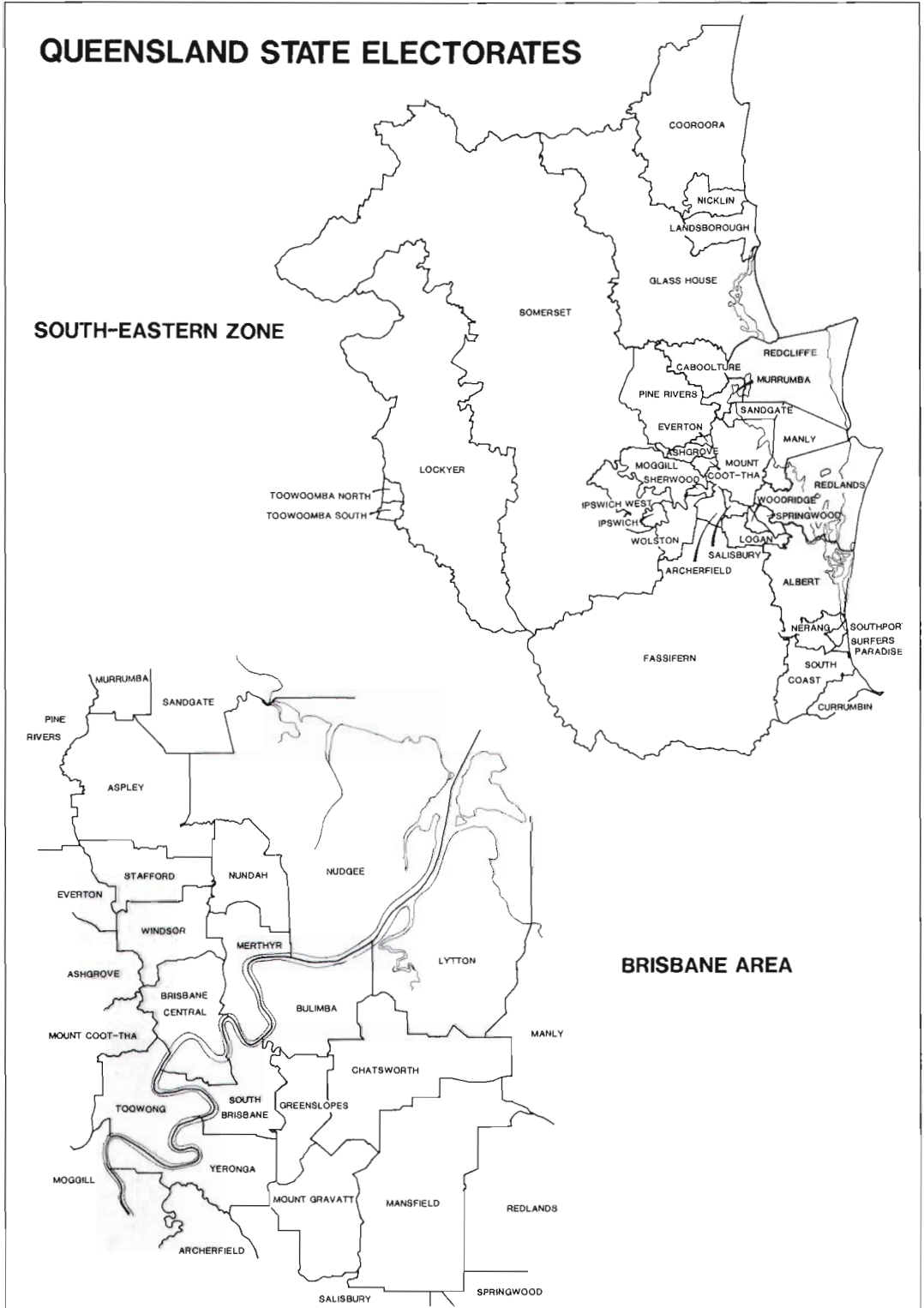
# QUEENSLAND STATE ELECTORATES

State Electoral Boundaries —————

Electorate Name: FLINDERS

-  Zone 1  
(South-Eastern Electorates)
-  Zone 2  
(Provincial City electorates)
-  Zone 3  
(Western and Far Northern Electorates)
-  Zone 4  
(Country Electorates)





## 3.5 GOVERNORS OF QUEENSLAND

<i>Governor</i>	<i>Appointed</i>
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, GCMG	December 1859
Colonel Samuel Wensley Blackall	August 1868
Marquis of Normanby	August 1871
William Wellington Cairns, CMG	January 1875
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, GCMG, CB	July 1877
Sir Anthony Musgrave, GCMG	November 1883
Sir Henry Wylie Norman, GCB, GCMG, CIE	May 1889
Lord Lamington, GCMG	April 1896
Sir Herbert Charles Chermiside, GCMG, CB	March 1902
Lord Chelmsford, KCMG	November 1905
Sir William MacGregor, GCMG, CB	December 1909
Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, GCMG, CB	March 1915
Sir Matthew Nathan, PC(Ire.), GCMG	December 1920
Sir John Goodwin, KCB, CMG, DSO	June 1927
Sir Leslie Wilson, GCSI, GCMG, GCIE, DSO	June 1932
Sir John Lavarack, KCMG, KCVO, KBE, CB, DSO	October 1946
Sir Henry Abel Smith, KCMG, KCVO, DSO	March 1958
Sir Alan James Mansfield, KCMG, KCVO	March 1966
Sir Colin Thomas Hannah, KCMG, KBE, CB	March 1972
Commodore Sir James Maxwell Ramsay, KCMG, KCVO, CBE, DSC	April 1977
Sir Walter Benjamin Campbell, AC, QC	July 1985

general election it contested, in 1893, the Labour Party won 16 seats. In December 1899 the first Labour Government took office in Queensland. It lasted 7 days. William Kidston, leader of the Labour Party, became Premier of a coalition government in 1906, before a split developed and the remaining Labour members went into opposition. Under a new leader, T. J. Ryan, the Labour Party won government in 1915 ushering in a long period of Labour rule — to 1957 apart from the depression years, 1929 to 1932.

In 1957, the Party split and lost government. The new Premier was the leader of the Country Party, G. F. R. Nicklin. With the Liberal Party as the junior partner, a Country-Liberal coalition governed until 1983 when the Country Party, by then named the National Party, secured a majority and was able to govern alone.

The National Party continued to govern, winning the 1986 election. However, confidence in the party was seriously affected by the Commission of Inquiry into Possible Illegal Activities and Associated Police Misconduct under Commissioner Tony Fitzgerald, QC. M. J. Ahern replaced Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen on 1 December 1987, and on 22 September 1989, T. R. Cooper took over to lead the Party to the poll on 2 December 1989.

The Australian Labor Party, led by W. K. Goss was then elected to govern Queensland.

### 3.2.2 The Governor

His Excellency The Honourable Sir Walter Campbell, QC was appointed Governor of Queensland on 22 July 1985. He is the twenty-first holder of the office since Queensland was separated from New South Wales.

## 3.6 QUEENSLAND PREMIERS

<i>Premier</i>	<i>Appointed</i>
R.G.W. Herbert	10.12.1859
A. Macalister	1.2.66
R.G.W. Herbert	20.7.66
A. Macalister	7.8.66
R.R. Mackenzie	15.8.67
C. Lilley	25.11.68
A.H. Palmer	3.5.70
A. Macalister	8.1.74
G. Thorn	5.6.76
J. Douglas	8.3.77
T. McIlwraith	21.1.79
S.W. Griffith	13.11.83
Sir Thomas McIlwraith	13.6.88
B.D. Morehead	30.11.88
Sir Samuel Griffith	12.8.90
Sir Thomas McIlwraith	27.3.93
H.M. Nelson	27.10.93
T.J. Byrnes	13.4.98
J.R. Dickson	1.10.98
A. Dawson	1.12.99
R. Philp	7.12.99
A. Morgan	17.9.1903
W. Kidston	19.1.06
R. Philp	19.11.07
W. Kidston	18.2.08
D.F. Denham	7.2.11
T.J. Ryan	1.6.15
E.G. Theodore	22.10.19
W.N. Gillies	26.2.25
W. McCormack	22.10.25
A.E. Moore	21.5.29
W. Forgan Smith	17.6.32
F.A. Cooper	16.9.42
E.M. Hanlon	7.3.46
V.C. Gair	17.1.52
G.F.R. Nicklin	12.8.57
J.C.A. Pizzey	17.1.68
G.W.W. Chalk	1.8.68
Sir Johannes Bjelke-Petersen	8.8.68
M.J. Ahern	1.12.87
T.R. Cooper	22.9.89
W.K. Goss	7.12.89



## 3.7 MEMBERS OF THE QUEENSLAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT 31 DECEMBER 1991

<i>Electoral district</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Political party</i>	<i>Electoral district</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Political party</i>
<i>South-eastern Zone</i>			<i>Provincial Cities Zone</i>		
Albert	Szczerbanik, J.	ALP	Barron River	Clark, L.A.	ALP
Archerfield	Palaszczuk, H.	ALP	Bundaberg	Campbell, C.B.	ALP
Ashgrove	Fouras, Hon. D.J.	ALP	Cairns	DeLacy, Hon.K.E.	ALP
Aspley	Goss, J.N.	Liberal	Isis	Nunn, W.G.	ALP
Brisbane Central	Beattie, P.D.	ALP	Mackay	Casey, Hon.E.D.	ALP
Bulimba	McLean, Hon.R.T.	ALP	Maryborough	Dollin, R.H.	ALP
Caboolture	Hayward, Hon. K.W.	ALP	Port Curtis	Prest, W.G.	ALP
Chatsworth	Mackenroth, T.M.	ALP	Rockhampton	Braddy, Hon.P.J.	ALP
Coorook	Barber, R.D.	ALP	Rockhampton		
Currumbin	Coomber, T.McD.	Liberal	North	Schwarten, R.E.	ALP
Everton	Milliner, Hon.G.R.	ALP	Thuringowa	McElligott, K.V.	ALP
Fassifern	Lingard, K.R.	National	Townsville	Davies, K.H.	ALP
Glass House	Sullivan, J.H.	ALP	Townsville East	Smith, Hon.G.N.	ALP
Greenslopes	Fenlon, G.B.	ALP	Whitsunday	Bird, L.R.	ALP
Ipswich	Hamill, Hon.D.J.	ALP			
Ipswich West	Livingstone, D.W.	ALP	<i>Western and Far Northern Zone</i>		
Landsborough	Sheldon, J.M.	Liberal	Balonne	Neal, Hon.D.McC.	National
Lockyer	Fitzgerald, A.A.	National	Cook	Bredhauer, S.D.	ALP
Logan	Goss, Hon.W.K.	ALP	Flinders	Katter, Hon.R.C.	National
Lytton	Burns, Hon.T.J.	ALP	Gregory	Johnson, V.G.	National
Manly	Elder, J.P.	ALP	Mount Isa	McGrady, Hon. A.	ALP
Mansfield	Power, L.J.	ALP	Peak Downs	Lester, Hon.V.P.	National
Merthyr	Santorio, S.	Liberal	Roma	Cooper, T.R.	National
Moggill	Watson, D.J.H.	Liberal	Warrego	Hobbs, H.W.T.	National
Mount Coot-tha	Edmond, W.M.	ALP			
Mount Gravatt	Spence, J.C.	ALP	<i>Country Zone</i>		
Murrumba	Wells, Hon.D.McM.	ALP	Auburn	Harper, Hon.N.J.	National
Nerang	Connor, R.T.	Liberal	Barambah	Perrett, T.J.	National
Nicklin	Turner, N.J.	National	Bowen	Smyth, K.W.	ALP
Nudgee	Vaughan, Hon.K.H.	ALP	Broadsound	Pearce, J.	ALP
Nundah	Sullivan, T.B.	ALP	Burdekin	Stoneman, M.D.	National
Pine Rivers	Woodgate, M.R.	ALP	Burnett	Slack, D.J.	National
Redcliffe	Hollis, R.K.	ALP	Callide	McCauley, D.E.	National
Redlands	Briskey, D.J.	ALP	Carnarvon	Springborg, L.J.	National
Salisbury	Ardill, L.A.	ALP	Condamine	Littleproud, B.G.	National
Sandgate	Warburton, Hon.N.G.	ALP	Cunningham	Elliott, J.A.	National
Sherwood	Dunworth, D.A.	Liberal	Gympie	Stephan, L.W.	National
Somerset	Gunn, Hon.W.A.M.	National	Hinchinbrook	Rowell, M.H.	National
South Brisbane	Warner, Hon.A.M.	ALP	Mirani	Randell, J.H.	National
South Coast	Quinn, R.J.	Liberal	Mourilyan	Eaton, Hon.A.G.	ALP
Southport	Veivers, M.D.	National	Mulgrave	Pitt, F.W.	ALP
Springwood	Robson, M.J.	ALP	Tablelands	Gilmore, T.J.G.	National
Stafford	Welford, R.J.	ALP	Warwick	Booth, D.J.	National
Surfers Paradise	Borbidge, R.E.	National			
Toowong	Beanland, D.E.	Liberal			
Toowoomba North	Flynn, J.G.	ALP			
Toowoomba South	Horan, M. J.	National			
Windsor	Comben, Hon.P.	ALP			
Wolston	Gibbs, Hon.R.J.	ALP			
Woodridge	D'Arcy, W.T.	ALP			
Yeronga	Foley, M.J.	ALP			

Source: Queensland Government Gazette.

*Speaker:* Hon.D.J. Fouras

*Premier:* Hon.W.K. Goss

*Leader of the Opposition:* R.E. Borbidge

### SIR GORDON CHALK

Sir Gordon Chalk, who was Premier of Queensland for 7 days during a political career of 29 years died on 26 April 1991.

Gordon William Wesley Chalk was born at Rosewood, Queensland, on 18 May 1913. He was educated at Rosewood and Gatton State Schools and later became an accountant through night study.

In 1937, he married Ellen Clare Grant and they had two children.

He was a foundation member of the Queensland People's Party, (the forerunner of the Liberal party). When elected to the seat of East Toowoomba in 1947, he was the youngest member of Parliament at age 33.

In 1957, he became Minister for Transport in the Nicklin Government, a National/Liberal coalition, and in 1965 leader of the Liberal Party, Deputy Premier and Treasurer. Nicklin was succeeded by Pizzey as Premier but he died of a heart attack 6 months later. As Deputy Premier, Chalk became the caretaker Premier, serving from 1 August to 7 August 1968, after which the National Party resumed leadership of the coalition. He continued to serve in Parliament until 1976.

As treasurer, Sir Gordon was involved with the funding of Queensland's major public works of the period. He was seen as an active supporter of Clem Jones, Lord Mayor of Brisbane in his scheme to sewer the city. In the latter part of his career, Chalk played a significant role in the early development of the Queensland Cultural Centre.

He was a strong advocate of State's rights and highly respected at Premiers' Councils and Loan Council meetings in Canberra. In 1971, he persuaded Cabinet to apply to the Grants Commission for special grants as a claimant State, which resulted in great financial benefit to Queensland.

### 3.2.3 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 just one legislative chamber. The Legislative Assembly, after the December 1989 election, consisted of 89 members: Australian Labor Party, 54; National Party, 26 and Liberal Party, 9.

### 3.2.4 Electoral System

In 1872, adult male suffrage after a residence of 6 months was introduced and property qualifications were abandoned. Twenty years later optional



Sir Gordon Chalk

Photo: John Oxley Library

preference voting was brought in and from 1905 women could vote. In 1914, voting was made compulsory for the first time in Australia. Preferential voting was replaced by the relative majority ('first past the post') vote in 1942 but it was re-introduced in 1962 and made compulsory, which brought Queensland back into line with all other mainland States and the Commonwealth. In 1973 the voting age was reduced from 21 to 18 years.

In 1910, responsibility for drawing electoral boundaries was given to three appointed electoral commissioners. Until then electoral boundaries had been defined by the government of the day and electorates outside Brisbane, particularly those in outlying parts of the State, had comparatively small enrolments. The 1910 legislation provided for 72 electorates with a permitted variation of 20 per cent above and below the average. In 1931, the size of the Assembly, and consequently the number of electorates, was reduced to 62. As well, stipulations were introduced to make city electorates larger than country electorates.

In 1949, the Assembly was enlarged to 75, and a zonal system was introduced comprising: a metropolitan zone (Brisbane) of 24 members; a south-eastern zone of 28 members; a northern zone with 13 members and a western zone of 10 members. In 1958, when the Assembly was again enlarged to 78 members, the number of zones was

reduced to three but with a further enlargement in 1971 to 82, a fourth zone was re-introduced to provide for: a south-eastern zone of 47 members; a provincial cities zone with a total of 13 members; a country zone of 15 members and a western and far northern zone electing 7 members.

Despite redistributions prior to elections in 1972, 1977 and 1986, the basic system remains that drawn up in 1971. The 1985 redistribution increased the number of members in the Assembly to 89. Although it did respond to changing demographic patterns within the zones, it did not alter the relativity between zones.

In March 1990, EARC was appointed to review electoral law and administration in Queensland. The Commission was required to investigate the Legislative Assembly electoral system.

A review of the zonal electoral system, including an examination of the voting system to be applied in future Legislative Assembly elections was carried out. This report, which was presented to the Parliamentary Committee in late 1990, included recommended principles and procedures for a redistribution to be carried out by EARC. This was undertaken in 1991.

A review of the Queensland electoral roll system and the report on this investigation was also presented in 1990.

During 1991, EARC completed its investigations into the Legislative Assembly electoral system with the distribution of Queensland into 89 new State electoral districts. Boundaries for the 89 electoral districts were drawn following the principle of one vote, one value within a 10 per cent tolerance, except for those districts above 100,000 square kilometres in area, where special weighting applies. This group comprises the districts of Cook, Charters Towers, Gregory, Mount Isa and Warrego.

The Commission furnished its report entitled 'Elections Act 1983 and Related Matters' in December 1991. Release of this report follows EARC's comprehensive review of the Elections Act, which regulates the conduct of elections in Queensland. The report examined appropriate administrative infrastructures for the conduct of elections in Queensland and recommended controls over political advertising, greater assistance for disabled voters and establishment of the Queensland Electoral Commission to conduct elections and future State electoral distributions.

EARC expects to finalise its reviews of electoral matters by furnishing a report, in 1992, on the registration of donations to politicians and political parties and the public funding of election campaigns.

### 3.2.5 State Election, 1989

In a fiercely contested election on 2 December 1989, at which 335 candidates nominated to contest the 89 electorates, a decisive swing gave the Australian Labor Party their first chance to govern since 1957. Their representation increased from 30 seats to 54 thus reducing the number of National Party seats by nearly 47 per cent. Only one seat was lost by the Liberal Party.

#### 3.8 SEATS WON IN QUEENSLAND ELECTIONS

Party	1983	1986	1989
Labor	32	30	54
National	(a) 41	49	26
Liberal	(a) 8	10	9
Other	1	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>

(a) After the election 2 elected Liberals switched to the National Party, making 43 Nationals and 6 Liberals in the Assembly.

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

A referendum on 4-year terms for Parliament was held on 23 March 1991. It was defeated by 811,078 'no' votes to 772,647 'yes' votes.

### 3.2.6 The Nundah and Toowoomba South By-elections

On 18 May 1991, by-elections were held for the State seats of Nundah and Toowoomba South, following the resignations of sitting members. T. B. Sullivan, ALP, won the seat of Nundah, formerly held by P. A. Heath, ALP. In Toowoomba South, M. J. Horan, National, replaced C. J. Berghofer, National.

### 3.2.7 The Cabinet and Executive Government

In Queensland, as in other States and the Commonwealth, executive government is based on the system which was evolved in Britain in the 18th century, and which is generally known as 'Cabinet' or 'responsible' government. Its essence is that the head of the State, the Governor, should perform governmental acts on the advice of ministers; that ministers of State should be chosen from members of parliament belonging to the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the Legislative Assembly; that the ministry, the Cabinet, so chosen should be collectively responsible to that house 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 or advise an election if it ceases to command a majority in the Assembly.



**The Cabinet at 16 December 1991**

*Premier, Minister for Economic and Trade Development and Minister for the Arts*  
Hon. Wayne Keith Goss

*Deputy Premier, Minister for Housing and Local Government*  
Hon. Thomas James Burns

*Treasurer*  
Hon. Keith Ernest DeLacy

*Minister for Police and Emergency Services*  
Hon. Neville George Warburton

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

*Minister for Transport and Minister Assisting the Premier on Economic and Trade Development*  
Hon. David John Hamill

*Minister for Employment, Training and Industrial Relations*  
Hon. Kenneth Hamilton Vaughan

*Minister for Primary Industries*  
Hon. Edmund Denis Casey

*Minister for Education*  
Hon. Paul Joseph Braddy

*Minister for Environment and Heritage*  
Hon. Patrick Comben

*Attorney-General*  
Hon. Dean McMillan Wells

*Minister for Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs*  
Hon. Anne Marie Warner

*Minister for Justice*  
Hon. Glen Richard Milliner

*Minister for Administrative Services*  
Hon. Ronald Thomas McLean

*Minister for Business, Industrial and Regional Development*  
Hon. Geoffrey Norman Smith

*Minister for Land Management*  
Hon. Andrew George Eaton

*Minister for Health*  
Hon. Kenneth William Hayward

*Minister for Resource Industries*  
Hon. Anthony McGrady

As well as reviewing electoral law and administration in Queensland, EARC was authorised to conduct investigations into certain matters relating to local authorities in Queensland including the local government electoral system.

The report on the first stage of the review concerning an examination of internal boundaries and electoral principles was tabled in the Legislative Assembly on 10 September 1990.

The Commission's report on the second stage of its review was tabled in the Legislative Assembly on 21 November 1991. It recommended that particular local authorities be abolished and other new authorities created through amalgamation with adjoining shires and/or cities. The report also recommended principles for determining appropriate local authority boundaries and proposed the establishment of a permanent Local Authorities Boundaries Commission to examine external boundary matters.

Local authorities exercise those powers granted to them by statute, chiefly by the Local Government Act (City of Brisbane Act in the case of Brisbane), and also by other Acts conferring specific powers not covered by the principal Act. The Local Government Act, which prescribes the standards to be maintained by local authorities, is administered by the Department of Local Government.

All council by-laws must be approved by the Governor in Council, after which they have the force of law. Each authority must prepare a budget showing receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year and their accounts are audited by the Queensland Auditor-General or by an auditor appointed by the Auditor-General.

Apart from roads declared under the Main Roads Act, local authorities are responsible for the construction and maintenance of all roads, streets, footpaths, etc. within their areas. Declared roads are the responsibility of the State Government, through the Department of Main Roads.

In Queensland, the provision of water, sewerage and other cleansing services is generally undertaken by local government. Facilities for recreational activities, including public parks and gardens, sporting venues and libraries are also maintained. Many authorities support local museums, have built cultural centres and have commissioned the publication of official shire histories.

Local authorities are largely responsible for the control of building in their areas and are responsible for the administration of the Standard Building By-laws which specify certain minimum standards to be observed. In recent years authorities have become increasingly involved in environmental problems such as town planning, beach protection and anti-litter measures.

### 3.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are three classes of local authorities in Queensland. At 30 June 1991, 20 city councils, including Brisbane, controlled the more important urban areas and 3 other urban areas were controlled by town councils. The rest of the State was administered by 111 shire councils.



### 3.3.1 Local Government Elections

Elections for office holders in Queensland's city, town and shire councils were held on 23 March 1991, except for the Shire of Burke, where elections could not be held due to floods. The implementation of the recommendations of the EARC Report of September 1990 meant that many candidates were elected under changed circumstances.

The results indicated major changes in the leadership and composition of councils. New mayors were elected in 10 of the 20 city councils, only one, (Ipswich) as the result of the retirement of the incumbent. In the cities of Brisbane, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Caloundra, Thuringowa, Logan, Bundaberg, Mackay and Redcliffe, the incumbent mayors were defeated. In Brisbane, the results of the mayoral contest, after the distribution of preferences, were as follows: Sallyanne Atkinson — 198,232 and James Soorley — 211,124.

An increase in the number of women holding office in local government was a feature of the newly elected councils. In Caboolture, for the first time, women formed a majority headed by Chairman, Councillor Pat Camilleri. After the elections, women held leadership in the councils of Burdekin, Bauhinia, Bundaberg, Caboolture, Calliope, Charters Towers, Esk, Gympie, Livingstone and Tara.

A high number of informal votes were cast, possibly due to confusion with the ballot marking of the referendum held the same day. The informal vote was 22 per cent in Toowoomba and in Cairns the mayor was returned with the informal vote registering higher than his opponent.

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# Chapter 4

## THE QUEENSLAND ECONOMY

Agriculture and mining provided the original base for the development of the Queensland economy. Although the relative importance of these industries has since declined, they continue to make a strong contribution, especially in earning export income.

In recent years the manufacturing sector has diversified into higher value-added, high technology industries. The fast-growing services sector in Queensland covers a wide variety of activities such as construction, wholesale and retail trade, transport and communications and business and financial services. The tourism industry, in particular, has experienced strong growth based on climatic advantages and the State's many natural attractions.

In the early days of settlement, grains, wool and beef were the main agricultural industries. These activities remain important but have been supplemented by a large range of other agricultural industries including sugar cane, tropical and citrus fruits, dairy products, vegetables, cotton, livestock and tobacco.

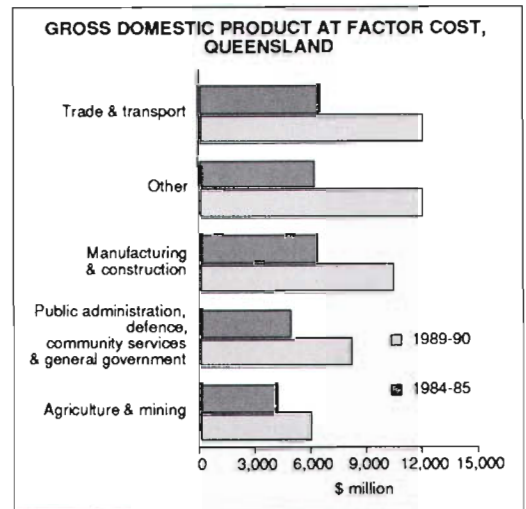
Mining of minerals such as gold, copper, lead and zinc began early in the State's history. During the 1960s and 1970s, some of the world's largest deposits of coal and bauxite were discovered. The acceleration of mineral production and processing during the 1970s and early 1980s was a significant stimulus for the expansion of the Queensland economy.

During the 1980s tourism expanded in Queensland, with visitors to the State from both interstate and overseas, reaching a peak in 1988 with the staging of World Expo 88 in Brisbane.

### 4.1 ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Various economic indicators show that, over the last 5 years, the Queensland economy has performed strongly across a broad range of activities.

Queensland makes an important contribution to the Australian economy as a whole. Compared with its population share, economic indicators show that Queensland is making a substantial contribution



to Australia's economic performance in areas such as employment growth, agriculture, tourism and residential building activity.

Queensland's trade with overseas countries and with other States and Territories has grown strongly over recent years. The value of foreign exports has increased at an average annual rate of 6.7 per cent and interstate exports by 6.6 per cent a year over the 5 years ending 1990-91. The growth in imports has been stronger however, with foreign imports rising by an average 14.4 per cent a year and interstate imports by 7.5 per cent a year over the same

## 4.1 SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1985-86	1989-90	1990-91	Percentage change (a)
Retail turnover (\$m)	9,787	r 14,546	15,107	+9.1
<i>Proportion of Australia (%)</i>	15.5	r 16.8	17.0	..
Manufacturing turnover (b) (\$m)	n.p.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	..
<i>Proportion of Australia (%)</i>	n.p.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	..
Private new capital expenditure (\$m)	r 2,559	r 3,989	3,937	+9.0
<i>Proportion of Australia (%)</i>	13.3	r 13.3	14.0	..
Household income (\$m)	27,510	44,056	n.y.a.	(c) +12.5
<i>Proportion of Australia (%)</i>	14.2	14.9	n.y.a.	..
Mineral production (\$m)	4,192	r 5,059	5,053	+4.0
Agricultural production (\$m)	3,135	4,809	4,635	+8.1
<i>Proportion of Australia (%)</i>	20.4	r 20.4	22.2	..
New dwelling units approved (No.)	26,696	34,146	32,514	+4.0
<i>Proportion of Australia (%)</i>	19.0	24.4	25.8	..
Takings from tourist accommodation (d) (\$m)	239	484	541	+17.7
<i>Proportion of Australia (%)</i>	21.0	r 22.6	23.8	..
Employment (e) ('000)	1,097	1,331	1,316	+3.7
<i>Proportion of Australia (%)</i>	16.0	r 17.0	16.9	..
Unemployment rate (e) (%)	9.0	7.8	9.2	..
<i>Unemployment rate for Australia (e) (%)</i>	7.9	r 6.2	8.4	..

(a) Average annual change over a 5-year period. (b) Manufacturing establishments with four or more employees. (c) Average annual change over the 4-year period to 1989-90. (d) Hotels, motels, etc. with facilities. (e) June survey figures.

Sources: Retail Trade (8501.0), Manufacturing Industry (8203.0), State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure (5646.0), Australian National Accounts (5220.0), Mineral Production (8405.0), Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.0), Building Approvals (8731.0), Tourist Accommodation (8635.0), The Labour Force (6203.0).

period. Interstate imports accounted for 68.1 per cent of total imports into the State during this time.

4.2 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND  
(\$ million)

Year	Exports		Imports	
	Foreign (a)	Interstate	Foreign (a)	Interstate
1985-86	7,671	2,465	2,650	5,900
1986-87	7,806	2,587	2,504	6,056
1987-88	8,167	3,177	2,845	6,721
1988-89	9,089	3,637	3,788	8,318
1989-90	10,901	4,080	4,258	9,018
1990-91	10,802	3,564	4,903	8,678

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade.

During the 5-year period ending December 1991, consumer prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased by 33.0 per cent in Brisbane (5.9 per cent a year) compared with an increase of 34.8 per cent (6.2 per cent a year) for all Australian capital cities over the same period.

## 4.3 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

December quarter	Brisbane		All capital cities (a)	
	Index No.	Percentage change	Index No.	Percentage change
1986	160.7	..	161.5	..
1987	171.5	+6.7	172.9	+7.1
1988	183.7	+7.1	186.2	+7.7
1989	197.9	+7.7	200.7	+7.8
1990	210.1	+6.2	214.5	+6.9
1991	213.8	+1.8	217.7	+1.5

(a) Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

## 4.2 ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Although some industries, particularly finance, property and business services, recreational, personal and other services and wholesale and retail trade have grown significantly in recent years, the proportion each industry contributes to Queensland's total Gross State Product (GSP) (at factor cost) has remained virtually unchanged over the last 20 years.

## 4.4 GROSS STATE PRODUCT, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

Sector	Value	Per cent
	\$m	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,901	5.9
Mining	3,123	6.4
Manufacturing	6,125	12.5
Electricity, gas and water	1,674	3.4
Construction	4,346	8.9
Wholesale and retail trade	7,601	15.6
Transport, storage and communication	4,470	9.2
Finance, property and business services	4,023	8.2
Public administration, defence and community services	7,112	14.6
Recreational, personal and other services	2,290	4.7
Ownership of dwellings	4,054	8.3
General government	1,126	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,845</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (5220.0).

Queensland's agricultural sector accounts for around 6 per cent of GSP, 7 per cent of employment in the State and 21 per cent of agricultural production in Australia.



Approximately 2 per cent of employment in the State, 6 per cent of GSP and 21 per cent of national mineral production comes from the mining sector.

The manufacturing sector is responsible for around 13 per cent of GSP and 12 per cent of employment in the State; construction accounted for 9 per cent of GSP and 8 per cent of employment and; wholesale and retail trade is responsible for 16 per cent of GSP and 22 per cent of employment in Queensland.

During the 5-year period between November 1986 and November 1991, the number of persons employed in Queensland increased by 207,400 (18.6 per cent), representing an annual increase of 3.5 per cent. The largest increase in employment was in the recreational, personal and other services industry, which increased by 39.6 per cent to 116,400. The electricity, gas and water industry recorded the largest decrease in employment, which fell by 5,300 or 28.8 per cent.

In November 1986 there were 66 females employed for every 100 employed males in Queensland. By November 1991 this ratio had increased to 71 females for every 100 males.

#### 4.5 EMPLOYED PERSONS, QUEENSLAND ('000)

Industry	November 1986	November 1991	Change (per cent)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	91.3	90.1	-1.3
Mining	20.4	21.3	+4.4
Manufacturing	134.4	152.7	+13.6
Construction	83.8	111.5	+33.1
Wholesale and retail trade	248.8	294.0	+18.2
Transport and storage	73.2	74.3	+1.5
Finance, property and business services	98.7	129.3	+31.0
Community services	190.1	248.7	+30.8
Recreation, personal and other services	83.4	116.4	+39.6
Other	92.6	85.5	-7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,116.5</b>	<b>1,323.9</b>	<b>+18.6</b>

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

Tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors in the Queensland economy. In the 5 years to 30 June 1991 the number of bed spaces available in hotels and motels with facilities had grown by 50 per cent to around 118,000 bed spaces. The annual number of guest nights provided increased by 42.5 per cent during this 5-year period, representing annual increases of 7.3 per cent. Accommodation charges increased by 58.9 per cent per guest night during this time, resulting in total takings increasing from \$239.3m in 1985-86 to \$541.3m in 1990-91.

In addition to hotels and motels, holiday units, flats and houses available for commercial letting in Queensland provided 60,688 bed spaces at 30 June 1991 with takings from accommodation of \$148.1m during 1990-91, an increase of 8 per cent from the takings of the previous year.

In July 1990, excluding the agricultural sector, there were 106,392 businesses which employed staff, operating from 132,604 locations throughout Queensland. Most businesses were in the wholesale and retail trade sector which accounted for 33 per cent. The construction sector had 17 per cent of all business with the finance, property and business services sector providing 16 per cent of the total.

#### 4.6 BUSINESSES AND LOCATIONS BY INDUSTRY DIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, JULY 1990

Industry division	Businesses	Locations
Mining	533	850
Manufacturing	6,626	7,804
Electricity, gas and water	165	554
Construction	18,565	19,078
Wholesale and retail trade	35,199	42,746
Transport and storage	7,192	9,182
Communication	64	1,151
Finance, property and business services	17,227	21,521
Public administration and defence	195	1,111
Community service	8,007	14,409
Recreation, personal and other services	12,619	14,198
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,392</b>	<b>132,604</b>

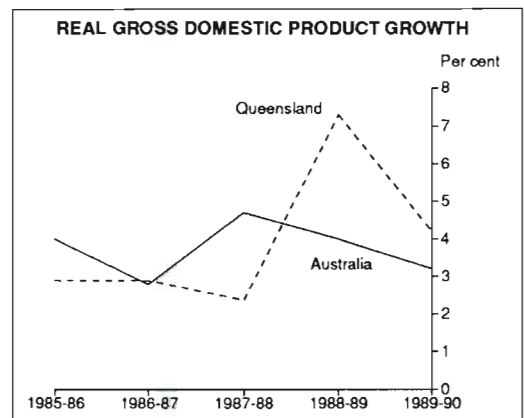
(a) Excluding agriculture.

Most businesses are small with 87,148 of them (81.9 per cent) having fewer than 20 employees and only 362 employing 200 or more employees.

### 4.3 ECONOMIC GROWTH

Queensland's economy has grown strongly for most of the past decade.

In the period 1984-85 to 1989-90, Queensland's GSP has grown in real terms by 21.5 per cent. This represents an average annual growth rate of 4.0 per cent. Growth in real terms is indicated when GSP is expressed in terms of constant prices. Over the period 1984-85 to 1989-90, Australia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew in real terms by 19.8



per cent, representing an average annual compound growth rate of 3.7 per cent.

Much of this growth has been generated by the expansion and development of mining and mineral processing, tourism and the increased demand arising from the migration of people from interstate. Queensland's strong economic growth is reflected in major economic aggregates such as consumption and investment.

#### 4.7 GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Market prices	Percentage change	Constant prices (a)	Percentage change
	\$m		\$m	
1984-85	31,652	..	31,652	..
1985-86	34,828	+10.0	32,580	+2.9
1986-87	38,478	+10.5	33,517	+2.9
1987-88	42,556	+10.6	34,319	+2.4
1988-89	49,913	+17.3	36,836	+7.3
1989-90	55,052	+10.3	38,391	+4.2
Total change	..	+73.9	..	+21.3
Average annual change	..	+11.7	..	+3.9

(a) Constant 1984-85 prices adjusted using GDP deflator.

Sources: Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure (5206.0) and State Accounts (5220.0).

#### 4.4 QUEENSLAND'S 1991 DROUGHT

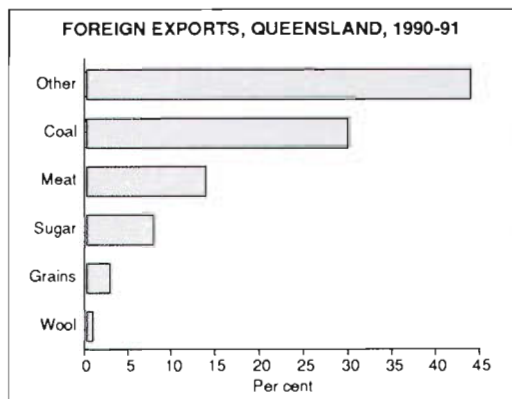
In 1991, Queensland experienced one of the most severe droughts in its history. The most distinguishing feature of this drought compared with previous years, was that it was mainly confined within the Queensland borders, thereby adding another shock to an already recessed local economy.

At the height of the drought, 66 shires, parts of 3 shires, and numerous rural towns and cities were drought declared. This effectively included almost all of the south-east and central parts of Queensland.

Queensland is dominated by the primary industries sector which accounts for approximately 12 per cent of Gross State Product (GSP) and 65 per cent of the value of merchandise exports. As a result of this dominance, the Queensland economy is vulnerable to external shocks such as climate, exchange rates, commodity prices and the world economy, all of which influence trade in agricultural and mining products. It is therefore difficult to estimate the cost the drought has had on the Queensland economy without including some of the effects from poor commodity prices, a slow world economy and the national recession. Figures estimated by the Queensland Treasury suggest that the value of lost production was about \$600m and this is expected to cause GSP to increase by only 1.1

per cent instead of the 2.3 per cent previously forecast for 1991-92.

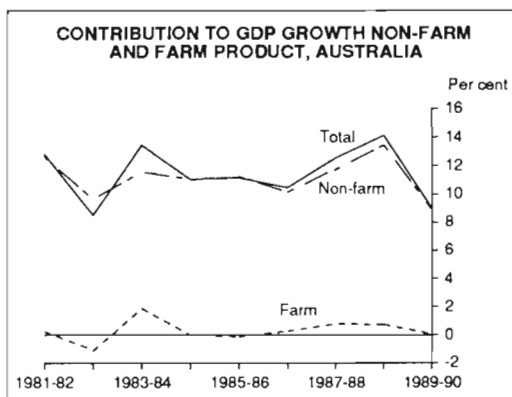
The following diagram shows the relative importance of each major export commodity in Queensland.

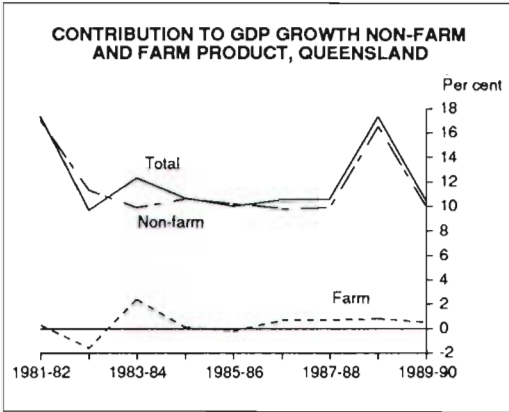


When the contributions of farm and non-farm sectors to GDP growth are examined, the real effect of a recession/drought recovery can be seen. The farm sector accounted for a large slice of the fall in Queensland's economic growth in the 1982-83 drought/recession, yet, the recovery from the drought in 1983-84, saw the farm sector provide much of the stimulus to growth needed, while the non-farm sector's contribution to growth continued to fall over the same period. However, in non-drought years the farm sector contribution to GDP growth is not so pronounced.

Queensland farm and non-farm contribution to GDP growth has basically followed the same trend as that in Australia. If the farm sector follows the same trend as in 1983-84 we can expect a short but significant increase in this sector's growth in the period 1992 onwards.

The direct effect which this may have is not totally clear, but one study by Crofts, Harris and O'Mara<sup>1</sup>, suggests that farm households react in



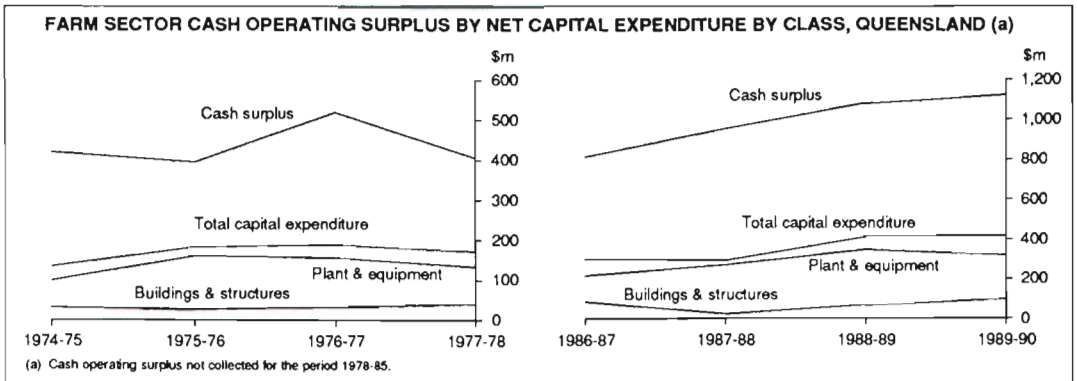


a different manner to income fluctuations compared with non-farm households. Their results indicated that in farm households, the size of the change in consumption due to an increase in income is smaller (in the short-run), than that of the non-farm households. They attributed this phenomenon to the fact that the variability associated with farm incomes, between good years and bad, caused them not to adjust their consumption patterns until they thought the change was permanent. With non-farm households however,

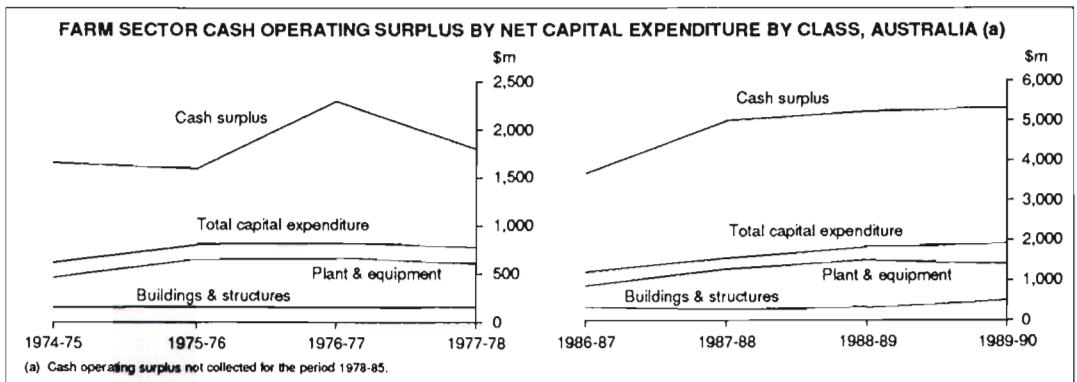
changes in wages and salaries were likely to be interpreted as permanent and their consumption behaviour rapidly reflected this.

In addition to this, it has been debated whether farm income influenced the level of investment undertaken by this sector. Initially it was thought that the availability of funds was an important element in the investment decision.<sup>2</sup> Hence when farm income fell for example, due to drought, recession, etc. investment would also fall. More recent studies, however, have found that farm income has a limited effect on investment.<sup>3</sup> The cost of capital and the expected price of output proved to be the major determinants of investment.

The following diagrams show a comparison between farm sector cash operating surplus and net capital expenditure for Queensland and Australia, respectively. Although a more complete set of information is unavailable, there seems to be a constant level of capital expenditure over the two periods while cash operating surplus fluctuates widely. A possible explanation is that cash operating surplus is mainly dependent on climatic conditions, exchange rates, commodity prices and the general economic environment (boom/bust cycle), while capital expenditure is a constant process, as farmers replace old equipment with new.



(a) Cash operating surplus not collected for the period 1978-85.



(a) Cash operating surplus not collected for the period 1978-85.

## Employment

Employment in the agriculture and services to agriculture sector was already down 8.7 per cent in February quarter 1991 compared with February quarter 1990, suggesting that the sector's employment prospects were suffering even before the drought had set in. The 1991 year saw a small employment improvement of 3.5 per cent in May quarter 1991 with a much larger growth of 10.2 per cent in the November quarter 1991.

### 4.8 EMPLOYMENT, AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE, QUEENSLAND

Quarter	1991		Change from	
	'000	'000	corresponding quarter of previous year	Change from previous quarter
			%	%
February	80.8	73.8	- 8.7	- 12.6
May	93.1	76.4	- 17.9	3.5
August	91.8	76.3	- 16.9	- 0.1
November	84.4	84.1	- 0.4	10.2

## Farm Expenditure

As the agriculture sector accounts for much of Queensland's exports, changes in the prosperity of this sector (for example, increases or decreases in its demand for goods and services) will therefore have flow-on effects to other parts of the economy.

## Major Commodities

As the prospect of a prolonged drought became apparent over the year, the level of slaughtering for beef rose markedly from that recorded in corresponding periods of the previous year.

Farmers already facing falling demand both locally and overseas, were forced to cull more of their herd. By June 1991, beef prices were at their lowest price recorded in 9 months and the subsequent glut

imposed another burden on recession affected farmers.

The importance of beef to the Queensland meat industry is shown in the following tables. Beef represents approximately 85 per cent of meat production and 97 per cent of foreign meat exports.

### 4.9 PRODUCTION OF MEAT (a), QUEENSLAND 1991 (tonnes)

Period	Beef	Other	Total
January	27,154	8,654	35,808
February	44,922	8,854	53,776
March	53,549	10,696	64,245
April	57,740	9,748	67,488
May	66,953	10,655	77,608
June	64,683	10,863	75,546
July	71,808	11,966	83,774
August	68,946	11,622	80,568
September	67,850	11,000	78,850
October	67,096	11,352	78,448
November	61,986	11,617	73,603
December	38,837	9,875	48,712

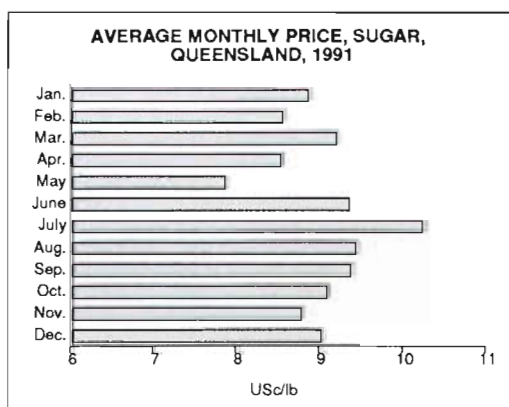
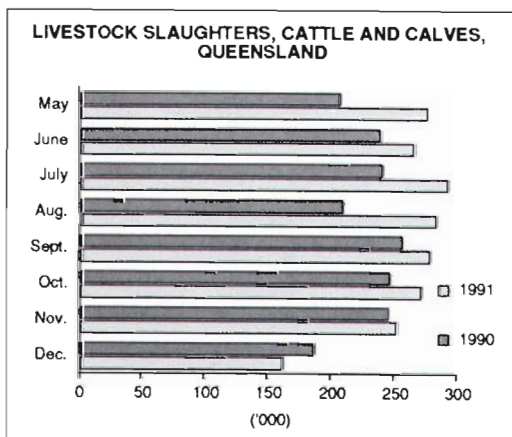
(a) Dressed carcass weight, excluding offal.

### 4.10 FOREIGN EXPORTS OF MEAT (a), QUEENSLAND 1991 (tonnes)

Period	Beef	Other	Total
January	23,625	778	24,403
February	18,724	861	19,585
March	25,370	1,066	26,436
April	29,336	1,439	30,775
May	35,443	1,233	36,676
June	37,324	1,205	38,529
July	35,965	1,369	37,334
August	36,476	1,298	37,774
September	43,227	1,322	44,549
October	31,389	996	32,385
November	38,423	1,054	39,477
December	34,941	1,003	35,944

(a) Fresh, chilled or frozen, excluding offal and small quantities of buffalo meat.

Sugar experienced a wet start to the year with flooding from Cyclone Joy causing extensive



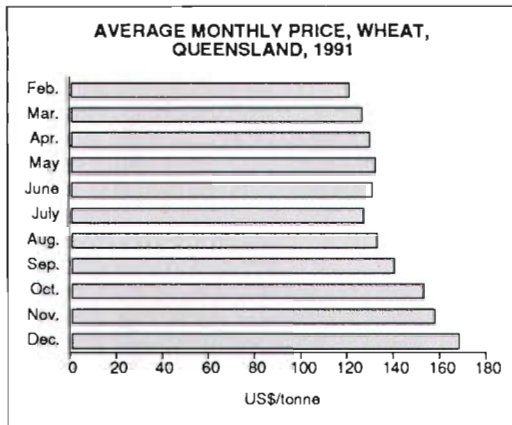


damage, especially to northern crops. As the year progressed, sugar also experienced a slump in prices. The average price for 1990-91 was US9.3 cents a pound following a 1989-90 average of US13.9 cents a pound. The Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE) forecasts for 1991-92 are an average of US8.2 cents a pound, which is still well above the June 1985 average low of US2.8 cents a pound. The drought cut gross production from a 27 million tonnes pre-season estimate to an expected 20 million tonnes. Yields a hectare were the lowest in 30 years and the crushing season of 12 weeks one of the shortest on record.

Wheat faced low prices at the start of the year but as the year progressed and production fell due to drought, prices and demand rose.

The latest available figures for 1990-91 show wheat planting at 1,113,000 hectares and production at 2,078,000 tonnes, a record year when compared to the 5-year average to 1989-90 of 833,000 hectares and 1,292,000 tonnes. According to ABARE, planting for 1991-92 is expected to decrease by 59 per cent to 455,000 hectares with production decreasing also by 87 per cent to 280,000 tonnes. This highlights the effect that the drought has had on the industry. The fall in production meant that wheat had to be imported to meet domestic requirements for the first time in 50 years.

Drought has also some long-term effects that will be felt over the years to come. In response to the increased slaughtering of cattle, production for the subsequent years may decline as farmers attempt to build up herd size. Land degradation can also affect the ability of the rural industry to bounce back in subsequent years and reduced crop planting will lead to a subdued harvest next season. However, when the Queensland economy does start to pick up again, it can be expected that the agricultural sector, as in previous drought recovery situations, will play a major part in that economic growth.



## Notes

<sup>1</sup> B. Crofts, M. Harris and P. O'Mara. 'Variation in farm output and its effect on the non-farm sector', *Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy*, Vol. 10, No. 3, 1988, pp. 249-54.

<sup>2</sup> K. O. Campbell, 'Some reflections on agricultural investment', *Australian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 2, No. 2, 1958, pp. 93-103; F. H. Gruen, 'Capital formation in Australian agriculture', *Australian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1957, pp. 92-105; W. McD. Herr, 'Capital formation: its importance and determinants', *Australian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 8, No. 2, 1964, pp. 97-111.

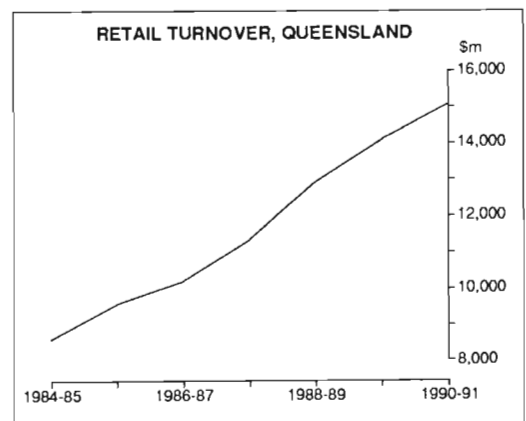
<sup>3</sup> B. S. Fisher, 'A quarterly model of agricultural investment in Australia', *Australian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 18, No. 1, 1974, pp. 22-31; P. E. T. Lewis, N. H. Hall, C. R. Savage and A. G. Kingston, 'Taxation, cost of capital and investment in Australian agriculture', *Australian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 32, No. 1, 1988, pp. 15-21.

## 4.5 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Indicators such as retail turnover, motor vehicle registrations, building approvals and sales of residential dwellings reflect the high rates of economic activity in Queensland over most of the 1970s and 1980s.

### 4.5.1 Retail Trade

In 1990-91, the estimated value of retail turnover in Queensland was \$15,107.1m and accounted for 17.0 per cent of the total value of retail turnover in Australia. In the 5 years to 1990-91, retail turnover in Queensland increased in nominal terms by 54.4 per cent, representing an average annual growth rate of 9.1 per cent.



### 4.5.2 House Price Indexes

The Australian Established House Price Index rose by 0.8 per cent during the year 1990-91. The Brisbane index, however, showed a 14.3 per cent increase over the same period.

In the year to the end of September quarter 1991, Brisbane recorded the second highest increase of all capital cities in the prices of established houses (13.7 per cent), with Canberra recording the highest (17.4 per cent). Perth was the only capital city to record a decrease (-3.3 per cent). This strong growth in the Brisbane index continues the trend of recent years.

The Project Home Price Index for Brisbane increased 1.4 per cent in the year to the end of September quarter 1991, compared with a 0.5 per cent increase for Australia.

#### 4.11 HOUSE PRICE INCREASES (per cent)

Year	Brisbane	Australia
ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICES		
1988-89	24.3	32.7
1989-90	16.0	8.5
1990-91	14.3	0.8
PROJECT HOME PRICES		
1988-89	23.0	18.6
1989-90	12.3	9.4
1990-91	4.3	2.1

Source: House Price Indexes (6416.0).

### 4.5.3 Dwelling Unit Approvals

After reaching a 10-year low in 1986-87, dwelling unit approvals in Queensland peaked in 1988-89, then fell in 1989-90 and 1990-91. The total number of dwelling units approved for new residential buildings in Queensland in 1990-91 was 32,514. This compares with 34,146 in 1989-90, 47,116 in 1988-89 and 35,274 in 1987-88.

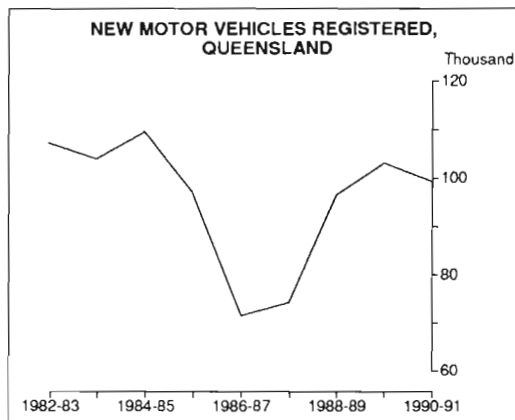
The proportion of dwelling unit approvals in Queensland, relative to the rest of Australia, increased in the 2-year period up to 1988-89, decreased in 1989-90 and increased again in 1990-91. In 1988-89, Queensland accounted for 25.3 per cent of all approvals, 24.4 per cent in 1989-90 and 25.8 per cent in 1990-91.

### 4.5.4 Motor Vehicle Registrations

The number of new motor vehicles registered in Queensland during 1990-91 was 99,326, accounting for 18.3 per cent of total new motor vehicle registrations in Australia.

Motor vehicle registrations at both the State and national levels have fluctuated widely over the last 10 years. After reaching a peak of 114,384 in

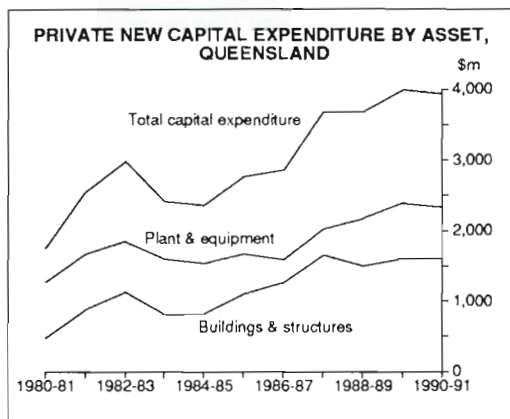
1981-82, motor vehicle registrations in Queensland declined to a low of 70,946 in 1986-87, recovered over the 3 years up to 1989-90 to fall again in 1990-91. The 1990-91 figure of 99,326 was a decrease of 3.9 per cent compared with the total for the previous year.



## 4.6 INVESTMENT

### 4.6.1 Private New Capital Expenditure

New capital expenditure investment in the private sector in Queensland in 1990-91 totalled \$3,937m which was a decrease of 1.4 per cent from the expenditure for the previous year. Investment in new buildings and structures increased by 0.5 per cent to \$1,608m and investment in equipment, plant and machinery decreased 2.5 per cent to \$2,330m.



The mining sector showed an increase in private new capital expenditure in Queensland during 1990-91 of 47.1 per cent. Both the manufacturing and the finance, property and business sectors showed decreases of 22.2 per cent and 17.6 per cent, respectively.

#### 4.12 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1989-90 r		Percentage change
	1989-90 r	1990-91	
	\$m	\$m	
<b>Industry</b>			
Finance, property and business services	935	770	-17.6
Mining	658	968	+47.1
Manufacturing	1,021	794	-22.2
Other selected industries	1,375	1,406	+2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,989</b>	<b>3,937</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
<b>Asset</b>			
New buildings	1,600	1,608	+0.5
Equipment, plant and machinery	2,389	2,330	-2.5

Source: State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure (\$646.0).

#### 4.6.2 State Government Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on new fixed assets by the State general government sector (excluding public trading enterprises) was estimated at \$1,423m in 1991-92, representing 23.8 per cent of such expenditure of all State Governments in that year. In the 5 years to 1991-92, the estimated expenditure increased by 40.5 per cent. This represented an average annual increase of 7.0 per cent for the entire period.

#### 4.13 EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS BY STATE GENERAL GOVERNMENT (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1989-90 r		Percentage change
	1989-90 r	1990-91	
	Value	Value	
	\$m	\$m	
1986-87 r	1,013	..	..
1987-88 r	828	..	-18.3
1988-89 r	886	..	+7.0
1989-90 r	1,016	..	+14.7
1990-91 p	1,026	..	+1.0
1991-92 (estimate)	1,423	..	+38.7
Total change	..	..	+40.5
Average annual change	..	..	+7.0

(a) Excluding public trading enterprises.

Source: Government Financial Estimates (5501.0).

## 4.7 REFERENCES

ABS publications produced by the Queensland Office:

*The Labour Force* (6201.3), quarterly

ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:

*Agricultural Industries Financial Statistics* (7507.0), annual

*Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure* (5206.0), quarterly

*Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (5220.0), annual

*Building Approvals* (8731.0), monthly

*Government Financial Estimates* (5501.0), annual

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*The Labour Force* (6203.0), monthly

*Consumer Price Index* (6401.0), quarterly

*Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced* (7503.0), annual

*Manufacturing Industry: Details of Operations by Industry Class* (8203.0), annual

*Mineral Production* (8405.0), annual

*Retail Trade* (8501.0), monthly

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Other publications:

*Queensland Economic Review, December Quarter 1991*, Queensland Treasury

*Australian Canegrower*, Canegrowers

*Wheat Australia*, Australian Wheat Board

*Crop Report*, Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics, 21 January 1992, p. 9

*Agriculture and Resource Quarterly*, Vol. 3, No. 3 September 1991, Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics

*Q-Review, December quarter 1991*, Department of Education, Employment and Training

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# Chapter 5

## FINANCE

**In Australia the collection of public revenue and expenditure of public moneys are undertaken by three levels of government: Commonwealth, State and local government.**

**The private finance sector includes banks and a range of non-banking institutions which are controlled by both Commonwealth and State legislation.**

### 5.1 PUBLIC FINANCE

**The Constitution, in setting out the structure of the federal system, gave the central government power to impose all forms of taxation but not to discriminate between the States. The States were given concurrent powers but were excluded from collecting customs and excise duties. This was later interpreted to include virtually all forms of sales or other indirect taxes on goods.**

The Constitution also empowered the Commonwealth to grant financial assistance to any State. The Commonwealth Grants Commission was established to consider applications by the States for special assistance. It has since been responsible for recommending the proportion of general purpose grants to be paid to each State.

During World War II, the Uniform Tax Scheme was introduced. This has generally excluded States from collecting individual and company income taxes in return for the Commonwealth providing general purpose assistance to the States.

### 5.2 STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE

**State Government activities cover the public accounts of the State or budget sector and the more significant government instrumentalities.**

Government finance statistics use 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 of 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 mainly 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 mainly financed from public revenues and 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 maximising profits and financial returns to their owners or 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 consisting of both incurring liabilities and acquiring financial assets. However, 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 the general government and the public trading enterprises but exclude public financial enterprises whose activities are considered to approach more closely the activities of private financial organisations.

**5.1 OUTLAYS BY ECONOMIC TYPE, QUEENSLAND**  
(\$ million)

<i>Economic type</i>	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
<i>Current outlays</i>	4,544.3	5,129.6	5,558.3	6,134.7	6,530.9	7,499.0
General government final consumption expenditure	3,042.7	3,371.4	3,693.8	4,118.4	4,388.5	4,804.7
Required current transfer payments	1,016.2	1,229.4	1,295.0	1,373.4	1,450.4	1,901.7
Interest payments	1,016.2	1,229.4	1,295.0	1,373.4	1,450.4	1,901.7
To Commonwealth on advances	266.0	291.5	308.5	315.0	315.4	324.9
To other	750.2	937.9	986.5	1,058.3	1,134.9	1,576.8
Unrequited current transfer payments	485.5	528.7	569.4	642.9	692.0	792.6
Subsidies paid	38.3	47.4	45.3	65.3	75.1	70.3
To public trading enterprises	19.0	27.5	22.3	25.7	29.1	30.6
To other enterprises	19.3	19.9	22.9	39.6	45.9	39.7
Personal benefit payments	59.6	68.0	78.8	93.3	96.2	102.0
Current grants	387.7	413.1	441.3	478.7	515.4	593.0
Grants to non-profit institutions	269.4	300.5	321.5	355.1	399.4	467.3
Grants to local authorities	118.3	112.6	119.7	123.6	115.9	125.7
Commonwealth grants for onpassing	115.8	109.9	108.7	114.9	109.4	118.3
Other	2.5	2.7	11.0	8.7	6.5	7.3
Other current transfer payments	—	0.3	4.1	5.5	5.5	27.3
<i>Capital outlays</i>	2,032.3	2,374.4	2,549.7	2,038.0	1,901.8	2,135.7
Gross fixed capital expenditure	1,784.1	2,081.8	2,152.5	1,797.9	1,667.9	1,892.2
Expenditure on new fixed assets	1,773.3	2,107.2	2,186.2	1,838.8	1,727.3	1,913.7
Expenditure on second-hand fixed assets (net)	10.8	-25.4	-33.7	-40.9	-59.4	-21.5
Increase in stocks	-8.6	-33.1	46.5	4.1	-10.5	-59.1
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	60.0	7.5	-2.4	-15.4	17.7	44.4
Capital transfer payments	114.6	105.0	122.6	143.8	163.3	199.4
Grants to the private sector and public financial enterprises	16.1	24.1	20.3	31.5	18.5	36.2
Grants to local authorities	98.5	80.9	102.4	112.3	144.7	163.2
Commonwealth grants for onpassing	32.0	33.2	34.9	54.3	50.6	58.3
Other	66.6	47.7	67.5	58.0	94.1	104.8
Advances paid (net)	82.3	213.3	230.5	107.6	63.4	58.9
To public financial enterprises	-0.6	24.6	129.1	12.0	11.2	48.9
To the private sector	83.2	176.9	101.4	93.5	53.7	15.4
To local authorities	-0.3	11.8	—	2.1	-1.5	-5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,576.6</b>	<b>7,504.0</b>	<b>8,108.0</b>	<b>8,172.7</b>	<b>8,432.7</b>	<b>9,634.7</b>

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.

### 5.2.1 Outlays

The total outlays of Queensland State authorities in 1989-90 were \$9,634.7m. This compares with \$8,432.7m in 1988-89, an increase of 14.3 per cent.

#### Current Outlays

In 1989-90, current outlays were \$7,499.0m or 77.8 per cent of total outlays. The major components of current outlays are general government final consumption expenditure, interest payments and unrequited 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 the gross output is equal to the sum of the value of wages and salaries paid and other compensation of employees, the value of intermediate consumption of goods and services and indirect taxes.

In 1989-90, final consumption expenditure amounted to \$4,804.7m, an increase of 9.5 per cent over the corresponding figure for 1988-89. Salaries, wages and related payments constituted the greater part of this expenditure. These figures are all net of receipts from sales and reimbursements.

The major item of general government final consumption expenditure in 1989-90 was outlay for educational purposes. Expenditure on primary and secondary education was \$1,016.7m and on tertiary education \$632.4m. Other expenditure on education includes outlays on preschools, adult education and special education. In 1989-90 outlays on education represented 38.5 per cent of all government final consumption. Outlays on health (\$1,269.7m) constituted 26.4 per cent 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 from the Treasurer's Investment Suspense Account and then passed on to those enterprises. In 1989-90, the total value of all interest payments was \$1,901.7m, an increase of 31.1 per cent over the amount for 1988-89. This increase in interest payments should be considered in conjunction with movements in both interest receipts and indebtedness.

*Unrequited 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, grants to local government authorities, personal benefit payments, subsidies to trading enterprises 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 municipal rates and electricity are provided to eligible pensioners and subsidies are paid to transport companies for taxi use by eligible disabled persons.

Unrequited transfer payments in 1989-90 were \$792.6m or 10.6 per cent of all current outlays and a 14.5 per cent increase over the value of unrequited transfer payments in 1988-89.

### Capital Outlays

*Capital outlays* comprise expenditure on fixed capital items, grants for capital purposes, and

advances (loans) to other government entities and to the private sector.

Total capital outlays amounted to \$2,135.7m in 1989-90, an increase of 12.3 per cent over the corresponding amount for 1988-89.

*Expenditure on fixed capital items* covers four categories of payments:

- 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. Expenditure on new fixed assets which in 1989-90 totalled \$1,913.7m, an increase of 10.8 per cent over the corresponding expenditure of the previous year, represented 89.6 per cent of all capital outlays.

The major components of new fixed asset expenditure in 1989-90 were transport and communications — \$592.8m, fuel and energy — \$404.2m, education — \$252.6m and housing and community amenities — \$224.9m. Included in the expenditure for the purposes of transport and communications are outlays on road transport — \$318.8m, rail transport — \$120.6m and water transport — \$50.8m. The category 'other', with expenditure in 1989-90 of \$102.6m, includes expenditure on air transport, pipelines, multi-mode urban transit systems and communications.

### 5.2 GENERAL GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Purpose	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
General public services	139.7	155.6	198.8	426.4	254.0	299.6
Public order and safety	344.9	394.1	418.2	446.2	502.6	623.7
Education	1,216.4	1,362.0	1,481.2	1,522.2	1,716.6	1,850.7
Primary and secondary education	719.2	794.2	858.1	884.3	966.1	1,016.7
Tertiary education	377.0	429.5	459.9	472.0	550.7	632.4
Other	120.1	138.3	163.2	165.9	199.8	201.6
Health	789.0	864.4	952.8	1,039.8	1,187.7	1,269.7
Hospital and other institutional services and benefits	681.1	750.6	806.0	891.0	1,032.3	1,105.2
Other	107.9	113.8	146.8	148.8	155.4	164.5
Social security and welfare	89.4	95.2	102.7	101.0	101.2	85.5
Housing and community amenities	5.3	6.0	6.7	7.6	6.0	26.9
Recreation and culture	37.4	46.0	55.8	48.9	55.4	33.6
Fuel and energy	9.9	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5	2.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	173.5	183.8	195.3	200.1	176.7	188.3
Mining, manufacturing and construction	15.3	23.5	27.9	32.4	36.1	39.1
Transport and communications	171.3	182.7	190.9	213.1	257.2	301.0
Road transport	153.7	165.6	169.3	193.7	228.7	286.8
Water transport	5.1	5.8	9.4	6.2	13.1	4.2
Other	12.5	11.2	12.1	13.2	15.3	10.0
Other economic affairs	51.2	57.1	61.4	78.2	92.6	74.8
Other purposes	-0.6	-0.5	1.0	1.8	2.0	9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,042.7</b>	<b>3,371.4</b>	<b>3,693.8</b>	<b>4,118.4</b>	<b>4,388.5</b>	<b>4,804.7</b>

**5.3 EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE, QUEENSLAND**  
(\$ million)

Purpose	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
General public services	55.5	68.9	67.1	75.3	72.1	30.3
Public order and safety	30.5	34.8	42.6	77.9	123.5	119.1
Education	155.2	235.7	207.9	149.7	144.5	252.6
Primary and secondary education	102.6	167.9	140.2	80.3	80.4	190.6
Tertiary education	43.3	51.7	57.3	64.7	57.2	46.2
Other	9.3	16.1	10.4	4.6	6.9	15.8
Health	104.4	98.5	49.0	30.2	39.0	84.7
Social security and welfare	7.0	6.3	4.6	5.6	4.9	6.6
Housing and community amenities	92.7	98.2	83.8	101.5	139.1	224.9
Recreation and culture	29.9	22.2	36.2	29.9	44.9	24.3
Fuel and energy	534.7	541.1	587.8	437.6	376.4	404.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	139.3	166.0	198.9	122.1	106.1	135.2
Mining, manufacturing and construction	7.2	12.3	9.1	9.4	10.5	11.8
Transport and communications	572.5	760.2	815.2	669.6	617.3	592.8
Road transport	284.7	303.1	296.3	268.3	295.9	318.8
Water transport	60.0	79.3	85.8	70.3	53.9	50.8
Rail transport	210.4	360.3	404.5	306.1	187.9	120.6
Other	17.5	17.6	28.7	24.9	79.7	102.6
Other economic affairs	44.5	62.2	83.9	128.6	47.0	21.7
Other purposes	—	0.7	-0.1	1.5	1.9	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,773.3</b>	<b>2,107.2</b>	<b>2,186.2</b>	<b>1,838.8</b>	<b>1,727.3</b>	<b>1,913.7</b>

*Capital transfer payments* consist mainly of grants to local government authorities, to public financial enterprises and to non-profit organisations for capital purposes.

### 5.2.2 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 gap must be financed in some way either through borrowings or a reduction of financial assets. The various means of financing the gap are called 'financing transactions'. In the past the Commonwealth Government has also contributed to the financing items by making advances to the States.

**5.4 RECEIPTS BY ECONOMIC TYPE, QUEENSLAND**  
(\$ million)

Economic type	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
<i>Revenue and grants received</i>	6,066.7	6,863.1	7,323.4	8,200.5	9,217.5	10,095.6
Taxes, fees and fines	1,299.0	1,375.0	1,525.3	1,924.0	2,469.0	2,715.9
Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises	632.8	768.9	810.1	1,014.8	1,169.7	1,155.5
Property income	675.4	1,022.6	1,114.0	1,145.1	1,350.8	1,560.6
Income from public financial enterprises	10.9	18.2	23.2	36.6	26.1	31.6
Interest received	501.2	791.6	895.1	887.8	1,123.4	1,294.2
Other property income	163.3	212.7	195.7	220.6	201.2	234.7
Other revenue	197.9	225.2	103.5	124.9	135.5	181.6
Grants received	3,261.6	3,471.5	3,770.6	3,991.8	4,092.5	4,482.0
Current grants	2,736.8	2,904.3	3,212.8	3,473.4	3,583.2	3,933.1
Capital grants	524.8	567.2	557.8	518.5	509.3	548.9
<i>Financing transactions</i>	509.9	640.9	784.6	-27.8	-784.8	-460.9
Advances received	104.6	95.6	73.4	-23.3	-34.1	-60.5
Net borrowing	434.3	463.3	881.0	280.4	-19.1	271.6
General government	151.8	170.9	212.9	33.0	82.9	444.4
Public trading enterprises	282.5	292.4	668.1	247.4	-102.0	-172.8
Deposits received (net)	7.8	0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.3	10.1
Decrease in investments	-65.7	20.6	-179.9	-20.8	-773.9	-962.7
Decrease in currency and deposits	-184.8	-146.7	-295.6	-413.4	-353.7	184.7
Increase in provisions	190.6	230.0	298.4	278.9	320.0	350.0
Increase in provisions for depreciation	173.8	206.1	240.4	265.9	292.6	317.0
Other	16.9	23.9	58.0	13.0	27.4	33.0
Other funds available (net) including errors and omissions	23.1	-22.0	7.0	-129.1	75.7	-254.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,576.6</b>	<b>7,504.0</b>	<b>8,108.0</b>	<b>8,172.7</b>	<b>8,432.7</b>	<b>9,634.7</b>



The major sources of revenue for the State are grants from the Commonwealth and taxation revenue. These items accounted for 44.4 per cent and 26.9 per cent, respectively, of total revenue and grants received in 1989-90.

*Property income* of \$1,560.6m, mainly interest received and royalties, and the net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises of \$1,155.5m 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.

### **Financial arrangements with the Commonwealth Government**

The Commonwealth Government's financial relations with the State affect both categories of receipts and cover two broad areas:

- the provision of financial assistance in the form of grants and advances and
- the determination of Loan Council 'global' limits on borrowings by State instrumentalities and local authorities. The Commonwealth and State Governments voluntarily limit the level of new money borrowings by these authorities each year to 'global' limits as agreed by the Loan Council. Each government is free to determine the distribution of the total among its individual authorities.

Until 1986-87 the Commonwealth borrowed on behalf of the State under the Financial Agreement. Since then no new borrowings of this type have been undertaken although outstanding debt under the arrangements has continued to be re-financed by the Commonwealth. From 1990-91, the State is progressively assuming full responsibility for this debt as the borrowings mature.

Commonwealth financial assistance is provided in three main forms:

- *General revenue assistance*, which are untied grants to assist in meeting recurrent State outlays. This is the largest Commonwealth payment received by the State representing 54.4 per cent of total grants received by Queensland.
- *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. More recently they have been mainly capital grants by the Commonwealth in lieu of borrowings and concessionary loans nominated for public housing purposes. From 1989-90, all general purpose capital assistance has been provided entirely by way of grants.

- *Specific purpose payments*, which are payments to the States to meet expenditure the purpose of which is designated by the Commonwealth and/or as a condition of the States agreeing to undertake particular actions. In 1989-90, approximately 74 per cent of such payments to Queensland were for recurrent purposes and virtually all were provided as grants. Some of these payments are designated to be passed on by the State Government to local government authorities.

### **5.5 COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND STATE AUTHORITIES FOR CURRENT PURPOSES (\$ million)**

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
General public services	10.7
Public order and safety	16.4
Education	666.4
Primary and secondary	307.5
University	334.0
Technical and further	22.2
Other	2.7
Health	585.5
Social security and welfare	56.3
Housing and community amenities	0.4
Fuel and energy	4.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	24.7
Transport and communications	2.4
Other economic affairs	6.2
Other purposes	2,559.8
Financial Assistance Grant	2,438.7
Other	121.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,933.1</b>

### **5.6 COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND STATE AUTHORITIES FOR CAPITAL PURPOSES (\$ million)**

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
Education	89.8
Primary and secondary	39.5
University	15.4
Technical and further	33.4
Other	1.4
Health	8.5
Social security and welfare	8.3
Housing and community amenities	133.8
Recreation and culture	0.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.1
Transport and communications	268.8
Other purposes	34.0
General purpose capital grants	18.7
Other	15.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>548.9</b>

The most significant payments from the Commonwealth are the general purpose Financial Assistance Grants representing 62 per cent of the total and specific purpose grants for education and health which account for 16.9 per cent and 14.9 per cent, respectively of the total.

Grants from the Commonwealth to Queensland to be used for capital purposes included grants for

road transport — \$268.8m, housing and community amenities — \$133.8m and education — \$89.8m. These accounted for 89.7 per cent of total capital grants from the Commonwealth in 1989-90.

### Taxation Revenue

Total taxation receipts by Queensland State authorities in 1989-90 were \$2,715.9m, an increase of 10 per cent over the corresponding amount in 1988-89. The major forms of State taxation are employers' payroll tax, taxes on financial and capital transactions and motor vehicle taxes. These taxes represent 61 per cent of total taxation collections by Queensland authorities.

#### 5.7 TAXES, FEES AND FINES COLLECTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Type of tax	1988-89	1989-90
Employers' payroll taxes	572	610
Taxes on property		
Land taxes	76	137
Property owners' contributions to fire brigades	76	79
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	681	584
Taxes on provision of goods and services		
Excises	18	18
Taxes on government lotteries	85	131
Taxes on private lotteries	3	—
Casino taxes	30	34
Race betting taxes	67	71
Taxes on insurance	89	72
Taxes on the use of goods and the performance of activities		
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	263	311
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	86	93
Drivers' licences	15	17
Road transport and maintenance	40	43
Tobacco franchise taxes	50	126
Liquor franchise taxes	77	97
Other	6	6
Fees and fines		
Compulsory fees	187	237
Tertiary education charges	45	87
Fines	48	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>2,804</b>

Source: Taxation Revenue (5506.0).

Payroll tax applies to total wages paid by employers at a rate of 5 per cent subject to certain exemptions.

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.

Motor vehicle taxes include vehicle registration fees, stamp duty on vehicle registration fees calculated at 2 per cent of the market value of the vehicle, drivers' licences and road transport and maintenance taxes.

A tobacco franchise licence fee at the general rate of 30 per cent of the value of wholesale sales was introduced on 1 January 1989. The increased revenue for 1989-90 reflects a full year of operation for this fee.

### 5.2.3 Indebtedness

The gross indebtedness of the State and its more significant instrumentalities was \$10,510m at 30 June 1988. This can be correspondingly offset by the financial assets held in the form of currency and deposits, advances paid and investments. The value of these assets held at 30 June 1988 was \$5,070m, giving a net indebtedness value of \$5,440m at this time. The net indebtedness has been estimated at \$4,571m at 30 June 1989 and \$4,234m at 30 June 1990.

## 5.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Queensland's 20 city councils, three town councils and 111 shire councils collectively outlaid \$1,519.2m in 1989-90. This represented an increase of 16.6 per cent over that for 1988-89.

### 5.3.1 Outlays

Of the total final consumption expenditure, the major outlays were for transport and communications purposes (\$152.7m for 1989-90). Road transport accounted for \$151.7m of this amount.

#### 5.8 LOCAL GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Economic type	1988-89	1989-90
<b>Current outlays</b>	<b>692.1</b>	<b>787.4</b>
General government final consumption expenditure	359.8	405.3
Interest paid	299.2	347.3
Subsidies paid	3.2	2.8
Current grants	1.0	0.2
Levies paid to other government authorities	28.9	31.7
<b>Capital outlays</b>	<b>610.5</b>	<b>731.8</b>
Expenditure on new fixed assets	640.2	761.6
Expenditure on second-hand fixed assets (net)	-12.9	-14.7
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-16.9	-15.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,302.6</b>	<b>1,519.2</b>

The major component of that new fixed capital expenditure in 1989-90 was the outlay on transport and communications (\$287.8m), mainly road transport (\$283.8m). A total of \$287.2m was spent on housing and community amenities during 1989-90. The main components were water supply (\$111.0m) and sanitation and protection of the environment (\$161.2m).

### 5.9 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Purpose	1988-89	1989-90
General public services	65.8	69.4
Health	19.6	21.6
Housing and community amenities	66.1	72.8
Recreation and culture	100.5	115.4
Transport and communications	135.3	152.7
Other (including plant hire surplus)	-27.4	-26.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>359.8</b>	<b>405.3</b>

### 5.10 LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Purpose	1988-89	1989-90
General public services	21.4	28.4
Housing and community amenities	246.9	287.2
Recreation and culture	51.4	55.6
Transport and communications	229.9	287.8
Other	90.5	102.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>640.2</b>	<b>761.6</b>

### 5.3.2 Receipts

Local authorities finance their day-to-day operations mainly from taxes (rates), sales and charges for services and government grants, while the provision of capital works and services is financed mainly through loan raisings supplemented by government subsidies.

Charges, rather than rates, are frequently imposed by local authorities for provision of water, 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 for approved works are paid to local authorities by both the Commonwealth and State Governments.

The largest Commonwealth funded grant to local authorities is the General Purpose Assistance Grant received by the State Government and distributed among local authorities according to the recommendations of the Local Government Grants Commission of Queensland. During 1989-90 the

amount allocated under this arrangement was \$113.8m. The Commonwealth also provided \$60.1m assistance for road construction to Queensland local authorities in 1989-90.

### 5.11 LOCAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Economic type	1988-89	1989-90
<b>Revenue and grants received</b>	<b>1,250.7</b>	<b>1,465.7</b>
Taxes, fees and fines	590.0	656.9
Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises	246.2	289.9
Property income	79.0	130.1
Other revenue	50.4	83.3
Current grants	119.9	137.9
Capital grants	165.2	167.6
<b>Financing transactions</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>53.5</b>
Advances received (net)	-1.5	-5.4
Net borrowing	161.9	122.4
Decrease in currency and deposits	-169.9	-51.7
Other funds available (net), including errors and omissions	61.5	-11.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,302.6</b>	<b>1,519.2</b>

Local authorities have also received grants directly from the Commonwealth. The programs have included the provision of facilities for aged or disabled persons, Aboriginal advancement and children's services. Direct financial assistance is also received in respect of a program dedicated to the transfer of small Commonwealth-owned aerodromes to local ownership.

### 5.12 LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAXES, FEES AND FINES COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Tax	1988-89	1989-90
Taxes on property (rates)	529	596
Fees and fines	61	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>657</b>

Source: Taxation Revenue (5506.0).

Rates on property are the main taxes collected by local government authorities.

The main fees and fines collected in 1989-90 were building fees \$22.4m and parking fines \$5.5m. Fines are also imposed for non-compliance with library, anti-litter and animal control regulations.

## 5.4 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 *payments system*. The essential elements of this non-cash 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.

Since 1980 there have been substantial changes in the Australian financial system. These changes have emanated primarily from a committee established to inquire into the Australian financial system, the Campbell Committee, followed by a further review known as the Martin Review Group. As a result there has been substantial deregulation of the Australian financial system and the entry of new banks into the system.

The overall result has been increased competition between the various financial institutions and a reduction in the institutionalised differences between them.

### 5.4.1 Banks

In June 1991, 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, three state banks and around 30 smaller banks, most of which are foreign owned and tend to concentrate on specific regions or types of client.

In Australia, banks and their subsidiaries control about half of the assets of the financial system and approximately 70 per cent of the banking assets of Australia are on the books of the four major national banks.

Changes to the *Banking Act 1959* were proclaimed in November 1989 and took effect on 28 December 1989. These changes 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,

## CREDIT CARD USAGE, QUEENSLAND

In the year ended October 1990, 41.2 per cent (887,600) of Queenslanders aged 15 years or more used at least one credit card, according to a survey on consumer credit conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The 25 to 44 years age group displayed the highest level of credit card usage, accounting for 53 per cent (472,900) of all credit cards used. Of those in this age bracket using at least one credit card, 56.3 per cent (266,200) had a credit limit of over \$1,000 while the majority of users owed \$500 or less on their main credit card account. Males were only slightly less likely to use credit

cards than their female counterparts, however, they were much more likely to have the higher credit limit of over \$1,000 and to owe an amount of over \$500 on their main credit card account.

Of Queenslanders who had never married, only 23.6 per cent (132,000) used at least one credit card in the recording period. The persons in this category that did use at least one credit card were more likely to have a credit limit of under \$1,000 and to owe an amount of \$500 or less. In comparison, 50.3 per cent of married/de facto persons used credit cards and 71.1 per cent of the card users had a credit limit of over \$1,000.

5.13 PERSONS BY SELECTED DETAILS OF CREDIT CARD USAGE, QUEENSLAND, OCTOBER 1990 ('000)

Particulars	No cards used	One or more cards used	Credit limit of main credit card (a)		Amount owing on main credit card (a)	
			Under \$1,000	\$1,001 and over	Nil to \$500	\$501 and over
Sex						
Male	660.9	405.0	98.3	275.4	219.1	171.3
Female	605.0	482.6	151.0	213.6	252.9	129.5
Age group						
15-24	374.7	87.7	52.8	25.9	50.4	29.4
25-44	400.0	472.9	121.4	266.2	224.2	179.1
45-64	276.8	250.8	54.2	154.9	140.2	78.8
65 and over	214.4	76.1	21.0	42.0	57.3	13.3
Marital status						
Married/de facto	668.5	676.4	157.5	388.3	345.5	225.9
Separated/divorced/widowed	171.4	79.2	28.5	42.6	50.2	26.4
Never married	426.0	132.0	63.5	58.1	76.5	48.4

(a) If the person had only one credit card, then that was taken as the main credit card. Otherwise, the main credit card is the one with the highest amount owing on the previous account.



which has resulted in an inquiry into bank profits and operations.

In February 1990, the limit of 50 per cent on foreign ownership of money market dealers was removed. Further changes included the reduction, in May 1990, of the Prime Assets Ratio from 10 per cent to 6 per cent of bank assets, to be held in high quality liquid assets.

Since January 1990, nominal interest rates have been lowered in response to changes in the economic conditions. The high rates which helped to curb the excessive growth of 1988 and 1989 ceased to be necessary as the economy slowed. Short-term interest rates in June 1991 were 7.5 percentage points lower than 18 months earlier.

Australia's electronic payments system is continuing to evolve rapidly. During 1991 further growth occurred in Electronic Funds Transfer Point of Sale (EFTPOS) for retail transactions. The growth of Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) installations has slowed over recent years but the access of cardholders has continued to grow, due to agreements among financial institutions for reciprocal use of machines. Measured per head of population, Australia appears to rank in the top four or five countries for both EFTPOS and ATM terminal numbers.

#### 5.14 ALL BANKS: DEPOSITS AND LENDING, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Particulars	June 1991 (a)
Deposits	24,033
Current	4,346
Term (b)	11,314
Investment savings	3,805
Other	4,568
Other lending (c)	22,686

(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.

Over the latter half of 1990, parts of the financial system experienced considerable disruption. Confidence of small investors was shaken by the collapse of several State banks and non-bank financial institutions which had grown rapidly to become substantial repositories of household savings.

#### 5.4.2 Building Societies

Building societies are established 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.

#### 5.15 PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1989-90	1990-91
Number of societies	10	10
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Liabilities</i>	2,844,782	3,071,767
Withdrawable shares	1,114,586	1,221,088
Borrowings	1,570,614	1,642,909
Other	159,582	207,770
<i>Assets</i>	2,844,782	3,071,767
Amount owing on loans	1,889,974	2,258,387
Bills, bonds, other securities	624,476	551,746
Other	330,332	261,634
Expenditure	408,239	379,199
Income	434,501	412,785

Source: Permanent Building Societies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure (\$632.0).

#### 5.16 TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1989-90	1990-91
Number of societies	446	439
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Liabilities</i>	74,728	70,320
Loans		
Banks	13,074	16,109
Government	35,359	30,725
Other	18,072	15,750
Other liabilities	8,223	7,736
<i>Assets</i>	74,728	70,320
Amount owing on loans	64,023	60,198
Other	10,705	10,122
Expenditure	8,241	7,817
Income	9,022	8,563

Source: Co-operative Housing Societies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure (\$633.0).

#### 5.4.3 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.

#### 5.17 FINANCE COMPANIES, QUEENSLAND (a) (\$ million)

Particulars	1990	1991
Finance lease receivables	2,096.6	1,993.6
Loans outstanding		
Individuals for housing	153.2	119.4
Individuals for other purposes	1,261.7	1,310.2
Other loans and advances	r 3,596.4	3,092.4

(a) At June of each year.

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.

### 5.18 CREDIT COOPERATIVES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1989-90	1990-91
Credit cooperatives on register (a)	35	34
Number of members (a)	347,063	347,310
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Income</b>		
Interest on loans	158,542	163,125
Income from placements and other deposits (b)	16,687	14,752
Income from securities	7,559	6,383
Other	10,792	13,135
<b>Total</b>	<b>193,580</b>	<b>197,395</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Interest on borrowing	121,909	115,516
Wages, salaries, etc.	23,382	26,250
Other administrative expenses (c)	23,796	25,927
Other	19,077	21,189
<b>Total</b>	<b>188,164</b>	<b>188,882</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Members' funds		
Share capital	3,501	3,445
Deposits	1,036,706	1,085,313
Other	83,266	90,194
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,123,473</b>	<b>1,178,952</b>
<b>Assets</b>		
Loans to members	876,228	929,236
Other	247,245	249,716
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,123,473</b>	<b>1,178,952</b>

(a) At 30 June. (b) Including interest on deposits with banks. (c) Including bad debts written off and allowances for doubtful debts.

Source: Credit Co-operatives: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure (5618.0).

## 5.4.4 Lending Activity of Financial Institutions

### 5.19 TYPE OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91 (\$ million)

Lender	Housing finance for owner occupation	Personal finance	Commercial finance	Lease finance
Banks	2,703.0	2,172.8	5,881.6	166.3
Permanent building societies	737.8	—	—	—
Credit cooperatives	—	329.4	—	—
Finance companies	2.0	981.3	1,190.5	668.0
Money market corporations	—	—	45.0	79.1
Other	(a) 417.3	52.2	455.8	39.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,860.0</b>	<b>3,535.7</b>	<b>7,572.8</b>	<b>953.0</b>

(a) Including Queensland Housing Commission.

Sources: Housing Finance for Owner Occupation (5609.0).  
Personal Finance (5642.0).  
Commercial Finance (5643.0).  
Lease Finance (5644.0).

As a result of recommendations arising from a joint investigation by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Treasury and Reserve Bank of Australia aimed at rationalising finance statistics, statistical collections were introduced to measure lending activity by significant lenders in the fields of housing for owner occupation, personal, commercial and lease finance.

In 1990-91, total financial commitments for housing finance for owner occupation increased 22.5 per cent from 1989-90, whilst all other types of finance experienced a decrease. The largest decrease occurred in lease finance, a decline of 28.1 per cent, followed by commercial finance, down 12.9 per cent and personal finance, down 1.9 per cent. Banks continued to be the dominant financing institution in all sectors with the exception of lease finance which was dominated by finance companies.

## 5.5 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Estimates of capital expenditure are obtained from a sample of private enterprises other than those primarily engaged in the agriculture, construction and community services industries. In general, new capital expenditure relates to expenditure charged to fixed tangible asset accounts including major improvements, alterations and additions but excluding expenditure on second-hand assets.

### 5.20 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Particulars	1988-89	1989-90 r	1990-91
<b>Selected industry</b>			
Finance, property and business services	905	935	770
Mining	465	658	968
Manufacturing	765	1,021	794
Other	1,421	1,375	1,406
<b>Asset type</b>			
New buildings and structures	1,437	1,600	1,608
Equipment, plant and machinery	2,118	2,389	2,330
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>3,989</b>	<b>3,937</b>

Source: State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure (5646.0).

The survey is designed to produce Australian estimates. State dissections are obtained by allocating expenditure to the State where the asset has been or will be used. Where enterprises are unable to allocate expenditure to individual States because the asset is mobile across States (e.g. aeroplanes, transport trucks), the expenditure is allocated to the State of the Australian head office of the enterprise.

Total private new capital expenditure decreased by 1.3 per cent during 1990-91. The mining industry represented 24.6 per cent of all expenditure, while equipment, plant and machinery were the principal assets purchased.

## 5.6 REFERENCES

ABS publications produced by the Queensland Office:

*Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1304.3), monthly  
*Local Government* (5502.3), annual

ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:

*Government Financial Estimates* (5501.0), annual  
*Taxation Revenue* (5506.0), annual  
*Government Finance Statistics* (5512.0), annual  
*Housing Finance for Owner Occupation* (5609.0), monthly

*Public Sector Debt* (5513.0), annual  
*Credit Co-operatives: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure* (5618.0), annual  
*Permanent Building Societies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure* (5632.0), annual  
*Co-operative Housing Societies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure* (5633.0), annual  
*Personal Finance* (5642.0), monthly  
*Commercial Finance* (5643.0), monthly  
*Lease Finance* (5644.0), monthly  
*State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure* (5646.0), quarterly

Other publications:

International Monetary Fund, *A Manual on Government Finance Statistics*  
 Statistical Office of the United Nations, *Studies in Methods Series F, No. 2: A System of National Accounts*  
 Statistical Office of the United Nations, *Studies in Methods Series F, No. 50: Public Sector Accounting*

# Chapter 6

## LAW AND ORDER

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# Chapter 6

## LAW AND ORDER

**The maintenance of law and order is an important issue that concerns all members of the community today. 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*

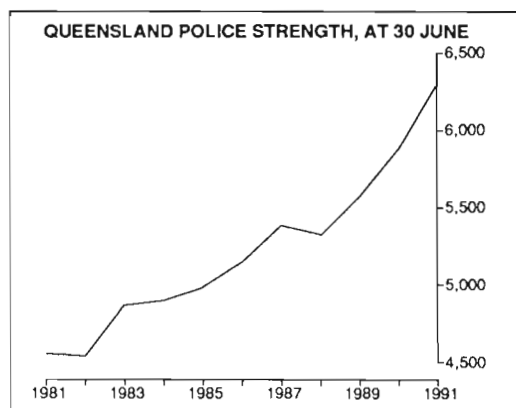
*Code Act 1899*. However, not all the statutory criminal law that applies in Queensland today is contained in the Criminal Code. Some statutes, both Imperial (English) and local, which were enacted before 1899 remain in force and additional legislation relating to crimes has been passed since the introduction of the Criminal Code. Also, the Commonwealth Government has powers under the Constitution to make laws relating to criminal



Stuart Jail, Townsville

Photo: *Department of Administrative Services*

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.



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.

## 6.1 POLICE STRENGTH AND GENERAL CRIME

The main duties of the police force are the protection of life and property, the prevention and detection of crime, the preservation of good order and the apprehension and bringing to justice of offenders.

### 6.1.1 Police Strength

The Queensland Police Service is headed by the Commissioner with a Deputy Commissioner responsible for operations and a second Deputy Commissioner controlling the support services.

Following recommendations contained in the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Possible Illegal Activities and Associated Police Misconduct (the Fitzgerald Commission), the senior management team is now partly civilianised with a combination of sworn and unsworn officers. The State is divided into eight geographic regions and a Task Force. Each unit is headed by an Assistant Commissioner who reports to the Deputy Commissioner of Operations. Within each of these regions there are between two and six police districts, each headed by a District Officer.

The portfolio of the Deputy Commissioner of Support Services encompasses a wide range of activities designed to facilitate the delivery of police

services to the public. Programs are directed to the provision of administrative, personnel, management and technical services. Major emphasis is on the development of a Human Resource Management System.

A new, tertiary based, recruit training program involving Griffith University and the Queensland University of Technology with the Police Academy has been introduced. This pre-service program is the first of its kind in Australia.

The Criminal Justice Commission Police Establishment was established on 1 April 1990, also following recommendations of the Fitzgerald Inquiry. The Commission consists of specially selected members of the Police Service headed by an Assistant Commissioner.

The role and function of the Criminal Justice Commission is defined in the *Criminal Justice Act 1989* and includes both reactive and proactive investigation of organised crime and corruption and the investigation of complaints against public officers. A witness protection function is an important task of this group. Police officers form part of multi-disciplinary teams comprising lawyers, police, financial analysts and other experts appropriate to each investigation.

