



**Australian
Bureau of
Statistics**

Queensland during the 1980s



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This publication presents a brief summary of some of the main economic, social and demographic statistical series of Queensland during the 1980s.

To enable the latest information available to be used, reference dates vary slightly throughout the publication. The publication does not compare Queensland with the other States and Australia but these data are available from the ABS.

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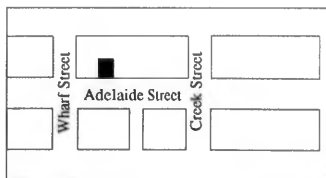
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QUEENSLAND DURING THE 1980s

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NOTES

Symbols and Other Usages

n.a.	Not available
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified
n.p.	Not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable)
p	Preliminary
—	Nil or less than half the final digit shown

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

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

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

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24 December 1990

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

During the 1980s Queensland experienced considerable economic growth which exceeded the national average. In the period 1980-81 to 1988-89, Queensland's Gross State Product (GSP) grew in current terms by 142.3 per cent to \$43,680m compared with growth of Australia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 137.1 per cent to \$295,925m.

GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST, QUEENSLAND

	Current prices (\$m)	Percentage increase	Percentage share of Australia
1980-81	18,029	14.8	14.4
1981-82	20,866	15.7	14.9
1982-83	22,633	8.5	15.0
1983-84	25,229	11.5	14.8
1984-85	28,104	11.4	14.9
1985-86	31,058	10.5	14.7
1986-87	34,019	9.5	14.7
1987-88	37,499	10.2	14.4
1988-89	43,680	16.5	14.8

This growth and development was generated by the expansion of mining and mineral processing, tourism and the increased economic activity arising from the migration of people from interstate. The population increased by 24.9 per cent from 30 June 1980 to 2.8 million on 30 June 1989 and Queensland's annual average growth rate was well above the Australian average. However, although Queensland's share of Australia's population increased from 15.4 per cent on 30 June 1980 to 16.8 per cent on 30 June 1989, its proportion of the Australian GDP remained relatively stable over the same period at 15 per cent and below.

As the 1980s progressed there was a slowing in the rate of growth of foreign exports. Queensland's exports of minerals, meat and sugar contributed significantly to the national economy and during 1988-89, the State's foreign exports were maintained at 20.9 per cent of the Australian total. Minerals, particularly coal, continued to be the State's most valuable foreign export items. Japan's share of Queensland's foreign exports comprised more than one-third of the total at the end of the decade with raw materials continuing to be the major commodities traded. Coal and coke accounted for 41 per cent of exports to the European Economic Community (excluding the United Kingdom) and meat comprised 46 per cent of exports to the United States. In contrast, the average annual rate of growth for foreign imports continued to increase and between 1987-88 and 1988-89 an exceptional 33 per cent growth was recorded. Machinery and transport equipment comprised nearly half of the State's foreign imports in 1988-89. The most dramatic increase occurred in road motor vehicles and parts which represented 19.2 per cent of foreign imports. Japanese imports, one-quarter of foreign imports, displaced the United States as Queensland's major source of imports in 1988-89.

In recent years the manufacturing sector has diversified into higher value-added, high technology industries. As a proportion of GSP, however, manufacturing declined from 14.9 per cent to 13.5 per cent between 1980-81 and 1988-89. Of the services sector, industry groups showing the greatest growth over this period, in terms of turnover at 1986-87 prices, are hairdressers and beauty salons, accommodation, and cafes and restaurants while the greatest decline is in motion picture theatres. The Commonwealth Games in 1982 and World Expo 88 contributed to the strong growth experienced in tourism during the decade. There was an increase in takings from hotels and motels in the Brisbane Statistical Division between October 1981 and October 1982 of 40 per cent. World Expo 88 was attended by 18.5 million people and takings from accommodation in Queensland hotels and motels during June quarter 1988 increased by 50.9 per cent to \$120.9m from the June quarter 1987. Retailers also benefited with the value of retail sales in Queensland increasing to \$896.1m in June 1988, a change of 24.5 per cent from June 1987. The northern areas of the State have also seen significant increases in the tourist industry. The Townsville International Airport opened in 1981 providing a second point of entry to North Queensland for overseas visitors and Cairns International Airport saw a massive increase in international visitor arrivals, from 7,197 in 1980-81 to 100,572 in 1988-89.

Private final consumption expenditure in Queensland in 1988-89 was \$29,368m, 15.3 per cent of the Australian total. Apart from the categories of all other goods n.e.c. and all other services, health and dwelling rent were the only specific industries to increase their share of consumption substantially since 1980-81. Industries whose share showed most decline were alcoholic drinks, and travel and communication.

The environment emerged during this time as an important issue and as the Queensland economy is largely resource based the trend towards improving the statistical measures on natural resources and environment will impact greatly on assessment of economic performance and social welfare in the future.

1. POPULATION

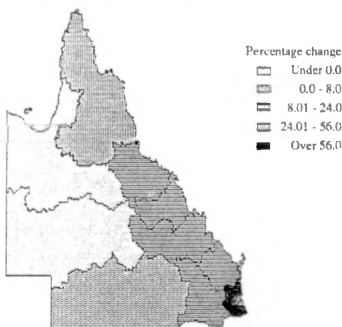
1.1 Population growth

During the 1980s Queensland continued to grow at a rate above the national average. Queensland's population increased from 2,265,900 at 30 June 1980 to 2,830,200 at 30 June 1989, a change of 24.9 per cent. The average annual growth rate in the period was 2.5 per cent which was well above the Australian average of 1.5 per cent. Queensland maintained its position as the third most populous state in Australia and at 30 June 1989 represented 16.8 per cent of the total Australian population compared with 15.4 per cent in 1980.

1.2 Regional growth

The main area of growth during the decade was in the south-east of the State, in the cities and shires surrounding Brisbane Statistical Division. The population of Moreton Shire doubled to 45,673 in 1989. Albert Shire recorded the largest population increase of all local government authorities in Queensland, increasing from 46,810 in 1980 to 129,851 in 1989.

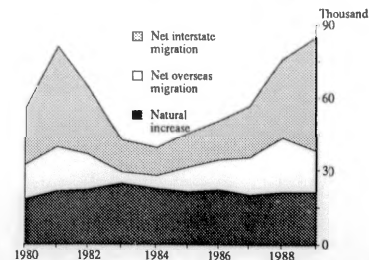
POPULATION GROWTH RATES, QUEENSLAND
BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1980 TO 1989



1.3 Components of growth

Population growth comprises natural increase and net migration. Natural increase figures have been relatively stable over recent years, with the fluctuations in total population growth closely following the fluctuations in net migration figures.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE, QUEENSLAND



In turn, net migration has been dominated by interstate, rather than overseas migration, with the majority of the interstate migrants coming from New South Wales and Victoria. The net gain from permanent and long-term migration to Queensland has been due to a significant increase in arrivals while the level of departures has remained fairly stable. In 1988, arrivals reached a record level of 36,590 having increased significantly from 18,592 in 1984. Most of this increase has been due to settlers (permanent arrivals) who have increased from 8,750 in 1984 to 23,020 in 1988. These decreased however to 18,856 in 1989.

1.4 Births

Between 1980 and 1989 there were 399,871 births in Queensland. In 1980 there were 35,001 births and the number increased to 42,085 in 1983, which was a record high. In the following 4 years there was a decrease in birth numbers to 39,365 in 1987. In 1989, however, the number of births increased to 42,071.

With the population increasing, the decline in the birth rate is even more dramatic than the drop in birth numbers. The crude birth rate (births per 1,000 mean estimated resident population) increased from 15.44 in 1980 to 16.96 in 1983 but then declined to 14.70 in 1987, the lowest annual crude birth rate ever recorded for Queensland. The number of ex-nuptial births increased by 81.2 per cent between 1980 and 1989.

BIRTHS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total births	Birth rate	Ex-nuptial births	Proportion of all births
1980	35,001	15.44	5,457	15.6
1981	38,935	16.61	6,390	16.4
1982	40,599	16.75	6,756	16.7
1983	42,085	16.96	7,551	17.9
1984	40,446	16.02	6,937	17.2
1985	40,437	15.73	7,536	18.6
1986	40,371	15.39	7,923	19.6
1987	39,365	14.70	8,129	20.7
1988	40,561	14.77	8,850	21.8
1989	42,071	14.85	9,886	23.5

Source: Births (3306.3).

1.5 Deaths

There were 180,503 deaths registered in Queensland between 1980 and 1989. In 1989, 20,445 deaths were registered in Queensland, the highest annual total recorded for the decade. The crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 mean estimated resident population) fluctuated over the decade with the lowest in 1986 at 6.81 and the highest at 7.43 in 1982. The infant death rate continued to decrease over the decade and in 1988 was 8.4, the lowest annual rate ever recorded.

DEATHS, QUEENSLAND

Year	All deaths	Crude death rate	Infant deaths(a)	Infant death rate
1980	16,396	7.23	383	10.9
1981	17,037	7.27	406	10.4
1982	18,010	7.43	425	10.5
1983	17,056	6.87	417	9.9
1984	17,405	6.89	364	9.0
1985	18,629	7.24	411	10.2
1986	17,861	6.81	351	8.7
1987	18,861	7.05	366	9.3
1988	18,803	6.85	339	8.4
1989	20,445	7.22	357	8.5

(a) Under 1 year of age.

Source: Deaths (3307.3).

1.6 Marriages

Over the period 1980 to 1989 184,117 marriages were registered in Queensland. In 1984 the largest number of marriages, 19,039 were registered. After declining to 17,810 in 1985 the number of marriages began to increase to 18,850 in 1988. While there has been an increase in the number of marriages, the crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 mean estimated resident population) has declined, reflecting to some extent the increasing number of de facto relationships and the tendency to delay marriage until later in life or not to marry at all. The median age of brides and bridegrooms has increased every year, to reach a peak of 27.9 years for bridegrooms and 25.5 years for brides in 1989.

2. EDUCATION

2.1 Provision of education

Education in Queensland is provided at pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary levels by government and non-government institutions. Education is provided free in government schools and is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years.

