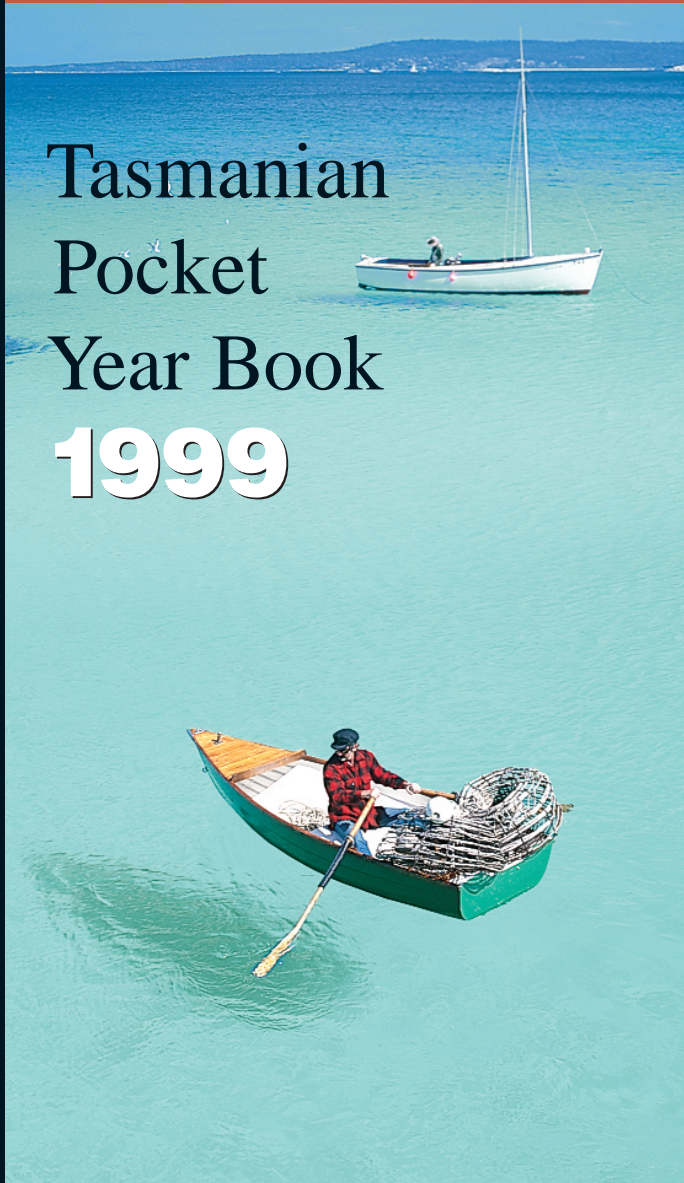




Tasmanian  
Pocket  
Year Book  
**1999**







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Pocket  
Year Book  
1999**

Vince Lazzaro  
Acting Regional Director, Tasmania

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## general information

n.a.	not available
n.y.a.	not yet available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
n.p.	not available for separate publication (included in totals where applicable)
p	preliminary—figure or series subject to revision
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero

Values are shown in Australian currency.

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

For further information, contact ABS staff at:  
200 Collins Street, Hobart.  
Phone: (03) 6222 5800  
Facsimile: (03) 6222 5995

## **preface**

The *Tasmanian Pocket Year Book* is compiled to provide concise, useful and accurate information about Tasmania.

ABS gratefully acknowledges the assistance and contributions of State Government departments and other agencies.

The Tasmanian Office of the ABS has further extensive information about our localities, all States and Australia. This information is available in statistical form in publications, on disk or as part of a tailored consultancy service.

Vince Lazzaro  
Acting Regional Director, Tasmania

Australian Bureau of Statistics  
Hobart, June 1999

## chronology

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Aboriginal people first settled Tasmania when it was connected to the Australian mainland by a land bridge, the Bass Plain, over 35,000 years ago.

- 1642 Abel Tasman landed on the east coast naming his discovery Van Diemen's Land.
- 1772 Marion Du Fresne landed at Marion Bay.
- 1777 James Cook anchored in Adventure Bay.
- 1788 William Bligh anchored in Adventure Bay.
- 1798 Bass and Flinders circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land.
- 1803 First settlement at Risdon Cove by John Bowen.
- 1804 Sullivan's Cove settled by David Collins.
- 1806 Settlers moved from York Town to Launceston area.
- 1816 First issue of Hobart Town Gazette circulated.
- 1822 Penal settlement established at Macquarie Harbour.
- 1828 Martial law proclaimed against Aborigines.
- 1829 First settlement at Emu Bay (Burnie).
- 1830 Beginning of the 'Black Line' to round up Aborigines. Penal settlement of Port Arthur established.
- 1832 Maria Island closed as a penal settlement.
- 1833 Macquarie Harbour penal settlement closed.
- 1835 Van Diemen's Land divided into counties and parishes.
- 1842 Hobart made a city. Peak year for convict arrivals (5,329).
- 1853 Arrivals of last transported convicts.
- 1854 Passage of a Bill establishing responsible government.
- 1856 Name of Van Diemen's Land changed to Tasmania. Opening of new bi-cameral parliament with W.T.N. Champ as Tasmania's first Premier.
- 1868 Compulsory primary education.
- 1876 Main Line Railway opened for traffic.
- 1877 Port Arthur closed as a penal settlement.
- 1880 First telephone operated in Tasmania.
- 1892 Mount Lyell Mining Co. established.



## 2

- 1901 Proclamation of the Commonwealth. First elections held for Senate and House of Representatives. Population 172,475.
- 1905 First experiments in wireless telegraphy between Tasmania and the mainland.
- 1909 State's first Labor Government under John Earle.
- 1912 Disastrous fire at North Lyell mine, Queenstown.
- 1914 First aeroplane flight in Tasmania. Departure of first Tasmanian contingent to fight in Great War. Formation of Hydro-Electric Department.
- 1917 Establishment of Electrolytic Zinc Co. at Risdon and a carbide works at Snug.
- 1921 Population 213,780 (Census).
- 1922 Completion of Waddamana power station.
- 1924 First superphosphate manufactured by Electrolytic Zinc Co. at Risdon.
- 1929 Beginning of economic depression. Serious floods throughout the State.
- 1930 Export prices fell to half the 1928 level.
- 1932 Tasmanian, Joseph Lyons was sworn in as Prime Minister.
- 1934 Beginning of 35 years of continuous Labor Government with the election of the A.G. Ogilvie Ministry.
- 1936 Tasmania linked with Victoria by submarine cable.
- 1938 Paper mill using native hardwoods established at Burnie.
- 1939 Outbreak of World War II. Prime Minister Lyons died in office.
- 1940 Tasmanians sailed for Middle East with Australian 6th, 7th and 9th Divisions.
- 1941 Newsprint production began at Boyer. Tasmanians sailed for Malaya with Australian 8th Division.
- 1947 'Displaced persons' began to arrive from Europe. Population 257,078 (Census).
- 1948 Forty-hour week awarded to most workers.
- 1954 Foundation of the Metropolitan Transport Trust.
- 1955 Comalco aluminium plant at Bell Bay officially opened.
- 1959 *Princess of Tasmania* commenced roll-on roll-off ferry service, Melbourne to Devonport.
- 1960 Inland Fisheries Commission created. First Tasmanian television broadcast.
- 1964 Tasman Bridge opened. Hobart's water supply fluoridated.

- 1966 Decimal currency introduced. STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialling) introduced.
- 1967 On 7 February, bushfires in Southern Tasmania resulted in 62 deaths, over 1,000 houses destroyed, total property damage over \$25m.
- 1968 Capital punishment abolished.
- 1969 Centre Party-Liberal coalition government. Full bench of Federal Arbitration Commission granted equal pay to females performing equal work. Copper smelter at Mount Lyell closed.
- 1970 Introduction of daylight saving.
- 1971 APPM Ltd Wesley Vale paper plant opened. Population 390,413 (Census).
- 1973 The first legal casino in Australia, Wrest Point, officially opened. The \$121m Mersey-Forth HEC scheme officially opened.
- 1974 Workers under State Wages Board's awards granted four-weeks annual leave. Women under State Wages Board's determinations awarded equal pay. Gordon Dam completed.
- 1975 The Australian National Line ore carrier, *Lake Illawarra*, collided with the Tasman Bridge. Hotels allowed to open for Sunday trading.
- 1976 Sea cargo to and from Tasmania subsidised.
- 1977 Commonwealth Government confirmed Kingston as the site of Australia's new Antarctic Division Headquarters. Tasman Bridge re-opened.
- 1978 Tasmanian Railways came under full control of the Australian National Railways Commission. All regular passenger train services ceased.
- 1979 HEC released a report which recommended a \$1,360m power development scheme involving the Lower Gordon, Franklin and King rivers.
- 1981 A referendum supported the HEC power development Gordon-below-Franklin scheme. The Premier, Doug Lowe, deposed.
- 1982 The Liberal Party formed government in its own right for the first time in Tasmania. The World Heritage Commission listed Tasmania's South-West Wilderness Area. Despite the listing, the State Government commenced the Gordon-below-Franklin scheme.
- 1983 The Commonwealth Labor Govt intervened to stop the Gordon-below-Franklin Dam.
- 1986 The State Liberal Govt won a second term.
- 1987 The Commonwealth Govt's Helsham Inquiry was established to decide if the Lemonthyme and Southern forests were of World Heritage value.

- 1988 The Tasmanian Govt agreed to protect 80% of the Helsham Inquiry area, the Lemonthyme and Southern forest; the Commonwealth Govt agreed not to pursue World Heritage Listing and offered \$40m compensation.
- 1989 The State election resulted in a Labour-Green Accord.
- 1990 The World Rowing Championships were held at Lake Barrington.
- 1991 A 100 km/h maximum speed limit introduced for Tasmanian roads. Population 452,834 (Census).
- 1992 The Liberal Party won office in Tasmania.
- 1993 The number of local government councils was reduced from 46 to 29. Unemployment reached 13.4%.
- 1994 Local Govt elections in 18 councils were held by postal ballot. The Morling Report recommended no reduction in the number of members of the House of Assembly or Legislative Council.
- 1995 All-day Saturday shop trading was introduced. The bulk ore-carrier *Iron Baron* grounded off the mouth of the Tamar River. Unemployment fell to 10%. European Carp discovered in lakes Crescent and Sorell.
- 1996 On 28 April, 35 persons were killed and 21 persons were injured when a gunman fired at visitors, staff and residents in the Port Arthur area. The *Firearms Act 1996* provides for the possession, use, registration and licensing of firearms in Tasmania. Commonwealth-State inquiry into Tasmania's economy (Nixon Report). Tasmania's population from Census 1996 was 459,659.
- 1997 Tasmanian population begins to decline in number. The Local Government Board undertakes a controversial review of council boundaries. Regional Forest Agreement is signed. Hobart Aquatic Centre opens.
- 1998 Parliamentary reform sees reduction in number of House of Assembly members from 35 to 25. Legislative Council will reduce from 19 to 15 members over next 3 years. The Labor party won office in Tasmania.
- 1999 \$20.5m Federation Funding is approved to re-build the 34km ABT Wilderness Railway which runs from Queenstown to Regatta Point, near Strahan. Ansett Australia announced that it intends to hand responsibility for its Tasmanian operations to its subsidiary, Kendall Airlines.

## **Tasmania in brief**

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The State of Tasmania is a group of islands lying south of the the south-east corner of the Australian mainland.

The area of the State, including the smaller islands, is 68,114 km<sup>2</sup> or about 0.9% of the total area of Australia. It is separated from the mainland by Bass Strait, a shallow body of water with an average width of 240 kilometres. The remaining coastline is bounded by the Southern Ocean on the south and west and the Tasman Sea on the east. At its greatest length, Tasmania spans some 296 kilometres from north to south; at its greatest width, it is 315 kilometres from the eastern coast to the western coast.

### ***CITIES***

#### ***Hobart***

Hobart, Tasmania's capital city, is in the south of the State, 20 kilometres from the mouth of the Derwent River. The city extends over both sides of the river, the western extent being bounded by Mount Wellington (1,269 metres).

It is the second oldest city in Australia, having been founded in 1804. There are many examples of early colonial architecture in Hobart, such as Australia's oldest theatre, the Theatre Royal, built in 1837 and still in use today. The growth of the city accelerated in the mid-nineteenth century as Hobart became a major whaling port and important ship-building centre. Today, its modern deepwater port can handle the largest ships, and there is a modern container terminal. Hobart has become a popular port for visiting luxury cruising ships.

Attractions around Hobart include the beautiful Botanical Gardens featuring a wide range of native and introduced flora; the Derwent River and surrounding beaches, which provide many recreational activities; Constitution

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Dock, which plays host to hundreds of sailors who compete in the Sydney to Hobart and Westcoaster yacht races during the Christmas-New Year period; and Australia's first legal casino, Wrest Point.

### ***Launceston***

Launceston is situated at the head of the Tamar River at the confluence of the South and North Esk rivers. It was settled in 1806 and is Australia's third oldest city. It has many historical buildings and places of interest. The Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery houses a notable collection of historical and contemporary artwork.

Launceston possesses some attractive parks and gardens dating from the Victorian and Edwardian eras. The City Park, Princes Square and the Gorge Reserve have some fine examples of the architecture of these periods.

### ***Glenorchy***

The City of Glenorchy is Tasmania's fourth largest city. It lies on the west bank of the Derwent River, north of Hobart.

A wide range of industry gives the city a diverse economic base from metal refining and fabrication to textiles, footwear, glassware and confectionary.

### ***Devonport***

Devonport is situated between the Mersey and Forth Rivers on Tasmania's North-West coast. Formed in 1980 when the two towns of Formby and Torquay combined, Devonport was declared a city in 1981. As home port for the Bass Strait vehicular ferry service, the city is commonly referred to as the "Gateway to Tasmania".

### ***Burnie***

Burnie became Tasmania's fifth city in 1988. Situated on Emu Bay, the Port of Burnie is Tasmania's largest port.

Burnie is the regional centre for the North West/West Coast areas of Tasmania and Burnie has many significant attractions including several waterfalls.

#### ***Clarence***

The City of Clarence is located on the eastern shores of the River Derwent. It includes the historic townships of Richmond, Cambridge, Rokeby and Bellerive and Risdon Cove, the site of the first European settlement in Tasmania. Its industries include tourism, agriculture, aquaculture, viticulture and manufacturing.

## ***REGIONS***

### ***South***

Southern Tasmania is dotted with historic townships, for example, Richmond, New Norfolk and Hamilton, all of which retain enough of their original features to allow the visitor a glimpse of the conditions under which the early settlers existed. Richmond in particular remains a model example of the early penal outstation, with its gaol, renowned bridge and churches.

The rugged coastline and rock formations of the Tasman Peninsula provide spectacular scenery for travellers on the road from Hobart to Port Arthur, a former penal settlement. The remaining convict buildings include the impressive remains of the never-consecrated church, and the model prison and penitentiary, which portray the severity of the Tasmanian convict era.

Orchard fruit, mainly apples and pears, as well as berry fruit, are grown in the south for both local consumption and export chiefly to Asian markets.

Industries in the southern area include the Cadbury Schweppes cocoa and confectionery factory at Claremont, Pasmafco Metals-EZ at Risdon, Fletcher Challenge Paper at Boyer, Textile Industries Australia, Blundstone footwear, Incat and the Cascade Brewery, established in

1824, the oldest brewery still in operation in Australia.

#### ***East Coast***

A popular holiday destination, the East Coast features miles of white beaches with excellent surf, as well as many other places of interest. Freycinet Peninsula, the Blow Hole at Bicheno and Maria Island are all easily accessible to tourists.

A variety of fishing activities is based in the ports of St Helens and Bicheno. Catches include crayfish (Southern Rock Lobster) and abalone.

#### ***North-East***

The rich soil of this area provides good land for farming, an activity important to the State's economy. Beef and dairy cattle, wool sheep and prime lambs are run here. Vegetables, grown mainly for processing, are a significant component of the region's agriculture. A wide variety of crops is grown, and the Department of Defence has an experimental establishment in Scottsdale to investigate ways of processing and packaging produce for use by troops in the field. Hop growing is also an important commercial activity.

#### ***North***

Northern Tasmania's varied attractions include the lavender farm at Nabowla, the gold mine ruins at Beaconsfield, the Ben Lomond ski fields and the colonial villages of Evandale and Hadspen.

Entally House, at Hadspen, and Clarendon, at Nile, are two of the finest restored homesteads in Australia. A number of vineyards have been established in recent years at Pipers Brook and along the banks of the Tamar River.

Industries include the aluminium smelter and refinery Comalco, at George Town, the alloy producer BHP TEMCO and J.Boag & Son Brewing (Launceston). Woodchip production and timber processing are also important.

***North-West***

The fertile, deep red volcanic loams and lush pastures of this region are ideal for vegetable growing and dairy farming. Vegetable processing factories (Simplot and McCain Foods) and milk processing factories (United Milk Tasmania and Lactos cheesemakers) were established on the coast to process the large quantities of vegetables and milk produced. Some farmers engage in pig and sheep farming and others have turned to poppy farming to provide oil for pharmaceutical preparations.

Manufacturing is dominated by forest-based industries with Australian Paper Tasmania, which has mills at Burnie and Wesley Vale, producing a major share of Australia's fine printing and writing papers, magazine papers and coated papers. Cement is produced at Railton. At Devonport there are Australian Weaving Mills and Tascot Templeton Carpets.