### 6.1 QUEENSLAND POLICE STRENGTH AT 30 JUNE

Rank	1989	1990	1991
Commissioner	—	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	1	2	1
Assistant Commissioner	3	11	11
Chief technical officer	—	—	1
Superintendent	27	17	35
Inspector	133	125	155
Senior Sergeant	228	231	221
Sergeant — 1st and 2nd Class	1,173	1,182	1,162
Senior technical and scientific officers	55	57	55
Technical and scientific officers	97	104	100
Sergeant 3rd class/constables	3,502	3,794	4,153
<i>Total sworn-in officers</i>	<i>5,219</i>	<i>5,524</i>	<i>5,895</i>
Sworn-in officers per 100,000 population (a)	184	190	198
Probationaries (b)	167	264	9
Cadets in training (b)	187	94	—
Recruits (b)	—	—	398
<b>Total police strength</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>5,882</b>	<b>6,302</b>

(a) Estimated resident population at 30 June. (b) The final intake for cadets to the Cadetship program was February 1990. Applicants after this date apply as recruits.

Source: Queensland Police Service.

### 6.1.2 General Crime

The total number of offences reported to police increased by 17 per cent in 1990-91. In the same period the number of homicide offences decreased by 31 per cent and the number of breaking and entering offences increased by 26 per cent. In the latest year, there were increases in the number of offences reported relating to breaking and entering, stealing and malicious damage.

**6.2 OFFENCES REPORTED TO QUEENSLAND POLICE**

<i>Offence</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Homicide	261	286	196
Serious assault	3,986	4,923	5,267
Minor assault	4,903	5,425	6,285
Rape and attempted rape	366	328	372
Other sexual offences	3,067	3,007	3,110
Robbery	791	1,089	1,319
Fraud and false pretences	15,799	12,595	12,355
Kidnapping and extortion	342	372	370
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	11,602	14,239	16,085
Other stealing	65,852	74,347	86,618
Breaking and entering	38,314	48,330	60,675
Malicious damage	19,377	25,264	29,546
Other	2,722	3,414	3,507
<b>Total</b>	<b>167,382</b>	<b>193,619</b>	<b>225,705</b>

Source: Queensland Police Service.

The proportion of all offences cleared during 1990-91 was 26 per cent but there is significant variation of clear-up rates between offence categories. Breaking and entering and malicious damage offences had the lowest clear-up rates while homicide offences had a clear-up rate of 97 per cent and rape and attempted rape 86 per cent.

**6.3 PROPORTION OF OFFENCES CLEARED (a) BY QUEENSLAND POLICE (per cent)**

<i>Offence</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Homicide	98	98	97
Serious assault	78	70	74
Minor assault	76	70	66
Rape and attempted rape	92	86	86
Other sexual offences	81	77	74
Robbery	37	29	28
Fraud and false pretences	73	69	69
Kidnapping and extortion	85	77	64
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	28	21	20
Other stealing	32	26	23
Breaking and entering	19	16	13
Malicious damage	28	24	19
Other	76	74	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>

(a) Offences cleared in a year could have been reported in a previous year.  
Source: Queensland Police Service.

In addition to offences reported to police there are victimless offences detected by police on their own initiative. Noteworthy among these offences in 1990-91 are drink driving offences (25,055) and drug offences (13,810).

**6.4 OFFENCES DETECTED BY POLICE**

<i>Offence</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Receiving and unlawful possession	2,310	1,953	2,137
Drug offences	9,879	10,622	13,810
Good order offences	12,941	12,231	11,145
Drink driving	29,166	28,033	25,055
Other driving, etc. offences	3,778	3,710	3,737
Liquor offences	1,361	1,249	1,200
Other	1,792	1,242	1,049
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,227</b>	<b>59,040</b>	<b>58,133</b>

Source: Queensland Police Service.

The Neighbourhood Watch Program, which was officially introduced on a statewide basis in July 1988, is aimed at involvement of the community in the reduction of preventable crimes, improvement in personal and household security, reduction in the fear of crime and the provision of support for victims of crime. At 30 June 1991, 308 programs were in operation throughout the State, an increase of 99 per cent from June 1990.

**6.2 COURTS**

**Judicial matters in Queensland are handled by the Supreme, District, Magistrates and Children's Courts for both civil and criminal cases.**

The Supreme Court of Queensland comprises the Chief Justice, a Senior Puisne Judge and 17 puisne judges, including one stationed in Rockhampton and one in Townsville. In Brisbane there are two Masters appointed to look after the procedural work enabling the judges to fulfil their main courtroom functions. Cases are heard in circuit courts in places other than Brisbane, Rockhampton and Townsville, when necessary.

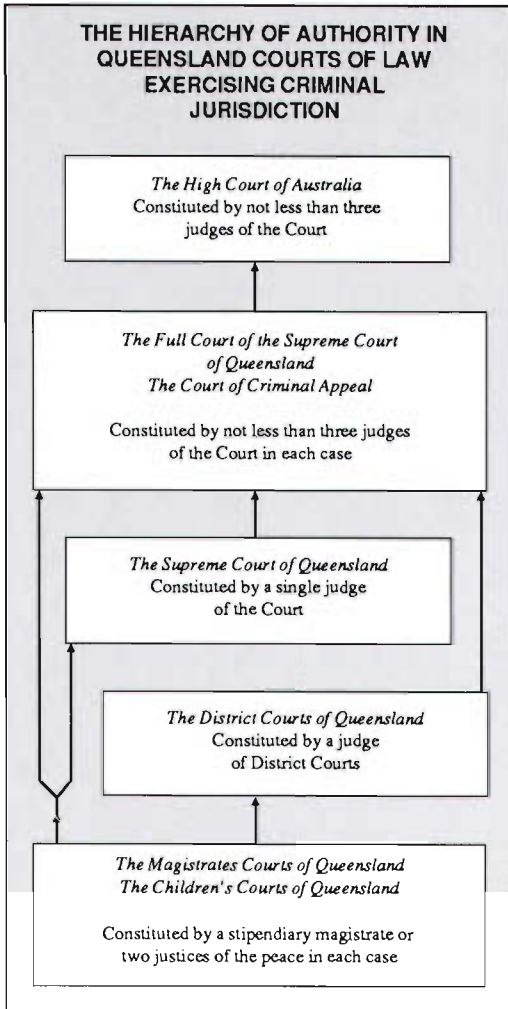
The Supreme Court is the highest court in the Queensland judicial system. Its jurisdiction in civil matters is unlimited and in criminal matters it has jurisdiction where the sentences that may be imposed range from 14 years to life imprisonment. Criminal trials are heard by a judge and a jury of 12 people. In certain civil cases there may be a jury of four people. Appeals may go to the Full Court of the Supreme Court in civil matters and to the Court of Criminal Appeal in criminal matters. Both these courts are usually constituted by three judges of the Supreme Court and sittings are held in Brisbane only.

The District Court of Queensland comprises 29 District Court judges, including three in Southport, one in Rockhampton, three in Townsville and one in Cairns. Outside Brisbane, Southport, Rockhampton, Townsville and Cairns, District Courts are held in 25 centres throughout the State at various times during the year.

The crimes tried in District Courts are those where the sentence can be up to 14 years imprisonment. District Courts also hear civil matters where the amount of money involved is between \$20,000 and \$200,000 (between \$5,000 and \$40,000 prior to 1 November 1989). However, they do not have 'full' jurisdiction, as they are excluded from dealing with certain aspects of a matter. District Courts also hear appeals, generally of magistrates' decisions.

Throughout Queensland, there are 122 places appointed for holding Magistrates Courts. A Magistrates Court is usually constituted by a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone. In the absence of a stipendiary magistrate, the Court may be constituted by





two or more justices of the peace. There are 70 stipendiary magistrates in Queensland and two acting stipendiary magistrates stationed at Thursday Island and at Cooktown. Stipendiary magistrates are stationed at country centres and travel on circuit to hold courts in their district.

The civil jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts is limited to claims that do not exceed \$20,000 (\$5,000 prior to 1 November 1989). 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. If the Magistrates Court does not have jurisdiction to hear and determine a particular charge, any justice of the peace may conduct an examination of witnesses to ascertain if there is sufficient evidence to commit the accused

person for trial or for sentence either to the Supreme Court or to the District Court, depending on the seriousness of the charge. Although this authority is vested in a single justice of the peace, these examinations are rarely conducted other than by a stipendiary magistrate. Magistrates Courts deal exclusively with all simple offences, such as offences against the Traffic Act, Vagrants, Gaming and Other Offences Act and Liquor Act, as well as a wider range of other statutory offences.

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 without the involvement of any legal counsel. Jurisdiction is limited to situations in which the amount concerned does not exceed \$5,000 (\$1,500 prior to 1 November 1989) and the referee's decision is final and binding on all concerned; no appeals are allowed.

Where problems of debt arise and traders and other creditors are involved, 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 inclusive of interest. The judgment of the Court is final and binding on all parties to the action; no appeal is allowed.

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 specially appointed Magistrate of Children's Courts, 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 Police Complaints Tribunal. The Industrial Court is presided over by a Supreme Court judge 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.

A juvenile offender first appears before a Children's Court and an adult before a Magistrates Court. The matter can then proceed to either the District or Supreme Court on indictment, depending on the seriousness of the offence or on appeal. Supreme Court and District Court 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 unanimous decision of a jury of 12 persons. In Magistrates and Children's Courts, the magistrate determines all questions of law and fact without the assistance of a jury.

### 6.2.1 Magistrates Courts

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.

In Magistrates Courts there were 195,108 appearances (at which 263,938 charges were heard) in

1990-91, which represented a decrease of 9 per cent from 1989-90 but an increase of 13 per cent from 1985-86. Of the appearances before Magistrates Courts in 1990-91, 151,205 (77.5 per cent) resulted in convictions.

### 6.7 APPEARANCES IN MAGISTRATES COURTS, QUEENSLAND

Offence	1985-86	1989-90	1990-91
Homicide, etc.	220	173	185
Assault, etc.	4,104	5,909	6,365
Robbery and extortion	186	249	303
Fraud and misappropriation	1,770	2,500	2,386
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	9,193	10,634	11,648
Property damage	1,741	2,379	2,328
Driving, traffic, etc.	100,485	128,066	117,420
Other (a)	54,677	63,392	54,473
<b>Total</b>	<b>172,376</b>	<b>213,302</b>	<b>195,108</b>

(a) Including drug offences and drunkenness (7,380 and 21,774, respectively, in 1990-91).

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

### 6.5 MAGISTRATES COURTS APPEARANCES RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

Offence	Imprisoned	Community service	Placed on probation	Fined and/or ordered to pay money	Fined and/or licence disqualified	Bond of good behaviour recognizance	Convicted not punished	Total
Assault, etc.	300	462	280	2,401	4	380	35	3,862
Fraud and misappropriation	144	329	205	1,006	2	82	9	1,777
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	782	1,771	1,117	4,891	45	293	23	8,922
Property damage	112	325	174	1,259	8	45	4	1,927
Driving, traffic, etc.	651	2,454	101	82,283	22,768	10	77	108,344
Other	846	1,820	523	21,737	20	286	1,141	26,373
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>7,161</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>113,577</b>	<b>22,847</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>151,205</b>

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

### 6.6 MAGISTRATES COURTS APPEARANCES: MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE CHARGED BY STATISTICAL DIVISION OF APPEARANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

Statistical division	Most serious offence							Total	Estimated resident population (a)	%
	Theft			Drink driving offences	Other driving, traffic, etc. offences	Drug offences	All other offences			
	Breaking and entering	Unlawful use of motor vehicle	Other stealing							
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
Brisbane	1,009	638	3,919	9,306	52,492	2,977	24,753	95,094	44.7	
Moreton	303	171	1,156	4,292	16,427	1,314	5,808	29,471	17.8	
Wide Bay-Burnett	149	59	404	1,297	3,168	474	2,404	7,955	6.5	
Darling Downs	141	47	407	1,153	4,506	275	2,957	9,486	6.5	
South-West	45	27	57	290	547	36	1,053	2,055	1.0	
Fitzroy	158	43	427	1,516	4,337	359	3,692	10,532	5.7	
Central-West	13	7	30	133	245	28	324	780	0.4	
Mackay	63	39	234	924	2,038	365	1,564	5,227	3.7	
Northern	172	62	518	1,512	5,075	523	4,854	12,716	6.1	
Far North	280	134	628	2,183	4,471	927	8,182	16,805	6.3	
North-West	133	45	130	409	1,099	102	3,069	4,987	1.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,466</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>7,910</b>	<b>23,015</b>	<b>94,405</b>	<b>7,380</b>	<b>58,660</b>	<b>195,108</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(a) Based on preliminary estimated resident population figures at 30 June 1991.

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

In 1990-91, females made up 16 per cent of appearances before Magistrates Courts, compared with 13 per cent in 1985-86 and 15 per cent in 1989-90.

Driving and traffic offences made up 60 per cent of appearances in 1990-91, unchanged from 1989-90. The conviction rate for these offences in 1990-91 was 92 per cent.

The number of appearances for assault, etc. offences increased to 6,365 in 1990-91, compared with 1985-86 and 1989-90 figures of 4,104 and 5,909, respectively. Included in this category are rape offences, which must be referred to a higher court for sentence or trial if sufficient evidence exists against the accused person.

In 1990-91, 117 of the 142 appearances for rape offences were committed to a higher court, with the remainder being discharged or withdrawn. In 1990-91, there were 2,327 appearances for major assault and 3,216 for minor assault compared with 1,964 and 3,161, respectively, for the previous year.

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 (8 per cent of 1990-91 appearances), bail can be estreated, i.e. forfeited if an offender fails to appear in court (12 per cent) or the defendant can be committed to a higher court for sentence or trial (2 per cent).

Although 45 per cent of Queensland's population is in the Brisbane Statistical Division, 49 per cent of appearances before Magistrates Courts occurred there in 1990-91 and included 53 per cent of appearances for driving/traffic offences in Queensland. The Far North and North-West Statistical Division had 9 per cent and 2.6 per cent of Queensland appearances on theft offences, compared with their proportions of the State's population of 6.3 per cent and 1.3 per cent, respectively.

## 6.2.2 Children's Courts

Children under the age of 17 years appear in Children's Courts which have jurisdiction to try or sentence, under certain conditions, children 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.

For statistical purposes, appearances are coded to the offence with the most serious outcome. For appearances involving both offences and child welfare matters, the latter take precedence over criminal charges in classifying to the most serious outcome. A proven offence in Children's Courts may or may not result in conviction.

In 1990-91, appearances in Children's Courts for both welfare (applications) and criminal matters

totalled 5,844, compared with the 1985-86 and 1989-90 figures of 5,345 and 5,196, respectively.

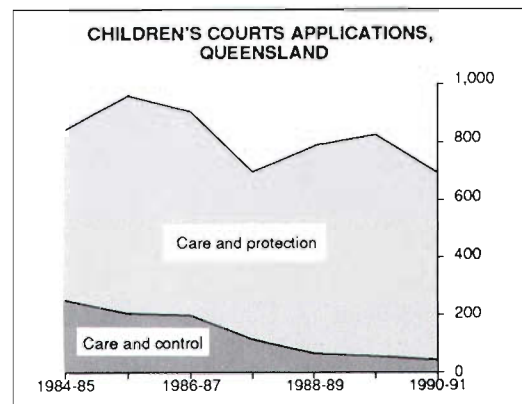
### 6.8 CHILDREN'S COURTS APPLICATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1985-86	1989-90	1990-91
Applications for care and control of children			
Likely to fall into a life of vice or crime	17	—	—
Exposed to moral danger	3	—	—
Uncontrollable	185	58	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>43</b>
Applications for care and protection of children			
Neglected and other unfit guardianship	731	739	632
Likely to fall into a life of vice or crime	3	—	—
Other	23	28	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>648</b>
Outcome			
Order refused or revoked	178	237	223
Committed into care and control	74	16	7
Ordered into care and protection	507	431	386
Placed under supervision	45	5	4
Placed under protective supervision	156	136	71
Other	2	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>691</b>

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

Offenders appearing more than once during any one year are counted once for each appearance. Information is also available for distinct children appearing before the courts. Children's Courts dealt with 4,048 distinct offenders in 1990-91. Of these children, 34 per cent were 16 year olds while a further 24 per cent were aged 15 years.

Applications for care and control of children have fallen from 205 in 1985-86 to 43 in 1990-91. The number of applications for care and protection of children has also fallen, from 757 in 1985-86 to 648 in 1990-91. For appearances on child



welfare matters, the most common outcome is that the child is ordered into care and protection.

The number of appearances in Children's Courts for criminal matters was 5,153 in 1990-91, an increase of 18 per cent from 1989-90. In contrast to appearances on child welfare matters, which involved an almost equal proportion of boys and girls, boys accounted for 87 per cent of appearances for criminal matters in 1990-91.

Theft and breaking and entering offences once again accounted for the majority of appearances for criminal matters (59 per cent). Appearances for property damage offences increased from 133 in 1985-86 to 225 in 1990-91.

#### 6.9 CHILDREN'S COURTS APPEARANCES FOR OFFENCES, QUEENSLAND

Offence	Appearances			Percent- age proven
	1985-86	1989-90	1990-91	1990-91
Homicide, etc.	5	3	6	—
Assault, etc.	236	270	373	87
Robbery and extortion	35	49	80	60
Fraud and misappropriation	28	50	56	96
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	2,511	2,521	3,019	95
Property damage	133	258	225	93
Driving, traffic, etc.	878	571	571	98
Other	557	649	823	96
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,383</b>	<b>4,371</b>	<b>5,153</b>	<b>94</b>

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

Of all appearances on criminal matters in 1990-91, 6 per cent (296) resulted in the offence not being proven, of which 176 were discharged or withdrawn and the remaining 120 resulted in a commitment to a higher court for sentence or trial.

Of the 4,857 appearances at which a charge was proven, 82 per cent resulted in no conviction. Those admonished and discharged accounted for 2,661 of the 3,979 such appearances.

#### 6.11 HIGHER COURTS APPEARANCES RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

Offence	Imprisoned	Community service	Placed on probation	Fined and/ or ordered to pay money	Good behaviour bond	Children's Services order	Total
Homicide, etc.	43	7	—	9	3	1	63
Assault, etc.	331	214	118	46	68	18	795
Robbery and extortion	124	32	14	2	5	24	201
Fraud and misappropriation	106	88	39	28	22	—	283
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	330	364	227	42	42	38	1,043
Property damage	45	42	28	20	6	1	142
Driving, traffic, etc.	7	8	—	11	1	—	27
Other offences	265	166	53	63	22	1	(a) 574
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>3,128</b>

(a) Including 4 convictions recorded without punishment.

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

#### 6.10 OUTCOME OF PROVEN OFFENCES (APPEARANCES) IN CHILDREN'S COURTS, QUEENSLAND

Outcome	1985-86	1989-90	1990-91
<b>Unconvicted</b>			
Admonished and discharged	2,218	2,089	2,661
Committed into care	478	373	421
Placed under supervision	599	711	893
Other	1	—	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,296</b>	<b>3,173</b>	<b>3,979</b>
<b>Convicted</b>			
Imprisoned	4	1	—
Committed into care	278	449	388
Placed under supervision	104	122	78
Fined and/or restitution	468	368	400
Other	33	30	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>878</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,183</b>	<b>4,143</b>	<b>4,857</b>

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

#### 6.2.3 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 once only and classified to the offence with the most serious outcome.

Between 1989-90 and 1990-91 the number of appearances before higher courts fell 4.7 per cent to 4,138; only 12 per cent of these appearances were by females. Of the total appearances, 32 per cent were for theft and related offences and a further 27 per cent for assaults. Of appearances before higher courts in 1990-91, 459 were before the Supreme Court and the remaining 3,679 before the District Court.

The proportion of appearances resulting in conviction was 76 per cent in 1990-91 compared with 74 per cent in 1989-90. In 1990-91, 87 per cent of appearances for drug offences resulted in conviction, compared with 54 per cent of murder or attempted murder appearances.

**6.12 HIGHER COURTS APPEARANCES, QUEENSLAND**

Offence	Appearances			Percent- age convicted
	1985-86	1989-90	1990-91	1990-91
Homicide, etc.	151	158	110	57
Assault, etc.	882	1,228	1,132	70
Robbery and extortion	191	191	251	80
Fraud and misappropriation	474	398	374	76
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	1,480	1,473	1,337	78
Property damage	215	233	201	71
Driving, traffic, etc.	40	70	34	79
Other offences	268	592	699	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,701</b>	<b>4,343</b>	<b>4,138</b>	<b>76</b>

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

Of the 1,010 appearances which did not result in conviction in 1990-91, 375 resulted in an acquittal and 635 in a finding of no true bill or *nolle prosequi*.

## 6.3 CORRECTIVE SERVICES

**Following conviction in the courts, offenders move into the prisons system and the probation and parole service. These systems are not just designed to punish but to correct behaviour so that offenders can become functioning members of society.**

### 6.3.1 Prisons

Queensland prisons are administered by the Director-General of the Corrective Services Commission for the Minister of Justice and Corrective Services. Offenders held in custody are accommodated in 12 Correctional Centres throughout the State. Prisoners are classified as high, medium, low-medium, low or open security, and are placed in accommodation appropriate to their classification.

The Brisbane Correctional Centre (commonly known as 'Boggo Road') comprises both male and female divisions. Remand prisoners only are held in the male division while the female division accommodates both remand and sentenced prisoners. During 1989-90 the notorious 'No. 2 Division', built in 1901, was finally closed. A monument to 19th century correction, it will remain as a National Trust classified set of buildings when the Brisbane Correctional Centre site is vacated.

Construction of the new Reception and Remand Centre at Wacol is due to be handed over to the Commission in early 1992. This centre will replace the Brisbane Correctional Centre and will have the capacity to accommodate up to 380 inmates. It will provide a modern remand facility and a place where initial assessment and classification of inmates can take place.

The Sir David Longland Correctional Centre commenced operations in 1989. It is a maximum and medium security facility and holds up to 228 inmates.

Townsville Correctional Centre is the second largest in the State. It accommodates high, medium and low security male prisoners and has a female division. A new 72 cell unit opened in 1991 which allowed the closure of 66 cells built in the nineteenth century.

The Rockhampton Correctional Centre also accommodates prisoners of high, medium and low classification. The complex is situated on 457 hectares which is largely devoted to farming activities.

Woodford and Lotus Glen Correctional Centres accommodate all security classifications. Most prisoners requiring special protection are housed at Woodford.

From June 1989, the John Oxley Memorial Hospital, under the control of the Department of Health, has accommodated and treated psychiatrically ill prisoners who were previously held in the Security Patients Hospital.

The State farms at Palen Creek and Numinbah, both south of Brisbane, are fully open institutions in that prisoners are placed on their honour not to escape.

Borallon Correctional Centre, opened in 1990, is Australia's first privately operated correctional facility.

In addition to Borallon there are three privately operated Community Corrections Centres: Maconochie Lodge, operated by Shaftesbury Citizenship Centre; St. Vincent's Community Corrections Centre, operated by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and Gwandalan Community Centre, managed by the Brisbane Tribal Council.

The Corrective Services Commission own and operate another three Community Corrections Centres. These centres are low security establishments and house low-risk offenders in an open environment.

### Admissions, Discharges and Prison Terms

The statistics in this section refer to convicted and sentenced prisoners only, prisoners on remand or otherwise detained are excluded. Prisoners are counted once for each time they are admitted or discharged.

There were 5,266 admissions to Queensland prisons during 1990-91, 8 per cent more than in 1989-90 and 3 per cent above the previous peak year of 1986-87 when 5,116 people were admitted. During 1990-91, 352 females were admitted to prison compared with 314 in 1989-90.



## 6.13 CONVICTED PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND

Convicted prisoners	1985-86	1989-90	1990-91
Admissions during year	4,633	4,863	5,266
Discharges during year	4,455	4,823	5,506
In prison at 30 June	1,965	2,230	1,989
Males	1,896	2,126	1,930
Females	69	104	59
Prisoners per 100,000 population	75	77	67

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

Of the 5,266 prisoners admitted in 1990-91, 81 per cent were sentenced from a Magistrates or Children's Court, with the remainder sentenced from the higher courts. Persons admitted to prison in lieu of payment of a fine made up 36 per cent of admissions.



In 1990-91, 69 per cent of prisoners admitted were sentenced to terms of less than 6 months, while prisoners sentenced to terms of over 10 years, including life, indefinite and habitual criminals, accounted for just under 1 per cent of admissions.

There were 283 convicted prisoners in confinement for homicide, etc. offences at 30 June 1990. During 1990-91, 46 convicted prisoners were admitted for these offences and one prisoner already serving a sentence for a different offence was reclassified to homicide, etc. offences after being found guilty of that offence by the court. The number of prisoners discharged during the year was 62, leaving a total of 268 prisoners on hand for homicide, etc. offences at 30 June 1991. The trend of admissions for homicide, etc. offences outnumbering discharges for the same offences prevailed for a considerable number of years. In 1990-91, however, there were 16 more discharges than admissions.

Slightly less than 1 per cent of all admissions during 1990-91 were for homicide, etc. offences, but 13 per cent of convicted prisoners in confinement at 30 June 1991 were imprisoned for this category of offences. In comparison, driving, traffic, etc.

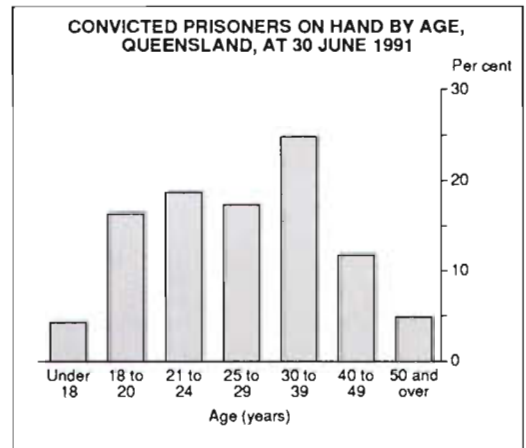
offences accounted for 33 per cent of admissions, while only 8 per cent of prisoners confined at 30 June 1991, were convicted of driving, traffic, etc. offences.

## 6.14 QUEENSLAND PRISONERS

Most serious offence	1985-86	1989-90	1990-91
<b>ADMISSIONS DURING YEAR</b>			
Homicide, etc.	72	81	46
Assault, etc.	451	610	602
Robbery and extortion	114	102	124
Fraud and misappropriation	257	260	254
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	1,142	1,195	1,153
Property damage	131	193	201
Driving, traffic, etc.	1,419	1,455	1,746
Other (a)	1,047	967	1,140
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,633</b>	<b>4,863</b>	<b>5,266</b>
<b>IN PRISON AT 30 JUNE</b>			
Homicide, etc.	207	283	268
Assault, etc.	396	521	495
Robbery and extortion	205	202	198
Fraud and misappropriation	118	114	77
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	454	591	468
Property damage	33	41	47
Driving, traffic, etc.	254	181	160
Other (a)	298	297	276
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>1,989</b>

(a) Including drug offences.

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).



Most prisoners do not serve their full sentence; they are usually granted a remission (a reduction of their sentence). The normal remission since September 1985 for a sentence of 2 months and over is one-third of the sentence. The actual remission time can, however, be more or less than the normal remission period.

From 1987, people convicted of offences such as drink driving, fine defaulting and minor property offences, can be approved to serve the last part of their sentence at home under the Home Detention

Program. It allows prisoners to be employed and therefore support their families but they must not drink, gamble or take drugs and their whereabouts must be known at all times.

During 1990-91, 5,506 prisoners were discharged from Queensland prisons. Of these, 350 were discharged with additional remission, representing 6 per cent of discharges as compared with the 1989-90 figure of 17 per cent. The method of discharge depended on the type of offence for which the prisoner was convicted. For example, of the prisoners discharged in 1990-91 who were serving sentences for homicide, etc. offences, 79 per cent were paroled and 2 per cent had their sentence expire with additional remission. The corresponding figures for prisoners discharged after serving sentences for theft and breaking and entering were 25 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively.

### 6.3.2 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 probation 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 probation officers assisted by members of community organisations. An extension to the community service scheme is the fine option order. These 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 Division of the Corrective Services Commission.

Following on from recommendations of the Commission of Review into Corrective Services in

Queensland (the Kennedy Commission), a new set of Community Corrections Boards was set up in December 1988 to replace the Parole Board. There are six Regional Community Corrections Boards, each with a qualified barrister or solicitor as chairperson. These boards are Far North, Townsville, Rockhampton, Wide Bay, Brisbane and West Moreton. 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 which can make a decision for all prisoners except those on life sentences; for these it makes a recommendation to the Governor in Council for his decision. The six person Queensland Community Corrections Board includes an aboriginal person and one person must be a woman.

This year four new Community Corrections Centres were opened and the Western Outreach Camp Scheme was established which involves prisoners living in and working for communities in western Queensland.

The total number of offenders admitted to probation by Queensland courts in 1990-91 was 4,968, an increase of 20 per cent from the previous year.

The popularity of community service orders as a sentencing option was reflected by a 22 per cent increase in orders for 1990-91. The courts made 4,959 orders during 1990-91 which represented 620,738 hours of community work. The courts offered 5,380 offenders the option to perform community service rather than imprisonment in default of paying a fine in 1990-91. The scheme resulted in 598,314 hours of unpaid community service being performed.

#### 6.15 ADMISSIONS TO PROBATION, PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

Offence	Probation	Prison/ probation	Parole	Community service	Fine option	Home detention	Leave of absence
Homicide, etc.	1	1	36	3	1	18	1
Assault, etc.	685	42	168	545	141	91	5
Robbery and extortion	40	10	81	34	2	54	3
Fraud and misappropriation	289	17	69	210	30	67	10
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	1,974	99	163	1,681	344	126	4
Property damage	268	12	16	277	87	8	—
Driving, traffic, etc.	758	157	135	899	3,481	187	—
Other	953	39	144	1,310	1,294	135	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,968</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>4,959</b>	<b>5,380</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>29</b>
Total 1989-90	4,129	370	656	4,075	3,733	430	—

Source: Queensland Corrective Services Commission.

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# Chapter 7

## POPULATION

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# Chapter 7

## 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. The State is expected to reach a population level of between 4.5 and 5.2 million by 2031.

### 7.1 POPULATION GROWTH

Queensland's estimated resident population was 2,972,004 at June 1991. 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, 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 per cent of the Australian total. At June 1991 Queensland accounted for 17.1 per cent of the Australian total.

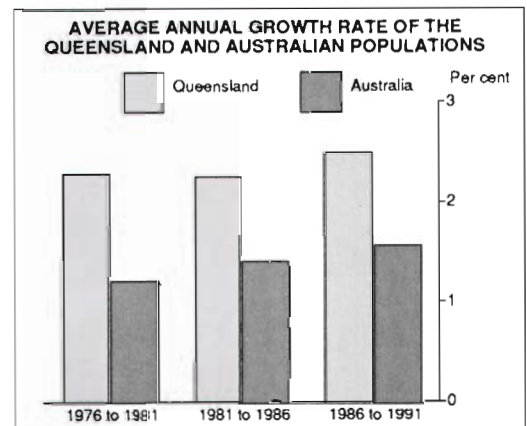
Queensland's population exceeded a quarter of a million in 1883, it was half a million in 1901, one million in 1938 and two million in 1974. Growth in the 5-year period, June 1986 to June 1991, averaged 2.5 per cent annually, which was well above the Australian average of 1.6 per cent.

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 steady decline in the number of births as well as in net migration.

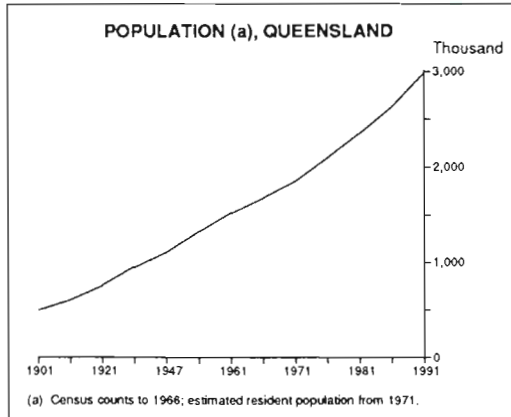
The economic collapse in 1929 and the depression during the 1930s brought a decline in the number of births and in net migration. During World War II, net migration fell further, while births rose to 26,713 in 1945.

At the end of World War II the Commonwealth Government launched a program to increase Australia's population by 1 per cent annually through immigration. Queensland, although not proportionally receiving as many migrants as the major



southern States, nevertheless showed considerable gains, with the population increasing to 1,106,415 in 1947.

This post World War II period up to the 1960s also experienced high fertility and was known as the *baby boom* era.



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 over the last 20 years has fluctuated, with peaks in the early 1970s, early 1980s and again in 1988-89.

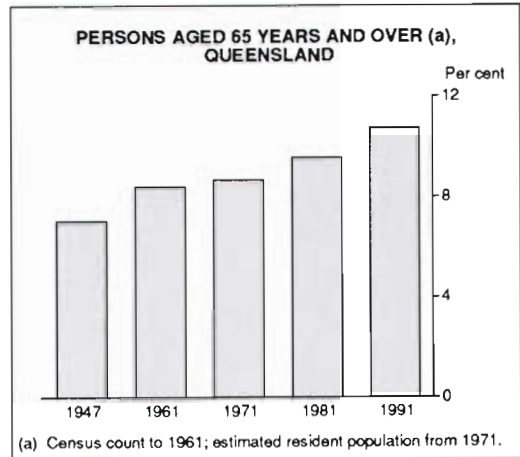
## 7.2 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Queensland, in common with most other developed nations, is experiencing a 'greying' of the population, with increasing median ages and a higher proportion 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.

### 7.2.1 Age Distribution

In June 1971, the median age of the Queensland population was 26.9 years. By June 1991 the median age had risen progressively to 31.8 years. The median age of males at June 1991 was 31.2 years and that of females was 32.5 years, reflecting the longer lifespan of females.

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



### 7.2.2 Ethnicity

The proportion of Queenslanders born overseas is increasing. According to the 1986 Census, 15.0 per cent of the population counted in Queensland was born overseas compared with just 10.3 per cent in 1947. With the proportion for Australia at 20.8 per cent, 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.

### 7.1 BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND (per cent)

Birthplace	Censuses		
	1947	1966	1986
Australia	89.7	88.0	83.6
New Zealand	0.4	0.5	2.4
U.K. and Ireland	7.5	6.3	6.1
Other Europe	1.9	4.1	3.5
Asia	0.3	0.6	1.5
America	0.2	0.3	0.6
Other	0.1	0.3	1.0
Total overseas born	10.3	12.0	15.0
Not stated	—	—	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings (2481.0).

In the 1986 Census 149,232 Queenslanders spoke a language other than English at home, the most common being Italian (17.2 per cent) followed by German (9.5 per cent) and Greek (6.8 per cent).

Of those born in non-English speaking countries, over one-third speak English only, although this is naturally most evident among the younger age groups. In the 1986 Census, 90.9 per cent of those

in the 5 to 14 years age group spoke only English at home or spoke English well or very well compared with 88.2 per cent in the 15 to 64 years age group and 72.6 per cent among those aged 65 years and over.

#### 7.2 ENGLISH PROFICIENCY OF QUEENSLANDERS BORN IN NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES (per cent)

Particulars	1981	1986
Uses another language and speaks English		
Very well	26.1	23.5
Well	20.4	18.7
Not well	10.2	8.9
Not at all	1.7	1.5
Proficiency not stated	0.5	0.7
Speaks English only	38.4	34.2
Language(s) used not stated	2.7	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

### 7.2.3 Religion

Queensland is a predominantly Christian society. In 1986, 75.5 per cent of Queenslanders were Christians, 0.7 per cent belonged to a non-Christian group and 11.7 per cent had no religious affiliation.

#### 7.3 RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, QUEENSLAND (per cent)

Particulars	1976	1986
Christian		
Anglican	27.5	24.8
Baptist	1.5	1.5
Catholic	24.3	24.3
Lutheran	2.3	2.2
Methodist	8.8	(a)
Presbyterian	8.8	4.6
Uniting Church	(b)	9.9
Other	6.6	8.2
Non-Christian	0.3	0.7
No religion	7.6	11.7
Not stated	12.3	12.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Included in Uniting Church. (b) The Uniting Church was established in 1977.

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

The number of Anglicans increased by 79,814 between 1976 and 1986 and the number of Catholics increased by 134,562 during the same period. As a result of the establishment of the Uniting Church in 1977, the number of people who reported themselves as Presbyterians and Methodists declined.

Non-Christian believers increased by 11,987 persons or 195 per cent during the 1976 to 1986 intercensal period, and those claiming no religious affiliation rose from 154,548 to 302,505 during the 10 years.

## 7.3 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE

At the 1986 Census, there were 61,268 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (TSI) people counted in Queensland. This represented 2.4 per cent of the total Queensland population and 26.9 per cent of all Aboriginal and TSI people in Australia.

In Queensland, the Aboriginal and TSI population increased by 37.1 per cent between the 1981 and 1986 Censuses, compared with an increase of 12.7 per cent for the total State population. The apparent large increase in numbers between 1981 and 1986 was not due solely to natural increase. Apart from general improvement in census procedures and a possible greater inclination to identify as being of Aboriginal or TSI origin, action was taken during the 1986 Census to obtain a count as accurate as possible of this group. This included an awareness campaign on the importance of the Census specifically directed towards Aboriginal and TSI people.

#### 7.4 ABORIGINAL AND TSI PEOPLE, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Census year	Aboriginal people	TSI people	Total
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

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

Aboriginal and TSI people were unevenly distributed throughout Queensland. Over half (54.4 per cent) were located in the Northern, Far North and North-West Statistical Divisions with the majority living in Far North. By contrast, almost half (44.4 per cent) of the total population of Queensland was located in the Brisbane Statistical Division and the next highest proportion in Moreton Statistical Division.

Of the total population of Aboriginal and TSI people, 13,648 or 22.3 per cent were counted in localities in the Torres Strait or in designated community areas. The largest of these communities were located at Thursday Island, Palm Island near Townsville and Yarrabah, south of Cairns.

## 7.4 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Since World War II, Queensland's urban population has grown strongly. At the 1986 Population Census, 78.9 per cent of people counted were in urban areas compared with 59.7 per cent in 1947. This was considerably lower than the Australian total of 85.4 per cent.

The rural population, having dropped to 373,392 in 1971, had increased to 542,944 by 1986, with 104,038 persons in small rural localities of between 200 and 999 people.

#### 7.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, AT 30 JUNE 1990

State	Total '000	Capital City statistical division '000		%
			%	
New South Wales	5,826.9	3,656.5	62.8	
Victoria	4,379.8	3,080.9	70.3	
Queensland	2,906.8	1,301.7	44.8	
South Australia	1,439.1	1,049.9	73.0	
Western Australia	1,633.8	1,193.1	73.0	
Tasmania	456.6	183.5	40.2	

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

Queensland's population is the least centralised of all the mainland States of Australia, with 44.8 per cent of the population living in Brisbane Statistical Division at 30 June 1990.

Notwithstanding the relatively decentralised nature of population distribution in Queensland, 62.2 per cent of the population resided in the south-eastern Statistical Divisions of Brisbane and Moreton at 30 June 1990.

#### 7.6 POPULATION AND GROWTH IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1990

Statistical division	Estimated resident population No.	Proportion of Queensland %	Average annual growth rate, 1986 to 1990
			%
Brisbane	1,301,658	44.8	2.1
Moreton	507,646	17.5	6.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	186,955	6.4	2.6
Darling Downs	189,344	6.5	1.1
South-West	28,632	1.0	-0.1
Fitzroy	165,333	5.7	1.0
Central-West	13,235	0.5	-0.7
Mackay	109,892	3.8	1.6
Northern	180,029	6.2	1.3
Far North	184,562	6.3	3.4
North-West	38,452	1.3	-0.1
<b>Queensland (a)</b>	<b>2,906,778</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>

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

Source: Estimated Resident Population and Area (3202.3).

In Brisbane City, the growth rate continues to be below the Queensland average. However, local government areas on the periphery of the Division (Logan City, Redland Shire and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton and Pine Rivers) have all grown strongly, with young families moving to outer suburban and semi-rural areas to take advantage of the greater availability of suitable land at lower prices.

Moreton Statistical Division continues to experience the highest growth rate in Queensland.

The Gold and Sunshine Coasts are the major growth areas although areas on the border of Brisbane Statistical Division have also grown strongly in recent years.

#### 7.7 POPULATION AND GROWTH IN STATISTICAL DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Statistical district	Estimated resident population		Average annual growth rate, 1986-1990
	1986 No.	1990 No.	
Gold Coast-Tweed (a)	209,066	265,493	6.16
Sunshine Coast	86,775	109,474	5.98
Bundaberg	42,801	46,195	1.93
Rockhampton	59,761	62,475	1.12
Gladstone	30,452	31,410	0.78
Mackay	49,483	51,623	1.06
Townsville	106,297	114,094	1.79
Cairns	70,600	83,391	4.25

(a) Including that part in New South Wales.

Source: Estimated Resident Population and Area (3202.3).

Apart from the south-east corner of the State the majority of population growth has been associated with the larger coastal cities, such as Cairns, Townsville and Hervey Bay.

## 7.5 COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

Changes in the population are due to the movements 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.

### 7.5.1 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.

#### 7.8 BIRTHS, QUEENSLAND

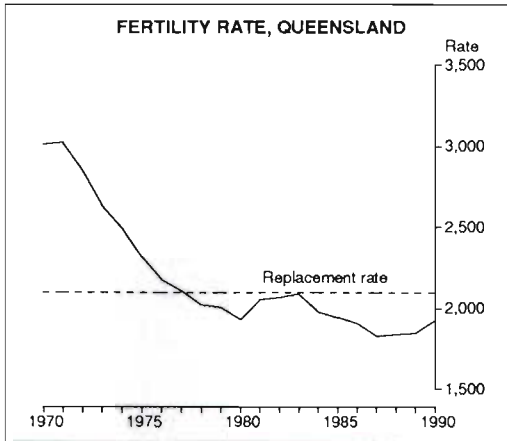
Particulars	1971-	1981-	1989	1990
	1980 (a)	1990 (a)		
Males	18,819	21,091	21,428	23,082
Females	17,828	19,882	20,643	21,786
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,647</b>	<b>40,974</b>	<b>42,071</b>	<b>44,868</b>
Masculinity ratio of births	105.6	106.1	103.8	105.9
Crude birth rate (b)	17.9	15.7	14.9	15.4

(a) Average of annual numbers and rates. (b) Births per 1,000 mean estimated resident population.

Source: Demography (3311.3).

Apart from minor fluctuations, crude birth rates for Queensland have been declining steadily over the last 25 years. However, numbers of births have been gradually increasing, primarily as a function of the increase in the population.





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

The total fertility rate for Queensland has also been decreasing steadily 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.

#### 7.9 AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH AND FERTILITY RATES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1976-	1981-	1986-	1990
	1980 (a)	1985 (a)	1990 (a)	
Age-specific birth rates (b)				
Age group (years)				
15-19	38.1	34.2	25.4	26.5
20-24	127.5	115.2	90.9	86.1
25-29	143.5	147.5	138.2	139.8
30-34	71.1	79.0	88.1	96.7
35-39	24.3	25.0	27.4	31.5
40-44	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.8
45-49	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total fertility rate	2,051	2,029	1,873.0	1,928.2
Net reproduction rate	0.97	0.96	0.90	0.92

(a) Average of annual rates. (b) Births per 1,000 women in each age group. Source: Demography (3311.3).

The fertility rate has been affected by the significant decrease in the average family size in the last 20 years. While 18 per cent of the married mothers in 1969 had previously had three or more children, only 8 per cent were in this category in 1990. A number of factors have contributed to this decrease, the most significant being availability

of more efficient birth control methods which allows greater control over the number and timing of children born. The average time after marriage until women have their first child has risen from 1.4 years in 1969 to 2.3 years in 1990.

In 1990 approximately 12 in every 1,000 confinements resulted in multiple births with live-born issue. There were 499 cases of twins and 24 cases of triplets or higher order confinements.

#### 7.5.2 Deaths

There were 19,321 deaths of Queensland residents during 1990. This was 5.5 per cent lower than the total for 1989.

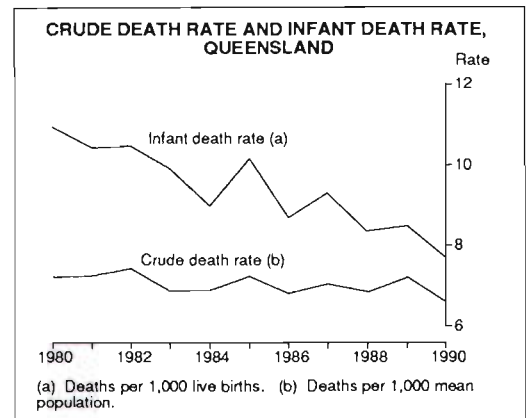
#### 7.10 DEATHS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Males	Females	Persons	Crude death rate (a)
	No.	No.	No.	
1980	9,420	6,976	16,396	7.2
1985	10,443	8,186	18,629	7.2
1987	10,522	8,339	18,861	7.0
1988	10,597	8,206	18,803	6.8
1989	11,360	9,085	20,445	7.2
1990	10,694	8,627	19,321	6.6

(a) Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

Source: Demography (3311.3).

While total death rates have fallen over recent years, the greatest reductions have been at the very youngest ages. The infant death rate for 1990 was 7.7, less than half the figure it was 20 years ago.



(a) Deaths per 1,000 live births. (b) Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

The death rate for males is consistently higher than for females in every age group, the most significant differences being in the 15 to 34 years age group and the 60 to 69 years age group. In the 15 to 34 years age group male victims of motor vehicle accidents outnumbered females by more than three to one in 1990, while the ratio of male suicides to female suicides was six to one. The relatively

large ratio of male death rates to female death rates in the 60 to 69 years age group has been linked to the stresses experienced by males in adjusting to retirement. Heart disease and cancer cause the deaths of twice the number of males than females in these age groups.

#### 7.11 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES BY MARITAL STATUS, QUEENSLAND, 1986

Particulars	Never married	Married	Widowed or divorced
<b>Males</b>			
20-54	2.9	2.0	5.6
55-74	38.0	20.4	34.0
75 and over	116.4	85.7	115.1
<b>Females</b>			
20-54	1.3	1.1	2.0
55-74	18.1	10.2	16.1
75 and over	83.4	61.5	76.5

Sources: Deaths (3307.3).  
Census of Population and Housing.



The death rates for married people of both sexes are lower than those for people not married.

#### 7.12 EXPECTATION OF LIFE (YEARS), QUEENSLAND, 1990

At age (years)	Males	Females
0	74.13	80.22
5	69.90	75.92
10	65.01	70.97
20	55.38	61.12
30	46.03	51.35
40	36.61	41.66
50	27.41	32.24
60	19.11	23.41
65	15.50	19.26
70	12.23	15.38
80	6.86	8.75

Source: Demography (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.

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 1990 have a life expectancy of over 6 years more than boys born in the same year.

#### 7.13 MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH, QUEENSLAND

Year	Males	Females	Persons
1960	67.5	71.4	69.0
1970	68.0	74.2	70.5
1980	69.2	76.3	71.9
1988	71.5	77.8	74.2
1989	72.2	78.1	74.7
1990	71.9	78.0	74.8

Source: Demography (3311.3).

#### 7.5.3 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. In the last 20 years, the number of people settling in Queensland reached a low of 4,700 in 1976. In the 1980s, settler arrivals in Queensland have fluctuated between a low of 8,750 in 1984 and a record high of 23,020 in 1988.

#### 7.14 OVERSEAS MIGRATION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Departures			Net gain
	Settlers arriving	Former settlers	Total	
1970	11,470	2,190	3,550	7,920
1980	12,500	1,620	2,970	9,530
1985	10,030	1,890	3,350	6,680
1988	23,020	2,050	3,810	19,210
1989	18,860	2,630	5,180	13,680
1990	15,390	3,090	6,420	8,970

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3404.0).

The number of Australian residents departing permanently has not varied significantly in the last 20 years. Since 1981, former settlers have accounted for 57.8 per cent of permanent emigration.

Asian countries provided the largest number of settlers to Queensland in 1990 (38.3 per cent of all settlers), displacing Oceania as the largest source region. The largest proportion of Asian settlers were from Hong Kong.

New Zealand was once the largest source country of settlers to Queensland, but in 1990 was replaced by the United Kingdom and Ireland which provided 21.6 per cent of overseas-born settlers.

Within Queensland, the majority of migrants tend to settle in the south-east corner. According to the 1986 Census, 18.3 per cent of usual residents in Brisbane Statistical Division were born overseas,

### 7.15 SETTLER ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, QUEENSLAND

Country of birth	1988	1989	1990
<i>Africa</i>	530	380	478
South Africa	380	200	247
Other	150	180	231
<i>America</i>	980	1,200	995
United States	390	380	320
Other	590	820	675
<i>Europe</i>	4,660	4,130	4,347
UK and Ireland	3,240	3,050	3,332
Germany	260	200	152
Other	1,160	880	863
<i>Asia</i>	4,250	4,930	5,902
Philippines	990	820	773
Hong Kong	740	1,050	1,276
Other	2,520	3,060	3,853
<i>Oceania</i>	12,600	8,220	3,668
New Zealand	11,600	7,290	2,884
Fiji	460	460	426
Other	540	470	358
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>23,020</b>	<b>18,860</b>	<b>15,392</b>

(a) Including not stated.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3404.0).

### 7.16 OVERSEAS-BORN PERSONS (a) IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1986

Statistical division	In residence 0-4 years		Total overseas born	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Brisbane	33,947	2.9	211,065	18.3
Moreton	9,013	2.3	65,580	16.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,149	0.7	12,505	7.6
Darling Downs	1,235	0.7	11,861	6.8
South-West	124	0.4	1,070	3.8
Fitzroy	1,766	1.1	12,896	8.4
Central-West	87	0.7	523	4.0
Mackay	1,188	1.2	9,515	9.5
Northern	2,367	1.4	18,687	11.3
Far North	2,754	1.8	22,347	14.3
North-West	582	1.6	4,376	11.7
<b>Queensland (b)</b>	<b>54,292</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>370,704</b>	<b>14.6</b>

(a) Usual residents of Australia. (b) Including persons not counted elsewhere, e.g. off-shore areas and migratory.

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

### 7.17 USUAL RESIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1986

Statistical division	State of usual residence in 1981				Total usual residents 1986 (a)
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	Other	
Brisbane	40,425	19,398	921,327	17,948	1,155,113
Moreton	30,048	16,453	280,676	10,133	388,271
Wide Bay-Burnett	5,058	2,925	136,548	2,314	164,353
Darling Downs	6,284	1,820	145,988	2,064	175,663
South-West	939	181	22,886	340	27,900
Fitzroy	4,282	1,810	125,560	2,622	154,344
Central-West	356	86	10,739	212	13,217
Mackay	3,088	1,442	79,638	1,868	100,175
Northern	5,769	3,657	130,344	4,507	165,557
Far North	5,296	3,072	120,576	4,211	156,644
North-West	802	366	29,185	765	37,414
<b>Queensland (b)</b>	<b>102,449</b>	<b>51,256</b>	<b>2,004,174</b>	<b>47,052</b>	<b>2,540,249</b>

(a) Including persons whose usual residence in 1981 was overseas and children aged 0 to 4 years. (b) Including persons not counted elsewhere, e.g. off-shore areas and migratory.

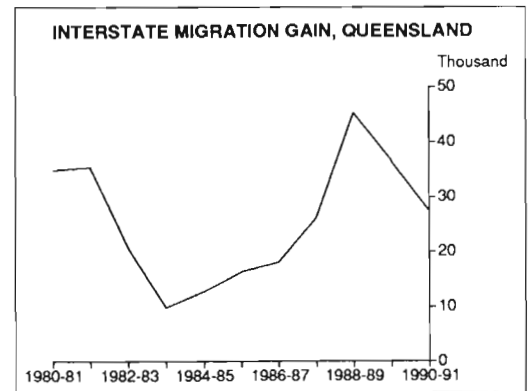
Source: Census of Population and Housing.

while in Moreton Statistical Division the figure was 16.9 per cent compared with the Queensland figure of 14.6 per cent. Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions together account for 74.6 per cent of the overseas born in Queensland.

Apart from the south-east corner of the State, relatively larger proportions of overseas-born persons were found in Far North, Northern and North-West Statistical Divisions. The lowest proportions were found in the inland Statistical Divisions of South-West and Central-West.

### 7.5.4 Internal Migration

In postwar years, Queensland has tended to gain population from the other States and Territories. Since the early 1970s this trend has intensified. The last three intercensal periods, 1971 to 1976, 1976 to 1981 and 1981 to 1986, have seen estimated gains from interstate migration of 71,251, 88,054 and 95,663, respectively.



According to the 1986 Census, the majority of persons from interstate who settled in Queensland in the previous 5 years came from New South Wales (51.0 per cent) or Victoria (25.5 per cent). The other



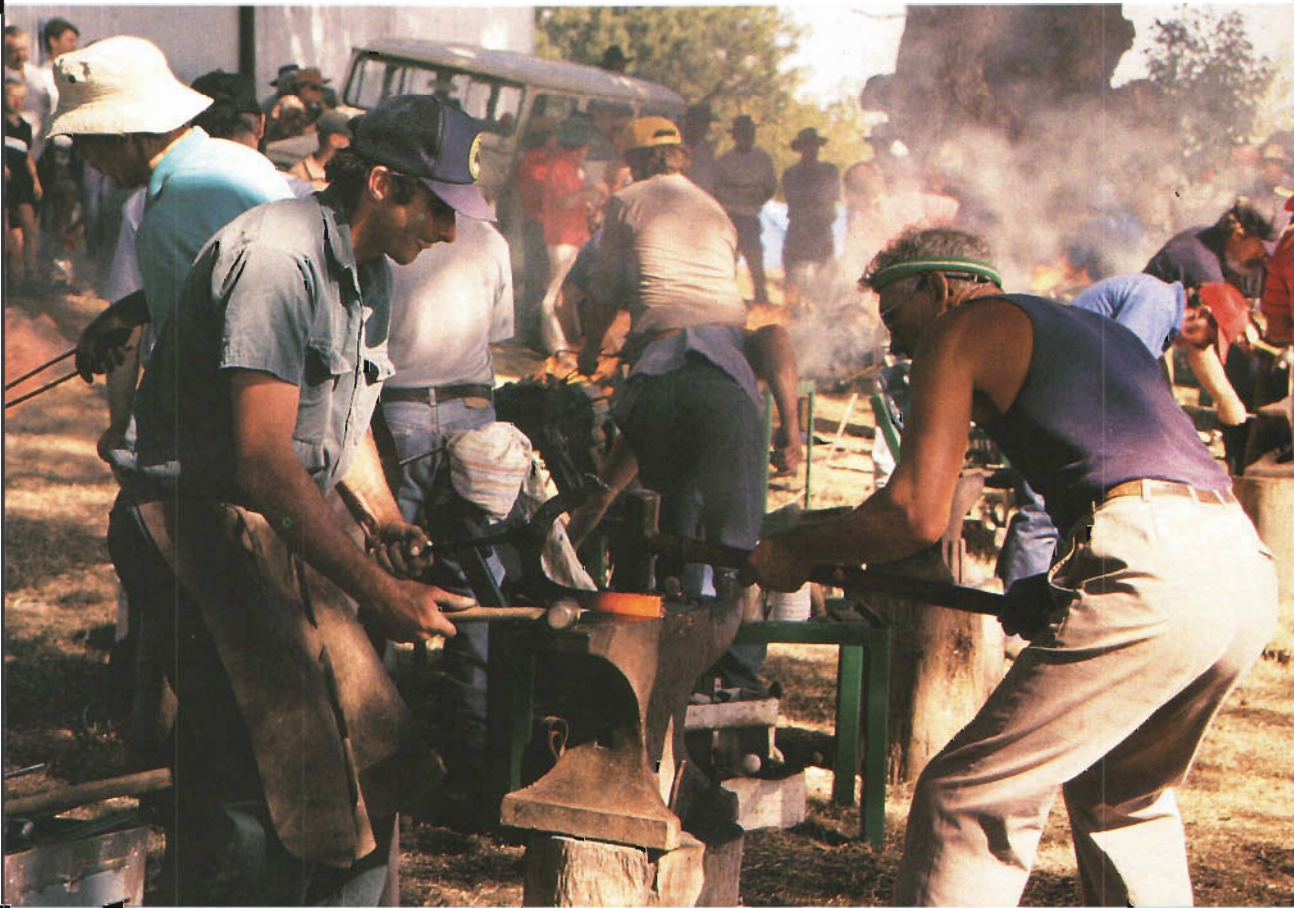


Indonesian drummers, Lions International Convention, Brisbane

Photo: *Dave Rose*

Blacksmithing, Laidley Show

Photo: *Sharyn K. Marken*







Shearing shed, Muyong Station, Longreach

Photos: *Michael Palm*

Interior of Muyong shed



States and Territories accounted for the remaining 23.5 per cent of interstate settlers. Within Queensland, Brisbane Statistical Division was the main destination for interstate settlers (38.7 per cent) while Moreton Statistical Division accounted for 28.2 per cent. Of the usual residents in Moreton Statistical Division in 1986, 14.6 per cent had arrived from interstate in the previous 5 years. This is compared to the Queensland figure of 7.9 per cent and reflects the influence of the Gold and Sunshine Coasts.

## 7.6 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

The Queensland marriage and divorce rates both rose slightly in 1990. The trend towards marrying at an older age has been maintained.

### 7.6.1 Marriages

There were 19,671 marriages registered in Queensland during 1990. This is the fifth successive year in which the number of marriages has increased, with the 1988, 1989 and 1990 totals being comparable to the numbers recorded in the early 1980s.

7.18 MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND

Period	Number		Crude rate (a)	
	Qld	Aust.	Qld	Aust.
1970	16,082	116,066	9.0	9.3
1980	17,157	109,240	7.6	7.4
1985	17,810	113,751	6.9	7.2
1988	18,850	116,816	6.9	7.1
1989	19,088	117,176	6.7	7.0
1990	19,671	116,959	6.8	6.8

(a) Marriages per 1,000 mean population.

Sources: Demography (3311.3).  
Marriages (3306.0).

The crude marriage rate increased slightly from 6.7 in 1989 to 6.8 in 1990. However, over the last 20 years, in keeping with the national trend, there has been a consistent decline in the proportion of Queenslanders marrying.

The overall increase in age at marriage for brides and bridegrooms since 1966 is, in part, 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. Other factors are the increasing number of de facto relationships and the lessening of the social stigma attached to unmarried motherhood as evidenced by the sharp increase in the rate of ex-nuptial births during the last decade.

The increase in the number of people remarrying has also contributed to the rise in the median age at marriage.

7.19 AGE-SPECIFIC FIRST MARRIAGE RATES (a), QUEENSLAND

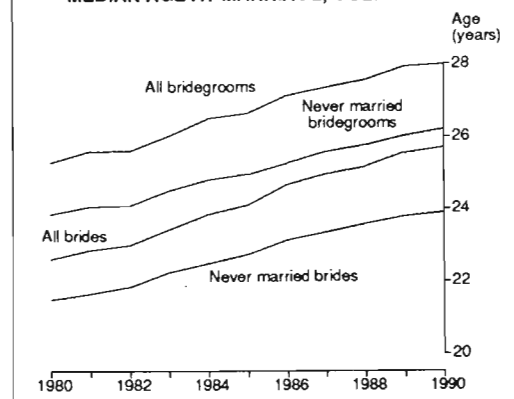
Particulars	1971	1976	1981	1986
<b>Males</b>				
15-19	19.3	13.1	7.7	3.1
20-24	190.8	142.4	99.0	67.9
25-29	180.2	144.7	127.2	101.9
<b>Females</b>				
15-19	78.6	61.8	40.2	17.7
20-24	294.5	206.8	154.9	115.3
25-29	177.2	141.2	127.6	115.2

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

Source: Marriages (3304.3).

The greatest increase over the past 20 years is in the remarriage of divorcees. In 1970, 5.4 per cent of persons marrying had been previously divorced, compared with 22.5 per cent in 1990. 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.

MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND



7.20 PROPORTIONS OF PEOPLE MARRYING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Never married	Widowed	Divorced
1970	91.3	3.4	5.4
1975	87.9	3.5	8.6
1980	77.0	3.5	19.5
1985	75.8	2.9	21.3
1989	74.4	2.9	22.8
1990	74.7	2.7	22.5

Source: Demography (3311.3).

Over the last 10 years, males have shown a higher tendency to remarry than females. Between 1980 and 1990, more divorced males remarried than divorced females despite the fact that divorced females outnumbered them in the population. Although 27 per cent more widowed females than widowed males have married since 1980, there are



over four times as many widows as widowers in the population and so, on a proportional basis, widowed males show a greater tendency to remarry than their female counterparts.

### 7.6.2 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 have decreased since then but are still significantly higher than rates attained in years prior to 1976, reflecting the comparative ease of obtaining a divorce under the Family Law Act 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 1990 was 38.5 years at the time of their divorce compared with 35.3 years for wives.

#### 7.21 DIVORCES (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1980	1988	1989	1990
Divorces granted	6,219	7,690	7,123	8,509
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.8	10.4	10.5	10.4
Divorces involving children	3,834	4,605	4,244	5,058

(a) Including cases heard at Lismore (New South Wales).

Source: Demography (3311.3).

The proportion of second and further divorces has stabilised after increasing significantly over the last few years. In 1990, 17.6 per cent of males and 15.7 per cent of females who divorced had been previously divorced. In 1980, the corresponding proportions for husbands and wives were much lower at 8.0 per cent and 8.5 per cent, respectively.

## 7.7 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Queensland's population is projected to increase from 2.9 million in 1990 to between 3.9 and 4.2 million by the year 2011 and between 4.5 and 5.2 million by 2031. The population is expected to grow at a declining rate in the future. The population increased by 2.3 per cent from 1989 to 1990, but this is projected to decline to an average annual growth rate of between 1.5 and 1.8 per cent in the period 1990 to 2011 and between 0.7 and 1.1 per cent during the years 2011 to 2031.

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 trends.

#### 7.22 PROJECTED POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE (per cent)

State or Territory	1990	2011	2031
New South Wales	34.1	32.6-33.1	31.6-32.8
Victoria	25.6	24.5-24.9	23.7-24.5
Queensland	17.0	18.4-18.9	18.9-20.0
South Australia	8.4	7.5-7.6	6.8-7.0
Western Australia	9.6	11.0-11.4	12.0-12.7
Tasmania	2.7	2.2-2.3	1.8-2.0
Northern Territory	0.9	0.9-1.0	0.9-1.3
ACT	1.7	1.8-1.9	1.8-2.1

Source: Projections of the Populations (3222.0).

#### 7.23 PROJECTED EXPECTATION OF LIFE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Expectation of life at age (years)			
	0	25	45	65
<i>Males</i>				
1990 (actual)	74.1	50.8	31.9	15.5
2021	78.3	54.2	35.1	17.8
2031	79.2	55.0	35.8	18.3
<i>Females</i>				
1990 (actual)	80.2	56.2	36.9	19.3
2021	83.3	58.9	39.4	21.4
2031	84.1	59.6	40.1	22.0

Source: Projections of the Populations (3222.0).

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

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 significantly from 25,547 in 1990 to between 7,500 and minus 2,900 in 2031.

With mortality rates assumed to continue decreasing, the expectation of life is projected to increase. As an example, a 65 year old man retiring in 2021 will have 15 per cent more time left to live than his present-day counterpart.

As a consequence of people's longer life expectations and the declining birth rates, the median age of the population of all States and Territories is projected to increase significantly.

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 50.0 in 1990 to between 46.9 and 48.6 in 2011, before rising in the following years to reach between 58.7 and 61.0 in the year 2031. The initial 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 the rise after 2006 of the dependency ratio.

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*Age and Sex Distribution of the Estimated Resident Population* (3224.3), irregular  
*Estimated Resident Population* (3212.3), irregular  
*Migration Patterns* (3216.3), irregular

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## Chapter 8

# LABOUR, WAGES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

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## Chapter 8

# LABOUR, WAGES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

The Queensland labour market had improved during the period from 1984 to 1989. However, during 1990 and 1991, the labour market experienced a considerable downturn with considerably higher numbers of unemployed persons and increased unemployment rates during these years.

### 8.1 THE LABOUR FORCE

Employment levels and the civilian population aged 15 years and over increased consistently throughout the 1980s. However, the growth in the labour force in 1990 and 1991 slowed significantly and was less than the growth in civilian population, resulting in a fall in the participation rate from 63.7 per cent to 62.7 per cent during the year.

#### 8.1 LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND

<i>At November</i>	<i>Persons '000</i>	<i>Participation rate %</i>
1986	1,247.2	62.4
1987	1,252.8	61.0
1988	1,318.1	62.0
1989	1,408.7	64.0
1990	1,441.9	63.7
1991	1,452.6	62.7

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

#### 8.2 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE POPULATION (a), QUEENSLAND ('000)

<i>At November</i>	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Not in the labour force</i>	<i>Total</i>
1986	1,137.6	109.6	751.9	1,999.1
1987	1,144.8	108.0	802.1	2,055.0
1988	1,228.5	89.7	806.3	2,124.4
1989	1,323.3	85.5	794.1	2,202.8
1990	1,323.2	118.7	820.7	2,262.6
1991	1,323.9	128.8	865.0	2,317.6

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

Although the labour force increased in size during 1991, the size of the employed population remained relatively static. As a result unemployment rose from 118,700 persons at November 1990 to 128,800 persons at November 1991.

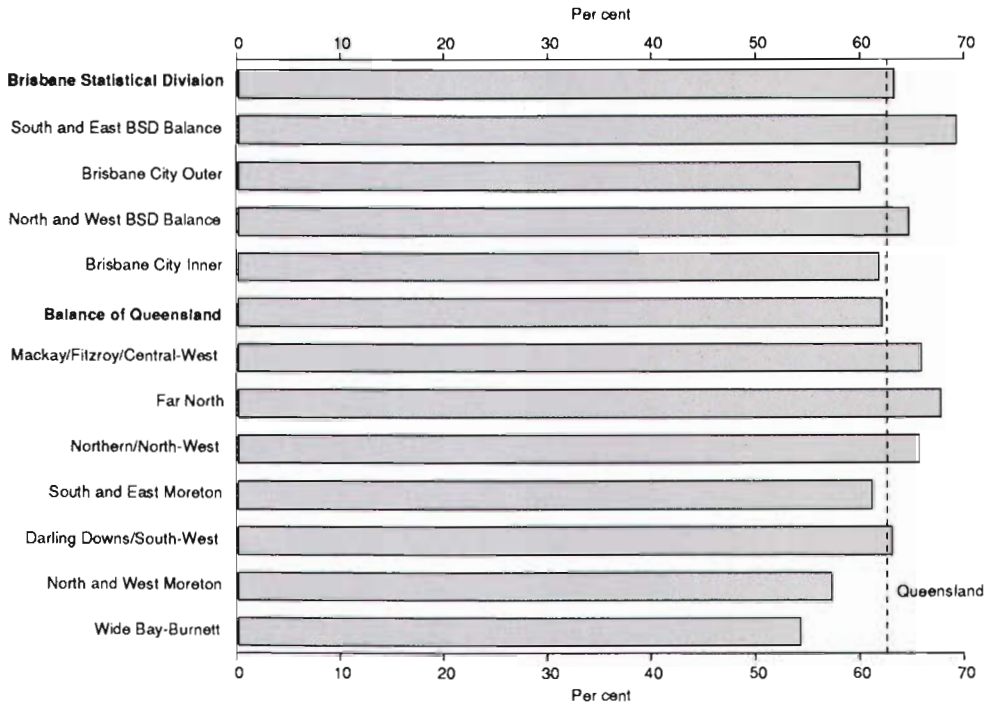
#### 8.1.1 Characteristics of the Labour Force

The civilian labour force in Queensland was estimated to be 1,452,600 persons at November 1991, having risen by 10,700 persons, or 0.7 per cent, in the previous 12 months. The proportion of civilians aged 15 years and over who participated in the labour force was 62.7 per cent with the male rate being 74.3 per cent compared with 51.2 per cent for females.

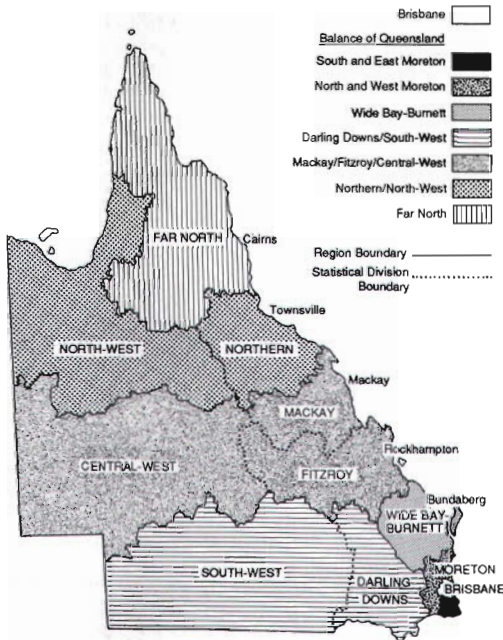
Approximately 46 per cent of Queensland's working age population lived in the Brisbane Statistical Division (BSD) and accounted for the same proportion of the labour force. While the participation rates for the BSD and the balance of Queensland were similar to the State average (approximately 63 per cent), there were fairly wide fluctuations within the smaller regions comprising these areas. At November 1991, the Far North Region had the highest participation rates in the non-metropolitan part of the State at 78.1 per cent for males, 57.5 per cent for females and 67.8 per cent for persons. This compares with the Wide Bay-Burnett Region which had the lowest participation rates at 68.4 per cent for males, 40.6 per cent for females and 54.3 per cent for persons.

Approximately half of the labour force was in the 25 to 44 years age group with the 15 to 24 years range and those 45 years and over being almost equally represented at 23.7 per cent and 25.6 per

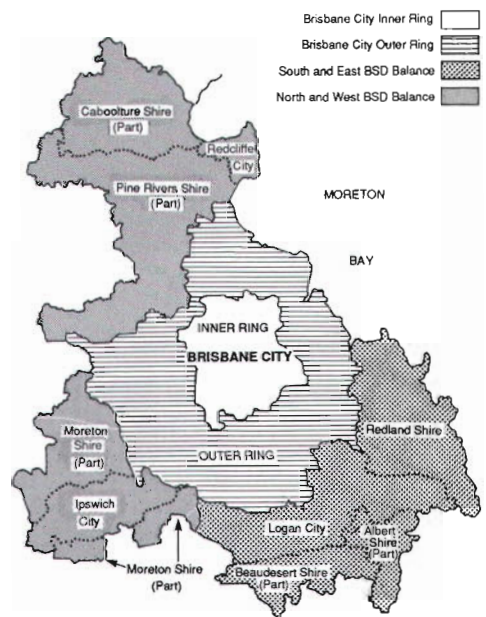
REGIONAL PARTICIPATION RATES, QUEENSLAND, NOVEMBER 1991



STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND



STATISTICAL REGIONS, BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION



cent, respectively. Over 81 per cent of persons in the labour force were born in Australia and over 62 per cent were married.

### 8.1.2 Employment

The total number of employed persons at November 1991 was 1,323,900, which is marginally greater than the figure recorded 12 months earlier. The number of males employed increased by 3,600 over the 12 months while the number of females employed decreased by 2,900. The overall increase in employment was mainly caused by an increase of 16,200 in the number of persons working part-time.

#### 8.3 EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND, NOVEMBER 1991

Industry division	Males		Females	
	Number '000	Per cent	Number '000	Per cent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	61.8	8.0	28.2	5.1
Mining	20.6	2.7	* 0.7	* 0.1
Manufacturing	112.1	14.4	40.6	7.4
Electricity, gas and water	11.0	1.4	* 2.1	* 0.4
Construction	97.3	12.5	14.3	2.6
Wholesale and retail trade	157.5	20.3	136.5	24.9
Transport and storage	60.9	7.8	13.4	2.4
Communication	15.5	2.0	5.6	1.0
Finance, property and business services	67.3	8.7	62.0	11.3
Public administration and defence	34.2	4.4	17.1	3.1
Community services	88.1	11.4	160.6	29.3
Recreation, personal and other services	49.6	6.4	66.7	12.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>776.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>547.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.  
Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

Approximately 43 per cent of employed women worked part-time compared with just over 10 per cent of males. The number of males working part-time rose by 8,700 over the 12 months to 79,400 and the number of women working part-time rose by 7,600 to reach 236,800. Of women working part-time, approximately 68 per cent were married compared with 57 per cent of women working full-time.

The wholesale and retail trade division provided the highest number of jobs overall. This industry division was the largest employer of males with 157,500 or 20.3 per cent and had the second highest level of female employment at 136,500 (24.9 per cent). Slightly more females, 160,600 or 29.3 per cent, were employed in the community services industry division. The manufacturing division was

the second highest source of jobs for males employing 112,100. The distribution of employment across industries has changed very little since November 1990. Increases in the number of persons employed in the community services and construction industries were offset by decreases in wholesale and retail trade and finance, property and business services.

#### 8.4 EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, NOVEMBER 1991

Occupation group	Males		Females	
	Number '000	Per cent	Number '000	Per cent
Managers and administrators	109.8	14.1	38.0	6.9
Professionals	82.0	10.6	57.9	10.6
Paraprofessionals	45.5	5.9	37.5	6.8
Tradespersons	182.8	23.6	18.9	3.4
Clerks	40.6	5.2	162.8	29.7
Salespersons and personal service workers	84.6	10.9	142.6	26.0
Plant and machine operators and drivers	86.5	11.1	14.0	2.6
Labourers and related workers	144.3	18.6	76.1	13.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>776.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>547.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.  
Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

In November 1991, 182,800 or just under 24 per cent of working men were classified as tradespersons. Labouring and related occupations made up the next highest occupation category with 144,300 male workers. Women worked predominantly as clerks (162,800) with another 142,600 being salespersons and personal service workers. The proportion of workers classified as professionals or paraprofessionals was almost the same for each sex but the proportion of females who were managers or administrators was only 6.9 per cent compared with 14.1 per cent of males.

### 8.1.3 Unemployment

#### 8.5 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND ('000)

Duration of unemployment (weeks)	November 1990		November 1991	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 4	15.0	10.7	13.1	10.8
4 and under 8	12.5	6.5	8.1	8.0
8 and under 13	9.3	5.2	6.6	3.9
13 and under 26	8.9	8.2	12.9	6.5
26 and under 52	12.8	9.3	15.3	11.8
52 and over	14.0	6.3	21.3	10.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>51.5</b>

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

The 12 months to November 1991 saw a rise of 0.7 percentage points in the unemployment rate to 8.9 per cent. The unemployment rate for males in

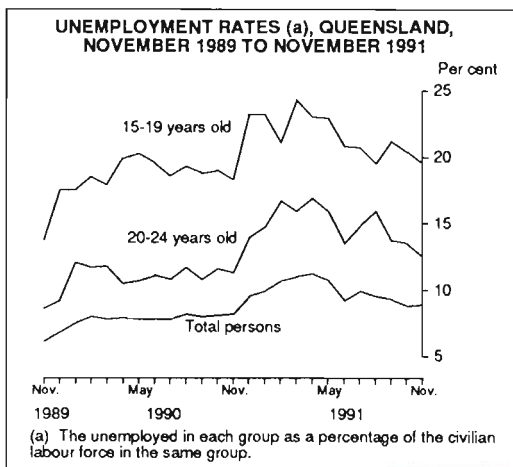


November 1991 was 8.9 per cent compared with 8.6 per cent for females.

For those unemployed, the length of time without a job rose from a median duration of 13 weeks in November 1990 to 20 weeks in November 1991. The number of long-term unemployed, those out of work for 1 year or longer, also rose, from 20,300 in November 1990 to 31,800 in November 1991.

Unemployment rates tended to be slightly higher outside the BSD. The rate in the BSD was 7.5 per cent for males and 8.5 per cent for females, while the rates for males and females for the remainder of Queensland were 9.7 per cent at November 1991.

Persons aged 15 to 19 years were affected by a lack of jobs and the unemployment rate for this group rose from 18.3 per cent in November 1990 to 19.5 per cent in November 1991.



For those in the labour force who were born overseas, the unemployment rate in November 1991 was 10.0 per cent in comparison with 8.6 per cent for those born in Australia. More recent arrivals however, who have come to Australia since the beginning of 1990, had an even higher unemployment rate of 17.1 per cent.

#### 8.1.4 Labour Force Status of Families

In November 1991, 1,775,900 persons in Queensland, almost 83 per cent of the total civilian population aged 15 years and over, lived in family households. Of the remainder, 180,000 lived alone and 146,100 lived with other persons who were not family members. Of the total 784,400 families in Queensland, married-couple families (including de facto) made up 84.4 per cent, one-parent families with a female parent 8.0 per cent, one-parent families with a male parent 1.4 per cent and other families accounted for 6.3 per cent.

The rate of participation in the labour force for married-couple families was 79 per cent for husbands and 53 per cent for wives. This compared with a participation rate for one-parent families with a male parent of 73 per cent and 52 per cent for those with a female parent. However, the unemployment rate for one-parent families was more than double the rate for husband and wife couples.

Married-couple families included 46 per cent with both partners employed, 26 per cent with the husband employed and the wife not in the labour force and 19 per cent where neither partner was in the labour force. In the majority of families where neither partner was in the labour force, there were no dependent children.

For persons in Queensland not living as members of a family, the labour force participation rate

#### 8.6 LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, NOVEMBER 1991

Region	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
<i>Brisbane Statistical Division</i>	614.5	53.0	667.5	387.6	7.9	63.3
Brisbane City Inner Ring	173.1	13.9	186.9	114.9	7.4	61.9
Brisbane City Outer Ring	188.4	14.3	202.8	134.6	7.1	60.1
South and East BSD Balance	117.2	12.8	130.0	57.6	9.8	69.3
North and West BSD Balance	135.9	11.9	147.8	80.6	8.1	64.7
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	709.3	75.8	785.1	477.4	9.7	62.2
South and East Moreton	138.6	14.0	152.7	97.0	9.2	61.2
North and West Moreton	92.4	12.2	104.6	77.8	11.7	57.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	74.1	7.6	81.8	68.7	9.3	54.3
Darling Downs/South-West	92.9	4.6	97.5	57.1	4.7	63.1
Mackay/Fitzroy/Central-West	127.9	15.5	143.5	74.4	10.8	65.9
Northern/North-West	96.1	12.5	108.6	56.7	11.5	65.7
Far North	87.3	9.3	96.6	45.8	9.7	67.8
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,323.9</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>1,452.6</b>	<b>865.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>62.7</b>

(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: The Labour Force (6201.3).

varied from 40 per cent for those living alone to 81 per cent for persons living with other non-family members.

### 8.7 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF FAMILIES, QUEENSLAND, NOVEMBER 1991 ('000)

Particulars	Number
<i>Married-couple families</i>	661.8
One or both spouses unemployed	45.5
Both unemployed	5.5
Unemployed husband and employed wife	8.3
Unemployed wife and employed husband	12.8
Unemployed husband and wife not in the labour force	17.3
Unemployed wife and husband not in the labour force	1.5
Neither spouse unemployed	616.4
Both employed	306.6
Employed husband and wife not in the labour force	172.5
Employed wife and husband not in the labour force	13.7
Neither spouse in the labour force	123.6
<i>One-parent families</i>	73.1
Parent unemployed	6.0
Male parent	0.7
Female parent	5.2
Parent not unemployed	67.2
Employed male parent	7.1
Employed female parent	27.1
Male parent not in the labour force	2.9
Female parent not in the labour force	30.1
<i>Other families</i>	49.4
Family head unemployed	1.8
Family head not unemployed	47.6
Family head employed	19.9
Family head not in the labour force	27.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>784.4</b>

#### 8.1.5 Labour Mobility in Queensland

The mobility of the labour force is the extent to which workers, whether employees or self-employed, change jobs. This may involve a change of employer or business at either the same or a different location, or else a move to a different location with or without a change of employer or business.

In February 1991, a study of the labour force showed that 1,471,700 persons had worked at some time during the previous 12 months and over 25 per cent (369,900) had changed jobs. Almost 87 per cent of these changes involved a change of employer, while a change of locality but with the same employer was made by the remainder. More males than females changed jobs, 25.5 per cent in comparison with 24.7 per cent.

Of those persons who had worked at some time during the previous 12 months, 1,282,200 were working in February 1991, with the remainder either looking for work (84,200) or not in the

labour force (105,300). A total of 75 per cent of those working in February 1991 had been with the same employer or business for the previous 12 months. A change to employment in another industry was made by 6.9 per cent of persons employed in both February 1990 and 1991 while 5.3 per cent changed to another occupation.

### 8.8 JOB MOBILITY, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1991 ('000)

Particulars	Males	Females	Persons
No job mobility	627.0	474.8	1,101.8
<i>Job mobility</i>	<i>214.5</i>	<i>155.4</i>	<i>369.9</i>
Changed employer	183.2	137.1	320.3
Changed locality but not employer	31.3	18.3	49.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>841.5</b>	<b>630.2</b>	<b>1,471.7</b>

Source: Labour Mobility (6209.0).

## 8.2 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 expenditure on training, the number of apprentices and more effective transition of the population from educational institutions to the workplace.

#### 8.2.1 Training Expenditure

During July to September 1990, a survey of 6,000 employers in Australia was conducted to assess the level of expenditure on formal training. Queensland employers generally spend less than the Australian average on training. Total training expenditure for the survey period represented 2.4 per cent of gross wages and salaries in Queensland compared with 2.6 per cent for Australia. While 24.4 per cent of employers in Australia reported expenditure on training, the figure for Queensland was 23.9 per cent.

The cost per hour of training in Queensland was the second lowest of any State. Queensland employers who reported expenditure on training, spent an average of \$25.30 per training hour compared with the Australian average of \$27.60 per training hour.

### 8.9 TRAINING EXPENDITURE FOR ALL EMPLOYERS, JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1990

Particulars	Unit	Queensland	Australia
Training expenditure (a)	%	2.4	2.6
Training expenditure per employee	\$	144.2	162.8
Training hours per employee	hours	5.7	5.9
Employers reporting training expenditure (b)	%	23.9	24.4

(a) As a proportion of gross wages and salaries. (b) As a proportion of all employers.

Source: Employer Training Expenditure (6353.0).

### 8.2.2 Apprentices

In May 1991, there were a total of 20,300 apprentices in Queensland which was an overall decrease of 4,900 from the figure for May 1990. The most significant fall has been recorded in the number of first-year apprentices, down 3,400 to 4,300 over the same period.

The most significant fall in the number of apprentices occurred in the building trades which fell by 1,900 over the year to May 1991. Metal fitting and machining and other metal trades apprentices

### 8.10 LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1991

Educational attainment	Employed	Unem- ployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Unemploy- ment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
With post-school qualifications	579.2	51.9	631.1	149.5	780.6	8.2	80.9
Degree	115.4	6.1	121.5	22.9	144.4	5.0	84.1
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	216.6	17.7	234.3	43.2	277.5	7.5	84.4
Certificate or diploma	241.8	26.4	268.2	80.4	348.6	9.8	76.9
Other	5.4	* 1.7	7.1	3.0	10.0	* 24.1	70.6
Without post-school qualifications (a)	664.9	89.4	754.3	388.8	1,143.1	11.8	66.0
Attended highest level of secondary school available	197.1	23.3	220.4	62.2	282.7	10.6	78.0
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	463.6	65.5	529.1	320.8	849.9	12.4	62.3
Left at age							
16 years or over	147.7	21.9	169.6	64.3	233.9	12.9	72.5
18 years or over	4.0	* 1.1	5.1	* 2.4	7.5	* 21.7	68.0
16 or 17 years	143.7	20.8	164.5	61.9	226.4	12.6	72.7
15 years or under	315.8	43.6	359.6	256.5	615.9	12.1	58.4
14 or 15 years	282.0	38.4	320.5	211.3	531.7	12.0	60.3
13 years or under	33.8	5.2	39.1	45.2	84.2	13.4	46.4
Never attended school	* 1.0	* 0.2	* 1.2	4.0	5.2	* 15.1	* 23.2
Still at school	25.4	8.6	33.9	68.2	102.1	25.3	33.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,269.5</b>	<b>149.8</b>	<b>1,419.3</b>	<b>606.4</b>	<b>2,025.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>70.1</b>

(a) Including persons for whom secondary school qualifications could not be determined.

Source: Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment (6235.0).

### 8.11 PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64: LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, QUEENSLAND

In 1990	In May 1991	Employed	Unem- ployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Unem- pment rate	Partici- pation rate	
		'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
Full-time	Full-time	58.8	13.1	71.9	106.2	178.1	18.2	40.4
	Part-time	6.6	3.6	10.2	* 0.6	10.8	35.0	94.7
	Not attending	39.4	14.4	53.8	3.3	57.1	26.7	94.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>135.9</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>246.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>55.3</b>
Part-time	Full-time	* 1.5	* 0.7	* 2.2	* 1.8	4.0	* 31.4	* 54.2
	Part-time	53.8	2.8	56.6	4.3	60.9	5.0	93.0
	Not attending	74.9	6.6	81.5	11.0	92.5	8.1	88.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>130.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>140.3</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>157.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>89.1</b>
Did not attend	Full-time	4.2	* 2.2	6.4	6.4	12.8	* 34.3	49.8
	Part-time	33.0	3.1	36.1	5.0	41.0	8.6	87.9
	Not attending	1,012.1	108.7	1,120.8	377.5	1,498.3	9.7	74.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,049.3</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>1,163.3</b>	<b>388.9</b>	<b>1,552.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>75.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	Full-time	64.5	16.0	80.5	114.4	194.9	19.8	41.3
	Part-time	93.4	9.5	102.9	9.8	112.7	9.2	91.3
	Not attending	1,126.5	129.7	1,256.2	391.8	1,648.0	10.3	76.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,284.3</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>1,439.5</b>	<b>516.1</b>	<b>1,955.6</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>73.6</b>

Source: Transition from Education to Work (6227.0).

fell by 1,200 while falls of 1,000 were recorded in vehicle and technical and electronic trades over the same period.

A large number of first-year apprentices elect to cancel their indentures and do not proceed to second year. Many of these, however, continue to gain practical experience within their specific trade and apply to be re-indentured at some later time. In these cases allowance can be made for the practical experience gained and formal completion of the second year may be waived. The number of third-year apprentices, therefore, may be larger than the number who completed second-year training the previous year.

**8.12 APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND**

Particulars	May		
	1989	1990	1991
Year of apprenticeship			
First	8,200	7,700	4,300
Second	3,900	6,300	6,000
Third	5,000	6,000	5,900
Fourth and fifth	4,700	5,200	4,200
Field of trade			
Metal fitting and machining and other metal	4,400	4,500	3,300
Electrical and electronic	* 2,600	3,800	2,800
Building	4,500	4,800	2,900
Vehicle	4,000	4,400	3,400
Hairdressing	* 1,400	3,100	2,900
Other	4,700	4,600	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,700</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>20,300</b>

Source: Transition From Education to Work (6227.0).

**8.2.3 Educational Attainment**

One measure of the skill level of the labour force is the proportion with post-school qualifications. In February 1991, 44.5 per cent of the labour force had obtained some type of post-school qualification. This compares with a figure of 39.8 per cent in February 1985. A certificate or diploma was the most common type of (post-school) qualification held.

**8.2.4 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 246,000 persons who attended full-time at an educational institution in Queensland at some time in 1990. Of these, in May 1991, 178,100 (72.4 per cent) were still attending full-time, 10,800 (4.4 per cent) were attending part-time, while a further 57,100 (23.2 per cent) were not attending. This latter group consisted of 39,400 (69.0 per cent) who were employed, 14,400 (25.2 per cent)

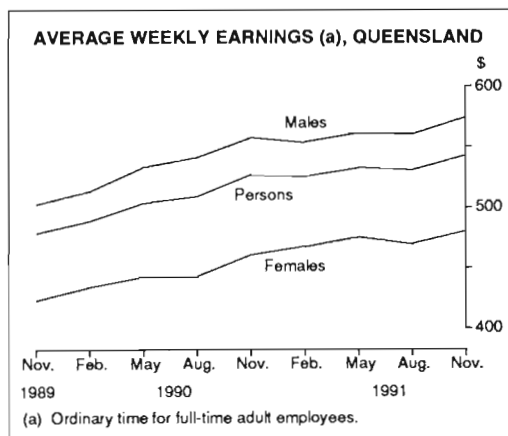
unemployed and 3,300 (5.8 per cent) who were not in the labour force.

**8.3 WAGES, COSTS AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**

Average earnings continue to be lower in Queensland than in almost all other Australian States. The additional costs incurred by the employers of labour in this State are also low by Australian standards and provide additional incentive for job creation.

**8.3.1 Earnings**

During the 12 months to November 1991, average weekly earnings for full-time adult employees in Queensland increased by 2.2 per cent in comparison with a national increase of 3.4 per cent. The Queensland average of \$573.10 was the second lowest in Australia.



**8.13 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES, STATES AND TERRITORIES**

State or Territory	November		Percentage change
	1990	1991	
	\$	\$	
New South Wales	608.90	628.90	3.3
Victoria	588.40	610.20	3.7
Queensland	560.80	573.10	2.2
South Australia	567.00	596.00	5.1
Western Australia	590.20	615.40	4.3
Tasmania	556.90	571.30	2.6
Northern Territory	610.30	634.90	4.0
ACT	648.30	672.00	3.7
Australia	590.60	610.70	3.4

Source: Average Weekly Earnings (6302.0).

Full-time adult male employees in Queensland earned an average of \$616.00 a week in November



1991 compared with the Australian average of \$654.20 a week. For full-time adult female employees the Queensland average of \$490.00 a week was \$37.40 less than the Australian figure. Average weekly earnings of all employees for Queensland in November 1991 was \$469.20 which was \$32.10 below the Australian average.

The average ordinary time earnings for full-time adult employees in Queensland in November 1991 was \$542.40 a week which was 3.0 per cent above the November 1990 figure. Over the same period the Australian average rose by 4.2 per cent.

### 8.3.2 Labour Costs

In 1989-90 for each dollar Queensland private sector employers paid out for earnings, an additional 1.4 cents was paid in workers' compensation costs, 3.0 cents in payroll tax, 3.8 cents in employer contributions to superannuation schemes and 0.7 cents in fringe benefits tax. Together, these costs added 8.9 cents to each dollar of earnings and represented an annual cost of \$1,980 per employee.

#### 8.14 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1989-90 (\$)

State or Territory	Cost per employee		
	Earnings (a)	Other labour costs	Major labour costs
New South Wales	24,409	2,647	27,056
Victoria	23,858	2,860	26,719
Queensland	22,310	1,980	24,290
South Australia	21,166	2,308	23,475
Western Australia	23,762	2,651	26,413
Tasmania	22,472	2,076	24,548
Northern Territory	22,849	1,877	24,726
ACT	22,703	2,155	24,858
Australia	23,509	2,551	26,059

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

Source: Major Labour Costs (6348.0).

The Queensland private sector had total labour costs per employee of \$24,290, compared with an average cost of \$26,059 for Australia.

### 8.3.3 Trade Unions

The proportion of employees in Queensland who are members of a trade union rose in 1991 after recording a decline from 1988 to 1990. In 1991, 52 per cent of employees belonged to a trade union.

Female membership was lower at 45 per cent compared with 58 per cent of males.

After a period of stability up to June 1987, when there were 137 trade unions with 456,300 members in Queensland, the number of unions dropped to 115, with 484,300 members, by June 1991.

#### 8.15 PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES BELONGING TO A TRADE UNION, QUEENSLAND (per cent)

June	Males	Females	Persons
1987	61	44	54
1988	59	40	51
1989	53	39	47
1990	55	38	48
1991	58	45	52

Source: Trade Union Statistics (6323.0).

### 8.3.4 Award Rates of Pay Indexes

The Award Rates of Pay Indexes are constructed by weighting award rates of pay for selected classifications according to the pattern of employment that existed at May 1985. This 'basket' of classifications and their weights remain constant during the life of the index so changes in the indexes reflect general trends in award rates of pay over a period of time. All series are expressed as index numbers with a reference base of June 1985 = 100.0.

#### 8.16 WEEKLY AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES FOR FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES

Period	Queensland	Australia
1989 —		
February	119.5	119.4
May	122.8	122.7
August	123.0	123.1
November	125.5	125.5
1990 —		
February	127.1	127.0
May	128.8	129.0
August	130.7	130.9
November	131.8	131.6
1991 —		
February	132.8	133.3
May	133.5	133.7
August	134.9	135.5
November	136.4	136.9

Source: Award Rates of Pay Indexes (6312.0).

### 8.3.5 Industrial Disputes

In Queensland, the number of working days lost through industrial disputes per 1,000 employees was

only 115 compared with 264 for Australia for the 12 months ended December 1991. In contrast to this, New South Wales had 527 and Tasmania 29 working days lost per 1,000 employees for the same period.

**8.17 WORKING DAYS (a) LOST THROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, STATES AND AUSTRALIA**

State	1986 to 1990	Average 1991
New South Wales	312.6	527
Victoria	210.2	127
Queensland	168.6	115
South Australia	116.4	109
Western Australia	234.2	222
Tasmania	123.2	29
Australia (b)	228.2	264

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

Source: Industrial Disputes (6321.0).



**8.4 REFERENCES**

ABS publications produced by the Queensland Office:

*The Labour Force* (6201.3), quarterly

ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:

*Labour Statistics* (6101.0), annual  
*The Labour Force* (6203.0), monthly  
*Labour Mobility* (6209.0), annual  
*Persons Not in the Labour Force* (6220.0), annual  
*Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons* (6222.0), two-yearly  
*Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (6224.0), annual  
*Transition from Education to Work* (6227.0), annual  
*Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment* (6235.0), annual  
*Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Summary* (6240.0), annual  
*Employed Wage and Salary Earners* (6248.0), quarterly  
*Average Weekly Earnings* (6302.0), quarterly  
*Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours* (6306.0), annual  
*Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)* (6310.0), annual  
*Award Rates of Pay Indexes* (6312.0), monthly  
*Industrial Disputes* (6321.0), monthly  
*Industrial Disputes* (6322.0), annual  
*Trade Union Statistics* (6323.0), annual  
*Major Labour Costs* (6348.0), annual  
*Employer Training Expenditure* (6353.0), irregular

# Chapter 9

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# Chapter 9

## WELFARE

The provision of cash benefits and welfare services is essential to protect 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 in the community. 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.

### 9.1 INCOME MAINTENANCE

Commonwealth pensions and benefits for income maintenance are administered mostly by the Department of Social Security or, in the case of returned service persons or their dependants, the Department of Veterans' Affairs. It is possible for beneficiaries to legally receive payments from both Departments.

#### 9.1.1 Age and Service Pensions

##### Age Pensions

Age pensions are administered by 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 and women aged 60 years and over. Eligibility is based on residence history, income and assets. The rate

of pension payable is dependent on application of the income test, unless a lower rate of pension is payable under the assets test. People over 70 years of age are no longer subject to the special income test which had applied since November 1983. A carers pension is also payable to a pensioner's wife or carer who would not otherwise qualify for a pension. The carers pension is payable to a person caring, at home on a long-term basis, for a severely handicapped aged pensioner. From 1 January 1991, eligibility was extended to carers who did not live in the same house as the person for whom they were caring but who lived in neighbouring dwellings. Carers may be spouses, near relatives or non-relatives who provided constant care. Pensions are indexed twice yearly by the CPI. The number of age pensioners in Queensland increased by 3.4 per cent between 30 June 1990 and 30 June 1991.

In the year ended 30 June 1991, the number of age pensioners in Australia increased by 2.6 per cent.

#### 9.1 AGE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1981	1990	1991
AT 30 JUNE			
Age pensioners	207,089	208,654	215,729
Wife and carer pensioners	4,795	4,831	5,425
<b>Total</b>	<b>211,884</b>	<b>213,485</b>	<b>221,154</b>
Number per 1,000 population	90	73	74
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000)	606,953	(a) 1,367,163	(b) 1,552,524

(a) Including payments to 12,347 recipients in the Northern Territory.

(b) Including payments to 12,929 recipients in the Northern Territory.

Source: Department of Social Security.

The great majority of pensioners have assets below the allowable assets test limits and, therefore, are subject only to the income test. Under the



income test, a single pensioner can have a weekly income of up to \$40 and still receive the maximum rate of pension. For married couples, the combined allowable income is \$70 a week. Annual indexation of these limits commenced from July 1991.