2.2 Pre-primary education

Pre-primary education offered by State preschools and kindergartens is not compulsory and caters primarily for 4 and 5 year old children. Child care centres may offer some form of preschool/kindergarten program but their main function is the provision of child care. The total number of pre-primary centres increased from 1,037 in 1980 to 1,429 in 1989 and attendance figures have increased accordingly.

PRE-PRIMARY CENTRES AND ATTENDANCE, QUEENSLAND

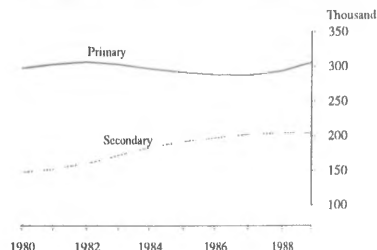
Year	Government		Non-government	
	Centres	Children attending	Centres	Children attending
1980	529	26,271	508	28,926
1981	564	27,708	513	30,506
1982	593	29,447	526	30,534
1983	605	30,607	544	31,310
1984	624	31,680	560	33,673
1985	649	31,427	580	35,867
1986	700	33,711	602	37,744
1987	714	35,928	623	40,452
1988	723	36,763	674	43,618
1989	747	37,140	682	45,132

Source: Preschools and Child Care Centres (4202.3).

2.3 Primary schools

Primary school enrolments reflect the declining number of births a year in the 1970s. The two sectors of education, government and non-government, have maintained their relative over the last decade, with about 80 per cent of students attending government schools.

NON-SPECIAL SCHOOLS ENROLMENTS, QUEENSLAND



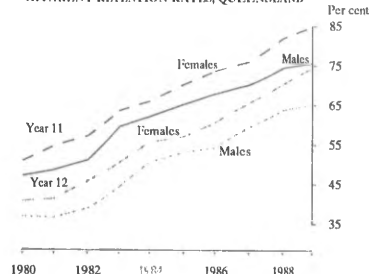
2.4 Secondary schools

Secondary schooling comprises Year 8 through to Year 12 but students may leave school at 15 years of age. ROSBA (Review of School Based Assessment) was phased into secondary schools between 1982 and 1986. To address the changing role of education in society, cooperative programs, a joint venture between secondary schools and TAFE colleges have been established. In 1987 two TAFE colleges used in the program opened at Hervey Bay and in Brisbane at Alexandra Hills.

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 years. The drop was more pronounced in the early part of the decade than at the end of the decade. These rates are affected by the level of unemployment and the continuing demand for a higher level of education in the work force.

Apparent retention rates (the extent to which students remain in school from Year 8 to Years 11 and 12) have increased significantly over the decade. The proportion of Year 8 students remaining to Year 11 was 49.0 per cent in 1980 and 80.1 per cent in 1989, while the proportion of Year 8 students remaining to Year 12 was 38.6 per cent in 1980 and 69.7 per cent in 1989.

APPARENT RETENTION RATES, QUEENSLAND



2.5 Special schools

Special schools are classified according to the predominant disability of children.

**SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND FULL-TIME ENROLMENTS,
QUEENSLAND**

Year	Schools	Children attending
1980	86	5,247
1981	88	5,234
1982	91	5,359
1983	91	5,350
1984	87	5,359
1985	91	5,157
1986	88	4,967
1987	86	4,504
1988	80	4,066
1989	69	3,612

Source: Schools (4204.3 and 4221.3).

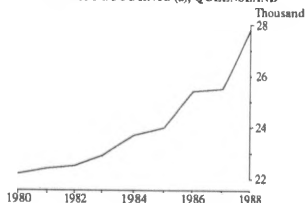
2.6 Tertiary education

The tertiary education sector has undergone several changes.

- The number of colleges of advanced education was reduced from 10 to 6 in 1982.
- The Queensland Institute of Technology was given university status in January 1989.
- In 1987 a user-pays system was introduced in higher education institutions. Two years later this was converted to the Higher Education Contribution Scheme.

University education in Queensland centres around the University of Queensland, Griffith University, James Cook University and, in 1989, the Queensland University of Technology. Australia's only private university, Bond University opened on the Gold Coast in May 1989.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS (a), QUEENSLAND



There was an overall increase of 25.0 per cent in university student numbers between 1980 and 1988. The largest annual increases were in 1984 (3.5 per cent), 1986 (5.7 per cent) and in 1988 (9.1 per cent).

3. HEALTH AND WELFARE

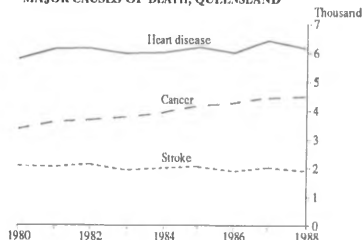
3.1 Cause of death

In the period 1980 to 1988 the main cause of death was disease of the circulatory system, that is, heart disease and stroke. While the proportion of deaths caused by heart disease and stroke has decreased slightly over the decade,

accounting for approximately half of all deaths, the incidence of malignant neoplasms (cancer) has steadily increased. Community attitudes towards healthier lifestyles (diet, exercise, smoking) and more effective treatment of circulatory diseases have contributed towards the downturn in death rates for heart disease and stroke.

Cause of death is age related, with different causes assuming greater or lesser importance in the various age groups. In each age group, the death rate was higher for males than females. The risk of death diminishes significantly after the first year of life. In the 15 to 24 years age group the principal cause of death is accidents and the rate is twice as high for males than females. In the subsequent years death by cancer and heart disease become more prevalent.

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH, QUEENSLAND



3.2 Residential health facilities

Residential health facilities can be classified into three types - acute hospitals, nursing care homes and psychiatric institutions. Over the period 1980-81 to 1988-89, the number of admissions in acute hospitals during each year has increased. For each of the three types of facilities the cost per inpatient day has steadily increased and the cost has doubled over this time.

RESIDENTIAL HEALTH FACILITIES, QUEENSLAND

Details	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89
ACUTE HOSPITALS			
Number of establishments	186	192	188
Admissions during year	496,216	548,975	624,097
Cost per inpatient day (\$)	122.89	196.72	291.38
PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS (a)			
Number of establishments	9	8	9
Admissions during year	5,394	4,591	6,277
Cost per inpatient day (\$)	56.29	92.72	141.50
NURSING CARE HOMES			
Number of establishments	151	211	218
Admissions during year	7,299	8,743	9,668
Cost per inpatient day (\$)	33.36	47.67	68.70

(a) From 1985-86 including three private hospitals formerly classified as 'acute hospitals' and excluding two training centres now classified as 'substitute family or home care establishments'.

Source: Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3).

On 1 February 1984 Medicare was introduced providing Commonwealth medical benefit of 85 per cent of the Schedule fee with a maximum gap for each service. Doctors may bulk-bill Medicare for services provided to pensioners and other patients. The scheme was funded from a 1 per cent levy on taxable incomes of Australian residents. After 1 August 1987 this levy was increased to 1.25 per cent and the medical benefit was reduced to 75 per cent of the fee.

3.3 Hospital morbidity

The long-term trend of increasing hospital morbidity rates (hospital discharges per 10,000 population) has been evident over the decade, despite a slight decline in 1984. A change in the age distribution of patients discharged is evident, with less 0 to 14 year olds and more people aged 65 years and over being hospitalised.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED, QUEENSLAND

Age group (years)	1980		1988	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0-14	81,881	17.3	82,656	13.5
15-44	203,370	42.9	250,976	41.1
45-64	104,330	22.0	130,991	21.4
65 and over	84,851	17.9	146,173	23.9
Total	474,432	100.0	610,796	100.0

Source: Hospital Morbidity (4303.3).

3.4 Non-residential health services

Non-residential health services include outpatient centres, day centres and hospitals, rehabilitation centres and mobile centres such as home nursing and ambulance services.

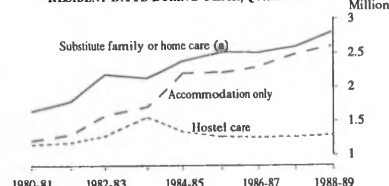
The number of outpatient services has increased steadily since 1980-81, to reach a peak of 6.4 million services in 1987-88 but falling to 6.3 million in 1988-89. 'Casualty' services (most of which were of an emergency nature) accounted for almost 20 per cent of services each year.

Non-residential day centres which provide therapy have increased in number from 19 in 1980-81 to 65 in 1988-89 and the number of domiciliary nursing services has doubled in the same period to 109 centres.

3.5 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. These establishments are run by government departments and others by church, charitable and community organisations.

RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS, TOTAL RESIDENT DAYS DURING YEAR, QUEENSLAND



(a) From 1982-83, personal care homes are included

4. LAW AND ORDER

4.1 Police

Although a large proportion of police hours is spent on community welfare, police work is generally seen to involve the areas of traffic, crime and public order. In 1988-89, the total police strength in Queensland was 5,573, an increase of 22.4 per cent since 1980-81.

Recorded criminal activity in Queensland has shown a steady increase over the decade. The total number of offences (excluding good order offences) reported to or detected by police during 1988-89 was 228,609. The proportion of reported offences cleared has remained consistently in the range of 34 to 39 per cent over the period from 1980-81 to 1988-89.

OFFENCES REPORTED TO QUEENSLAND POLICE

Offence	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89
Homicide etc.	144	195	261
Assault etc.	5,354	6,994	12,322
Robbery	321	544	791
Theft and breaking and entering	71,544	94,947	115,768
Malicious damage	8,951	14,380	19,377
Fraud and false pretences	8,026	14,379	15,799
Kidnapping and extortion	67	123	342
Other	1,790	1,882	2,722
Total	96,197	133,444	167,382

Source: Queensland Police Department.

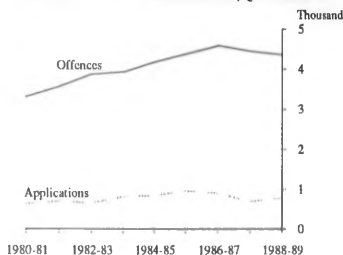
4.2 Courts

The Queensland Supreme, District and Magistrates Courts deal with both civil and criminal cases. The Children's Court deals with all matters relating to children under the age of 17 years.

