

**TASMANIAN
POCKET YEAR BOOK
2002**

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Regional Director

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
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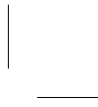
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Photograph: The Hazards, Freycinet peninsula (courtesy, K. Nunn, Tasmanian Photo Library)

Contents

Subject	Page	Subject	Page
Preface	ii	Prices	93
Symbols and units of measurement	iii	Private finance	100
Abbreviations	iv	Retail industry	102
Chronology	1	Mining	103
Tasmania in brief	7	Manufacturing	106
National Parks and State Reserves	20	Building	109
World heritage area	23	Agriculture	114
Flora	25	Fishing	127
Fauna	28	Forestry	129
Climate	31	Energy	134
Government	36	Trade	138
Public finance	45	Transport	142
Law and order	56	Communication	149
Population	60	Tourism	152
Education	76	Recreation	155
Labour	80	Statistical summary	156
Social welfare	86	State comparisons	158
Household expenditure	91	Regional summary	162



Preface

The Tasmanian Pocket Year Book is compiled to provide concise, useful and accurate information about Tasmania for the general reader.

Subjects include Tasmania's history, physical features and climate as well as a wide range of economic and social statistics.

Figures included are generally the latest available for the reference periods at the time of release. They may contain revisions to earlier periods.

ABS gratefully acknowledges the contributions of information and assistance provided by State Government departments and other organisations.

Readers who need more detail than provided here can obtain information from the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>, or by calling the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, or by contacting your nearest ABS office.

Symbols and units of measurement

Yearly periods shown as, for example, 2000 refers to the year ended 31 December 2000. Those shown as, for example, 1999–2000 refer to the year ended 30 June, 2000.

Values are shown in Australian dollars (\$) or cents (c) unless another currency is specified.

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

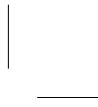
\$	dollars	MW	megawatt
°C	degrees Celsius	n.a.	not available
\$m	\$ million	n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
\$b	\$ billion (thousand million)	n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
'000	thousand	n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
est.	estimates	no.	number
GL	gigalitres	n.p.	not published
GW.h	gigawatt hours	n.y.a.	not yet available
ha	hectares	p	preliminary
kg	kilograms	p.a.	per annum
km	kilometres	PJ	petajoules
km ²	square kilometres	r	revised
kt	kilotonnes	t	tonnes
kW.h	kilowatt hours	t/ha	tonnes per hectare
L	litres	—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
m ²	square metres	. .	not applicable
m ³	cubic metres	*	subject to sampling
MkW.h	megakilowatt hours		variability too high for most practicable purposes
ML	megalitres		per cent
mL	millilitres		not further defined
mm	millimetres		
mMB	million megabytes	%	per cent
mtoe	million tonnes of oil equivalent	n.f.d.	not further defined

Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ALP	Australian Labour Party
AUSLIG	Australian Surveying and Land Information Group
DETYA	Department of Education Training and Youth Affairs
EVAO	Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GST	Government State Tax
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
HECS	Higher Education Contribution Scheme
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
R&D	Research and Development

The following abbreviations are used for the titles of Australia, its states and territories:

NSW	New South Wales
Vic.	Victoria
Qld	Queensland
WA	Western Australia
SA	South Australia
Tas.	Tasmania
NT	Northern Territory
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust.	Australia



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 Chronology

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|--|
| 1901 | Proclamation of the Commonwealth. First elections held for Senate and House of Representatives. Population 172,475. | 1930 | Export prices fell to half the 1928 level. |
| 1905 | First experiments in wireless telegraphy between Tasmania and the mainland. | 1932 | Tasmanian, Joseph Lyons was sworn in as Prime Minister. |
| 1909 | State's first Labor Government under John Earle. | 1934 | Beginning of 35 years of continuous Labor Government with the election of the A.G. Ogilvie Ministry. |
| 1912 | Disastrous fire at North Lyell mine, Queenstown. | 1936 | Tasmania linked with Victoria by submarine cable. |
| 1914 | First aeroplane flight in Tasmania. Departure of first Tasmanian contingent to fight in Great War. Formation of Hydro-Electric Department. | 1938 | Paper mill using native hardwoods established at Burnie. |
| 1917 | Establishment of Electrolytic Zinc Co. at Risdon and a carbide works at Snug. | 1939 | Outbreak of World War II. Prime Minister Lyons died in office. |
| 1921 | Population 213,780 (Census). | 1940 | Tasmanians sailed for Middle East with Australian 6th, 7th and 9th Divisions. |
| 1922 | Completion of Waddamana power station. | 1941 | Newsprint production began at Boyer. Tasmanians sailed for Malaya with Australian 8th Division. |
| 1924 | First superphosphate manufactured by Electrolytic Zinc Co. at Risdon. | 1947 | 'Displaced persons' began to arrive from Europe. Population 257,078 (Census). |
| 1929 | Beginning of economic depression. Serious floods throughout the State. | 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 Dialing) 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.

4 Chronology

- 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. European Carp discovered in lakes Crescent and Sorell.
- 1996 On 28 April, 35 persons were killed and 21 persons were injured by a gunman in the Port Arthur area. Commonwealth-State inquiry into Tasmania's economy (Nixon Report). Tasmania's population from *Census* 1996 was 459,659.
- 1997 Tasmanian population begins to decline. The Local Government Board undertakes a controversial review of council boundaries. 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, near Strahan. Ansett Australia's subsidiary, Kendall Airlines to take over Tasmanian operations.
- 2000 Tasmanian Government ordered a commission of inquiry into allegations that police had fabricated evidence to justify the death of Joe Gilewicz. Monsanto revealed as growing genetically modified canola at a secret site. Tasmanian athletes win seven medals at the Sydney Olympics.

6 Chronology

- 2001 Tasmania is granted a place in the 2001 Victorian Football League competition. Margaret J sinks off the North West Coast with three fishermen lost. Two later found dead on Flinders Island. Victorian bushwalker Benjamin Maloney walks out of the Southern Tasmanian bush after having been missing for 37 days. Launceston knitware company Tamar Knitting Mills closes after nearly 75 years in operation. Mt Wellington \$6 m TV transmission tower fire. Tasmania loses 450 jobs and 40 per cent of its interstate transport capacity in the collapse of Ansett Airlines. Launceston Lord Mayor John Lees dies in office of a heart attack.
- 2002 The Australian Cricket Board (ACB) appoints Ricky Ponting as the new captain of the Australian 1-day international team for the 2002 Australian tour of South Africa and Zimbabwe. Janie Dickenson becomes Australia's youngest mayor in Australian history when she is elected mayor of Launceston at 27. General urban speed limits reduced from 60 kmh to 50 kmh in CBD and urban zones in Tasmania. Alec Campbell, Australia's last Gallipoli veteran, dies at a Hobart nursing home, aged 103 years. TT-Line officially assumes ownership of its 2 new Bass Strait passenger ferries, Spirit of Tasmania 1 and 2 which will replace the 16-year-old original Spirit of Tasmania. Tasmania is rocked by an earthquake measuring 4.6 on the Richter Scale. The epicentre is thought to be near Lake Sorell. Premier announces a State election will be held on 20 July 2002.

INTRODUCTION

The island State of Tasmania lies off the south-east corner of the Australian mainland.

The area of the State, including the smaller islands, is 68,102 km² 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 (1,270 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 and is the international gateway to the Southern Ocean and Antarctica.

- Hobart continued* 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 Dock, which plays host to hundreds of sailors who compete in the Sydney to Hobart yacht race 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 when the two towns of Formby and Torquay combined, Devonport was declared a city in 1981.
- 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 and gateway to the Abt railway.
- Clarence The City of Clarence is located on the eastern shore of the River Derwent. It includes the historic townships of Richmond, Cambridge, Rokeby, 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 has many historic townships, for example, Richmond, New Norfolk, Franklin 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.

South continued

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.

The State's aquaculture industry is concentrated in the south-east and focuses on Atlantic Salmon, Pacific Oysters and Ocean Trout.

Industries in the southern area include the Cadbury Schweppes cocoa and confectionery factory at Claremont, Pasmenco Hobart Smelter at Risdon, Blundstone footwear, and the Cascade Brewery, established in 1824, the oldest brewery still in operation in Australia. The South, primarily the Channel and Huon regions, are home to an emerging craft industry.

- 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 are 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 are grown in this area including vegetables which are grown mainly for processing and are a significant component of the region's agriculture. Hop growing and tree plantations are important commercial activities.
- 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. There are a number of vineyards at Pipers Brook and along the banks of the Tamar River.

- North *continued* Industries include the aluminium smelter and refinery Comalco, at George Town, the alloy producer BHP TEMCO, ACL Bearing Co. 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 and milk processing factories 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 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. In Devonport there are weaving mills and carpet looms. Underground mining equipment is also manufactured in this area.
- 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 hydro-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. mutton bird, 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

	Burnie km	Campbell Town km	Devonport km	George Town km	Hobart km
Burnie	—	194	49	151	326
Campbell Town	194	—	145	117	131
Devonport	49	145	—	102	277
George Town	151	117	102	—	253
Hobart	326	131	277	253	—
Huonville	364	169	315	291	38
Launceston	148	66	99	51	198
Port Arthur	419	224	370	346	93
Queenstown	176	262	192	282	260
St Helens	291	119	242	163	265
Scottsdale	212	126	159	73	260
Smithton	85	279	134	236	411
Strahan	195	302	212	302	300
Swansea	261	67	212	185	135
Ulverstone	27	167	22	124	299

Source: *The Royal Automobile Club of Tasmania Touring map.*

...continued

ROAD DISTANCES BETWEEN MAJOR TASMANIAN CENTRES — *continued*

	Huonville km	Launceston km	Port Arthur km	Queenstown km	St Helens km
Burnie	364	148	419	176	291
Campbell Town	169	66	224	262	119
Devonport	315	99	370	192	242
George Town	291	51	346	282	163
Hobart	38	198	93	260	265
Huonville	—	236	131	298	303
Launceston	236	—	291	286	163
Port Arthur	131	291	—	353	297
Queenstown	298	286	353	—	431
St Helens	303	163	297	431	—
Scottsdale	298	60	353	348	95
Smithton	449	233	504	245	396
Strahan	338	306	393	40	451
Swansea	173	134	178	395	119
Ulverstone	337	121	392	183	264

Source: *The Royal Automobile Club of Tasmania Touring map.*

...continued

ROAD DISTANCES BETWEEN MAJOR TASMANIAN CENTRES — *continued*

	Scottsdale km	Smithton km	Strahan km	Swansea km	Ulverstone km
Burnie	212	85	195	261	27
Campbell Town	126	279	302	67	167
Devonport	159	134	212	212	22
George Town	73	236	302	185	124
Hobart	260	411	300	135	299
Huonville	298	449	338	173	337
Launceston	60	233	306	134	121
Port Arthur	353	504	393	178	392
Queenstown	348	245	40	395	183
St Helens	95	396	451	119	264
Scottsdale	—	293	366	194	181
Smithton	293	—	265	346	112
Strahan	366	265	—	369	203
Swansea	194	346	369	—	234
Ulverstone	181	112	203	234	—

Source: *The Royal Automobile Club of Tasmania Touring map.*

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Islands	Area km ²	Mountains	Height m
Bruny	353	Mt Ossa	1 614
Cape Barren	465	Legges Tor	1 572
Clarke	82	Mt Pelion West	1 560
Flinders	1 354	Barnes Bluff	1 559
Hunter	71	Cradle Mountain	1 545
King	1 094	Stacks Bluff	1 527
Macquarie	124	Mt Geryon	1 520
Maria	101	Mt Massif	1 514
Robbins	99		
Schouten	28		
Three Hammock	70		
Other Islands	173		
Total Tasmania	68 102		

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Lakes	Surface area km ²	Rivers	Length km
Lake Gordon(a)	271	South Esk	252
Lake Pedder(b)	239	Derwent	215
Great Lake(c)	170	Gordon	186
Arthurs Lake(c)	64	Arthur	189
Lake Sorell(c)	52	Huon	169
Lake Burbury(a)	49	Mersey	158
Lake King William(a)	42	Franklin	129
Lake Echo(c)	40	Pieman	38
Lake Mackintosh(a)	30	North Esk	97
Lake St Clair(c)	30		
Lake Pieman(a)	22		

(a) Man-made. (b) Man-made — inundated the much smaller natural Lake Pedder. (c) Natural lake enlarged by dam(s).

Source: 1:25,000 topographic maps, Geodata Services, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

INTRODUCTION

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 and are more secure in that Parliamentary approval is required for their revocation.

NATIONAL PARKS

	Area(ha)	Effective gazette date	Location	Description
Ben Lomond	18 192	23 July 1947	North-east	Alpine, ski fields
Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair	161 204	16 May 1922	West central	Mountains, lakes
Douglas Apsley	16 086	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
Kent Group	2 374	26 December 2001	North-east	Wildlife, coastal
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, ski fields
Mount William	18 439	03 October 1973	North-east	Coastal, wildlife
Narawntapu	4 349	07 July 1976	North coast	Coastal heathland
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	618 190	24 October 1951	South-west	Rugged wilderness
Strezlecki	4 215	15 March 1967	Flinders Island	Mountains, coastal
Tasman	10 750	19 July 1917	Tasman Peninsula	Dry sclerophyll forest, scenic
Walls of Jerusalem	51 800	24 June 1981	West central	Alpine plateau

Source: Department Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

TASMANIAN
WILDERNESS 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.