For every dollar that income rises above these limits, the single pension is reduced by 50 cents a week and each of a married couple's pension is reduced by 25 cents a week. The thresholds are increased by \$12 for each child or dependent student.

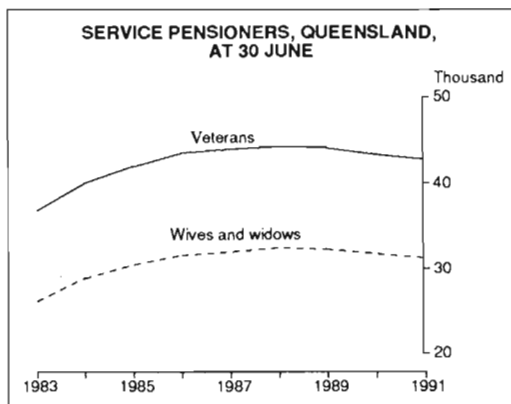
### Service Pensions

Service pensions are payable to veterans who served in a theatre of war and have reached the age of 55 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 carers pension where an eligible veteran receives constant care from a person other than their spouse. Service pensions carry the same rates and range of additional payments as age pensions and are similarly indexed in line with movements in the CPI. Service pensions are subject to the same income and assets test arrangements as social security pensions, except that any disability pension received is not regarded as income for service pension income test purposes.

#### 9.2 SERVICE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1981	1990	1991
AT 30 JUNE			
Service pensioners	51,451	75,097	74,152
Veterans	30,538	43,348	42,831
Wives and widows	20,913	31,749	31,321
Pensioners per 1,000 population	22	26	25
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000)	130,547	424,297	460,958

Source: Repatriation Commission and Department of Veterans' Affairs.



The number of service pensioners decreased 1.3 per cent in the year to 30 June 1991. At that date, 57.8 per cent of pensioners were veterans, the remainder being wives and widows. At 30 June 1981, 59.4 per cent of the total number were veterans. Service pensions paid increased by 8.6 per cent between 1989-90 and 1990-91.

### 9.1.2 Invalid and Disability Pensions

#### Invalid Pensions

The Department of Social Security administers invalid pensions under the Income Security for People with Disabilities program which are paid to those permanently incapacitated for work or who are permanently blind. The former category is subject to the same income and assets tests for age pensioners under 70 years. Invalid pension entitlements are the same as for age pensions but, unlike age pensions, are not subject to income tax for men under 65 years and women under 60 years. Beyond these ages, invalid pensioners are transferred to the age pension except for a small proportion who do not meet the residency requirements for the age pension.

#### 9.3 INVALID PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1981	1990	1991
AT 30 JUNE			
Invalid pensioners	35,555	49,785	53,000
Wife and carer pensioners	8,522	14,945	15,935
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,077</b>	<b>64,730</b>	<b>68,935</b>
Number per 1,000 population	19	22	23
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000)	141,262	(a) 457,532	(b) 538,971

(a) Including payments to 4,421 recipients in the Northern Territory.  
(b) Including payments to 4,640 recipients in the Northern Territory.

Source: Department of Social Security.

From 1 July 1987, an invalid pension cannot be paid unless the major part of a person's incapacity for work is directly caused by physical or mental impairment; non-medical factors may be taken into account, but can not now predominate in the assessment of eligibility. The number of invalid pensioners in Queensland increased 6.5 per cent during the year ended 30 June 1991. The number of invalid pensioners for Australia as a whole increased by 5.5 per cent during the same period.

#### 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 and to widows and dependants of veterans whose death was service-related or who, at the time of death, were entitled to receive a special rate disability pension for the totally and



Random breath testing 'Booze Bus', Newstead, Brisbane

Photo: *Department of Transport*

Leg stretching, Royal Children's Hospital, Brisbane

Photo: *Central Medical Illustration Unit, RBH*







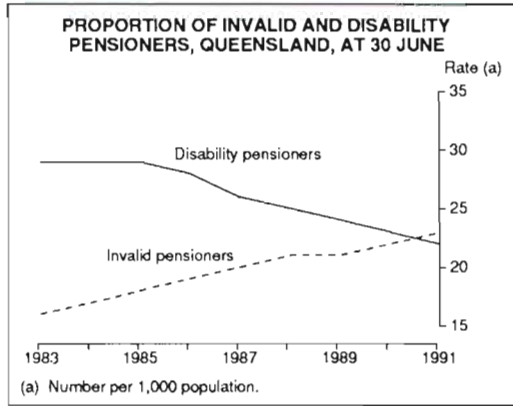
Cliff rescue exercise

Photos: *Bureau of Emergency Services*

Tarpaulin laying practice



permanently incapacitated. The disability pension is not subject to personal income tax or an income or assets test and may be paid to people also receiving a service pension.



Between 30 June 1990 and 30 June 1991, the number of disability pensioners in Queensland declined marginally as a small increase in the number of veterans receiving disability pensions was outweighed by a decrease in the number of dependants on the pension. This has been the trend in recent years. Disability pension payments increased by 11.1 per cent between 1989-90 and 1990-91.

#### 9.4 DISABILITY PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1981	1990	1991
AT 30 JUNE			
Disability pensioners	71,888	67,188	66,691
Veterans	29,915	32,050	32,195
Dependants	41,973	35,138	34,496
Pensioners per 1,000 population	31	23	22
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000)	81,439	216,198	240,227

Source: Repatriation Commission and Department of Veterans' Affairs.

#### 9.1.3 Widows Pension and Sole Parent Pension

The widows pension is payable by the Department of Social Security to widows and to some other women who have lost the support of a male breadwinner. Both the widows pension and sole parent pension are subject to the same income and assets tests as age pensions and are taxable.

Prior to 1 March 1989, there were three types of widows pension:

- Class A The woman who had a qualifying dependent child in her care and control.

- Class B The woman who did not have a qualifying child but was aged at least 50 years, or previously received a Class A pension to at least the age of 45 years. This pension is being phased out. Women who had not reached the prescribed age for eligibility before 1 July 1987 were precluded from payment.
- Class C The woman who did not qualify for a Class A or Class B pension but was in needy circumstances within 26 weeks of her husband's death.

The sole parent pension was introduced from 1 March 1989. This pension amalgamated the former Class A widows pension and supporting parents benefit and became the income support payment for people bringing up qualifying children without a partner. A qualifying child is one who is under 16 years of age or is attracting child disability allowance, being either natural or adopted and in the person's legal custody or in the person's care and control for 12 months and likely to remain so permanently or indefinitely.

#### 9.5 WIDOWS PENSIONS AND SOLE PARENT PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Recipients	Amount paid \$'000
1985-86	55,526	364,296
1986-87	56,566	399,402
1987-88	55,739	440,607
1988-89	56,725	(a) 445,876
1989-90	58,996	(b) 569,587
1990-91	61,365	(c) 650,280

(a) Including benefits paid to 4,360 recipients in the Northern Territory.

(b) Including benefits paid to 4,600 recipients in the Northern Territory.

(c) Including benefits paid to 4,686 recipients in the Northern Territory.

Source: Department of Social Security.

#### Widowed Persons Allowance

The widowed persons allowance was introduced from 1 March 1989 and replaced the Class C widows pension. This allowance provides short-term assistance for recently bereaved widowed people, both male and female. The allowance may be granted to a person who, immediately before his or her spouse's death, was either legally married or living in a de facto relationship with that person.

The allowance is payable for up to 12 weeks after the date of the spouse's death, although payment can be extended if a wife is pregnant at the time of her husband's death. The allowance cannot be paid concurrently with another pension, is subject to the income and assets tests applying to age pension and is taxable.

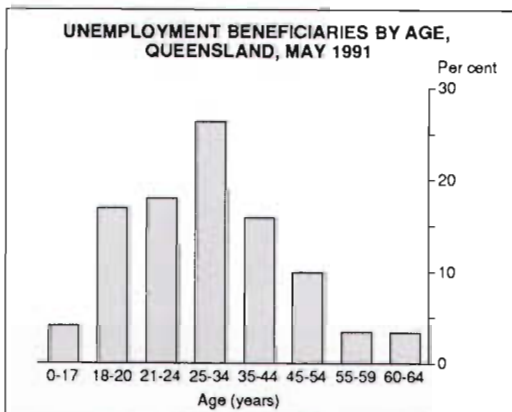
There were 315 recipients of widowed persons allowance in Australia at 30 June 1991; payments to the extent of \$0.7m were made which was the same total as for the previous year.



### 9.1.4 Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits

#### Unemployment Benefits and Job Search Allowance

Unemployment benefits are available to those who are unemployed and willing and able to undertake suitable work, who are aged between 18 and 59 years for females, 18 and 64 years for males and who satisfy residency requirements. From 1 January 1988, the unemployment benefit for 16 and 17 year old recipients was replaced by a job search allowance. This allowance is generally subject to the same conditions as an unemployment benefit but may also be dependent on a parental income test. The scheme is designed to encourage unemployed persons aged 16 and 17 years to take up training and employment opportunities rather than become dependent on long-term unemployment benefits and also to remove any financial incentive to leave school early.



For unemployment and job search allowance beneficiaries with dependants, the basic rates of the benefit are generally the same as for age and invalid pensions. For single persons, especially those under 21 years, rates are lower, with the job search allowance rate being the lowest.

In January 1990, an independent rate of job search allowance was introduced, payable to persons not living at home with parents for 6 months or more, not receiving any regular financial support from parents and who, while living away from home, had been employed full-time or for an aggregate of 13 weeks or more.

Several changes to unemployment benefit and job search allowance conditions were introduced in 1990-91, the more significant of these were:

- introduction of a graduated structure of penalty non-payment periods for failing the work/activity test, voluntary job leaving, etc;

- introduction of non-payment periods for persons who failed to attend an interview or respond to related correspondence;
- introduction of a lower 'at home' rate for single persons aged 18 to 20 years to bring maximum rates for this age group into line with AUSTUDY rates;
- waiving of the normal seven day waiting period for persons who were in financial hardship and
- introduction of a four week deferment period for claimants who had liquid assets above certain thresholds, namely for married couples and single people with dependants — \$10,000, for single people without dependants — \$5,000.

#### 9.6 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1981	1990	1991
AT 30 JUNE			
Unemployment beneficiaries	44,680	r 84,540	122,938
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	19	r 29	41
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000)	146,933	(b) 664,283	(c) 958,673

(a) Including job search allowance beneficiaries. (b) Including payments to 8,724 recipients in the Northern Territory. (c) Including payments to 11,070 recipients in the Northern Territory.

Source: Department of Social Security.

The number of unemployment and job search allowance beneficiaries in Queensland increased by a significant 45.4 per cent between 30 June 1990 and 30 June 1991. The value of benefits paid during this period increased by 44.3 per cent compared with the total for the previous year. Over the same period the total number of beneficiaries in Australia increased by a dramatic 61.2 per cent.

#### Sickness Benefits

A sickness benefit may be paid to people who have been temporarily incapacitated for work, because of sickness or injury, and who have suffered a loss of income as a result of the incapacity or who, but for the incapacity, would qualify for an unemployment benefit. The age and residence requirements are the same as for an unemployment benefit, except that a person under 18 years may be paid a sickness benefit if not in receipt of the job search allowance.

From December 1987 the rates of sickness benefit for new grants were made the same as the equivalent rates for unemployment benefits, previously they were higher for some categories of beneficiaries. The same income and assets tests apply.

In the 12 months to 30 June 1991, the number of sickness beneficiaries decreased by 3.5 per cent.

**9.7 SICKNESS BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND**

<i>Particulars</i>	1981	1990	1991
AT 30 JUNE			
Sickness beneficiaries	6,305	r 13,297	12,825
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	3	5	4
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000)	23,965	(a) 106,507	(b) 113,425

(a) Including payments to 611 recipients in the Northern Territory.  
(b) Including payments to 559 recipients in the Northern Territory.  
Source: Department of Social Security.

**Special Benefits**

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 hardship. The benefit is designed to meet cases of special need and payments may be made immediately in an emergency. A person's special benefit cannot be greater than what they could receive in unemployment or sickness benefit if they were eligible.

**9.8 SPECIAL BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND**

<i>Particulars</i>	1981	1990	1991
AT 30 JUNE			
Beneficiaries	1,934	r 4,219	4,167
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	1	1	1
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000)	7,594	(a) 34,655	(b) 41,857

(a) Including payments to 422 recipients in the Northern Territory.  
(b) Including payments to 408 recipients in the Northern Territory.  
Source: Department of Social Security.

Payment of special benefit is no longer necessary during the waiting period of certain claimants for unemployment benefits and job search allowance.

From August 1990, in response to recent major natural disasters, a new payment called the disaster relief payment was created to assist the victims of such disasters. This payment is not income or assets tested and will be available to people whose residence or place of employment has been damaged, or who have had their normal source of livelihood interrupted by the disaster.

**9.1.5 Family Allowance**

Family allowance is paid for children under 16 years of age and for dependent students aged 16 to 24 years who are in full-time education and who are not entitled to a Commonwealth education allowance such as AUSTUDY. Generally, family allowance is paid only for children who are Australian citizens, or, having entered Australia,

have been given permission to reside permanently in Australia.

From January 1991, family allowance was paid for one child when joint taxable income of parents did not exceed \$62,057. The income ceiling increased by \$3,104 for each additional child. From the same date, family allowance could be paid concurrently with the assistance to isolated children payments for full-time students aged 16 years and over. Prior to this date, concurrent payments of assistance to isolated children and family allowance were restricted to parents whose student children were aged less than 16 years.

**9.9 FAMILY ALLOWANCE, QUEENSLAND**

<i>Particulars</i>	1981	1990	1991
AT 30 JUNE			
<i>Children and students</i>	664,982	659,129	669,415
In families	663,046	659,129	669,415
In institutions	1,936	n.a.	n.a.
Families	321,193	337,455	344,088
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000)	149,385	(a) 346,410	(b) 366,668

(a) Including payments to 42,980 recipients in the Northern Territory.  
(b) Including payments to 22,301 recipients in the Northern Territory.  
Source: Department of Social Security.

The total family allowance paid to Australian recipients during the year ended 30 June 1991 was \$1,893,958, an increase of 4.6 per cent over the total for the previous year.

**Family Allowance Supplement**

The Commonwealth Government is undertaking a major reform of assistance to families with low to moderate incomes; the family allowance supplement is a major part of that reform.

**9.10 FAMILY ALLOWANCE SUPPLEMENT, QUEENSLAND**

<i>Particulars</i>	1989	1990	1991
AT 30 JUNE			
<i>Recipients</i>	40,226	42,041	44,234
Sole mothers	4,267	3,042	3,271
Sole fathers	557	540	552
Married couples	35,402	38,459	40,411
Eligible dependent children	101,300	103,900	108,385
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid (\$'000)	100,794	(a) 130,982	(b) 144,657

(a) Including payments to 2,142 recipients in the Northern Territory.  
(b) Including payments to 2,012 recipients in the Northern Territory.  
Source: Department of Social Security.

From 17 December 1987, the family allowance supplement scheme replaced the family income supplement scheme which had been in operation since 1 May 1983. It provides a higher level of

assistance under a more generous income test to a substantially greater number of families with children. The higher cost of older children is recognised and payments for older children are significantly larger than payments for young children. The supplement provides cash assistance and the rate depends on the number and ages of children. Payments may also include an amount for rent assistance for families in the private rental market.

To be eligible for a family allowance supplement, a person must be qualified to receive family allowance and must not receive an additional pension or benefit for the child. The supplement is paid to the person who is paid family allowance, usually the mother. The family allowance supplement is subject to an assets test and an income test. From 1 November 1990, additional assistance for low income working families was provided by extending entitlement to health care cards to all family allowance supplement recipients.

At 30 June 1991, the weekly rate of family allowance supplement was \$26.50 for each child under 13 and \$38.65 for each child aged 13 to 15 years. For a full-time student aged 16 to 24 years who did not receive payments of a Commonwealth pension, benefit or allowance or a Commonwealth education allowance such as AUSTUDY, the payment was \$17 a week.

The total amount paid to Australian recipients during 1990-91 was \$573m, which was 11.6 per cent higher than the amount paid during 1989-90.

### 9.1.6 Other Payments

There are a number of other federal government payments to the disadvantaged and those in particular need.

A sheltered employment allowance is payable to disabled people 16 years and over and below 65 years for men and 60 years for women, engaged in approved sheltered or supported employment who are otherwise qualified to receive an invalid pension. Payments in 1990-91 amounted to \$16.0m.

In 1990-91, \$2.0m was paid in mobility allowances to severely disabled people aged 16 years or more who were gainfully employed or undertaking vocational training and who could not use public transport without substantial assistance because of their disabilities.

Persons undertaking a rehabilitation program conducted by the Department of Community Services and Health and otherwise eligible for a social security pension or benefit can receive a non-taxable rehabilitation allowance equivalent to the invalid pension and subject to the same income and assets tests conditions. The allowance is paid during treatment or training and for up to 6 months thereafter. In 1990-91, payments amounted to \$6.4m.

From 15 November 1987, child disability allowance replaced the handicapped child's allowance. The child disability allowance provides financial assistance to people caring for physically, intellectually or psychiatrically disabled children under 16 years of age or a dependent full-time student aged 16 to 24 in their homes. It is not subject to an income test or tax. In 1990-91 a total of \$13.8m was paid.

A pension is payable, free of income test, to the guardian of a double orphan who is aged under 16 years or who is a dependent full-time student aged 16 to 24 years. It is paid for a child effectively rendered parentless (through death of both parents or in certain other restricted circumstances). These payments amounted to \$315,000 in 1990-91.

Pensioners, supporting parent beneficiaries and recipients of some other benefits are eligible for a number of concessions from local, State and federal governments. Special discounts are given on fares, rates, registration, electricity and telephones, to name a few. It is also not uncommon for private firms to give discounts to pensioners and other beneficiaries.

## 9.2 SERVICES

**Government and church, charitable and community organisations provide a variety of welfare services in the community.**

In 1989-90 there were 939 residential welfare establishments, other than emergency accommodation, which housed 20,398 people at the end of that year. In addition there were 160 emergency accommodation establishments.

Non-residential welfare services are typically provided by charitable and community organisations and target the disabled and others in need of care and/or counselling.

### 9.2.1 Child Welfare

#### **Child Protection**

In response to the increasing number of child protection notifications, the Queensland Centre for Prevention of Child Abuse was established in September 1986. The purpose of the centre is to encourage the development of programs and initiatives aimed at the prevention of all forms of child abuse by enhancing the well-being of children and families in Queensland.

Prevention of child abuse, neglect and exploitation is a shared responsibility of the family, community and government. Since 1989-90, a major aim of preventative efforts has been to increase public awareness of child abuse and neglect.



Requests for grants under the Child Abuse Prevention Program administered by the Queensland Centre for Prevention of Child Abuse have increased significantly since its inception. During 1990-91, a total of \$191,830 was allocated to 39 organisations to conduct local preventative projects. The projects encompass parent education courses, support groups for survivors of childhood sexual abuse and personal safety education courses.

#### 9.11 CHILD PROTECTION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Notifications (a)	6,437	6,926	7,181
Cases (b)	10,255	11,190	11,390
Distinct children (c)	8,707	9,186	9,438
Substantiations			
Cases	3,377	3,721	3,500
Distinct children	3,010	3,185	3,125

(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 Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs.

In 1990-91 there were 7,181 child protection notifications recorded, which was an increase of 3.7 per cent over the number of notifications for 1989-90 and over twice the number in 1983-84. These notifications were in respect of 9,438 distinct children (a child who is the subject of more than one notification is counted once only) and for 3,125 of these children the cases were substantiated.

#### 9.12 CHILD PROTECTION CASES SUBSTANTIATED, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

Type of maltreatment	Children		
	Males	Females	Total
Abuse			
Physical	589	491	1,080
Emotional	272	260	532
Sexual	147	611	758
Neglect	607	523	1,130
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>3,500</b>

Source: Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs.

Of the 11,390 child protection cases notified in 1990-91, abuse or neglect was substantiated in 3,500 (30.7 per cent) cases and suspected in a further 2,226 (19.5 per cent). The remaining findings of investigations were no abuse or neglect identified (4,342), no investigation possible (462) and under investigation (860). Neglect was the most common type of maltreatment (32.3 per cent) in the cases where abuse or neglect was substantiated.

#### Children in Care of the State

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 orders are the responsibility of the Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs.

#### 9.13 CHILDREN (a) UNDER ORDERS, QUEENSLAND

Type of order	At 30 June		
	1989	1990	1991
Care and control	637	679	637
Care and protection	2,791	2,694	2,659
Supervision	510	487	544
Protective supervision	398	359	308
Detention at Her Majesty's Pleasure	10	10	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,346</b>	<b>4,229</b>	<b>4,157</b>

(a) If under more than one order, shown under the most serious order.

Source: Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs.

At 30 June 1991, there were 4,157 children under at least one order. The Director-General of the Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs is the legal guardian of children placed under care and control, care and protection orders and Her Majesty's Pleasure. At 30 June 1991, there were 3,305 children under the guardianship of the Director-General.

#### 9.14 CHILDREN UNDER ORDERS BY TYPE OF PLACEMENT, QUEENSLAND

Type of placement	At 30 June		
	1989	1990	1991
In residential care establishments			
Government	433	409	362
Licensed	144	130	102
Foster care	289	279	260
Foster care	1,768	1,555	1,590
Employment	8	16	9
In adult custody	124	166	148
Home placement	1,741	1,719	1,697
Other establishments (a)	120	114	113
Other (b)	152	250	238
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,346</b>	<b>4,229</b>	<b>4,157</b>

(a) Including hospitals, prisons and establishments for the handicapped. (b) Including children living with department approved persons, living independently, absconders and transfers interstate.

Source: Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs.

The department aims to assist and support children in their home environment where possible and appropriate. At 30 June 1991, 1,697 children under orders (40.8 per cent) were placed at home. 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 foster care and residential care.

#### Foster Care

Foster parents are a vital resource for children in care. As the need for child protection work increases so does the demand for care-givers for children. Foster parents have been called upon to care for an increasing number of emotionally disturbed children.

Parents wishing to foster are given a 6 to 8 week education program prior to their approval as foster parents. These programs give potential care-givers



some preparation for the tasks involved in fostering children and assist them in making realistic decisions about the type of children for whom their family could provide care. The programs also help child care officers to become well acquainted with applicants before children are placed with them. Local foster parent groups are established throughout Queensland and, with the Foster Parents Association of Queensland, provide ongoing education and support.

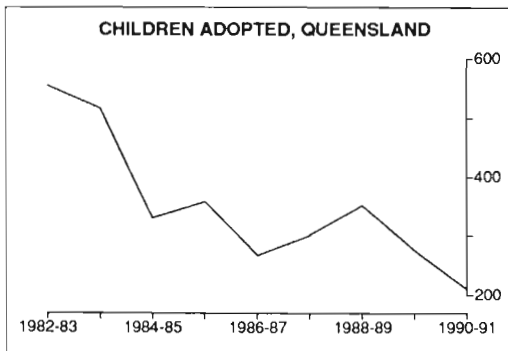
### **Residential Care**

Residential care is offered by both government and licensed non-government residential care establishments. Non-government organisations provide a range of licensed residential care facilities and related support services for children in care. The models of licensed residential care include congregate care institutions, campus style facilities, clustered group homes, group homes and hostels.

### **Adoptions**

Adoption is the legal process to secure for a child, adoptive parents who have all the legal rights and responsibilities of natural parents. The Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs is the sole authority responsible for the adoption of children in Queensland and this process is governed by the *Adoption of Children Act 1964*.

Amendments to the Act providing for access to identifying information were passed by the Queensland Parliament in May 1990 and in February 1991. The primary purpose of these amendments was to provide access to identifying information to adult persons, to birth parents, and in certain limited circumstances, to their relatives. The amendments also made 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.



However, as a result of the recent amendments providing for Adoption Information Services, the Adoption Contact Register will cease to exist as from 1 March 1992. Adult adopted persons or birth parents who are interested in contact may still advise the Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs.

The number of children adopted in 1990-91 was 210 compared with 278 for the previous year and 454 in 1980-81.

There were 61 adoption orders made for babies during 1990-91, while 153 applications were received from couples wishing to adopt infants aged under 12 months.

### **9.2.2 Residential Welfare Establishments**

Residential welfare establishments provide organised substitute living facilities to maintain a basic level of health and well-being for those people who are not fully capable of independently looking after themselves, e.g. the aged, neglected children and the handicapped.

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

A number of residential welfare establishments are run by government (e.g. the Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs) and others by church, charitable and community organisations. A large proportion receive government funds through a range of programs; operating grants, handicapped children's benefits, personal care and hostel care subsidies to name a few. Funding can come from federal and State governments and the latter may have a federal component.

Establishments are categorised by the level of care they provide. There are changes year to year reflecting changes in eligibility criteria for different programs and changes in the perceived needs of the people being accommodated, so it is difficult to accurately compare statistics from year to year.

### **Substitute Family or Home Care Establishments**

The predominant activity of these establishments is the provision of full board and lodging and some personal, custodial or parental care to aged or disabled persons or to dependent or delinquent children.

Of the 358 establishments operating during 1989-90, 242 had fewer than 21 beds.

Of the June 1990 residents, 58 per cent were aged, 28 per cent intellectually disabled and 4 per cent dependent, neglected or delinquent children.

Government contributions covered 66 per cent of operating expenditure in 1989-90, a slightly higher proportion than in the previous year.

#### 9.15 SUBSTITUTE FAMILY OR HOME CARE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Establishments	299	349	358
Beds at end of June	7,857	8,459	8,202
Admissions during year	6,746	6,192	6,178
Residents at end of June	7,270	7,824	7,509
Total resident days during year ('000)	2,589	2,814	2,680
Average daily number resident ('000)	7.1	7.7	7.3
Bed occupancy rate at end of June (%)	93	93	91
Resident days (a)	956	1,009	933
Staff (full-time equivalent)	3,247	3,513	3,557
Medical	5	3	3
Other professional and technical	132	142	222
Nursing, medical attendants, etc.	1,357	1,492	1,540
Other staff	1,753	1,876	1,793
Operating expenditure (\$'000)	90,631	108,592	121,156
Cost per resident day (\$)	35.01	38.59	45.21

(a) Rate per 1,000 mean estimated resident population.

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

disabled, etc. and must have adequate domestic staff and expenditure on food.

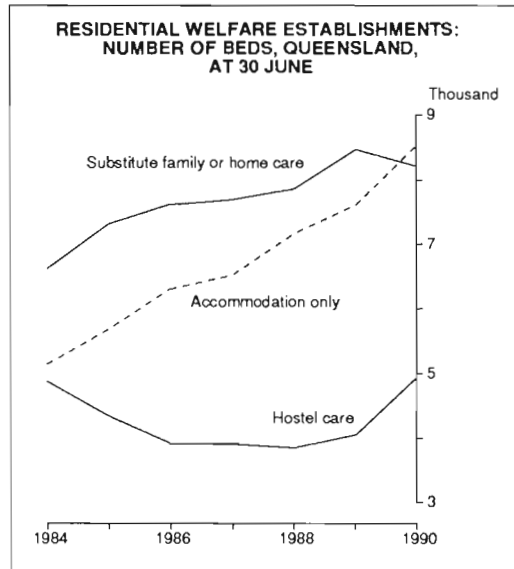
Compared with establishments providing substitute family or home care, in 1989-90, establishments providing hostel care had slightly more than half the staff for every 100 residents and incurred a little over half the cost per resident day.

#### 9.16 HOSTEL CARE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Establishments	72	84	92
Beds at end of June	3,845	4,055	4,948
Admissions during year	2,812	2,155	2,573
Residents at end of June	3,517	3,642	4,536
Total resident days during year ('000)	1,265	1,287	1,627
Average daily number resident ('000)	3.5	3.5	4.5
Bed occupancy rate at end of June (%)	91	90	92
Resident days (a)	467	462	567
Staff (full-time equivalent)	833	908	1,200
Medical	1	1	—
Other professional and technical	18	18	30
Nursing, medical attendants, etc.	112	127	185
Other staff	702	762	986
Operating expenditure (\$'000)	22,004	26,017	38,242
Cost per resident day (\$)	17.39	20.22	23.50

(a) Rate per 1,000 mean estimated resident population.

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).



#### Hostel Care Establishments

These 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. They cater for the aged, the physically and intellectually

Of the June 1990 residents, 85 per cent were aged 65 years and over and just over two-thirds were females.

In 1989-90 government funding covered 33 per cent of operating expenditure, a slightly lower proportion than in 1988-89. Patients' fees (including payments on behalf of patients, e.g. pensions, health benefits) continue to be the main source of revenue for these establishments.

#### Accommodation Only Establishments

These 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. (Night shelters providing only casual accommodation are not included.)

Reflecting the lower level of service, in 1989-90 establishments providing accommodation only had less than one thirtieth of the staff per 100 residents and slightly more than a tenth of the cost per resident day of establishments providing substitute family or home care.

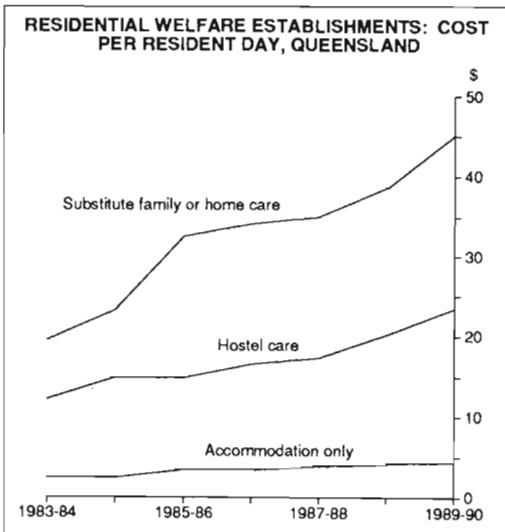
Of the 489 establishments operating during 1989-90, 384 had fewer than 21 beds.

Nearly all residents in June 1990, were aged 65 years or over and 59 per cent resided in government-run establishments.

#### 9.17 ACCOMMODATION ONLY ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Establishments	393	417	489
Beds at end of June	7,167	7,611	8,534
Admissions during year	1,176	1,134	1,511
Residents at end of June	6,964	7,403	8,353
Total resident days during year ('000)	2,485	2,610	2,930
Average daily number resident ('000)	6.8	7.1	8.0
Bed occupancy rate at end of June (%)	97	97	98
Resident days (a)	917	936	1,020
Staff (full-time equivalent)	113	117	125
Medical	—	—	—
Other professional and technical	—	—	1
Nursing, medical attendants, etc.	17	17	22
Other staff	96	99	102
Operating expenditure (\$'000)	9,705	10,915	12,716
Cost per resident day (\$)	3.91	4.18	4.34

(a) Rate per 1,000 mean estimated resident population.  
Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).



Patients' fees, including payments on behalf of patients, e.g. pensions, continue to be the main source of revenue for these establishments.

#### Emergency Accommodation Services

In 1990-91, there were 160 services providing emergency accommodation and related support for persons who were homeless or in crisis. These were funded under the Supported Accommodation

Assistance Program (SAAP) (50 per cent Commonwealth funds, 50 per cent State) administered by the Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs.

In July 1989, a new 5-year SAAP Agreement commenced, replacing the former SAAP administrative arrangements. Services are now identified through 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.

Services which provide assistance to these target groups generally fall into three categories — general services, youth services and services to women and children escaping domestic violence.

General SAAP services provide assistance to a range of target groups including single homeless men and women and homeless families. Youth services are provided by SAAP funded accommodation and related support services to homeless young persons between the ages of 12 and 25 years. Funding is also provided under SAAP for community-based organisations which operate services for women and their children who are escaping domestic violence and seeking accommodation and support.

#### 9.18 SUPPORTED ACCOMMODATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

Particulars	Number of services	Amount allocated \$'000
General services	65	7,492
Youth services	51	6,272
Women and children escaping domestic violence	44	6,285
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>20,049</b>

Source: Department of Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs.

During 1990-91, the number of SAAP services increased by 3 per cent, whereas funding of these services increased by 15 per cent.

The Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP) is a Commonwealth funded program forming part of the Commonwealth/State Housing Agreement. CAP aims to provide capital housing funds for supported accommodation and related support services funded under SAAP. The Department of Housing and Local Government administers CAP funds in Queensland. A total of \$6.7m was allocated in 1990-91 (\$6.6m in 1989-90). Thirty-seven premises were approved for purchase, and renovations and maintenance were carried out on 122

premises throughout Queensland. Sixteen of the new facilities provided accommodation for families, including families in rural and remote areas such as Longreach and Moranbah. Eleven will provide medium term accommodation for young people including young parents. An additional \$1.7m was made available under CAP for a Youth Initiatives Program designed to facilitate a co-ordinated approach to homeless youth.

### 9.2.3 Non-residential Welfare 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 Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs provides crisis care which includes a 24-hour telephone crisis counselling service (32,745 incoming calls in 1990-91), emergency care and some financial assistance for clients.

There are day care and drop-in centres where people of similar backgrounds (aged pensioners, unemployed youth) can meet socially and, in some cases, receive care and/or counselling.

Under the Home and Community Care (HACC) program, the Commonwealth Government, in conjunction with State governments, is developing a comprehensive range of integrated home and community care services for frail elderly clients and their carers and younger disabled clients who wish to remain in the community. The program aims to prevent the premature or inappropriate admission of these people to long-term care.

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, community care paramedical services and domiciliary nursing services. In 1990-91, a total of \$55,483,034 was allocated to services under the HACC program by the Queensland Department of Health.

For the physically and mentally disabled, a number of non-profit community-based organisations provide services, namely:

- sheltered employment,
- activity therapy,
- training,
- respite care,
- recreation and rehabilitation,
- aids and appliances and

- production and provision of audio and Braille material.

These are largely funded by the Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing and Community Services.

There are some other government-run welfare services such as the Telephone Interpreter Service of the Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs and other services to migrants including Migrant Resource Centres.

### 9.2.4 Services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People

Aboriginal and 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 Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs. They include community organisations, interpreter and translator services.

## 9.3 REFERENCES

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# Chapter 10

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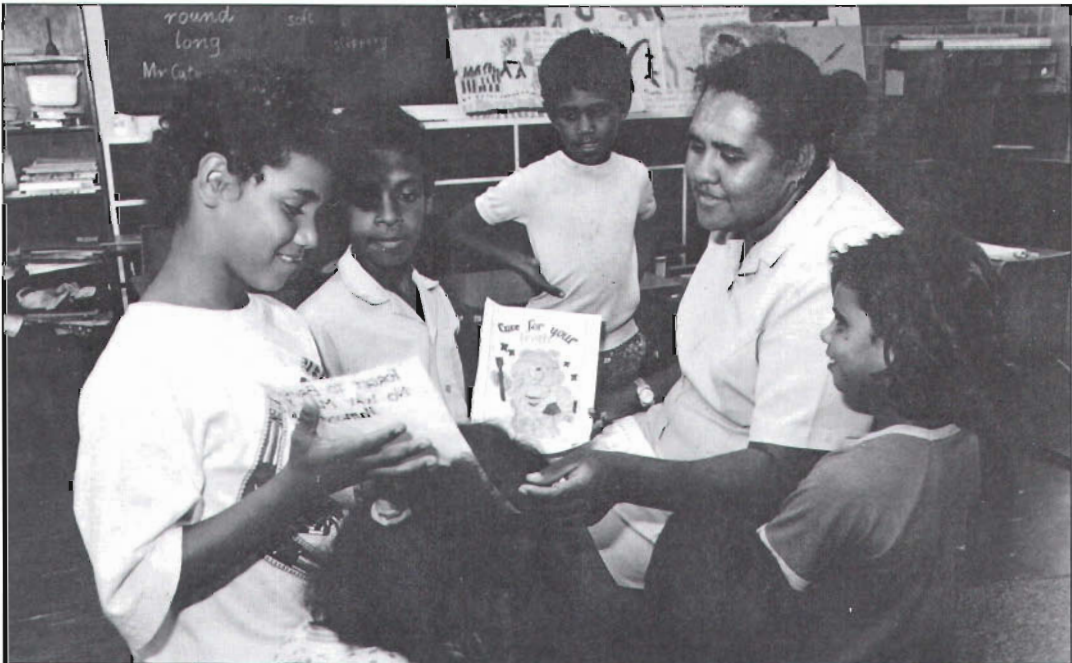
## HEALTH

Many factors which affect the health and well-being of Queenslanders are being remedied through the various projects initiated under the national Better Health Program.

The program established in Queensland in 1989-90, now comprises 25 health promotion projects. They provide opportunities for investigation and evaluation of innovative health promotion strategies and reflect current health priorities. A primary emphasis of the program is addressing inequalities in health status and inequalities in access to health promotion services.

The majority of projects under the national Better Health Program focus on population or community wide strategies, with specific focuses varying with each project (e.g. ethnic communities, the elderly, communities within a defined geographic region, health professionals, etc.). The Better Health Program strategies include:

- taking health programs into the community — at work, at school or in the local area;
- promoting health policies across all sectors of government;
- ensuring preventive strategies become part of our health services;



Health worker, Cape York community

Photo: *Department of Administrative Services*

- using television, newspaper and radio campaigns to raise awareness of health and
- identifying and considering structural factors — policies, programs and services — which contribute to the health of the community.

Annual death statistics show that heart disease and cancer continue to be the main causes of death among Queenslanders, however, while deaths from heart disease are now decreasing, deaths from cancer are continuing to rise.

Other statistics show that hospitalisation rates have been rising and that more than 680,000 patients are now treated in Queensland hospitals each year, involving over 3.6 million days of care.

In addition to the people admitted to residential health facilities, a variety of treatments are now provided by a range of non-residential health establishments. Available figures indicate something of the order of 9.5 million services being provided by these centres each year. As well, almost 25 million professional services are provided by medical practitioners and specialists annually.

Monitoring and control of infectious disease are made possible by compulsory notification. Venereal disease continues to be by far the most common infectious disease but figures are showing alarming increases in the numbers of AIDS cases notified in Queensland.

## 10.1 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 the outbreak of an infectious disease.**

Causes of death, numbers of inpatients in hospitals, psychiatric institutions 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.

### 10.1.1 Causes of Death

Heart disease and cancer (malignant neoplasms) killed more than half of the 19,321 Queenslanders who died in 1990. Approximately one-third of all deaths were caused by heart disease and nearly 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.

## QUEENSLAND HEALTH — NEW ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

1991 was a year of historic change and challenge for the Queensland Department of Health which, during the year, changed its name to Queensland Health.

The *Health Services Act 1991*, which abolished Queensland's 59 Hospitals Boards, represented the most far-reaching change to Queensland's health system in more than 50 years. It resulted in a move away from a centralised administrative system to a regionalised public sector health service system which can be more responsive to local community and client needs.

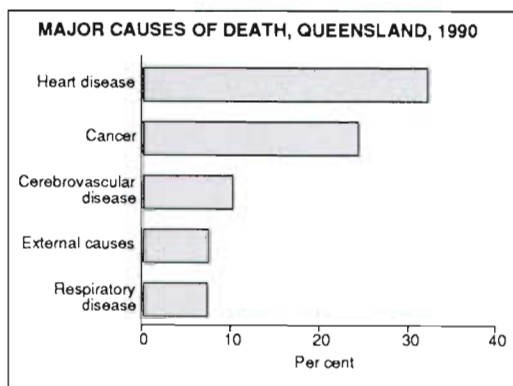
Health service delivery throughout the State is now the responsibility of 13 Regional Health Authorities: Brisbane North, Brisbane South, Central, Central-West, Darling Downs, Mackay, Northern, Peninsula and Torres Strait, South Coast, South-West, Sunshine Coast, West Moreton and Wide Bay.

The Department's Central Office was also restructured. Its former 18 divisions were replaced by four new ones: Public Health Services, Policy and Planning, Corporate Services and Executive Support Services. Responsibilities retained by Central Office include policy formulation and deliberation, State-wide planning and priority setting and evaluation and monitoring to ensure that the entire service is focused on meeting the needs of Queenslanders.

The five broad corporate goals of Queensland Health are to:

- develop and implement public programs which promote, protect and enhance the health and well-being of the community;
- provide a range of health services which maintain and improve the health and well-being of individuals and groups in the community;
- ensure the optimal management of the available financial and physical resources;
- provide an effective and efficient workforce which meets the health needs of the people of Queensland, and
- develop sound policies in Queensland on health and health-related issues.

The changes which took place in 1991 are aimed at producing a more efficient, accountable system. Queensland Health can now focus on better outcomes for clients and improved quality of care, and be more responsive to community and client needs.



awareness of the major determinants of health: nutrition, exercise, smoking, hypertension and factors related to accidents.

The significance of the various causes of death differ greatly according to sex. For example, 13.5 per cent of deaths of females in 1990 were caused by cerebrovascular disease compared with only 7.7 per cent for males. In contrast, deaths from external causes are much more significant for males than females; in 1990, 9.7 per cent of deaths of males were from these causes while the corresponding proportion for female deaths was 5.0 per cent. The proportions of deaths from heart disease and from cancer were similar for both males and females.

Since the early 1970s, the death rate for heart disease has decreased by 23.4 per cent, from an average rate of 295 deaths per 100,000 population for 1973 to 1975 to 226 for 1988 to 1990 and the rates for cerebrovascular disease have dropped even more markedly, by 42.5 per cent, from 120 to 69. The decline in the incidence of death from these two circulatory diseases has had a substantial effect on the overall death rates which fell by 17.7 per cent over the same period (from a rate of 838 deaths per 100,000 population to a rate of 690). In contrast, the death rates for cancer have risen from 134 to 165, an increase of 23.1 per cent.

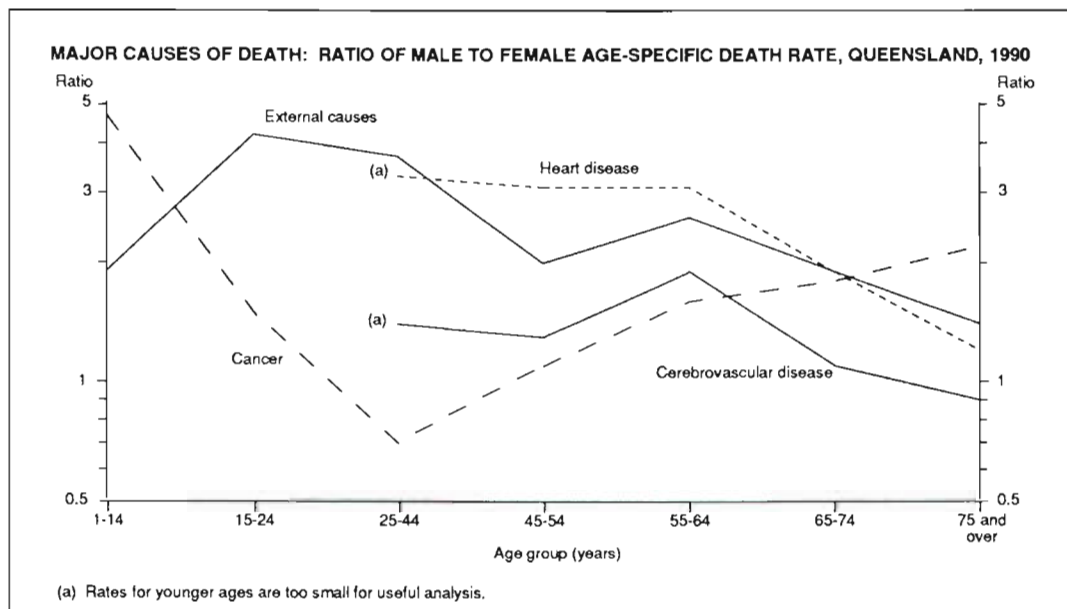
The State Government has developed a major program called *Queensland Health 2000* which aims to lower mortality from the main causes of death of Queenslanders by bringing about a healthier lifestyle in general and by lowering the risk factors associated with the major diseases in particular. Largely, this is to be achieved by increasing public

#### 10.1 PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, QUEENSLAND, 1990

Underlying cause	Persons	Percentage of total deaths	
		Males	Females
Heart disease	6,237	31.3	33.5
Cancer	4,709	26.0	22.4
Cerebrovascular disease	1,991	7.7	13.5
External causes	1,468	9.7	5.0
Respiratory system disease	1,423	8.5	6.0

Source: Deaths (3312.3).

The ratio of male to female deaths from the major causes differs markedly for the various age groups. In 1990 the death rate for males aged 45 to 54 years from heart disease was almost four times that for females 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 nearly four times that for females.





### 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 39 per cent of the deaths in 1990. Other significant causes were congenital anomalies and 'cot death'. The risk of death diminishes considerably after the first year of life; in 1990 there were over 100 per cent more deaths at ages under 1 year compared with deaths at ages 1 to 14 years. More than half of the deaths at ages 1 to 14 years were due to external causes, mainly road vehicle traffic accidents and drownings.

#### 10.2 MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE, QUEENSLAND, 1990

Cause	Males	Females	Rate (a)
<b>UNDER 1 YEAR</b>			
Conditions originating in perinatal period	90	46	309
Congenital anomalies	40	56	218
'Cot death'	33	25	132
Other	27	28	125
<b>All causes</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>785</b>
<b>1-14 YEARS</b>			
Accidents and violence	66	33	16
Cancer	20	4	4
Other	27	18	7
<b>All causes</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>15-24 YEARS</b>			
Road traffic accidents	103	39	29
Suicide	85	9	19
Other	112	45	32
<b>All causes</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>25-44 YEARS</b>			
Accidents and violence	345	91	48
Cancer	96	139	26
Circulatory system diseases	118	44	18
Other	106	70	19
<b>All causes</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>45-64 YEARS</b>			
Cancer	777	537	242
Circulatory system diseases	859	308	215
Accidents and violence	202	87	53
Other	379	223	111
<b>All causes</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>621</b>
<b>65 YEARS AND OVER</b>			
Circulatory system diseases	3,518	3,994	2,382
Cancer	1,875	1,240	988
Respiratory system diseases	748	412	368
Other	1,068	1,179	712
<b>All causes</b>	<b>7,209</b>	<b>6,825</b>	<b>4,450</b>

(a) Deaths per 100,000 population of same age group.

Source: Deaths (3312.3).

In the 15 to 24 years age group, there were more than 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 1990 accidents, poisonings and violence accounted for 78 per cent of all deaths in this age group.

Accidents, poisonings and violence continue as the leading cause of death for males aged 25 to 44 years. For females of these ages, cancer emerges as the leading cause and remains so until the age group of 65 years and over, when circulatory system diseases, mainly heart disease, become the leading cause. Circulatory system diseases are also the most common cause of death for males aged 45 years and over.

### 10.1.2 Inpatients of Residential Health Establishments

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

#### 10.3 PATIENTS OF RESIDENTIAL HEALTH ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 27 JUNE 1990

Category of patient	Acute hospitals	Psychiatric institutions	Nursing care homes
Medical	3,543	—	—
Orthopaedic and surgical	3,301	—	—
Obstetric	827	—	—
Psychiatric or behavioural	457	909	783
Intellectually disabled	6	135	551
Aged and geriatric	966	174	10,059
Other	783	157	938
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,883</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>12,331</b>

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

At 27 June 1990, 23,589 patients were being treated in these institutions throughout Queensland. The level of nursing care given to these patients ranged from round-the-clock, comprehensive nursing (for hospital patients and a small number of psychiatric hospital patients), to regular basic nursing care (for the majority of patients in psychiatric hospitals and nursing care homes), to minimal nursing care (for the minority of patients at nursing care homes).

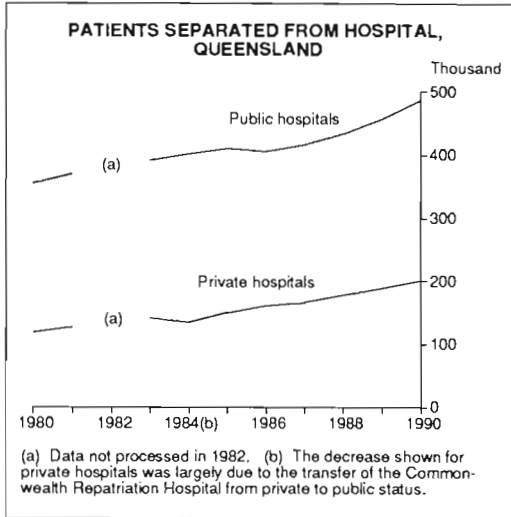
Female patients in nursing care homes greatly outnumber male patients. At 27 June 1990, some 72 per cent of aged persons (65 years and over) in these homes were females whereas in the general population aged 65 years and over, females comprise 56 per cent of such persons.

### Hospital Inpatients

The State Government bears prime responsibility for the 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, run mainly by religious authorities, supplement this service.

There were 688,840 patients separated from Queensland hospitals (excluding psychiatric hospitals) during 1990, an increase of 6.7 per cent over the number separated during 1989.

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 55 per cent of all separations in 1990 were of females, this proportion reduces to almost 50 per cent when pregnancy and childbirth cases are excluded.



Between 1980 and 1990, hospital separations increased by 45.2 per cent. Over this period there was strong growth in the private hospital sector, with hospital separations increasing by 69.6 per cent. For both private and public hospitals the growth in the second half of the period was not as high as for the first half.

Hospitalisation rates have also been increasing over the last several years. In 1980 there were 2,092 patient separations for every 10,000 Queenslanders while in 1990 this rate had grown to 2,370.

#### 10.4 PATIENTS SEPARATED (a) FROM HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND

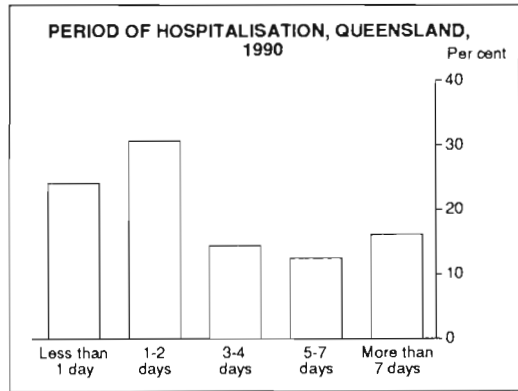
Patients separated	1988	1989	1990
Males	274,738	289,779	313,634
Females	336,058	356,016	375,206
<b>Persons</b>	<b>610,796</b>	<b>645,795</b>	<b>688,840</b>
From public hospitals	433,310	456,917	487,575
From private hospitals	177,486	188,878	201,265
<b>Rate (b)</b>			
Males	1,995	2,037	2,150
Females	2,458	2,522	2,591
Persons	2,225	2,279	2,370

(a) Counted once each time they were separated during the year.  
 (b) Patients separated per 10,000 population.  
 Source: Hospital Morbidity (4303.3).

#### Period of Hospitalisation

Just over 3.6 million days were spent in hospital by patients who were separated from hospital during 1990, resulting in an average length of stay of 5.3 days. The average stay for public hospital patients was 5.5 days compared with 4.7 days for private hospital patients.

Of all patients who were separated from hospital during 1990, more than half (56 per cent) had been hospitalised for periods of up to and including 2 days; of the remainder, more than one-third (16 per cent of the total) had been hospitalised for periods in excess of 7 days.



#### Age Distribution

Just over 40 per cent of patients separated from Queensland hospitals in 1990 were aged 15 to 44 years. In this age group, which is the childbearing age range, female patients outnumbered male patients by almost 2 to 1.

Comparison of the age distributions of patients separated in 1980 and 1990 shows that the proportion of patients aged 65 years and over increased from 18 per cent in 1980 to 25 per cent in 1990, while the proportions for the younger age groups declined. These movements reflect the ageing of the Queensland population.

#### 10.5 PATIENTS SEPARATED BY AGE, QUEENSLAND

Age group (years)	1980		1990	
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number
0-14	17.3	86,372	12.5	
15-44	42.9	278,725	40.5	
45-64	22.0	150,973	21.9	
65 and over	17.9	172,770	25.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>688,840</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

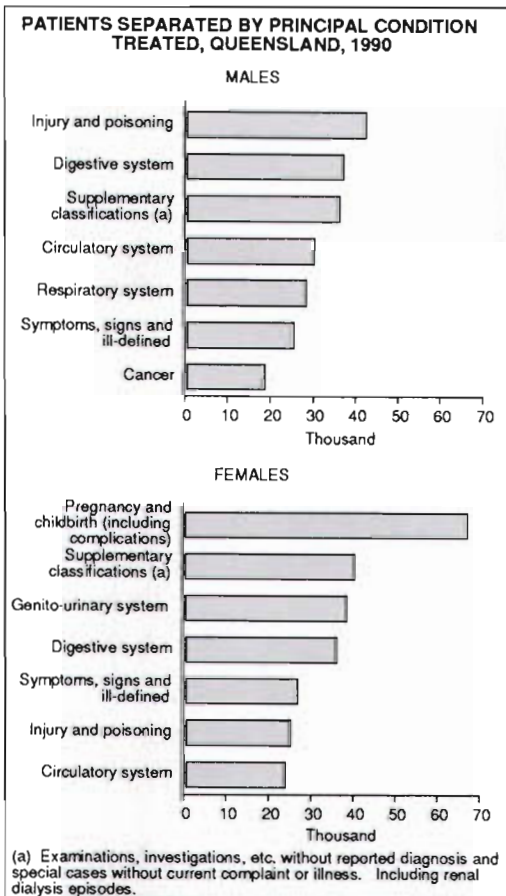
Source: Hospital Morbidity (4303.3).

#### 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 1990, injuries and poisoning were the leading principal conditions treated, accounting for 14 per cent of separations. The leading conditions treated for females were pregnancy, childbirth and related complications, which accounted for 18 per cent of separations. Childbirth without complications comprised just over 28 per cent of this group of conditions.

The total period of hospitalisation for the various principal conditions treated provides an indication of hospital resources expended on the treatment of these conditions. Among males the treatment of circulatory system diseases accounted for the greatest amount of hospitalisation (17 per cent of total patient days), followed by treatment of injury and poisoning (12 per cent) and treatment of cancer (10 per cent). For females, circulatory system diseases accounted for 14 per cent of total hospitalisation (including 5 per cent for stroke patients), while pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium accounted for 15 per cent. Treatment of mental disorders and injury and poisoning each accounted for 9 per cent of the total period of hospitalisation for females.



For both males and females, the average period of hospitalisation is highest for patients treated for mental disorders. In 1990, the average for these patients was 12.0 days for males and 15.6 for females. Average length of stay is also high for perinatal conditions (13.7 days for males and 13.6 days for females), mainly because of the lengthy treatment of premature babies.

### Principal Operation or Procedure Performed

Surgical or other medical procedures were performed on over half of the patients separated during 1990. 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 persons separated from hospital in 1990 for whom surgery was reported as the principal procedure, 59 per cent were females. Surgery on the female genital organs and obstetric operations account for much of this disparity.

Surgery on the genital organs accounted for 25 per cent of cases where surgery was reported as the principal operation for females. Dilation and curettage of the uterus comprised almost half of these operations. Similarly, obstetric operations accounted for 18 per cent of surgical operations for females. Caesarean sections accounted for almost one-third of all obstetric operations.

For males separated from hospital in 1990, surgical operations on the musculoskeletal system accounted for almost 19 per cent of all surgical cases, while those performed on the digestive system accounted for 17 per cent of cases. Of the operations performed on the digestive system, more than half comprised hernia repairs and appendix operations.

### Inpatients of Government Psychiatric Hospitals

Most psychiatric treatment is provided at specialist psychiatric units attached to general hospitals. In most 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 468 beds, Baillie Henderson in Toowoomba with 434 beds, Mosman Hall in Charters Towers with 111 beds, John Oxley Memorial (a forensic facility) with 73 beds or Wacol Repatriation Pavilion with 85 beds.

Schizophrenia (characterised by the disintegration of the personality) was the main reason for admission to psychiatric hospitals in Queensland in 1989, accounting for 42 per cent of all such admissions.

## 10.6 PERIOD OF TREATMENT IN HOSPITAL, QUEENSLAND, 1990

Principal condition treated (International Classification, 1975 Revision)	Males		Females	
	Percentage of total inpatient days	Average period (days)	Percentage of total inpatient days	Average period (days)
Infectious and parasitic	1.3	4.2	1.1	3.7
Cancer	9.7	8.3	6.1	9.1
Non-malignant neoplasms	0.6	2.2	1.2	3.0
Endocrine, nutrition and metabolic	1.6	6.7	1.9	8.7
Blood and bloodforming organs	0.6	4.0	0.5	4.6
Mental disorders	8.7	12.0	8.9	15.6
Nervous system and sense organs	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.6
Circulatory system	17.2	9.1	14.2	11.8
Respiratory system	9.3	5.3	6.6	5.8
Digestive system	7.8	3.4	6.8	3.7
Genito-urinary system (a)	4.3	4.5	5.9	3.1
Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	—	—	14.7	4.4
Skin and subcutaneous system	3.0	5.4	2.1	6.1
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	6.8	5.5	6.5	7.1
Congenital anomalies	1.1	5.7	0.7	6.3
Certain perinatal conditions	2.0	13.7	1.3	13.6
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined	5.6	3.5	5.1	3.8
Injury and poisoning	12.3	4.7	9.1	7.2
Supplementary classifications (b)	3.1	1.4	3.2	1.6
<b>All causes</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>

(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: Hospital Morbidity (4303.3).

## 10.7 PERSONS RESIDENT IN PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS (a) BY MAJOR DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES, QUEENSLAND, 20 MARCH 1991

Major diagnostic category	Number of persons
Schizophrenia	456
Affective psychosis	74
Organic psychosis	160
Neurosis	7
Personality disorder	35
Intellectual handicap	204
Alcohol or drug abuse	99
Other psychiatric disorder	29
Non-psychiatric or unknown disorder	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,085</b>

(a) Wolston Park, Baillie Henderson, Mosman Hall, John Oxley Memorial and Wacol Repatriation psychiatric hospitals. Psychiatric patients at general hospitals are included in the previous section.

Source: Queensland Health, Census of Inpatient Psychiatric Facilities.

## 10.1.3 Patients of Non-residential Health Establishments

Extensive non-residential medical treatment is provided by outpatient centres, day centres and day hospitals, rehabilitation centres and mobile services such as home nursing and ambulance services.

## Outpatient Centre Patients

Most outpatient centres are attached to acute hospitals. Some are separate centres or are ancillary services attached to establishments other than acute hospitals. They provide for the treatment of casualty cases, X-ray tests, physiotherapy, treatment of special diseases and minor operations on

patients not formally admitted to hospitals. Over 125,000 services were rendered to patients attending outpatient centres in the week ending 30 June 1990. Over 17 per cent of these were 'casualty' services, most of which were of an emergency nature for injuries resulting from accidents.

## 10.8 SERVICES AT OUTPATIENT CENTRES, QUEENSLAND, WEEK ENDED 30 JUNE 1990

Type of treatment	Services (a)
Pharmacy	20,274
Casualty	21,891
Medical	28,071
Dental	10,516
X-ray	10,960
Physiotherapy	7,275
Surgical	8,434
Other	18,512
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>125,933</b>

(a) One or more services may be provided during a single attendance. (b) Including 110,501 services at 169 centres maintained by Hospitals Boards and 15,432 services at 85 other centres.

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

## Patients of Day Centres and Domiciliary Nursing Services

Day centres or day hospitals provide therapy which requires non-residential attendance by patients at specified regular intervals over a period of time. Physiotherapy and occupational therapy are the services most frequently provided. In mid-1990, more than 11,000 services were provided each week by centres in Queensland.



**10.9 SERVICES AT DAY CENTRES AND DOMICILIARY NURSING SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, WEEK ENDED 30 JUNE 1990**

Type of service rendered	Number (a)
<b>Day centres</b>	
Physiotherapy	3,522
Occupational therapy	2,957
Recreational and social activities	1,795
Chiropody or podiatry	395
Speech therapy	483
Other	2,662
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,814</b>
<b>Domiciliary nursing services</b>	
Medical treatment	14,835
Hygiene and observation	14,809
Counselling and supportive care	9,159
Rehabilitation	1,153
Physiotherapy	1,304
Other	3,308
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,568</b>

(a) One or more services may be provided during a single attendance or visit.  
Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

Domiciliary or home-nursing services offer health care to people in their own homes. In mid-1990, over 44,000 home-nursing services were being provided to patients each week. Almost one-third of these services comprised medical treatments, with a similar proportion for hygiene and observation services.

### Persons Using Ambulance Services

Ambulance services in Queensland are provided by the Queensland Ambulance Service which maintains 96 separate centres, and by nine centres operated under the control of regional offices of Queensland Health. During 1989-90 these services treated 101,138 patients at accidents and 101,545 at ambulance centres. A total of 525,022 patients were transported, involving 12,448,000 kilometres travelled.

### 10.1.4 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 tests are carried out at private doctors' clinics and surgeries.

If a charge is raised, Medicare benefits are paid in respect of such services and for services rendered to persons treated as private patients at hospitals. During 1990-91 almost 25 million of these Medicare services were rendered to Queenslanders.

General practitioner attendances comprised 58 per cent of these services and pathology tests accounted for around 19 per cent. The average number of services provided per head of population was 8.4, almost equal to the national average.

### 10.10 MEDICARE SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

Type of service	Number	Per cent	Average (a)
	'000		
General practitioner	14,348	57.8	4.8
Pathology	4,654	18.8	1.6
Medical specialist	2,242	9.0	0.8
Diagnostic imaging	1,370	5.5	0.5
Operations	898	3.6	0.3
Anaesthetics	247	1.0	0.1
Optometry	453	1.8	0.2
Obstetrics	79	0.3	—
Radio and nuclear therapy	35	0.1	—
Other	493	2.0	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,817</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>

(a) Number of services per head of population.

Source: Health Insurance Commission.

### 10.1.5 Communicable and Other Infectious Diseases

During 1990, additional diseases were added to the list of notifiable diseases as amended in 1988. The additions included campylobacter and yersinia infections and reflect the increasing incidence of food transmitted gastroenteritic infections. Data for these diseases appear for the first time this year. The additional information will permit better monitoring to establish strategies for control.

The most important notifiable infectious disease 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 1991, 177 new notifications were received. While this represents a decrease in notifications from the previous year, it is not possible to assess either the true incidence or prevalence of the disease from these statistics.

Of the 3,729 venereal disease notifications during 1991, 2,346 were received for chlamydia, 417 for genital herpes, 473 for syphilis (all forms) and 493 for gonorrhoea.

There were 187 new cases of tuberculosis notified in 1991. When the atypical cases and those persons who moved into Queensland are excluded, there were 99 new cases of typical tuberculosis among Queensland residents in 1991. Most of these cases were tuberculosis of the lungs. The rate per head of population was highest amongst South-East Asian migrants, followed by other migrants, indigenous Australians and then non-indigenous Australian-born.

The management of all cases of tuberculosis is monitored and coordinated by the Brisbane Chest

### 10.11 NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, QUEENSLAND

Selected notifiable disease	1991		
	1990	Number	Rate (a)
AIDS	66	48	2
Campylobacter enteritis	n.a.	2,766	95
Epidemic polyarthrititis	1,249	2,133	72
Hepatitis A	180	256	9
Hepatitis B	1,752	1,662	56
Hepatitis C	773	1,842	64
HIV	189	177	6
Leptospirosis	n.a.	53	2
Malaria	488	418	14
Measles	47	152	5
Meningococcal infections	50	54	2
Pertussis	159	132	5
Q-fever	177	364	12
Rubella	185	196	7
Salmonellosis	1,361	1,470	50
Shigellosis	95	87	3
Tuberculosis (b)	92	99	3
Veneral diseases	4,755	3,729	126
Yersiniosis	n.a.	266	9

(a) Notifications per 100,000 population. (b) Not including atypical tuberculosis or relapsed cases. n.a. not applicable as notifications were not received for the whole year.

Source: Queensland Health.

Clinic. This has resulted in prompt diagnosis, efficient treatment and a high degree of tuberculosis control in Queensland.

Most notifications of hepatitis B in 1991 relate to the monitoring of asymptomatic chronic carriers of the disease. Of the numbers notified, less than 50 were acute cases.

The marked increase in hepatitis C notifications in 1991 is attributed to increased testing. A major proportion of those testing positive for this disease have a history of intravenous drug use.

The 1991 figures for the immunisation preventable diseases, measles and pertussis, remain unacceptably high. The figures for measles, in particular, are indicative of inadequate vaccination coverage.

The need for an effective Q-fever vaccine for those at increased risk of acquiring the disease is indicated by the number of notifications recorded. An effective vaccine is also needed for epidemic polyarthrititis which continues to inflict considerable temporary morbidity.

## 10.2 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PROVISION

**Primary health care, involving the direct treatment of ill-health of individuals, is provided at residential establishments and non-residential establishments such as outpatient clinics, 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 62,000 of these persons were registered to practise in Queensland at the end of 1991.**

### 10.2.1 Residential Health Establishments

In Queensland, there are over 400 residential establishments providing hospital, nursing and psychiatric care to inpatients.

Acute hospitals provide facilities for the inpatient treatment of the sick and disabled. These comprise *recognised* (public) hospitals, most of which are administered by Hospitals Boards, and private hospitals, operated by religious or other non-profit organisations or by private enterprise. In Queensland during 1989-90, there were 190 hospitals which together provided over 3.5 million inpatient days (i.e. the aggregation of days spent in hospital by all inpatients) of hospital care.

Nursing care homes offer long-term care for chronically ill, frail or disabled persons. Religious and other non-profit organisations run most of these establishments. During 1989-90 the 211 nursing care homes in Queensland provided more than 4.4 million inpatient days of nursing care.

Psychiatric institutions, operated mainly by the State Government, are devoted to the treatment and care of inpatients with psychiatric, mental or behavioural disorders or of senile patients. Almost half a million inpatient days of psychiatric treatment were provided by 10 psychiatric institutions in Queensland during 1989-90.

In 1989-90 there were three acute hospitals in the metropolitan area of Brisbane with more than 500 beds. These hospitals use expensive medical equipment and employ highly specialised staff in the treatment of patients from all areas of the State. In the more remote country areas of Queensland, small hospitals (mainly public) treat emergency cases and general medical cases, with the more serious cases being transferred to base hospitals in the larger population centres. In 1989-90 there were 55 acute hospitals with fewer than 21 beds and less than one-quarter of acute hospitals had more than 100 beds. Nursing care homes also vary greatly in size. In 1989-90, four of these (mostly government owned) had more than 250 beds while almost half had 40 beds or fewer.

The south-east corner of Queensland (Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions), in which just over 60 per cent of the State's population resides, has the majority of acute hospital beds and nursing care home beds. Of the 16,084 hospital beds and 12,689 nursing care home beds in Queensland at 30 June 1990, 52.1 per cent and 68.3 per cent, respectively, were located in the south-east corner.

There were 320 staff (full-time plus the full-time equivalent of part-time staff) at acute hospitals for

## 10.12 RESIDENTIAL HEALTH ESTABLISHMENTS: ACTIVITIES AND FINANCES, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

Particulars	Acute hospitals		Psychiatric institutions	Nursing care homes
	Recognised	Other		
Establishments	139	51	10	211
Beds at 30 June	12,436	3,648	1,638	12,689
Admissions during year	475,843	193,219	6,258	10,720
Inpatients at 30 June	7,005	1,825	1,339	12,344
Total inpatient days during year ('000)	2,719	801	473	4,434
Bed occupancy rate at 29 June (per cent)	61	64	84	97
<b>Staff (a)</b>	<b>26,379</b>	<b>5,277</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>9,151</b>
Medical	1,829	34	33	12
Other professional and technical	2,659	46	145	255
Registered and student nurses	9,837	2,308	890	1,980
Enrolled nurses, wardsmen, etc.	12,054	2,889	915	6,904
<b>Income (b) (\$'000)</b>	<b>875,784</b>	<b>277,078</b>	<b>75,517</b>	<b>343,059</b>
Patients' fees	74,500	260,170	13,245	90,953
Government contributions	791,467	11,735	62,118	249,332
Other	9,817	5,173	154	2,774
<b>Expenditure (b) (\$'000)</b>	<b>877,458</b>	<b>225,744</b>	<b>72,949</b>	<b>326,860</b>
Salaries and wages	605,707	144,607	55,541	244,973
Other	271,751	81,137	17,408	81,887
<b>Cost per inpatient day (\$)</b>	<b>322.71</b>	<b>281.71</b>	<b>154.33</b>	<b>73.72</b>
Salaries and wages	222.77	180.46	117.50	55.25
Other	99.94	101.25	36.83	18.47

(a) Full-time plus full-time equivalent of part-time staff. (b) Excluding finances for outpatient departments attached to recognised hospitals.  
Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

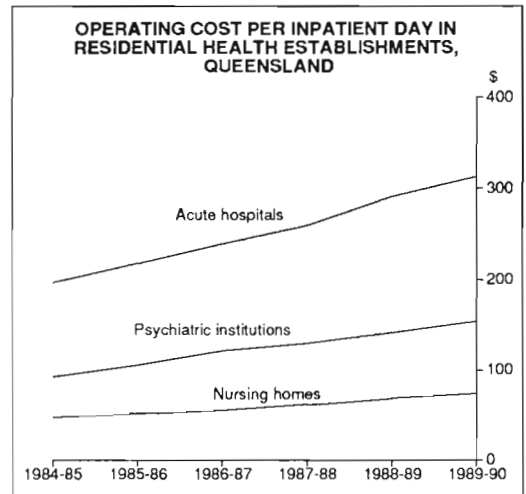
## 10.13 BEDS IN ACUTE HOSPITALS AND NURSING CARE HOMES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1990

Statistical division	Beds in acute hospitals	Beds in nursing care homes
Brisbane	6,737	6,864
Moreton	1,644	1,797
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,371	857
Darling Downs	1,413	942
Fitzroy	1,173	638
Mackay	574	295
Northern	1,085	700
Far North	1,257	450
Balance	830	146
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,084</b>	<b>12,689</b>

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

every 100 patients at the end of 1989-90. This compares with 144 staff per 100 patients for psychiatric institutions and 74 for nursing care homes. The higher staff ratio for acute hospitals is indicative of the intensive, round-the-clock treatment given to inpatients at these establishments. In acute hospitals there were 123 qualified and student nurses per 100 inpatients. The majority of inpatients at psychiatric institutions do not require intensive nursing care and at the end of 1989-90 there were 65 nurses for every 100 inpatients at these establishments. For nursing care homes, there were 16 nurses per 100 inpatients, most of whom required only regular basic nursing care.

The cost of operating these facilities during 1989-90 was \$1,503 million. The largest expenditure item was salaries and wages, comprising 70 per cent of total expenditure. The operating cost per



inpatient day was \$313 for acute hospitals, an increase of 48 per cent over the corresponding figure for 1984-85; \$154 for psychiatric institutions, an increase of 66 per cent and \$74 for nursing care homes, a rise of 50 per cent.

## 10.2.2 Non-residential Health Establishments

Non-residential establishments providing direct treatment of patients include 254 outpatient facilities, 106 domiciliary nursing services and 55 day centres.



## Outpatient Centres

Most outpatient centres operate as annexes to acute hospitals. In Queensland during 1989-90, there were 161 medical clinics attached to acute hospitals and 62 which were separate centres (i.e. not integral parts of other facilities). In addition, there were 31 psychiatric outpatient clinics of which 26 operated as separate centres. During 1989-90, 6,476,600 services were rendered to outpatients attending all centres. These services included casualty and medical treatment, pharmacy and X-ray services. It is not uncommon for more than one service to be given at a single attendance.

The average cost per service rendered in 1989-90 by the 136 annexes attached to recognised (public) hospitals and the 88 separate centres was \$45.81, up from \$41.15 in the previous year. Separate financial details are not available for the other ancillary centres.

## Domiciliary Nursing Services and Day Centres

During 1989-90, staff employed by the 106 domiciliary nursing services visited 1,682,600 Queenslanders in their own homes. There were 73 separate domiciliary nursing services (not ancillary to other health services) and the staffing of these at the end of the year included 584 nurses. The average cost per patient visit during the year was \$15.51.

Day centres provide courses of medical treatment to patients who attend these centres at specified intervals over a period of time. There were 55 of these centres operating in Queensland during 1989-90 and together they provided 575,400 occasions of service to the public.

### 10.2.3 Health Professionals and Paraprofessionals

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 that 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 and 32,993 were registered in Queensland at the end of 1991. Enrolled nurses, who work under the direction and supervision of registered nurses, are the next largest group, with 10,088 registered at the end of 1991.

Details from the 1986 Population Census show that there were 28,090 nurses and 4,800 medical practitioners (including specialists) employed in Queensland at 30 June 1986. Brisbane Statistical Division, which contained 46 per cent of the State's population, accounted for 52 per cent of the nurses and 60 per cent of the medical practitioners in the

### 10.14 REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND PARAPROFESSIONALS, QUEENSLAND

Profession, etc.	Number on register at 31 December 1991	
	Number	Rate (a)
Medical practitioners (excluding specialists)	5,952	
Medical specialists	2,513	
Dentists	1,585	
Dental technicians	554	
Dental specialists	129	
Optometrists	465	
Pharmacists	2,950	
Psychologists	1,148	
Physiotherapists	1,867	
Podiatrists	226	
Chiropractors and osteopaths	419	
Occupational therapists	844	
Speech therapists	489	
Registered nurses (a)	32,993	
Enrolled nurses	10,088	

(a) Including 13,308 general nurses with two or more certificates and 2,337 psychiatric nurses.

Source: Medical and Other Registration Boards.

State. The numbers of nurses and medical practitioners per head of population were higher for Brisbane Statistical Division than for any other region, with rates of 121 nurses and 24 medical practitioners per 10,000 population.

### 10.15 EMPLOYED NURSES AND MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1986

Statistical division	Nurses		Medical practitioners	
	Number	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (a)
Brisbane	14,530	121	2,860	24
Moreton	3,300	82	660	16
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,660	98	180	11
Darling Downs	2,120	117	240	13
South-West	290	101	20	7
Fitzroy	1,570	99	190	12
Central-West	120	88	10	7
Mackay	850	82	120	12
Northern	1,760	103	250	15
Far North	1,600	99	240	15
North-West	290	75	30	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,090</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>18</b>

(a) Per 10,000 population of the region specified.

### 10.2.4 Health Services in Remote Areas

The Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia, which was first established in Queensland in 1928, provides medical and dental services in isolated areas. Medical advice is given by a medical practitioner by means of two-way radio or telephone or, in serious cases, a doctor is flown to the patient.

In Queensland the service operates from air bases at Mount Isa, Cairns and Charleville. During 1990-91 consultations numbered 31,856, including 9,755 by radio and telephone. In addition, 1,578 flights were made involving a total of 1,231,400 kilometres and 1,451 patients were transported to



hospital. Subsidies and operational grants in 1990-91 amounted to \$2,281,960 from the State Government and a comparable amount was received from the Commonwealth Government. A total of \$572,697 was received in donations during 1990-91.

Doctors of the Flying Surgeon Service, with bases at Longreach and Roma, make routine and emergency visits to several hospitals in western Queensland. During 1990-91 they performed 2,694 operations including 134 emergency operations. Total distance flown during the year was 305,952 kilometres.

The Flying Obstetric and Gynaecology Service, based at Roma, also makes routine and emergency visits to several hospitals in western Queensland. During 1990-91, the Flying Obstetric and Gynaecology Service performed 994 operations, including 100 emergency operations. The distance flown was 167,400 kilometres.

### 10.3 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 Community Services and Health 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; and medical services (anti-tuberculosis campaign, nursing and medical, acoustic and radiation laboratories).

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

Queensland Health Central 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 Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology, Government Chemical Laboratory, Health and Medical Physics, Queensland Radium Institute and Government Medical Office and
- health advancement programs.

Regional health authorities are now 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 Islander people, migrants, youth, children and families;
- mental health;
- alcohol and drug abuse;
- public dental health including provision of hospital-based dental services and school dental services;
- 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;
- 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 girls from 12 to 14 years against 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.

#### **Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service**

In 1991 the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service in Queensland collected almost 181,000 blood donations from voluntary donors. The service classifies and distributes the blood to doctors and hospitals as required. It supplies all equipment used for, and carries out all tests associated with, the collection of blood donated throughout the State, as well as conducting allied research.

#### 10.16 BLOOD DONATIONS (a), QUEENSLAND

Area	1988	1989	1990	1991
Metropolitan	80,412	94,720	92,218	91,883
Country	69,678	73,278	86,095	89,008
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,090</b>	<b>167,998</b>	<b>178,313</b>	<b>180,891</b>

(a) Each donation consists of 430 millilitres of blood.

Source: Australian Red Cross Society, Queensland Division.

The operating costs of the service are met mainly by the Commonwealth and State Governments of

whom the latter is the major contributor. The remaining costs are met by the Australian Red Cross Society. In 1991, 1,260 voluntary workers and 410 doctors in private practice donated their services free of charge.

#### 10.17 BLOOD DONATIONS BY GROUP, BRISBANE HEADQUARTERS, 1991

Group	Proportion of donations	%
A Positive		30.3
A Negative		7.6
AB Positive		3.1
AB Negative		0.8
B Positive		8.1
B Negative		1.7
O Positive		38.1
O Negative		10.4

Source: Australian Red Cross Society, Queensland Division.

## 10.4 FINANCING OF HEALTH SERVICES

People receiving certain health services may be assisted financially by a number of Commonwealth benefits. In addition, individuals may take out private insurance to cover themselves against much of the cost of other health services which do not attract Commonwealth benefits. Commonwealth grants and subsidies are also payable to the State Government for public hospitals and to other health establishments.

### 10.4.1 Medical and Hospital Benefits

#### 10.18 MEDICARE BENEFITS PAYMENTS (a), QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

Type of service	Payment \$'000	Average	
		Proportion	payment (b)
		%	\$
General practitioner	274,283	38.4	92.29
Specialist	96,130	13.5	32.35
Pathology	121,805	17.1	40.98
Operations	78,131	10.9	26.29
Diagnostic imaging	83,945	11.8	28.25
Anaesthetics	13,749	1.9	4.63
Optometry	16,311	2.3	5.49
Obstetrics	8,255	1.2	2.78
Radio and nuclear therapy	1,993	0.3	0.67
Other	19,102	2.7	6.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>713,702</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>240.14</b>

(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.

Australian residents are entitled, under the Medicare program, to free shared-ward hospitalisation and outpatient treatment at public hospitals. The

Commonwealth Government provides grants to the States towards the costs of providing these services.

The Medicare program also provides a medical benefit of 85 per cent of the schedule fee with a maximum gap of \$26 for each non-inpatient medical service. The program meets 75 per cent of the schedule fee for medical services to patients under private care in hospital. Doctors may also bulk-bill Medicare for services provided to pensioners and other patients. The program is funded from a levy of 1.25 per cent of taxable income.

A little over half of all payments were in respect of general practitioner and specialist services. The average payment per head of population was \$240 for Queensland in 1990-91 compared with \$244 nationally.

### 10.4.2 Health Insurance

A wide variety of health insurance tables is available from health insurance organisations. Basic insurance provides cover for hospital accommodation charges for private and intermediate inpatients. Supplementary insurance gives additional benefits for hospital accommodation and certain ancillary services.

The proportion of people covered by private hospital insurance in Queensland is significantly lower than that for any other State. Commonwealth Department of Community Services and Health records show that, at 31 March 1991, 31.5 per cent of the Queensland population had basic hospital cover and 26.8 per cent had supplementary cover. This compares with 44.0 per cent and 38.7 per cent, respectively, of the Australian population.

### 10.4.3 Pharmaceutical Benefits

The Commonwealth Government provides for benefits on a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines when supplied by an approved pharmacist upon presentation of a prescription or by an approved hospital to patients receiving treatment at the hospital.

#### 10.19 PHARMACEUTICAL PRESCRIPTION BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND

Item	Unit	1989-90	1990-91
Benefit prescriptions	'000	18,057	16,830
Commonwealth payments	\$'000	187,880	187,240
Patient contributions	\$'000	31,283	37,814

Source: Commonwealth Department of Community Services and Health.

Prescriptions are dispensed to the general public at a maximum cost of \$15 a prescription, to persons holding a Health Care Card at a concessional rate and to Pensioner Health Benefits cardholders at no cost. Commonwealth Government outlay

on pharmaceutical benefits for Queensland during 1990-91 was \$187m, representing 83 per cent of the total cost of the prescriptions.

#### 10.4.4 Nursing Home Assistance

New funding arrangements for nursing homes were introduced in 1987. Rather than the former practice of paying benefits (with rates differing from State to State) or meeting the operating deficits of certain nursing homes, the Commonwealth Government is now implementing a uniform national level of funding. This new system involves standard daily fees for new residents as well as standard Commonwealth benefits.

#### 10.4.5 Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefits

This scheme provides a benefit for persons who provide care at home for persons who would otherwise justify admission to a nursing home. This Commonwealth benefit facilitates an alternative to nursing home care.

## 10.5 REFERENCES

ABS publications produced by the Queensland Office:

*Causes of Death* (3302.3), annual  
*Deaths* (3312.3), annual  
*Summary of Social Statistics* (4101.3), annual  
*Health and Welfare Establishments* (4302.3)  
*Hospital Morbidity* (4303.3), annual

Other publications:

Commonwealth Department of Community Services and Health, *Health Statistical Supplement*  
 Queensland Health and Medical Services, *Annual Report*  
 Australian Red Cross Society (Queensland Division), *Annual Report*  
 Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia (Queensland Section), *Annual Report*

# Chapter 11

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# Chapter 11

## EDUCATION

Education in Queensland ranges from the preschool level through to tertiary level. In addition child care, kindergarten and adult education facilities are available. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. Primary and secondary education is provided free in government schools. Government funded tertiary educational institutions do not charge tuition fees (course charges apply) for Australian students who must fulfil the entrance requirements of the various establishments.

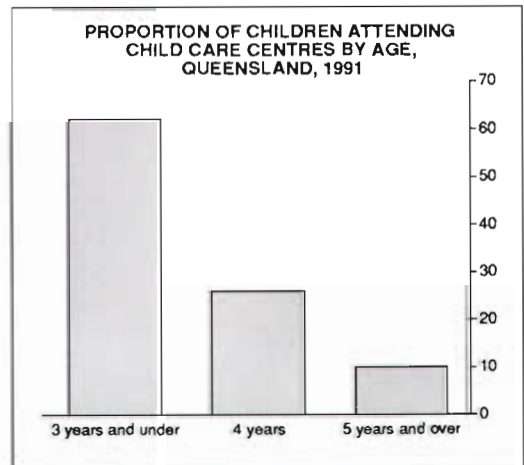
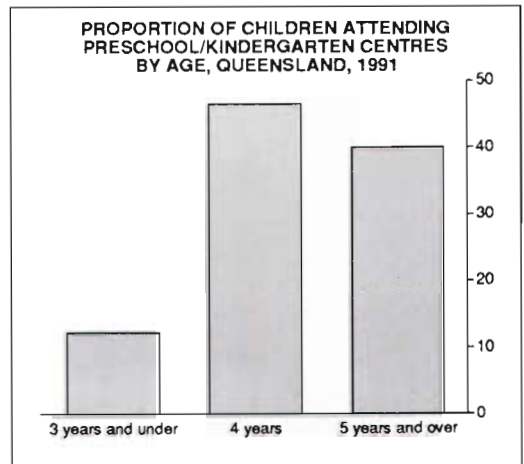
The Queensland Department of Education administers preschool, primary, secondary and technical and further education (TAFE) and has the responsibility of funding approximately 90 per cent of the total running costs.

The Commonwealth Government contribution is around 10 per cent and is the major funding source of non-government schools. It is also responsible for the total funding of non-private universities and colleges of further education. A Commonwealth Government program provides grants to non-profit community groups and local government authorities for them to provide a range of child care services.

The Commonwealth Government has special responsibilities for migrants and aboriginal people, as well as the power to provide assistance for students. The Queensland Government also provides assistance to students, including scholarships, bursaries, transport and boarding allowances, many of which are intended for low-income families.

### 11.1 PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

In Queensland, State preschools offer free (but not compulsory) education to children aged 4 years by the end of December of the year before school entrance. Community kindergartens offer developmental and educational programs for 3 to 5 year olds and operate during school hours and school terms. Children can be enrolled at 3 years of age and can continue to school age. Child care centres offer full-day care and education of children under school age and are open for the normal working day and the normal working year.



Between 1986 and 1991 the number of non-government pre-primary centres increased by 25 per cent and the number of government centres increased by 10 per cent.

### 11.1 PRE-PRIMARY CENTRES AND ATTENDANCE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Government		Non-government	
	Centres	Children attending	Centres	Children attending
1986	700	33,711	602	37,744
1987	714	35,928	623	40,452
1988	723	36,763	674	43,618
1989	747	37,140	682	45,132
1990	766	37,963	700	47,109
1991	770	37,654	753	52,182

#### 11.1.1 Enrolments

The total enrolment for all pre-primary centres for 1991 was 89,836 children. Of the 54,976 children attending preschool/kindergarten centres, 87 per cent were 4 and 5 year olds, the majority of whom progress to primary schooling in the following year. In child care centres, 63 per cent of the 34,860 children attending were under 4 years of age.

A substantial proportion of Queensland's child population attends pre-primary centres and most attend on a regular basis. At July 1991, 59 per cent of 5 year olds (a substantial number of 5 year olds

are in primary school), 82 per cent of 4 year olds and 41 per cent of 3 year olds were attending a preschool/kindergarten or a child care centre.

### 11.2 CHILDREN ATTENDING PRE-PRIMARY CENTRES, QUEENSLAND, 1991

Particulars	Type of centre		Total
	Preschool/ kindergarten	Child care	
Children attending			
Regular basis	54,888	31,966	86,854
Males	28,513	16,668	45,181
Females	26,375	15,298	41,673
Casual basis	88	2,894	2,982
Age (years)			
Under 3	458	11,317	11,775
3	6,523	10,531	17,054
4	25,764	9,300	35,064
5	21,864	3,603	25,467
6 and over	367	109	476
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,976</b>	<b>34,860</b>	<b>89,836</b>

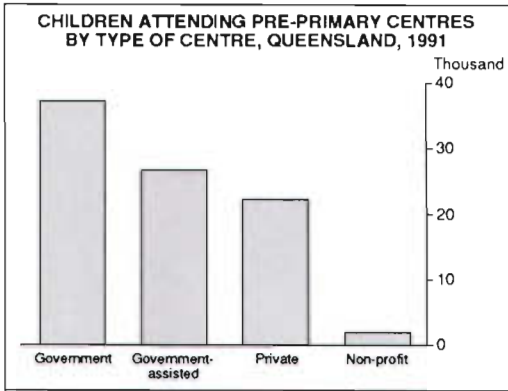
Government pre-primary centres are operated by the Queensland Department of Education and by local government authorities. Government-assisted centres are operated by non-profit or religious organisations in receipt of government funding.

Non-profit centres raise money through donations or have the free use of community facilities. Private centres are those operating on a profit-making basis. Seventy-two per cent of children attending a centre, attend a government or a government-assisted centre.



Preschool class at Withcott State School

Photo: Sharyn K. Marken



### 11.1.2 Centres and Staffing

#### 11.3 STAFFING OF PRE-PRIMARY CENTRES, QUEENSLAND, 1991

Particulars	Type of centre		Total
	Preschool/ kindergarten	Child care	
Centres	1,146	377	1,523
Staff (a)			
Teachers	1,503	406	1,909
Teacher aides	1,285	360	1,645
Child care	77	1,653	1,730
Other (b)	180	386	566
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,046</b>	<b>2,805</b>	<b>5,851</b>

(a) Full-time equivalent. (b) Including administrative, clerical, domestic and maintenance personnel.

The staff employed by the centres reflect the type of program offered. Preschool/kindergarten centres have mainly teaching staff, 92 per cent being teachers or teacher aides. Child care centres employ mainly child care staff; 59 per cent are qualified child care staff, registered nurses and people qualified in mothercraft, kindercraft and playground leadership while 27 per cent are teaching staff.

## 11.2 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

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 on attaining the age of 15 or leaving to enter other educational streams.

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. This information contributes to the determination of a tertiary entrance score which, depending on the standard obtained, provides admission to tertiary studies.

Cooperative programs, developed jointly by secondary schools and TAFE colleges, provide one means of addressing the need for a broader range of studies in the post-compulsory years of schooling. Students enrolled in secondary schools actually attend a nearby TAFE college for certain studies, thus using available resources in a flexible manner. Three colleges, at Hervey Bay, Townsville and in Brisbane at Alexandra Hills, are designed to bring cooperative programs to one campus within a single institution.

Children with special education needs are provided for through 64 government and 5 non-government special schools. Guidance and support services are also 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.

### 11.2.1 Primary Enrolments

The current policy, with respect to the age of entry to primary school, is that a child needs to have turned 5 by the end of December of the year preceding the enrolment year.

#### 11.4 PRIMARY ENROLMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1991

Year	Males	Females	Total
1	24,213	22,585	46,798
2	23,929	22,418	46,347
3	24,679	23,292	47,971
4	23,764	22,284	46,048
5	23,116	21,501	44,617
6	22,205	20,852	43,057
7	22,316	21,075	43,391
Ungraded	2,674	1,816	4,490
<b>Total</b>	<b>166,896</b>	<b>155,823</b>	<b>322,719</b>

Within the two sectors of education, the government sector has declined slowly from 81 per cent to 79 per cent over the last decade. The Catholic Church accounts for 75 per cent of primary enrolments in non-government schools. The proportions



of enrolments for other denominations are Anglican, 5 per cent; Lutheran 5 per cent and all other denominations, 14 per cent.

**11.5 PRIMARY ENROLMENTS BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, QUEENSLAND**

Particulars	1981	1990	1991
<i>Government</i>	246,982	249,561	254,397
Males	126,879	129,297	131,688
Females	120,103	120,264	122,709
<i>Non-government</i>	56,989	66,481	68,322
Males	28,988	34,098	35,208
Females	28,001	32,383	33,114
<b>Total</b>	<b>303,971</b>	<b>316,042</b>	<b>322,719</b>
<b>Males</b>	<b>155,867</b>	<b>163,395</b>	<b>166,896</b>
<b>Females</b>	<b>148,104</b>	<b>152,647</b>	<b>155,823</b>

The primary enrolments also include 1,929 full-time distance education pupils, comprising 1,015 males and 914 females.

**11.2.2 Secondary Enrolments**

Education is compulsory to age 15 and 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.

**11.6 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS (a), QUEENSLAND, 1991**

Year	Males	Females	Total
8	22,340	21,287	43,627
9	22,672	21,816	44,488
10	22,394	21,985	44,379
11	19,238	19,734	38,972
12	17,454	18,508	35,962
Ungraded	344	325	669
<b>Total</b>	<b>104,442</b>	<b>103,655</b>	<b>208,097</b>

(a) Including 1,063 full-time distance education pupils.

**11.7 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS (a) BY AGE AND SEX, QUEENSLAND, 1991**

Age (years)	Males	Females	Total
Under 12	33	33	66
12	7,492	8,299	15,791
13	20,515	20,489	41,004
14	22,561	21,678	44,239
15	20,863	20,486	41,349
16	18,130	18,830	36,960
17	11,127	10,700	21,827
18	2,446	1,752	4,198
19 and over	1,275	1,388	2,663
<b>Total</b>	<b>104,442</b>	<b>103,655</b>	<b>208,097</b>

(a) Including 1,063 full-time distance education pupils.

The movement of students out of the secondary education system is reflected in the sharp drop in enrolments between Years 10 and 11 and between the ages of 15 and 16. However an increasing number of students, many of whom are as old as 19 years of age, are remaining to Years 11 and 12.

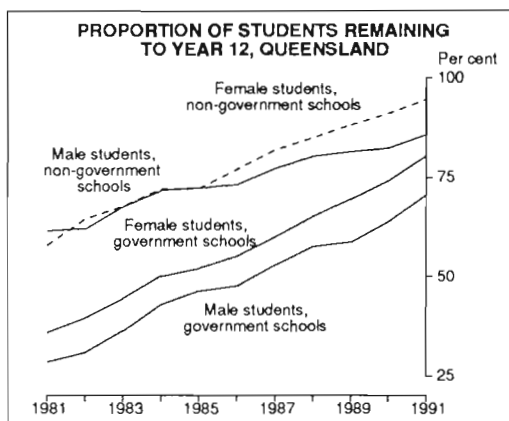
These rates are affected by the level of unemployment and the continuing demand for a higher level of education in the work force. In addition to the full-time education services, classes are conducted at eight Continuing Secondary Education centres throughout Queensland to enable mature-age students to study secondary subjects on a full-time or part-time basis. At July 1991 these students numbered 703 and 5,422, respectively.

The proportion of enrolments in government schools has fallen from 71 per cent in 1981 to 69 per cent in 1991. The growth in secondary enrolments in non-government schools over this period is 48 per cent compared with 32 per cent for government schools. Catholic schools accounted for 57 per cent of total non-government secondary enrolments in 1991. The proportions of enrolments for other denominations are: Anglican, 12 per cent; Lutheran, 6 per cent and all other denominations, 24 per cent.

**11.8 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, QUEENSLAND**

Controlling authority	1981	1990	1991
<i>Government</i>	108,605	141,688	143,628
Males	53,616	70,361	71,515
Females	54,989	71,327	72,113
<i>Non-government</i>	43,514	63,576	64,469
Males	22,593	32,390	32,927
Females	20,921	31,186	31,542
<b>Total</b>	<b>152,119</b>	<b>205,264</b>	<b>208,097</b>
<b>Males</b>	<b>76,209</b>	<b>102,751</b>	<b>104,442</b>
<b>Females</b>	<b>75,910</b>	<b>102,513</b>	<b>103,655</b>

**11.2.3 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), the apparent retention rate, has increased significantly in recent years from 51 per cent (Year 11) and 39 per cent



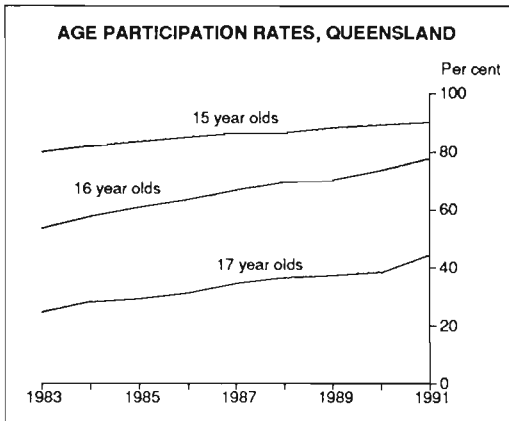
(Year 12) in 1981 to 90 per cent (Year 11) and 80 per cent (Year 12) in 1991.

The apparent retention rate to Year 12 in non-government schools (90 per cent) is considerably higher than that for government schools (75 per cent). Changing social values probably account for the fact that retention rates for females, 41 in 1981 and 84 in 1991, have increased at a faster rate than those of males which were 36 in 1981 and 75 in 1991.

**11.2.4 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.

As education is compulsory in Queensland until a person attains the age of 15 years, the participation rate for this age group is very high, being 89 per cent for males and 92 per cent for females aged 15 years in 1991. This participation rate is significantly lower than 100 per cent, as the census date of the schools collection is in July and some students with birthdates prior to the census date leave school immediately upon attaining 15 years of age.



The greatest increase in the age participation rate has been for 16 year old females, having increased from 47 per cent in 1981 to 81 per cent in 1991, an increase of 34 percentage points. The age participation rate for 16 year old males has increased to 75 per cent, an increase of 29 percentage points over the same period. The age participation rate for 17 year olds has increased to 45 per cent, an increase of 24 percentage points for females while the participation rate for males increased to 44 per

cent, an increase of 24 percentage points since 1981. The rate for 15 year olds has shown the smallest increase, having risen from 75 per cent for both males and females in 1981 to 92 per cent for females and 89 per cent for males in 1991.

**11.2.5 Schools and Staffing**

There has been a net increase of 6 per cent between 1981 and 1991 in the number of schools in Queensland.