Since 1980-81, the number of appearances in Magistrates Courts has increased by 39.9 per cent to 197,643 in 1988-89 while the number of appearances resulting in convictions increased by 54.2 per cent to 150,561.

Between 1980-81 and 1988-89 the total number of appearances in Children's Courts has increased by 30.2 per cent, from 3,956 to 5,151. In 1986-87 the total number of appearances reached a peak of 5,499. During the period, applications for care and control of children have fallen by 82.7 per cent, whereas applications for care and protection have nearly trebled. The number of appearances for offences has increased steadily from 3,315 in 1980-81 to 4,592 in 1986-87 dropping to 4,364 in 1988-89.

CHILDREN'S COURTS APPEARANCES, QUEENSLAND



Higher courts are District and Supreme Courts. Most offenders appearing before these courts have previously appeared before a magistrate.

Between 1980-81 and 1988-89 the number of appearances on criminal matters in higher courts doubled to 3,923. The number of convictions resulting from appearances range from 63 per cent in 1984-85 to 74 per cent in 1986-87, falling to 72 per cent in 1988-89.

HIGHER COURTS APPEARANCES, QUEENSLAND

Offence	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89
Homicide etc.	89	124	139
Assault etc.	438	685	1,062
Robbery and extortion	99	175	186
Fraud and misappropriation	149	324	367
Theft, breaking and entering etc.	849	1,667	1,339
Property damage	114	227	215
Driving, traffic etc.	16	39	61
Other	163	232	554
Total	1,917	3,473	3,923

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

4.3 Prisons

Between 1980-81 and 1988-89 the number of convicted prisoners admitted to Queensland prisons increased by 16.2 per cent. In 1986-87 the largest number of prisoners admitted in a year was recorded, with 5,116 admissions.

CONVICTED PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND

Convicted prisoners	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89
Admissions during year	3,987	3,994	4,633
Discharges during year	3,962	3,903	4,624
In prison at 30 June	1,607	1,787	2,190
Males	1,564	1,726	2,084
Females	43	61	106
Prisoners per 100,000 population	69	70	p77

Source: Law and Order (4502.3).

5. THE LABOUR FORCE

5.1 Labour force growth

Since 1980 the Queensland labour force has steadily grown and in November 1989 had reached 1,408,700. This represents 64.0 per cent of the civilian working age population.

LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND

At November	Persons ('000)	Participation rate (%)
1980	1,014.3	60.1
1981	1,042.1	59.6
1982	1,088.5	60.4
1983	1,104.3	59.7
1984	1,116.6	58.9
1985	1,189.4	61.2
1986	1,247.2	62.4
1987	1,252.8	61.0
1988	1,318.1	62.0
1989	1,408.7	64.0

Source: The Labour Force (6201.3).

5.2 Women in the labour force

A feature of the decade has been the increasing number of women in the labour force. The number of females in the labour force increased by 54 per cent from 376,800 in November 1980 to 579,700 in November 1989, compared with an increase of 31 per cent for males. A large proportion of this growth can be accounted for by the entry of women into part-time employment.

About three-quarters of working age males participated in the labour force over the decade and there was little fluctuation in this rate. On the other hand, the participation rate for women increased by 7.9 percentage points over the decade to 52.2 per cent in November 1989.

The participation rate for married women rose steadily during the period and reached 51.6 per cent in November 1989.

5.3 Employment by industry

The number of Queenslanders employed in each industry group (except electricity, gas and water which fell slightly after a rise in the mid 1980s) has increased since 1980. The largest employer for all persons was the wholesale and retail trade group, where approximately 22 per cent of all employed persons worked.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND, NOVEMBER
 ('000 persons)

Industry division	1980	1984	1989
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	84.8	94.1	93.9
Mining	23.0	18.3	27.3
Manufacturing	131.9	127.0	164.2
Electricity, gas and water	15.0	17.2	14.9
Construction	99.6	78.6	116.7
Wholesale and retail trade	211.7	222.0	294.8
Transport and storage	53.7	60.9	75.9
Finance, property and business services	73.5	87.1	127.2
Public administration and defence	29.8	44.4	42.7
Community services	156.5	170.7	219.5
Recreation, personal and other services	68.3	69.8	122.3
Communication	13.3	21.5	23.8
Total	961.1	1,011.6	1,323.3

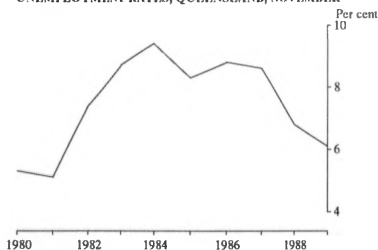
Source: The Labour Force (6203.0). Unpublished microfiche.

The most popular industry groups for males were manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade. In November 1980 each of these groups employed more than 17 per cent of all males and the proportion remained fairly constant over the decade. The concentration of females in certain industry groups is evident. The wholesale and retail trade and the community services industries accounted for over half of all women employed in every year.

5.4 Unemployment

In early 1980, when the labour force reached the one million mark, approximately 7 per cent of the civilian labour force in Queensland were unemployed. Although there was some improvement over the next 2 years, a dramatic increase began in the latter part of 1982, with the unemployment rate peaking at 11.3 per cent in February 1985. The level has fallen since then and by November 1989 had declined to 6.1 per cent.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, QUEENSLAND, NOVEMBER



The female unemployment rate was considerably higher than the male rate throughout the years. The difference was more marked at the beginning of the decade. In November 1980 the female unemployment rate was considerably higher than the male rate, at 7.2 and 4.1, respectively, while in 1989 the corresponding figures were 7.1 and 5.4, respectively.

5.5 Average weekly earnings

The average weekly earnings for males have increased by \$230.30 over the period August 1980 to August 1989. The corresponding increase for females was \$146.40. The average weekly earnings of females has remained below the level of that for males throughout the decade. In 1980, the average weekly earnings of females was two-thirds of the male wage. The female wage peaked in 1982 at 69 per cent of male earnings and finished the decade at 65.2 per cent.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (a), QUEENSLAND

(\$)

	At August	Males	Females	Percentage of males
1980	244.70		163.10	66.7
1981	275.90		185.90	67.4
1982	320.10		220.80	69.0
1983	337.20		227.10	67.3
1984	366.50		244.30	66.7
1985	377.20		243.40	64.5
1986	413.50		259.90	62.9
1987	445.60		279.60	62.7
1988	464.40		297.10	64.0
1989	475.00		309.50	65.2

(a) In mid-1981 a new series was introduced. Female AWE in the first series was obtained by taking a proportion of male AWE. Female AWE was measured separately in the later series.

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0).

5.6 Trade unions

While the number of trade union members increased by 12 per cent over the period 1980 to 1989, the rate of union membership as a proportion of total employees dropped below 50 per cent for the first time in the decade, in 1989.

TRADE UNIONS AND MEMBERS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Trade unions	Members	Rate (a)
December			
1980	137	408.1	53
1981	138	421.0	53
1982	142	438.8	55
1983	138	430.2	53
1984	138	434.8	53
June			
1985	138	452.9	55
1986	141	447.5	53
1987	137	456.3	54
1988	130	447.1	51
1989	129	458.0	47

(a) Union membership as a proportion of total employees.

Source: Trade Union Statistics (6323.0).

5.7 Employment injuries

Over the 8 years to 1987-88, 374 Queensland workers died as a result of injuries sustained on the job and a further 289 deaths resulted from occupational diseases.

Numbers of fatalities fluctuated through the years between 1980-81 and 1987-88. The greatest number of fatalities was 126 in 1986-87, while the least was less than half this at 57 in 1982-83.

At the beginning of the decade, more cases of permanent disability were caused by occupational injuries than by occupational diseases. This trend, however, was reversed

from 1983-84 onwards. In 1987-88, 65 per cent of permanent disabilities were caused by occupational diseases. The majority of occupational injuries cause only temporary disability.

EMPLOYMENT INJURIES (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1980-81	1984-85	1987-88
Fatalities	93	85	87
Occupational injuries	44	55	55
Occupational diseases	49	30	32
Permanent disability	1,134	1,627	2,055
Occupational injuries	759	785	721
Occupational diseases	375	842	1,334
Temporary disability	59,966	51,697	43,327
Occupational injuries	59,111	50,493	42,421
Occupational diseases	855	1,204	906

(a) Excluding injuries sustained while travelling to or from work, or on recess.

Source: Employment Injuries (6301.3).

In 1987-88 there were 5 occupational injuries sustained by males to every 1 by females. In 1980-81 the corresponding ratio was 7 to 1. Cases of occupational diseases of males outnumbered females by 5 to 1 in 1987-88 and 4 to 1 in 1980-81.

Throughout the decade the manufacturing industry accounted for the majority of occupational injuries. In any given year this proportion was approximately the same as for the construction industry, wholesale and retail trade and transport and storage industries combined.

For the first 2 years of the decade, the largest proportion of occupational injuries to females were sustained in the manufacturing industry. From 1982-83 onwards, however, females in community service industries (e.g. hospitals, nursing homes, schools etc.) sustained the largest proportion of injuries.

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES RESULTING IN TEMPORARY DISABILITY (a), QUEENSLAND

Industry group	1980-81	1984-85	1987-88
Agriculture, forestry, mining etc.	5,019	4,417	3,593
Manufacturing	24,707	16,441	13,903
Food and beverages and tobacco	10,135	6,301	4,211
Wood, wood products and furniture	2,305	1,594	1,643
Metal products	4,238	3,061	2,956
Machinery and equipment	5,242	3,373	3,144
Other	2,787	2,112	1,949
Building and construction	10,475	5,604	4,778
Wholesale and retail	7,369	6,635	5,680
Transport and storage	3,606	4,892	3,567
Health and other community services	4,167	5,201	5,036
Other	3,768	7,303	5,864
Total	59,111	50,493	42,421

(a) Excluding injuries sustained while travelling to or from work, or on recess.