Beaches at Boat Harbour, Ulverstone and Port Sorell, as well as Sisters and Turners Beaches, are ideal holiday spots and surfing beaches. The historical village of Stanley is noted for its unusual geographical feature, The Nut. The Lake Barrington rowing course, of international standard, is a popular recreational asset.

***West***

Dense forests and lofty mountain ranges are typical of this rugged region, with windswept beaches, wild rivers and moonscape hills making the west vastly different from any other Tasmanian region.

Strahan, on Macquarie Harbour, is the starting point for cruises to the Gordon River, which winds deep into the dense forests of the South-West.

Mining is the predominant industry of this area, with zinc being mined at Rosebery, tin at Renison Bell and copper at Mt Lyell.



***South-West***

Much of this isolated region is inaccessible and uninhabited. It contains spectacular scenery and the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area has been listed by the World Heritage Commission. Dense rainforest, horizontal scrub, wild rivers, rapids and ravines, unpredictable weather, walking tracks and rugged mountains can be tackled only by experienced bushwalkers. Chalets and cabins have been erected in the more accessible areas to cater for bushwalkers.

***Central Lakes Area***

In this mountainous area many rivers have been harnessed and new lakes created to produce electricity for the State's power grid. Trout-fishing is popular in the area and many record catches have been reported.

***Midlands***

Early pioneers surveyed a road through the Midlands to link Hobart and Launceston; today, the road provides a comfortable 2-2½ hour journey between the two cities.

Sheep farming mainly for wool, is the principal agricultural activity of the region, with some beef cattle grazing also being undertaken. Throughout the Midlands there are historical villages with old roadside inns, cottages and churches. The most notable towns are Oatlands, Tunbridge, Ross and Campbell Town.

***King and Flinders Islands***

Situated in Bass Strait, these islands are rich in marine life (e.g. crayfish, abalone, mullet and salmon) and bird life (e.g. muttonbird, duck, quail and pheasant) and have prosperous beef and dairy industries. The unpredictable weather and vicious storms often experienced in Bass Strait have resulted in many ships being lost in the area. King Island is virtually ringed by shipwrecks.

**Road distances between major Tasmanian centres (kilometres)**

	<i>Burnie</i>	<i>Campbell Town</i>	<i>Devonport</i>	<i>George Town</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Huonville</i>	<i>Launceston</i>	<i>Port Arthur</i>	<i>Queenstown</i>	<i>St Helens</i>	<i>Scottsdale</i>	<i>Smithton</i>	<i>Strahan</i>	<i>Swansea</i>	<i>Ulverstone</i>
Burnie	—	194	49	151	326	364	148	419	176	291	212	85	195	261	27
Campbell Town	194	—	145	117	131	169	66	224	262	119	126	279	302	67	167
Devonport	49	145	—	102	277	315	99	370	192	242	159	134	212	212	22
George Town	151	117	102	—	253	291	51	346	282	163	73	236	302	185	124
Hobart	326	131	277	253	—	38	198	93	260	265	260	411	300	135	299
Huonville	364	169	315	291	38	—	236	131	298	303	298	449	338	173	337
Launceston	148	66	99	51	198	236	—	291	286	163	60	233	306	134	121
Port Arthur	419	224	370	346	93	131	291	—	353	297	353	504	393	178	392
Queenstown	176	262	192	282	260	298	286	353	—	431	348	245	40	395	183
St Helens	291	119	242	163	265	303	163	297	431	—	95	396	451	119	264
Scottsdale	212	126	159	73	260	298	60	353	348	95	—	293	366	194	181
Smithton	85	279	134	236	411	449	233	504	245	396	293	—	265	346	112
Strahan	195	302	212	302	300	338	306	393	40	451	366	265	—	369	203
Swansea	261	67	212	185	135	173	134	178	395	119	194	346	369	—	234
Ulverstone	27	167	22	124	299	337	121	392	183	264	181	112	203	234	—

(Source: The Royal Automobile Club of Tasmania Touring Map of Tasmania)

## physical features

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<i>Islands</i>	<i>Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</i>
Bruny	353
Cape Barren	465
Clarke	82
Flinders	1 354
Hunter	71
King	1 094
Macquarie	123
Maria	101
Robbins	99
Schouten	28
Three Hammock	70
Other islands	827
Mainland Tasmania	63 447
<b>Total Tasmania</b>	<b>68 114</b>

<i>Mountains</i>	<i>Height (m)</i>
Mt Ossa	1 617
Legges Tor	1 572
Barn Bluff	1 559
Mt Pelion West	1 560
Cradle Mountain	1 545
Stacks Bluff	1 527
Mt Massif	1 514
Mt Geryon	1 510

<i>Lakes</i>	<i>Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</i>
Lake Gordon <sup>1</sup>	280
Lake Pedder <sup>2</sup>	250
Great Lake <sup>3</sup>	170
Arthurs Lake <sup>3</sup>	64
Lake Sorell <sup>3</sup>	52
Lake Burbury <sup>1</sup>	49

<i>Rivers</i>	<i>Length (km)</i>
South Esk	214
Derwent	187
Gordon	181
Arthur	179
Huon	169
Mersey	160
Franklin	120
Pieman	97
North Esk	86

<sup>1</sup> Man-made.

<sup>2</sup> Man-made—inundated the much smaller natural Lake Pedder.

<sup>3</sup> Natural lake enlarged by dam(s).

(Source: 1:250,000 topographic maps, Geodata Services, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment)

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### Tasmania's National Parks

<i>Name</i>	<i>Area (ha)</i>	<i>Effective gazetted date</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Description</i>
Asbestos Range	4 349	07 July 1976	North coast	Coastal heathland
Ben Lomond	16 530	23 July 1947	North-east	Alpine, skifields
Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair	161 203	16 May 1922	West central	Mountains, lakes
Douglas Apsley	16 080	27 December 1989	East coast	Dry sclerophyll forest
Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers	446 342	03 May 1939	South-west	Wilderness, rivers
Freycinet	16 803	29 August 1916	East coast	Coastal, granite
Hartz Mountains	7 140	24 May 1939	South	Mountains, forest
Maria Island	11 550	14 June 1972	East coast	Wildlife, historic
Mole Creek Karst	1 345	14 December 1996	Central North	Caves, karst landscape
Mount Field	15 881	29 August 1916	South central	Alpine skifields
Mount William	18 439	03 October 1973	North-east	Coastal, wildlife
Rocky Cape	3 064	21 June 1967	North-west	Coastal heath
Savage River	17 980	30 April 1999	South West	Wilderness, rain forest
South Bruny	5 059	01 October 1997	South-east	Coastal heath
Southwest	618 010	24 October 1951	South-west	Rugged wilderness
Strzelecki	4 215	15 March 1967	Flinders Island	Mountains, coastal
Tasman	8 275	30 April 1999	Tasman Peninsula	Dry sclero. forest, scenic
Walls of Jerusalem	51 800	24 June 1981	West central	Alpine plateau

(Source: Department of Environment and Land Management, Parks and Wildlife Service)

## **national parks & other reserves**

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Ten reserve categories are provided for under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*:

**1. National Parks** are large natural areas of land containing representative or outstanding examples of natural regions, features or scenery. They are managed to protect and maintain the conservation values of the area and provide for ecologically sustainable recreation.

**2. State Reserves** have either significant natural landscapes, natural features, or sites, objects or places of significance to Aborigines.

**3. Nature Reserves** have natural values which contribute to natural biological diversity and are unique, important or have representative values.

**4. Game Reserves** have unique, important or representative natural values, and are used for the ecologically sustainable hunting of game.

**5. Conservation Areas** are managed to protect and maintain the natural and cultural values of the area, and the sustainable use of the resources of the land.

**6. Nature Recreation Areas** are managed for public recreation and education while conserving the natural and cultural values of the land.

**7. Regional Reserves** are managed to allow mineral exploration and mining and other small scale uses whilst protecting the conservation values of the land.

**8. Historic Sites** are significant for historic cultural heritage and are managed to conserve historic features.

**9. Private Sanctuaries** are managed to protect their natural or cultural values whilst allowing the owner to undertake activities consistent with conserving those values.

**10. Private Nature Reserves** are privately owned areas similar to private sanctuaries but have more significant values.

## **world heritage area**

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, which comprises about 20% of the State (1,383,865 hectares), is essentially wild, natural country in central and south-western Tasmania. It was jointly nominated for World Heritage Listing by the Commonwealth and State Governments in September 1989 and inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO in December 1989.

Within the World Heritage Area are rare and ancient plants, very tall eucalypt forests, distinctive and uncommon animals, important alpine and sub-alpine areas, karst and glacial features and scenery of sweeping grandeur and intimate beauty. There are also extensive cave systems, ice age Aboriginal cave-art sites and sites of European cultural significance.

***Reserved land managed by the  
Dept of Primary Industries, Water &  
Environment, 30 April 1999***

	No.	Area (ha)
<b><i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i></b>		
National Parks	18	1 424 065
State Reserves	51	19 459
Nature Reserves	55	45 433
Historic Sites	27	15 952
Game Reserves	11	11 634
Conservation Areas	129	491 050
Nature Recreation Areas	14	4 064
Regional Reserves	3	30 850
Private Sanctuaries	27	7 948
<b><i>Historic Shipwrecks Act 1975 (Cwlth)</i></b>		
Tasmanian Hist. Shipwrecks	10	—
<b><i>Crown Lands Act 1976</i></b>		
Protected Areas	1	1 275
State Recreation Areas	1	174
Coastal, River and Lakeside and other Reserves	13	1 734

## flora

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Tasmania's climate is generally conducive to the development of forests. In the higher rainfall areas of the central highlands and the west, rainforest predominates, although treeless habitats are frequent on water-logged soils and frost hollows. This is in contrast with the drier, more open eucalypt forests of the east. Exposed mountain summits contain treeless areas of alpine moorland, heath and bog, with alpine plants resistant to heavy frosts, waterlogging, snow and cold winds.

Of the 1,600 or so flowering plants native to Tasmania about 320 are unique (endemic) to Tasmania. Many of the endemic species are found in Tasmania's rich alpine flora (where up to 40% of the flora is endemic). Rainforests are another haven for Tasmania's endemic species. However, overall, Tasmania's flora is closely related to that of mainland Australia.

Links with the ancient floras of the southern continents are also evident in Tasmania's flora. For example, the southern beeches (*Nothofagus* spp.) are still present as scattered forests in Australasia and South America. In Tasmania, Myrtle Beech is a dominant rainforest tree and Deciduous Beech is a subalpine shrub. Beech fossil pollen records in these areas and in Antarctica extend back to the age of the dinosaurs. Other plants with affinities to southern continents include heaths, Leatherwood, Tasmanian Native Laurel, Bauera and Horizontal Scrub. Tasmania has no endemic plant families.

Characteristic Tasmanian plants include:

- Button Grass, which grows extensively on wet infertile peats, mainly in the west and south of the State. Button Grass is a tussock-like sedge with conspicuous, spherical fruiting-heads on long stems;

- native conifers, present within rainforest and alpine communities that have not been burnt. King Billy Pines and Pencil Pines occasionally also form forests up to 30 metres in height in elevated valleys and on subalpine plateaux respectively. They can reach ages of over 1,000 years;
- Horizontal, a rainforest plant with an unusual growth form. While these trees sometimes grow erect to a height of 15 metres or more, typically slender saplings 8-9 metres high arch back towards the ground. Many erect branches arise from an almost horizontal trunk and these in turn bend over, interlacing with each other and with branches of adjacent trees. In this way dense and springy platforms form, often at a considerable height above the ground; and
- cushion plants, which are common in Tasmanian alpine vegetation. Tasmania has five species of woody shrubs that form compact mounds: *Pterygopappus lawrencii*; *Donatia novae-zelandiae*; *Dracophyllum minimum*; *Phyllachne colensoi*; *Abrotanella forsterioides*. This plant community closely resembles those found in comparable habitats in New Zealand and South America. The species of *Donatia* and of *Phyllachne* are common to Tasmania and New Zealand. As the cushion plants grow, they form a mosaic which has a continuous surface. These plants serve as seed beds for others; the white-flowered Sundew is often conspicuous and the endemic plantain, *Plantago gunnii*, is confined to this habitat. However, a cushion plant does not continue to expand indefinitely; after a time it dies in the centre allowing the establishment of other plants.



## fauna

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The separation of Tasmania from the Australian mainland after the last Ice Age, some 12,000 years ago, has allowed the Tasmanian fauna to evolve in isolation and has protected it from threats, such as foxes and dingoes, that have contributed to the extinction of species on mainland Australia. Many species such as the Green Rosella, Golden Galaxias, Pedra Branca Skink and Moss Froglet evolved in Tasmania. Some such as the Bettong, Eastern Quoll and Pademelon are now restricted to Tasmania after disappearing within the last 100 years from southeastern Australia. Others, for example the Eastern Barred Bandicoot, Spotted-tailed Quoll and Ground Parrot, are under threat on the mainland but are relatively secure in Tasmania.

### **Mammals**

Tasmania has 35 species of native terrestrial mammals, of which two are monotremes (Echidna and Platypus), 19 are marsupials (wallabies, wombats, devils etc.) and 14 are eutherians (rodents and bats). Six species and 14 subspecies are endemic to the island State; hence nearly 60% of terrestrial mammals are uniquely Tasmanian. Two species, the Thylacine (probably extinct) and the New Holland Mouse (rare), are listed in Tasmania's *Threatened Species Protection Act* 1995. The remaining species are relatively secure in Tasmania.

### **Birds**

There are 256 species of non-marine birds and 74 marine birds recorded from Tasmania. One of these, the Short-tailed Shearwater is Australia's most abundant seabird. Twelve of these species are endemic, such as the Dusky Robin, Black Currawong, Yellow Wattlebird (world's largest honeyeater) and the Tasmanian Native Hen (one of Australia's few flightless birds). There are 25 endemic subspecies. A total

of 25 species are listed as threatened including the Orange-bellied Parrot, Forty-spotted Pardalote and the Wandering Albatross. One species, the King Island Emu, and three subspecies, the Tasmanian Emu, the Macquarie Island Buff-banded Rail and the Macquarie Island Parakeet are extinct.

#### ***Reptiles***

Tasmania has 21 species of native terrestrial reptiles of which 3 are snakes (all venomous) and the remainder lizards. Six lizards are endemic including 3 alpine snow skinks.

#### ***Amphibians***

Tasmania has 11 native species of amphibians of which 3 are endemic species. They are the Tasmanian Froglet, the Tasmanian Tree Frog and the recently discovered Moss Froglet.

#### ***Fish***

Tasmania has 44 species of native freshwater fish and in excess of 500 species of marine fish. Of the freshwater fish, 17 species are endemic most of which belong to the family Galaxiidae. Tasmania is recognised as the centre of diversity for present day galaxiids. Endemic species include the Golden Galaxias, the Swamp Galaxias and Tasmanian Mudfish. Six species are listed as threatened including the Pedder Galaxias, arguably Australia's most endangered fish species. Other threatened species include the Swan Galaxias, the Clarence Galaxias, the Saddled Galaxias and the Spotted Handfish.

#### ***Invertebrates***

There are thousands of invertebrate species in Tasmania. Endemism is high in rain forests, caves and alpine environments, and also among forest litter and freshwater habitats. The Tasmanian invertebrate fauna is rich in primitive groups of world heritage significance.

## climate

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### *TEMPERATURE*

Tasmania enjoys for the most part a 'temperate maritime' climate. The normal daily temperature range close to the coast is around 7°C but can be double that inland. The highest temperature recorded in the State is 40.8°C, at Hobart in January 1976 and Bushy Park in December 1945. The lowest temperature on record is -13.0°C at Tarraleah, Butlers Gorge and Shannon in June 1983.

### *RAINFALL*

The interaction of airstream and topography is the main factor governing rainfall in Tasmania, and this causes a marked variation in rainfall across the State. Annual averages are less than 600mm in the Midlands, around 800mm on the North-west Coast, 1500mm in the North-east Highlands and also on the west coastal strip, but over 3500mm in some parts of the mountainous west. Rainfall is less reliable over the eastern half of the State than the west.

### *WIND*

The mid-latitude westerlies, the 'Roaring Forties', affect Tasmania directly. The greatest strength and persistence of these winds occurs during late winter and early spring. In the summer, when the westerlies are weak, afternoon sea breezes become predominant in coastal areas.

### *SUNSHINE*

At Tasmania's latitude there is a marked change in day length from summer to winter. In midsummer there can be over 15 hours of bright sunlight (plus an extended twilight), but in midwinter the maximum is only about 9 hours. In practice, cloud, rain and nearby hills will reduce the amount of bright sunshine on most days.