MACQUARIE ISLAND
WORLD HERITAGE
AREA

On 3 December, 1997 Macquarie Island was listed as a new World Heritage Area — the second Tasmanian World Heritage Area. As one of Australia's subantarctic islands it is a site of outstanding geological significance on a world scale. It provides evidence of the rock types found at great depths in the earth's crust and also for plate tectonics and continental drift, the geological processes which have dominated the earth's surface for many millions of years. Macquarie Island is a part of the State of Tasmania and is one of two Australian sub-Antarctic possessions in the Southern Ocean. It is situated about 1,500km south-east of Tasmania, about half way between Tasmania and Antarctica.

RESERVED LAND MANAGEMENT — 30 April 2001

	No.	Area(ha)
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970		
National parks	19	1 430 762
State reserves	55	28 682
Nature reserves	71	126 338
Historic sites	28	16 064
Game reserves	11	11 690
Conservation areas	133	522 185
Nature recreation reserves	20	59 265
Regional reserves	21	249 794
Private nature reserves	1	120
Private sanctuaries	26	7 794
Marine reserves	5	9 155
Historic Shipwrecks Act 1975 (Cwlth)		
Tasmanian historical shipwrecks	10	—
Crown Lands Act 1976		
Protected areas	1	1 275
State recreation areas	1	174
Coastal, river and lakeside and other reserves	12	1 571

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

INTRODUCTION

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.

INTRODUCTION

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 south-eastern 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 in 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.

- Fish *continued* Five species are listed as threatened including the Pedder Galaxias, only a handful remain that were translocated. 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.

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. 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

	1999	2000	2001	Mean(a)
	mm	mm	mm	mm
Burnie	762	799	944	987
Bushy Park	541	481	568	601
Currie Airport	790	980	951	n.a.
Flinders Island	522	823	848	780
Hobart	450	455	681	586
Launceston Airport	641	658	654	660
Liawenee	993	1 165	1 078	n.a.
Macquarie Island	1 073	1 189	1 069	906
Queenstown	n.a.	n.a.	2 193	2 468
Scottsdale	871	936	995	n.a.
Strathgordon	2 276	2 659	2 207	n.a.
Swansea	508	544	705	572

(a) Mean is over the period 1961 to 1990.

Source: *Bureau of Meteorology*.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL, Hobart(a)

	Temperature				Rainfall	
	Extreme		Mean		Mean mm	rain days no.
	Low °C	High °C	Minimum °C	Maximum °C		
January	4.5	40.8	11.8	21.5	48	11
February	3.4	39.3	12.0	21.6	40	9
March	1.5	37.3	10.8	20.1	45	11
April	0.7	30.6	8.9	17.3	52	12
May	-0.7	25.7	6.9	14.4	47	13
June	-2.8	20.1	5.1	11.9	54	14
July	-2.8	21.0	4.5	11.6	53	15
August	-1.8	24.5	5.2	13.0	53	15
September	-0.4	31.0	6.4	15.0	52	15
October	0.6	34.6	7.7	16.9	63	16
November	0.3	36.8	9.2	18.5	55	14
December	3.4	38.9	10.7	20.2	57	13
Annual	-2.8	40.8	8.3	16.8	620	160

(a) Means and extremes are based on all available data.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

CLIMATIC DATA, Selected Locations

	<i>Hobart</i>		<i>Launceston Airport</i>		<i>Burnie</i>	
	Long term	2001	Long term	2001	Long term	2001
Mean daily maximum (°C)	17.1	17.4	17.0	17.3	n.a.	17.5
Extreme maximum (°C)	40.8	37.7	37.3	32.6	32.8	30.2
Mean daily minimum (°C)	8.7	9.2	6.3	6.4	n.a.	10.4
Extreme minimum (°C)	-2.8	—	-7.1	-4.8	-2.0	2.3
Sunshine (mean daily hours)	6.4	6.1	6.9	6.9	n.a.	n.a.
Frost days (no.)	23	21	73	77	9	2
Mean annual rainfall (mm)	586	681	660	654	988	944
Rain days (no.)	151	163	128	121	160	159

...continued

CLIMATIC DATA, Selected Locations — *continued*

	<i>Strathgordon</i>		<i>Swansea</i>		<i>Flinders Island</i>	
	Long term	2001	Long term	2001	Long term	2001
Mean daily maximum (°C)	n.a.	14.4	17.8	18.3	17.6	18.0
Extreme maximum (°C)	36.3	31.6	39.2	37.9	38.3	35.7
Mean daily minimum (°C)	n.a.	6.7	7.6	8.7	9.7	10.0
Extreme minimum (°C)	-4.1	-1.7	-5.0	-0.7	-3.5	-1.4
Sunshine (mean daily hours)	3.9	4.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.2
Frost days (no.)	n.a.	7	36	—	15	4
Mean annual rainfall (mm)	n.a.	2207	572	705	780	848
Rain days (no.)	n.a.	237	129	149	163	157

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

INTRODUCTION

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.

SENATE, TASMANIAN MEMBERS — MARCH 2002

Member	Party	Office telephone number	Term expires
Abetz, E.	Liberal	6224 3707	2005
Barnett, G.	Liberal	6334 1755	2005
Brown, R.J.	Tas. Greens	6234 1633	2008
Calvert, P.H.	Liberal	6244 8533	2008
Colbeck, R.M.	Liberal	6424 5960	2008
Denman, K.	ALP	6425 6399	2005
Harradine, R.W.B.	Independent	6234 5122	2005
Mackay S.M.	ALP	6224 4022	2008
Murphy, S.	Independent	6334 5233	2005
O'Brien, K.	ALP	6334 9366	2005
Sherry, N.J.	ALP	6424 8241	2008
Watson, J.O.W.	Liberal	6331 4544	2008

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TASMANIAN MEMBERS — FEBRUARY 2002

Member	Party	Office telephone number	Electorate
Adams, D.G.H.	ALP	6398 1115	Lyons
Kerr, D.J.C.	ALP	6234 5255	Denison
Sidebottom, S.	ALP	6431 1333	Braddon
Quick, H.	ALP	6263 5155	Franklin
O'Byrne, M.	ALP	6334 8664	Bass

TASMANIAN
GOVERNMENT

Governor	The Hon. Sir Guy Green, AC, KBE
Ministry (April 2002)	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
	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 and Public Safety

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 lived at their current address for at least one month, 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 — MAY 2002

New Division	Member	Office telephone number	Next periodic election
Apsley	Hon C L Rattray	6336 2201	2004
Derwent	Hon M A Aird	6233 2229	2003
Elwick	Hon D M Crean	6233 6756	2004
Huon	Hon A P Harriss	6233 2341	2008
Mersey	Hon G B Squibb	6421 7679	2003
Montgomery	Hon S L Smith (Sue)	6429 8784	2007
Murchison	Hon A W Fletcher	6443 8601	2005
Nelson	Hon J S Wilkinson	6233 2980	2007
Paterson	Hon D G Wing(a)	6336 2201	2005
Pembroke	Hon A M Ritchie	6233 2351	2007
Rosevears	Hon K Finch	6233 2331	2008
Rowallan	Hon G R Hall	6362 8021	2006
Rumney	Hon L E Thorpe	6233 2355	2005
Wellington	Hon D J Parkinson	6233 3069	2006
Windermere	Hon S J Smith (Silvia)	6336 2201	2003

(a) President.

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 five 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.

A State election was held on the 20th of July 2002. At the time of printing this publication early results indicate the return of the Labor Government with an increased majority.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS — MAY 2002

Member	Party	Office telephone number	Member	Party	Office telephone number.
Bass			Franklin		
Cox, J.G.(a)	ALP	6336 2268	Oliver, N.	ALP	6233 2377
James, The Hon. G.H.	ALP	6336 2952	Hodgman, The Hon P.C.L.	Liberal	6233 3326
Fry, D.M.	Liberal	6336 2671	Lennon, The Hon P.A.	ALP	6233 2965
Napier, The Hon. S.D.	Liberal	6336 2427	Smith, M.J.	Liberal	6233 3326
Patmore, The Hon. P.J.	ALP	6336 2250	Wriedt, The Hon. P.C.	ALP	6233 8309
Braddon			Lyons		
Best, B.R.	ALP	6421 7889	Bacon, K.A.	ALP	6336 2780
Bonde, The Hon. W.B.	Liberal	6458 8155	Hidding, M.T.	Liberal	6336 2421
Green, B.A.	ALP	6434 6252	Llewellyn, The Hon. D.E.	ALP	6233 6454
Kons, S.	ALP	6336 2269	Polley, The Hon. M.R.(c)	ALP	6336 3369
Rundle, The Hon. A. M.	Liberal	6233 2823	Swan, The Hon. D.E.	Liberal	6336 2493
Denison					
Bacon, The Hon. J.A.	ALP	6233 3464			
Cheek, R.R.(b)	Liberal	6233 2427			
Groom, The Hon. R.J.	Liberal	6233 2427			
Jackson, The Hon. J.L.	ALP	6233 6272			
Putt, M.A.	Tas. Greens	6233 1406			

(a) Chair of committees. (b) Leader of the Opposition. (c) Speaker.

Source: *Tasmanian Electoral Office*.

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, building and health inspections, parks, recreation facilities, gardens, cemeteries and community centres as well as water supply and sewerage.

MAYORS

Council	Mayor	Council	Mayor
Break O'Day	Cr Stephen Salter	Huon Valley	Cr Robert Armstrong
Brighton	Cr Tony Foster	Kentish	Ald Ron Sanderson
Burnie City	Ald. Alwyn Boyd	Kingborough	Cr Don Hazell
Central Coast	Cr Michael Downie	King Island	Cr David Brewster
Central Highlands	Cr Geoff Parsons	Latrobe	Cr Robert Campbell
Circular Head	Cr Ross Hine	Launceston City	Ald. Janie Dickenson
Clarence City	Ald. Cathy Edwards	Meander Valley	Cr Greg Hall
Derwent Valley	Cr Nick Cracknell	Northern Midlands	Cr Kim Polley
Devonport City	Ald. Mary Binks	Sorell	Cr Carmel Torenus
Dorset	Cr Yvonne Thorne	Southern Midlands	Cr Colin Howlett
Flinders	Cr Lynn Mason	Tasman	Cr Neil Noye
George Town	Cr Lawrence Archer	Warath/Wynyard	Cr Roger Chalk
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	Cr Cheryl Arnol	West Coast	Cr Darryl Gerrity
Glenorchy City	Ald. Terry Martin	West Tamar	Cr Barry Easter
Hobart City	Ald. Rob Valentine		

Source: <www.lgat.tas.gov.au>.

INTRODUCTION

Government Finance Statistics (GFS) provide a measure of the economic impact of the three levels of Government (Commonwealth, State and Local) on the rest of the economy. GFS are produced on an accrual basis, in which revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are recorded as they earned, accrued or incurred, regardless of when cash changes hands.

Entities in each level of government are classified as either General Government, Public Non-financial Corporations (PNFCs) or Public Financial Corporations (PFCs). PNFCs (e.g. Aurora) and PFCs (e.g. MAIB) sell market-place goods and services, at or close to market rates, while General Government entities (e.g. Education Department) provide non-market goods and services free or significantly below cost. General Government operations are financed mainly through taxation.

In Tasmania, the major sources of revenue for General Government are State taxes and Commonwealth taxes passed on in the form of grants. Following the introduction of the new tax system on 1 July 2000, taxes passed on by the Commonwealth include the Goods and Services Tax (GST), which replaces many State taxes. The major taxes replaced in Tasmania were the franchise taxes on liquor, tobacco and petroleum products. As a result, State taxes have decreased and grants have increased as sources of revenue for the Tasmanian Government between 1999–2000 and 2000–01.

STATE GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT

	r 1999-2000	2000-01
	\$m	\$m
GFS Revenue		
Taxation revenue	654	516
Current grants and subsidies	1 227	1 555
Sales of goods and services	1 298	1 271
Interest income	202	276
Other	213	163
<i>Total</i>	3 594	3 780
<i>less</i>		
GFS Expenses		
Gross operating expenses		
Depreciation	298	311
Employee expenses	1 266	1 362
Other operating expenses	1 045	1 076
<i>Total</i>	2 610	2 748
Nominal superannuation interest expenses	68	67
Other interest expenses	429	440

...continued

STATE GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT — continued

	r 1999–2000 \$m	2000–01 \$m
GFS Expenses — <i>(continued)</i>		
Current grants and transfers	254	351
Capital grants and transfers	14	3
<i>Total expenses</i>	3 375	3 609
<i>equals</i>		
GFS Net Operating Balance	219	172
<i>less</i>		
Net acquisition of non-financial assets		
Gross fixed capital formation	233	240
less Depreciation	298	311
plus Other transactions in non-financial assets	12	2
<i>Total</i>	-53	-69
<i>equals</i>		
GFS Net Lending (+)/Borrowing (-)	272	241

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (cat. no. 5512.0).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT

	r 1999-2000 \$m	2000-01 \$m
GFS Revenue		
Taxation revenue	150	164
Current grants and subsidies	72	68
Sales of goods and services	189	191
Interest income	9	10
Other	19	32
<i>Total</i>	439	465
<i>less</i>		
GFS Expenses		
Gross operating expenses		
Depreciation	123	121
Employee expenses	135	138
Other operating expenses	154	173
<i>Total</i>	412	431
Interest expenses	15	15
Other property and transfer expenses	12	9
<i>Total expenses</i>	438	455

...continued

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT — continued

	r 1999-2000 \$m	2000-01 \$m
GFS Expenses — (continued)		
<i>equals</i>	—	—
GFS Net Operating Balance	1	9
<i>less</i>	—	—
Net acquisition of non-financial assets	—	—
Gross fixed capital formation	107	113
less Depreciation	123	121
plus Change in inventories	1	1
plus Other transactions in non-financial assets	1	3
<i>Total</i>	-13	-4
<i>equals</i>	—	—
GFS Net Lending (+)/Borrowing (-)	14	14

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (cat. no. 5512.0).