Source: Employment Injuries (6301.3).

5.8 Employment incentive and training schemes

A number of employment incentive and training schemes were introduced in Queensland during the 1980s. Since June 1985 a number of programs have begun, including: the Australian Traineeship System, JOBSTART, the Adult Training Program, the Community Training Program and the Australian Council for Employment and Training.

6. HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

6.1 Home ownership

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 most.

HOME OWNERSHIP (a), QUEENSLAND

Dwellings	1981		1986	
	Number of households	Per cent	Number of households	Per cent
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
Total	698,232	100.0	833,503	100.0

(a) Excluding caravans etc. in parks.

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

In 1986, 81.0 per cent of occupied private dwellings in Queensland were separate houses while medium density dwelling accounted for 11.8 per cent. Brick veneer as an outer wall material accounted for 62.2 per cent of all house approvals in 1980-81 and in 1988-89, 78.2 per cent. The use of double brick and fibre cement declined over the decade, while the use of timber increased.

NEW HOUSES APPROVED, QUEENSLAND

Material of outer wall	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89
Double brick (a) (b)	3,446	2,250	2,186
Brick veneer (a)	16,028	16,559	24,956
Timber	1,101	2,088	2,322
Fibre cement	4,724	3,740	1,908
Other	475	272	556
Total	25,774	24,909	31,931

(a) Including bricks or blocks of clay, concrete or calcium silicate. (b) Including concrete poured on site, prefabricated steel-reinforced concrete and stone.

Source: Building Approvals (8731.3).

The increase in prices of material used in house building in Brisbane remained below the national average between 1984-85 and 1988-89 and for a number of years was less than the increase in the Consumer Price Index.

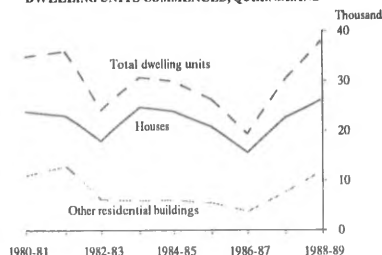
PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI): CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR (per cent)

Year	Price index of materials used in house building		CPI all groups Brisbane
	Brisbane	Weighted average of six State capital cities	
1980-81	+15.5	+13.6	+9.3
1981-82	+12.0	+9.8	+10.7
1982-83	+9.8	+9.5	+11.0
1983-84	+7.9	+7.7	+7.2
1984-85	+6.7	+8.0	+4.7
1985-86	+5.7	+7.1	+8.0
1986-87	+4.6	+5.8	+8.6
1987-88	+7.1	+7.6	+7.0
1988-89	+10.5	+10.8	+7.1

Source: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (6408.0). Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

Dwelling unit commencements have fluctuated over the decade. In 1982-83 there was a sharp decline in all types of dwellings commenced. After recovering in the ensuing years, another decline occurred in 1986-87. Dwelling commencements are closely linked to the economic conditions of the country.

DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED, QUEENSLAND



The construction industry is regarded as having two components, namely the building sector and the engineering construction sector.

The value of work done on new residential buildings fluctuated over the decade. In 1981-82, 65 per cent of the total value of building work was new residential buildings. The corresponding figure in 1986-87 had fallen to 40 per cent but increased to 56 per cent in 1988-89.

6.2 Other building

The areas which saw the largest increase in value of building was hotel/motel construction, with \$55.9m being spent in 1980-81 and \$400.2m in 1988-89 and office construction, with \$57.1m and \$410.2m being spent in 1980-81 and 1988-89, respectively.

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Type of building	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89
New residential building	1,215.6	1,347.7	2,939.1
Hotels, motels	55.9	183.0	400.2
Shops	86.1	211.1	403.2
Offices	57.1	250.4	410.2
Educational	59.1	111.5	194.0
Other	437.8	510.7	880.0
Total	1,911.6	2,614.4	5,226.7

Source: Building Activity (8752.3).

Engineering construction includes roads and highways, electricity generation and transmission, railways, water storage and supply, and telecommunications. In 1980-81 the value of engineering construction work done was \$474m and this had increased by 291.5 per cent to \$1,855.8m in 1988-89.

7. TRANSPORT

7.1 Roads

Between 1980 and 1989 10,087 kilometres of new roads were built in Queensland. The length of unformed road decreased and by June 1989 there was a road system throughout Queensland totalling 170,832 kilometres, of which 33.7 per cent was sealed.

ROADS NORMALLY OPEN TO TRAFFIC, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE (kilometres)

Nature of construction	1980	1984	1989
Formed	137,785	143,728	154,195
Unformed	22,960	20,442	16,637
Total	160,745	164,170	170,832

Source: Local Government (5502.3).

Extensive roadwork was carried out all over Queensland during the decade, for example: the Landsborough Highway from Winton to Cloncurry was completed, the Australian Bicentennial Road Development Program adopted as a prime objective for operations in north Queensland, the elimination of all narrow bridges on the Bruce Highway. Queensland's first toll road, the Logan Motorway (linking Gaites and Loganholme) was opened and a second toll road is under construction on the Sunshine Coast.

7.2 Motor vehicles

The annual number of new motor vehicle registrations has fluctuated over the decade. The highest number of registrations, 129,708 was recorded in 1981-82 and the lowest, 75,174 in 1986-87. At 30 June 1980, there were 1,257,000 motor vehicles registered in Queensland and in 1989 there were 1,693,000, an increase of 34.7 per cent.

MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER (a), QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE ('000)

Type of vehicle	1980	1984	1989
Cars and station wagons (b)	884.0	1,066.0	1,222.3
Utilities and panel vans	225.0	292.2	319.7
Trucks	61.1	72.5	74.5
Buses	5.2	8.7	10.5
Motorcycles	81.4	94.0	66.4
Total	1,256.9	1,533.5	1,693.4

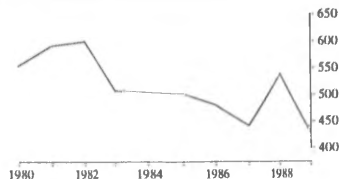
(a) Including Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles. (b) Including vehicles licensed as taxicabs.

Source: Motor Vehicle Registrations (9303.3).

7.3 Road fatalities

In 1989 there were 428 fatalities on Queensland roads, the lowest number for the decade. The fatality rate per 10,000 registered vehicles decreased over the decade (except for a rise in 1988) from 4.4 in 1980 to 2.5 (the lowest ever recorded) in 1989. The largest number of fatalities was in 1982 when 602 people were killed.

ROAD FATALITIES, QUEENSLAND



The Reduce Impaired Driving (RID) campaign was introduced in Queensland in August 1986 and involved the random stopping of motorists for routine checks. If the police suspected the driver had consumed alcohol a breath test was taken. On 1 December 1988 Random Breath Testing (RBT) was introduced, allowing the police to stop any motorist and ask the driver to submit a breath test.

7.4 Buses

The number of buses registered in Queensland doubled to 10,500 from 1980 to 1989. In November 1986 the Garden City bus interchange opened in Brisbane, at a cost of \$1m. Also opened in 1986 was the Brisbane Transit Centre, situated above the Roma Street Railway Station, which is Australia's largest bus and rail interchange. In February 1988 the Ipswich Transit Centre opened as part of the Ipswich City redevelopment. In March 1988 the Queen Street underground diesel bus station, the largest of its type in the world, commenced operations.

7.5 Trains

During the 1980s the electrification of the suburban network in Brisbane continued. By the end of the decade electric trains serviced the areas bounded by Beenleigh, Ipswich, Ferny Grove, Petrie, Caboolture and Cleveland. In 1989 the electrification of the North Coast Line between Caboolture and Rockhampton was completed.

In 1986-87 the Acacia Ridge Freight Terminal opened for traffic and 'The Queenslander', a luxury passenger train service between Brisbane and Cairns commenced operation.

In 1980-81, 31,873,000 passengers were carried on Queensland railways and this figure had increased by 59.8 per cent to 50,943,000 in 1988-89. This increase is due largely to the increased number of suburban passengers.

The amount of freight carried also increased substantially over the decade, from 41,504,000 tonnes in 1980-81 to 80,508,000 tonnes in 1988-89. Minerals accounted for 87.7 per cent of tonnage carried in 1988-89.

RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Details	Unit	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89
Passengers carried	'000	31,873	35,366	50,943
Country	'000	1,544	1,194	1,525
Suburban (a)	'000	30,330	34,173	49,418
Freight carried	'000 tonnes	41,504	65,452	80,508
Minerals				
(incl. coal)	'000 tonnes	34,098	56,566	70,586
Agricultural produce	'000 tonnes	3,113	3,557	3,924
Other goods	'000 tonnes	3,674	4,814	5,698
Livestock	'000 tonnes	619	516	299

(a) Metropolitan district only.
Source: Transport (9101.3).

7.6 Airports

In 1981, the Townsville International Airport was opened to traffic and in 1988, the domestic terminal was integrated with the international facilities. The new Brisbane domestic airport was opened on 19 March 1988, at a total cost of \$388m.

In 1988, most major Queensland airports experienced an increase in domestic and international traffic, due largely to the increase in tourism as a result of World Expo 88. The effects of the pilots dispute in 1989 is yet to be assessed.

7.7 Ports

The facilities at many ports along the Queensland coast have been upgraded during the decade. In 1981 a new wharf and container facilities at Fishermans Island, were opened and the Coal Export Terminal was completed during 1982-83. The Bulk Grains Queensland Terminal was opened in April 1986.

The construction of modern handling facilities on the central coast is due largely to the development of new coalfields. Mackay, an artificial deep-water port has bulk sugar handling installations (the largest in the world), bulk oil storage facilities and a containerised general cargo terminal. A new grain loading facility was completed in 1988. A second coal export terminal was built at Hay Point in 1983.

Abbot Point coal facility, Australia's most northerly coal port was constructed at the beginning of the decade and additional development will further increase the throughput capacity.