### Rainfall, selected locations, Tasmania

<i>District</i>	<i>1996 mm</i>	<i>1997 mm</i>	<i>1998 mm</i>	<i>Mean<sup>1</sup> mm</i>
Burnie	1 121	725	837	987
Bushy Park	728	503	501	601
Currie Airpt	980	712	780	n.a.
Flinders Island	745	435	690	780
Hobart	750	528	591	586
Launc. Airpt	800	518	619	660
Liawenee	1 427	966	1 180	n.a.
Macquarie Island	984	945	1 068	906
Queenstown	3 304	2 484	2 485	2 468
Scottsdale	1 131	816	987	n.a.
Strathgordon	3 066	2 608	2 393	n.a.
Swansea	558	364	549	572

<sup>1</sup> Averaged over the period 1961-90.  
(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)

### Temperature and rainfall, Hobart<sup>1</sup>

<i>Months</i>	<i>Temperature</i>				<i>Mean rain- fall mm</i>	<i>Mean rain days no.</i>
	<i>Maximum</i>		<i>Minimum</i>			
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Low</i>		
	<i>°C</i>	<i>°C</i>	<i>°C</i>	<i>°C</i>		
Jan	21.5	40.8	11.8	4.5	48	11
Feb	21.6	39.3	11.9	3.4	40	9
Mar	20.1	37.3	10.8	1.5	46	11
Apr	17.2	30.6	8.9	0.7	53	12
May	14.3	25.7	6.9	-0.7	48	13
June	11.9	20.1	5.1	-2.8	55	14
July	11.6	21.0	4.5	-2.8	53	15
Aug	12.9	24.5	5.2	-1.8	53	15
Sept	15.0	31.0	6.3	-0.4	52	15
Oct	16.9	34.6	7.7	0.6	63	16
Nov	18.5	36.8	9.2	0.3	55	14
Dec	20.2	38.9	10.7	3.4	58	13
<b>Year</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>160</b>

<sup>1</sup> Averaged over the period 1961-90.  
(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)

**Climatic data, selected locations, Tasmania**

22

	<i>Hobart</i>		<i>Launc. Airt</i>		<i>Burnie</i>		<i>Strathgordon</i>		<i>Swansea</i>		<i>Flinders Is.</i>	
	<i>Long-term</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>Long-term</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>Long-term</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>Long-term</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>Long-term</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>Long-term</i>	<i>1998</i>
Mean daily maximum (°C)	17.1	17.1	17.0	17.5	n.a.	16.8	n.a.	14.0	17.8	18.4	17.6	17.4
Extreme maximum (°C)	40.8	39.4	37.3	33.0	32.8	31.2	36.3	33.4	39.2	36.4	38.3	36.5
Mean daily minimum (°C)	8.7	8.5	6.3	6.1	n.a.	9.5	n.a.	6.1	7.6	8.0	9.7	9.6
Extreme minimum (°C)	-2.8	-0.4	-7.1	-4.5	-2.0	2.4	-4.1	-1.9	-5.0	-0.5	-3.5	-0.9
Sunshine (mean daily hours)	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.2	n.a.	n.a.	3.9	4.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.2
Frost days (no.)	23	39	73	94	9	0	n.a.	11	36	16	15	11
Mean annual rainfall (mm)	586	591	660	619	988	837	n.a.	2 393	572	549	780	690
Rain days (no.)	151	139	128	110	160	150	n.a.	259	129	106	163	129

(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)

## government

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On 1 January 1901, Tasmania with the other Australian colonies of Britain became a federation of six States: the Commonwealth of Australia.

Government in all States is exercised in three jurisdictions: *Commonwealth Government*, with powers derived from a written constitution and centred in Canberra; *State Government*, with residual powers (powers not reserved for the Commonwealth), which in Tasmania is centred in Hobart, and *local government* with authority derived from State Acts and operating in Tasmania in 23 municipalities and six cities.

### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

#### Senate: Tasmanian members (31 May 1999)

<i>Member</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Term expires</i>
Abetz, E.	Liberal	2005
Brown, R.J.	Tas. Greens	2002
Calvert, P.H.	Liberal	2002
Denman, K.	ALP	2005
Gibson, B.	Liberal	2005
Harradine, R.W.B.	Independent	2005
Mackay, S.M.	ALP	2002
Murphy, S.	ALP	1999
Newman, J.	Liberal	2002
O'Brien, K.	ALP	2005
Sherry, N.J.	ALP	2002
Watson, J.O.W.	Liberal	2002

#### House of Representatives: Tasmanian members (31 May 1999)

<i>Member</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Electorate</i>
Adams, D.	ALP	Lyons
Kerr, D.J.C.	ALP	Denison
Sidebottom, S.	ALP	Braddon
Quick, H.	ALP	Franklin
O'Byrne, M.	ALP	Bass

**TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT**

**GOVERNOR**

The Hon. Sir Guy Green, AC, KBE

**MINISTRY (as at 31 May 1999)**

**The Hon. Jim Bacon, MHA**

Premier,  
Minister for State Development

**The Hon. Paul Lennon, MHA**

Deputy Premier  
Minister for Infrastructure, Energy and  
Resources  
Minister for Racing and Gaming

**The Hon. David Crean, MLC**

Treasurer,  
Minister for Finance

**The Hon. Peter Patmore, MHA**

Attorney General,  
Minister for Justice and Industrial Relations

**The Hon. Judy Jackson, MHA**

Minister for Health and Human Services

**The Hon. Paula Wriedt, MHA**

Minister for Education

**The Hon. David Llewellyn, MHA**

Minister for Primary Industries, Water and  
Environment  
Minister for Police

Tasmania has a bicameral parliament. The majority party in the House of Assembly (Lower House) forms the government while the Legislative Council (Upper House) is the house of review.

### Legislative Council

15 single-member electorates

Term: six years

A periodic cycle of elections applies with either two or three non adjacent electorates going to election each year. Voting for the Council is compulsory. All persons over the age of 18 are eligible to vote provided they have resided in Tasmania for six months; they are Australian citizens, or natural born or naturalised British subjects on the electoral roll at 25 January 1984; and their name is on the electoral roll for a Council division.

### Legislative Council members<sup>1</sup> (1 July 1999)

<i>New Division</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Next periodic election</i>
Murchison	Hon A W Fletcher	1999
Rumney	Hon S J Wilson	1999
Paterson	Hon D G Wing	2000 <sup>2</sup>
Wellington	Hon D J Parkinson	2000
Rowallan	Hon J A Loone	2001 <sup>2</sup>
Nelson	Hon J S Wilkinson	2001
Pembroke	Hon P C McKay	2001
Montgomery	Hon S L Smith (Sue)	2002 <sup>2</sup>
Huon	Hon A P Harriss	2002
Rosevears	Hon R F Bailey	2002
Derwent	Hon M A Aird	2003
Mersey	Hon G B Squibb	2003
Windermere	Hon S J Smith (Silvia)	2003
Apsley	Hon C L Rattray	2004
Elwick	Hon D M Crean	2004

<sup>1</sup>See Transition Determination of the Legislative Council Electoral Boundaries Redistribution Tribunal 26 May 1999.

<sup>2</sup>Next term for this electorate will be 5 years to restore the periodic cycle.



### House of Assembly

25 members

five five-member electorates

Term: four years

Tasmania uses the Hare-Clark system (i.e. proportional representation by the single transferable vote) in elections for the Assembly. The legal voting age is 18 years and over. Electors must vote one to seven but can show further preferences if they desire. Voting is compulsory.

A State election held in August 1998 saw the election of 10 Liberals, 14 Labor members and one Tasmanian Green.

### House of Assembly members

(31 May 1999)

<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Party</i>
Bass	Cox, J.G.	ALP
	James, G.H.	ALP
	Madill, The Hon. F.L.	Liberal
	Napier, The Hon. S.D.	Liberal
	Patmore, The Hon. P.J.	ALP
Braddon	Best, B.R.	ALP
	Bonde, The Hon. W.B.	Liberal
	Green, B.A.	ALP
	Kons, S.	ALP
	Rundle, The Hon. A.M.	Liberal
Denison	Bacon, The Hon. J.A.	ALP
	Cheek, R.R.	Liberal
	Groom, The Hon. R.J.	Liberal
	Jackson, The Hon. J.L.	ALP
	Putt, M.A.	Tas. Greens
Franklin	Bladel, The Hon. F.M.	ALP
	Hodgman, The Hon. P.C.L.	Liberal
	Lennon, The Hon. P.A.	ALP
	Smith, M.J.	Liberal
	Wriedt, The Hon. P.C.	ALP
Lyons	Bacon, K.A.	ALP
	Hidding, M.T.	Liberal
	Llewellyn, The Hon. D.E.	ALP
	Polley, The Hon. M.R.	ALP
	Swan, The Hon. D.E.	Liberal

#### Leader of the Opposition:

The Hon. A.M. Rundle

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

Local government in Tasmania is administered by the councils of 23 municipalities and 6 cities (Hobart, Launceston, Glenorchy, Devonport, Burnie and Clarence).

They provide services such as garbage and waste disposal facilities, roads and footpaths, drainage, health inspection, parks, recreation facilities, gardens, cemeteries and community centres as well as water supply and sewerage.

**Mayors**  
(31 May 1999)

<i>Council</i>	<i>Mayor</i>
Break O'Day	Cr Robert Legge
Brighton	Cr Tony Foster
Burnie City	Ald. David Corrie
Central Coast	Cr Michael Downie
Central Highlands	Cr Geoff Ashton-Jones
Circular Head	Cr Ross Hine
Clarence City	Ald. Cathy Edwards
Derwent Valley	Cr Tim Morris
Devonport City	Ald. Mary Binks
Dorset	Cr Yvonne Thorne
Flinders	Cr Lynn Mason
George Town	Cr Lawrence Archer
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	Cr E.A. (Bill) Bailey
Glenorchy City	Ald. Terry Martin
Hobart City	Ald. Rob Valentine
Huon Valley	Cr Greg Norris
Kentish	Cr Robert Gee
Kingborough	Cr Reg S. Gee
King Island	Cr Vernon Philbey
Latrobe	Cr Bert Campbell
Launceston City	Ald. John Lees
Meander Valley	Cr Greg Hall
Northern Midlands	Cr Kenneth von Bibra
Sorell	Cr Carmel Torenus
Southern Midlands	Cr Colin Howlett
Tasman	Cr Neil Noye
Waratah/Wynyard	Cr Cyril Dixon
West Coast	Cr Murray Waller
West Tamar	Cr Max Burr

## public finance

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Government finance statistics provide a measure of the economic impact of the three levels of government (Commonwealth, State and local) on the rest of the economy.

Each level of government's activities are classified as either General Government (GG), Public Trading Enterprise (PTE), or Public Financial Enterprise (PFE). PTEs and PFEs sell goods and services at or close to a market rate, as compared with General Government where goods and services are provided to the public significantly below cost. Examples of well known PTEs include the HEC, TT-Line, and the TAB, while the Motor Accidents Insurance Board (MAIB) and the Tasmanian Public Finance Corporation (Tascorp) are PFEs. Major sources of revenue for General Government include grants and taxes whereas PTEs and PFEs have sales of goods and services, and interest, as their main revenue items.

State Government returned a \$113 million surplus in 1997-98. Net debt also fell from \$2848 million to \$2704 million. A fall in current outlays of \$58 million was partly offset by an increase in capital outlays of \$17 million. Revenue fell during 1997-98 by \$32 million. Of total outlays, the main components were spending on education (22%), interest (18%) and health (17%). Commonwealth grants constituted 53% of State Government revenue, and taxes 28%.

Local government returned a surplus of \$14 million in 1997-98 after a deficit of \$9 million in the previous year. Reduced expenditure on capital projects such as the Hobart Aquatic Centre and the Self's point Treatment Plant upgrade, along with increased rate revenue, contributed to the surplus.

**State Government finance,  
Tasmania (\$m)**

<i>Economic transactions</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
<b>Current outlays</b>		
Final consumption expenditure	1 358	1 346
Interest payments	479	423
Subsidies to public trading enterprises	50	77
Grants to other governments	49	45
Other current outlays	225	211
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 160</b>	<b>2 102</b>
<b>Capital outlays</b>		
Expenditure on new fixed assets	305	325
Expenditure on second- hand fixed assets (net)	-56	-56
Other capital outlays	7	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>273</b>
<b>Total current and capital outlays</b>	<b>2 416</b>	<b>2 375</b>
<b>Revenue</b>		
Taxes	630	631
Net operating surpluses of Public Trading Enterprises	255	238
Interest received	199	147
Grants received	1 124	1 172
Other revenue	57	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 264</b>	<b>2 232</b>
<b>Financing transactions<sup>1</sup></b>		
Net advances received	-116	-94
Net advances paid	2	-25
Net borrowing	-4	41
Increase in provisions	263	256
Other	6	-36
<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>Deficit<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>-112</b>	<b>-113</b>

<sup>1</sup> Current outlays plus capital outlays minus revenue.

<sup>2</sup> Financing transactions minus increase in provisions.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5501.6)

**Local government finance, Tasmania (\$m)**

<i>Economic transactions</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Current outlays		
Final consumption expenditure	103	110
Interest payments	20	19
Other current outlays	12	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>146</b>
Capital outlays		
Expenditure on new fixed assets	123	104
Expenditure on second-hand fixed assets (net)	-13	-13
Other capital outlays	—	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Total current and capital outlays</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>237</b>
Revenue		
Taxes	140	150
Net operating surpluses of Public Trading Enterprises	7	8
Interest received	10	8
Grants received	64	65
Other revenue	13	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>243</b>
Financing transactions <sup>1</sup>		
Net advances received	-3	-4
Net advances paid	—	—
Net borrowing	-11	1
Increase in provisions	2	9
Other	23	-11
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-5</b>
<b>Deficit<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-14</b>

<sup>1</sup> Current outlays plus capital outlays minus revenue.

<sup>2</sup> Financing transactions minus increase in provisions.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5501.6)

**State Government outlays by purpose,  
Tasmania, (\$m)**

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
General public services	144	144
Public order and safety	167	162
Education	510	521
Health	391	398
Social security and welfare	121	125
Housing and community amenities	42	43
Recreation and culture	83	86
Fuel and energy	142	181
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	64	88
Mining, manufacturing and construction	9	5
Transport and communication	166	147
Other economic affairs	54	57
Other purposes	521	419
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 416</b>	<b>2 375</b>

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5501.6)

**Local government outlays by purpose,  
Tasmania, (\$m )**

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
General public services	49	52
Public order and safety	3	1
Health	5	6
Social security and welfare	12	11
Housing and community development	9	12
Water supply	-3	-2
Sewerage, sanitation, and protection of environment	7	1
Other community amenities	9	10
Recreational and cultural facilities and services	52	47
Transport and communication	73	76
Other economic affairs	4	4
Other	25	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>237</b>

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5501.6)

**State and local government taxes,  
Tasmania, 1997-98**

	<i>Amount (\$m)</i>	<i>Per head of population (\$)</i>
Employers' payroll taxes	144	305
Taxes on property		
Land taxes	26	55
Municipal rates	150	319
Property owners' contribution to fire brigades	18	37
Stamp duties	60	127
Financial institutions' taxes	42	89
Other	4	9
Taxes on provision of goods and services		
Excises (levies on statutory corporations)	15	32
Taxes on private lotteries	19	40
Casino taxes	35	75
Race betting taxes	9	20
Taxes on insurance	28	58
Other	1	2
Motor vehicle taxes		
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	64	136
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	27	58
Franchise taxes		
Petroleum products franchise tax	47	99
Tobacco franchise tax	74	157
Liquor franchise tax	18	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>1 657</b>

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5501.6)



### State and local government financial assets and liabilities, Tasmania

	1996-97 \$m	1997-98 <sup>1</sup> \$m
<b>State Government</b>		
Liabilities		
Deposits held	172	192
Advances received	721	629
Other borrowings <sup>2</sup>	3 713	3 828
<i>Gross debt</i>	4 606	4 649
Financial assets		
Cash and deposits	221	274
Advances paid	141	114
Other lending <sup>3</sup>	1 396	1 557
<i>Total cash, deposits and lending</i>	1 758	1 945
<b>Net debt<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>2 848</b>	<b>2 704</b>
Unfunded employee entitlements	2 031	2 133
<b>Local government</b>		
Liabilities		
Deposits held	4	4
Advances received	13	10
Other borrowings <sup>2</sup>	191	205
<i>Gross debt</i>	208	219
Financial assets		
Cash and deposits	105	82
Advances paid	4	5
Other lending <sup>3</sup>	19	47
<i>Total cash, deposits and lending</i>	128	134
<b>Net debt<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>80</b>	<b>85</b>
Unfunded employee entitlements	31	32

<sup>1</sup> Esk Water was transferred from State to local government in 1997-98.

<sup>2</sup> Includes finance leases, loans and debt securities and derivatives in a net liability position.

<sup>3</sup> Includes loan and debt securities and derivatives in a net asset position.

<sup>4</sup> Gross debt less Total cash, deposits and lending.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5501.6)

## law and order

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Tasmania's laws, legal system and institutions are derived from those of Britain. By Federation in 1901, all Australian States had a legal system firmly based on the Common Law of England. With Federation, Tasmanians also became subject to Commonwealth laws enforced by administratively separate institutions.