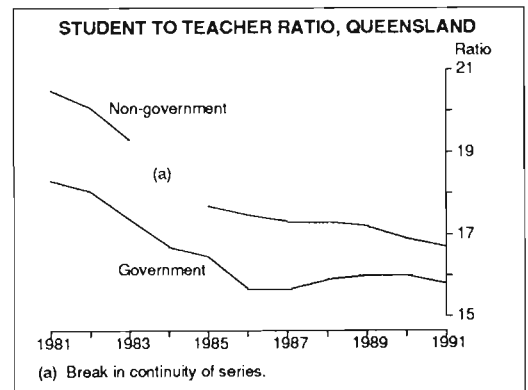
**11.9 SCHOOLS AND STAFF (a) BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, QUEENSLAND**

Particulars	1989	1990	1991
Government			
Schools	1,300	1,310	1,319
Staff			
Teaching	24,256.6	24,438.9	25,185.1
Non-teaching	5,487.6	6,014.5	7,417.3
Non-government			
Schools	400	401	403
Staff			
Teaching	7,366.7	7,678.4	7,952.2
Non-teaching	2,109.0	2,177.8	2,297.2
<b>Total</b>			
<b>Schools</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>1,722</b>
<b>Staff</b>			
<b>Teaching</b>	<b>31,623.3</b>	<b>32,117.3</b>	<b>33,137.3</b>
<b>Non-teaching</b>	<b>7,596.6</b>	<b>8,192.3</b>	<b>9,714.5</b>

(a) Full-time equivalent.

The student to teacher ratio for government schools was 15.8 in 1991 and 16.7 for non-government schools.

As the State has the major responsibility for providing education, government schools are spread throughout Queensland in relation to population with almost 73 per cent located outside Brisbane. Non-government schools, however, are more concentrated in Brisbane, with a number offering boarding facilities for 8,854 students.



(a) Break in continuity of series.

**11.10 LOCATION OF SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1991**

<i>Statistical division</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-government</i>
Brisbane	353	173
Moreton	192	42
Wide Bay-Burnett	146	22
Darling Downs	144	45
South-West	35	6
Fitzroy	108	26
Central-West	18	4
Mackay	75	14
Northern	95	33
Far North	119	31
North-West	28	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>(a) 1,319</b>	<b>403</b>

(a) Including distance education centres.

**11.3 TERTIARY EDUCATION**

Tertiary education in Queensland was provided to 235,727 students during 1990, through courses conducted at universities, university colleges and colleges of technical and further education (TAFE).

In 1989 the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS) was introduced. All students enrolled in higher education (excluding TAFE colleges) must pay HECS unless they are exempt. Students who undertook more or less than a standard program owed more or less, respectively than the standard fee. Students may choose to pay HECS up-front as a lump sum or delay payment and repay through the taxation system.

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

The TAFE colleges offer the following awards: graduate diploma, bachelor, 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.

Courses at tertiary institutions are offered on an internal and external full-time and part-time basis.

**11.3.1 Technical and Further Education**

A range of courses with varying or no entry requirements is provided by TAFE. Anyone above school leaving age, regardless of educational background, is encouraged to inquire about enrolment in a TAFE course.

The TAFE system is the biggest provider of post-secondary education in Queensland. It covers the whole State through a network of more than 30 colleges and centres, strategically located in major metropolitan areas, rural communities and regional centres.

In Queensland, more than 237,000 people 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 universities and colleges of advanced education;
- provide alternative pathways for people to enter the higher education sector to pursue more advanced studies;
- provide support for on-the-job training programs such as apprenticeships and traineeships;
- provide for the many vocational callings where no formal structured training exists;
- service groups with special needs, including migrants, the disabled, Aboriginal people and the illiterate and
- meet adult education needs through a wide range of personal development, recreation and leisure programs.

**11.11 TAFE STUDENTS (a) BY FIELD OF STUDY, QUEENSLAND, 1990**

<i>Field of study</i>	<i>Commencing students</i>	<i>All students</i>
Land and marine resources, animal husbandry	3,798	4,311
Architecture, building	6,834	10,476
Art, humanities and social sciences	4,996	5,867
Business administration, economics	33,991	37,534
Education	4,753	5,080
Engineering, surveying	17,679	23,959
Health, community services	4,209	4,382
Law, legal studies	1,638	1,681
Science	4,546	4,702
Veterinary science, animal care	125	204
Services, hospitality, transportation	11,035	13,246
TAFE multi-field education	46,556	46,960
<b>Total students</b>	<b>(b) 140,481</b>	<b>158,402</b>

(a) Excluding students in the recreation and leisure stream. (b) Including 321 students who did not state their field of study.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

**11.12 TAFE STUDENTS (a), QUEENSLAND, 1990**

<i>Type of attendance</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Full-time	6,917	6,999
Part-time	85,673	58,813
<b>Total</b>	<b>92,590</b>	<b>65,812</b>

(a) Excluding students in the recreation and leisure stream.

### 11.13 TAFE TEACHING STAFF DUTY HOURS, QUEENSLAND

Type of appointment	1988	1989	1991
<i>Full-time duty hours</i>	3,051.2	3,188.6	3,463.1
Teaching	1,345.5	1,353.2	1,473.8
Non-teaching	1,705.7	1,835.4	1,989.3
<i>Part-time duty hours</i>	705.2	523.7	638.5
Teaching	621.2	475.5	562.5
Non-teaching	84.0	48.2	76.0
<i>All duty hours</i>	3,756.4	3,712.3	4,101.6
Teaching	1,966.7	1,828.7	2,036.3
Non-teaching	1,789.7	1,883.6	2,065.3

The colleges are administered by the Department of Employment, Vocational Education, Training and Industrial Relations and, as well as TAFE colleges, include community colleges and senior colleges.

### 11.3.2 Reform in Higher Education

The Commonwealth Government funding strategies for 1991-1993 address the government's plan for continued expansion in higher education places, a continuing emphasis on equity of access, providing a more equitable basis for resource allocation and targeted funding to enhance support for post-graduate research.

The new funding system will result in larger and stronger institutions with broader and more diverse educational profiles. Institutions will have greater freedom to establish their own courses, develop a broader base of funding support and introduce more flexible staffing arrangements.

Institutions are being encouraged to look for additional resources through establishing links with industry by expansion of cooperative courses, increasing the level of contract research undertaken by each institution and offering full-fee courses to overseas students and charging fees for some selected postgraduate and non-award courses.

The objective of widening access to higher education is a major focus for the 1991-93 triennium. In February 1990 the Government released its national equity plans for higher education: *A Fair Chance for All: Higher Education That's Within Everyone's Reach*. The plans set targets for increased participation by designated disadvantaged groups. Institutions now run and prepare equity plans as part of the institution's profile documentation.

Other issues affecting the quality and effectiveness of higher education are being addressed jointly by the Department of Employment, Education and Training and the National Board of Employment, Education and Training. These issues include potential shortfall in academic staff required to satisfy growth, course length and nomenclature, credit transfer arrangements and careers advisory services in higher education institutions.

### 11.3.3 Higher Education

Higher education in Queensland centres around the University of Queensland (incorporating Gatton College), Queensland University of Technology, Griffith University (incorporating the Gold Coast University College, the Queensland College of Art and the Queensland Conservatorium of Music), James Cook University, University College of Central Queensland, University College of Southern Queensland, McAuley Campus of the Australian Catholic University and Australia's first private university — Bond University.

On 1 January 1990, the University of Queensland and the Queensland Agricultural College (QAC) were consolidated to form one of the largest universities in Australia. The QAC has now become the University of Queensland, Gatton College.

More than 24,000 students are enrolled at the University in 15 faculties served by 65 academic departments. Courses are offered on a full-time or part-time internal basis or through external study.

### 11.14 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS (a) BY FIELD OF STUDY, QUEENSLAND

Field of study	1990	1991
Agriculture and animal husbandry	1,450	1,834
Architecture and building	1,581	1,778
Arts, humanities and social sciences	15,052	16,680
Business, administration and economics	20,487	21,936
Education	13,213	13,430
Engineering and surveying	6,287	6,945
Health	5,632	6,818
Law and legal studies	2,558	3,272
Science	10,038	11,146
Veterinary science	479	506
Non-award	548	676
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,325</b>	<b>85,021</b>

(a) Excluding students attending the Bond University and Australian Catholic University.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

### 11.15 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1989 (b)	1990	1991
Higher degree	3,958	4,931	5,943
Postgraduate	4,397	5,146	5,657
Bachelor	45,581	55,129	64,181
Other	12,251	12,119	9,240
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,187</b>	<b>77,325</b>	<b>85,021</b>

(a) Excluding students attending the Bond University and Australian Catholic University. (b) Excluding 1,302 students completing higher education courses at TAFE institutions.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

The University of Queensland is the only institution in the State providing training in certain disciplines, e.g. medicine, dentistry, veterinary science, pharmacy, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, and mining and minerals process engineering.





Thuringowa State High School, Townsville

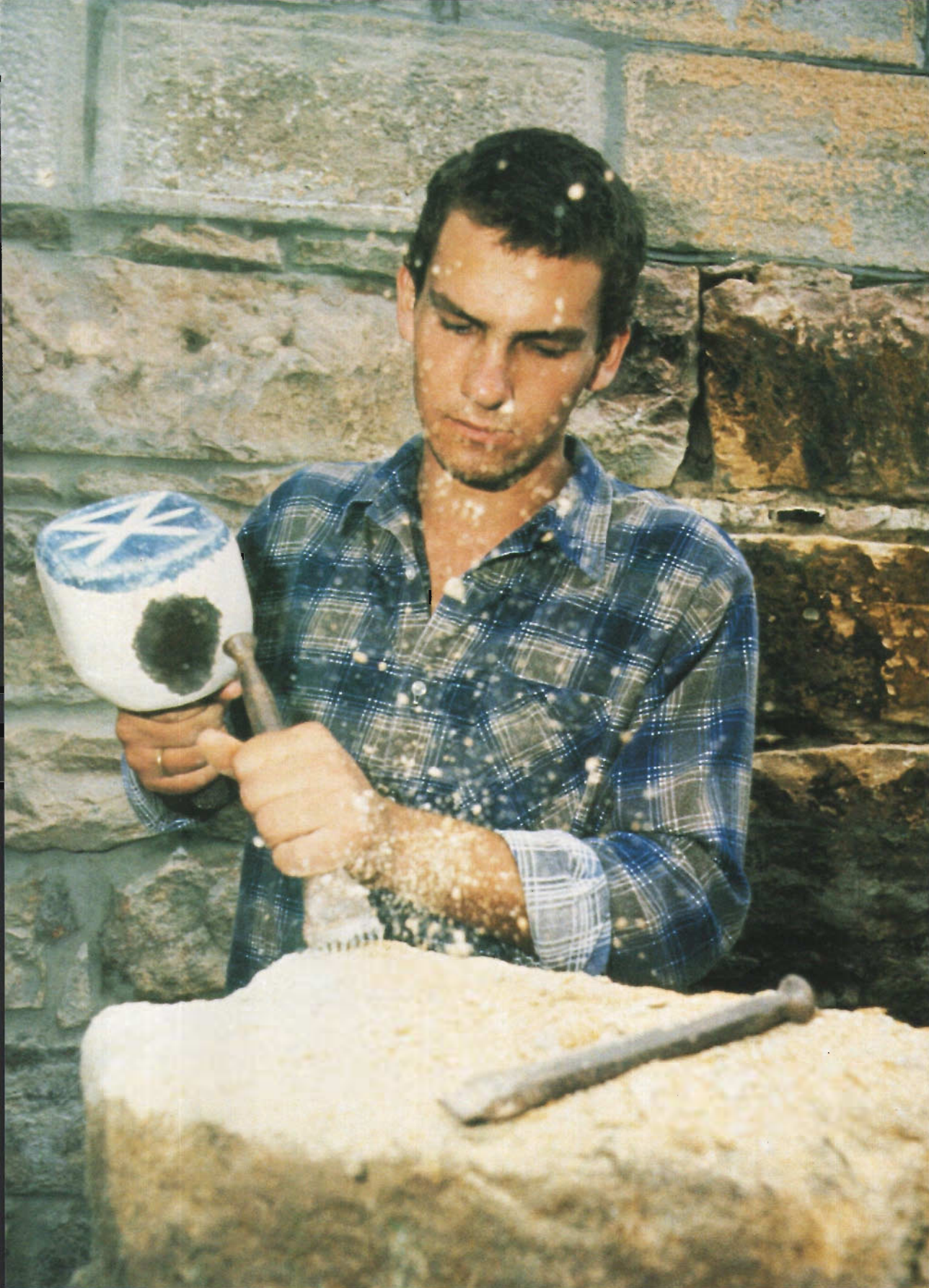
Photo: *Department of Administrative Services*

Rainbow Beach seen from Double Island Point

Photo: *Peter Robey*







Apprentice stonemason, TAFE

Photo: *Department of Administrative Services*



On 1 May 1990, the Brisbane College of Advanced Education amalgamated with the Queensland University of Technology (QUT) to create the second largest tertiary institution in the State, having over 22,000 students in 1991. The University has five campuses:

- Carseldine,
- Gardens Point,
- Kedron Park,
- Kelvin Grove and
- Sunshine Coast centre.

QUT specialises in business, law and technology. Its eight faculties offer more than 70 courses at degree or postgraduate level (including PhDs), all with a practical emphasis. At the Gardens Point campus, courses are offered in built environment, business, engineering, health service, information technology, law and science. Other campuses specialise in education, business, health, social and applied science.

Griffith University, established in 1971 has grown steadily in size, reaching a total enrolment of approximately 13,500 students in 1991. From January 1990, the former Mount Gravatt Campus of the Brisbane College of Advanced Education became part of Griffith University. In June 1990 the Gold Coast College of Advanced Education also joined the University as the Gold Coast University College of Griffith University. In 1991 the Queensland Conservatorium of Music amalgamated with Griffith University. From 1 January 1992, the Queensland College of Art will become a University College of Griffith University.

Griffith University offers bachelor degrees in the following divisions: Australian environmental studies, Asian and international studies, commerce and administration, education, health and behavioural sciences, humanities, science and technology and law. In each bachelor degree program, students take a common first-year program and specialise during the second and later years. Students may commence study towards an honours degree upon completion of the requirements for a bachelor degree. Bachelor degrees with honours prepare students for the postgraduate degree programs offered at Griffith University (at masters or doctoral level) and other higher education institutions.

Through the Gold Coast University College of Griffith University, a range of programs is offered in business, teacher education, engineering, arts, hotel management and nursing.

The College is committed to providing a range of high quality educational programs with a strong vocational emphasis. Given the Gold Coast's national and international role as a major Pacific rim centre of tourism, the College's courses have a particular orientation to a tourist and international

setting. The College also serves industrial, technological and information-based developments in the region and the State.

11.16 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS (a)  
BY INSTITUTION, QUEENSLAND, 1991

Institution	Males	Females	Persons
Universities			
Queensland	12,283	11,834	24,117
QUT	10,805	11,394	22,199
Griffith	5,907	7,516	13,423
James Cook	2,880	3,915	6,795
University Colleges			
Central Queensland	3,620	3,275	6,895
Southern Queensland	5,989	5,131	11,120
Other			
Conservatorium of Music (b)	198	274	472
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,682</b>	<b>43,339</b>	<b>85,021</b>

(a) Excluding students attending the Bond University and Australian Catholic University. (b) The Conservatorium of Music is now part of Griffith University.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

The Queensland Conservatorium of Music is a higher education institution providing full-time preparatory, associate diploma, diploma and degree courses leading to professional careers in all branches of music. Part-time (continuing education) instrumental, vocal and theory tuition, as well as a number of courses in choral conducting, composition, sound recording techniques, jazz and choral performance, are available.

The Conservatorium comprises a five-level teaching block which accommodates administration, library, teaching studios, a recording studio and an auditorium which is fully equipped for concerts, opera, drama and film projection.

The Mackay campus of the Conservatorium opened in 1989 and offers the Associate Diploma in Music and some continuing education courses.

The Queensland College of Art was established in 1881. From 1 January 1991 programs at the level of associate diploma and above in visual art and design conducted at the college became programs of Griffith University. From 1 January 1992 the Queensland College of Art will become a University College of Griffith University. Programs to be conducted at the college on behalf of Griffith University will be the bachelor of visual art degree programs, associate diplomas in applied photography, commercial art and interior design and postgraduate programs.

The James Cook University, 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 the University. In 1987, the University began offering teaching in a limited range of disciplines at Cairns. In February 1991, James Cook University took over responsibility for

fine art and graphic design courses previously offered by Townsville College of Technical and Further Education.

Because of its geographic situation, the University has unique opportunities for teaching and research in a tropical environment and many of its offerings are specifically designed to capitalise on this asset.

In 1991, there were 6,795 bachelor degree and diploma students undertaking courses. Pass and honours level bachelor degree courses are offered in the five faculties of arts, commerce and economics, education, engineering and science. Higher degrees and graduate diplomas are offered in all faculties. Diploma courses include health science (nursing), teaching, special education, the performing arts and commercial art.

The University College of Southern Queensland (UCSQ) has been established for 23 years and prior to 1990 it was known as the Darling Downs Institute of Advanced Education. More than 11,000 students were enrolled in 1991, with half of these pursuing their courses by external study. The Toowoomba campus provides the schools of accounting and finance, applied science, arts, education, engineering, information technology and management.

The University College also provides first year courses in arts, business and teaching at Hervey Bay Senior College centre and in arts and business at

Sophia College, Warwick. Students who successfully complete first year studies at Hervey Bay and Sophia College transfer to the Toowoomba campus to complete their course as full-time students or, in the case of the Bachelor of Business and Bachelor of Arts, students may elect to complete their degree by external studies. Students in the Hervey Bay region who are undertaking external studies can attend classes at the Hervey Bay Senior College in the UCSQ core units of communications, computing and Australia, Asia and the Pacific. These units are common to all UCSQ undergraduate awards.

#### 11.17 HIGHER EDUCATION TEACHING STAFF (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1989	1990	1991
<b>Males</b>			
Teaching only	806	620	295
Research only	354	457	513
Teaching and research	1,851	2,155	2,576
Other functions	2,342	2,418	2,528
<b>Females</b>			
Teaching only	377	349	125
Research only	281	398	447
Teaching and research	529	720	1,048
Other functions	2,735	3,016	3,186
<b>Persons</b>	<b>9,275</b>	<b>10,133</b>	<b>10,718</b>

(a) Excluding teaching staff at the Bond University and Australian Catholic University.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

The UCSQ has an extensive summer semester program. Students in many courses are able to take



Bond University Campus

Photo: Department of Administrative Services

additional units during this period, thus reducing the time required to complete their course.

The University College of Central Queensland (prior to 1990, the Capricornia Institute of Advanced Education) offers diploma and degree courses in a broad range of disciplines controlled and coordinated by the schools of business, education, engineering, health science, humanities, social sciences and science. In 1991, approximately 6,900 students enrolled in associate diploma, diploma, bachelor degree or graduate diploma and masters degree courses for full-time, part-time or external study.

Courses are offered in arts, business, education, engineering (civil, electrical and mechanical), applied science (physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics, computing and building surveying) and health science (nursing). In addition, para-professional associate diplomas are offered in aquatic resource management, business, biological laboratory techniques, chemistry, building inspection, computing, industrial instrumentation and civil, electrical and mechanical engineering.

The College also offers the first years of selected full-time and part-time courses at centres in Bundaberg, Emerald, Gladstone and Mackay. It is now in the process of developing new procedures, academic structures and enhanced research capacity appropriate for the attainment of full university status by 1993.

McAuley College joined with Catholic Colleges in New South Wales, Canberra and Victoria on 1 January 1991 to form the Australian Catholic University (ACU). The ACU will herald a new era in higher education in Australia. The University will operate with the full support of State and Commonwealth governments and the Catholic Church, to offer programs in the areas of education, health, social science, business, theology, science and arts. More than 7,200 students were enrolled during 1991, with 1,100 of these attending the Queensland campus.

Bond University, Australia's first private university, commenced in May 1989. The foundation

schools of the University are the humanities and social sciences, information and computing sciences, law and the graduate school of science and technology. Bachelor degrees are offered in arts, business, information technology (computing) and law, while graduate programs, to doctoral level, are available in all schools.

The academic year of the Bond University is divided into three semesters. Semesters commence in January, May and September and it is possible to enter the University in any semester. This teaching schedule allows students of demonstrated capacity to study at an accelerated rate and complete an undergraduate program in just 2 years.

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# Chapter 12

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# Chapter 12

## TOURISM, THE ARTS AND SPORT

**Tourism, the arts, sport and recreational activities, perceived as leisure pursuits by those who enjoy them 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.**

Tourism has been a growth industry in Australia throughout the 1980s and into the 1990s and Queensland has led the way in that growth. As a generator of economic activity, employment and foreign exchange earnings, tourism has been Queensland's fastest growing industry and promises rapidly increasing economic benefits for the future.

With extensive media exposure on sports in Australia and from around the world, and emphasis on healthy lifestyles, a wide variety of sports and leisure activities generate interest today. The choice of sports to watch or participate in, is wider now than ever before.

### 12.1 TOURISM

**In the period 1984 to 1988, the number of international visitors to Australia doubled following an annual growth rate of 25 per cent in the 3 years to 1988. Analysis by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) revealed that, during this time, Australia experienced one of the highest growth rates in international visitors among OECD countries.**

In 1989, the number of overseas visitors to Australia decreased in the aftermath of World Expo 88 and the Bicentenary celebrations. The domestic airline pilots dispute further reduced the visitor intake in the latter half of 1989 and early 1990, particularly in north Queensland. As 1990 progressed, however, recovery was achieved with annual growth in overseas visitor numbers to Australia of 6.5 per cent in 1990 and 7.0 per cent in 1991.

Domestic tourism, although growing at a much slower rate than international tourism to Australia, is still the major component of the Australian

tourism market. It currently constitutes around 77 per cent of tourism demand in Australia when measured in terms of visitor nights. Queensland's share has generally been growing at a faster rate than the national average, although, in 1989-90, it suffered the negative effects of the pilots dispute and the aftermath of World Expo 88.

The Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation (QTTC), since its inception in 1979, has played a significant role in the expansion of the tourism industry in Queensland. Its goal has been to place Queensland among the leaders in Pacific tourism by facilitating the creation of tourism infrastructure, destinations and integrated products. The Corporation has strived to maximise the economic benefit of tourism to the State by global and domestic marketing and promotion. As part of the Queensland tourism product, QTTC has promoted research and professional and vocational training in the hospitality field in educational institutions.

During 1990-91, following recommendations of the Kennedy Review Committee, the QTTC underwent extensive restructuring and adopted a 'Vision 2000' marketing plan with a target of attracting 5.1 million international and 4.7 million interstate visitors a year to Queensland by the year 2000, representing a tripling of current visitation levels. New QTTC directions include increased emphasis on marketing, promotion and advertising and a focus on capturing a larger share of the growing Asian market.

The Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR) has estimated that during 1990-91, international and domestic tourism generated an income of \$17,900m (or 5.4 per cent of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost) and provided jobs directly and indirectly for 449,000 persons in Australia. Around 70 per

cent of both earnings and employment were generated by domestic tourism with the remaining 30 per cent being derived from international tourism. Inbound international tourism is estimated to have made a gross addition to foreign exchange of about \$7,200m in 1990-91.

The Queensland component of the BTR estimates is approximately \$4,600m in income from tourism providing an estimated 117,000 jobs or 8.9 per cent of the employed labour force in 1990-91.

The BTR forecasts future growth in international visitor arrivals into Australia of 8 per cent a year and growth in domestic tourism visitor nights of 2 per cent a year. The Australian Tourist Commission has higher growth targets of 11 per cent a year for international visitors — that is, 6.5 million international arrivals a year by the year 2000 — and 4 per cent a year for domestic tourism growth.

Confidence in the tourism industry is currently somewhat variable. Many accommodation operators have suffered low occupancy rates and financial hardship in recent times through rapid capacity expansion having outpaced growth in room night sales and through adverse domestic impacts of Australia's economic downturn. However, tourism industry authorities are signalling that the current oversupply in hotel and motel accommodation will be a transient phenomenon, especially in Queensland, Western Australia and Northern Territory where new construction will be needed in the 1990s over and above that already in the pipeline. Brisbane, Gold Coast and Cairns and Far North Queensland regions are cited as requiring more hotel and motel capacity by the mid 1990s than is currently planned.

However, there is concern about the loss of the natural environment as resorts and related projects are developed in ecologically sensitive regions. In particular, one important impact is the destruction of fisheries wetland breeding habitats as mangroves and seagrass beds are destroyed in land-fill operations for coastal resorts and marinas. Concern has also been voiced about the level of foreign ownership and control of Queensland tourist resources.

### 12.1.1 International Tourism

By 1988, the annual number of overseas visitors to Australia had reached 2.25 million after increases of around 25 per cent a year for 3 successive years. There was a decrease of 7.5 per cent to 2.08 million in 1989, followed by growth of 6.5 per cent to 2.21 million in 1990 and 7.0 per cent to 2.37 million in 1991.

#### 12.1 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA BY MAIN STATE OR TERRITORY OF INTENDED STAY ('000)

State or Territory	1989	1990	1991	Percentage
				change, 1990 to 1991
New South Wales	971.8	969.2	988.3	+ 2.0
Victoria	330.9	336.8	366.6	+ 8.8
Queensland	442.2	524.6	616.1	+ 17.4
South Australia	53.2	61.0	59.0	- 3.3
Western Australia	182.8	194.4	193.3	- 0.6
Tasmania	13.0	16.5	13.5	- 18.2
NT	18.0	18.4	22.1	+ 20.1
ACT	22.8	22.4	25.9	+ 15.6
Not stated	45.6	71.7	85.5	+ 19.2
<b>Australia</b>	<b>2,080.3</b>	<b>2,214.9</b>	<b>2,370.4</b>	<b>+ 7.0</b>

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3402.0).

Visitor arrivals into Australia in 1991 increased over 1990 for all major origin regions except the United Kingdom and Other Europe for which arrivals fell by 5.0 per cent and 1.4 per cent, respectively. Market shares by origin region in terms of visitor numbers to Australia in 1991 were Japan 22.3 per cent, Asia, other 15.8 per cent, New Zealand 20.3 per cent, United Kingdom and Europe, other 22.2 per cent and Canada and United States of America 13.7 per cent.

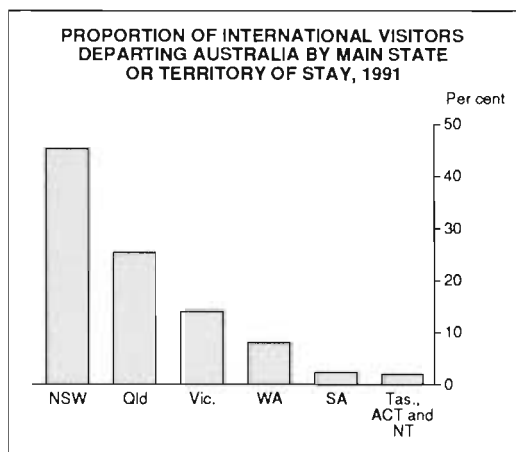
The proportion of overseas visitors to Australia who specify Queensland as their main State of intended stay peaked at 23.2 per cent in 1988, then declined to 21.3 per cent in 1989 followed by strong growth to 23.7 per cent in 1990 and to 20.6 per cent in 1991. The relative importance of Queensland as a tourist destination is clearly increasing at a significant rate.

### 12.2 SUPPLY OF TRAVELLER ACCOMMODATION OF 3 STAR STANDARD AND ABOVE

Particulars		Existing		Projected (a)			
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Australia							
Establishments	No.	2,746	2,815	2,856	2,884	2,896	2,897
Bedrooms	No.	122,313	129,490	134,898	140,113	143,142	143,302
New investment	\$m	..	1,753	3,980	1,899	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Queensland							
Establishments	No.	460	467	476	481	488	489
Bedrooms	No.	29,790	30,498	31,056	32,054	34,231	34,381
New investment							
Value	\$m	..	182	950	308	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Proportion of Australian total	%	..	10.3	23.8	16.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) Under construction or likely to proceed.

Sources: Department of Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories, Building Owners and Managers Association, Arthur Anderson and Company, *Tourism Investment Overview*.



While Queensland's (main State of intended stay) share of the international visitor market was 26.0 per cent in 1991, compared with 41.7 per cent for NSW, it is important to note that 'main State of intended stay' information considerably underestimates the total number of international visitors who travel to Queensland annually.

According to the BTR's International Visitor Survey (IVS), 48 per cent of visitors to Australia in 1991 spent at least one night in Queensland. Further information from this survey reveals that 23 per cent of all international visitor nights in 1991, were spent in Queensland.

Information for 1990 from the survey reveals that, of total visitors to Australia, 21 per cent visited Brisbane, 19 per cent visited the Gold Coast and 22 per cent travelled to the Great Barrier Reef region. Travellers from Japan (66 per cent), Scandinavia (56 per cent), Canada (57 per cent) and Germany (59 per cent), were most likely to visit destinations in Queensland.

In 1991, the major source of international visitors to Australia who specified their main State of

intended stay as Queensland, was Japan. Up to 1989, the largest group of visitors had come from New Zealand, but while the numbers of New Zealanders increased by 13.4 per cent between 1989 and 1991, Japanese visitors increased by a massive 101.8 per cent. To further understand the increasing importance of Japanese visitors to Queensland, we have only to look at the fact that numbers have grown by 348 per cent since 1987. Japan now accounts for about 39 per cent of (main State of intended stay) visitors to Queensland.

New Zealand ranks second as a source of international visitors to Queensland with just over 23 per cent of the total in 1990 and in 1991. However, growth in numbers has been slow in recent years and the relative importance of New Zealand visitors has declined substantially from 35 per cent of the total in 1987.



North America (the United States and Canada), with 9.1 per cent of international visitors whose main State of intended stay in 1991 was Queensland, has been relegated from third to fifth place in importance in recent years as a source of international visitors to Queensland. In 1987, the region

### 12.3 QUEENSLAND MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY: INTERNATIONAL VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE ('000)

Country of residence	1989	1990	1991		Percentage change, 1990 to 1991
			No.	%	
Asia					
Japan	118.4	198.1	238.9	38.8	+20.6
Other	42.7	50.4	69.0	11.2	+36.9
Europe					
United Kingdom	34.6	38.4	38.5	6.2	+0.3
Other	27.3	28.4	30.5	4.9	+7.4
New Zealand	127.6	122.9	144.7	23.5	+17.7
North America					
Canada	10.9	9.8	10.6	1.7	+8.2
United States	46.0	41.3	45.7	7.4	+10.7
Other	34.8	35.3	38.3	6.2	+8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>442.2</b>	<b>524.6</b>	<b>616.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+17.4</b>

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3404.0).



accounted for over 17 per cent of international visitors to Queensland. However, Asian countries other than Japan (principally Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan) have been steadily increasing in significance as overseas visitor sources to Australia and Queensland and, in 1991, equalled Europe (including the United Kingdom) with 11.2 per cent of (main State of intended stay) international visitors to Queensland.

#### 12.4 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA: EXPENDITURE AND LENGTH OF STAY

Country of residence	Average expenditure in Australia (\$)		Average nights spent in Australia		Average expenditure per day (\$)	
	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991
	Japan	1,551	1,329	13	8	119
Other Asia	2,107	2,169	38	37	55	59
UK and Ireland	2,242	2,431	57	59	39	41
Other Europe	2,481	2,529	54	47	46	54
New Zealand	1,342	1,281	22	20	61	64
USA and Canada	2,061	1,945	29	29	71	67
Other countries	1,274	1,738	26	34	49	51
<b>Total visitors</b>	<b>1,859</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>63</b>

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitor Survey*.

Average expenditure in Australia by overseas visitors in 1991 was \$1,819; ranging from \$1,281 for New Zealanders to \$2,529 for continental European visitors. Average expenditure a day ranged from \$41 for visitors from the United Kingdom and Ireland to \$166 for Japanese visitors. Average length of stay in 1991 by overseas visitors was 29 nights. Japanese visitors spend an average of 8 nights in Australia followed by 20 nights for New Zealanders up to 59 nights for visitors from the United Kingdom and Ireland.

#### 12.5 QUEENSLAND MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY: INTERNATIONAL VISITORS BY REASON FOR JOURNEY ('000)

Reason for journey	1989	1990	1991	
			No.	%
Holiday	291.8	369.5	445.0	72.2
Visiting relatives	76.9	79.8	91.6	14.9
Business	25.0	24.9	25.3	4.1
Other	48.4	50.3	54.3	8.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>442.2</b>	<b>524.6</b>	<b>616.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3402.0).

A holiday is the prime focus of most international visitors. This is illustrated by the fact that 72 per cent of arrivals state 'holiday' as their reason for visiting Queensland compared with 15 per cent visiting friends and relatives and 4 per cent on business.

#### 12.1.2 Inbound International Airport Movements

Of the five international airports on the eastern seaboard of Australia, Queensland has three — Brisbane, Cairns and Townsville — but scheduled international aircraft movements into Townsville ceased after March 1991. The number of inbound passenger movements to Queensland's international airports grew by 16.0 per cent in 1990 and by 9.8 per cent in 1991. This compares with Australian total figures of a 7.2 per cent increase in 1990 and a 10.2 per cent decrease in 1991.

Cairns is now the fifth busiest international airport in Australia after Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth. Cairns and Brisbane, respectively are the first and second fastest growing of Australia's international airports. The increase in overseas visitor arrivals to Cairns was 25.9 per cent in 1991 compared with 7.2 per cent for Brisbane. Queensland is predicted to overtake Victoria as Australia's second major gateway after Sydney early in the 1990s.

#### 12.6 INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT INBOUND MOVEMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Port	1989	1990	1991	Percentage change, 1990 to 1991
PASSENGERS (a)				
Brisbane	494,892	562,173	602,708	+ 7.2
Cairns	112,272	144,730	182,431	+ 26.0
Townsville	9,739	8,960	(b) 1,621	..
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>616,903</b>	<b>715,863</b>	<b>786,760</b>	<b>+ 9.9</b>
Australia	4,015,692	4,306,967	4,296,395	- 0.2
AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS				
Brisbane	4,572	5,290	5,591	+ 5.7
Cairns	1,577	1,856	2,323	+ 25.2
Townsville	255	161	(b) 44	(b)
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>6,404</b>	<b>7,307</b>	<b>7,958</b>	<b>+ 8.9</b>
Australia	33,784	36,401	36,209	- 0.5

(a) Fare paying passengers. (b) International aircraft scheduled movements into Townsville ceased after March 1991.

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

The need to expand terminal facilities at Brisbane and Cairns international airports has been recognised. The Cairns Port Authority undertook an expansion comprising 600 metres of runway, 2 kilometres of taxiways, 4 hectares of apron and a new international passenger terminal which was completed in August 1990. Concurrently, the Civil Aviation Authority constructed a new \$25m control tower and radar installation.

In Brisbane, work on a new \$250m terminal building is due to commence early in 1993 for completion in 1995 or 1996. This follows completion in March 1992 of one of Brisbane's biggest civil engineering projects, a \$44m sand fill

foundation for the terminal in which 4 million cubic metres of sand were dredged from shipping channels in Moreton Bay and pumped overland to the terminal site. The fill needs 12 months to settle before construction of the terminal can begin. About \$4m will be spent on interim upgrading of the present international terminal in 1992 to ensure passenger needs are met until the opening of the new terminal.

### 12.1.3 Domestic Tourism

Domestic tourism constitutes approximately 77 per cent of visitor nights in Australia. Although daily expenditure of domestic tourists is said by BTR to be comparable to that of international tourists (at around \$65 a day), only part of that expenditure for domestic tourists is additional to their normal consumption expenditure in Australia. In terms of visitor nights, domestic tourism in Australia during 1990-91 decreased by 3.8 per cent compared with the total for 1989-90.

Domestic tourism in Queensland, however, increased by 1.3 per cent to 55.7 million nights in 1990-91 compared with 55.0 million nights in 1989-90 and accounted for 25.9 per cent of the total Australian market. Interstate visitor nights in Queensland increased by 2.2 per cent to 20.9 million in 1990-91 while intrastate visitor nights increased by 0.7 per cent to 34.8 million.

#### 12.7 DOMESTIC VISITOR NIGHTS, QUEENSLAND ('000)

Source of visitor	Percentage change, 1989-90 to 1990-91			
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1990-91
Interstate	30,229	20,474	20,918	+2.2
Intrastate	31,493	34,527	34,780	+0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,722</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>55,698</b>	<b>+1.3</b>

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *Domestic Tourism Monitor*.

#### 12.8 TOTAL DOMESTIC VISITOR NIGHTS ('000)

State or Territory visited	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		Percentage change, 1989-90 to 1990-91
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
	New South Wales	67,147	31.4	68,743	30.7	65,770	
Victoria	35,970	16.8	41,672	18.6	40,695	18.9	-2.3
Queensland	61,722	28.8	55,000	24.6	55,698	25.9	+1.3
South Australia	15,501	7.2	17,392	7.8	16,000	7.4	-8.0
Western Australia	20,838	9.7	25,465	11.4	23,028	10.7	-9.6
Tasmania	5,648	2.6	6,385	2.9	6,473	3.0	+1.4
Northern Territory	3,217	1.5	4,792	2.1	4,169	1.9	-13.0
ACT	3,983	1.9	4,399	2.0	3,614	1.7	-17.8
<b>Australia</b>	<b>214,027</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>223,849</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>215,448</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-3.8</b>

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, *Domestic Tourism Monitor*.

## 12.2 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

There were 54,627 rooms and units available in Queensland for short-term accommodation in December quarter 1991. Licensed hotels with facilities provided 16,947 rooms; motels, etc. with facilities had 21,946 rooms and 15,734 were self-contained holiday units, flats and houses. In addition, visitor hostels (backpacker establishments) provided 8,448 bed spaces and predominantly short-term caravan parks provided 23,163 powered and unpowered sites and cabins, etc.

#### 12.9 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION: ROOMS AVAILABLE IN LICENSED HOTELS, MOTELS, ETC. BY STAR GRADING, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	December quarter		Percentage change, 1990 to 1991
	1990	1991	
Establishment type			
Licensed hotels	17,293	16,947	-2.0
Motels, etc.	21,867	21,946	+0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,160</b>	<b>38,893</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Star grading			
One	492	481	-2.2
Two	7,830	7,594	-3.0
Three	11,595	11,962	+3.2
Four	4,895	5,593	+14.3
Five	5,166	5,744	+11.2
Ungraded			
Great Barrier Reef island establishments	2,422	2,511	+3.7
Other	6,760	5,008	-25.9

Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

When compared with Australia, Queensland in December quarter 1991 had 24.0 per cent of the total hotel and motel room stock, 46.0 per cent of the available commercial holiday units, flats and

## 12.10 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION CAPACITY AVAILABLE, QUEENSLAND, DECEMBER QUARTER

Selected regions	Rooms in licensed hotels, motels, etc.				Holiday units, flats and houses	
	1989	1990	1991	Percentage change, 1990 to 1991	1990	1991
Brisbane City	5,056	5,478	5,684	+3.8	319	338
Gold Coast City	6,665	6,718	6,758	+0.6	7,555	7,810
Caloundra City, Maroochy and Noosa Shires	2,257	2,590	2,581	-0.3	4,389	4,423
Bundaberg City, Isis and Woongarra Shires	556	567	592	+4.4	n.p.	n.p.
Maryborough and Hervey Bay Cities	760	769	788	+2.5	427	428
Toowoomba and Warwick Cities and Stanthorpe Shire	844	922	946	+2.6	—	—
Gladstone City and Calliope Shire	679	719	726	+1.0	} 114	102
Rockhampton City and Livingstone Shire	1,741	1,866	1,689	-9.5		
Mackay City and Pioneer Shire	1,312	1,709	1,223	-28.4		
Whitsunday Shire	1,757	2,124	2,327	+9.6	153	137
Townsville City	2,067	2,031	2,055	+1.2	211	189
Cairns City	3,644	3,908	3,825	-2.1	562	591
Atherton, Cardwell, Douglas, Eacham, Johnstone and Mulgrave Shires	2,769	2,930	2,965	+1.2	756	751
Great Barrier Reef islands (a)	1,915	2,422	2,511	+3.7	—	—
Queensland	36,601	39,160	38,893	-0.7	15,499	15,734
Australia	145,914	157,156	161,913	+3.0	33,402	34,234

(a) Figures included in relevant regions above.

Sources: Tourist Accommodation (8635.0).  
Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

houses, 34.1 per cent of bed spaces available in visitor hostels and 12.2 per cent of powered and unpowered sites and cabins, etc. available at predominantly short-term caravan parks.

Of the total Queensland hotel, motel and holiday unit room stock for short-term accommodation, 27 per cent was located on the Gold Coast, 15 per cent in Cairns City and its surrounding shires, 13 per cent on the Sunshine Coast, 11 per cent in Brisbane City, 5 per cent in Whitsunday Shire and 4 per cent in Townsville City. Although the Gold Coast is regarded as the tourism capital of Queensland, the Cairns-Port Douglas-Atherton Tableland region has undergone a tourism revolution since the opening of the Cairns international airport in 1984 with numerous three, four and five-star resorts opening in the last few years.

While the Cairns region and the Gold Coast lead the way, areas such as the Whitsundays, the Sunshine Coast, Townsville and Rockhampton have firm tourism bases with new developments under construction or firmly committed. Brisbane City has a good corporate accommodation market and is looking to expand its tourist and convention markets.

In recent years, the majority of Queensland tourist accommodation capacity increase comprised licensed hotels of three, four and five-star grading. This includes integrated resort developments such as Twin Waters at Maroochy, island resorts, including Hamilton Towers and the Daydream Island Travelodge and specific theme resorts like the Royal Pines golf resort on the Gold Coast.

Activity in the Queensland hotel and motel accommodation market peaked at 7.3 million room

nights sold in 1988 then contracted by 10.2 per cent from 1988 to 6.6 million room nights sold in 1989. Subsequently, sales of room nights increased by 6.0 per cent to 7.0 million in 1990 and by 7.3 per cent to a record 7.5 million in 1991.

The Queensland hotel and motel room stock growth of 13.0 per cent, from 34,662 rooms in December 1988 to 39,160 rooms in December 1990, coincided with a 4.7 per cent decrease in room night sales between 1988 and 1990. Consequently, the average hotel and motel room occupancy rate decreased from 61.7 per cent in 1988 to only 51.1 per cent in 1989 and 51.4 per cent in 1990. In 1991, however, the average Queensland room occupancy rate recovered to 52.8 per cent because room supply actually declined by 0.7 per cent to 38,893 in December 1991 whereas room nights sold increased by 7.3 per cent for the year. This contrasted with the situation for Australia, for which increases in capacity available during 1991 continued to outpace increases in room night sales thus reducing average room occupancy rates from 53.5 per cent in 1989 to 51.7 per cent in 1990 and to 50.1 per cent in 1991.

Increases in room nights sold in 1991 were enjoyed by all regions in the south east corner of Queensland, but most regions north from Maryborough suffered decreases except for Whitsunday Shire and the Cairns City and Far North Queensland region.

The far north Queensland region, which was adversely affected by the domestic air services disruption in late 1989, has recovered to record market size increases of 25.0 per cent to 950,788 room nights sold for Cairns City and of 37.9 per cent to

## 12.11 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION IN LICENSED HOTELS, MOTELS, ETC., QUEENSLAND

Selected regions	Room nights sold				Room occupancy rates		
	1989	1990	1991	Percentage change, 1990 to 1991	1989	1990	1991
					%	%	%
Brisbane City	1,040,121	1,084,511	1,167,106	+7.6	56.8	58.9	57.0
Gold Coast City	1,311,749	1,348,904	1,455,967	+7.9	54.5	57.5	58.9
Caloundra City, Maroochy and Noosa Shires	326,155	359,331	409,081	+13.8	43.1	40.6	43.5
Bundaberg City, Isis and Woongarra Shires	111,606	106,410	107,883	+1.4	54.7	51.6	50.7
Maryborough and Hervey Bay Cities	138,778	135,663	129,899	-4.2	50.2	49.0	45.4
Toowoomba and Warwick Cities and Stanthorpe Shire	177,728	184,160	176,579	-4.1	57.9	55.7	51.6
Gladstone City and Calliope Shire	121,083	138,557	129,395	-6.6	48.0	54.4	49.2
Rockhampton City and Livingstone Shire	314,347	335,002	327,021	-2.4	49.5	50.1	51.5
Mackay City and Pioneer Shire	241,205	264,615	231,075	-12.7	51.1	51.2	50.1
Whitsunday Shire	344,647	360,195	383,798	+6.6	52.4	51.6	45.2
Townsville City	383,966	384,650	379,422	-1.4	49.3	51.7	50.7
Cairns City	678,732	760,763	950,788	+25.0	56.8	54.3	68.2
Atherton, Cardwell, Douglas, Eacham, Johnstone and Mulgrave Shires	345,921	382,439	527,359	+37.9	38.7	37.4	49.5
Great Barrier Reef islands (a)	363,240	377,050	406,705	+7.9	48.0	47.0	44.9
Queensland	6,583,770	6,980,995	7,491,723	+7.3	51.1	51.4	52.8
Australia	27,580,735	28,488,489	29,057,883	+2.0	53.5	51.7	50.1

(a) Figures included in relevant regions above.

Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

527,359 room nights sold for the shires surrounding Cairns. Average room occupancy rates have increased for Cairns City from 54.3 per cent in 1990 to 68.2 per cent in 1991 and for the surrounding shires from 37.4 per cent in 1990 to 49.5 per cent in 1991.

In 1991, Queensland takings from accommodation in hotels, motels and holiday units, etc. were

\$753.8m which was 28.1 per cent of the Australian total. This was a 13.5 per cent increase over the corresponding figure of \$663.9m for 1990 and compared with a Consumer Price Index rise for Brisbane of 1.8 per cent between December quarter 1990 and December quarter 1991.

In terms of takings from accommodation, Gold Coast City was the dominant tourism market in

## 12.12 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION TAKINGS, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Selected regions	Licensed hotels, motels, etc.				Holiday units, flats and houses	
	1989	1990	1991	Percentage change, 1990 to 1991	1990	1991
Brisbane City	82.1	87.3	93.5	+7.1	4.9	4.6
Gold Coast City	103.9	114.0	127.4	+11.8	78.0	91.0
Caloundra City, Maroochy and Noosa Shires	21.0	27.0	32.9	+21.9	32.8	36.1
Bundaberg City, Isis and Woongarra Shires	4.6	4.6	4.8	+4.3	n.p.	n.p.
Maryborough and Hervey Bay Cities	6.1	6.5	6.3	-3.1	2.6	2.9
Toowoomba and Warwick Cities and Stanthorpe Shire	7.9	8.9	9.2	+3.4	—	—
Gladstone City and Calliope Shire	6.5	8.0	7.5	-6.3	0.9	0.9
Rockhampton City and Livingstone Shire	16.6	17.8	18.0	+1.1		
Mackay City and Pioneer Shire	14.8	16.2	13.4	-17.3	0.6	0.8
Whitsunday Shire	37.5	44.3	46.1	+4.1	1.1	1.3
Townsville City	21.7	22.8	22.2	-2.6	2.0	1.9
Cairns City	47.2	55.8	75.3	+34.9	5.8	7.7
Atherton, Cardwell, Douglas, Eacham, Johnstone and Mulgrave Shires	38.7	44.7	64.1	+43.4	7.6	12.4
Great Barrier Reef islands (a)	57.8	62.6	64.4	+2.9	—	—
Queensland	463.4	522.0	588.5	+12.7	141.9	165.3
Australia	2,065.0	2,258.1	2,332.2	+3.3	312.8	345.8

(a) Figures included in relevant regions above.

Sources: Tourist Accommodation (8635.0).  
Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).



Queensland in 1991 with \$218.4m followed by Brisbane City, \$98.1m; Cairns City, \$83.0m; the shires surrounding Cairns, \$76.5m; the Sunshine Coast, \$69.0m and Whitsunday Shire, \$47.3m.

## 12.3 THE ARTS

The primary goal of the Arts Division, Department of the Premier, Economic and Trade Development is to promote Queensland arts and artists and to provide support for the development of a vibrant, accessible arts industry in which all Queenslanders have the opportunity to participate.

The portfolio of the Arts Division includes responsibility for the statutory authorities of government which have a cultural brief: the Queensland Art Gallery, the Queensland Cultural Centre Trust, the Queensland Museum, the Queensland Performing Arts Trust, the Royal Queensland Theatre Company and the State Library of Queensland.

In 1991 a major review of the Queensland Government's arts policy and funding programs was conducted. As a result \$10.4 million was allocated for arts grants in 1991-92, an increase of 10.8 per cent over the previous year.

### 12.13 GRANTS TO CULTURAL BODIES, ORGANISATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

Organisation	Grant	Proportion
	\$'000	%
Queensland Philharmonic Orchestra	1,308	13.95
Royal Queensland Theatre Company	1,035	11.04
Lyric Opera of Queensland	1,024	10.92
Queensland Arts Council	991	10.57
The Queensland Ballet	712	7.59
Brisbane Warana Festival Ltd	493	5.26
Queensland Symphony Orchestra	375	4.00
Queensland Youth Orchestra Council	72	0.77
Brisbane Ethnic Music and Arts Centre	50	0.53
Queensland Writers' Centre	31	0.33
Queensland Band Association, Inc.	24	0.26
Other grants	3,262	34.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,377</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Department of the Premier, Economic and Trade Development.

### 12.3.1 Regional Development

In late 1991, the first payments were made under the newly established Regional Arts Development Fund. Grants totalling \$94,210 were made to 15 local government councils. The Fund was established to assist in the development of professional arts activity in regional Queensland and is designed

to be in partnership with local government. Policy development and decision making is conducted at a local level by community-elected committees.

In addition to these funds, financial assistance for regional artists and organisations is also available through the Arts Division's programs of assistance.

The Queensland Arts Council was allocated \$807,500 in 1990-91 to assist in provision of major tours, school tours, exhibitions and community arts programs in regional areas.

### 12.3.2 Touring

The major organisation for touring performing and visual arts throughout the State is the Queensland Arts Council. The Council has 80 volunteer branches throughout the State with over 10,000 members and provides a cost-effective network for the presentation of the arts to regional Queensland. The Council promotes self-determination by giving local communities the opportunity to select the touring programs of greatest interest and use to themselves.

In 1991, 15 major national and international performing arts companies toured the State, presenting music, dance, drama and mime. International companies came from France and the United Kingdom, whilst State companies toured included the Queensland Ballet, Lyric Opera of Queensland, Queensland Philharmonic Orchestra, the TN! Theatre Company, Royal Queensland Theatre Company and Expressions Dance Theatre.

### 12.3.3 Aboriginal and Islander Arts and Community Arts

New programs have been developed to assist in training and development for Aboriginal and Islander artists. In addition, a special program has been developed to assist projects that protect and preserve Aboriginal and Islander traditional cultures and artefacts.

Grants made to benefit the Aboriginal and Islander community in 1991 included \$15,000 to the Bangarra Dance Theatre Australia Ltd for production costs of traditional and contemporary dance works performed by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, \$26,731 to the Woomera Aboriginal Corporation towards costs of administration and management support for Queensland artists and \$30,000 to Mungaabana (Norman Miller) towards the cost of collecting and painting stories of Jirral elders of the Atherton Tableland and Tully areas.

### Community Arts

In 1991, funding was provided to Community Arts projects such as Icy Tea (Inala Community

Theatre) (\$42,500) towards its annual arts program. The Tree of Knowledge Development Committee received \$70,000 towards the production costs of a community celebration re-enacting the Shearers Strike of 1891 which coincided with the opening of the Australian Workers Heritage Centre at Barcaldine. To assist in the coordination of regional arts activity Central Highlands Arts (CHARTS) was established. Shires represented in CHARTS include Emerald, Peak Downs, Belyando, Duaringa, Bauhinia and Jericho and regular meetings between representatives of the various areas will aim to coordinate arts activity in the area.

### 12.3.4 Dance

During 1991, the Thomas Dixon Building, in West End, Brisbane was refurbished by the Government at a cost of \$2m to serve as a permanent base for the Queensland Ballet, the Queensland Dance School of Excellence and the Queensland Philharmonic Orchestra.

Dance North, the only professional dance company in Northern Australia, celebrated its 21st birthday in 1991. On the occasion, the company held a gala evening to mark the opening of its main production for the year, *A Moon of Our Own*, which has since been seen by audiences throughout North-Eastern Queensland.

### 12.3.5 Drama

The Government is proceeding with plans and design work for the construction of Stage V of the Queensland Performing Arts Complex. This will include a 780 seat drama theatre, rehearsal studios and the administrative headquarters of the Royal Queensland Theatre Company. In 1991 \$1.5m was allocated for the purchase of the remaining site at the rear of the South Bank complex and a grant of \$1.1m for the continued development of the Stage V Drama Theatre was also approved.

### 12.3.6 Literature

In 1991, the availability of programs of assistance for the arts enabled Queensland writers to apply to the Arts Division for considerable assistance towards their professional and creative development.

The Queensland Writers' Centre was established during 1991, using premises located at 95 William Street, Brisbane. The Centre provides a forum for writers to meet, and to seek advice and resources, as well as promoting public awareness, knowledge and appreciation of all forms of writing.

During 1990-91, the State Library of Queensland serviced 358,000 visitors and dealt with 114,350 information inquiries.

The State Reference, John Oxley and Children's Libraries make up the State Library. The bulk of the visitors and information inquiries is directed to the State Reference Library which accounted for 88 per cent of visitors (315,000) and 77.8 per cent of inquiries (89,000) during 1990-91. The John Oxley and Children's Libraries handled 18.5 per cent and 3.7 per cent, respectively, of information inquiries.

### 12.3.7 Music

In 1991, two major international music festivals made their debut.

In May, Townsville attracted national and international attention when it hosted the inaugural Australian Chamber Music Festival. The Festival offered an extensive master class program for students and young professionals. Preference for inclusion in the master class program was given to young Queensland artists.

The Festival, featuring performances by leading Australian and international musicians, received funding of \$110,000 from the Queensland Government as well as attracting considerable support from the Townsville City Council and corporate sponsors.

The Brisbane Biennial incorporated the Mozart Concerto Scholarship and featured internationally recognised artists and groups such as the Tchaikovsky Trio from the USSR, American Dance artist Molissa Fenley and African artists, the Black Umfolosi. One of the highlights of the Biennial was the first live performance in Queensland of Stravinsky's *Rite of Spring* played by the combined forces of the Queensland Symphony Orchestra and the Queensland Philharmonic Orchestra.

The Festival also included a strong youth arts component, particularly the Mozart Concerto Scholarship for young Queensland musicians up to the age of 23. Finalists were invited to accompany the Queensland Philharmonic Orchestra on its State-wide tour in June.

### 12.3.8 Visual Arts and Crafts

With the new programs of assistance for the arts the level of funding to artists working in the area of visual arts, crafts and design has increased significantly.

Financial assistance was provided for the 'Off-centre' Conference in Townsville in September 1991 to expand professional development amongst regional visual arts practitioners.

The most notable achievement in 1991 of the Queensland Art Gallery was the staging of the exhibition 'Toulouse-Lautrec Prints and Posters from the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris'. This exhibition

was the world premiere of the most comprehensive display of Toulouse-Lautrec graphic art ever mounted. The exhibition was conceived and developed by the Queensland Art Gallery in association with the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris and was the first to be supported by the Gallery's \$1.1m Exhibition Development Fund, which has been established with donations from six Japanese companies.

Over 85,000 people attended the exhibition at the Queensland Art Gallery — the highest attendance for any exhibition initiated and managed by the Gallery. Of those attending, 15,000 were school students, coming from metropolitan and regional areas of Queensland.

In 1991, the Queensland Arts Council arranged for 96 exhibitions to tour to 114 centres around Queensland. In addition, the Council organised the State's largest art awards for Queensland artists, the Suncorp Art Awards. These biennial awards encompass painting, works on paper, art and technology and heritage categories, and attracted almost 1,000 entries. Prize money of \$15,000 is allocated by acquisition of works.

Amateur arts organisations are also assisted financially with payments for the fees and expenses for professional tutors to conduct workshops and classes in the visual arts and crafts.

### 12.3.9 Film

The State Government, through the Queensland Film Development Office of the Arts Division provides financial assistance with a variety of funding programs each designed to develop a viable film industry in this state. In 1991, over 40 individual projects received assistance under four major programs: script development, pre-production and marketing, production investment and creative development.

The Office, in conjunction with the Australian Film Television and Radio School has set up an extensive training program for people wishing to enter the industry as well as a series of intensive workshops and master classes to maintain and increase the existing levels of skills amongst established film and television technicians.

In addition, the Office has embarked on an aggressive campaign to attract overseas production to this State by way of extensive press advertising campaigns in international publications, and representation at world-wide industry conventions such as the American Film Market and Locations Expo.

### 12.3.10 Community Arts Unit

*Contributed by Brisbane City Council*

The Brisbane City Council actively promotes cultural activities in Brisbane.

The Community Arts Unit was formed in 1987 and since that time has employed 40 artists on 16 projects which directly involved 1,800 people and the outcomes of these projects were exhibitions which were viewed by 30,000 people.

The Community Arts Unit worked with community groups on a number of arts projects in 1990-91, including:

- 'Sounds Like Brisbane', a radio project involving more than 20 different community groups working with the Brisbane City Council and ABC Radio 4QR to produce a community radio series;
- *Emerging Spirit*, a glass and ceramic sculpture installed in the King Edward Sculpture Park;
- 'Art 91', an art and technology project for youth involving computer art workshops and a major exhibition in the city and
- the renovated Randall Studio for artists in Musgrave Park opened in December, 1990, and an annual award was instituted for three Brisbane-based artists to use the studio's facilities in turn for a period of 4 months each.

Seventeen major exhibitions were presented at the Brisbane City Hall Art Gallery and Museum, including 'Margaret Olley Retrospective', 'Swiss Artists in Australia, 1777-1991' and 'Pump up the Can' — the first national aerosol art exhibition.

### 12.3.11 Attendance at Cultural Venues

In June 1991, a survey was conducted throughout Australia to obtain information about attendance of persons 18 years and over at selected cultural venues/activities during the year 1990-91. Questions were also asked about the reasons for non-attendance. The eight cultural venues/activities for which information was sought were: libraries, art galleries, museums, popular music concerts, dance performances, musical and other theatre performances and classical music concerts.

In Queensland, as in the rest of Australia, libraries were the most visited venue/activity with 34.5 per cent of people in Queensland making one or more visits in 1990-91. Other popular venues/activities were popular music concerts with a participation rate of 29.3 per cent and museums with a participation rate of 27.1 per cent.

Except for libraries, average participation rates were higher for capital cities than other areas for all venues/activities. The availability of library facilities State-wide meant that there was very little difference in participation rates for libraries between Brisbane and country areas.

Attendance levels in Queensland at all venues/activities tended to drop away at both sides of the middle age groups with the greatest number



## 12.14 USERS AND NON-USERS OF CULTURAL VENUES/ACTIVITIES, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

Venue/activity	Capital city			Rest of State			Total		
	Users	Non-users	Participation rate	Users	Non-users	Participation rate	Users	Non-users	Participation rate
	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	per cent
Library	328.2	624.1	34.5	384.9	728.0	34.6	713.0	1,352.1	34.5
Art gallery	249.0	703.3	26.2	233.4	879.4	21.0	482.5	1,582.7	23.4
Museum	292.6	659.7	30.7	267.1	845.8	24.0	559.7	1,505.4	27.1
Popular music concert	301.5	650.8	31.7	303.0	809.9	27.2	604.5	1,460.7	29.3
Dance performance	104.1	848.1	10.9	123.8	989.1	11.1	227.9	1,837.3	11.0
Musical theatre	238.5	713.8	25.0	179.4	933.5	16.1	417.9	1,647.3	20.2
Other theatre performance	190.0	762.3	20.0	163.0	949.9	14.6	353.0	1,712.2	17.1
Classical music concert	88.5	863.8	9.3	53.9	1,059.0	4.8	142.4	1,922.8	6.9

Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia (4114.0).

## 12.15 PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES/ACTIVITIES BY AGE, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

Age group (years)	Library	Art gallery	Museum	Popular music concert	Dance performance	Musical theatre performance	Other theatre performance	Classical music concert
				PERSONS ('000)	PERSONS ('000)	PERSONS ('000)	PERSONS ('000)	PERSONS ('000)
18-24	132.4	75.5	83.9	165.8	39.7	71.7	51.2	14.0
25-34	174.6	111.8	143.0	154.0	48.5	87.5	93.5	23.9
35-44	182.4	112.7	137.1	126.4	57.3	101.3	94.5	36.9
45-54	88.9	77.3	88.6	78.7	37.1	73.6	50.4	29.9
55-64	59.9	57.0	60.6	49.1	24.1	43.5	31.5	17.2
65 and over	74.9	48.1	46.5	30.5	21.3	40.3	31.8	20.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>713.0</b>	<b>482.5</b>	<b>559.7</b>	<b>604.5</b>	<b>227.9</b>	<b>417.9</b>	<b>353.0</b>	<b>142.4</b>
PARTICIPATION RATE (PER CENT)								
18-24	39.6	22.6	25.1	49.6	11.9	21.4	15.3	4.2
25-34	38.1	24.4	31.2	33.6	10.6	19.1	20.4	5.2
35-44	42.0	25.9	31.5	29.1	13.2	23.3	21.7	8.5
45-54	28.4	24.7	28.3	25.2	11.8	23.5	16.1	9.6
55-64	25.6	24.4	25.9	21.0	10.3	18.6	13.4	7.3
65 and over	25.8	16.5	16.0	10.5	7.3	13.9	10.9	7.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>

Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia (4114.0).

attending being aged 35 to 44 years. Exceptions to this were the younger age distribution of persons attending popular music concerts (49.6 per cent of the age group 18 to 24 years) and the older age distribution of persons attending musical theatre (peaking at 23.5 per cent in the 45 to 54 years age group). Proportions of library users were high in the age groups 18 to 24 years (39.6 per cent), 25 to 34 years (38.1 per cent) and 35 to 44 years (42.0 per cent).

People with the lowest participation rates at most venues/activities (the exception being classical music concerts) were in the 65 years and over age group.

## 12.4 SPORT AND RECREATION

The Department of Tourism, Sport and Racing is committed to providing opportunities for all Queenslanders to participate and obtain excellence in sporting and recreational activities. The Division of Sport and Recreation has several Units which

target various aspects of activity and operate throughout the State with a network of offices.

### 12.4.1 Queensland Academy of Sport

The Queensland Academy of Sport (QAS) aims to maintain Queensland's sporting competitiveness at the national and international level through various support services.

These include:

- a talent identification program which recognises current and potential athletes and coaches, capable of excelling in the national and international arena;
- a talent realisation program which provides high quality training, assessment and personal development;
- encouragement of the corporate sector to supplement the assistance provided by the State Government and



**12.16 PARTICIPANTS (a) AND FUNDING FOR  
SELECTED SPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91**

<i>Sport</i>	<i>Participants</i>	<i>Funding</i> \$'000
Athletics	12,167	96.5
Baseball	7,100	83.9
Basketball	20,000	255.7
Bowls (b)	84,000	199.0
Cricket	45,190	91.6
Disabled	550	86.2
Football		
Australian	22,000	250.0
Rugby League	35,271	184.0
Rugby Union	20,960	200.0
Soccer	33,600	231.0
Touch	30,000	100.8
Golf	65,333	419.2
Gymnastics	10,000	291.6
Hockey	13,000	347.9
Netball	42,000	140.6
Parachuting	723	78.2
Pony clubs	11,200	64.7
Roller skating	1,393	74.3
Rowing	400	114.4
Softball	9,000	110.7
Squash	21,000	84.8
Surf life saving	20,600	31.1
Swimming	18,800	353.4
Table tennis	1,000	82.5
Tennis	18,000	439.5
Tenpin bowling	15,600	8.8
Volleyball	6,500	157.5
Yachting	10,000	87.5

(a) Registered. (b) Excluding indoor.

Source: Queensland Department of Tourism, Sport and Racing.

- a scholarship program for selected athletes to assist with training, competition, sports science, sports medicine and educational costs.

Scholarships totalling over \$100,000 were made available to 34 athletes during the period 1 July to 31 December 1991.

Future initiatives include:

- LEAP (Lifeskills for Elite Athletes Program), which focuses on finding appropriate jobs for athletes, helping with their education and developing their skills in personal presentation;
- the introduction of a scholarship program for high performance coaches;
- a performance enhancement service to cater for the sports science needs of QAS athletes and coaches and
- a squad program to cater for the coaching, development and competition needs of elite athletes in selected sports.

### 12.4.2 Equity Unit

The aim of the Equity Unit (Sport and Recreation) is to improve sporting and recreational opportunities for its target groups by providing

information, referral and advisory support. The unit has a broader perspective than its predecessor (the Women's Sport Advancement Unit). All disadvantaged groups are assisted to participate in sport and recreation activities on an equitable basis.

### 12.4.3 Aussie Sport Unit

The Aussie Sport program aims to develop junior participation in sports in Queensland and also to develop closer links between school and community. It has programs which support the concept of 'sport for all', having a go and playing fair. Aussie Sport is an initiative of the Australian Sports Commission and is run in conjunction with State Governments throughout Australia. In Queensland it is promoted by the Department of Tourism, Sport and Racing and the Department of Education.

Aussie Sport programs include Sports for Kids, Sportsfun, Challenge, Sportstart and Achievement and Pathways in Sport. Although many programs are for primary and secondary school children, schools are not the only places that are involved in Aussie Sport.

### 12.4.4 Sports Development Unit

The Unit provides professional consultancy advice to sporting bodies and organisations on sports administration, coaching, club development and social issues affecting participation in sport.

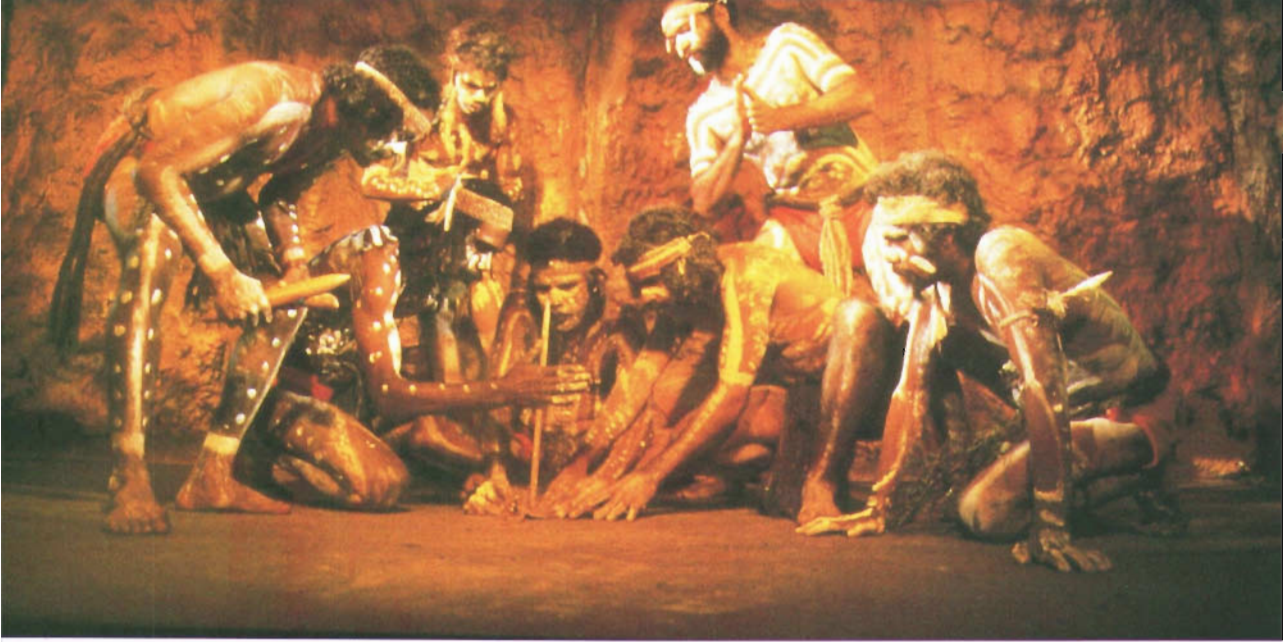
Financial support is also available for sporting bodies through the Sports Assistance Program. During 1990-91, \$6m was granted to Queensland sport.

### 12.4.5 Recreation Development Unit

The Recreation Development Unit sets guidelines and develops policies for recreation, open space and sport facility planning and development throughout Queensland. A key role is developing stronger partnerships with local authorities.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme is a State-wide program for young people administered by the State Award Office in the Recreation Development Unit. The Scheme offers young people the opportunity to set goals and achieve them through a balanced program chosen by the individual.

The Department operates a network of 12 recreation camps which have a total capacity of 1,800 beds. The camps are located in some of the State's most picturesque regions and cater for a wide range of organisations including school, sporting, and other community groups. The Recreation Development Unit conducts specialist camps ranging from



Japukai Dance Theatre

Photo: *The Far North Queensland Promotion Bureau Ltd*

Gold Coast Indy

Photo: *Department of Administrative Services*







Kuranda railway station

Photo: *Phillip White*

Harvesting coffee beans, Mareeba

Photo: *Department of Administrative Services*





## THE THIRD AUSTRALIAN MASTERS GAMES

From *Third Australian Masters Games, Final Report*

The third Australian Masters Games was held in Brisbane from 8 to 20 October 1991.

The Australian Masters Games, a program of competitions for mature aged athletes, was founded by the Confederation of Australian Sport on the principle of 'sport for all'. The Games are part of a world-wide trend in support of veterans' sport. They are not merely about winning, but also about enjoyment, participation, friendship and community involvement.

A total of 33 sports were competed at over 30 venues in the Brisbane area during the 1991 Games. In addition to the standard athletic events and team games, some less well known sports such as bocce, croquet, futsal (indoor soccer) and orienteering were staged.

Most participants in the Games came from Queensland (62 per cent), with 31 per cent from the rest of Australia and 7 per cent from overseas.

Of the 6,340 individual entries, 62 per cent were male and 38 per cent female. Participation rates of males and females differed widely among the various sports. Apart from netball and womens' hockey, the sports which had the highest female participation rates (over 45 per cent) were badminton, ballroom dancing, croquet, lawn bowls, softball, indoor bias bowls and tenpin bowling.

### 12.16 USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE, PARTICIPANTS, AUSTRALIAN MASTERS GAMES, 1991

Queensland	3,705
New South Wales	546
Victoria	512
South Australia	309
Western Australia	163
Tasmania	171
ACT	73
Northern Territory	89
Overseas	383
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,951</b>

The ages of the competitors ranged from 25 years to 86 years. For males, the 40 to 44 years age group had the highest number of competitors, followed by the 35 to 39 years age group. After 45 years of age, the numbers in each age group succeedingly declined, although the numbers in the 60 to 64 years age group were relatively high. For females, the greatest numbers were in the 35 to 39 years age group, with a decline for each succeeding age group after age 40 years.

Opening and closing ceremonies and social events were part of the Games program. Foremost among the special events organised for the Games was the Masters Golden Mile, a foot race for all competitors run on the final day. Over 700 persons ran the scenic course from the Performing Arts Centre, over the Victoria Bridge and through the Queen Street Mall for a dramatic finish in the heart of the city.

school vacation, sport and youth leadership camps to Fun and Friendship camps for older adults.

### 12.4.6 Sport and Recreation Program

#### *Contributed by Brisbane City Council*

The Recreation Branch of the Brisbane City Council is the largest local authority leisure services unit in Australia, with approximately 170 staff. It was established in 1985 in response to the growing demand in the community for leisure, sport and cultural services.

The Recreation Branch is responsible for the effective management and promotion of the Council's extensive network of facilities and services. These include 16 municipal swimming pools, more than 500 leases of Council land by local sporting clubs and community groups, skateboarding facilities, public golf courses at Victoria Park and St Lucia, the City Hall and community halls/neighbourhood centres and the major sporting complexes of QEII Sports Centre and the Sleeman Sports Complex.

### 12.17 RECREATION AND SPORT EXPENDITURE, BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL, 1990-91 (\$ million)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Parks and gardens	19.8
Sport, recreation and entertainment	10.4
Libraries	9.4
Planetarium	0.4
Cultural activities	1.1
Bikeways	1.4
Civic concerts	0.5
Program management	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.1</b>

Source: Brisbane City Council.

### **Sport, Recreation and Entertainment**

The major sporting complexes at Chandler and QEII Stadium attracted many State, national and international events during 1990-91. Besides these major venues, the Council's commitment to sport is witnessed by the \$380m capital investment in sporting infrastructure.



The Community Recreation Unit was formed in 1986 and consists of a coordinator and three community recreation officers. The Unit's role is to facilitate recreation opportunity through facility planning, open space planning, networking with other recreation and related organisations and through the development of responsive community-based programs.

Major projects achieved by the Unit since its development include over 250 community recreation programs, erection of 16 skateboard facilities, development of nine community halls and implementation of a series of strategies for development of open space, bikeways, waterways and urban recreation facilities.

The Unit has also paid particular attention to the recreational needs of youth and has produced a series of projects in consultation with Brisbane's teenagers. These include 'Bandshake' (a contemporary music program), 'Youth Access' (a leisure education program) and a number of cooperative projects with Brisbane schools.

Provision has also been made for the target population of senior citizens with activities such as 'Walking for Pleasure' and the 'Outdoor Adventure Program — Over 50s'.

### **Bikeways**

The popularity of Brisbane's bikeways increases substantially every year. To meet these demands, the bikeways were extended by 22.3 kilometres to 179.3 kilometres in 1990-91. The additional bikeways were provided in 15 suburbs.

A major highlight of the year was the sponsorship of 'Cycle Brisbane', a week-long program of cycling activities focusing on bikeway awareness and safe usage of bikeways. Thousands of amateur cyclists participated.

To aid future planning of bikeways a user survey was commissioned, which addressed aspects of

bikeways from community perception and usage patterns to route design.

## 12.5 REFERENCES

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# Chapter 13

## AGRICULTURE

The agricultural and mining industries have been central to Queensland's economic development since the earliest days of settlement. Although tourism has grown in recent times, agriculture is still an important contributor to the State's economy and has maintained its vital role as a major export earner.

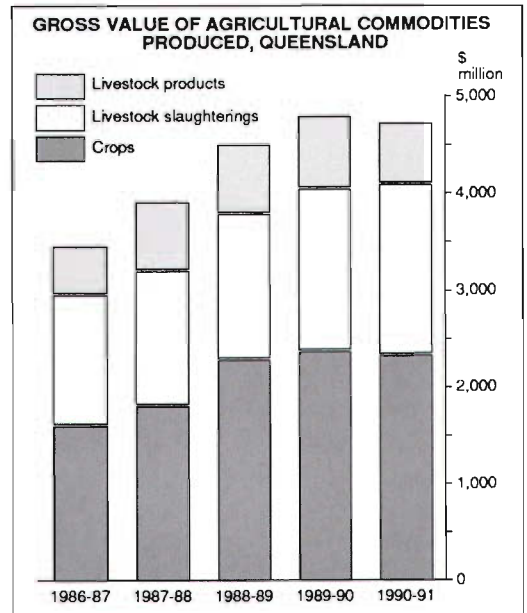
In 1990-91, the estimated total value of agricultural commodity production reached \$4,740m, 1 per cent below the record peak of \$4,809m set in 1989-90. The gross value of all crops reached \$2,345m, with major crops of wheat, cotton, sugar cane and bananas. The gross value of livestock slaughterings continued the rising trend, evident since 1983-84, to reach a record \$1,764m. The value of livestock products fell to \$631m, largely due to the removal of the guaranteed minimum floor price of wool.

The first settlement of rural lands in Queensland began in the 1840s when squatters occupied large areas and assumed ownership. In 1860, soon after the establishment of the State Government, legislation was passed regulating the occupation of Crown lands, so ending the days of free selection. The squatters were given Pastoral Leases over part of their holdings in return for making other areas available for closer settlement.

Agricultural and grazing farms were established and the sale of land brought important revenue for government purposes. The revenue needs of the colony encouraged the sale of land, but eventually the principle of leasehold tenure became established policy for pastoral lands.

In 1916, the principle of leasehold tenure was extended to preclude the alienation of any land, and a system of perpetual lease was introduced. Settlement was encouraged by allowing the sale of ownership of these lands without variation in rental. This continued until 1957, except for a period from 1929 to 1932, when the system of purchase on long terms was reintroduced.

Legislation in 1957 restored a system of freeholding purchase, at the option of the selectors or lessees, of town and country land held from the Crown under perpetual lease. Subsequent legislation permitted the conversion to freehold or to perpetual lease of other larger surveyed areas such as Settlement Farm Leases and Grazing Selections which had previously been leased for a term of years (mainly 30 years) and of all industrial lands.



As a result of these policies, at 30 June 1990 about 70 per cent of land in Queensland was leased from the Crown. The balance of the land comprised unoccupied vacant land, Crown reserves (not leased), roads and stock routes, as well as freehold land, lands in the process of freeholding and mining and petroleum leases.

## 13.1 PROPORTION OF AUSTRALIA

Queensland is the leading beef producing State in Australia and, due to its tropical and subtropical climatic conditions, is the main Australian producer of a variety of cereal crops, citrus, tropical and exotic fruits and vegetables for human consumption.

The total value of the State's agricultural production remains fairly evenly divided between crops and livestock disposals and products.

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, tobacco, vegetables for human consumption and citrus and tropical fruits.

### 13.1 AGRICULTURE: QUEENSLAND IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

Particulars	Unit	Queensland	
		Total of Australia	Proportion %
Establishments, 1990-91			
Number		25,364	20.1
Total area	'000 hectares	150,828	32.6
Area under crops (excl. pastures), 1990-91			
	'000 hectares	2,872	16.5
Selected crop production, 1990-91			
Sugar cane	'000 tonnes	23,232	95.3
Wheat	'000 tonnes	1,973	13.1
Grain sorghum	'000 tonnes	558	74.3
Barley	'000 tonnes	361	8.8
Tobacco	tonnes	7,063	56.0
Cotton (raw)	tonnes	97,813	23.9
Peanuts	tonnes	26,287	96.6
Pineapples	tonnes	125,939	100.0
Bananas	tonnes	96,547	58.5
Citrus fruit	tonnes	48,632	14.2
Apples	tonnes	36,599	12.7
Livestock numbers, at 31 March 1991			
Sheep and lambs	'000	17,440	10.7
Cattle for meat production	'000	9,575	45.1
Cattle for milk production	'000	280	11.5
Pigs	'000	596	23.6
Livestock products, 1990-91			
Total wool production	tonnes	105,626	9.9
Milk (total intake)	million litres	624	9.8
Gross value of agricultural commodities produced, 1990-91			
Crops	\$m	2,345.1	p 26.2
Livestock slaughterings	\$m	1,764.3	p 31.4
Livestock products	\$m	630.6	p 10.0

In 1990-91 Queensland was the main Australian producer of: canary seed, grain sorghum, maize, soybeans, sugar cane, mung beans, navy beans, chick peas, lab lab purpureus, panicum and millet, aloe vera, pigeon peas, peanuts, sunflower, tobacco, ginger, coffee, tea, mandarins, avocados, mangoes, custard apples, papaws, bananas, pineapples, passionfruit, lychees, rambutans, egg fruit, okra, rhubarb, french beans, beetroot, capsicums and chillies, celery, chokos, cucumbers, marrows and squashes, spring onions, zucchinis, watermelons, pumpkins and sweet potatoes.

## 13.2 VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The total value of agricultural production in Queensland is fairly evenly divided between crops and livestock. In 1990-91 crop production contributed \$2,345m or 49 per cent to the total value of agricultural production, while livestock production was valued at \$2,395m.

### 13.2 GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Particulars	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Crops	2,302	2,390	2,345
Livestock slaughterings	1,503	1,672	1,764
Livestock products	714	746	631
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,520</b>	<b>4,809</b>	<b>4,740</b>

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.3).

### 13.2.1 Crops

While Queensland's proportion of the total area of Australia's agricultural crops is approximately 15 per cent, the value of its crops usually averages about 25 per cent of the Australian total.

### 13.3 GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Commodity	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Sugar cane	722	845	727
Barley	66	53	46
Grain sorghum	151	84	71
Wheat	342	283	272
Other cereals	40	47	37
Cotton	91	152	216
Peanuts	25	17	29
Sunflower	43	11	22
Tobacco (dried leaf)	41	42	44
Vegetables	328	389	373
Bananas	83	117	145
Pineapples	44	41	37
Other fruit	139	135	141
All other	189	172	186
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,302</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>2,345</b>

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.3).

The 1990-91 gross value of Queensland crops, estimated at \$2,345m, was 2 per cent less than the



record value for the preceding year. Cotton, which was valued at \$216m, increased by \$64m, or 42 per cent more than in 1989-90. The gross value of sugar cane cut for crushing was \$715m, 14 per cent less than the value in 1989-90. Although wheat production increased by 39 per cent, lower prices resulted in a gross value of \$272m, down 4 per cent on the previous year. Bananas, valued at \$145m in 1990-91 increased by \$28m, or 24 per cent, from the value of the previous year. The value of vegetables, \$373m in 1990-91, was \$17m or 4 per cent less than in 1989-90. Potatoes, lettuce and melons showed increased value while most other major vegetables decreased in value from 1989-90.

### 13.2.2 Livestock Slaughterings

In 1990-91, the gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals continued to rise, reaching \$1,764m. This represented an increase of \$92m above the previous record set in 1989-90. The gross value of cattle slaughterings was up \$83m to \$1,480m and sheep slaughterings rose 27 per cent to \$37m. Queensland continued to be the leading beef producing State in Australia, supplying 39 per cent of Australia's beef and veal.

#### 13.4 GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS (a), QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Particulars	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Cattle and calves	1,233	1,397	1,480
Sheep and lambs	30	29	37
Pigs	147	151	153
Poultry	93	95	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>1,764</b>

(a) Including adjustment for net exports (overseas and interstate) of live animals.

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.3).

The gross value of pig disposals, \$153m, is the highest value recorded, while the value for poultry slaughtered, \$95m, reflects the continuing strength in demand for poultry meat.

### 13.2.3 Livestock Products

The gross value of livestock products in Queensland in 1990-91 was \$631m, a decrease of 16 per cent from the record value set in the previous year. Wool production was valued at \$355m, 24 per cent lower than in 1988-89. Although production of wool increased by 17 per cent, the average selling price dropped by 33 per cent, resulting from the removal of the guaranteed minimum floor price. Liquid whole milk used for manufacturing or market milk sales was valued at \$217m, 2 per cent less than the value in 1989-90.

#### 13.6 GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Commodity	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Wool			
Shorn	446	457	350
Wool on skins	9	9	5
Liquid whole milk used for			
Manufacturing	60	75	61
Market milk sales	136	146	156
Eggs	55	54	54
Honey and beeswax	7	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>631</b>

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.3).

## 13.3 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Commodity statistics from establishments with agricultural activity are obtained from the annual agricultural census conducted throughout Australia at 31 March. Excluded from the census are those establishments which make only a small contribution to overall agricultural production. Since 1986-87, the census has only included establishments with agricultural activity that had or were expected to have an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$20,000 or more.

#### 13.5 NUMBER AND SIZE OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1991

Statistical division	Size of establishment (hectares)									Total
	Under 10	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-1,999	2,000-19,999	20,000 and over	
Moreton and Brisbane	585	297	704	681	653	562	299	67	—	3,848
Wide Bay-Burnett	65	124	410	601	731	886	779	421	3	4,020
Darling Downs	96	81	224	323	810	1,689	1,689	958	23	5,893
South-West	11	1	2	4	6	36	260	960	367	1,647
Fitzroy	16	23	66	81	126	360	658	975	102	2,407
Central-West	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	407	282	695
Mackay	11	6	130	396	446	375	154	326	80	1,924
Northern	41	35	309	525	335	188	78	188	150	1,849
Far North	67	67	556	822	533	273	61	65	170	2,614
North-West	2	—	—	1	—	3	2	213	246	467
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>2,401</b>	<b>3,434</b>	<b>3,640</b>	<b>4,372</b>	<b>3,985</b>	<b>4,580</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>25,364</b>

Source: Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs (7411.3).

Of the total area of Queensland, 87 per cent or 150,828,000 hectares were managed by agricultural establishments during 1990-91. Following the trend of land use in the previous few years, 1.9 per cent of this land was planted to crop production and 3.4 per cent was under sown pasture.

**13.3.1 Establishments**

Agricultural establishments of less than 200 hectares make up 43 per cent of Queensland's total of 25,364 agricultural establishments. These are mainly located in the Moreton and Brisbane, Wide Bay-Burnett, Far North and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions.

Establishments in the 200 to 19,999 hectare size range are most prevalent in the Wide Bay-Burnett and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions. The largest concentration of establishments of 20,000 hectares or more occurs in the Statistical Divisions of South-West, Central-West and North-West. Average sizes of establishments in the western pastoral areas of South-West, Central-West and North-West Statistical Divisions are 18,280 hectares, 49,000 hectares and 64,756 hectares, respectively.

**13.7 NUMBER, AREA AND LAND USE OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND**

Particulars	Unit	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Total area of Queensland	'000 ha	172,700	172,700	172,700
Agricultural establishments	number	25,734	26,619	25,364
Area of agricultural establishments	'000 ha	151,310	152,340	150,828
Area of crops (a)	'000 ha	2,842	2,580	2,872
Area under sown pasture	'000 ha	4,354	4,822	5,197
Balance (b)	'000 ha	144,114	144,938	142,759

(a) Excluding lucerne and other pasture harvested for hay, seed and green feed. (b) Used for intermittent grazing, lying idle, fallow, not suitable for agriculture, etc.

Source: Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs (7411.3).

**13.8 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS GROWING MAJOR CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91**

Statistical division	Establishments growing											
	Sugar cane	Barley	Grain		Sun-flower	Pota-toes	Toma-toes	Pine-apples	Bananas	Any crop		
			Wheat	sorghum	Maize	Cotton						
Moreton and Brisbane	188	135	72	133	135	17	1	244	120	202	145	2,503
Wide Bay-Burnett	982	221	359	363	224	17	6	18	123	105	19	2,628
Darling Downs	—	1,988	2,155	1,446	225	397	226	27	76	—	—	4,753
South-West	—	85	314	24	—	3	44	—	—	—	—	564
Fitzroy	—	65	610	355	32	141	103	3	17	46	6	1,200
Central-West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Mackay	1,290	3	94	60	4	46	1	—	4	6	—	1,493
Northern	1,167	—	—	3	3	1	—	7	54	6	5	1,449
Far North	1,180	1	—	6	107	—	—	79	18	15	212	2,050
North-West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>4,807</b>	<b>2,498</b>	<b>3,604</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>16,648</b>

Sources: Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs (7411.3) and Fruit (7322.3).

Almost 66 per cent of Queensland's agricultural establishments grow crops. Just over 34 per cent of these agricultural establishments grow cereal grains and tend to be concentrated in the Moreton and Brisbane, Wide Bay-Burnett, Fitzroy, Darling Downs and South-West Statistical Divisions. Sugar cane is grown on 29 per cent of establishments with crops.

**13.9 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS CARRYING LIVESTOCK (a) QUEENSLAND, 1990-91**

Statistical division	Establishments carrying			
	Milk cattle (b)	Meat cattle	Sheep	Pigs
Moreton and Brisbane	639	1,831	44	186
Wide Bay-Burnett	405	2,585	38	378
Darling Downs	619	4,161	1,265	608
South-West	1	1,396	1,038	41
Fitzroy	76	2,028	28	91
Central-West	4	595	576	11
Mackay	43	914	1	29
Northern	3	547	1	25
Far North	219	698	2	40
North-West	—	428	166	12
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>15,183</b>	<b>3,159</b>	<b>1,421</b>

(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: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

Vegetable and fruit growing activities are undertaken largely by establishments in the southern coastal regions of the State although a significant number of establishments growing these crops are in the Northern and Far North Statistical Divisions.

Nearly all Queensland's 17,283 livestock-carrying establishments run meat cattle. Like those running milk cattle, the majority are located in the south-eastern portion of the State, chiefly in Moreton and Brisbane, Wide Bay-Burnett and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions. This distribution is also broadly reflected in respect of establishments with pigs, with 87 per cent being in these areas. Over

72 per cent of the establishments carrying sheep are in the Darling Downs and South-West Statistical Divisions.

### 13.3.2 Employment

As at November 1991, there were 84,100 persons employed in agriculture and services to agriculture, representing 6.3 per cent of all employed persons in Queensland.

Numbers employed in agriculture and services to agriculture are seasonal, depending on the harvesting times of principal cereal crops, fruit and vegetables. However, in recent years there has been a downward trend in the level of employment in agriculture and services to agriculture as a proportion of total employed persons in Queensland — falling from 8.7 per cent in November 1984 to its present level of 6.3 per cent.

#### 13.10 EMPLOYMENT (a) IN AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE, QUEENSLAND

Month	Proportion of total			employment
	Males	Females	Persons	
	'000	'000	'000	%
1986: November	61.2	27.2	88.4	7.8
1987: November	57.4	24.7	82.1	7.2
1988: November	56.8	23.7	80.5	6.6
1989: November	64.1	22.5	86.5	6.5
1990: February	55.9	24.9	80.8	6.2
May	63.9	29.2	93.1	7.0
August	64.4	27.4	91.8	6.9
November	58.9	25.5	84.4	6.4
1991: February	52.0	21.8	73.8	5.7
May	53.0	23.5	76.4	5.9
August	55.0	21.3	76.3	5.8
November	57.1	27.0	84.1	6.3

(a) Estimates are derived from the ABS labour force surveys.

## 13.4 CROPS

Agriculture in Queensland differs from that in other States of Australia because of the greater proportion of crops grown which are suited to the tropical and subtropical climates. These crops include sugar cane, pineapples, bananas, cotton and ginger. Moreover, the 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, sunflowers, navy beans and soybeans, to meet a rising demand for processed foods, vegetable oils and stock feed.

Since the mid-1950s the area planted to crops in Queensland has nearly trebled. In this period the area planted to cotton has increased tenfold, the area of wheat for grain has more than trebled, the

area planted to sugar cane has doubled and the area planted to hay and green forage has almost doubled.

#### 13.11 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
	Area ('000 hectares)		
Sugar cane (a)	298	307	311
Barley	200	179	177
Grain sorghum	468	238	291
Maize	36	34	29
Wheat	768	894	1,060
Soybeans	37	33	26
Sunflower seed	146	33	106
Tobacco	3	3	3
Cotton	53	65	77
Peanuts	22	18	18
Green forage	521	486	427
Hay (b)	46	45	54
Potatoes	6	6	6
Pumpkins	3	4	4
Tomatoes	4	4	4
Apples (c)	3	2	2
Bananas	4	4	4
Pineapples	4	4	4
Production ('000 tonnes)			
Sugar cane	25,586	25,552	23,232
Barley	374	321	361
Grain sorghum	934	578	558
Maize	132	115	95
Wheat	1,550	1,420	1,973
Soybeans	63	50	34
Sunflower seed	130	33	88
Tobacco	7	7	7
Cotton (raw)	56	70	98
Peanuts	24	18	26
Hay	238	232	258
Potatoes	115	122	119
Pumpkins	36	40	36
Tomatoes	99	100	101
Apples	34	32	37
Bananas	105	107	97
Pineapples	154	142	126

(a) Cane cut for crushing. (b) Including lucerne and other pasture hay. (c) Area of trees 6 years and over.

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

### 13.4.1 Sugar

Production of sugar cane is the leading feature of Queensland agriculture and occupies most of the river flats in the fertile coastal valleys. Cultivation is intensive and irrigation is used wherever practicable, as in the Ayr and Bundaberg areas.

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, Townsville and Ayr districts, while the Mackay Division embraces the Proserpine and Mackay areas. Sugar is easily the most important crop grown on coastal farms from Mackay northwards, but south of Mackay other forms of agriculture are combined with cane

growing. The two southern divisions are Wide Bay-Burnett (Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie and surrounding districts) and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane). Harvesting, which begins in most districts about June and ends in November or December, is nearly all done mechanically.

The 1990-91 agricultural census reported a production of just over 23.2 million tonnes of sugar cane from 310,500 hectares, resulting in an average yield of 74.8 tonnes a hectare for the 1990 season. The area cut for crushing increased only slightly between the 1989 and 1990 seasons. The Mackay Statistical Division cut the largest area of cane for crushing during the year, 98,100 hectares or 32 per cent of the State total, with approximately half of the sugar growing activities being confined to the Pioneer Shire. The Northern Statistical Division experienced the best yield during 1990, with Burdekin Shire achieving a yield of 109 tonnes a hectare.

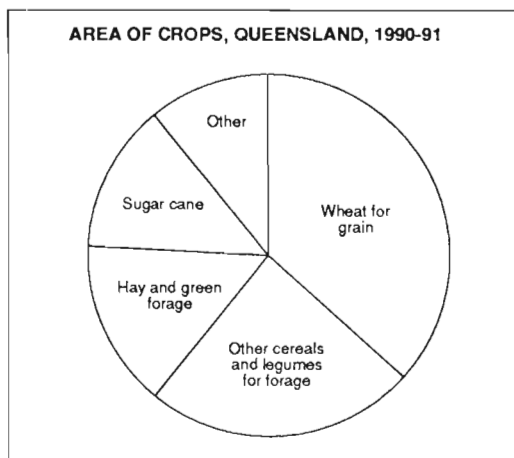
**13.12 SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1990 SEASON**

Area cut Sugar district	Cane cut for crushing		Sugar production '000 tonnes
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	
Northern	113	8,366	1,160
Burdekin	41	4,443	659
Central	102	6,591	920
Southern	67	4,530	615
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>23,930</b>	<b>3,354</b>

Sources: Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations, Brisbane. Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

**13.4.2 Cereal Grain Crops**

Wheat and grain sorghum are the most important cereal grain crops in Queensland.



Production of wheat for grain in 1990-91 rose by 39 per cent from the previous year's total, to a record 2 million tonnes. The area planted also

increased by 19 per cent to a record 1,060,000 hectares. The average yield of 1.9 tonnes a hectare was 0.3 tonnes a hectare above that of the previous year.

The Darling Downs Statistical Division produced 51 per cent of the State's total wheat production with 1 million tonnes, a 29 per cent increase on the previous year. The Fitzroy Statistical Division had the second largest production with 524,000 tonnes or 27 per cent of the State total. This was 45 per cent higher than the 1989-90 figure. Production of the South-West Statistical Division was up 38 per cent to 229,000 tonnes and that of the Mackay Statistical Division increased 155 per cent to 177,000 tonnes. Of the major wheat growing statistical divisions, Mackay experienced the highest average yield with 1.97 tonnes a hectare, closely followed by Darling Downs with 1.93 tonnes a hectare.

Despite planting 291,000 hectares of grain sorghum in 1990-91, an increase of 22 per cent on the previous year, the production of 558,000 tonnes was 3.4 per cent lower than last year.

In 1990-91, the four major grain sorghum growing statistical divisions in descending order of production were Darling Downs, Fitzroy, Mackay and Wide Bay-Burnett. The Darling Downs Statistical Division recorded the highest production of 298,000 tonnes, 40 per cent lower than in 1989-90 and experienced one of the worst droughts, with April 1991 receiving the lowest rainfall ever recorded. This resulted in a drop in average yield from 2.78 tonnes a hectare in 1989-90 to 1.97 tonnes a hectare in 1990-91.

The Fitzroy and Mackay Statistical Divisions on the other hand experienced an almost threefold increase in plantings and recorded production of 153,000 tonnes and 66,000 tonnes, respectively and yields of 2.36 and 2.07 tonnes a hectare, respectively, in 1990-91. Production in the Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division remained steady at 31,000 tonnes.

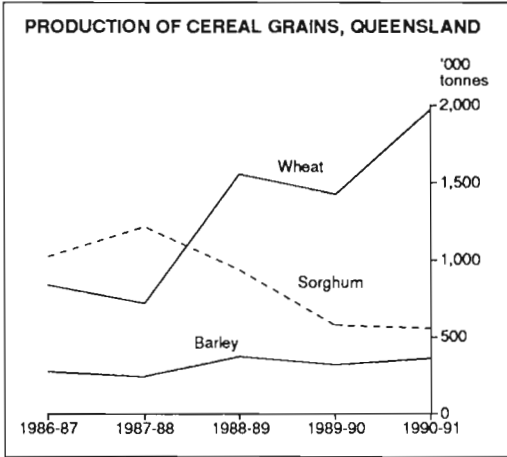
**13.13 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND GRAIN SORGHUM, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91 ('000)**

Statistical division	Wheat		Grain sorghum	
	Area hectares	Production tonnes	Area hectares	Production tonnes
Moreton and Brisbane	2	4	2	7
Wide Bay- Burnett	20	36	13	31
Darling Downs	520	1,003	151	298
South-West	145	229	4	2
Fitzroy	283	524	89	153
Mackay	90	177	32	66
Northern	—	—	—	—
Far North	—	—	—	—
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>558</b>

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).