Throughout the decade the ports of Hay Point and Gladstone accounted for approximately 70 per cent of all overseas cargo loaded in Queensland. The total amount of cargo loaded in Queensland increased by 112.3 per cent to 72,775,000 gross weight tonnes over the period 1980-81 to 1988-89.

OVERSEAS CARGO LOADED AT QUEENSLAND PORTS (a)
(*000 gross weight tonnes)

Port	1980-81 (b)	1984-85 (b)	1988-89
Brisbane	1,460	4,477	6,206
Gladstone	10,124	14,132	18,006
Hay Point	14,964	20,649	32,738
Mackay	629	1,092	2,948
Bowen/Abbot Point	308	3,955	4,829
Townsville	931	1,580	1,704
Lucinda	333	338	415
Innisfail	429	488	394
Cairns	452	579	540
Cape Flattery	274	280	1,224
Weipa	3,978	3,292	3,469
Other	395	783	302
Total	34,279	51,646	72,775

(a) Excluding vessels of 200 net tonnes and under. (b) New Zealand figures are not available for confidentiality reasons and consequently are not included in the total for Queensland.

Source: Transport (9101.3).

ABS Microfiche B380 series.

8. MANUFACTURING

8.1 Structural change

The manufacturing sector in Queensland has undergone a dramatic change over the decade. In the 6-year period from 1980-81 to 1986-87, the number of manufacturing establishments increased by 24 per cent and the value added by 64 per cent, but with improved technology, average employment fell by 0.6 per cent.

8.2 Value added

Manufacturing in Queensland, in terms of economic output, is dominated by the food, beverages and tobacco subdivision. Over the period 1980-81 to 1986-87, this subdivision accounted for an average of 30 per cent of the total value added in each year.

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING (a), QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Industry subdivision	1980-81	1984-85	1986-87
Food, beverages and tobacco	998,403	1,226,982	1,574,718
Textiles	19,595	27,295	34,245
Clothing and footwear	55,090	73,026	101,670
Wood, wood products and furniture	230,727	290,614	342,072
Paper, paper products printing and publishing	205,122	412,914	478,849
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	199,813	372,069	305,166
Non-metallic mineral products	242,597	346,142	327,291
Basic metal products	289,570	527,072	570,354
Fabricated metal products	291,767	350,703	445,752
Transport equipment	233,348	331,306	354,920
Other machinery and equipment	213,354	255,813	328,139
Miscellaneous manufacturing	95,482	171,554	189,736
Total	3,074,868	4,385,491	5,052,913

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.
Source: Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations (8203.3).

The only year when there was a decrease in the value added of the total manufacturing industry and in most industry subdivisions was 1982-83. Those which did record an increase were the paper, paper products, printing and publishing; basic metal products; transport equipment and miscellaneous manufacturing subdivisions.

8.3 Regional manufacturing

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. The Fitzroy Statistical Division is the second largest manufacturing region in terms of value added for 1984-85 although this region has only 6 per cent of the State's population.

8.4 Manufactured commodities

The range of products produced in Queensland is quite diverse. It varies from the production of everyday items such as meat, bread and milk 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, cements, paints and structural metal products.

QUANTITIES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES MANUFACTURED
IN QUEENSLAND

Commodity	Unit	1980-81	1986-87
Aerated waters	'000 litres	190,193	237,624
Bacon and ham	tonnes	23,804	31,375
Bread	'000 kg	116,356	156,626
Bricks, clay (a)	'000	341,836	213,828
Butter (b)	'000 kg	2,795	3,703
Cheese (b)	'000 kg	10,676	13,946
Concrete blocks (c)	'000	35,076	31,517
Cordials and syrups			
Fruit juice	'000 litres	15,002	21,631
Other	'000 litres	7,102	8,106
Detergent	tonnes	23,878	31,389
Flour, wheat	tonnes	146,658	167,455
Footwear - boots, shoes, sandals and slippers (d)			
Meat, canned (e)	'000 pairs	924	841
Meat, canned (e)	tonnes	9,433	11,112
Paints and enamels	'000 litres	19,553	22,242
Plywood (1mm basis)	'000 sq m	25,344	16,024
Stock and poultry foods	tonnes	335,128	508,403
Sugar, raw	tonnes	3,148,955	3,245,536
Timber, sawn (f)			
Hardwoods	cu m	246,103	284,721
Softwoods			
Natural	cu m	110,772	82,306
Plantation	cu m	78,455	69,836
Sleepers	cu m	n.p.	26,157
Veneers	'000 sq m	39,228	22,288

(a) From 1984-85 structural only. (b) Excluding farm production. Source: Australian Dairy Corporation. (c) Expressed in terms of 400 mm x 200 mm x 200 mm. (d) Excluding thongs and boots with uppers of rubber of synthetic material. (e) Including bacon, ham and meat and vegetable; excluding rabbit, poultry and baby foods. (f) Australian grown only, and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills.

Source: Production Bulletins Nos 1 to 8 (8357.0 to 8364.0).

9. RETAIL TRADE

9.1 Extended trading hours

During the 1980s the retail industry responded to consumer demand by extending trading hours. In November 1987 a new category of shops, 'independent retail shops', was introduced. These shops are virtually exempt from restrictions on trading hours. During World Expo 88 extended trading hours were granted to non-exempt shops in Brisbane City.

9.2 Retail growth

Overall, the retail industry in Queensland has grown relatively strongly between 1979-80 and 1985-86, years for which Retail Census information is available.

The total number of retail establishments in Queensland at 30 June 1986 increased by 22 per cent compared with the number at 30 June 1980. The largest increase was in the household appliance and domestic hardware group, while the number of department and general stores decreased, reflecting the rationalisation in this sector of the industry.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	Establishments at 30 June		Percentage change, 1980 to 1986
	1980	1986	
	No.	No.	%
Department and general stores	145	129	-11
Clothing, fabric and furniture stores	3,242	4,038	+25
Household appliance and domestic hardware stores	1,527	2,358	+54
Motor vehicle dealers and petrol and tyre retailers	5,678	6,836	+20
Food stores	6,862	7,605	+11
Other retailers	3,779	4,852	+28
Total	21,233	25,818	+22

Source: Retail Industry: Details of Operation (8622.3).

9.3 Employment

The total number of persons employed in the retail industry in Queensland increased from 12.7 per cent of the total State employment at 30 June 1980 to 13.5 per cent by 30 June 1986. Household appliance and domestic hardware stores again showed the largest increase, while increases in employment in department and general stores and food stores (together with a consideration of the changes in establishment numbers) illustrate the trend to larger stores.

RETAIL EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	Persons employed at 30 June		Percentage change, 1980 to 1986
	1980	1986	
	No.	No.	%
Department and general stores	14,290	15,311	+7
Clothing, fabric and furniture stores	12,551	15,612	+24
Household appliance and domestic hardware stores	6,190	9,764	+58
Motor vehicle dealers and petrol and tyre retailers	30,671	36,909	+20
Food stores	42,243	55,883	+32
Other retailers	12,755	17,546	+38
Total	118,700	151,025	+27

Source: Retail Industry: Details of Operation (8622.3).

9.4 Turnover

The total turnover for retail establishments in Queensland for 1985-86 increased by 33 per cent compared with 1979-80 turnover expressed in 1985-86 values. Household appliance and domestic hardware stores again showed the largest increase.

Turnover per head of mean population in Queensland for 1985-86 was \$5,169, an increase in real terms of \$654, or 14.5 per cent, compared with that for 1979-80.

RETAIL TURNOVER, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	Turnover in 1985-86 values		Percentage change, 1979-80 to 1985-86
	1979-80	1985-86	
	\$m	\$m	%
Department and general stores	837	1,136	+36
Clothing, fabric and furniture stores	887	1,196	+35
Household appliance and domestic hardware stores	536	942	+76
Motor vehicle dealers and petrol and tyre retailers	4,637	6,030	+30
Food stores	2,969	3,809	+28
Other retailers	821	1,093	+33
Total	10,687	14,208	+33

Source: Retail Industry: Details of Operation (8622.3).

9.5 Consumer prices

Between 1980-81 and 1988-89 consumer prices in the Brisbane metropolitan area rose by 85 per cent, which was a similar rise to that in all other capital cities.

CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES, CAPITAL CITIES, AUSTRALIA (per cent)

City	1980-81 to 1988-89	1987-88 to 1988-89
Sydney	87.7	8.1
Melbourne	87.9	6.8
Brisbane	85.4	7.1
Adelaide	87.8	7.3
Perth	86.1	7.4
Hobart	85.3	6.3
Canberra	86.3	6.6
Darwin	78.9	4.9

Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

In Brisbane tobacco and alcohol prices have increased the most since 1980-81 with transportation not far behind. Food prices rose by 8.6 per cent between 1987-88 and 1988-89 which is greater than the overall increase in prices when all items in the Consumer Price Index are considered. Transportation prices rose the least in this period.

**CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES, BRISBANE
(per cent)**

Group	1980-81	1987-88
	to 1988-89	to 1988-89
Food	76.9	8.6
Clothing	75.5	6.4
Housing	79.3	9.3
Household equipment and operation	86.0	6.2
Transportation	97.0	4.2
Tobacco and alcohol	105.9	10.2
Health and personal care	82.1	8.0
Recreation and education	63.9	6.2
All groups	85.4	7.1

Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

Within the food group corn-based breakfast cereal and canned peaches are among the items that have risen significantly, 135 per cent and 108 per cent, respectively. In general, the prices of meat items have not increased as much as those of groceries.

**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD ITEMS,
BRISBANE (a)**

Item	Unit	1980-81	1988-89	Increase
		cents	cents	%
Groceries etc.				
Bread, white, sliced	680 g	61	109	79
Biscuits, dry	250 g pkt	51	102	100
Breakfast cereal, corn-based	500 g pkt	85	200	135
Flour, self-raising	2 kg pkt	97	196	102
Peaches, canned	825 g can	76	158	108
Sugar, white	2 kg pkt	89	160	80
Tea	250 g pkt	73	139	90
Coffee, instant	150 g jar	300	467	56
Dairy produce				
Butter	500 g	114	174	53
Fresh vegetables				
Potatoes	1 kg	56	91	63
Onions	1 kg	71	143	101
Meat				
Rump steak	1 kg	595	924	55
Silverside, corned	1 kg	409	589	44
Lamb, leg	1 kg	407	528	30
Lamb, loin chops	1 kg	424	629	48
Pork, leg	1 kg	425	550	29
Sausages	1 kg	246	396	61

(a) Prices are the averages of the recorded prices for the four quarters of each financial year.