### Judiciary (as at 31 March 1999)

The Hon. Mr W.J.E. Cox RFD, ED (Chief Justice)  
 The Hon. Mr Justice P.G. Underwood  
 The Hon. Mr Justice C.R. Wright  
 The Hon. Mr Justice E.C. Crawford  
 The Hon. Mr Justice P.W. Slicer  
 The Hon. Mr Justice P.E. Evans

### Offences recorded by Tasmania Police

	1996-97	1997-98
Offences against the person	2 538	2 788
Offences against property	54 382	59 190
Fraud and similar offences	1 647	1 931
Other offences	157	161
<b>Total</b>	<b>58 724</b>	<b>64 070</b>

(Source: Department of Police and Public Safety, *Annual Report 1997-98*)

### Prison population, adult, Tasmania (30 June)

Institution	1997	1998
Risdon (male)	146	182
Medium security unit	34	34
Women's prison	5	13
Hayes prison farm	64	67
Launceston prison	12	14
Ashley Detention Centre	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>314</b>

(Source: Department of Justice, *Annual Report 1997-98*)

**Victims of selected offences, statistical divisions, Tasmania, 1997<sup>1,2</sup>**

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Hobart &amp; Southern<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>North-ern<sup>4</sup></i>	<i>Mersey-Lyell<sup>5</sup></i>	<i>Tas.</i>
Murder	7	—	—	7
Attempted murder	1	—	—	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8</b>
Manslaughter	1	—	—	1
Driving causing death	—	1	—	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>
Assault	938	579	464	1 981
Sexual assault	106	38	54	198
Kidnapping/abduction	2	2	—	4
Armed robbery	23	11	11	45
Unarmed robbery	66	27	11	104
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>149</b>
Blackmail/extortion	—	2	—	2
Unlawful entry with intent				
Involving the taking of property	6 137	3 035	1 900	11 072
Other	1 773	796	556	3 125
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 910</b>	<b>3 831</b>	<b>2 456</b>	<b>14 197</b>
Motor vehicle theft	1 772	476	204	2 452
Other theft	7 222	3 176	2 511	12 909

<sup>1</sup> For explanation of terms and concepts, refer to ABS catalogue number 4510.0.

<sup>2</sup> 1997 figures were revised on 30th October 1998.

<sup>3</sup> The Greater Hobart and Southern Statistical Divisions are equivalent to the sum of the Southern and Eastern Police Districts.

<sup>4</sup> The Northern Statistical Division is equivalent to the Northern Police District.

<sup>5</sup> The Mersey-Lyell Statistical Division is equivalent to the Western Police District.

(Source: Department of Police and Public Safety)

## population

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Tasmania's estimated resident population at 30 June 1998 was approximately 471,900. This represented 2.5% of the national estimated resident population of 18,751,000.

In the 12 months to 30 June 1998, Tasmania's population decreased by 0.34%, or about 1600 people. At the same time Australia's population increased by 1.22% or 226,800 people. In that year Tasmania had the lowest rate of population growth of all the States.

### *Age and sex composition of population*

At 30 June 1998, 21.6% of Tasmanians were aged less than 15 years (compared to 20.9% of total Australians); 42.9% between 15 and 44 years, (45.1% of total Australians); 22.3% between 45 and 64 years, (21.8% of total Australians) and 13.2% were aged 65 years or older, (12.2% of total Australians).

The median age of Tasmanians was 35.6 years, an increase of 0.5 years on the 35.1 years recorded at 30 June 1997.

There were 97.2 males for every 100 females, which was slightly less than the total Australian ratio of 99.0 males per 100 females.

Tasmania's population is more evenly spread across the State than the population elsewhere in Australia is spread; almost 59% of Tasmania's population reside outside the capital city statistical division.

In regional terms, 229,590 people or 48.7% of Tasmania's population lived in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region. In the Northern Region there were 133,230 people or 28.2% of Tasmania's population, while 109,060 people or 23.1% lived in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

**Estimated resident population,  
Australian States and Territories**

<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>30 June 1996<sup>1</sup></i> <i>'000</i>	<i>30 June 1998 p</i> <i>'000</i>	<i>Average growth to 30 June 1998</i> <i>% per year</i>	<i>Persons per sq km</i>
NSW	6 204.7	6341.6	1.10	7.91
Vic.	4 560.2	4660.9	1.10	20.48
Qld	3 338.7	3456.3	1.75	2.00
SA	1 474.3	1487.3	0.44	1.51
WA	1 765.3	1831.4	1.86	0.73
<b>Tas.</b>	<b>474.4</b>	<b>471.9</b>	<b>-0.27</b>	<b>6.96</b>
NT	181.8	190.0	2.22	0.14
ACT	308.3	308.4	0.03	128.50
<b>Aust.<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>18 310.7</b>	<b>18751.0</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>2.44</b>

<sup>1</sup> Census year.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 'Other Territories' from 1993.

**Estimated resident population,  
Tasmania, 30 June 1998 p**

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Persons</i>			
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>% of total</i>
0-4	16 653	15 599	32 252	6.8
5-9	17 591	16 888	34 479	7.3
10-14	17 880	17 417	35 297	7.5
15-19	17 615	16 819	34 434	7.3
20-24	15 446	15 053	30 499	6.5
25-29	16 070	16 479	32 549	6.9
30-34	15 704	16 613	32 317	6.8
35-39	18 152	18 928	37 080	7.9
40-44	17 602	17 898	35 500	7.5
45-49	16 526	16 472	32 998	7.0
50-54	14 992	14 581	29 573	6.3
55-59	11 719	11 426	23 145	4.9
60-64	9 719	9 973	19 692	4.2
65-69	8 957	9 473	18 430	3.9
70-74	7 684	8 782	16 466	3.5
75 & over	10 326	16 848	27 174	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>232 636</b>	<b>239 249</b>	<b>471 885</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Estimated resident population  
(at 30 June)**

<i>Local government area</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1998 p</i>	<i>Proportion of State (%)</i>
Brighton	12 753	12 830	2.7
Central Highlands	2 554	2 512	0.5
Clarence	49 550	49 158	10.4
Derwent Valley	9 868	9 844	2.1
Glamorgan/ Spring Bay	4 152	4 164	0.9
Glenorchy	44 440	44 117	9.3
Hobart	46 893	46 502	9.9
Huon Valley	13 474	13 494	2.9
Kingborough	28 096	28 260	6.0
Sorell	10 624	10 878	2.3
Southern Midlands	5 575	5 590	1.2
Tasman	2 208	2 244	0.5
<b>Greater Hobart- Southern Region</b>	<b>230 187</b>	<b>229 593</b>	<b>48.7</b>
Break O'Day	5 881	5 825	1.2
Dorset	7 428	7 400	1.6
Flinders	981	946	0.2
George Town	6 929	6 823	1.4
Launceston	63 896	63 237	13.4
Meander Valley	17 267	17 289	3.7
Northern Midlands	11 842	11 816	2.5
West Tamar	19 823	19 893	4.2
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>134 047</b>	<b>133 229</b>	<b>28.2</b>
Burnie	19 977	19 665	4.2
Central Coast	21 351	21 122	4.5
Circular Head	8 450	8 493	1.8
Devonport	24 935	24 607	5.2
Kentish	5 462	5 468	1.2
King Island	1 879	1 810	0.4
Latrobe	7 801	7 947	1.7
Waratah/Wynyard	14 003	13 954	3.0
West Coast	6 351	5 937	1.3
<b>Mersey-Lyell Region</b>	<b>110 209</b>	<b>109 063</b>	<b>23.1</b>
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>474 443</b>	<b>471 885</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Population at selected census dates, Tasmania<sup>1</sup>

<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons per sq km</i>
1861	49 593	40 384	89 977	1.32
1881	61 162	54 543	115 705	1.69
1901	89 624	82 851	172 475	2.52
1921	107 743	106 037	213 780	3.13
1947	129 244	127 834	257 078	3.76
1961	177 628	172 712	350 340	5.13
1971 <sup>2</sup>	199 900	198 200	398 100	5.83
1981 <sup>2</sup>	212 600	214 700	427 200	6.25
1986 <sup>2</sup>	221 700	224 800	446 500	6.54
1991 <sup>2</sup>	231 500	235 300	466 800	6.89
1996 <sup>2</sup>	234 300	240 100	474 400	7.00

<sup>1</sup> Aborigines are excluded from the data for years 1861-1961.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated resident population.

### Population by country of birth, Tasmania, 1996 census

<i>Country</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Australia	193 884	200 890	394 774
Canada	227	238	465
China	180	209	389
Croatia	185	103	288
Fiji	121	177	298
Germany	1 043	972	2 015
Greece	346	278	624
Hong Kong	168	161	329
Hungary	183	93	276
India	242	265	507
Ireland (Rep.)	295	294	589
Italy	736	497	1 233
Malaysia	324	379	703
Netherlands	1 359	1 328	2 687
New Zealand	1 838	1 725	3 563
Philippines	113	569	682
Poland	562	488	1 050
Singapore	141	170	311
South Africa (Rep.)	360	366	726
United Kingdom	11 394	11 120	22 514
USA	449	426	875
Vietnam	122	87	209
Other	3 329	3 041	6 370
Not stated	8 237	8 880	17 117
Overseas visitor	500	565	1 065
<b>Total</b>	<b>226 338</b>	<b>233 321</b>	<b>459 659</b>

**Religious affiliation, Tasmania**

	<i>1996 (no.)</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>Christian</b>		
Anglican	156 192	37.7
Baptist	9 727	2.3
Brethren	3 078	0.7
Catholic	89 156	21.5
Churches of Christ	1 681	0.4
Jehovah's Witness	2 268	0.5
Latter-day Saints	1 608	0.4
Lutheran	2 176	0.5
Orthodox	2 148	0.5
Pentecostal	3 784	0.9
Presbyterian	13 977	3.4
Salvation Army	2 866	0.7
Seventh Day Adventist	1 163	0.3
Uniting Church <sup>1</sup>	34 901	8.4
Other Protestant	889	0.2
Other Christian	6 854	1.7
<b>Total Christian</b>	<b>332 468</b>	<b>80.3</b>
<b>Non-Christian</b>		
Buddhist	1 014	0.2
Muslim	807	0.2
Hindu	444	0.1
Jewish	167	0.0
Other non-Christian	1 299	0.3
<b>Total non-Christian</b>	<b>3 661</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Other groups</b>		
Inadequately described	1 279	0.3
No affiliation	76 859	18.6
<b>Total other groups</b>	<b>78 138</b>	<b>18.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>414 267</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not stated <sup>2</sup>	44 327	
Overseas visitor <sup>2</sup>	1 065	
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>459 659</b>	

<sup>1</sup> The Uniting Church was formed in 1978 from members of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

<sup>2</sup> 'Not stated' and 'Overseas visitor' is excluded from calculations of percentages.

(Source: 1996 Population Census)



Tasmania's demographic rates for 1997 are (with national rates in brackets): birth rate, 12.7 (13.6); death rate, 8.0 (7.0); marriage rate, 5.6 (5.8) and divorce rate, 2.8 (2.8).

### Vital statistics: Tasmania

Year	Marriages	Divorces <sup>1</sup>	Births	Deaths	
				Total	Under 1 year
1993	3 055	1 465	6 835	3 637	40
1994	2 887	1 544	6 844	3 911	51
1995	2 840	1 279	6 570	3 754	38
1996	2 654	1 582	6 457	3 872	29
1997	2 672	1 321	6 007	3 809	39

<sup>1</sup> Includes nullities of marriage.

### Vital statistics: rates, Tasmania

Year	Marriage <sup>1</sup>	Birth <sup>1</sup>	Death <sup>1</sup>	Infant mortality <sup>2</sup>
1993	6.5	14.5	7.7	5.9
1994	6.1	14.5	8.3	7.5
1995	6.0	13.9	7.9	5.8
1996	5.6	13.6	8.2	4.5
1997	5.6	12.7	8.0	6.5

<sup>1</sup> Number per 1,000 of mean population.

<sup>2</sup> Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births registered.

### Divorces, Tasmania

Year	Divorces granted by sex of petitioner			Total
	Male	Female	Joint	
1993	501	819	145	1 465
1994	486	898	160	1 544
1995	410	721	148	1 279
1996	459	875	248	1 582
1997	405	753	163	1 321

continued

**Divorces, Tasmania (continued)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Divorces granted by duration of marriage</i>		<i>Crude divorce rate<sup>1</sup></i>
	<i>0-9 years</i>	<i>10 years and over</i>	
1993	668	797	3.1
1994	634	910	3.3
1995	553	726	2.7
1996	646	936	3.3
1997	554	767	2.8

<sup>1</sup> Number granted per 1,000 of mean population.

**Life tables, Tasmania, 1995-97<sup>1</sup>**

<i>Age (years)</i>	<i>Expected years of life remaining</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
0	74.76	80.13
5	70.44	75.52
10	65.50	70.57
15	60.55	65.62
20	55.77	60.71
25	51.08	55.81
30	46.36	50.91
35	41.62	46.05
40	36.89	41.22
45	32.21	36.47
50	27.64	31.82
55	23.24	27.34
60	19.13	23.04
65	15.40	18.97
70	12.10	15.15
75	9.24	11.68
80	6.85	8.66
85	5.03	6.20
90	3.82	4.40
95	3.18	3.27

<sup>1</sup> From 1995 the life tables have been produced as a joint venture between the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Australian Government Actuary.

### Causes of death, Tasmania, 1997

<i>Cause of death</i>	<i>Number of deaths</i>	<i>% of total deaths</i>
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	46	1.2
Malignant neoplasm of colon	117	3.1
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	197	5.2
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	54	1.4
Leukaemia	30	0.8
All other malignant neoplasms	544	14.3
Diabetes mellitus	77	2.0
Acute myocardial infarction	466	12.2
Other ischaemic heart disease	347	9.1
Cerebrovascular disease	366	9.6
Other circulatory diseases	435	11.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	429	11.3
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	64	1.7
Sudden infant death syndrome	8	0.2
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	28	0.7
Suicide	51	1.3
Other accidents, poisonings and violence	109	2.9
Other causes	441	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 809</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Suicides, Tasmania and Australia

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>		<i>Australia</i>	
	<i>Aged 0-24</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Aged 0-24</i>	<i>Total</i>
1993	11	83	405	2 181
1994	17	70	437	2 258
1995	11	66	439	2 367
1996	7	64	421	2 393
1997	4	51	525	2 723

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

## education

In 1869 Tasmania became the first colony in the British Empire to make education compulsory. In 1898 school attendance was made obligatory between the ages of seven and 13 extending to between six and 14 years in 1912.

### Schools: teachers and pupils, Tasmania (at 1 July)

<i>Type of school</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Teachers<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Enrolments<sup>2</sup></i>	
			<i>Primary grades</i>	<i>Secondary grades</i>
Govt	1996	4 207	36 097	26 679
	1997	4 337	35 663	27 258
	1998	4 279	35 661	27 317
Non-govt	1996	1 389	11 110	10 296
	1997	1 402	10 808	10 428
	1998	1 402	10 660	10 478
All schools	1996	5 595	47 207	36 975
	1997	5 739	46 471	37 686
	1998	5 681	46 321	37 795

<sup>1</sup> Number of full-time teachers plus full-time equivalent units of part-time teaching.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes kindergarten pupils and special school pupils.  
(Source: ABS catalogue number 4221.0)

### Pupils/teacher ratios, Tasmania<sup>1</sup>

<i>Year</i>		<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>
1996	Government	16.8	13.0
	Non-government	18.9	12.9
1997	Government	16.2	12.8
	Non-government	18.4	12.8
1998	Government	16.4	13.0
	Non-government	17.8	13.0

<sup>1</sup> Based on full-time equivalents.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 4221.0)

### University enrolments, 1998

<i>Course</i>	<i>Enrolments</i>	
	<i>Commencing</i>	<i>Total</i>
Higher Degree	309	1 218
Other Postgraduate	154	292
Undergraduate		
Arts	1 223	3 072
Commerce & Law	967	2 595
Education	546	1 447
Health Science	305	1 195
Science & Engineering	838	2 507
<b>Total undergraduate</b>	<b>3 879</b>	<b>10 816</b>
Other	109	142
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 449</b>	<b>12 468</b>

(Source: University of Tasmania, *Statistics 1998*)

### Enrolments, TAFE Tasmania by Institute and Program, 1998<sup>1</sup>

<i>Program</i>	<i>Institute</i>	<i>Total</i>
Access & Languages	Adult Education & Community Services	1 237
Applied Design	Adult Education & Community Services	748
Automotive & Engineering	Industry	2 299
Community & Health Services	Adult Education & Community Services	1 913
Construction & Printing Textiles	Industry	2 681
Drysdale	Drysdale	3 255
Management & Accounting	Business	3 856
Metals & Electrical	Industry	3 784
Natural Resources	Natural Resources	3 220
Office Education & Information Technology	Business	6 859
<b>Total</b>		<b>29 852</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes adult education enrolments.

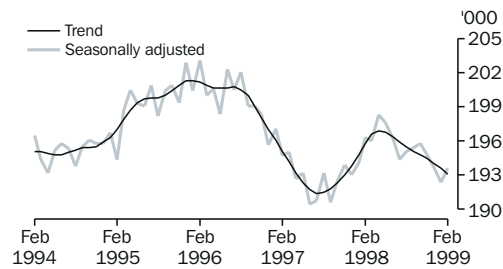
(Source: TAFEMIS)

## labour

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In recent years an important change in the Tasmanian labour force has been the shift away from full-time employment, towards part-time employment. In the 1980s, part-time employment accounted for about 19% (approx. 34,000) persons of total employment; during the 1990s this figure increased to around 27% (approx. 53,000 persons). Historically, females have far outnumbered males in part-time employment. In 1998, of the estimated 58,900

EMPLOYMENT



part-time employed persons, around 74% were females and 26% were males.