STATE GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES BY PURPOSE

Purpose	r 1999-2000 \$m	2000-01 \$m
General public service	119	148
Public order and safety	198	217
Education		
Primary and secondary	569	581
Tertiary	2	1
Other education	105	108
Health		
Acute care institutions	356	384
Other health institutions	10	—
Community health	114	128
Other	42	40
Social security and welfare	143	162

...continued

STATE GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES BY PURPOSE — *continued*

Purpose	r 1999–2000 \$m	2000–01 \$m
Housing and community amenities	83	135
Recreation and culture	92	108
Fuel and energy	5	4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	82	50
Mining, manufacturing and construction	8	8
Transport, communication and other economic affairs		
Road transport	159	155
Water transport	3	4
Other transport and communication	4	3
Public debt	225	191
Other purposes	153	151
Total expenses	2 470	2 578

Source: *Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (cat. no. 5512.0).

LOCAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES BY PURPOSE

	r 1999-2000	2000-01
	\$m	\$m
Legislative, executive, financial and fiscal affairs	54	61
Public order and safety	2	2
Health	17	13
Welfare	14	12
Housing and other community amenities	96	103
Water supply	59	58
Recreation and culture	55	53
Transport and communications	110	106
Public debt transactions	11	11
Other purposes	23	34
Total expenses	440	454

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (cat. no. 5512.0).

STATE AND LOCAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXES COMBINED

	r 1999–2000 \$m	2000–01 \$m
Taxes on employers payroll and labour force		
Employers payroll taxes	144	165
Taxes on property		
Land taxes	27	26
Municipal rates	150	164
Other	18	19
Financial institutions transactions taxes	46	62
Government borrowing guarantee levies	4	4
Stamp duties on conveyances	49	44
Other stamp duties	16	13
Taxes on provision of goods and services		
Levies on statutory corporations	14	14
Taxes on gambling	79	60
Taxes on insurance	29	37
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities		
Motor vehicle taxes and stamp duties	86	96
Franchise taxes	176	6
<i>Total(a)</i>	<i>840</i>	<i>711</i>
Taxes received from public corporations	36	31

(a) Includes taxes received from public corporations.

Source: *Government Finance Statistics, Australia (cat. no. 5512.0)*.

STATE GOVERNMENT BALANCE SHEET

	r 1999–2000 \$m	2000–01 \$m
Assets		
Financial assets		
Cash and deposits	254	28
Advances paid, investments, loans and placements	2 361	2 280
Other financial assets	284	523
<i>Total</i>	2 899	2 831
Non-financial assets		
<i>Total</i>	11 098	11 153
<i>Total</i>	13 998	13 984
Liabilities		
Deposits held	126	360
Borrowing and advances received	4 511	3 907
Unfunded superannuation and other employee entitlements	2 244	2 367
Creditors and other liabilities	1 078	1 150
<i>Total</i>	7 958	7 784
GFS Net Worth	6 039	6 201

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (cat. no. 5512.0).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BALANCE SHEET

	r 1999–2000 \$m	2000–01 \$m
Assets		
Financial assets		
Cash and deposits	67	40
Advances paid, investments, loans and placements	76	104
Other financial assets	48	45
<i>Total</i>	192	190
Non-financial assets		
<i>Total</i>	3 826	3 958
<i>Total</i>	4 017	4 148
Liabilities		
Deposits held	2	3
Borrowing advances received	225	206
Unfunded superannuation liability and other employee entitlements	35	35
Creditors and other liabilities	42	23
<i>Total</i>	304	267
GFS Net Worth	3 715	3 881

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Tasmania (cat. no. 5501.6).

INTRODUCTION

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
1st of May 2002)

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

OFFENCES RECORDED BY TASMANIA POLICE

Offence	1999–2000 no.	2000–01 no.
Offences against the person	3 265	3 660
Offences against property	53 558	51 339
Fraud and similar offences	3 303	2 879
Other offences	258	417
Total	60 384	58 295

Source: *Tasmanian Police, Annual Report, 2000–2001.*

PRISON POPULATION, ADULT, TASMANIA 30 JUNE

Offence	2000 no.	2001 no.
Risdon (male)	241	200
Medium security unit	28	33
Womens' prison	20	18
Hayes prison farm	40	46
Launceston prison	18	16
Hobart Remand	38	34
Total	385	347

Source: *Department of Justice.*

VICTIMS OF SELECTED OFFENCES(a) TASMANIA

Offence	2000	2001
Murder	8	8
Attempted murder	7	12
<i>Total</i>	15	20
Manslaughter	1	2
Driving causing death	1	—
<i>Total</i>	17	22
Assault	2 718	3 475
Sexual assault	194	200
Kidnapping/abduction	10	11
Armed robbery	78	83
Unarmed robbery	93	107
Total robbery	171	190

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

VICTIMS OF SELECTED OFFENCES(a) TASMANIA — continued

Offence	2000	2001
Blackmail/extortion	2	1
Unlawful entry with intent involving the taking of property	7 828	7 333
Other	2 196	1 920
<i>Total</i>	<i>10 024</i>	<i>9 253</i>
Motor vehicle theft	3 367	3 459
Other theft	12 939	13 331

(a) For explanation of terms and concepts, refer to *Recorded Crime, Australia* (cat. no. 4510.0).

Source: *Recorded Crime, Australia* (cat. no. 4510.0).

INTRODUCTION

Tasmania's estimated resident population at 30 June 2001 was 470,272. This represented 2.4% of the national estimated resident population of 19,386,663.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2001, Tasmania's population decreased by 0.01%, or 32 people. At the same time Australia's population increased by 1.2% or 229,523 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 2001, 20.8% of Tasmanians were aged less than 15 years (compared to 20.2% of total Australians); 41.4% between 15 and 44 years, (44.4% of total Australians); 24.1% between 45 and 64 years, (23.0% of total Australians) and 13.8% were aged 65 years or older, (12.4% of total Australians).

The median age of Tasmanians was 37.0 years, an increase of 0.5 years on the 36.5 years recorded at 30 June 2000.

There were 96.7 males for every 100 females, which was slightly less than the total Australian ratio of 99.2 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.

Population
continued

In regional terms, 229,256 people or 48.7% of Tasmania's population lived in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region. In the Northern Region there were 133,106 people or 28.3% of Tasmania's population, while 107,910 people or 22.9% lived in the Mersey–Lyell Region.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	30 June 2000	30 June 2001	Average growth to 30 June 2001p	Persons per square km
	'000	'000	% per year	no.
NSW	6 462.5	6 532.5	1.1	8.1
Vic.	4 766.8	4 829.0	1.3	20.9
Qld	3 566.8	3 627.8	1.7	2.1
SA	1 497.4	1 502.4	0.3	1.5
WA	1 883.7	1 909.8	1.4	0.7
Tas.	470.3	470.3	—	6.9
NT	195.5	197.6	1.1	0.1
ACT	311.0	314.2	1.0	129.5
Aust. (a)	19 157.0	19 386.7	1.2	2.5

(a) includes 'Other Territories' from 1993.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — 30 June 2001p

Age group (years)	Males no.	Females no.	Persons	
			no.	% of total
0-4	15 539	14 763	30 302	6.4
5-9	17 056	16 126	33 182	7.1
10-14	17 505	16 699	34 204	7.3
15-19	17 496	16 980	34 476	7.3
20-24	14 868	14 541	29 409	6.3
25-29	14 310	15 044	29 354	6.2
30-34	15 260	16 153	31 413	6.7
35-39	16 480	17 360	33 840	7.2
40-44	17 720	18 368	36 088	7.7
45-49	16 800	17 023	33 823	7.2
50-54	16 253	16 134	32 387	6.9
55-59	12 849	12 708	25 557	5.4
60-64	10 766	10 803	21 569	4.6
65-69	8 793	9 362	18 155	3.9
70-74	8 029	8 805	16 834	3.6
75 and over	11 451	18 228	29 679	6.3
Total	231 175	239 097	470 272	100

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — at 30 June

Local Government Area	2000	2001p	Proportion of state %
Brighton	12 978	13 050	2.8
Central Highlands	2 496	2 488	0.5
Clarence	48 910	48 965	10.4
Derwent Valley	9 810	9 743	2.1
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	4 219	4 248	0.9
Glenorchy	43 871	43 748	9.3
Hobart	45 916	45 954	9.8
Huon Valley	13 623	13 675	2.9
Kingborough	28 438	28 582	6.1
Sorell	10 909	10 941	2.3
Southern Midlands	5 620	5 640	1.2
Tasman	2 235	2 222	0.5
<i>Greater Hobart and Southern Region</i>	229 025	229 256	48.7

...continued

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — at 30 June — continued

Local Government Area	2000	2001p	Proportion of state %
Break O'Day	5 743	5 752	1.2
Dorset	7 449	7 409	1.6
Flinders	944	940	0.2
George Town	6 737	6 728	1.4
Launceston	62 821	62 682	13.3
Meander Valley	17 557	17 713	3.8
Northern Midlands	11 811	11 839	2.5
West Tamar	19 998	20 043	4.3
<i>Northern Region</i>	<i>133 060</i>	<i>133 106</i>	<i>28.3</i>
Burnie	19 374	19 261	4.1
Central Coast	21 038	20 971	4.5
Circular Head	8 494	8 480	1.8
Devonport	24 432	24 334	5.2
Kentish	5 529	5 505	1.2
King Island	1 775	1 755	0.4
Latrobe	8 089	8 165	1.7
Waratah/Wynyard	13 889	13 819	2.9
West Coast	5 599	5 620	1.2
<i>Mersey-Lyell Region</i>	<i>108 219</i>	<i>107 910</i>	<i>22.9</i>
Tasmania	470 304	470 272	100

POPULATION AT SELECTED CENSUS DATES(a)

	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.	Persons per sq km
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(b)	199 900	198 200	398 100	5.83
1981(b)	212 600	214 700	427 200	6.25
1986(b)	221 700	224 800	446 500	6.54
1991(b)	231 500	235 300	466 800	6.89
1996(b)	234 300	240 100	474 400	7.00

(a) Aborigines are excluded from the data for years 1861—1961. (b) Estimated resident population.

POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, TASMANIA, 2001 CENSUS

	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.
Australia	188 680	197 356	386 036
Canada	239	271	510
China(a)	209	254	463
Croatia	178	120	298
Fiji	109	151	260
Germany	953	955	1 908
Greece	332	256	588
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	133	133	266
India	234	283	517
Ireland (Rep.)	306	298	604
Italy	674	453	1 127
Malaysia	357	362	719

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, TASMANIA, 2001 CENSUS — continued

	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.
Netherlands	1 259	1 224	2 483
New Zealand	1 836	1 754	3 590
Philippines	129	640	769
Poland	444	418	862
Singapore	114	141	255
South Africa (Rep.)	448	457	905
United Kingdom(b)	10 703	10 603	21 306
USA	515	430	945
Vietnam	90	69	159
Other(c)	2 788	2 620	5 408
Not stated	11 722	11 708	23 430
Overseas visitor	859	952	1 811
Total	224 038	232 614	456 652

(a) Excludes Special Administrative Regions Hong Kong (SAR of China) and Macau (SAR of China) and Taiwan Province.

(b) Includes 'England', 'Scotland', 'Wales', 'Northern Ireland', 'Chanel Islands', 'Isle of Man', and 'United Kingdom', n.f.d.

(c) Includes 'Inadequately described', 'at sea' and 'not further classified'.

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION — 2001 Census

	no.
Christian	
Anglican	147 413
Baptist	8 984
Brethren	2 162
Catholic	87 691
Churches of Christ	1 478
Jehova's Witnesses	1 950
Latter-day Saints	1 605
Lutheran	2 026
Orthodox	2 158
Pentacostal	2 237
Presbyterian	12 508
Salvation Army	2 491
Seventh Day Adventist	1 104
Uniting Church(a)	30 376
Other Protestant	771
Other Christian(b)	10 526
<i>Total Christian</i>	<i>315 513</i>

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION — 2001 Census — continued

	no.
Non-Christian	
Buddhist	2 017
Islam	865
Hindu	492
Judaism	180
Other non-Christian	1 438
<i>Total non-Christian</i>	4 992
Other groups	
Inadequately described(c)	8 234
No affiliation(d)	78 672
<i>Total other groups</i>	86 906
<i>Total</i>	407 411
Not stated	47 430
Overseas visitors	1 811
Total Persons	456 652

(a) The Uniting church was formed in 1978 from members of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches. (b) Includes 'Christian, n.f.d' (c) Includes 'Religious belief, n.f.d' (d) Includes 'No religion n.f.d', 'Agnosticism', 'Atheism', 'Humanism' and 'Rationalism'.

Source: 2001 Population Census.

Population *continued* Tasmania's demographic rates for 2000 are (with national rates in brackets): birth rate, 12.1 (13.0); death rate, 7.9 (6.7); marriage rate, 5.5 (5.9) and divorce rate, 2.8 (2.6).

VITAL STATISTICS

	Marriages no.	Divorces(a) no.	Births no.	Deaths	
				Total no.	Under 1yr no.
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
1998	2 599	1 322	5 978	3 605	34
1999	2 499	1 391	6 032	3 783	46
2000	2 589	1 329	5 692	3 711	33

(a) Includes nullities of marriage.

VITAL STATISTICS — Rates

	Marriage(a)	Birth(a)	Death(a)	Infant mortality(b)
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
1998	5.5	12.7	7.6	5.7
1999	5.3	12.8	8.0	7.6
2000	5.5	12.1	7.9	5.8

(a) Number per 1,000 of mean population. (b) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births registered.