Source: Average Retail Price of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0).

10. TOURISM
10.1 International visitors

The number of overseas visitors to Australia has increased from 913,500 in 1980-81 to 2.2 million in 1988-89, a 143 per cent increase. The corresponding change in Queensland was from 121,500 to 505,100, a change of 316 per cent. The proportion of overseas visitors who specify Queensland as their main State of intended stay has increased from 13 per cent in 1980-81 to 23 per cent in 1988-89. With the added attraction of World Expo 88, this figure increased considerably in 1988.

**INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA
BY MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY
('000)**

State or Territory	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89
New South Wales	427.8	501.2	1,061.0
Victoria	157.5	183.5	336.3
Queensland	121.5	153.4	505.1
South Australia	31.7	35.1	52.7
Western Australia	60.6	88.1	176.3
Tasmania	9.0	8.8	14.4
Northern Territory	13.7	5.9	18.3
Australian Capital Territory	3.9	16.2	24.0
Not stated	87.7	69.5	32.3
Australia	913.5	1,061.7	2,220.3

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3400.0).

For the majority of overseas visitors the main reason for journeying to Queensland was to holiday. In 1980-81 56,600 people (47 per cent) and 343,300 people (68 per cent) in 1988-89 came to Queensland on a holiday. The holiday component of the market increased considerably over the decade, compared with the visiting relatives, business and other components.

**QUEENSLAND MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY,
INTERNATIONAL VISITORS BY REASON FOR JOURNEY
('000)**

Reason for journey	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89
Holiday	56.6	80.9	343.3
Visiting relatives	38.3	39.1	77.2
Business	8.3	11.5	28.5
Other	18.3	21.9	56.0
Total	121.5	153.4	505.1

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (unpublished series).

Queensland has become more accessible to overseas visitors with increases in the number of regular services by international airlines into Brisbane, Cairns and Townsville. The Townsville International airport commenced operation in 1981 but has recently seen a small decrease in overseas arrivals, after a substantial increase in 1981 and 1982. Cairns has seen a significant increase in inbound passengers, with 7,197 people arriving in 1980-81 and 100,572 in 1988-89. Brisbane airport saw a 173 per cent increase in inbound passengers over the same period. The increase between 1986-87 and 1988-89 was 30 per cent, due largely to the added attraction of World Expo 88.

**INTERNATIONAL INBOUND PASSENGER (a)
MOVEMENTS, QUEENSLAND**

Port	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89 p
Brisbane	185,357	242,431	506,735
Cairns	7,197	21,575	100,572
Townsville	2,510	12,250	10,560
Total	195,064	276,256	617,867

(a) Fare paying passengers

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

10.2 Domestic tourism

Domestic tourism, while growing at a slower rate than overseas tourism to Australia, is the major component of the Australian tourism market in terms of both visitor numbers and gross expenditure. The Bureau of Tourism Research has estimated gross expenditure by domestic and overseas travellers within Australia during 1987-88 at \$25,500m of which \$21,000m is attributable to domestic

tourism. Queensland's share of the domestic tourism market has grown at a faster rate than the national average and accounted for 25.7 per cent of the market during 1987-88.

10.3 Regional tourism

The Gold Coast was Queensland's most popular tourist destination at the end of the decade, accounting in 1988-89 for approximately 23 per cent of the total room nights sold in hotels and motels throughout Queensland. Over the period 1984-85 to 1988-89 the shires surrounding Cairns experienced the largest growth, an increase of 103.6 per cent. This is considerably higher than the overall increase in Queensland, 54.5 per cent. Toowoomba, Warwick and Stanthorpe recorded the least growth, with a 15.5 per cent increase.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION: ROOM NIGHTS SOLD IN LICENSED HOTELS, MOTELS ETC., QUEENSLAND ('000)

<i>Selected regions</i>	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89
Brisbane City	734.9	798.9	1,222.5
Gold Coast City	707.8	881.6	1,627.9
Caloundra City, Maroochy Shire and Noosa Shire	227.5	208.3	350.5
Bundaberg City, Isis and Woongarra Shires	71.8	91.4	113.1
Maryborough and Hervey Bay Cities	65.5	106.7	137.8
Toowoomba and Warwick Cities and Stanthorpe Shire	137.5	157.7	182.2
Gladstone City and Calliope Shire	79.2	91.0	114.5
Rockhampton City and Livingstone Shire	189.9	244.1	309.1
Mackay City and Pioneer Shire	185.7	196.5	250.2
Whitsunday Shire	158.6	284.4	389.6
Townsville City	215.6	277.0	401.6
Cairns City	257.3	357.8	695.5
Atherton, Cardwell, Douglas, Eacham, Johnstone and Mulgrave Shires	112.5	176.0	358.2
Great Barrier Reef Islands (a)	272.4	361.3	447.1
Queensland	3,659.2	4,650.0	7,185.1

(a) Figures included in relevant regions above.
Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

With an increase in the number of guests, takings from accommodation provided by these establishments (hotels and motels) have also increased. In the most popular tourist areas (Brisbane, the Gold Coast, Maroochy and Noosa Shires, Caloundra and Cairns and region), the main proportion of the increase in takings occurred in the second half of the decade. In the 8 years to 1988-89, takings in Queensland have increased by 371 per cent compared with an 85 per cent increase in the CPI for Brisbane over the same period.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION: TAKINGS FROM LICENSED HOTELS, MOTELS ETC., QUEENSLAND (\$m)

<i>Selected regions</i>	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89
Brisbane City	26.0	40.1	105.9
Gold Coast City	21.9	33.9	127.5
Caloundra City, Maroochy Shire and Noosa Shire	6.1	7.9	20.4
Bundaberg City, Isis and Woongarra Shires	1.5	2.9	4.6
Maryborough and Hervey Bay Cities	1.5	3.3	5.8
Toowoomba and Warwick Cities and Stanthorpe Shire	3.3	5.3	7.7
Gladstone City and Calliope Shire	2.9	3.8	6.4
Rockhampton City and Livingstone Shire	5.6	11.2	16.7
Mackay City and Pioneer Shire	5.1	6.8	16.0
Whitsunday Shire	6.6	18.2	42.1
Townsville City	6.1	11.3	22.5
Atherton, Cardwell, Douglas, Eacham, Johnstone and Mulgrave Shires	4.2	10.9	41.1
Cairns City	7.4	15.0	48.4
Great Barrier Reef Islands (a)	12.5	29.2	69.0
Queensland	110.3	197.5	519.2

(a) Figures included in relevant regions above.
Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

The value of work done in the construction of hotels, motels and similar establishments has increased over the decade. In the 4 years to 1988-89, the value has increased by 128 per cent, compared with a 227 per cent increase in the period 1980-81 to 1984-85. This high level of construction saw the number of bed spaces available increase by 151 per cent over the 9 years to 1989. The majority of bed spaces are located in Brisbane and the Gold Coast. Throughout the 9 years, the proportion of bed spaces in these areas ranged from 33 to 36 per cent. Other areas of notable expansion were Rockhampton City, Livingstone Shire, Whitsunday Shire, Cairns City, and, in particular, the shires surrounding Cairns.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION: BED SPACES IN LICENSED HOTELS, MOTELS ETC., QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

<i>Selected regions</i>	1980	1984	1989
Brisbane City	7,213	9,207	14,207
Gold Coast City	8,443	13,430	21,540
Caloundra City, Maroochy Shire and Noosa Shire	3,355	3,973	6,695
Bundaberg City, Isis and Woongarra Shire	957	1,410	1,712
Maryborough and Hervey Bay Cities	1,030	1,861	2,445
Toowoomba and Warwick Cities and Stanthorpe Shire	1,770	2,280	2,651
Gladstone City and Calliope Shire	734	1,908	2,072
Rockhampton City and Livingstone Shire	2,125	3,036	5,344
Mackay City and Pioneer Shire	2,179	2,666	4,153
Whitsunday Shire	1,784	3,116	6,052
Townsville City	2,572	3,758	6,236
Cairns City	2,580	4,753	10,545
Atherton, Cardwell, Douglas, Eacham, Johnstone and Mulgrave Shires	1,754	2,618	7,599
Great Barrier Reef Islands (a)	3,020	4,271	6,790
Queensland	43,229	66,123	108,643

(a) Figures included in relevant regions above.
Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.3).

11. MINING

11.1 Value of mineral production

The total value, at mine, of Queensland mineral production was \$4,612.4 m in 1988-89, an increase of 141 per cent on the 1980-81 value of \$1,917.6m. The production value increased each year during the period with the exception of the 1987-88 figure which was a 5 per cent decrease on the previous year, due to a drop in the value of coal, oil and gas.

Between 1980-81 and 1982-83 the value of metallic minerals produced in Queensland decreased by 18 per cent. In subsequent years (between 1982-83 and 1988-89) a recovery was made and the value increased by 180 per cent.

VALUE AT MINE OF MINERALS PRODUCED, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Mineral group	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89
Metallic minerals	760.4	781.7	1,756.0
Coal	1,003.2	2,195.4	2,380.5
Oil and gas	24.2	313.4	169.1
Construction material	87.4	167.5	228.9
Other non-metallic minerals	42.4	42.4	78.0
Total	1,917.6	3,500.3	4,612.4

Source: Mineral Production (8402.3).

11.1.1 Coal

Black coal is the most important commodity in economic terms in Queensland's mining industry and the State's major export item. Throughout the decade, coal production contributed over half of the value of mineral production in Queensland. In 1980-81 coal accounted for 52 per cent of the value. After increasing its proportion of value to 64 per cent of the total in 1985-86, coal returned the same proportion of total value in 1987-88 as in 1980-81. In 1988-89 a record 74.1 million tonnes of coal was produced in Queensland. Coal export prices have declined in real (inflation adjusted) Australian dollar terms.

