

# **Regional Statistics Tasmania**

## **2001**

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics

## INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Reference Service on 1300 135 070 or Margaret Dyas on Hobart 03 6222 5847.

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## PREFACE

Recent times have seen heightened interest throughout the Australian community in the regional dimension of many economic, social, environmental and service delivery issues. This has given rise to demands upon the ABS and other government agencies for improved information at regional and local area levels. The ABS is responding to such requests in a variety of ways, including the release of this second edition of *Regional Statistics Tasmania, 2001* (Cat. no. 1362.6).

Regional Statistics Tasmania draws heavily on administrative by-product statistics and survey data from a range of Commonwealth and State Government agencies, and private organisations.

In this edition some realignment of chapters has taken place and content has changed as a result of data availability, reliability and suggestions for change from readers of the first edition. Major additional tables are in relation to selected environmental statistics.

Most of the statistics in this publication are presented for Tasmanian Statistical Region Sectors and for local government areas within these Regions.

The statistics in this publication are arranged by topic, rather than by region, to allow easy comparison between regions. The information presented in tables is supplemented by commentary, and time series data have been included where possible.

The ABS wishes to thank those agencies and organisations who supplied data for this publication. Their cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Stevan R. Matheson  
Regional Director, Tasmania  
July 2001

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This publication draws extensively on information provided by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it, the wide range of statistics at the regional level would not be available for general use by the community. Information that relates to individuals or identifiable businesses is treated in accordance with the confidentiality provisions of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

The ABS wishes to thank the following organisations for their cooperation and data for inclusion in Regional Statistics Tasmania:

Anti-Discrimination Commission Tasmania

Australian Greenhouse Office

Australian Heritage Commission

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Australian Taxation Office

Bureau of Meteorology

Burnie Port Corporation

Centrelink

Department of Education

Office of Post-Compulsory Education and Training

Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs

Department of Family and Community Services

Department of Health and Aged Care

Department of Health and Human Services

Community and Rural Health Division

Hospitals and Ambulance Service Division

Housing Tasmania

Public and Environmental Health Service

Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources

Land Transport Safety Division

Mineral Resources Tasmania

Registration and Licensing Branch

Workplace Standards Tasmania



## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS *continued***

Department of Police and Public Safety

Department of Primary Industries, Water and the Environment

Environment, Planning and Scientific Services Division

Information and Land Services Division

Natural Heritage Trust Unit

Office of the Valuer General (Tasmania)

Resource Management and Conservation Division

Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service

Department of Veterans Affairs

Family Court of Australia

Forestry Tasmania

Health Insurance Commission

Hobart Ports Corporation

Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia

Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania

Motor Accidents Insurance Board

Metro Tasmania

National Halon Bank

National Pollutant Inventory

Nolan-ITU Pty Ltd

Office of the Commissioner for Licensing

Office of the Tasmanian Ombudsman

Port of Devonport Corporation

Port of Launceston

Resource Planning and Development Commission

State Grants Commission

Supreme Court of Tasmania

TAFE Tasmania

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Tasmanian Fire Service

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Centre for Regional and Economic Analysis

Willis Chirgwin

## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols have been used in this publication.

### ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ERP	estimated resident population
EVAO	estimated value of agricultural operations
VACP	value of agricultural commodities produced
ha	hectares
n.a.	not available
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.p.	not available for publication, but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise stated
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision
r	revised
—	nil or rounded to zero
. .	not applicable
*	estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
**	estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

### SPATIAL UNITS

LGA	Local Government Area
SD	Statistical Division
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SRS	Statistical Region Sector



## HOW TO USE THIS PUBLICATION

For the purpose of presenting this series of social, demographic and economic statistics for the State, Tasmania is divided into a number of geographic regions.

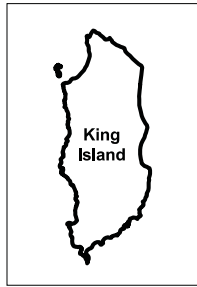
The primary division of the State is into three Statistical Region Sectors (SRSs): Greater Hobart–Southern, Northern and Mersey–Lyell (refer to map on following page). This publication refers to these Statistical Region Sectors as Regions. The three regions are intended to represent areas that are characterised by discernible social and/or economic links between the inhabitants and the economic units within them, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns. These Regions also consist of aggregations of Local Government Areas (LGAs) or Statistical Local Areas (SLAs).

This publication is introduced with a regional summary and accompanying table, which presents key social and economic indicators for the State and three Regions. The publication is then divided into chapters on a thematic basis, providing easy comparison between regions and LGAs across specific topics. Each chapter contains a mix of either State data, regional data, LGA data, or data that is not classified according to the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). The data has been sourced from a variety of organisations to enable a comprehensive coverage of each topic.

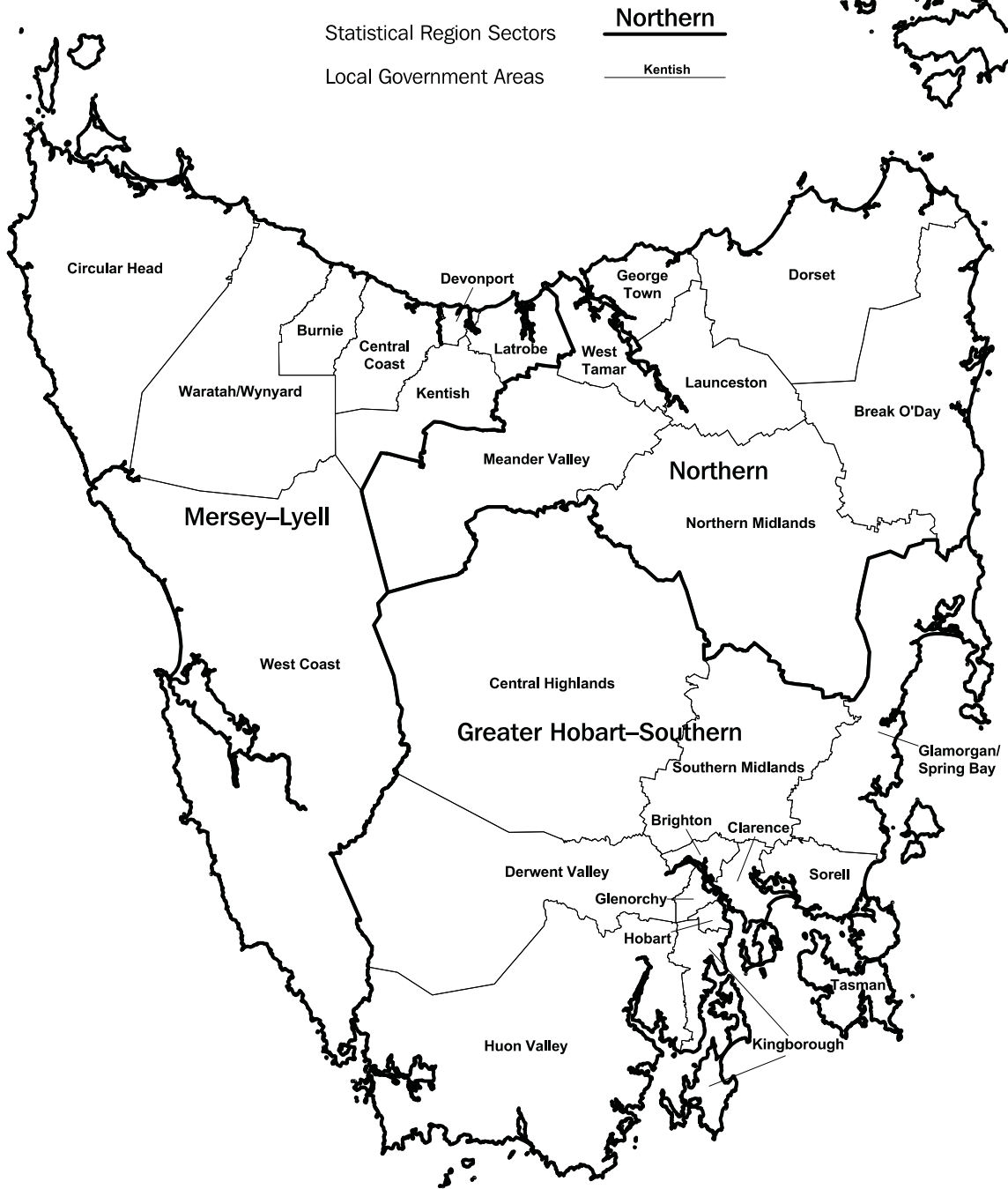
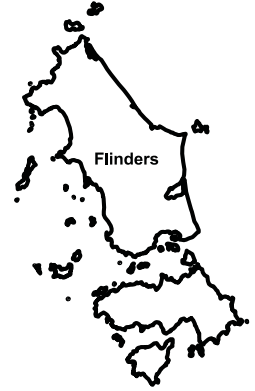
As the data has been sourced from a wide variety of statistical collections, both ABS and non-ABS, care should be taken when analysing the data, because time periods, definitions, scope, coverage and methodologies may differ. The publication presents the latest available statistics at the time of preparation.

Some concepts and definitions are covered in the Glossary; however, more detailed information can be obtained from the relevant source publication. A list of source publications is included in the Bibliography at the back of this publication. In tables, where some or all of the data are not ABS statistics, a reference to the non-ABS source has been included as a footnote. For ABS data items, a reference to the relevant publication number or collection has been included as a footnote.

**MAP OF REGIONS**



**Statistical Regions**



Based on Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2000  
 Produced by: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Hobart  
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## REGIONAL SUMMARY

AREA	<p>Tasmania's total land area, including off-shore islands, covers 68,121 km<sup>2</sup>, within which the Greater Hobart–Southern Region covers 37.6% (25,616 km<sup>2</sup>), the Mersey–Lyell Region covers 33.1% (22,523 km<sup>2</sup>), and the Northern Region covers 29.3% (19,980 km<sup>2</sup>) (Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, 2001).</p>
POPULATION	<p>Tasmania's estimated resident population at 30 June 2000 was 470,376, which was 2.46% of the nation's population. At that time the Greater Hobart–Southern Region had an estimated resident population of 229,060 persons, which was 48.7% of the State's population. The Northern Region had an estimated resident population of 133,080 persons (28.3% of the State's population) and the Mersey–Lyell Region had an estimated resident population of 108,236 persons (23.0%).</p> <p>Between 1998 and 2000, Tasmania's annual population declined. At 30 June 2000, Tasmania had an estimated 427 fewer residents than at 30 June 1999, a decline of 0.1%. The estimated net population decline between 1998 and 1999 was 897 residents or 0.2%. There was population decline in all three Tasmanian Regions during both periods. The estimated resident population of the Greater Hobart–Southern Region declined by 383 residents (0.2%) between 1998 and 1999, and by 59 residents (0.03%) between 1999 and 2000. The Northern Region's estimated resident population declined by 8 residents (0.01%) between 1998 and 1999, and by 89 residents (0.1%) between 1999 and 2000. In the Mersey–Lyell Region the estimated resident population declined by 506 people (0.5%) between 1998 and 1999, and 279 people (0.3%) between 1999 and 2000.</p>
LABOUR FORCE	<p>In 2000, there was an estimated average of 200,400 employed people (in original terms) in Tasmania, an increase of 3,800 on the estimated average of 196,600 employed people in 1999. An estimated average of 19,200 people were classed as unemployed in Tasmania in 2000. Of these, 10,100 were in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 5,000 were in the Northern Region, and 5,100 were in the Mersey–Lyell Region.</p> <p>In 2000, Tasmania's average unemployment rate was 8.7%. The Greater Hobart–Southern Region had an unemployment rate of 9.4%, the Northern Region a rate of 7.7% and the Mersey–Lyell Region a rate of 10.5%. The Tasmanian participation rate was 59.2%. The Greater Hobart–Southern Region had a participation rate of 58.6%, the Northern Region a rate of 59.7% and the Mersey–Lyell Region a rate of 59.1%.</p>

## EDUCATION

There were 282 schools in Tasmania in 2000, four fewer than in 1998. During the same period the proportion of schools run by private institutions (23.8% in 2000) increased by 0.7%. The number of Tasmanian full-time students attending both private and public schools dropped from 84,116 students in 1998, to 83,537 in 2000, a decline of 0.7%. This decrease in full-time students was greater in the private school sector (1.9%) than in the public system (0.3%). The number of Tasmanian students enrolled at the University of Tasmania increased by 1.3% between 1998 and 2000, from 10,517 students to 10,657 students.

The small decline in the number of schools between 1998 and 2000 at the State level, was spread evenly across the Regions, with the Greater Hobart–Southern Region losing two schools during the period, and the Northern and Mersey–Lyell Regions both losing one. During the same period the number of full-time students in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region declined by 178 students, the number in the Northern Region increased by 120 students, and the number in the Mersey–Lyell Region declined by 521 students. Between 1998 and 2000 the number of students from the Greater Hobart–Southern Region who enrolled at the University of Tasmania increased by 301, while decreasing in both the Northern and Mersey–Lyell Regions, by 117 and 44 students respectively.

## INCOME

The number of individual taxpayers in Tasmania declined from 195,100 in the 1997–98 financial year to 186,300 in the 1998–99 financial year, which was a decline of 4.5%. During the same period, Tasmania's mean taxable income increased by 5.7% from \$29,285 to \$30,953. The number of Tasmanians receiving the Age Pension and Disability Support Pension between 4 January 1999 and 4 June 2000 also increased, by 1.4% and 4.5% respectively. Similarly, in each of the Regions there was a decline in the number of taxpayers, as well as increases in the mean taxable income and the number of Age and Disability Support pension recipients. The Mersey–Lyell Region had the largest decline in taxpayers (5.6%), as well as the largest increase in taxable income (5.8%), and in Age Pension recipients (5.3%), while the Greater Hobart–Southern Region had the largest increase in Disability Support Pension recipients (7.5%). The proportion of taxpayers residing in the Mersey–Lyell, Northern and Greater Hobart–Southern Regions in 1999–2000 was 21.9%, 27.9% and 49.8% respectively.

## VICTIMS OF SELECTED OFFENCES

In Tasmania in 2000, there were 3,367 reported motor vehicle thefts, 78 victims reporting armed robberies, and 194 victims reporting sexual assaults. Between 1998 and 2000 the number of victims reporting sexual assault and armed robbery decreased by 10.2 % and 8.2% respectively at the State level, while the number of motor vehicle thefts increased by 12.6%.



VICTIMS OF SELECTED  
OFFENCES *continued*

At the regional level in 2000, 67.8% of motor vehicle thefts occurred in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 24.9% in the Northern Region, and 7.2% in the Mersey–Lyell Region. The greatest percentage change in the number of reported vehicle thefts between 1998 and 2000 occurred in the Northern Region, with the number increasing by 75.7% during the period. The Greater Hobart–Southern Region also had the highest proportion of victims reporting armed robbery in the State in 2000 (60.3%), while the Northern Region had 32.1%, and the Mersey–Lyell Region, 7.7%. Between 1998 and 2000 the greatest change in the number of victims reporting armed robbery was in the Mersey–Lyell Region, in which the number of victims fell by 68.4%. In 2000, 53.6% of the victims reporting sexual assault were in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 22.2% in the Northern Region, and 24.2% in the Mersey–Lyell Region. The greatest change in the number of victims reporting this crime was in the Northern Region, where the number of victims reporting sexual assaults dropped by 24.6% between 1998 and 2000.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE  
REGISTRATIONS

In 2000, there were 15,767 new motor vehicle registrations in Tasmania, a decrease of 3.1% from the number registered in 1998 (16,272). The majority of new motor vehicle registrations in the State in 2000 were in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region (58.0%), followed by the Northern Region (24.1%) and the Mersey–Lyell Region (17.8%).

BUILDING

There were 1,554 dwelling unit approvals recorded in Tasmania in 2000, 1.6% fewer than in 1999 and 3.9% more than in 1998. At the regional level, increases over the number of dwelling approvals in the previous year (of between 3% and 12%) were recorded in both 1999 and 2000 in all Regions except the Northern, in which there was a 15.3% decline between 1999 and 2000. The value of new residential building approvals in Tasmania in 2000 was estimated at \$166.0m. This figure also increased during both years in all Regions except the Northern, in which there was a 10.1% decrease in the value of new residential building approvals between 1999 and 2000.

The value of non-residential building approvals fluctuated in the two years between 1998 and 2000, in all of the Regions and at the State level. At the State level the value of non-residential building approvals increased by 46.9% from \$130.8m in 1998 to \$192.1m in 1999, and then decreased by 17.6% to \$158.3m in 2000. In the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, the value of non-residential building approvals increased by 94.9% between 1998 and 1999, and then fell by 23.1% to reach \$91.6m in 2000. In the Northern Region there was a 10.4% decrease between 1998 and 1999, followed by an increase of 7.3% to reach \$44.3m in 2000. In the Mersey–Lyell Region the value of non-residential building approvals increased by 34.9% between 1998 and 1999, and then fell by 29.7% to \$22.3m in 2000.

## AGRICULTURE

In the year ending 31 March 1999, there were 4,446 agricultural establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more operating in Tasmania, a decrease of 0.8% in the number reported for the previous year (4,482). Although there was a small decline in the number of establishments in all Regions between these years, the only Region that lost more than 10 agricultural establishments was the Mersey–Lyell Region, where the number of establishments fell by 27 (1.5%). Of all the agricultural establishments in the State in the year ending 31 March 1999, 39.0% were located in the Mersey–Lyell Region, 35.6% were in the Northern Region, and 25.4% were in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region.

The value of agricultural commodities produced (VACP) in Tasmania in the year ending 31 March 1998 was \$678.2m. This value rose to \$699.9m in the year ending 31 March 1999. The Mersey–Lyell Region contributed the largest share of Tasmania's VACP during that period, producing 43.5% (\$304.7m) of the State total. In the same year, the Northern Region contributed 35.5% (\$248.6m) and the Greater Hobart–Southern Region contributed 20.9% (\$146.6m).

## TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

The number of hotel, motel, guest house and serviced apartment establishments with 15 or more rooms in operation during the December quarters of 1998, 1999 and 2000 showed very little variation, at both the Regional and State levels. Variation was apparent, however, in room occupancy rates and takings, with both increasing between 1998 and 2000 in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, by 3.1% and 11.1%, respectively. Both room occupancy rates and takings declined between 1998 and 2000 in the Mersey–Lyell Region, by 5.4% and 1.4%, respectively. In the Northern Region during this period, the room occupancy rate declined by 0.8%, while takings from accommodation increased by 1.1%. Takings from accommodation also increased between 1998 and 2000 at the State level, by 5.9%, while the State's room occupancy rate remained stable.

Employment generated by hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments either remained stable or declined in the three Regions during this period, declining at the State level by 3.0% in the 2000 December quarter.

In the December quarter 2000, the Greater Hobart–Southern Region had 40.6% of Tasmania's hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms and gathered 56.1% of the takings from accommodation, the Northern Region had 28.1% of these establishments and 25.8% of the takings, while the remaining 31.3% of the establishments were located in the Mersey–Lyell Region, which claimed 18.2% of the takings.

## REGIONAL SUMMARY

	Unit	Greater Hobart–Southern			Northern		
		1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
<b>Area</b>	km <sup>2</sup>	..	..	25 616	..	..	19 980
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	229 502	229 119	229 060	133 177	133 169	133 080
Population change from previous year	%	-0.26	-0.17	-0.03	-0.41	-0.01	-0.07
Aged 0–14 years	no.	48 693	48 036	n.y.a.	28 631	28 227	n.y.a.
Aged 65 years and over	no.	29 833	30 227	n.y.a.	18 219	18 540	n.y.a.
Median age of total population	years	35.6	36.0	n.y.a.	35.7	36.1	n.y.a.
<b>Labour force</b>							
Employed (annual average)	'000	96.8	95.9	96.7	55.0	56.6	59.5
Unemployed (annual average)	'000	9.9	10.1	10.1	7.4	5.5	5.0
Unemployment rate (annual average)	%	9.3	9.5	9.4	11.9	8.8	7.7
Participation rate (annual average)	%	60.0	58.6	59.0	59.4	59.0	59.7
<b>Education</b>							
Government schools	no.	101	100	99	60	57	58
Non-government schools	no.	34	33	34	16	16	17
Government full-time school students	no.	29 385	29 531	29 454	17 973	17 996	18 081
Non-government full-time school students	no.	12 180	12 024	11 933	4 858	4 813	4 870
University of Tasmania enrolments(a)	no.	6 335	6 589	6 636	2 861	2 869	2 744
<b>Income</b>							
Individual taxpayers (year ending 30 June)	'000	96.7	92.8	n.y.a.	54.1	51.9	n.y.a.
Mean taxable income (year ending 30 June)	\$	30 233	31 862	n.y.a.	28 200	29 840	n.y.a.
Age Pension(c)	no.	n.a.	20 887	21 534	n.a.	13 167	13 803
Disability Support Pension(c)	no.	n.a.	9 625	10 343	n.a.	4 981	5 307
<b>Victims of selected offences</b>							
Motor vehicle theft	no.	2 316	2 256	2 284	478	616	840
Armed robbery	no.	43	51	47	23	11	25
Sexual assault	no.	102	100	104	57	48	43
<b>New motor vehicle registrations(d)</b>							
Registrations	no.	8 597	7 905	9 148	4 400	4 396	3 806
<b>Building(d)</b>							
Dwelling units approved	no.	775	815	856	474	489	414
Value of new residential building approved	\$m	68.5	78.8	93.1	41.6	48.5	43.6
Value of non-residential building approved	\$m	61.1	119.1	91.6	46.1	41.3	44.3
Value of all building approved	\$m	150.4	221.1	214.2	96.7	99.8	99.4
<b>Agriculture (year ending 31st March)</b>							
Establishments(f)	no.	1 138	1 129	n.y.a.	1 584	1 583	n.y.a.
Value of agricultural commodities produced (VACP)	\$m	148.2	146.6	n.y.a.	243.2	248.6	n.y.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation(d)(g)</b>							
Establishments (December quarter)	no.	52	53	52	36	36	36
Room occupancy rate (annual average)	%	57.2	58.6	59.0	50.8	51.7	50.4
Takings from accommodation (annual average)	\$'000	47 974	48 550	53 287	24 208	24 240	24 474
Employment (December quarter)	no.	1 984	2 113	1 985	1 329	1 310	1 293

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

REGIONAL SUMMARY — *continued*

	Unit	Mersey-Lyell			Tasmania		
		1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
<b>Area</b>	km <sup>2</sup>	..	..	22 523	..	..	68 121
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	109 021	108 515	108 236	471 700	470 803	470 376
Population change from previous year	%	-0.59	-0.46	-0.26	-0.38	-0.19	-0.09
Aged 0-14 years	no.	24 673	24 261	n.y.a	101 997	100 524	n.y.a
Aged 65 years and over	no.	13 938	14 241	n.y.a	61 990	63 008	n.y.a
Median age of total population	years	35.4	35.9	n.y.a	35.6	36.0	n.y.a
<b>Labour force</b>							
Employed (annual average)	'000	43.9	43.3	43.4	196.4	196.6	200.4
Unemployed (annual average)	'000	5.9	5.5	5.1	22.2	20.2	19.2
Unemployment rate (annual average)	%	11.8	11.3	10.5	10.2	9.3	8.7
Participation rate (annual average)	%	57.3	58.1	59.1	59.1	58.6	59.2
<b>Education</b>							
Government schools	no.	59	59	58	220	216	215
Non-government schools	no.	16	16	16	66	65	67
Government full-time school students	no.	15 620	15 427	15 268	62 978	62 954	62 803
Non-government full-time school students	no.	4 100	4 022	3 931	21 138	20 859	20 734
University of Tasmania enrolments(a)	no.	1 321	1 362	1 277	10 517	10 820	10 657
<b>Income</b>							
Individual taxpayers (year ending 30 June)	'000	43.2	40.8	n.y.a.	(b)195.1	(b)186.3	n.y.a.
Mean taxable income (year ending 30 June)	\$	28 557	30 226	n.y.a.	(b)29 285	(b)30 953	n.y.a.
Age Pension(c)	no.	n.a.	10 630	11 192	n.a.	45 906	46 546
Disability Support Pension(c)	no.	n.a.	4 953	5 243	n.a.	20 009	20 908
<b>Victims of selected offences</b>							
Motor vehicle theft	no.	197	206	243	2 991	3 078	3 367
Armed robbery	no.	19	14	6	85	76	78
Sexual assault	no.	57	50	47	216	198	194
<b>New motor vehicle registrations(d)</b>							
Registrations	no.	3 258	3 047	2 799	(e)16 272	(e)15 386	(e)15 767
<b>Building(d)</b>							
Dwelling units approved	no.	247	276	284	1 496	1 580	1 554
Value of new residential building approved	\$m	21.2	25.1	30.3	132.3	152.5	166.0
Value of non-residential building approved	\$m	23.5	31.7	22.3	130.8	192.1	158.3
Value of all building approved	\$m	53.0	64.1	60.5	300.2	384.9	374.2
<b>Agriculture (year ending 31st March)</b>							
Establishments(f)	no.	1 761	1 734	n.y.a.	4 482	4 446	n.y.a.
Value of agricultural commodities produced (VACP)	\$m	286.9	304.7	n.y.a.	678.2	699.9	n.y.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation(d)(g)</b>							
Establishments (December quarter)	no.	41	41	40	129	130	128
Room occupancy rate (annual average)	%	42.6	42.4	40.3	51.7	52.5	51.8
Takings from accommodation (annual average)	\$'000	17 526	17 273	17 275	89 708	90 063	95 036
Employment (December quarter)	no.	811	805	721	4 124	4 228	3 999

(a) Reported region of home residence.

(b) Includes data for Tasmanian individuals whose residential addresses cannot be assigned to one of the three regions.

(c) 1999 data: number of recipients at 4 January; 2000 data: number of recipients at 4 June.

(d) ABS statistical series are being impacted by varying degrees as a result of The New Tax System (TNTS), introduced in Australia from 1 July 2000. TNTS includes the removal of Wholesale Sales Tax and the introduction of a Goods and Service Tax (GST), and as a result, a number of ABS data series will reflect significant and subsequent impacts. Further information can be found in *ABS Statistics and The New Tax System* (Cat. no. 1358.0).

(e) Includes vehicles where the registered owner's residential address is located interstate but the vehicle is registered in Tasmania.

(f) Excludes establishments whose estimated value of agricultural operations is less than \$5,000.

(g) Includes hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms.

Source: See relevant chapter.

## CHAPTER 1

## POPULATION

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Tasmania's population declined by 0.9% between 30 June 1996 and 30 June 2000. The Mersey–Lyell Region recorded the largest decline during this period, 1.8%.

In percentage terms, the highest growth in population between 1996 and 2000 occurred in the Latrobe local government area (LGA), where the population increased by 3.7% or 289 persons. Sorell recorded the second highest growth over the same period, 2.7%. West Coast recorded the largest decline in population, 11.8% or 751 persons.

### 1.1

#### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — 30 JUNE

Local government area	1996 no.	1997 no.	1998 no.	1999 no.	2000p no.	Changes in population 1996–2000	
						no.	%
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>							
Brighton	12 753	12 777	12 825	12 900	12 980	227	1.8
Central Highlands	2 554	2 527	2 511	2 511	2 496	–58	–2.3
Clarence	49 550	49 408	49 138	48 947	48 918	–632	–1.3
Derwent Valley	9 868	9 852	9 840	9 823	9 811	–57	–0.6
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	4 152	4 153	4 162	4 179	4 220	68	1.6
Glenorchy	44 440	44 258	44 099	43 910	43 878	–562	–1.3
Hobart	46 893	46 721	46 484	46 181	45 923	–970	–2.1
Huon Valley	13 474	13 554	13 489	13 568	13 625	151	1.1
Kingborough	28 096	28 239	28 249	28 285	28 442	346	1.2
Sorell	10 624	10 790	10 874	10 939	10 911	287	2.7
Southern Midlands	5 575	5 585	5 588	5 616	5 621	46	0.8
Tasman	2 208	2 226	2 243	2 260	2 235	27	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>230 187</b>	<b>230 090</b>	<b>229 502</b>	<b>229 119</b>	<b>229 060</b>	<b>–1 127</b>	<b>–0.5</b>
<b>Northern</b>							
Break O' Day	5 881	5 868	5 823	5 793	5 744	–137	–2.3
Dorset	7 428	7 390	7 397	7 424	7 450	22	0.3
Flinders	981	975	946	958	944	–37	–3.8
George Town	6 929	6 859	6 821	6 788	6 738	–191	–2.8
Launceston	63 896	63 606	63 212	62 969	62 830	–1 066	–1.7
Meander Valley	17 267	17 283	17 282	17 495	17 560	293	1.7
Northern Midlands	11 842	11 841	11 811	11 791	11 813	–29	–0.2
West Tamar	19 823	19 897	19 885	19 951	20 001	178	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>134 047</b>	<b>133 719</b>	<b>133 177</b>	<b>133 169</b>	<b>133 080</b>	<b>–967</b>	<b>–0.7</b>
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>							
Burnie	19 977	19 834	19 657	19 502	19 377	–600	–3.0
Central Coast	21 351	21 253	21 114	21 083	21 042	–309	–1.4
Circular Head	8 450	8 466	8 490	8 525	8 495	45	0.5
Devonport	24 935	24 784	24 657	24 490	24 436	–499	–2.0
Kentish	5 462	5 485	5 466	5 501	5 530	68	1.2
King Island	1 879	1 846	1 809	1 792	1 775	–104	–5.5
Latrobe	7 801	7 879	7 944	8 017	8 090	289	3.7
Waratah/Wynyard	14 003	13 995	13 949	13 903	13 891	–112	–0.8
West Coast	6 351	6 127	5 935	5 702	5 600	–751	–11.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>110 209</b>	<b>109 669</b>	<b>109 021</b>	<b>108 515</b>	<b>108 236</b>	<b>–1 973</b>	<b>–1.8</b>
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>474 443</b>	<b>473 478</b>	<b>471 700</b>	<b>470 803</b>	<b>470 376</b>	<b>–4 067</b>	<b>–0.9</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, *Regional Population Growth*.

Age and sex At 30 June 1999, the estimated proportion of Tasmanian males to females was 49.3% to 50.7%. In all Regions there were fewer males than females: in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 49.1% to 50.9%; Northern Region, 49.3% to 50.7%; and Mersey–Lyell Region, 49.6% to 50.4%.

The highest estimated proportion of males was in the Central Highlands local government area (LGA), 55.3%, while the highest proportion of females was recorded in both Devonport and Glenorchy, 51.9%.

Brighton had the highest estimated proportion of 0–14 year-old males, 14.9%, while the lowest estimate was in Hobart, 7.8%. Hobart had the highest estimated proportion of 15–24 year-old males and females, 9.2% and 9.7%. Tasman had the lowest proportion of 15–24 year-old males, 4.1%. Central Highlands had the lowest proportion of 15–24 year-old females, 3.8%.

For those aged 65 years and over, Glamorgan/Spring Bay had the highest estimated proportion of males, 9.0%, and Glenorchy had the highest proportion of females, 9.2%, while Brighton had the lowest estimated proportions of people aged 65 years and over: 2.2% of males and 2.9% of females.

# 1.2

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX — 30 JUNE 1999

Local government area	0–14 years		15–24 years		25–64 years		65 years and over		Total		Total persons no.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>											
Brighton	14.9	14.7	7.2	7.9	24.5	25.7	2.2	2.9	48.8	51.2	12 900
Central Highlands	12.1	10.4	5.6	3.8	31.3	24.8	6.4	5.7	55.3	44.7	2 511
Clarence	10.8	9.9	6.8	6.2	25.2	26.8	6.2	8.1	49.1	50.9	48 947
Derwent Valley	11.7	11.3	6.6	6.4	27.2	25.4	5.3	6.0	50.9	49.1	9 823
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	10.3	9.6	4.9	4.3	26.7	27.3	9.0	8.0	50.9	49.1	4 179
Glenorchy	10.2	9.7	6.9	6.7	24.5	26.2	6.6	9.2	48.1	51.9	43 910
Hobart	7.8	8.0	9.2	9.7	25.6	25.6	5.7	8.5	48.2	51.8	46 181
Huon Valley	12.2	11.8	6.6	5.4	26.8	25.7	5.4	6.1	51.0	49.0	13 568
Kingborough	11.7	11.4	6.9	6.3	25.3	26.9	5.0	6.5	48.9	51.1	28 285
Sorell	13.1	12.6	5.9	5.2	25.8	26.6	5.2	5.5	50.1	49.9	10 939
Southern Midlands	11.9	11.4	5.6	5.7	28.2	26.1	5.5	5.6	51.2	48.8	5 616
Tasman	10.7	11.2	4.1	5.5	27.8	25.6	7.8	7.3	50.4	49.6	2 260
<i>Total</i>	10.7	10.3	7.2	6.9	25.5	26.2	5.7	7.5	49.1	50.9	229 119
<b>Northern</b>											
Break O'Day	11.0	10.5	4.4	4.7	26.9	26.6	7.9	7.9	50.3	49.7	5 793
Dorset	12.3	11.1	6.3	4.8	25.7	24.6	7.1	8.1	51.4	48.6	7 424
Flinders	10.9	10.6	5.6	4.0	29.5	25.4	7.0	7.0	53.0	47.0	958
George Town	11.9	11.1	7.2	6.9	26.7	25.2	5.1	5.9	50.9	49.1	6 788
Launceston	9.9	9.4	8.1	8.2	24.3	25.1	6.1	8.9	48.4	51.6	62 969
Meander Valley	12.2	11.5	6.2	5.9	25.6	26.9	5.3	6.4	49.3	50.7	17 495
Northern Midlands	11.7	11.0	6.2	5.3	27.0	26.1	5.7	6.9	50.6	49.4	11 791
West Tamar	11.3	11.0	5.8	5.7	26.2	26.8	6.3	6.9	49.6	50.4	19 951
<i>Total</i>	10.9	10.3	7.0	6.8	25.4	25.7	6.1	7.8	49.3	50.7	133 169
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>											
Burnie	11.1	10.7	7.0	7.2	25.3	26.3	5.3	7.1	48.7	51.3	19 502
Central Coast	11.1	10.5	6.2	6.0	25.4	26.3	6.4	8.1	49.1	50.9	21 083
Circular Head	12.8	12.0	7.4	6.6	26.3	24.5	4.8	5.7	51.3	48.7	8 525
Devonport	11.0	10.7	6.4	6.0	24.6	26.4	6.1	8.8	48.1	51.9	24 490
Kentish	12.4	11.0	5.9	5.7	28.1	26.4	5.3	5.4	51.6	48.4	5 501
King Island	13.2	10.8	5.5	4.4	28.1	26.6	5.9	5.9	52.5	47.5	1 792
Latrobe	10.3	9.2	6.5	6.3	27.2	26.0	6.7	7.8	50.7	49.3	8 017
Waratah/Wynyard	11.8	11.7	6.2	5.8	25.6	25.8	5.9	7.2	49.4	50.6	13 903
West Coast	14.1	11.8	6.3	4.9	30.2	25.2	3.7	3.8	54.3	45.7	5 702
<i>Total</i>	11.5	10.9	6.5	6.2	25.8	26.0	5.8	7.4	49.6	50.4	108 515
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>470 803</b>

Source: Population by Age and Sex, Tasmania (Cat. no. 3235.6).

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS

From 1998 to 1999 there was an increase of 0.7% in the number of births State-wide. This increase came after a decrease of 7.3% in the number of births between 1996 to 1998. Between 1996 and 1999, only five local government areas (LGAs) had an increase in the number of births: Brighton, Glenorchy, Kingborough, Sorell and Meander Valley. The Northern Region recorded the largest decline in births, 13.2%, followed by the Mersey-Lyell Region, 12.4%, while the Greater Hobart-Southern Region recorded an increase of 0.5%. The total number of deaths in the State remained relatively stable from 1996 to 1999 with a 2.2% decrease over this time. The greatest fluctuations occurred in the Central Highlands, Meander Valley, Central Coast and Waratah/Wynyard LGAs.



# 1.3

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS

<i>Local government area</i>	<i>Births</i>				<i>Deaths(a)</i>			
	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>								
Brighton	275	276	226	286	69	62	67	72
Central Highlands	32	29	32	29	21	20	18	22
Clarence	550	538	555	546	391	382	365	372
Derwent Valley	133	114	136	121	69	77	77	75
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	51	45	48	46	29	39	32	24
Glenorchy	568	529	530	602	423	432	475	427
Hobart	467	442	510	456	460	439	407	433
Huon Valley	220	176	194	216	107	91	79	95
Kingborough	338	325	308	351	172	174	176	185
Sorell	163	184	159	185	56	48	52	60
Southern Midlands	94	72	77	83	48	53	34	41
Tasman	31	21	53	16	26	20	16	17
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 922</i>	<i>2 751</i>	<i>2 828</i>	<i>2 937</i>	<i>1 871</i>	<i>1 837</i>	<i>1 798</i>	<i>1 823</i>
<b>Northern</b>								
Break O'Day	86	67	56	63	67	53	48	67
Dorset	131	92	122	96	63	46	64	59
Flinders	16	17	6	14	11	6	6	13
George Town	107	102	92	85	52	51	45	46
Launceston	988	922	737	781	609	616	517	577
Meander Valley	200	177	219	263	95	132	92	131
Northern Midlands	208	164	157	186	94	89	92	88
West Tamar	243	194	232	229	123	105	111	130
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 979</i>	<i>1 735</i>	<i>1 621</i>	<i>1 717</i>	<i>1 114</i>	<i>1 098</i>	<i>975</i>	<i>1 111</i>
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>								
Burnie	289	285	299	273	153	133	149	150
Central Coast	260	257	266	218	188	184	175	170
Circular Head	125	143	133	124	48	46	55	57
Devonport	342	341	367	297	215	244	195	227
Kentish	87	58	82	60	38	36	25	32
King Island	34	23	22	25	13	8	14	12
Latrobe	104	91	82	93	56	57	62	52
Waratah/Wynyard	184	205	174	162	124	117	114	101
West Coast	111	115	90	93	44	41	34	33
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 536</i>	<i>1 518</i>	<i>1 515</i>	<i>1 345</i>	<i>879</i>	<i>866</i>	<i>823</i>	<i>834</i>
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>6 437</b>	<b>6 004</b>	<b>5 964</b>	<b>5 999</b>	<b>3 864</b>	<b>3 801</b>	<b>3 596</b>	<b>3 768</b>

(a) Data relate to usual residence deaths registered in year of occurrence.