DIVORCES

	Divorces granted by sex of partner			Divorces granted by duration of marriage			Crude divorce rate(a)
	Males no.	Females no.	Joint no.	Total no.	0-9 years no.	10 years and over no.	
1995	410	721	148	1 279	553	726	2.7
1996	459	875	248	1 582	646	936	3.3
1997	405	753	163	1 321	554	767	2.8
1998	426	719	177	1 322	536	786	2.8
1999	419	760	212	1 391	545	846	3.0
2000	392	703	234	1 329	539	790	2.8

(a) Number granted per 1,000 of mean population.

LIFE TABLES, TASMANIA, 1998-2000(a)

Age (years)	Expected years of life remaining		Age (years)	Expected years of life remaining	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
0	75.68	81.21	50	28.77	32.99
5	71.29	76.76	55	24.33	28.42
10	66.35	71.81	60	20.13	24.01
15	61.42	66.86	65	16.25	19.81
20	56.67	61.97	70	12.78	15.85
25	52.03	57.08	75	9.77	12.23
30	47.38	52.19	80	7.26	9.05
35	42.71	47.31	85	5.28	6.44
40	38.03	42.47	90	3.88	4.54
45	33.37	37.68	95	3.21	3.41

(a) 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 — 2000

	Number of deaths	% of total deaths
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	44	1.2
Malignant neoplasm of colon	102	2.7
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	209	5.6
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	79	2.1
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	84	2.3
Leukaemia	41	1.1
All other malignant neoplasms	517	13.9
Diabetes mellitus	65	1.8
Acute myocardial infarction	406	10.9
Other ischaemic heart disease	328	8.8
Cerebrovascular disease	357	9.6
Other circulatory disease	359	9.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	350	9.4
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	66	1.8
Sudden infant death syndrome	—	—
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	39	1.1
Suicide	50	1.3
Other accidents, poisonings and violence	101	2.7
Other causes	514	13.9
Total	3 711	100

SUICIDES

	Tasmania		Australia	
	Aged 0-24 no.	Total no.	Aged 0-24 no.	Total no.
1995	11	66	439	2 367
1996	7	64	421	2 393
1997	4	51	524	2 720
1998	4	59	454	2 683
1999	13	78	398	2 492
2000	14	50	347	2 363

Source: ABS data available on request.

INTRODUCTION

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 7 and 13 extending to between 6 and 14 years in 1912.

SCHOOL — TEACHERS AND PUPILS — at July 1

School	Teachers(a) no.	Enrolments(b)	
		Primary grades no.	Secondary grades no.
Government			
2000	4 360	36 770	26 033
2001	4 899	36 405	25 571
Non-government			
2000	1 424	10 450	10 284
2001	1 797	10 467	10 354
All schools			
2000	5 784	47 220	36 317
2001	6 696	46 872	35 925

(a) Number of full-time teachers plus full-time equivalent units of part time teaching. (b) Excludes kindergarten pupils and special school pupils.

Source: *Schools, Australia* (cat. no. 4221.0).

PUPILS/TEACHER RATIOS(a)

	Primary	Secondary
1999		
Government	15.7	13.0
Non-government	17.9	12.8
2000		
Government	15.8	12.9
Non-government	17.3	12.6
2001		
Government	16.0	12.6
Non-government	17.5	12.3

(a) Based on full-time equivalents.

Source: *Schools, Australia* (cat. no. 4221.0).

UNIVERSITY ENROLMENTS — 2001

Course	Enrolments	
	Commencing no.	Total no.
Higher degree	279	1 212
Other postgraduate	190	327
Undergraduate		
Arts	1 206	3 195
Commerce and Law	845	2 595
Education	529	1 517
Health Sciences	466	1 238
Science and Engineering	932	2 405
<i>Total undergraduate</i>	3 978	10 950
Other	310	331
Total	4 757	12 820

Source: University of Tasmania, Statistics 2001.

ENROLMENTS, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING TASMANIA 2000(a)

	Capital city no.	Total no.
Land & marine resources, animal husbandry	724	2 787
Architecture, building	769	1 621
Art, humanities & social services	837	2 185
Business, administration, economics	4 324	13 297
Education	1 492	4 045
Engineering, surveying	2 457	6 471
Health, community services	1 482	3 767
Law, legal studies	71	100
Science	949	2 702
Veterinary science, animal care	23	62
Services, hospitality, transport	2 452	5 962
VET multi-field education	1 091	2 728
Total	16 671	45 727

(a) Excludes adult education enrolments.

Source: TAFEMIS.

**LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER —
Trend Series**

At June	Employed full time '000	Total employed '000	Unemployed '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
Males					
1997	96.4	110.8	13.4	10.8	68.9
1998	94.2	110.0	14.8	11.9	69.2
1999	94.9	110.6	12.9	10.4	68.5
2000	94.9	110.3	11.9	9.8	67.8
2001	94.4	109.4	12.3	10.1	67.2
Females					
1997	40.0	82.0	8.9	9.8	48.1
1998	42.4	87.4	7.7	8.1	50.3
1999	44.4	86.2	7.0	7.5	49.1
2000	44.7	89.6	7.6	7.8	51.1
2001	42.9	88.9	7.1	7.4	50.2
Persons					
1997	136.4	192.7	22.4	10.4	58.3
1998	136.6	197.4	22.5	10.2	59.5
1999	139.3	196.9	19.8	9.2	58.6
2000	139.7	199.9	19.6	8.9	59.2
2001	137.4	198.3	19.3	8.9	58.4

Source: *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a) — at December

	1996 '000	1998 '000	1999 '000	2000 '000	2001 '000
Duration of unemployment (weeks)					
Under 4 weeks	6.1	5.2	5.2	3.6	3.1
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	4.1	3.5	3.3	4.0	3.2
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	3.3	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.0
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	3.7	3.5	2.3	3.0	3.6
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	3.4	3.6	3.1	2.4	2.4
104 weeks and over	4.4	6.7	5.5	5.0	4.4
Total	25.0	24.2	21.0	19.5	18.7
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)					
Under 4 weeks	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	6.4	7.1	7.0	6.6	7.6
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	17.9	18.2	17.8	18.8	19.3
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	37.0	36.5	35.4	38.2	39.5
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	67.0	65.1	63.9	71.8	67.5
104 weeks and over	212.9	232.6	243.6	223.2	213.8
Total	55.7	81.8	80.1	74.7	70.3

(a) Original data.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, Employees — Trend Series

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>		
	Full-time adult total earnings \$	Total earnings \$	Full-time adult total earnings \$	Total earnings \$	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings \$	Full-time adult total earnings \$	Total earnings \$
1998							
November	784.50	673.10	630.40	414.70	696.70	732.90	543.20
1999							
November	792.50	675.70	647.20	432.60	714.00	741.50	552.20
2000							
February	807.10	684.80	655.60	434.60	725.30	754.10	558.30
May	818.90	689.10	662.30	431.00	735.20	765.00	557.90
August	825.20	687.80	667.90	428.50	739.30	770.40	553.50
November	823.00	680.30	676.20	435.30	740.70	770.70	553.10
2001							
February	817.80	675.80	689.90	452.40	744.60	771.80	562.30
May	821.40	684.40	706.50	465.60	754.80	781.00	575.30
August	830.70	699.80	720.70	469.30	765.50	792.80	584.50
November	842.60	716.60	731.70	465.90	775.70	805.10	589.20

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0).

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION

Industry	2000 persons(a) '000	2001 persons(a) '000	Proportion of total industry in 2001 %
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing	18.4	17.8	9.0
Mining	2.1	1.9	0.9
Manufacturing	24.0	22.0	11.0
Electricity, gas & water	1.4	1.8	0.9
Construction	10.8	11.1	5.6
Wholesale trade	8.2	8.4	4.2
Retail trade	30.1	33.2	16.7
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	10.1	9.7	4.8
Transport & storage	9.2	8.6	4.3
Communication services	3.3	3.3	1.7
Finance and insurance	4.3	4.7	2.4
Property & business services	14.2	15.6	7.8
Government administration and defence	10.1	10.9	5.5
Education	15.6	13.0	6.5
Health and community services	24.8	23.8	12.0
Cultural and recreational services	5.0	4.6	2.3
Personal and other services	7.7	8.9	4.5
Total all industries	198.9	199.0	100.0

(a) This figure is the average of February, May, August and November figures.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED, TASMANIA(a)(b)

	Males	Females	Persons
1997	38.6	27.1	33.7
1998	38.3	26.9	33.3
1999	38.6	27.2	33.6
2000	38.4	26.8	33.2
2001	38.7	27.0	33.4

(a) All employed persons (original figures).

(b) Average of the quarterly figures for the respective years.

Source: Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

	Disputes begun no.	Workers involved '000	Working days lost '000	Working days lost per 1,000 employees
1997	15	2.4	5.7	35
1998	8	2.1	3.1	19
1999	5	0.3	0.3	2
2000	12	0.7	1.2	7
2001	11	0.7	1.2	7

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (cat. no. 6321.0).

INTRODUCTION

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 — June 1999(a)

	Tasmania '000	Australia '000
Formal care		
Before and after school care	2.9	154.1
Long day care centre	4.3	242.0
Family day care	3.6	87.1
Occasional care	1.7	42.9
Pre-school	2.7	231.6
Other formal care	n.p.	29.4
Total children who used formal care(b)	14.8	733.2
Total children who used formal care only	9.9	437.2
Informal care		
Grand parent	17.4	662.7
Brother/sister	1.6	74.2
Other relative	5.3	222.2
Non-relative	6.1	294.0
Total children who used informal care(b)	28.1	1 162.1
Total children who used informal care only	23.1	866.1
Children who used neither formal nor informal care	41.0	1 523.7
Total children(c)	79.0	3 122.9

(a) Children under 12 years. (b) As children may use more than one type of care the categories will not add to Total children. (c) Comprises Total children who used formal care, total children who used informal care only and children who used neither formal nor informal care.

Source: *Child Care, Australia (cat. no. 4402.0)*.

**SELECTED CENTRELINK PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND FAMILY PAYMENTS —
June 2001**

Pension, benefit or family payment	Recipients(a) no.
Age Pension	48 499
Disability Support Pension	21 655
Wife Pension	2 849
Carer Pension	2 005
Carer Allowance	6 810
Sickness Allowance	299
Mobility Allowance	1 139
Youth Allowance	13 137
Newstart Allowance	18 622
Mature Age Allowance	17
Partner Allowance	3 668
Family Payment	83 433

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

SELECTED CENTRELINK PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND FAMILY PAYMENTS —
June 2001 — *continued*

Pension, benefit or family payment	Recipients(a) no.
Double Orphan Pension	28
Parenting Payment	20 217
Widow B Pension	169
Widow Allowance	976
Austudy Allowance	1 556

(a) These statistics relate to the relevant pay periods closest to 30 June 2001 unless otherwise specified. These periods will generally be within a fortnight either side of that date.

Source: *Centrelink*.

SERVICE PENSIONS(a) — As at 30 June 2001

War service	Tasmania no.	Australia no.
World War I	5	133
World War II	8 020	190 143
Korea and Malaya	484	13 289
British Commonwealth	1 731	38 053
Allied Forces	550	10 084
Special Overseas Service(b)	1 319	31 267
Far East Strategic Reserve	121	2 991
British Commonwealth & Allied Mariners	83	2 072
Australian Mariners	82	2 642
Gulf War	—	18
Total(c)	12 395	290 695

(a) Comprises service pensions, payable to veterans and partners and widows/widowers of veterans. (b) Includes Vietnam. (c) Includes veterans whose war service is unknown.

Source: *Department of Veterans' Affairs*.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE — 1998–99

	Hobart \$	Tasmania \$	Australia \$
Commodity or service			
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	81.1	70.6	97.4
Fuel and power	23.1	21.6	17.9
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	116.4	108.2	127.0
Alcoholic beverages	21.1	15.6	20.4
Tobacco	10.1	10.3	10.7
Clothing and footwear	31.9	31.7	31.9
Household furnishings and equipment	43.0	38.7	42.2
Household services and operation	33.6	31.6	41.3
Medical care and health expenses	35.1	29.3	32.5
Transport	97.1	94.7	117.8
Recreation	84.1	81.3	88.8
Personal care	12.1	11.0	13.7
Miscellaneous commodities and services	57.1	48.3	57.3
Total commodity and service expenditure	646.0	593.0	699.0
Selected other payments			
Income tax	152.5	137.4	176.8
Mortgage payment, principal (selected dwelling)	23.3	20.4	27.6
Superannuation and life insurance	21.0	33.7	23.0

Source: *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results* (cat. no. 6530.0).

SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME(a)

	unit	Tasmania	Australia
Mean gross weekly income	\$	606.0	726.0
Mean gross weekly income of all employees	\$	864.0	966.0
Mean gross weekly income of all full-time employees	\$	938.0	1 045.0
Main source of income (% of all income units)			
Wages and salaries	%	44.6	56.7
Own unincorporated business	%	*8.5	6.0
Government pensions and allowances	%	39.8	28.0
Other income	%	*6.0	7.2
Total(b)	%	100.0	100.0
Mean gross weekly income by main source			
Wages and salaries	\$	888.0	961.0
Own unincorporated business	\$	*914	1 085.0
Government pensions and allowances	\$	261.0	267.0
Other income	\$	*463	603.0
Total(b)	\$	606.0	726.0

(a) An income unit is 1 person or a group of related persons within a household, whose command over income is assumed to be shared. Income sharing is assumed to take place within married (registered or de facto) couples, and between parents and dependent children. (b) Includes income units with nil or negative total income. * estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Source: *Income Distribution, Australia* (cat. no. 6523.0) and ABS data available on request, 1999–2000 Survey of Income and Housing Costs.