### ***Labour market***

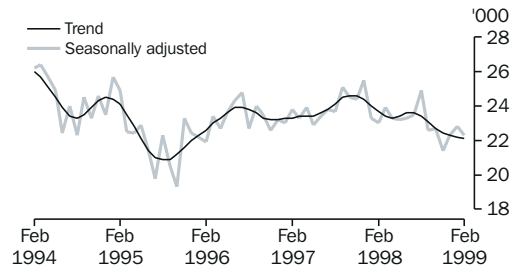
In 1998, employment in Tasmania was around 196,000 persons. Females accounted for approximately 44% of the total employment, and males 56%. The number of unemployed persons was around 23,000, which converts to an unemployment rate of around 11%. The female unemployment rate was nearly 9% while the male unemployment rate was just under 12%.

**Labour force status of civilian population aged 15 and over, Tasmania (trend series)**

<i>At June</i>	<i>Total employed (‘000)</i>	<i>Unemployed (‘000)</i>	<i>labour force (‘000)</i>	<i>Unemployment rate (%)</i>	<i>Participation rate (%)</i>
Males					
1995	112.9	13.9	126.8	11.0	70.7
1996	114.9	14.8	129.7	11.4	72.0
1997	110.4	13.9	124.3	11.2	69.0
1998	109.8	15.2	125.0	12.1	69.3
Females					
1995	86.8	7.5	94.3	8.0	50.3
1996	85.8	9.1	94.9	9.6	50.4
1997	81.3	9.6	90.9	10.6	48.1
1998	86.7	8.4	95.1	8.8	50.2
Persons					
1995	199.7	21.4	221.1	9.7	60.3
1996	200.7	23.9	224.6	10.6	61.0
1997	191.7	23.6	215.3	10.9	58.3
1998	196.4	23.6	220.0	10.7	59.5

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6203.0)

## UNEMPLOYMENT


**Unemployed persons, Tasmania ('000)<sup>1</sup>  
(at December)**

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Duration of unemployment (weeks)				
0-7 weeks	7.1	8.9	7.3	7.1
8-25 weeks	4.9	4.7	4.0	3.3
26-51 weeks	3.5	3.7	4.5	3.5
52 weeks & over	8.3	7.8	11.9	10.2
<b>Total unemployed</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>24.2</b>
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)	65.4	55.7	85.5	81.8

<sup>1</sup> Original data  
(Source: ABS unpublished data)

**Average weekly earnings, employees,  
Tasmania (\$) (trend series)**

Reference period	Males total earnings	Females total earnings
1996—November	642.40	394.80
1997—November	655.90	397.30
1998—February	662.30	399.80
May	665.30	406.20
August	665.50	411.60
November	665.30	413.40

continued



**Average weekly earnings, employees,  
Tasmania (trend series) (continued)**

<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Full-time adults</i>		<i>All employees total earnings \$</i>
	<i>Ordinary time earnings \$</i>	<i>Total earnings \$</i>	
1996—November	647.30	675.30	517.90
1997—November	682.60	709.60	525.60
1998—February	688.20	717.30	530.30
May	691.00	723.20	535.40
August	694.00	728.00	538.00
November	696.50	731.20	538.00

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6302.0)

**Industry employment distribution,  
Tasmania, 1998**

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Proportion of total industry</i>	
	<i>Persons<sup>1</sup> '000</i>	<i>%</i>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15.9	8.1
Mining	1.7	0.9
Manufacturing	23.4	12.0
Electricity, gas & water supply	1.5	0.8
Construction	11.2	5.7
Wholesale trade	8.0	4.1
Retail trade	31.6	16.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	10.5	5.4
Transport and storage	9.4	4.8
Communication services	2.4	1.2
Finance and insurance	5.4	2.8
Property and business services	13.6	7.0
Government administration and defence	10.6	5.4
Education	14.3	7.3
Health and community services	22.9	11.7
Cultural and recreational services	4.7	2.4
Personal and other services	8.6	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>195.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> This figure is the average of February, May, August and November figures.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6248.0)

### Average weekly hours worked, Tasmania<sup>1</sup>

<i>Year</i>	<i>Males<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Females<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Persons<sup>2</sup></i>
1994	37.7	25.6	32.6
1995	37.8	26.4	32.9
1996	37.4	25.7	32.4
1997	37.5	25.9	32.5
1998	37.6	26.4	32.7

All employed persons (original figures).

<sup>2</sup> This figure is the average of the monthly figures for the respective years.

<sup>3</sup> For explanation of terms and concepts, refer to ABS catalogue number 6203.0.

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

### Industrial disputes, Tasmania<sup>1</sup>

<i>Year</i>	<i>Disputes begun no.</i>	<i>Workers involved<sup>2</sup> '000</i>	<i>Working days lost '000</i>	<i>Working days lost per 1,000 employees</i>
1994	30	5.6	4.6	29
1995	26	3.4	3.5	22
1996	17	10.0	13.0	78
1997	15	2.4	5.7	35
1998	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	3.1	19

<sup>1</sup> The statistics relate to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work for 10 staff-days or more. Figures cover workers who actually participated in disputes plus workers stood down from the establishments where the stoppages occurred but who were not themselves parties to the disputes.

<sup>2</sup> Figures include additional workers joining disputes of previous periods.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6321.0 and 6322.0)

## social welfare

The main objective of the system of social welfare is the alleviation of poverty. The introduction of a pension for aged persons in 1909 began Australia's national provision of social security payments. While it is the Federal Government that provides almost all income maintenance payments, the State Government and voluntary agencies provide many services and personalised help to people in need.

### Child care users, March 1996 ('000)<sup>1</sup>

<i>Type of care</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Formal care		
Before and after school care	1.2	111.7
Long day care centre	4.0	177.7
Family day care	2.8	96.2
Occasional care	2.3	52.4
Pre-school	3.3	200.6
Other formal care	n.p.	22.2
Total children who used formal care <sup>2</sup>	12.7	624.4
Total children who used formal care only	6.8	373.5
Informal care		
Brother/sister/step care	5.3	165.1
Other relative	23.4	726.0
Non-relative	7.3	318.0
Total children who used informal care <sup>2</sup>	33.2	1 128.3
Total children who used informal care only	27.3	877.5
Children who used neither formal nor informal care	43.5	1 601.0
<b>Total children<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>3 102.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Children under 12 years.

<sup>2</sup> As children may use more than one type of care the categories will not add to Total children.

<sup>3</sup> Comprises Total children who used formal care, Total children who used informal care only and Children who used neither formal nor informal care.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 4402.0)

**Selected Centrelink pensions, benefits  
and family payments,  
Tasmania, June 1998**

<i>Pension, benefit or family payment</i>	<i>Recipients no.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Proportion of total Aust. recipients %</i>
Age Pension	45 132	2.7
Disability Support Pension	19 607	3.5
Wife Pension	4 155	3.6
Carer Payment	1 253	3.7
Sickness Allowance <sup>2</sup>	438	2.7
Mobility Allowance	901	3.1
Child Disability Allowance	2642	2.9
Youth Training Allowance <sup>3</sup>	1 387	4.5
Newstart Allowance <sup>3</sup>	26 129	3.4
Mature Age Allowance	1 871	3.7
Mature Age Partner Allowance	177	4.0
Partner Allowance <sup>3</sup>	3 027	3.9
Family Allowance	51 299	2.9
Double Orphan Pension	27	2.0
Parenting Payment Single <sup>4</sup>	10 987	3.0
Parenting Payment Partnered	19 824	3.1
Widow B Pension	345	2.5
Widow Allowance	709	2.9
Maternity Allowance, 1997-98	5 825	2.7
Special Benefit <sup>2</sup>	141	1.4

<sup>1</sup> These statistics relate to the relevant pay periods closest to 30 June 1998 unless otherwise specified. These periods will generally be within a fortnight either side of that date.

<sup>2</sup> Data for 1998 are derived from a point in time in the relevant quarter.

<sup>3</sup> May 1998 data. Customers who received a nil rate of payment have been excluded.

<sup>4</sup> Parenting Payment Single replaced Sole Parent Pension in March 1998.

(Source: Centrelink)

Service and disability pensions payable, Tasmania, as at 30 June 1998

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<i>War service</i>	<i>Service pension no.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Disability pension no.</i>	<i>War widows no.</i>	<i>Dependants (orphans) no.</i>	<i>Dependants of incapacitated veterans no.</i>
World War I	10	4	97	—	34
World War II	9 589	4 657	3 520	3	2 599
Korea, Malaya & FESR <sup>2</sup>	519	269	54	1	87
Vietnam	1 008	868	46	10	276
British Commonwealth	1 964	—	—	—	—
Allied Veterans	624	—	—	—	—
British Commonwealth & Allied Mariners	15	—	—	—	—
Australian Mariners	96	—	—	—	—
Defence Force/Peacekeeping Forces	—	820	13	10	109
Seamans War Pension	—	16	6	—	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 825</b>	<b>6 634</b>	<b>3 736</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3 106</b>

<sup>1</sup> Service pension figures at 1 July 1998, some Service Pensioners may also be in receipt of a Disability Pension.

<sup>2</sup> Far East Strategic Reserve.

(Source: Department of Veterans' Affairs)

## household expenditure

### Average weekly household expenditure, 1993-94<sup>1</sup> (\$)

<i>Broad expenditure group</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<b>Commodity or service</b>		
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	62.92	85.38
Fuel & power	22.46	16.77
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	102.10	111.00
Alcoholic beverages	15.42	17.46
Tobacco	10.10	9.19
Clothing & footwear	29.81	33.71
Household furnishings & equipment	34.54	39.56
Household services & operation	29.68	31.58
Medical care & health expenses	24.45	27.14
Transport	76.72	93.58
Recreation	77.98	79.34
Personal care	9.51	11.37
Miscellaneous commodities & services	39.65	46.02
<b>Total commodity &amp; service expenditure</b>	<b>535.34</b>	<b>602.11</b>
<b>Selected other payments</b>		
Income tax	103.40	136.99
Mortgage payment, principal (selected dwelling)	13.47	20.78
Other capital housing costs	29.45	29.46
Superannuation & life insurance	22.80	22.32

<sup>1</sup> For definitions see ABS catalogue number 6535.0.

### Source of household income<sup>1</sup>

<i>Source of income</i>	<i>Tasmania</i> %	<i>Australia</i> %
Weekly employee income	67.1	72.7
Weekly own business income	7.5	7.5
Government pensions and allowances	16.9	13.0
Other sources	8.5	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Household income is the sum of the gross weekly income of all household members.

## prices and price indexes

### Average retail prices of selected items: Hobart, December quarter<sup>1</sup> (cents)

Article	Unit	1997	1998	% change <sup>2</sup>
Milk (fresh)	1 litre	125	125	0.0
Cheese (processed)	500g	392	371	-5.4
Butter	500g	219	216	-1.4
Bread	680g	189	204	7.9
Biscuits (dry)	250g	183	180	-1.6
Flour (self raising)	2kg	252	252	0.0
<b>Beef</b>				
Rump steak	1kg	976	881	-9.7
Corned silverside	1kg	618	531	-14.1
<b>Lamb</b>				
Leg	1kg	545	554	1.7
Loin chops	1kg	658	751	14.1
Pork, leg	1kg	660	616	-6.7
Chicken (frozen)	1kg	394	380	-3.6
Bacon (rashers)	250g	361	381	5.5
Sausages	1kg	387	387	0.0
Oranges	1kg	119	138	16.0
Bananas	1kg	214	215	0.5
Potatoes	1kg	83	77	-7.2
Tomatoes	1kg	271	421	55.4
Carrots	1kg	139	180	29.5
Eggs (52g)	doz	284	290	2.1
Sugar, white	2kg	237	265	11.8
Jam (strawberry)	500g jar	279	262	-6.1
Tea	250g	241	273	13.3
Coffee (instant)	150g jar	697	671	-3.7
<b>Beer</b>				
(full strength)	24 x 375ml bottles	2 717	2 699	-0.7
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	81.3	74.8	-8.0

<sup>1</sup> The table units are not necessarily those for which the original price data were obtained. <sup>2</sup> Over previous year.  
(Source: ABS catalogue number 6403.0)

### Price index of building materials, Hobart<sup>1</sup>

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<b>Materials used</b>			
in house building	120.7	120.1	121.0
in building other than house building	115.1	116.3	117.4

<sup>1</sup> All groups index numbers; index bases: 1989-90 = 100.0.

### Consumer Price Index: Eight capital cities<sup>1</sup> Index numbers

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Eight capitals</i>
<b>June quarter</b>									
1990	102.5	102.7	102.2	102.5	102.9	101.9	102.4	102.3	102.5
1991	105.4	106.8	105.7	107.3	105.1	105.8	106.6	105.6	106.0
1992	106.5	108.2	107.0	109.4	105.6	107.0	108.4	107.9	107.3
1993	108.4	110.1	109.7	112.3	106.8	109.4	110.0	110.3	109.3
1994	110.0	112.0	111.5	114.4	109.1	112.4	112.4	112.0	111.2
1995	115.4	116.2	116.9	118.8	114.9	117.1	116.8	117.6	116.2
1996	119.9	119.2	120.4	122.0	117.9	120.6	120.8	121.4	119.8
1997	120.2	119.9	121.1	121.9	118.1	121.3	121.5	120.4	120.2
1998	121.4	120.3	122.3	122.4	118.9	122.0	121.8	121.2	121.0
<b>Percentage increase between June 1997 and June 1998 quarters</b>									
	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.7

<sup>1</sup> The index measures price movements in each city individually; they do not measure differences in price levels between cities.

Base of each Index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0.

The Consumer Price Index measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditures by metropolitan wage and salary earner households.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6401.0)



### Consumer Price Index: Hobart<sup>1</sup>

<i>Period</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Clothing</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Household equip. &amp; operation</i>	<i>Trans- portation</i>	<i>Tobacco and alcohol</i>	<i>Health &amp; personal care</i>	<i>Recreation and education</i>	<i>All groups Index no.</i>	<i>% change</i>
<b>1996-97</b>										
December	120.6	105.6	104.8	119.4	121.8	152.7	154.8	116.8	121.3	0.2
March	120.7	105.7	101.9	120.1	122.8	153.1	159.4	120.5	121.9	0.5
June	121.0	105.3	98.4	120.1	121.7	153.5	162.6	119.2	121.3	-0.5
<b>1997-98</b>										
September	121.0	104.8	97.7	119.7	122.2	153.6	153.0	119.2	120.6	-0.6
December	121.7	106.0	95.5	119.7	122.1	155.6	160.9	120.6	121.2	0.5
March	121.7	105.5	95.3	119.4	121.7	158.0	162.7	121.7	121.5	0.2
June	122.3	105.3	95.5	119.5	120.5	160.2	166.1	122.6	122.0	0.4
<b>1998-99</b>										
September	124.7	105.1	95.6	120.4	120.4	159.6	171.5	122.5	122.8	0.7
December	125.0	105.7	95.4	120.8	118.6	159.1	169.5	124.2	122.7	-0.1
<b>Percentage change between December 1997 and December 1998 quarters</b>										
	2.7	-0.3	-0.1	0.9	-2.9	2.2	5.3	3.0	1.2	..
<sup>1</sup> Base of each Index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0.										

**Average retail prices of selected items: Capital cities, December quarter, 1998 (cents)**

<i>Article</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Canberra</i>
Milk (fresh) <sup>1</sup>	1 litre	116	135	120	132	135	125	122	115
Cheese (processed)	500g	389	358	357	312	335	371	369	374
Butter <sup>2</sup>	500g	181	205	164	175	196	216	210	189
Bread (white loaf, sliced) <sup>3</sup>	680g	210	201	199	167	196	204	217	210
Flour (self raising)	2kg	327	321	271	249	268	252	305	328
Beef									
Rump steak	1kg	1 163	1 031	1 041	1 156	1 018	881	1 229	1 166
Corned silverside	1kg	634	611	543	638	686	531	649	647
Lamb									
Leg	1kg	605	523	546	565	589	554	616	521
Loin chops	1kg	782	864	840	846	871	751	925	769
Pork, leg	1kg	540	517	536	571	591	616	690	539
Potatoes	1kg	127	137	134	86	135	77	123	149
Eggs <sup>4</sup>	1 doz	280	297	259	245	246	290	291	288
Sugar, white	2kg	236	221	218	202	254	265	218	233
Jam (strawberry)	500g jar	235	243	242	224	246	262	257	239
Tea	250g	230	240	251	220	264	273	267	229
Margarine, table <sup>5</sup>	500g	178	158	177	172	169	188	200	192
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	71.1	68.3	61.8	69.5	70.8	74.8	77.2	74.0
Beer, full strength, unchilled <sup>2</sup>	24 x 375ml bottle	2 621	2 723	2 646	2 715	2 685	2 699	2 897	2 477

<sup>1</sup> Darwin price relates to blended milk. <sup>2</sup> Darwin, chilled. <sup>3</sup> Supermarket sales. <sup>4</sup> Eggs in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Canberra—min. net weight 55g, Brisbane and Hobart—52g, Perth—50g, and Darwin—54g. <sup>5</sup> Poly-unsaturated.

## private finance

Bank deposits rose 2% and loans rose by 6.9% between June 1997 and June 1998.

### Banks, Tasmania<sup>1</sup> (\$m)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>June 1997</i>	<i>June 1998</i>
Deposits		
Current bearing interest	685	715
Current not bearing interest	249	239
Term deposits	1 750	1 789
Investment savings	600	633
Statement savings	219	232
Passbook/school savings	117	97
Other	100	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 719</b>	<b>3 796</b>
Loans	4 500	4 811

<sup>1</sup> Average of weekly figures.