Source: *Demography, Tasmania* (Cat. no. 3311.6).

Cause of death    There were 3,783 deaths recorded in Tasmania in 1999. Of these, 1,954 were male deaths and 1,829 were female deaths, a ratio of 106.8 male deaths to every 100 female deaths. For the Greater Hobart–Southern Region the ratio of male to female deaths was 104.4, while for the Northern Region it was 105.7, and for the Mersey–Lyell Region it was 113.3.

The crude Tasmanian death rate for 1999 was 804 per 100,000 estimated mid-year population. For the Mersey–Lyell Region, the crude death rate was 769, less than both the Northern Region at 835, and the Greater Hobart–Southern Region at 797.

Malignant neoplasms (cancers) and ischaemic heart disease were the major causes of death for Tasmanians in 1999, accounting for 1,014 and 783 deaths respectively. In the Mersey–Lyell Region, malignant neoplasms were responsible for 27.9% of deaths, the highest proportion for all persons of any of the Tasmanian Regions. The Greater Hobart–Southern Region had the highest crude death rate for ischaemic heart disease, 178 per 100,000 of estimated mid-year population, compared to the State rate of 167.

Diseases of the circulatory system, which include ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease (stroke), were responsible for the deaths of 1,501 Tasmanians in 1999, accounting for 39.7% of deaths. The Northern Region had the highest crude death rate for these diseases, 329 per 100,000 estimated mid-year population, compared to a State rate of 319.

# 1.4 CAUSES OF DEATH(a) — 1999

Cause of death(b)	Greater Hobart–Southern			Northern		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER						
Malignant neoplasms	274	216	490	158	131	289
Diseases of the circulatory system						
Ischaemic heart disease	218	189	407	105	108	213
Cerebrovascular disease	75	95	170	50	50	100
Total(c)	362	376	738	215	223	438
Diseases of the respiratory system	76	73	149	54	45	99
Diseases of the digestive system	21	33	54	11	20	31
All other diseases	117	151	268	88	93	181
Accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)	81	43	124	45	28	73
<b>All causes</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>1 823</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>1 111</b>
CRUDE DEATH RATE(d)						
Malignant neoplasms	244	185	214	240	194	217
Diseases of the circulatory system						
Ischaemic heart disease	194	162	178	160	160	160
Cerebrovascular disease	67	82	74	76	74	75
Total(c)	322	323	322	328	331	329
Diseases of the respiratory system	68	63	65	82	67	74
Diseases of the digestive system	19	28	24	17	30	23
All other diseases	104	130	117	134	138	136
Accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)	72	37	54	69	42	55
<b>All causes</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>835</b>
Mersey–Lyell						
Tasmania(e)						
Cause of death(b)	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	NUMBER					
Malignant neoplasms	121	112	233	554	460	1 014
Diseases of the circulatory system						
Ischaemic heart disease	90	68	158	417	366	783
Cerebrovascular disease	24	43	67	149	190	339
Total(c)	158	159	317	740	761	1 501
Diseases of the respiratory system	46	31	77	176	149	325
Diseases of the digestive system	13	19	32	45	72	117
All other diseases	62	58	120	267	303	570
Accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)	43	12	55	172	84	256
<b>All causes</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>1 954</b>	<b>1 829</b>	<b>3 783</b>
CRUDE DEATH RATE(d)						
Malignant neoplasms	225	205	215	239	193	216
Diseases of the circulatory system						
Ischaemic heart disease	167	124	146	180	153	167
Cerebrovascular disease	45	79	62	64	80	72
Total(c)	294	291	292	319	319	319
Diseases of the respiratory system	86	57	71	76	62	69
Diseases of the digestive system	24	35	30	19	30	25
All other diseases	115	106	111	115	127	121
Accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)	80	22	51	74	35	54
<b>All causes</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>804</b>

(a) Data relate to usual residence deaths registered in year of registration.

(b) Classified according to the ninth revision of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

(c) Includes other diseases of the circulatory system.

(d) per 100,000 estimated mid-year population.

(e) Includes Tasmania undefined.

Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals collection.

## FAMILY TYPE

At August 1996, some 83.9% of the 123,704 families in Tasmania contained couples. Of these, 39.7% were couples with dependent children, 36.0% were couples without children and 8.2% were couples with non-dependent children. Some 14.8% of Tasmanian families were one parent families.

West Coast and Kingborough local government areas (LGAs) had the largest percentage of couples with dependent children, 48.1% and 47.3% respectively. Glamorgan/Spring Bay and Glenorchy had the smallest percentage of couples with dependent children, 33.0% and 34.7% respectively.

Glamorgan/Spring Bay and Break O'Day had the largest percentage of couples without children, 48.5% and 46.2% respectively. Brighton had the smallest percentage of couples without children, 21.8%, well below all other LGAs.

Latrobe, Kentish and Derwent Valley recorded the largest percentage of couples with non-dependent children, with 10.4%, 10.2% and 10.0% respectively. Brighton and Glenorchy had the largest percentage of one parent families, with 23.0% and 18.9% respectively.

# 1.5

## FAMILY TYPE — CENSUS 1996

<i>Local government area</i>	<i>Couple with dependent children</i>	<i>Couple with non-dependent children</i>	<i>Couple without children</i>	<i>One parent</i>	<i>Other family</i>	<i>Total families</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	no.
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>						
Brighton	45.9	8.5	21.8	23.0	0.9	3 379
Central Highlands	41.6	8.7	39.0	9.6	1.2	688
Clarence	39.1	9.5	35.0	15.4	1.1	13 250
Derwent Valley	40.7	10.0	32.8	15.2	1.3	2 607
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	33.0	7.0	48.5	10.5	1.1	1 118
Glenorchy	34.7	9.4	35.3	18.9	1.7	11 775
Hobart	37.3	5.7	38.0	16.4	2.8	10 504
Huon Valley	41.9	7.1	36.6	13.1	1.3	3 593
Kingborough	47.3	6.4	32.7	12.7	0.8	7 389
Sorell	42.2	7.1	35.8	14.2	0.7	2 887
Southern Midlands	42.9	9.1	36.2	10.2	1.6	1 543
Tasman	35.8	6.2	46.2	11.8	—	600
<i>Total</i>	39.7	8.0	35.0	15.8	1.5	59 333
<b>Northern</b>						
Break O'Day	37.0	5.6	45.2	11.3	0.9	1 586
Dorset	41.0	7.5	41.5	8.7	1.3	2 004
Flinders	40.9	8.3	40.4	10.4	—	230
George Town	42.5	8.4	34.8	13.6	0.8	1 855
Launceston	36.2	8.4	35.7	17.8	2.0	16 069
Meander Valley	43.3	7.6	36.3	11.5	1.3	4 689
Northern Midlands	41.0	9.3	38.5	10.3	1.0	3 250
West Tamar	43.2	8.2	38.1	9.8	0.7	5 346
<i>Total</i>	39.4	8.1	37.1	14.0	1.4	35 029
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>						
Burnie	38.9	8.6	35.0	16.4	1.2	5 280
Central Coast	40.4	9.0	36.7	12.9	1.0	5 735
Circular Head	45.6	9.4	33.5	10.2	1.5	2 215
Devonport	36.2	7.8	38.4	16.5	1.2	6 664
Kentish	43.0	10.2	35.1	10.8	0.8	1 457
King Island	45.0	6.0	37.7	10.4	1.0	502
Latrobe	39.1	10.4	38.8	10.7	1.1	2 160
Waratah/Wynyard	42.2	8.0	37.2	11.8	0.8	3 731
West Coast	48.1	6.6	32.0	12.1	1.3	1 598
<i>Total</i>	40.3	8.5	36.4	13.6	1.1	29 342
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>123 704</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing.

## BIRTHPLACE

At August 1996, some 85.9% of people in Tasmania were Australian born. The largest overseas-born group was from the United Kingdom and Ireland, 23,103 people (5.0% of people in Tasmania), followed by New Zealand, 3,563, the Netherlands, 2,686, and Germany, 2,017. Local government areas (LGAs) with the highest proportion of people born in Australia were Brighton, 91.6%; Dorset, 91.5%; Central Highlands, 90.9%; and Southern Midlands, 90.8%. Lowest proportions of Australian born were in Hobart, 78.4%, and Kingborough, 80.5%.

## 1.6 BIRTHPLACE — CENSUS 1996(a)

Local government area	Australia no.	United Kingdom and Ireland no.	New Zealand no.	Netherlands no.	Germany, Federal Republic of no.	Italy no.	Other(b) no.	Total no.
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>								
Brighton	11 430	287	39	19	46	7	644	12 472
Central Highlands	2 314	75	22	4	6	—	126	2 547
Clarence	41 459	2 486	313	203	213	93	2 694	47 461
Derwent Valley	8 489	392	48	15	16	8	570	9 538
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	3 446	177	26	6	12	3	363	4 033
Glenorchy	36 622	1 621	215	107	235	241	4 025	43 066
Hobart	36 613	2 939	484	195	268	349	5 828	46 676
Huon Valley	10 970	830	118	76	78	13	823	12 908
Kingborough	21 593	2 316	293	391	195	57	1 995	26 840
Sorell	8 915	443	76	26	45	11	598	10 114
Southern Midlands	4 835	186	24	13	16	3	246	5 323
Tasman	1 922	122	17	4	12	3	182	2 262
<b>Total</b>	<b>188 608</b>	<b>11 874</b>	<b>1 675</b>	<b>1 059</b>	<b>1 142</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>18 094</b>	<b>223 240</b>
<b>Northern</b>								
Break O'Day	4 833	305	57	25	28	3	388	5 639
Dorset	6 496	186	75	48	21	8	262	7 096
Flinders	768	24	7	—	3	7	118	927
George Town	5 548	515	40	48	49	22	430	6 652
Launceston	53 892	2 846	430	419	248	209	4 386	62 430
Meander Valley	14 708	850	154	100	58	33	870	16 773
Northern Midlands	10 191	481	62	65	31	9	533	11 372
West Tamar	15 766	1 375	134	269	118	65	1 147	18 874
<b>Total</b>	<b>112 202</b>	<b>6 582</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>8 134</b>	<b>129 763</b>
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>								
Burnie	17 127	759	106	71	71	9	1 140	19 283
Central Coast	17 943	903	109	240	55	11	1 119	20 380
Circular Head	7 246	214	211	46	19	3	368	8 107
Devonport	20 909	1 148	145	110	55	29	1 420	23 816
Kentish	4 646	273	30	30	21	4	328	5 332
King Island	1 549	75	35	27	11	5	95	1 797
Latrobe	6 841	315	58	48	24	8	333	7 627
Waratah/Wynyard	11 757	670	142	58	37	14	671	13 349
West Coast	5 541	221	86	20	21	8	439	6 336
<b>Total</b>	<b>93 559</b>	<b>4 578</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>5 913</b>	<b>106 027</b>
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>394 774</b>	<b>23 103</b>	<b>3 563</b>	<b>2 686</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>1 238</b>	<b>32 282</b>	<b>459 663</b>

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(b) Includes 'inadequately described', 'at sea' and 'not elsewhere classified'.

Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES  
STRAIT ISLANDER  
POPULATION

At August 1996, some 13,873 persons, or 3.0% of the Tasmanian population, identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Flinders and Huon Valley local government areas (LGAs) recorded the highest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, with 15.8% and 9.6% respectively. Hobart and West Tamar recorded the lowest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, with 1.2% and 1.3% respectively.

## 1.7

### ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION — CENSUS 1996

<i>Local government area</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Non-indigenous</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Greater Hobart–Southern					
Brighton	727	285	11 452	12 464	5.8
Central Highlands	94	86	2 357	2 537	3.7
Clarence	1 153	1 357	44 854	47 364	2.4
Derwent Valley	276	421	8 833	9 530	2.9
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	105	275	3 634	4 014	2.6
Glenorchy	1 335	1 576	40 090	43 001	3.1
Hobart	553	1 867	43 952	46 372	1.2
Huon Valley	1 231	410	11 248	12 889	9.6
Kingborough	662	630	25 474	26 766	2.5
Sorell	249	324	9 540	10 113	2.5
Southern Midlands	147	162	5 015	5 324	2.8
Tasman	103	113	2 028	2 244	4.6
<i>Total</i>	6 635	7 506	208 477	222 618	3.0
Northern					
Break O'Day	128	211	5 303	5 642	2.3
Dorset	124	181	6 783	7 088	1.8
Flinders	146	81	697	924	15.8
George Town	186	242	6 217	6 645	2.8
Launceston	1 441	2 023	58 804	62 268	2.3
Meander Valley	308	420	16 013	16 741	1.8
Northern Midlands	184	321	10 849	11 354	1.6
West Tamar	242	405	18 187	18 834	1.3
<i>Total</i>	2 759	3 884	122 853	129 496	2.1
Mersey–Lyell					
Burnie	744	521	17 999	19 264	3.9
Central Coast	1 017	827	18 519	20 363	5.0
Circular Head	438	260	7 403	8 101	5.4
Devonport	794	811	22 161	23 766	3.3
Kentish	151	131	5 020	5 302	2.9
King Island	32	27	1 734	1 793	1.8
Latrobe	336	224	7 055	7 615	4.4
Waratah/Wynyard	660	444	12 235	13 339	5.0
West Coast	297	237	5 790	6 324	4.7
<i>Total</i>	4 469	3 482	97 916	105 867	4.2
Off-shore and migratory	10	101	502	613	1.6
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>13 873</b>	<b>14 973</b>	<b>429 748</b>	<b>458 594</b>	<b>3.0</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing.





## CHAPTER 2

## EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY

### LABOUR FORCE

The annual average number of persons employed in Tasmania for 2000 was 200,400, a 2.0% increase on the 1999 annual average figure of 196,600. The annual average number of persons employed full-time was 138,700 in 1999 and 138,900 in 2000. The number of persons unemployed decreased by 5.0%, from 20,200 in 1999 to 19,200 in 2000. The unemployment rate fell from 9.3% in 1999 to 9.1% in 2000, while the participation rate rose from 58.6% to 59.2%.

The largest increase in employment from 1999 to 2000 was in the Northern Region, where annual average employment increased by 5.1% from 56,600 to 59,500. This compared to the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, where employment increased from 95,900 in 1999 to 96,700 in 2000 and the Mersey–Lyell Region, where employment was 43,300 in 1999 and 43,400 in 2000.

In each Region the annual average unemployment rate decreased from 1999 to 2000. The Northern Region had the largest decrease in the unemployment rate between 1999 and 2000, from 8.8% to 7.7%, followed by the Mersey–Lyell Region from 11.3% to 10.5% and the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, with 9.5% in 1999 and 9.4% in 2000.

### 2.1 CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER, LABOUR FORCE STATUS, ANNUAL AVERAGE — 1999 AND 2000

Unit	1999			2000			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
GREATER HOBART–SOUTHERN							
Employed	'000	52.6	43.3	95.9	52.1	44.6	96.7
Employed full-time	'000	44.7	22.9	67.6	44.5	22.0	66.5
Unemployed	'000	6.5	3.5	10.1	6.0	4.0	10.1
Unemployment rate	%	11.1	7.5	9.5	10.4	8.3	9.4
Participation rate	%	67.5	50.3	58.6	66.2	52.2	59.0
NORTHERN							
Employed	'000	32.4	24.3	56.6	33.8	25.7	59.5
Employed full-time	'000	28.2	11.1	39.4	29.0	12.4	41.4
Unemployed	'000	3.4	2.0	5.5	2.9	2.1	5.0
Unemployment rate	%	9.6	7.7	8.8	7.8	7.6	7.7
Participation rate	%	69.3	49.1	59.0	70.0	50.2	59.7
MERSEY–LYELL							
Employed	'000	24.5	18.8	43.3	24.5	18.9	43.4
Employed full-time	'000	21.6	9.9	31.5	21.3	9.5	30.8
Unemployed	'000	3.6	2.0	5.5	3.3	1.9	5.1
Unemployment rate	%	12.8	9.5	11.3	11.7	9.0	10.5
Participation rate	%	68.5	48.4	58.1	68.9	49.9	59.1
TASMANIA							
Employed	'000	109.8	86.8	196.6	110.7	89.7	200.4
Employed full-time	'000	94.7	43.9	138.7	94.9	44.0	138.9
Unemployed	'000	13.1	7.1	20.2	11.7	7.5	19.2
Unemployment rate	%	10.7	7.6	9.3	9.6	7.7	8.7
Participation rate	%	68.2	49.5	58.6	67.8	51.1	59.2

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

## EMPLOYMENT

By occupation Of all employed people aged 15 and over in Tasmania at August 1996, 16.4% were employed as Professionals, 16.2% as Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers, 13.6% as Tradespersons and related workers, and 10.3% as Associate professionals.

The Greater Hobart–Southern Region recorded the highest proportion of people employed as Professionals, 18.7%, Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers, 17.9%, and Associate professionals, 10.9%; while the Mersey–Lyell Region recorded the highest proportion of people employed as Tradespersons and related workers, 14.9%.

The highest proportion of people working in Professional occupations was recorded in the Hobart local government area (LGA), with 32.4%, followed by Kingborough, 23.3%, and West Tamar, 18.9%. The highest proportion of people employed in the Intermediate clerical, sales and service occupations was recorded in Glenorchy, 20.7%, followed by Clarence, 19.3%. West Coast recorded the highest proportion of people employed as Tradespersons and related workers, 18.8%, and Brighton recorded the second highest proportion, 18.4%. The highest proportion of people working as Associate professionals was recorded in Break O'Day, 12.8%, followed by Glamorgan/Spring Bay, 12.7%.

## 2.2

### OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, AGED 15 AND OVER — CENSUS 1996

	Professionals	Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	Tradespersons and related workers	Associate professionals	Other(a)	Total(b)
<i>Local government area</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Greater Hobart–Southern						
Brighton	299	659	720	360	1 873	3 911
Central Highlands	70	94	123	84	630	1 001
Clarence	3 473	3 838	2 692	2 282	7 641	19 926
Derwent Valley	411	602	534	326	1 645	3 518
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	152	181	168	189	797	1 487
Glenorchy	1 761	3 495	2 894	1 668	7 105	16 923
Hobart	6 852	3 674	1 556	2 631	6 427	21 140
Huon Valley	554	597	578	386	2 532	4 647
Kingborough	2 692	2 037	1 350	1 329	4 129	11 537
Sorell	435	690	658	426	1 700	3 909
Southern Midlands	177	250	317	161	1 190	2 095
Tasman	101	120	88	88	379	776
<i>Total</i>	<i>16 977</i>	<i>16 237</i>	<i>11 678</i>	<i>9 930</i>	<i>36 048</i>	<i>90 870</i>
Northern						
Break O'Day	205	177	218	211	840	1 651
Dorset	245	257	307	213	1 803	2 825
Flinders	52	45	45	29	233	404
George Town	213	260	377	187	1 197	2 234
Launceston	4 287	4 157	3 352	2 474	10 417	24 687
Meander Valley	835	1 116	880	665	3 352	6 848
Northern Midlands	465	574	711	447	2 354	4 551
West Tamar	1 441	1 205	1 070	819	3 075	7 610
<i>Total</i>	<i>7 743</i>	<i>7 791</i>	<i>6 960</i>	<i>5 045</i>	<i>23 271</i>	<i>50 810</i>
Mersey–Lyell						
Burnie	991	1 143	1 129	675	3 307	7 245
Central Coast	1 067	1 027	1 092	717	3 461	7 364
Circular Head	284	327	382	269	2 251	3 513
Devonport	1 166	1 341	1 358	883	4 024	8 772
Kentish	203	240	259	156	1 022	1 880
King Island	78	81	106	69	577	911
Latrobe	365	359	457	282	1 538	3 001
Waratah/Wynyard	673	684	717	444	2 330	4 848
West Coast	342	317	498	267	1 224	2 648
<i>Total</i>	<i>5 169</i>	<i>5 519</i>	<i>5 998</i>	<i>3 762</i>	<i>19 734</i>	<i>40 182</i>
Total off-shore and migratory	81	23	62	53	130	349
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>29 970</b>	<b>29 570</b>	<b>24 698</b>	<b>18 790</b>	<b>79 183</b>	<b>182 211</b>

(a) Includes 'inadequately described' and 'not stated'.

(b) Totals may vary slightly with totals in table 2.3 due to randomisation of small cells of data. For further details refer to random adjustment in Explanatory Notes.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: Selected Family and Labour Force Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, Tasmania (Cat. no. 2017.6).

By industry At August 1996, the top five industry divisions in terms of employment were Retail trade (13.7% of employed persons), Manufacturing (12.2%), Health and community services (10.9%), Education (7.9%) and Property and business services (6.6%).

Several local government areas (LGAs) recorded high proportions of people employed in Retail trade: Devonport (17.0%), Burnie (16.1%), Launceston (16.0%) and Glenorchy (15.9%). In the Manufacturing industry, George Town recorded the highest percentage of people employed in that industry, 30.9% of their workforce. Circular Head followed with 20.9% and Dorset with 20.4%.

At August 1996, Derwent Valley had 17.9% of its workforce employed in the Health and community services industry, considerably higher than for any other LGA. This high percentage can be attributed to the presence of the Royal Derwent Hospital, which has subsequently closed.

## 2.3

### EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY, AGED 15 AND OVER — CENSUS 1996

<i>Local government area</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Retail trade</i>	<i>Property and business services</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Health and community services</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>							
Brighton	659	608	211	195	409	1 829	3 911
Central Highlands	53	55	25	45	57	764	999
Clarence	1 657	2 844	1 514	1 702	2 225	9 984	19 926
Derwent Valley	554	399	153	183	631	1 598	3 518
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	159	149	40	67	74	998	1 487
Glenorchy	2 494	2 687	1 112	948	1 753	7 929	16 923
Hobart	1 276	2 438	2 261	2 584	2 767	9 814	21 140
Huon Valley	530	464	205	309	384	2 755	4 647
Kingborough	925	1 411	956	1 254	1 375	5 616	11 537
Sorell	477	546	240	245	393	2 008	3 909
Southern Midlands	241	231	71	103	162	1 287	2 095
Tasman	45	57	25	57	66	525	775
<i>Total</i>	<i>9 070</i>	<i>11 889</i>	<i>6 813</i>	<i>7 692</i>	<i>10 296</i>	<i>45 107</i>	<i>90 867</i>
<b>Northern</b>							
Break O'Day	96	193	53	140	140	1 030	1 652
Dorset	576	254	89	156	153	1 597	2 825
Flinders	9	21	7	27	43	296	403
George Town	691	247	125	123	173	875	2 234
Launceston	3 375	3 947	1 682	2 002	3 152	10 529	24 687
Meander Valley	825	1 002	349	416	695	3 561	6 848
Northern Midlands	630	565	207	254	433	2 462	4 551
West Tamar	961	1 091	525	688	951	3 394	7 610
<i>Total</i>	<i>7 163</i>	<i>7 320</i>	<i>3 037</i>	<i>3 806</i>	<i>5 740</i>	<i>27 066</i>	<i>50 810</i>
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>							
Burnie	1 050	1 166	507	514	883	3 125	7 245
Central Coast	1 048	1 107	386	678	734	3 411	7 364
Circular Head	734	398	167	138	161	1 915	3 513
Devonport	1 570	1 491	514	669	854	3 674	8 772
Kentish	289	209	60	111	145	1 066	1 880
King Island	158	76	15	46	57	559	911
Latrobe	495	378	131	166	294	1 537	3 001
Waratah/Wynyard	571	666	312	392	588	2 319	4 848
West Coast	82	231	79	170	153	1 933	2 648
<i>Total</i>	<i>5 997</i>	<i>5 722</i>	<i>2 171</i>	<i>2 884</i>	<i>3 869</i>	<i>20 643</i>	<i>40 182</i>
Total off-shore and migratory	9	13	75	8	13	230	348
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>22 239</b>	<b>24 944</b>	<b>12 096</b>	<b>14 390</b>	<b>19 918</b>	<b>88 620</b>	<b>182 207</b>

(a) Comprises Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Mining; Electricity, gas and water supply; Construction; Wholesale trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Transport and storage; Communication services; Finance and insurance; Government administration and defence; Cultural and recreational services; Personal and other services; and includes 'inadequately described' and 'not stated'.

(b) Totals may vary slightly with totals in table 2.2 due to randomisation of small cells of data. For further details refer to random adjustment in Explanatory Notes.

Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing.

## BUSINESS SIZE

Business size by industry Most businesses in Tasmania operate with fewer than 10 employees. At September 1998, the State had 20,991 businesses employing 1–9 people, which equates to 78.7% of the State total. The Greater Hobart–Southern Region had the greatest number of employing businesses, 11,599, followed by the Northern Region and the Mersey–Lyell Region with 8,183 and 6,892 respectively.

The Greater Hobart–Southern Region had 43.5% (11,599) of the State's employing businesses located within its boundaries. Of these businesses, 9,417 had between 1 and 9 employees. Businesses of this size were predominantly located in the Retail trade sector (1,919) and the Property and business services (1,231) sector. The Greater Hobart–Southern Region had 107 businesses employing 100 or more people, with the highest number of these businesses located in the Government administration and defence sector (20).

The Northern Region had 30.7% (8,183) of the State's employing businesses located within its boundaries. The greatest proportion of these businesses employed 1–9 people and were located in the Retail trade sector and the Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector with 1,281 and 968 respectively. The Northern Region had 27.2% of the State's businesses with 100 or more people, with 15 businesses in the manufacturing sector.

The Mersey–Lyell Region had 25.8% (6,892) of the State's employing businesses located within its boundaries. The majority of businesses employed 1–9 people and the highest proportion of these were located in the Retail trade and Agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors with 1,082 and 898 respectively. The Mersey–Lyell Region had 20.9% of the State's businesses employing 100 or more people, with 17 located in the Manufacturing sector.

## 2.4

### BUSINESS LOCATIONS BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE(a) — SEPTEMBER 1998

Industry	Employment size						Total
	n.a.	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Greater Hobart-Southern</b>							
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	643	980	32	13	3	—	1 671
Mining	—	17	2	1	—	—	20
Manufacturing	—	366	58	54	17	12	507
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	—	44	7	5	1	—	57
Construction	—	996	46	20	8	2	1 072
Wholesale Trade	—	563	64	29	4	1	661
Retail Trade	—	1 919	127	40	26	16	2 128
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	—	463	95	45	5	2	610
Transport and Storage	—	374	32	17	1	1	425
Communication Services	—	39	5	3	2	5	54
Finance and Insurance	—	380	37	36	3	1	457
Property and Business Services	—	1 231	78	37	14	7	1 367
Government Administration and Defence	—	91	37	38	16	20	202
Education	—	124	46	82	21	12	285
Health and Community Services	—	807	79	52	11	16	965
Cultural and Recreational Services	—	272	26	13	9	5	325
Personal and Other Services	—	751	25	5	5	7	793
<i>Total</i>	643	9 417	796	490	146	107	11 599
<b>Northern</b>							
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	887	968	28	4	1	1	1 889
Mining	—	16	3	1	1	—	21
Manufacturing	—	278	49	35	17	15	394
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	—	29	6	3	—	—	38
Construction	—	711	30	10	4	—	755
Wholesale Trade	—	424	53	17	3	2	499
Retail Trade	—	1 281	65	23	13	7	1 389
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	—	287	54	24	5	1	371
Transport and Storage	—	345	27	15	7	—	394
Communication Services	—	22	—	—	1	3	26
Finance and Insurance	—	213	16	13	1	—	243
Property and Business Services	—	657	46	24	4	3	734
Government Administration and Defence	—	49	24	12	2	3	90
Education	—	60	20	37	15	7	139
Health and Community Services	—	466	36	23	8	12	545
Cultural and Recreational Services	—	169	16	12	2	2	201
Personal and Other Services	—	428	23	2	2	—	455
<i>Total</i>	887	6 403	496	255	86	56	8 183

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

## 2.4

### BUSINESS LOCATIONS BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE(a) — SEPTEMBER 1998 — *continued*

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Employment size</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>1–9</i>	<i>10–19</i>	<i>20–49</i>	<i>50–99</i>	<i>100 or more</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Mersey–Lyell							
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1 030	898	19	8	2	—	1 957
Mining	—	29	4	2	1	5	41
Manufacturing	—	218	39	24	7	17	305
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	—	30	6	4	2	—	42
Construction	—	540	24	10	4	1	579
Wholesale Trade	—	246	32	12	3	—	293
Retail Trade	—	1 082	51	23	6	6	1 168
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	—	270	48	17	4	—	339
Transport and Storage	—	328	20	9	5	1	363
Communication Services	—	26	3	5	—	—	34
Finance and Insurance	—	130	14	7	—	—	151
Property and Business Services	—	456	37	9	1	1	504
Government Administration and Defence	—	52	10	8	2	1	73
Education	—	55	18	34	18	2	127
Health and Community Services	—	346	38	16	9	7	416
Cultural and Recreational Services	—	130	15	3	1	1	150
Personal and Other Services	—	335	10	3	1	1	350
<i>Total</i>	1 030	5 171	388	194	66	43	6 892
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>2 560</b>	<b>20 991</b>	<b>1 680</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>26 674</b>

(a) Refer to Glossary for information about the ABS Business Register.

Source: ABS data available on request, ABS Business Register.

#### Business size by local government area

Hobart local government area (LGA) had the highest number of businesses with employees in the State at September 1998, with 4,299, as well as the highest number of businesses that employed 100 people or more, with 61. Launceston followed with a total of 4,042 employing businesses, of which 43 employed more than 100 people. West Coast, with only 344 employing businesses, had the highest proportion of businesses with more than 100 people. There were 5 businesses in the area with more than 100 people, representing 1.5% of total businesses in West Coast.

Clarence had the highest proportion of businesses located within its boundaries employing 1–9 people with 87.5% of all employing businesses in Clarence. The State proportion of businesses employing 1–9 people, was 78.7% of all employing businesses.



## 2.5

### BUSINESS LOCATIONS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE(a) — SEPTEMBER 1998

	Employment size						Total
	<i>n.a.</i>	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more	
<i>Local government area</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>							
Brighton	12	207	16	10	3	—	248
Central Highlands	77	130	4	7	—	—	218
Clarence	28	1 329	74	58	21	9	1 519
Derwent Valley	36	259	25	12	5	3	340
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	35	318	17	6	2	—	378
Glenorchy	3	1 453	175	92	31	25	1 779
Hobart	—	3 546	382	241	69	61	4 299
Huon Valley	138	612	30	21	3	1	805
Kingborough	44	840	42	27	9	6	968
Sorell	50	297	17	7	2	2	375
Southern Midlands	194	299	10	4	—	—	507
Tasman	26	127	4	5	1	—	163
<i>Total</i>	643	9 417	796	490	146	107	11 599
<b>Northern</b>							
Break O'Day	37	334	19	5	4	—	399
Dorset	179	526	18	11	1	3	738
Flinders	62	104	3	2	—	—	171
George Town	41	230	23	14	3	2	313
Launceston	84	3 351	332	162	70	43	4 042
Meander Valley	214	764	48	21	—	4	1 051
Northern Midlands	189	528	33	26	4	3	783
West Tamar	81	566	20	14	4	1	686
<i>Total</i>	887	6 403	496	255	86	56	8 183
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>							
Burnie	88	998	113	56	16	15	1 286
Central Coast	209	829	45	31	8	2	1 124
Circular Head	187	598	30	12	4	4	835
Devonport	51	1 213	113	55	19	10	1 461
Kentish	143	221	5	4	2	1	376
King Island	96	191	8	3	3	1	302
Latrobe	88	297	12	9	5	2	413
Waratah/Wynyard	166	540	24	10	8	3	751
West Coast	2	284	38	14	1	5	344
<i>Total</i>	1 030	5 171	388	194	66	43	6 892
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>2 560</b>	<b>20 991</b>	<b>1 680</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>26 674</b>

(a) Refer to Glossary for information about the ABS Business Register and employment size.

Source: ABS data available on request, ABS Business Register.

## SMALL BUSINESS

Tables 2.6, 2.7 and 2.8 are based on results of the Characteristics of Small Business Survey conducted in November 1999. The survey was of households and covered private sector, non-agricultural small businesses. Owing to differing scope and coverage, data from the survey may differ from and not be directly comparable to other ABS estimates.

### Characteristics of small business

At November 1999, there were an estimated 19,600 small businesses operating in Tasmania. Of the 19,600 small businesses in Tasmania at November 1999, 10,900 (55.6%) were non-employing businesses, 12,800 (65.3%) were operated as a single operator business and 12,800 (65.3%) had been operated by the current owner for more than five years.

At November 1999, an estimated 9,300 small businesses, 47.4% of the State total, were in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region. The Northern Region had 6,700 small businesses, 34.0% of the State total, while 3,600 small businesses or 18.4% of the State total were in the Mersey–Lyell Region.

## 2.6

### CHARACTERISTICS OF SMALL BUSINESS(a)(b)

	<i>Location of business</i>							
	<i>Greater Hobart–Southern</i>		<i>Northern</i>		<i>Mersey–Lyell</i>		<i>Tasmania</i>	
	February 1997	November 1999	February 1997	November 1999	February 1997	November 1999	February 1997	November 1999
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Employing/non-employing								
Non-employing	5.5	5.4	3.4	3.6	1.5	2.0	10.4	10.9
Employing(c)	4.4	3.9	2.2	3.1	2.7	1.6	9.4	8.7
Number of business operators								
1 operator	6.1	6.7	3.8	4.3	1.9	1.8	11.8	12.8
2 operators or more	3.9	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.3	1.7	7.9	6.8
Length of operation by current owner								
Less than 5 years	4.8	3.4	1.9	2.8	*1.1	*0.7	7.9	6.9
5 or more years	5.1	5.9	3.7	3.9	3.1	2.8	11.9	12.8
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>

(a) Non-agricultural, private-sector businesses employing less than 20 people.

(b) Care should be exercised in using these data because some estimates are subject to high sampling variability.

(c) Includes incorporated businesses.

(d) Totals may vary due to randomisation of small cells of data. For further details refer to random adjustment in Explanatory Notes.

Source: ABS data available on request, Characteristics of Small Business Survey.

Use of computers and access to the Internet by small business

At November 1999, an estimated 60.6% of small businesses in Tasmania were using computers in their business operations, while 34.6% had access to the Internet. The Greater Hobart–Southern Region had the highest proportion of businesses who used computers, 63.4% and had access to the Internet, 41.0%. The Mersey–Lyell Region recorded the lowest proportion of small businesses who used computers, 51.8% and had access to the Internet, 21.7%.

## 2.7

### USE OF COMPUTERS AND ACCESS TO THE INTERNET BY SMALL BUSINESS — NOVEMBER 1999(a)

Region	Has computer	% of total businesses	Has Internet	% of total businesses
	'000	%	'000	%
Greater Hobart–Southern	5.9	63.4	3.8	41.0
Northern	4.1	61.6	2.2	32.5
Mersey–Lyell	1.9	51.8	*0.8	21.7
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>34.6</b>

(a) Care should be exercised in using these data because some estimates are subject to high sampling variability.

Source: ABS data available on request, Characteristics of Small Business Survey.

Uses of the Internet by small business

Of the estimated 19,600 small businesses in Tasmania at November 1999, the most common usage of the Internet was email (27.9%), followed by research (27.3%) and web site or homepage use (11.2%). Of small businesses in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 36.1% used the Internet for email and 31.1% for research. In the Northern Region 25.1% of small businesses used the Internet for email and 27.8% for research purposes while in the Mersey–Lyell Region 11.6% of small businesses used the Internet for email and 16.3% for research purposes.

## 2.8

### MAJOR USES OF THE INTERNET BY SMALL BUSINESS — NOVEMBER 1999(a)

Region	Email	Research	Making or receiving payments	Web site or homepage	Other	Total all businesses
	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Greater Hobart–Southern	36.1	31.1	7.5	16.1	6.2	9.3
Northern	25.1	27.8	9.3	8.3	3.5	6.7
Mersey–Lyell	11.6	16.3	5.7	3.8	2.9	3.6
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>19.6</b>

(a) Care should be exercised in using these data because some estimates are subject to high sampling variability.

Source: ABS data available on request, Characteristics of Small Business Survey.

## MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing establishments The Tasmanian manufacturing industry employed 20,200 persons at the end of June 1999 and paid \$736.9m in wages and salaries in 1998–99. Turnover was \$5,278.3m, with Food, Beverage and Tobacco Manufacturing (30.5%); Wood and Paper Product Manufacturing (22.5%); and Metal Product Manufacturing (21.0%) the largest contributors to total turnover. Turnover per person employed was the highest in Non-metallic Material Production with \$446,600. Wood and Paper Product and Metal Product Manufacturing had the next highest turnover per person employed with \$345,100 and \$340,700 respectively.

## 2.9

### MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS — 1998–99

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Employment at end of June(a)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Industry value added</i>	<i>Turnover per person employed(c)</i>	<i>Industry value added per person employed(d)</i>
	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$'000	\$'000
Food, Beverage and Tobacco	6.0	182.7	1 610.8	525.0	268.0	87.4
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather	1.4	43.0	184.8	68.7	128.6	47.8
Wood and Paper Product	3.4	153.7	1 187.6	429.0	345.1	124.6
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	1.3	47.9	151.8	70.9	115.8	54.1
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product	0.9	35.0	223.0	79.7	257.3	92.0
Non-metallic Material Product	0.6	23.1	250.4	120.4	446.6	214.7
Metal Product	3.3	139.6	1 108.8	197.7	340.7	60.7
Machinery and Equipment	2.7	99.1	508.1	209.5	186.8	77.0
Other Manufacturing	0.6	12.9	52.9	19.1	85.6	30.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>736.9</b>	<b>5 278.3</b>	<b>1 720.0</b>	<b>261.0</b>	<b>85.1</b>

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Turnover divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June.

(d) Industry value added divided by the number of persons employed at the end of June.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (Cat. no. 8221.0).

Manufacturing operations At 30 June 1997, the Launceston local government area (LGA) had Tasmania's largest number of manufacturing locations (210) located within its boundaries, followed by Glenorchy (132) and Hobart (121). Manufacturing locations in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region employed 40.4% of the State's manufacturing workforce, while those in the Northern Region employed 32.9% and the Mersey–Lyell Region, 26.7%.

## 2.10 MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS — 1996–97

	Locations at 30 June	Employment at end of June(a)	Wages and salaries(b)	Turnover
Local government area	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>				
Brighton	5	38	1.1	3.6
Central Highlands	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Clarence	54	381	8.5	60.7
Derwent Valley	10	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	7	134	n.p.	n.p.
Glenorchy	132	4 638	159.1	1 033.5
Hobart	121	1 589	52.2	250.0
Huon Valley	34	442	11.2	81.4
Kingborough	59	382	n.p.	n.p.
Sorell	21	262	6.2	39.7
Southern Midlands	10	40	n.p.	n.p.
Tasman	6	18	0.3	1.3
<i>Total(c)</i>	460	8 505	281.7	1 877.2
<b>Northern</b>				
Break O'Day	11	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Dorset	22	533	20.0	115.6
Flinders	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
George Town	16	1 473	78.0	595.7
Launceston	210	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Meander Valley	37	406	14.2	70.7
Northern Midlands	23	478	15.6	95.7
West Tamar	22	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
<i>Total(c)</i>	343	6 925	249.3	1 422.2
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>				
Burnie	51	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Central Coast	39	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Circular Head	18	679	n.p.	n.p.
Devonport	79	1 655	48.0	277.7
Kentish	11	231	n.p.	n.p.
King Island	6	190	n.p.	n.p.
Latrobe	7	394	n.p.	n.p.
Waratah/Wynyard	25	251	n.p.	n.p.
West Coast	12	57	2.0	7.1
<i>Total(c)</i>	248	5 611	200.3	1 420.6
<b>Tasmania(c)</b>	<b>1 050</b>	<b>21 040</b>	<b>731.3</b>	<b>4 719.9</b>

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors. Includes provision expenses for employee entitlements.

(c) Discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals, because manufacturing locations data is proportionally allocated from establishment information.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Manufacturing Industry Survey*.

## RETAIL

Retail trade The estimate of retail turnover for Tasmania for 2000 was \$3,286.4m, accounting for 2.2% of the Australian total. This figure was 0.6% above the 1999 total of \$3,265.5m. Food retailing was the largest contributor to the Tasmanian total, accounting for 43.1% of retail turnover, a proportion that was reasonably constant from 1996 to 2000.

### 2.11 RETAIL TURNOVER — 1996 TO 2000

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Type of store	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food retailing	1 278.8	1 337.7	1 337.9	1 389.1	1 416.9
Department stores	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Clothing and soft good retailing	190.3	176.4	188.2	177.7	162.4
Household good retailing	347.4	333.0	313.6	359.4	388.3
Recreational good retailing	184.1	209.2	201.7	209.1	207.1
Other retailing	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Hospitality and services	472.2	444.9	425.1	455.2	476.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 029.8</b>	<b>3 131.3</b>	<b>3 107.6</b>	<b>3 265.5</b>	<b>3 286.4</b>

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

Licensed premises (liquor and accommodation)

At 19 April 2001, there were 1,881 licensed premises selling liquor and providing accommodation in Tasmania. The Greater Hobart–Southern Region had the largest number of licensed premises with 903, or 48.0% of licensed premises in the State.

The Northern Region had the highest number of licensed premises per 100,000 persons, 415, the Greater Hobart–Southern and the Mersey–Lyell Region had an equal number of licensed premises, 394 per 100,000 persons.

### 2.12 LICENSED PREMISES (LIQUOR AND ACCOMMODATION) — 19 APRIL 2001

	Unit	Greater Hobart– Southern	Northern	Mersey–Lyell	Tasmania
Number	no.	903	552	426	1 881
Rate	per 100,000 persons	394	415	394	400

Source: Office of the Commissioner for Licensing.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

The number of industrial disputes in Tasmania declined by 73.7% between 1996 and 1999, from 19 to 5. The number of employees involved in industrial disputes also decreased, from 10,000 to 300, over the same period.

During 1999, there were 300 working days lost from industrial disputes, or 2 working days lost for every 1,000 employees. This was a substantial decrease from 1996, when 78 working days were lost for every 1,000 employees.

### 2.13 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

	Coal Mining	Other Mining	Metal Product; Machinery & equipment Mfg	Other Mfg	Construction	Transport & Storage; Communication Services	Education; Health & Community Services	Other industries(a)	All industries
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1996									
Disputes	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	19
Total employees involved ('000)	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.3	6.5	3.1	10.0
Working days lost ('000)	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	0.3	10.3	2.1	13.0
Working days lost (per '000 employees)	—	—	15	12	—	35	296	23	78
1997									
Disputes	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	15
Total employees involved ('000)	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.3	0.9	1.1	2.4
Working days lost ('000)	—	—	—	1.3	—	0.2	3.6	0.5	5.7
Working days lost (per '000 employees)	—	—	—	90	—	22	109	6	35
1998									
Disputes	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	8
Total employees involved ('000)	—	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	—	0.2	2.1
Working days lost ('000)	—	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.7	—	0.2	3.1
Working days lost (per '000 employees)	—	88	57	50	7	162	—	2	19
1999									
Disputes	—	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5
Total employees involved ('000)	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
Working days lost ('000)	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
Working days lost (per '000 employees)	—	98	1	1	3	1	1	—	2

(a) Comprises Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas and water supply; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Cultural and recreational services; Personal and other services.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Industrial Disputes*.

From 1997–98 to 1999–2000, the number of claims lodged for workers' compensation in the State showed a steady decrease. The number of claims declined by 6.1% from 1997–98 to 1998–99 and there was a further 5.1% decline in 1999–2000.

From 1997–98 to 1999–2000 all three Regions recorded a decrease in the number of claims with the Greater Hobart–Southern Region recording a 6.5% decrease, the Northern Region a 15.6% decrease and the Mersey–Lyell Region a 14.1% decrease.

## 2.14 WORKPLACE CLAIMS

Year	Greater Hobart– Southern(a)	Northern(a)	Mersey–Lyell(a)	Tasmania(a)(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.
<i>Males</i>				
1997–98	4 221	2 763	2 459	9 463
1998–99	3 859	2 592	2 289	8 768
1999–2000	4 003	2 292	2 116	8 431
<i>Females</i>				
1997–98	2 035	1 020	732	3 792
1998–99	1 941	1 005	724	3 673
1999–2000	1 845	901	626	3 377
<i>Persons</i>				
1997–98	6 256	3 783	3 191	13 255
1998–99	5 800	3 597	3 013	12 441
1999–2000	5 848	3 193	2 742	11 808

(a) The Region refers to the place where an accident occurred.

(b) Includes a very small number of accidents that occurred to Tasmanian workers whilst operating interstate or overseas.

Source: *Workplace Standards Tasmania*.

Between 1997–98 and 1999–2000, the number of claims from employees across all industries declined by 10.9%, from 13,255 claims in 1997–98 to 11,808 in 1999–2000. Manufacturing consistently recorded the largest number of claims compared with other industries for the three years. In 1999–2000, Manufacturing had 3,133 claims, an increase of 2.1% on the 1998–99 figure of 3,070, but a decline of 12.4% from the 1997–98 figure of 3,578. After Manufacturing, Health and community services and Retail trade had the highest number of claims with 1,480 and 1,114 claims respectively.

Between 1998–99 and 1999–2000, the number of claims declined in 12 of the 18 industry divisions. There were substantial decreases in Wholesale trade, 22.1%, Property and business services, 20.1% and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants, 17.0%. There were six industries where the numbers increased between 1998–99 and 1999–2000. Of these, Mining with 6.7%, Culture and recreation with 7.5% and Communication services with 325% recorded the largest increases.



## 2.15 WORKPLACE CLAIMS BY INDUSTRY(a)

Industry	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	Change 1998-99 to 1999-2000
	no.	no.	no.	%
Agriculture, fishing and hunting	491	545	513	-5.9
Forestry	267	279	235	-15.8
Mining	253	285	304	6.7
Manufacturing	3 578	3 070	3 133	2.1
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	136	131	122	-6.9
Construction	955	743	753	1.3
Wholesale Trade	507	547	426	-22.1
Retail Trade	1 281	1 200	1 114	-7.2
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	390	399	331	-17.0
Transport and Storage	688	644	602	-6.5
Communication Services(b)	9	8	34	325.0
Finance and Insurance	96	93	83	-10.8
Property and Business Service	475	588	469	-20.2
Government Administration and Defence	752	620	643	3.7
Education	958	901	876	-2.8
Health and Community Services	1 588	1 633	1 480	-9.4
Cultural and Recreational Services	189	174	187	7.5
Personal and Other Services	642	581	503	-13.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 255</b>	<b>12 441</b>	<b>11 808</b>	<b>-5.1</b>

(a) Includes a very small number of accidents that occurred to Tasmanian workers whilst operating interstate or overseas.

(b) Interpretation of the statistical data for this industry must be viewed with caution due to the very small size of the industry.

Source: *Workplace Standards Tasmania*.



## CHAPTER 3

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

### PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Schools Of the 282 schools in Tasmania in 2000, 76.2% (215) were government and 26.2% (67) were non-government. Greater Hobart–Southern Region had 47.2% of all schools in Tasmania, Northern Region had 26.6% and Mersey–Lyell Region had 26.2%. State-wide, there were 175 primary schools, 46 secondary schools, 52 primary/secondary combined schools and 9 special schools. Of the 9 special schools recorded, 3 were located in Launceston local government area (LGA).

### 3.1 SCHOOLS — 2000

	Government				Non-government				All schools
	Primary	Secondary	Primary/ Secondary combined	Special	Primary	Secondary	Primary/ Secondary combined	Special	
Local government area	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>									
Brighton	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
Central Highlands	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Clarence	13	5	1	—	6	1	1	—	27
Derwent Valley	5	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	8
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Glenorchy	13	4	—	2	2	1	4	—	26
Hobart	12	4	—	—	2	1	7	—	26
Huon Valley	4	1	2	—	2	—	1	—	10
Kingborough	6	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	14
Sorell	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Southern Midlands	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Tasman	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>Northern</b>									
Break O'Day	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Dorset	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Flinders	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
George Town	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
Launceston	16	6	1	3	6	1	4	—	37
Meander Valley	6	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	10
Northern Midlands	4	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	7
West Tamar	3	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>									
Burnie	9	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	15
Central Coast	7	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	12
Circular Head	5	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	8
Devonport	6	3	—	1	2	1	—	—	13
Kentish	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
King Island	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Latrobe	4	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	7
Waratah/Wynyard	5	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	9
West Coast	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>282</b>

Source: Department of Education (government schools data) and Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (non-government schools data).

Full-time students    The number of Tasmanian students attending school full-time in 2000 was 83,537. Of these, 62,803 (75.2%) attended government schools while 20,734 (24.8%) students attended non-government schools. Over half of all students attended primary school (56.5%), while the remainder (43.5%) attended secondary school.

The Greater Hobart–Southern Region had the largest number of students in the State, with 49.5% of all full-time enrolments. Launceston local government area (LGA) had the highest number of students with 13,914 (16.7%). Flinders had the least students, with 128 (0.2%) full-time enrolments.

Of all non-government students, 6,143 (29.6%) were located in Hobart, the highest for all LGAs in the State. A number of LGAs across the State had no non-government students. Launceston had the highest number of full-time government students with 10,075 (16.0%).

## 3.2 FULL-TIME SCHOOL STUDENTS — 2000

<i>Local government area</i>	<i>Government</i>			<i>Non-government</i>			<i>All schools</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Total government</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Total non-government</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>									
Brighton	1 361	365	1 726	199	—	199	1 560	365	1 925
Central Highlands	132	59	191	—	—	—	132	59	191
Clarence	3 650	2 994	6 644	1 140	564	1 704	4 790	3 558	8 348
Derwent Valley	878	422	1 300	184	—	184	1 062	422	1 484
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	354	83	437	—	—	—	354	83	437
Glenorchy	3 029	2 152	5 181	815	1 200	2 015	3 844	3 352	7 196
Hobart	2 674	3 642	6 316	2 284	3 859	6 143	4 958	7 501	12 459
Huon Valley	1 073	504	1 577	379	180	559	1 452	684	2 136
Kingborough	2 040	1 521	3 561	790	339	1 129	2 830	1 860	4 690
Sorell	1 032	387	1 419	—	—	—	1 032	387	1 419
Southern Midlands	598	205	803	—	—	—	598	205	803
Tasman	203	96	299	—	—	—	203	96	299
<i>Total</i>	<i>17 024</i>	<i>12 430</i>	<i>29 454</i>	<i>5 791</i>	<i>6 142</i>	<i>11 933</i>	<i>22 815</i>	<i>18 572</i>	<i>41 387</i>
<b>Northern</b>									
Break O'Day	491	330	821	—	—	—	491	330	821
Dorset	789	419	1 208	—	—	—	789	419	1 208
Flinders	87	41	128	—	—	—	87	41	128
George Town	518	214	732	140	91	231	658	305	963
Launceston	5 227	4 848	10 075	1 676	2 163	3 839	6 903	7 011	13 914
Meander Valley	1 057	325	1 382	144	5	149	1 201	330	1 531
Northern Midlands	1 041	185	1 226	—	6	6	1 041	191	1 232
West Tamar	1 456	1 053	2 509	443	202	645	1 899	1 255	3 154
<i>Total</i>	<i>10 666</i>	<i>7 415</i>	<i>18 081</i>	<i>2 403</i>	<i>2 467</i>	<i>4 870</i>	<i>13 069</i>	<i>9 882</i>	<i>22 951</i>
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>									
Burnie	1 533	1 660	3 193	496	625	1 121	2 029	2 285	4 314
Central Coast	1 732	928	2 660	489	274	763	2 221	1 202	3 423
Circular Head	703	396	1 099	229	55	284	932	451	1 383
Devonport	2 044	1 806	3 850	447	628	1 075	2 491	2 434	4 925
Kentish	496	167	663	—	—	—	496	167	663
King Island	181	98	279	—	—	—	181	98	279
Latrobe	584	394	978	213	80	293	797	474	1 271
Waratah/Wynyard	1 386	454	1 840	172	13	185	1 558	467	2 025
West Coast	421	285	706	210	—	210	631	285	916
<i>Total</i>	<i>9 080</i>	<i>6 188</i>	<i>15 268</i>	<i>2 256</i>	<i>1 675</i>	<i>3 931</i>	<i>11 336</i>	<i>7 863</i>	<i>19 199</i>
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>36 770</b>	<b>26 033</b>	<b>62 803</b>	<b>10 450</b>	<b>10 284</b>	<b>20 734</b>	<b>47 220</b>	<b>36 317</b>	<b>83 537</b>

Source: Department of Education (government schools data) and Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (non-government schools data).

Part-time secondary students

In Tasmania in 2000, there were 3,659 part-time secondary students, accounting for 1,809.5 full-time equivalent (FTE) students. Northern Region had the highest number of part-time students with 1,783 (48.7%), although the Greater Hobart–Southern Region had the most FTE part-time students with 838.5 (46.3%). Non-government schools had just 43.8 FTE part-time students, compared with 1,765.7 in government schools.

More females than males undertook part-time secondary study in Tasmania in 2000. This was the case in each region and in both government and non-government schools. In FTE terms, females accounted for 65.0% (1,176.6) of all part-time students in Tasmania, with males accounting for just 35.0% (632.9). The Mersey–Lyell Region had the highest proportion of female to male students, with 68.0% (96.0) female and 32.0% (45.1) male, followed by Northern Region with 66.2% (549.3) female and 33.8% (280.6) male and Greater Hobart–Southern Region with 63.4% (531.3) female and 36.6% (307.2) male.

### 3.3 PART-TIME SECONDARY STUDENTS — 2000

	<i>Greater Hobart–Southern</i>		<i>Northern</i>		<i>Mersey–Lyell</i>		<i>Tasmania</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>FTE</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>FTE</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>FTE</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>FTE</i>
GOVERNMENT								
Males	568	302.8	623	270.2	78	42.1	1 269	615.1
Females	1 011	524.2	1 083	535.0	175	91.4	2 269	1 150.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 579</i>	<i>827.0</i>	<i>1 706</i>	<i>805.2</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>133.5</i>	<i>3 538</i>	<i>1 765.7</i>
NON-GOVERNMENT								
Males	8	4.4	31	10.4	7	3.0	46	17.8
Females	17	7.1	46	14.3	12	4.6	75	26.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>43.8</i>
ALL SCHOOLS								
Males	576	307.2	654	280.6	85	45.1	1 315	632.9
Females	1 028	531.3	1 129	549.3	187	96.0	2 344	1 176.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 604</b>	<b>838.5</b>	<b>1 783</b>	<b>829.9</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>141.1</b>	<b>3 659</b>	<b>1 809.5</b>

Source: Department of Education (government schools data) and Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (non-government schools data).

## HIGHER EDUCATION

University of Tasmania The number of Tasmanian students attending the University of Tasmania fell slightly from the 1999 figure of 10,820 to 10,657 in 2000. In both 1999 and 2000 the Arts faculty recorded the highest number of students with 3,317 and 3,171 respectively.

In both 1999 and 2000, there were more females than males studying at the University of Tasmania. In 1999 there were 5,963 (55.1%) females and 4,857 (44.9%) males. In 2000, the difference increased slightly with 6,049 (56.8%) females and 4,608 (43.2%) males. The faculty with the most female enrolments was Arts in both 1999 and 2000, with 2,188 and 2,143 female students respectively, while it was the only the third most common faculty for males in 1999 and 2000 with 1,129 and 1,028 male students respectively. The faculty with the highest male enrolments was Science and Technology for both 1999 and 2000, with 1,681 and 1,595 male students respectively. This compared to female enrolments in Science and Technology of 847 in 1999 and 881 in 2000.

In 2000, 65.1% of the State's students were attending the Hobart Campus, 32.3% were attending the Launceston Campus and 2.6% were attending the North West Centre Campus. Of those students attending the Hobart Campus in 2000, 86.3% listed their permanent home residence in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 7.4% in the Northern Region, and 6.2% in the Mersey–Lyell Region. Of the 3,447 students attending the Launceston campus, 18.7% were from the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 64.6% from the Northern Region, and 16.8% from the Mersey–Lyell Region. Of those students attending the North West Centre Campus, only 1.1% were from the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 0.7% from the Northern Region and 98.2% from the Mersey–Lyell Region.

### 3.4

#### UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA, STUDENT ENROLMENTS BY FACULTY

	<i>Home residence(a)</i>							
	<i>Greater Hobart–Southern</i>		<i>Northern</i>		<i>Mersey–Lyell</i>		<i>Tasmania(b)</i>	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES								
Arts								
Hobart	798	723	44	32	50	52	892	807
Launceston	10	10	188	171	28	28	226	209
NW Centre	—	—	—	1	11	11	11	12
<i>Total</i>	808	733	232	204	89	91	1 129	1 028
Commerce and Law								
Hobart	900	916	43	57	54	38	997	1 011
Launceston	7	5	158	159	15	25	180	189
NW Centre	—	—	1	—	39	26	40	26
<i>Total</i>	907	921	202	216	108	89	1 217	1 226
Education								
Hobart	115	107	7	10	7	8	129	125
Launceston	96	84	211	198	79	76	386	358
NW Centre	—	—	1	—	48	26	49	26
<i>Total</i>	211	191	219	208	134	110	564	509
Health Science								
Hobart	117	115	30	22	13	12	160	149
Launceston	33	34	58	52	10	14	101	100
NW Centre	—	—	—	—	5	1	5	1
<i>Total</i>	150	149	88	74	28	27	266	250
Science and Engineering								
Hobart	887	885	106	105	106	93	1 099	1 083
Launceston	87	72	393	345	74	78	554	495
NW Centre	—	—	—	—	28	17	28	17
<i>Total</i>	974	957	499	451	208	187	1 681	1 595
<i>Total</i>								
Hobart	2 817	2 746	230	226	230	203	3 277	3 175
Launceston	233	205	1 008	925	206	221	1 447	1 351
NW Centre	—	—	2	1	131	81	133	82
<i>Total</i>	3 050	2 951	1 240	1 152	567	505	4 857	4 608

For footnotes see end of table.

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### 3.4

#### UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA, STUDENT ENROLMENTS BY FACULTY — *continued*

	<i>Home residence(a)</i>							
	<i>Greater Hobart–Southern</i>		<i>Northern</i>		<i>Mersey–Lyell</i>		<i>Tasmania(b)</i>	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
FEMALES								
Arts								
Hobart	1 423	1 417	95	88	92	92	1 610	1 597
Launceston	45	49	397	353	70	76	512	478
NW Centre	—	—	—	—	66	68	66	68
<i>Total</i>	1 468	1 466	492	441	228	236	2 188	2 143
Commerce and Law								
Hobart	702	773	71	74	47	41	820	888
Launceston	5	4	142	136	24	22	171	162
NW Centre	—	—	—	—	33	29	33	29
<i>Total</i>	707	777	213	210	104	92	1 024	1 079
Education								
Hobart	249	257	36	20	32	19	317	296
Launceston	197	208	420	438	154	160	771	806
NW Centre	2	—	1	1	53	79	56	80
<i>Total</i>	448	465	457	459	239	258	1 144	1 182
Health Science								
Hobart	228	229	28	31	28	18	284	278
Launceston	139	147	253	265	76	69	468	481
NW Centre	—	3	1	—	7	2	8	5
<i>Total</i>	367	379	282	296	111	89	760	764
Science and Engineering								
Hobart	523	568	73	77	61	59	657	704
Launceston	26	30	112	109	33	30	171	169
NW Centre	—	—	—	—	19	8	19	8
<i>Total</i>	549	598	185	186	113	97	847	881
<i>Total</i>								
Hobart	3 125	3 244	303	290	260	229	3 688	3 763
Launceston	412	438	1 324	1 301	357	357	2 093	2 096
NW Centre	2	3	2	1	178	186	182	190
<i>Total</i>	3 539	3 685	1 629	1 592	795	772	5 963	6 049

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

### 3.4

#### UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA, STUDENT ENROLMENTS BY FACULTY — *continued*

	<i>Home residence(a)</i>							
	<i>Greater Hobart–Southern</i>		<i>Northern</i>		<i>Mersey–Lyell</i>		<i>Tasmania(b)</i>	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS								
Arts								
Hobart	2 221	2 140	139	120	142	144	2 502	2 404
Launceston	55	59	585	524	98	104	738	687
NW Centre	—	—	—	1	77	79	77	80
<i>Total</i>	2 276	2 199	724	645	317	327	3 317	3 171
Commerce and Law								
Hobart	1 602	1 689	114	131	101	79	1 817	1 899
Launceston	12	9	300	295	39	47	351	351
NW Centre	—	—	1	—	72	55	73	55
<i>Total</i>	1 614	1 698	415	426	212	181	2 241	2 305
Education								
Hobart	364	364	43	30	39	27	446	421
Launceston	293	292	631	636	233	236	1 157	1 164
NW Centre	2	—	2	1	101	105	105	106
<i>Total</i>	659	656	676	667	373	368	1 708	1 691
Health Science								
Hobart	345	344	58	53	41	30	444	427
Launceston	172	181	311	317	86	83	569	581
NW Centre	—	3	1	—	12	3	13	6
<i>Total</i>	517	528	370	370	139	116	1 026	1 014
Science and Engineering								
Hobart	1 410	1 453	179	182	167	152	1 756	1 787
Launceston	113	102	505	454	107	108	725	664
NW Centre	—	—	—	—	47	25	47	25
<i>Total</i>	1 523	1 555	684	637	321	284	2 528	2 476
Total								
Hobart	5 942	5 990	533	516	490	432	6 965	6 938
Launceston	645	643	2 332	2 226	563	578	3 540	3 447
NW Centre	2	3	4	2	309	267	315	272
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 589</b>	<b>6 636</b>	<b>2 869</b>	<b>2 744</b>	<b>1 362</b>	<b>1 277</b>	<b>10 820</b>	<b>10 657</b>

(a) Home residence has been aggregated to regions from postcode data: Greater Hobart–Southern 7000–7190; Northern 7200–7304 excluding 7256; Mersey–Lyell 7256, 7305–7470.

(b) The data include Tasmanian students only. It does not include overseas students, distance education and interstate students.

Note: For information about courses available at the University of Tasmania, please call 1800 064 395.

Source: University of Tasmania.

Persons less than 25 years old accounted for 59.1% of all Tasmanian University student enrolments in 1999, and 59.7% of enrolments in 2000. In 1999 and 2000, all Regions had most students, both males and females, aged less than 25 years.

University of Tasmania  
continued

In 2000, most students aged 25 years and over from each Region were females. The Mersey–Lyell Region had the highest proportion of female students aged 25 years and over, with 65.6% (265) female and 34.4% (139) male, followed by Northern Region with 56.1% (649) female and 43.9% (507) male, and the Greater Hobart–Southern Region with 55.6% (1,518) female and 44.4% (1,213) male.

### 3.5 UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA, STUDENT ENROLMENTS BY SEX AND AGE

Age	Home residence(a)							
	Greater Hobart–Southern		Northern		Mersey–Lyell		Tasmania(b)	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	MALES							
Less than 25 years	1 781	1 738	687	645	398	366	2 866	2 749
25 years and over	1 269	1 213	553	507	169	139	1 991	1 859
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 050</b>	<b>2 951</b>	<b>1 240</b>	<b>1 152</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>4 857</b>	<b>4 608</b>
	FEMALES							
Less than 25 years	2 065	2 167	921	943	538	507	3 524	3 617
25 years and over	1 474	1 518	708	649	257	265	2 439	2 432
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 539</b>	<b>3 685</b>	<b>1 629</b>	<b>1 592</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>5 963</b>	<b>6 049</b>
	PERSONS							
Less than 25 years	3 846	3 905	1 608	1 588	936	873	6 390	6 366
25 years and over	2 743	2 731	1 261	1 156	426	404	4 430	4 291
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 589</b>	<b>6 636</b>	<b>2 869</b>	<b>2 744</b>	<b>1 362</b>	<b>1 277</b>	<b>10 820</b>	<b>10 657</b>

(a) Home residence has been aggregated to regions from postcode data: Greater Hobart–Southern 7000–7190; Northern 7200–7304 excluding 7256; Mersey–Lyell 7256, 7305–7470.

(b) The data include Tasmanian students only. It does not include overseas students, distance education and interstate students.

Note: For information about courses available at the University of Tasmania, please call 1800 064 395.

Source: University of Tasmania.

### VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Government-funded Vocational Education and Training (VET) activity

From 1998 to 2000, the number of students in government recurrent funded vocational education and training increased by 4.2%, from 22,730 to 23,687. The number of males in training decreased by 3.7%, from 12,498 to 12,039, while the number of females in training increased by 10.2%, from 10,232 to 11,276. In 2000 the Greater Hobart–Southern Region had 10,245 students, 43.3% of the State's students. The Northern Region had 5,958 students (25.2%), while Mersey–Lyell Region had 6,932 (29.3%).

State-wide from 1998 to 2000, the number of nominal hours increased by 10.0%, from 4,933,714 to 5,429,341. Nominal hours for males increased by 2.7%, from 2,803,130 to 2,878,374, and for females by 15.1%, from 2,130,584 to 2,452,913. In 2000, the Greater Hobart–Southern Region accounted for 44.0% of total curriculum hours delivered, while the Northern Region recorded 24.7% and the Mersey–Lyell Region recorded 29.2%.

### 3.6

#### GOVERNMENT RECURRENT FUNDED VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACTIVITY(a)

Region	Students(b)			Nominal hours		
	1998 no.	1999 no.	2000 no.	1998 hours	1999 hours	2000 hours
MALES						
Greater Hobart–Southern	5 819	5 101	5 637	1 210 814	1 147 663	1 328 281
Northern	3 275	3 153	2 813	780 029	759 608	690 959
Mersey–Lyell	3 119	3 005	3 446	742 459	644 721	846 085
Other(c)	126	58	19	30 707	10 894	2 506
Not stated	159	280	124	39 121	43 700	10 543
<b>Total males</b>	<b>12 498</b>	<b>11 597</b>	<b>12 039</b>	<b>2 803 130</b>	<b>2 606 586</b>	<b>2 878 374</b>
FEMALES						
Greater Hobart–Southern	4 250	4 287	4 594	919 440	860 304	1 056 797
Northern	2 818	3 339	3 137	588 131	725 796	647 927
Mersey–Lyell	2 967	3 264	3 478	576 631	585 070	738 984
Other(c)	49	37	14	15 123	5 600	2 874
Not stated	148	243	53	31 259	20 412	6 331
<b>Total females</b>	<b>10 232</b>	<b>11 170</b>	<b>11 276</b>	<b>2 130 584</b>	<b>2 197 182</b>	<b>2 452 913</b>
PERSONS(d)						
Greater Hobart–Southern	10 069	9 446	10 245	2 130 254	2 011 240	2 388 500
Northern	6 093	6 493	5 958	1 368 160	1 485 667	1 341 412
Mersey–Lyell	6 086	6 271	6 932	1 319 090	1 230 636	1 587 939
Other(c)	175	95	33	45 830	16 494	5 380
Not stated	307	1 005	519	70 380	193 005	106 110
<b>Total Tasmania</b>	<b>22 730</b>	<b>23 310</b>	<b>23 687</b>	<b>4 933 714</b>	<b>4 937 042</b>	<b>5 429 341</b>

(a) Accredited training funded by State and Commonwealth Governments under the Australian National Training Authority (ANTA) Agreement and delivered by public and private training organisations. Excludes fee-for-service training. Includes small amount of training delivered by interstate-based training organisations paid for by OPCET.

(b) Data relates to a student's home residence. The region is determined by the residential postcode of the student.

(c) Includes interstate and overseas addresses.

(d) Includes sex not stated.

Source: Office of Post-Compulsory Education and Training, Department of Education.

Apprentices and trainees in training by trade

During 2000, there were 18,519 apprentices and trainees in training in Tasmania. Of these, 3,294 (17.8%) were employed as Elementary sales workers, 2,299 (12.4%) as Elementary clerical workers, and 2,288 (12.4%) as Intermediate production and transport workers.

The Greater Hobart–Southern Region recorded 8,837 (45.0%) apprentices and trainees in training during 2000, while the Northern Region recorded 5,560 (30.0%) and the Mersey–Lyell Region recorded 4,622 (25.0%).

In all Regions, males were employed in Intermediate production and transport more than any other occupation. In the Greater Hobart–Southern and Northern Regions the most common employment for female trainees and apprentices was Elementary sales, while in the Mersey–Lyell Region it was Intermediate service.

### 3.7

#### APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES IN TRAINING AT ANY TIME DURING 2000(a)

<i>Occupation being trained for</i>	<i>Home residence</i>					
	<i>Greater Hobart–Southern</i>			<i>Northern</i>		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Managers, professionals and associate professionals	222	83	305	87	59	146
Tradespersons and related workers						
Mechanical and fabrication engineering	352	3	355	200	1	201
Automotive	209	2	211	133	—	133
Electrical and electronics	236	4	240	115	1	116
Construction	284	1	285	136	—	136
Food	277	111	388	158	46	204
Skilled agricultural and horticultural	17	2	19	19	3	22
Other trades	127	186	313	70	118	188
Advanced clerical, sales and service workers	3	23	26	—	—	—
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers						
Intermediate clerical	157	563	720	74	421	495
Intermediate sales and related	108	73	181	36	31	67
Intermediate service	205	769	974	103	469	572
Intermediate production and transport workers	813	104	917	730	55	785
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers						
Elementary clerical	386	842	1 228	236	425	661
Elementary sales	377	870	1 247	463	859	1 322
Elementary service	117	27	144	20	7	27
Labourers and related workers	627	157	784	388	97	485
<b>Total in training during 2000</b>	<b>4 517</b>	<b>3 820</b>	<b>8 337</b>	<b>2 968</b>	<b>2 592</b>	<b>5 560</b>
Number in training at 31 December 2000	2 990	2 123	5 113	1 898	1 296	3 194

<i>Occupation being trained for</i>	<i>Home residence</i>					
	<i>Mersey–Lyell</i>			<i>Tasmania</i>		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Managers, professionals and associate professionals	85	36	121	394	178	572
Tradespersons and related workers						
Mechanical and fabrication engineering	255	1	256	807	5	812
Automotive	129	1	130	471	3	474
Electrical and electronics	129	—	129	480	5	485
Construction	116	3	119	536	4	540
Food	137	52	189	572	209	781
Skilled agricultural and horticultural	16	5	21	52	10	62
Other trades	65	114	179	262	418	680
Advanced clerical, sales and service workers	1	—	1	4	23	27
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers						
Intermediate clerical	78	347	425	309	1 331	1 640
Intermediate sales and related	75	37	112	219	141	360
Intermediate service	101	502	603	409	1 740	2 149
Intermediate production and transport workers	493	93	586	2 036	252	2 288
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers						
Elementary clerical	165	245	410	787	1 512	2 299
Elementary sales	230	495	725	1 070	2 224	3 294
Elementary service	45	46	91	182	80	262
Labourers and related workers	442	83	525	1 457	337	1 794
<b>Total in training during 2000</b>	<b>2 562</b>	<b>2 060</b>	<b>4 622</b>	<b>10 047</b>	<b>8 472</b>	<b>18 519</b>
Number in training at 31 December 2000	1 623	1 112	2 735	6 511	4 531	11 042

(a) Counts of apprentices and trainees are based on data available at 20 March 2001. Region determined by residential postcode. The numbers at 31 December are shown for comparison.

Source: Office of Post-Compulsory Education and Training, Department of Education.

TAFE Tasmania Vocational  
Education and Training  
activity

During 2000, TAFE Tasmania delivered over 5.37 million hours of accredited vocational education and training, representing an increase in delivery of 21.0% since 1998.

Over 52% of these hours were delivered outside the south of the State, comprising 29.3% in the Northern and 23.0% in the Mersey-Lyell Regions. The Greater Hobart-Southern Region accounted for 47.7% of the total hours delivered.

In the three years 1998-2000, the Business Program continued to deliver the highest number of hours of any program on a State-wide basis, providing 20.9% of TAFE Tasmania's nominal hours of activity in 2000. This program was responsible for the largest number of hours delivered in the Mersey-Lyell and Greater Hobart-Southern Regions in 2000. In the Northern Region the Automotive Program delivered the largest number of hours.

The Business, Information Technology, and Drysdale Programs recorded the highest levels of growth over the three-year period. Hours of training delivered by the Business Program increased by 350,564 hours, an increase of 45.5% from 1998. The Information Technology Program increased by 272,621 hours, an increase of 73.4% from 1998. The Drysdale Program increased by 158,209 hours, an increase of 21.1% from 1998.

Hours of activity for male students were higher than that of female students in all three Regions, in the three years 1998-2000. Female students continue to be well represented in the traditional areas of Art Craft and Design, Business, Community Services and Health, and Drysdale Programs. These programs recorded higher levels of activity for female students compared with male students in all three regions in 2000.