**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS, Hobart — December Quarter,
Cents(a)**

Article	Unit	2000	2001	% change(b)
Milk (fresh)	1 litre	126	136	7.9
Cheese (processed)	500g	367	410	11.7
Butter	500g	224	238	6.3
Bread	680g	237	271	14.3
Biscuits (dry)	250g	195	197	1.0
Flour (self raising)	2kg	273	285	4.4
Beef				
Rump steak	1kg	1 116	1 331	19.3
Corned silverside	1kg	672	739	10.0
Lamb				
Leg	1kg	573	651	13.6
Loin chops	1kg	792	1 087	37.2
Pork, leg	1kg	725	771	6.3
Chicken (frozen)	1kg	369	399	8.1
Bacon (rashers)	250g	360	388	7.8

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS, Hobart — December Quarter,
Cents(a) — *continued***

Article	Unit	2000	2001	% change(b)
Sausages	1kg	489	547	11.9
Oranges	1kg	186	210	12.9
Bananas	1kg	211	254	20.4
Potatoes	1kg	113	105	-7.1
Tomatoes	1kg	323	325	0.6
Carrots	1kg	177	183	3.4
Eggs (52g)	doz	302	314	4.0
Sugar, white	2kg	270	286	5.9
Jam (strawberry)	500g jar	276	284	2.9
Tea bags	180g	410	424	3.4
Coffee (instant)	150g jar	666	651	-2.3
Beer (full strength)	24 x 375ml	2 970	3 138	5.7
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	97.6	88.9	-8.9

(a) The table units are not necessarily those for which the original price data were obtained.

(b) Over previous year.

Source: *Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (cat no. 6403.0)*.

PRICE INDEX OF BUILDING MATERIALS, Hobart(a)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Materials used			
in house building	122.2	123.8	126.0
in building other than house building	118.5	119.0	119.3

(a) All groups index numbers; index bases: 1989-90 = 100.0.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES(a) INDEX NUMBERS

June quarter	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth
1992	106.5	108.2	107.0	109.4	105.6
1993	108.4	110.1	109.7	112.3	106.8
1994	110.0	112.0	111.5	114.4	109.1
1995	115.4	116.2	116.9	118.8	114.9
1996	119.9	119.2	120.4	122.0	117.9
1997	120.2	119.9	121.1	121.9	118.1
1998	121.4	120.3	122.3	122.4	118.9
1999	123.0	121.5	123.1	123.6	120.8
2000	127.0	125.6	126.4	127.6	124.0
2001	135.0	133.0	134.0	135.1	131.4
Percentage increase between June 2000 and June quarter 2001	6.3	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES(a) INDEX NUMBERS —
continued

June quarter	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra	Eight capitals
1992	107.0	108.4	107.9	107.3
1993	109.4	110.0	110.3	109.3
1994	112.4	112.4	112.0	111.2
1995	117.1	116.8	117.6	116.2
1996	120.6	120.8	121.4	119.8
1997	121.3	121.5	120.4	120.2
1998	122.0	121.8	121.2	121.0
1999	122.5	122.7	121.5	122.3
2000	126.5	125.7	125.9	126.2
2001	133.4	132.2	133.4	133.8
Percentage increase between June 2000 and June quarter 2001	5.5	5.2	6.0	6.0

(a) 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: *Consumer Price Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6401.0).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — HOBART(a)

	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Transportation
1999-2000					
December	127.5	103.9	97.4	119.1	123.8
March	127.8	104.9	98.8	120.2	126.6
June	129.1	105.0	99.2	121.2	129.3
2000-2001					
September	130.9	112.8	105.5	124.5	133.3
December	132.0	112.9	105.8	124.6	130.4
March	134.3	110.7	106.9	125.6	131.4
June	136.0	112.2	107.2	126.6	134.6
2001-2002					
September	135.7	109.3	107.4	127.3	131.5
December	138.2	113.9	107.8	126.9	130.4
March	140.4	110.9	109.0	127.6	131.3
Percentage increase between December 2000 and December 2001	4.7	0.9	1.9	1.8	—

...continued

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — HOBART(a) — continued

	Tobacco and alcohol	Health	Recreation	Education	Miscellaneous	All groups index no.	% change from previous quarter
1999–2000							
December	163.3	172.0	119.0	198.8	150.7	124.0	0.6
March	167.2	175.1	118.6	206.2	153.6	125.3	1.0
June	169.9	177.1	118.5	206.2	157.4	126.5	1.0
2000–2001							
September	179.8	178.0	124.1	206.5	162.4	131.3	3.8
December	181.6	177.4	123.3	206.5	163.6	131.2	-0.1
March	185.4	181.5	120.9	215.1	164.5	132.1	—
June	188.6	181.4	121.5	215.1	165.1	133.4	—
2001–2002							
September	189.4	180.3	121.2	215.0	164.2	132.8	—
December	189.5	180.5	123.9	215.0	165.3	133.9	—
March	191.5	185.8	124.5	221.9	167.7	135.2	—
Percentage increase between December 2000 and December 2001	4.4	1.7	0.5	4.1	1.0	2.1	—

(a) Base of each Index: Year 1989–90 = 100.0.

INTRODUCTION Bank deposits rose by 6.7% and loans rose 3.9% between June 2000 and June 2001.

BANKS(a)

	June 2000 \$m	June 2001 \$m
Deposits		
Current bearing interest	1 241	1 382
Current not bearing interest	274	289
Term deposits	1 108	1 106
Investment savings	299	292
Statement savings	226	275
Passbook/school savings	37	40
Other	84	105
Total	3 269	3 489
Loans	5 128	5 327

(a) Average of weekly figures.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia.

HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION Between June 2000 and June 2001, the original series shows that the proportion of the number of commitments for the purchase of established dwellings increased, from 57% of total commitments to 72%. Commitments for all other purposes decreased.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a)

	June 2000		June 2001	
	Dwelling units no.	Value \$m	Dwelling units no.	Value \$m
Original				
Construction of dwellings	104	8	80	7
Purchase of newly erected dwellings	32	3	18	2
Purchase of established dwellings	537	43	692	56
Refinancing of established dwellings	273	17	173	14
Total	946	71	963	79
Seasonally Adjusted	963	75	1 004	86
Trend Estimates	995	76	974	79

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0).

TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS(a)

Type of store	1996-97 \$m	1997-98 \$m	1998-99 \$m	1999-2000 \$m	2000-01 \$m
Food Retailing	1 292.8	1 348.8	1 350.3	1 403.5	1 482.0
Clothing and soft goods retailing	179.3	186.4	185.9	164.4	173.4
Household goods retailing	338.9	322.8	339.5	371.5	406.7
Recreational goods retailing	184.1	216.2	200.5	212.7	210.4
Hospitality and services	456.2	433.3	432.6	480.6	482.2
Total(b)	3 033.0	3 149.4	3 170.1	3 278.4	3 405.7

(a) Excludes motor vehicles parts and petrol. (b) Includes Department stores and Other retailing.

Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

PRINCIPAL MINERAL CONCENTRATES PRODUCED

Concentrate (in tonnes)	1997-98 '000	1998-99 '000	1999-2000 '000	2000-01 '000
Copper	109.6	113.5	104.3	105.4
Iron (pellets)	820.8	1816.1	2068.3	2027.3
Lead	84.6	101.8	98.7	40.6
Lead-zinc	26.2	12.6	7.9	—
Tin	16.2	12.5	14.8	14.8
Zinc	335.4	382.3	311.9	143.2

Source: *Mineral Resources Tasmania*.

EXPLORATION RIGHTS HELD, 30 June 2001

Mining tenement	no.	Area km ²
Exploration licences		
All minerals	94	8 676
Non-metallic minerals	6	118
Oil (onshore)	1	30 356
Retention licences		
All minerals	20	77
Non-metallic minerals	7	183
Prospectors licences issued	96	n.a.
Permits to explore for petroleum under Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967	5	341 blocks
Retention Licence under Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967	1	9 blocks

Source: *Mineral Resources Tasmania*.

MINING

	Establishments at 30 June no.	Persons employed at 30 June '000	Wages and salaries \$m	Mineral exploration expenditure \$m	Turnover \$m
1994-95	9	1.1	77.0	14.9	371.0
1995-96	9	1.2	70.9	18.8	375.7
1996-97	10	1.0	85.0	26.0	433.5
1997-98	11	1.0	67.0	20.7	423.8
1998-99	9	0.9	61.2	11.9	478.0
1999-2000	11	1.1	81.0	8.8	514.0

Source: Australian Mining Industry (cat. no. 8414.0), Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia (cat. no. 8412.0).

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED ARTICLES

	Units	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Butter	tonnes	11 546	8 209	5 949
Cheese	tonnes	29 973	33 344	32 355
Electricity, total	million kW.h	9 910	10 050	10 150
Timber, sawn, peeled or sliced	'000 m ³	334.8	366.0	338.6
Whole milk	million litres	603.4	608.6	589.7
Woodchips etc. (green wt)	'000 tonnes	3 929.9	5 145.3	n.p.
Zinc, refined	'000 tonnes	214.3	231.7	233.1

Source: Australian Dairy Corporation and Tasmanian Statistical Indicators (cat. no. 1303.6).

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

	Persons employed at 30 June '000	Wages and salaries \$m	Turnover \$m	Turnover per person employed \$'000
1996-97	21.5	742.3	4 731.9	220.3
1997-98	20.7	725.9	5 174.3	249.6
1998-99	20.1	732.5	5 263.7	262.1
1999-2000	20.2	745.1	5 490.3	272.0

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Tasmania* (cat. no. 8221.6).

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS — 1999–2000, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

Industry subdivision	Persons employed at 30 June '000	Wages and salaries \$m	Turnover \$m	Turnover per person employed \$'000
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	5.5	191.2	1 675.7	304.4
Textile, clothing footwear and leather manufacturing	1.4	42.5	187.0	135.6
Wood and paper product manufacturing	3.6	144.1	1 271.3	349.3
Printing, publishing and recorded media	1.4	48.7	164.7	117.9
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	0.9	35.7	246.6	285.2
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	0.6	23.6	242.6	385.0
Metal product manufacturing	3.2	139.6	1 164.2	363.7
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	2.9	105.6	475.1	163.4
Other manufacturing	0.7	14.1	62.8	95.6
Total	20.2	745.1	5 490.3	272.0

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Tasmania* (cat. no. 8221.6).

BUILDING — DWELLING UNITS

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Approved				
New houses				
Private sector	1 410	1 296	1 587	1 094
Total	1 419	1 297	1 608	1 108
New other residential building	219	104	230	80
Conversions, etc.	5	9	55	6
Total dwelling units	1 643	1 410	1 893	1 194
Commenced				
New houses				
Private sector	1 379	1 263	1 519	1 027
Total	1 387	1 264	1 538	1 034
New other residential building	231	107	185	60
Conversions, etc.	3	6	44	14
Total dwelling units	1 622	1 377	1 766	1 108
Completed				
New houses				
Private sector	1 506	1 355	1 530	1 168
Total	1 520	1 356	1 547	1 176
New other residential building	384	162	128	188
Conversions, etc.	13	6	17	15
Total dwelling units	1 917	1 524	1 693	1 379

Source: *Building Approvals, Tasmania* (cat. no. 8731.6).

110 Building

VALUE OF ALL BUILDING APPROVED

Type of building	1997-98 \$m	1998-99 \$m	1999-2000 \$m	2000-01 \$m
Residential building(a)				
New houses	126.0	125.1	165.3	119.9
New other residential building	16.4	6.1	28.1	7.6
Total new residential building	142.4	131.2	193.4	127.5
Alterations and additions	38.4	36.8	50.7	43.1
Total residential building	180.8	168.0	244.1	170.6
Non-residential building(b)				
Hotels etc.	8.6	1.6	6.6	15.7
Shops	12.9	23.2	27.2	13.9
Factories	10.1	13.0	11.1	8.7
Offices	19.4	29.8	16.4	16.4
Other business premises	26.7	19.9	18.6	12.6
Educational	29.2	17.5	17.7	32.0
Religious	0.7	1.4	1.1	2.8
Health	6.7	52.3	17.4	18.5
Entertainment and recreation	5.9	4.6	32.7	19.4
Miscellaneous	5.2	11.2	11.7	12.3
Total all building	125.5	174.5	160.6	152.5
Total all building	306.3	342.6	404.7	323.0

(a) Valued at \$10,000 or more. (b) Valued at \$50,000 or more.

Source: *Building Approvals, Tasmania* (cat. no. 8731.6).

VALUE OF ALL BUILDING COMPLETED

Type of building	1997-98 \$m	1998-99 \$m	1999-2000 \$m	2000-01 \$m
Residential building(a)				
New houses	144.6	138.6	163.7	138.1
New other residential building	37.4	10.5	9.5	20.2
Total new residential building	182.0	149.1	173.2	158.3
Alterations and additions	42.6	37.4	49.6	43.0
Total residential building	224.7	186.4	222.8	201.3
Non-residential building(b)				
Hotels etc.	11.4	1.2	3.4	6.8
Shops	17.4	20.3	28.6	18.6
Factories	49.4	19.4	9.9	8.6
Offices	30.6	33.3	20.8	15.6
Other business premises	26.4	26.9	17.4	7.1
Educational	17.9	27.6	22.7	15.3
Religious	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.6
Health	22.8	24.6	55.1	23.4
Entertainment and recreation	14.6	5.5	11.1	32.0
Miscellaneous	6.9	18.1	6.5	14.7
Total non-residential building	197.8	177.5	176.8	144.6
Total all building	422.5	364.0	399.5	345.8

(a) Valued at \$10,000 or more. (b) Valued at \$50,000 or more.