COAL EXPORT PRICE INDEX (a), AUSTRALIA (Base of index: Year 1974-75 = 100)

Period	Index No.	Percentage change from previous year
1980-81	189	+5.0
1981-82	231	+22.2
1982-83	270	+16.9
1983-84	251	-7.0
1984-85	273	+8.8
1985-86	299	+9.5
1986-87	295	-1.3
1987-88	243	-17.6
1988-89	239	-1.6

(a) Based on f.o.b. prices expressed in Australian currency.
Source: Export Price Index (6405.0).

11.1.2 Metallic minerals (Source: Department of Resource Industries.)

Copper, lead, silver and zinc

Mount Isa Mines Ltd production of copper, lead and zinc concentrates remained the major component of Queensland's metallic minerals output during the 1980s. The total value of copper, lead, silver and zinc production in concentrates and other forms increased steadily

throughout the decade from \$361.0m in 1981-82 to \$881.4m in 1988-89.

Gold

The gold mining industry in Queensland has undergone extensive expansion over the decade. Mount Morgan gold/copper mine closed down in July 1981 after 99 years of continuous mining had exhausted its reserves but tailings processing at the mine site has continued to produce significant quantities of gold bullion. Gold mines which have commenced production during the 1980s include:

- Kidston mine, Queensland's largest gold producer and one of Australia's largest gold mines (1985);
- Red Dome and Mount Leyshon gold mines (1986);
- Pajingo, a gold and silver mine near Charters Towers (1987) and
- Agricola, Ravenswood, Croydon, Selwyn, Cement Hill and Wirralie (1987-88).

In 1980-81 only 77 kilograms of gold bullion were produced in Queensland but by 1988-89 this figure had increased to 46,793 kilograms which together with gold concentrate accounted for 11 per cent of the total value of Queensland mineral production.

Mineral sands

Production levels for rutile and zircon concentrates increased moderately during the 1980s and, in the latter part of the decade, mineral sands prices increased strongly. In 1987, Consolidated Rutile Ltd, the dominant Queensland mineral sands producer commissioned an ilmenite concentrate upgrading plant.

Bauxite

In 1982 Queensland's first aluminium smelter at Boyne Island, near Gladstone, commenced operation. Queensland now has a fully integrated aluminium industry with the raw product, bauxite, mined at Weipa, an alumina refinery at Gladstone and the smelter. Periodically, low metal prices have badly affected the bauxite industry and in 1985-86 the amount produced, 7.0 million tonnes, was a 14 per cent decline on the previous year. The 1988-89 beneficiated bauxite production quantity was 9.3 million tonnes compared with 7.9 million tonnes in 1980-81.

Other metallic minerals

Nickel ore production at Greenvale near Townsville has ranged during the 1980s from 2.2 million tonnes in 1981-82 to 1.1 million tonnes in 1983-84 and in 1988-89 was 1.9 million tonnes. Ore reserves at Greenvale, however, are nearing exhaustion.

In 1985 the international tin market collapsed, causing a severe and continuing decrease in Queensland tin concentrate production with most producers having ceased operations.

Mary Kathleen which had been the only mine producing uranium in Queensland ceased operations in 1982.

PRODUCTION OF FUEL MINERALS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral	Unit	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89
Black coal (a)	'000 tonnes	32,356	54,288	74,118
Crude oil	megalitres	58	1,215	1,518
Natural gas condensate	megalitres	25	35	65
Natural gas	gigalitres	330	490	600
Liquefied petroleum gases				
Propane	megalitres	—	12	61
Butane	megalitres	—	8	38

(a) Excluding washery reject.

Source: Mineral Production (8402.3).

11.1.3 Oil and gas

Oil production in Queensland has risen dramatically since 1980-81 as a result of the discovery, throughout the 1980s, and development of new oilfields in south-west Queensland. This production increase was enabled by the completion, in March 1984, of an underground oil pipeline from the Jackson oilfield in south-west Queensland to Moonie, connecting with the existing Moonie to Brisbane pipeline.

Natural gas production and reticulation from the Roma-Surat Basin has continued throughout the 1980s. In 1985, two liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) extraction plants commenced operations on the Roma gasfields. In 1990, a natural gas pipeline from the Roma and Denison Trough gasfields to Gladstone was commissioned.

MINING OPERATIONS (a), QUEENSLAND

Year	Establishments at 30 June (a)	Employment at 30 June (b)	Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover	Value added (d)
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m
1980-81	256	17,594	343.5	2,072.7	1,445.9
1981-82	297	17,982	423.3	2,307.1	1,510.6
1982-83	363	18,132	490.6	2,646.4	1,811.4
1983-84	445	18,765	526.0	3,176.4	1,928.7
1984-85	458	18,631	587.0	4,281.8	2,602.3
1985-86	416	18,426	633.4	4,928.0	3,104.8
1986-87	391	18,639	679.6	5,202.8	3,226.9
1987-88	398	18,523	702.3	5,285.8	2,970.2
1987-88(e)	124	16,297	650.9	4,985.9	2,826.7
1988-89(e)	113	16,339	715.1	5,188.3	2,982.6

(a) Excluding small-scale miners with low value of output. (b) Including working proprietors. (c) Excluding drawings by working proprietors. (d) Turnover, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses. (e) Including metallic minerals, coal and oil and gas establishments only. Excluding construction materials and other non-metallic mineral establishments.

Source: Census of Mining Establishments (8401.3).

11.2 Mining establishments

The number of Queensland mining establishments operating at 30 June, as enumerated by an annual census of mining operations, fluctuated over the decade. The decrease in the later years of the decade reflects the closure of tin mines following the collapse of the international tin market in 1985 and the rationalisation and concentration in the sand, gravel and quarrying industry.

Turnover of Queensland mining establishments increased throughout the decade to \$5,285.8m in 1987-88, an increase of 155 per cent since 1980-81. The value added from all activities of Queensland mining establishments also increased until 1986-87. However, a decline was recorded between 1986-87 and 1987-88. Employment

increases in coal mining establishments in the late 1980s were roughly counterbalanced by employment decreases in metallic minerals mining and sand, gravel and quarry production. A significant decrease however, in employment in coal mining establishments by 807 persons from 10,527 at 30 June 1987 to 9,720 at 30 June 1988, was largely offset by employment increases for other mining sectors.

PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE BY MINERAL SOUGHT, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Mineral	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel and cobalt	25.7	18.6	31.3
Gold	9.4	25.0	82.3
Iron ore	—	0.2	0.6
Mineral sands	0.5	0.3	n.p.
Tin, tungsten, scheelite and wolfram	11.9	6.4	0.4
Uranium	12.4	2.9	n.p.
Coal	35.1	19.8	15.7
Construction materials (a)	0.1	n.p.	0.1
Diamonds	0.4	3.6	n.p.
Other (b)	1.4	n.p.	5.0
Total	96.9	79.5	139.8

(a) Comprising aggregate, sand, gravel and all stone used for construction purposes. (b) Including precious metals other than gold and silver and gemstones other than diamonds.

Source: Mineral Exploration (8407.0).

Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration (8412.0).

11.3 Mineral exploration

There was an overall increase in expenditure on private mineral exploration over the decade. There was a decline, however, of 35 per cent between 1981-82 and 1983-84 due mainly to a decrease in coal exploration. Increased expenditure on gold exploration, especially from 1984-85 to 1987-88, offset declines in explorations for most other minerals.

12. ENERGY

12.1 Administration

The *Electricity Act 1976-1988* provides the administrative framework within which a public supply of electricity is available to consumers. The Queensland Electricity Commission (QEC) coordinates and regulates the electricity supply industry in Queensland. It also provides bulk electricity to seven regional electricity boards.

12.2 Generation

The state electricity generation system is based almost entirely on coal and hydro-electricity. Throughout the decade, more than 90 per cent of the fuel energy needed for power generation by public utilities was derived from coal.

The total amount of electricity generated increased by 94 per cent over the period 1980-81 to 1988-89, to 23,966 gigawatt hours.

**ELECTRICITY GENERATION DISTRIBUTION(a),
QUEENSLAND
(gigawatt hours)**

Particulars	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89
Generated (by QEC)	12,176	18,608	23,771
Purchased from other sources	149	182	195
Total	12,325	18,790	23,966
Used in works	709	1,097	1,616
Lost or unaccounted	1,397	1,815	2,231
Sold to consumers	10,219	15,878	20,119

(a) Supplied by public utilities. Excluding private generation used in factories and mines.

Source: Queensland Electricity Commission, Annual Report.

A number of new electricity generation facilities were opened during the 1980s.

- The Wivenhoe Pumped Storage Hydro-electric Power Station was opened in 1984.
- The Tarong Power Station's final 350 Mw unit was commissioned in 1986.
- Callide B Power Station was completed with the commencement of commercial load from Unit 2 in March 1989.

Associated with the commissioning of modern generating stations was the decommissioning of older, less efficient stations. The Bulimba Power Station, Tennyson Power Station and half the capacity at Collinsville Power Station were shutdown during the decade. During 1985-86, the natural gas fired Roma Power Station and the Barcardine and Longreach diesel powered generating stations were relegated to standby operations.

Over the decade the total amount of electricity supplied by public utilities increased by 97 per cent. The commercial and industrial sector more than doubled its consumption, while the domestic sector increased by only about 44 per cent. The major impetus for consumption growth over the period was the commissioning of the Boyne Island aluminium smelter, which together with the Gladstone alumina refinery, accounts for more than one-fifth of total Queensland electricity consumption.

12.3 Electrification of railways

Queensland is rapidly moving towards having the most electrified rail system in Australia, and nearly all central Queensland railway lines have been converted for electric operation. This expansion is reflected in the amount of electricity used in traction in 1980-81, compared with 1988-89.

12.4 Consumption

In the 9 years to 1988-89, the number of electricity consumers supplied by public utilities increased by 34 per cent to 1,116,726.

**ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION(a), QUEENSLAND
(gigawatt hours)**

Sector	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89
Domestic	4,095	5,012	5,892
Commercial and industrial	5,909	10,533	13,491
Traction (electric railways)	16	72	412
Public lighting	69	86	103
Supply to NSW	130	175	221
Total	10,219	15,878	20,119

(a) Supplied by public utilities. Excluding private generation used in factories and mines.

Source: Queensland Electricity Commission, Annual Report.

**ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS, QUEENSLAND
(*000)**

Sector	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89
Domestic	716	841	954
Commercial and industrial	118	139	162
Total	834	981	1,117

Source: Queensland Electricity Commission, Annual Report.

12.5 Water

Water is a limited resource which has to be managed effectively to ensure its continued supply. Irrigation, thermal power generation and stock watering are all consumptive uses of water. Non-consumptive uses include hydro-electricity generation and instream uses such as recreation, tourism, maintenance of ecosystems and environmental standards. Irrigation is the largest consumer of water in Queensland.

Wivenhoe Dam which is on the Brisbane River was opened in 1985. Its primary purposes are to supply water for the Brisbane-Ipswich area and flood mitigation. The Burdekin Falls Dam which was commissioned in March 1987 supplies irrigation to the Burdekin area.

12.6 Natural gas

All natural gas produced for sale in Queensland comes from the Roma-Surat district gas fields in the Surat-Bowen Basin. Reticulated natural gas is available in Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Roma, Dalby and Oakey. In 1985 Queensland's first two LPG recovery from natural gas plants were commissioned at Kinross and Wallumbilla.

13. AGRICULTURE

13.1 Economic contribution

Although the mining and services sectors have grown in importance, Queensland's agricultural sector still constitutes an important part of the economy and in 1986-87, together with forestry and fishing, accounted for 6.7 per cent of the GSP. While Queensland's proportion of the total area of Australia's agricultural crops is approximately 15 per cent, the value of its crops usually average about 25 per cent of the Australian total.

13.2 Establishments

Of the total area of Queensland, 88 per cent or 151,310,000 hectares was managed by agricultural establishments in 1988-89. Following the trend of land use in the previous years, 1.9 per cent of this land was

planted to crop production and 2.9 per cent was under sown pasture.

NUMBER, AREA AND LAND USE OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Unit	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89 (a)
Area of Queensland Agricultural establishments	number	172,700	172,700	172,700
Area of agricultural establishments	'000 ha	35,947	34,341	25,734
Area of crops (b)	'000 ha	157,469	157,230	151,310
Area under sown pasture	'000 ha	2,574	3,047	2,842
Balance (c)	'000 ha	3,323	4,284	4,354
	'000 ha	151,572	149,899	144,114

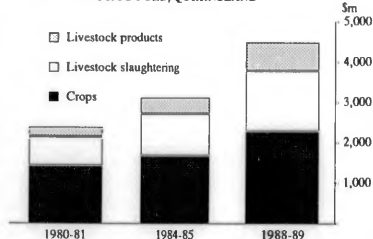
(a) Not comparable to previous years shown due to change in scope of EVAO. See note on page 20. (b) Excluding lucerne and other pasture harvested for hay, seed and green feed. (c) Used for intermittent grazing, lying idle, fallow, not suitable for agriculture etc.

Source: Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs (7411.3).

13.3 Total value

In 1988-89, the estimated total value of agricultural commodity production reached a new high of \$4,519.6m, 15 per cent above the previous record in 1987-88 of \$3,935.0m. While there were fluctuations in the value of crops and livestock from year to year, there was an overall increase of 87.4 per cent between 1980-81 and 1988-89. Although crops dominated agricultural production at the beginning of the decade, being 60.2 per cent of gross value in 1980-81, its share has declined over the 1980s to 50.9 per cent (\$2,302.3m) in 1988-89. The gross value of livestock slaughtering continued the rising trend, evident since 1983-84, to reach a record \$1,503.2m and the value of livestock products rose sharply to \$714.1m over the period, largely due to increased wool production and higher wool prices.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, QUEENSLAND



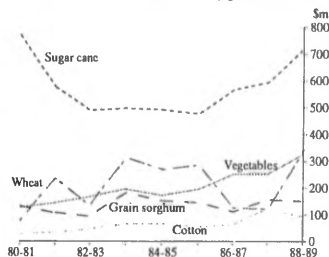
In the early 1980s central Queensland faced huge stock losses during one of the hottest and driest summers ever recorded. The value of crops and livestock also fluctuated over the decade due to cyclones in 1983, 1986, 1988 and 1989. The value of cereal grains in particular fell due to reduced plantings brought about by a depressed market outlook for the major grains and to lower yields caused by drought conditions in many areas of the State. The trade war between the European Economic Community and the United States also continued to keep world grain market prices artificially low.

13.4 Crops

Production of sugar cane is the leading feature of Queensland's agriculture.

Between 1980-81 and 1988-89 the gross value of all Queensland crops increased by 58.5 per cent although in 1982-83 there was a decrease from the previous year of 13.9 per cent. By 1983-84, however, the value had increased to \$1,743.8m, a 37.5 per cent change from the previous year.

GROSS VALUE OF SELECTED CROPS, QUEENSLAND



The production of the most common vegetables for human consumption has increased significantly partly due to the expansion of the interstate market.

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, QUEENSLAND (tonnes)

Vegetables	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89
Broccoli	n.a.	4,102	8,314
Capsicums, chillies etc.	4,081	5,288	11,509
Carrots	20,201	18,222	21,008
Green beans	13,564	15,674	17,083
Lettuce	7,840	17,848	27,200
Onions	22,605	26,761	21,307
Potatoes	113,339	117,194	115,112
Pumpkins	32,195	32,574	36,331
Pumpmelons	8,215	10,116	17,783
Tomatoes	55,660	77,089	98,922
Watermelons	25,253	31,140	37,245

Source: Crops and Pastures (7321.3).

13.5 Livestock

More than half of Queensland's agricultural establishments run livestock, with most of them running either cattle or sheep or both.

Meat cattle numbers in Queensland decreased over the decade from 10.0 million in 1980 to 8.7 million in 1989, a decline of 12.8 per cent. A number of factors, including weather conditions and market conditions, contribute to the number of livestock in any given year. There was a slight increase in numbers between 1985 and 1986 due to rising overseas beef prices and the Australian dollar devaluation.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH (^{'000})

Description	1980	1984	1989
Meat cattle	9,956.6	8,782.8	8,682.0
Milk cattle	375.0	371.7	311.8
Sheep	12,163.3	13,032.8	14,880.1
Pigs	510.4	555.8	611.4
Goats	21.6	38.6	60.9
Horses	176.0	166.5	129.7

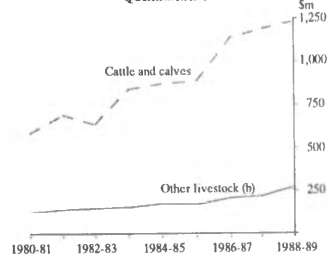
Source: Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3).

In Queensland, wool, livestock and poultry slaughtering, meat production, dairy production, egg production and beekeeping activities have all made important contributions to the economy.

13.6 Livestock slaughtering

The gross value of livestock slaughtering in 1988-89 was a record \$1,503.2m, an increase of 111.2 per cent since 1980-81. In 1986-87, the value of cattle slaughtering increased by 27.7 per cent on the previous year, mainly due to overseas demand. The gross value of pigs and poultry reached a record in 1988-89, at \$147.1m and \$93.1m, respectively. The value of sheep slaughtering decreased by 50.8 per cent from 1984-85 to the following year.

GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS (a), QUEENSLAND

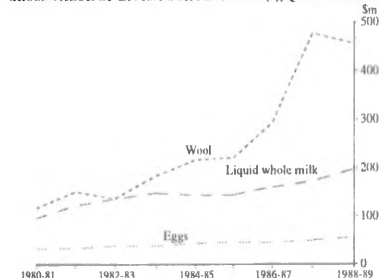


(a) Including adjustment for net exports (overseas and interstate) of live animals. (b) Excludes goats.

13.7 Livestock products

The gross value of livestock products reached an all time high at \$714.1m in 1988-89 nearly trebling in value since 1980-81. The main contributor to the increase was wool which increased by 63.1 per cent between 1986-87 and 1987-88.

GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (a), QUEENSLAND



(a) Excluding cashmere, mohair, liquid goat milk, honey and beeswax.

In 1980-81, 46 million kilograms of wool were produced in Queensland and by 1988-89 the corresponding figure was 76 million kilograms, an increase of 64.1 per cent.

Whole milk production in Queensland increased over the decade, from 516 million litres in 1980-81 to 627 million litres in 1988-89. However, there was a decline in the production of milk in 1985-86 due to dry conditions in the dairying areas of south-east Queensland and depressed manufacturing milk prices for major processed milk products.

The number of eggs produced in Queensland increased over the decade, reaching a peak of 35 million dozen eggs in 1983-84. The broiler industry in Queensland has undergone rapid development in the last 10 years. In 1980-81, 43.4 million kilograms of poultry were slaughtered, and in 1988-89, 61.5 million kilograms, an increase of 41.9 per cent. The rapid growth of the industry has been achieved by integrating the breeding, hatching, feed milling, growing, processing and marketing operations.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Unit	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89
Wool	'000 kg	46,480	67,791	76,294
Whole milk production	million litres	516	621	627
Meat	'000 tonnes	507.8	606.3	666.8
Egg production	'000 doz	29,923	32,100	33,846
Poultry slaughtered				
Dressed weight	'000 kg	43,353	47,390	61,502
Honey produced	'000 kg	2,375	4,115	4,948

Source: Australian Dairy Corporation. Livestock Products (7204.3) Livestock Products (7221.3).

Note: Commodity statistics from establishments with agricultural activity are obtained from the annual agricultural census. From 1986-87 the scope was changed to include establishments that had or were expected to have an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$20,000 or more, instead of \$2,500 or more as in previous censuses.

Queensland during the 1980s

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