(Source: Reserve Bank of Australia)

### *Housing finance for owner occupation*

Between June 1997 and June 1998, the trend estimate for the number of new secured housing finance commitments in Tasmania decreased by 2%. In contrast, the value of these commitments increased by 8.6%. This trend was similar to the national trend, which decreased by 0.8% for the number of housing commitments. The value of these commitments increased by 5%.

### Secured housing finance commitments (trend)<sup>1</sup>

	<i>June 1997</i>		<i>June 1998</i>	
	<i>Dwelling units</i>	<i>Value \$m</i>	<i>Dwelling units</i>	<i>Value \$m</i>
Tasmania	799	58	783	63
Australia	40 217	4 370	39 883	4 589

<sup>1</sup> Excludes alterations and additions, includes refinancing.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5609.0)

## retail industry

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During 1998 Tasmania's retailers had a turnover of \$3171.0 million, a decrease of 0.5% on the 1997 figure of \$3,187.2 million.

The 1991-92 Retail Census showed that at 30 June 1992, there were 4,839 retail establishments operating in Tasmania. These establishments employed 26,350 persons. Average employment per establishment at 30 June 1992 was 5.4 persons.

Some 31% of all retail establishments in Tasmania were food stores. Food stores employed 39% of persons employed in the industry and contributed 44% to industry turnover.

### Turnover of retail establishments, Tasmania<sup>1</sup>

<i>Type of store</i>	<i>1997 \$m</i>	<i>1998 \$m</i>
Food retailing	1 373.8	1 374.1
Clothing and soft goods retailing	183.9	197.5
Household goods retailing	323.9	298.3
Recreational goods retailing	205.8	199.2
Hospitality and services	464.2	448.4
Other <sup>2</sup>	635.6	653.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 187.2</b>	<b>3 171.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc.

<sup>2</sup> Includes department stores.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8501.0)

## mining and quarrying

### Principal mineral concentrates produced, Tasmania ('000 tonnes)

<i>Concentrate</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Copper	53.5	99.7	109.6
Iron (pellets)	1 681.3	809.4	1 074.7
Lead	106.3	101.4	84.6
Lead-zinc	38.6	38.0	26.2
Tin	16.0	16.3	16.2
Zinc	361.5	356.9	335.4

(Source: Mineral Resources Tasmania)

### Mineral exploration<sup>1</sup>

<i>Year</i>	<i>Aust. expenditure (\$m)</i>	<i>Tas. expenditure (\$m)</i>	<i>Tas. as % of Aust. expenditure</i>
1993-94	792.6	10.2	1.29
1994-95	893.3	14.9	1.67
1995-96	960.3	18.8	1.96
1996-97	1 148.6	26.0	2.26
1997-98	1 066.8	20.7	1.94

<sup>1</sup> Other than petroleum.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8412.0)

### Strategic prospectivity zones, 30 June 1997

<i>SPZ</i>	<i>Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</i>	<i>% occupied</i>
Arthur	941.7	85.0
Balfour	2 077.3	53.1
Beaconsfield	18.9	99.6
Cape Sorell	836.3	60.5
Mt. Read	2 497.6	34.8
North-East	1 572.3	16.2
Zeehan/Waratah	619.8	33.8

(Source: Mineral Resources Tasmania)

In 1997-98 mineral exploration declined, with annual mineral exploration expenditure decreasing by 20% to \$20.7 million.

In 1997-98 Tasmania's share of national mineral exploration was 1.94%, down from 2.27% in 1996-97.

**Types of prospecting rights held  
(at 30 June 1997)**

<i>Mining Tenement</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Area</i>
Exploration licences		
All minerals	138	9 964 km <sup>2</sup>
Non metallic	12	390 km <sup>2</sup>
Oil (onshore)	3	11 897 km <sup>2</sup>
Retention licences		
All minerals	15	58 km <sup>2</sup>
Non metallic	13	267 km <sup>2</sup>
Prospectors licences issued	70	n.a.
Permits to explore for petroleum under <i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967</i>	5	397 blocks
Retention Licence under <i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967</i>	1	9 blocks

(Source: Mineral Resources Tasmania)

**Mining, Tasmania**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Establish- ments at 30 June no.</i>	<i>Persons employed at 30 June '000</i>	<i>Wages and salaries \$m</i>	<i>Turn- over \$m</i>
1992-93	9	1.5	89.1	330.4
1993-94	9	1.4	84.7	343.7
1994-95	9	1.1	77.0	371.0
1995-96	10	1.2	71.1	371.9
1996-97 r	10	1.0	85.0	433.5
1997-98 p	12	1.0	66.7	423.4

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8401.0)

## manufacturing

### Production of selected articles, Tasmania

<i>Article</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Butter (t)	10 869	8 745
Cheese (t)	25 398	27 444
Electricity, total (m kW.h)	9 543	9 700
Paper, newsprint ('000 t)	232.7	n.p.
Timber, sawn, peeled or sliced ('000 m <sup>3</sup> )	328.5	344.2
Whole milk (million litres)	529.4	542.8
Woodchips etc. (green wt) ( '000 t)	3 609	4 440
Zinc, refined ('000 t)20	207.7	197.0

(Sources: Aust. Dairy Corp. and ABS unpublished data)

### Manufacturing industry, Tasmania<sup>1</sup>

<i>Year</i>	<i>Persons employed at 30 June '000</i>	<i>Wages and salaries \$m<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Turnover \$m</i>
1993-94	21.8	645	4 117
1994-95	22.4	676	4 405
1995-96	22.5	697	4 819
1996-97	21.6	744	4 745
1997-98 p	21.1	734	5 003

<sup>1</sup> The 1993-94 data includes data relating to those single establishment management units not employing staff at 30 June 1994. These were excluded from the collection from 1988-89 to 1992-93.

<sup>2</sup> For 1995-96, excludes provision expenses for employee entitlements.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8221.6, 8201.0)



**Manufacturing establishments,  
Tasmania, 1997-98 p,  
summary of operations**

<i>Industry subdivision</i>	<i>Wages and salaries (\$m)</i>	<i>Turn- over (\$m)</i>
Food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing	187	1 424
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	39	189
Wood and paper product manufacturing	141	1 193
Printing, publishing and recorded media	52	183
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	30	192
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	22	223
Metal product manufacturing	143	1 081
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	103	453
Other manufacturing	17	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>5 003</b>

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8201.0)

## building

In 1997-98 the value of all building approved in Tasmania was \$306.3m, 12.9% below the value for 1996-97. The value of non-residential building approved decreased by 21.1% in 1997-98.

### Building approvals, Tasmania

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<b>New houses</b>			
Private sector (no.)	1 917	1 575	1 410
Public sector (no.)	21	18	9
<b>Total (\$m)</b>	<b>165.3</b>	<b>137.3</b>	<b>126.0</b>
<b>Other new residential building</b>			
Private sector (no.)	448	194	208
Public sector (no.)	153	57	11
<b>Total (\$m)</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>Alterations and additions to residential building<sup>1</sup> (\$m)</b>			
	<b>36.9</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>38.4</b>
<b>Non-residential building<sup>2</sup></b>			
Private sector (\$m)	119.8	121.5	82.7
<b>Total (\$m)</b>	<b>216.8</b>	<b>159.0</b>	<b>125.5</b>
<b>Total building (\$m)</b>	<b>471.1</b>	<b>351.7</b>	<b>306.3</b>

<sup>1</sup> Valued at \$10,000 and over.

<sup>2</sup> Includes alterations and additions valued at \$50,000 and over, to non-residential building.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8731.6)

### New houses approved, Tasmania.

<b>Material of outer walls</b>	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Double brick	248	108	47
Brick veneer	1 104	997	961
Fibre cement	94	60	73
Timber	335	278	222
Other and not stated	157	150	116
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 938</b>	<b>1 593</b>	<b>1 419</b>

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

### Value of non-residential building approved (\$m)

<i>Type of building</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Hotels, motels etc.	14.0	6.4	8.6
Shops	29.3	15.3	12.8
Factories	19.2	37.5	9.8
Offices	10.8	14.1	9.8
Other business premises	16.8	20.0	24.1
Educational	7.8	4.8	5.8
Religious	1.8	0.6	0.7
Health	12.2	14.9	3.9
Entertainment & recreation	2.1	4.8	4.5
Miscellaneous	5.9	3.3	2.8
<b>Total non-residential building</b>	<b>119.8</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>82.7</b>

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8731.6)

### Value building approved, chain volume measures (\$m)

<i>Type of building</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
New houses	165.2	137.3	126.0
Other residential building	52.5	20.2	16.4
<b>Total new residential building</b>	<b>217.3</b>	<b>157.4</b>	<b>142.3</b>
Alterations and additions to residential building	36.9	35.3	38.4
<b>Total residential building</b>	<b>254.2</b>	<b>192.8</b>	<b>180.7</b>
Non-residential building	218.3	159.0	125.0
<b>Total all building</b>	<b>472.4</b>	<b>351.7</b>	<b>305.7</b>

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8731.6)

**Building activity**

The value of all building completed during 1997-98 was \$422.5m, an increase of 0.2% on the 1996-97 figure of \$421.8m.

The value of new residential building completed during 1997-98 was \$182.0m, a decrease of 9.9% on the 1996-97 figure.

In the non-residential sector the value of Shops building completed decreased from \$30.4m in 1996-97 to \$17.4m in 1997-98. The value of Factories building completed increased from \$19.7m to \$49.4m over the same period.

The value of non-residential building completed in 1997-98 was \$197.8m, an increase of 11.1% on the \$178.0m recorded in 1996-97.

**Value of all building completed, Tasmania (\$m)**

<i>Type of building</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
New houses	198.4	171.2	144.6
Other residential building	37.3	30.9	37.4
<b>Total new residential building</b>	<b>235.7</b>	<b>202.1</b>	<b>182.0</b>
Alterations and additions to residential building valued at \$10,000 and over	42.8	41.7	42.6
Hotels etc.	4.7	16.0	11.4
Shops	31.3	30.4	17.4
Factories	15.0	19.7	49.4
Offices	25.0	23.4	30.6
Other business premises	29.9	19.1	26.4
Educational	23.4	29.2	17.9
Religious	1.2	1.2	0.4
Health	28.6	13.4	22.8
Entertainment & recreation	12.5	9.0	14.6
Miscellaneous	13.9	16.6	6.9
<b>Total non-residential building</b>	<b>185.5</b>	<b>178.0</b>	<b>197.8</b>
<b>Total all building</b>	<b>464.0</b>	<b>421.8</b>	<b>422.5</b>

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8752.6)

### Value of non-residential building, Tasmania<sup>1</sup> (\$m)

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Commenced	241.5	163.1	141.8
Completed	185.5	178.0	197.8
Under construction <sup>2</sup>	153.3	139.0	84.4

<sup>1</sup> When completed.

<sup>2</sup> At end of period.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8752.6)

### Value of all building, Tasmania<sup>1</sup> (\$m)

Year	Commenced	Completed	Under construction <sup>2</sup>
1993-94	509.3	454.5	314.7
1994-95	448.3	472.3	298.3
1995-96	499.6	464.0	349.3
1996-97	367.6	421.8	300.8
1997-98	331.4	422.5	217.2

<sup>1</sup> When completed.

<sup>2</sup> At end of period.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8752.6)

### Construction of new residential building, Tasmania

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<b>Commenced</b>			
No. of new dwelling units	2 410	1 851	1 618
Value (\$m) <sup>1</sup>	218.7	165.4	149.6
<b>Completed</b>			
No. of new dwelling units	2 648	2 177	1 904
Value (\$m)	235.7	202.1	182.0
<b>Under construction<sup>2</sup></b>			
No. of new dwelling units	1 958	1 607	1 304
Value (\$m) <sup>1</sup>	177.4	144.0	116.1

<sup>1</sup> When completed

<sup>2</sup> At end of period.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8752.6)

## agriculture

Information is collected from an establishment if it had an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or greater.

### Land used for agriculture, Tasmania

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<b>Area ('000 hectares)</b>			
Crops <sup>1</sup>	75	73	78
Sown pastures <sup>2</sup>	928	1 067	710
Balance (used mainly for grazing)	946	780	1 127
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 949</b>	<b>1 920</b>	<b>1 915</b>
<b>Proportion of total area (%)</b>			
Crops <sup>1</sup>	3.8	3.8	4.1
Sown pastures <sup>2</sup>	47.6	55.6	37.1
Balance (used mainly for grazing)	48.5	40.6	58.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes cereal and other broadacre crops, orchard trees, fruit and vegetables. Excludes area of pasture for hay, seed and silage.

<sup>2</sup> Includes area harvested for hay, seed and silage.

### Number of establishments producing fruit, Tasmania

Type	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Orchard fruit			
Apples	176	174	159
Apricots	35	32	33
Cherries	44	45	41
Pears (excluding Nashi)	43	36	32
Berry and small fruit			
Black currants	27	23	24
Blueberries	n.a.	8	9
Raspberries	25	27	32
Strawberries	19	22	31
Grapes	70	80	97

Growing vegetables for human consumption is Tasmania's main cropping activity, concentrated along a coastal strip from Westbury to Circular Head. Four vegetables (french and runner beans, green peas, onions and potatoes) account for about 96% of the total area of vegetables grown. Other major crops, apart from pastures, include barley and oats grown for grain.

### Crops and pastures, Tasmania, 1997-98

<i>Crops and pastures</i>	<i>Area '000 ha</i>	<i>Production '000 t</i>	<i>Yield per hectare t/ha</i>
Pasture seed	2.1	1.4	0.7
Pure lucerne, for hay	2.2	9.4	4.4
Other pasture, for hay	49.5	198.0	4.0
Cereals for hay	2.4	8.9	3.7
Crops other than cereals for hay	1.0	5.1	5.1
<b>Crops</b>			
Wheat, for grain	2.8	11.7	4.2
Oats, for grain	8.0	14.9	1.9
Barley, for grain	13.2	30.9	2.4
Triticale, for grain	1.8	7.0	3.8
Lupins, for grain	0.1	0.3	2.0
Peas, field, for grain	0.5	1.1	2.3
Canola	0.1	0.1	1.1
Hops <sup>1</sup>	0.6	1.1	1.8
<b>Vegetables</b>			
Beans - processing	1.5	12.2	7.9
Carrots	0.6	32.0	53.2
Onions	1.1	51.9	51.1
Peas - processing <sup>2</sup>	6.0	31.9	5.3
Peas - fresh <sup>3</sup>	0.1	0.3	6.2
Potatoes	8.3	373.6	45.0
<b>Fruit</b>			
Black currants	0.1	0.5	4.9
Blueberries	0.0	0.1	3.3
Raspberries	0.0	0.1	3.1
Strawberries	0.0	0.1	5.4
Total grapes	0.4	3.1	7.8

<sup>1</sup>Dry weight, <sup>2</sup>Shelled weight, <sup>3</sup>Weight in pod.

### Livestock numbers, Tasmania, at 31 March ('000)

<i>Description</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>
Milk cattle		
Cows (in milk and dry)	137.2	143.2
Other (bulls, heifers, calves)	73.5	74.5
Meat cattle		
Bulls and bull calves	12.0	11.7
Other calves (under 1 year)	159.6	162.5
Cows and heifers (1 year and over)	241.6	231.9
Other meat cattle (1 year and over)	101.3	104.2
<b>Total cattle and calves</b>	<b>725.2</b>	<b>728.0</b>
Sheep		
Lambs and hoggets	1 084.8	1033.9
Breeding ewes	1 633.3	1563.5
All other sheep	1 258.4	1271.4
<b>Total sheep and lambs</b>	<b>3 976.6</b>	<b>3868.8</b>
Pigs		
<b>Total pigs</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>24.3</b>

### Wool production and value, Tasmania

<i>Year</i>	<i>Shorn wool<sup>1</sup> t</i>	<i>Other wool<sup>2</sup> t</i>	<i>Total wool t</i>	<i>Gross value<sup>3</sup> \$m</i>	<i>Price<sup>4</sup> cents/kg</i>
1990-91	21 970	1 757	23 727	116.7	536
1991-92	18 293	1 639	19 932	78.7	435
1992-93	17 879	1 388	19 267	62.7	348
1993-94	19 221	1 525	20 746	74.2	357
1996-97	19 503	1 223	20 726	82.1	409
1997-98	17 855	1 350	19 205	92.9	501

<sup>1</sup> Including crutchings.

<sup>2</sup> Fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins.

<sup>3</sup> Value of shorn wool and other wool combined.

<sup>4</sup> Average price of greasy wool sold at Tasmanian auctions.

Note: Data not collected for 94-95 or 95-96.



### Bee keeping, Tasmania

Year	Apiaries no.	Product -ive Hives '000	Honey produced	
			Quantity t	Av. per productive hive no.
1993-94	32	12.2	623	50.9
1994-95	30	12.9	979	75.9
1995-96	29	12.9	741	57.7
1996-97	30	13.3	1 012	76.1
1997-98	30	12.2	746	61.1

### Production of meat (carcass weight), Tasmania (tonnes)

Year	Beef and veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pig- meat <sup>1</sup>	Total
1992-93	45 616	8 949	7 456	5 749	67 770
1993-94	47 973	9 992	7 047	6 019	71 031
1994-95	50 884	11 230	8 412	5 982	76 509
1995-96	46 252	7 414	7 407	5 634	66 707
1996-97	52 630	8 170	6 876	4 934	72 610
1997-98	54 213	9 841	8 072	4 916	77 041

<sup>1</sup> Includes pork for manufacture into bacon and ham.