Source: *Building Activity, Tasmania* (cat. no. 8752.6).

112 Building

VALUE OF ALL BUILDING COMMENCED

	1997-98 \$m	1998-99 \$m	1999-2000 \$m	2000-01 \$m
Residential building(a)				
New houses	130.7	127.5	165.1	119.5
New other residential building	18.9	6.8	18.7	6.5
Total new residential building	149.6	134.2	183.8	126.0
Alterations and additions	40.0	39.8	55.3	43.6
Total residential building	189.6	174.0	239.1	169.6
Non-residential building(b)				
Hotels etc.	10.6	1.3	10.3	18.8
Shops	14.5	25.8	23.6	12.4
Factories	9.2	15.0	12.3	8.5
Offices	19.7	29.6	18.3	18.1
Other business premises	37.3	19.1	18.9	5.6
Educational	25.7	21.9	16.5	31.8
Religious	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.9
Health	9.5	58.2	12.7	21.9
Entertainment and recreation	4.5	4.2	29.8	22.8
Miscellaneous	9.9	5.6	14.0	11.4
Total non-residential building	141.8	182.1	157.9	154.5
Total all building	331.4	356.2	397.0	324.4

(a) Valued at \$10,000 or more. (b) Valued at \$50,000 or more.

Source: *Building Activity, Tasmania* (cat. no. 8752.6).

VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

Nature of project	1999-2000			2000-01		
	For the private sector \$'000	For the public sector \$'000	Total \$'000	For the private sector \$'000	For the public sector \$'000	Total \$'000
Roads, highways and subdivisions	6 823	90 470	97 292	51 090	53 533	104 623
Bridges	66	7 027	7 093	1 109	3 086	4 194
Railways	—	5 733	5 733	9 721	—	9 721
Harbours	1 189	651	1 840	734	119	853
Water storage supply	1 152	7 411	8 563	2 285	4 681	6 966
Sewerage and drainage	3 532	10 814	14 346	1 306	7 545	8 851
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	15	41 251	41 266	1 985	48 548	50 533
Pipelines	—	48	48	—	—	—
Recreation	10 504	5 056	15 560	8 455	1 859	10 315
Telecommunications	469	52 793	53 263	1 137	57 368	58 505
Other	4 767	4 274	9 041	7 846	1 839	9 685
Total	28 517	225 528	254 045	85 669	178 577	264 246

Source: *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8762.0).

INTRODUCTION 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

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
AREA ('000 HECTARES)			
Crops(a)	78	76	77
Sown pastures and grasses	710	743	746
Land used for other agricultural activity	1 127	1 109	970
Total agricultural land(b)	1 915	1 928	1 793
PROPORTION OF TOTAL AREA (%)			
Crops(a)	4.1	3.9	4.3
Sown pastures and grasses	37.1	38.6	41.6
Land used for other agricultural activity	58.8	57.5	54.1
Total agricultural land(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a)Excludes crops harvested for hay and seed.

(b)Total area of establishments with an EVAO of \$5,000 or more.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (cat. no. 7113.0).

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS PRODUCING FRUIT

Type	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Orchard fruit			
Apples	159	146	131
Apricots	33	24	22
Cherries	41	55	48
Pears (excluding Nashi)	32	31	31
Berry and small fruit			
Raspberries	32	32	24
Strawberries	31	27	27
Grapes	97	98	119

Growing vegetables for human consumption is Tasmania's main cropping activity. Four vegetables (french and runner beans, green peas, onions and potatoes) account for about 85% of the total area of vegetables grown. Other major crops, apart from pastures, include oil poppies, barley and oats grown for grain.

CROPS AND PASTURES — 1999-2000p

Crops and pastures	Area '000 hectares	Production '000 tonnes	Yield per hectare t/ha
Pasture seed	1.5	1.4	1.0
Pure lucerne, for hay	2.5	12.8	5.0
Other pasture, for hay	48.1	209.4	4.4
Cereals for hay	2.3	12.1	5.3
Crops other than cereals for hay	1.3	5.3	4.0
Crops			
Wheat for grain	6.3	19.8	3.1
Oats for grain	6.3	9.7	1.6
Barley for grain	9.1	22.2	2.4
Triticale for grain	2.2	6.4	2.9
Lupins for grain	0.1	0.3	2.8
Peas, field, for grain	0.2	0.3	1.5
Canola	0.9	1.5	1.7
Hops(a)	0.5	1.5	2.7
Oil poppies	15.1	n.p	n.p

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

CROPS AND PASTURES — 1999–2000 — continued

Crops and pastures	Area '000 hectares	Production '000 tonnes	Yield per hectare t/ha
Vegetables			
Beans, french and runner	1.5	13.7	9.1
Carrots	0.6	35.1	56.9
Onions, white and brown	1.2	62.7	54.4
Green peas, processing(b)	4.5	28.5	6.3
Broccoli	0.8	6.1	7.9
Potatoes	5.7	267.2	47.0
Fruit			
Apples	..	57.5	(c) 55.2
Pears (excl. nashi)	..	0.7	(c) 40.6
Cherries	..	0.3	(c) 4.4

(a) Dry weight. (b) Shelled weight. (c) kg/tree.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia (cat. no. 7113.0)*.

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

	1999 '000	2000 '000	p 2001 '000
Milk cattle			
Cows (in milk and dry)	153.8	147.2	160.3
Other (bulls, heifers, calves)	79.1	58.8	67.2
Total milk cattle and calves	232.9	206.0	227.5
Meat cattle			
Bulls and bull calves	10.8	10.0	12.5
Other calves (under 1 year)	149.4	125.5	135.0
Cows and heifers (1 year and over)	224.2	194.0	213.1
Other meat cattle (1 year and over)	107.1	81.1	94.1
Total meat cattle and calves	491.4	410.6	454.8
Total cattle and calves	724.4	616.6	682.3
Sheep and lambs			
Lambs (under 1 year)	953.7	847.4	712.8
Sheep	2 847.4	2 493.3	2 770.9
Total sheep and lambs	3 801.1	3 340.7	3 483.7
Pigs			
Total pigs	21.9	17.5	22.2

Source: *Principal Agriculture Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7111.0)*.

WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE

	Shorn wool(a) tonnes	Other wool(b) tonnes	Total wool tonnes	Gross value(c) \$m	Price(d) cents/kilo
1997-98	17 855	1 350	19 205	92.9	484
1998-99	16 833	1 380	18 213	68.3	375
1999-2000	18 026	1 569	19 595	78.1	399
2000-01p	14 044	1 174	15 218	85.0	559

(a) Including crutchings. (b) Fellingmongered wool and wool exported on skins. (c) Value of shorn wool and other wool combined. (d) Average price of greasy wool sold at Tasmanian auctions.

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia* (cat. no. 7215.0).

BEEKEEPING, TASMANIA

	Apiaries	Productive hives	Honey produced	
			Quantity	Average per productive hive
			no.	'000 tonnes
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
1998-99	30	13.0	686	58.6
1999-2000	27	11.8	944	80.3

Source: *Agriculture, Australia (cat. no. 7113.0)*.

PRODUCTION OF MEAT (Carcass Weight)

	Beef and veal tonnes	Mutton tonnes	Lamb tonnes	Pigmeat(a) tonnes	Total tonnes
1996-97r	52 409	7 820	6 765	4 852	71 826
1997-98	r 51 212	9 841	8 072	4 916	77 041
1998-99	54 512	8 724	9 222	5 242	77 700
1999-2000	58 793	11 796	8 833	4 403	83 825
2000-01	49 767	7 232	8 014	3 583	68 596

(a) Includes pork for manufacture into bacon and ham.

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia* (cat. no. 7215.0).

VALUE OF
AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTION

Preliminary estimates of total gross value of agricultural production in Tasmania increased by 8% to \$746m in the year ended 30 June 2001.

The gross value of livestock slaughtering and other disposals rose by 5% to \$161m while the value of livestock products (milk, wool, eggs etc.) increased by 12% to \$243m.

The gross value of crops in Tasmania increased by 6% to \$341m in the year ended 30 June 2001. Poppies have taken over from potatoes as Tasmania's highest value crop. ABS confidentiality rules prevent the disclosure of this value. Apples and potatoes are significant crops, the value of these combined being \$113m.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS, AGRICULTURAL FARM BUSINESSES

	1997-98	1998-99	r 1999-2000
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales from crops	231.8	236.1	191.7
Sales from livestock	148.3	154.8	180.6
Sales from livestock products	207.9	189.6	201.7
Turnover	726.3	676.4	675.1
Purchases and selected expenses	409.7	378.2	356.5
Value added(a)	304.2	r 321.6	348.9
Cash operating surplus(b)	108.5	135.1	153.7
Total net capital expenditure	67.8	r 38.9	52.0
Total value of assets	3 482.9	r 3079.7	3 043.6
Gross indebtedness	602.7	r 569	610.0
Net worth	2 880.2	r 2510.7	2 433.6

(a) Includes an estimate for change in value of livestock. (b) Excludes any estimate for the change in value of livestock.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (cat. no. 7113.0).

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION(a)(b)

	1998-99 \$m	1999-2000 \$m	p 2000-01 \$m
Crops(a)			
Gross value	345.0	320.4	340.8
Local value	323.8	303.1	n.y.a.
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals			
Gross value	123.3	153.6	161.4
Local value	109.7	137.6	n.y.a.
Livestock products			
Gross value	231.5	217.2	243.5
Local value	226.3	212.0	n.y.a.
Total agriculture			
Gross value	699.9	691.2	745.7
Local value	659.8	653.0	n.y.a.

(a) Excludes crops and pasture harvested for green feed or silage. (b) Local value refers to the value realised in the market place (wholesale price) less any marketing costs. Gross value refers to the value realised in the market place (wholesale price). Local value deducts the marketing costs.

Source: *Principal Agriculture Commodities Produced, Australia Preliminary (cat. no. 7501.0)*.

GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, TASMANIA(a)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01 p
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Barley for grain	5.8	4.7	5.3
Oats for grain	2.1	1.2	2.1
Wheat for grain	3.3	3.6	4.8
Apples	52.4	45.2	42.8
Pears(b)	0.7	1.0	0.8
Apricots	0.5	**—	n.y.a.
Cherries	1.6	3.0	n.y.a.
Raspberries	1.4	0.5	n.y.a.
Grapes	4.2	7.1	8.9
Beans, french and runner	4.4	5.0	n.y.a.
Peas, green	10.7	11.2	n.y.a.
Potatoes	71.0	51.5	70.1
Carrots	21.3	22.1	n.y.a.
Onions	26.0	19.9	n.y.a.
Other vegetables for human consumption	22.0	26.2	n.y.a.
Pastures and grasses cut for hay	38.0	28.5	n.y.a.
Pasture seed(c)	3.8	3.3	n.y.a.
Other crops	75.8	88.9	n.y.a.
Total	345.0	320.4	340.8

(a) Excludes crops and pasture harvested for green feed or silage. (b) Excludes Nashi. (c) Includes lucerne.

Source: *Principal Agriculture Commodities Produced, Australia Preliminary (cat. no. 7501.0) and Agriculture, Australia (cat. no. 7113.0)*.

GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

	1998-99 \$m	1999-2000 \$m	p 2000-01 \$m
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals(a)			
Cattle and calves	85.9	114.1	117.0
Sheep and lambs(b)	16.6	17.5	23.9
Other(c)	20.9	22.0	20.6
<i>Total</i>	123.3	153.6	161.4
Livestock products			
Wool(d)	68.3	78.1	85.0
Milk	152.1	132.5	147.7
Eggs	9.6	4.6	8.7
Honey and beeswax	1.4	2.0	2.0
<i>Total</i>	231.5	217.2	243.5

(a) Includes the net export of live animals.

(b) Excludes value of wool on skins.

(c) Pigs and poultry slaughterings, and other disposals.

(d) Shorn (including crutchings), dead wool and wool on skins.

GROSS VALUE OF TASMANIAN MARINE AND COASTAL FISHERIES PRODUCTION

	2000 \$m	p 2001 \$m
Wild fisheries		
Rock lobster(a)	51	59
Abalone	128	114
Giant crab	2.6	2.8
Other fish	11.3	9.5
<i>Total wild fisheries</i>	193	185
Aquaculture		
Salmonids	85	95
Mussels	1	1
Oysters	13	14
<i>Total aquaculture</i>	99	110
Total fisheries(b)	292	295

(a) Quota management for Rock Lobster fishery began in March 1998. (b) Does not include fish harvested in Tasmanian waters and reported to the Commonwealth.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

SELECTED FISHERIES, TASMANIA

	2000		2001	
	Weight tonnes	Average \$/kg	Weight tonnes	Average \$/kg
Australian Salmon	378	2.43	527	2.64
Banded Morwong	33	10.24	49	11.2
Bastard Trumpeter	31	3.17	23	3.04
Blue Warehou	106	2.2	23	2.84
Flathead species	64	2.3	60	2.41
Flounder species	16	5.44	12	6.48
Garfish	78	4.02	85	3.71
Striped Trumpeter	56	6.04	42	5.57
Whiting species	30	1.43	37	2.01
Abalone(a)	2 729	46.93	2 799	40.56
Rock Lobster(a)	1 554	32.81	1 512	39.08
Giant Crab(a)	98	26.99	108	27.05

(a) Quota managed fisheries.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

INTRODUCTION

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 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 40% of Tasmania's forests are now in formal and informal reserves.

The wood and paper products industry had the second largest industry gross product (\$399m) in Tasmania (1999–2000).