# 3.8

## TAFE TASMANIA NOMINAL HOURS OF DELIVERY(a)

Delivery program	1998			1999			2000(b)		
	Males hours	Females hours	Persons hours	Males hours	Females hours	Persons hours	Males hours	Females hours	Persons hours
GREATER HOBART-SOUTHERN(c)									
General Education	50 248	50 216	100 464	55 822	50 171	105 993	80 320	74 404	154 724
Art Craft & Design	37 387	50 310	87 697	27 670	47 926	75 596	21 806	40 320	62 126
Automotive	49 602	2 045	51 647	40 117	220	40 337	46 511	1 197	47 708
Business	140 442	201 458	341 900	175 521	262 723	438 244	228 093	329 855	557 948
Community Services & Health	45 513	138 246	183 759	47 730	226 894	274 624	42 383	190 470	232 853
Construction and Textiles	205 989	66 308	272 297	215 040	88 622	303 662	229 536	73 978	303 514
Drysdale	159 774	247 327	407 101	177 906	316 667	494 573	176 176	306 109	482 285
Electrical	71 779	676	72 455	86 043	1 200	87 243	76 694	1 340	78 034
Engineering	65 682	5 174	70 856	74 125	5 293	79 418	58 133	3 300	61 433
Information Technology	67 146	39 586	106 732	105 004	54 058	159 062	180 193	66 116	246 309
Metals & Mining	138 768	16 492	155 260	130 333	2 588	132 921	144 181	1 250	145 431
Natural Resources	110 273	59 734	170 007	133 671	63 736	197 407	141 465	49 285	190 750
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 142 603</b>	<b>877 572</b>	<b>2 020 175</b>	<b>1 268 982</b>	<b>1 120 098</b>	<b>2 389 080</b>	<b>1 425 491</b>	<b>1 137 624</b>	<b>2 563 115</b>
NORTHERN(c)									
General Education	40 402	48 555	88 957	22 382	36 902	59 284	58 625	56 122	114 747
Art Craft & Design	33 706	43 541	77 247	36 656	57 370	94 026	15 407	36 269	51 676
Automotive	167 750	4 416	172 166	187 285	4 724	192 009	293 631	6 396	300 027
Business	64 862	132 402	197 264	94 970	199 877	294 847	90 007	197 039	287 046
Community Services & Health	11 011	73 036	84 047	14 863	85 152	100 015	14 225	73 838	88 063
Construction and Textiles	40 883	39 126	80 009	45 580	46 678	92 258	41 595	41 338	82 933
Drysdale	50 334	90 079	140 413	54 133	105 048	159 181	73 703	131 716	205 419
Electrical	66 816	1 616	68 432	54 055	1 000	55 055	52 732	1 540	54 272
Engineering	53 140	3 185	56 325	34 246	1 490	35 736	38 414	220	38 634
Information Technology	60 205	46 074	106 279	86 692	35 806	122 498	130 415	56 690	187 105
Metals & Mining	90 649	3 779	94 428	72 820	1 472	74 292	62 476	738	63 214
Natural Resources	56 997	37 421	94 418	68 465	31 674	100 139	69 446	32 195	101 641
<b>Total</b>	<b>736 755</b>	<b>523 230</b>	<b>1 259 985</b>	<b>772 147</b>	<b>607 193</b>	<b>1 379 340</b>	<b>940 676</b>	<b>634 101</b>	<b>1 574 777</b>

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

### 3.8

#### TAFE TASMANIA NOMINAL HOURS OF DELIVERY(a) — continued

Delivery program	1998			1999			2000(b)		
	Males hours	Females hours	Persons hours	Males hours	Females hours	Persons hours	Males hours	Females hours	Persons hours
MERSEY-LYELL(c)									
General Education	40 069	28 162	68 231	31 291	34 373	65 664	30 034	28 761	58 795
Art Craft & Design	20 713	37 881	58 594	17 293	40 918	58 211	17 083	23 496	40 579
Automotive	34 284	920	35 204	50 091	963	51 054	58 411	500	58 911
Business	62 637	169 298	231 935	80 991	197 918	278 909	85 133	191 536	276 669
Community Services & Health	10 420	83 032	93 452	10 564	82 219	92 783	8 835	90 270	99 105
Construction and Textiles	9 176	24 848	34 024	8 940	18 142	27 082	15 458	18 150	33 608
Drysdale	10 816	36 423	47 239	14 483	47 297	61 780	16 620	48 638	65 258
Electrical	92 000	1 200	93 200	49 410	244	49 654	47 857	220	48 077
Engineering	35 736	3 486	39 222	52 153	720	52 873	78 987	2 981	81 968
Information Technology	88 020	70 452	158 472	89 871	69 852	159 723	123 758	86 932	210 690
Metals & Mining	101 659	3 950	105 609	87 988	1 352	89 340	85 135	1 230	86 365
Natural Resources	148 391	45 499	193 890	100 658	26 660	127 318	144 412	30 908	175 320
<b>Total</b>	<b>653 921</b>	<b>505 151</b>	<b>1 159 072</b>	<b>593 733</b>	<b>520 658</b>	<b>1 114 391</b>	<b>711 723</b>	<b>523 622</b>	<b>1 235 345</b>
TASMANIA									
General Education	130 719	126 933	257 652	109 495	121 446	230 941	168 979	159 287	328 266
Art Craft & Design	91 806	131 732	223 538	81 619	146 214	227 833	54 296	100 085	154 381
Automotive	251 636	7 381	259 017	277 493	5 907	283 400	398 553	8 093	406 646
Business	267 941	503 158	771 099	351 482	660 518	1 012 000	403 233	718 430	1 121 663
Community Services & Health	66 944	294 314	361 258	73 157	394 265	467 422	65 443	354 578	420 021
Construction and Textiles	256 048	130 282	386 330	269 560	153 442	423 002	286 589	133 466	420 055
Drysdale	220 924	373 829	594 753	246 522	469 012	715 534	266 499	486 463	752 962
Electrical	230 595	3 492	234 087	189 508	2 444	191 952	177 283	3 100	180 383
Engineering	154 558	11 845	166 403	160 524	7 503	168 027	175 534	6 501	182 035
Information Technology	215 371	156 112	371 483	281 567	159 716	441 283	434 366	209 738	644 104
Metals & Mining	331 076	24 221	355 297	291 141	5 412	296 553	291 792	3 218	295 010
Natural Resources	315 661	142 654	458 315	302 794	122 070	424 864	355 323	112 388	467 711
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 533 279</b>	<b>1 905 953</b>	<b>4 439 232</b>	<b>2 634 862</b>	<b>2 247 949</b>	<b>4 882 811</b>	<b>3 077 890</b>	<b>2 295 347</b>	<b>5 373 237</b>

(a) Nominal hours are the anticipated number of hours of supervised learning or training deemed necessary to adequately present educational material. These nominal hours are total hours of activity, in that they include training funded by the TAFE Tasmania Purchase Agreement, special purpose grants and fee for service activities.

(b) This data is currently being validated and may be subject to revision.

(c) The region refers to the location from which training is delivered.

Source: TAFE Tasmania TAFEMIS and AelMS databases.

In 2000, there were 41,924 student enrolments in accredited vocational education and training in TAFE Tasmania State-wide, representing an increase of 14.3% in enrolments since 1998. This increase was relatively evenly spread across the State.

Under half of enrolments were in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, representing 43.8% of total enrolments. There were 12,216 (29.1%) student enrolments in the Northern Region and a further 11,349 (27.1%) student enrolments in the Mersey–Lyell Region.



TAFE Tasmania Vocational Education and Training activity *continued*

The Business and General Education programs had the highest numbers of student enrolments, 24.9% and 23.3% respectively State-wide. The Business program accounted for the highest number of enrolments in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region. In the Northern and Mersey–Lyell Regions the General Education program had the highest number of enrolments, representing 26.9% of total enrolments in the Northern Region and 24.6% of total enrolments in the Mersey–Lyell Region.

Although the number of enrolments by female students increased in the three years 1998–2000, as a proportion of total enrolments female student enrolments decreased from 45.9% in 1998 to 43.8% in 2000.

### 3.9 TAFE TASMANIA ENROLMENTS(a)

Delivery program	1998			1999			2000(b)		
	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.
GREATER HOBART–SOUTHERN(c)									
General Education	1 434	1 290	2 724	1 105	1 625	2 730	2 160	1 539	3 699
Art Craft & Design	122	175	297	86	141	227	72	105	177
Automotive	349	16	365	207	4	211	351	6	357
Business	1 570	2 188	3 758	1 823	2 740	4 563	2 009	2 718	4 727
Community Services & Health	276	916	1 192	206	917	1 123	154	837	991
Construction and Textiles	1 537	430	1 967	1 265	449	1 714	1 290	317	1 607
Drysdale	800	1 170	1 970	809	1 518	2 327	958	1 411	2 369
Electrical	487	4	491	599	8	607	434	4	438
Engineering	386	28	414	368	25	393	300	17	317
Information Technology	448	377	825	539	431	970	614	366	980
Metals & Mining	1 153	98	1 251	1 065	62	1 127	1 096	16	1 112
Natural Resources	809	337	1 146	1 140	409	1 549	1 244	341	1 585
<i>Total</i>	9 371	7 029	16 400	9 212	8 329	17 541	10 682	7 677	18 359
NORTHERN(c)									
General Education	828	806	1 634	1 002	1 107	2 109	1 961	1 329	3 290
Art Craft & Design	139	190	329	146	232	378	52	165	217
Automotive	730	29	759	594	20	614	819	33	852
Business	850	1 583	2 433	1 061	2 276	3 337	1 107	2 009	3 116
Community Services & Health	63	389	452	54	356	410	79	321	400
Construction and Textiles	336	231	567	384	414	798	277	239	516
Drysdale	325	615	940	394	749	1 143	364	672	1 036
Electrical	345	7	352	377	6	383	303	16	319
Engineering	242	16	258	179	9	188	209	3	212
Information Technology	409	642	1 051	351	292	643	607	440	1 047
Metals & Mining	496	27	523	579	37	616	529	19	548
Natural Resources	351	213	564	376	223	599	429	234	663
<i>Total</i>	5 114	4 748	9 862	5 497	5 721	11 218	6 736	5 480	12 216

For footnotes see end of table.

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### 3.9

#### TAFE TASMANIA ENROLMENTS(a) — continued

Delivery program	1998			1999			2000(b)		
	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.
MERSEY-LYELL(c)									
General Education	1 089	1 101	2 190	1 414	1 475	2 889	1 439	1 353	2 792
Art Craft & Design	76	151	227	59	147	206	52	91	143
Automotive	289	15	304	239	7	246	334	8	342
Business	567	1 494	2 061	633	1 731	2 364	773	1 815	2 588
Community Services & Health	64	430	494	48	429	477	45	422	467
Construction and Textiles	70	184	254	99	158	257	106	171	277
Drysdale	80	300	380	134	383	517	112	302	414
Electrical	518	8	526	258	1	259	300	1	301
Engineering	259	21	280	269	9	278	341	13	354
Information Technology	527	820	1 347	647	924	1 571	647	724	1 371
Metals & Mining	688	50	738	1 159	60	1 219	801	32	833
Natural Resources	1 128	473	1 601	776	241	1 017	1 176	291	1 467
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 355</b>	<b>5 047</b>	<b>10 402</b>	<b>5 735</b>	<b>5 565</b>	<b>11 300</b>	<b>6 126</b>	<b>5 223</b>	<b>11 349</b>
TASMANIA									
General Education	3 351	3 197	6 548	3 521	4 207	7 728	5 560	4 221	9 781
Art Craft & Design	337	516	853	291	520	811	176	361	537
Automotive	1 368	60	1 428	1 040	31	1 071	1 504	47	1 551
Business	2 987	5 265	8 252	3 517	6 747	10 264	3 889	6 542	10 431
Community Services & Health	403	1 735	2 138	308	1 702	2 010	278	1 580	1 858
Construction and Textiles	1 943	845	2 788	1 748	1 021	2 769	1 673	727	2 400
Drysdale	1 205	2 085	3 290	1 337	2 650	3 987	1 434	2 385	3 819
Electrical	1 350	19	1 369	1 234	15	1 249	1 037	21	1 058
Engineering	887	65	952	816	43	859	850	33	883
Information Technology	1 384	1 839	3 223	1 537	1 647	3 184	1 868	1 530	3 398
Metals & Mining	2 337	175	2 512	2 803	159	2 962	2 426	67	2 493
Natural Resources	2 288	1 023	3 311	2 292	873	3 165	2 849	866	3 715
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 840</b>	<b>16 824</b>	<b>36 664</b>	<b>20 444</b>	<b>19 615</b>	<b>40 059</b>	<b>23 544</b>	<b>18 380</b>	<b>41 924</b>

(a) These enrolments are total student enrolments, in that they indicate enrolments funded by the TAFE Tasmania Purchase Agreement, special purpose grants, and fee for service activities. A student may have more than one enrolment during the year, depending upon his or her course of study.

(b) This data is currently being validated and may be subject to revision.

(c) The region refers to the location from which training is delivered.

Source: TAFE Tasmania TAFEMIS and AeIMS databases.

## ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION

TAFE Tasmania Adult and Community Education activity

The primary focus of the Adult and Community Education Class program is on the delivery of non-accredited training, with the majority of courses aimed at enhancing the personal development of participants. In 2000, there were 31,494 student enrolments representing delivery of 398,981 hours of training delivery.

Over 66.5% of adult and community education activity was delivered in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region in 2000, 18.2% in the Northern Region and 15.3% in the Mersey–Lyell Region. The regional distribution of training delivery has remained relatively stable in the three years 1998 to 2000.

Traditionally, the Adult and Community Education Class program has been strongly supported by female students. This trend has continued in 2000 with female enrolments representing 72.5% of total student enrolments.

### 3.10 TAFE TASMANIA ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION ACTIVITY

	1998	1999	2000(a)
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
GREATER HOBART–SOUTHERN(b)			
Hours of delivery(c)	275 142	268 145	265 421
Enrolments(d)			
Males	6 020	5 963	5 801
Females	14 528	14 342	13 806
Persons	20 548	20 305	19 607
NORTHERN(b)			
Hours of delivery(c)	72 713	73 327	72 490
Enrolments(d)			
Males	1 531	1 471	1 542
Females	4 090	4 386	4 570
Persons	5 621	5 857	6 112
MERSEY–LYELL(b)			
Hours of delivery(c)	58 921	65 779	61 070
Enrolments(d)			
Males	1 153	1 438	1 317
Females	3 886	4 455	4 458
Persons	5 039	5 893	5 775
TASMANIA			
Hours of delivery(c)	406 776	407 251	398 981
Enrolments(d)			
Males	8 704	8 872	8 660
Females	22 504	23 183	22 834
<b>Persons</b>	<b>31 208</b>	<b>32 055</b>	<b>31 494</b>

(a) This data is currently being validated and may be subject to revision.

(b) The region refers to the location from which training is delivered.

(c) Nominal hours of delivery have been used as the unit of measure for accredited training. Non-accredited training is expressed as actual hours of training delivered.

(d) A student may have more than one enrolment during the year.

Source: TAFE Tasmania AeIMS database.

TRANSITION FROM  
EDUCATION TO WORK

In May 2000, the Tasmanian labour force comprised 110,984 (51.4%) persons without post-school qualifications, 97,737 (45.2%) persons with post-school qualifications and 7,386 (3.4%) persons still at school. Persons without post-school qualifications accounted for more unemployed persons in Tasmania than those with post-schools qualifications. This was the same for all Regions.

### 3.11 TRANSITION FROM EDUCATION TO WORK — MAY 2000

	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
GREATER HOBART-SOUTHERN					
With post-school qualifications	46 502	2 969	49 471	8 776	58 247
Without post-school qualifications	46 129	6 366	52 495	26 289	78 784
Still at school	2 500	*915	3 415	7 460	10 875
<i>Total</i>	<i>95 131</i>	<i>10 251</i>	<i>105 382</i>	<i>42 524</i>	<i>147 906</i>
NORTHERN					
With post-school qualifications	24 908	*1 054	25 962	6 367	32 329
Without post-school qualifications	32 513	3 154	35 667	15 127	50 794
Still at school	*2 353	**194	2 547	4 067	6 614
<i>Total</i>	<i>59 773</i>	<i>4 402</i>	<i>64 175</i>	<i>25 562</i>	<i>89 737</i>
MERSEY-LYELL					
With post-school qualifications	21 565	739	22 304	3 320	25 624
Without post-school qualifications	19 805	3 017	22 822	13 401	36 223
Still at school	*885	*539	*1 424	*1 908	3 332
<i>Total</i>	<i>42 255</i>	<i>4 295</i>	<i>46 550</i>	<i>18 630</i>	<i>65 179</i>
TASMANIA					
With post-school qualifications	92 975	4 762	97 737	18 463	116 200
Without post-school qualifications	98 447	12 537	110 984	54 817	165 801
Still at school	5 738	*1 648	7 386	13 435	20 821
<b>Total</b>	<b>197 160</b>	<b>18 947</b>	<b>216 107</b>	<b>86 715</b>	<b>302 822</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, Transition from Education to Work Survey

## CHAPTER 4

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

### INCOME

Mean taxable income Each year, the Australian Taxation Office compiles statistics from individual taxation returns. In 1998–99, West Coast local government area (LGA) recorded the highest mean taxable income, \$39,288 from 2,307 individuals who were taxed. West Coast also recorded the highest mean net tax of \$10,409. Hobart recorded the second highest mean taxable income, \$37,612 from 21,469 taxed individuals. Tasman recorded the lowest mean taxable income, \$25,090, from a small population of 684 taxed individuals and also recorded the lowest mean net tax, \$4,999. Southern Midlands was the second lowest taxable income area with a mean taxable income of \$26,149 from 1,633 taxed individuals.

### 4.1 TAXATION STATISTICS, INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYERS — 1998–1999

	<i>Taxable taxpayers</i>	<i>Taxable income</i>	<i>Mean taxable income</i>	<i>Net tax</i>	<i>Mean net tax</i>
<i>Local government area</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>
Greater Hobart–Southern					
Brighton	4 767	137 504 363	28 843	29 818 157	6 255
Central Highlands	922	26 395 414	28 630	5 698 902	6 181
Clarence	20 744	659 371 799	31 786	148 420 610	7 155
Derwent Valley	3 486	100 943 266	28 957	21 909 958	6 285
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	1 443	38 309 281	26 540	7 776 216	5 387
Glenorchy	16 355	466 914 254	28 550	99 176 077	6 064
Hobart	21 469	807 500 230	37 612	199 133 375	9 275
Huon Valley	4 764	130 549 565	27 402	27 144 799	5 698
Kingborough	12 420	411 760 440	33 153	96 255 003	7 750
Sorell	4 108	117 481 651	28 598	25 151 118	6 122
Southern Midlands	1 633	42 710 850	26 149	8 622 383	5 279
Tasman	684	17 161 843	25 090	3 419 264	4 999
<i>Total</i>	<i>92 795</i>	<i>2 956 602 956</i>	<i>31 862</i>	<i>672 525 862</i>	<i>7 247</i>
Northern					
Break O'Day	1 825	48 185 387	26 399	9 655 315	5 290
Dorset	2 812	75 579 618	26 880	15 161 962	5 392
Flinders	362	9 847 037	27 202	1 980 832	5 472
George Town	2 349	72 416 098	30 828	16 444 792	7 001
Launceston	25 304	767 819 538	30 344	170 522 833	6 739
Meander Valley	6 028	172 802 558	28 667	36 363 017	6 032
Northern Midlands	4 685	136 810 112	29 202	28 792 635	6 146
West Tamar	8 575	266 437 783	31 071	59 711 645	6 963
<i>Total</i>	<i>51 940</i>	<i>1 549 898 131</i>	<i>29 840</i>	<i>338 633 031</i>	<i>6 520</i>
Mersey–Lyell					
Burnie	7 042	222 403 120	31 582	50 740 458	7 205
Central Coast	7 842	230 019 743	29 332	50 416 037	6 429
Circular Head	3 223	89 823 669	27 870	19 130 146	5 936
Devonport	9 878	292 696 102	29 632	64 150 926	6 494
Kentish	1 662	45 504 128	27 379	9 669 361	5 818
King Island	805	21 838 962	27 129	4 353 308	5 408
Latrobe	3 020	88 221 144	29 212	19 159 612	6 344
Waratah/Wynyard	5 035	152 477 826	30 284	34 127 309	6 778
West Coast	2 307	90 654 729	39 288	24 017 232	10 409
<i>Total</i>	<i>40 814</i>	<i>1 233 639 423</i>	<i>30 226</i>	<i>275 764 389</i>	<i>6 757</i>
<b>Tasmania(a)</b>	<b>186 296</b>	<b>5 766 381 648</b>	<b>30 953</b>	<b>1 293 656 616</b>	<b>6 944</b>

(a) Includes unclassified.

Source: Australian Taxation Office, Taxation Statistics 1998–1999.

Selected income and expenditure characteristics

At the 1996 Census, Tasmania recorded a median personal weekly income of \$257. King Island local government area (LGA) recorded the highest median personal weekly income with \$324 followed by Kingborough with \$316. The lowest figure was recorded by Break O'Day with \$188.

Kingborough recorded the highest median household weekly income, \$664, followed by West Coast, \$620, Hobart, \$617, and Clarence, \$615. Break O'Day recorded the lowest figure, \$379.

The median weekly rent payment for the State at the 1996 Census was \$93. There was a large variation of median weekly rent between LGAs. The highest median weekly rent was recorded in Kingborough with \$119 and Hobart recorded a figure of \$116. Central Highlands recorded the lowest figure of \$41 followed by West Coast with \$46.

The State median monthly housing loan repayment at the 1996 Census was \$596. Hobart recorded the highest median monthly housing loan repayment of \$754 which was nearly \$100 more than the second highest figure of \$655 for Kingborough. West Coast recorded the lowest median monthly housing loan repayment with \$368.

## 4.2

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE CHARACTERISTICS — CENSUS 1996

<i>Local government area</i>	<i>Median personal weekly income(a)</i>	<i>Median household weekly income(a)</i>	<i>Median weekly rent(a)</i>	<i>Median monthly housing loan repayments(a)</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>				
Brighton	231	511	68	600
Central Highlands	215	457	41	487
Clarence	289	615	100	611
Derwent Valley	238	526	80	585
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	227	433	84	538
Glenorchy	253	505	100	591
Hobart	315	617	116	754
Huon Valley	225	475	91	569
Kingborough	316	664	119	655
Sorell	263	545	107	621
Southern Midlands	217	478	54	587
Tasman	197	386	68	471
<i>Total</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>561</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>621</i>
<b>Northern</b>				
Break O'Day	188	379	78	486
Dorset	237	475	69	609
Flinders	249	475	54	553
George Town	210	477	71	561
Launceston	249	495	98	577
Meander Valley	256	534	97	610
Northern Midlands	246	510	71	606
West Tamar	265	590	106	631
<i>Total</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>502</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>590</i>
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>				
Burnie	234	496	83	538
Central Coast	228	486	91	568
Circular Head	273	551	68	552
Devonport	237	474	91	553
Kentish	209	468	78	524
King Island	324	574	70	609
Latrobe	241	506	96	571
Waratah/Wynyard	222	486	79	558
West Coast	273	620	46	368
<i>Total</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>495</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>549</i>
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>596</b>

(a) Refer to the Glossary for definitions.

Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing.

## INCOME SUPPORT

Selected Centrelink income support benefits

At 4 June 2000, Break O'Day local government area (LGA), with a median age of 40.8 years, recorded the highest number per 1,000 persons receiving Newstart Allowance with a rate of 76.4 followed by Brighton with 67.9 and Central Highlands with 67.0. Brighton recorded the highest rate of persons receiving Parenting Payment Single Benefit with 45.6 per 1,000 persons, followed by Central Highlands with 38.9 and Sorell with 34.1. Hobart recorded the highest rate of persons receiving Youth Allowance with 37.8 per 1,000 persons, followed by Brighton with 33.8 and Southern Midlands with 31.6. Break O'Day had the highest rate of persons receiving the Age Pension with 129.9 per 1,000 persons.

King Island, with a median age of 36.9 years, recorded the lowest number per 1,000 persons for the Age Pension (60.8), Disability Support Pension (22.3), Youth Allowance (18.4) and Newstart Allowance (17.3).

In the previous edition of this publication, a table was included on client duration on Newstart Allowance. The ABS has been unable to obtain this for inclusion in this edition.



## 4.3

### CENTRELINK CLIENTS RECEIVING SELECTED BENEFITS — 4 JUNE 2000(a)

Local government area	30 June 1999 Estimated resident population(b)		Newstart Allowance(c)		Youth Allowance(c)		Age Pension(c)	
	no.	median age	no.	rate (per 1,000 persons)	no.	rate (per 1,000 persons)	no.	rate (per 1,000 persons)
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>								
Brighton	12 900	28.4	876	67.9	436	33.8	797	61.8
Central Highlands	2 511	37.3	168	67.0	76	30.2	231	91.9
Clarence	48 947	37.6	1908	39.0	1182	24.1	4733	96.7
Derwent Valley	9 823	35.6	557	56.7	244	24.9	997	101.5
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	4 179	41.6	275	65.7	81	19.4	492	117.8
Glenorchy	43 910	36.7	2145	48.8	1237	28.2	5185	118.1
Hobart	46 181	35.8	2061	44.6	1747	37.8	3893	84.3
Huon Valley	13 568	35.8	828	61.0	355	26.1	1 278	94.2
Kingborough	28 285	36.3	833	29.5	681	24.1	2 232	78.9
Sorell	10 939	34.2	516	47.2	277	25.3	991	90.6
Southern Midlands	5 616	36.1	346	61.6	177	31.6	454	80.9
Tasman	2 260	40.1	159	70.4	60	26.5	251	111.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>229 119</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>10 670</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>6 553</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>21 534</i>	<i>94.0</i>
<b>Northern</b>								
Break O'Day	5 793	40.8	443	76.4	169	29.1	752	129.9
Dorset	7 424	37.1	250	33.6	150	20.2	849	114.3
Flinders	958	40.1	50	52.2	19	19.8	94	98.1
George Town	6 788	34.3	400	59.0	156	23.0	607	89.5
Launceston	62 969	35.4	2 823	44.8	1 978	31.4	6 597	104.8
Meander Valley	17 495	35.2	714	40.8	403	23.0	1 584	90.5
Northern Midlands	11 791	36.4	479	40.6	240	20.3	1 132	96.0
West Tamar	19 951	37.7	851	42.6	530	26.6	2 188	109.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>133 169</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>6 009</i>	<i>45.1</i>	<i>3 644</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>13 803</i>	<i>103.7</i>
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>								
Burnie	19 502	35.0	987	50.6	566	29.0	1 912	98.0
Central Coast	21 083	37.2	1 059	50.3	534	25.3	2 456	116.5
Circular Head	8 525	32.7	289	33.9	170	20.0	579	67.9
Devonport	24 490	36.7	1 339	54.7	717	29.3	2 841	116.0
Kentish	5 501	36.1	307	55.9	138	25.2	468	85.1
King Island	1 792	36.9	31	17.3	33	18.4	109	60.8
Latrobe	8 017	38.6	404	50.4	159	19.9	901	112.4
Waratah/Wynyard	13 903	36.1	668	48.0	346	24.9	1 494	107.5
West Coast	5 702	31.8	308	54.0	114	20.0	431	75.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>108 515</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>5 393</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>2 779</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>11 192</i>	<i>103.1</i>
<b>Tasmania(d)</b>	<b>470 803</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>22 079</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>12 980</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>46 546</b>	<b>98.9</b>

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

## 4.3

### CENTRELINK CLIENTS RECEIVING SELECTED BENEFITS — 4 JUNE 2000(a) — *continued*

<i>Local government area</i>	<i>Newstart Mature Age Allowance(c)</i>		<i>Disability Support Pension(c)</i>		<i>Parenting Payment Single(c)</i>		<i>Carer Payment(c)</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>rate (per 1,000 persons)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>rate (per 1,000 persons)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>rate (per 1,000 persons)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>rate (per 1,000 persons)</i>
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>								
Brighton	28	2.2	849	65.8	588	45.6	89	6.9
Central Highlands	n.p.	—	179	71.1	98	38.9	15	6.0
Clarence	108	2.2	1 900	38.8	1 176	24.0	143	2.9
Derwent Valley	33	3.4	635	64.7	297	30.2	49	5.0
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	18	4.4	218	52.1	75	18.0	19	4.5
Glensorchy	114	2.6	2 461	56.1	1 380	31.4	207	4.7
Hobart	64	1.4	1 528	33.1	673	14.6	61	1.3
Huon Valley	31	2.3	731	53.8	388	28.6	55	4.0
Kingborough	46	1.6	782	27.7	551	19.5	56	2.0
Sorell	37	3.4	556	50.8	372	34.1	55	5.0
Southern Midlands	n.p.	—	345	61.5	182	32.4	33	5.8
Tasman	n.p.	—	159	70.4	57	25.2	n.p.	—
<i>Total</i>	506	2.2	10 343	45.1	5 837	25.5	n.p.	—
<b>Northern</b>								
Break O'Day	39	6.8	334	57.6	141	24.3	42	7.3
Dorset	25	3.3	251	33.8	142	19.1	23	3.1
Flinders	n.p.	—	25	26.1	n.p.	—	n.p.	—
George Town	20	2.9	364	53.6	205	30.2	20	3.0
Launceston	172	2.7	2 553	40.5	1 795	28.5	210	3.3
Meander Valley	53	3.0	610	34.9	352	20.1	53	3.0
Northern Midlands	36	3.0	474	40.2	241	20.5	51	4.3
West Tamar	78	3.9	696	34.9	442	22.1	55	2.7
<i>Total</i>	n.p.	—	5 307	39.8	n.p.	—	n.p.	—
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>								
Burnie	61	3.1	992	50.9	543	27.9	65	3.3
Central Coast	53	2.5	1 070	50.8	483	22.9	96	4.5
Circular Head	n.p.	—	241	28.3	142	16.7	25	3.0
Devonport	66	2.7	1 316	53.7	729	29.8	108	4.4
Kentish	28	5.1	255	46.3	134	24.3	22	3.9
King Island	n.p.	—	40	22.3	n.p.	—	n.p.	—
Latrobe	27	3.4	309	38.5	155	19.4	24	2.9
Waratah/Wynyard	36	2.6	743	53.4	352	25.3	46	3.3
West Coast	20	3.5	277	48.6	118	20.7	23	4.1
<i>Total</i>	n.p.	—	5 243	48.3	n.p.	—	n.p.	—
<b>Tasmania(d)</b>	<b>1 233</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>20 908</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>11 850</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>1 660</b>	<b>3.5</b>

(a) Data have been aggregated to local government areas from postcode data supplied by Centrelink. Consequently, some figures have been rounded (see Explanatory Notes).

(b) Source: *Population by Age and Sex, Tasmania* (Cat. no. 3235.6).

(c) Refer to Glossary for definitions.

(d) Includes benefit recipients with unknown postcodes.

Source: Centrelink.

Pensions paid by the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA)

At December 2000, there were 20,559 Department of Veterans Affairs pensions payable in Tasmania. Of these, 50.6% were in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 29.3% in the Northern Region and 20.1% in the Mersey–Lyell Region.

State-wide, the number of DVA pensions payable decreased by 4.5% from December 1998 to December 2000. This decrease was true for all Regions with the Greater Hobart–Southern Region recording a decrease of 4.3%, the Northern Region 4.6% and the Mersey–Lyell Region 4.9%. From 1998 to 2000, State-wide and in all Regions, the number of War Widows Pensions payable increased, while all other pension types decreased.

## 4.4

### DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, PENSIONS PAYABLE — AS AT DECEMBER

Pension type	Greater Hobart–Southern(a)		Northern(a)		Mersey–Lyell(a)		Tasmania	
	1998 no.	2000 no.	1998 no.	2000 no.	1998 no.	2000 no.	1998 no.	2000 no.
Service Pension(b)	3 408	3 160	2 128	1 937	1 457	1 319	6 993	6 416
Disability Pension(c)	3 175	2 986	1 608	1 559	1 099	1 047	5 882	5 592
Service Pension Spouse/Widow	2 501	2 369	1 550	1 421	1 157	1 093	5 208	4 883
War Widows Pension	1 805	1 901	1 044	1 122	643	685	3 492	3 708
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>10 889</b>	<b>10 416</b>	<b>6 330</b>	<b>6 039</b>	<b>4 356</b>	<b>4 144</b>	<b>21 575</b>	<b>20 599</b>

(a) Data have been aggregated to regions from postcode data supplied by DVA.

(b) Some service pensioners may also be in receipt of a Disability Pension.

(c) Data excludes "\$0" rate disability pensioners.

(d) This data excludes overseas pensioners administered by the Tasmanian DVA office (these figures are included in the Benefit Statistics Summary published by the DVA).

Source: Department of Veterans Affairs.

At December 2000, there were 8,116 veterans receiving a benefit from the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA), a decrease of 11.0% from the December 1998 total of 9,121. Veterans numbers decreased across all Regions with Greater Hobart–Southern decreasing by 10.6%, Northern by 11.1% and Mersey–Lyell by 12.0%.

State-wide, the number of veterans receiving a DVA benefit who enlisted to serve in World War II decreased by 13.0% from 1998 to 2000. However, in 2000 they were still the largest group of veterans receiving a DVA benefit, accounting for 74.9% of the State total. Veteran numbers decreased for all Theatres of War, except the Far East Strategic Reserve, which recorded an increase of 48.8% from 1998–2000, and the Gulf War which recorded no veterans in 1998 and one in 2000.

## 4.5

### VETERANS(a) BY THEATRE OF WAR — AS AT DECEMBER

<i>Theatre of War(c)</i>	<i>Greater Hobart–Southern(b)</i>		<i>Northern(b)</i>		<i>Mersey–Lyell(b)</i>		<i>Tasmania(b)</i>	
	1998 <i>no.</i>	2000 <i>no.</i>	1998 <i>no.</i>	2000 <i>no.</i>	1998 <i>no.</i>	2000 <i>no.</i>	1998 <i>no.</i>	2000 <i>no.</i>
World War I	3	—	2	—	—	—	5	—
World War II	3 441	2 987	2 147	1 868	1 397	1 222	6 985	6 077
Korea/Malaya	164	156	88	77	73	49	325	282
Vietnam	466	454	231	240	213	201	910	895
Seaman's War Pension	39	25	27	10	23	11	89	46
Serving Members	474	466	166	164	125	124	765	754
Far East Strategic Reserve	24	35	12	17	5	9	41	61
Gulf War	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Unknown	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 611</b>	<b>4 124</b>	<b>2 673</b>	<b>2 376</b>	<b>1 837</b>	<b>1 616</b>	<b>9 121</b>	<b>8 116</b>

(a) Refers to those veterans receiving a benefit from DVA. 1999 data includes "\$0" rate disability pensioners. 2000 data excludes "\$0" rate disability pensioners.

(b) Data have been aggregated to regions from postcode data supplied by DVA.

(c) Theatre of war was allocated by veteran file number. A prefix allocated to each number indicates the conflict for which the veteran enlisted. It is therefore not necessarily the conflict in which the veteran received a disability or qualifying service.

Source: Department of Veterans Affairs.

## EXPENDITURE

Household expenditure Across most expenditure groups, the 1998–99 average weekly household expenditure for Australia was more than that of Tasmania and Hobart. However, the Hobart and Tasmanian averages for weekly fuel and power costs, \$23.07 and \$21.57 were higher than the Australian average of \$17.87. Average expenditure in Hobart on alcoholic beverages, household furnishings and equipment and medical care and health expenses was higher than the Australian and Tasmanian averages. In terms of total goods and services expenditure, the Australian average of \$698.97 was greater than the Tasmanian and Hobart average weekly household expenditure of \$592.98 and \$646.00.

## 4.6

### HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE — 1998–99

Broad expenditure group	Average weekly household expenditure		
	Hobart	Tasmania	Australia
	\$	\$	\$
Goods and services			
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	81.10	70.60	97.43
Domestic fuel and power	23.07	21.57	17.87
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	116.43	108.24	126.99
Alcoholic beverages	21.13	15.60	20.43
Tobacco products	10.09	10.33	10.74
Clothing and footwear	31.81	31.74	31.90
Household furnishings and equipment	43.03	38.73	42.22
Household services and operation	33.57	31.55	41.26
Medical care and health expenses	35.15	29.28	32.47
Transport	97.18	94.69	117.82
Recreation	84.15	81.30	88.81
Personal care	12.19	11.03	13.73
Miscellaneous goods and services	57.10	48.33	57.31
<i>Total goods and services expenditure</i>	<i>646.00</i>	<i>592.98</i>	<i>698.97</i>
Selected other payments			
Income tax	152.51	137.43	176.82
Mortgage repayments — principal (selected dwelling)	23.33	20.43	27.58
Superannuation and life insurance	21.06	33.72	22.98

Source: Household Expenditure, Australia: Summary of Results (Cat. no. 6530.0).

#### Private new capital expenditure

At current prices, total private new capital expenditure in Tasmania for 1999–2000 was \$456m. This was 4.0% below that for 1998–99 and 29.4% below that for 1997–98. Between 1998–99 and 1999–2000, expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery increased by 11.6%, while expenditure on buildings and structures decreased by 46.2%. In the same period, expenditure on mining increased by 10.4%, while expenditure on manufacturing decreased by 11.1%.

## 4.7

### PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE(a)

	Unit	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Asset				
Buildings and structures	\$m	169	130	70
Equipment, plant and machinery	\$m	477	345	385
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>646</i>	<i>475</i>	<i>456</i>
Industry				
Mining	\$m	85	48	53
Manufacturing	\$m	239	144	128
Other selected industries	\$m	322	283	275
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>646</i>	<i>475</i>	<i>456</i>
Australian total	\$m	46 210	44 682	42 447
Tasmania as a proportion of the Australian total	%	1.4	1.1	1.1

(a) Estimate is based on a sample survey and therefore subject to sampling variability. Covers selected industries only — mining, manufacturing, finance, property and other selected industries.