### Milk and other dairy products, Tasmania

Year	Dairy cows <sup>2</sup> '000	Whole milk intake by factories million litres	Factory production	
			Butter <sup>1</sup> t	Cheese t
1992-93	105.8	413	6 287	20 043
1993-94	112.5	447	7 846	22 461
1994-95	118.9	436	8 105	20 529
1995-96	129.6	514	9 589	25 371
1996-97	137.2	529	10 869	25 398
1997-98	143.2	543	8 745	27 444

<sup>1</sup> Includes butter equivalent of butter oil.

<sup>2</sup> In milk and dry, at 31 March.

(Source: Australian Dairy Corporation)

## VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The total gross value of agricultural production in Tasmania increased by 8.6% to \$717.1m in the year ended 31 March 1998. Over the last five seasons, the value of agricultural production has risen by 26.1%.

The value of livestock slaughterings (meat, offal etc.) remained steady at \$117.7m. The value of livestock products (milk, wool, eggs etc.) increased by 5.3% to \$237.8m.

The value of crops in Tasmania rose slightly to \$318.5m. Tasmania's single biggest crop is still potatoes, up \$7.6m to \$92.4m in the year ended 31 March 1998.

An increase in the export price saw the value of the onion crop increase by 67% to \$27.2m.

The value of the apple crop decreased 31.0% to \$37.4m, but still accounted for 79.2% of Tasmania's fruit crop. Grapes are the next most significant fruit, with a value of \$4.2m, up \$1.2m from the 1997 value.

### **Definitions**

*The value of agricultural production refers to establishments within the scope of the Agricultural Survey (see page 71).*

*Gross value refers to the value realised in the market place (wholesale price).*

*Local value deducts the marketing costs.*

### Financial statistics, agricultural farm businesses, Tasmania<sup>1</sup> (\$m)

<i>Item</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98p</i>
Sales of crops	290.4	198.1
Sales of livestock	139.2	130.9
Sales of livestock products	172.2	161.1
Turnover	701.8	636.5
Purchases & selected expenses	397.6	352.3
Value added <sup>2</sup>	319.6	277.5
Cash operating surplus	113.7	96.4
Total net capital expenditure	81.3	63.1
Total value of assets	3 156.1	3 191.3
Gross indebtedness	576.7	589.4
Net worth	2 579.3	2 601.9

<sup>1</sup> See ABS catalogue number 7507.0 for information on sampling errors and definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Includes an estimate for the value of increase in stock.

### Value of agricultural production, Tasmania (\$m)

<i>Industry</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98p</i>
<b>Crops<sup>1</sup></b>			
Gross value	301.4	317.2	361.6
Local value	271.9	298.3	n.y.a.
<b>Livestock slaughterings and other disposals</b>			
Gross value	105.3	117.1	117.7
Local value	93.7	106.0	n.y.a.
<b>Livestock products</b>			
Gross value	218.8	225.8	237.8
Local value	218.9	216.6	n.y.a.
<b>Total, agriculture</b>			
Gross value	625.5	660.1	717.1
Local value	578.9	620.9	n.y.a.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes crops and pasture harvested for green feed or silage.

### Gross value of crops, Tasmania<sup>1</sup> (\$m)

<i>Crop</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98p</i>
Barley, for grain	9.1	6.6	5.1
Oats, for grain	3.1	2.2	2.2
Wheat, for grain	1.0	1.4	1.9
Apples	46.7	54.2	37.4
Pears <sup>3</sup>	0.8	0.6	0.6
Apricots	0.4	0.4	0.2
Cherries	1.1	2.2	2.5
Raspberries	0.6	0.7	0.6
Grapes	3.8	3.0	4.2
Beans, french & runner	4.8	5.5	4.7
Peas, green	9.7	12.8	11.4
Potatoes	66.8	84.8	92.4
Carrots	4.4	8.3	11.9
Onions	20.4	16.3	27.2
Other vegetables for human consumption	30.0	27.4	22.3
Pastures and grasses cut for hay	26.8	29.3	29.1
Pasture seed <sup>2</sup>	1.6	2.2	3.3
Other crops	70.3	59.3	61.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>301.4</b>	<b>317.2</b>	<b>318.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes crops and pasture harvested for green feed or silage.

<sup>2</sup> Includes lucerne.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes Nashi.

### Gross value of livestock production, Tasmania (\$m)

<i>Item</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98p</i>
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals <sup>1</sup>			
Cattle & calves	69.7	75.1	77.6
Sheep & lambs	15.2	18.9	22.0
Other <sup>2</sup>	20.4	23.1	18.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>117.7</b>
Livestock products			
Wool <sup>3</sup>	67.9	82.1	92.9
Milk	139.4	132.6	133.7
Eggs	9.7	9.0	9.1
Honey & beeswax	1.7	2.1	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>218.8</b>	<b>225.8</b>	<b>237.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes the net export of live animals.

<sup>2</sup> Pigs, goats and poultry slaughterings, and other disposals.

<sup>3</sup> Shorn (including crutchings), fellmongered and exported on skins.

## fishing

### Gross value of Tasmanian marine and coastal fisheries production

	1997	1998
	\$m	\$m
Wild fisheries		
Rock lobster	51	45 <sup>1</sup>
Abalone	85	72
Other fish	24	14 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total wild fisheries</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>131</b>
Aquaculture		
Salmonids	77	n.a.
Mussels	1	n.a.
Oysters	11	n.a.
Others	1	n.a.
<b>Total aquaculture</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>n.a.</b>
<b>Total fisheries</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

(Source: Dept of Primary Industries, Water and Environment)

### Selected fisheries, Tasmania, 1998

Species	Weight tonnes	Value \$'000	Av. \$/kg
Australian Salmon	308	406	1.32
Banded Morwong	56	519	9.21
Bastard Trumpeter	46	163	3.52
Blue Eye Trevalla	2	14	5.41
Blue Warehou	205	474	2.31
Cod species	11	16	1.46
Flathead species	54	110	1.57
Flounder species	30	127	2.68
Garfish	85	313	3.69
Ling species	6	14	2.4
Striped Trumpeter	79	390	4.96
Whiting species	33	46	2.4
Abalone <sup>3</sup>	2 515	71 600	n.a.
Rock Lobser <sup>3</sup>	1 459	45 000	30.69
Salmonids	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Oysters	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mussels	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

<sup>1</sup> Quota management for Rock Lobster fishery began in March 1998. <sup>2</sup> Does not include fish harvested in Tasmanian waters and reported to the Commonwealth.

<sup>3</sup> Quota managed fisheries.

(Source: Dept of Primary Industries, Water and Environment)

## forestry

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Approximately 50% of Tasmania's land area is covered by forests; 70% of these forests are on Crown land with the remainder being privately owned.

The recent Regional Forest Agreement between the State and Commonwealth governments has established a blueprint for the conservation and productive use of forests in Tasmania over the next 20 years, including increasing the plantation estate over this period.

As part of this agreement, approximately 39% of Tasmania's forests are now in formal and informal reserves.

The wood and paper products industry had the largest industry gross product (\$479.8m) in Tasmania (1996-97), and was Tasmania's third most valuable export commodity earning \$319 million, or 19% of Tasmania's export trade (1997-98).

(Source: Forestry Tasmania)

### Forest types (at 30 June 1998) ('000 hectares)

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Forest type	State forest	Formal reserves	Other		Total
			Crown land	Private land	
Native Eucalypt					
Tall <sup>1</sup>	552	149	45	164	910
Low	430	300	130	729	1 588
Rainforest <sup>2</sup>	183	209	148	27	567
Other <sup>3</sup>	222	1 057	420	1 643	3 456
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 517</b>	<b>1 758</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>2 669</b>	<b>6 808</b>

<sup>1</sup> With current or potential height of 34m or more.

<sup>2</sup> Subtemperate (Myrtle).

<sup>3</sup> Includes plantations, secondary species, scrub, lakes.

(Source: Forestry Tasmania, *Annual Report 1997-98*)

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**Sales from Crown land ('000m<sup>3</sup>)**

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<b>Native Forest</b>			
Veneer logs	16	12	13
Sawlogs	401	339	346
Pulpwood	1 440	1 476	1 826
Other forest products	n.a.	49	17
<b>Softwood plantations</b>			
Veneer logs	4	8	6
Sawlogs	351	451	336
Pulpwood	276	268	235
Roundwood	20	13	11

(Source: Forestry Tasmania, *Annual Report 1997-98*)**Sawmills and plywood mills: logs delivered and production of sawn, peeled and sliced timber ('000 m<sup>3</sup>)**

Year	<i>Logs delivered</i>			<i>Timber produced</i>		
	<i>Hard-woods</i>	<i>Soft-woods</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Hard-woods</i>	<i>Soft-woods</i>	<i>Total</i>
1993-94	600	301	900	207	142	348
1994-95	666	308	973	217	143	360
1995-96	616	345	961	197	153	349
1996-97	518	354	872	170	159	329
1997-98	521	359	880	176	168	344

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

**Chipped and ground wood, Tasmania<sup>1</sup>**

Year	<i>Materials delivered<sup>2</sup></i>			
	<i>Producing locations</i>	<i>Logs<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>Sawmill offcuts</i>	<i>Chipped &amp; ground wood production</i>
	<i>no.</i>		<i>'000 m<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>'000 tonnes green weight</i>
1993-94	30	3 449	340	3 726
1994-95	31	4 064	394	4 343
1995-96	31	3 510	458	3 820
1996-97	27	3 207	433	3 609
1997-98	28	3 998	458	4 440

<sup>1</sup> Hardwoods & softwoods.<sup>2</sup> Data reported by weight; converted using 0.95 m<sup>3</sup> = 1 tonne.<sup>3</sup> Includes log equivalent of limbwood and billets.

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

## energy

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The 1993-94 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) estimated that Tasmanian households spent an average \$22.46 a week on household fuel and power (3.6% of average weekly household income), and \$25.56 a week on motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives (4.1% of average weekly household income). Tasmania's expenditure was more than the national expenditure figures of \$16.77 a week on household fuel and power and almost the same on motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives (\$25.57).

### Average weekly household energy expenditure, Tasmania (\$)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Av. weekly household income	541.32	620.50
<b>Household fuel &amp; power</b>		
Electricity (selected dwelling)	12.10	16.30
Electricity (other dwelling)	0.19	0.40
<b>Total electricity</b>	<b>12.28</b>	<b>16.70</b>
Mains gas	0.08	0.07
Bottled gas	0.48	0.56
<b>Total gas</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.63</b>
Heating oil	0.52	1.27
Kerosene & paraffin	0.03	
Wood (for fuel)	0.55	3.87
Fuels n.e.c.	n.a.	
<b>Total other fuels</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>5.14</b>
<b>Total household fuel &amp; power</b>	<b>13.95</b>	<b>22.46</b>
<b>Motor vehicle fuel, lubricants &amp; additives</b>		
Petrol	21.70	24.32
Diesel fuel <sup>1</sup>	0.23	0.73
LPG & other gas fuels	n.a.	n.a.
Oils, lubricants & additives	0.74	0.49
<b>Total motor vehicle fuel etc.</b>	<b>22.72</b>	<b>25.56</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures may be unreliable in some instances, due to high sampling error.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6535.0)



The Hydro-Electric Corporation generates electricity at 27 hydro power stations, an oil-fired thermal station located at Bell Bay and two diesel stations, one each on King and Flinders islands.

### Hydro-Electric Corporation, Tasmania, statistical summary

Year	Output <sup>1</sup>			Total consumption m kWh
	Installed generating capacity <sup>1</sup> MW	Energy generated GWh	Change over previous year %	
1993-94	2 494	8 865	0.2	8 234
1994-95	2 502	8 679	- 2.1	8 045
1995-96	2 505	9 096	4.8	8 454
1996-97	2 502	9 596	5.5	8 909
1997-98	2 502	9 675	0.8	8 985

<sup>1</sup> Excludes King and Flinders islands.

(Source: Hydro-Electric Corporation, *Annual Report 1998*)

### Hydro-Electric Corporation, Tasmania, customers and sales

Particulars	1996-97	1997-98
<b>Installation numbers</b>		
Domestic	202 556	206 926
Public utilities	—	1 414
Industrial	6 334	4 571
Commercial	20 291	18 209
Miscellaneous	166	—
Rural	12 398	12 223
Education	865	1 136
Health	890	997
Major industrial	22	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>243 522</b>	<b>245 498</b>
<b>Sales (in million kWh)</b>		
Residential light and power	853.4	868.8
Industrial	692.2	745.3
Hot water and space heating	741.6	772.2
Off peak	253.6	245.8
Commercial (including bulk)	790.1	874.2
Major industrial	5 551.5	5 556.4
Other	27.1	-78.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 909.4</b>	<b>8 984.5</b>

(Source: Hydro-Electric Corp., *Annual Reports 1997 & 1998*)

## trade

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In 1997-98 Tasmania exported \$2,135m worth of goods or 2.4% of the Australian total of \$87,776m. In 1997-98 Tasmania imported \$385m worth of goods, or 0.4% of the Australian total of \$90,631m.

### Major Tasmanian overseas exports (\$'000)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Cork and wood	241 388	311 359
Dairy products and birds' eggs	110 108	133 675
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	121 996	141 205
General industrial machinery	15 409	15 964
Iron and steel	82 219	76 463
Meat and meat preparations	55 604	71 918
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	22 886	34 755
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	184 100	254 054
Non-ferrous metals	438 558	556 006
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	31 913	21 222
Road vehicles	14 749	7 113
Textile fibres and waste	38 762	29 641
Textile yarn and fabrics	10 583	12 449
Transport equipment (except road vehicles)	197 592	273 138
Vegetables and fruit	36 541	55 242

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5466.0—Fasttraccs)

**Tasmanian overseas imports (\$'000)**

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Chemicals (inorganic)	12 361	6 169
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	15 081	28 103
Crude fertilisers and crude minerals	10 302	13 555
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	7 786	6 984
Fertilisers (excl. crude)	9 791	16 873
Gas, natural and manufactured	10 173	3 010
General industrial machinery and parts n.e.c.	45 329	24 347
Machinery specialised for particular industries	45 844	21 501
Non-ferrous metals	16 677	15 429
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	19 827	20 920
Power generating machinery and equipment	42 346	44 028
Pulp and waste paper	27 693	28 793
Road vehicles	41 007	41 595
Textile yarns and fabrics	10 331	12 973
Vegetables and fruit	6 907	7 473

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5466.0—Fasttraccs)

**Tasmania's major trading partners, imports (\$'000)**

<i>Country</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Canada	11 853	5 364
China	7 979	13 906
France	16 945	7 125
Germany	18 292	16 993
India	4 606	4 151
Indonesia	5 365	11 886
Japan	50 838	45 806
Korea, Republic of	14 069	19 232
Malaysia	4 920	4 168
Mexico	7 629	3 447
Netherlands	12 674	20 503
New Zealand	35 833	37 386
Singapore	14 217	23 588
Spain	1 755	9 145
Sweden	11 802	3 926
Switzerland	6 806	3 894
United Kingdom	46 788	36 461
United States of America	73 236	70 565

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5466.0—Fasttraccs)

**Tasmania's major trading partners,  
exports (\$'000)**

<i>Country</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Bangladesh	22 286	15 238
Belgium	9 483	20 753
Canada	20 031	92 235
China	23 157	52 261
Denmark	424	135 711
France	11 613	6 480
Germany	24 402	42 532
Hong Kong	100 881	132 551
India	18 960	26 097
Indonesia	120 823	82 872
Italy	66 727	9 460
Japan	467 855	549 048
Korea, Republic of	64 135	67 801
Malaysia	110 848	108 169
Netherlands	7 582	16 459
New Zealand	47 565	50 752
Philippines	18 363	62 303
Singapore	30 960	23 308
Spain	6 184	73 739
Taiwan	93 951	150 405
Thailand	77 746	110 879
United Kingdom	166 308	25 063
United States of America	117 245	176 318

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5466.0—Fasttraccs)

## transport

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New vehicles registered (including motorcycles) in 1998 (16,272) were 4.1% more than in 1997 (15,636) and 11.1% more than in 1996 (14,643).

### New motor vehicles registered<sup>1</sup>, Tasmania

<i>Year ended 31 Dec.</i>	<i>Cars &amp; wagons</i>	<i>Other vehicles<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Motor- cycles</i>	<i>Total</i>
1994	10 543	2 837	376	13 756
1995	10 919	2 874	393	14 186
1996	11 445	2 726	472	14 643
1997	12 512	2 606	518	15 636
1998	12 857	2 848	567	16 272

<sup>1</sup> Includes Federal Government-owned vehicles other than those of defence services.

<sup>2</sup> Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks & buses.  
(Source: ABS unpublished data)

### Vehicles on register,<sup>1</sup> Tasmania

<i>Year<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Cars &amp; wagons '000</i>	<i>Other vehicles<sup>3</sup> '000</i>	<i>Motor cycles '000</i>	<i>Total</i>
1993	232.2	73.0	6.6	311.9
1995	237.1	75.5	7.2	319.9
1996	241.0	77.1	7.4	325.5
1997	240.5	76.9	7.6	325.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes Federal Government-owned vehicles other than those of defence services.