FOREST TYPES — At 30 June 2001

Forest type	State forest '000 hectares	Formal reserves '000 hectares	Other publicly managed land '000 hectares	Private land '000 hectares	Total '000 hectares
Native eucalypt					
Tall(a)	498	223	12	148	881
Low	338	463	59	704	1 564
Rainforest(b)	177	365	4	26	572
Other(c)	314	1 421	266	1 788	3 789
Total	1 327	2 473	342	2 666	6 806

(a) With current or potential height of 34m or more. (b) Subtemperate (Myrtle). (c) Includes plantations, secondary species, scrub, lakes.

Source: *Forestry Tasmania, Annual Report 2000–2001*.

SALES FROM CROWN LAND

	1998-99 '000m ³	1999-2000 '000m ³	2000-01 '000m ³
Native forest			
Veneer logs	14	13	12
Sawlogs	344	368	402
Pulpwood	1 532	2 269	2 669
Other forest products	42	59	18
Softwood plantations			
Sawlogs(a)	326	195	173
Export logs	192	72	81
Pulpwood	244	184	213
Roundwood	13	7	20

(a) Includes Veneer logs.

Source: *Forestry Tasmania, Annual Report 2000-2001*.

SAWMILLS AND PLYWOOD MILLS

	<i>Logs delivered</i>			<i>Timber produced</i>		
	Hardwoods '000m ³	Softwoods '000m ³	Total '000m ³	Hardwoods '000m ³	Softwoods '000m ³	Total '000m ³
1996-97	518	354	872	170	159	329
1997-98	521	359	880	176	168	344
1998-99	523	353	875	165	170	335
1999-2000	539	397	937	175	191	366
2000-01	493	373	866	164	174	339

Source: *Tasmanian Statistical Indicators* (cat. no. 1303.6).

CHIPPED AND GROUND WOOD(a)

	<i>Materials delivered(b)</i>			Chipped and ground wood production '000 tonnes green weight
	Producing locations no.	Logs(c) '000m ³	Sawmill offcuts '000m ³	
1996-97	27	3 207	433	3 609
1997-98	28	3 998	458	4 440
1998-99	29	3 460	373	3 930
1999-2000	30	4 527	453	5 145
2000-01	29	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.

(a) Hardwoods & softwoods. (b) Data reported by weight; converted to cubic measure using 0.95 m³ = 1 tonne.

(c) Includes log equivalent of limbwood and billets.

Source: *Tasmanian Statistical Indicators (cat. no. 1303.6)*.

INTRODUCTION

The 1998–99 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) estimated that Tasmanian households spent an average \$21.57 a week on household fuel and power (2.9% of average weekly household income), and \$25.39 a week on motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives (3.4% of average weekly household income). Tasmania's expenditure was more than the national expenditure figures of \$17.87 a week on household fuel and power and almost the same on motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives (\$26.43).

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD ENERGY EXPENDITURE

	1993-94	1998-99
	\$	\$
Average weekly household income	620.50	751.95
Household fuel and power		
Electricity (selected dwelling)	16.30	17.19
Electricity (other dwelling)	0.40	n.p.
<i>Total electricity</i>	16.70	n.p.
Mains gas	0.07	—
Bottled gas	0.56	0.87
<i>Total gas</i>	0.63	0.87
Heating oil	1.27	n.p.
Kerosene and paraffin	—	n.p.
Wood (for fuel)	3.87	2.38
Fuels n.e.c.	—	n.p.
<i>Total other fuels</i>	5.14	2.38
<i>Total household fuel and power</i>	22.46	21.57
Motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives		
Petrol	24.32	24.21
Diesel fuel(a)	0.73	n.p.
LPG and other gas fuels	n.a.	0.36
Oils, lubricants and additives	0.49	0.35
<i>Total motor vehicle fuel etc.</i>	25.56	25.39

(a) Figures may be unreliable in some instances: due to high sampling error.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items (cat. no. 6535.0).

Introduction *continued* 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 — Statistical Summary

	Installed generating capacity(a) MW	Output(a)		Total consumption m kWh
		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
1998-99	2 502	9 863	1.9	9 508
1999-2000	2 502	9 997	1.4	9 563
2000-01	2 502	10 098	1.0	—

(a) Excludes King and Flinders Islands.

Source: Aurora Energy, Annual Reports.

AURORA ENERGY, Tasmania — Customers and Sales

	1998-99(a)	1999-2000(a)	2000-01(a)
Installation numbers			
Domestic	205 138	206 035	207 336
Industrial	4 224	4 455	4 409
Commercial	20 009	20 480	20 454
Government	1 485	1 486	1 457
Rural	12 226	12 157	12 180
Education	1 116	1 075	1 028
Health	967	939	921
Major industrial	20	19	16
Total	245 185	246 628	247 801
Sales (million kW.h)			
Residential light and power	845.8	863.2	901.1
Industrial	678.4	759.6	778.8
Hot water and space heating	769.6	774.5	790.0
Off peak	221.3	199.6	198.0
Commercial (including bulk)	895.2	925.7	941.7
Major industrial	5 795.0	5 847.0	5 834.3
Other	19.2	-21.4	-0.5
Total	9 224.3	9 348.0	9 443.8

(a) Figures after 1998 do not include Bass Strait Islands.

Source: Aurora Energy Annual Reports.

INTRODUCTION In 2000–01 Tasmania exported \$2,435m worth of goods or 2.0% of the Australian total of \$119,539m. In 2000–01 Tasmania imported \$524m worth of goods, or 0.4% of the Australian total of \$118,317m.

MAJOR OVERSEAS EXPORTS

Commodity	1999–2000 \$'000	2000–01 \$'000
Coffee, tea, spices and manufactures thereof	12 065	13 260
Dairy products and birds eggs	64 573	101 006
Electrical machinery and appliances	5 772	8 156
Feeding stuff for animals (excl. unmilled cereals)	12 701	29 027
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	145 484	176 737
General industrial machinery and parts n.e.c.	18 704	21 390
Meat and meat preparations	88 298	88 773
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	67 353	110 346
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	242 584	242 682
Non-ferrous metals	681 903	793 286
Oil seed and oleaginous fruits	6 720	8 547
Textile fibres and waste	22 358	21 248
Transport equipment (except road vehicles)	209 155	99 945
Vegetables and fruit	44 689	49 788
Wood and woodchips	303 340	31 816

Source: FASTTRACCS.

MAJOR OVERSEAS IMPORTS

Commodity	1999-2000 \$'000	2000-01 \$'000
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufacturers thereof	34 860	27 694
Crude fertilisers and crude minerals	10 274	14 897
Feeding stuff for animals (excl. unmilled cereals)	12 348	18 506
Fertilisers (excl. crude)	11 595	13 642
General industrial machinery and parts n.e.c.	24 460	25 189
Inorganic chemicals	4 970	10 592
Machinery specialised for particular industries	20 641	24 150
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	20 834	44 710
Non-ferrous metals	17 699	18 041
Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.c.	5 305	8 579
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	15 804	27 646
Power generating machinery and equipment	26 232	26 858
Pulp and waste paper	84 477	116 376
Road vehicles	27 112	26 775
Textile yarn and fabrics	13 072	13 885

Source: FASTTRACCS.

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS — Imports

	1999–2000	2000–01
	\$'000	\$'000
Canada	10 465	11 179
Chile	6 048	17 074
China	19 054	27 851
Germany	19 094	21 308
Indonesia	35 237	48 539
Japan	22 598	17 655
Korea, Republic of	19 075	14 905
Malaysia	6 758	9 508
Netherlands	13 419	9 732
New Zealand	40 911	49 335
Peru	22 042	57 541
Singapore	31 338	18 111
South Africa	6 546	11 209
Thailand	28 041	34 261
United Kingdom	29 454	32 121
United States of America	74 206	84 837

Source: FASTTRACCS.

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS — Exports

	1999-2000	2000-01
	\$'000	\$'000
Belgium-Luxembourg	13 085	26 473
Canada	28 470	10 274
China	55 840	37 823
Germany	22 986	28 539
SAR of Hong Kong	201 348	252 793
India	80 548	99 398
Indonesia	121 415	97 494
Japan	489 037	573 314
Korea, Republic of	133 553	183 972
Malaysia	123 036	122 305
Netherlands	20 928	23 239
New Zealand	34 791	138 989
Philippines	27 177	35 440
Saudi Arabia	18 901	24 162
Singapore	25 271	29 551
Taiwan	207 233	214 042
Thailand	79 190	95 880
United Kingdom	19 228	37 169
United States of America	202 831	229 841

Source: FASTTRACCS.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

Year ended 31 December	Passenger vehicles no.	Light commercial vehicles no.	<i>Trucks</i>				Total (excludes motor cycles) no.	Motor cycles no.
			Rigid no.	Articulated no.	Non-freight carrying no.	Buses no.		
1997	12 512	2 260	177	77	41	51	15 118	518
1998	12 857	2 468	199	95	31	55	15 705	567
1999	11 879	2 546	248	92	24	44	14 833	553
2000	12 161	2 598	192	75	44	58	15 128	639
2001	12 367	2 328	212	71	75	37	15 090	701

Source: ABS data available on request from datacube: 9303.0.55.001 New Motor Vehicle Registrations (NMVR), Australia, Main data.

MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER(a)

Year(b)	Passenger vehicles(c) '000	Light commercial vehicles '000	Trucks			Non-freight carrying '000	Buses '000	Total (excludes motor cycles) '000	Motor cycles '000
			Rigid '000	Articulated '000					
1996	243.7	59.1	10.7	1.6	0.8	2.2	318.1	7.4	
1997	243.2	59.2	10.5	1.5	0.9	2.2	317.4	7.6	
1998	240.3	59.7	9.8	1.5	0.9	2.2	314.5	8.2	
1999	245.7	61.0	9.7	1.5	0.9	2.2	321.0	8.6	
2001	246.3	62.3	9.4	1.5	0.9	2.2	322.7	8.4	

(a) Includes Federal Government-owned vehicles other than those of defence services. (b) As at the 31st of October. 2000 data unavailable. The 2001 data is at 31st March. (c) Includes campervans.

Source: *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (cat. no. 9309.0).

MAKES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, 2001

Make	Passenger vehicles no.	Other vehicles no.	Total(a) no.
Alfa Romeo	19	—	19
Audi	37	—	37
BMW	78	24	102
Chrysler	38	—	38
Daewoo	138	—	138
Daihatsu	239	5	244
Ford	1 354	557	1 911
Hino	—	21	21
Holden	1 896	496	2 392
Honda	332	239	571
Hyundai	1 073	—	1 073
International	—	25	25
Isuzu	—	79	79
Jeep	16	—	16
Kenworth	—	13	13
Kia	344	—	344
Land Rover	68	5	73
Lexus	14	—	14
Mack	—	19	19

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

MAKES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, 2001 — *continued*

Make	Passenger vehicles no.	Other vehicles no.	Total(a) no.
Mazda	396	166	562
Mercedes-Benz	95	136	231
Mitsubishi	1 625	283	1 908
Nissan	1 053	106	1 159
Peugeot	92	1	93
Proton	13	—	13
Saab	13	—	13
Scania	—	13	13
Subaru	955	—	955
Suzuki	302	91	393
Toyota	2 005	737	2 742
Volkswagen	120	7	127
Volvo	30	17	47
Western Star	—	10	10
Other	21	21	42
Total	12 367	3 075	15 442

(a) Excludes motorcycles.

Source: ABS data available on request.

ROAD ACCIDENT FATALITIES AND INJURIES

	1998 no.	1999 no.	2000 no.	2001 no.
Fatalities				
Drivers	24	27	18	27
Passengers	9	17	11	16
Pedestrians	8	5	9	10
Motor Cyclist	7	2	5	7
Bicyclist	—	2	—	1
<i>Total</i>	48	53	43	61
Injuries				
Drivers	1 001	953	1 009	894
Passengers	544	617	552	502
Pedestrians	174	157	148	144
Motor Cyclist	174	162	219	193
Bicyclist	81	69	50	49
Unknown	14	15	29	37
<i>Total</i>	1 988	1 973	2 007	1 819

Source: Land Transport Safety Division, Department of Infrastructure, Energy Resources.

MOVEMENTS — Principal Airports(a)

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Freight movements (tonnes)				
Hobart	3 918	4 047	3 718	2 429
Launceston	1 213	1 014	683	5
Devonport	19	16	—	—
Wynyard	27	20	—	—
Flinders Island	—	—	6	—
King Island	995	1 026	1 063	1 076
Passenger movements ('000)				
Hobart	847	860	909	974
Launceston	547	534	542	522
Devonport	132	134	136	133
Wynyard	112	117	107	103
Flinders Island	22	23	16	6
King Island	36	44	26	28

(a) 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.

BASS STRAIT FERRY SERVICE

	Unit	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Voyages	no.	505	455	478
Passengers	no.	343 338	323 211	330 961
Vehicles	no.	124 395	120 084	127 124
Freight TEUs(a)	no.	20 589	17 816	21 771

(a) Twenty-foot equivalent units.

Source: *TT-Line, Annual Reports.*

METRO TASMANIA SERVICES(a)

	Unit	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Buses	no.	222	220	218
Total distance travelled	'000 km	10 521	8.29	n.a.
Passenger trips	'000	9 568	9 379	9 626

(a) Total: Hobart, Launceston and Burnie.

Source: *Metropolitan Transport Trust Annual Report 2000-2001; Metro Tasmania Pty. Ltd.*

RADIO AND
TELEVISION
SERVICES

National
broadcasting
services

There are two public broadcasters transmitting in Tasmania, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) and the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS). The improved facilities for regional areas in Tasmania have seen the coverage of ABC Television reach 97% of the population as at 1 January 2002, Local Radio 98.1%, Radio National 95.8%, Classic FM and Triple J 91.7% and Newsradio 47.0%.