Source: Private New Capital Expenditure, State Estimates (Cat. no. 5646.0).

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The weighted average of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Hobart for 1999–2000 was 124.8, a 2.9% increase on the 1997–98 average of 121.3 and a 1.9% increase on the 1998–99 average of 122.5.

From 1998–99 to 1999–2000, the weighted average increased for seven of the eleven major commodity groups, with the largest increases recorded for the miscellaneous and transportation groups, 6.3% and 4.2% respectively. In the same period the largest decrease was recorded by the communication group, 3.9%.

## 4.8

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, HOBART, WEIGHTED AVERAGE(a)

Group(c)	Index numbers(b)		
	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Food	121.7	125.5	127.7
Alcohol and tobacco	156.9	160.1	164.6
Clothing and footwear	105.4	105.0	104.6
Housing	96.0	95.7	98.1
Household furnishings, supplies and services	119.6	120.0	120.0
Health	175.6	177.2	174.5
Transportation	121.6	119.5	125.7
Communication	105.1	102.4	98.4
Recreation	115.4	118.0	118.8
Education	186.2	194.4	202.5
Miscellaneous	140.2	143.2	152.2
<b>All groups</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>124.8</b>

(a) Index numbers for financial years are calculated as the simple arithmetic averages of the quarterly index numbers.

(b) Base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0.

(c) Groups based on 14th Series CPI structure.

Source: *Consumer Price Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6401.0).

## BANKRUPTCY

In 1999–2000, there were 836 new bankruptcies in Tasmania, a 14.3% decrease on the 1998–99 figure of 976. Of the 836 bankruptcies recorded in 1999–2000, 736 or 88.3% were non-business, while 98 or 11.7% were business bankruptcy. This compares to 1998–99 in which 806 or 82.6% were non-business bankruptcies, while 170 or 17.4% were business.

## 4.9

### NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCIES

Year	Non-business bankruptcies(a)	Business bankruptcies(b)	Total
	no.	no.	
1998–99	806	170	976
1999–2000	736	98	836

(a) Where the bankrupt's occupation and cause of bankruptcy is not related to any proprietary interest in a business.

(b) Where an individual's bankruptcy is directly related to his or her proprietary interest in a business.

Source: *Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, Annual Report on the Operation of the Bankruptcy Act, 1999–2000*.

Causes of bankruptcy In 1999–2000, the major cause of business bankruptcies was stated to be lack of business ability, 32.8% of cases. This was followed by lack of capital, 22.7% of cases and economic conditions, 21.8% of cases. This compares to 1998–99, in which economic conditions, with 29.8%, was stated as the most common cause of bankruptcies, followed by lack of capital, 22.6% of cases, and lack of business ability, 16.5% of cases.

In terms of non-business bankruptcies, unemployment was stated as the most common cause of bankruptcy in 1999–2000, with 56.8% of cases, followed by excessive use of credit, 29.8% of cases. This compares to 1998–99 in which unemployment was stated to be the cause in 46.4% of cases and excessive use of credit the cause in 34.4% of cases.

## 4.10 CAUSES OF BANKRUPTCY

Cause(a)	1998–99		1999–2000	
	no.	%	no.	%
<b>Business</b>				
Lack of business ability	41	16.5	39	32.8
Economic conditions	74	29.8	26	21.8
Lack of capital	56	22.6	27	22.7
Excessive interest	4	1.6	2	1.7
Excessive drawings	16	6.5	5	4.2
Inability to collect debts	2	0.8	5	4.2
Failure to keep proper books	2	0.8	—	—
Seasonal conditions	3	1.2	2	1.7
Gambling or speculation	1	0.4	2	1.7
Personal reasons	n.a.	n.a.	11	9.2
Other causes or not stated	49	19.8	—	—
<i>Total(b)</i>	248	100.0	119	100.0
<b>Non-business</b>				
Unemployment	352	46.4	451	56.8
Domestic discord	78	10.3	25	3.1
Excessive use of credit	261	34.4	237	29.8
Ill health	23	3.0	24	3.0
Adverse litigation	25	3.3	29	3.7
Gambling or speculation	3	0.4	11	1.4
Liabilities on guarantees	3	0.4	16	2.0
Other causes not stated	13	1.7	1	0.1
<i>Total(b)</i>	758	100.0	794	100.0

(a) Causes are self-attributed

(b) Totals may vary from 4.9 due to respondents recording more than one cause.

Source: Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, *Annual Report on the Operation of the Bankruptcy Act, 1999–2000*.





## CHAPTER 5

## COMMUNITY SERVICES

### CHILD CARE

Child care arrangements During June 1999, an estimated 48.1% of Tasmanian children aged under 12 years had attended some form of formal or informal child care. Of those children, 49.2% resided in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 25.3% in the Northern Region and 25.5% in the Mersey–Lyell Region.

Of all children under 12 years residing in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, an estimated 49.0% attended some form of formal or informal child care and for the Mersey–Lyell Region this estimate was 44.3%. In the Northern Region, 51.1% of children attended some form of formal or informal child care.

State-wide, more children were placed in informal child care than in formal child care. This pattern was the same across the three regions.

### 5.1

#### CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS(a) — JUNE 1999

	<i>Greater Hobart– Southern</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Mersey–Lyell</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>
<i>Child care arrangements</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000
Children who used formal and/or informal care				
Formal care only	5.7	*2.5	*1.7	9.9
Informal care only	10.8	5.6	6.7	23.1
Informal and formal care	*2.2	*1.5	*1.3	5.0
<i>Total</i>	18.7	9.6	9.7	38.0
Children who used neither formal nor informal care	19.6	9.2	12.2	41.0
<b>Total children</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>79.0</b>
Total formal care(b)	7.9	4.0	*3.0	14.8
Total informal care(c)	13.0	7.1	8.0	28.1

(a) Children under 12 years of age.

(b) Comprises the categories of Formal care only and Formal and informal care.

(c) Comprises the categories of Informal care only and Formal and informal care.

Source: ABS data available on request, Child Care Survey.

Child care services In Tasmania in 1999, 137 child care services funded by the Commonwealth Child Care Program responded to the 1999 Census of Child Care Services, a 94% response rate. Of these services, 27.7% were services providing outside school hours care, 22.6% were Community Based Long Day Care centres and 21.9% provided vacation care.

Family Day Care schemes employed the most paid staff with 528, followed by Community Based Long Day Care centres with 435 and Private Long Day Care centres with 231. State-wide, more children attended Family Day Care schemes than any other form of care, accounting for 32.7% of those attending child care. This was followed by Community Based Long Day Care centres with 24.4% and outside school hours care with 16.1%.

## 5.2

### CHILD CARE SERVICES(a), TASMANIA — 1999

Service type(b)	Services(a)		Children attending	
	no.	Paid staff and Family Day Care caregivers no.	no.	%
Private Long Day Care centres	22	231	1 788	13.7
Community Based Long Day Care centres	31	435	3 175	24.4
Family Day Care schemes	11	528	4 247	32.7
Outside school hours care(c)	38	168	(d)2 088	16.1
Vacation care	30	133	(d)1 464	11.3
Other	5	40	242	1.9
<b>Total services</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>1 535</b>	<b>13 004</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Refers to those services who responded to the 1999 Census of Child Care Services. Questionnaires were sent to services that received funding under the Commonwealth Child Care Program at the time of the Census.

(b) Refer to the Glossary for definitions.

(c) Services offering both before and after school care received one form. For the purpose of the Census, they have been counted as one service rather than as two separate services.

(d) This data measures occurrences of care and will include some double counting where children attend more than one service.

Source: Department of Family and Community Services, 1999 Census of Child Care Services.

In Tasmania in 1999, 3,033 families used Family Day Care schemes, with 4,247 children. Community Based Long Day Care centres attracted 2,732 families with 3,175 children and Private Long Day Care centres had 1,493 families with 1,788 children. Children aged 3–5 accounted for more children than other age groups across the three service types.

The most common length of attendance for each service type was less than 10 hours per week. Some 3.5% of children attending Family Day Care attended for more than 40 hours per week, with 5.9% of those attending Private Long Day Care and 5.3% of those attending Community Based Long Day Care also attending for more than 40 hours per week. Family Day Care also offered overnight care, which was utilised by 86 children.

More than 64% of children attending these services were placed in child care because both parents had work-related commitments. Of the families utilising Family Day Care, 87.4% were receiving at least some Child Care assistance, compared with 78.3% of families using Community Based Long Day Care and 76.5% using Private Long Day Care. Families with assessed weekly incomes between \$801–\$1,000 per week used Private Long Day Care and Family Day Care more than families in other income groups, while families with assessed weekly incomes from \$529–\$800 per week used Community Based Long Day care more than families in other income groups. Families in the top income group of \$1,201 plus used Family Day Care schemes more often than Private or Community Based Long Day care.

Child care services *continued*

All three service types had children assessed as having additional needs. While there were 110 children in Private Long Day Care Centres with additional needs, 188 in Community Based Long Day Care centres and 203 in Family Day Care schemes, these children could have more than one additional need (e.g. the child could have a disability and also be of a culturally diverse background.) In Private Long Day Care centres, there were 111 additional needs assessed. Of these, 59.5% were children from a culturally diverse background, 23.4% were children with a disability and 7.2% were Aborigines or Torres Strait Islanders. Community Based Long Day Care centres had 191 additional needs assessed. Of these, 50.3% were children from a culturally diverse background, 25.7% were children with a disability and 8.4% were assessed as being children at risk. Family Day Care schemes cared for 239 additional needs, 46.9% were children with disabilities, 27.2% were children from a culturally diverse background and 10.0% were assessed as being children at risk.

## 5.3

### USE OF SELECTED CHILD CARE SERVICES(a), TASMANIA — 1999

	Private Long Day Care centres	Community Based Long Day Care centres	Family Day Care schemes
Families with children in care	1 493	2 732	3 033
Ages of children			
Less than 1 year	86	154	191
1-2 years	607	1 339	1 278
3-5 years	925	1 649	1 878
6-11 years	167	33	864
12 years and over	3	—	36
Total children	1 788	3 175	4 247
Attendance hours per week			
Less than 10 hours	901	1 399	1 908
10-19 hours	454	918	1 267
20-39 hours	286	610	834
40-49 hours	60	127	131
50 hours and over	46	40	19
Absent during reference week	41	81	88
Total children	1 788	3 175	4 247
Overnight care 8pm-6am	—	—	86
Employment details of parent/guardian			
Sole-parent work related	303	431	854
Both parents work related	1 179	2 068	2 701
Sole parent not work-related	67	124	204
Two parents, 1 or both not work-related	239	552	488
Total children	1 788	3 175	4 247
Assessed income(b) — all families			
Maximum Childcare Assistance	625	1 143	1 449
Partial Childcare Assistance			
\$529-\$800	161	360	310
\$801-\$1000	184	313	470
\$1001-\$1200	132	241	305
\$1201 and over	40	81	116
Total	517	995	1 201
No Childcare Assistance	351	594	383
Total families	1 493	2 732	3 033
Additional needs children			
Child with a disability	26	49	112
Parent with a disability	6	20	22
Referred because child at risk	5	16	24
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	8	10	16
Culturally diverse background	66	96	65
No additional needs	1 678	2 987	4 044
Total children(c)	1 788	3 175	4 247

(a) Refers to those services who responded to the 1999 Census of Child Care Services. Questionnaires were sent to services that received funding under the Child Care Program at the time of the Census. Refer to the Glossary for definitions of each service.

(b) Assessed income is weekly family taxable income.

(c) Total specified is less than the sum of entries as some of these children may be in more than one category.

Source: Department of Family and Community Services, 1999 Census of Child Care Services.

## AGED CARE

The Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care has reported that in 1999–2000, there were 3,807 residential aged care places available in Tasmania, of which 97.7% were occupied. In 1999–2000, some 73.0% of all aged care residents in Tasmania were female.

The Greater Hobart–Southern Region recorded the highest occupancy rates of all regions in Tasmania, at 98.4% and also recorded the greatest number of available residential aged care places, at 1,884 places. The Mersey–Lyell Region recorded the next highest occupancy rate at 97.5%, representing 843 residents out of a total 864 places. The Northern Region recorded 96.7% occupancy rate, with 1,023 residents out of a total of 1,059 places available.

The Community Aged Care Program supports people who are eligible for residential care but have a preference to remain at home. In 1999–2000, there were 566 Tasmanians receiving this support.

### 5.4 AGED CARE — 1999–2000

	Unit	Greater Hobart– Southern	Northern	Mersey–Lyell	Tasmania
RESIDENTIAL AGED CARE — AVERAGE DAILY TOTALS					
Places	no.	1 884	1 059	864	3 807
Residents					
Males	no.	493	276	234	1 003
Females	no.	1 361	747	609	2 717
Total	no.	1 854	1 023	843	3 720
Occupancy	%	98.4	96.7	97.5	97.7
COMMUNITY AGED CARE PROGRAM(a)					
Places	no.	265	170	131	566

(a) See definition in Glossary.

Source: Department of Health and Aged Care.

## DISABILITY SERVICES

Service outlets At 24 May 2000, there were 173 disability services outlets in Tasmania, funded by the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement, with a total approved funding limit of \$55,235,679. Of these outlets, 48.6% were in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 30.6% in the Northern Region and 20.8% in the Mersey–Lyell Region.

Accommodation support services were the most common disability service type in Tasmania, accounting for 45.7% of all disability service outlets. In all Regions accommodation support services were the most common service type and accounted for 45.2% of service outlets in Greater–Hobart Southern, 45.3% in Northern and 47.2% in Mersey–Lyell.

## 5.5 DISABILITY SERVICE OUTLETS BY SERVICE TYPE(a) — 24 MAY 2000

Service type	Greater Hobart– Southern	Northern	Mersey–Lyell	Tasmania
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Accommodation support	38	24	17	79
Community support	23	13	8	44
Community access	16	13	7	36
Respite	3	3	4	10
Other support	4	—	—	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>173</b>
Total approved funding limit\$(a)	32 652 327	12 531 802	10 051 550	55 235 679

(a) Refer to the Glossary for definitions.

Source: Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement Minimum Data Set collection, Department of Health and Human Services.

During the week ending 24 May 2000, 2,424 persons utilised disability services in Tasmania. Of those services utilised, 53.7% were in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 24.9% in the Northern Region and 21.4% in the Mersey–Lyell Region.

State-wide, the most common type of service utilised was community access, accounting for 43.4% of all services used, followed by accommodation support with 39.3%. Both the Northern and Mersey–Lyell Regions recorded accommodation support services as their most utilised service type, with 46.2% and 45.5% respectively. In the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, the most utilised service type was community access, accounting for 49.6% of that Region's total.

Respite accounted for just 3.7% of services used State-wide, 10.2% of services in the Mersey–Lyell Region, 1.9% in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region and 1.8% in the Northern Region.

## 5.6 UTILISATION OF DISABILITY SERVICES — WEEK ENDING 24 MAY 2000(a)

Service type(b)	Greater Hobart–Southern	Northern	Mersey–Lyell	Tasmania
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Accommodation support	437	279	236	952
Community support	194	77	60	331
Community access	645	237	170	1 052
Respite	25	11	53	89
Other support	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 301</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>2 424</b>

(a) Refers to persons receiving a Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement funded service. Relates to the number of people who received a service over the 7-day week ending on the selected snapshot day.

(b) Refer to the Glossary for definitions.

Source: Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement Minimum Data Set collection, Department of Health and Human Services.

Persons receiving disability services

On 24 May 2000 in Tasmania, 1,178 persons received a Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement funded service. Of these persons, 46.8% were in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 27.8% in the Northern Region and 25.4% in the Mersey–Lyell Region.

State-wide, the most common primary disability type recorded on the snapshot day was Intellectual, accounting for 75.0% of disabled persons. This was also true for each Region, with 80.8% in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 65.5% in the Northern Region and 74.6% in the Mersey–Lyell Region. Physical disabilities were the second most common disabilities State-wide, 6.3%, followed closely by acquired brain injuries which accounted for 6.0% of all disabilities.

Males accounted for 55.1% of all persons with a disability receiving services on the snapshot day in the State, and females accounted for 44.9%. State-wide, the most notable differences between males and females in terms of disability type were: Neurological disabilities, females accounting for 73.3% and males 26.7%; Autism, males 71.9% and females 28.1%; and Specific Learning disabilities, males 70.0% and females 30.0%.

## 5.7

### PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY RECEIVING SERVICES(a) — 24 MAY 2000

Disability type(b)	Greater Hobart–Southern			Northern			Mersey–Lyell			Tasmania		
	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.
Developmental delay	—	—	—	5	4	9	—	2	2	5	6	11
Intellectual	253	192	445	120	95	215	114	109	223	487	396	883
Specific learning/ADD	—	—	—	3	2	5	4	1	5	7	3	10
Autism	5	—	5	8	2	10	10	7	17	23	9	32
Physical	8	11	19	18	16	34	9	12	21	35	39	74
Acquired brain injury	19	7	26	20	14	34	9	2	11	48	23	71
Deafblind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Vision	1	3	4	2	—	2	2	3	5	5	6	11
Hearing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psychiatric	17	8	25	6	1	7	4	4	8	27	13	40
Neurological	7	20	27	4	8	12	1	5	6	12	33	45
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>1 178</b>

(a) Refers to persons receiving a Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement funded service on the 'snapshot' day.

(b) Refers to the persons primary disability group. Refer to the Glossary for definitions.

Source: Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement Minimum Data Set collection, Department of Health and Human Services.

## FIRE SERVICE

The number of civilian deaths caused by fire in Tasmania fell to 3 in 1999–2000 from 12 in 1998–1999. The number of civilian fire injuries increased to 196 in 1999–2000 from 190 in 1998–99.

State-wide, the total number of incidents reported rose from 7,740 in 1998–99 to 9,593 in 1999–2000. The majority of this increase was in the Southern Region, where the number of incidents rose by 34.0% from 3,917 to 5,249, mostly attributable to the marked 128.8% increase in the number of wildfires, up from 698 to 1,597. Incidents in the Northern Region rose by 20.8% from 2,243 to 2,710, and in the North West Region by just 3.4% from 1,580 to 1,634. Of all incidents attended by the Fire Service in the State in 1999–2000, 37.9% were non malicious false alarms. This was followed by wildfires accounting for 28.9%, and structure fires, with 8.9%.

In 1999–2000, the cause of 1,604 fires in the State was undetermined. Deliberately lit fires totalled 1,163, accounting for 24.4% of fires. Of these, 63.1% were in the Southern Region, 25.6% in the Northern Region and 11.3% in the North West Region. Accidental misuse accounted for 24.3% of fires State-wide, while natural accidental fire accounted for just 1.3% of fires.

The total number of hectares burnt in Tasmania in 1999–2000 was 10,106, up 62.8% from 6,207 in 1998–99. Grassland was the most burnt vegetation State-wide and for each of the Regions, followed by forests and plantations.



# 5.8

## TASMANIA FIRE SERVICE ACTIVITY

	Southern(a)		Northern(a)		North West(a)		Tasmania	
	1998-99	1999-2000	1998-99	1999-2000	1998-99	1999-2000	1998-99	1999-2000
CIVILIAN FIRE DEATHS AND INJURIES — NUMBER								
Deaths(b)	6	2	2	—	4	1	12	3
Injuries(c)	106	104	52	59	32	33	190	196
INCIDENTS — NUMBER(d)								
False alarm								
Malicious	84	116	36	35	33	35	153	186
Non malicious	1 848	1 906	1 075	1 061	772	672	3 695	3 639
Fire								
Other	79	157	65	87	44	55	188	299
Rubbish	188	246	64	126	53	75	305	447
Structure	368	447	253	242	195	168	816	857
Vehicle	176	255	80	90	42	44	298	389
Wildfire	698	1 597	422	784	229	395	1 349	2 776
Incident								
Hazardous materials	9	15	2	5	4	6	15	26
Other	310	292	165	191	125	96	600	579
Rescue	157	218	81	89	83	88	321	395
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 917</b>	<b>5 249</b>	<b>2 243</b>	<b>2 710</b>	<b>1 580</b>	<b>1 634</b>	<b>7 740</b>	<b>9 593</b>
INCIDENTS — PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCIDENTS								
False alarm								
Malicious	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
Non malicious	47.2	36.3	47.9	39.2	48.9	41.1	47.7	37.9
Fire								
Other	2.0	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.4	2.4	3.1
Rubbish	4.8	4.7	2.9	4.6	3.4	4.6	3.9	4.7
Structure	9.4	8.5	11.3	8.9	12.3	10.3	10.5	8.9
Vehicle	4.5	4.9	3.6	3.3	2.7	2.7	3.9	4.1
Wildfire	17.8	30.4	18.8	28.9	14.5	24.2	17.4	28.9
Incident								
Hazardous materials	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Other	7.9	5.6	7.4	7.0	7.9	5.9	7.8	6.0
Rescue	4.0	4.2	3.6	3.3	5.3	5.4	4.1	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
FIRES BY CAUSE — NUMBER								
Accidental								
Design fault	83	132	49	84	44	52	176	268
Misuse	385	546	269	398	219	216	873	1 160
Natural	20	31	16	17	8	15	44	63
Deliberate	126	734	122	298	66	131	314	1 163
Not applicable	34	90	14	31	4	6	52	127
Other	135	237	60	86	29	60	224	383
Undetermined	726	932	354	415	194	257	1 274	1 604
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 509</b>	<b>2 702</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>1 329</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>2 957</b>	<b>4 768</b>
HECTARES BURNT — NUMBER(e)								
Crops, orchards, vineyards	3	1	126	146	—	1	129	148
Forests and plantations	341	1 333	289	643	676	89	1 306	2 065
Grasslands	1 858	3 421	2 048	1 786	263	1 206	4 169	6 413
Mallee, native conifer	1	3	—	—	1	—	2	3
Scrub, heathlands	18	76	60	210	4	37	82	323
Other	412	1 084	64	21	43	49	519	1 154
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 633</b>	<b>5 918</b>	<b>2 587</b>	<b>2 806</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1 382</b>	<b>6 207</b>	<b>10 106</b>

(a) All incidents are recorded by regions corresponding to the (03)62, (03)63 and (03)64 telephone directory areas. Refer to map in Appendix 1.

(b) The figures for civilian deaths are based on figures provided by fire investigators and represents 100% of fire investigation reports. Data excludes deaths caused by suicide, murder or natural causes.

(c) Injuries are as reported by responding officers. These figures have not been verified by any other source.

(d) All figures are based on reports completed at the time of compilation of these figures.

(e) Area burnt figures are only recorded where the area burnt is greater than or equal to 1 hectare.

Source: Incident reporting system, Tasmanian Fire Service.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

During 1999–2000, the majority of ambulance activity in Tasmania occurred in response to emergencies. This pattern was the same for all Regions, with emergencies accounting for 56.4% of ambulance activity in the North West Region, 55.5% in the South Region and 51.9% in the North Region.

Ambulance activity relating to non-emergencies accounted for 14.7% of all ambulance activity for the State. Non-emergencies accounted for 18.4% of ambulance activity in the North Region, 13.6% in the South Region and 13.1% in the North West Region.

### 5.9 AMBULANCE ACTIVITY — 1999–2000

	South(a)	North(a)	North West(a)	Tasmania
<i>Ambulance activity</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Emergency(b)	11 466	5 433	5 056	21 955
Urgent(c)	6 383	3 107	2 730	12 220
Non-emergency(d)	2 799	1 927	1 173	5 899
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 648</b>	<b>10 467</b>	<b>8 959</b>	<b>40 074</b>

(a) All activity is recorded by regions corresponding to the (03)62, (03)63 and (03)64 telephone directory areas. Refer to map in Appendix 1.

(b) Immediate response — incident is potentially life-threatening.

(c) Response desirable within 30 minutes.

(d) Requires ambulance transport.

Source: *Tasmanian Ambulance Service, Department of Health and Human Services.*

## CHAPTER 6

## CRIME AND JUSTICE

### PERCEPTION OF CRIME

In October 1998, 17.3% of Tasmanians thought there was a high chance that they would have their homes broken into. The highest percentage of persons with this view was in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region (19.7%), compared with 17.4% in the Northern Region and 12.4% in the Mersey–Lyell Region. In each Region, a higher percentage of males than females believed the risk to be high. The most common view State-wide was that there was a moderate chance (42.1%) of this occurrence. Only 2.6% State-wide thought there was no chance of becoming a victim of a home break-in, a figure which was lower than for any other selected crime.

State-wide, 18.5% of persons thought there was a high chance of having their motor vehicle broken into, a figure higher than for any other selected crime. Again, the Greater Hobart–Southern Region had the highest percentage of persons with this view (22.7%), followed by the Northern Region (16.0%) and the Mersey–Lyell Region (13.1%). A greater proportion of persons State-wide (37.1%) thought there was a moderate chance of becoming a victim of a motor vehicle break-in.

Chances of having a motor vehicle stolen were perceived to be lower than chances of having a motor vehicle broken into, with 14.5% of Tasmanians believing there was a high chance of becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft. In the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 18.1% of persons perceived the risk to be high, compared with 13.3% in the Northern Region and 8.8% in the Mersey–Lyell Region. State-wide, it was more commonly thought that the risk of becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft was moderate (36.5%) or low (34.9%).

Over half of persons State-wide (54.6%) perceived the risk of becoming a victim of a mugging or robbery to be low. This was the most common perception in each Region. State-wide and in each Region, a higher percentage of females than males perceived the risk of becoming a victim of these crimes to be high or moderate, while a higher percentage of males believed that there was a low chance or no chance.

State-wide, 40.8% of persons believed there to be a moderate chance of becoming a victim of home or motor vehicle damage, although the percentage of Tasmanians perceiving that there was a low risk of this occurrence was almost as high at 40.0%. A higher percentage of females than males thought that the chances of becoming a victim of these crimes were high or moderate, while males were more likely to perceive the risk as being low or non-existent. Chances of having a home or motor vehicle damaged were perceived to be highest in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region.

PERCEPTION OF CRIME  
*continued*

Chances of being threatened or attacked by known people were perceived to be low by 42.5% of persons State-wide. The Northern Region contained the highest percentage of persons believing there to be a high chance of becoming a victim of such a threat or attack (4.0%), while the Mersey–Lyell Region contained the highest percentages of persons believing this chance to be moderate or low. Males and females State-wide perceived the risks to be similar.

Chances of being threatened or attacked by a stranger were perceived to be low by 52.7% of persons State-wide. The Northern Region contained the highest percentages of persons believing there to be a high or moderate chance of becoming a victim of a threat or attack by a stranger, while the Mersey–Lyell Region contained the highest percentage of those believing the risk to be low or non-existent. State-wide, females were more likely to consider that the chance of being attacked or threatened by a stranger was high or moderate, while males were more likely to believe that the risk was low or that there was no chance.

# 6.1

## PERCEPTION OF RISK OF BECOMING A VICTIM OF SELECTED CRIMES — OCTOBER 1998(a)

Perception of risk	Greater Hobart–Southern			Northern			Mersey–Lyell			Tasmania		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
CHANCE OF HAVING HOME BROKEN INTO												
High chance	20.5	18.9	19.7	17.4	17.3	17.4	13.4	11.5	12.4	17.9	16.8	17.3
Moderate chance	38.0	41.5	39.9	47.7	43.6	45.6	39.6	44.7	42.2	41.3	42.9	42.1
Low chance	38.2	36.4	37.3	31.4	35.1	33.3	43.5	41.5	42.5	37.5	37.2	37.3
No chance	2.9	*2.3	2.6	*2.7	*3.8	3.2	*2.7	**1.3	*2.0	2.8	2.5	2.6
Not stated	**0.3	*0.8	*0.6	**0.9	**0.2	**0.5	**0.8	**1.1	*0.9	*0.6	*0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CHANCE OF HAVING MOTOR VEHICLE BROKEN INTO												
High chance	24.3	21.2	22.7	14.5	17.4	16.0	13.9	12.2	13.1	18.9	18.1	18.5
Moderate chance	39.2	37.6	38.4	38.4	35.9	37.1	33.0	36.4	34.7	37.5	36.8	37.1
Low chance	24.8	27.0	26.0	34.4	32.3	33.3	41.5	38.5	40.0	31.6	31.2	31.4
No chance	3.4	3.3	3.3	*3.0	5.0	4.0	*2.2	*3.5	2.8	3.0	3.8	3.4
Does not have motor vehicle	6.9	9.5	8.3	9.0	9.2	9.1	7.9	8.2	8.1	7.8	9.1	8.5
Not stated	*1.5	*1.3	1.4	**0.6	**0.2	**0.4	*1.6	**1.2	*1.4	1.3	*1.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CHANCE OF HAVING MOTOR VEHICLE STOLEN												
High chance	19.4	16.8	18.1	12.0	14.4	13.3	8.3	9.2	8.8	14.6	14.4	14.5
Moderate chance	38.2	38.4	38.4	39.4	35.0	37.1	31.2	32.5	31.9	36.9	36.1	36.5
Low chance	29.9	29.7	29.8	34.5	35.3	34.9	45.9	44.6	45.2	35.1	34.7	34.9
No chance	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.5	5.6	5.0	5.1	*4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.6
Does not have motor vehicle	6.9	9.5	8.3	9.0	9.2	9.1	7.9	8.2	8.1	7.8	9.1	8.5
Not stated	*1.4	*1.3	1.3	**0.6	**0.5	*0.6	*1.6	**1.2	*1.4	*1.2	*1.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CHANCE OF BEING MUGGED AND ROBBED												
High chance	5.2	7.8	6.6	6.8	9.3	8.1	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.0	8.0	7.1
Moderate chance	25.0	31.8	28.5	26.6	35.0	30.9	22.0	32.3	27.1	24.7	32.8	28.9
Low chance	58.3	53.2	55.7	55.6	49.2	52.3	57.4	53.1	55.3	57.3	52.0	54.6
No chance	10.4	5.8	8.0	10.3	6.0	8.1	12.9	6.9	9.9	11.0	6.1	8.5
Not stated	*1.0	*1.5	*1.3	**0.6	**0.5	*0.6	**1.3	**0.9	*1.1	*1.0	*1.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CHANCE OF HAVING HOME/MOTOR VEHICLE DAMAGED												
High chance	14.9	17.5	16.3	13.2	14.8	14.0	13.5	11.1	12.3	14.0	15.3	14.7
Moderate chance	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.7	41.1	41.4	33.8	43.4	38.6	39.7	41.9	40.8
Low chance	39.9	36.1	37.9	40.1	40.4	40.3	47.6	40.0	43.8	41.8	38.3	40.0
No chance	3.1	3.5	3.3	4.4	*3.4	3.9	*3.8	*3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6
Not stated	**0.6	*1.1	*0.9	**0.6	**0.2	**0.4	**1.3	*1.8	*1.5	*0.8	*1.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CHANCE OF BEING THREATENED/ATTACKED BY KNOWN PEOPLE												
High chance	2.7	3.4	3.1	4.4	*3.6	4.0	*2.6	*2.0	*2.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
Moderate chance	9.6	12.9	11.3	13.2	12.8	13.0	13.2	15.9	14.5	11.5	13.6	12.6
Low chance	43.0	38.2	40.5	42.5	43.7	43.1	45.6	45.9	45.8	43.4	41.6	42.5
No chance	43.9	44.2	44.1	38.2	39.7	38.9	37.4	35.3	36.3	40.7	40.8	40.8
Not stated	*0.8	*1.3	*1.1	*1.9	**0.2	*1.0	**1.3	**0.9	*1.1	*1.2	*0.9	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CHANCE OF BEING ATTACKED/THREATENED BY A STRANGER												
High chance	6.3	9.0	7.7	8.2	9.1	8.6	8.0	6.2	7.1	7.2	8.4	7.8
Moderate chance	25.8	30.7	28.3	30.9	37.9	34.5	23.7	31.0	27.3	26.8	32.9	29.9
Low chance	56.6	51.3	53.9	51.1	47.3	49.1	55.7	54.2	54.9	54.8	50.8	52.7
No chance	10.2	7.5	8.8	8.8	4.8	6.7	11.4	7.3	9.4	10.1	6.6	8.3
Not stated	*1.1	*1.5	1.3	**1.1	**0.9	*1.0	**1.3	**1.3	*1.3	*1.2	1.3	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Relates to residents of a private dwelling aged 18 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, 1998 Tasmanian State Supplementary Survey, Community Safety.

## VICTIMS OF SELECTED OFFENCES

Between 1999 and 2000, Tasmania recorded an increase in victims of assault with the rate per 100,000 persons rising from 545.7 to 577.8. The Mersey–Lyell Region recorded the highest rate in 1999 with 632.2 victims per 100,000 persons, compared with rates of 545.9 in the Northern Region and 504.5 in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region. In 2000, however, the Northern Region recorded the highest rate of 595.1 victims per 100,000 persons, while the Mersey–Lyell Region recorded the lowest rate of 566.4 victims per 100,000 persons.

The rate of sexual assault victims per 100,000 persons in Tasmania decreased slightly from 42.1 in 1999 to 41.2 in 2000. In both years the Northern Region recorded the lowest rate. The highest rate in 1999 was 46.1, recorded in the Mersey–Lyell Region, while in 2000 the highest rate of 45.4 was recorded in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region.

The rate of unarmed robbery victims in Tasmania decreased from 23.8 to 19.8 per 100,000 persons between 1999 and 2000, due to a decrease in all Regions. The rate of armed robbery in Tasmania increased from 16.1 to 16.6 over the same period. While both the Greater Hobart–Southern and Mersey–Lyell Regions recorded a decrease in the rate of armed robbery victims per 100,000 persons, these decreases were offset by the increase in the rate of armed robbery victims per 100,000 persons in the Northern Region, from 8.3 in 1999 to 18.8 in 2000. In both 1999 and 2000, rates of armed and unarmed robbery victimisation were highest in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region.

Between 1999 and 2000, the rate of victims of unlawful entry with intent for Tasmania decreased from 2,610.0 per 100,000 persons to 2,213.1 per 100,000 persons, reflecting a decrease in all Regions. In both years the highest rate was recorded in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region.

Victims of motor vehicle theft State-wide increased from a rate of 653.8 per 100,000 persons in 1999 to 715.8 per 100,000 persons in 2000. Of the three Regions, the Greater Hobart–Southern Region recorded the highest victimisation rate for this crime in both years, with 984.6 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999 and 997.1 victims per 100,000 persons in 2000. However, larger increases between 1999 and 2000 were recorded in the Northern Region, where rates rose from 462.6 to 631.2 per 100,000 persons, and in the Mersey–Lyell Region, where rates rose from 189.8 to 224.5 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of victims of other theft for Tasmania decreased from 2,816.3 per 100,000 persons in 1999 to 2,751.0 per 100,000 persons in 2000, reflecting a decrease in each region. The highest rates of victims of other theft (3,114.1 per 100,000 persons in 1999 and 3,104.9 per 100,000 persons in 2000) were recorded in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region in both years, while the lowest rates were recorded in the Northern Region.

## 6.2

### VICTIMS, BY OFFENCE CATEGORY — 1999 AND 2000

Offence category	Greater Hobart–Southern		Northern		Mersey–Lyell		Tasmania	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
NUMBER								
Homicide and related offences								
Murder	1	1	4	6	—	—	5	7
Attempted murder	1	6	1	1	1	—	3	7
Manslaughter	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	1
Driving causing death	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Assault	1 156	1 313	727	792	686	613	2 569	2 718
Sexual assault	100	104	48	43	50	47	198	194
Kidnapping/abduction	2	8	1	2	—	—	3	10
Blackmail/extortion	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	2
Robbery								
Armed	51	47	11	25	14	6	76	78
Unarmed	64	56	29	22	19	15	112	93
Unlawful entry with intent								
Involving the taking of property	5 242	4 368	2 375	1 988	1 975	1 472	9 592	7 828
Other	1 456	1 121	653	624	587	451	2 696	2 196
Motor vehicle theft	2 256	2 284	616	840	206	243	3 078	3 367
Other theft	7 135	7 112	3 292	3 200	2 832	2 628	13 259	12 940
RATE (PER 100,000 PERSONS)								
Homicide and related offences								
Murder	n.p.	n.p.	3.0	4.5	—	—	1.1	1.5
Attempted murder	n.p.	2.6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	1.5
Manslaughter	n.p.	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	n.p.
Driving causing death	—	—	—	n.p.	—	—	—	n.p.
Assault	504.5	573.2	545.9	595.1	632.2	566.4	545.7	577.8
Sexual assault	43.6	45.4	36.0	32.3	46.1	43.4	42.1	41.2
Kidnapping/abduction	n.p.	3.5	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	n.p.	2.1
Blackmail/extortion	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Robbery								
Armed	22.3	20.5	8.3	18.8	12.9	5.5	16.1	16.6
Unarmed	27.9	24.4	21.8	16.5	17.5	13.9	23.8	19.8
Unlawful entry with intent								
Involving the taking of property	2 287.9	1 906.9	1 783.4	1 493.8	1 820.0	1 360.0	2 037.4	1 664.2
Other	635.5	489.4	490.4	468.9	540.9	416.7	572.6	466.9
Motor vehicle theft	984.6	997.1	462.6	631.2	189.8	224.5	653.8	715.8
Other theft	3 114.1	3 104.9	2 472.0	2 404.6	2 609.8	2 428.0	2 816.3	2 751.0

Source: Department of Police and Public Safety.