<sup>2</sup> The 1993 data are as at 30 June. The 1995 data are as at 31 May. The 1996 and 1997 data are as at 31 October.

<sup>3</sup> Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks and buses.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 9309.0)

**Makes of new motor vehicles  
registered<sup>1</sup>, Tasmania**

<i>Make</i>	<i>1997</i>		<i>1998</i>	
	<i>Cars &amp; wagons</i>	<i>Total motor vehicles</i>	<i>Cars &amp; wagons</i>	<i>Total motor vehicles</i>
BMW	89	89	73	73
Daewoo	390	404	553	554
Daihatsu	159	161	206	206
Ford	1 628	2 125	1 703	2 191
Holden	1 958	2 333	2 205	2 665
Honda	243	243	419	419
Hyundai	1 262	1 262	1 311	1 311
Isuzu	—	87	—	84
Jeep	80	80	47	47
Kia	416	418	219	252
Land Rover	103	122	80	89
Mercedes	47	48	57	61
Mazda	448	580	258	345
Mitsubishi	1 348	1 671	1 374	1 804
Nissan	405	597	761	919
Peugeot	71	71	62	62
Proton	80	80	54	54
Subaru	355	355	581	581
Suzuki	1 184	1 194	178	181
Toyota	2 027	2 831	2 526	3 448
Volkswagon	79	114	51	74
Volvo	51	67	34	55
Other	89	186	105	230
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 512</b>	<b>15 118</b>	<b>12 857</b>	<b>15 705</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes motorcycles.

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

**Road traffic accidents, Tasmania**

	1996	1997	1998
Fatal	53	29	47
Injury	1 177	1 097	1 499
Non injury	3 886	3 696	3 925
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 116</b>	<b>4 822</b>	<b>5 471</b>
<b>Road users killed and injured</b>			
Fatal	64	32	48
Injuries	1 662	1 557	1 970
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 726</b>	<b>1 589</b>	<b>2 018</b>
<b>Accidents involving alcohol</b>			
Fatal	15	5	15
Injury	108	97	153
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>168</b>

(Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources)

**Movements, principal airports, Tasmania<sup>1</sup>**

<i>Airport</i>	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<b>Freight movements (t)</b>			
Hobart	4 874	4 202	3 918
Launceston	2 990	2 297	1 213
Devonport	42	25	19
Wynyard	60	44	27
Flinders Island	47	36	—
King Island	991	1 060	995
<b>Passenger movements ('000)</b>			
Hobart	843	837	847
Launceston	588	579	547
Devonport	130	125	132
Wynyard	112	109	112
Flinders Island	17	18	22
King Island	35	33	36

<sup>1</sup> Scheduled domestic and regional airline services only.  
 Charters not included. Including all freight non-trade items.  
 Regional airline data includes estimates.

(Source: Department of Transport and Regional Services)

**Metro Tasmania services<sup>1</sup>**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1996-97	1997-98
Buses	no.	225	225
Total distance travelled	'000 km	10 822	10 339
Passenger trips	'000	10 639	9 996

<sup>1</sup>Total: Hobart, Launceston and Burnie.(Source: Metropolitan Transport Trust *Annual Report 1996-97*; Metro Tasmania Pty Ltd)

## communication

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### RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

#### *National broadcasting services*

There are two public broadcasters transmitting in Tasmania, the ABC and SBS. As at 19 April 1999, ABC metropolitan and regional stations covered 100% of the Tasmanian population, while Radio National covered 98%; ABC Classic-FM and Triple-J covered 95%; and NewsRadio covered 43%.

#### *Commercial broadcasting services*

In April 1999, there were 11 radio and two television free-to-air services (Southern Cross and WIN) in Tasmania.

#### *Community broadcasting services*

In April 1999, there were seven community radio stations in Tasmania.

#### *Open narrowcasting services*

In April 1999, there were 57 such licences on issue in Tasmania.

### INTERNET SERVICES

The Tasmania Online website gives wide access to other Tasmanian internet sites.

### NEWSPAPERS

The most widely circulated newspapers are community newspapers that carry weekly community news and advertisements.

### Major Tasmanian newspapers<sup>1</sup> (by circ.)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Location</i>
<i>The Sunday Tasmanian</i>	Sunday	53 928	Hobart
<i>The Mercury</i>	Mon-Fri	52 462	Hobart
	Sat	63 435	Hobart
<i>The Sunday Examiner</i>	Sun	41 777	Launceston
<i>The Examiner</i>	Mon-Sat	36 529	Launceston
<i>The Advocate</i>	Mon-Sat	25 484	Burnie
<i>Launceston Week</i>	Thu	19 753	Launceston

<sup>1</sup> Circulation figures relate to March 1999.  
(Source: *Margaret Gee's Australian Media Guide*)



## tourism

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Room nights occupied for licensed hotels with facilities increased 0.5% to 545,200 in 1998.

Room nights occupied for motels and guest houses increased 2.2% to 321,600 in 1998. Room nights occupied for serviced apartments increased 29.3% to 172,400 in 1998.

### Tourist accommodation establishments, Tasmania<sup>1,2</sup>

<i>Period</i>	<i>Licensed hotels with facilities</i>	<i>Motels &amp; guest houses with facilities etc.</i>
<b>Room nights occupied ('000)</b>		
1997—Total	542.4	314.6
1998—Total	545.2	321.6
<b>1998, quarter ended</b>		
March	173.4	108.9
June	116.9	70.1
September	103.9	56.8
December	151.0	85.8
<b>Takings from accommodation (\$'000)</b>		
1997—Total	46 332	23 142
1998—Total	47 239	25 435
<b>1998, quarter ended</b>		
March	14 849	8 515
June	9 999	5 296
September	8 929	4 086
December	13 462	7 538
<b>Room occupancy rate (%)<sup>3</sup></b>		
<b>1998, month</b>		
January	59.7	66.4
February	67.9	69.5
March	69.9	72.4
April	53.6	58.5
May	42.7	42.1
June	35.8	32.3
July	35.6	31.6
August	35.5	32.1
September	47.2	44.5
October	59.3	55.6
November	59.3	57.6
December	51.5	46.9

*continued*

**Tourist accommodation establishments,  
Tasmania (continued)**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Serviced apartments</i>	<i>Total establishments</i>
<b>Room nights occupied ('000)</b>		
1997—Total	133.3	990.3
1998—Total	172.4	1 039.2
<b>1998, quarter ended</b>		
March	52.0	334.3
June	39.0	226.0
September	33.5	194.2
December	47.9	284.7
<b>Takings from accommodation (\$'000)</b>		
1997—Total	13 061	82 534
1998—Total	17 034	89 709
<b>1998, quarter ended</b>		
March	5 335	28 699
June	3 722	19 018
September	3 091	16 106
December	4 886	25 886
<b>Room occupancy rate (%)<sup>3</sup></b>		
<b>1998, month</b>		
January	70.6	63.5
February	66.6	68.2
March	66.9	70.2
April	58.6	56.0
May	46.8	43.2
June	37.3	34.9
July	35.4	34.3
August	37.7	34.8
September	53.7	47.4
October	62.5	58.6
November	63.0	59.3
December	55.4	50.6

<sup>1</sup> Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

<sup>2</sup> The survey has been substantially revised commencing with the March quarter 1998. Information for 1997 has been retabulated on the basis of the new scope.

<sup>3</sup> The proportion of rooms occupied to rooms available.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8635.0)

### Reason for visiting Tasmania (%)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Leisure/holiday	48.8
Visiting friends or relatives	22.7
Business/employment	14.9
Conference etc	5.5
Sporting event/special event/festival	3.5
Other	4.7

(Source: Tasmanian Visitor Survey, Tourism Tasmania)

### Passengers arriving in Tasmania

<i>Period</i>	<i>By air</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Interstate</i>	<i>Inter-national</i>	<i>By sea</i>	
1991	625 366	5 897	131 375	762 638
1992	652 092	4 428	114 969	771 489
1993	694 244	5 144	115 381	814 769
1994	745 508	4 166	128 644	878 318
1995	811 784	3 982	116 869	932 635
1996	831 040	2 999	115 486	949 525
1997 p	796 870	2 238	142 286	941 394
1998 p	813 618	1 510	160 543	975 671

(Source: Tourism Tasmania)

### Visitor nights (% of total Tasmanian visitor nights)

<i>Area</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
East Coast	7	9
Greater Hobart	40	41
Greater Launceston	19	23
Northern Region	4	4
North-West Region	15	16
Southern Region	9	9
West Coast	6	6
<b>Total Tasmania ('000)</b>	<b>4703.5</b>	<b>4 844.2</b>

(Source: Tasmanian Visitor Survey, Tourism Tasmania)

## recreation

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Some 169,200 Tasmanians (50.4%) participated in an organised sport or physical activity over the 12 months prior to interview in 1997-98.

Male and female participation rates were 57.2% and 43.9% respectively.

The highest participation rates for both males and females was in the 18-24 age group with 83.0% of males and 67.2% of females participating in a sport or physical activity over the previous 12 months.

### Participation in selected sports & physical recreational activities Tasmania, 1997-98<sup>1</sup>

<i>Sports and physical recreational activities</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
Golf	36.1	10.8
Swimming	35.5	10.6
Aerobics/Fitness	28.1	8.4
Fishing	24.5	7.3
Tennis	16.9	5.0
Netball	12.3	3.7
Cycling	10.9	3.2
Cricket (outdoor)	9.6	2.9
Australian Rules Football	8.7	2.6
Lawn bowls	8.2	2.4
Horse riding	7.7	2.3
Martial arts	7.4	2.2
Billiards/snooker/pool	7.2	2.1
Tenpin bowling	6.9	2.1

<sup>1</sup> By persons aged 18 years and over during the previous 12 months.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 4177.0)

## Tasmania, statistical summary

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1998</i>
Pop. at 30 June	no.	275 902	387 720	471 885
Births	no.	7 242	8 185	n.y.a.
Deaths	no.	2 466	3 174	n.y.a.
Marriages	no.	2 560	3 535	n.y.a.
Divorces	no.	152	426	n.y.a.
Schools				
Govt	no.	332	283	220
Non-govt	no.	58	68	66
Students				
Govt	no.	43 394	79 385	62 978
Non-govt	no.	8 330	14 623	21 138
University <sup>1</sup>	no.	670	4 253	12 468
State Govt Finance <sup>2</sup>				
Revenue and				
grants	\$m	n.a.	150	2 232
Outlays	\$m	n.a.	206	2 375
Net debt	\$m	n.a.	n.a.	2 704
Livestock numbers				
Cattle	'000	275	646	728
Sheep	'000	2 170	4 560	3 869
Pigs	'000	36	111	24
Livestock products				
Wool <sup>2,3</sup>	t	7 692	21 861	17 264
Meat (carcass weight) <sup>2,4</sup>	t	24 134	63 564	77 041
Barley for grain	t	2 975	24 896	30 916
Oats for grain	t	10 499	8 272	14 898
Wheat for grain	t	3 440	9 531	11 651
Peas, (processing)	t	4 104	30 000 <sup>5</sup>	31 872 <sup>5</sup>
Potatoes	t	123 958	67 995	373 578
Hops (dry weight)	t	977	1 268	1 100
Apples	t	91 330	140 977	46 692
Overseas trade <sup>2</sup>				
Exports	\$'000	1 099 808	1 221 955	2 135 050
Imports	\$'000	289 525	282 415	385 427
Motor vehicles (incl. motor cycles) on register <sup>6</sup>	'000	43.2	154.3	n.y.a.

<sup>1</sup> On 1 January 1991 the Tasmanian State Institute of Technology and the University of Tasmania amalgamated.

<sup>2</sup> At year ended 30 June. All other figures relating to agriculture refer to year ended 31 March.

<sup>3</sup> From Ag. Census collection for 1950 and 1970. For 1998 details from Brokers and Dealers Receipts of Taxable Wool.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes poultry.

<sup>5</sup> Ex-shell weight.

<sup>6</sup> Date varies. The 1997 data are as at 31 October.

## Tasmania – Australia comparison

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Per cent</i> <sup>1</sup>
Area	'000 sq km	7 692.0	68.1	0.9
Population (estimate) 30 June 1998	'000	18 751.0	471.9	2.5
Crops, 1998				
Apples	'000 t	308.9	46.7	15.1
Beans (processing)	'000 t	14.6	12.2	83.6
Onions	'000 t	218.9	51.9	23.7
Peas, green (processing)	'000 t	34.2	31.9	93.3
Potatoes	'000 t	1 371.6	373.6	27.2
Livestock, 1998				
Sheep and lambs	'000	117 494	3 869	3.3
Cattle and calves	'000	26 825	728	2.7
Pigs	'000	2 768	24	0.9
Gross value of agricultural production, 1997-98 (p)	\$m	27 406.8	717.1	2.6
Manufacturing establishments, 1997-98				
Persons employed (at 30 June) (p)	'000	965.0	21.1	2.2
Turnover (p)	\$m	214 355	5 003.0	2.3
Mining establishments, 1997-98				
Turnover (p)	\$m	35 538.1	423.4	1.2
Banks				
Average weekly deposits, June 1998	\$m	335 019	3 796	1.0
Retail sales, 1998 <sup>2</sup>	\$m	137 970.3	3 171.0	2.3
Dwelling Units completed (including conversions), 1997-98	'000	135.2	1.9	1.4
Industrial disputes, working days lost, 1998	'000	524.9	3.1	0.6
Births, 1997 <sup>3</sup>	no.	252 057	6 007	2.4
Deaths, 1997 <sup>3</sup>	no.	129 028	3 809	3.0
Marriages, 1997	no.	106 735	2 672	2.5
Divorces, 1997	no.	51 288	1 321	2.6
Infant mortality, 1997 <sup>3</sup>	rate <sup>4</sup>	5.4	6.5	—

<sup>1</sup> Tasmanian total as a percentage of Australian total.

<sup>2</sup> Retail sales by retailers. Excludes sales of motor vehicles, parts and petrol; building supplies; business machines and furniture; and agricultural machinery and supplies.

<sup>3</sup> Based on State of usual residence.

<sup>4</sup> Per 1,000 live births.

**Tasmania, regional summary (statistical divisions)**

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<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Greater Hobart &amp; Southern</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Mersey- Lyell</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>
Area, 30 June 1998	km <sup>2</sup>	25 521	19 935	22 507	67 964
Population (estimate) at 30 June 1998 (p)	no.	229 593	133 229	109 063	471 885
Births, 1997	no.	2 751	1 735	1 518	6 004
Deaths, 1997	no.	1 837	1 098	866	3 801
Labour Force (original), (Feb 1999)					
Total employed	no.	95 000	55 300	42 800	193 100
Total unemployed	no.	11 500	6 600	5 500	23 600
Unemployment rate	no.	10.8	10.7	11.4	10.9
Participation rate	no.	59.8	58.4	56.4	58.6
Schools, 1998 <sup>1</sup>					
Government	no.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	220
Non-government	no.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	66
Full-time school students, 1998 <sup>1</sup>					
Government	no.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	62 978
Non-government	no.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	21 138

*continued*

Educational qual., (1996 Census) <sup>2</sup>								
Bachelor degree or higher <sup>3</sup>	no.	17 058	7 152	3 908	28 184			
Undergraduate diploma	no.	5 893	3 268	2 181	11 374			
Associate diploma	no.	3 775	1 902	1 466	7 184			
Skilled vocational	no.	16 255	10 040	8 841	35 238			
Basic vocational	no.	4 548	2 632	2 305	9 515			
Agriculture								
Establishments with agricultural activity, (1996-97 season)	no.	1 146	1 605	1 785	4 536			
Total area of establishments	ha.	723 377	867 132	329 439	1 919 948			
Gross value of agricultural production, 1996-97	(\$m)	155	235	270	660			
Tourist accommodation <sup>4</sup>								
Establishments, Jun qtr 1998	no.	52	37	42	131			
Room occupancy rates, 1997-98	%	56.5	50.8	43.8	51.6			
Takings, 1997-98	\$m	46 034	24 092	17 178	87 304			
Business locations, Sept 1998								
Locations with manufacturing activity	no.	424	327	257	1 008			
Less than 20 employees	no.	83	67	48	198			
20 or more employees	no.	2 046	1 346	1 133	4 525			
Locations with retail activity	no.	82	43	35	160			
Less than 20 employees	no.							
20 or more employees	no.							



**Tasmania, regional summary (statistical divisions), *continued***

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<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Greater Hobart &amp; Southern</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Mersey- Lyell</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>
Building, 1997-98					
New dwelling units approved	no.	851	471	316	1 638
Value of new residential building approved	\$'000	96 910	49 006	34 882	180 798
Value of all building approved	\$'000	154 801	96 463	55 001	306 264
Dwellings, Census 1996 <sup>2</sup>					
Total dwellings	no.	98 815	57 467	45 529	201 820
Occupied private dwellings	no.	85 255	49 759	40 183	175 197
Fully owned	no.	34 338	21 563	18 359	74 260

<sup>1</sup> Source: DEETYA & Tasmanian Department of Education, Community & Cultural Development.

<sup>2</sup> Total includes migratory statistical division.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Higher degree, Postgraduate diploma and Bachelor degree.

<sup>4</sup> Includes hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments (15 rooms or more).