Barley production increased 12 per cent from 321,000 tonnes in 1989-90 to 361,000 tonnes in 1990-91. The area planted decreased from 179,000 hectares to 177,000 hectares. This resulted in an increase in the average yield from 1.79 tonnes a hectare in 1989-90 to 2.04 tonnes a hectare in 1990-91.



Other cereal crops grown for grain in Queensland in 1990-91 were canary seed, maize, oats, panicum and millet, rice and triticale. Their combined production of 200,000 tonnes was 11 per cent lower than the total for 1989-90.

### 13.4.3 Vegetables

#### 13.14 VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

Vegetable	Area hectares	Production tonnes
Beetroot	829	25,407
Broccoli	1,293	6,089
Capsicums, chillies, etc.	926	14,043
Carrots	957	23,727
Cauliflowers	428	9,728
Cucumbers	650	6,888
Green beans	3,836	14,106
Lettuce	1,290	31,865
Marrows, squashes and zucchinis	889	5,840
Onions	844	22,071
Potatoes	5,757	119,015
Pumpkins	3,995	36,353
Rockmelons	1,094	22,245
Tomatoes	4,086	100,632
Watermelons	2,776	40,019

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

Queensland is Australia's leading grower of vegetables for human consumption with 33,700 hectares of farmland planted for vegetable production in 1990-91. Over 40 per cent of total plantings occurred in the Moreton and Brisbane region, with Gatton and Laidley Shires being the main growing areas. In quantitative terms, the main

vegetables produced in Queensland in 1990-91 were: potatoes, 119,000 tonnes (down 2.4 per cent on the production for the previous year); tomatoes, 100,600 tonnes (unchanged); watermelons, 40,000 tonnes (down 7.6 per cent) and pumpkins, 36,400 tonnes (down 8.3 per cent). During 1990-91 Queensland also produced: 25,400 tonnes or 90 per cent of the beetroot in Australia; 14,000 tonnes or 71 per cent of the capsicums, chillies and peppers and 5,200 tonnes or 64 per cent of the zucchinis.

### 13.4.4 Fruit

Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples, papaws and most other tropical fruits, but in recent years has supplied only about half of the Australian banana crop. Queensland's pineapple production in the last 2 years has fallen due to an increase in pineapple imports. In 1990-91, production was 125,900 tonnes, a drop of 11 per cent from the 1989-90 figure. The bearing area decreased by 11 per cent to 3,600 hectares.

Queensland remains Australia's leading producer of passionfruit, papaws, avocados and custard apples.



Jackfruit

Photo: Department of Administrative Services

There are many varieties of exotic fruit grown in Queensland, particularly in the north, such as

**13.15 MAJOR FRUIT CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91**

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Bearing area</i>	
	<i>hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Bananas	3,828	96,547
Grapes	922	3,553
Papaws	298	4,377
Passionfruit	134	1,174
Pineapples	3,552	125,939
Strawberries	78	1,148

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Trees aged 6 years and over</i>	
	<i>'000</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Apples	537	36,599
Apricots	21	360
Avocados	176	8,374
Custard apples	25	628
Lemons and limes	31	3,865
Macadamia nuts	349	2,845
Mandarins	215	24,145
Mangoes	258	10,303
Nectarines	75	1,838
Oranges	171	19,453
Peaches	102	1,912
Pears	38	2,085
Plums	118	1,914

Source: Fruit (7322.3).

lychees, carambolas and longans. There has been a consistent push aimed at increasing the demand for these fruits, however, the market in Australia for these products is growing slowly.

The main exotic fruit, lychees, had a production of 600 tonnes in 1990-91, which was an increase of 15 per cent over the total for the previous year. The number of lychee trees aged 6 years and over increased by 44 per cent in 1990-91 to 32,500 trees and the number of trees under 6 years decreased by 24 per cent to 53,900 trees, a decrease of 8 per cent in total trees.

The two main citrus fruits grown in Queensland are mandarins and oranges, accounting for 50 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively, of total citrus production. In 1990-91 mandarin production remained steady at 24,100 tonnes, which was just under 60 per cent of the nation's mandarin crop. Orange production rose by 3 per cent to 19,500 tonnes in the same period.

**13.4.5 Cotton**

In 1989-90, a strong upward trend in the price of cotton made it an attractive alternative to other commodities. Many grain growers have switched to cotton fibre production in recent years to take advantage of this upturn in cotton values. This good price level held for 1990-91 encouraging even more extensive plantings.

Plantings of cotton in Queensland increased 19 per cent from 65,000 hectares in 1989-90 to 77,000

hectares in 1990-91. The production of raw cotton for the year rose by 39 per cent, from 70,000 tonnes in 1989-90 to a record 98,000 tonnes in 1990-91. This increase in yield was due mainly to favourable weather conditions experienced in all major cotton growing areas, with the exception of Emerald, where cyclonic weather damaged some crops at the beginning of 1991. Despite this, the production of cotton in the Emerald district was still up on the previous year, with some areas recording record yields.

The Darling Downs Statistical Division again had the biggest increase in plantings. From 28,000 hectares sown in 1989-90, the area sown rose 46 per cent to 41,000 hectares in 1990-91. There was an increase of 76 per cent in the area sown to dryland crops in 1990-91. This area increased from 11,000 hectares in 1989-90 to 19,000 hectares in 1990-91 and accounted for most of the total increase in cotton plantings in the Darling Downs Statistical Division.

The production in the Darling Downs region rose by 59 per cent to reach 50,000 tonnes of raw cotton.

Despite a decrease of 12 per cent to 20,000 hectares in the area of cotton planted in the Fitzroy Statistical Division, there was an increase of 23 per cent or 24,000 tonnes in production.

In the South-West Statistical Division, the area planted increased by 16 per cent from 12,500 hectares in 1989-90 to 14,500 hectares in 1990-91, with St George experiencing one of the best growing seasons for some time. The corresponding production rose by 22 per cent from 18,900 tonnes in 1989-90 to 23,000 tonnes in 1990-91.

**13.16 COTTON PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91**

<i>Statistical division</i>	<i>Raw cotton produced</i>	
	<i>Area hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Moreton and Brisbane	176	324
Wide Bay-Burnett	445	658
Darling Downs	41,119	49,994
South-West	14,470	22,989
Fitzroy	20,259	23,713
Mackay	500	135
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>76,968</b>	<b>97,813</b>

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

**13.4.6 Tobacco**

The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1990-91 was 2,800 hectares, producing 7.0 million kilograms of dried leaf. Approximately 96 per cent of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), 3 per cent from the Glasshouse Mountains district, 1 per cent from the Bundaberg district and a small quantity from the Inglewood region.

**13.17 TOBACCO PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91**

Statistical division	Area		Tobacco produced
	hectares		tonnes
Moreton and Brisbane	91		184
Wide Bay-Burnett	28		55
Darling Downs	6		12
Far North	2,672		6,812
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>2,796</b>		<b>7,063</b>

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

**13.4.7 Sunflower and Safflower**

The sunflower area sown in Queensland during 1990-91 was 106,000 hectares, which was the second smallest planting in more than a decade. This followed the extremely dry season of 1989-90 when only 33,000 hectares of sunflower was planted. Although still affected by drought, production of sunflower in Queensland in 1990-91 was 88,000 tonnes, a 168 per cent increase over the previous year. Fitzroy Statistical Division, with 62,000 hectares planted, had the largest area planted, followed by Mackay Statistical Division with 22,000 hectares. The area planted in the Darling Downs Statistical Division remained stable at 21,000 hectares.

The average yield for the State was 0.83 tonnes a hectare which was the lowest since 1986-87. Darling Downs Statistical Division recorded the best average with 0.96 tonnes a hectare, followed by Mackay Statistical Division with 0.84 and Fitzroy Statistical Division with 0.79 tonnes a hectare.

Safflower production continued its downward trend of recent years. From 3,600 hectares planted in 1990-91, 1,800 tonnes were harvested. This was 31 per cent higher than the production recorded for the previous year which was severely drought affected.

**13.18 PRODUCTION OF SUNFLOWER AND SAFFLOWER, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91**

Statistical division	Sunflower		Safflower	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes
Moreton and Brisbane	224	279	—	—
Wide Bay-Burnett	378	259	—	—
Darling Downs	20,682	19,791	89	60
South-West	840	418	300	—
Fitzroy	62,020	49,304	2,680	1,587
Central-West	—	—	—	—
Mackay	21,698	18,280	500	200
Northern	1	—	—	—
Far North	—	—	—	—
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>105,842</b>	<b>88,331</b>	<b>3,569</b>	<b>1,847</b>

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

**13.4.8 Peanuts**

The area planted to peanuts in Queensland in 1990-91 was 17,800 hectares, which is nearly the same area planted as that of the previous year.

Although the Queensland peanut production had been falling dramatically following the 1986-87 peak of 44,500 tonnes, the production of peanuts increased in 1990-91 to 26,300 tonnes, a 47 per cent increase on the 1989-90 total, but still 41 per cent below the 1986-87 total.

In 1990-91, peanut growers had more favourable weather conditions than in the previous several seasons. As a result, early planted crops, particularly in southern areas, had the best yield for years. Late planted crops did not yield as well.

The major producing areas in the State were the Kingaroy Shire (within the Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division) accounting for 43 per cent of both total area sown and total production and the Atherton Shire (within the Far North Statistical Division) accounting for 13 per cent of total area sown and 18 per cent of total production.

**13.19 PEANUT PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91**

Statistical division	Area		Peanuts produced
	hectares		tonnes
Moreton and Brisbane	55		116
Wide Bay-Burnett	12,447		17,192
Darling Downs	1,160		1,297
South-West	19		54
Fitzroy	568		1,534
Far North	3,597		6,093
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>17,846</b>		<b>26,287</b>

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

**13.4.9 Other Crops****Soybeans**

Soybean production in 1990-91 dropped sharply from that for the previous year to 33,800 tonnes, a decrease of 32 per cent from the production for the previous year.

**Rice**

Rice is grown mainly in the Burdekin and Mareeba areas. In 1990-91 the total area sown was 3,700 hectares, representing a decrease of 23 per cent when compared to plantings for the previous year. The average yield for the year was 5.62 tonnes a hectare or 11 per cent below the yield obtained from the 1989-90 harvest, resulting in a total production of 20,700 tonnes.

**Ginger**

Production of ginger in Queensland during the 1990-91 season was 5,900 tonnes from 135 hectares,

which is a 13 per cent increase in production from the 1989-90 figure. Local government areas with the highest production were Maroochy and Noosa Shires and Caloundra City.

### 13.5 ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS

Sugar cane, vegetables and fruit are the main crop types to which artificial fertilisers are applied. In 1987-88, the area of Queensland sugar cane fertilised represented 83 per cent of the total area sown. During the same period, fertilisers were applied to 79 per cent of the total area under vegetables and 74 per cent of the total area of fruit. Only 17 per cent of the total area sown to wheat was fertilised in Queensland during the year ended March 1988.

#### 13.20 AREA OF CROPS AND PASTURE FERTILISED, QUEENSLAND ('000 hectares)

Particulars	1988-89		1989-90	
	Total area	Area fertilised	Total area	Area fertilised
Wheat	781.7	190.1	908.4	282.7
Sugar cane	366.9	296.3	370.8	305.9
Other crops	1,693.3	571.9	1,300.3	506.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,841.9</b>	<b>1,058.3</b>	<b>2,579.5</b>	<b>1,095.4</b>
Lucerne and other pasture	n.a.	180.6	n.a.	207.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>1,238.8</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>1,303.0</b>

In 1989-90, the area of wheat treated with artificial fertilisers increased by 49 per cent over that for the previous year to 282,700 hectares. This represented 31 per cent of the total area sown to wheat during the year (908,400 hectares). Both the total area sown to sugar cane and the area of sugar cane fertilised remained fairly constant in Queensland from 1987-88 to 1989-90.

#### 13.21 TYPE OF ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED, QUEENSLAND, 1987-88 (tonnes)

Particulars	Super-phosphate	Straight nitrogenous	Other or mixed
Lucerne	2,522	1,158	1,059
Other pasture	19,910	15,761	8,928
Wheat	1,822	4,552	2,032
Grain sorghum	3,232	17,286	3,207
Other cereals	1,316	5,745	2,316
Sugar cane	19,233	92,545	102,278
Vegetables	3,124	7,300	11,814
Fruit (incl. grapes)	2,683	8,329	13,554
Other crops	5,248	15,336	9,124
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,090</b>	<b>168,012</b>	<b>154,312</b>

In 1990-91 the area of crops and pastures fertilised was 1,274,000 hectares. This total was 2.2 per cent less than the 1,303,000 hectares fertilised in

1989-90. The quantity of fertiliser used also decreased by 4.1 per cent from 440,000 tonnes in 1989-90 to 422,000 tonnes in 1990-91.

Fruit cropping activities tend to have the highest artificial fertiliser application rates, with vegetable growing and sugar cane producing activities also using fairly high rates. In 1987-88, the application rates of the main crop types, in tonnes a hectare, were: wheat, 0.07; grain sorghum, 0.12; sugar cane, 0.72; vegetables, 0.87; fruit (including grapes), 1.14 and lucerne, 0.49.

### 13.6 IRRIGATION

In 1990-91, the total area of crops and pastures irrigated in Queensland was 358,000 hectares. This exceeded the previous year's total by 14.7 per cent. Crops or pastures were irrigated on 7,800 establishments, or 30.8 per cent of all agricultural establishments in the State.

#### 13.22 CROPS AND PASTURE: AREA IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

Particulars	Area irrigated	Total area	Proportion irrigated
	hectares	hectares	%
Cereals	41,166	1,929,563	2.1
Sugar cane	137,729	382,610	36.0
Fruit (incl. grapes)	17,236	32,282	53.4
Vegetables	26,687	33,726	79.1
Other crops	77,899	493,598	15.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,716</b>	<b>2,871,779</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Pasture	57,219	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>357,935</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

The major source of water in 1990-91 was surface water from State irrigation schemes which irrigated 144,000 hectares. Notably, the Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division accounted for 29 per cent of this area.

#### 13.23 CROPS AND PASTURE: SOURCE OF WATER, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

Source	hectares
Surface water from state irrigation schemes	
Channel and pipeline	90,379
Direct from regulated streams	53,920
Other surface water	
Direct from unregulated streams	38,336
From farm dams	44,890
Underground water supply	
Within state schemes	71,831
Other	58,383
Town or reticulated water supply	196
<b>Total</b>	<b>357,935</b>

The second largest source of water was underground supplies which irrigated 130,000 hectares of crops and pastures. These two sources were the



main contributors to the increase in irrigation area from 1989-90 to 1990-91. Farm dams were used to irrigate 45,000 hectares and surface water from unregulated streams supplied irrigation to 38,000 hectares. Only 196 hectares were irrigated from a town or country reticulated water supply.

### 13.7 LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

More than half of the agricultural establishments in Queensland carry livestock, with most of these running either cattle or sheep or both. Of the 25,364 agricultural establishments operating in Queensland during 1990-91, 15,183 carried cattle for meat production (down 3.2 per cent when compared with the total for the previous year), 2,009 carried cattle for milk production (down 7.8 per cent), 3,159 carried sheep (down 2.3 per cent) and 1,421 carried pigs (down 9.8 per cent).

#### 13.24 LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH ('000)

Description	1989	1990	1991
Meat cattle	8,682	9,180	9,575
Milk cattle	312	309	280
Sheep	14,880	16,675	17,440
Pigs	611	600	596
Goats	61	60	54
Horses	130	126	121

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).



Goat shearing

Photo: Department of Administrative Services

### 13.7.1 Cattle

Queensland remains the major producer of meat cattle in Australia. At 31 March 1991, 45 per cent of all meat cattle were located on Queensland establishments.

Meat cattle numbers in Queensland showed annual increases ranging between 6 and 14 per cent in the early 1970s and reached a peak of 11.1 million in 1978. Meat cattle and calves numbers declined from this peak level to a low of 8.5 million in 1988. The numbers have gradually increased since then to 9.6 million at 31 March 1991.

Milk cattle numbers have been declining since the mid-1950s when numbers were four times as great.

Meat cattle are widely spread throughout the State although Fitzroy Statistical Division accounts for almost 19 per cent of the State total and Darling Downs and North-West Statistical Divisions account for a further 27 per cent. Most statistical divisions throughout the State experienced increases in livestock numbers from 31 March 1990 to 31 March 1991. The largest increase in meat cattle occurred in the Central-West Statistical Division where numbers rose by 15.5 per cent to 753,800 at 31 March 1991.

#### 13.25 CATTLE NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH ('000)

Description	1989	1990	1991
Meat cattle	8,682	9,180	9,575
Bulls	178	192	217
Bull calves for service	43	48	
Cows and heifers	4,232	4,483	4,725
Calves and weaners	1,841	1,991	2,005
Other (spayed cows, bullocks, etc.)	2,388	2,466	2,627
Milk cattle	312	309	280
Bulls	3	3	3
Bull calves for service	1	1	
Cows, in milk and dry	202	201	192
House cows and heifers (on non-dairy establishments)	12	12	(a)
Heifers (1 year and over)	55	54	86
Heifer calves	39	39	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,994</b>	<b>9,489</b>	<b>9,856</b>

(a) Data not collected.

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

The number of milk cattle excluding house cows in Queensland at 31 March 1991 was 280,400, 5.7 per cent less than the 297,300 in the previous year and a 16.0 per cent fall since March 1986. Milk cattle are mostly distributed along the eastern coastline south of Rockhampton, the eastern Darling Downs and on the Atherton Tableland.

During the last two decades the proportion of tropical straight breed cattle to total straight breed meat cattle has changed significantly. From 17 per

cent at 31 March 1973, the figure has risen to 61 per cent at 31 March 1987 with approximately one-quarter of Queensland's meat cattle being tropical straight breeds, compared with only 9 per cent at 31 March 1973.

**13.26 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1991 ('000)**

Statistical division	Meat	Milk (a)	Total
Moreton and Brisbane	330	100	430
Wide Bay-Burnett	782	56	838
Darling Downs	1,237	69	1,306
South-West	986	—	986
Fitzroy	1,781	10	1,791
Central-West	754	—	754
Mackay	898	8	906
Northern	874	—	874
Far North	629	38	667
North-West	1,303	—	1,303
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>9,575</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>9,856</b>

(a) Excluding house cows and heifers.

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

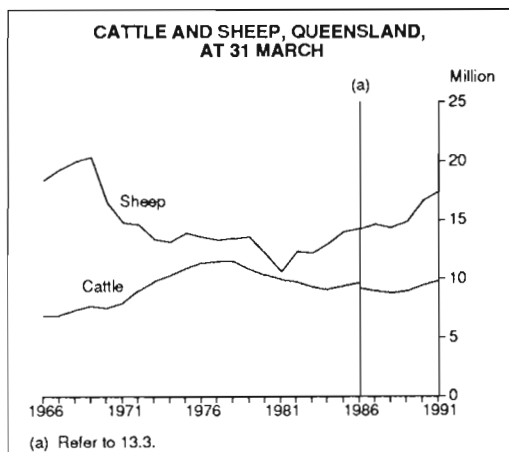
**13.27 CATTLE BREEDS (a), QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1987 ('000)**

Breed particulars	Total cattle
<b>Straight breeds</b>	
Tropical breeds (meat)	
Braford	327
Brahman	1,011
Droughtmaster	379
Santa Gertrudis	513
Other	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,298</b>
British and European breeds (meat)	
Angus	24
Hereford (including polled)	1,113
Shorthorn (including polled)	246
Other	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,455</b>
Dairy breeds	
AIS	54
Holstein-Friesian	178
Guernsey	7
Jersey	27
Other	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>269</b>
Other straight breeds (b)	11
<b>Total straight breeds</b>	<b>4,033</b>
<b>Cross breeds</b>	
Brahman/British	2,290
British/British	188
Other tropical/British	682
Tropical/tropical	275
Beef/dairy	65
Other (including unspecified)	1,463
<b>Total cross breeds</b>	<b>4,964</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,997</b>

(a) Excluding house cows on non-dairy establishments. (b) Including recognised breeds too small numerically to tabulate separately and unspecified straight breed cattle.

Source: Cattle Breeds (7203.3).

The most significant meat cattle straight breeds were Hereford (30 per cent), Brahman (27 per cent), Santa Gertrudis (14 per cent), Droughtmaster (10 per cent), Braford (9 per cent) and Shorthorn (7 per cent). In dairy cattle breeds, the most popular were Holstein-Friesian (66 per cent), Illawarra (20 per cent) and Jersey (10 per cent). Brahman/British was the most common type of cross breed cattle.



(a) Refer to 13.3.

**13.7.2 Sheep**

Sheep numbers increased by 4.6 per cent from 16.67 million in March 1990 to 17.44 million at 31 March 1991. Although sheep numbers in Queensland are still down on those of the mid-1950s to mid-1960s, there has been a trend over the past decade towards larger flock sizes with the number of sheep at 31 March 1991 being the highest recorded since 1970.

**13.28 SHEEP NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH ('000)**

Description	1989	1990	1991			
Rams	161	171	164			
Ewes						
Breeding	5,243	5,519	7,180			
Maiden	1,253	1,390				
Other	305	456				
Lambs and hoggets	2,896	3,555	3,682			
Wethers	5,023	5,583	6,188			
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,880</b>	<b>16,675</b>	<b>17,440</b>			
<b>Statistical division</b>						
Moreton and Brisbane	3	4	3			
Wide Bay-Burnett	2	2	2			
Darling Downs	2,517	2,746	2,741			
South-West	6,386	6,802	7,005			
Fitzroy	23	21	26			
Central-West	4,842	5,790	6,219			
Mackay	}	}	}			
Northern				3	1	1
Far North						
North-West	1,105	1,309	1,443			
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>14,880</b>	<b>16,675</b>	<b>17,440</b>			

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

The main sheep belt is a broad strip running south-east and north-west through the centre of Queensland extending to the border of New South Wales but not reaching as far as the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Sheep numbers in the South-West Statistical Division, which accounts for over 40 per cent of the State total, increased to 7 million in 1990-91, a rise of 3.0 per cent when compared with the total for the previous year. The Central-West Statistical Division, which accounts for about one-third of the total number of sheep, increased to just over 6 million sheep during the same period. The total in the North-West Statistical Division rose by 10.2 per cent to 1.4 million sheep at 31 March 1991.

### 13.7.3 Pigs

Pig raising is confined mostly to the Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs and Fitzroy Statistical Divisions. Pig numbers in the Darling Downs Statistical Division, which accounts for nearly 50 per cent of the State total, increased by 2.1 per cent between March 1990 and March 1991. Numbers in the Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division, which accounts for 30 per cent of the State total, rose by 1.7 per cent during the same period.

The two main breeds, with crosses between these two breeds, are Large White and Landrace. There

is also a synthetic breed which is a crossbreed between these two. The other main commercial breeds are Hampshire and Suroc which are coloured and were originally imported from Canada. Although pig numbers in Queensland generally increased from the mid-1970s to the late 1980s, the numbers at 31 March for the last 3 years have fallen. The total number at 31 March 1991 was 596,400, 0.6 per cent below the figure recorded a year earlier, but 50 per cent more than in March 1975.

#### 13.29 PIG NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	1989	1990	1991
Boars	4,720	4,641	4,582
Breeding sows and gilts	75,132	74,264	68,382
All other	531,551	520,923	523,435
<b>Total</b>	<b>611,403</b>	<b>599,828</b>	<b>596,399</b>
<i>Statistical division</i>			
Moreton and Brisbane	59,560	56,681	50,076
Wide Bay-Burnett	176,962	174,541	177,455
Darling Downs	296,447	288,240	294,188
South-West	8,169	8,049	5,494
Fitzroy	44,001	46,323	44,478
Central-West	86	146	99
Mackay	4,375	2,681	2,877
Northern	8,708	10,493	9,594
Far North	12,974	12,607	12,071
North-West	121	67	67
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>611,403</b>	<b>599,828</b>	<b>596,399</b>

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

## CANNON HILL SALEYARDS

### From *Queensland Country Life*

Within sight of the Brisbane central business district, an essentially rural activity, livestock auctioning, was carried on at Cannon Hill for 60 years, until the final sale in October 1991. As the main livestock market for Queensland for most of its existence, it was regarded by farmers and dealers as a reliable barometer of stock prices. An estimated 45 million beasts changed hands there during its lifetime.

The Cannon Hill Saleyards began operation in 1931 following the purchase of the Swift Australia Abattoir and holding paddocks to form the basis of a public abattoir and saleyards. This facility replaced the existing saleyards at Enoggera.

The Queensland Premier, Mr A. E. Moore had the privilege of auctioning the first beast at the opening sale in November 1931. The total of stock offered at this sale consisted of 596 cattle and 7,500 sheep.

At the peak of its activity, 17 stock and station agents competed for business at the saleyards. The beef crash of 1974-78 put the future

of the yards in doubt, but with market recovery in the late 1970s record sales were made. In the financial year 1978-79, a record total of 358,740 cattle were yarded. The highest weekly total of cattle sold (11,250 head) was recorded in March 1979.

In the mid-seventies, the open auction system was phased out with the introduction of scales and liveweight sales technology. This caused great controversy in the industry and at the first sale after the scales were installed, not one beast was presented for weighing under the optional system. However, within 18 months 95 per cent of cattle were being weighed.

Factors contributing to the decline of operations at Cannon Hill in the last decade included the decentralisation of meatworks, direct sales to works and increases in freight costs. Increasing urban encroachment meant that closure was inevitable.

Part of the site will be used for housing development and consideration is being given to preserving the saleyards as the basis of a heritage theme park.

### 13.7.4 Goats

The goat industry, which has developed markedly in the last two decades, has a number of elements. Fibre production, which is the main activity in Queensland, has two components. Mohair is produced from Angora goats and cashmere, the fine undercoat, comes from the dual coated Cashmere animal.

In recent years the demand for goats milk has increased and there has been an upsurge in organised production of milk for human consumption. Goats are also kept for meat production as a separate activity or as a by-product of rearing goats for other purposes. The use of fibre and meat goats for weed control is another developing aspect of the industry.

13.30 GOAT NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	1989	1990	1991
For fibre	55,272	54,069	50,282
For milk	1,638	1,343	3,902
Other	4,019	4,360	
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,929</b>	<b>59,772</b>	<b>54,184</b>

## 13.8 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS

In 1990-91, combined cattle and calf slaughterings increased from the previous year by 10 per cent to 2,719,000 head and sheep and lamb slaughterings increased by 9 per cent to 1,865,000. Slaughterings of pigs increased by 2 per cent from the 1989-90 figure to a total of 1,140,000 head.

The Livestock and Meat Authority of Queensland is responsible for licensing all abattoirs, slaughterhouses, poultry slaughterhouses, knackers' yards and public meat markets in Queensland. At 1 July 1991, 39 abattoirs, 108 slaughterhouses, 38 poultry slaughterhouses, 9 knackers' yards and 57 public meat markets were licensed.

13.31 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS (a), QUEENSLAND ('000)

Description	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Cattle and calves	2,320	2,479	2,719
Sheep and lambs	1,594	1,715	1,865
Pigs	1,157	1,119	1,140

(a) In meatworks, slaughterhouses and on holdings; for human consumption only.

Source: Livestock Products — Meat (7204.3).

## 13.9 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

In Queensland, wool, livestock and poultry slaughterings, meat production, dairy production,

egg production and beekeeping activities have all made important contributions to the economy.

### 13.9.1 Wool

During the year ended 31 March 1991, 82,000 tonnes of shorn wool were produced in Queensland. This was a 13 per cent increase compared with the 1989-90 production of 72,800 tonnes.

The wool industry is largely conducted on grazing properties in the natural grasslands of the south-west, central-west and north-west. Only a small portion of the sheep numbers are on agricultural farms, these being nearly all on the Darling Downs.

13.32 WOOL PRODUCTION (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Unit	1989	1990	1991
<b>Sheep</b>				
Number shorn	'000	12,719	13,528	14,858
Wool produced (b)	tonnes	61,220	68,415	76,723
Average cut per head	kg	4.81	5.06	5.04
<b>Lambs</b>				
Number shorn	'000	1,959	2,233	2,499
Wool produced	tonnes	3,900	4,427	5,497
Average cut per head	kg	1.99	1.98	2.19
<b>Total</b>				
Number shorn	'000	14,678	15,761	17,357
Wool produced	tonnes	65,120	72,842	82,221
Average cut per head	kg	4.44	4.62	4.74

(a) Year ended 31 March. Greasy basis. (b) Including crutchings.

### 13.9.2 Dairy Products

The dairying industry is situated mainly on coastal pastureland stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs and on the Atherton Tableland west of Cairns. Queensland's 1990-91 whole milk production of 624 million litres was a slight decrease from the figure of the previous year.

13.33 DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Unit	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Total milk cattle (a)	'000	299	297	280
Whole milk production (b)	million litres	627	629	624
Establishments with milk cattle (a)	No.	2,208	2,350	2,009
Butter produced in factories (b)	'000 kg	3,687	4,195	3,606
Cheese produced in factories (b)	'000 kg	14,434	12,842	12,398

(a) At 31 March. Excluding establishments with house cows only. (b) Source: Australian Dairy Corporation.



Sales of market milk increased by 4.0 per cent to 329 million litres. This was achieved by the Queensland Milk Board guaranteeing supply of a fresh quality product at reasonable prices and the continued promotion of market milk.

Milk used for manufacturing purposes in Queensland decreased by 5 per cent in 1990-91 to 296 million litres. Cheese production fell 3 per cent and butter production fell 14 per cent from the respective figures for the previous year.

### 13.9.3 Meat

Beef production for 1990-91 increased by 10 per cent while veal production decreased marginally. Mutton production increased by 17 per cent, lamb production increased by 4 per cent and pigmeat production increased by 5 per cent.

#### 13.34 MEAT PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND (*'000 tonnes*)

Type of meat	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Beef and veal	566.6	627.4	687.8
Mutton and lamb	28.5	32.1	35.4
Pigmeats (a)	71.7	72.1	75.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>666.8</b>	<b>731.7</b>	<b>799.1</b>

(a) Including quantities used to produce bacon and ham.  
Source: Livestock Products — Meat (7204.3).

### 13.9.4 Poultry

Since the 1940s there has been a continuing pattern of development and expansion into highly specialised segments within the poultry industry, namely egg production, chicken hatching and broiler production.

From the early 1960s the broiler industry in Queensland developed from virtually nothing to

production in 1990-91 of 47.9 million chickens with an estimated dressed weight of 60.9 million kilograms. This represents a 2 per cent increase over the 1989-90 weight. The rapid growth of the industry has been achieved by the integration of breeding, hatching, feed milling, growing, processing and marketing operations. Broiler processing firms have encouraged growers to establish farms within a 50 kilometre radius of the processing plants for economy in servicing and transport of chickens and feed. This policy has led to a concentration of growers in areas close to Brisbane and the provincial cities.

#### 13.35 EGG PRODUCTION AND POULTRY SLAUGHTERED, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Unit	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Egg production				
Eggs	'000 doz	33,846	32,956	33,225
Poultry slaughtered				
Chickens				
Number	'000	46,914	48,232	47,887
Dressed weight	'000 kg	58,214	59,166	60,899
Other fowls				
Number	'000	2,149	1,986	1,959
Dressed weight	'000 kg	3,242	3,055	3,184
Ducks and drakes				
Number	'000	7	5	7
Dressed weight	'000 kg	14	8	14
Turkeys				
Number	'000	7	7	3
Dressed weight	'000 kg	32	28	12
<b>Total dressed weight</b>	<b>'000 kg</b>	<b>61,502</b>	<b>62,258</b>	<b>64,109</b>

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

Egg production in Queensland was 33.2 million dozen in 1990-91, a slight increase from production in 1989-90. Effective matching of egg supply with demand has been achieved by improved production forecasting and applying the seasonal hen quota adjustment system.

#### 13.36 SELECTED FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Particulars	Queensland			Australia		
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales from crops	1,638.3	2,058.3	2,275.5	6,507.7	6,991.2	7,795.2
Sales from livestock	1,395.8	1,372.4	1,572.9	5,052.1	5,399.3	5,519.1
Sales from livestock products	644.7	705.6	690.2	6,024.1	6,715.7	7,157.9
Turnover	3,944.9	4,412.9	4,863.6	18,708.0	20,272.3	21,823.5
Purchases and selected expenses	2,179.0	2,396.2	2,586.1	9,852.5	10,672.6	11,447.8
Value added (a)	2,144.4	2,937.2	2,691.1	10,239.0	11,690.3	10,237.4
Adjusted value added	1,923.5	2,691.8	2,433.2	9,160.6	10,500.3	8,924.4
Gross operating surplus	1,582.3	2,294.1	1,956.9	7,563.1	8,643.3	6,897.0
Total interest paid	314.8	385.2	526.1	1,473.6	1,681.1	2,227.5
Cash operating surplus (b)	952.1	1,079.7	1,125.5	4,999.9	5,227.3	5,330.6
Total net capital expenditure	293.2	413.7	415.7	1,566.1	1,849.1	1,906.3
Total value of assets	23,652.5	27,473.3	26,214.4	103,837.6	118,937.2	112,757.0
Gross indebtedness	2,850.3	3,159.5	3,235.6	11,425.6	12,948.0	14,518.0
Net indebtedness	1,723.5	1,733.8	1,866.4	6,633.4	7,601.4	9,290.4
Net worth	20,802.2	24,313.7	22,978.8	92,411.9	105,989.2	98,239.0
Number of farm businesses	23,412	22,653	23,347	114,315	113,136	114,860

(a) Including an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock. (b) Excluding an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.

Source: Agricultural Industries Financial Statistics (7507.0).

### 13.10 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.

The value of turnover for Australian agriculture in 1989-90 was \$21,823.5m, an increase of 7.7 per cent over the 1988-89 figure of \$20,272.3m. For 1989-90, the value of turnover for Queensland increased by 10.2 per cent to \$4,863.6m (from \$4,412.9m in 1988-89).

Queensland agricultural businesses in 1989-90 had an average net worth (assets less indebtedness) of \$984,200, a decrease from \$1,073,300 in 1988-89. This is an important measure of the unencumbered value of assets, as the level of indebtedness continues to be an important factor in Australian agriculture.

Meat cattle businesses in Queensland numbered 6,328, with a turnover of \$1,097.1m for 1989-90. This represented 45 per cent of the total Australian turnover for meat cattle of \$2,411.7m for that year. The net worth of beef cattle businesses in Queensland was \$9,251.7m in 1989-90, compared with \$8,964.3m for the previous year. The Australian figure for net worth in the beef cattle industry for 1989-90 was \$19,593.8m.

Queensland agriculture accounts for almost all of Australia's sugar. The number of businesses in Australia in the sugar industry in 1989-90 was 4,505. For 1989-90 there were 4,151 businesses in Queensland in the sugar industry. This represented a decrease of 348 or 7.7 per cent of businesses from the 1988-89 total of 4,499.

Turnover for sugar in Queensland increased from \$722.5m in 1988-89 to \$823.2m for 1989-90. The net worth of sugar businesses decreased from \$3,124.4m in 1988-89 to \$2,820.6m for 1989-90.

### 13.11 REFERENCES

ABS publications produced by the Queensland Office:

- Local Government Areas Statistical Summary* (1306.3), annual
- Selected Agricultural Commodities, Preliminary* (7112.3), annual
- Agriculture Statistics — Selected Small Area Data* (7120.3), annual
- Livestock Products — Meat* (7204.3), monthly
- Livestock and Livestock Products* (7221.3), annual
- Crops and Pastures* (7321.3), annual
- Fruit* (7322.3), annual
- Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs* (7411.3), annual
- Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced* (7503.3), annual

ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:

- Principal Agricultural Commodities, Preliminary* (7111.0), annual
- Selected Agricultural Commodities, Preliminary* (7112.0), annual
- Sheep Numbers, Shearing and Wool Production Forecast* (7211.0), annual
- Livestock Products* (7215.0), monthly
- Livestock and Livestock Products* (7221.0), annual
- Viticulture* (7310.0), annual
- Crops and Pastures* (7321.0), annual
- Summary of Crops* (7330.0), annual
- Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced* (7503.0), annual
- Agricultural Industries Financial Statistics* (7507.0), annual

Other publications:

- Queensland Country Life*, 3 October 1991, 17 October 1991

# Chapter 14

## MINING

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# Chapter 14

## MINING

The mining industry has for many years been vital to Queensland's economic growth and prosperity. 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.

Coal prices have risen slightly over the last 2 years but the poor world economic situation has caused a general fall in the price of metallic minerals. The value of mining production, which in 1989-90 recovered to \$5,059m fell slightly in 1990-91 to \$5,053m, although there was an overall increase in production.

Throughout the year environmental issues have been prominent in all areas of the mining industry. After the release of the World Commission on the Environment and Development Report in 1987, many countries have been trying to ensure sustainable development by implementing policies which meet 'the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'.

On 1 September 1990 the Mineral Resources Act was introduced which made a great impact on the Queensland mining industry. It introduced a new range of permits, claims, licences and leases as well as the Environmental Management Overview Strategy. The Queensland Government together with the mining industry have put into place a new environmental code of practice which covers environmental protection and ongoing rehabilitation



Gemfields equipment near Emerald

Photo: Department of Administrative Services



during operations through to decommissioning and final rehabilitation. Lower rates of securities are offered as an incentive for miners to follow the code.

The Australian Marine Oil Spills Response Centre was set up in Melbourne in 1991. The centre will respond to and fight major oil spills anywhere around the Australian coast.

During 1990-91, there was a high level of activity in researching and implementing new technology, much of which leads to more efficiency and higher production, as well as being more environmentally responsible.

The most important metallic mineral-bearing region of Queensland is in the north-west where major deposits are contained in the Pre-Cambrian rocks occurring in the area. The Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc and copper mine, the State's largest producer, is located in this region.

Mineral resources are extensive also in the northern and eastern areas of the State, and a wide range of minerals, including gold and nickel, is produced in these areas. Extensive deposits of bauxite occur at Weipa on Cape York Peninsula in the north of the State, and the coastal sand accumulations of southern Queensland contain significant quantities of mineral sands.

The largest Queensland coal deposits are located in the Bowen Basin which extends for about 500 kilometres south from Collinsville. These deposits have been the major source of the dramatic 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 and Callide Basins. Extensive coal deposits in the Surat-Moreton Basin remain unexploited.

Significant oil and natural gas reserves exist in far south-west Queensland (Eromanga-Cooper Basin) and the Roma-Surat region (Surat-Bowen Basin), and gas reserves in the Rolleston region (Bowen Basin).

## 14.1 MINERAL PRODUCTION

The total value, at mine, of Queensland mineral production in 1990-91 was \$5,053m, excluding the value of construction materials. On a comparable basis, this was a decrease of 0.1 per cent from the 1989-90 production figure of \$5,059m.

Major components of the total value of production for 1990-91 were: black coal, \$2,950m (58 per cent); gold bullion and concentrate, \$467m (9 per cent); copper concentrate, \$535m (11 per cent); bauxite, \$247m (5 per cent); lead concentrate,

\$171m (3 per cent); zinc concentrate and middlings, \$154m (3 per cent); mineral sands concentrates, \$94m (2 per cent); oil and gas, \$287m (6 per cent).

### 14.1 VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA (\$ million)

Mineral group	Queensland			Australia (a)
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1989-90
Metallic minerals	1,756.0	1,957.1	1,724.1	(b) 10,838.0
Coal	2,380.5	2,831.4	2,950.4	(c) 6,472.4
Oil and gas	169.1	185.4	286.7	5,983.3
Construction materials (d)	228.9	260.3	n.a.	1,398.9
Other non-metallic minerals	78.0	84.6	92.1	n.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,612.4</b>	<b>5,318.8</b>	<b>5,053.3</b>	<b>24,692.6</b>

(a) Excluding Australian Capital Territory. (b) Including coal for Tasmania. (c) Excluding coal for Tasmania. (d) Construction materials are collected on a triennial basis from 1989-90.

Sources: Mineral Production (8405.0).  
Mineral Production (8402.3).

#### 14.1.1 Metallic Minerals

The value of metallic minerals produced in Queensland in 1990-91 was \$1,724m, a decrease of 12 per cent from the total for the previous year. This reflected decreases in prices as base metal and aluminium prices, which recovered well in 1989-90, declined once more in 1990-91 due to poor world economic conditions.

#### Copper, Lead, Silver and Zinc

Mount Isa Mines Limited is the world's largest single mine producer of lead and silver and one of the 10 largest producers of copper and zinc.

Quantities of copper, lead, silver and zinc concentrates produced by the company increased overall in 1990-91. Lead prices were at their highest level for many years but copper and zinc prices decreased. Demand for silver grew steadily but was outstripped by supply by the end of the financial year.

The parent company, MIM Holdings Limited has initiated a \$200m upgrade of its operations to ensure its competitiveness well into the 21st century. It has reported significant benefits from its technological research and development initiatives. The ISASMELT process, developed by MIM in conjunction with the CSIRO, has increased production efficiency in copper and lead smelting. The large-scale ISASMELT lead plant began operating early in 1991 and is expected to produce 60,000 tonnes a year. Construction started on the new 180,000 tonnes a year ISASMELT copper plant in August 1991 and it will be commissioned in July 1992. This has enhanced the group's reputation for development and marketing of internally generated research. The ISASMELT process has been sold to AGIP Australia Pty Ltd for use at the Radio Hill nickel-copper mining project in Western Australia. The world-patented ISA PROCESS,

using stainless steel rather than copper cathodes for copper refining, has been sold extensively, under licence, to other refiners around the world.

To maintain current levels of copper production from its Mount Isa mine in the mid-1990s, Mount Isa Mines Limited is meeting major technological challenges in developing the deep 3000 and 3500 ore bodies. Mining at such great depths, 1,800 metres below the surface at the deepest point, presents problems in ground conditions, rock mechanics, ground support, refrigerated air-conditioning and electrically driven mine equipment. Ore extraction from these bodies is expected to commence in 1992.

#### 14.2 PRINCIPAL CONTENTS (a) OF METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED, QUEENSLAND

<i>Metal</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Cadmium	tonnes	716	752	1,199
Cobalt	tonnes	1,912	1,596	1,166
Copper	'000 tonnes	181	196	206
Gold	kilograms	27,360	30,208	27,504
Lead	'000 tonnes	190	208	241
Nickel	'000 tonnes	25	18	14
Silver	tonnes	495	537	577
Tin	tonnes	168	163	62
Titanium dioxide	'000 tonnes	236	184	159
Zinc	'000 tonnes	232	250	303
Zirconium dioxide	'000 tonnes	60	52	41

(a) Content of mine output before smelting.  
Source: Department of Resource Industries.

MIM Holdings Limited has expanded its interest in zinc from mining and processing to the manufacture and sale of zinc products to the ultimate customers. MIM Holdings Limited is also engaged in a joint study with Nippon Mining Company Ltd and Mitsui Mining and Smelting Company Ltd into the feasibility of constructing a new ISP smelter/refinery in Japan. The ISP process smelts zinc and lead simultaneously and is particularly suited to the

treatment of the growing supplies of bulk (combined lead/zinc) concentrates.

The Hilton mine of MIM Holdings Limited opened in May 1990, at an overall cost of about \$300m. Located 20 kilometres north of Mount Isa the silver-lead-zinc mine is a key component in the renewal strategy of MIM. MIM hopes for an increase in production of 40 per cent by 1995. By 1993 the estimated production should be 210,000 tonnes of copper, 210,000 tonnes of lead and 250,000 tonnes of zinc. The combined mineralised zone of the Hilton mine extends for about 6.5 kilometres. Proven ore reserves total eight million tonnes and probable reserves total 14 million tonnes. Measured reserves in situ total a further 35 million tonnes while indicated and inferred resources total another 45 million tonnes.

Mount Isa Mines international mining and mineral processing empire is now being challenged by a spate of new development and discoveries. Ongoing exploration by major Australian mining houses is revealing untapped mineral riches in the north-west Queensland area. With these further developments, Mount Isa is becoming the population centre for a massive mineral production province.

Late in 1991, BHP Minerals announced it had discovered a silver-lead-zinc deposit exceeding 20 million tonnes of ore, containing 10.2 per cent lead, 3.3 per cent zinc and 470 grams a tonne of silver at Cannington Downs, about 140 kilometres south of Cloncurry and south-west of McKinlay.

One of the most exciting recent finds, CRA's Century mine, is expected to provide 10 million tonnes of the world's zinc from a mine 250 kilometres north-west of Mount Isa.

Western Mining Corporation announced a significant copper-gold find at Mount Fort Constantine, 40 kilometres north-west of Cloncurry. Further copper-gold deposits have been discovered at Osborne, south of Cloncurry.

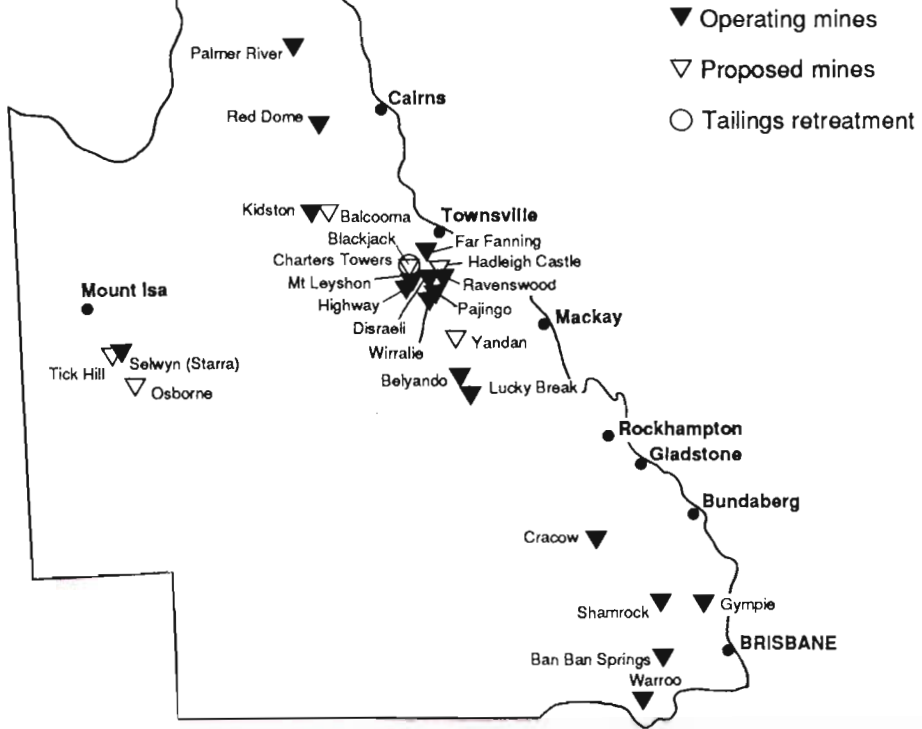
#### 14.3 PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL METALLIC MINERALS, QUEENSLAND

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Bauxite				
Beneficiated	'000 tonnes	9,329	9,776	11,171
Calcined	'000 tonnes	219	273	230
Copper concentrate	'000 tonnes	671	723	721
Gold bullion (including alluvial gold)	kilograms	46,793	r 51,730	43,954
Lead concentrate	'000 tonnes	343	361	919
Mineral sands				
Ilmenite concentrate				
Run-of-mine	'000 tonnes	19	27	10
Upgraded	'000 tonnes	262	208	174
Rutile concentrate	'000 tonnes	108	82	74
Zircon concentrate	'000 tonnes	90	79	62
Nickel ore	'000 tonnes	1,921	1,421	1,124
Tin concentrate	tonnes	254	274	119
Zinc concentrate	'000 tonnes	339	349	442
Zinc-lead middlings	'000 tonnes	117	141	158

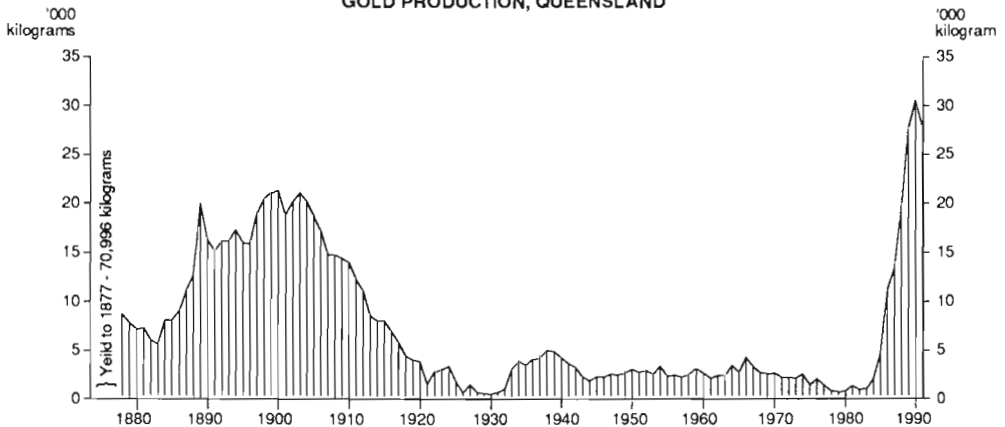
Source: Department of Resource Industries.

# QUEENSLAND GOLD LOCATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF MINES



## GOLD PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND



The exposed section of the Mount Isa Inlier, about 50,000 square kilometres, is estimated to contain large quantities of valuable metals. Remote sensing and geophysics shows that the Inlier actually extends for about 150,000 square kilometres, the remaining 100,000 square kilometres is hidden under sand and rock. The unexposed section also has a strong possibility of being richly endowed with metal resources, but the degree is unknown.

### **Gold**

Gold bullion, alluvial gold and gold concentrate production in Queensland in 1990-91 had a gold content of 26,502 kilograms and accounted for 8 per cent of the total value of Queensland mineral production for the year.

Mining at MIM Holdings' Tick Hill project is expected to begin in early 1992. The mine is expected to produce 2,830 kilograms a year and to have minimal environmental impact.

The Mount Leyshon gold mine, initially thought to have a short life, has been found to contain further reserves and a \$70m expansion program is likely. Production increased by 6 per cent from the September quarter 1991 to December quarter 1991.

The small Warroo Mine east of Stanthorpe was commissioned in 1991.

Mount Morgan, Queensland's fabled 'Mountain of Gold' which closed in November 1990 after 108 years of operations is now being rehabilitated and its historical features preserved.

The major expansion of the Queensland gold mining industry in recent years reflected the trend in other States and was a result of buoyant world gold prices, technological improvements and a favourable taxation status. However, in 1991, the tax exemption status of gold came to an end and the Australian Mining Industry Council stated that the gold boom was over.

Average world gold prices dropped from \$A498 an ounce in 1989-90 to \$A490 an ounce in 1990-91 and Queensland gold production fell 11 per cent.

### **Bauxite**

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. Weipa is one of the world's largest bauxite mining and shipping operations.

Production of beneficiated bauxite from Weipa in 1990-91 increased by 14.3 per cent to 11.2m tonnes, however the production of calcined bauxite fell by 16 per cent to 230,000 tonnes from the total for the previous year.

Comalco Aluminium Limited is currently undertaking a feasibility study for an alumina refinery at Weipa to produce up to a million tonnes of alumina a year. Together with its co-owners in Boyne Smelters Limited, Comalco is also considering a \$400m addition of a third pot line to the Boyne Island aluminium smelter, contingent on the Queensland Government selling Gladstone power station to Comalco and its partners. Discussion with the Queensland Government regarding the purchase continued during 1991, but no agreement was reached.

World aluminium prices while increasing strongly since 1986, decreased by 26 per cent to an average of \$A2,125 a tonne during 1989-90 and a further 5 per cent to \$A2,017 a tonne during 1990-91. Further easing of prices is expected due to production capacity expansions and subdued demand partly attributable to substitution.

### **Mineral Sands**

The value of mineral sand concentrates produced in Queensland in 1990-91 decreased by 22 per cent to \$94m compared with the previous year, reflecting decreases in production quantities and price decreases for ilmenite and rutile concentrates.

Compared with 1989-90, production quantities of concentrates decreased by:

- 21 per cent to 62,000 tonnes for zircon;
- 10 per cent to 74,000 tonnes for rutile and
- 16 per cent to 174,000 tonnes for upgraded ilmenite.

Production values decreased by:

- 44 per cent to \$30m for zircon concentrate and
- 3 per cent to \$55m for rutile concentrate.

The production value for upgraded ilmenite concentrate increased slightly by 1 per cent to \$9m. The majority of Queensland mineral sands output is produced by Consolidated Rutile Limited from floating dredge operations at three locations on North Stradbroke Island.

Exploration by Pivot Mining Pty Ltd in the Shoalwater Bay military training area has inferred approximately 37.5 million tonnes of mineral sand, consisting of mainly rutile, ilmenite and zircon. Commonwealth approval for mining of the mineral sand deposits has increased the resources available in the Central Queensland area. The potential exists to enhance Queensland's position in the export of raw minerals and the establishment of value-added processing industries in the Rockhampton and Gladstone areas.

Other mineral sands prospects are being investigated. A project at Byfield, north of Rockhampton, has identified 2,400 million tonnes of heavy mineral sands which could support a 500,000 tonnes a year ilmenite, rutile and zircon mining



operation over 25 years. At Rocky Point (formerly Agnes Waters), north of Bundaberg, a feasibility study for mining of a 220 million tonne heavy mineral sand reserve is under way.

A \$15m Franco/Australian zirconia ceramics plant opened at Pinkenba in late 1991 to supply the Pacific and South Asia market. The plant is expected to generate \$13m a year, 80 per cent of which will be export revenue.

### Nickel

Production of nickel ore from the Greenvale mine north-west of Townsville decreased by 21 per cent from the previous year to 1.1 million tonnes in 1990-91 and the value of the ore produced during the year increased by 1 per cent to \$15m.

The Yabulu nickel-cobalt refinery near Townsville in 1989-90 obtained 65 per cent of nickel ore from Greenvale while the remaining 35 per cent was imported from Indonesia and New Caledonia. With ore reserves of the Greenvale nickel mine approaching exhaustion by 1993, the proportion of imported nickel ore from New Caledonia and Indonesia will be increased to 60 per cent in 1991-92 and 75 per cent by 1992-93.

At present, the imported ore is offloaded at Townsville harbour and transported by rail to the Yabulu refinery. A proposal was put forward to construct a materials handling pier extending 1.3 kilometres into Halifax Bay, north of Townsville. The imported nickel ore would be offloaded at Halifax Bay and transported by conveyor belt to the refinery. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority rejected this proposal, however, this decision is being appealed.

The refinery operator prefers the Halifax Bay proposal as it incurs significantly lower operating costs and lower capital costs compared with the expense that would be incurred in upgrading the port of Townsville to a capacity to handle the increased tonnage of imported nickel ore.

### 14.1.2 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

Black coal is the most important commodity in economic terms in the Queensland mining industry and the State's major export item. In 1990-91, it accounted for 58 per cent of the value, at mine, of total Queensland mineral production. This was a small increase from the 1989-90 figure of 56 per cent but still not as high as the 1985-86 figure of 64 per cent.

After a period of rapid growth in output in the 1980s, Queensland's saleable black coal production declined by 4.4 per cent to 65.8 million tonnes in 1987-88 compared with 68.8 million tonnes in 1986-87. However, there was a turn-around and black coal production surged to 74.1 million tonnes in 1988-89, 74.9 million tonnes in 1989-90 and this year has reached 78.4 million tonnes. The value, at mine, of Queensland coal production fell by a massive 20 per cent to \$2,145m in 1987-88 but has recovered steadily to \$2,381m in 1988-89, \$2,831m in 1989-90 and \$2,950m in 1990-91.

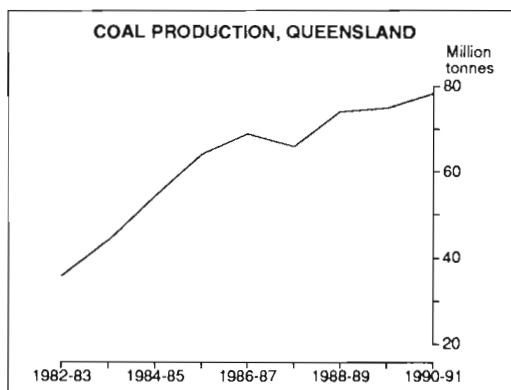
### 14.4 PRODUCTION OF FUEL MINERALS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral	Unit	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Black coal, saleable (a)				
Open-cut	'000 tonnes	(b) 70,107	69,172	71,687
Underground	'000 tonnes	(b) 4,011	5,759	6,677
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000 tonnes</b>	<b>74,118</b>	<b>74,931</b>	<b>78,364</b>
Crude oil	megalitres	1,518	1,416	1,242
Natural gas condensate	megalitres	65	59	63
Natural gas	gigalitres	600	636	938
Liquefied petroleum gases (c)				
Propane	megalitres	61	64	63
Butane	megalitres	38	38	37

(a) Predominantly comprising washed coal but including some saleable raw coal. (b) Production for 53 weeks ending 1 July 1989. (c) Extracted from natural gas; excluding refinery output.

Sources: Department of Resource Industries, Queensland Coal Board.

These increases in the value of coal production reflect continuing growth in both thermal and coking coal exports and an increase in the domestic consumption of coal. Thermal coal exports increased by 1 per cent to 21.1 million tonnes in 1990-91 compared with 20.9 million tonnes in 1989-90. The average export price a tonne rose by 3.4 per cent to \$49.52. Increased Asian power generation, particularly in Japan and Taiwan, boosted demand for thermal coal.



The export of coking coal grew marginally from 40.4 million tonnes in 1989-90 to 40.8 million tonnes in 1990-91 and the average export price

increased by 2.2 per cent to \$63.25 a tonne over the same period.

Domestic consumption of coal recorded an annual increase of 4.4 per cent to 14.2 million tonnes in 1990-91. Increased coal consumption by power stations, meat processors and paper and board mills contributed to this rise.

#### 14.5 COAL EXPORT PRICE INDEX (a), AUSTRALIA

Period	Index No.	Percentage change from previous year
1974-75	36	. .
1975-76	54	+ 52.0
1976-77	58	+ 7.9
1977-78	62	+ 7.3
1978-79	63	+ 1.1
1979-80	64	+ 1.1
1980-81	67	+ 5.0
1981-82	82	+ 22.2
1982-83	96	+ 16.9
1983-84	89	- 7.0
1984-85	97	+ 8.8
1985-86	106	+ 9.5
1986-87	105	- 1.3
1987-88	86	- 17.6
1988-89	85	- 1.6
1989-90	100	+ 17.6
1990-91	102	+ 2.4

(a) Based on f.o.b. prices expressed in Australian currency.  
Source: Export Price Index (6405.0).

Total overseas exports of Queensland coal increased 1.1 per cent to 61.9 million tonnes in 1990-91 compared with 61.3 million tonnes in 1989-90. The export coal was worth around \$3,258m, representing 30 per cent of Queensland's total export revenue. Japan remained Queensland's major single export destination, buying 30.09 million tonnes of coal in 1990-91 which represented 49 per cent of Queensland's export coal, with the balance sold to 33 other countries. Interstate coal exports in 1990-91 totalled 320,000 tonnes, about two-thirds of the previous year's figure.

The number of people employed in the Queensland coal industry at 30 June rose from 10,498 in 1989-90 to 10,646 in 1990-91. The jobs were created as a result of ongoing industry restructuring and expanding underground developments. There was a decrease in output a man-shift from 28.32 tonnes in 1989-90 to 27.42 tonnes during 1990-91. This decrease in productivity can be explained by increasing overburden ratio and a resulting shift towards more labour-intensive underground mining.

Coal mine development and technological initiatives during 1990-91 included:

- the Gordonstone Joint Venture continues to move towards the development of the largest underground coking and thermal coal mine in Australia and will be starting to mine in 1992. Gordonstone should be at full capacity by 1994

with anticipated production of 4.8 million tonnes, mainly for export to Japan and Europe;

- the Ebenezer coal mine near Willowbank exceeded Port of Brisbane coal shipping records two months running in 1991 and there are plans to double production of steaming coal to at least 2.5 million tonnes a year. In 1992, production should reach about 1.6 million tonnes;
- a \$370m coking coal mine at North Goonyella near Moranbah has been approved;
- the Blair Athol expansion project has been completed and the mine now produces 8 million tonnes of steaming coal a year and is Australia's largest exporting coal mine;
- over 2,170 million tonnes of coal have been found in the Moreton Basin between Ipswich, Dalby and the NSW border. The site has been known since the 1870s but recent exploration has uncovered the vast potential of its open-cut resource;
- MIM opened the underground long wall coking coal mine at Oakey Creek in 1991;
- the Newlands coal mine is the first in what is hoped to be a long line of developments to extract coal from the Rangal Coal Measures in the northern part of the Bowen Basin. There are estimated to be 1,000 million tonnes open cut and 1,600 million tonnes underground;
- augur mining is now underway at the Callide Mine in Central Queensland testing a mining method which could make available millions of tonnes of coal once considered unreclaimable. A new \$70m dragline has also been contracted at Callide and is expected to improve efficiency and
- a water drilling program reached a record depth of 380 metres at the German Creek coal mine.

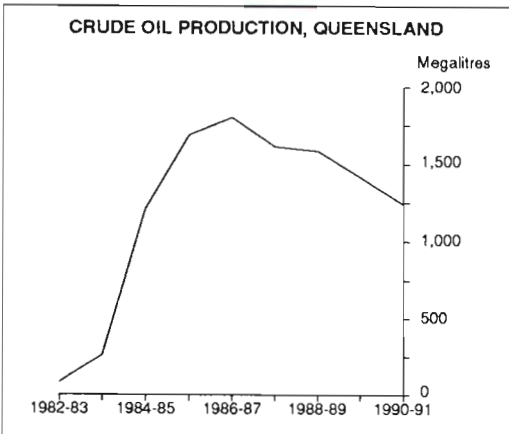
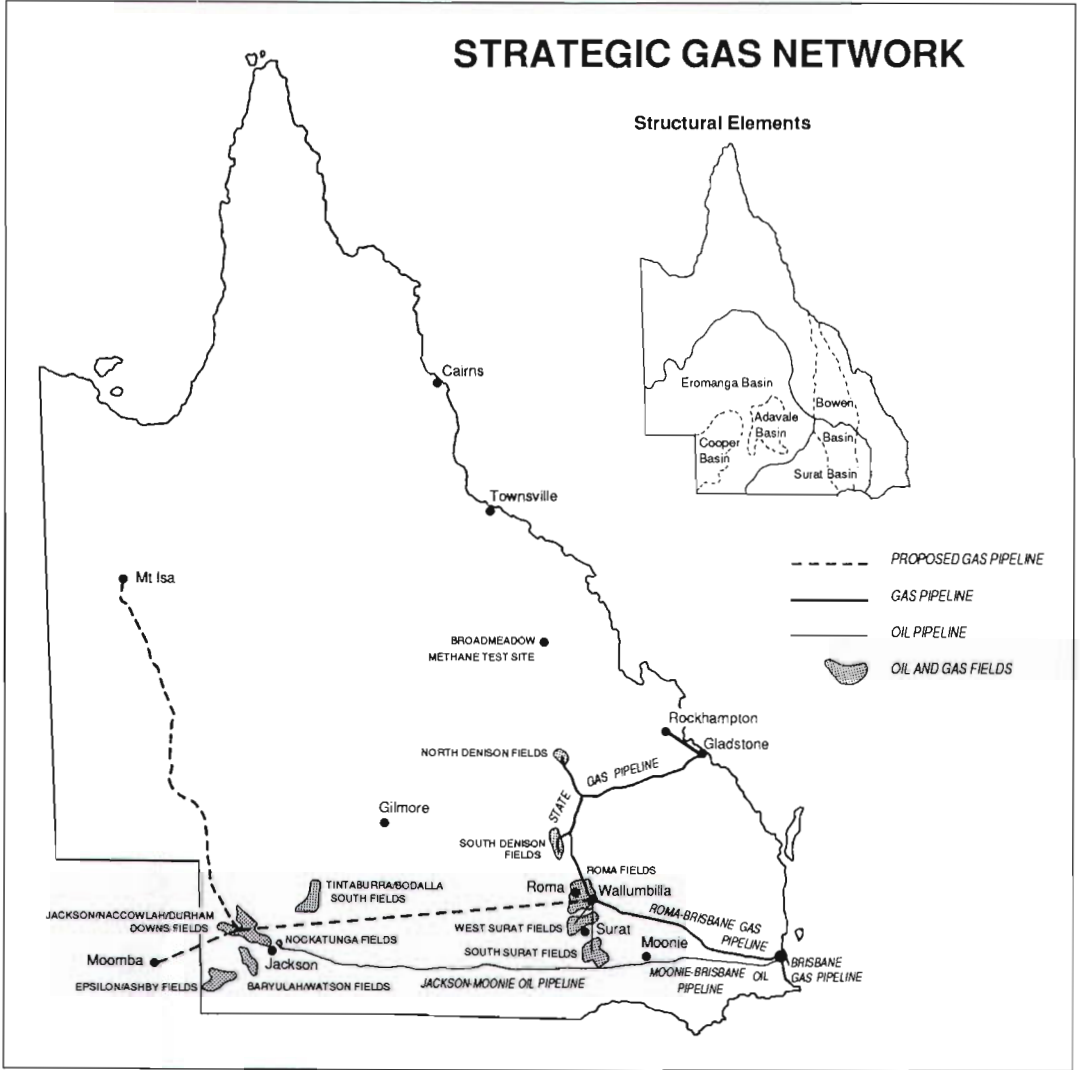
The export duty for six Queensland coal mines has been removed, which will be a major boost to the competitiveness of the central Queensland coal mining industry.

#### Crude Oil and Condensate

Oil production in Queensland has risen dramatically since 1983-84 with the development of new oilfields in south-west Queensland. This production increase has been facilitated by the completion, in March 1984, of an underground oil pipeline from the Jackson oilfield in south-west Queensland to Moonie, connecting with the previously constructed Moonie to Brisbane pipeline.

The production of crude oil and natural gas condensate in Queensland in 1990-91 was 1,304 megalitres, a decrease of 11.6 per cent from the previous year but more than four times the production quantity in 1983-84. The value, at well, of the 1990-91 production at \$198m was a 55 per cent increase from the previous year's total.

The increase in value of oil and gas during 1990-91 was largely due to the Gulf conflict which forced the price of oil up from an average of \$25



a barrel in 1989-90 to \$32 a barrel in 1990-91, reaching a high of \$45 a barrel in October 1990.

#### Natural Gas and Liquefied Petroleum Gas

All natural gas produced for sale in Queensland up to 1990-91 has come from the Roma-Surat district gas fields in the Surat-Bowen Basin. It is piped to the Wallumbilla junction of the Roma to Brisbane pipeline for pumping and reticulation to industrial, commercial and domestic consumers in Roma, Dalby, Toowoomba, Ipswich and Brisbane. Limited amounts of liquefied petroleum gas are extracted from the natural gas stream in one plant at the Kincora gas field and another plant at Wallumbilla pipeline junction.

Natural gas production in Queensland increased by 47 per cent to 937 gigalitres in 1990-91 compared

with 636 gigalitres in 1989-90 and the production value rose by 61 per cent to \$75m.

Recent years have seen dramatic developments in Queensland for the future exploitation of natural gas as an energy source.

The Queensland Government is sponsoring the development of a State-wide strategic natural gas pipeline grid to promote industrial growth and, in turn, to provide for growth of market opportunities for gas exploration and production companies.

In May 1991, a \$20m, 96 kilometre extension to the State Gas Pipeline from Gladstone to Rockhampton was completed and the first gas was supplied to the magnesite processing plant at Kunwarara as well as other industries and domestic consumers. The 200 millimetre internal diameter pipeline will have an annual freeflow capacity of 6.5 petajoules, or 13 petajoules under compression.

An extension of the gas pipeline was constructed into Gladstone city at the end of 1991 with all of the city expected to be connected by June 1994.

In other oil and gas industry developments:

- The joint venture South West Gas Project involving a \$180m construction phase of 12 months and a 10-year gas contract with South Australia worth several hundred million dollars has made substantial progress in 1990-91. A gas pipeline from Jackson to Moomba in South Australia and eventually one to the Queensland coast will be constructed. The project is expected to create 600 jobs.
- Allgas Energy Limited has been granted a franchise to reticulate natural gas to the Gold Coast and adjacent areas. Allgas has undertaken to extend its reticulation system, which previously reached south to Beenleigh, to the New South Wales border by 1996.

### 14.1.3 Construction Materials and Other Non-metallic Minerals

#### Construction Materials

Production of construction materials — sand, gravel, crushed and broken stone, dimension stone (viz. shaped marble, sandstone, etc. slabs), fill, etc. — caters almost exclusively to the domestic market and, to some extent, is a reflection of domestic economic conditions.

The sand, gravel and quarry production industry includes hundreds of small, medium and large scale operators throughout the State, but it is dominated by three or four major companies.

Australian Granites is hoping to develop an export granite mining project near Mount Isa having delineated 3.75 million tonnes of black and pink granite building stone and received expressions of interest from Korea and Taiwan.

### 14.6 PRODUCTION OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, QUEENSLAND ('000 tonnes)

Mineral	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Sand	7,029	6,970	7,561
Gravel	3,311	4,247	3,069
Crushed and broken stone	21,413	22,724	25,623
Other construction materials (including dimension stone)	4,446	5,435	4,250

Source: Mineral Production (8402.3).

#### Other Non-metallic Minerals

Excluding fuel minerals, the most significant non-metallic minerals currently produced in Queensland are gemstones, limestone, silica, salt, kaolin and bentonite.

### 14.7 PRODUCTION OF NON-METALLIC MINERALS (a), QUEENSLAND

Mineral	Unit	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Bentonite	'000 tonnes	33	32	38
Clays				
Brick	'000 tonnes	1,230	1,521	1,222
Cement	'000 tonnes	191	131	73
Kaolin	'000 tonnes	68	98	134
Pipe and tile	'000 tonnes	10	10	9
Diatomite	tonnes	1,569	1,553	834
Dolomite	'000 tonnes	26	36	36
Limestone	'000 tonnes	1,987	2,121	2,309
Magnesite	tonnes	748	1,619	1,567
Peat	tonnes	2,644	3,366	2,132
Perlite	tonnes	3,744	2,460	1,927
Phosphate ore	'000 tonnes	8	2	11
Salt	'000 tonnes	219	254	237
Silica	'000 tonnes	1,683	1,802	2,145

(a) Excluding gemstones and fuel minerals.

Source: Department of Resource Industries, *Mining and Energy Statistics, 1990-91*.

Kaolin production increased by 37 per cent from 98,000 tonnes in 1989-90 to 134,000 tonnes in 1990-91, reflecting expansion by Comalco Aluminium Limited of its kaolin mining and processing operations at Weipa and its development of overseas markets.

Construction of phase one of the \$200m Queensland Magnesia Project commenced in March 1990 and mining began ahead of schedule on the world's largest known deposit of macro-crystalline magnesite in April 1991. The mine and beneficiation plant is located on part of the Kunwarara magnesite deposit near Rockhampton and the processing plant which was commissioned in late 1991 is located on the Parkhurst Industrial Estate on the northern outskirts of Rockhampton.

The processing plant is designed to have an initial installed capacity of 150,000 tonnes a year of deadburned magnesia and 25,000 tonnes a year of electrofused magnesia. The Kunwarara mine site comprises two areas, KG1 and KG2. The production estimate of ore from KG1 is 55.6 million



tonnes, containing 24.1 million tonnes of magnesite, while the corresponding figures for KG2 are 24.5 million and 10.8 million tonnes, respectively. The treatment plant is expected to produce 325,000 tonnes a year, 1.5 million tonnes by the year 2000 and will be the world's highest producer of magnesite.

**14.8 VALUE OF GEMSTONE PRODUCTION (a), QUEENSLAND (\$'000)**

Gemstone	1988-89	1989-90 r	1990-91
Sapphires	6,785	3,311	2,279
Opals	4,250	3,211	1,269
Other	977	578	(b) 1,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,012</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>5,248</b>

(a) Excluding the production of part-time and itinerant miners and amateur fossickers. (b) The large increase in 1990-91 for other gemstones is mainly due to a 206 per cent increase in chrysoprase production.

Sources: Department of Mines, *Annual Report*  
Department of Resource Industries, *Queensland Mining and Energy Statistics, 1989-90*.



Loading washed coal, Rhondda Collieries

Photo: Peter Robey

The Queensland gemstone mining industry is dominated by sapphires and opals. In fact, Queensland accounts for a significant proportion of world uncut sapphire production. Less than 1 per cent of local sapphire production is cut and polished in Queensland, with most rough stones being exported to Thailand.

**14.2 MINING OPERATIONS**

**The number of Queensland mining establishments (including metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas establishments) operating at 30 June has increased from 113 in 1988-89 to 150 in 1989-90.**

Turnover of these establishments in Queensland in 1989-90 increased in current prices (not adjusted for inflation) by 25 per cent to \$6,461m compared with the 1988-89 turnover figure of \$5,188m. Value added increased by 31 per cent from \$2,983m in 1988-89 to \$3,905m in 1989-90. Compared with 1988-89 figures in 1989-90, value added increased for coal mining establishments by \$580m (37 per cent) to \$2,149m, for oil and gas establishments by \$20m (11 per cent) to \$193m and for metallic minerals establishments by \$323m (26 per cent) to \$1,563m.

Employment in these Queensland mining industries increased to 17,478 persons (16,514 males and 964 females) at 30 June 1990 compared with 16,339 at 30 June 1989. The number of persons employed in coal mining establishments increased by 477 from 9,588 at 30 June 1989 to 10,065 at 30 June 1990. Oil and gas mining establishments employed 448 persons at 30 June 1990, an increase of 134 from 30 June 1989.

Coal mining remains the dominant sector of the Queensland mining industry. It accounted for 58 per cent of the total metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas mining employment, 62 per cent of turnover and 55 per cent of value added in 1989-90. Coal mining is also the dominant sector of the whole of

**14.9 MINING OPERATIONS (a), QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA**

Particulars	Establishments	Employment	Wages and	Turnover	Value
	at 30 June	at 30 June (b)	salaries (c)		added
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m
Queensland					
1987-88	124	16,297	650.9	4,985.9	2,826.7
1988-89	113	16,339	715.1	5,188.3	2,982.6
1989-90	150	17,478	839.9	6,460.9	3,905.0
Metallic minerals	51	6,965	271.9	2,125.2	1,563.1
Fuel minerals					
Coal	59	10,065	554.5	4,033.5	2,148.9
Oil and gas	40	448	13.5	302.3	193.0
Australia					
1989-90	614	69,574	3,233.8	24,332.8	16,765.2

(a) Including metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas establishments. Excluding construction materials and other non-metallic minerals establishments. (b) Including working proprietors. (c) Excluding drawings by working proprietors.

Sources: Census of Mining Establishments (8402.0).  
Census of Mining Establishments (8401.3).

the mining industry. It accounted for 52 per cent of all mining employment, 59 per cent of turnover and 52 per cent of value added in 1989-90.

#### 14.10 MINING OPERATIONS (a), STATES AND AUSTRALIA, 1989-90

State or Territory	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June	Turnover \$m	Value added \$m
		(b)		
NSW (c)	123	20,460	4,237	2,851
Victoria	11	1,528	3,067	2,926
Queensland	150	17,478	6,461	3,905
SA	23	2,504	1,074	865
WA	262	23,612	8,085	5,299
Tasmania	13	1,782	382	229
NT	32	2,210	1,027	690
<b>Australia</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>69,574</b>	<b>24,333</b>	<b>16,765</b>

(a) Including metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas establishments only. Excluding construction materials and other non-metallic minerals establishments. (b) Including working proprietors. (c) Including ACT.

Source: Census of Mining Establishments (8402.0).

As a proportion of total Australian figures for 1989-90, Queensland had 24 per cent of the total metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas mining establishments, which accounted for 25 per cent of employment, 27 per cent of turnover and 23 per cent of value added.

### 14.3 MINERAL EXPLORATION

Private exploration expenditure in Queensland for minerals, other than petroleum and oil shale, in 1990-91 amounted to \$123.9m, a decrease of \$3m or 2 per cent from the \$126.9m expenditure for 1989-90. Although overshadowed by private exploration expenditure in Western Australia of \$325.5m (54 per cent of the Australian total of \$602.2m for 1990-91), private exploration expenditure in Queensland ranked a clear second among the States at 21 per cent of the Australian total, followed by New South Wales with \$60.7m or 10 per cent.

#### 14.11 PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION (a) EXPENDITURE, STATES AND AUSTRALIA (\$ million)

State or Territory	1988-89	1989-90 (b)	1990-91
New South Wales	50.6	55.1	60.7
Victoria	21.7	21.0	12.7
Queensland	139.8	128.4	123.9
South Australia	16.6	13.2	15.5
Western Australia	387.2	315.4	325.5
Tasmania	13.1	11.8	9.9
Northern Territory	68.6	62.6	53.9
<b>Australia</b>	<b>697.6</b>	<b>607.5</b>	<b>602.2</b>

(a) Excluding petroleum and oil shale exploration. (b) Excluding details of mineral explorers reporting expenditure of less than \$5,000 a quarter.

Sources: Mineral Exploration (8407.0).

Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration (8412.0).

The \$3m decrease in expenditure on Queensland mineral exploration in 1990-91 reflects a general marginal decrease in all categories excepting copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel and cobalt which increased by \$13.5m to \$55.5m and other minerals which increased by \$1.8m, returning to its 1988-89 level of \$5m.

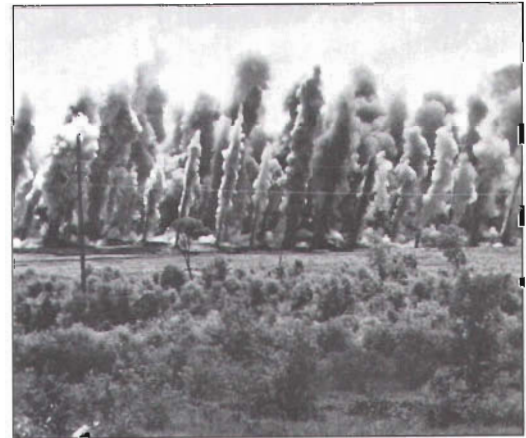
#### 14.12 PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE BY MINERAL SOUGHT (a), QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA (\$ million)

Mineral	Queensland		Australia
	1989-90	1990-91	1990-91
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel and cobalt	42.0	55.5	171.8
Gold	58.3	45.4	299.9
Iron ore	0.1	n.p.	12.8
Mineral sands	2.0	1.6	19.1
Tin, tungsten, scheelite and wolfram	0.4	0.3	2.4
Uranium	n.p.	n.p.	12.8
Coal	18.3	12.6	23.1
Construction materials	n.p.	n.p.	2.7
Diamonds	0.2	n.p.	39.0
Other	3.2	5.0	18.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>123.9</b>	<b>602.2</b>

(a) Excluding details of mineral explorers reporting expenditure of less than \$5,000 a quarter.

Sources: Mineral Exploration (8407.0).

Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration (8412.0).



Mine blast, Goonyella

Photo: Department of Administrative Services

The Queensland Department of Resource Industries has reported that petroleum exploration activities in Queensland increased to \$49.6m, 4.3 per cent more than 1989-90 which was depressed due to world market conditions, poor weather and an increasing trend towards overseas exploration. This expenditure however, is 6.4 per cent less than the 1988-89 figure which reached \$53m. During 1990-91, 71 wells were drilled, including 10 coal bed methane wells. This is an 18 per cent increase over the previous year.

#### 14.13 PRIVATE PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Unit	1988	1989	1990
<i>Expenditure</i>	\$'000	58,403	43,081	n.y.a.
Geological	\$'000	6,066	4,978	n.y.a.
Seismic	\$'000	22,042	15,199	n.y.a.
Drilling	\$'000	27,354	18,041	n.y.a.
Other	\$'000	2,941	4,864	n.y.a.
<i>Wells drilled (a)</i>	No.	93	48	38
As oil producers	No.	14	20	11
As gas producers	No.	19	3	5
Plugged and abandoned	No.	60	25	22
Total drilling	metres	154,823	86,567	67,228

(a) Onshore.

Source: Commonwealth Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics.

The largest land release (5.5 million hectares) in Queensland in the last 30 years was made available for petroleum exploration in July 1991.

A new field oil discovery was made at Wallawany North No. 1 in mid-1991. Tests so far have indicated that the oil production at this site will be significant.

A Queensland/Japanese joint venture is planning to spend up to 5 years exploring Central Queensland coal beds of natural methane gas.

A major project to assess the hydrocarbon resources of the Northern Eromanga Basin has recently been completed. The indications are that the area has very high potential.

Exploration into oil shale deposits could be increased over the next few years now that the Queensland Government has promised to continue the excise exemption. Queensland has resources in the Bowen, Surat and Moreton Basins which are approximately 15 times all the Australian oil reserves.

#### 14.4 REFERENCES

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*Census of Mining Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Subdivision* (8401.3), annual

ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:

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*Census of Mining Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class* (8402.0), annual

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Other publications:

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# Chapter 15

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# Chapter 15

## MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing sector in Queensland has grown and improved in efficiency over recent years. In the 5-year period 1983-84 to 1988-89, the number of manufacturing establishments increased by 18 per cent; employment rose by 17 per cent; turnover increased by 72 per cent and wages and salaries rose by 57 per cent.

In 1988-89, the turnover of the manufacturing sector was \$20,255m, an increase of 16.2 per cent over the 1987-88 figure of \$17,437m. There were 137,479 people employed at manufacturing establishments at the end of June 1990. This was

a 4.5 per cent increase compared with the June 1989 figure.

### 15.1 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

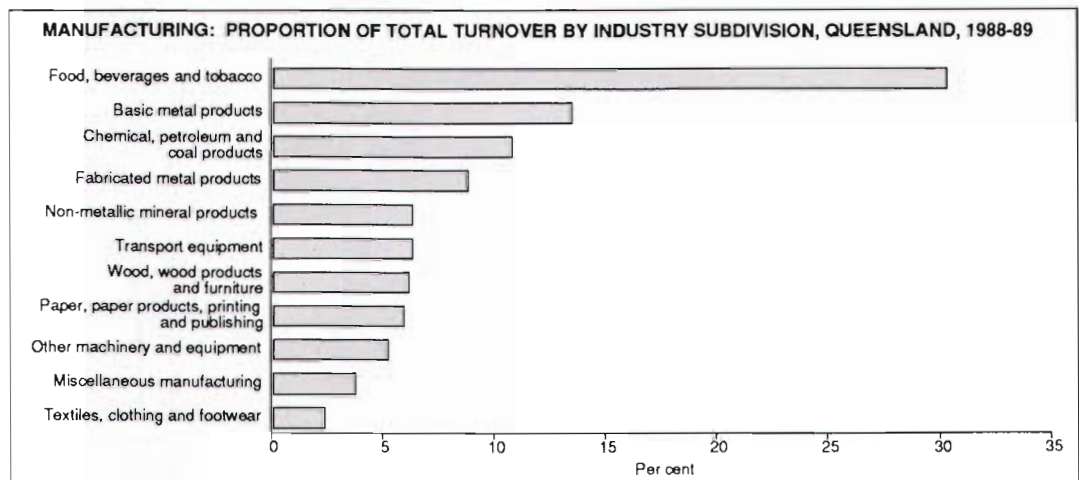
#### 15.1 MANUFACTURING SECTOR, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1983-84	1988-89	Percentage change, 1983-84 to 1988-89	
Establishments (a)	5,473	6,470	+18.2	
Employment (a)	117,177	137,479	+17.3	
Wages and salaries (b) (\$m)	1,837.7	2,876.4	+56.5	
Turnover (c) (\$m)	11,706.5	20,090.9	+71.6	

(a) At end of June. (b) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors.  
(c) Establishments employing four or more persons.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

Manufacturing in Queensland, in terms of economic output, is dominated by the food, beverages and tobacco subdivision, which accounts for 30 per cent of the total turnover and an employment of 26 per cent of the labour force. The basic metal products (copper, lead, aluminium, etc.) and chemical, petroleum and coal products industries are also significant manufacturers which, combined, provide 24 per cent of turnover and 8 per cent of employment in the sector.



## 15.2 MANUFACTURING, QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry subdivision	Employment at	
	30 June	Turnover
	No.	\$m
Food, beverages and tobacco	35,869	6,142.1
Textiles	1,229	187.4
Clothing and footwear	6,111	300.6
Wood, wood products and furniture	16,387	1,252.3
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	12,301	1,217.7
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	3,950	2,178.9
Non-metallic mineral products	7,264	1,304.9
Basic metal products	7,132	2,739.7
Fabricated metal products	17,350	1,802.0
Transport equipment	11,432	1,289.9
Other machinery and equipment	11,298	1,067.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7,156	771.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>137,479</b>	<b>20,254.7</b>

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

## 15.1.1 Food, Beverages and Tobacco

In 1988-89, the food, beverages and tobacco subdivision had the greatest turnover (30.3 per cent of turnover of all manufacturing establishments) and provided the most employment (26.1 per cent of all persons employed in manufacturing establishments). The most important industry group in this subdivision is meat processing with large abattoirs in Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton and Townsville.

## 15.3 FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry	Employment at	
	30 June	Turnover
	No.	\$m
Meat products	13,161	2,352.6
Meat (except smallgoods and poultry)	9,573	1,904.5
Milk products	2,116	531.0
Fruit and vegetable products	1,478	193.1
Margarine, oils and fats, n.e.c.	n.p.	n.p.
Flour mill and cereal food products	1,127	180.0
Bread, cakes and biscuits	6,055	351.5
Bread	3,832	228.2
Other food products	8,221	1,655.8
Raw sugar	5,655	1,177.2
Beverages and malt	2,798	766.8
Soft drinks, cordials and syrups	1,364	337.6
Tobacco products	n.p.	n.p.
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,601</b>	<b>6,130.5</b>

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

The processing of sugar cane into syrup, molasses and raw sugar is also an important contributor to production. Together, raw sugar milling and meat account for over half the turnover of this subdivision and 17 per cent of all manufacturing turnover in Queensland.

## 15.1.2 Clothing, Footwear and Textiles

The manufacture of clothing and footwear is mainly confined to the Brisbane Statistical Division which accounts for over three-quarters of total production. In 1988-89 the turnover of this industry subdivision was greater than \$300m and it employed over 6,100 persons. Clothing and footwear production accounts for 1 per cent of the total manufacturing production in the State.

With a total turnover of \$187.4m and employment of over 1,200, the textile industry subdivision was the smallest in Queensland in 1988-89. It was also the only subdivision to record a drop in employment from 30 June 1988, when 1,333 people were employed to 30 June 1989, when 1,229 people were employed.

## 15.4 CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND TEXTILES SUBDIVISIONS (a), QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry	Employment at	
	30 June	Turnover
	No.	\$m
Textiles	1,151	184.4
Textile fibres, yarns and woven fabrics	559	116.4
Clothing and footwear	5,956	297.3
Clothing	n.p.	269.6

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

## 15.1.3 Wood, Wood Products and Furniture

This subdivision includes sawmillers and furniture manufacturers. Although factories are situated throughout the State, the industry tends to be concentrated in the south-east corner and the far north.

This industry subdivision contributes 6 per cent to manufacturing turnover and employs about 16,000 persons.

## 15.5 WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS AND FURNITURE SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry	Employment at	
	30 June	Turnover
	No.	\$m
Wood and wood products	9,173	806.5
Furniture and mattresses	6,352	412.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,525</b>	<b>1,218.6</b>

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

## 15.1.4 Paper, Paper Products, Printing and Publishing

Printing and publishing dominate this industry subdivision, and most production occurs in the

Brisbane Statistical Division. The industries contribute 6 per cent to manufacturing turnover and employ about 12,300 persons.

#### 15.6 PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry	Employment at 30 June		Turnover \$m
	No.		
Paper and paper products	1,583		335.3
Printing and allied industries	10,351		866.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,934</b>		<b>1,201.7</b>

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

#### 15.1.5 Chemical, Petroleum and Coal Products

There are 134 establishments employing some 4,000 persons within this industry subdivision. Nearly all production is centred in the Brisbane Statistical Division. This industry is important to Queensland and is responsible for 11 per cent of total manufacturing turnover.

#### 15.7 CHEMICAL, PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry	Employment at 30 June		Turnover \$m
	No.		
Basic chemicals	n.p.		n.p.
Other chemical products	2,086		577.1
Petroleum refining	n.p.		n.p.
Petroleum and coal products, n.e.c.	12		1.6
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>3,897</b>		<b>2,175.8</b>

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed. (b) Including basic chemicals and petroleum refining.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

#### 15.1.6 Non-metallic Mineral Products

#### 15.8 NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry	Employment at 30 June		Turnover \$m
	No.		
Glass and glass products	563		105.0
Clay products and refractories	1,437		136.9
Clay bricks	1,078		121.5
Cement and concrete products	4,346		908.8
Ready-mixed concrete	984		374.8

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

This industry subdivision includes the manufacture of glass, bricks, cement, concrete and plaster products. About two-thirds of total production occurs in the Brisbane Statistical Division. The industry subdivision employed about 7,300 people (an increase of 9 per cent from the 1988 figure) and

represented 6 per cent of total manufacturing turnover.

#### 15.1.7 Basic Metal Products

Some of Queensland's most capital-intensive manufacturing industries are contained in this subdivision which includes the manufacture of copper, lead and aluminium. Most manufacturing occurs in the Brisbane Statistical Division and the provincial cities of Mount Isa, Townsville and Gladstone (including Boyne Island). The 97 factories operating in Queensland in 1988-89 employed over 7,100 employees and contributed 14 per cent to manufacturing turnover.

#### 15.9 BASIC METAL PRODUCTS SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry	Employment at 30 June		Turnover \$m
	No.		
Basic iron and steel	2,482		682.7
Basic non-ferrous metals	3,894		1,922.2
Non-ferrous metal basic products	698		131.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,074</b>		<b>2,736.1</b>

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

#### 15.1.8 Fabricated Metal Products

#### 15.10 FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry	Employment at 30 June		Turnover \$m
	No.		
Structural metal products	7,605		856.5
Fabricated structural steel	3,619		432.7
Sheet metal products	3,959		482.6
Metal containers	1,047		222.2
Other fabricated metal products	5,162		429.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,726</b>		<b>1,768.6</b>

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

Basic metal products usually undergo further processing before being sold to the end user and one of the major users of basic metals as inputs is the fabricated metals products industry. This subdivision is involved in the manufacture of items such as sheds, carports, scaffolding, awnings, aluminium windows, metal furniture, cutlery, hand tools, springs, nuts and bolts, etc. Unlike the basic metal products industry, this industry subdivision covers a mixture of large, medium and many small establishments.

In 1988-89, there were 1,068 establishments in this subdivision of which 271 employed fewer than four persons. The 797 larger enterprises employed

about 16,700 employees and had a turnover of over \$1,768.6m. The industry is dominated by small manufacturers, most of which are located around the Brisbane region.

### 15.1.9 Transport Equipment

Companies in this subdivision are engaged in the manufacture or assembly of motor vehicles, trucks, railway rolling stock and ships. Production is centred in the Brisbane Statistical Division and in some provincial cities. As well as the large manufacturers, there are also a number of smaller companies, engine reconditioning, manufacturing parts and accessories and other small items such as baby carriages, bicycle parts, etc. Of the 439 establishments operating in this group in 1988-89, 117 employed fewer than four people. The 322 larger enterprises employed about 11,100 people and had a turnover in 1988-89 of over \$1,279.8m and contributed 6 per cent to total manufacturing turnover.

#### 15.11 TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry	Employment	Turnover
	at 30 June	
	No.	\$m
Motor vehicles and parts	5,001	838.8
Motor vehicles	1,997	598.1
Other transport equipment	6,179	441.0
Boats	1,921	165.7
Railway rolling stock and locomotives	3,300	204.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,180</b>	<b>1,279.8</b>

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

### 15.1.10 Other Machinery and Equipment

#### 15.12 OTHER MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry	Employment	Turnover
	at 30 June	
	No.	\$m
Appliances and electrical equipment	3,546	387.1
Refrigerators and household appliances	827	110.4
Industrial machinery and equipment	6,194	566.4
Agricultural machinery	2,141	177.0
Food processing machinery	366	35.5

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

This industry subdivision includes the manufacture of agricultural machinery, construction machinery, food processing machinery, and electrical appliances and equipment. About 70 per cent of production occurs in the Brisbane Statistical Division. Of the 631 establishments operating in

1988-89, 149 were single-establishment enterprises that employed fewer than four persons. The 482 larger establishments contributed 5 per cent to total turnover and employed over 10,900 people.



Breadmaking

Photo: Department of Administrative Services

## 15.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

### 15.2.1 Size of Manufacturing Establishments

Although the manufacturing sector consists of a large number of small establishments, it is the larger manufacturing enterprises that contribute most to employment and turnover. Excluding the single-establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons, which provide only a very small proportion of the total manufacturing economic contribution, in 1988-89, the 264 largest establishments that employed 100 or more persons had a turnover of \$12,915.6m, or about 65 per cent of total turnover for the sector.

In some industry subdivisions, smaller establishments contribute a significant share to total production. In the wood, wood products and furniture subdivision, 62 per cent of turnover is contributed by establishments employing fewer than 50 people. In the manufacture of textiles, 76



per cent of turnover is contributed by these smaller sized establishments. Industries where activity is centred on the largest manufacturing establishments (i.e. those employing 100 or more persons) include basic metal products; food, beverages and tobacco and transport equipment.

## 15.2.2 Number of Manufacturing Establishments

### 15.13 NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION (a), QUEENSLAND

Industry subdivision	At 30 June	
	1984	1989
Food, beverages and tobacco	571	708
Textiles	45	70
Clothing and footwear	95	214
Wood, wood products and furniture	621	944
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	267	425
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	73	111
Non-metallic mineral products	342	313
Basic metal products	60	73
Fabricated metal products	580	797
Transport equipment	212	322
Other machinery and equipment	340	482
Miscellaneous manufacturing	245	382
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,451</b>	<b>4,841</b>

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

The number of manufacturing establishments employing four or more persons increased by 1,390

(40 per cent) over the 5-year period from June 1984 to June 1989. The number of establishments in the clothing and footwear subdivision more than doubled over this time. Only the chemical, petroleum and coal subdivision recorded a decline, from 342 to 313 establishments.

## 15.2.3 Regional Distribution

Although manufacturing activity occurs throughout the State, it is not evenly spread or commensurate with population distribution. The largest centre for manufacturing is the Brisbane Statistical Division. This region is responsible for 60 per cent of total turnover but has 45 per cent of the population. The major industries in this region are the food processors, the chemical industries, fabricated metal products and the paper, printing and publishing industries.