Commercial
broadcasting
services

Two commercial TV stations (Southern Cross and WIN) are available throughout most of Tasmania. Tasmania had eleven commercial radio broadcasting services at February 2002.

Community
broadcasting
services

During 2000–01, seven community radio stations operated in Tasmania.

INTERNET
SERVICES

The Tasmania Online web site <www.tas.gov.au> gives wide access to other Tasmanian internet sites.

NEWSPAPERS

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

INTERNET ACTIVITY

	Sep qtr 2000	Sep qtr 2001
Internet service providers (no.)	30	28
Subscribers (no.)	76 000	92 000
Data downloaded by subscribers (million Mbs.)	14	26

Source: Internet Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8153.0).

MAJOR TASMANIAN NEWSPAPERS BY CIRCULATION(a)

	Frequency	Circulation	Location
The Sunday Tasmanian	Sunday	58 325	Hobart
The Mercury	Mon-Fri	59 223	Hobart
The Saturday Mercury	Saturday	65 097	Hobart
The Sunday Examiner	Sunday	41 777	Launceston
The Examiner	Mon-Sat	36 241	Launceston
The Advocate	Mon-Sat	25 246	Burnie
Launceston Advertiser	Wednesday	19 376	Launceston

(a) Circulation figures relate to March 2002.

Source: Margaret Gee's *Australian Media Guide*.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS(a)

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses with facilities	Serviced apartments	Total establishments
Room nights occupied ('000)				
1999	556.9	318.5	180.9	1 056.2
2000	545.5	310.8	187.8	1 043.9
2001				
March qtr	174.3	102.4	58.4	335.1
June qtr	118.9	68.8	39.6	227.3
September qtr	97.8	55.2	37.9	190.9
December qtr	139.5	79.8	53.2	272.6
Takings from accommodation (\$'000)				
1999	46 509	25 109	18 444	90 061
2000	49 815	25 884	20 465	96 164
2001				
March qtr	17 081	9 553	7 088	33 722
June qtr	11 301	6 057	4 398	21 755
September qtr	9 170	4 595	4 161	17 926
December qtr	13 313	7 295	6 254	26 862

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS(a) — *continued*

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses with facilities	Serviced apartments	Total establishments
Room occupancy rate (%)^(b)				
2001				
January	62.0	65.4	75.6	65.2
February	65.7	66.5	68.9	66.5
March	71.6	72.6	76.4	72.7
April	54.1	56.8	61.0	56.1
May	44.9	45.1	47.0	45.3
June	35.6	32.8	40.2	35.5
July	34.8	32.1	39.9	34.8
August	36.4	34.1	41.0	36.5
September	41.0	41.9	55.2	43.7
October	50.9	53.9	58.2	53.1
November	56.2	55.8	60.8	56.9
December	50.0	48.6	52.7	50.1

(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units. (b) The proportion of rooms occupied to rooms available.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0).

REASON FOR VISITING TASMANIA

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
	%	%	%
Leisure/holiday	54.2	56.3	51.2
Visiting friends or relatives	22.6	20.1	24.9
Business/employment	12.8	14.3	14.6
Conference etc.	5.3	5.2	3.5
Other	5.1	4.1	5.7

Source: *Tasmanian Visitor Survey, Tourism Tasmania.*

VISITOR NIGHTS (% OF TOTAL TASMANIAN VISITOR NIGHTS)

	Unit	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
East Coast	%	7.8	8.0	7.7
Greater Hobart	%	38.8	35.4	34.7
Greater Launceston	%	17.3	17.2	14.7
Northern Region	%	4.4	3.0	2.8
North West Region	%	14.0	14.3	10.4
Southern Region	%	9.2	8.3	5.5
West Coast	%	5.4	5.6	5.5
Not stated	%	3.0	8.1	18.7
Total Tasmania	('000)	4 986.7	4 871.1	4 774.9

Source: *Tasmanian Visitor Survey, Tourism Tasmania.*

**PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED SPORTS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES —
1999-2000(a)**

	Persons '000	Participation rate %
Walking	60.3	17.6
Swimming	42.3	12.4
Golf	28.0	8.2
Aerobics/fitness	23.6	6.9
Fishing	22.1	6.5
Tennis	14.3	4.2
Cycling	12.8	3.8
Netball	10.4	3.0
Running	10.3	3.0
Cricket (outdoor)	9.2	2.7

(a) By persons aged 18 years and over during the previous 12 months.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4177.0)*.

TASMANIA — STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	Unit	1981	1991	2001
Population at 30 June	no.	427 300	466 802	470 272
Births	no.	7 188	6 870	5 692
Deaths	no.	3 406	3 686	3 711
Marriages	no.	3 515	3 069	2 589
Divorces	no.	1 139	1 383	1 329
Schools				
Government	no.	258	247	214
Non-government	no.	68	65	67
Students				
Government	no.	70 932	65 662	61 976
Non-government	no.	14 917	19 952	20 821
University(a)	no.	5 210	11 147	12 820
State Government Finance				
Revenue	\$m	620	1 895	3 780
Expenses	\$m	627	2 219	3 609
GFS Net Operating Balance	\$m	-7	-324	172

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

TASMANIA — STATISTICAL SUMMARY — *continued*

	Unit	1981	1991	2001
Livestock numbers				
Cattle	'000	658.5	584.3	682.3
Sheep	'000	4 380.9	4 803.9	3 483.7
Pigs	'000	54.5	37.6	22.2
Livestock products				
Wool(b)(c)	tonnes	20 049	23 727	12 709
Meat (carcass weight)(b)	tonnes	59 899	66 649	68 596
Barley for grain	tonnes	18 307	26 000	26 396
Oats for grain	tonnes	11 146	18 800	14 767
Wheat for grain	tonnes	2 545	2 500	25 140
Peas, processing	tonnes	26 557	26 700	n.y.a.
Potatoes	tonnes	155 965	235 500	n.y.a.
Hops (dry weight)	tonnes	1 558	2 000	n.y.a.
Apples	tonnes	76 033	n.a.	56 105
Overseas trade(b)				
Exports	\$'000	1 532	1 341	2 435
Imports	\$'000	1 207	299	524
Motor vehicles (incl. motor cycles) on register(d)	'000	237.3	298.2	331.1

(a) On 1 January 1991 the Tasmanian State Institute of Technology and the University of Tasmania amalgamated.

(b) At year ended 30 June. All other figures relating to agriculture refer to year ended 31 March.

(c) From Ag. Census. 2001 figures are from Brokers and Dealers Receipts of Taxable Wool (d) Date varies.

TASMANIA—STATE COMPARISONS

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	Aust.(a)
Population							
Estimated resident population, September 2001 ('000) p	6 549.7	4 844.2	3 642.4	1 503.7	1 916.7	470.1	19 442.3
Proportion of Australian population, September 2001 (%) p	33.7	24.9	18.7	7.7	9.9	2.4	100.0
Population growth rate, 12 months to September 2001 (%) p	1.0	1.3	1.7	0.4	1.3	—	1.2
Labour force							
Employment growth, 12 months to March 2002 (trend series) (%)							
Males	1.5	0.9	3.4	2.8	1.8	-1.2	1.8
Females	1.0	1.4	2.5	1.3	0.6	-1.7	1.7
Persons	1.2	1.1	3.0	2.1	1.3	-1.4	1.8
Unemployment rate (trend series), March 2002 (%)	6.0	6.2	7.8	6.9	6.1	8.4	6.5
Unemployment growth, 12 months to March 2002 (trend series) (%)	6.3	2.2	-6.1	-2.5	-10.1	-2.7	0.1
Participation rate (trend series), March 2002 (%)	62.6	63.7	65.4	60.7	66.4	57.9	63.9
Job vacancy rate, February 2002 (%)	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.2
Working days lost through industrial disputes, 12 months to January 2002 (days per '000 employees)	61	63	38	28	31	7	49

For footnotes see end of table.

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TASMANIA—STATE COMPARISONS — continued

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	Aust.(a)
Wages and prices							
Average weekly full-time adult employees' total earnings (trend series) November 2001(\$)							
Males	1 018.10	911.70	882.00	880.50	965.50	842.60	923.10
Females	806.40	771.40	725.80	740.80	744.00	731.70	726.50
Persons	940.60	863.30	826.30	833.80	888.00	805.10	859.20
Average weekly full-time adult employees' total earnings, growth (trend), 12 months to November '01 (%)	7.0	5.7	4.8	4.0	3.5	4.5	5.4
Consumer price index, all groups, annual growth to December qtr 2001 (%) ^(b)	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.1	3.1
Building							
% change in the number of total dwelling units approved (original), — in the 12 months ended February 2002, over the same period previous year	18.2	20.3	19.7	36.2	23.1	28.9	21.0

160 State Comparisons

— February 2001 to February 2002 32.9 19.9 104.4 107.0 54.9 **42.5** 46.9

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

TASMANIA—STATE COMPARISONS — continued

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	Aust.(a)
Private investment and retail trade							
% change in private new capital expenditure, 12 months ended December 2001 over the same period previous year (original)	-16.2	-4.3	-12.8	-9.2	20.1	14.1	-5.1
% change in trend estimates turnover of retail establishments, February 2002 (change from corresponding month of the previous year)	5.8	8.8	4.9	11.2	12.4	4.1	7.5
Transport							
% change in number of sales of new motor vehicles in the 12 months ended March 2002 over the same period previous year, (trend)(c)	-0.5	4.8	2.8	3.2	-1.3	0.1	1.4

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

TASMANIA—STATE COMPARISONS — continued

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	Aust.(a)
Agriculture							
% change in the number of livestock slaughtered 12 months ended February 2002 over the same period previous year (original)							
Cattle and calves	3.5	-8.5	-12.6	9.1	8.4	-22.6	-6.2
Sheep and lambs	-2.8	-14.6	-20.1	2.0	-24.1	-23.2	-11.1
Tourism — room occupancy rates							
Hotels, motels & guest houses, & serviced apartments with facilities, December quarter 2001 (%)	56.8	58.7	60.0	57.2	55.0	53.3	57.6
Australian National and State Accounts							
% change in Domestic (State) Final Demand(d), Chain Volume measures (trend series)							
September qtr 2001 to December qtr 2001	1.2	1.6	0.7	1.8	1.6	0.9	1.5
December qtr 2000 to December qtr 2001	1.7	5.1	5.2	5.0	6.7	3.8	4.1

(a) Australian totals include the ACT and NT, with the exception of Agriculture, which excludes both. (b) CPI applies to State capitals. (c) This data is new and replaces the Registration of New Motor Vehicles data. The Australian Bureau of Statistics is no longer collecting and disseminating statistics relating to the registration of new motor vehicles. For more information please refer to the paper *Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics, 2001* (cat. no. 9313.0) (d) Total of four types of expenditure: Private investment, Private consumption, Government investment, Government consumption.

TASMANIA — REGIONAL SUMMARY

	Unit	Greater Hobart and Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania
Area	km ²	25 616	19 980	22 523	68 102
Population at 30 June, 2001, estimate	no.	229 256	133 106	107 910	470 272
Births, 2000	no.	2 728	1 552	1 394	5 692
Deaths, 2000	no.	1 712	1 136	850	3 711
Labour Force, original, January 2002					
Total employed	no.	95 100	56 400	44 800	196 400
Total unemployed	no.	9 200	7 000	4 700	20 900
Unemployment rate	%	8.9	11.1	9.4	9.6
Participation rate	%	57.8	59.4	57.6	58.2
Schools, 2000(a)					
Government	no.	99	58	58	215
Non-government	no.	34	17	16	67
Full time equivalent students, 2000(a)					
Government					
Males	no.	15 415.8	9 395.0	7 805.3	32 616.1
Females	no.	14 865.6	9 492.4	7 597.5	31 955.5
Total	no.	30 281.4	18 887.4	15 402.8	64 571.6

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

TASMANIA — REGIONAL SUMMARY — *continued*

	Unit	Greater Hobart and Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania
Full time equivalent students, 2000(a) — <i>(continued)</i>					
Non-government					
Males	no.	5 825.2	2 479.1	2 022.2	10 326.5
Females	no.	6 132.9	2 423.5	1 919.2	10 475.6
Total	no.	11 958.1	4 902.6	3 941.4	20 802.1
Educational qualifications, 1996 Census					
Bachelor degree or higher(b)	no.	17 058	7 152	3 908	28 184
Undergraduate diploma	no.	5 893	3 268	2 181	11 374
Associate diploma	no.	3 773	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, 1999–2000 season	no.	1 123	1 597	1 710	4 430
Total area of establishments	ha	648 148	835 793	309 599	1 793 540
Gross value of agricultural production, 1999–2000	\$m	146	258	287	691

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

TASMANIA — REGIONAL SUMMARY — *continued*

	Unit	Greater Hobart and Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania
Business locations, September 1998					
Locations with manufacturing activity					
Less than 20 employees	no.	424	327	257	1 008
20 or more employees	no.	83	67	48	198
Locations with retail activity					
Less than 20 employees	no.	2 046	1 346	1 133	4 525
20 or more employees	no.	82	43	35	160
Building, 2000–2001					
Total dwelling units approved	no.	632	346	218	1 196
Total value of residential buildings approved	\$'000	91 130	47 635	31 978	170 742
Total value of building approved	\$'000	173 164	93 717	56 423	323 304
Dwellings, 1996 Census(c)					
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

(a) Source: DETYA and Tasmanian Department of Education. (b) Includes Higher degree, Postgraduate diploma and Bachelor degree (c) Total includes migratory statistical division.



- INTERNET* **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
- LIBRARAR* A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
- CPI INFOLINE* For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
- DIAL-A-STATISTIC* For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

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