The age and sex breakdowns of victims of crime in Tasmania for 2000 show that 59.2% of assault victims and 58.4% of individual robbery victims were male, while 83.5% of sexual assault victims were female. The numbers of male victims of all three crimes were highest in the 25–34 age group. Female victims of assault were also most numerous in the 25–34 age group, while female victims of sexual assault were most numerous in the 15–19 age group. The highest number of female robbery victims in any age group was 12, recorded for those aged 65 and over.

## 6.3

### VICTIMS, BY SEX AND AGE GROUP OF VICTIM — 2000

	Greater Hobart–Southern			Northern		
	Assault	Sexual assault	Robbery	Assault	Sexual assault	Robbery
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES						
0–9	13	4	—	4	1	—
10–14	34	5	5	20	2	1
15–19	131	3	7	101	2	1
20–24	100	—	4	71	1	4
25–34	169	3	9	96	—	8
35–44	116	1	10	54	—	—
45–54	85	—	6	34	—	6
55–64	23	—	4	9	—	1
65 and over	8	—	1	8	—	2
Not specified	122	—	1	58	—	1
<i>Total</i>	801	16	47	455	6	24
FEMALES						
0–9	5	13	—	4	5	—
10–14	37	18	—	22	6	1
15–19	114	21	4	60	6	1
20–24	62	14	4	58	8	3
25–34	127	9	5	84	6	1
35–44	77	8	4	58	5	—
45–54	34	3	4	16	—	2
55–64	12	—	4	2	—	1
65 and over	4	—	9	3	—	1
Not specified	27	2	2	24	1	1
<i>Total</i>	499	88	36	331	37	11
NOT STATED						
<i>Total</i>	13	—	1	6	—	—
PERSONS						
0–9	18	17	—	8	6	—
10–14	71	23	5	42	8	2
15–19	245	24	11	162	8	2
20–24	162	14	8	130	9	7
25–34	300	12	14	180	6	9
35–44	193	9	14	113	5	—
45–54	119	3	10	50	—	8
55–64	35	—	8	11	—	2
65 and over	12	—	10	11	—	3
Not specified	158	2	4	85	1	2
<i>Total</i>	1 313	104	84	792	43	35
NOT APPLICABLE/ORGANISATIONS						
<i>Total</i>	—	—	19	—	—	12
TOTAL						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 313</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>47</b>

...continued



## 6.3

### VICTIMS, BY SEX AND AGE GROUP OF VICTIM — 2000 — *continued*

	<i>Mersey-Lyell</i>			<i>Tasmania</i>		
	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Robbery</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
MALES						
0-9	11	—	—	28	5	—
10-14	19	—	1	73	7	7
15-19	68	—	—	300	5	8
20-24	41	3	1	212	4	9
25-34	79	6	2	344	9	19
35-44	41	—	—	211	1	10
45-54	31	—	2	150	—	14
55-64	7	—	2	39	—	7
65 and over	4	—	—	20	—	3
Not specified	51	1	1	231	1	3
<i>Total</i>	352	10	9	1 608	32	80
FEMALES						
0-9	4	1	—	13	19	—
10-14	4	7	1	63	31	2
15-19	63	8	—	237	35	5
20-24	41	8	—	161	30	7
25-34	60	4	1	271	19	7
35-44	38	6	2	173	19	6
45-54	23	—	—	73	3	6
55-64	2	1	3	16	1	8
65 and over	4	—	2	11	—	12
Not specified	19	2	—	70	5	3
<i>Total</i>	258	37	9	1 088	162	56
NOT STATED						
<i>Total</i>	3	—	—	22	—	1
PERSONS						
0-9	15	1	—	41	24	—
10-14	23	7	2	136	38	9
15-19	131	8	—	538	40	13
20-24	83	11	1	375	34	16
25-34	139	10	3	619	28	26
35-44	79	6	2	385	20	16
45-54	54	—	2	223	3	20
55-64	9	1	5	55	1	15
65 and over	8	—	2	31	—	15
Not specified	72	3	1	315	6	7
<i>Total</i>	613	47	18	2 718	194	137
NOT APPLICABLE/ORGANISATIONS						
<i>Total</i>	—	—	3	—	—	34
TOTAL						
<b>Total</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2 718</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>171</b>

Source: Department of Police and Public Safety.

COURTS AND LEGAL  
AUTHORITIES

Supreme and Magistrates Courts Of the 1,171 civil matters finalised in the Supreme Court of Tasmania in 1999–2000, 37% were finalised within 6 months of lodgment. A further 15% were finalised within 6–12 months of lodgment, while 11% took between 12 and 18 months, and 38% took more than 18 months to be finalised. Criminal matters lodged in the Supreme Court, of which there were 647 in 1999–2000, were generally finalised more quickly, with 80% being finalised within 6 months.

High proportions of the 2,022 civil and 52,894 criminal matters lodged in the Magistrates Court of Tasmania in 1999–2000 were finalised within 6 months (90% and 95% respectively). Of the 310 coronial matters finalised in the Magistrates Court, 58% were finalised within 6 months of lodgment, 25% between 6 and 12 months after lodgment, 10% between 12 and 18 months after lodgment, and 7% more than 18 months after lodgment.

## 6.4 FINALISATIONS, SUPREME AND MAGISTRATES COURTS OF TASMANIA, BY MATTER TYPE — 1999–2000

<i>Court/Timeliness</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Coronial</i>
	%	%	%
Supreme Court(a)			
less than 6 months	37	80	—
6–12 months	15	17	—
12–18 months	11	2	—
more than 18 months	38	1	—
<i>Total (%)</i>	100	100	—
<i>Total (no.)</i>	1 171	647	—
Magistrates Court			
less than 6 months	90	95	58
6–12 months	10	4	25
12–18 months	1	1	10
more than 18 months	—	1	7
<i>Total (%)</i>	100	100	100
<i>Total (no.)</i>	2 022	52 894	310

(a) Supreme Court civil finalisations are extrapolated from a 40% sample.

Source: Productivity Commission, *Report on Government Services, 2001*.

Anti-Discrimination  
Commission

In the period ending 30 June 2000, the Anti-Discrimination Commission Tasmania received 192 claims regarding discriminatory behaviour, of which 168 (87.5%) related to the identity or attribute(s) of the claimant, while the remaining 24 (12.5%) related to other prohibited conduct. Claims relating to more than one attribute or identity were the most common type; there were 41 (21.4%) such claims. The second-highest number of claims (28 or 14.6%) were received in relation to discrimination on the basis of disability. Discrimination on the basis of gender or sex was the subject matter of a further 22 claims (11.5%).

## 6.5 CLAIMS LODGED WITH THE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMISSION — DECEMBER 1999 TO 30 JUNE 2000(a)

<i>Basis of claim</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Attribute/identity		
Age	13	6.7
Breastfeeding	—	—
Disability	28	14.6
Family responsibilities	8	4.1
Gender/sex	22	11.5
Industrial activity	11	5.8
Irrelevant criminal record	6	3.1
Irrelevant medical record	3	1.6
Lawful sexual activity	—	—
Marital status	3	1.6
Parental status	1	0.5
Political activity	—	—
Political belief or affiliation	2	1.0
Pregnancy	6	3.1
Race	9	4.7
Religious activity	—	—
Religious belief or affiliation	2	1.0
Sexual orientation	11	5.8
Association with a person who has, or is believed to have, any of these attributes or identities	2	1.0
More than one attribute or identity	41	21.4
<i>Total</i>	168	87.5
Other prohibited conduct		
Sexual harassment	11	5.8
Offensive conduct based on gender/sex, marital status, etc.	7	3.6
Victimisation in relation to claims	6	3.1
Inciting hatred	—	—
<i>Total</i>	24	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) In December 1999, the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1998* (Tasmania) was proclaimed, and the Anti-Discrimination Commission Tasmania established as an independent statutory authority. These data relate to claims made under the Act from December 1999 to June 2000.

Source: *Anti-Discrimination Commission Tasmania*.

There were 1,358 applications for divorce registered at the Family Court in Hobart in 1999–2000; a decrease of 2.4% from the 1998–99 figure of 1,392. Divorces granted decreased by 4.6% from 1,385 to 1,321. Applications for final orders increased by 4.2% to 852 and applications for interim/procedural orders increased by 5.2% to 869. Applications for maintenance orders decreased by 11.5% from 78 in 1998–99 to 69 in 1999–2000, and applications for consent orders decreased by 22.0% from 874 to 682. The percentage change between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 was greatest for interim and summary hearings which increased by 60.5% (from 1,211 to 1,944). There were 11.0% fewer conciliation conferences and 25.8% more pre-hearing conferences held in 1999–2000 than in 1998–99. Hearings for final orders increased by 20.9% from 211 in 1998–99 to 255 in 1999–2000.

## 6.6

### FAMILY COURT ACTIVITY, HOBART

	1998–99	1999–2000	Change
	no.	no.	%
Applications for divorce	1 392	1 358	–2.4
Divorces granted	1 385	1 321	–4.6
Applications for final orders	818	852	4.2
Applications for interim/procedural orders	826	869	5.2
Applications for maintenance orders	78	69	–11.5
Applications for consent orders	874	682	–22.0
Interim and summary hearings	1 211	1 944	60.5
Conciliation conferences held	491	437	–11.0
Pre-hearing conferences held	260	327	25.8
Final hearings	211	255	20.9

Source: Family Court of Australia.

Complaints to the Ombudsman In 1999–2000, the Office of the Ombudsman received 260 complaints from around the State about the administrative actions of local government authorities. The Greater Hobart–Southern Region recorded the greatest number of these (130 or 50.0%). There were 80 complaints (30.8%) received from the Northern Region and 50 (19.2%) from the Mersey–Lyell Region. Within these regions, the highest numbers of complaints came from the local government areas (LGAs) of Hobart (31), West Tamar (24), Launceston (20) and Clarence (20).

## 6.7 COMPLAINTS TO THE OMBUDSMAN, BY CLOSURE REASON — 1999–2000

<i>Local government area</i>	<i>No defective administration</i>	<i>Substantiated/ partly substantiated</i>	<i>Incapable of determination</i>	<i>Declined to investigate</i>	<i>Discontinued/ withdrawn/ lapsed</i>	<i>Out of jurisdiction</i>	<i>Remaining open (as at 30/6/00)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>								
Brighton	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	7
Central Highlands	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Clarence	3	1	2	1	8	—	5	20
Derwent Valley	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	2	—	2	1	5	—	3	13
Glenorchy	2	1	1	—	5	—	4	13
Hobart	10	1	2	2	10	—	6	31
Huon Valley	2	—	—	3	2	—	1	8
Kingborough	9	—	—	3	3	—	1	16
Sorell	1	—	2	—	3	—	4	10
Southern Midlands	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Tasman	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Northern</b>								
Break O'Day	3	—	1	2	1	—	3	10
Dorset	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	4
Flinders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George Town	1	—	1	—	5	1	2	10
Launceston	1	—	7	2	6	—	4	20
Meander Valley	1	—	4	1	1	—	2	9
Northern Midlands	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
West Tamar	16	—	1	3	2	—	2	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>								
Burnie	1	—	3	1	1	—	1	7
Central Coast	3	1	1	—	3	—	1	9
Circular Head	3	1	1	1	1	—	2	9
Devonport	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	4
Kentish	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	6
King Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latrobe	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	6
Waratah/Wynyard	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
West Coast	—	1	—	—	2	—	3	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>260</b>

Source: Tasmanian Ombudsman, 1999–2000 Annual Report.

## PRISONERS

At June 1999 there were 343 prisoners in Tasmania. Of the 324 male prisoners, 268 (82.7%) were being held at the Risdon Prison Complex, 44 (13.6%) at Hayes Prison Farm and 12 (3.7%) at the Launceston Remand Centre. The 19 female prisoners were held at the Risdon Women's Prison. State-wide, 187 prisoners (54.5%) were being held under maximum security, 40 (11.7%) were medium security, and 96 (28.0%) were minimum security.

### 6.8 PRISONERS — AS AT 30 JUNE 1999

	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Unclassified</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Males					
Hayes Prison Farm	8	1	34	1	44
Launceston Remand Centre	9	—	3	—	12
Risdon Prison Complex	159	36	54	19	268
<i>Total</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>324</i>
Females					
Risdon Women's Prison	11	3	5	—	19
<i>Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>19</i>
<b>Persons</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>343</b>

*Source: ABS data available on request, Prisoners in Australia.*

## LEGAL AID

Telephone advice calls The Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania received 26,635 calls to its telephone advice service in 1999–2000, down from 28,267 in 1997–98. In 1999–2000, 53.4% of calls were made in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 27.5% in the Northern Region, and 18.3% in the Mersey–Lyell Region. The Greater Hobart–Southern Region recorded a rate of 6,211 calls per 100,000 persons, compared to 5,496 in the Northern Region and 4,491 in the Mersey–Lyell Region. Females used the telephone advice service most frequently, making 61.1% of all calls recorded in 1997–98 and 60.6% in 1999–2000. State-wide in 1999–2000, females recorded 6,755 calls per 100,000 persons, while males recorded 4,535 calls per 100,000 persons.

## 6.9

### CALLS TO TELEPHONE ADVICE SERVICE

	<i>Greater Hobart–Southern</i>		<i>Northern</i>		<i>Mersey–Lyell</i>		<i>Interstate/Unknown</i>		<i>Tasmania</i>	
	1997–1998	1999–2000	1997–1998	1999–2000	1997–1998	1999–2000	1997–1998	1999–2000	1997–1998	1999–2000
NUMBER(a)										
Males	5 998	5 638	2 798	2 796	1 848	1 972	348	95	10 992	10 501
Females	9 391	8 589	4 581	4 518	2 782	2 889	521	138	17 275	16 134
Persons	15 389	14 227	7 379	7 314	4 630	4 861	869	233	28 267	26 635
RATE (PER 100 000)(b)										
Males(c)	5 321	5 017	4 254	4 263	3 414	3 680	..	..	4 725	4 535
Females(d)	8 036	7 360	6 792	6 693	5 064	5 286	..	..	7 221	6 755
Persons(e)	6 703	6 211	5 539	5 496	4 245	4 491	..	..	5 990	5 662

(a) Figures for 1999–2000 are extrapolated from a 92.0% sample.

(b) Rates for 1999–2000 are based on population estimates as at 30 June 2000.

(c) Rate per 100,000 males.

(d) Rate per 100,000 females.

(e) Rate per 100,000 persons.

Source: Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania.

#### Legal advice interviews

In 1999–2000, Legal Aid Commission offices State-wide were visited by 6,462 clients seeking legal advice on matters relating to criminal, family and civil law. The greatest number of interviews was conducted in the Hobart office, which received 2,820 visits (43.6%), followed by the Launceston office with 1,995 (30.9%). The Burnie office received 858 client visits (13.3%) and the Devonport office received 789 client visits (12.2%). In all Tasmanian offices, interviews relating to family law matters were most common.

## 6.10

### LEGAL ADVICE INTERVIEWS, BY OFFICE LOCATION — 1999–2000

	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Launceston</i>	<i>Burnie</i>	<i>Devonport</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>
<i>Law type</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Criminal	711	537	243	190	1 681
Family	1 491	923	310	453	3 177
Civil	618	535	305	146	1 604
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 820</b>	<b>1 995</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>6 462</b>

Source: Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania.





## CHAPTER 7

## HEALTH

### MAJOR DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES

Public hospitals There were 75,155 separations (a hospital transfer or discharge) from Tasmanian public hospitals in 1999–2000, a decrease of 5.9% on 1997–98 figures. The Greater Hobart–Southern Region recorded the highest number of public hospital separations in the State, accounting for 48.9% of separations in 1999–2000. The Northern Region recorded 32.0% of the State's public hospital separations in 1999–2000, at 24,038, while the Mersey–Lyell Region recorded 19.1% of the State's public hospital separations in 1999–2000, at 14,369.

Diseases and disorders of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue accounted for 9.4% of public hospital separations in 1999–2000 and 7.9% in 1997–98, followed by diseases and disorders of the circulatory system (8.8%) and digestive system (8.8%).

In 1999–2000, there were 355,319 occupied bed days in public hospitals in Tasmania, with the Northern Region and the Greater Hobart–Southern Region each accounting for 42.1% of this total, while Mersey–Lyell accounted for 15.8% of all occupied bed days in public hospitals.

Approximately 38.7% of all occupied bed days in Tasmanian public hospitals in 1999–2000 were for patients aged 65–84 years. A further 22.0% were for patients aged 15–44 years while another 18.7% were for patients aged 45–64 years.

Of all female patients who occupied a bed in a public hospital in 1999–2000, some 45.1% were from the Northern Region, 41.1% were from the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, and 13.8% were from the Mersey–Lyell Region.

For male patients who occupied a bed in a public hospital during 1999–2000, some 43.3% were from the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 38.4% were from the Northern Region, and 18.3% were from the Mersey–Lyell Region.

Private hospitals There were 47,700 private hospital separations in Tasmania in 1997–98. Diseases and disorders of the digestive system accounted for 17.1% of private hospital separations in 1997–98, followed by diseases and disorders of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (14.7%), and female reproductive system (6.5%).

# 7.1

## HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS BY MAJOR DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES(a)

	<i>Greater Hobart–Southern</i>		<i>Northern</i>		<i>Mersey–Lyell</i>	
	<i>Private and public hospitals 1997–98</i>	<i>Public hospitals 1999–2000(c)</i>	<i>Private and public hospitals 1997–98</i>	<i>Public hospitals 1999–2000(c)</i>	<i>Private and public hospitals 1997–98</i>	<i>Public hospitals 1999–2000(c)</i>
<i>Major diagnostic category(b)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	7 040	3 693	3 430	1 850	2 819	1 552
Circulatory system	5 051	2 937	2 395	2 262	1 904	1 422
Digestive system	8 560	2 527	4 884	2 703	2 842	1 381
Respiratory system	2 752	1 738	2 072	1 530	1 272	736
Skin, subcutaneous tissue and breast	3 159	2 218	1 265	813	1 049	759
Nervous system	2 811	1 569	1 597	1 324	1 149	879
Factors influencing health status and other contact with Health Services	2 611	1 155	1 521	1 110	1 057	620
Female reproductive system	2 412	1 029	1 769	773	1 582	692
Injuries, poisonings and toxic effects of drugs	1 428	924	680	609	501	298
Male reproductive system	1 104	354	739	327	622	300
Other	29 518	18 604	15 966	10 737	9 977	5 730
<b>Total</b>	<b>66 446</b>	<b>36 748</b>	<b>36 318</b>	<b>24 038</b>	<b>24 774</b>	<b>14 369</b>

### Tasmania

<i>Major diagnostic category(b)</i>	<i>Private hospitals 1997–98</i>	<i>Public hospitals 1997–98</i>	<i>Private and public hospitals 1997–98</i>	<i>Public hospitals 1999–2000(c)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	7 004	6 285	13 289	7 095
Circulatory system	2 896	6 454	9 350	6 621
Digestive system	8 175	8 111	16 286	6 611
Respiratory system	1 809	4 287	6 096	4 004
Skin, subcutaneous tissue and breast	2 439	3 034	5 473	3 790
Nervous system	1 751	3 806	5 557	3 772
Factors influencing health status and other contact with Health Services	1 416	3 773	5 189	2 885
Female reproductive system	3 095	2 668	5 763	2 494
Injuries, poisonings and toxic effects of drugs	650	1 959	2 609	1 831
Male reproductive system	1 230	1 235	2 465	981
Other	17 235	38 226	55 461	35 071
<b>Total</b>	<b>47 700</b>	<b>79 838</b>	<b>127 538</b>	<b>75 155</b>

(a) By region of residence.

(b) For definitions of these categories, please contact the Hospital and Ambulance Services Division, Department of Health and Human Services.

(c) Data for private hospitals for 1999–2000 was unavailable as at February 2001.

Source: *Tasmanian Hospitals Morbidity Data Collection, Hospital and Ambulance Services Division, Department of Health and Human Services.*

## 7.2

### OCCUPIED BED DAYS IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS — 1999–2000

Age (years)	Greater Hobart–Southern			Northern			Mersey–Lyell			Tasmania		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons(a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
0–14	5 797	5 414	11 211	7 359	5 523	12 882	2 014	1 447	3 461	15 170	12 384	27 555
15–44	15 759	23 712	39 471	8 608	16 759	25 367	5 933	7 458	13 391	30 300	47 929	78 229
45–64	15 248	14 228	29 476	12 908	10 714	23 622	7 621	5 780	13 401	35 777	30 722	66 500
65–84	26 382	27 308	53 690	25 215	36 458	61 673	11 908	10 119	22 027	63 505	73 885	137 406
85+	5 823	9 810	15 633	7 204	18 935	26 139	1 687	2 170	3 857	14 714	30 915	45 629
<b>Total</b>	<b>69 009</b>	<b>80 472</b>	<b>149 481</b>	<b>61 294</b>	<b>88 389</b>	<b>149 683</b>	<b>29 163</b>	<b>26 974</b>	<b>56 137</b>	<b>159 466</b>	<b>195 835</b>	<b>355 319</b>

(a) Includes occupied bed days of patients whose sex was not recorded.

Source: Tasmanian Hospitals Morbidity Data Collection, Hospital and Ambulance Services Division, Department of Health and Human Services.

### DISEASES NOTIFIED

The Greater Hobart–Southern Region accounted for 63.8% of all diseases notified in Tasmania in 1999, while the Northern Region accounted for 23.0% and the Mersey–Lyell Region recorded a further 13.2% of all notifications during the same period.

In 1999, Pertussis, Campylobacterosis and Hepatitis C accounted for the highest number of notifications in Tasmania. Pertussis (Whooping cough) accounted for approximately 28.7% of all notifications in 1999, but only 8.4% in 1997. Most of the outbreak of Pertussis in 1999 occurred within the Greater Hobart–Southern Region (90.6% of all notifications of Pertussis). Campylobacterosis, a gastrointestinal disease, accounted for 20.1% of all notifications during the same period, while Hepatitis C, a blood-borne viral disease, was the next most common notified disease, accounting for 14.9% in 1999.

## 7.3

### DISEASES NOTIFIED

Diseases notified	Greater Hobart–Southern		Northern		Mersey–Lyell		Tasmania	
	1997	1999	1997	1999	1997	1999	1997	1999
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Pertussis	39	548	56	43	20	14	r115	605
Campylobacterosis	178	194	126	160	52	69	r356	423
Hepatitis C (unspecified)(a)	143	195	40	53	51	65	r234	313
Chlamydia infection	154	164	58	49	54	46	r266	259
Salmonellosis	52	61	46	70	16	22	r114	153
Giardia infection	50	26	34	35	10	16	94	77
Hepatitis B (unspecified)(a)	22	22	4	8	3	3	r29	33
Measles	13	5	6	6	19	1	38	12
Rubella	12	1	1	5	3	1	r16	7
Other	63	128	33	55	15	40	r111	223
<b>Total</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>1 344</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>r1 373</b>	<b>2 105</b>

(a) Unspecified does not differentiate between a recent infection and a long standing infection.

Source: Public and Environmental Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

In 1997, some 15.0% (51,102) of people in Tasmania aged 18 years and over reported having a mental disorder in the 12-month period prior to interview, while 39.6% (135,252) of Tasmanians aged 18 years and over reported having a physical condition during the same period.

Approximately 9.8% of people in Hobart reported having a mental disorder, compared to 18.6% of people in the rest of the State, while about 37.9% of people in Hobart reported having a physical condition, compared to 40.8% of people in the rest of the State.

## 7.4 PREVALENCE OF DISORDERS — 1997(a)

	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Rest of State</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	
	%	%	No.	%
Mental disorders				
Anxiety disorders	*4.4	11.3	28 635	8.4
Affective disorders	*5.2	9.1	25 515	7.5
<i>Total mental disorders(b)(c)</i>	9.8	18.6	51 102	15.0
Physical conditions(d)	37.9	40.8	135 252	39.6
No mental disorders or physical conditions	56.9	49.1	178 687	52.3
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	341 371	100.0
<b>Total persons ('000)</b>	<b>141.7</b>	<b>199.7</b>	<b>341.4</b>	<b>341.4</b>

(a) During the 12 months prior to interview. Interviews were undertaken in May to August 1997.

(b) Includes substance use disorders.

(c) A person may have more than one mental disorder with or without a physical condition. The components when added may be larger than the total.

(d) See Glossary for definition.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults Survey*.

## CANCER

**Incidence** In terms of incidence, prostate cancer was the most common cancer in Tasmania from 1993 to 1997. The Tasmanian Cancer Registry, at the Menzies Centre for Population Health Research, has reported that the increase in incidence of prostate cancer coincided with the greater use of the prostate-specific antigen (PSA) screening test for prostate cancer.

Prostate cancer ranked highest in all regions for average crude incidence rate, with the Tasmanian rate being 153 per 100,000 males per year. Breast cancer ranked second highest in all regions for the average crude incidence rate, with the State rate being 116 per 100,000 females per year. Melanoma of the skin ranked third in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, while lung cancer ranked third in the Northern Region and colon cancer ranked third in the Mersey–Lyell Region.

**Mortality** From 1993 to 1997, of all Tasmanian deaths attributable to cancers, the highest average crude mortality rate was attributed to lung cancer, which recorded a rate of 42 per 100,000 persons per year. The Greater Hobart–Southern Region and the Northern Region both recorded the average crude mortality rate of lung cancer as the highest, while the Mersey–Lyell Region recorded the average crude mortality rate of prostate cancer as the highest.

At the State level, prostate cancer mortality ranked second highest, at an average crude mortality rate of 35 per 100,000 males per year, while breast cancer ranked third, at 27 per 100,000 females per year.

# 7.5

## MOST FREQUENTLY DIAGNOSED CANCERS — JAN 1993–DEC 1997

<i>Cancer site</i>	<i>Greater Hobart– Southern</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Mersey–Lyell</i>	<b>Tasmania</b>
CANCER INCIDENCE				
Number (5-year total)				
Prostate	836	581	371	<b>1 788</b>
Breast	676	402	305	<b>1 383</b>
Melanoma of skin	628	306	242	<b>1 176</b>
Lung	579	325	224	<b>1 128</b>
Colon	472	266	246	<b>984</b>
Rectum	248	149	112	<b>509</b>
Unspecified site	209	131	104	<b>444</b>
All lymphomas	226	122	90	<b>438</b>
Bladder	205	134	92	<b>431</b>
Stomach	139	89	54	<b>282</b>
Average crude rate(a) per 100,000 persons per year(b)				
Prostate(c)	148	176	135	<b>153</b>
Breast(c)	116	119	110	<b>116</b>
Melanoma of skin	55	46	44	<b>50</b>
Lung	51	49	41	<b>48</b>
Colon	41	40	45	<b>42</b>
Rectum	22	22	20	<b>22</b>
Unspecified site	18	20	19	<b>19</b>
All lymphomas	20	18	16	<b>19</b>
Bladder	18	20	17	<b>18</b>
Stomach	12	13	10	<b>12</b>
CANCER MORTALITY				
Number (5-year total)				
Lung	517	278	200	<b>995</b>
Colon	243	128	134	<b>505</b>
Prostate	177	129	104	<b>410</b>
Unspecified site	190	111	104	<b>405</b>
Breast	176	85	61	<b>322</b>
Stomach	118	71	49	<b>238</b>
Rectum	121	64	53	<b>238</b>
Pancreas	122	47	48	<b>217</b>
All lymphomas	109	46	58	<b>213</b>
Brain	76	36	36	<b>148</b>
Average crude rate(a) per 100,000 persons per year(b)				
Lung	45	42	36	<b>42</b>
Colon	21	19	24	<b>21</b>
Prostate(c)	31	39	38	<b>35</b>
Unspecified site	17	17	19	<b>17</b>
Breast(c)	30	25	22	<b>27</b>
Stomach	10	11	9	<b>10</b>
Rectum	11	10	10	<b>10</b>
Pancreas	11	7	9	<b>9</b>
All lymphomas	10	7	10	<b>9</b>
Brain	7	5	7	<b>6</b>

(a) These are average crude rates and have not been age standardised. Cancer registries generally produce age standardised rates.

(b) An average Estimated Resident Population figure (average of 1993 to 1997 figures) was used to calculate average crude rates per year. The average crude rate per 100,000 persons per year displays regional differences, however these differences may be due to chance.

(c) The rate for prostate cancer relates to 100,000 males per year and the rate for breast cancer relates to 100,000 females per year.

Source: Menzies Centre for Population Health Research, University of Tasmania.

## DIABETES MELLITUS

Incidence of diabetes In 1999, the International Diabetes Institute, in collaboration with a number of health institutes, including the Menzies Centre for Population Health Research, conducted a study to assess the prevalence of diabetes in Tasmania for persons aged 25 years and over. The study showed that the total rate of diabetes in the State was 8.7%, which included 3.9% of Tasmanians with previously undiagnosed diabetes. The age-adjusted prevalence was 9.0% for males and 8.4% for females.

The study also indicated that in 1999, almost one in four Tasmanians aged 25 years and over had either diabetes or a condition of impaired glucose metabolism, which is associated with increased risk of future diabetes and heart disease.

Diabetes Registry As at January 2001, there were 1,694 Tasmanians on the Diabetes Registry, with 45.7% of these from the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, another 27.8% from the Northern Region and a further 26.5% from the Mersey–Lyell Region. Of all Tasmanians on the register, about one-third had a diagnostic age of 20 years or less.

### 7.6 REGISTRANTS ON TASMANIAN DIABETES REGISTRY(a) — AS AT JANUARY 2001

	Greater Hobart– Southern	Northern	Mersey– Lyell	Tasmania
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Registrants with diagnostic age of less than 20 years (no.)(b)	293	148	123	564
Sex				
Males	402	262	232	896
Females	372	209	217	798
Current age of registrants				
0–20 years	111	58	45	214
21–64 years	619	298	321	1 238
65 years and over(c)	44	115	83	242
<b>Total</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>1 694</b>

(a) Registration is voluntary. The Menzies Centre estimates that 85–90% of those on insulin in Tasmania are registered.

(b) Diagnostic age is important because anyone diagnosed before 20 years of age would be more likely to have insulin-dependent Diabetes Mellitus, however this type of diabetes can occur at a later age.

(c) Included because they have been on the registry for a number of years.

Source: *Tasmanian Diabetes Registry, Menzies Centre for Population Health Research, University of Tasmania.*

PRESCRIBED MEDICATION

The Commonwealth Government provides Medicare-eligible persons with affordable access to a wide range of necessary and cost effective prescription medicines through the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS). In 1999–2000, Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme services processed by the Health Insurance Commission for 10 commonly prescribed medications show that the servicing rate for Tasmania was higher than that for Australia in 6 cases. The largest differences in the rates of prescribing were for the analgesics Paracetamol and Codeine with Paracetamol, the sedative Diazepam, and Salbutamol, which manages asthma.

## 7.7

### SELECTED PRESCRIBED MEDICATION(a) — 1999–2000

Medication type	Description	PBS Code	Services(b) '000	Tasmania	Australia
				Rate per 1,000 persons(c)	Rate per 1,000 persons(c)
Paracetamol(d)	Relieves pain	1746X	138.3	294	203
Codeine with Paracetamol	Relieves pain	1215Y	102.3	217	148
Simvastatin(e)	Lowers cholesterol	2012X, 2011W	85.1	181	178
Salbutamol	Manages asthma	8288F	73.4	156	116
Temazepam	Used as a sedative to treat insomnia	2108Y	63.7	135	116
Atenolol	Manages high blood pressure	1081X	56.6	120	120
Diazepam	Used as a sedative	3162K	54.5	116	72
Atorvastatin	Lowers cholesterol	8213G	35.1	75	78
Metformin	Reduces blood glucose levels	2430X	28.8	61	71
Ranitidine Hydrochloride	Treats peptic ulcer	8158J	8.7	18	18

(a) Covered under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme.

(b) Figures relate to PBS services that have been processed by the Health Insurance Commission. They refer only to paid services processed from claims presented by approved pharmacies.

(c) Population at June 2000.

(d) This drug is available without a prescription so the volume prescribed understates actual community use.

(e) Includes prescription of 10mg and 20mg tablets.

Source: Health Insurance Commission website (7 May 2001).



## MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) runs a national medical labour force survey in conjunction with the annual registration renewal of medical practitioners. The survey scope includes all medical practitioners registered in Tasmania, but the coverage excludes some conditionally registered practitioners, including interns. The data reported below excludes those who were on leave for longer than three months, those who were retired, overseas or were practising interstate only. The non-response rate to the 1998 survey in Tasmania was estimated to be 28.3%.

Regional data from the 1998 survey indicated that there were 495 responding medical practitioners practising in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 200 in the Northern Region and 111 in the Mersey–Lyell Region, making a total of 806 in the State.

### 7.8 NUMBER OF RESPONDING MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS WORKING IN TASMANIA(a)

	1998
<i>Region</i>	<i>no.</i>
Greater Hobart–Southern	495
Northern	200
Mersey–Lyell	111
<b>Total</b>	<b>806</b>

(a) The AIHW estimates that there was a 28.3% non-response rate to the Medical Labour Force Survey in Tasmania. There were also a number of exclusions in the survey so care should be taken in interpreting the data.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

While a total of 806 medical practitioners practised in Tasmania returned a valid response to the survey, the AIHW estimates that there were in fact 1,161 medical practitioners working only or mainly in Tasmania.

### 7.9 NUMBER OF REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS WORKING IN TASMANIA(a)

<i>Employment status</i>	1995			1998		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Only in Tasmania	898	346	1 245	803	314	1 117
Mainly in Tasmania	20	4	24	35	9	44
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>1 269</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>1 161</b>

(a) Estimates have been rounded and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

PRIVATE HEALTH  
INSURANCE

In June 1998, approximately 44.0% of all Tasmanians reported some form of private health insurance (hospital and/or ancillary), with the Greater Hobart-Southern Region recording 51.6% coverage, the Northern Region recording 41.2% coverage and the Mersey-Lyell Region recording 31.7% coverage.

## 7.10 PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE — JUNE 1998(a)

	<i>Greater Hobart– Southern</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Mersey–Lyell</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>
No. insured	115 466	54 815	33 730	204 011
% insured	51.6	41.2	31.7	44.0
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>223 870</b>	<b>133 027</b>	<b>106 240</b>	<b>463 137</b>

(a) A number of changes to health insurance arrangements have occurred since the ABS Survey was conducted in 1998 and results above need to be interpreted in terms of arrangements which were then in place.

Source: ABS data available on request, Health Insurance Survey.

Recent changes Since the survey was conducted in June 1998, there have been a number of changes to health insurance arrangements:

- From 1 January 1999, the Commonwealth Government introduced a 30% rebate on premiums paid for private health insurance in response to declining private health membership in Australia;
- Development of 'no gap' or 'known gap' products;
- Simplified billing;
- Lifetime Health Cover — allowing health funds to charge different premiums based on a person's age when they first take out hospital cover; and
- Other reforms addressing affordability, product innovation and industry efficiency.

The Private Health Insurance Administration Council (PHIAC) reports that at 30 June 2000, 43.4% of Tasmanians had hospital insurance offered by registered health benefits organisations. This figure was 33.3% at 30 June 1999 and 33.4% at 30 June 1998 (PHIAC, 2001).

## CHAPTER 8

## TRANSPORT

### MOTOR VEHICLES

New vehicle registrations Between 1998 and 2000, the number of new passenger vehicles registered in Tasmania decreased by 5.4% from 12,857 vehicles to 12,161 vehicles. Both the Northern and Mersey–Lyell Regions recorded decreases, of 19.0% and 17.2% respectively, while the Greater Hobart–Southern Region recorded an increase of 5.3%.

The number of other vehicles (including trucks, campervans and light commercial vehicles) registered in the State increased by 4.2% between 1998 and 2000. The Greater Hobart–Southern and Northern Regions increased the number of registrations of other vehicles by 9.2% and 7.0% respectively between 1998 and 2000, while in the Mersey–Lyell Region registrations fell by 8.1% during the same period.

Motor cycle registrations increased by 12.7% State-wide, from 567 in 1998 to 639 in 2000. In the Greater Hobart–Southern Region motor cycle registrations increased by 28.5%, while the Northern and Mersey–Lyell Regions registrations increased by 3.9% and 5.9% respectively between 1998 and 2000.

### 8.1 NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

<i>Vehicle type</i>	<i>Greater Hobart– Southern(a)</i>	<i>Northern(a)</i>	<i>Mersey–Lyell(a)</i>	<i>Interstate(b)</i>	<i>Tasmania(a)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Passenger vehicles					
1998	7 014	3 447	2 382	14	12 857
1999	6 373	3 386	2 089	31	11 879
2000	7 383	2 793	1 973	12	12 161
Other vehicles(c)					
1998	1 397	724	724	3	2 848
1999	1 351	784	812	7	2 954
2000	1 526	775	665	1	2 967
Motor cycles					
1998	186	229	152	—	567
1999	181	226	146	—	553
2000	239	238	161	1	639
Total					
1998	8 597	4 400	3 258	17	16 272
1999	7 905	4 396	3 047	38	15 386
<b>2000</b>	<b>9 148</b>	<b>3 806</b>	<b>2 799</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15 767</b>

(a) The region reflects the residential address of the owner of the vehicle.

(b) The registered owners residential address is located interstate but the vehicle is registered in Tasmania.