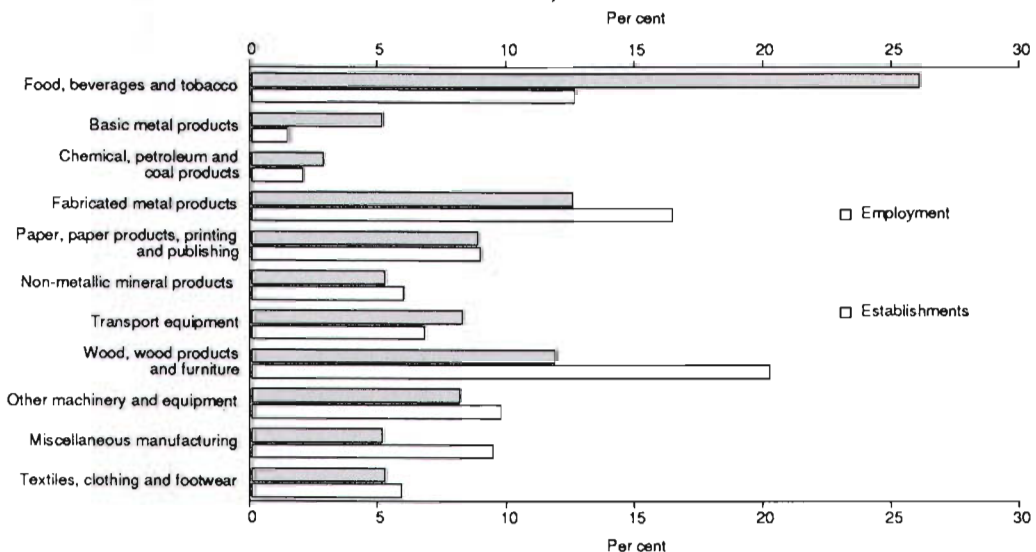
### 15.14 SELECTED REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY, QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Statistical division	Employment at	Turnover
	30 June (a)	
	No.	\$m
Brisbane	81,405	12,059.4
Moreton	14,708	1,536.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	7,138	794.6
Darling Downs	8,119	975.4
Northern	7,943	1,270.7
Queensland	137,479	20,254.7

(a) Including working proprietors.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

### MANUFACTURING: PROPORTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1988-89



## 15.15 DETAILS OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY SIZE, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1989

Industry subdivision	Establishments	Establishments employing (b)			Total
	with fewer than 4 persons (a)	5 to 19 persons	20 to 99 persons	100 or more persons	
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS					
Food, beverages and tobacco	114	502	114	92	708
Textiles	33	52	18	—	70
Clothing and footwear	64	149	56	9	214
Wood, wood products and furniture	372	738	185	21	944
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	159	308	94	23	425
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	23	72	32	7	111
Non-metallic mineral products	72	243	49	21	313
Basic metal products	24	35	21	17	73
Fabricated metal products	271	594	179	24	797
Transport equipment	117	232	73	17	322
Other machinery and equipment	149	352	111	19	482
Miscellaneous manufacturing	231	305	63	14	382
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>3,582</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>4,841</b>
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
Food, beverages and tobacco	268	4,207	4,722	26,672	35,601
Textiles	78	391	760	—	1,151
Clothing and footwear	155	1,179	2,178	2,599	5,956
Wood, wood products and furniture	867	5,814	6,471	3,235	15,520
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	367	2,583	3,439	5,912	11,934
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	53	539	n.p.	n.p.	3,897
Non-metallic mineral products	157	1,455	1,848	3,804	7,107
Basic metal products	58	326	822	5,926	7,074
Fabricated metal products	624	4,915	7,187	4,624	16,726
Transport equipment	252	1,803	2,896	6,481	11,180
Other machinery and equipment	348	2,880	4,051	4,019	10,950
Miscellaneous manufacturing	514	2,312	n.p.	n.p.	6,642
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,741</b>	<b>28,404</b>	<b>38,237</b>	<b>67,097</b>	<b>133,738</b>
TURNOVER (\$m)					
Food, beverages and tobacco	37.0	370.7	950.3	4,784.2	6,105.1
Textiles	20.8	44.2	122.3	—	166.6
Clothing and footwear	6.3	50.1	115.8	128.5	294.3
Wood, wood products and furniture	38.1	374.0	533.4	306.8	1,214.2
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	17.9	172.7	308.6	718.5	1,199.8
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	8.8	140.1	n.p.	n.p.	2,170.1
Non-metallic mineral products	10.6	284.8	320.4	689.1	1,294.3
Basic metal products	12.7	92.3	229.6	2,405.1	2,727.0
Fabricated metal products	33.5	396.6	729.6	642.3	1,768.5
Transport equipment	10.7	113.6	299.8	865.9	1,279.2
Other machinery and equipment	17.7	218.5	359.0	472.6	1,050.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	22.9	176.1	n.p.	n.p.	748.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>236.9</b>	<b>2,433.6</b>	<b>4,668.7</b>	<b>12,915.6</b>	<b>20,017.8</b>

(a) Single-establishment manufacturing enterprises. (b) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

## 15.16 EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Industry subdivision	1984	1989
Food, beverages and tobacco	33,664	35,601
Textiles	1,052	1,151
Clothing and footwear	3,494	5,956
Wood, wood products and furniture	11,349	15,520
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	10,196	11,934
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	2,921	3,897
Non-metallic mineral products	6,176	7,107
Basic metal products	6,805	7,074
Fabricated metal products	12,146	16,726
Transport equipment	11,586	11,180
Other machinery and equipment	8,661	10,950
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4,665	6,642
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,715</b>	<b>133,738</b>

(a) Establishments with four or more persons employed.

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

## 15.17 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN SELECTED STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Industry subdivision	Brisbane	Moreton	Wide Bay-Burnett	Darling Downs	Northern Queensland	
Food, beverages and tobacco	336	121	61	86	54	822
Textiles	55	20	5	9	4	103
Clothing and footwear	172	80	4	3	5	278
Wood, wood products and furniture	604	313	91	82	50	1,316
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	315	128	20	31	24	584
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	89	12	3	1	7	134
Non-metallic mineral products	129	93	36	19	25	385
Basic metal products	54	10	3	8	8	97
Fabricated metal products	584	178	44	56	58	1,068
Transport equipment	202	99	18	22	25	439
Other machinery and equipment	373	83	33	52	28	631
Miscellaneous manufacturing	355	129	17	26	25	613
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>6,470</b>

Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

## 15.3 COMMODITIES PRODUCED

## 15.18 QUANTITIES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES MANUFACTURED IN QUEENSLAND

Commodity	Unit	1985-86	1990-91
Aerated waters	'000 litres	221,288	301,387
Bacon and ham	tonnes	24,418	36,402
Bedding and mattresses			
Mattress supports (sprung)	No.	66,346	74,302
Mattresses			
Innerspring	No.	97,046	141,420
Bran and pollard	tonnes	45,985	68,881
Bricks, clay	'000	251,159	277,691
Butter (a)	'000 kg	3,320	3,608
Cheese (a)	'000 kg	14,684	12,499
Concrete blocks (b)	'000	34,373	n.a.
Concrete blocks (b)	tonnes	n.a.	504,775
Concrete, ready-mixed	'000 cu m	3,138	3,512
Cordials and syrups			
Fruit juice	'000 litres	20,260	21,692
Flour, wheaten	tonnes	157,488	198,272
Footwear — boots, shoes, sandals and slippers (c)	'000 pairs	799	762
Paints and enamels	'000 litres	22,949	34,548
Stock and poultry foods	tonnes	439,279	640,904
Sugar, raw	tonnes	3,207,738	3,353,307
Timber, sawn (d)			
Hardwoods	cu m	232,475	210,501
Softwoods			
Natural	cu m	86,738	73,379
Plantation	cu m	110,055	219,782
Sleepers (e)	cu m	17,244	8,308
Veneers	'000 sq m	21,286	34,706
Groats, meals and pellets of wheat, edible	tonnes	n.a.	46,112

(a) Excluding farm production. Source: Australian Dairy Corporation.  
 (b) Expressed in number of blocks for 1985-86 and tonnes for 1990-91.  
 (c) Excluding thongs and boots with uppers of rubber or synthetic material.  
 (d) Australian grown only, and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills. (e) From 1985 including all licensed sawmills.

Sources: Sawmill Statistics (8206.3).  
 Production Bulletins (8357.0 to 8368.0).

The range of products produced in Queensland is quite diverse. It varies from the production of everyday items such as meat, bread, milk and butter to the production of naval ships, lasers and electronic and medical equipment. The State is a

large producer of basic metal products and a wide range of commodities such as bricks, cement, paints and structural metal products.

## 15.3.1 Gas

Natural gas produced for sale in Queensland comes from two main areas, the Surat-South Bowen Basins concentrated around Roma and the North Bowen Basin (Denison Trough).

Natural gas from the Surat-South Bowen Basins is piped to the Wallumbilla junction of the Roma to Brisbane pipeline for compression and reticulation to domestic, commercial and industrial consumers in Roma, Dalby, Oakey, Toowoomba, Ipswich and Brisbane.

In June 1990, Stage 2 of the Roma to Brisbane natural gas pipeline was opened at the Gatton Compressor Station. This is the final link in the \$15.5m project.

Commercial natural gas production from fields in the North Bowen Basin (Denison Trough) commenced in June 1990. The 530 km, 300 mm diameter State Gas Pipeline from Wallumbilla to Gladstone was opened at the Yarwun Industrial Estate in July 1990.

After extracting 2,572 terajoules of LPG, the total 1989-90 Queensland natural gas production in energy content terms was 22,933 terajoules.

Of the natural gas produced in Queensland, 19,209 terajoules (85.1 per cent) was sold to consumers, 1,430 terajoules (6.3 per cent) was used as feedstock for reformed town gas production for the north Brisbane franchise area, 1,284 terajoules (5.7 per cent) was used as field and plant fuel, 364 terajoules (1.4 per cent) was exported to South Australia and the residual 646 terajoules (2.9 per cent) represented pipeline compressor fuel and unaccounted for losses.

Gas reticulation in the south Brisbane franchise area is wholly natural gas, but a large proportion

(51 per cent in energy content terms) of the gas reticulated in the north Brisbane franchise area is reformed town gas, derived from natural gas as feedstock and produced in a reforming plant at Newstead in Brisbane. Reformed town gas, which has a much lower heating value than natural gas, is also reticulated in the Cities of Bundaberg and Cairns, where LPG is the feedstock used.

The Queensland LPG market totalled 9,140 terajoules in 1989-90, including 63 terajoules used as feedstock for town gas production for reticulation in Bundaberg and Cairns, 1,032 terajoules for traditional exports to northern New South Wales and to Pacific Islands and 134 terajoules for stock inventory and unaccounted for losses. Oil refinery by-product LPG output amounted to 4,265 terajoules or 46.7 per cent of total demand; 2,572 terajoules (28.1 per cent) was stripped from natural gas and 2,303 terajoules (25.2 per cent) was imported from Victoria, New South Wales and New Zealand. Automotive LPG consumption in Queensland increased by 7.9 per cent from 2,685 terajoules in 1988-89 to 2,897 terajoules in 1989-90, while LPG sales for industrial, commercial and domestic uses increased by 16.4 per cent to 5,014 terajoules.

### 15.3.2 Electricity

The electricity supply industry in Queensland is regulated by the *Electricity Act 1976*, the principal purpose of which is to provide the administrative framework within which a public supply of electricity is available to consumers. The Act requires that supply is to be properly planned, effectively coordinated, economical and reliable.

The Queensland Electricity Commission (QEC) is the arm of government through which the above functions are coordinated and has direct responsibility for electrical safety (in its widest sense), planning the electricity system as well as construction and operation of major power stations and the main transmission system. The QEC provides electricity to seven Electricity Boards and to certain special major users of power, determines electricity prices and is responsible for industry financial planning.

Electricity generation in Queensland is based primarily on the State's plentiful resources of black coal. Supply of 97.0 per cent of the energy needs of the industry in 1990-91 came from this source. The Barron Gorge and Kareeya hydro-electric power stations produced 2.9 per cent with the remainder being produced by the gas turbine stations connected to the main transmission network and by internal combustion stations supplying isolated townships.

During 1989-90, automation was completed of the Barron Gorge and Kareeya hydro-electric power stations. Through the use of microwave and power line communication, these stations can now be

controlled from the Garbutt control centre in Townsville and this has substantially reduced costs. These two relatively small stations have continued to operate at high capacity factors as a result of high rainfall in the catchment areas. The lifetime operation of these two stations has reduced the need for burning approximately 3.5 million tonnes of coal.

#### 15.19 GENERATING STATIONS OPERATED BY PUBLIC UTILITIES, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

Generating station	Existing capacity (a)	Energy generated
	Mw	GWh
Coal fired		
Gladstone	1,650	7,831
Tarong	1,400	11,141
Swanbank	492	789
Callide 'B'	700	5,700
Hydro-electric		
Kareeya	72	461
Barron Gorge	60	302
Wivenhoe	500	(b) 263
Diesel-fired gas turbine: sundry	178	1
Internal combustion: sundry remote towns	41	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,093</b>	<b>26,250</b>

(a) Nameplate rating. (b) Not included in total.

Source: Queensland Electricity Commission, *Annual Report*, 1990-91.

#### 15.20 ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION, QUEENSLAND (gigawatt hours)

Particulars	1985-86	1989-90	1990-91
Generated (by QEC)	19,792	25,355	26,250
Purchased from other sources	186	198	181
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,978</b>	<b>25,553</b>	<b>26,431</b>
Used in works	1,252	1,726	1,770
Lost or unaccounted	1,861	2,330	2,337
Sold to consumers	16,865	21,497	22,324

Source: Queensland Electricity Commission, *Annual Reports*.

#### 15.21 ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION, QUEENSLAND (gigawatt hours)

Sector	1985-86	1989-90	1990-91
Domestic	5,184	6,311	6,530
Commercial and industrial	11,327	14,316	14,910
Traction (electric railways)	79	531	529
Public lighting	88	107	114
Supply to NSW	187	232	241
<b>Total supplied by public utilities</b>	<b>16,865</b>	<b>21,497</b>	<b>22,324</b>

Source: Queensland Electricity Commission, *Annual Reports*.

The Stanwell Power Station is scheduled to come on-line in 1993 and completion of the station is expected by 1996. After this, the completion of the 600 megawatt Tully-Millstream hydro-electric scheme was to be the preferred development. However, in February 1990 the government announced its intention to review the future electricity



needs of the State and the requirement for the Tully-Millstream hydro-electric scheme.

During 1991, the construction work which was committed before the review commenced, was completed, although no new construction on the scheme has been initiated. In April 1991, the major finding of the review indicated that the Tully-Millstream hydro-electric scheme should proceed, however, it was subject to consideration by the Commonwealth Government and the Wet Tropics Management Authority.

Annual total energy sales have been growing at an average of 5.8 per cent a year over the last 5 years. The annual increase in domestic sales for 1990-91 was 3.5 per cent. This follows an increase of 7.1 per cent in the previous year and is lower than the 4.5 per cent average annual increase for the last 5 years. The commercial and industrial sector has been the dominant influence on the growth of total sales with an average 5.6 per cent annual growth over the last 5 years.

#### 15.22 ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS, QUEENSLAND ('000)

Sector	1985-86	1989-90	1990-91
Domestic	867	997	1,032
Commercial and industrial	146	166	169
<b>Total supplied by public utilities</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,201</b>

Source: Queensland Electricity Commission, *Annual Reports*.

Power generation from coal-fired stations is now consolidated into four sites, at Swanbank, Gladstone, Tarong and Callide.

Each of the six 275 megawatt units at Gladstone is progressively undergoing refurbishment and this will ensure that Gladstone will meet a high level of availability and efficiency targets through the nineties.

## 15.4 REFERENCES

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*Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations* (8203.3), annual  
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*Sawmill Statistics* (8206.3), quarterly

ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:

*Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class* (8203.0), annual  
*Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Industry and Employment Size* (8204.0), annual  
*Production Bulletins* (8357.0 to 8364.0, 8367.0, 8368.0), monthly

Other publications:

Queensland Electricity Commission, *Annual Reports*

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# Chapter 16

## HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Building activity is a significant indicator of the state of the economy. The level of activity and the types of building being constructed affect our 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, provides Queensland with the infrastructure in which other economic activities are able to develop.

### 16.1 HOUSING

With more than two-thirds of dwellings in Queensland owned or being purchased by their occupants, home ownership continues to be a desired aim of Queenslanders.

Figures derived from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing show that 39.1 per cent of occupied private dwellings in Queensland were

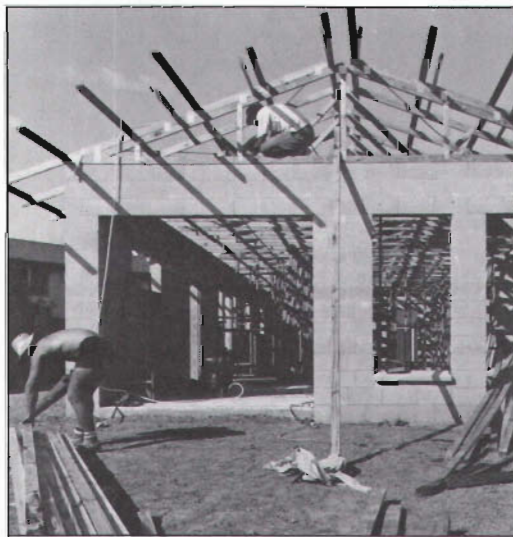
owned by the occupants and 28.6 per cent were being purchased by the occupants. When compared with those from the 1981 Census, these figures represent an increase of 3.2 per cent in ownership and a marginal decrease in the proportion of dwellings being purchased. Homes rented increased 2.1 per cent in comparison over the same period.

16.1 HOME OWNERSHIP (a), QUEENSLAND

Dwellings	1981		1986	
	Number	%	Number	%
Owned	250,476	35.9	325,581	39.1
Being purchased	204,991	29.4	238,442	28.6
Rented	172,324	24.7	223,148	26.8
Other	70,441	10.1	46,332	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>698,232</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>833,503</b>	<b>100.0</b>

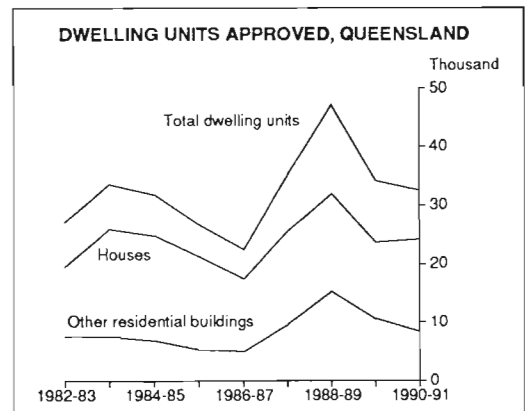
(a) Excluding caravans, etc. in parks.

Source: Census of Population and Housing.



Construction of pensioner units

Photo: Department of Administrative Services



## 16.2 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical division	1989-90			1990-91		
	Houses	Other residential buildings	Total	Houses	Other residential buildings	Total
Brisbane	7,781	3,166	10,947	8,329	3,118	11,447
Moreton	6,726	2,407	9,133	7,025	2,804	9,829
Wide Bay-Burnett	2,213	440	2,653	2,333	417	2,750
Darling Downs	1,046	220	1,266	1,199	492	1,691
South-West	54	31	85	80	20	100
Fitzroy	941	161	1,102	1,088	239	1,327
Central-West	21	—	21	15	10	25
Mackay	680	180	860	732	118	850
Northern	935	356	1,291	886	372	1,258
Far North	1,483	534	2,017	1,304	355	1,659
North-West	24	11	35	26	34	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,904</b>	<b>7,506</b>	<b>29,410</b>	<b>23,017</b>	<b>7,979</b>	<b>30,996</b>

Source: Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities (8741.3).

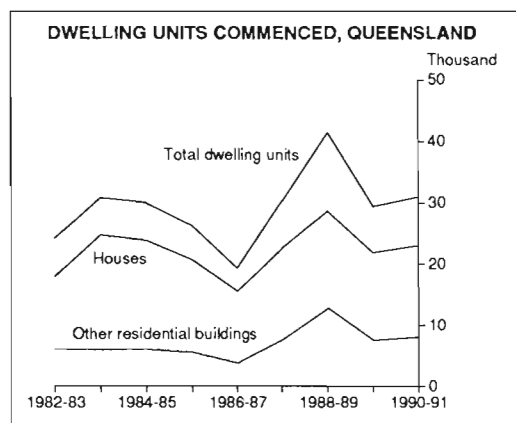
## 16.1.1 Residential Building

Dwelling units in new residential buildings approved during 1990-91 totalled 32,514, a decrease of 5 per cent from the number in the previous year. The value of these residential approvals was \$2,591.1m, a decrease of 5 per cent from 1989-90 following a decrease of 18 per cent during that year.

## 16.3 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED, QUEENSLAND

Dwelling units	1985-86	1989-90	1990-91
Houses	20,846	21,904	23,017
Other residential buildings	5,512	7,506	7,979
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,358</b>	<b>29,410</b>	<b>30,996</b>

Source: Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities (8741.3).



During 1990-91, the number of commencements of residential building in Queensland increased. Although commencements fluctuated throughout the year, both house building and other residential building experienced a stabilising period. House commencements increased 5 per cent compared with 1989-90 and commencements of dwelling units in other residential buildings (flats, home units,

etc.) increased by 6 per cent over the same period after decreasing 41 per cent in the previous year.

## 16.4 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED IN SELECTED AREAS, QUEENSLAND

Area	1990-91			Total
	1989-90	Houses	Other residential buildings	
Albert Shire	3,149	2,298	467	2,765
Brisbane City	4,011	2,263	1,689	3,952
Caboolture Shire	1,439	1,532	357	1,889
Cairns City	487	138	187	325
Caloundra City	1,360	863	240	1,103
Douglas Shire	104	67	11	78
Gold Coast City	1,522	402	1,247	1,649
Hervey Bay City	889	704	81	785
Logan City	1,758	1,306	376	1,682
Mulgrave Shire	598	515	38	553
Pioneer Shire	347	427	10	437
Redland Shire	1,387	1,202	216	1,418
Sunshine Coast Statistical District	2,301	1,965	958	2,923
Thuringowa City	550	518	20	538
Toowoomba City	622	411	411	822
Townsville City	465	177	304	481
Whitsunday Shire	181	78	8	86
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>29,410</b>	<b>23,017</b>	<b>7,979</b>	<b>30,996</b>

Source: Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities (8741.3).

With most areas of Queensland reporting minor movement in building activity in 1990-91, the majority of commencements occurred in the south-east corner of the State. Dwelling unit commencements in the Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions accounted for 69 per cent of the State total for 1990-91 and this region recorded a 6 per cent increase in commencements over those in 1989-90.

The local government area with the highest level of residential building activity was Brisbane City with 13 per cent of all reported commencements followed by Albert Shire with 9 per cent and Maroochy Shire with 7 per cent. Away from the



south-east corner, most growth occurred in the resort areas of Hervey Bay City, Mulgrave Shire and Thuringowa City.

### 16.1.2 House Building Materials

The types of materials used in the construction of dwellings in Australia and Queensland have depended on their availability in each region and have changed over time. The transition from temporary to permanent settlements was the earliest change with the first settlers graduating from tents and drays to rough buildings constructed of local materials such as wattle and daub.

In the late 19th century the Indian bungalow was adapted for Australian use, its high-hipped roof and wide verandahs providing protection against the heat. Between 1880 and 1900, the typical free-standing house in Queensland was built on stilts to allow extra ventilation with shade provided by verandahs. Stilt houses remained a feature of Queensland dwellings until replaced by fully enclosed highset and lowset dwellings and ground level construction on concrete slabs.

By 1901, wood was the most extensively used material in Australia and was the most common in New South Wales, the Northern Territory and Queensland. However, brick and stone dwellings had become dominant in the capital cities except in Brisbane. For people working in remote mining or pastoral areas, tents were still in use, especially in the north-west and south-west corner of Queensland. Iron, which could be readily transported to remote, treeless areas, widely used in Western Australia and the Northern Territory, was only a minor contributor to building in Queensland at this time.

In 1933, 52 per cent of houses in Australia had wooden walls. The use of tents on a national basis had dropped to 2.6 per cent by this time although with the effects of the Great Depression many itinerant workers in Queensland were living under canvas. In Queensland, iron was now dominant throughout the western districts from the Gulf of Carpentaria to the New South Wales border and Cape York Peninsula.

By 1976, 50 per cent of Australia's dwellings had brick or brick veneer walls and in 1975-76, 81 per cent of new houses were made of brick. In Brisbane, brick was common but in most areas south of the Tropic of Capricorn timber was still the usual material. Iron was evident only in the remote northern districts while fibre cement had become prominent since World War II due to its relative cheapness and transportability at a time when building materials were in short supply.

By the late 1970s, 83 per cent of new houses commenced in Australia were made of brick. The permanence and insulating qualities of brick and the ability of the average person to afford this material made it the number one choice.

The use of brick as an outer wall material in houses commenced in Queensland increased from 76 per cent in 1980-81, to 77 per cent in 1985-86 and to 82 per cent in 1990-91. The use of timber and fibre cement as outer wall materials decreased from 22 per cent in 1985-86 to 16 per cent in 1990-91 for new house commencements.

### 16.5 HOUSES COMMENCED, QUEENSLAND

Material of outer wall	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
	NUMBER		
Double brick (a) (b)	1,904	1,484	1,378
Brick veneer (a)	22,647	16,857	17,503
Timber	2,002	1,728	2,110
Fibre cement	1,686	1,459	1,653
Other	430	376	373
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,669</b>	<b>21,904</b>	<b>23,017</b>
PER CENT			
Double brick (a) (b)	6.6	6.8	6.0
Brick veneer (a)	79.0	77.0	76.0
Timber	7.0	7.9	9.2
Fibre cement	5.9	6.7	7.2
Other	1.5	1.7	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Including bricks or blocks of clay, concrete or calcium silicate.  
(b) Including concrete poured on site, prefabricated steel reinforced concrete and stone.

Source: Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities (8741.3).

Steel roofing material, mainly comprised of steel tiles, accounted for 55 per cent of all roofing for new houses commenced in 1990-91, followed by terracotta and concrete tiles with 45 per cent.

### 16.6 HOUSES COMMENCED BY TYPE OF ROOFING MATERIAL, QUEENSLAND

Material	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
	NUMBER		
Tiles (a)	14,451	9,929	10,291
Steel (b)	14,002	11,807	12,609
Other	216	168	117
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,669</b>	<b>21,904</b>	<b>23,017</b>
PER CENT			
Tiles (a)	50.4	45.3	44.7
Steel (b)	48.8	53.9	54.8
Other	0.8	0.8	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Comprises terracotta and concrete tiles. (b) Including tiles of pressed steel.

### 16.1.3 Costs of House Building Materials

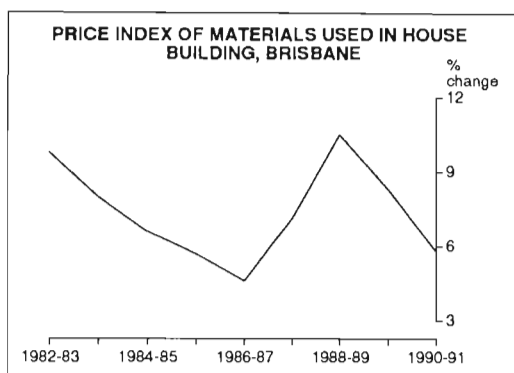
The prices of materials used in house building in Brisbane have risen at a rate slightly above the national average over the last 3 years. As well, in each of these 3 years, building material prices have increased more than the Consumer Price Index

(CPI) and for the period 1989-90 to 1990-91 by 5.8 per cent as opposed to 4.9 per cent for the CPI.

#### 16.7 PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI): PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Year	Price index of materials used in house building		CPI all groups Brisbane
	Brisbane	Weighted average of six State capital cities	
1988-89	+10.5	+10.8	+7.1
1989-90	+8.3	+7.7	+7.5
1990-91	+5.8	+4.6	+4.9

Sources: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (6408.0). Consumer Price Index (6401.0).



#### 16.1.4 Survey of Housing

In October 1991, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted a Queensland-wide survey of households seeking information about housing intentions, preferences and attitudes. The findings of the survey included the following:

- There were 85 per cent of households living in a separate house and 9 per cent in a flat or apartment.
- During the previous ten years, 67 per cent of households had moved. The main reason given was 'family/personal or health' reasons, followed by 'to build another dwelling or upgrade the standard of their current dwelling'.
- In response to the question about moving in the next two years, 22 per cent of households indicated that they were likely to move. The main reason given was 'to build or upgrade the standard of their current dwelling'.
- There was a fairly uniform response throughout Queensland to the attitudinal questions which sought opinions on such matters as housing options, dwelling density and urban sprawl. Most households (86 per cent) agreed that a variety of housing types and styles should be available.

## 16.2 GOVERNMENT FINANCE FOR HOUSING

Both Commonwealth and State Governments provide assistance for housing to low-income and other specific groups in the community. The Commonwealth provides assistance to defence personnel as a long-standing policy.

State Government assistance dates back to 1910 when the Workers' Dwelling Board was established to assist persons in receipt of small incomes to provide homes for themselves. 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 purchase.

### 16.2.1 Defence Service Homes

The Commonwealth Government has contracted with a bank for the provision of subsidised housing loans and other benefits under the Defence Service Homes Act.

Under the Act and the Agreement entered into, housing assistance loans are provided to entitled persons. The Commonwealth pays a subsidy on a maximum of \$25,000 of any loan to keep the interest rate payable by new clients at 6.85 per cent, irrespective of market rate fluctuations.

The bank also manages the mortgage portfolio and the Commonwealth pays a subsidy in respect of these mortgages. The Commonwealth is still responsible for determining applicants' entitlements and monitoring the performance of the bank in accordance with the Agreement. During 1990-91, the interest subsidy paid to the bank for dwellings in Australia was \$139.7m.

### 16.2.2 The Department of Housing and Local Government

Public housing in Queensland is provided in a wide range of styles. High standards are maintained and the quality of these dwellings compares favourably with private sector housing. In 1990-91 the Department of Housing and Local Government provided 3,019 public rental dwellings for families and pensioners in 156 localities throughout the State. These consisted of detached houses, duplexes, attached houses, cluster houses, apartments and pensioner units. Of the dwelling units constructed 237 were cluster style houses. A total of 2,749 were constructed for the Department. Of the 270 which were obtained by spot purchase, 78 have been provided for crisis and emergency housing while 87 were acquired for cooperatives. A further 25 were constructed on a guaranteed rental basis for the Queensland Electricity Commission.

Through the Crisis Accommodation Program and the Rent Relief Scheme a further net increase of 76 dwellings was supplied to organisations providing emergency accommodation. The Department also contributed significantly to the provision by 90 local authorities and community organisations of 223 dwellings of various types for rental by low income earners, the aged and people with disabilities.

In addition to public rental accommodation, the Department provided housing loans to 6,628 households.

## 16.3 BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry is regarded as having two components, namely the building sector and the engineering construction sector. In 1990-91, the building sector accounted for \$4,610.7m of work done or 69.4 per cent of the total value of work done by the construction industry in Queensland.

### GRAND MARINER

From *Real Estate Journal*

The tallest residential building in the Gold Coast (and in Australia) — Grand Mariner — was opened in November 1991. Rising 142 metres and painted in eye-catching purple hues, the 43 level tower dominates the surrounding suburb of Paradise Waters.

Although established by two Japanese companies, the construction project employed international architects and Australian expertise in design and construction. The building took two years to complete at a cost of \$150 million. A total of 188 apartments and six waterfront villas, in a resort setting were provided for sale to individual owners.

The surrounds have been developed for recreation use with a swimming lagoon, spas, barbecue areas and sporting facilities. It has been described as Australia's first residential resort.

### 16.3.1 Residential Building

#### 16.8 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Type of building	1985-86	1989-90	1990-91
New houses	1,092.9	2,031.9	2,028.0
New other residential buildings	221.8	908.4	726.4
Alterations and additions	66.2	153.1	174.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,380.9</b>	<b>3,093.4</b>	<b>2,928.6</b>

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

The value of work done on new residential buildings in Queensland accounted for 60 per cent of the total value of work done on all building during 1990-91. New houses made up 69 per cent of the \$2,928.6m of work done on residential buildings and new other residential building was 25 per cent of this total. When compared with the value of work done in 1989-90, there was a marginal decrease for houses and a decrease of 20 per cent for other residential building.

### 16.3.2 Non-residential Building

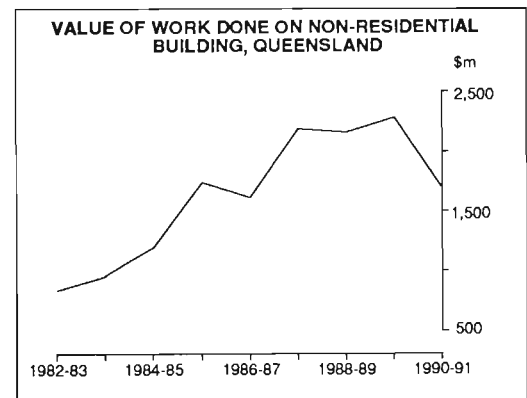
Construction work involving non-residential building relates not only to new buildings but also to refurbishments, fit outs, alterations and additions to existing buildings. The non-residential sector experienced a downward swing in 1990-91 with the value of work done recording a total of \$1,682.1m which was a decrease of 26 per cent from the 1989-90 figure following a 6 per cent increase during the previous year.

#### 16.9 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Type of building	1985-86	1989-90	1990-91
Hotels, etc.	264.8	395.9	195.8
Shops	344.3	476.1	353.1
Factories	105.0	212.5	159.7
Offices	375.8	377.9	328.4
Other business premises	234.9	265.0	206.6
Educational	188.7	182.8	164.7
Health	92.0	143.1	97.8
Other (a)	142.5	234.4	176.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,747.9</b>	<b>2,287.6</b>	<b>1,682.1</b>

(a) Including religious, entertainment and recreational and miscellaneous buildings.

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).



### Private Sector

In 1990-91, the value of work done on non-residential building construction by the private sector was \$1,280.8m or 76 per cent of the total. The





St John's Cathedral, Brisbane

Photo: *Sharyn K. Marken*

Recycling rubber from tyres

Photo: *Department of Business, Industry and Regional Development*







Dragline night operations, Central Queensland

Photo: *Department of Administrative Services*

Preparing a screw mooring

Photo: *Department of Business, Industry and Regional Development*



value was a decrease of 30 per cent from the value of work done in 1989-90. Nearly all building work in the hotels, etc. and factories categories was commissioned by private organisations.

#### 16.10 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON PRIVATE SECTOR NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Type of building	1989-90	1990-91	Change %
Hotels, etc.	372.7	195.5	-47.5
Shops	448.3	309.4	-31.0
Factories	196.1	145.8	-25.7
Offices	329.8	260.9	-20.9
Other business premises	181.9	143.6	-21.1
Educational	51.1	56.1	+9.8
Health	95.8	69.8	-27.1
Other (a)	142.6	99.7	-30.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,818.4</b>	<b>1,280.8</b>	<b>-29.6</b>

(a) Including religious, entertainment and recreational and miscellaneous buildings.

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

#### Public Sector

The value of work done for the public sector on non-residential buildings totalled \$401.3m in 1990-91, a decrease of 14 per cent when compared with the previous year. Educational buildings (27 per cent), offices (17 per cent) and other business premises (16 per cent) were the main categories of activity.

#### 16.11 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON PUBLIC SECTOR NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Type of building	1989-90	1990-91	Change %
Offices	48.1	67.5	+40.3
Other business premises	83.1	63.0	-24.2
Educational	131.6	108.7	-17.4
Health	47.3	28.0	-40.8
Other (a)	159.2	134.1	-15.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>469.2</b>	<b>401.3</b>	<b>-14.5</b>

(a) Including the building categories of hotels, etc., shops, factories, entertainment and recreation and miscellaneous.

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

## 16.4 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

The construction of works such as roads, bridges, railways, harbours and pipelines is covered by the engineering construction sector.

In 1990-91, the total value of engineering construction work done was \$2,372.4m, of which 69.7 per cent (\$1,654.3m) was for the public sector and 30.3 per cent (\$718.1m) for the private sector. The three categories which contributed most to the total for 1990-91 were roads, etc. with 32.9 per cent,



Concreting a dairy, Pecks Crossing

Photo: Department of Administrative Services



electricity generation with 15.8 per cent and telecommunications with 15.5 per cent.

**16.12 VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION  
WORK DONE, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91  
(\$ million)**

<i>Type of work done</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Roads, highways, etc.	779.4
Telecommunications	367.1
Electricity generation, transmission, etc.	374.1
Water storage and supply	172.6
Heavy industry	258.5
Other	420.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,372.4</b>

*Source:* Engineering Construction Survey (8762.0).

Engineering construction activity is undertaken by both public and private sector organisations. In 1990-91 of the \$2,372.4m work done, 45.5 per cent (\$1,080.0m) was undertaken by the public sector and 54.5 per cent (\$1,292.4m) by the private sector. Of the \$1,292.4m undertaken by the private sector, 44.4 per cent of the work done was for the public sector.

In 1990-91 the value of work done by the public sector was fairly evenly distributed between the three levels of government. The \$1,080.0m was comprised of 33.7 per cent by the Commonwealth Government, 32.3 per cent by the State Government and 33.9 per cent by local government.

## 16.5 REFERENCES

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*Brisbane ... a social atlas* (2503.3)  
*Building Approvals* (8731.3), monthly

*Building Approvals: Small Area Statistics* (8733.3), annual

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*Housing Intentions, Preferences and Attitudes* (8710.3), irregular

*Building Activity* (8752.3), quarterly

ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:

*Building Approvals* (8731.0), monthly

*Census 86*

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*Persons and Dwellings in Legal Local Government Areas, Statistical Local Areas and Urban Centres/(Rural) Localities* (2464.0)

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*Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building, Eight Capital Cities* (6407.0), monthly

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Other publications:

Queensland Housing Commission, *Annual Report Real Estate Journal*, Dec./Jan. 1992

# Chapter 17

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

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## Chapter 17

# TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

At 30 June 1991, 173,989 kilometres of roads were open to the public in Queensland, of these some 34,020 kilometres were declared roads under the control of the Department of Transport. The number of motor vehicles registered during 1990-91 was 1,786,976, an increase of 2.0 per cent when compared with the previous year's total. Overseas cargo loaded at Queensland's major ports increased by 1.0 per cent, while overseas cargo discharged increased by 54.5 per cent compared with 1989-90 figures. During 1990-91, the number of airline passenger movements through Queensland's 10 major airports increased by 40.7 per cent when compared with 1989-90. The number of passengers travelling on Queensland railways decreased by 2.6 per cent to 42,989,887, while the amount of freight carried increased by 0.5 per cent to 82,965,000 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.



Early road building team

Photo: *Main Roads Department*

While the nineteenth century was the age of railways, other forms of communication also developed. In 1846 the first newspaper, the *Moreton Bay Courier*, was published in Brisbane and in 1859 the Postmaster-General's Department was established.

Written communication, carried on horse-back and by sailing ship, was the forerunner to the telegraph introduced in 1861 and, a decade later, telephones. By 1895 there were 1,033 postal offices, 366 telegraph stations and six telephone exchanges with 774 telephones.

Radio telephony, as distinct from telegraphic transmissions, was introduced into Australia with the first public demonstration in Sydney in 1919. The first station to be licensed in Queensland was 4GR (Toowoomba) in 1925. Some 34 years later, pictures were added to sound transmission with the introduction of television in black and white in 1959 and then in colour in 1975.

### 17.1 ROADS

Queensland has 173,989 kilometres of public roads to service the community. With upgrading and enhancement of roads continually taking place, road safety and trafficability are regularly improved. The road network is a vital link in the progress and prosperity of Queensland, providing transport and communications links for trade, commerce and tourism.

By June 1991, 34.2 per cent of the road network in Queensland was sealed.

#### 17.1 ROADS NORMALLY OPEN TO TRAFFIC, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE (kilometres)

Nature of construction	1989	1990	1991
Sealed	57,652	58,796	59,567
Formed and surfaced	45,187	46,685	48,353
Formed only	51,356	50,667	49,385
<b>Total formed</b>	<b>154,195</b>	<b>156,148</b>	<b>157,305</b>
Unformed	16,637	16,406	16,684
<b>All roads</b>	<b>170,832</b>	<b>172,554</b>	<b>173,989</b>

Source: Local Government (5502.3).

The proportion of formed roads to all roads was 90.4 per cent at 30 June 1991. This compared with 90.5 per cent at 30 June 1990 and 90.3 per cent at 30 June 1989.

The Roads Division of the Queensland Department of Transport controls and has a major financial responsibility for the maintenance and construction of roads under the *Transport Infrastructure (Roads) Act 1991*. This Act was approved by State Parliament in May 1991, and replaces the *Main Roads Act 1920* which had not been subject to a thorough review in 60 years.

Under the direction of the Roads Division, local government authorities are responsible for the construction and maintenance of a significant proportion of the declared roads network. This allows the local authorities to operate and employ, with a reasonable level of continuity, larger plant fleets and a more efficient workforce.

The declared roads under the Department's control consist of the long distance *State Highways*; *Developmental Roads* that carry low volumes of traffic and that are in an early stage of construction; *Main Roads*, the major trunk roads connecting towns to each other and the highway system; and *Secondary Roads* carrying high volumes of local traffic. In the urban areas, *Urban Arterial Roads* are the main arteries for through traffic and *Urban Subarterial Roads* supplement these and distribute traffic to the local street system.

#### 17.2 QUEENSLAND ROADS AT 30 JUNE (kilometres)

Declared roads	1989	1990	1991
Type			
State highways	10,416	10,434	10,407
Developmental	8,712	8,710	8,712
Main	8,252	8,241	8,290
Secondary	6,388	6,384	6,385
Other	226	226	(a) 226
Surface			
Bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement	24,947	25,126	25,193
Gravelled pavement	3,340	3,289	3,092
Formed only	5,244	5,156	5,311
Unformed	463	424	424
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,994</b>	<b>33,995</b>	<b>34,020</b>

(a) Including 146 kilometres of urban arterial road and 80 kilometres of urban subarterial road.

Source: Queensland Department of Transport.



### 17.1.1 New Road Works

In 1990-91 road work was completed on declared roads as follows: 92 kilometres were upgraded to a sealed surface; 427 kilometres which had been previously sealed were widened, realigned or regraded (39 kilometres of which were upgraded to dual carriageway); 52 kilometres which had been previously sealed were strengthened and resurfaced with asphalt; 3,348 kilometres which were already sealed were resurfaced with a bitumen sealed coat and 262 kilometres of road works were constructed to the first stage of earthworks, formation and drainage.

During the year, 54 new bridges were completed, 26 existing bridges were widened or underwent major repairs, 44 major intersections were provided with traffic signals, 8 pedestrian crossings were provided with traffic signals and 1 railway level crossing was provided with flashing lights.

Early in 1991, torrential rain in Northern and Central Queensland brought major flooding to the Cloncurry, Townsville, Mackay and Rockhampton districts. The road network in those areas suffered widespread damage amounting to millions of dollars and major arterials such as the Bruce, Flinders and Capricorn Highways were closed for varying periods or subject to heavy vehicle load restrictions.

The Commonwealth Government provides complete funding of approved works on the National Highway. The Commonwealth Minister for Land Transport determines the standard to which the national highways are built and maintained and the order of priority for carrying out work on them.

Major projects completed in 1990-91 included the \$7m Cairns Southern Access Road and the \$21m Granard Road Interchange in Brisbane. On the

Gold Coast, the \$13.7m Bermuda Street extension on the Southport-Burleigh Road opened to traffic.

### 17.4 AUSTRALIAN LAND TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT TRUST FUND, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

Type of road	Allocation	Proportion of Australia
	\$m	%
National highways	126.4	22.8
National arterial	79.0	17.9
Provincial cities/rural highways	12.8	14.6
State arterial	12.4	20.2
Local roads	61.0	18.8

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

## 17.2 ROAD TRANSPORT

### 17.2.1 Motor Vehicle Registration

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.

The first Main Roads Department Annual Report 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 cycles.

The number of new motor vehicles registered during 1990-91 was 103,353. A new processing system was introduced in January 1991 and previous

### 17.3 ROAD DISTANCES BETWEEN MAJOR CENTRES (a) (kilometres)

	Adelaide	Brisbane	Cairns	Canberra	Charleville	Darwin	Mackay	Melbourne	Mount Isa	Perth	Rockhampton	Sydney	Townsville	Winton
Adelaide		1,985	3,697	1,209	1,517	3,232	2,709	747	2,660	2,720	2,331	1,447	2,753	2,207
Brisbane	1,985		1,706	1,315	749	3,575	1,042	1,570	1,829	4,274	638	1,013	1,360	1,361
Cairns	3,697	1,706		2,675	1,585	2,885	745	3,132	1,235	5,625	1,131	2,559	352	833
Canberra	1,209	1,315	2,675		1,249	4,414	2,053	651	2,392	3,902	1,808	302	2,512	1,939
Charleville	1,517	749	1,585	1,249		2,793	910	1,706	1,143	3,806	895	1,253	1,236	698
Darwin	3,232	3,575	2,885	4,414	2,793		2,862	3,979	1,650	4,200	2,958	4,046	2,536	2,103
Mackay	2,709	1,042	745	2,053	910	2,862		2,457	1,212	4,998	386	2,050	393	970
Melbourne	747	1,570	3,132	651	1,706	3,979	2,457		2,849	3,467	2,079	889	2,783	2,396
Mount Isa	2,660	1,829	1,235	2,392	1,143	1,650	1,212	2,849		4,691	1,332	2,396	914	464
Perth	2,720	4,274	5,625	3,902	3,806	4,200	4,998	3,467	4,691		4,620	3,962	5,042	4,496
Rockhampton	2,331	638	1,131	1,808	895	2,958	386	2,079	1,332	4,620		1,506	778	868
Sydney	1,447	1,013	2,559	302	1,253	4,046	2,050	889	2,396	3,962	1,506		2,376	1,943
Townsville	2,753	1,360	352	2,512	1,236	2,536	393	2,783	914	5,042	778	2,376		591
Winton	2,207	1,361	833	1,939	698	2,103	970	2,396	464	4,496	868	1,943	591	

(a) All distances have been calculated along the most favourable travelling routes and are therefore not necessarily the shortest.

Sources: Queensland Department of Transport, *UBD Street Directory*.



data is not strictly comparable. Out of scope vehicles and those not registered for the first time can now be more accurately identified and are therefore excluded from the statistics.

**17.5 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER (a), QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE ('000)**

Type of vehicle	1989	1990	1991
Cars and station wagons (b)	1,222.3	1,272.1	1,304.9
Utilities and panel vans	319.7	329.0	333.1
Trucks	74.5	75.6	72.8
Buses	10.5	10.7	11.0
Motor cycles	66.4	64.6	65.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,693.4</b>	<b>1,751.9</b>	<b>1,787.0</b>

(a) Including Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles. (b) Including vehicles licensed as taxicabs, 2,550 at 30 June 1991. Source: Queensland Department of Transport.

**17.6 NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED (a), BY TYPE OF VEHICLE, QUEENSLAND**

Type of vehicle	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 (b)
Cars and station wagons	74,731	79,824	78,040
Utilities and panel vans	17,555	18,751	17,680
Trucks	3,650	4,096	2,935
Buses	729	660	675
Motor cycles	3,922	4,066	4,023
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,587</b>	<b>107,397</b>	<b>103,353</b>

(a) Including Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles. (b) From January 1991, data compiled using a new processing system. Source: Motor Vehicle Registrations (9303.3).

Annual registration fees payable at July 1991 were:

- *passenger car* — 4 cylinders or rotary (2 rotors), \$161, 5 or 6 cylinders, \$237.50, 7 or 8 cylinders, \$325.50, and 9, 10, 11 or 12 cylinders, \$378.50;
- *commercial motor vehicle* — gross vehicle mass (G.V.M.) not exceeding 4 tonnes, fee as prescribed for a passenger car, and G.V.M. exceeding 4 tonnes, \$246.50 plus \$94.40 for each tonne or part thereof the G.V.M. exceeds 4 tonnes;
- *truck, tractor or prime mover* — gross combination mass (G.C.M.) not exceeding 6.67 tonnes, fee as prescribed for a passenger car, G.C.M. exceeding 6.67 tonnes but not exceeding 7 tonnes, \$472, G.C.M. exceeding 7 tonnes but not exceeding 24 tonnes, \$472 plus \$80 for each tonne or part thereof the G.C.M. exceeds 7 tonnes, G.C.M. exceeding 24 tonnes but not exceeding 41 tonnes, \$1,832 plus \$34 for each tonne or part thereof the G.C.M. exceeds 24 tonnes and G.C.M. exceeding 41 tonnes but not exceeding 42.5 tonnes, \$2,410 plus \$48 for each 0.1 of a tonne or part thereof the G.C.M. exceeds 41 tonnes and G.C.M. exceeding 42.5 tonnes but not exceeding 115.5 tonnes, \$3,130 plus \$23 for each tonne or part thereof the G.C.M. exceeds 42.5 tonnes;

- *omnibus or motorised caravan* — G.V.M. not exceeding 4 tonnes, fee as prescribed for a passenger car and G.V.M. exceeding 4 tonnes, \$279 plus \$61 for each tonne or part thereof the G.V.M. exceeds 4 tonnes and
- *motor cycle or motor tricycle*, \$45.

Within the Road Transport and Traffic Division of the Queensland Department of Transport the commercial vehicle squad and registration police operate to ensure that vehicles are appropriately registered and operating within correct load limits. During 1990-91, 33,853 breaches and 2,802 on the spot fines were issued.

**17.7 VEHICLE INTERCEPTIONS, REPAIR ORDERS AND DEFECT NOTICES, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91**

Type of vehicle intercepted	Interceptions	Repair orders	Defect notices
Goods carrying	330,318	n.p.	40
Buses	1,498	n.p.	—
Tow trucks	4,122	n.p.	—
Taxi/private vehicle hire	22,150	n.p.	6
Other	1,360	n.p.	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>359,448</b>	<b>2,698</b>	<b>70</b>

Source: Queensland Department of Transport.

**17.8 HOUSEHOLDS WITH MOTOR VEHICLES (a), QUEENSLAND**

Vehicles	Households (b), 1981 Census	Households (b), 1986 Census
0	87,298	94,162
1	298,755	357,271
2	208,491	265,431
3	56,893	66,885
4 or more	25,437	26,377
Not stated	21,358	23,377
<b>Total</b>	<b>698,232</b>	<b>833,503</b>

(a) Excluding motor cycles, motor scooters and tractors. (b) Excluding caravan parks. Sources: Censuses of Population and Housing, 1981 and 1986.

In 1922 less than 8 per cent of Queensland households had at least one motor vehicle, excluding motor cycles. By contrast, in 1986 this figure had increased dramatically to be more than 88 per cent.

**17.2.2 Drivers' Licences**

Under the provisions of the *Traffic Act 1949*, all drivers of motor vehicles must obtain a driver's licence. A person learning to drive is required to obtain a learner's permit and after qualifying is issued with a provisional licence for one year and then a normal (open) licence after this period.

During 1990-91, driving examiners conducted 72,569 driving tests for various classes of licences and a further 2,478 driving tests for licences for taxi, tow truck and driving school industries. The average pass rate for 1990-91 was 67 per cent.



Licences were issued to 43,730 persons from interstate and 9,611 persons from overseas.

**17.9 DRIVERS' LICENCES ON REGISTER BY AGE GROUP, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 DECEMBER 1991**

Age group (years)	Type of licence			Total
	Open	Provisional	Learner's permit (a)	
17	50	9,271	25,202	34,523
18	13,482	16,413	8,187	38,082
19	29,880	6,493	5,312	41,685
20	36,388	4,195	3,680	44,263
21-24	152,651	9,590	6,850	169,091
25-29	208,961	6,829	3,537	219,327
30-39	430,309	7,632	3,123	441,064
40-49	374,688	3,967	1,154	379,809
50-59	231,239	1,529	420	233,188
60-69	168,733	546	205	169,484
70 and over	91,895	94	62	92,051
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,738,276</b>	<b>66,559</b>	<b>57,732</b>	<b>1,862,567</b>

(a) Excluding permits issued to persons who held an open or provisional licence for some other class of vehicle.

Source: Queensland Department of Transport, *Annual Report*.

**17.2.3 Motor Vehicle Census and Survey of Motor Vehicle Use**

The motor vehicle census at 30 September 1991 and the survey of motor vehicle use for the 12 months ended September 1991 were conducted on vehicles registered in Australia.

Results of the 1991 motor vehicle census indicated that 1,694,095 vehicles were on register in Queensland at 30 September 1991, an increase of 8.1 per cent (126,932) since the previous census in 1988. The number of vehicles registered per 1,000 mean population in Queensland increased 0.5 per cent compared with 1988. Of the total vehicles registered, 75.2 per cent (1,273,719) were 5 or more years old. This compared with 72.2 per cent in the 1988 census, 63.0 per cent in 1985 and 60.5 per cent in 1982.

**17.2.4 Road Traffic Accidents**

**17.10 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND**

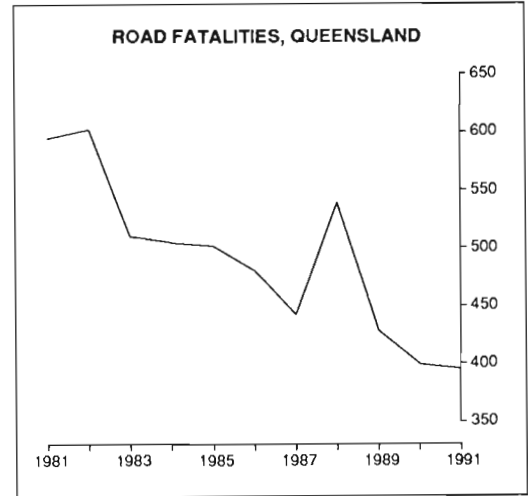
Details	1989	1990	1991 (a)
Total accidents (b)	17,038	17,705	15,570
Casualty accidents	7,212	7,493	7,682
Persons killed	428	399	395
Persons injured	9,240	9,603	7,887
Rate per 10,000 vehicles			
Persons killed	2.5	2.3	2.2
Persons injured	54.6	54.8	44.1

(a) From January 1991, data compiled by the Queensland Department of Transport. (b) Including accidents causing death or personal injury or causing more than a prescribed value of damage, \$2,500 (\$1,000 prior to December 1991).

During 1991 there were 395 fatalities on Queensland roads, the lowest number since 1961. The rate per 10,000 registered vehicles fell and was the lowest

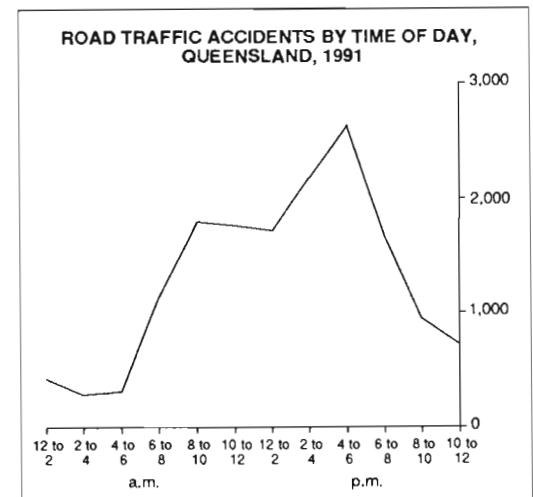
ever recorded, as was the rate per number of people in Queensland. Road accidents are required by law to be reported to the police when either a person is killed or injured, or when property damage is in excess of \$2,500 (\$1,000 prior to December 1991).

Of the persons killed in road traffic accidents in 1991, 69.9 per cent were males which was an increase from 1990 when 66.2 per cent were males. The 21 to 24 years age group had the highest fatality rate.



In 1991 one motor cyclist was killed or injured for every 79 registered motor cycles compared with one driver for every 494 of all other registered motor vehicles.

More than twice the hourly average number of accidents occurred between 4.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m., with the greatest number of accidents occurring on Fridays.



**BOOZE BUSES**

*Contributed by the Queensland Department of Transport*

Another weapon has entered the battle against the road toll — the booze bus.

Two \$218,000 units were commissioned during October 1991 strengthening police random breath testing forces in south-east Queensland. Funding for the units was provided under the Commonwealth Government Black Spot Program. The buses serve as mobile police stations and contain technologically advanced equipment for testing blood alcohol content (BAC) levels by the road side. A positive BAC reading on a hand-held Alcometer can be quickly followed by a more accurate test in the bus.

The use of these on-site laboratories provides greater mobility and allows considerable savings in police resources and time. Officers can devote more time to law enforcement instead of escorting possible drink-drivers to a police station.

The buses act as a highly visible warning to motorists that to drink, then drive could lead to a conviction. This deterrent was revealed in recent research by an independent company for the Road Safety Division.

The survey showed that 91 per cent of people believed random breath testing to be an important factor in reducing road accidents. About 37 per cent of the respondents had seen an RBT unit in operation during the last 3 months.

This positive effect is also reflected in the dramatic decline in drink-driver fatalities. In the first few months of 1991, 20.5 per cent of road toll victims had blood alcohol readings over the 0.05 legal limit. Over the past five years this figure averaged 46.4 per cent.

**17.11 AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS KILLED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1991**

Age group (years)	Rate per 10,000 persons			Rate per 10,000 persons
	Males	Females	Persons	
Under 5	6	3	9	0.4
5-16	24	9	33	0.6
17-20	35	11	46	2.3
21-24	45	16	61	3.2
25-29	27	11	38	1.6
30-39	52	18	70	1.5
40-49	23	13	36	0.9
50-59	21	4	25	0.9
60 and over	43	34	77	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>1.3</b>

Source: Queensland Department of Transport.

**17.12 ROAD TRAFFIC CASUALTIES BY TYPE OF ROAD USER, QUEENSLAND**

Road user	1989	1990	1991 (a)
Motor drivers			
Killed	173	153	162
Injured	3,790	4,142	3,327
Motor cyclists			
Killed	48	42	41
Injured	957	924	782
Pedal cyclists			
Killed	19	17	16
Injured	779	860	652
Pedestrians			
Killed	68	65	66
Injured	760	776	578
Passengers (b)			
Killed	120	122	110
Injured	2,954	2,901	2,548

(a) From January 1991 data compiled by the Queensland Department of Transport. (b) Includes passengers on motor cycles and pedal cycles, riders of animals and drivers of animal-drawn devices, etc.

**17.13 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS BY LOCATION, QUEENSLAND, 1991**

Location	Total accidents	Casualty accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured (a)
Brisbane (C)	4,841	2,057	64	2,622
Ipswich (C)	374	167	5	227
Logan (C)	703	339	9	446
Redcliffe (C)	184	76	1	93
Gold Coast (C)	709	431	21	528
Caloundra (C)	257	130	7	170
Bundaberg (C)	190	107	3	129
Gympie (C)	79	42	—	57
Hervey Bay (C)	128	83	2	119
Maryborough (C)	138	72	2	86
Dalby (T)	36	15	—	19
Goondiwindi (T)	25	12	—	17
Toowoomba (C)	452	190	11	251
Warwick (C)	52	31	—	35
Roma (T)	40	20	—	22
Gladstone (C)	116	60	1	73
Rockhampton (C)	284	139	5	161
Mackay (C)	77	41	1	50
Charters Towers (C)	42	22	—	31
Townsville (C)	474	239	6	294
Thuringowa (C)	147	86	8	121
Cairns (C)	462	180	7	212
Mount Isa (C)	111	66	4	79
<b>Total cities and towns</b>	<b>9,921</b>	<b>4,605</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>5,842</b>
<b>Total shires</b>	<b>5,649</b>	<b>3,077</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>4,232</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>15,570</b>	<b>7,682</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>10,074</b>

(a) Including injuries not requiring medical treatment.

Source: Queensland Department of Transport.

**17.2.5 Urban Bus Services**

Public transport in Queensland is provided by municipal organisations, private operators and the government railways.

The Passenger Transport (PT) Division of the Queensland Department of Transport is responsible for the administration of the *Urban Public Passenger Transport Act 1984*. By virtue of that Act, the PT Division is responsible for the

integration and improvement of public passenger services and facilities throughout all major urbanised areas of the State.

#### 17.14 MUNICIPAL BUS TRANSPORT, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

Particulars	Unit	Brisbane	Rockhampton
Route kilometres		850.0	100.7
Vehicle kilometres	'000	30,388	863
Rolling stock	number	656	30
Passengers carried	'000	42,258	943
Employees at 30 June	number	1,642	39

Sources: Brisbane and Rockhampton City Councils.

Subsidies totalling \$13.5m were paid during 1990-91 to assist urban passenger services throughout Queensland. The subsidies, provided under the Urban Passenger Service Proprietors Assistance Act and the Urban Public Passenger Transport Act, were paid to operators of bus passenger services, ferry services and western air services. Municipal passenger services operate in two Queensland cities. Brisbane residents are provided with bus and ferry services while only bus services operate in Rockhampton.

The number of ferry passengers carried in 1990-91 (999,464 million) was a marginal decrease from the 1989-90 total.

The number of municipal bus passengers carried in 1990-91 was 1.0 per cent higher than the figure 5 years ago but 0.5 per cent lower than that in 1989-90.

The total distance travelled by Brisbane City Council buses increased by 3.4 per cent from 29.4 million kilometres in 1989-90 to 30.4 million kilometres in 1990-91.

#### 17.15 MUNICIPAL BUS PASSENGERS CARRIED, QUEENSLAND ('000)

Year	Brisbane	Rockhampton
1985-86	41,751	1,060
1986-87	41,066	1,052
1987-88	43,512	980
1988-89	47,985	940
1989-90	42,500	911
1990-91	42,258	943

Sources: Brisbane and Rockhampton City Councils.

## 17.3 RAILWAYS

The Queensland Rail system is owned by the State Government and at 30 June 1991 operated a fleet of 591 locomotives, 166 of which were electric. The rail network comprises 10,015 kilometres of line of which 9,904 kilometres were 1,067 millimetre gauge (2,460 kilometres of which were electrified) as well as 111 kilometres of 1,435 millimetre

**gauge in use between Brisbane and the New South Wales border.**

Queensland Railways was restructured in 1990-91 to turn the railway from a traditional engineering and operating basis to one that is business oriented. The restructure saw the creation of six major operating groups: Coal and Minerals, Freight, Passengers, Human Resources, Financial Services and Corporate Services.

During 1990-91, \$152.8m was invested in capital projects. Of this \$31.6m were spent on the Kuraby-Beenleigh duplication, land acquisition on the Gold Coast Railway, preliminary works on the inner-city tunnels and upgrading of the Mayne Control Centre. An allocation of \$22.1m was made to the Driver Only Operation project for upgrading signalling and communications systems, locomotive modifications and the Driver Training Centre in Rockhampton. A sum of \$16.9m went to the Acacia Ridge Freight terminal and \$11.8m on the Mackay Deviation project.

### KURANDA SCENIC RAILWAY

The Kuranda Scenic Railway celebrated its centenary on 15 June 1991. One hundred years ago on 15 June 1891, the 34 kilometres of track from Cairns to Kuranda in the Great Dividing Range was completed. Construction of the line was undertaken by 1,500 men, using picks and shovels and took 5 years of back-breaking work to complete. Accidents and falls claimed the lives of 29 men, but the eventual result was to provide a permanent link from Cairns to the rich mineral deposits of gold, copper and tin and the fertile grazing and agricultural lands on the Atherton Tableland.

After the decision to build the railway was made by the Government, Cairns was eventually selected as the starting point over Port Douglas and Innisfail. At that time Cairns was a small settlement that had been set up to service the Hodgkinson goldfields. The route was surveyed by the explorer C. Palmerston and work began on the railway on 10 May 1886 when the Premier Samuel Griffith turned the first sod.

During 1990-91, 388,498 passengers travelled on the railway, from the lush sugar cane fields near Cairns, past waterfalls and tropical rainforest to the picturesque fern-covered railway station at Kuranda. The journey takes 90 minutes and several stops are made to allow passengers to take photographs. The train travels over bridges and through 15 handmade tunnels which are part of the original construction. A diesel electric locomotive pulls a number of historical wooden carriages that have been carefully restored to their former appearance by Queensland Rail.

17.16 RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Unit	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Lines open	km	10,094	10,107	10,015
Traffic train-kilometres	'000	33,571	32,927	31,744
Train-kilometres per kilometre open	km	3,326	3,259	3,170
Total earnings	\$'000	1,107,125	1,145,416	1,205,641
Total working expenses (a)	\$'000	931,236	r 977,468	986,722
Net revenue	\$'000	175,889	r 167,948	218,919
<b>Coaching traffic</b>				
<i>Train-kilometres</i>	'000	10,392	9,402	9,277
Country	'000	2,775	r 2,488	2,417
Suburban (b)	'000	7,617	r 6,914	6,860
<i>Passengers carried</i>	'000	50,943	44,141	42,990
Country	'000	972	892	923
Suburban (b)	'000	49,971	43,248	42,067
<i>Earnings collected</i>	\$'000	64,746	r 67,017	67,973
Passengers	\$'000	64,518	r 67,017	67,973
Country	\$'000	12,903	r 21,631	20,164
Suburban (b)	\$'000	51,616	r 45,386	47,809
Parcels, mails, etc.	\$'000	228	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Goods traffic (c)</b>				
<i>Train-kilometres</i>	'000	23,180	23,526	22,467
<i>Freight carried</i>	'000 tonnes	80,508	82,543	82,965
Minerals (including coal)	'000 tonnes	70,586	r 72,452	73,056
Agricultural produce	'000 tonnes	3,924	r 10,091	9,909
Other goods	'000 tonnes	5,698		
Livestock	'000 tonnes	299		
<i>Earnings collected</i>	\$'000	1,021,854	r 1,062,988	1,124,800
Minerals (including coal)	\$'000	854,352	r 889,339	939,635
Agricultural produce	\$'000	51,113	r 173,649	185,165
Other goods	\$'000	104,357		
Livestock	\$'000	12,033		
Rents, railway catering services, etc.	\$'000	20,525	r 15,411	12,868

(a) Excluding interest, redemption and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. (b) Metropolitan district only. From 1989-90, including Gympie and Toowoomba services. (c) Excluding departmental traffic.

Source: Queensland Rail.

During 1990-91 flooding caused approximately \$11m damage and disrupted rail services for 6 weeks. An effort was made to make up lost time and a statewide coal raiing record of 1.6 million tonnes was set during the week ending 4 May 1991.

Projects continuing or planned during 1990-91 included railworks at the following mines:

- Thalanga — a zinc, copper and lead mine near Charters Towers which will rail 150,000 tonnes of ore to the Port of Townsville annually;
- Gordonstone — an underground coal mine in central Queensland which is expected to commence raiing in 1992 with an eventual capacity of 4.2 million tonnes annually;
- Jelinbah East — an open-cut mine near Blackwater which railed over 700,000 tonnes during 1990-91;
- Ensham — a future coal mine near Emerald where planning is under way to handle the haulage of 3.5 million tonnes annually and
- duplication of the Golding Loop at Gladstone opened in August 1991.

Business was generated in the domestic grain market with 8,000 tonnes railed to Beewah and over 20,000 tonnes railed to Wacol. Two new express freight services, QRPak and Superfreighter were introduced.

17.17 ROLLING STOCK, QUEENSLAND

Type	1989-90	1990-91
<i>Locomotives</i>	648	591
Diesel-electric	408	376
Diesel-hydraulic	70	44
Diesel-mechanical	1	1
Electric	166	166
Steam (excursion train)	3	4
Locomotive hauled cars	376	351
Self propelled cars and trailers (a)	698	673
Wagons and other vehicles	20,185	18,487

(a) Including electric multiple units (264 cars (88 x 3)).

Source: Queensland Rail.

Total passengers carried in 1990-91 decreased by 2.6 per cent when compared with 1989-90. Celebrations were held for the centenary of the Kuranda Scenic Railway. During 1990-91, 42.1 per cent (388,498) of all Traveltrain passengers journeyed on this train. Over 236,000 people visited the ABC Green train environmental display during its 19-day



journey from Cairns to Brisbane in June 1991. Queensland Railways provided transport for 40,000 Lions during a week long conference in June 1991.



Earnings in 1990-91 were \$1.2m, representing an increase from those in 1989-90 of 5.3 per cent compared with an increase in working expenses of \$9.3m or 0.9 per cent. Goods traffic earnings grew by 5.8 per cent and represented 93.3 per cent of all earnings. The tonnage of coal and coke carried in 1990-91 was an increase of 0.9 per cent over that carried in 1989-90 and represented 82.4 per cent of all goods traffic. The amount of freight carried (other than coal, coke and minerals) decreased by 1.8 per cent.

## 17.4 AIR TRANSPORT

*Contributed by the Department of Transport and Communications*

The provision of air services within Queensland is regulated by the Queensland Government. In addition, the Commonwealth Government regulates aviation safety through the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA). The CAA also has operational responsibility for airspace management, air traffic control, traffic and flight information, navigation and surveillance services, aeronautical information, search and rescue and fire fighting services. Infrastructure services are provided through the Federal Airports Corporation (FAC). In Queensland, the FAC provides airport facilities at Brisbane, Townsville, Coolangatta, Mount Isa and Archerfield.

The Commonwealth Government is responsible for negotiating international air services and administers and regulates domestic air transport. To promote effective competition in the interstate aviation industry, the Commonwealth Government terminated the 'two airlines policy' on 30 October 1990, freeing the industry from the rigorous economic regulation that had applied for almost 40 years. Airlines are now free to determine the amount of capacity, level of airfares and frequency and structure of services on interstate routes, subject only to meeting the operational and safety requirements of the CAA.

The period following deregulation has seen extensive discounting of fares and record numbers of passengers carried on domestic services throughout Australia. In Queensland, the number of domestic passengers carried through airports (those handling more than 20,000 passengers) during 1990-91 increased 49.0 per cent when compared with 1989-90.

The entry of a new Brisbane-based operator, Compass Airlines, using wide-bodied jets made a significant contribution to capacity growth of the market. Compass operated for 13 months before ceasing operations on 20 December 1991 due to financial difficulties. Services on the main interstate routes are provided by Ansett, Australian and East-West airlines. There are also a number of smaller regional airlines which provide regular passenger services in specific geographical regions.

Air services within Queensland are deregulated and open to competition except those subsidised or specially licenced. The subsidised routes are those via designated ports from Brisbane to Winton, Brisbane to Birdsville and Mount Isa to Townsville, provided by Flight West Airlines, and the remote area air services in the channel country, provided by Augusta Airlines. Early in 1991, the Queensland Government granted special licences to which deregulation did not apply to Ansett and Australian Regional Airlines to provide air services between Cairns and Weipa and Cairns and Horn Island, respectively.

There are three major categories of aerodrome ownership in Australia; Commonwealth Government, Federal Airports Corporation (FAC) and locally owned.

In Queensland, at 1 July 1991, seven aerodromes were operated by the Department of Transport and Communications. There were 64 licensed aerodromes primarily operated and maintained by the local communities which were eligible for financial assistance under the Commonwealth's Aerodrome Local Ownership Plan (ALOP).

During 1990-91, 17 aerodromes withdrew from the ALOP and became the full financial responsibility of the local authorities receiving one-off grants for essential maintenance to be undertaken

at the aerodrome. In addition, most of these aerodromes qualified for a capitalised social benefit subsidy towards expenditure on the future maintenance requirements at the aerodrome.

#### 17.18 ALOP WITHDRAWALS, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91

<i>Aerodrome</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>Subsidy</i>	<i>Total</i>
Barcaldine	15,000	158,000	173,000
Bedourie	28,000	87,000	115,000
Birdsville	72,000	186,000	258,000
Blackall	196,000	224,000	420,000
Burketown	—	349,000	349,000
Dalby	305,000	78,000	383,000
Eromanga	—	30,000	30,000
Gregory Downs	—	64,000	64,000
Ingham	24,518	63,000	87,518
Isisford	27,500	80,000	107,500
Jundah	—	118,000	118,000
Maroochydore	800,000	—	800,000
Pormpuraaw	110,000	232,000	342,000
Quilpie	64,750	145,000	209,750
Stonehenge	—	—	—
Windorah	—	242,000	242,000
Winton	—	265,000	265,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,642,768</b>	<b>2,321,000</b>	<b>3,963,768</b>

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

At 30 June 1991 there were 63 licensed aerodromes which were either locally or privately owned and not receiving ongoing ALOP subsidies.

Rockhampton City Council owns and operates Rockhampton airport. Mackay airport is owned and operated by the Mackay Port Authority.

Cairns airport is controlled by the Cairns Port Authority. A fourth international aircraft parking bay was operational in December 1991 and will help to cater for the increase in services by Japan Airlines and Garuda Indonesia. Qantas has announced plans to make Cairns a major hub in 1992.

The Royal Flying Doctor Service operates throughout western Queensland.

The Brisbane Airport Task Force, established in 1989 to investigate aircraft noise issues associated with the new Brisbane Airport, issued its report in June 1991. Some of the recommendations affect current operating procedures and will help reduce the impact of noise on the Brisbane community, while others deal with community relations, noise monitoring and land use planning.

New noise and flight monitoring systems were installed at Brisbane airport in April 1991.

For the year ended 30 June 1991 the Australian airline industry experienced considerable change. Airline restructuring in the lead up to deregulation on 31 October 1990 and rationalisation of services has seen traffic levels returning to those achieved

during the previous record period in 1988-89 and represented a full recovery after 1989-90 when the pilots' dispute significantly reduced domestic airline activity. The number of domestic passengers carried at Brisbane and Cairns airports increased by 44.5 per cent and 51.9 per cent, respectively, while those at Townsville and Coolangatta airports increased by 27.8 per cent and 67.1 per cent, respectively, when compared with 1989-90.

#### 17.19 SELECTED AVIATION SECURITY INCIDENTS, 1990-91

<i>Type of incident</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Hijack	—	—
Passenger incident	11	36
Bomb incident	2	19
Unauthorised entry or trespass	13	42
Suspicious parcel	23	60
Hoax call or letter	14	47
All incidents	77	328

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

#### 17.20 PASSENGER, FREIGHT AND AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS, QUEENSLAND AIRPORTS (a), 1990-91

<i>Airport</i>	<i>Passengers (b)</i>		<i>Aircraft movements (c)</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>No.</i>
Brisbane			
Domestic	3,828,124	25,305	43,770
International (d)	1,093,548	32,084	11,113
Cairns			
Domestic	825,942	3,219	11,016
International (d)	327,905	2,942	4,640
Coolangatta	976,045	971	14,179
Hamilton Island	175,472	183	3,014
Mackay	137,675	330	3,213
Maroochydore	81,242	—	1,882
Mount Isa	36,156	134	835
Proserpine	46,553	16	926
Rockhampton	127,659	450	4,601
Townsville			
Domestic	316,828	2,616	5,578
International (d)	11,311	376	252

(a) Airports handling fewer than 20,000 passengers are not included. (b) Up-lifts and discharges. (c) Landings and takeoffs. (d) International data are provisional.

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

The number of international passengers continues to increase. International passengers at Brisbane and Cairns airports increased by 7.3 per cent and 36.4 per cent, respectively, while those at Townsville decreased by 44.3 per cent when compared with the 1989-90 figure, due in part to international airlines ceasing services to Townsville during March 1991.

The number of aircraft registered in Queensland at 31 December 1991 was 2,126, comprising 1,219 private, 499 charter work, 383 other and 25 regular public transport.

## 17.5 SHIPPING

*Contributed by the Division of Marine and Ports,  
Department of Transport*

Queensland has developed modern ports with facilities to efficiently handle bulk commodities such as minerals, petroleum, sugar, meat and grain as well as meeting the needs of general cargo shippers. In 1990-91, Queensland's 15 major ports handled 111.9 million tonnes of domestic and international cargo, carried by 4,409 ships.

Administration of Queensland's decentralised port system is vested, subject to the Minister of Transport, in the Harbours Corporation of Queensland and the Port Authorities of Brisbane, Bundaberg, Cairns, Gladstone, Mackay, Rockhampton (Port Alma) and Townsville.

Queensland's system of port administration has recently undergone an extensive review as part of the government's commitment to micro-economic reform of the waterfront. In July 1990, Queensland State Government accepted all 57 recommendations from the review. When all recommendations are implemented the individual Port Authority Boards will have greater operating autonomy.

The Waterfront Reform Program announced by the Commonwealth Government in June 1989 has caused some changes in the stevedoring industry in Queensland. In March 1991, 13 stevedoring employees representing 57 per cent of the Cairns stevedoring workforce accepted the early retirement and redundancy package and left the industry.

On 7 January 1991, the *Gulf Tide* a 'mother ship' from a prawning fleet grounded off Zuna Island in the Endeavour Strait and about 135,000 litres of oil escaped and polluted the local area. A report of the investigation conducted under the Queensland Marine Act has been submitted to the Queensland Authorities.

### 17.21 DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL CARGO HANDLED AT QUEENSLAND PORTS ('000 mass tonnes)

Period	Cargo loaded	Cargo discharged
1987-88	83,318	16,764
1988-89	85,463	18,561
1989-90	88,762	19,458
1990-91	90,893	21,049

Source: Queensland Department of Transport.

Total domestic and international cargo handled through Queensland ports in 1990-91 increased 11.9 per cent when compared with 1987-88.

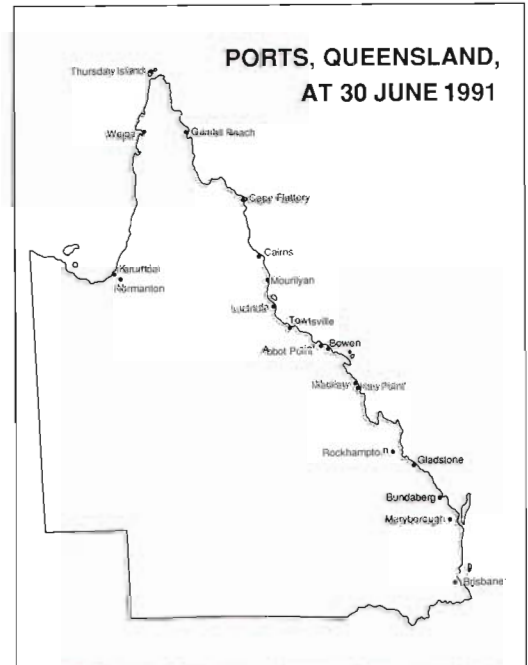
### 17.5.1 Port of Brisbane

The Port of Brisbane Authority was created in 1976 for the management and control of the port which handles a greater cargo-mix than any other port in Australia. Thirty wharves handle coal, bulk grain, oil, cold storage cargoes, chemicals, fertilisers, live animals and timber.

Trade throughput in 1990-91 increased 3.5 per cent over 1989-90 to reach 16.1 million mass tonnes. More impressive, however, was the increase in container throughput. The international standard for measuring container cargo is the twenty foot equivalent unit (t.e.u.), a standard sized cargo container measuring 20' x 8' x 8'6" (occupying 38.5 cubic metres). During 1990-91, 183,380 t.e.u.s were recorded which was an increase of approximately 11,000 or 6.4 per cent on the previous year. A total of 1,612 vessels entered the port in 1990-91, an increase of 5.4 per cent over 1989-90. The *Queen Elizabeth II* with a length of 294 metres was the longest ship to dock in 1990-91.

### 17.5.2 Regional Ports

The Port of Bundaberg handled a total of 561,892 tonnes of cargo in 1990-91 with the export of raw sugar representing the major commodity handled. Although the total cargo handled was 13.0 per cent down on 1989-90, a new port record was established for petroleum products during the year, when the *Ampol TVA* discharged 19,583 tonnes.





The Port of Gladstone had a record throughput of 31.9 million tonnes during 1990-91, a 7.7 per cent increase over the throughput in 1989-90. Gladstone is the second largest port in Queensland in terms of tonnage handled, with coal and alumina being the major commodities exported and bauxite being the major import. The deepest draught (17.7 metres) was recorded by the *Ormond* which sailed from the port in April 1991.

The Port of Mackay handled 1.6 million tonnes of cargo during 1990-91, a 9.8 per cent decrease from the figure for 1989-90. Climatic conditions affected the port's trade with a dry 1990 summer causing reductions in the sugar harvest and complete failure of the sorghum crop. However, favourable winter rain resulted in a record wheat harvest. Mackay exports predominantly sugar and grain with petroleum products being the major commodity imported.

The Port of Townsville has nine deep water berths which are all serviced by rail. The port exports large quantities of sugar, zinc concentrates and lead, as well as handling imports of fuel, nickel ore and machinery. During 1990-91 4.3 million tonnes of cargo was handled at the port, 14.7 per cent higher than in 1989-90 and the highest in the port's history.

The Cairns Port Authority also has nine deep water berths and during the year the Port Authority undertook significant expenditure on channel widening. The channel was widened from 76 metres to 90 metres and can now safely accommodate vessels with panamax-class beams, such as the *Am-pol TVA*. In 1990-91, 1.2 million tonnes of cargo was handled through the port, 7.1 per cent lower than in 1989-90.

**17.22 OVERSEAS CARGO (a) HANDLED AT QUEENSLAND PORTS**  
( '000 gross weight tonnes)

Port	Cargo loaded		Cargo discharged	
	1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91
Brisbane	7,614	6,894	2,303	3,505
Gladstone	19,694	20,628	713	1,300
Hay Point	35,683	35,063	—	—
Mackay	1,109	1,025	94	97
Bowen/Abbot Point	5,435	5,626	—	—
Townsville	2,101	2,293	1,176	1,795
Lucinda	149	147	—	—
Innisfail	32	116	—	—
Cairns	654	1,850	107	137
Cape Flattery	152	—	—	—
Weipa	4,510	3,767	59	71
Other ports	137	596	35	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,269</b>	<b>78,006</b>	<b>4,488</b>	<b>6,935</b>

(a) Excluding cargo handled by vessels of 200 registered net tons and under.  
Source: Shipping and Air Cargo Commodity Statistics (9206.0).

The Harbours Corporation of Queensland recorded total throughput figures for the ports under its control of approximately 55.9 million tonnes

for 1990-91. Whilst the Harbours Corporation is responsible for the administration of some community ports, its major emphasis is on the handling of bulk commodities such as coal, bauxite, silica sand and sugar.

## 17.6 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Australian and Overseas Telecommunications Corporation (AOTC) was created from the merger of the Australian Telecommunications Corporation (Telecom Australia) and the Overseas Telecommunications Corporation Limited (OTC) on 20 June 1991 under the *Australian and Overseas Telecommunications Act 1991*. AOTC is a publicly owned government business enterprise which pays a profit dividend to the Commonwealth Government. AOTC trading as Telecom Australia for domestic services and OTC for international services provides a comprehensive array of products and services for clients ranging from residential customers to government and major corporations operating in Australia and overseas.

Telecommunications have made a significant contribution to the development of Queensland since 1861, when operators began sending morse code messages along a line between Brisbane and Ipswich. By 1864, a complex telegraph network had extended as far north as Rockhampton.

But the days of tapping morse keys were numbered when Alexander Graham Bell in 1876 produced the world's first practical telephone. Less than 3 years later, Queensland had its own telephone exchange.

In August 1880, the Postmaster-General ordered that all Government offices were to be placed in telephone communication with each other through a central exchange at the head office at the GPO, Brisbane.

By April 1883 the Central Exchange could provide continuous service around the clock and 175 customers were connected.

The first country exchange in Queensland and Australia opened in 1882 at Maryborough with 32 customers. Townsville got its first exchange in 1883, Rockhampton the following year and Bundaberg in 1886. By 30 April 1899, there were 899 telephone customers in Brisbane and a total of 1,558 throughout the State. Less than a century later, over 90 per cent of households in Queensland have a telephone connected.

Within Australia, Telecom Australia's commitment to the provision of an automatic telephone service on an equitable and affordable basis to remote areas of Australia has seen the creation of the Rural and Remote Areas Program (RRAP), with almost 40 per cent of the RRAP customers



located in Queensland. This program is due for completion in 1992.

In Queensland at 30 June 1991, there were 1,308,205 telephone services in operation, an increase of nearly 6 per cent over the number at 30 June 1990. During 1990-91, calls to Directory Assistance increased by 4 per cent to 31.2 million.

#### 17.23 TELEPHONE SERVICES IN OPERATION, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Area	1989	1990	1991
Metropolitan	782,934	825,967	831,806
Country	385,757	408,717	476,399
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,168,691</b>	<b>1,234,684</b>	<b>1,308,205</b>
New service connections	126,649	131,820	99,911

Source: Telecom Australia.

### 17.7 POSTAL SERVICES

At 30 June 1991, Australia Post engaged 4,608 persons in full-time employment in Queensland and a further 660 were employed part-time. When post office agents, other agency engagements and mail contractors are added a total of 6,959 were engaged in postal services. There were 214 official post offices and 499 agencies in Queensland with 248 premises owned and 97 leased by Australia Post.

Delivery points in Queensland at 30 June 1991 totalled 1,256,005, an increase of 49,050 from the 1989-90 figure.

During 1990-91, construction began on a new mail centre at Underwood and approval was given for the construction of a new centre at Northgate.

#### 17.24 DELIVERY POINTS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1991

Particulars	Households	Businesses
Street delivery	883,370	59,209
Private boxes	113,576	59,457
Roadside delivery	85,474	4,231
Other (a)	46,867	3,821
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,129,287</b>	<b>126,718</b>

(a) Including private, locked and community bags and poste restante.

Source: Australian Postal Corporation.

#### 17.25 POST OFFICES AND AGENCIES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Type	1989	1990	1991
Post offices	218	216	214
Post office agencies	516	511	499
<b>Total</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>713</b>
Community mail agencies	34	36	47

Source: Australian Postal Corporation.

As part of the Retail Post program, retail and delivery functions of Australia Post are being

separated with delivery centres being established in low-cost sites. Each delivery centre amalgamates the delivery functions of two or three traditional post offices. The first of these centres was opened at Clontarf in 1990.

### 17.8 RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

The responsibility for planning radio and television broadcasting in Australia rests with the Department of Transport and Communications. Other federal organisations involved in broadcasting are the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal and the Australian Telecommunications Corporation. The Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) and the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS) provide national broadcasting networks.

There are three different types of radio and television services which operate in Queensland under the Broadcasting Act:

- national radio and television services provided by the ABC and SBS;
- commercial radio and television services transmitted by licensee companies and
- public radio services transmitted by non-profit-making bodies under licence.

#### 17.8.1 Radio Broadcasting Services

At the end of 1991, there were 22 national broadcasting stations operating throughout the State in the AM bands with broadcast powers ranging between 50 watts and 50 kilowatts. In the FM bands there were 109 national transmitters with five main programming sources broadcasting at 72 different sites throughout Queensland with broadcasting powers ranging from 1 watt (Nonda, west of Julia Creek) to 65 kilowatts (Townsville).

#### 17.26 RADIO STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 DECEMBER 1991

Operator	Amplitude modulation (AM)		Frequency modulation (FM)	
	Metropolitan	Rest of State	Metropolitan	Rest of State
Commercial (a)	4	30	2	5
Public	2	—	2	8
Australian Broadcasting Corporation	(b) 5	19	2	107
BRACS	—	—	—	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>146</b>

(a) Including eight AM and two FM repeater/translator stations. (b) Including two National High Frequency Inland Service stations.

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.



Road train, western Queensland

Photo: *Department of Administrative Services*

Block construction of apron, Cairns airport

Photo: *Cairns Port Authority*







Aboriginal art and artefacts on sale

Photo: *Department of Administrative Services*

There were 26 commercial radio stations broadcasting in the AM band at the end of 1991 and eight additional repeater stations. In the FM band there were five commercial stations with two additional repeater/translators from AM frequencies.

**Public Broadcasting Services**

The 12 public radio stations operating in Queensland receive their income from various sources including government and non-government grants and subscriptions, as well as from sponsorship announcements. They broadcast a wide variety of programs ranging from classical music to ethnic, cultural and educational material.

**17.8.2 Television Broadcasting Services**

Brisbane and the Gold Coast are served by three commercial television channels as well as the Australian Broadcasting Corporation and the Special Broadcasting Service. These are BTQ-7, QTQ-9, TVQ-10, the ABC-2 and the SBS-28 and their associated translators.

**17.27 SELECTED NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT DECEMBER 1990**

<i>Call sign-channel</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Call sign-channel</i>	<i>Location</i>
ABQ-2	Brisbane	AMRAQ-7	Roma
ABDQ-3	Darling Downs	ABEQ-11	Emerald
ABRQ-9	Rockhampton	ABSGQ-8	St George
ABTQ-3	Townsville	ABCEQ-9	Charleville
ABMQ-8	Mackay	ABAAQ-11	Augathella
ABWQ-6	Wide Bay- Maryborough	ABCAQ-10	Cunnamulla
ABNQ-9	Cairns	ABDIQ-7	Dirranbandi
ABSQ-1	South Downs- Warwick	ABMLQ-6	Mitchell
ABIQ-6	Mount Isa	ABMNQ-7	Morven
ABCLQ-7	Cloncurry	ABQ-8	Winton
ABJQ-10	Julia Creek	ABCTQ-10	Clermont
ABRDQ-6	Richmond	ABSEQ-8	Springure
ABHQ-9	Hughenden	ABAQ-8	Alpha
ABGQ-6	Goondiwindi	ABBQ-10	Barcardine
ABMSQ-9	Miles	ABBLQ-9	Blackall
		ABLQ-6	Longreach

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

Extensive changes have occurred recently in regional television. The introduction of UHF television and an aggregated television scheme has allowed viewers in the Queensland coastal regions and some inland areas to have the choice of three commercial television channels, as in the capital cities. These are Sunshine Television (7 Network), WIN (9 Network) and QTV (10 Network).

Within the QTV group, QQQ, which has the licence for the North East Remote Commercial Television Service, provides television to western Queensland through 79 transmitters and, like ITQ-8 (Mount Isa), may carry some programs from the 7 and 9 Networks.

**17.28 SELECTED COMMERCIAL TELEVISION SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, AT DECEMBER 1991**

<i>Call sign-channel</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Call sign-channel</i>	<i>Location</i>
BTQ-7	Brisbane	SEQ-31	Rockhampton
QTQ-9	Brisbane	RTQ-7	Rockhampton
TVQ-10	Brisbane	TNQ-34	Rockhampton
MVQ-33	Cairns	SEQ-33	Southern Downs
RTQ-39	Cairns	RTQ-42	Southern Downs
TNQ-10	Cairns	TNQ-39	Southern Downs
SEQ-35	Darling Downs	MVQ-34	Townsville
RTQ-0	Darling Downs	RTQ-40	Townsville
TNQ-41	Darling Downs	TNQ-7	Townsville
MVQ-6	Mackay	SEQ-8	Wide Bay
RTQ-39	Mackay	RTQ-39	Wide Bay
TNQ-33	Mackay	TNQ-33	Wide Bay
ITQ-8	Mount Isa		

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

Other services operating in Queensland include the Broadcasting to Remote Aboriginal Community Scheme (BRACS), which had 26 stations at the end of 1991 and Video and Audio Entertainment Information Services (VAEIS). An example of VAEIS is Skychannel which carries mainly sporting programs to hotels. Both services are delivered by AUSSAT which is Australia's domestic satellite service. National Inland Service shortwave (high frequency) stations are VLM on 4920 kilohertz and VLQ on 9660 kilohertz.

**17.9 REFERENCES**

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- Local Government* (5502.3), annual
- Motor Vehicle Registrations* (9303.3), monthly

ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:

- Shipping and Air Cargo Commodity Statistics* (9206.0), quarterly
- Survey of Motor Vehicle Use* (9208.0), irregular
- Motor Vehicle Registrations* (9303.0), monthly
- Motor Vehicle Registrations* (9304.0), annual
- Motor Vehicle Census* (9309.0), irregular

Other publications:

The Queensland Department of Transport, individual Harbour Boards, Port Authorities, the Commissioner for Railways, the Commissioner for Transport, the Australian Postal Corporation, Australian Telecommunications Corporation, the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation and the Department of Transport and Communications, *Annual Reports*



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# Chapter 18

## AVIATION

Aviation in Queensland has played an important role in the development of the State's economy. For communities in remote areas where road transport is poor, aviation has provided a vital communications link.

With improvements in road transport in recent years, the importance of air transport has declined in some rural areas. However, with the deregulation of the industry and the promotion of Queensland as a tourist centre, there have been significant increases in aviation activity at Brisbane Airport and other larger centres.

In Queensland, the civil air transport industry includes four distinct sections:

- international services are available at Brisbane, Cairns and Townsville,
- domestic airlines provide Regular Passenger Transport (RPT) services to major towns and tourist destinations in Queensland and connect with interstate centres.
- regional (commuter) services supplement domestic RPT services to some centres and service remote communities. Regional operators are those with fleets containing exclusively aircraft with 38 seats or less or with a payload of 4,200 kilograms or less.
- general aviation covers such activities as crop dusting, aerial photography, air charter, joy flights and mustering.

short performance of powered flight in a Bleriot monoplane. This was the first powered flight seen in Queensland. Among the spectators on that day was the young Bert Hinkler of Bundaberg.

### 18.1 HISTORY

In 1912, the first powered flight was demonstrated in Queensland. A novel and somewhat daredevil activity in the first few years, the aviation industry now supports large government and commercial organisations and is the preferred mode of expeditious transportation.

#### 18.1.1 Early History

On 31 May 1912, at Rockhampton Showgrounds, an American, Arthur Burr Stone gave a



Bert Hinkler

Photo: John Oxley Library

H. J. L. (Bert) Hinkler, who was born at Bundaberg in 1892, achieved many notable records in early aviation. In 1921, he created the world record for non-stop flight for a light aeroplane with a flight of 8 hours 40 minutes from Sydney to Bundaberg. He is best remembered for making the first solo flight from England to Australia in 1928. Using an Avro-Avian aircraft, the journey took just over 15 days.

The first crossing of the Pacific by air finished at Eagle Farm Aerodrome, Brisbane, on 9 June 1928. The team who flew the Fokker FVIIIB-3M *Southern Cross* from Oakland in the United States of America consisted of C. E. Kingsford-Smith, C. T. P. Ulm, H. Lyon and J. Warner. The *Southern Cross* is displayed at the new Brisbane Airport, a few kilometres from where the historic flight landed.

The first woman to fly solo in Australia was Lores Bonney. Having learnt to fly in Brisbane, she achieved several records including the first Australia-England flight by a woman in 1933. In 1937 she was the first person to fly solo between Australia (Brisbane) and Cape Town in South Africa.

Queensland was the birthplace of Australia's national airline. In 1920, the Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd (QANTAS — in recent years known by the word Qantas) was registered as a company, with headquarters at Winton. From November 1922, air services were



Lores Bonney

Photo: John Oxley Library



QANTAS Empire Airways Ltd hangar

Photo: John Oxley Library

provided between Charleville and Cloncurry. In time, these services connected with Brisbane and Sydney and through Camoolweal to Darwin. In 1935, the first international flights connecting with Singapore commenced and in 1938, Qantas headquarters were moved to Sydney.

The Royal Flying Doctor Service commenced at Cloncurry in Queensland in 1928. Pilot A. Affleck and Dr. K. St Vincent Welch made the inaugural flight in a DH50 aircraft modified to carry two stretchers.

In 1920, the Commonwealth Government established the Department of Civil Aviation (DCA) to administer Regulations under the Air Navigation Act. One of the earliest activities of the Department was the acquisition and preparation of civilian aircraft landing grounds. The *Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1923*, states, 'altogether 55 landing grounds have been acquired or leased and prepared for civil aviation purposes'. The DCA was also responsible for the regulatory functions of aviation, and continued to be so until the creation of the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) in 1988.

In Queensland, during the 1920s and 1930s, many local authorities constructed landing strips to cater for the increasing number of aircraft operators. Frequently, present day aerodromes have been developed on the original sites, as is the case at Mackay where the site of the current facilities was selected in 1927.

Commercial services linking Sydney and Brisbane commenced in 1930 with the service provided by Australian National Airlines.

**18.1.2 Post World War II Development**

The development of civilian services was interrupted by World War II, but the immediate post-years saw a boom in air services. Many aerodromes in Queensland had been taken over for military use during the War but in the late 1940s they were transferred to civil ownership under the control of the DCA. A legacy of pavement works and buildings constructed for wartime use remained, some of which are still in existence.

In 1946, the Commonwealth Government-owned Trans Australian Airlines (Australian Airlines) commenced operations. Ansett Airlines extended its southern services to Brisbane in 1948 and Cairns in 1954 and in 1957 took over Australian National Airlines.

The Civil Aviation Agreement of 1952 established the two-airline policy which continued until 1990. The purpose of the regulations was to foster the growth of the infant industry. Under the umbrella of the regulated duopoly the two airlines, now known as Ansett Australia and Australian

Airlines, flourished and grew into profitable operators.

**18.1.3 The Airline Pilots' Dispute**

The steady growth of the aviation industry was interrupted in 1989 by an industrial dispute of unprecedented proportions. Industrial action taken by members of the Australian Federation of Air Pilots resulted in the mass resignation of 1,647 pilots from the domestic airlines on 24 August 1989. Domestic services were temporarily halted until emergency services were arranged.

**18.1 DOMESTIC PASSENGER MOVEMENTS, SELECTED AIRPORTS, QUEENSLAND, QUARTER ENDING 31 DECEMBER**

Airport	Passenger movements (a)		Percentage change
	1988	1989	
Brisbane	910,707	529,291	-41.9
Townsville	92,692	42,905	-53.7
Cairns	208,495	92,314	-55.7
Coolangatta	280,723	78,378	-72.1
Hamilton Island	47,432	18,884	-60.2
Maroochydore	21,584	2,831	-86.9
Proserpine	13,471	3,954	-70.6
Mackay	39,518	12,603	-68.1
Mount Isa	12,702	2,716	-78.6
Rockhampton	40,663	8,237	-79.7

(a) Uplifts and discharges.  
Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

Defence aircraft and several international carriers were engaged to transport passengers on the major domestic routes. This was supplemented by overseas aircraft and crews leased by the domestic airlines and by extended commuter services. By April 1990, the airlines had resumed services with their own aircraft and a completely rebuilt pilot work force.

Considerable financial loss was incurred by the airlines and by industries such as tourism which depended on them. In Queensland, the worst effects of the strike were felt in regional centres. Even though passenger numbers for the year 1988-89 showed a greater than normal increase over the previous year at most Queensland airports as a result of the Bicentennial and Expo 88, comparison with passenger levels recorded in the year of the strike indicate a major downturn in traffic. At Cairns, domestic passenger movements for 1989-90 were 543,582, a decrease of 34 per cent from 824,880 in 1988-89. Other tourist centres such as Coolangatta, Hamilton Island and Maroochydore suffered massive downturns in traffic. In Brisbane, passenger movements declined by 26 per cent from 3,581,535 in 1988-89 to 2,648,578 in 1989-90.

**18.1.4 Deregulation**

The two-airline agreement expired on 30 October 1990. This deregulation of the industry applied only



to the economic regulation of aviation and did not affect safety standards. In deregulating domestic aviation, the Government sought to create a climate of increased competitiveness with cheaper fares and more responsiveness to consumer needs. The way was cleared for new entrants into the industry.

With deregulation, airlines are free to determine the amount of capacity, level of fares and frequency of services on interstate routes, subject only to CAA regulations.

A new operator, Compass Airlines, with headquarters in Brisbane, commenced services at Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney on 1 December 1990, extending to Cairns on 31 March 1991 and Adelaide on 15 July 1991. After sustaining a massive loss in its first year of operation the airline was forced by its creditors to cease operations on 20 December 1991.

In the first year of deregulation the following effects were noted:

- the entry of Compass Airlines,
- a decrease in the average price of fares,
- improvements in flight frequency and non-stop services,
- increases in the number of passengers carried, the number of seats available and the number of kilometres flown,
- extensive promotion of significant discounts,
- increase in domestic tourism and
- a significant increase in the number of first-time travellers.

Even though the domestic aviation industry had reverted to two major carriers by the end of 1991, the nature of Australian domestic aviation has changed dramatically in the period of deregulation. The benefits to tourism, especially in north Queensland, have been considerable.

## 18.2 AIRPORTS

### 18.2 LICENSED AERODROMES, (a) QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Ownership	1989	1990	1991
Department of Transport and Communications	8	7	7
Joint ownership (b)	2	2	2
ALOP (c) subsidised	115	113	64
Federal Airports Corporation	4	4	4
Other	11	14	(d) 63
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>140</b>

(a) Including heliports. (b) Townsville (FAC/Department of Defence), Oakey (DTC/Department of Defence). (c) Aerodrome Local Ownership Plan. (d) Including 32 pastoral properties eligible for subsidies prior to August 1990.

**Ownership and operation of aerodromes continued to be an important function of DCA and its successors until the 1980s when the move towards local control of aerodromes gained momentum and the Federal Airports Corporation (FAC) assumed control of major airports.**

### 18.2.1 Brisbane International Airport

During the 1970s, it became apparent that the existing Brisbane International Airport, situated at Eagle Farm, would not be able to keep pace with growing demands. The runways were inadequate to handle international aircraft at full payload and there was insufficient space for expansion on the existing site.

The new airport, which opened in March 1988, was constructed adjacent to the existing facilities and enabled international traffic to take advantage of the new runways while continuing to use the existing terminal building for passenger processing.

The facilities at the new airport include a domestic aviation terminal building, a 71 metre high control tower, a main runway of 3,500 metres, capable of handling aircraft weighing up to 450 tonnes and a cross runway of 1,640 metres. The new runway alignments have allowed height restrictions in the Central Business District of Brisbane to be eased.

#### New International Facilities

Site works have commenced for the construction of a \$250m international terminal situated on Airport Drive approximately 2 kilometres to the city side of the domestic terminal building. Expected to open in 1995 or 1996, the facilities planned by the FAC will meet the increasing demands of international aviation traffic to Brisbane and Queensland.

Construction of the three-level terminal building is expected to commence in early 1993. Almost four times the floor area of the existing international terminal will be provided and the number of aircraft gates will be increased substantially. The design features a series of skylights utilising natural lighting and subtropical landscaping will further enhance the outdoors aspect. Public car parks for 1,000 vehicles will be provided.

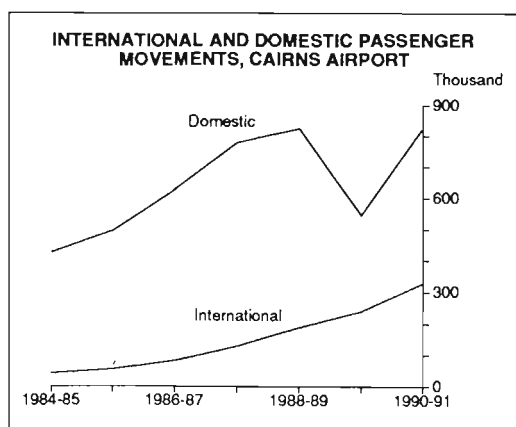
### 18.2.2 Federal Airports Corporation

*Contributed by the Federal Airports Corporation*

The *Federal Airports Corporation Act 1986* enabled the FAC to assume control of Australia's major airports. As a Commonwealth Business Enterprise, the FAC is required to act in accordance with sound commercial practice and to be flexible and responsive to the requirements of the aviation industry.

18.3 FEDERAL AIRPORTS CORPORATION (FAC) AIRPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1991

Airport	Distance from urban centre kms	Aircraft stands		Operational hours No.	Airfield elevation metres	Runways	
		International No.	Domestic No.			Direction	Length metres
Archerfield	12	—	—	—	19	04R/22L 04L/22R	1,100 1,245
Brisbane	13	5	51	24	5	10R/28L 10L/28R	1,100 1,480
Coolangatta	3	—	9	24	6	01/19 14/32	3,500 1,640
Mount Isa	8	—	3	24	342	17/35 16/34	612 2,560
Townsville	6	2	5	24	5	12/30 01/19	854 2,438
						07/25	1,097



In Queensland, the FAC commenced operating Brisbane, Archerfield and Coolangatta airports on 1 January 1988 and Mount Isa and Townsville (in a joint operation with the Department of Defence) on 1 April 1989.

The role of the FAC is:

- to own, develop and operate airports through a commercially self-supporting corporation and
- to meet the present and future needs of airport users in a safe, economic, efficient and environmentally acceptable manner.

Broadly, the FAC is responsible for providing and maintaining airport facilities at its airports, including domestic and international terminals, runways, taxiways and aprons. More specifically, its responsibilities are:

- to operate FAC airports in Australia;
- to provide consultancy and management services to other airport owners and operators and
- to coordinate the planning, development and provision of airport facilities and services and commercial activities related to FAC airports and control of airport land.

18.2.3 Cairns International Airport

Contributed by the Cairns Port Authority

Cairns International Airport, Australia's fastest growing airport, is owned and operated by the Cairns Port Authority (CPA). The success of the airport has been closely linked to the expansion of tourism in the far North Queensland region. Facilities are provided for all levels of traffic with a main runway of 3,197 metres suitable for aircraft up to Boeing 747-400 and a secondary runway of 925 metres for general aviation.

Development

In 1981, the CPA assumed control under the Aerodrome Local Ownership Plan (ALOP). Stage 1 of airport redevelopment works was completed in 1984 at a cost of \$33m and involved provision of a new combined domestic/international terminal building, an extension of the main runway to accommodate Boeing 747 aircraft, a modern flight kitchen (built by Ansett), two new cargo buildings and a modern hydrant fuelling system.

In 1988, the CPA negotiated withdrawal from the ALOP and embarked on a course of airport expansion. Stage 2 works commenced in 1988 and were completed in 1991 at a cost of \$82m to the Authority. These works included further extensions to the main runway, a separate international terminal building, extension of the parallel taxiway, an international apron and other associated works. A new CAA control tower and radar installation was constructed at this time at a cost of \$25.6m.

An unusual method of paving was used for the international apron, involving 14,500 square metres of interlocking block pavers laid on bituminous concrete, the first time this method has been used for airport pavements in Australia.

Stage 3 development is planned for 1996 and plans for expansion up to 2006 have been made.

### **Traffic Growth**

Since 1979, successive passenger forecasts have been rapidly overtaken by the dynamic growth within only a few years.

In 1983, the year before Stage 1 redevelopment, the airport dealt with about 400,000 domestic passengers and 14,000 international arrivals. In just 5 years these figures had risen to 840,000 domestic and 250,000 international passengers. Cairns is now the fifth busiest international airport in Australia and has regular services from six international airlines.

Forecasts for the year 2000 indicate over 2 million domestic passengers and more than 3 million international passengers.

### **Economic Impact**

In 1991, the airport provided full-time employment for approximately 1,300 people, and through its contribution to tourism had a wider impact on the local economy.

A report prepared by the James Cook University's National Centre for Studies in Travel and Tourism shows that in 1990-91 the Cairns region benefited from the creation of almost 15,000 jobs as a direct or indirect result of the airport. That figure was equivalent to 20 per cent of the number of persons employed in the Cairns region at the end of that year.

The airport's stimulus to tourism growth has produced a boom in the local construction industry. Since 1987, approximately \$950m has been spent on major hotel and motel construction in the region.

### **18.2.4 Mackay Airport**

#### *Contributed by the Mackay Port Authority*

The Mackay Port Authority took responsibility for the Mackay Airport on 4 October 1989, with transfer from the Commonwealth Government.

As part of the upgrading associated with the transfer agreement, works to the value of \$16m were undertaken. These included taxi-ways, apron, access road, car park, passenger terminal building and associated engineering works. The new facilities were ready for passengers at 31 August 1991 and were officially opened by Senator the Hon. Bob Collins, Minister for Aviation Support on 6 October 1991. The unusual design of the terminal building attracted the attention of the judges in the Royal Australian Institute of Architects Queensland awards and won first place in the civic design section.

To complete the upgrading works, a \$1.8m overlay and runway strengthening of the main runway was carried out towards the end of 1991.

In 1990-91, total passenger throughput at Mackay Airport increased to 175,732 from 113,859 in the previous year, an increase of 54 per cent. Jet passenger numbers increased by 60 per cent in the same period, from 86,031 to 138,102.

The Port Authority has been negotiating with airlines to provide a direct air link to and from Cairns, with the aim of attracting overseas visitors to the region. It is expected that services will commence in 1992.

Mackay Airport provides facilities for domestic, regional and general aviation. The main runway of 1,981 metres is suitable for Boeing 737, Boeing 767 and Boeing 727 aircraft. The secondary runway of 1,344 metres is suitable for light aircraft.

### **18.2.5 Aerodrome Local Ownership Plan**

The ALOP has enabled local communities to operate their own aerodromes with the financial support of the Commonwealth. In Queensland, at 30 June 1991, 64 aerodromes were eligible for a 50 per cent subsidy for approved maintenance works. This is a decrease of 43 per cent from the 113 eligible aerodromes at 30 June 1990 and reflects the changes which have occurred since the implementation of the new policy on local ownership.

Since August 1990, the Commonwealth Government has embarked on a program of encouraging aerodrome owners who are receiving ALOP grants to accept full responsibility for managing and operating their aerodromes. The Government is also seeking to transfer the remaining Commonwealth-owned aerodromes to full local ownership. At 31 December 1991, there were six of these aerodromes in Queensland, Normanton aerodrome having transferred to the Carpentaria Shire Council in September 1991.

Full local ownership means that the aerodrome owners no longer receive subsidies, but are free to impose their own charging regimes. As not all aerodromes are commercially viable, social benefit subsidies are being provided for those aerodromes which qualify. The subsidy takes the form of a one-off capitalised grant at the time of withdrawal or transfer. In considering whether to provide a subsidy, such factors as the economic viability of the aerodrome, the proximity of the community to a population centre with services such as fresh foods, medical services, schools, etc. and the proximity of other aerodromes of equivalent standard are taken into account.

Up to June 1991, owners of 21 Queensland aerodromes have opted to 'go it alone'.

## **18.3 AIR SERVICES**

**The numbers of persons using both domestic and international air travel has increased significantly**

in Queensland over the past 10 years. The effect of deregulation has provided an impetus to domestic air travel. However, growth has not been consistent at all airports. International traveller numbers have increased significantly also in this period, with Brisbane and Cairns International Airports displaying growth rates above the national average.

### 18.3.1 Licensing within Queensland

The carriage of passengers by air in Queensland is subject to licensing by the State Department of Transport. Under Section 56 of the State Transport Act, operators carrying passengers or goods for hire or reward between any two places in Queensland must hold a State Air Licence. (Private aviation is exempt). There are two types of licences.

Non-scheduled service licences cover the hire of an aircraft on an ad hoc basis for purposes such as charter, flight training, ambulance or aerial survey. Applicants must meet certain criteria regarding safety and reliability, adequate insurance and good character and repute. At 31 December 1991, there were 152 non-scheduled service licences.

Scheduled service licences cover routes serviced by national, domestic or regional airlines according to fixed timetables at individual fares. Applicants must satisfy the same criteria as for non-scheduled services and in addition meet criteria regarding operational and financial capacity. At 31 December 1991, there were 22 of this type of licence.

The Queensland Government policy is one of deregulation as far as practicable. All the State's air services are deregulated with the exception of:

- scheduled services over the western air routes for which the State pays an annual operating subsidy and

- scheduled services between Cairns and Weipa and Cairns and Thursday Island (Horn Island).

Provided that all the criteria are met there is no limit on the number of non-scheduled service operators, or, on any deregulated air route, to the number of scheduled service operators.

### 18.5 REGIONAL (COMMUTER) AVIATION ACTIVITY, SELECTED AIRPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90 (a)

Airport	Passenger movements	Aircraft movements	Freight tonnes
	No.	No.	
Brisbane	215,277	19,887	13
Bundaberg	40,290	9,500	2
Cairns	69,513	5,995	69
Coolangatta	13,661	8,091	—
Dunk Island	35,223	3,464	40
Gladstone	57,498	6,452	8
Mackay	44,405	7,205	14
Rockhampton	45,810	7,270	15
Thangool	7,215	3,278	—
Townsville	70,436	7,830	66

(a) Excluding non-reporting airlines.

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

### 18.3.2 Domestic Traffic

Comparisons of domestic aviation statistics over time may be affected by the transfer of some operations between domestic and regional operators. However, general trends are indicated in a comparison of the years 1980-81 to 1990-91.

In this period, annual domestic passenger movements for Australia increased from 22.8 million to 28.2 million, an increase of 24 per cent. In the same period, the 10 busiest airports in Queensland (for 1990-91) recorded an increase from 4.7 million to 6.6 million, an increase of 39 per cent.

At 31 December 1991, Queensland was served by Australian Airlines and its subsidiary company, Australian Airlink, Ansett Australia and its

### 18.4 DOMESTIC AVIATION TRAFFIC, SELECTED AIRPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Airport	1980-81		1989-90		1990-91				
	Passenger movements	Aircraft movements	Passenger movements	Aircraft movements	Passenger movements	Aircraft movements			
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)			
	No.	tonnes	No.	tonnes	No.	tonnes	No.	No.	
Brisbane	2,636,552	26,513	36,581	2,657,313	18,757	28,359	3,828,124	25,305	43,770
Cairns	426,064	3,889	9,026	545,497	2,292	7,199	825,942	3,219	11,016
Coolangatta	632,791	1,474	9,861	586,029	765	8,559	976,045	971	14,179
Hamilton Island	—	—	—	118,271	155	1,921	175,472	183	3,014
Mackay	197,892	995	6,892	86,336	204	1,728	137,675	330	3,213
Maroochydhore	37,087	41	1,693	41,365	—	976	81,242	—	1,882
Mount Isa	82,841	1,067	2,538	25,059	196	598	36,156	134	835
Proserpine	107,724	142	3,563	23,974	8	487	46,553	16	926
Rockhampton	197,969	1,522	9,444	78,366	327	2,539	127,659	450	4,601
Townsville	384,587	4,321	13,089	248,715	1,675	4,420	316,828	2,616	5,578

(a) Uplifts and discharges. (b) Landings and takeoffs.

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.





Gladstone with 52,912 passengers and Cairns-Townsville with 35,519 passengers.

However, at the end of December 1991, there were 10 regional airlines serving 59 ports.

**18.3.4 International Traffic**

The volume of international traffic to Queensland's international airports has increased substantially in the period 1980-81 to 1990-91. Passenger movements recorded for the year 1990-91 were almost four times as much as in 1980-81. Upgrading of airport pavements to permit heavier aircraft at both Cairns and Brisbane International Airports have made this dramatic increase possible.

In 1990-91, the air route showing the most spectacular growth rate of all routes to Australia was the Tokyo-Cairns route with an increase of 87.2 per cent from 1989-90.

**18.6 INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC: SELECTED CITY PAIRS, QUEENSLAND AIRPORTS, 1990-91**

City pair	Passengers (a)	Change from 1989-90	
		per cent	
Auckland-Brisbane	230,991	+ 6.7	
Singapore-Brisbane	153,685	+ 5.2	
Tokyo-Brisbane	118,858	+ 12.4	
Tokyo-Cairns	109,385	+ 87.2	
Christchurch-Brisbane	92,537	- 5.4	

(a) Uplifts and discharges.

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.



Q.A.N.T.A.S. Ltd's first aircraft, the Avro 504K, an early pilot and an aerodrome inspector, Longreach

Photo: Qantas

**18.4 AVIATION REGULATORY SERVICES**

Contributed by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)

The CAA is a Government Business Enterprise, established under the Civil Aviation Act 1988 to

A total of 18 airlines provide regular scheduled international services to Queensland ports.

**18.7 INTERNATIONAL AVIATION TRAFFIC (a), QUEENSLAND**

Airport	1980-81	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Percentage
							change, 1989-90 to 1990-91
<b>PASSENGER MOVEMENTS (b)</b>							
Brisbane	358,033	627,990	788,444	974,008	1,019,289	1,093,388	+ 7.3
Cairns	14,280	82,300	129,625	189,546	240,362	327,905	+ 36.4
Townsville	4,718	29,099	22,179	21,153	20,313	(c) 11,311	..
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>377,031</b>	<b>739,389</b>	<b>940,248</b>	<b>1,184,707</b>	<b>1,279,964</b>	<b>1,432,604</b>	<b>+ 11.9</b>
Australia	4,108,265	6,194,981	7,211,743	7,930,588	8,252,769	8,418,958	+ 2.0
<b>AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS (d)</b>							
Brisbane	3,237	5,724	7,334	8,933	9,821	11,151	+ 13.5
Cairns	340	1,148	1,695	2,845	3,148	4,700	+ 49.3
Townsville	80	468	303	470	398	(c) 252	..
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>3,657</b>	<b>7,340</b>	<b>9,332</b>	<b>12,248</b>	<b>13,367</b>	<b>16,103</b>	<b>+ 20.5</b>
Australia	35,588	51,023	56,368	63,931	69,660	73,641	+ 5.7

(a) Scheduled regular public services. (b) Including uplifts and discharges. (c) International scheduled flights ceased operating to Townsville after March 1991. (d) Including landings and takeoffs.

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

set and maintain safety and environmental standards for civil aviation in Australia. It commenced operation in July 1988, with the transfer of appropriate functions from the DTC.

It provides:

- air traffic control and flight advisory services,
- aviation search and rescue services,
- fire-fighting services at major airports,
- safety regulation and surveillance of the aviation industry and
- regulatory services such as licensing of industry personnel.

In terms of CAA investment and air traffic growth, the State of Queensland is playing an increasingly significant role in the Authority's activities.

The CAA is increasing its radar coverage along the east coast of Australia to 200 miles (322 kilometres) north of Cairns by providing new radar installations at Hann Tableland and Redden Creek near Cairns, Mount Somerville near Coolangatta, Mount Hardgrave on Stradbroke Island, Swampy Ridge near Mackay and Mount Alma near Rockhampton. Final selection of a site in the Townsville area is yet to be made.

In recognition of the increases in air traffic, new air traffic services centres, with modern air traffic control towers, have recently been opened at Cairns and Coolangatta Airports.

By 1995, Brisbane will be the site of one of two major centres which will provide air traffic services for the CAA throughout Australia. The Brisbane centre will be responsible for air traffic control from north of Sydney, through Queensland to Darwin and for oceanic airspace to the east and north of the continent.

In a program designed to make the CAA more cost-efficient for the Australian aviation industry, CAA air traffic centres in Queensland are progressively being consolidated to Brisbane.

In 1991, control towers were in operation at Brisbane, Coolangatta, Cairns, Rockhampton, Archerfield, Maroochydore, Mount Isa, Hamilton Island and Mackay Airports.

Within the last few years, new rescue and fire fighting stations have been established at Cairns and Coolangatta airports. Rescue and firefighting services of the CAA are located at Brisbane, Coolangatta, Rockhampton, Mackay and Cairns in line with the CAA's policy of providing these services according to industry requirements.

The CAA has established noise and flight path monitoring units around Brisbane Airport. This

system is used by the FAC to help investigate complaints about aircraft noise associated with operations at Brisbane and Archerfield.

Brisbane is also the site for the CAA's national distribution centre which houses its major stocks of some 28,000 lines of spare parts and stores items, previously located around Australia.

The CAA has a policy of locating safety regulation and standards staff who deal with the aviation industry on safety, airworthiness and operational matters on or near airports. Offices for safety regulation and standards are located at Brisbane and Archerfield Airports and also at Cairns and Townsville, to serve the rapidly expanding aviation industry in the north of the State.

#### 18.8 CAA STAFF BY CLASSIFICATION, QUEENSLAND, DECEMBER 1991

Air traffic services	554
Airworthiness operations	40
Rescue and firefighting	198
Technical and professional	301
Trainees and apprentices	30
Administrative	182
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,305</b>

An Australia-wide review of resources by the CAA, designed to improve efficiency and reduce unnecessary costs, will see employment reduced to 962 by July 1996.

### 18.5 ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION

**On 19 February 1937, a Stinson aircraft, *City of Brisbane*, crashed on Lamington Plateau in south-east Queensland during a flight from Brisbane to Sydney. Two crew members and four passengers were killed. Two other passengers were rescued after a search through mountainous terrain and rain forests, which ended on 28 February.**

#### 18.9 AVIATION ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1991

	Accidents			Fatalities
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	
Airline	—	—	—	—
General aviation	6	67	73	16
Gliding	—	2	2	—
Sports aviation	2	16	18	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>18</b>

Source: Bureau of Air Safety Investigation.

The frequency of accidents in the early days of the industry led to the involvement of the Government in safety regulation and the development of the current high standards of safety in Australian aviation. There has not been a major airline

accident in Australia since 1968. However, serious accidents in general aviation, gliding and sports aviation do occur and are investigated by the Bureau of Air Safety Investigation (BASI), which is responsible for investigating aircraft accidents and incidents involving civil aircraft in Australia.

The aim of air safety investigation is to prevent future accidents and incidents, not to apportion responsibility. BASI's research and investigations contribute to national efforts to raise safety standards. As BASI reports directly to the Minister, the body for setting aviation safety standards — the CAA, is not the judge of its own performance.

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# Chapter 19

## TRADE AND PRICES

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# Chapter 19

## TRADE AND PRICES

Queensland's external trade situation continues to enjoy the surplus experienced through the 1980s.

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.

Over the past 5 years or so, Queensland's retail industry has also grown strongly although the rate of growth has slowed in more recent times. Between 1986 and 1991, the total value of retail trade is estimated to have grown 45 per cent at current prices.

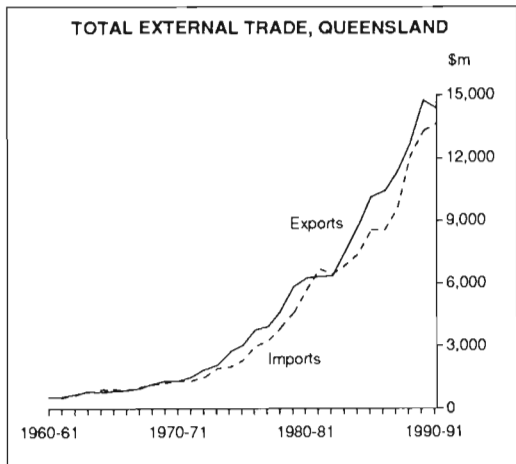
### 19.1 EXTERNAL TRADE

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. Between 1970 and 1980, foreign exports 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 is reflected in imports. Foreign imports increased four and a half times from \$294.1m in 1990-91 to \$1,321.1m, while interstate imports increased from \$935.7m to \$3,272.3m.

As the 1980s progressed, there was a slowing in the rate of growth of foreign exports and imports and this has continued into the 1990s. Compared with 1989-90, foreign exports rose 1.3 per cent to \$10,801.7m in 1990-91 and foreign imports rose 15.1 per cent to \$4,903.2m, while interstate exports decreased 12.7 per cent to \$3,563.7m and interstate imports decreased 3.8 per cent to \$8,678.4m.

Queensland's surplus in its balance of total trade dropped dramatically during 1990-91 as a result of



the strong growth in foreign imports for the year. The surplus was reduced from \$1,467.7m in 1989-90 to \$783.8m in 1990-91, a decrease of 46.6 per cent.

19.1 TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND  
(\$ million)

Direction of trade	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
<b>Exports</b>			
Foreign (a)	9,088.9	10,664.0	10,801.7
Interstate	3,637.3	4,080.3	3,563.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,726.2</b>	<b>14,744.3</b>	<b>14,365.4</b>
<b>Imports</b>			
Foreign (a)	3,788.4	4,258.2	4,903.2
Interstate	8,318.0	9,018.4	8,678.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,106.4</b>	<b>13,276.6</b>	<b>13,581.6</b>
<b>Balance of trade</b>	<b>+619.8</b>	<b>+1,467.7</b>	<b>+783.8</b>

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade.

Coal continues to be the State's single most valuable export item, while as a group, machinery and transport equipment is the main import.

### 19.1.1 History

When the colony of Queensland was established, all trade was directed through the colony of New South Wales. In 1860 this changed when Queensland established its own direct overseas trading links. Initially trade was conducted only with Great Britain but was later extended to other parts of the British Empire and to other destinations such as Germany and South American countries.

During the early years the other Australian colonies and Great Britain not only provided the major commodities of wearing apparel, drapery and food but also took most of Queensland's exports, mainly wool. By 1869, the colony was also exporting gold dust, copper ore and cotton and, in that year, reported its first surplus, a tidy sum of £144,698 (\$289,396).

Up to federation the main imports continued to be flour, metals and manufactures of metals (including machinery), clothes, spirits (including beer) and groceries. Exports had begun to diversify, with meat overtaking sugar as the major item while wool and gold dust continued to be important. The United Kingdom replaced New South Wales as the major source of imports and goods flowed through Brisbane, the main port, as well as through the other major ports of Townsville, Rockhampton and Cairns.

Following federation in 1901, Queensland's economy continued to grow until World War I. By 1915 Queensland's major exports were meat, wool and butter, together with gold dust, sugar, copper and tin. The United Kingdom took 78.5 per cent of all exports in 1915 followed by the United States with just 5.7 per cent. Germany, which had been a major trading partner, was replaced by Japan which took 3.3 per cent. There was little change in the trading pattern for imports during this time, with the exception that Japan had become the State's third largest source of imports, replacing Germany.

Motor vehicles rapidly became the State's third largest item of imports, behind metal manufactures (including machinery) and apparel.

The 1920s saw a strong economic recovery with imports of £13.7m (\$27.4m) and record exports of £26.4m (\$52.8m) being recorded in 1925-26. The Great Depression followed close on the heels of these boom years, however, and imports plummeted to just £3.7m (\$7.4m) in 1932 while exports reached a low of £15.5m (\$31m) in 1932-33.

By 1932 Japan had become the State's second largest export destination after the United Kingdom, taking 10.2 per cent of total exports.

Recovery in imports after the depression was slow with the figure advancing to only £8.7m (\$17.4m) by the outbreak of World War II. Exports, on the other hand, increased more rapidly to reach a new record level of £32.2m (\$64.4m) on the eve of the war.

Following the war, Queensland's trade pattern began to undergo major changes. By 1955 Japan had once again emerged as the State's second most important destination for exports behind the United Kingdom. Wool, sugar and meat remained as major export earners. Imports continued to be obtained predominantly from the United Kingdom. The United States, however, was important for the supply of machinery, metal products and motor vehicles while Indonesia and India were prominent sources of textiles. By 1966 Japan had become the State's major trading partner.

By the end of the 1970s wool had been replaced by coal as the State's single most valuable item of export, ahead of meat, sugar and ores and concentrates of copper, lead, zinc and alumina. Commodities being imported had changed little, with machinery and transport equipment being the major items.

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 occurred during the 1970s from \$479.4m in 1970 to \$2,940.6m in 1980. This trend continued throughout the 1980s and in 1991 the surplus had increased to \$5,898.5m.

### 19.2 BALANCE OF FOREIGN TRADE, QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Year	Exports	Imports	Balance
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
1920	28.8	14.4	+14.4
1930	37.6	23.0	+14.6
1940	64.4	17.6	+46.8
1950	197.4	97.8	+99.6
1960	362.6	101.8	+260.8
1970	773.5	294.1	+479.4
1980	4,261.7	1,321.1	+2,940.6
1990	(b) 10,664.0	4,258.2	+6,405.8
1991	10,801.7	4,903.2	+5,898.5

(a) Before 1910, includes intercolonial and interstate trade. (b) From 1985 excludes non-merchandise trade.

Source: Statistics of Queensland.

In 1991, of the State's total imports, 63.9 per cent was recorded as interstate imports. It is not known how much of those imports was actually foreign imports, unloaded in southern ports and transhipped through, rather than originating in, other States.

Queensland's exports of minerals, meat and sugar contribute significantly to the national economy. During 1990-91, the State's foreign exports were 20.6 per cent of the Australian total, while foreign imports rose to 10.0 per cent of the Australian total.

### 19.1.2 Commodities Traded

#### Foreign Exports

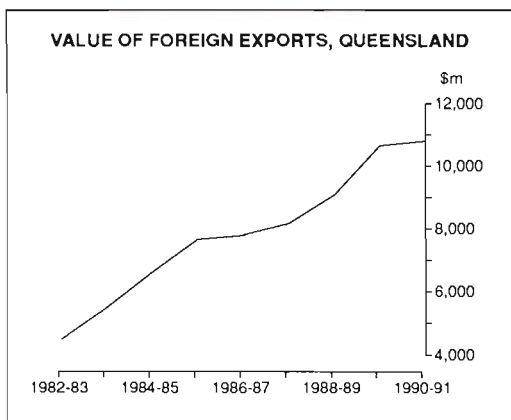
Minerals, particularly coal, continue to be the State's most valuable foreign export items. The value of coal exported in 1990-91 increased by \$41.6m to \$3,258.1m when compared with 1989-90. Unrefined, refined and articles of aluminium, copper and lead were valued at \$418.7m, \$412.0m and \$128.5m, respectively, and this comprised 8.9 per cent of the value of exports for the year.

The value of meat exports for 1990-91 was \$1,526.6m, an increase of \$151.0m (11.0 per cent) when compared with 1989-90. This was 14.1 per cent of the State's total exports compared with 12.9 per cent in the previous year. Sugar exports decreased their proportion of exports by 1.5 per cent to 8.3 per cent during 1990-91.

#### 19.3 PRINCIPAL FOREIGN EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91 (\$ million)

Commodity	Value (a)
Coal	3,258.1
Meat	1,526.6
Sugar	897.8
Unrefined, refined and articles of aluminium	418.7
Unrefined, refined and articles of copper	412.0
Machinery and transport equipment	406.3
Cereal grains	270.1
Wool	157.5
Unrefined, refined and articles of lead	128.5
Other	3,326.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,801.7</b>

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade. Including re-exports.



#### Interstate Exports

In 1990-91 the major groups of interstate exports comprised food and live animals (27.0 per cent of total exports), manufactured goods classified by material (21.1 per cent), crude materials, inedible, except fuels (19.4 per cent) and machinery and transport equipment (13.8 per cent).

The food and live animals group has shown a decline, in percentage terms, over recent years (down from 35.0 per cent of total exports in 1984-85), while crude materials, inedible, except fuels (6.8 per cent in 1984-85) has grown to 19.4 per cent of the total in 1990-91.

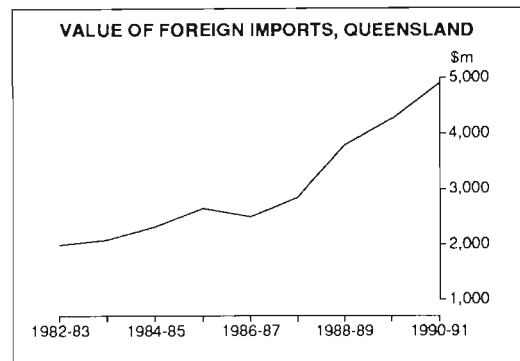
#### 19.4 PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1990-91 (\$ million)

Commodity group	Value
Food and live animals	963.8
Manufactured goods classified by material	750.5
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	689.6
Machinery and transport equipment	493.5
Other (a)	666.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,563.7</b>

(a) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

#### Foreign Imports

Foreign imports into Queensland during 1990-91 were valued at \$4,903.2m, a 15.1 per cent rise on the 1989-90 figure. The most dramatic increase occurred in mineral fuels and lubricants which were valued at \$663.3m in 1990-91 (an increase of 108.7 per cent over 1989-90). This rise was mainly due to increases of \$348.1m in crude petroleum oils and \$13.3m in motor spirit gasoline, including aviation spirit.



As a group, machinery and transport equipment (including road motor vehicles and parts) increased 2.0 per cent over 1989-90 to \$1,952.6m and accounted for 39.8 per cent of the State's total imports. Manufactured goods classified by material were worth \$590.2m (12.0 per cent of total imports) while miscellaneous manufactured articles were worth \$353.9m (7.2 per cent of total imports).



**19.5 PRINCIPAL FOREIGN IMPORTS,  
QUEENSLAND, 1990-91  
(\$ million)**

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value (a)</i>
Machinery and transport equipment (excluding road motor vehicles and parts)	1,280.7
Road motor vehicles and parts	671.9
Mineral fuels and lubricants	663.3
Manufactured goods classified by material	590.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	353.9
Other	1,343.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,903.2</b>

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade.

**Interstate Imports**

Interstate imports of road motor vehicles and parts were valued at \$1,148.5m during 1990-91. This represented 13.2 per cent of the total interstate imports and 45.6 per cent of the machinery and transport equipment group which decreased by 9.8 per cent from 1989-90 to \$2,521.3m.

The value of manufactured goods classified by material decreased by 8.9 per cent during the same period to \$1,763.6m in 1990-91. Articles made of iron and steel comprised 37.7 per cent (\$665.4m) of this group.

As groups, food and live animals, chemicals and miscellaneous manufactured articles made up the majority of the remaining commodities for interstate imports. Individually, they represented 16.3 per cent, 11.9 per cent and 11.7 per cent, respectively, of the total value of interstate imports. These groups continue to dominate interstate imports, a trend which continued for the latter half of the 1980s.

**19.6 PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE IMPORTS,  
QUEENSLAND, 1990-91  
(\$ million)**

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Manufactured goods classified by material	1,763.6
Machinery and transport equipment (excluding road motor vehicles and parts)	1,372.8
Food and live animals	1,411.2
Road motor vehicles and parts	1,148.5
Chemicals	1,029.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,016.0
Other	937.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,678.5</b>

**19.1.3 Foreign Trading Partners**

**Foreign Exports**

Japan's share of Queensland's foreign exports rose from 35.7 per cent in 1989-90 to 36.2 per cent in 1990-91. The European Economic Community (EEC) recorded a fall of 0.6 per cent to 10.1 per cent, the United States rose 0.7 per cent to 10.0 per cent and Republic of Korea rose 0.5 per cent to 5.7

per cent. The United Kingdom fell by 0.3 per cent to 4.1 per cent.

**19.7 DESTINATION OF FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM  
QUEENSLAND  
(\$ million)**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Value (a)</i>	
	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Japan	3,896.9	3,958.2
European Economic Community (excluding United Kingdom)	1,163.8	1,103.3
United States	1,009.6	1,099.4
Korea, Republic of	572.2	620.3
United Kingdom	478.2	450.9
Other	3,780.7	3,713.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,901.4</b>	<b>10,945.1</b>

(a) Including non-merchandise trade and re-exports.

Raw materials, particularly coal (43.6 per cent of total exports) continue to be the major commodities exported to Japan. This was followed by meat and non-ferrous metals which accounted for 18.4 per cent and 12.2 per cent, respectively, of the total value of exports to Japan.

**19.8 EXPORTS TO JAPAN FROM QUEENSLAND, 1990-91  
(\$ million)**

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Coal	1,725.8
Meat and meat preparations	730.1
Non-ferrous metals	481.0
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	282.5
Other (a)	738.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,958.2</b>

(a) Contains items for which details are not publishable and includes re-exports.

The value of commodities exported to the EEC in 1990-91 was \$1,103.3m, 5.2 per cent less than the value recorded for 1989-90. Coal rose 4.9 per cent to \$490.7m (44.5 per cent of total exports to the EEC). Metalliferous ores and metal scrap increased by 16.0 per cent while non-ferrous metals and textile fibres decreased 0.8 per cent and 34.2 per cent, respectively.

**19.9 EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC  
COMMUNITY (a) FROM QUEENSLAND, 1990-91  
(\$ million)**

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Coal	490.7
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (b)	262.0
Non-ferrous metals	90.5
Textile fibres	76.1
Other (c)	184.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,103.3</b>

(a) Excluding the United Kingdom. (b) Excluding those items for which details are not publishable. (c) Contains items for which details are not publishable and includes re-exports.

Queensland exports a wide variety of commodities to the United States. The most valuable item continues to be meat which in 1990-91 was valued at \$521.2m or 47.4 per cent of all commodities exported to the United States. This was \$64.0m (14.0 per cent) higher than in 1989-90 and made the United States second, behind Japan, as the most important destination for Queensland meat.

#### 19.10 EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM QUEENSLAND, 1990-91 (\$ million)

Commodity	Value
Meat and meat preparations	521.2
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (a)	41.3
Other (b)	536.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,099.4</b>

(a) Excluding those items for which details are not publishable. (b) Contains items for which details are not publishable and re-exports.

The Republic of Korea continued to develop as a major destination for Queensland exports during 1990-91. Coal increased by 15.1 per cent to remain the major commodity group with 35.9 per cent of the value of total exports to the Republic of Korea. Meat exports, particularly beef, have increased, going from \$73.2m in 1989-90 to \$83.0m in 1990-91, remaining the second largest commodity group.

#### 19.11 EXPORTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA FROM QUEENSLAND, 1990-91 (\$ million)

Commodity	Value
Coal	222.8
Meat and meat preparations	83.0
Non-ferrous metals	82.1
Textile fibres	46.8
Other (a)	185.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>620.3</b>

(a) Contains items for which details are not publishable and re-exports.

Non-ferrous metals and coal are the prominent commodities exported to the United Kingdom. With values of \$210.6m and \$152.2m, they accounted for 80.5 per cent of all commodities exported to the United Kingdom in 1990-91.

#### 19.12 EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM QUEENSLAND, 1990-91 (\$ million)

Commodity	Value
Non-ferrous metals	210.6
Coal	152.2
Meat and meat preparations	12.8
Other (a)	75.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>450.9</b>

(a) Contains items for which details are not publishable and re-exports.

## Foreign Imports

#### 19.13 SOURCE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS TO QUEENSLAND (\$ million)

Country	Value (a)	
	1989-90	1990-91
United States	905.7	1,008.0
Japan	960.5	946.7
European Economic Community (excluding United Kingdom)	516.7	774.8
Papua New Guinea	181.1	529.4
New Zealand	204.0	356.3
Other	1,597.5	1,848.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,365.5</b>	<b>5,464.1</b>

(a) Including non-merchandise trade.

Imports from the United States increased to \$1,008.0m (18.4 per cent) and became the major source of imports into Queensland in 1990-91. Imports from Japan were steady at \$946.7m which was 17.3 per cent of the State's total value of imports, 4.6 per cent lower than in 1989-90. The share of the EEC rose by 2.4 per cent to 14.2 per cent and that of Papua New Guinea increased 5.6 per cent to 9.7 per cent. New Zealand's share rose 1.9 per cent to 6.5 per cent of total imports.

#### 19.14 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM JAPAN TO QUEENSLAND, 1990-91 (\$ million)

Commodity	Value
Road vehicles	540.7
Power generating machinery and equipment	47.7
Rubber manufactures	47.3
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	42.4
Telecommunications and sound apparatus	38.3
Other (a)	230.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>946.7</b>

(a) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

The value of road vehicles imported from Japan increased by 2.5 per cent to \$540.7m which was 57.1 per cent of the value of all commodities. Power generating machinery and equipment rose 156.5 per cent to \$47.7m, 5.0 per cent of total imports.

#### 19.15 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO QUEENSLAND, 1990-91 (\$ million)

Commodity	Value
Aircraft	227.1
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	139.0
General industrial machinery and equipment	64.9
Road vehicles	55.9
Other (a)	518.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,005.2</b>

(a) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

With a value of \$227.1m, up 220.8 per cent from 1989-90, the purchase of aircraft from the United States was the single most valuable item of import

from that country during 1990-91 and was 22.5 per cent of total imports. Other major imports comprised machinery, specialised for particular industries \$139.0m, up 0.8 per cent from 1989-90 and general industrial machinery and equipment.

**19.16 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (a) TO QUEENSLAND, 1990-91**  
(\$ million)

Commodity	Value
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	45.7
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	36.1
General industrial machinery and equipment	33.5
Road vehicles	26.6
Other (b)	632.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>774.8</b>

(a) Excluding the United Kingdom. (b) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

The European Economic Community (excluding the United Kingdom) supplied Queensland with a wide variety of commodities during 1990-91. Machinery specialised for particular industries represented 5.9 per cent of all items imported during the year.

**19.17 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM PAPUA NEW GUINEA TO QUEENSLAND, 1990-91**  
(\$ million)

Commodity	Value
Non-monetary gold	508.5
Non-ferrous metals	9.0
Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles)	3.6
Coffee	3.1
Other (a)	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>529.4</b>

(a) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

During 1990-91, Papua New Guinea provided Queensland with a range of items. During 1990-91, non-monetary gold accounted for 96.1 per cent of the value of all commodities. Non-ferrous metal imports were valued at \$9.0m (1.7 per cent of all commodities), up 76.5 per cent from 1989-90.

During 1990-91, petroleum and petroleum products represented 43.0 per cent of all commodities imported from New Zealand. Paper and paperboard imports were valued at \$35.3m (9.9 per cent of all commodities), down 9.9 per cent from 1989-90.

**19.18 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND TO QUEENSLAND, 1990-91**  
(\$ million)

Commodity	Value
Petroleum and petroleum products	153.3
Paper and paperboard	35.3
Cork and wood	21.9
Other (a)	145.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>356.3</b>

(a) Contains items for which details are not publishable.

## 19.1.4 Monitoring Trading Prices

The trade price indexes measure changes in the prices of goods leaving and entering Australia over a period of time. Prices are obtained from major exporters and importers of the selected commodities included in the indexes. Commodities are priced on the basis of free on board (f.o.b.) at the port of shipment and exclude customs duty, insurance, freight and excise.

The price series used relate to specific standards, grades, etc. of each selected item with the aim of monitoring price changes of representative goods of a constant quality.

**19.19 EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (a), AUSTRALIA**  
(Base of Each Index: Year 1989-90 = 100)

Commodity group	Year	
	1989-90	1990-91
Live animals, animal products	100	96
Vegetable products	100	78
Mineral products	100	108
Products of chemicals or allied industries	100	100
Wool and cotton fibres	100	78
Base metals and articles of base metals	100	93
All groups	100	95

(a) Selected sections of the Australian Harmonised Export Commodity Classification.

All prices used in the derivation of the indexes are expressed in Australian currency. Changes in the relative values of the Australian dollar and overseas currencies have a direct impact on price movements for the many commodities sold or purchased in other than Australian dollars.

During 1990 the export price index was revised. The base was changed from 1974-75 = 100 to 1989-90 = 100 and the items within the index were classified according to the Australian Harmonized Export Commodity Classification (previously the Australian Export Commodity Classification had been used). These changes in the method of compilation of the Index have made comparisons between the current Index series and the superseded series virtually impossible.

The *export index* items were selected on the basis of their values in 1988-89. They constituted 95 per cent of the total value of exports of merchandise from Australia in that period.

The index shows that from 1989-90 to 1990-91 export prices rose by 8 per cent for mineral products. With the exception of products of chemical or allied industries, which remained constant, prices for all other groups fell as follows: live animals, animal products, 4 per cent; vegetable products, 22 per cent; wool and cotton fibres, 22 per cent; and base metals and articles of base

metals, 7 per cent. The overall result was a decrease of 5 per cent in the all groups index.

The *import price index* items were selected on the basis of their import values in the period 1978-79 to 1980-81. The index covers either directly or indirectly about 98 per cent of imports of merchandise trade in 1980-81. The index items, i.e. the commodities whose prices are directly represented in the index, constituted 84 per cent of the total value of imports of merchandise into Australia in 1980-81. Prices of commodities constituting a further 14 per cent of merchandise imports in 1980-81 are assumed to move in a similar manner to those of the directly represented commodities which therefore carry appropriately increased weights in respect of indirectly represented commodities. The weights were allocated in accordance with the average value of imports of the relevant commodities (expressed in 1981-82 prices) over the 3 years ended June 1981.

**19.20 IMPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (a),  
AUSTRALIA**  
(Base of Each Index: Year 1981-82 = 100)

Commodity	Year		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Food and live animals, chiefly for food	149.8	152.6	150.7
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	60.3	76.2	90.7
Chemicals and related materials	152.1	153.4	154.0
Manufactured articles classified chiefly by material	167.9	176.9	180.7
Machinery and transport equipment	177.0	181.0	185.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles and articles of non- monetary gold	167.8	175.8	180.8
All groups	151.6	159.1	164.1

(a) Selected groups of the Australian Import Commodity Classification.

The index shows that with the exception of food and live animals, chiefly for food, which fell by 1.2 per cent, import prices rose for the various groups as follows: mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, 19.0 per cent; chemicals and related materials, 0.4 per cent; manufactured articles classified chiefly by material, 2.1 per cent; machinery and transport equipment, 2.7 per cent and miscellaneous manufactured articles and articles of non-monetary gold, 2.8 per cent. The overall result was an increase of 3.1 per cent in the all groups index.

A comparison of the overall rates of change of the export and import price indexes over the past year indicates a significant deterioration in Australia's terms of trade.

## 19.2 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.**

### 19.2.1 History

One of the features of settlement in Queensland is decentralisation. There have long been well developed provincial population centres in this State, e.g. Toowoomba, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville and Cairns. Most had their own local department stores during the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s. By the late 1950s, however, large national companies began taking over these establishments, and rationalisation (closing of some stores mainly in regional centres) began in the late 1960s, with the big wave of rationalisation occurring in the mid-1970s.

Prior to the 1950s shopping centres in Queensland were of the 'strip type' with shops fronting directly on to a roadway. This began to change when the first 'drive-in' shopping centre in Australia was established at Chermside in 1957. Development continued and accelerated with a spate of new suburban shopping centres being built during the 1970s.

Discount department stores appeared during the late 1960s and early 1970s, and this trend has continued. Shopping malls have also developed in recent years, contributing to a resurgence of specialised stores retailing items such as food, clothing and jewellery. The 1980s, in particular, have seen the emergence of a number of small 'chains' which have opened stores in the larger shopping centres.

### Self-service

Self-service came into being during the 1940s when there was still a labour shortage after World War II and the cost of available labour was beginning to rise rapidly. 'Check-outs' were introduced at least 30 years ago, initially in food stores, and their use increased considerably with the growth of discount department stores in the 1970s. Check-out facilities can now be encountered in almost any type of store, although there are many specialty stores offering more personalised service to their customers.

### Technology

Technological changes in the retail industry over recent years have included computerised ordering of stocks, scientific merchandise control, electronic cash registers and bar code readers, with electronic funds transfer (EFT) now being introduced.



### Buying Groups

Because of the advantages of buying in bulk at lower prices, many small retailers have formed buying groups or joined organisations with centralised buying and distribution functions. Beginning with food stores and electrical goods stores, this development has now spread to most areas of retailing.

### Franchising

Franchising, which has shown considerable growth since the late 1970s, is a form of marketing or distribution in which the franchisor grants the franchisee the right to sell the franchisor's product, use its name, adopt its methods or copy its symbols, trademarks or architecture. Franchisees are under far more control than members of a buying group and contracts may include clauses covering not only the product, but marketing, lay-out, presentation and a variety of other conditions.

### Trading Hours

Trading hours are set by the Industrial Relations Commission and vary depending on the classification of the shop. Exempt shops have unrestricted trading hours. Independent retail shops may trade without restrictions (excluding Christmas Day, Good Friday, Anzac Day before 1.00 p.m. and Labour Day if staff are employed). Food and grocery shops may trade on the above holidays.

Non-exempt shops have hours set upon application by organisations to the Commission which hears arguments for and against before making a decision. The Brisbane City Heart has extended trading hours which include Friday night until 9.00 p.m., Saturday until 4.00 p.m. and Sunday and certain holidays from 10.30 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. These extended hours are not mandatory and shops trading on Sunday and certain holidays may only be staffed by persons who volunteer for work.

Trading hours in the Brisbane suburbs have also been extended with non-exempt shops able to trade until 9.00 p.m. on Thursday night and Saturday until 4.00 p.m.

On the Gold Coast a 12-month trial is currently underway with non-exempt shops able to trade Monday to Wednesday until 7.00 p.m., Thursday and Friday until 9.00 p.m., Saturday until 5.30 p.m. and Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.

In the week before Christmas (18 to 24 December), trading is allowed Statewide until 9.00 p.m. each night excluding Saturday and Sunday. Sunday trading (10.30 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.) is permitted on the Sunday before Christmas.

### 19.2.2 Retail Trends

Overall, the retail industry in Queensland has grown relatively strongly between 1979-80 and

1985-86, years for which retail census information is available. In this period retail turnover (expressed in 1985-86 prices) increased by 33 per cent while between 30 June 1980 and 30 June 1986, the number of retail establishments and the total number of persons employed in the retail industry grew by 22 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively.

19.21 RETAIL INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	Average turnover per establishment in 1985-86 prices		Percentage change, 1979-80 to 1985-86
	1979-80	1985-86	
	\$'000	\$'000	
Department and general stores	5,859	8,828	+ 51
Clothing, fabric and furniture stores	284	310	+ 9
Household appliance and domestic hardware stores	358	414	+ 16
Motor vehicle dealers and petrol and tyre retailers	836	921	+ 10
Food stores	471	568	+ 21
Other retailers	227	240	+ 6
All industries	533	596	+ 12

Average turnover per establishment (for establishments operating during the entire year) for 1985-86 in Queensland increased by \$63,000 or 11.8 per cent compared with that for 1979-80 (at 1985-86 prices). By far the largest increase of over 50 per cent occurred in department and general stores despite an actual decrease in the number of establishments during the period.



The Myer Centre, Brisbane Photo: The Myer Centre

The average turnover per person employed for 1985-86 in Queensland increased by \$2,000 or 2 per cent compared with 1979-80 (at 1985-86 prices). Department and general stores recorded the largest increase of 12 per cent in average turnover per person with an actual increase in employment of 7 per cent, while food stores recorded a decrease of 6 per cent with increases in employment and turnover of 32 per cent and 28 per cent, respectively, during the period.

#### 19.22 RETAIL INDUSTRY BY AVERAGE TURNOVER PER PERSON EMPLOYED, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	Turnover per person employed in 1985-86 prices		Percentage change, 1979-80 to 1985-86
	1979-80	1985-86	
	\$'000	\$'000	
Department and general stores	67	75	+ 12
Clothing, fabric and furniture stores	72	79	+ 10
Household appliance and domestic hardware stores	89	98	+ 10
Motor vehicle dealers and petrol and tyre retailers	153	168	+ 10
Food stores	77	72	- 6
Other retailers	66	65	- 2
All industries	96	98	+ 2

#### 19.23 RETAIL INDUSTRY BY AVERAGE TURNOVER PER HEAD OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	Turnover per head of population in 1985-86 prices		Percentage change, 1979-80 to 1985-86
	1979-80	1985-86	
	\$'000	\$'000	
Department and general stores	368	424	+ 15
Clothing, fabric and furniture stores	373	423	+ 13
Household appliance and domestic hardware stores	224	327	+ 46
Motor vehicle dealers and petrol and tyre retailers	1,991	2,233	+ 12
Food stores	1,219	1,369	+ 12
Other retailers	341	393	+ 15
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,515</b>	<b>5,169</b>	<b>+ 14</b>

Average turnover per head of population in Queensland increased by \$654 or 14 per cent to \$5,169 for 1985-86 compared with 1979-80 (at 1985-86 prices). The largest increase of 46 per cent occurred for the household appliance and domestic hardware group, although the 1985-86 value of \$327 is still the lowest of all industry groups. All other groups registered increases of between 12 per cent and 15 per cent with the motor vehicle group still showing the highest turnover per head of population of \$2,233.

### 19.2.3 Retail Prices

Prices of goods and services remain a focus of much concern within the community. Virtually all members of society find themselves affected to some extent by changes in retail prices.

#### 19.24 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD ITEMS, BRISBANE (a)

Item	Unit	1985-86	1990-91	Change %
		cents	cents	
Groceries, etc.				
Bread, white, sliced	680 g	93	119	+ 28
Biscuits, dry	250 g pkt	86	120	+ 39
Breakfast cereal, corn-based	500 g pkt	142	245	+ 73
Flour, self-raising	2 kg pkt	159	225	+ 41
Peaches	825 g can	125	174	+ 39
Sugar, white	2 kg pkt	130	205	+ 57
Tea	250 g pkt	142	169	+ 19
Coffee, instant	150 g jar	448	445	- 1
Dairy produce				
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	80	94	+ 18
Butter	500 g	158	173	+ 10
Fresh vegetables				
Potatoes	1 kg	61	72	+ 18
Onions	1 kg	63	101	+ 60
Meat				
Rump steak	1 kg	765	1,052	+ 37
Silverside, corned	1 kg	494	644	+ 30
Lamb, leg	1 kg	443	558	+ 26
Lamb, loin chops	1 kg	513	682	+ 33
Pork, leg	1 kg	483	578	+ 20
Sausages	1 kg	314	428	+ 37

(a) Prices are the averages of the recorded prices for the four quarters of each financial year.

Source: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0).

Within the food group, corn-based breakfast cereal, onions and white sugar are the items that have risen most significantly; between 1985-86 and 1990-91 the average prices for those items rose 73 per cent, 60 per cent and 57 per cent, respectively. Food items that have changed the least were coffee which dropped by 1 per cent and butter which rose by 10 per cent over the same period.

Since 1985-86, consumer prices in the Brisbane metropolitan area have risen by just over 40 per cent, which is a lower rise than that in all other capital cities except Canberra and Darwin. Between 1989-90 and 1990-91 consumer prices in Brisbane, Sydney and Hobart have risen by 4.9 per cent, lower than all the other capital cities.

In Brisbane, since 1985-86 and since 1989-90, both health and personal care prices have increased the most, followed by tobacco and alcohol prices for the same periods. However, between 1989-90 and 1990-91 food prices showed the lowest increase, rising by 3.4 per cent, followed by housing costs which rose by 4.1 per cent, both lower than the combined rise of all items in the Consumer Price Index, which increased by 4.9 per cent.

**19.25 CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES,  
CAPITAL CITIES, AUSTRALIA  
(per cent)**

City	1985-86		1989-90	
	to 1990-91		to 1990-91	
Sydney	44.4		4.9	
Melbourne	43.7		5.7	
Brisbane	40.3		4.9	
Adelaide	42.2		6.2	
Perth	44.1		5.1	
Hobart	40.6		4.9	
Canberra	39.5		5.1	
Darwin	37.3		5.7	

Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

**19.26 CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES, BRISBANE  
(per cent)**

Group	1985-86		1989-90	
	to 1990-91		to 1990-91	
Food	33.7		3.4	
Clothing	38.3		5.3	
Housing	40.6		4.1	
Household equipment and operation	35.2		5.2	
Transportation	41.2		5.7	
Tobacco and alcohol	55.7		6.9	
Health and personal care	56.0		7.0	
Recreation and education	40.3		4.4	
All groups	40.3		4.9	

Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

## 19.3 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.

Quantitative data on this sector are scarce but a series of surveys in respect of 1986-87 and 1987-88 is addressing this information gap. As service industries have previously only been surveyed in part, the degree of growth for many of these industries cannot be measured. However, comparable data are available for some industries within the services sector.

Service industries in Queensland (for which comparable data are available) have shown a mixture of growth and decline between 1979-80 and 1986-87. Industry groups showing the greatest growth since 1979-80, in terms of turnover at 1986-87 prices, are hairdressers and beauty salons with an 80 per cent increase and accommodation, up 68 per cent. Strong growth has also been shown in cafes and restaurants with a 26 per cent increase and hotels, etc., 19 per cent. The industry group which has shown the greatest decline, in terms of 1986-87 prices, is the motion picture theatres where turnover decreased 25 per cent over the period.

**19.27 TOURISM AND PERSONAL SERVICES TURNOVER,  
QUEENSLAND**

Industry group	Turnover in 1986-87 prices		Percentage change, 1979-80 to 1986-87
	1979-80	1986-87	
	\$m	\$m	
Motion picture theatres	47.2	35.2	-25
Cafes and restaurants	278.6	351.6	+26
Hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places)	998.5	1,183.9	+19
Accommodation	293.8	494.8	+68
Licensed clubs	232.3	229.6	-1
Laundries and dry cleaners	45.6	44.6	-2
Hairdressers and beauty salons	76.4	137.9	+80
Motor vehicle hire (a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Travel agency services	n.a.	51.5	n.a.
Photography services	n.a.	27.0	n.a.

(a) Turnover figures by State are not available.

**19.28 TOURISM AND PERSONAL SERVICES  
EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND**

Industry group	Persons employed at 30 June		Percentage change, 1980 to 1987
	1980	1987	
Motion picture theatres	1,079	667	-38
Cafes and restaurants	8,080	12,140	+50
Hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places)	15,239	16,992	+12
Accommodation	8,227	11,442	+39
Licensed clubs	4,486	4,632	+3
Laundries and dry cleaners	1,624	1,649	+2
Hairdressers and beauty salons	4,512	6,664	+48
Motor vehicle hire	n.a.	674	n.a.
Travel agency services	n.a.	1,412	n.a.
Photography services	n.a.	656	n.a.

**19.29 PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES,  
QUEENSLAND, 1987-88**

Industry group	Turnover	Persons employed
		at 30 June
	\$m	No.
Real estate agents	384	5,296
Architectural services	113	2,415
Surveying services	74	1,882
Engineering and technical services	282	4,895
Legal services	474	5,781
Accounting services	278	3,974
Computing services	94	1,722
Advertising services	392	1,688
Debt collecting and credit reporting services	15	290
Pest control services	19	463
Cleaning services	69	5,368
Security/protection and business services, n.e.c.	88	2,725

Source: Professional and Business Services, Summary Statistics (8662.0).

Employment in service industries within Queensland showed similar trends between 1979-80 and 1986-87 with cafes and restaurants having the



largest increase of 50 per cent. Hairdressers and beauty salons also showed a significant increase of 48 per cent as did the accommodation industry with a 39 per cent increase. Hotels experienced a 12 per cent increase during the period. The motion picture theatre industry was the only one to show a decrease in employment, dropping by 38 per cent between 1979-80 and 1986-87.

Professional and business services were first surveyed in 1987-88 and therefore no comparable data are available.

## 19.4 REFERENCES

ABS publications produced by the Queensland Office:

*Retail Industry: Details of Operations* (8622.3), irregular

*Retail Industry: Small Area Statistics* (8623.3), irregular

*Retail Industry: Establishment Size Statistics* (8626.3), irregular

ABS publications produced by the Canberra Office:

*Exports* (5432.0), monthly

*Imports* (5433.0), monthly

*Consumer Price Index* (6401.0), quarterly

*Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities* (6403.0), quarterly

*Export Price Index* (6405.0), monthly

*Import Price Index* (6414.0), quarterly

*Retail Industry: Summary of Operations* (8613.0), irregular

*Retail Industry: Details of Operations* (8622.0), irregular

*Selected Tourism and Personal Service Industries Summary of Operations* (8650.0), irregular

*Professional and Business Services, Summary Statistics* (8662.0), irregular



The good old corner store, Logan Road, as it used to be in 1936

Photo: Bess Preece





The 1940s method of delivering seedlings to the planting site

**SUMMARY OF  
QUEENSLAND STATISTICS**

Since 1860

## SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government receipts					State Government expenditure (d)			
	Taxation (all funds) (a) (b)	From Australian Govern- ment (a) (c)	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund (d)	Trust funds (d)	All receipts (d)	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund	Trust funds	All expend- iture	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
1860	127	..	357	..	357	360	..	360	
1865	442	..	945	86	1,031	898	21	919	
1870	728	..	1,486	56	1,542	1,532	34	1,566	
1875-76	1,208	..	2,527	116	2,643	2,630	84	2,714	
1880-81	1,316	..	4,047	106	4,154	3,515	94	3,610	
1885-86	2,459	..	5,737	234	5,970	6,180	302	6,482	
1890-91	3,057	..	6,700	242	6,942	7,369	260	7,630	
1895-96	3,134	..	7,283	567	7,850	7,136	527	7,663	
1900-01	2,250	1,167	8,193	522	8,714	9,249	473	9,722	
1905-06	1,012	1,714	7,707	848	8,555	7,451	1,030	8,482	
1910-11	1,392	1,376	10,640	1,243	11,883	10,629	1,717	12,347	
1915-16	2,922	1,667	15,413	2,630	18,043	15,343	3,925	19,268	
1920-21	7,440	1,821	25,202	8,220	33,422	25,182	9,288	34,471	
1925-26	8,694	2,436	31,200	13,518	44,717	32,309	14,581	46,890	
1930-31	11,085	3,046	30,145	11,239	41,384	31,829	10,413	42,243	
1935-36	14,646	3,374	30,978	15,198	46,176	32,462	14,857	47,319	
1940-41	18,361	4,499	43,079	17,524	60,603	43,023	15,131	58,154	
1945-46	18,968	5,566	49,549	23,362	72,911	49,519	21,441	70,960	
1950-51	39,982	14,063	89,446	54,550	143,996	89,250	50,907	140,156	
1955-56	74,484	23,684	151,337	100,634	251,972	154,784	112,840	267,624	
1956-57	80,066	29,229	170,316	113,166	283,483	170,286	116,698	286,984	
1957-58	86,580	34,980	175,911	127,355	303,266	178,940	122,322	301,262	
1958-59	91,335	36,281	(f) 187,591	133,121	320,712	189,973	(f) 130,040	320,013	
1959-60	115,393	27,131	(f) 203,824	142,898	346,722	204,154	(f) 144,356	348,510	
1960-61	125,304	29,994	217,634	153,775	371,408	218,870	153,753	372,623	
1961-62	136,009	38,784	234,650	172,477	407,128	234,431	169,613	404,043	
1962-63	145,129	46,000	(f) 245,636	128,915	474,551	245,582	(f) 223,223	468,804	
1963-64	155,403	48,073	260,897	249,765	510,662	260,454	243,689	504,144	
1964-65	165,990	48,854	267,139	262,776	529,916	271,215	264,928	536,143	
1965-66	181,660	60,662	294,502	289,627	584,129	298,022	288,701	586,723	
1966-67	204,702	70,038	323,781	321,055	644,836	323,523	315,191	638,714	
1967-68	232,685	76,301	(g) 376,987	355,120	(g) 732,107	(g) 376,017	348,442	(g) 724,459	
1968-69	253,343	81,947	387,866	378,924	766,790	388,777	373,531	762,308	
1969-70	281,306	104,191	441,074	445,278	886,352	444,618	438,071	882,689	
1970-71	120,597	351,427	499,048	500,569	999,618	499,569	486,102	985,671	
1971-72	168,904	403,162	595,218	581,696	1,176,913	592,506	556,955	1,149,461	
1972-73	215,209	460,246	704,109	672,721	1,376,830	702,902	632,100	1,335,003	
1973-74	267,946	581,830	853,676	849,734	1,703,410	855,184	802,940	1,658,125	
1974-75	310,573	856,693	1,112,866	1,125,406	2,238,271	1,121,218	1,128,373	2,249,591	
1975-76	397,131	1,132,545	1,349,513	1,471,173	2,820,686	1,348,799	1,344,237	2,693,036	
1976-77	471,613	1,288,675	1,610,538	1,792,796	3,403,334	1,611,555	1,687,601	3,299,156	
1977-78	536,800	1,468,570	1,815,953	1,881,173	3,697,126	1,816,863	1,754,292	3,571,155	
1978-79	581,500	1,559,318	1,947,444	2,087,974	4,035,418	1,946,867	1,910,826	3,857,693	
1979-80	649,000	1,710,571	2,206,954	2,263,384	4,470,338	2,207,893	2,143,272	4,351,165	
1980-81	805,800	1,945,446	2,604,036	2,655,687	5,259,723	2,604,010	2,509,450	5,113,460	
1981-82	958,700	2,208,200	3,276,756	3,361,952	6,638,708	3,276,926	3,119,235	6,396,161	
1982-83	1,039,700	2,534,400	3,690,187	4,275,359	7,965,546	3,690,956	3,958,567	7,649,523	
1983-84	1,160,400	2,983,900	4,212,842	5,362,082	9,574,924	4,211,919	4,905,259	9,117,178	
1984-85	1,297,900	3,261,600	4,681,674	6,223,138	10,904,812	4,682,431	5,836,479	10,518,910	
1985-86	1,373,700	r 3,471,500	5,190,941	8,765,380	13,956,321	5,190,727	9,491,849	14,682,576	
1986-87	1,509,800	r 3,770,600	5,649,027	10,645,387	16,294,414	5,648,701	9,985,224	15,633,925	
1987-88	1,906,800	r 3,991,800	6,308,439	8,940,270	15,248,709	6,270,304	8,584,748	14,855,052	
1988-89	r 2,417,000	r 4,092,500	7,164,218	11,492,341	18,656,559	9,295,726	10,954,324	20,250,050	
1989-90	2,621,000	4,482,000	7,847,933	9,333,506	17,181,439	7,836,786	11,002,902	18,839,688	

(a) Financial assistance grants are included with taxation to 1969-70. The figures shown from 1970-71 have been calculated according to the *Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics* (1217.0). (b) Changes in classification occurred in 1977-78, 1980-81 and 1981-82. (c) Including interest contributions from 1900-01, road grants from 1922-23, non-recurring grants from 1934-35 and grants for local public works from 1935-36. (d) Gross amounts.



## FINANCE STATISTICS

State gross public debt at 30 June							
Gross loan expenditure	Where payable		Total	Average rate of interest per \$100	Accumulated sinking fund	Local government revenue (e)	Year
	Australia	Overseas					
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$'000	
39	..	..	..	..	..	13	1860
1,370	248	2,016	2,263	2.29	..	107	1865
311	1,390	5,352	6,743	6.50	..	55	1870
1,200	3,912	8,986	12,899	4.75	..	174	1875-76
1,982	4,156	22,334	26,490	4.20	..	323	1880-81
3,846	4,418	37,224	41,642	3.90	..	1,112	1885-86
3,112	4,458	51,754	56,211	4.05	..	1,726	1890-91
1,184	6,160	59,864	66,025	3.90	..	1,024	1895-96
2,424	11,408	65,664	77,071	3.68	..	1,522	1900-01
595	14,460	70,110	84,570	3.70	..	1,412	1905-06
3,991	16,058	78,112	94,170	3.62	10	1,808	1910-11
6,124	21,700	95,766	117,466	3.77	518	3,458	1915-16
8,502	50,394	111,096	161,489	3.65	882	5,775	1920-21
9,944	72,602	132,298	204,899	4.78	2,816	6,236	1925-26
6,684	82,153	142,309	224,462	4.79	1,555	12,782	1930-31
10,140	104,596	140,677	245,272	4.11	1,579	15,798	1935-36
6,715	121,224	138,965	260,189	4.08	2,594	n.a.	1940-41
4,817	152,885	113,705	266,590	3.48	3,089	19,200	1945-46
35,695	234,094	98,220	332,314	3.18	102	36,212	1950-51
43,810	409,979	95,620	505,599	3.55	434	n.a.	1955-56
46,252	443,235	95,405	538,639	3.71	214	68,608	1956-57
46,381	475,917	95,978	571,895	3.79	77	74,020	1957-58
53,863	507,318	99,622	606,940	3.88	283	81,419	1958-59
59,884	544,513	100,335	644,848	3.96	210	88,538	1959-60
60,672	581,565	103,334	684,900	4.18	301	95,197	1960-61
62,717	623,308	104,334	727,642	4.28	327	101,625	1961-62
64,262	661,225	108,856	770,081	4.26	641	112,859	1962-63
71,147	710,625	110,845	821,469	4.28	744	123,966	1963-64
79,104	771,706	107,986	879,691	4.41	664	134,567	1964-65
79,095	836,050	100,475	936,525	4.56	278	147,588	1965-66
82,600	947,522	64,140	1,011,662	4.71	423	159,599	1966-67
89,003	1,015,768	61,888	1,077,656	4.74	437	175,579	1967-68
93,950	1,090,887	57,933	1,148,820	4.82	2,658	194,591	1968-69
100,958	1,188,037	34,670	1,222,707	5.01	1,652	201,165	1969-70
103,332	1,244,181	33,018	1,277,199	5.24	1,726	227,077	1970-71
135,668	1,316,123	30,877	1,347,001	5.34	415	252,450	1971-72
146,104	1,398,540	25,957	1,424,497	5.34	1,212	302,142	1972-73
140,058	1,462,336	22,919	1,485,255	5.55	1,413	348,193	1973-74
202,792	1,423,397	17,626	1,441,023	6.21	1,482	433,939	1974-75
222,954	1,523,015	14,169	1,537,185	6.92	1,461	508,197	1975-76
247,739	1,628,434	13,272	1,641,706	7.13	5,891	610,995	1976-77
277,695	1,741,391	10,809	1,752,200	7.38	11,465	564,494	1977-78
270,899	1,847,854	5,571	1,853,425	7.49	10,239	606,740	1978-79
271,531	1,924,689	5,073	1,929,762	7.68	1,825	682,374	1979-80
276,779	2,017,296	4,352	2,021,649	8.27	2,280	796,638	1980-81
288,799	2,110,171	1,899	2,112,070	9.12	1,540	938,026	1981-82
297,681	2,196,256	1,645	2,197,901	9.77	1,439	1,080,092	1982-83
334,399	2,290,573	378	2,290,951	9.81	125	1,253,582	1983-84
331,251	2,375,923	189	2,376,112	9.99	707	1,405,818	1984-85
360,868	2,459,161	—	2,459,161	10.32	2,313	1,507,444	1985-86
368,323	2,477,509	—	2,477,509	10.76	2,678	1,647,532	1986-87
368,634	2,444,925	—	2,444,925	10.55	599	1,768,066	1987-88
377,591	2,420,275	—	2,420,275	11.02	2,514	1,982,521	1988-89
—	2,406,068	—	2,406,068	11.29	5,100	2,216,663	1989-90

i.e. not adjusted for inter-fund transfers. (c) Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for the calendar year ended 6 months earlier than the year shown and up to 1923 include loan receipts. All receipts of business undertakings are included. (f) Excluding amounts transferred from trust funds to offset accumulated debit balances in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. (g) Including Australian Government loan of \$19,768,000 to the Sugar Board.



## SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS

(\$m)

Year	Trading banks (a)			Savings banks deposits at 30 June (a) (c)	Type of financial commitment			
	Advances (b) (c)	Deposits (b) (c)	Weekly transactions (d)		Housing for owner occupation	Personal	Commercial	Lease
1859-60	0.8	0.4	n.a.	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1865-66	4.4	1.6	n.a.	(e) 0.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1870-71	2.4	2.2	n.a.	(e) 0.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1875-76	6.3	5.8	n.a.	(e) 1.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1880-81	8.8	7.2	n.a.	(e) 1.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1885-86	23.9	14.4	n.a.	(e) 2.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1890-91	34.6	19.7	n.a.	(e) 3.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1895-96	31.3	21.6	n.a.	4.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1900-01	25.6	26.3	n.a.	7.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1905-06	26.0	26.6	1.2	8.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1910-11	30.3	39.3	2.3	12.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1915-16	37.0	48.3	3.7	25.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1920-21	46.6	57.8	6.2	37.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1925-26	67.3	86.3	7.4	45.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1930-31	64.2	87.5	5.9	44.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1935-36	76.2	87.0	7.1	54.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1940-41	83.0	106.9	9.5	58.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1945-46	63.9	215.8	14.3	180.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1950-51	181.6	351.0	78.0	197.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1955-56	271.4	397.6	112.1	265.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1960-61	307.7	476.7	163.8	374.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1961-62	315.8	506.1	164.4	411.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1962-63	331.0	549.3	185.1	470.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1963-64	348.0	625.3	213.2	542.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1964-65	403.5	667.8	232.9	593.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1965-66	426.6	710.0	232.5	637.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1966-67	540.9	754.5	256.9	700.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1967-68	499.8	805.5	289.2	757.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1968-69	534.3	871.8	325.3	819.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1969-70	580.3	917.3	364.7	875.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1970-71	615.4	979.1	405.0	943.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1971-72	670.3	1,120.8	459.1	1,052.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1972-73	929.8	1,566.6	597.5	1,319.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1973-74	1,187.9	1,845.9	753.4	1,428.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1974-75	1,247.6	2,148.9	817.9	1,618.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1975-76	1,483.3	2,335.5	1,027.4	1,940.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976-77	1,678.2	2,712.6	1,230.7	2,148.7	641.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977-78	1,940.4	2,969.1	1,385.1	2,446.5	698.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1978-79	2,145.5	3,393.0	1,517.7	2,713.3	905.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979-80	2,509.2	3,934.8	1,883.0	2,884.6	976.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1980-81	2,817.8	4,896.3	2,356.0	3,232.3	1,106.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1981-82	3,308.7	5,590.3	3,029.6	3,463.3	1,135.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1982-83	4,096.3	5,886.6	3,567.3	4,136.1	1,232.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1983-84	4,878.8	6,067.8	4,648.7	4,708.6	1,794.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1984-85	6,123.1	6,833.6	5,772.1	5,029.3	2,083.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1985-86	6,823.8	7,645.1	6,246.9	5,238.4	1,561.1	2,358.6	6,463.2	990.4
1986-87	7,136.7	7,949.8	7,349.6	5,813.3	1,666.3	2,336.9	7,576.8	904.8
1987-88	7,642.5	8,672.1	9,744.2	7,129.2	2,917.2	3,015.1	10,655.2	1,096.0
1988-89	9,321.0	10,197.0	11,152.9	9,687.0	3,442.1	3,438.5	12,738.5	1,470.7
1989-90	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,150.0	3,603.9	8,693.2	1,325.4
1990-91	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,860.0	3,535.7	7,572.8	953.0

(a) From January 1990, changes to the *Banking Act 1959* removed the distinction between savings and trading banks. (b) Average weekly balances in month of June (June quarter before 1945-46). (c) From January 1989 data are not comparable with those for previous periods due to changes in reporting arrangements. (d) From 1946-47 average weekly debits to customers' accounts; earlier figures, average weekly clearings (calendar years before 1928-29). (e) Calendar year ended 6 months later than the financial year shown.

## SUMMARY OF LAW, ORDER AND EDUCATION STATISTICS

Year	Police force at end of year (a)	Prisoners in jail at end of year (b)		Higher court criminal convictions	Liquor licences in force at end of year (c)	Schools (d)	Pupils at schools (e)	Higher education students (f)
		Males	Females					
1860	n.a.	28	6	30	107	41	1,890	..
1865	392	190	20	99	365	101	9,091	..
1870	n.a.	206	17	89	618	173	16,425	..
1875	660	267	29	176	940	283	34,591	..
1880	626	301	48	171	971	415	44,104	..
1885	873	467	52	266	1,269	551	59,301	..
1890	897	580	55	275	1,379	737	76,135	..
1895	907	538	49	245	1,282	923	87,123	..
1900	885	511	52	278	1,470	1,084	109,963	..
1905	912	495	40	258	1,561	1,215	110,886	..
1910	1,050	494	33	376	1,682	1,348	112,863	..
1915	(g) 1,293	416	34	351	1,828	1,565	129,296	265
1920	(g) 1,215	329	16	203	1,682	1,771	150,780	291
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	1,614	1,888	167,247	457
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	1,598	1,897	175,344	778
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	1,661	1,925	174,319	1,090
1940-41	1,543	283	4	145	1,625	1,914	163,396	1,902
1945-46	1,776	507	17	229	1,623	1,746	164,365	2,224
1950-51	2,251	468	11	346	1,686	1,810	198,755	4,245
1955-56	2,447	628	19	431	1,789	1,845	249,335	4,527
1960-61	2,690	921	29	1,279	1,789	1,827	308,998	8,700
1961-62	2,764	873	17	1,175	1,787	1,801	316,800	9,525
1962-63	2,812	916	30	1,187	1,802	1,783	325,869	10,507
1963-64	2,832	826	18	1,134	1,798	1,776	332,818	11,466
1964-65	2,822	987	37	1,201	1,793	1,729	340,583	12,424
1965-66	2,986	1,035	24	1,330	1,798	1,686	347,380	13,581
1966-67	3,067	1,088	18	1,279	1,808	1,667	357,576	14,821
1967-68	3,094	1,010	24	1,160	1,806	1,649	368,385	15,253
1968-69	3,190	1,095	39	1,610	1,822	1,606	375,741	15,317
1969-70	3,221	1,185	22	1,402	1,882	1,590	383,234	15,773
1970-71	3,197	1,218	18	1,727	1,969	1,578	387,745	17,584
1971-72	3,353	1,410	29	1,758	2,026	1,573	392,883	18,949
1972-73	3,518	1,547	27	1,812	2,085	1,568	399,569	18,591
1973-74	3,770	1,376	25	1,610	2,155	1,567	407,582	18,815
1974-75	3,949	1,462	21	1,803	2,214	1,562	414,179	20,701
1975-76	4,034	1,536	30	1,966	2,250	1,540	422,522	20,047
1976-77	4,230	1,498	23	1,008	2,289	1,540	429,694	20,904
1977-78	4,233	1,597	37	891	2,346	1,554	437,941	21,513
1978-79	4,132	1,697	43	946	2,446	1,584	444,045	21,958
1979-80	4,387	1,686	53	1,143	2,518	1,597	450,575	21,721
1980-81	4,554	1,733	49	1,243	2,605	1,617	460,927	22,249
1981-82	4,543	1,661	45	1,263	2,719	1,626	472,840	22,392
1982-83	4,869	1,728	45	1,434	2,830	1,636	481,568	22,528
1983-84	4,899	1,850	38	1,784	2,928	1,672	486,297	22,867
1984-85	4,984	1,925	74	2,177	2,968	1,689	489,600	23,670
1985-86	5,145	2,126	79	2,538	3,046	1,698	491,160	23,996
1986-87	5,381	2,261	88	2,619	3,233	1,712	495,059	25,359
1987-88	5,322	2,304	114	2,795	3,352	1,709	503,080	25,495
1988-89	5,573	2,335	119	2,836	3,483	1,700	513,856	27,816
1989-90	5,882	2,367	115	3,032	3,621	1,711	521,306	77,325
1990-91	6,302	2,102	84	2,916	3,685	1,722	530,816	85,021

(a) From 1969-70, new series. (b) From 1924-25 to 1947-48 at the middle of financial year shown. (c) The licences exclude bottlers' licences and include licensed victuallers throughout; winesellers from 1900; spirit merchants and registered clubs from 1913; sporting clubs and packets from 1934-35; ex-servicemen's clubs from 1955-56; restaurants from 1961-62; bistros, cabarets, function rooms and theatres from 1970-71; caterers' licences from 1976-77; airport licences from 1977-78; vigneron-vintners and tourist park licences from 1980-81; cultural centres from 1982-83 and historic inn licences from 1983-84. (d) From 1983-84 including non-government special schools. (e) Excluding enrolments at preschools; including students at business colleges until 1931-32; net enrolment during the year until 1938 (1938-39); thereafter number on roll at end of school year until 1950, at August from 1951 and at July from 1980; full-time students only from 1983-84. (f) Enrolment for year ended middle of financial year shown; University students only until 1988-89. (g) At 30 June following the year shown.



## SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS (a)

Particulars	April	March	At 30 June			
	1861	1901	1933	1947	1954	1961
<b>Persons</b>	<b>30,059</b>	<b>503,266</b>	<b>947,534</b>	<b>1,106,415</b>	<b>1,318,259</b>	<b>1,518,828</b>
Males	18,121	280,092	497,217	567,471	676,252	774,579
Females	11,938	223,174	450,317	538,944	642,007	744,249
Masculinity (b)	151.8	125.5	110.4	105.3	105.3	104.1
<b>Age distribution (years) (c)</b>						
0-9	8,677	126,163	178,568	214,301	286,456	324,056
10-19	4,230	106,136	183,460	171,038	200,006	274,029
20-29	7,295	90,499	163,358	176,983	190,278	191,874
30-39	5,215	76,199	140,485	167,648	192,618	204,271
40-49	3,040	50,613	120,760	137,727	166,570	189,037
50-59	1,235	29,667	78,051	116,014	126,197	146,276
60-69	295	17,560	52,336	75,493	96,441	109,051
70 and over	72	6,429	30,516	47,211	59,693	80,234
<b>Religion</b>						
Christian						
Anglican (d)	13,419	185,023	331,972	388,621	454,095	486,315
Baptist	—	12,252	14,991	16,399	20,113	22,254
Catholic (e)	7,676	120,663	209,315	254,988	316,962	372,350
Church of Christ	—	—	5,020	5,717	6,751	7,627
Congregational	700	9,763	8,669	8,546	9,086	9,166
Methodist	1,435	46,556	87,909	124,322	146,456	165,556
Presbyterian	3,700	57,615	106,813	121,604	151,586	173,316
Protestant (undefined)	2,319	2,994	10,179	9,543	10,175	10,149
Salvation Army	—	5,540	4,497	5,734	7,124	8,318
Uniting Church (f)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	31,369	32,307	39,853	61,337	78,112
Total	29,249	471,775	811,672	975,327	1,183,685	1,333,163
Non-Christian	454	19,861	2,201	1,915	2,409	2,694
Indefinite	43	2,967	1,896	2,959	2,397	3,084
No religion	—	7,718	1,932	4,104	3,777	4,546
Not stated	313	945	129,833	122,110	125,991	175,341
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married						
Under 15 years of age	10,792	184,486	271,433	297,800	394,021	475,858
15 years and over	8,716	155,789	271,479	253,095	255,767	282,206
Total	19,508	340,275	542,912	550,895	649,788	758,064
Married	9,891	145,081	356,445	473,404	577,780	656,088
Separated not divorced	—	—	—	17,551	17,902	21,406
Divorced	—	145	1,601	5,613	7,677	9,585
Widowed	647	17,188	42,104	55,515	63,497	73,685
Not stated	13	577	4,472	3,437	1,615	—
<b>Birthplace</b>						
Australia	9,785	328,573	787,718	992,178	1,160,595	1,341,069
New Zealand	31	1,571	4,033	3,905	4,612	5,770
United Kingdom and Ireland	16,700	126,159	120,482	82,463	92,951	93,329
Netherlands	—	62	307	351	5,232	9,556
Germany	2,124	13,163	6,983	3,839	6,785	8,470
Italy	—	845	8,355	8,541	16,795	20,000
Other Europe	56	8,044	10,738	8,826	21,962	26,895
Asia	657	13,499	4,883	2,925	4,963	7,412
Other	706	11,350	4,035	3,387	4,364	6,327
Not stated (g)	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Excluding full-blood Aboriginal people. (b) Number of males per 100 females. (c) Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages. (d) Previously referred to as Church of England. (e) Including Catholic and Roman Catholic. (f) The Uniting Church was formed in 1977 from members of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. (g) Included with Australian born.

## SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS (a)

Particulars	At 30 June				
	1966	1971	1976 (b)	1981	1986
<b>Persons</b>	<b>1,682,688</b>	<b>1,827,065</b>	<b>2,037,194</b>	<b>2,295,123</b>	<b>2,587,315</b>
Males	853,541	921,665	1,024,609	1,153,404	1,295,630
Females	829,147	905,400	1,012,584	1,141,719	1,291,685
Masculinity (c)	102.9	101.8	101.2	101.0	100.3
Age distribution (years) (d)					
0-9	349,385	358,004	380,173	382,362	399,060
10-19	318,567	343,266	375,481	403,434	442,150
20-29	226,676	277,540	329,776	381,794	424,195
30-39	199,008	207,719	255,090	333,645	398,503
40-49	202,863	213,142	212,290	232,911	296,203
50-59	171,507	185,368	202,894	225,689	231,268
60-69	119,987	136,603	161,638	188,178	214,867
70 and over	94,695	105,423	119,853	147,110	181,069
Religion					
Christian					
Anglican (e)	529,257	544,432	560,873	601,537	640,867
Baptist	26,870	28,329	29,919	34,323	39,099
Catholic (f)	427,859	467,203	494,344	554,912	628,906
Church of Christ	9,062	10,196	10,542	12,842	15,067
Congregational	9,949	9,627	8,045	3,616	2,878
Methodist	180,160	182,887	179,344	86,750	(g)
Presbyterian	190,343	192,079	179,074	132,525	120,239
Protestant (undefined)	10,957	23,190	20,693	24,343	24,955
Salvation Army	9,044	10,608	11,164	12,952	14,907
Uniting Church (h)	..	..	..	146,898	255,287
Other	93,305	113,260	131,759	163,259	210,419
Total	1,486,806	1,581,811	1,625,757	1,773,957	1,952,624
Non-Christian	3,325	4,066	6,142	9,989	17,544
Indefinite	4,895	3,945	7,238	11,299	10,088
No religion	11,101	110,629	154,548	229,629	303,090
Not stated	176,561	126,614	243,508	270,249	303,969
Marital status					
Never married					
Under 15 years of age	513,322	540,080	571,963	587,357	620,574
15 years and over	320,470	327,469	367,018	453,506	551,703
Total	833,792	867,549	938,981	1,040,863	1,172,277
Married	727,999	820,826	926,398	1,029,825	1,140,431
Separated not divorced	23,879	27,003	38,501	45,950	55,290
Divorced	11,859	16,231	30,022	60,245	91,566
Widowed	85,159	95,456	103,291	118,240	127,751
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—
Birthplace					
Australia	1,480,832	1,595,572	1,771,115	1,932,810	2,162,995
New Zealand	7,608	13,333	17,753	48,073	61,246
United Kingdom and Ireland	106,112	120,595	135,435	147,083	158,949
Netherlands	9,868	9,935	10,683	12,914	14,272
Germany	9,026	9,496	10,896	12,767	15,780
Italy	20,272	19,280	18,875	17,956	17,418
Other Europe	29,027	31,847	34,473	38,240	43,472
Asia	9,330	12,052	15,818	24,196	37,917
Other	10,613	14,955	22,146	28,943	39,655
Not stated (i)	—	—	—	32,141	35,611

(a) Including full-blood Aboriginal people. (b) This Census was processed on a sample basis and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. (c) Number of males per 100 females. (d) Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages. (e) Previously referred to as Church of England. (f) Including Catholic and Roman Catholic. (g) Included with Uniting Church. (h) The Uniting Church was formed in 1977 from members of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. (i) Prior to 1981 included with Australian born.



## SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS

Local government area	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Local government area	Estimated resident population at 30 June		
	1985	1989	1990		1985	1989	1990
Albert Shire	86,060	130,165	139,781	Fitzroy Shire	6,340	7,214	7,475
Allora Shire	2,010	2,200	2,241	Flinders Shire	2,820	2,907	2,892
Aramac Shire	1,080	1,062	1,052	Gatton Shire	12,130	13,217	13,605
Atherton Shire	8,310	9,336	9,728	Gayndah Shire	2,920	2,812	2,801
Aurukun Shire	970	1,069	1,104	Gladstone City	23,650	23,025	23,113
Balonne Shire	5,100	5,160	5,195	Glengallan Shire	3,700	3,827	3,837
Banana Shire	16,490	17,076	17,021	Gold Coast City	118,010	135,408	138,061
Barcaldine Shire	1,840	1,803	1,795	Gooburrum Shire	5,710	6,511	6,914
Barcoo Shire	530	462	454	Goondiwindi Town	4,050	4,300	4,390
Bauhinia Shire	2,450	2,381	2,361	Gympie City	11,270	11,292	11,358
Beaudesert Shire	24,680	32,625	35,361	Herberton Shire	4,370	4,897	5,115
Belyando Shire	11,080	11,947	12,029	Hervey Bay City	17,740	23,412	25,485
Bendemere Shire	1,160	1,126	1,118	Hinchinbrook Shire	13,550	13,313	13,270
Biggenden Shire	1,540	1,647	1,663	Ilfracombe Shire	330	309	321
Blackall Shire	2,150	2,137	2,122	Inglewood Shire	3,030	2,968	2,986
Boonah Shire	5,970	6,319	6,474	Ipswich City	74,100	75,283	75,955
Booringa Shire	2,280	2,241	2,228	Isis Shire	3,980	4,252	4,440
Boulia Shire	590	550	540	Isisford Shire	420	349	339
Bowen Shire	14,130	13,679	13,646	Jericho Shire	1,140	1,032	1,019
Brisbane City	736,900	744,828	749,527	Johnstone Shire	17,160	17,646	17,840
Broadsound Shire	8,330	8,982	9,164	Jondaryan Shire	9,460	10,247	10,511
Bulloo Shire	550	607	615	Kilcoy Shire	2,590	2,887	3,029
Bundaberg City	32,350	33,024	33,300	Kilkivan Shire	2,700	2,791	2,827
Bungil Shire	2,120	2,026	2,031	Kingaroy Shire	10,000	10,509	10,720
Burdekin Shire	18,420	18,196	18,242	Kolan Shire	2,620	2,805	2,900
Burke Shire	1,340	1,377	1,369	Laidley Shire	6,980	7,810	8,198
Caboorture Shire	44,850	61,832	66,701	Livingstone Shire	14,810	16,393	16,889
Cairns City	39,310	42,839	43,681	Logan City	114,480	142,222	148,320
Calliope Shire	9,760	10,314	10,673	Longreach Shire	3,980	4,043	4,027
Caloundra City (a)	34,210	44,992	48,304	Mackay City	22,670	22,583	22,740
Cambooya Shire	2,540	2,805	2,899	Mareeba Shire	15,440	16,681	17,070
Cardwell Shire	7,790	8,397	8,609	Maroochy Shire	59,090	70,715	73,434
Carpentaria Shire	3,160	3,187	3,177	Maryborough City	22,640	23,026	23,286
Charters Towers City	8,120	8,592	8,757	McKinlay Shire	1,380	1,331	1,319
Chinchilla Shire	5,760	5,809	5,817	Millmerran Shire	3,120	3,161	3,161
Clifton Shire	2,380	2,416	2,428	Mirani Shire	4,800	4,918	4,929
Cloneer Shire	3,170	3,527	3,602	Miriam Vale Shire	1,850	2,201	2,351
Cook Shire (b)	7,140	7,398	7,445	Monto Shire	3,280	3,171	3,166
Crow's Nest Shire	5,460	6,296	6,591	Moreton Shire	36,180	45,762	48,362
Croydon Shire	300	336	336	Morningside Shire	880	929	942
Dalby Town	9,720	9,727	9,727	Mount Isa City	24,520	24,023	23,935
Dalrymple Shire	3,860	4,131	4,139	Mount Morgan Shire	3,210	3,177	3,162
Diamantina Shire	280	251	243	Mulgrave Shire	37,790	48,344	50,322
Douglas Shire	6,050	8,274	8,520	Mundubbera Shire	2,370	2,256	2,261
Duarina Shire	10,310	10,614	10,597	Murgon Shire	4,670	4,640	4,630
Eacham Shire	5,060	5,835	6,094	Murilla Shire	3,120	3,057	3,052
Eidsvold Shire	1,230	1,164	1,149	Murweh Shire	5,460	5,332	5,287
Emerald Shire	9,160	9,646	9,652	Nanango Shire	5,400	6,125	6,487
Esk Shire	9,240	10,210	10,719	Nebo Shire	2,380	2,340	2,415
Etheridge Shire	1,020	1,158	1,173	Noosa Shire	17,990	23,496	25,094

## FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Local government area	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Local government area	Estimated resident population at 30 June		
	1985	1989	1990		1985	1989	1990
Paroo Shire	2,650	2,678	2,678	Tiaro Shire	2,540	2,738	2,834
Peak Downs Shire	3,000	3,207	3,866	Toowoomba City	76,850	81,071	82,438
Perry Shire	330	332	341	Torres Shire	6,810	7,332	7,525
Pine Rivers Shire	74,540	86,023	89,680	Townsville City	81,800	83,339	84,138
Pioneer Shire	35,300	37,795	38,617	Waggamba Shire	2,710	2,668	2,651
Pittsworth Shire	4,040	4,164	4,240	Wambo Shire	5,530	5,424	5,411
Quilpie Shire	1,390	1,329	1,314	Warroo Shire	1,260	1,179	1,175
Redcliffe City	45,850	48,123	48,808	Warwick City	10,010	10,408	10,488
Redland Shire	56,830	75,395	79,891	Whitsunday Shire (c)	9,480	11,535	11,963
Richmond Shire	1,250	1,176	1,156	Widgee Shire	13,280	15,355	16,104
Rockhampton City	57,060	58,890	59,505	Winton Shire	1,810	1,729	1,721
Roma Town	6,560	6,918	6,991	Wondai Shire	3,880	3,983	4,025
Rosalie Shire	6,420	7,252	7,506	Woocoo Shire	2,600	3,053	3,212
Rosenthal Shire	1,890	1,948	2,020	Woongarra Shire	11,360	13,735	14,701
Sarina Shire	7,360	7,922	8,035				
Stanthorpe Shire	9,600	9,815	9,948				
Tambo Shire	710	643	621				
Tara Shire	3,680	3,788	3,829				
Taroom Shire	3,250	3,196	3,173				
Thuringowa City	28,090	36,144	37,837				
				<b>Queensland (d)</b>	<b>2,571,200</b>	<b>2,834,097</b>	<b>2,906,778</b>

(a) Prior to 1988-89, Landsborough Shire. (b) Including Weipa Town. (c) Prior to 1988-89, Proserpine Shire. (d) Including unincorporated islands, off-shore areas and migratory.



## SUMMARY OF POPULATION (a) STATISTICS

Year	Mean for year ended 31		Population at 31 December				Year ended 31 December			Annual increase rate (d)
	At 30 June	December	Persons	Males	Females	Masculinity (b)	Natural increase	Net migration	Total increase (c)	
1860	n.a.	25,788	28,056	16,817	11,239	149.6	758	3,778	4,536	..
1865	n.a.	80,250	86,921	53,292	33,629	158.5	1,799	11,544	13,343	25.4
1870	n.a.	112,217	115,272	69,221	46,051	150.3	3,260	2,851	6,111	5.8
1875	n.a.	161,724	169,105	102,161	66,944	152.6	2,602	12,160	14,762	8.0
1880	n.a.	208,130	211,040	124,013	87,027	142.5	5,179	641	5,820	4.5
1885	n.a.	309,134	316,681	186,866	129,815	143.9	5,437	9,657	15,094	8.5
1890	n.a.	386,803	392,116	223,252	168,864	132.2	9,769	858	10,627	4.4
1895	n.a.	436,528	443,064	248,865	194,199	128.1	9,722	3,351	13,073	2.5
1900	n.a.	490,081	493,847	274,684	219,163	125.3	9,054	-1,522	7,532	2.2
1905	529,454	528,928	531,482	291,807	239,675	121.8	8,123	-1,576	6,547	1.5
1910	594,734	591,591	599,016	325,513	273,503	119.0	10,425	10,746	21,171	2.4
1915	696,222	692,699	685,067	366,047	319,020	114.7	12,604	-9,336	3,268	2.7
1920	748,660	745,957	750,624	396,555	354,069	112.0	12,309	2,177	14,486	1.8
1925	840,621	836,844	844,842	444,330	400,512	110.9	12,738	10,020	22,758	2.4
1930	912,112	910,319	916,736	481,559	435,177	110.7	11,484	3,116	14,600	1.6
1935	968,401	966,654	971,297	508,348	462,949	109.8	8,837	2,616	11,453	1.2
1940	1,027,961	1,026,541	1,031,452	536,712	494,740	108.5	11,209	148	11,357	1.2
1945	1,077,124	1,076,610	1,084,864	556,829	528,035	105.5	17,254	-645	16,609	1.0
1950	1,196,185	1,191,081	1,205,418	620,329	585,089	106.0	18,629	16,470	35,099	2.1
1955	1,350,017	1,344,445	1,358,858	696,544	662,314	105.2	21,045	12,332	33,377	2.5
1960	1,495,927	1,491,114	1,502,286	766,448	735,838	104.2	22,843	2,282	25,125	1.7
1961	1,527,514	1,516,334	1,540,251	784,711	755,540	103.9	23,881	14,084	37,965	2.5
1962	1,550,982	1,551,249	1,562,845	795,010	767,835	103.5	22,490	104	22,594	1.5
1963	1,577,867	1,578,309	1,595,446	810,535	784,911	103.3	22,664	9,937	32,601	2.1
1964	1,610,698	1,610,809	1,626,525	825,775	800,750	103.1	20,461	10,618	31,079	1.9
1965	1,644,534	1,644,028	1,659,423	841,926	817,497	103.0	19,433	13,465	32,898	2.0
1966	1,674,324	1,674,151	1,687,062	854,986	832,076	102.8	18,003	9,636	27,639	1.7
1967	1,699,982	1,701,047	1,715,803	868,549	847,254	102.5	19,956	8,785	28,741	1.7
1968	1,728,996	1,730,614	1,747,724	883,587	864,137	102.3	19,112	12,809	31,921	1.9
1969	1,763,087	1,764,206	1,779,690	898,857	880,833	102.0	20,790	11,176	31,966	1.8
1970	1,792,743	1,795,394	1,812,784	914,631	898,153	101.8	20,475	12,619	33,094	1.9
1971	1,851,485	1,844,386	1,874,930	944,899	930,031	101.6	23,631	34,844	62,146	3.4
1972	1,898,478	1,898,942	1,924,658	970,145	954,513	101.6	22,653	19,729	49,728	2.7
1973	1,951,951	1,952,285	1,981,634	998,847	982,787	101.6	21,335	27,829	56,976	3.0
1974	2,008,340	2,007,472	2,032,973	1,024,704	1,008,269	101.6	19,724	23,565	51,339	2.6
1975	2,051,362	2,051,820	2,072,325	1,043,639	1,028,686	101.5	19,982	11,279	39,352	1.9
1976	2,092,375	2,091,743	2,110,431	1,061,986	1,048,445	101.3	18,004	13,738	38,106	1.8
1977	2,129,839	2,130,182	2,151,026	1,081,423	1,069,603	101.1	18,527	17,451	40,595	1.9
1978	2,172,047	2,172,269	2,191,586	1,101,246	1,090,340	101.0	17,963	17,770	40,560	1.9
1979	2,214,771	2,215,258	2,239,699	1,124,997	1,114,702	100.9	18,857	23,858	48,113	2.2
1980	2,265,935	2,267,615	2,301,702	1,156,231	1,145,471	100.9	18,605	37,632	62,003	2.8
1981	2,345,208	2,345,236	2,387,943	1,200,504	1,187,439	101.1	21,898	59,376	86,241	3.7
1982	2,424,586	2,424,221	2,456,475	1,235,548	1,220,927	101.2	22,589	41,665	68,532	2.9
1983	2,482,282	2,481,388	2,503,285	1,259,140	1,244,145	101.2	25,029	17,507	46,810	1.9
1984	2,523,859	2,524,646	2,547,078	1,281,035	1,266,043	101.2	23,041	16,360	43,793	1.7
1985	2,571,218	2,571,491	2,597,100	1,306,321	1,290,779	101.2	21,808	23,976	50,022	2.0
1986	2,624,595	2,623,771	2,649,694	1,332,348	1,317,346	101.1	22,510	28,366	52,594	2.0
1987	2,676,765	2,677,166	2,706,643	1,359,163	1,347,480	100.9	20,504	36,445	56,949	2.1
1988	2,743,765	2,745,818	2,785,707	1,397,811	1,387,896	100.7	(e) 21,752	57,312	79,064	2.9
1989	2,834,097	2,832,463	2,871,043	1,440,705	1,430,338	100.7	(e) 21,558	63,778	85,336	3.1
1990	2,906,778	2,906,300	2,938,469	1,473,961	1,464,508	100.6	(e) 25,548	41,851	67,399	2.3

(a) Excluding full-blood Aboriginal people prior to 1961 except for 'natural increase' which excludes Aboriginal people prior to 1962. Estimated population changed in 1971 from a census count basis to a usual residence basis. (b) Number of males per 100 females. (c) After 1970, discrepancies between the sum of natural increase and net migration and total population increase are due to inter-censal adjustments. (d) The rate of increase during the previous 12 months; for the years prior to 1951, the average (compound) rate of increase during the previous 5 years. (e) Calculated at a more preliminary stage of processing in order to compile the population estimates at the end of the period. Figures may therefore vary from the difference between registered births and deaths shown separately in the publication.

## SUMMARY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES STATISTICS (a)

Year	Number				Rate per 1,000 mean population				Deaths under 1 year of age	
	Births (b)	Deaths (b)	Marriages	Divorces absolute (c)	Births (b)	Deaths (b)	Marriages	Divorces	Number	Rate per 1,000 live births
1860	1,236	478	278	n.a.	47.93	18.54	10.78	n.a.	141	114.08
1865	3,532	1,733	1,074	n.a.	44.01	21.60	13.38	n.a.	580	164.21
1870	4,905	1,645	879	n.a.	43.71	14.66	7.83	n.a.	526	107.24
1875	6,706	4,104	1,487	n.a.	41.47	25.38	9.19	n.a.	1,025	152.85
1880	8,196	3,017	1,547	2	39.38	14.50	7.43	0.01	865	105.54
1885	11,672	6,235	2,842	1	37.76	20.17	9.19	—	1,733	148.47
1890	15,407	5,638	3,195	8	39.83	14.58	8.26	0.02	1,548	100.47
1895	14,874	5,152	2,821	4	34.07	11.80	6.46	0.01	1,356	91.17
1900	14,801	5,747	3,371	12	30.20	11.73	6.88	0.02	1,456	98.37
1905	13,626	5,503	3,173	4	25.76	10.40	6.00	0.01	1,029	75.52
1910	16,169	5,744	4,768	20	27.33	9.71	8.06	0.03	1,017	62.90
1915	20,163	7,559	6,135	28	29.11	10.91	8.86	0.04	1,297	64.33
1920	20,256	7,947	6,667	45	27.15	10.65	8.94	0.06	1,281	63.24
1925	20,283	7,545	6,471	85	24.24	9.02	7.73	0.10	917	45.21
1930	18,939	7,455	6,199	119	20.80	8.19	6.81	0.13	757	39.97
1935	17,688	8,851	8,280	149	18.30	9.16	8.57	0.15	659	37.26
1940	20,412	9,203	10,287	240	19.88	8.97	10.02	0.23	721	35.32
1945	26,713	9,459	9,905	897	24.81	8.79	9.20	0.83	795	29.76
1950	29,028	10,399	10,304	784	24.37	8.73	8.65	0.66	719	24.77
1955	32,352	11,307	10,098	801	24.06	8.41	7.51	0.60	656	20.28
1956	32,409	12,186	9,934	703	23.53	8.85	7.21	0.51	737	22.74
1957	33,763	11,679	10,271	682	23.97	8.29	7.29	0.48	732	21.68
1958	33,872	11,455	10,255	759	23.59	7.98	7.14	0.53	657	19.40
1959	35,599	12,349	10,581	739	24.31	8.43	7.23	0.50	721	20.25
1960	35,213	12,370	10,227	696	23.62	8.30	6.86	0.47	740	21.01
1961	36,637	12,756	10,392	779	24.16	8.41	6.85	0.51	733	20.01
1962	35,776	13,286	10,665	920	23.06	8.56	6.88	0.59	763	21.33
1963	36,012	13,348	11,443	910	22.82	8.46	7.25	0.58	733	20.35
1964	35,049	14,588	11,766	981	21.76	9.06	7.30	0.61	679	19.37
1965	33,615	14,182	13,007	1,052	20.45	8.63	7.91	0.64	599	17.82
1966	32,903	14,900	13,339	1,031	19.65	8.90	7.97	0.62	587	17.84
1967	34,692	14,736	13,634	1,074	20.39	8.66	8.02	0.63	678	19.54
1968	35,190	16,078	14,860	1,135	20.33	9.29	8.59	0.66	716	20.35
1969	36,576	15,786	15,669	1,236	20.73	8.95	8.88	0.70	691	18.89
1970	37,530	17,055	16,082	1,507	20.90	9.50	8.96	0.84	672	17.91
1971	39,970	16,339	16,538	1,404	21.67	8.86	8.97	0.76	766	19.16
1972	39,251	16,598	16,066	1,731	20.67	8.74	8.46	0.91	697	17.76
1973	38,067	16,732	16,490	1,694	19.50	8.57	8.45	0.87	666	17.50
1974	37,852	18,128	16,086	1,833	18.86	9.03	8.01	0.91	606	16.01
1975	36,403	16,421	15,230	2,684	17.74	8.00	7.42	1.31	547	15.03
1976	35,243	17,239	16,703	9,611	16.85	8.24	7.99	4.59	535	15.18
1977	34,935	16,408	15,737	7,293	16.40	7.70	7.39	3.42	478	13.68
1978	34,530	16,567	15,431	6,106	15.90	7.63	7.10	2.81	439	12.71
1979	35,220	16,363	16,082	5,811	15.90	7.39	7.26	2.62	377	10.70
1980	35,001	16,396	17,157	6,219	15.44	7.23	7.57	2.74	383	10.94
1981	38,935	17,037	18,305	6,470	16.60	7.26	7.81	2.76	406	10.43
1982	40,599	18,010	18,928	6,770	16.75	7.43	7.81	2.79	425	10.47
1983	42,085	17,056	18,645	7,474	16.96	6.87	7.51	3.01	417	9.91
1984	40,446	17,405	19,039	8,056	16.02	6.89	7.54	3.19	364	9.00
1985	40,437	18,629	17,810	6,816	15.73	7.24	6.93	2.65	411	10.16
1986	40,371	17,861	18,030	7,042	15.39	6.81	6.87	2.68	351	8.69
1987	39,365	18,861	18,265	6,918	14.70	7.05	6.82	2.58	366	9.30
1988	40,561	18,803	18,850	7,690	14.77	6.85	6.87	2.80	339	8.36
1989	42,071	20,445	19,088	7,123	14.85	7.22	6.74	2.51	357	8.49
1990	44,868	19,321	19,671	8,509	15.44	6.65	6.77	2.93	345	7.69

(a) Excluding full-blood Aboriginal people prior to 1962. (b) Prior to 1978 births and deaths were on a State of registration basis; from 1978 a State of usual residence basis. (c) Including nullities for 1914 to 1934 and 1940 to 1943.



## SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE AND WAGES STATISTICS

Year	Civilian labour force at August (a)						Award rate of pay index (b) adult males
	Employed persons	Unemployed persons	Total labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8
1915	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.2
1925	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6
1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3
1935	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1
1940	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6
1945	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.2
1950	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.1
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.5
1952	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.9
1953	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3
1954	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.6
1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.9
1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4
1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.8
1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.1
1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.7
1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.3
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.7
1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.8
1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.1
1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.3
1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.6
1966	666.4	9.9	676.2	1,165.1	1.5	58.0	15.3
1967	679.0	13.2	692.2	1,192.9	1.9	58.0	15.8
1968	689.0	14.8	703.8	1,222.7	2.1	57.6	16.5
1969	712.1	15.5	727.6	1,256.1	2.1	57.9	17.7
1970	731.7	15.6	747.2	1,283.4	2.1	58.2	18.8
1971	742.8	15.3	758.1	1,301.2	2.0	58.3	21.2
1972	765.2	18.2	783.4	1,304.5	2.3	58.4	23.3
1973	795.9	15.0	810.9	1,387.3	1.9	58.5	26.9
1974	821.3	21.8	843.1	1,435.7	2.6	58.7	34.5
1975	840.0	42.3	882.3	1,474.8	4.8	59.8	41.3
1976	847.3	48.1	895.4	1,512.2	5.4	59.2	47.6
1977	876.0	57.4	933.4	1,549.3	6.2	60.2	52.6
1978	881.5	63.0	944.6	1,580.1	6.7	59.8	56.1
1979	906.4	55.3	961.7	1,624.8	5.7	59.2	60.5
1980	942.2	60.1	1,002.2	1,673.4	6.0	59.9	64.9
1981	978.9	59.9	1,038.7	1,732.5	5.8	60.0	73.9
1982	988.1	68.8	1,056.8	1,789.7	6.5	59.1	85.6
1983	980.3	110.2	1,090.5	1,839.0	10.1	59.3	89.5
1984	1,008.1	108.9	1,116.9	1,882.5	9.7	59.3	97.9
1985	1,058.7	104.3	1,163.1	1,929.9	9.0	60.3	100.0
1986	1,111.1	114.9	1,226.0	1,985.8	9.4	61.7	106.2
1987	1,129.7	115.3	1,244.9	2,039.8	9.3	61.0	109.8
1988	1,199.3	94.6	1,293.9	2,106.3	7.3	61.4	115.0
1989	1,281.2	90.4	1,371.6	2,183.2	6.6	62.8	122.8
1990	1,321.8	117.3	1,439.1	2,250.0	8.2	64.0	r 130.4
1991	1,308.2	136.6	1,444.8	2,304.6	9.5	62.7	134.4

(a) Change of definition in 1978 and 1986. (b) Base: June 1985 = 100.0.

## SUMMARY OF WELFARE AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Year	Pensioners at 30 June (a)		Public hospitals and nursing homes (b)				Psychiatric institution patients (b)		
	Age	Invalid	Number	Staff (c)	Beds	Inpatients treated	Expend- iture (d)	Admis- sions	At end of year
\$'000									
1860	..	..	6	n.a.	n.a.	421	7	..	..
1865	..	..	7	n.a.	n.a.	1,811	20	68	89
1870	..	..	13	n.a.	366	2,074	34	84	188
1875	..	..	20	n.a.	574	4,080	58	231	356
1880	..	..	29	n.a.	917	4,537	74	254	553
1885	..	..	47	n.a.	1,411	10,417	170	296	786
1890	..	..	54	n.a.	1,709	13,763	204	360	1,099
1895	..	..	59	n.a.	1,918	14,675	191	310	1,393
1900	..	..	71	n.a.	2,182	18,766	239	411	1,728
1905	..	..	75	n.a.	2,392	20,123	227	370	1,942
1910	9,894	492	81	914	2,572	26,069	307	417	2,267
1915	12,049	2,954	97	1,359	3,138	37,426	517	484	2,451
1920	13,019	4,960	102	1,758	3,616	48,503	874	571	2,814
1925-26	16,250	6,800	119	2,610	4,755	63,288	1,287	525	3,126
1930-31	22,376	9,707	122	3,173	5,690	72,485	1,438	485	3,185
1935-36	25,493	11,377	119	3,697	6,434	95,571	1,848	602	3,401
1940-41	35,168	8,644	118	4,937	7,607	124,356	2,934	596	3,772
1945-46	34,808	9,807	119	5,844	8,293	147,387	3,982	685	3,876
1950-51	48,075	10,740	131	8,280	9,244	168,412	9,989	930	4,295
1955-56	66,199	12,165	140	9,785	10,705	200,369	19,685	1,238	4,735
1956-57	69,938	13,113	139	10,366	11,481	207,235	22,435	1,391	4,657
1957-58	72,804	14,230	139	10,608	11,293	216,573	23,800	1,421	4,610
1958-59	75,085	15,397	138	10,965	11,756	222,820	26,090	1,526	4,624
1959-60	82,196	11,605	139	11,609	12,422	224,603	27,456	1,453	4,364
1960-61	89,144	13,084	139	12,320	12,376	221,804	29,691	1,357	4,311
1961-62	93,657	14,650	140	12,643	12,458	233,351	31,516	1,616	4,272
1962-63	96,148	15,876	140	13,007	12,545	234,939	32,816	1,750	4,199
1963-64	98,408	16,893	141	13,222	12,668	244,019	35,357	1,754	4,005
1964-65	100,054	17,402	144	13,592	12,949	251,222	37,937	1,785	4,022
1965-66	101,608	17,818	143	13,975	13,273	254,865	40,298	1,586	3,978
1966-67	103,981	18,408	144	14,263	13,420	259,888	43,383	1,680	3,910
1967-68	108,070	19,621	145	14,555	13,628	267,631	46,909	1,541	3,736
1968-69	110,989	21,370	146	15,118	13,481	272,934	50,783	1,924	3,828
1969-70	122,547	23,984	139	13,645	12,331	273,377	52,336	2,646	3,470
1970-71	128,817	21,772	140	13,849	12,308	277,130	63,851	2,924	3,364
1971-72	132,000	22,825	137	14,196	12,353	287,563	73,667	3,384	3,001
1972-73	145,036	24,945	136	14,927	12,480	300,070	88,148	3,579	2,778
1973-74	158,628	25,827	140	16,055	12,901	303,322	109,033	3,560	3,018
1974-75	166,454	27,464	144	17,241	12,983	314,148	158,020	3,646	3,056
1975-76	175,603	29,856	142	17,809	12,820	323,150	209,646	3,536	2,938
1976-77	183,992	32,592	144	18,541	12,797	328,587	249,427	3,963	2,891
1977-78	193,268	32,453	143	19,447	13,050	332,405	275,538	7,985	3,261
1978-79	198,017	34,706	142	20,575	13,307	349,109	322,879	7,954	2,992
1979-80	202,487	36,818	155	21,082	13,634	366,531	361,029	5,191	2,664
1980-81	207,089	35,555	155	21,606	14,242	385,975	454,846	5,394	2,433
1981-82	210,317	33,492	158	23,743	14,613	406,218	565,572	5,735	2,323
1982-83	213,844	32,390	163	25,128	15,289	419,610	669,750	5,736	2,282
1983-84	211,205	34,896	163	25,846	15,219	420,554	749,327	5,543	2,112
1984-85	207,583	36,977	163	26,399	14,920	420,661	797,551	4,591	1,941
1985-86	207,328	39,144	161	26,074	14,806	412,969	807,541	5,668	1,455
1986-87	208,356	41,689	160	26,374	14,806	423,641	883,082	6,252	1,447
1987-88	210,818	44,313	160	26,628	14,903	438,949	1,142,876	6,958	1,409
1988-89	205,605	46,463	161	27,698	14,825	457,407	1,085,759	6,277	1,317
1989-90	208,654	49,785	164	28,230	14,984	487,872	1,195,383	6,258	1,339

(a) Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. (b) From 1969-70, new series. (c) To 1959-60, average number employed during year; 1960-61 to 1968-69, number at end of year; from 1969-70, full-time equivalent at end of year. (d) Excluding loan expenditure. Including outpatient expenditure.



## SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar				Maize (a) (c)		Wheat (a)	
	Area cut for crushing (a)	Cane produced (a)	Sugar mills (b)	Raw sugar made	Area harvested	Grain produced	Area harvested	Grain produced
	hectares	'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes	hectares	'000 tonnes	hectares	'000 tonnes
1860-61	..	..	..	..	618	n.a.	79	n.a.
1865-66	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,527	n.a.	837	n.a.
1870-71	885	n.a.	39	3	6,491	n.a.	1,170	1
1875-76	3,103	n.a.	66	6	15,666	n.a.	1,642	3
1880-81	5,507	n.a.	83	16	17,850	36	4,429	6
1885-86	15,603	n.a.	166	57	29,033	40	2,134	1
1890-91	16,272	n.a.	110	70	40,226	60	4,166	6
1895-96	22,570	n.a.	64	87	40,663	61	5,241	3
1900-01	29,401	862	58	94	51,789	62	32,093	32
1905-06	38,887	1,439	51	155	46,021	55	48,302	31
1910-11	38,300	1,870	51	214	73,192	113	43,187	28
1915-16	38,226	1,172	45	142	59,276	51	37,920	11
1920-21	36,075	1,360	34	170	46,865	51	71,759	101
1925-26	76,759	3,727	37	494	62,424	86	67,177	54
1930-31	89,858	3,586	35	525	69,677	116	110,202	139
1935-36	92,477	4,288	33	620	63,685	89	96,975	73
1940-41	106,553	5,264	33	771	83,086	113	130,342	155
1945-46	92,971	4,625	32	655	55,217	73	158,840	223
1950-51	106,702	6,799	32	894	45,514	77	226,130	239
1955-56	147,812	8,754	31	1,154	43,765	69	235,419	406
1960-61	132,432	8,824	31	1,341	53,573	98	280,284	299
1961-62	150,633	9,166	31	1,336	63,042	121	303,386	327
1962-63	156,807	12,293	31	1,798	64,460	129	371,872	508
1963-64	162,708	11,686	31	1,674	67,420	112	379,436	606
1964-65	182,496	14,515	31	1,885	68,109	124	415,014	621
1965-66	197,234	13,763	31	1,913	61,950	82	385,972	474
1966-67	216,506	15,762	31	2,238	61,112	126	496,702	972
1967-68	214,819	15,970	31	2,250	59,785	121	597,555	746
1968-69	221,082	17,694	31	2,646	43,981	69	723,814	1,143
1969-70	204,762	14,936	31	2,114	46,186	88	608,668	405
1970-71	211,511	16,466	31	2,376	51,725	104	333,897	120
1971-72	224,407	18,410	31	2,670	44,546	97	555,990	722
1972-73	232,338	18,087	31	2,714	34,913	70	470,622	405
1973-74	215,937	18,279	31	2,406	27,002	56	394,702	526
1974-75	243,231	19,421	31	2,728	28,675	72	488,500	692
1975-76	245,795	21,069	30	2,751	28,720	78	576,152	830
1976-77	276,554	22,269	30	3,163	32,898	77	582,005	794
1977-78	280,449	22,331	30	3,209	28,733	80	606,791	569
1978-79	237,680	20,135	30	2,749	34,122	111	746,956	1,962
1979-80	255,358	19,860	30	2,807	41,205	98	733,287	846
1980-81	274,259	22,540	30	3,149	42,566	123	726,964	485
1981-82	301,658	23,588	30	3,250	47,548	151	941,113	1,482
1982-83	302,503	23,115	30	3,325	50,923	87	767,043	754
1983-84	291,973	22,723	30	3,012	55,081	175	1,005,879	1,922
1984-85	297,765	23,910	30	3,349	81,151	207	921,007	1,579
1985-86	288,325	22,003	30	3,209	63,222	176	972,727	1,691
1986-87	286,967	23,466	29	3,209	38,348	118	794,582	833
1987-88	291,169	23,200	28	3,246	36,930	124	646,140	718
1988-89	298,205	25,586	28	3,483	36,482	132	768,230	1,550
1989-90	307,391	25,552	27	3,618	34,218	115	894,335	1,420
1990-91	310,521	23,232	27	3,354	29,304	95	1,060,268	1,973

(a) Including establishments with agricultural activity if they had, or were expected to have, an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$1,500 or more from 1976-77, \$2,500 or more from 1981-82 and \$20,000 or more from 1986-87. (b) Number of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 the figures include a number of juice mills. (c) Figures up to 1967-68 are for the calendar year ended 6 months earlier than the year shown.

## PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Hay and green forage (a) (d)	Cotton (a) (c)		Bananas (a)		Pineapples (a)		Total area under crop (a) (f)	Season
	Area harvested	Raw cotton produced (e)	Total area	Production	Total area	Production		
hectares	hectares	'000 kg	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	'000 hectares	
n.a.	6	n.a.	..	..	..	..	1	1860-61
n.a.	193	66	..	..	..	..	6	1865-66
n.a.	5,938	740	137	n.a.	73	n.a.	21	1870-71
n.a.	677	142	98	n.a.	35	n.a.	31	1875-76
n.a.	251	57	166	914	66	881	46	1880-81
16,897	20	7	418	2,108	148	2,066	80	1885-86
16,451	6	2	1,579	27,941	292	4,454	91	1890-91
19,490	200	39	1,585	18,873	343	6,384	115	1895-96
33,970	..	..	2,515	29,491	380	7,197	185	1900-01
41,929	69	16	2,508	31,878	747	8,586	212	1905-06
76,172	186	22	2,104	14,250	878	13,937	270	1910-11
117,953	29	2	3,305	15,393	1,501	15,613	295	1915-16
95,816	67	7	3,634	15,215	1,582	14,004	315	1920-21
127,197	16,213	2,598	5,976	32,818	1,617	15,291	418	1925-26
109,067	9,167	2,540	7,296	38,965	2,243	16,951	463	1930-31
182,497	22,236	3,203	3,440	22,023	2,339	22,573	540	1935-36
265,920	16,698	1,872	3,332	19,787	2,902	36,290	702	1940-41
263,446	3,115	295	3,817	16,409	3,117	27,823	737	1945-46
254,239	1,195	182	2,780	15,139	3,707	42,454	841	1950-51
304,292	5,378	931	2,879	15,901	4,984	68,396	1,052	1955-56
387,240	14,911	2,473	2,414	16,079	4,360	60,945	1,234	1960-61
386,962	10,881	1,691	2,395	16,790	4,168	61,470	1,296	1961-62
402,698	14,298	2,018	2,372	18,543	4,177	65,111	1,406	1962-63
439,960	11,519	1,278	2,380	17,374	4,412	70,158	1,473	1963-64
481,691	5,483	1,015	2,166	19,483	4,615	68,684	1,599	1964-65
522,582	5,445	1,642	2,188	19,076	5,161	77,693	1,651	1965-66
526,426	4,519	1,911	2,235	20,549	5,985	95,559	1,849	1966-67
586,019	4,706	3,032	2,382	22,429	6,214	107,429	1,973	1967-68
611,559	5,394	4,553	2,340	25,223	6,286	100,385	2,164	1968-69
726,945	5,406	4,351	2,284	27,535	6,355	100,097	2,296	1969-70
575,899	5,213	3,109	2,462	32,564	6,352	116,895	1,901	1970-71
451,603	6,896	6,637	2,603	29,922	6,292	127,479	2,137	1971-72
541,582	8,008	4,809	2,601	34,542	6,218	125,838	2,090	1972-73
459,553	7,105	6,588	2,279	35,888	6,177	114,417	1,905	1973-74
389,648	7,386	6,396	2,118	31,621	5,823	110,118	2,001	1974-75
342,004	5,966	4,985	2,128	36,398	5,838	102,666	2,117	1975-76
289,740	10,286	7,718	2,065	30,615	5,845	111,248	2,121	1976-77
323,258	10,977	10,871	2,224	32,194	5,944	98,230	2,211	1977-78
337,127	14,442	14,110	2,511	44,245	6,358	104,881	2,396	1978-79
383,011	20,550	19,786	2,647	44,746	6,755	123,050	2,440	1979-80
438,454	24,182	22,548	2,817	53,761	6,543	123,220	2,614	1980-81
362,682	28,809	27,234	3,154	57,146	6,324	125,422	2,805	1981-82
421,871	26,805	28,602	3,183	61,362	5,961	110,941	2,690	1982-83
366,438	32,903	38,580	3,264	67,714	5,959	114,734	3,042	1983-84
377,933	51,895	51,932	3,553	72,856	6,246	124,344	3,091	1984-85
488,688	41,230	51,039	4,041	61,795	6,302	131,473	3,274	1985-86
635,341	30,996	40,248	4,521	64,298	6,325	142,288	3,087	1986-87
648,147	80,918	72,099	4,265	79,183	6,266	146,463	2,928	1987-88
570,862	53,280	71,259	4,256	104,795	6,653	154,419	2,896	1988-89
535,221	64,786	70,207	4,503	106,750	6,458	141,584	2,642	1989-90
485,838	76,968	97,813	4,797	96,547	5,922	125,939	2,935	1990-91

and from 1968-69 for the calendar year ended 6 months later than the year shown. Details of the 1968 season not appearing in the table are: maize, 48,643 hectares, 93(000) tonnes and cotton, 4,913 hectares, 3,785(000) kilograms. (d) Figures from 1971-72 include area of pasture cut for hay. (e) Figures for the years 1900-01 to 1963-64 were compiled by the Cotton Marketing Board. (f) Figures from 1971-72 include areas of pasture harvested for seed and cut for hay.



## SUMMARY OF LAND AND

Year	Land		Livestock at end of year (a) (b)				
	Alienated '000 hectares	Leased '000 hectares	Meat cattle (c) '000	Milk cattle (c) '000	All cattle '000	Sheep '000	Pigs '000
1860	44	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	433	3,449	7
1865	216	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	848	6,595	15
1870	378	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,077	8,164	31
1875	706	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,813	7,228	46
1880	1,845	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,163	6,936	66
1885	4,492	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,163	8,994	56
1890	4,985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,558	18,007	97
1895	5,751	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,822	19,857	101
1900	6,439	113,811	n.a.	n.a.	4,078	10,339	122
1905	7,147	97,187	n.a.	n.a.	2,964	12,535	164
1910	9,483	119,328	n.a.	n.a.	5,132	20,332	152
1915	11,017	134,690	4,278	503	4,781	15,950	118
1920	10,393	131,869	5,782	673	6,455	17,405	104
1925	9,940	123,159	5,670	767	6,437	20,663	200
1930	10,357	127,634	4,423	1,041	5,464	22,542	218
1935	11,328	134,740	4,655	1,378	6,033	18,060	305
1940	11,264	138,772	4,764	1,447	6,210	23,936	436
1945	11,251	143,724	5,100	1,443	6,542	18,944	415
1950	11,232	145,453	5,373	1,361	6,734	17,478	375
1955	11,232	147,481	6,001	1,329	7,330	22,116	373
1960	11,319	149,091	5,847	1,157	7,004	22,135	448
1961	11,378	149,174	5,942	1,156	7,098	22,125	433
1962	11,485	148,621	6,090	1,143	7,234	22,811	402
1963	11,752	148,250	6,282	1,120	7,402	24,337	388
1964	12,215	149,455	6,334	1,058	7,393	24,016	406
1965	12,787	148,850	5,930	958	6,888	18,384	417
1966	13,911	147,887	6,020	899	6,919	19,305	468
1967	15,245	146,276	6,526	835	7,361	19,948	520
1968	18,783	143,979	6,910	758	7,668	20,324	535
1969	21,424	141,459	6,808	707	7,515	16,446	480
1970	23,290	139,848	7,278	667	7,944	14,774	491
1971	24,292	138,787	8,375	646	9,021	14,604	535
1972	25,305	137,658	9,191	604	9,795	13,346	542
1973	27,958	134,357	9,767	529	10,297	13,119	441
1974	29,039	133,696	10,364	515	10,879	13,908	400
1975	29,840	132,486	10,844	503	11,347	13,599	409
1976	30,941	129,804	11,036	470	11,506	13,304	441
1977	31,508	129,019	11,059	432	11,490	13,438	463
1978	35,002	129,487	10,462	398	10,859	13,592	487
1979	32,476	128,465	9,957	375	10,332	12,163	510
1980	33,353	127,476	9,561	364	9,925	10,620	502
1981	33,923	125,462	9,416	366	9,782	12,344	513
1982	n.a.	n.a.	8,981	369	9,349	12,225	551
1983	n.a.	n.a.	8,783	372	9,154	13,033	556
1984	n.a.	n.a.	9,051	362	9,413	14,042	563
1985	n.a.	n.a.	9,303	359	9,662	14,311	585
1986	n.a.	n.a.	8,675	337	9,011	14,627	579
1987	n.a.	n.a.	8,504	322	8,825	14,367	617
1988	n.a.	n.a.	8,682	312	8,994	14,880	611
1989	n.a.	n.a.	9,180	309	9,489	16,675	600
1990	n.a.	n.a.	9,575	280	9,856	17,440	596

(a) Including establishments with agricultural activity if they had, or were expected to have, an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$1,500 or more from 1976-77, \$2,500 or more from 1981-82 and \$20,000 or more from 1986-87. (b) From 1942, figures are at 31 March of the following year. (c) Figures from 1946 include stock kept for meat production by dairy farmers as meat cattle. (d) Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941. (e) From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown. In earlier years the figures

## LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

Horses (d)	Wool (e)		Butter production (f)		Cheese production (f)		Year
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
'000	'000 kg	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
24	2,271	888	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1860
51	5,557	1,771	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1865
83	17,510	2,052	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1870
121	14,591	2,732	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1875
179	15,984	2,775	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1880
260	24,203	3,559	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1885
366	30,549	5,049	907	n.a.	77	n.a.	1890
469	49,572	5,974	1,688	n.a.	835	n.a.	1895
457	29,342	4,394	3,937	n.a.	900	n.a.	1900
431	31,828	5,300	9,217	n.a.	1,216	n.a.	1905
594	63,163	11,816	14,178	2,668	1,881	186	1910
687	59,322	12,534	11,547	3,488	1,988	338	1915
742	52,077	14,352	18,484	8,400	5,221	1,066	1920
638	66,672	21,986	28,576	9,844	5,707	1,180	1925
482	82,581	14,080	43,418	11,958	6,191	770	1930
442	64,770	16,576	52,581	12,005	4,150	540	1935
443	97,388	23,546	54,404	15,296	5,322	798	1940
367	78,584	21,728	46,524	18,678	12,218	2,805	1945
307	70,156	177,636	48,680	31,379	8,818	3,104	1950
261	88,003	106,268	49,320	43,214	7,701	3,727	1955
224	106,862	101,718	31,778	30,880	7,338	3,865	1960
217	104,477	101,274	36,383	32,588	9,118	4,483	1961
212	105,976	115,462	37,195	32,791	10,365	5,090	1962
207	115,841	141,458	36,071	33,965	9,644	5,340	1963
201	114,045	117,218	33,486	32,255	8,662	5,153	1964
190	87,440	90,961	31,837	29,208	8,061	4,667	1965
182	92,380	93,190	33,736	30,278	10,465	5,860	1966
181	102,885	94,874	28,824	25,385	10,061	5,669	1967
176	112,040	108,060	19,542	17,211	8,104	4,370	1968
173	89,064	69,783	22,784	19,524	9,295	5,006	1969
165	76,554	44,916	18,773	17,658	7,684	4,600	1970
n.a.	83,160	61,732	18,193	18,442	8,251	5,586	1971
n.a.	70,195	123,512	15,857	14,470	8,753	6,157	1972
n.a.	63,833	107,417	11,699	10,343	9,225	6,866	1973
n.a.	66,262	81,301	10,360	9,621	10,066	8,788	1974
142	66,316	90,597	10,965	10,241	12,809	10,888	1975
152	64,395	109,749	7,573	8,111	11,461	10,315	1976
162	59,272	106,889	4,837	5,828	10,106	9,889	1977
171	63,831	127,428	5,644	7,140	12,562	12,951	1978
176	59,001	138,554	3,520	4,647	11,328	16,471	1979
178	46,480	116,970	2,795	4,369	10,676	15,363	1980
164	60,674	150,829	3,209	6,043	12,778	21,327	1981
165	54,015	136,725	3,881	7,820	12,483	22,320	1982
166	65,607	184,059	5,371	10,355	13,507	23,826	1983
162	67,791	216,554	4,415	7,841	13,418	24,112	1984
160	65,524	220,062	3,320	5,840	14,684	27,327	1985
126	74,973	292,449	3,703	n.a.	13,946	n.a.	1986
137	78,204	476,902	3,487	n.a.	15,198	n.a.	1987
130	76,294	455,241	3,687	n.a.	14,434	n.a.	1988
126	90,362	466,677	4,195	n.a.	12,842	n.a.	1989
121	105,915	355,133	3,606	n.a.	12,398	n.a.	1990

differ somewhat from those published by the Australian Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns.

(f) From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30 June following the year shown. Values include subsidy or bounty payable from 1942-43 to 1974-75.



## SUMMARY OF

Year	Raw sugar production			Proportion of Queensland production exported	Wool (b)	
	Average net price a tonne (a)		Total pooled sugar		Quantity sold	Average price a kilogram greasy (c)
	Australian sales	Overseas sales				
	\$	\$	\$	%	tonnes	cents
1860	..	..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.
1865	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1870	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1875-76	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1880-81	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1885-86	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1890-91	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
1895-96	18.95	..	18.95	..	n.a.	n.a.
1900-01	18.95	..	18.95	..	n.a.	11.18
1905-06	19.90	..	19.90	..	n.a.	18.17
1910-11	18.45	..	18.45	..	n.a.	18.67
1915-16	35.43	..	35.43	..	n.a.	21.58
1920-21	59.71	..	59.71	..	n.a.	22.27
1925-26	51.18	22.22	38.44	44	n.a.	30.67
1930-31	53.15	16.24	38.39	39	68,988	17.04
1935-36	47.24	15.63	31.86	48	56,499	25.60
1940-41	45.37	22.19	33.73	50	89,738	24.36
1945-46	43.11	33.25	39.97	32	87,938	29.17
1950-51	48.32	64.61	55.64	44	77,427	260.39
1955-56	92.32	75.93	83.30	53	86,655	122.79
1960-61	123.07	78.61	96.24	60	110,410	98.12
1961-62	122.98	74.15	94.47	58	111,487	99.99
1962-63	123.12	80.69	94.01	68	111,768	111.18
1963-64	120.07	129.41	126.19	65	120,677	124.08
1964-65	118.84	82.51	94.02	68	116,980	105.43
1965-66	120.02	66.17	83.24	67	90,042	106.92
1966-67	119.33	56.54	81.69	72	92,316	103.47
1967-68	140.54	58.43	82.07	73	101,780	95.89
1968-69	140.94	61.84	80.24	76	111,483	99.71
1969-70	140.84	79.50	97.75	70	87,305	82.68
1970-71	138.08	86.45	100.63	72	72,857	60.84
1971-72	136.51	99.27	108.35	75	79,176	73.37
1972-73	134.93	112.27	117.80	75	61,610	178.30
1973-74	132.40	129.58	130.39	71	54,761	176.43
1974-75	129.90	304.79	259.78	74	61,220	126.80
1975-76	126.20	276.88	237.34	73	58,387	139.91
1976-77	136.20	242.89	218.15	76	57,551	174.73
1977-78	149.90	198.47	187.38	77	51,352	185.76
1978-79	190.10	220.70	212.66	74	51,443	205.51
1979-80	236.60	302.44	285.25	74	48,509	239.06
1980-81	253.80	411.05	375.52	77	38,823	264.26
1981-82	264.60	278.40	275.29	77	56,818	259.02
1982-83	293.10	201.92	222.61	77	55,105	265.25
1983-84	315.40	241.75	258.76	77	62,851	290.48
1984-85	335.30	195.77	225.84	78	65,230	323.51
1985-86	341.50	190.20	(f) 223.06	r 81	63,805	341.44
1986-87	373.80	244.24	275.21	r 86	70,041	399.40
1987-88	400.10	254.12	287.42	r 79	71,564	617.57
1988-89	420.20	307.58	333.48	r 78	67,255	620.81
1989-90	n.a.	n.a.	369.94	r 80	91,179	529.08
1990-91	n.a.	n.a.	340.91	81	99,462	354.04

(a) Queensland sugar only, including 'excess' sugar. (b) Wool sold at auction by National Council of Wool Selling Brokers. (c) Estimated on an average bale weight of 150 kilograms prior to 1925-26. (d) For human consumption only. Slaughtering in slaughterhouses estimated up to 1900-01. (e) Average

## MARKETING STATISTICS

<i>Meat</i>						
<i>Livestock slaughtered (d)</i>				<i>Average price of steers, bullocks and bulls (e)</i>		
<i>Cattle (including calves)</i>	<i>Sheep (including lambs)</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Chickens</i>			<i>Year</i>
'000	'000	'000	'000	\$		
18	57	2	n.a.	n.a.		1860
61	178	5	n.a.	n.a.		1865
67	529	7	n.a.	n.a.		1870
89	342	10	n.a.	n.a.		1875-76
128	454	13	n.a.	n.a.		1880-81
195	711	20	n.a.	n.a.		1885-86
216	951	29	n.a.	n.a.		1890-91
510	2,110	87	n.a.	n.a.		1895-96
503	861	129	n.a.	n.a.		1900-01
219	598	187	n.a.	n.a.		1905-06
379	1,751	169	n.a.	n.a.		1910-11
653	1,316	216	n.a.	n.a.		1915-16
449	461	158	n.a.	n.a.		1920-21
776	635	310	n.a.	n.a.		1925-26
647	1,671	408	n.a.	n.a.		1930-31
857	971	552	n.a.	15.78		1935-36
1,117	1,273	703	n.a.	22.14		1940-41
798	1,465	472	n.a.	30.03		1945-46
1,181	745	460	n.a.	61.52		1950-51
1,502	1,186	459	n.a.	72.92		1955-56
1,469	2,924	554	n.a.	118.24		1960-61
1,584	2,417	597	n.a.	95.22		1961-62
1,804	2,125	604	5,128	98.39		1962-63
1,857	2,407	606	7,181	111.62		1963-64
1,960	2,933	623	8,076	116.07		1964-65
1,888	2,769	640	9,272	133.11		1965-66
1,677	2,154	666	10,635	141.68		1966-67
1,664	2,491	735	12,190	149.65		1967-68
1,823	2,724	800	12,952	152.58		1968-69
1,680	2,937	757	14,175	156.05		1969-70
1,590	2,906	742	15,689	163.57		1970-71
1,708	3,418	794	15,525	172.69		1971-72
2,004	2,453	964	16,546	206.73		1972-73
1,740	1,321	829	19,055	211.03		1973-74
2,046	1,279	634	17,764	97.61		1974-75
2,521	1,400	667	19,044	124.90		1975-76
2,829	1,506	703	21,166	150.46		1976-77
3,148	1,480	747	24,962	147.76		1977-78
3,296	1,442	721	28,414	322.02		1978-79
2,606	1,378	813	33,577	409.28		1979-80
2,148	1,332	838	32,390	393.42		1980-81
2,610	1,300	812	31,068	332.41		1981-82
2,454	1,359	863	34,781	412.75		1982-83
2,384	1,310	921	33,614	470.79		1983-84
2,311	1,225	965	36,804	511.79		1984-85
2,428	1,412	1,009	41,709	530.38		1985-86
2,663	1,542	1,075	46,375	449.30		1986-87
2,673	1,610	1,114	46,340	456.06		1987-88
2,320	1,594	1,157	46,914	524.62		1988-89
r 2,479	1,715	r 1,119	48,232	r 525.22		1989-90
2,719	1,865	1,140	47,887	518.65		1990-91

prices of livestock, Brisbane saleyards. Prior to 1986-87, prices shown are for bullocks only. (f) Excluding government assistance of \$20,831,495 paid to Queensland mills.



## SUMMARY OF MINERAL, TIMBER AND

Year	Mineral and quarrying production (a)							Mineral sands concentrates tonnes
	Approximate metal content						Coal '000 tonnes	
	Gold kg	Silver kg	Lead tonnes	Copper tonnes	Tin tonnes	Zinc tonnes		
1860	85	..	..	1	..	..	13	..
1865	543	..	..	733	..	..	34	..
1870	2,863	..	..	1,356	..	..	23	..
1875	8,763	..	..	1,701	3,183	..	33	..
1880	6,919	n.a.	n.a.	331	2,025	..	59	..
1885	7,780	n.a.	n.a.	1,362	2,314	..	213	..
1890	15,982	n.a.	n.a.	188	2,112	..	344	..
1895	15,747	6,999	369	441	1,504	..	328	..
1900	21,027	3,514	208	390	799	..	505	..
1905	18,433	18,715	2,461	7,337	2,806	..	538	..
1910	13,729	26,786	2,430	16,650	2,100	..	885	..
1915	7,767	7,457	494	20,020	1,512	..	1,041	..
1920	4,828	8,530	1,736	16,152	1,057	..	1,128	..
1925	1,443	11,990	5,319	3,972	719	174	1,196	..
1930	243	2,171	235	2,977	429	—	1,112	..
1935	3,203	74,933	33,481	2,947	845	4,482	1,069	..
1940	3,945	135,793	48,890	7,019	904	30,059	1,306	..
1945	1,966	3,506	—	15,248	661	—	1,661	13,629
1950	2,745	91,464	39,802	5,330	610	26,214	2,358	14,946
1955	2,001	136,720	49,597	32,369	782	17,413	2,791	42,836
1960	2,434	159,303	58,441	84,081	899	24,785	2,693	74,491
1961	2,015	120,768	46,007	67,512	1,372	33,732	2,827	69,695
1962	2,107	174,195	63,675	80,400	1,094	45,421	2,844	78,245
1963	2,133	192,906	67,782	84,557	1,215	37,943	3,296	101,958
1964	3,139	173,297	62,921	75,931	1,517	38,180	3,841	96,329
1965	2,394	144,189	50,470	61,375	1,195	31,472	4,221	106,325
1966	4,330	192,582	66,593	73,809	1,719	44,288	4,739	133,176
1967	2,974	212,507	77,666	52,283	1,675	51,853	4,754	162,006
1968-69	2,396	332,563	138,048	82,314	1,147	98,330	7,514	193,322
1969-70	2,424	391,420	152,752	95,339	1,275	111,185	9,540	314,345
1970-71	2,497	367,190	148,507	122,595	1,013	108,455	11,074	288,784
1971-72	2,583	288,127	123,939	121,848	1,070	110,498	14,068	200,360
1972-73	1,742	292,884	122,149	135,283	1,342	117,525	18,842	171,974
1973-74	2,158	313,998	131,763	177,652	1,556	119,739	19,898	224,873
1974-75	1,380	361,598	141,616	168,153	1,681	133,100	23,845	253,452
1975-76	1,329	380,867	151,167	156,566	1,692	131,704	24,182	228,826
1976-77	1,212	488,761	172,663	156,392	1,454	120,853	25,544	195,099
1977-78	990	469,109	163,185	160,234	2,061	120,315	25,416	129,018
1978-79	635	476,217	157,629	173,839	2,030	127,956	26,507	128,319
1979-80	480	427,786	151,060	169,646	2,725	122,620	27,233	191,954
1980-81	901	405,775	139,656	169,953	2,999	115,593	32,356	161,810
1981-82	824	454,876	170,914	175,236	3,147	152,122	34,276	142,395
1982-83	766	501,274	185,423	147,298	2,041	182,541	35,812	163,680
1983-84	1,801	522,666	196,368	159,648	1,975	211,934	44,036	183,509
1984-85	4,394	532,165	193,179	180,251	1,952	223,796	54,288	273,457
1985-86	10,936	570,281	208,149	168,549	1,227	229,563	63,997	378,750
1986-87	13,107	490,255	195,488	182,853	700	264,551	68,820	509,370
1987-88	19,211	524,878	202,117	157,818	386	242,279	65,819	463,533
1988-89	27,360	494,868	190,236	180,696	168	231,908	(i) 74,118	479,057
1989-90	r 30,239	536,948	207,504	r 195,530	163	249,697	74,931	396,438
1990-91	27,504	576,957	240,544	206,355	62	303,003	78,363	320,626

(a) State Department of Mines figures up to 1951, mining census figures thereafter. (b) From 1925 to 1967 the figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following. (c) Australian-grown only and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills. (d) Commercial production. Prior to 1905 excluding edible fisheries production. From 1905 to 1971-72, edible fisheries production, pearls, pearl-shell, trochus-shell and tortoise-shell,

## FISHERIES PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Bauxite	Total value at mine	Timber production (b)				Plywood and veneer	Fisheries produc- tion (b) (d)	Year
		Sawn timber (c)						
		Pine	Other					
'000 tonnes	\$'000	cubic metres	\$'000	cubic metres	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
..	42	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	—	1860
..	304	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	1	1865
..	968	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	—	1870
..	3,143	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	14	1875
..	2,270	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	125	1880
..	2,770	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	213	1885
..	5,284	73,930	422	47,423	293	..	194	1890
..	4,871	46,352	206	40,677	214	..	155	1895
..	6,360	142,035	568	93,570	454	..	267	1900
..	7,453	113,194	475	61,261	302	..	149	1905
..	7,420	169,615	1,008	105,147	709	..	377	1910
..	6,650	211,729	1,538	130,314	1,086	..	332	1915
..	7,236	201,316	2,944	119,617	1,725	..	587	1920
..	4,025	166,651	2,566	144,038	2,495	..	848	1925
..	2,482	68,177	962	70,610	1,024	176	689	1930
..	5,775	166,739	2,061	128,862	1,684	1,067	691	1935
..	10,211	249,100	3,154	199,687	2,624	1,868	783	1940
..	8,710	171,833	2,766	214,639	3,504	1,726	1,113	1945
..	32,698	140,321	3,954	394,412	11,768	4,815	2,125	1950
..	53,785	137,735	6,082	426,207	20,072	9,870	3,298	1955
(e) 43	75,216	147,367	7,784	418,807	23,986	10,897	3,176	1960
41	64,441	125,398	6,564	348,733	17,812	10,531	3,668	1961
20	74,232	139,413	7,136	346,684	17,992	10,497	4,231	1962
292	84,084	148,075	7,620	379,466	19,508	11,367	4,726	1963
455	97,287	154,520	8,024	371,473	20,914	11,941	5,737	1964
664	98,964	136,784	7,733	363,637	24,007	10,174	6,086	1965
989	138,483	133,731	7,731	329,690	22,920	10,154	6,959	1966
2,855	140,577	138,148	8,090	318,667	21,062	12,745	7,308	1967
4,193	209,273	157,382	n.a.	334,540	n.a.	(f) 13,919	8,089	1968-69
5,375	278,145	154,584	n.a.	343,474	n.a.	(f) 15,772	8,034	1969-70
6,611	293,751	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	10,985	1970-71
8,009	318,835	161,708	n.a.	291,758	n.a.	n.p.	11,380	1971-72
7,773	399,167	167,807	n.a.	285,424	n.a.	n.p.	(g) 12,112	1972-73
9,005	583,483	154,752	n.a.	274,943	n.a.	23,834	(g) 14,553	1973-74
10,849	802,878	170,095	n.a.	288,617	n.a.	12,636	(g) 11,828	1974-75
8,831	988,583	156,824	n.a.	263,900	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 16,351	1975-76
9,982	1,189,698	162,947	n.a.	297,175	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 33,677	1976-77
8,957	1,191,570	157,090	n.a.	249,378	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 39,143	1977-78
8,095	1,405,149	188,031	n.a.	250,037	n.a.	n.p.	58,214	1978-79
9,377	1,852,466	203,981	n.a.	235,715	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 62,789	1979-80
7,937	1,917,585	189,227	n.a.	246,103	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 86,292	1980-81
8,705	2,089,831	189,288	n.a.	285,697	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	1981-82
5,816	2,296,956	166,548	n.a.	239,001	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	1982-83
7,961	2,632,296	161,896	n.a.	215,791	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	1983-84
8,360	3,500,343	171,474	n.a.	234,474	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	1984-85
7,170	4,192,282	196,793	n.a.	232,475	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1985-86
7,893	4,345,175	210,555	n.a.	225,706	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	1986-87
8,449	4,106,543	256,197	n.a.	217,934	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1987-88
9,548	4,612,446	315,495	n.a.	225,163	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1988-89
10,049	r 5,058,560	293,002	n.a.	217,771	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1989-90
11,401	5,053,212	293,161	n.a.	210,501	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1990-91

beche-de-mer and whales. From 1972-73 edible fisheries production only. (e) Including production for years prior to 1960. (f) Sales and transfers.  
 (g) Excluding oysters. (h) Excluding oysters and rock lobsters. (i) Production for 53 weeks ending 1 July 1989.



## SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING

Year	Manufacturing (b)					Capital values (e)		
	Establishments	Workers (c)			Salaries and wages paid (d)	Machinery and plant	Land and buildings	
		Males	Females	Persons				
					\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
1860	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
1865	47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
1870	471	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
1875	575	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
1880	565	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
1885	1,069	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
1890	1,308	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
1895	1,384	n.a.	n.a.	18,554	n.a.	(k) 10,856	(k)	
1900	2,053	n.a.	n.a.	25,606	n.a.	8,062	6,410	
1905	1,890	n.a.	n.a.	21,389	n.a.	7,058	5,194	
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	5,540	8,275	5,792	
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	8,240	12,135	8,487	
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	12,977	16,428	12,018	
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	18,534	24,204	15,401	
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	13,658	26,227	17,679	
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	16,227	29,537	19,737	
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	23,838	32,310	23,787	
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	35,231	31,768	26,933	
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	83,982	55,170	44,714	
1955-56	5,305	83,877	17,532	101,409	141,703	118,784	89,404	
1960-61	5,809	85,278	18,162	103,440	179,907	180,134	145,410	
1961-62	5,756	82,559	17,570	100,129	182,035	185,241	153,225	
1962-63	5,828	85,028	18,586	103,614	191,196	191,586	167,573	
1963-64	5,887	89,772	19,695	109,467	213,916	206,720	183,947	
1964-65	5,899	93,738	20,989	114,727	247,061	254,478	201,675	
1965-66	5,948	94,204	21,419	115,623	262,437	364,490	238,249	
1966-67	5,956	93,945	21,839	115,784	276,093	477,149	257,619	
1967-68	6,099	95,952	22,809	118,761	299,768	481,555	277,643	
1968-69	4,032	88,546	21,686	110,232	309,276	n.a.	n.a.	
1969-70	3,847	88,408	22,101	110,509	332,119	n.a.	n.a.	
1970-71 (l)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
1971-72	4,001	91,241	23,127	114,368	425,939	n.a.	n.a.	
1972-73	4,212	92,861	23,484	116,345	483,447	n.a.	n.a.	
1973-74	4,290	93,777	24,783	118,560	596,419	n.a.	n.a.	
1974-75	4,250	92,034	22,845	114,879	739,177	n.a.	n.a.	
1975-76	3,122	92,289	21,936	114,225	874,056	n.a.	n.a.	
1976-77	3,001	90,975	21,782	112,757	981,583	n.a.	n.a.	
1977-78	2,838	90,315	21,396	111,711	1,034,588	n.a.	n.a.	
1978-79	2,886	91,200	21,759	112,959	1,125,060	n.a.	n.a.	
1979-80	3,170	93,636	21,970	115,606	1,253,012	n.a.	n.a.	
1980-81	3,291	94,319	21,796	116,115	1,410,213	n.a.	n.a.	
1981-82	3,555	99,429	23,288	122,717	1,700,379	n.a.	n.a.	
1982-83	3,440	92,389	22,257	114,646	1,786,294	n.a.	n.a.	
1983-84	3,451	88,760	21,678	110,438	1,812,786	n.a.	n.a.	
1984-85	3,392	87,593	22,347	109,940	1,933,881	n.a.	n.a.	
1985-86 (l)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
1986-87	4,090	91,713	26,222	117,935	2,263,306	n.a.	n.a.	
1987-88	4,624	97,335	30,209	127,544	2,545,442	n.a.	n.a.	
1988-89	4,841	102,501	31,242	133,743	2,848,600	n.a.	n.a.	

(a) Direct comparisons with figures prior to 1968-69 are not possible because of changes in the census units, the scope of the censuses and the items of data. (b) From 1975-76, excluding single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. Excluding 'heat, light and power'. (c) Before 1964-65, average number of workers employed during operating period; 1965-66 to 1986-87, average number employed during whole year; and from 1986-87, employment at 30 June. (d) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (e) Book values, less any depreciation reserve. (f) From 1968-69 turnover, i.e. sales of goods, plus transfers out and other operating revenue. (g) Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production. From 1968-69 value



## INDUSTRY STATISTICS (a)

		Heat, light and power (h)							
Output (f)	Production (g)	Generating works				Land and buildings (e)	Sales of electricity and gas (j)	Year	
		Establish- ments	Workers (c) (i)	Salaries and wages paid (d)	Machinery and plant (e)				
\$'000	\$'000			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860	
n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865	
n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1870	
n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1875	
n.a.	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1880	
n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1885	
n.a.	n.a.	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1890	
9,166	n.a.	13	144	n.a.	(k) 551	(k)	132	1895	
15,602	n.a.	25	347	n.a.	947	159	231	1900	
15,924	n.a.	21	316	n.a.	918	226	337	1905	
31,154	n.a.	21	450	122	988	300	430	1910	
49,769	17,465	26	663	213	1,967	405	1,121	1915	
77,864	28,576	29	1,036	460	2,803	504	1,703	1920	
89,143	31,760	43	1,493	720	6,249	910	2,658	1925-26	
77,774	24,723	57	1,091	538	5,973	1,031	3,072	1930-31	
92,713	29,627	65	1,073	563	5,936	1,292	3,159	1935-36	
137,402	41,646	64	814	490	4,694	1,402	5,072	1940-41	
177,479	58,211	63	1,148	794	5,612	1,730	7,474	1945-46	
421,241	147,540	61	1,444	1,691	13,300	3,202	16,784	1950-51	
720,054	248,661	73	1,915	3,217	52,770	15,801	35,446	1955-56	
948,644	325,123	73	1,975	4,412	85,005	22,906	55,118	1960-61	
957,129	334,569	68	1,980	4,656	89,261	26,039	58,032	1961-62	
1,089,319	361,009	67	1,999	4,635	88,999	25,911	60,190	1962-63	
1,249,739	420,673	68	2,005	4,846	101,587	27,573	61,710	1963-64	
1,293,466	455,351	63	1,940	5,297	95,840	31,877	68,657	1964-65	
1,460,031	518,688	62	1,958	5,609	112,968	35,310	74,058	1965-66	
1,568,173	566,488	57	2,153	6,116	124,244	37,043	78,910	1966-67	
1,722,249	626,696	55	2,091	6,187	149,675	37,855	88,365	1967-68	
1,868,803	659,897	30	8,996	31,758	n.a.	n.a.	157,816	1968-69	
2,021,793	712,857	28	9,239	34,063	n.a.	n.a.	167,571	1969-70	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(l) 1970-71	
2,433,420	870,782	28	9,544	47,154	n.a.	n.a.	205,939	1971-72	
2,844,833	1,012,595	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1972-73	
3,260,936	1,220,174	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1973-74	
4,074,967	1,618,730	28	9,549	81,870	n.a.	n.a.	335,789	1974-75	
4,564,221	1,800,088	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1975-76	
5,261,290	1,991,434	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1976-77	
5,525,413	2,090,444	18	10,617	122,809	n.a.	n.a.	652,748	1977-78	
6,590,922	2,322,426	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1978-79	
8,303,657	2,692,294	17	11,674	157,172	n.a.	n.a.	912,129	1979-80	
9,666,541	3,049,245	18	12,482	187,207	n.a.	n.a.	887,159	1980-81	
10,590,192	3,448,170	18	13,297	226,426	n.a.	n.a.	1,010,448	1981-82	
10,715,479	3,445,095	19	13,541	268,233	n.a.	n.a.	1,277,638	1982-83	
11,706,491	3,700,629	19	13,581	292,816	n.a.	n.a.	1,569,131	1983-84	
12,920,648	4,385,491	18	13,171	308,756	n.a.	n.a.	1,795,950	1984-85	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(l) 1985-86	
14,848,481	5,052,913	20	11,505	344,600	n.a.	n.a.	2,467,800	1986-87	
17,254,681	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1987-88	
20,090,900	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1988-89	

added, i.e. turnover plus increase (or less decrease), in value of stocks less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses. (h) Electricity and gas works. (i) Number on payroll on payday nearest 30 June, including administration and distribution staff. (j) Valued at prices paid by consumers. From 1968-69 turnover, i.e. sales of electricity and gas and other operating revenue. (k) Value of land and buildings included with machinery and plant. (l) Manufacturing census not conducted.

## SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year	Railways						Metropolitan (d) transport (passengers)	
	Lines open kilometres	Passenger journeys (a) '000	Goods and livestock carried (b) '000 tonnes	Earnings \$'000	Working expenses \$'000	Capital account (c) \$'000	Rail	Municipal buses
							'000	'000
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	34	17	3	11	7	536	..	..
1870	333	36	25	143	137	4,385	..	..
1875	428	138	52	322	184	5,859	..	..
1880	1,025	194	140	615	332	9,991	n.a.	..
1885	2,306	1,369	552	1,467	888	18,532	n.a.	..
1890-91	3,549	2,731	905	1,817	1,291	30,203	n.a.	..
1895-96	3,862	2,274	1,167	2,171	1,289	33,519	n.a.	..
1900-01	4,508	4,761	1,739	2,634	2,116	39,479	n.a.	..
1905-06	5,049	4,569	1,951	3,092	1,727	43,482	n.a.	..
1910-11	6,225	8,299	3,348	5,461	3,126	51,798	n.a.	..
1915-16	7,994	13,939	4,076	7,491	5,490	73,677	n.a.	..
1920-21	9,257	14,908	3,930	10,559	10,097	87,114	n.a.	..
1925-26	10,042	28,384	5,188	14,874	12,920	108,224	22,170	..
1930-31	10,507	22,009	3,920	12,954	10,160	125,872	17,118	..
1935-36	10,569	25,244	4,739	13,395	10,434	76,106	20,229	..
1940-41	10,569	26,194	5,690	16,830	13,427	80,806	21,055	1,651
1945-46	10,569	38,200	5,850	23,833	20,888	83,092	28,799	5,464
1950-51	10,557	34,118	7,297	39,544	38,878	98,520	27,601	23,765
1955-56	10,390	35,647	8,311	62,626	67,747	148,690	29,748	35,428
1960-61	10,177	28,876	8,109	73,059	77,154	197,755	24,582	33,200
1961-62	9,780	26,701	8,284	72,318	76,297	205,745	22,890	33,431
1962-63	9,780	26,082	8,876	75,244	75,592	212,809	22,414	34,444
1963-64	9,582	25,903	9,953	84,260	78,468	223,252	22,512	36,193
1964-65	9,310	25,215	10,192	81,321	80,758	233,911	22,254	37,327
1965-66	9,310	25,979	10,211	84,178	84,370	246,699	23,227	33,864
1966-67	9,222	26,371	10,348	87,864	84,561	258,543	23,703	29,225
1967-68	9,374	26,591	11,312	94,019	87,717	268,095	24,065	29,973
1968-69	9,373	28,165	13,184	102,451	91,720	278,494	25,771	42,307
1969-70	9,357	28,515	14,671	108,831	96,831	288,271	26,317	71,297
1970-71	9,329	29,536	15,665	110,165	105,494	301,957	27,621	65,220
1971-72	9,560	31,946	19,267	124,782	120,110	316,529	30,184	58,724
1972-73	9,560	32,145	24,666	137,745	133,841	331,671	30,500	58,656
1973-74	9,560	33,723	25,401	149,844	162,525	349,538	32,003	55,915
1974-75	9,780	36,632	30,208	183,687	228,490	368,097	34,821	49,078
1975-76	9,844	34,278	33,118	230,492	266,351	380,393	32,448	48,052
1976-77	9,796	31,054	34,237	262,561	299,868	403,961	29,296	47,830
1977-78	9,787	29,231	34,155	273,551	337,762	428,732	27,526	48,708
1978-79	9,789	27,275	36,542	310,418	365,070	465,184	25,850	47,978
1979-80	9,904	29,482	38,440	352,700	422,503	488,435	28,006	46,446
1980-81	9,932	31,873	41,504	416,796	486,126	516,052	30,330	41,341
1981-82	9,969	34,237	43,659	520,265	588,051	558,449	32,592	42,525
1982-83	9,979	34,749	43,706	549,859	664,548	592,348	33,135	44,556
1983-84	10,231	37,602	53,113	717,956	725,049	641,999	35,833	42,753
1984-85	10,231	38,897	65,452	882,540	774,755	687,105	37,432	41,725
1985-86	10,225	41,504	73,599	965,963	848,125	728,580	40,246	41,751
1986-87	10,210	39,950	75,169	1,028,871	900,254	770,879	38,886	41,066
1987-88	10,089	46,228	74,893	991,422	894,656	799,275	44,953	43,512
1988-89	10,094	50,943	80,508	1,107,125	931,236	832,093	49,971	47,985
1989-90	10,107	44,141	82,543	1,145,416	r 977,468	869,366	43,248	42,500
1990-91	10,015	42,990	82,965	1,205,641	986,722	n.y.a.	42,067	42,258

(a) Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included. (b) Until 1895-96, carriage of livestock was not included. From 1930-31 to 1953-54, includes some duplication due to transfers between the uniform gauge and 1,067 millimetre systems. (c) From 1 July 1931, the capital account was reduced by \$56,000,000 under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931*. (d) From 1966-67, figures are for the Brisbane Statistical Division, until 1989-90, when rail figures include the South East Region passengers from Toowoomba in the west to Gympie in the north. (e) Figures from 1978 were obtained from the Grants Commission, prior figures were from local authorities. (f) From 1982, road traffic accidents are published on a calendar year basis. The collection period relates to the second year of the reference period. (g) All accidents were reported until 30 June 1957. From July



## COMMUNICATION STATISTICS

Constructed roads at end of year (e) kilometres	Road traffic accidents (f)				Motor vehicles		Postal and telecommunications revenue (k)	Year
	Total accidents (g)	Casualty accidents (h)	Persons killed	Persons injured (i)	On register at end of year	Revenue collected (j)		
					'000	\$'000	\$'000	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	10	1860
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	57	1865
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	65	1870
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	124	1875
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	162	1880
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	358	1885
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	445	1890-91
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	463	1895-96
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	630	1900-01
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	720	1905-06
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,143	1910-11
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,437	1915-16
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,460	1920-21
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53.3	408	3,147	1925-26
(l) 48,041	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	90.8	1,034	3,851	1930-31
(l) 53,549	6,040	2,266	165	2,652	107.6	1,430	4,402	1935-36
n.a.	8,537	2,878	147	3,405	128.4	2,065	5,395	1940-41
n.a.	7,233	2,854	169	3,656	143.3	1,935	9,188	1945-46
82,233	15,884	4,557	218	5,512	240.8	5,200	12,326	1950-51
91,556	37,803	7,116	298	9,170	326.3	10,675	21,682	1955-56
114,946	17,506	5,424	353	7,607	418.6	15,385	35,194	1960-61
116,084	20,321	5,915	341	8,137	431.7	17,110	35,698	1961-62
(m) 115,334	22,123	6,345	420	8,779	459.0	18,797	38,298	1962-63
118,763	25,625	7,113	441	10,089	497.4	21,879	41,498	1963-64
123,417	28,073	7,205	461	10,343	536.1	24,889	47,399	1964-65
125,870	29,885	7,037	475	10,099	563.4	25,326	50,769	1965-66
(m) 125,315	29,961	6,909	481	9,801	588.5	30,519	54,762	1966-67
(m) 124,883	31,397	7,125	476	10,015	620.9	35,228	62,308	1967-68
126,713	30,507	7,212	525	10,252	649.9	37,650	74,678	1968-69
127,232	28,113	7,501	527	10,350	686.1	40,166	81,638	1969-70
128,759	31,168	8,194	580	11,440	726.5	41,892	94,353	1970-71
129,171	31,468	8,105	579	11,295	774.0	44,278	110,428	1971-72
130,500	29,889	8,043	625	10,903	827.0	48,579	127,475	1972-73
131,412	30,486	8,469	603	11,276	889.7	53,622	150,157	1973-74
132,364	29,829	8,120	583	10,835	918.0	55,157	183,071	1974-75
132,897	29,201	8,183	600	10,950	1,012.2	76,071	267,391	1975-76
134,175	24,303	7,609	587	9,940	1,067.2	83,871	310,596	1976-77
133,295	26,613	7,968	560	10,444	1,129.6	88,177	326,611	1977-78
134,586	18,726	7,866	641	10,605	1,183.4	106,603	365,461	1978-79
137,785	17,396	7,688	605	10,037	1,256.9	108,434	421,599	1979-80
138,405	16,485	7,724	559	9,951	1,355.6	113,521	490,050	1980-81
141,211	16,759	7,795	609	9,970	1,439.5	169,197	575,006	1981-82
142,195	15,492	7,043	510	9,010	1,496.1	194,740	691,847	1982-83
143,728	16,209	7,222	505	9,186	1,533.5	211,158	784,928	1983-84
148,136	17,207	7,528	502	9,694	1,546.1	253,933	885,146	1984-85
150,188	16,294	7,183	481	9,333	1,567.4	266,089	1,024,630	1985-86
151,761	15,740	6,912	442	8,868	1,575.3	280,435	1,132,270	1986-87
152,952	16,879	7,301	539	9,505	1,616.2	344,468	1,347,926	1987-88
154,195	17,038	7,212	428	9,240	1,693.4	403,039	n.a.	1988-89
156,148	17,705	7,493	399	9,603	1,751.9	463,868	n.a.	1989-90
157,305	15,570	7,682	395	7,887	1,787.0	496,885	n.a.	1990-91

1957 only accidents causing death or personal injury or causing more than a prescribed value of damage are included; the value of damage being \$50 from July 1957, \$100 from May 1969, \$300 from January 1976, \$1,000 from October 1978 and \$2,500 from December 1991. (h) Prior to 1957-58 all accidents involving death or any injury; from 1 July 1957, accidents involving death or injury requiring medical treatment. (i) Prior to 1957-58 all cases of injury are included. From 1957-58 only cases of injury requiring medical treatment are included. (j) From 1980-81, motor vehicle taxes excluding fines and fees for service. (k) Revenue credited to Queensland up to 1941-42; thereafter actual collections are shown. Radio revenue excluded from 1 July 1949. From July 1975 the figures are the combined revenue of Australia Post and Telecom. (l) Calendar year ended 6 months earlier than the year shown. (m) Decrease due to re-survey.



## SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL

Year	Imports (a)		Exports (a)		Wool (d)	
	Foreign \$'000	Interstate \$'000	Foreign (b) (c) \$'000	Interstate \$'000	'000 kg	\$'000
1860	115	1,352	1	1,044	..	..
1865	1,444	3,478	491	1,816	1,138	396
1870	875	2,267	1,336	3,731	8,070	1,019
1875	2,781	3,727	2,040	5,656	7,968	1,569
1880	2,052	4,113	1,836	5,055	7,822	1,361
1885	6,152	5,976	3,470	6,975	18,712	2,739
1890	5,189	4,312	4,929	12,144	21,704	3,644
1895	5,496	4,000	7,266	10,674	25,957	3,117
1900	8,199	5,446	8,264	10,825	17,123	2,571
1905	6,313	6,195	6,697	17,006	16,022	2,655
1910	10,856	n.a.	16,258	n.a.	46,450	8,357
1915-16	14,002	n.a.	16,212	n.a.	38,627	7,844
1920-21	23,681	n.a.	30,341	n.a.	45,892	12,434
1925-26	27,546	n.a.	47,170	n.a.	79,770	25,888
1930-31	11,342	n.a.	32,478	n.a.	76,986	13,350
1935-36	15,726	40,588	39,104	28,714	63,911	15,741
1940-41	14,453	53,810	50,490	44,138	55,364	15,361
1945-46	24,493	66,697	54,169	48,470	73,881	24,261
1950-51	134,799	174,747	320,564	91,888	83,915	206,123
1955-56	123,460	322,891	304,276	181,178	79,196	96,834
1956-57	97,768	360,704	380,754	206,323	110,255	170,827
1957-58	98,994	403,526	312,966	192,177	100,391	133,535
1958-59	95,474	407,565	339,927	207,390	94,032	91,687
1959-60	101,717	470,255	362,585	231,521	115,052	126,237
1960-61	122,554	455,211	327,555	240,025	106,996	108,345
1961-62	97,723	443,304	344,885	235,664	110,550	116,037
1962-63	134,233	552,605	404,980	269,785	106,345	119,548
1963-64	161,683	665,970	544,977	300,486	113,975	146,880
1964-65	199,516	723,730	488,222	324,606	111,140	127,479
1965-66	240,349	700,526	462,596	382,732	97,188	106,703
1966-67	193,677	710,084	499,967	385,436	84,494	93,153
1967-68	236,768	774,269	562,928	405,750	98,141	98,828
1968-69	288,599	859,021	677,456	495,501	103,674	109,197
1969-70	294,102	935,694	773,519	547,784	91,104	85,309
1970-71	321,638	998,732	789,180	530,924	63,625	47,339
1971-72	270,484	1,058,040	980,954	524,300	68,804	50,233
1972-73	311,448	1,201,620	1,305,569	586,002	73,187	104,231
1973-74	542,646	1,395,836	1,380,764	725,260	51,271	108,790
1974-75	580,051	1,424,004	2,046,407	683,805	46,226	62,676
1975-76	634,893	1,673,843	2,322,021	727,377	54,030	77,534
1976-77	835,771	2,156,864	2,815,608	972,090	67,772	122,965
1977-78	887,179	2,386,429	2,821,362	1,114,078	43,780	87,204
1978-79	1,028,010	2,865,974	3,300,109	1,412,182	51,641	112,393
1979-80	1,321,062	3,272,286	4,261,697	1,596,660	50,661	124,007
1980-81	1,882,815	3,813,455	4,501,290	1,750,529	36,770	102,958
1981-82	2,179,752	4,502,960	4,414,453	1,888,993	38,334	112,169
1982-83	1,994,608	4,440,625	4,470,871	1,863,332	37,347	104,681
1983-84	2,086,861	4,767,048	5,473,451	2,057,611	40,592	124,951
1984-85	2,315,492	5,093,724	6,602,936	2,135,838	44,951	153,137
1985-86	2,649,953	5,900,312	7,670,770	2,464,716	48,156	183,664
1986-87	2,503,854	6,055,860	7,806,306	2,587,035	54,674	230,820
1987-88	2,845,214	6,721,190	8,167,357	3,176,760	44,287	271,732
1988-89	3,788,425	8,318,040	9,088,931	3,637,278	46,875	342,418
1989-90	4,258,170	9,018,413	10,663,975	4,080,271	r 38,768	227,317
1990-91	4,903,223	8,678,425	10,801,738	3,563,710	40,396	157,517

(a) Excluding specie. (b) From July 1978 recorded on a 'State of origin' basis, not on a 'State of final shipment' basis as previously. (c) From July 1985 excluding non-merchandise trade. (d) Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring or carbonising; but excluding noils

## TRADE STATISTICS

Foreign exports (b)							Year
Butter	Meat	Sugar	Coal				
'000 kg	\$'000	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
..	..	..	..	..	226	—	1860
..	..	..	..	..	2	—	1865
..	..	23	..	..	252	1	1870
..	..	5	(e) 314	18	2,843	4	1875
..	..	46	(e) 161	8	2,735	4	1880
..	..	85	(e) 1,533	56	18,094	22	1885
2	—	278	(e) 2,048	74	43,639	63	1890
16	2	1,922	(e) 7,710	229	1,185	5	1895
469	78	2,697	(e) 5,056	137	12,759	20	1900
3,207	581	1,320	221	5	8,411	8	1905
7,808	1,503	3,288	27	1	700	1	1910
1,068	272	5,533	5	—	35	—	1915-16
11,824	5,928	7,446	1	—	98,365	243	1920-21
16,605	4,809	6,914	198,604	4,413	2,089	4	1925-26
30,655	7,063	5,288	210,529	3,869	30,971	51	1930-31
34,577	7,623	5,367	304,583	5,480	1,172	2	1935-36
34,098	9,163	11,081	378,485	9,668	n.a.	n.a.	1940-41
27,920	10,945	8,487	139,887	5,300	n.a.	n.a.	1945-46
25,192	16,983	26,560	387,928	28,967	n.a.	n.a.	1950-51
27,978	19,148	59,325	594,678	48,598	108	2	1955-56
18,929	11,154	54,140	679,068	56,552	10,870	184	1956-57
11,498	6,327	45,672	714,510	69,314	17,512	156	1957-58
22,965	13,678	87,625	810,960	63,771	28	1	1958-59
21,209	15,132	78,841	706,144	52,793	46,117	422	1959-60
11,166	6,737	59,581	799,945	69,322	51,915	358	1960-61
14,552	7,670	78,663	846,684	66,965	303,384	2,334	1961-62
13,087	6,924	93,312	1,152,995	89,823	233,709	2,008	1962-63
15,984	8,880	104,061	1,124,674	154,616	816,697	7,450	1963-64
13,825	9,214	118,206	1,279,558	111,632	1,201,447	10,684	1964-65
9,864	6,360	116,073	1,258,657	92,819	1,648,387	14,523	1965-66
12,149	7,158	118,533	1,645,675	98,113	1,702,578	14,822	1966-67
8,638	5,245	117,850	1,601,555	95,616	2,307,245	21,336	1967-68
1,972	1,199	131,589	2,047,013	116,253	3,959,705	33,700	1968-69
2,136	1,189	160,988	1,352,409	110,993	5,569,019	53,194	1969-70
1,815	1,079	168,122	1,541,336	145,216	6,862,875	73,228	1970-71
3,726	3,597	211,746	1,974,163	206,241	8,993,729	99,534	1971-72
3,827	3,376	323,559	2,062,841	245,459	14,503,770	159,751	1972-73
3,879	3,489	297,261	1,761,037	217,870	15,420,141	193,758	1973-74
2,880	3,295	173,048	1,971,295	632,846	17,443,235	374,715	1974-75
2,554	2,795	253,732	1,975,996	561,335	15,423,983	586,432	1975-76
1,442	1,777	314,108	2,532,195	629,991	18,526,027	749,651	1976-77
1,506	1,987	380,465	2,449,713	528,213	20,177,112	848,201	1977-78
1,536	1,897	634,141	1,827,107	444,160	19,296,373	814,935	1978-79
1,771	2,429	664,362	2,188,121	661,387	20,972,102	920,502	1979-80
609	1,130	553,898	2,545,586	1,136,206	23,210,246	1,059,506	1980-81
1,850	5,566	553,095	2,496,840	758,026	24,133,591	1,239,237	1981-82
1,725	5,324	621,851	2,541,843	554,668	25,853,432	1,563,687	1982-83
2,384	7,641	685,216	2,353,917	619,481	32,090,341	1,839,638	1983-84
2,696	8,052	679,268	2,520,148	572,862	46,446,291	2,707,162	1984-85
2,341	7,228	832,005	2,597,407	600,719	51,638,032	3,130,233	1985-86
1,932	6,002	1,005,376	2,464,590	632,978	55,257,464	3,246,974	1986-87
2,367	7,199	1,103,328	2,703,148	667,687	58,320,995	2,882,619	1987-88
2,316	5,929	1,083,292	3,165,151	852,930	55,254,392	2,737,697	1988-89
r 2,379	r 6,561	r 1,375,133	r 3,288,239	r 1,079,036	56,844,528	3,216,477	1989-90
2,080	5,989	1,526,594	2,884,123	897,755	56,070,220	3,258,138	1990-91

and wool waste prior to 1964-65. (c) Chiefly refined sugar.



## SUMMARY OF PRICE

Year	Industry price index numbers, Brisbane (building materials)		Consumer Price Index, Brisbane (a)			
	Materials used in house building (all groups)	Materials used in building other than house building (all groups)	All groups	Food	Clothing	Housing
1915-16	..	..	7.8	7.6	5.8	..
1920-21	..	..	11.3	9.8	10.6	..
1925-26	..	..	10.0	8.5	8.7	..
1930-31	..	..	8.7	6.9	7.4	..
1935-36	..	..	8.4	6.9	6.4	..
1940-41	..	..	10.0	7.9	8.7	..
1945-46	..	..	11.6	8.5	12.2	..
1950-51	..	..	16.9	14.1	20.4	15.2
1951-52	..	..	20.6	18.6	24.5	16.8
1952-53	..	..	22.5	20.6	26.0	18.9
1953-54	..	..	22.9	21.3	26.3	19.2
1954-55	..	..	23.1	21.4	26.4	19.8
1955-56	..	..	23.9	22.2	26.6	20.9
1956-57	..	..	25.2	22.9	27.3	22.4
1957-58	..	..	25.7	23.3	28.1	23.5
1958-59	..	..	26.5	24.7	28.5	24.3
1959-60	..	..	27.2	25.6	29.2	25.1
1960-61	..	..	28.2	26.8	30.0	26.1
1961-62	..	..	28.6	26.9	30.4	26.6
1962-63	..	..	28.7	26.7	30.5	27.3
1963-64	..	..	29.0	27.4	30.7	27.5
1964-65	..	..	30.1	29.1	31.1	28.2
1965-66	..	..	31.5	31.1	31.5	30.0
1966-67	100.0	100.0	32.3	31.6	32.2	30.8
1967-68	103.4	102.2	33.4	32.7	33.0	32.6
1968-69	105.6	105.1	34.1	33.1	33.6	33.8
1969-70	109.4	110.3	35.1	34.0	34.6	34.9
1970-71	115.2	116.4	36.9	35.8	36.0	36.4
1971-72	124.8	124.4	39.3	37.6	38.0	39.7
1972-73	133.8	130.4	41.6	40.3	40.4	42.1
1973-74	152.2	149.0	47.3	48.1	45.7	46.3
1974-75	187.0	186.6	54.6	52.0	55.2	54.4
1975-76	218.5	216.3	61.7	57.1	64.4	62.5
1976-77	243.5	241.2	70.5	63.7	74.2	72.7
1977-78	265.1	260.9	77.1	70.3	82.0	80.4
1978-79	281.3	278.6	83.4	77.6	87.8	85.8
1979-80	315.0	(b) 100.0	91.5	89.8	93.8	91.6
1980-81	363.7	113.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981-82	407.2	126.3	110.7	109.2	108.2	113.0
1982-83	447.1	141.4	122.9	119.6	116.3	128.0
1983-84	482.8	151.7	131.7	128.7	122.6	135.9
1984-85	514.6	159.4	137.9	134.9	128.9	143.6
1985-86	(c) 100.0	169.6	149.0	145.3	139.9	150.3
1986-87	104.6	179.7	161.8	156.8	153.0	156.8
1987-88	112.0	194.4	173.1	162.9	165.0	164.0
1988-89	123.8	213.7	185.4	176.9	175.5	179.3
1989-90	134.1	233.9	199.3	187.9	183.7	203.0
1990-91	141.9	245.2	209.1	194.2	193.5	211.3

(a) Base of each index, 1980-81 = 100.0 except for 'recreation and education', base: March quarter 1982 = 100.0. 'C' Series Index numbers are shown to 1947-48; thereafter Consumer Price Index numbers are shown. There is no direct line of continuity between the two indexes and the group headings are



## INDEX STATISTICS

Consumer Price Index, Brisbane (a)

<i>Household equipment and operation</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>Tobacco and alcohol</i>	<i>Health and personal care</i>	<i>Recreation and education</i>	<i>Year</i>
..	..	..	..	..	1915-16
..	..	..	..	..	1920-21
..	..	..	..	..	1925-26
..	..	..	..	..	1930-31
..	..	..	..	..	1935-36
..	..	..	..	..	1940-41
..	..	..	..	..	1945-46
25.5	..	..	..	..	1950-51
29.7	..	..	..	..	1951-52
31.9	..	..	..	..	1952-53
32.5	..	..	..	..	1953-54
32.7	..	..	..	..	1954-55
32.7	..	..	..	..	1955-56
34.0	..	..	..	..	1956-57
34.5	..	..	..	..	1957-58
34.8	..	..	..	..	1958-59
35.3	..	..	..	..	1959-60
35.5	..	..	..	..	1960-61
36.0	..	..	..	..	1961-62
36.0	..	..	..	..	1962-63
35.6	..	..	..	..	1963-64
36.0	..	..	..	..	1964-65
36.7	..	..	..	..	1965-66
37.2	31.9	..	..	..	1966-67
37.9	32.9	..	..	..	1967-68
39.1	34.0	..	..	..	1968-69
39.6	34.5	..	..	..	1969-70
40.8	38.1	..	..	..	1970-71
42.8	40.8	..	..	..	1971-72
44.6	41.9	42.6	32.9	..	1972-73
48.6	45.8	47.1	38.4	..	1973-74
58.2	54.6	54.4	47.2	..	1974-75
67.5	63.7	65.7	44.1	..	1975-76
73.5	70.0	71.1	79.6	..	1976-77
79.4	74.5	74.4	95.0	..	1977-78
85.0	81.9	88.8	84.8	..	1978-79
90.5	91.9	94.1	89.8	..	1979-80
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	1980-81
110.2	112.2	109.5	114.1	..	1981-82
122.1	124.7	123.4	134.1	107.3	1982-83
131.3	137.4	135.0	133.5	113.5	1983-84
138.8	145.8	144.5	121.9	118.9	1984-85
152.2	158.4	156.1	134.0	129.3	1985-86
163.1	175.0	170.0	153.4	142.0	1986-87
175.2	189.0	186.8	168.7	154.3	1987-88
186.0	197.0	205.9	182.1	163.9	1988-89
195.5	211.6	227.5	195.5	173.8	1989-90
205.7	223.6	243.1	209.1	181.4	1990-91

comparable only in a broad sense. (b) Base: year 1979-80 = 100.0. Replaces previous index which had a base of 1966-67 = 100.0. (c) Base: year 1985-86 = 100.0. Replaces previous index which had a base of 1966-67 = 100.0.

## GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION STATISTICS (\$'000)

Year	Crops (a)	Livestock disposals	Livestock products	Total agriculture (a)	Forestry, fishing and hunting	Mining (b)	Manufacturing (net value) (c)
1911	6,372		24,912	31,284	2,904	7,430	11,094
1915	10,046		41,104	51,150	3,352	6,794	15,510
1920	20,772		48,284	69,056	5,724	7,042	23,378
1925-26	25,106		52,204	77,310	5,778	3,906	33,762
1930-31	25,642		43,092	68,734	3,260	2,658	27,057
1935-36	24,760		42,144	66,904	5,470	4,860	31,366
1940-41	36,776		62,476	99,252	6,882	8,516	43,289
1945-46	51,626		78,638	130,264	7,118	7,242	60,539
1950-51	84,842		286,378	371,220	14,100	22,038	150,919
1951-52	94,424		214,048	308,472	19,440	22,224	182,659
1952-53	142,248		275,322	417,570	19,100	36,974	196,419
1953-54	146,982		271,904	418,886	21,358	36,802	220,509
1954-55	155,862		265,164	421,026	20,626	45,032	240,121
1955-56	152,496		274,096	426,592	22,618	55,872	256,160
1956-57	162,028		324,066	486,094	24,804	61,860	276,799
1957-58	171,530		258,618	430,148	24,660	52,926	287,916
1958-59	191,310		287,252	478,562	22,006	56,706	310,931
1959-60	183,354		315,350	498,704	22,900	80,376	324,783
1960-61	203,442		300,770	504,212	23,190	89,120	341,255
1961-62	210,550		287,880	498,430	20,054	83,100	350,595
1962-63	252,478		322,802	575,281	21,094	93,482	380,966
1963-64	294,434		365,214	659,648	23,500	100,970	441,873
1964-65	270,639		357,066	627,706	25,022	103,783	478,423
1965-66	274,221		343,904	618,125	25,689	106,901	542,996
1966-67	318,954		370,430	689,383	25,806	146,080	592,607
1967-68	308,922		370,298	679,221	26,123	148,876	657,853
1968-69	356,912		428,110	785,022	28,041	155,788	659,897
1969-70	305,602	264,613	132,853	703,067	27,930	229,970	712,857
1970-71	349,323	218,709	108,203	676,236	32,303	245,746	n.a.
1971-72	421,889	244,034	129,539	795,462	33,819	239,208	870,782
1972-73	434,603	310,989	195,603	941,195	38,477	322,103	1,012,595
1973-74	519,459	360,254	182,871	1,062,585	36,820	503,099	1,220,174
1974-75	868,191	193,273	163,790	1,225,254	38,469	672,336	1,618,730
1975-76	851,854	243,151	180,968	1,275,972	46,594	773,764	1,800,088
1976-77	890,677	319,607	207,789	1,418,072	66,595	896,106	1,991,434
1977-78	824,619	372,210	210,589	1,407,418	75,217	985,872	2,090,444
1978-79	1,097,281	868,396	241,704	2,207,381	100,030	1,137,231	2,322,426
1979-80	1,129,259	965,088	258,270	2,352,617	109,994	1,510,779	2,692,294
1980-81	1,452,137	711,720	247,578	2,411,436	n.a.	1,445,863	3,074,868
1981-82	1,472,311	832,322	314,496	2,619,128	n.a.	1,510,565	3,448,170
1982-83	1,267,886	784,575	321,341	2,373,802	n.a.	1,811,443	3,445,095
1983-84	1,743,833	993,982	381,210	3,119,025	n.a.	1,928,690	3,700,629
1984-85	1,695,068	1,045,121	408,382	3,148,571	n.a.	2,602,332	4,385,491
1985-86	1,670,977	1,056,712	415,693	3,143,382	n.a.	3,104,791	n.a.
1986-87	1,623,277	1,349,452	503,153	3,475,882	n.a.	3,226,905	5,052,913
1987-88	1,824,024	1,405,716	705,270	3,935,009	n.a.	2,826,730	n.a.
1988-89	2,302,344	1,503,225	714,078	4,519,647	n.a.	2,982,593	n.a.
1989-90	2,390,010	1,672,464	746,464	4,808,938	n.a.	4,164,300	n.a.
1990-91	2,345,122	1,764,313	630,571	4,740,007	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) From 1989-90, crop estimates are based on production from farms having a minimum Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of \$20,000.  
 (b) From 1968-69 'value added'. From 1987-88 including metallic minerals, coal, and oil and gas establishments only. Excluding construction materials and other non-metallic minerals establishments.  
 (c) Net value, including heat, light and power until 1967-68. From 1968-69 'value added'. From 1975-76, excluding single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

## SPECIAL ARTICLES INCLUDED IN PREVIOUS ISSUES

The following is a list of special articles which appeared in the 1988, 1989, 1991 and 1992 *Year Books* showing the title of each article and the pages on which they appear.

1988    AIDS: Its Nature and the Queensland Experience: 98-100  
         Brisbane's New Bus Interchange: 193  
         Carnarvon National Park: 18-20  
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## RECENT INFORMATION

Some recent information which has come to hand since the various chapters were sent to press is given in summarised form below. For later statistics on the subjects dealt with in the chapters, reference should, in general, be made to other ABS publications.

### Chapter 3 GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

On 22 February 1992, a referendum was held, resulting in a 'no' vote to daylight saving in Queensland.

On 29 July 1992, Mrs Leneen Forde became Queensland's first woman Governor.

An election was held on 19 September 1992, resulting in the return of the ALP Government. This was the first election on the redrawn electoral boundaries. The following members were elected.

<i>Electoral district</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Political party</i>	<i>Electoral district</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Albert	Szczerbanik, J.	ALP	Kurwongbah	Woodgate, M.R.	ALP
Archerfield	Ardill, L.A.	ALP	Lockyer	Fitzgerald, A.A.	National
Ashgrove	Fouras, Hon. D.J.	ALP	Logan	Goss, Hon. W.K.	ALP
Aspley	Goss, J.N.	Liberal	Lytton	Burns, Hon. T.J.	ALP
Barambah	Perrett, T.J.	National	Mackay	Casey, Hon. E.D.	ALP
Barron River	Clark, L.A.	ALP	Mansfield	Power, L.J.	ALP
Beaudesert	Lingard, K.R.	National	Maroochydore	Simpson, F.S.	National
Brisbane Central	Beattie, P.D.	ALP	Maryborough	Dollin, R.H.	ALP
Broadwater	Grice, A.M.	National	Merrimac	Quinn, R.J.	Liberal
Bulimba	Purcell, P.D.	ALP	Mirani	Randell, J.H.	National
Bundaberg	Campbell, C.B.	ALP	Moggill	Watson, D.J.H.	Liberal
Bundamba	Gibbs, Hon. R.J.	ALP	Mooloolah	Laming, B.E.	Liberal
Burdekin	Stoneman, M.D.	National	Mount Coot-tha	Edmond, W.M.	ALP
Burleigh	Gamin, M.J.	National	Mount Gravatt	Spence, J.C.	ALP
Burnett	Slack, D.J.	National	Mount Isa	McGrady, Hon. A.	ALP
Caboolture	Sullivan, J.H.	ALP	Mount Ommaney	Pyke, P.M.	ALP
Cairns	De Lacy, Hon. K.E.	ALP	Mulgrave	Pitt, F.W.	ALP
Callide	McCauley, D.E.	National	Mundingburra	Davies, K.H.	ALP
Caloundra	Sheldon, J.M.	Liberal	Murrumba	Wells, Hon. D.MacM.	ALP
Capalaba	Elder, Hon. J.P.	ALP	Nerang	Connor, R.T.	Liberal
Charters Towers	Mitchell, R.A.	National	Nicklin	Turner, N.J.	National
Chatsworth	Mackenroth, Hon. T.M.	ALP	Noosa	Davidson, B.W.	Liberal
Chermside	Sullivan, T.B.	ALP	Nudgee	Vaughan, K.H.	ALP
Clayfield	Santoro, S.	Liberal	Redcliffe	Hollis, R.K.	ALP
Cleveland	Briskey, D.J.	ALP	Redlands	Budd, J.A.	ALP
Cook	Bredhauer, S.D.	ALP	Rockhampton	Braddy, Hon. P.J.	ALP
Crow's Nest	Cooper, T.R.	ALP	Sandgate	Nuttall, G.R.	ALP
Cunningham	Elliott, J.A.	National	South Brisbane	Warner, Hon. A.M.	ALP
Currumbin	Rose, M.	ALP	Southport	Veivers, M.D.	National
Everton	Welford, R.J.	ALP	Springwood	Robson, Hon. M.J.	ALP
Ferny Grove	Milliner, Hon. G.R.	ALP	Sunnybank	Robertson, S.	ALP
Fitzroy	Pearce, J.	ALP	Surfers Paradise	Borbridge, R.E.	National
Gladstone	Bennett, N.P.	ALP	Tablelands	Gilmore, T.J.G.	National
Greenslopes	Fenlon, G.B.	ALP	Thuringowa	McElligott, K.V.	ALP
Gregory	Johnson, V.G.	National	Toowoomba North	Healy, G.H.	National
Gympie	Stephan, L.W.	National	Toowoomba South	Horan, M.J.	National
Hervey Bay	Nunn, W.G.	ALP	Townsville	Smith, Hon. G.N.	ALP
Hinchinbrook	Rowell, M.H.	National	Warrego	Hobbs, H.W.T.	National
Inala	Palaszczuk, H.	ALP	Warwick	Springborg, L.J.	National
Indooroopilly	Beanland, D.E.	Liberal	Waterford	Barton, T.A.	ALP
Ipswich	Hamill, Hon. D.J.	ALP	Western Downs	Littleproud, B.G.	National
Ipswich West	Livingstone, D.W.	ALP	Whitsunday	Bird, L.	ALP
Kallangur	Hayward, Hon. K.W.	ALP	Woodridge	D'Arcy, W.T.	ALP
Kedron	Comben, Hon. P.	ALP	Yeronga	Foley, Hon. M.J.	ALP
Keppel	Lester, Hon. V.P.	National			

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