(c) This includes campervans, light commercial vehicles, rigid trucks with GVM 3.5 and less than 4.5 tonnes, rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes and over, articulated trucks, non-freight carrying trucks, and buses.

Source: ABS data available on request, *New Motor Vehicle Registrations*.

Motor vehicles on the register

The number of registered motor vehicles in Tasmania remained steady over the years 1997, 1998 and 1999. In 1999, of the total number of registered motor vehicles, 47.8% (157,538) were registered in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 29.0% (96,577) in the Northern Region and 22.7% (74,871) in the Mersey–Lyell Region.

The proportions of registered passenger vehicles in the three regions reflected those of all motor vehicles with 49.4% (119,904) registered in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 28.8% (69,980) in the Northern Region and 21.6% (52,550) in the Mersey–Lyell Region in 1999.

In 1999, the Northern Region had the highest proportion of articulated trucks registered in the State, 43.3%, followed by the Mersey–Lyell Region with 29.4% and Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 27.2%. Over the same period, the Greater Hobart–Southern Region had 81.4% of the State's non-freight carrying trucks with the Northern Region recording 11.3% and the Mersey–Lyell Region 7.3%.

## 8.2 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER(a)

<i>Vehicle type by year of registration</i>	<i>Greater Hobart– Southern(b)</i>	<i>Northern(b)</i>	<i>Mersey– Lyell(b)</i>	<i>Interstate(c)</i>	<i>Tasmania(b)</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Passenger vehicles					
1997	118 854	68 521	52 707	378	240 460
1998	116 910	68 463	51 733	439	237 545
1999	119 904	69 980	52 550	433	242 867
Campervans					
1997	1 223	784	681	10	2 698
1998	1 243	820	703	12	2 778
1999	1 244	815	718	15	2 792
Light commercial vehicles					
1997	25 004	17 226	14 863	124	57 217
1998	26 011	18 407	15 178	92	59 688
1999	26 722	18 807	15 369	84	60 982
Rigid trucks with GVM 3.5 and less than 4.5 tonnes					
1997	547	311	263	3	1 124
1998	1 025	620	491	9	2 145
1999	1 031	615	476	7	2 129
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes and over					
1997	3 961	2 612	2 445	12	9 030
1998	3 234	2 318	2 126	10	7 688
1999	3 194	2 273	2 115	18	7 600
Articulated trucks					
1997	413	618	453	4	1 488
1998	419	647	445	3	1 514
1999	409	650	441	1	1 501
Non-freight carrying trucks					
1997	746	86	73	—	905
1998	762	90	76	2	930
1999	734	102	66	—	902
Buses					
1997	1 068	621	483	2	2 174
1998	1 074	625	492	3	2 194
1999	1 096	625	503	2	2 226
Motor cycles					
1997	3 053	2 328	2 173	27	7 581
1998	3 124	2 545	2 522	22	8 213
1999	3 204	2 710	2 633	22	8 569
Total					
1997	156 010	93 876	74 567	530	324 983
1998	153 802	94 535	73 766	592	322 695
<b>1999</b>	<b>157 538</b>	<b>96 577</b>	<b>74 871</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>329 568</b>

(a) Data are as at 31 October.

(b) The region reflects the residential address of the owner of the vehicle.

(c) The registered owners residential address is located interstate but the vehicle is registered in Tasmania.

Source: ABS data available on request, Motor Vehicle Census.

Age of the vehicle fleet In 1999, the estimated average age of the vehicle fleet was 12.5 years in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 12.7 years in the Northern Region and 12.0 years in the Mersey–Lyell Region. Of passenger vehicles, the Mersey–Lyell Region recorded the lowest average age of 11.7 years, compared with 12.1 years for the Greater Hobart–Southern Region and 12.4 years for the Northern Region.

For buses, the Greater Hobart–Southern Region recorded the lowest average age of 12.1 years, compared with 15.1 years for the Northern Region and 15.6 years for the Mersey–Lyell Region. Of all type of vehicles in Tasmania, motor cycles recorded the lowest average age of 10.3 years.

### 8.3 ESTIMATED AVERAGE AGE OF VEHICLES — 1999(a)

Vehicle type	Greater Hobart– Southern(b)	Northern(b)	Mersey–Lyell(b)	Tasmania(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Passenger vehicles	12.1	12.4	11.7	12.1
Campervans	19.0	18.7	18.8	18.9
Light commercial vehicles	13.2	13.6	12.3	13.1
Rigid trucks with GVM 3.5 and less than 4.5 tonnes	16.4	17.0	17.1	16.7
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes and over	16.2	17.1	17.4	16.8
Articulated trucks	12.6	10.3	10.6	11.0
Non-freight carrying trucks	16.0	19.5	21.1	16.8
Buses	12.1	15.1	15.6	13.7
Motor cycles	11.0	10.1	9.6	10.3
<b>Total vehicles</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>

(a) The 1999 data are as at 31 October.

(b) The region reflects the residential address of the owner of the vehicle.

Source: ABS data available on request, Motor Vehicle Census.

Passenger vehicles by year of manufacture At October 1999, of the 242,867 passenger vehicles registered in Tasmania, 138,788 or 57.1% were manufactured before 1990, while 53,401 or 22.0% were manufactured after 1994.

Of vehicles whose registered owner's address was in the Northern Region, 58.5% were manufactured before 1990, compared to 57.1% for the Greater Hobart–Southern Region and 55.6% for the Mersey–Lyell Region. Some 45,371 or 18.7% of all registered vehicles in Tasmania were manufactured between 1983 and 1986.

## 8.4

### PASSENGER VEHICLES BY YEAR OF MANUFACTURE — AS AT 31 OCTOBER 1999

<i>Year of manufacture</i>	<i>Greater Hobart– Southern(a)</i>	<i>Northern(a)</i>	<i>Mersey–Lyell(a)</i>	<i>Interstate(b)</i>	<i>Tasmania(a)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
To 1970	3 219	2 000	1 130	30	6 379
1971–78	13 159	7 633	4 495	42	25 329
1979–82	16 142	9 721	6 551	52	32 466
1983–86	22 097	13 174	10 024	76	45 371
1987–89	13 818	8 426	6 924	55	29 223
1990–91	9 844	5 677	4 787	25	20 333
1992–93	9 521	5 463	4 714	20	19 718
1994	5 006	3 058	2 524	16	10 604
1995	5 151	3 070	2 502	16	10 739
1996	4 924	2 762	2 281	21	9 988
1997	6 055	3 342	2 536	34	11 967
1998	6 674	3 372	2 592	32	12 670
1999	4 269	2 269	1 485	14	8 037
Not stated	25	13	5	—	43
<b>Total vehicles</b>	<b>119 904</b>	<b>69 980</b>	<b>52 550</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>242 867</b>

(a) The region reflects the residential address of the owner of the vehicle.

(b) The registered owners residential address is located interstate but the vehicle is registered in Tasmania.

Source: ABS data available on request, Motor Vehicle Census.

## MOTOR VEHICLE USE

During the period 1 August 1998 to 31 July 1999, vehicles registered in Tasmania for road use travelled 3,734 million kilometres at an average 12,600 kilometres per vehicle. Passenger vehicles accounted for 68.3% (2,551 million kilometres) of total distance travelled in Tasmania, followed by light commercial vehicles, 23.8% (888 million kilometres) and rigid trucks, 3.4% (127 million kilometres).

Vehicles whose area of operation was Hobart recorded the highest distance travelled per vehicle at 9,200 kilometres, followed by other urban areas (8,400 kilometres) and other areas (7,900 kilometres). On average articulated trucks travelled the most kilometres in all areas of Tasmania: 23,900 kilometres in the Hobart area, 36,500 in other urban areas and 65,400 kilometres in other areas.

## 8.5 MOTOR VEHICLE USE — 12 MONTHS ENDED 31 JULY 1999

Type of vehicle(a)	Area of operation			
	Hobart(b)	Other urban areas(c)	Other areas	Tasmania
TOTAL KILOMETRES TRAVELLED (MILLION)				
Passenger vehicles	1 100	850	601	2 551
Motor cycles	*7	*6	n.p	n.p
Light commercial vehicles	221	325	342	888
Rigid trucks	33	43	51	127
Articulated trucks	13	27	60	100
Non-freight carrying trucks	**1	**1	n.p	n.p
Buses	20	11	9	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 395</b>	<b>1 264</b>	<b>1 076</b>	<b>3 734</b>
AVERAGE KILOMETRES TRAVELLED(d) ('000)				
Passenger vehicles	9.0	7.5	6.1	11.5
Motor cycles	*2.4	*2.1	*5.1	4.2
Light commercial vehicles	10.2	11.4	11.5	15.6
Rigid trucks	11.5	12.6	12.3	15.5
Articulated trucks	23.9	36.5	65.4	78.5
Non-freight carrying trucks	**4.5	**4.2	*2.7	*3.2
Buses	23.5	17.6	13.5	25.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>

(a) Vehicles registered in Tasmania.

(b) Includes the area bounded by New Norfolk, Sorell and Carlton Creek, Brighton and Snug.

(c) Within the areas of Launceston, Burnie, Devonport, Penguin, Ulverstone, Wynyard and Latrobe.

(d) Calculated using the total kilometres travelled divided by the number of vehicles that travelled kilometres for each type of vehicle by area of operation.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Motor Vehicle Use.



## DRIVERS' LICENCES

At 1 January 2001, there were 321,337 passenger car licences in Tasmania. Of these 284,703 or 88.6% were basic current, with the remainder being made up of provisional, 5.8%, learner current, 4.4% and other, 1.2%. The Greater Hobart–Southern Region had the highest number of passenger car licences with 155,953 or 48.5% of the State total, followed by the Northern Region with 91,128 licences or 28.4% and the Mersey–Lyell Region with 73,834 licences or 23.0%. Launceston local government area (LGA) had the highest number of passenger licences, 46,856, followed by Clarence, 33,788, and Hobart, 32,309.

## 8.6 PASSENGER CAR LICENCES — AS AT 1 JANUARY 2001

	<i>Basic current</i>	<i>Provisional</i>	<i>Learner current</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>	<i>Total all licences</i>
<i>Local government area</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Greater Hobart–Southern					
Brighton	4 681	446	417	81	5 625
Central Highlands	3 125	86	70	26	3 307
Clarence	30 091	1 866	1 432	399	33 788
Derwent Valley	5 996	348	280	70	6 694
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	2 680	134	81	37	2 932
Glenorchy	24 748	1 579	1 318	383	28 028
Hobart	28 301	1 889	1 608	511	32 309
Huon Valley	8 318	527	399	103	9 347
Kingborough	18 613	1 183	927	222	20 945
Sorell	6 933	414	347	93	7 787
Southern Midlands	3 156	233	161	29	3 579
Tasman	1 496	59	49	8	1 612
<i>Total</i>	<i>138 138</i>	<i>8 764</i>	<i>7 089</i>	<i>1 962</i>	<i>155 953</i>
Northern					
Break O'Day	4 067	204	165	54	4 490
Dorset	5 106	348	291	55	5 800
Flinders	395	26	32	6	459
George Town	3 929	256	213	59	4 457
Launceston	41 481	2 706	2 071	598	46 856
Meander Valley	8 430	549	382	93	9 454
Northern Midlands	7 377	434	308	91	8 210
West Tamar	9 985	741	549	127	11 402
<i>Total</i>	<i>80 770</i>	<i>5 264</i>	<i>4 011</i>	<i>1 083</i>	<i>91 128</i>
Mersey–Lyell					
Burnie	13 292	981	634	167	15 074
Central Coast	13 106	859	584	156	14 705
Circular Head	5 399	371	300	50	6 120
Devonport	15 166	1 053	751	199	17 169
Kentish	3 281	215	187	41	3 724
King Island	1 161	86	55	24	1 326
Latrobe	5 080	323	201	73	5 677
Waratah/Wynyard	5 750	375	254	73	6 452
West Coast	3 138	223	168	58	3 587
<i>Total</i>	<i>65 373</i>	<i>4 486</i>	<i>3 134</i>	<i>841</i>	<i>73 834</i>
Other	422	—	—	—	422
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>284 703</b>	<b>18 514</b>	<b>14 234</b>	<b>3 886</b>	<b>321 337</b>

(a) Includes Basic Suspended, Basic Cancelled, Restricted Current and Wheelchair Current.

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources.

ROAD ACCIDENT FATALITIES  
AND INJURIES

From 1998 to 1999 the number of road accident fatalities in Tasmania rose by 10.4% from 48 to 53. In 2000 the number of fatalities fell to 43, an 18.9% decrease from 1999. Of all fatalities, more drivers were killed than passengers, with 18 driver fatalities in 2000 compared to 11 passenger fatalities. The number of motor cyclist fatalities rose to 5 in 2000 from 2 in 1999.

The number of road fatalities recorded in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region increased from 39.6% of the State total in 1998 to 46.5% in 2000. The Northern Region recorded slightly fewer fatalities, falling from 33.3% of the State total in 1998 to 30.2% in 2000. The number of fatalities occurring within the Mersey–Lyell Region also fell, from 27.1% of the State total in 1998 to 23.3% in 2000.

The number of major injuries increased across the State, with 446 in 1998, 500 in 1999 and 521 in 2000. In 2000, 41.7% of the State's major injuries occurred in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, compared to 32.4% in the Northern Region and 25.9% in the Mersey–Lyell Region.

The number of minor injuries recorded for the State decreased by 4.9% between 1998 and 2000. In 1998 there were 1,542 minor injuries compared with 1,473 in 1999 and 1,466 in 2000.

# 8.7

## PERSONS INJURED IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

Level of severity	Location of accident											
	Greater Hobart–Southern(a)			Northern			Mersey–Lyell			Tasmania		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Fatalities(b)</b>												
Drivers	9	13	8	8	7	4	7	7	6	24	27	18
Passengers	4	9	6	4	6	4	1	2	1	9	17	11
Pedestrians	4	2	6	1	3	1	3	—	2	8	5	9
Motor cyclist	2	—	—	3	2	4	2	—	1	7	2	5
Pedal cyclist	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
<b>Total fatalities</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>43</b>
Percentage of State total	39.6	45.3	46.5	33.3	35.8	30.2	27.1	18.9	23.3	100	100	100
<b>Major injuries(c)</b>												
Drivers	92	137	98	47	74	76	49	42	55	188	206	229
Passengers	53	61	60	35	57	49	27	39	41	115	157	150
Pedestrians	37	36	22	14	11	9	9	6	14	60	53	45
Motor cyclist	20	26	30	18	21	27	14	14	18	52	61	75
Pedal cyclist	15	12	3	5	4	3	7	1	4	27	17	10
Other	1	3	4	2	2	5	1	1	3	4	6	12
<b>Total serious injuries</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>521</b>
Percentage of State total	48.9	45.6	41.7	27.1	33.8	32.4	24.0	20.6	25.9	100	100	100
<b>Minor injuries(d)</b>												
Drivers	422	401	373	215	180	221	173	164	175	810	745	769
Passengers	199	211	197	108	122	101	122	127	98	429	460	396
Pedestrians	66	58	54	32	26	30	16	20	14	114	104	98
Motor cyclist	46	40	59	42	36	41	34	25	44	122	101	144
Pedal cyclist	29	28	19	16	11	10	9	13	9	54	52	38
Other	6	4	11	5	3	6	2	4	4	13	11	21
<b>Total minor injuries</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>1 542</b>	<b>1 473</b>	<b>1 466</b>
Percentage of State total	49.8	50.4	48.6	27.1	25.7	27.9	23.1	24.0	23.5	100	100	100
<b>Total all casualties</b>	<b>1 005</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>2 036</b>	<b>2 026</b>	<b>2 030</b>
Percentage of State total	49.4	49.1	46.8	27.3	27.9	29.1	23.4	23.0	24.1	100	100	100

(a) The Greater Hobart-Southern Region is equivalent to the sum of the Southern and Eastern Police districts.

(b) Refers to persons who die within 30 days of a road accident as a result of injuries received.

(c) Refers to persons requiring hospital admission for treatment of injury resulting from a road accident and excludes fatalities.

(d) Refers to persons requiring hospital outpatient treatment of injury resulting from a road accident.

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

ROAD ACCIDENT FATALITIES  
AND INJURIES *continued*

In terms of total road accident fatalities and injuries, Hobart local government area (LGA) recorded the highest figures for 1998, 1999 and 2000 with 270, 278 and 266 respectively, followed by Launceston, with 239, 267 and 247 respectively. Other LGAs that recorded high figures were Clarence and Glenorchy. All of these LGAs are highly populated areas with higher traffic flows than many other areas of Tasmania.

In 1998, Northern Midlands recorded the highest number of fatalities with 5, followed by Huon Valley and Waratah/Wynyard both recording 4. Launceston recorded the highest number of fatalities in 1999 with 8. Huon Valley, Launceston and Burnie all had 5 fatalities in 2000.

Hobart recorded the highest number of major injuries for 1998, 41. Launceston recorded the highest number of major injuries for 1999 and 2000 with 66 and 49 respectively. Besides Hobart and Launceston, Glenorchy, Clarence, Break O'Day, Meander Valley and Northern Midlands recorded higher levels of major injuries than other LGAs in the State between 1998 and 2000. Dorset recorded 18 major injuries in 2000, a large increase from 8 in 1998 and 5 in 1999. Waratah/Wynyard also recorded a higher than usual figure in 2000, 29 compared with 12 in 1998 and 15 in 1999.

In 2000, Hobart recorded the highest number of minor injuries with 230, followed by Launceston with 193, Glenorchy with 118 and Clarence with 101. In Waratah/Wynyard there was a two fold increase from 32 to 68, while in Central Highlands, Circular Head and Latrobe there were large declines in the number of minor injuries.

# 8.8

## ROAD ACCIDENT FATALITIES AND INJURIES

Location of accident, local government area	Fatalities(a)			Major injuries(b)			Minor injuries(c)			Total		
	1998 no.	1999 no.	2000 no.	1998 no.	1999 no.	2000 no.	1998 no.	1999 no.	2000 no.	1998 no.	1999 no.	2000 no.
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>												
Brighton	—	—	—	9	9	11	21	32	34	30	41	45
Central Highlands	—	3	1	12	21	10	22	33	17	34	57	28
Clarence	2	4	1	27	33	33	123	108	101	152	145	135
Derwent Valley	1	5	—	24	18	14	37	36	40	62	59	54
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	3	2	2	11	10	17	34	18	18	48	30	37
Glenorchy	1	1	3	37	31	32	123	123	118	161	155	153
Hobart	2	2	4	41	38	32	227	238	230	270	278	266
Huon Valley	4	—	5	17	11	23	33	23	31	54	34	59
Kingborough	2	2	2	23	21	15	79	63	72	104	86	89
Sorell	1	—	—	10	12	14	33	22	19	44	34	33
Southern Midlands	2	5	2	5	20	14	30	36	27	37	61	43
Tasman	1	—	—	2	4	2	6	10	6	9	14	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>1 005</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>950</b>
<b>Northern</b>												
Break O'Day	—	3	2	17	22	31	33	27	40	50	52	73
Dorset	2	1	3	8	5	18	32	19	30	42	25	51
Flinders	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	2	3
George Town	—	1	—	12	4	6	22	15	13	34	20	19
Launceston	2	8	5	40	66	49	197	193	193	239	267	247
Meander Valley	3	—	1	18	27	19	61	41	61	82	68	81
Northern Midlands	5	2	2	17	22	23	30	34	31	52	58	56
West Tamar	3	4	—	9	21	22	43	49	39	55	74	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>591</b>
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>												
Burnie	1	1	5	11	19	13	61	66	62	73	86	80
Central Coast	—	1	3	17	9	15	57	36	45	74	46	63
Circular Head	3	1	—	13	19	16	28	47	23	44	67	39
Devonport	—	1	—	10	15	22	86	65	60	96	81	82
Kentish	3	1	—	8	6	5	11	30	19	22	37	24
King Island	—	—	—	5	4	3	5	5	6	10	9	9
Latrobe	1	2	—	17	2	11	35	47	32	53	51	43
Waratah/Wynyard	4	2	1	12	15	29	45	32	68	61	49	98
West Coast	1	1	1	14	14	21	28	25	29	43	40	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>489</b>
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>1 542</b>	<b>1 473</b>	<b>1 466</b>	<b>2 036</b>	<b>2 026</b>	<b>2 030</b>

(a) Refers to persons who die within 30 days of a road accident as a result of injuries received.

(b) Refers to persons requiring hospital admission for treatment of injury resulting from a road accident and excludes fatalities.

(c) Refers to persons requiring hospital outpatient treatment of injury resulting from a road accident.

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

## MOTOR ACCIDENT CLAIMS

From 1998–99 to 1999–2000, the number of claims lodged at the Motor Accidents Insurance Board (MAIB) decreased by 7.5%, from 4,089 to 3,781, resulting in a decrease of the claim rate from 11.5 to 10.7 per 1,000 vehicles.

### 8.9 MAIB SUMMARY

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998–99</i>	<i>1999–2000</i>
Vehicles registered(a)	no.	356 438	354 080
Total payments	\$'000	65 601	71 202
Current claims	no.	6 202	5 381
New claims received	no.	4 089	3 781
Fatalities	no.	59	48
Fatality rate	per 1,000 vehicles	0.2	0.1
Claim rate	per 1,000 vehicles	11.5	10.7
Tasmanian car premium	\$	239	259

(a) In terms of MAIB premiums, vehicles are classified into 21 classes. These are motor cars; light, medium and heavy goods vehicles; small, medium, medium large, and large motor cycles; taxi or hire car; caravan, plant and machinery (non self-propelled); heavy trailer; mobile crane; street rod motor vehicle or motorised wheelchair and restricted registered vehicles; plant and machinery (self-propelled); motor trade plate; off road and recreational motorcycles and dune buggies; and vintage motor vehicles. Vehicles registered by the MAIB differ from the ABS registration data which appears in table 8.2. Vehicles such as mobile cranes, wheelchairs and plant and machinery are excluded from the ABS figures.

*Source: Motor Accidents Insurance Board.*

In 1999–2000, of the total 3,781 MAIB claims received, 3,536 (93.5%) were for head, leg, arm, trunk, neck or psychological injuries. Of these, injuries of the neck accounted for the largest number of claims, 1,244. In 1999–2000, some 48 claims were for fatalities, of which one occurred interstate.

The Greater Hobart–Southern Region had the highest number of claims for both 1998–99 and 1999–2000. From 1998–99 to 1999–2000, there was a decline in the number of claims in all three Regions: 7.8% in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 5.2% in the Northern Region and 8.1% in the Mersey–Lyell Region.

## 8.10 MAIB CLAIMS

<i>Injury location(b)</i>	<i>Greater Hobart–Southern(a)</i>		<i>Northern(a)</i>		<i>Mersey–Lyell(a)</i>	
	1998–99	1999–2000	1998–99	1999–2000	1998–99	1999–2000
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Fatalities	26	27	18	15	13	5
Head	264	225	147	144	141	105
Leg	267	192	163	136	126	121
Arm	297	221	208	127	155	138
Neck	586	706	223	335	162	184
Trunk	574	423	297	210	243	173
Psychological	63	29	35	14	14	11
Nil injury/checkup(c)	1	93	–	53	2	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 078</b>	<b>1 916</b>	<b>1 091</b>	<b>1 034</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>787</b>

<i>Injury location(b)</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>		<i>Interstate(d)</i>	
	1998–99	1999–2000	1998–99	1999–2000
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Fatalities	57	47	2	1
Head	552	474	12	4
Leg	556	449	8	4
Arm	660	486	7	6
Neck	971	1 225	20	19
Trunk	1 114	806	14	8
Psychological	112	54	1	1
Nil injury/checkup(c)	3	196	–	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 025</b>	<b>3 737</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>44</b>

(a) Region where the injury occurred.

(b) The MAIB changed computing systems in October 1999 resulting in more detailed information regarding injuries being recorded. As a result, comparisons of figures within injury classifications between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 should be made with caution.

(c) Prior to October 1999, there was no code for a nil injury/checkup. This explains the large difference between 1998–99 and 1999–2000. Injuries for 1998–99 recorded under this code represent amended claims.

(d) Tasmanian registered vehicles involved in interstate accidents.

Source: Motor Accidents Insurance Board.

### TRAVEL TO WORK

At August 1996, of the 176,522 Tasmanians who were employed, 70.2% travelled to work by car, 62.1% of these as a driver and 8.2% as a passenger. In the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 69.4% travelled to work by car, followed by 71.2% in the Northern Region and 71.5% in the Mersey–Lyell Region.

The local government areas (LGAs) of Devonport, Sorell and Brighton had the highest proportion of employed persons who travelled to work by car, 77.2%, 76.0% and 75.9% respectively. Flinders, Tasman and Central Highlands had the lowest proportion of employed persons who travelled to work by car, 47.1%, 53.1% and 53.4% respectively.

State-wide, 3.0% of employed persons travelled to work by bus. The LGAs in which the highest proportion of employed persons travelled to work by bus were all in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region: Clarence, 6.6%; Glenorchy, 6.0%; and Hobart, 5.3%.

## 8.11 METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK — CENSUS 1996(a)

Local government area	Car as driver %	Car as passenger %	Did not go to work %	Worked at home %	Walked only %	Bus %	Motor bike/ motor scooter %	Bicycle %	Other(b) %	Total(c) no.
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>										
Brighton	67.3	8.6	12.5	3.3	1.7	4.2	2.0	0.1	2.1	3 795
Central Highlands	45.8	7.6	10.7	14.2	14.2	2.2	0.6	0.3	4.3	950
Clarence	64.0	8.7	12.3	3.6	1.9	6.6	0.4	0.4	2.2	19 352
Derwent Valley	62.3	9.7	14.4	4.4	3.9	1.6	0.3	0.1	3.2	3 398
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	50.2	7.2	15.2	10.3	10.9	0.4	0.2	0.9	4.7	1 436
Glenorchy	64.3	8.9	11.9	2.8	3.2	6.0	0.6	0.6	1.7	16 336
Hobart	53.6	7.6	13.5	4.4	12.2	5.3	0.4	1.1	1.9	20 567
Huon Valley	61.0	9.0	10.7	8.6	5.7	2.2	0.5	0.2	2.1	4 447
Kingborough	64.5	8.6	13.0	5.6	2.3	3.9	0.3	0.5	1.3	11 206
Sorell	66.5	9.5	12.0	5.3	3.0	1.5	0.4	0.1	1.7	3 774
Southern Midlands	56.2	6.7	10.4	17.1	5.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	2.8	2 007
Tasman	47.9	5.2	19.9	15.9	7.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	753
<i>Total</i>	61.0	8.4	12.6	4.9	5.3	4.8	0.4	0.6	2.0	88 021
<b>Northern</b>										
Break O'Day	55.8	6.9	14.1	11.5	8.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	2.2	1 590
Dorset	55.8	8.6	9.4	13.6	8.0	0.3	1.5	0.7	2.2	2 741
Flinders	43.0	4.1	10.2	20.1	16.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.3	393
George Town	64.1	11.2	13.1	4.6	4.1	0.3	0.0	1.5	1.1	2 176
Launceston	64.0	8.6	13.0	4.0	5.7	1.9	0.4	0.6	1.8	23 957
Meander Valley	62.3	6.0	11.5	11.8	4.2	1.1	0.6	0.2	2.3	6 660
Northern Midlands	61.6	6.5	10.6	10.6	6.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	2.1	4 427
West Tamar	68.4	7.5	13.0	6.0	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	1.5	7 381
<i>Total</i>	63.3	7.9	12.4	6.9	5.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.9	49 325
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>										
Burnie	65.6	9.1	12.2	4.2	5.0	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.8	6 979
Central Coast	66.2	7.6	11.2	8.4	3.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.7	7 108
Circular Head	52.7	6.7	11.5	14.9	8.8	0.2	2.0	0.7	2.3	3 394
Devonport	69.0	8.2	11.0	3.9	4.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.5	8 527
Kentish	57.1	5.1	14.6	14.5	6.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.2	1 819
King Island	51.5	8.3	7.1	16.8	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	883
Latrobe	64.5	6.7	10.9	9.6	4.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	2.1	2 916
Waratah/Wynyard	62.7	7.2	12.3	8.3	4.6	1.5	0.8	0.5	2.0	4 673
West Coast	54.7	12.8	13.3	3.3	10.8	3.3	0.3	0.2	1.3	2 556
<i>Total</i>	63.3	7.9	12.4	6.9	5.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.9	38 855
Unincorporated Tasmania	15.3	1.6	16.8	3.7	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.8	321
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>176 522</b>

(a) Persons asked how they got to work on 6 August 1996.

(b) Includes ferry, train, taxi and tram.

(c) Includes persons employed at the time of Census.

Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing.



Bus transport There were 9,379,000 Metro bus passenger trips in Tasmania in 1999–2000, a 2.0% decline in passenger trips from the 1998–99 figure of 9,568,000. Of the trips made in 1999–2000, some 7,056,000 or 75.2% were in Hobart, 1,807,000 or 19.3% were in Launceston and 516,000 or 5.5% were in Burnie.

## 8.12 METRO BUS PASSENGER TRIPS — 1999–2000(a)

Year	Hobart(b)	Launceston(b)	Burnie(b)	Tasmania(b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000
1995–96	8 583	2 261	714	11 558
1996–97	7 908	2 086	645	10 639
1997–98	7 390	1 993	631	9 996
1998–99	7 165	1 855	548	9 568
1999–2000	7 056	1 807	516	9 379

(a) Number of trips for the year including transfer, charter and contract services.

(b) Refer to Glossary for description of geographic areas.

Source: Metro Tasmania, Annual Report 1999–2000.

## ROAD LENGTHS

Local government is responsible for the planning, designing and maintenance of roads and bridges owned by local government. At January 2001, local government authorities maintained 14,045.80 kilometres of roads and 123,768m<sup>2</sup> of bridge deck areas (concrete and wooden bridges) State-wide. There were 6,651.64 kilometres of local government sealed roads in the State, of which 38.5% were located in urban areas and 61.5% located in rural areas. The majority of local government unsealed roads were located in rural areas (96.6%).

Northern Midlands local government area (LGA) had the longest total length of roads owned by local government (976.35 kilometres), with the majority of roads being rural (90.4%). Brighton had the shortest road length (151.36 kilometres), with 49.8% being urban and 50.2% being rural. Southern Midlands had the largest bridge deck area at 10,693m<sup>2</sup>, while Devonport had the lowest at 1,065m<sup>2</sup>.

## 8.13 ROADS AND BRIDGES OWNED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT — JANUARY 2001(a)

<i>Local government area</i>	<i>Urban sealed</i> km	<i>Urban unsealed</i> km	<i>Rural sealed</i> km	<i>Rural unsealed</i> km	<i>Total roads</i> km	<i>Bridge deck area(b)</i> m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>						
Brighton	70.79	4.60	37.78	38.19	151.36	1 529
Central Highlands	16.60	2.12	78.88	643.46	741.06	4 505
Clarence	241.38	3.60	122.02	59.37	426.36	1 159
Derwent Valley	32.00	4.40	65.41	228.54	330.35	4 000
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	49.14	24.24	78.35	197.37	349.10	2 536
Glenorchy	239.72	0.19	34.35	15.88	290.14	1 938
Hobart	286.63	16.39	—	—	303.02	5 750
Huon Valley	24.26	8.34	126.98	596.10	755.68	8 532
Kingborough	109.01	—	129.63	272.14	510.77	3 254
Sorell	31.09	40.25	86.88	175.85	334.07	4 186
Southern Midlands	29.85	12.87	131.23	629.80	803.75	10 693
Tasman	1.36	4.72	46.18	154.78	207.04	1 146
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 131.83</i>	<i>121.72</i>	<i>937.69</i>	<i>3 011.48</i>	<i>5 202.72</i>	<i>49 228</i>
<b>Northern</b>						
Break O'Day	75.89	39.44	106.51	335.06	556.90	7 839
Dorset	45.58	9.04	198.55	485.20	738.37	8 660
Flinders	6.95	3.11	66.76	308.93	385.75	1 230
George Town	34.72	2.82	109.59	135.14	282.27	2 175
Launceston	347.74	—	142.25	240.42	730.41	5 123
Meander Valley	111.09	12.77	433.15	253.36	810.37	8 473
Northern Midlands	79.51	14.38	465.52	416.94	976.35	9 191
West Tamar	71.94	5.04	189.75	181.89	448.62	2 888
<i>Total</i>	<i>773.42</i>	<i>86.60</i>	<i>1 712.08</i>	<i>2 356.94</i>	<i>4 929.03</i>	<i>45 579</i>
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>						
Burnie	119.58	0.10	160.77	71.65	352.10	2 115
Central Coast	127.14	0.77	395.91	138.06	661.88	5 678
Circular Head	39.30	2.12	209.77	517.27	768.46	4 831
Devonport	162.07	0.34	68.12	14.56	245.09	1 065
Kentish	18.26	1.99	215.69	249.35	485.29	5 018
King Island	7.74	12.81	35.83	365.03	421.41	1 107
Latrobe	47.30	1.40	145.33	69.84	263.87	1 795
Waratah/Wynyard	66.85	5.46	194.29	273.36	539.96	4 851
West Coast	67.76	17.01	14.91	76.31	175.99	2 501
<i>Total</i>	<i>656.00</i>	<i>42.00</i>	<i>1 440.62</i>	<i>1 775.42</i>	<i>3 914.05</i>	<i>28 961</i>
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>2 561.25</b>	<b>250.32</b>	<b>4 090.39</b>	<b>7 143.84</b>	<b>14 045.80</b>	<b>123 768</b>

(a) Refer to the Glossary for definitions.

(b) It excludes bridges less than three metres total span; precast box culverts less than three metres total span; and pipe culverts.

Source: State Grants Commission.

## CHAPTER 9

## HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

### DWELLINGS

At the 1996 Census, there were 201,815 dwellings in Tasmania. Of these, 36.8% were fully owned occupied private dwellings, 23.4% were being purchased and 22.9% were rented. Unoccupied private dwellings accounted for 12.8% of total dwellings.

In terms of occupied private dwellings, Mersey–Lyell Region had the highest proportion of fully owned dwellings with 45.7%. Greater Hobart–Southern Region had the highest proportion of dwellings being purchased and the highest proportion of dwellings being rented, with 28.5% and 26.8% respectively.

Launceston local government area (LGA) had the highest number of occupied private dwellings with 24,477, followed by Hobart with 19,103 and Clarence with 17,723.

# 9.1

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS — CENSUS 1996(a)

Local government area	Occupied Private Dwellings							Total dwellings
	Fully owned	Being purchased (incl rent/buy)	Rented (incl rent free)	Other (incl not stated)	Total occ. private dwellings	Unoccupied private dwellings	Non-private dwellings	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>								
Brighton	820	1 349	1 772	124	4 065	217	5	4 287
Central Highlands	446	145	305	64	960	1 515	12	2 487
Clarence	7 400	5 727	4 007	589	17 723	1 520	25	19 268
Derwent Valley	1 425	1 010	768	145	3 348	336	21	3 705
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	874	304	362	141	1 681	1 407	24	3 112
Glenorchy	6 746	4 885	4 963	706	17 300	1 209	33	18 542
Hobart	7 183	4 097	6 800	1 023	19 103	2 093	130	21 326
Huon Valley	2 287	1 314	916	197	4 714	1 120	18	5 852
Kingborough	4 209	3 299	1 769	379	9 656	1 197	16	10 869
Sorell	1 513	1 471	675	171	3 830	1 344	4	5 178
Southern Midlands	971	532	365	106	1 974	283	4	2 261
Tasman	464	185	164	88	901	1 016	11	1 928
<b>Total</b>	<b>34 338</b>	<b>24 318</b>	<b>22 866</b>	<b>3 733</b>	<b>85 255</b>	<b>13 257</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>98 815</b>
<b>Northern</b>								
Break O'Day	1 250	431	507	130	2 318	1 515	16	3 849
Dorset	1 357	644	597	124	2 722	742	11	3 475
Flinders	158	58	128	48	392	176	0	568
George Town	937	675	747	100	2 459	699	9	3 167
Launceston	9 667	6 108	7 698	1 004	24 477	2 126	119	26 722
Meander Valley	2 798	1 908	1 269	213	6 188	629	19	6 836
Northern Midlands	1 907	1 188	982	211	4 288	585	18	4 891
West Tamar	3 489	2 077	1 091	258	6 915	1 025	15	7 955
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 563</b>	<b>13 089</b>	<b>13 019</b>	<b>2 088</b>	<b>49 759</b>	<b>7 497</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>57 463</b>
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>								
Burnie	3 085	1 916	2 073	279	7 353	799	27	8 179
Central Coast	3 674	2 013	1 676	335	7 698	600	19	8 317
Circular Head	1 282	750	752	126	2 910	591	20	3 521
Devonport	4 023	2 250	2 704	385	9 362	744	29	10 135
Kentish	996	480	304	83	1 863	239	6	2 108
King Island	310	142	225	21	698	226	4	928
Latrobe	1 390	745	586	122	2 843	511	12	3 366
Waratah/Wynyard	2 298	1 243	1 242	223	5 006	820	14	5 840
West Coast	1 301	328	695	126	2 450	643	41	3 134
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 359</b>	<b>9 867</b>	<b>10 257</b>	<b>1 700</b>	<b>40 183</b>	<b>5 173</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>45 528</b>
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>74 260</b>	<b>47 274</b>	<b>46 142</b>	<b>7 521</b>	<b>175 197</b>	<b>25 927</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>(b)201 815</b>

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(b) Total includes offshore areas and migratory statistical division.

Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing.

BUILDINGS APPROVED

There were 1,891 dwellings approved in Tasmania in 1999–2000. Of these dwellings approved, 1,036 were in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 536 in the Northern Region and 319 in the Mersey–Lyell Region. Hobart local government area (LGA) recorded the highest number of dwelling approvals with 211, followed by Kingborough with 209 and Clarence with 206. Kingborough recorded the highest number of new houses approved with 204, followed by Clarence with 174.

The total value of residential building approved for the State was \$244.1m, compared with \$160.6m for non-residential building. Hobart accounted for 25.6% of the value of non-residential building, followed by Launceston with 20.6% and Glenorchy with 13.7%.

**9.2** BUILDINGS APPROVED — 1999–2000

<i>Local government area</i>	<i>Dwellings</i>		
	<i>New houses</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>New other residential building</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Total dwellings(a)</i> <i>no.</i>
Greater Hobart–Southern			
Brighton	65	2	68
Central Highlands	16	—	16
Clarence	174	30	206
Derwent Valley	19	—	19
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	52	—	52
Glenorchy	75	29	104
Hobart	103	61	211
Huon Valley	57	7	65
Kingborough	204	4	209
Sorell	54	—	54
Southern Midlands	16	—	16
Tasman	16	—	16
<i>Total</i>	<i>851</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>1 036</i>
Northern			
Break O'Day	39	—	39
Dorset	37	—	37
Flinders	9	—	9
George Town	13	—	13
Launceston	114	38	152
Meander Valley	101	3	105
Northern Midlands	46	17	63
West Tamar	114	4	118
<i>Total</i>	<i>473</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>536</i>
Mersey–Lyell			
Burnie	32	6	38
Central Coast	65	4	69
Circular Head	18	—	18
Devonport	37	9	46
Kentish	29	—	29
King Island	6	—	6
Latrobe	60	—	60
Waratah/Wynyard	30	3	33
West Coast	7	13	20
<i>Total</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>319</i>
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>1 608</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>1 891</b>

For footnotes see end of table

...continued

## 9.2

### BUILDINGS APPROVED — 1999–2000 — *continued*

	Value					
	New houses	New other residential building	Alterations to additions to residential buildings	Total residential building	Non-residential building	Total building
Local government area	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>						
Brighton	6 104.1	396.4	448.4	6 948.9	842.2	7 791.1
Central Highlands	621.3	—	111.0	732.3	577.1	1 309.4
Clarence	20 406.2	2 351.0	5 979.9	28 737.1	16 086.7	44 823.8
Derwent Valley	1 779.6	—	329.1	2 108.7	1 191.8	3 300.5
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	4 706.0	—	548.0	5 254.0	1 553.5	6 807.5
Glenorchy	8 268.8	2 170.0	1 658.2	12 097.0	22 031.0	34 128.0
Hobart	13 244.8	15 675.0	15 006.5	43 926.3	41 133.2	85 059.5
Huon Valley	4 649.8	363.0	1 068.7	6 081.5	1 325.0	7 406.5
Kingborough	20 365.7	280.0	4 061.3	24 707.0	866.0	25 573.0
Sorell	4 430.1	—	710.5	5 140.6	1 854.2	6 994.8
Southern Midlands	1 248.5	—	354.2	1 602.7	—	1 602.7
Tasman	846.9	—	125.6	972.5	325.0	1 297.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>86 671.8</b>	<b>21 235.4</b>	<b>30 401.4</b>	<b>138 308.6</b>	<b>87 785.8</b>	<b>226 094.4</b>
<b>Northern</b>						
Break O'Day	4 208.0	—	522.8	4 730.8	2 660.0	7 390.8
Dorset	3 329.8	—	523.9	3 853.7	1 789.0	5 642.7
Flinders	736.4	—	78.0	814.4	400.0	1 214.4
George Town	1 072.0	—	559.5	1 631.5	1 253.9	2 885.4
Launceston	12 848.3	3 235.5	5 533.5	21 617.3	33 049.6	54 666.9
Meander Valley	10 789.0	135.0	936.5	11 860.4	4 249.6	16 110.0
Northern Midlands	4 537.1	1 450.0	1 632.7	7 619.8	2 464.0	10 083.8
West Tamar	12 578.9	215.0	1 710.7	14 504.6	2 551.8	17 056.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>50 099.5</b>	<b>5 035.5</b>	<b>11 497.4</b>	<b>66 632.4</b>	<b>48 417.8</b>	<b>115 050.2</b>
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>						
Burnie	3 722.8	396.0	1 459.8	5 578.6	9 592.2	15 170.8
Central Coast	7 230.1	250.0	1 656.7	9 136.7	1 598.0	10 734.7
Circular Head	1 175.1	—	981.4	2 156.5	379.0	2 535.5
Devonport	4 029.4	572.0	1 598.1	6 199.5	5 391.0	11 590.5
Kentish	2 696.9	—	569.8	3 266.7	2 161.6	5 428.3
King Island	425.0	—	311.5	736.5	449.6	1 186.1
Latrobe	5 621.9	—	656.8	6 278.7	1 259.7	7 538.4
Waratah/Wynyard	3 279.2	207.0	1 211.8	4 697.9	642.0	5 339.9
West Coast	339.8	450.0	322.2	1 112.0	2 917.8	4 029.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>28 520.1</b>	<b>1 875.0</b>	<b>8 768.0</b>	<b>39 163.2</b>	<b>24 390.9</b>	<b>63 554.1</b>
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>165 291.4</b>	<b>28 145.9</b>	<b>50 666.8</b>	<b>244 104.2</b>	<b>160 594.5</b>	<b>404 698.7</b>

(a) Includes conversions and dwelling units approved as part of alterations and additions or the construction of non-residential buildings.

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals collection.

## PROPERTY SALES

For the 14,450 properties sold in Tasmania in 1999–2000, the mean sales price was \$150,550. Sales of 1,731 properties in Hobart local government area (LGA) recorded the highest mean price, \$495,940, followed by Circular Head, \$201,200, where most of the value of sales were classed as primary production property. West Coast recorded the lowest mean sales price, \$33,655. For residential sales, which accounted for 73.1% of properties sold, the mean sales price was \$102,952. Hobart recorded the highest mean price for residential land, \$158,736, followed by Kingborough, \$122,160. For other property sales, which includes property classed as commercial, industrial and primary production, the mean sales price was \$279,760. Hobart recorded the highest mean other property sales price of \$1,977,114, followed by Circular Head with \$285,463.

### 9.3 PROPERTY SALES — 1999–2000

Local government area	Residential		Other		Total	
	no.	Mean sales price \$	no.	Mean sales price \$	no.	Mean sales price \$
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>						
Brighton	185	81 316	71	52 522	256	73 330
Central Highlands	96	33 375	93	120 410	189	76 202
Clarence	1 136	119 814	213	99 615	1 349	116 625
Derwent Valley	171	85 669	86	158 897	257	110 173
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	141	98 152	150	84 658	291	91 196
Glenorchy	859	86 933	141	148 225	1 000	95 576
Hobart	1 410	158 736	321	1 977 114	1 731	495 940
Huon Valley	291	85 348	235	98 466	526	91 209
Kingborough	778	122 160	289	65 314	1 067	106 763
Sorell	287	77 620	145	60 351	432	71 824
Southern Midlands	65	90 411	81	114 468	146	103 758
Tasman	74	62 446	65	52 562	139	57 824
<i>Total</i>	5 493	115 418	1 890	413 501	7 383	191 725
<b>Northern</b>						
Break O'Day	203	92 049	153	179 379	356	129 581
Dorset	115	115 638	121	172 255	236	144 666
Flinders	14	49 159	41	97 147	55	84 932
George Town	129	72 500	56	37 999	185	62 057
Launceston	1 401	92 803	288	191 136	1 689	109 570
Meander Valley	408	100 226	173	142 281	581	112 748
Northern Midlands	228	94 501	88	133 026	316	105 230
West Tamar	498	101 926	158	63 067	656	92 567
<i>Total</i>	2 996	95 207	1 078	144 463	4 074	108 240
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>						
Burnie	340	86 215	90	203 660	430	110 797
Central Coast	364	92 183	160	139 617	524	106 666
Circular Head	99	76 933	146	285 463	245	201 200
Devonport	527	87 438	123	136 449	650	96 713
Kentish	85	76 041	102	123 740	187	102 059
King Island	36	71 678	47	177 392	83	131 540
Latrobe	185	92 495	93	99 438	278	94 817
Waratah/Wynyard	267	73 021	109	183 559	376	105 065
West Coast	168	34 100	52	32 221	220	33 655
<i>Total</i>	2 071	81 094	922	163 795	2 993	106 570
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>10 560</b>	<b>102 952</b>	<b>3 890</b>	<b>279 760</b>	<b>14 450</b>	<b>150 550</b>

Source: Information and Land Services Division, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

## PUBLIC HOUSING

Rental stock At 28 February 2001, there were 13,237 public housing rental properties in Tasmania. Of these properties, 50.5% were in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 24.6% were in the Northern Region and 24.9% were in the Mersey–Lyell Region. Three bedroom properties accounted for 51.2% of all properties in the State, while only 2.2% of properties had four or more bedrooms.

Launceston local government area (LGA) had the most properties with 17.2% of all properties in the State, followed by Glenorchy with 13.7% and Clarence with 12.4%.

### 9.4 PUBLIC HOUSING RENTAL STOCK — AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2001

<i>Local government area</i>	<i>Properties</i>				<i>Total properties</i>
	<i>1 bedroom</i>	<i>2 bedroom</i>	<i>3 bedroom</i>	<i>4+ bedrooms</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Greater Hobart–Southern					
Brighton	78	222	1 192	33	1 525
Central Highlands	8	—	—	1	9
Clarence	287	324	978	52	1 641
Derwent Valley	82	57	145	3	287
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	—	7	29	1	37
Glenorchy	494	645	637	44	1 820
Hobart	404	314	134	14	866
Huon Valley	16	15	61	2	94
Kingborough	52	89	146	14	301
Sorell	12	24	35	1	72
Southern Midlands	10	9	11	2	32
Tasman	4	—	—	—	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 447</i>	<i>1 706</i>	<i>3 368</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>6 688</i>
Northern					
Break O'Day	30	19	30	4	83
Dorset	20	10	59	1	90
Flinders	12	1	8	—	21
George Town	39	56	237	6	338
Launceston	487	619	1 129	44	2 279
Meander Valley	27	59	87	1	174
Northern Midlands	20	44	83	5	152
West Tamar	18	45	54	1	118
<i>Total</i>	<i>653</i>	<i>853</i>	<i>1 687</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>3 255</i>
Mersey–Lyell					
Burnie	156	225	499	12	892
Central Coast	118	151	261	6	536
Circular Head	3	38	91	5	137
Devonport	256	305	547	27	1 135
Kentish	6	2	34	—	42
King Island	3	—	10	—	13
Latrobe	28	10	70	—	108
Waratah/Wynyard	100	97	178	7	382
West Coast	10	12	26	1	49
<i>Total</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>840</i>	<i>1 716</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>3 294</i>
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>2 780</b>	<b>3 399</b>	<b>6 771</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>13 237</b>

Source: Tasmanian Housing Information System, Department of Health and Human Services



Occupants Of all public rental occupants in Tasmania at 28 February 2001, 51.1% lived in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 24.6% in the Northern Region and 24.3% in the Mersey–Lyell Region. The largest proportion of public rental occupants for each of the regions and for Tasmania was in the 5–14 age group. State-wide, the 5–14 age group accounted for 19.4% of all occupants. Persons aged 65 and over, accounted for 11.0% of public rental occupants in the State.

Launceston local government area (LGA) had the most public rental occupants with 17.1% of all occupants State-wide, followed by Brighton with 13.7% and Clarence with 13.5%.

## 9.5 PUBLIC RENTAL OCCUPANTS, BY AGE — AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2001

<i>Local government area</i>	<i>0–4yrs</i>	<i>5–14yrs</i>	<i>15–24yrs</i>	<i>25–34yrs</i>	<i>35–44yrs</i>	<i>45–54yrs</i>	<i>55–64yrs</i>	<i>65–74yrs</i>	<i>75+yrs</i>	<i>All occupants</i>
Greater Hobart–Southern										
Brighton	514	891	860	569	505	376	232	115	47	4 109
Central Highlands	—	1	—	1	2	1	2	4	—	11
Clarence	371	807	735	506	518	417	270	244	191	4 059
Derwent Valley	51	127	114	77	81	62	41	49	34	636
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	9	29	17	14	14	8	5	10	2	108
Glenorchy	250	677	619	389	464	440	350	341	302	3 832
Hobart	64	176	180	128	201	177	138	95	121	1 280
Huon Valley	15	70	31	35	33	24	11	18	13	250
Kingborough	48	191	158	84	112	74	59	42	39	807
Sorell	10	36	32	13	24	17	19	14	11	176
Southern Midlands	8	12	13	5	5	8	7	8	6	72
Tasman	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 340</i>	<i>3 017</i>	<i>2 759</i>	<i>1 821</i>	<i>1 960</i>	<i>1 604</i>	<i>1 135</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>767</i>	<i>15 343</i>
Northern										
Break O'Day	22	33	28	20	27	13	15	9	12	179
Dorset	25	24	37	33	20	16	21	15	10	201
Flinders	1	5	1	2	6	4	—	3	6	28
George Town	71	117	142	82	99	79	53	40	30	713
Launceston	492	1 003	851	670	627	467	423	337	249	5 119
Meander Valley	33	94	75	44	56	47	36	28	15	428
Northern Midlands	41	106	73	47	61	35	24	25	14	426
West Tamar	16	57	46	40	34	21	28	22	11	275
<i>Total</i>	<i>701</i>	<i>1 439</i>	<i>1 253</i>	<i>938</i>	<i>930</i>	<i>682</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>7 369</i>
Mersey–Lyell										
Burnie	171	335	344	249	217	176	138	98	72	1 800
Central Coast	106	213	227	149	157	93	95	84	59	1 183
Circular Head	28	47	58	36	46	35	28	13	7	298
Devonport	255	514	440	376	339	253	193	154	132	2 656
Kentish	7	35	24	11	21	11	6	2	4	121
King Island	5	7	5	6	3	1	3	1	—	31
Latrobe	24	48	30	41	27	20	21	25	14	250
Waratah/Wynyard	67	166	163	113	113	76	78	54	39	869
West Coast	7	11	16	11	11	12	3	5	2	78
<i>Total</i>	<i>670</i>	<i>1 376</i>	<i>1 307</i>	<i>992</i>	<i>934</i>	<i>677</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>436</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>7 286</i>
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>2 711</b>	<b>5 832</b>	<b>5 319</b>	<b>3 751</b>	<b>3 824</b>	<b>2 963</b>	<b>2 300</b>	<b>1 855</b>	<b>1 443</b>	<b>29 998</b>

Source: Tasmanian Housing Information System, Department of Health and Human Services

Public housing waiting list At 28 February 2001, there were 1,697 active applications for public housing in Tasmania. These applications comprised 3,214 people (including children). Of these people, 57.7% resided in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 22.0% in the Northern Region and 20.2% in the Mersey–Lyell Region. State-wide, 29.5% of people had been waiting for public housing for 8 weeks–6 months, 25.3% for 6 months–1 year and 21.3% for less than 8 weeks. Some 23.9% of people had been waiting for more than 1 year, and 5.4% of all people had been waiting for more than 3 years. Glenorchy local government area (LGA) had the most people on the waiting list with 18.3%, followed by Launceston with 14.4% and Clarence with 12.5%.

## 9.6 PEOPLE WAITING FOR PUBLIC HOUSING, BY LENGTH OF WAIT — AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2001(a)

<i>Local government area(b)</i>	<8wks <i>no.</i>	8wks–6mths <i>no.</i>	6mths–1yr <i>no.</i>	1–2yrs <i>no.</i>	2–3yrs <i>no.</i>	3–4yrs <i>no.</i>	4–5yrs <i>no.</i>	5+yrs <i>no.</i>	<i>All persons</i>
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>									
Brighton	79	41	37	15	—	—	—	—	172
Central Highlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarence	67	125	89	86	11	13	3	9	403
Derwent Valley	5	15	13	16	—	—	—	—	49
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	—	3	2	4	4	—	—	—	13
Glenorchy	80	174	177	72	28	31	12	15	589
Hobart	40	111	100	75	31	6	8	9	380
Huon Valley	2	19	10	9	—	8	1	—	49
Kingborough	25	32	36	18	9	—	7	7	134
Sorell	5	10	20	21	1	—	—	3	60
Southern Midlands	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	7
Tasman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1 856</b>
<b>Northern</b>									
Break O'Day	5	10	7	11	2	—	—	—	35
Dorset	1	1	8	4	—	—	—	—	14
Flinders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George Town	26	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	36
Launceston	121	142	124	60	6	8	—	2	463
Meander Valley	7	17	11	9	2	7	5	1	59
Northern Midlands	5	14	14	12	3	—	—	—	48
West Tamar	4	9	16	21	—	2	1	—	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>708</b>
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>									
Burnie	44	23	7	3	—	—	—	—	77
Central Coast	32	43	36	8	2	—	—	—	121
Circular Head	8	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	15
Devonport	88	111	70	24	16	13	2	—	324
Kentish	12	7	11	—	4	—	—	—	34
King Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latrobe	6	22	15	—	—	—	—	—	43
Waratah/Wynyard	19	5	2	4	1	—	—	—	31
West Coast	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>650</b>
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3 214</b>

(a) Refers to total household applicants including children.

(b) Refers to current residence.

Source: Tasmanian Housing Information System, Department of Health and Human Services

ENGINEERING  
CONSTRUCTION

The total value of engineering construction work done increased by \$28.6m from 1997–98 to 1999–2000. The largest increase in expenditure was on Electricity generation, transmission and distribution, an increase from \$13.5m in 1997–98 to \$41.3m in 1999–2000, followed by work on Sewerage and drainage with an increase from \$5.7m in 1997–98 to \$14.3m in 1999–2000. There was also a significant increase in expenditure on Railways with \$0.1m being spent in 1997–98, compared with \$5.7m in 1999–2000. Despite an increase in expenditure in a number of types of engineering construction, Roads, highways and subdivisions decreased from \$113.6m in 1997–98 to \$97.3m in 1999–2000.

## 9.7 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION, VALUE OF WORK DONE

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Type	\$m	\$m	\$m
Roads, highways and subdivisions	113.6	97.0	97.3
Bridges	2.4	1.7	7.1
Railways	0.1	—	5.7
Harbours	3.5	7.2	1.8
Water storage and supply	5.8	6.5	8.6
Sewerage and drainage	5.7	17.5	14.3
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	13.5	63.3	41.3
Pipelines	0.1	0.1	—
Recreation	15.6	14.1	15.6
Heavy industry	7.2	8.0	3.4
Telecommunications	56.7	45.9	53.3
Other	1.2	0.5	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>225.4</b>	<b>262.0</b>	<b>254.0</b>

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



## CHAPTER 10

## PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

### AGRICULTURE

**Establishments** There were 4,446 establishments with agricultural activity with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more at 31 March 1999. This was 0.8% lower than the number at 31 March 1998.

The Mersey–Lyell Region continues to have the largest number of establishments, with 39.0% of the State's establishments in 1999. The Northern Region followed with 35.6% of all establishments and the Greater Hobart–Southern Region with 25.4%.

### 10.1 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS(a)

Region	1997(b)	1998(b)	1999(b)
	no.	no.	no.
Greater Hobart–Southern	1 146	1 138	1 129
Northern	1 605	1 584	1 583
Mersey–Lyell	1 785	1 761	1 734
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>4 536</b>	<b>4 482</b>	<b>4 446</b>

(a) Establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more.

(b) At 31 March.

Source: ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity Survey.

**Gross value of agricultural production** The gross value of agricultural commodities produced in Tasmania for 1998–99 was \$699.9m, an increase of 9.2% or \$59.1m on 1996–97. The major contributor to the gross value of production was crops (including pastures, grasses and fruit), with 49.3%, followed by livestock products, 33.1%, and livestock slaughterings, 17.6%.

Agricultural establishments in the Mersey–Lyell Region made the most valuable contribution to the gross value of production in Tasmania, with 43.5% of production. This was followed by the Northern Region, 35.5%, and Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 20.9%.

### 10.2 GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION(a)

	Greater Hobart–Southern		Northern		Mersey–Lyell		Tasmania	
	1996–97	1998–99	1996–97	1998–99	1996–97	1998–99	1996–97	1998–99
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Crops (includes fruit)	79.2	78.9	85.5	107.4	133.2	158.8	297.9	345.0
Livestock slaughterings	28.6	28.0	47.9	48.5	40.6	46.8	117.1	123.3
Livestock products	45.5	39.7	94.5	92.7	85.8	99.2	225.8	231.5
<b>Total agriculture</b>	<b>153.3</b>	<b>146.6</b>	<b>227.9</b>	<b>248.6</b>	<b>259.6</b>	<b>304.7</b>	<b>640.8</b>	<b>699.9</b>

(a) Reference period for crops, pastures and grasses is 31 March. Reference period for livestock slaughterings and other disposals and livestock products is 30 June.

Source: ABS data available on request, Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced.

Crops and pastures Tasmanian crop and pasture production is dominated by the production of cereals and pastures for hay. In 1998–99, total pasture produced was 250,011 tonnes, with 95.7% of this from non-lucerne pasture. Total production of crops for hay was 14,311 tonnes. Of this, 71.5% was cereal production.

Barley is the main broadacre crop grown in Tasmania, with 30,044 tonnes produced in 1998–99, a decrease of 14.7% on 1996–97. While the production of barley decreased, other cereals for grain increased during the period, the largest occurred in wheat production, 131.9% between 1996–97 and 1998–99.

The production of legumes for grain increased between 1996–97 and 1998–99. Lupin production had the largest increase with 184.9% (188 tonnes to 536 tonnes), followed by field pea production with 65.4%.

### 10.3 CROPS AND PASTURES — YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH

	Greater Hobart–Southern		Northern		Mersey–Lyell		Tasmania	
	1997	1999	1997	1999	1997	1999	1997	1999
<i>Crops and pastures</i>	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Cereals for grain								
Barley	8 570	8 180	22 999	19 327	3 668	2 537	35 237	30 044
Oats	3 400	3 141	10 310	11 057	272	205	13 983	14 402
Triticale	431	183	5 689	7 263	1 176	2 288	7 296	9 734
Wheat	1 202	1 497	5 403	13 368	944	2 640	7 549	17 506
Legumes for grain								
Field peas	263	293	273	663	42	—	578	956
Lupins	5	10	61	253	122	273	188	536
Crops and pastures for hay								
Lucerne	4 970	4 411	6 275	5 667	1 216	743	12 461	10 821
Other pasture	25 584	22 920	87 161	97 815	91 072	118 455	203 816	239 190
<i>Total pasture</i>	30 554	27 331	93 436	103 483	92 287	119 197	216 277	250 011
Cereal crops	1 115	2 163	3 380	6 250	1 131	*1 821	5 626	10 234
Non-cereal crops	345	572	1 693	2 103	1 945	**	3 983	4 077
<i>Total crops</i>	1 460	2 735	5 072	8 352	3 077	*3 224	9 609	14 311

Source: ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity Survey.

Fruit Apples dominated fruit production, with 62,271 tonnes produced in the State during 1998–99. A large proportion of the total apple production (74.3%) for 1998–99 was grown in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region (46,296 tonnes). State cherry production increased by 36.2%, from 185 tonnes in 1996–97 to 252 tonnes in 1998–99. The production of blackcurrants in the State fell by 82.6% over the same period, from 928 tonnes to 161 tonnes.

## 10.4 FRUIT PRODUCTION (SELECTED) — YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH

	Greater Hobart–Southern		Northern		Mersey–Lyell		Tasmania	
	1997	1999	1997	1999	1997	1999	1997	1999
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Pomme Fruit								
Apples	42 829	46 296	4 695	4 847	8 125	11 128	55 649	62 271
Nashi	4	7	13	29	4	3	21	39
Pears	427	438	197	205	118	86	742	730
Stone fruit								
Apricots	204	**	1	—	—	—	205	**
Cherries	115	*172	12	*2	57	*78	185	252
Nectarines	30	*70	8	—	3	—	41	*70
Peaches	11	*36	6	—	—	—	17	*36
Berry fruit								
Blackcurrants	662	161	88	—	178	—	928	161
Blueberries	15	**	26	**	2	**	42	**
Raspberries	47	*133	35	18	23	**	104	*152
Strawberries	93	125	11	**	26	*7	129	151

Source: ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity Survey.

**Vegetables** Tasmania's production of vegetable crops is dominated by beans, carrots, green peas, onions (white and brown) and potatoes. From 1996–97 to 1998–99, the production of carrots increased by 62.2%, from 22,546 tonnes to 36,561 tonnes. Green peas decreased by 13.7%, from 71,737 tonnes to 61,892 tonnes, and potato production increased by 3.2%, from 317,448 tonnes to 327,482 tonnes. Onion production stayed steady over the period: 59,677 tonnes in 1996–97 and 60,471 tonnes in 1998–99.

## 10.5 VEGETABLE PRODUCTION (SELECTED) — YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH

	Greater Hobart–Southern		Northern		Mersey–Lyell		Tasmania	
	1997	1999	1997	1999	1997	1999	1997	1999
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Beans	292	—	3 536	2 598	10 326	9 270	14 154	11 868
Broccoli	224	*244	594	765	3 435	3 715	4 253	4 723
Brussels sprouts	—	—	23	—	869	605	892	605
Cabbages	275	*79	283	87	1 926	1 181	2 484	1 347
Carrots	39	**	3 437	3 833	19 070	32 719	22 546	36 561
Cauliflower	350	*326	401	*123	4 101	4 411	4 851	4 861
Celery	—	—	—	—	389	569	389	569
Cucumber	113	*169	5	*2	39	38	157	209
Green peas	10 283	11 557	33 018	28 714	28 435	21 621	71 737	61 892
Lettuces	1 820	1 387	363	35	274	422	2 457	1 844
Mushrooms	571	188	—	—	285	457	856	645
Onions (white and brown)	1 028	*949	11 133	13 527	47 517	45 996	59 677	60 471
Parsnips	—	—	900	*46	390	491	1 290	538
Potatoes	4 890	7 019	105 493	135 661	207 066	184 802	317 448	327 482
Pumpkins	31	n.p.	141	136	1 714	2 064	1 885	2 211
Spring onions	46	*55	3	—	87	179	136	234
Swedes	96	**	374	**	3 330	2 272	3 801	2 801
Sweet corn	94	9	497	—	4 761	53	5 352	62
Tomatoes	270	326	191	228	221	349	682	903

Source: ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity Survey.

Livestock Cattle, sheep, lambs, pigs and chickens for egg production are some of the livestock produced in Tasmania. The total cattle number for Tasmania at 31 March 1999 was 724,400 head. Of these, 67.8% were for meat. Between 1996–97 and 1998–99, sheep and lamb production decreased, by 4.4% (3,976,600 to 3,801,100), as did chickens for egg production, by 30.8%. Pig production also fell, by 8.4% (from 23,900 head to 21,900 head).

A large proportion of the production of cattle for meat and milk was centred in the Northern Region, 38.1%, and the Mersey–Lyell Region, 50.2%. In 1998–99, the Northern Region accounted for 60.7% of State pig production and 51.5% of State sheep and lamb production.

## 10.6 LIVESTOCK — YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH

	<i>Greater Hobart–Southern</i>		<i>Northern</i>		<i>Mersey–Lyell</i>		<i>Tasmania</i>	
	1997	1999	1997	1999	1997	1999	1997	1999
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Cattle								
Meat	89.0	77.8	213.1	191.0	212.4	222.6	514.6	491.4
Milk	6.3	7.3	77.9	85.0	126.4	140.6	210.6	232.9
<i>Total</i>	95.3	85.1	291.0	276.0	338.8	363.3	725.2	724.4
Sheep and lambs	1 780.0	1 664.2	2 014.2	1 958.2	182.4	178.7	3 976.6	3 801.1
Pigs	2.3	2.8	17.3	13.3	4.2	5.8	23.9	21.9
Chickens								
For egg production	154.5	138.1	93.6	153.2	38.5	31.0	286.7	322.3

Source: ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity Survey.



Vineyards Although the wine industry in Tasmania is small compared to that in some other States, between 1999 and 2000 the number of the State's vineyards increased by 10.9%, from 119 to 132, while the number of planted hectares increased by 22.9% from 595 hectares to 731 hectares. The largest increase occurred in the number of vineyards planted between 5 and 10 hectares, with an increase of 35.3% during the same period.

## 10.7 VINEYARDS

Region(a)	Number										Area	
	Less than 5 hectares		5 to 10 hectares		More than 10 hectares		Total vineyards		1999	2000	1999	2000
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	ha	ha		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
North East	5	3	1	3	9	9	15	15	234	232		
Tamar Valley	22	24	5	5	4	6	31	35	160	253		
Coal Valley	23	26	4	5	1	1	28	32	75	94		
Derwent Valley	11	11	1	2	1	1	13	14	43	44		
East Coast	6	6	4	6	—	—	10	12	37	52		
Huon/Channel	14	15	1	1	—	1	15	17	26	33		
North West	6	6	1	1	—	—	7	7	20	23		
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>731</b>		

(a) Refer to Vineyards in the Glossary for region coverage.

Source: Office of the Commissioner for Licensing.

The total grape yield in 2000 was 3,263 tonnes, a slight increase of 2.0% from 1999. Vineyards in the Tamar Valley, the North East (around Pipers Brook) and the North West (around Devonport) produced 2,451 tonnes or 75.1% of total State yield. Yield from the south (Coal Valley, Derwent Valley, Huon/Channel) decreased by 17.0%, from 754 tonnes to 626 tonnes in 2000. Yield from the East Coast increased by 5.1%, from 177 to 186 tonnes, to account for 5.7% of yield in the State.

## 10.8 VINEYARD YIELD

Region(a)	Yield		Proportion of State yield	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	tonnes	tonnes	%	%
North East	1 046	1 144	33	35
Tamar Valley	1 149	1 247	36	38
Coal Valley	385	331	12	10
Derwent Valley	277	198	9	6
East Coast	177	186	5	6
Huon/Channel	92	97	3	3
North West	73	60	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 199</b>	<b>3 263</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Refer to Vineyards in the Glossary for region coverage.

Source: Office of the Commissioner for Licensing.

## MINING

**Mining industry** Mining industry turnover increased from \$372m in 1995–96 to \$478m in 1998–99, an increase of 28.5%. Over the same period, value added figures decreased by 14.1%, from \$217m to \$187m.

While turnover and profits increased between 1995–96 and 1998–99, the size of the workforce decreased, by 25.0% from 1,206 to 905, and wages and salaries also decreased, by 28.2% from \$85m to \$61m.

### 10.9 MINING INDUSTRY

	Unit	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Turnover	\$m	372	434	424	478
Value added	\$m	217	220	164	187
Net capital expenditure	\$m	126	40	49	43
Purchases and selected expenses	\$m	160	219	247	296
Royalties (total coal mining and metal ore mining)	\$m	6.0	8.7	8.3	8.2
Royalties as a proportion of value added	%	2.8	4.0	5.1	4.4
Establishments	no.	9	10	11	9
Wages and salaries	\$m	71	85	67	61
Employment					
Males	no.	1 115	955	886	834
Females	no.	91	84	94	71
Persons	no.	1 206	1 039	980	905

Source: Australian Mining Industry (Cat. no. 8414.0); Mining Operations, Australia (Cat. no. 8415.0).

**Mineral concentrates** During 1997–98, production of iron (pellets) resumed with the re-opening of the Savage River Mine (Mersey–Lyell Region) under new ownership, and since then production at the mine has increased by 152.0%, from 820,800 tonnes in 1997–98 to 2,068,300 tonnes in 1999–2000.

Between 1996–97 and 1999–2000, the production of lead-zinc decreased, by 79.2% from 38,000 tonnes to 7,900 tonnes. The decline in lead-zinc production was due to the closure of the Hellyer Mine on the West Coast (Mersey–Lyell Region) in 2000.

### 10.10 MINERAL CONCENTRATES

	Copper	Iron (pellets)	Lead	Lead-zinc	Tin	Zinc
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
1996–97	99.7	809.4	101.4	38.0	16.3	356.9
1997–98	109.6	820.8	84.6	26.2	16.2	335.4
1998–99	113.5	1 816.1	101.8	12.6	12.5	382.3
1999–2000	104.3	2 068.3	98.7	7.9	14.8	311.9

Source: Mineral Resources Tasmania, Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources.

## FORESTRY

Timber production In 1999–2000, there were 4,526,800 cubic metres of logs delivered to mills for woodchipping, an increase of 29.0% from 1995–96. Logs delivered to sawmills and plywood mills totalled 936,900 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.6% over the same period. In 1999–2000, chipped and ground wood production reached 5,145,300 cubic metres, an increase of 34.7% from 1995–96. Sawn, peeled and sliced timber production in 1999–2000 was 366,000 cubic metres, an increase of 4.8% from 1995–96.

### 10.11 LOGS MILLED AND CHIPPED

	<i>Tasmanian logs delivered for milling</i>	<i>Sawn, peeled and sliced timber produced(a)</i>	<i>Tasmanian logs delivered for chipping and grinding(b)</i>	<i>Chipped and ground wood produced</i>
	'000 m <sup>3</sup>	'000 m <sup>3</sup>	'000 m <sup>3</sup>	'000 tonnes
1995–96	960.9	349.3	3 510.0	3 820.1
1996–97	871.9	328.5	3 207.4	3 609.3
1997–98	880.3	344.2	3 998.1	4 440.1
1998–99	875.4	334.8	3 459.6	3 929.9
1999–2000	936.9	366.0	4 526.8	5 145.3

(a) Includes Blackwood, Myrtle, Sassafras etc.

(b) Includes log equivalent of limbwood and billets.

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

## AQUACULTURE

**Employment** A total of 697 people were employed in the Tasmanian aquaculture industry during 1999–2000, an increase of 53.5% from 1995–96. Of these, 62.7% were permanently employed.

Between 1995–96 and 1999–2000, the number of people permanently employed in the Finfish industry increased by 109.9%, from 91 to 191.

### 10.12 AQUACULTURE INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

	<i>Finfish fishery</i>		<i>Shellfish fishery</i>		<i>Total fishery</i>		
	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Casual</i>	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Casual</i>	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Casual</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
1995–96	91	43	171	149	262	192	454
1996–97	136	56	198	168	334	224	558
1997–98	150	57	210	216	360	273	633
1998–99	170	58	220	207	390	265	655
1999–2000	191	59	246	201	437	260	697

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

**Production** The value of aquaculture commodities produced (at farm gate value) in Tasmania in 1999–2000 was \$100.4m, an increase of 35.3% or \$26.2m from 1996–97).

In 1999–2000, the largest contributor to the gross value of aquaculture production was salmonids with 84.5% of the total, followed by Pacific oysters with 13.1%. Other aquaculture commodities, including seahorses, scallops, abalone and native oysters, accounted for 1.5% of production.

Between 1996–97 and 1999–2000, salmon production increased by 52.8%, from 7140.1 to 10,906.8 tonnes, while Pacific oyster production increased by 26.8%, from 2,807,549 dozen to 3,561,179 dozen. Mussel production, in contrast, decreased from 343.4 tonnes to 239.2 tonnes, 30.3%.

### 10.13 AQUACULTURE INDUSTRY

<i>Species</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1996–97</i>	<i>1997–98</i>	<i>1998–99</i>	<i>1999–2000</i>
PRODUCTION					
Salmonids	tonnes	7 140.1	7 068.8	9 195.4	10 906.8
Pacific oysters	doz	2 807 549	2 647 964	3 145 068	3 561 179
Mussels	tonnes	343.4	184.8	236.3	239.2
FARM GATE VALUE					
Salmonids	\$m	61.6	63.6	71.5	84.8
Pacific oysters	\$m	10.7	10.5	11.6	13.2
Mussels	\$m	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.8
Other(a)	\$m	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.5
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>100.4</b>

(a) Includes seahorses, scallops, abalone, and native oysters.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

## CHAPTER 11

## ENVIRONMENT

### ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

In 1999, 57.0% of Tasmanians were concerned about environmental problems, down from 64.6% in 1998. In both years, the percentage of Tasmanians concerned about environmental problems was lower than the percentage of Australians concerned about such issues.

Environment protection expenditure by local government authorities in Tasmania totalled \$94.9m (4.5% of national environment protection expenditure) during 1998–99, while expenditure on natural resource management totalled \$71.4m (5.4% of national expenditure on natural resource management) over the same period. This meant that \$202 per capita was spent on environmental protection in Tasmania, and \$151 per capita on natural resource management.

### 11.1 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENDITURE

	Tasmania	Australia
Persons concerned about environmental problems (a)		
1998	64.6	71.1
1999	57.0	68.7
Environment protection expenditure, 1998–99(b)(c)		
\$m	94.9	2 126.1
\$ per capita	202	114
Natural resource management expenditure, 1998–99(b)(d)		
\$m	71.4	1 331.1
\$ per capita	151	71

(a) Data relates to persons aged 18 years and over who were usual residents of private dwellings. Field testing suggests that respondent views are somewhat unstable. Caution should be exercised in interpreting these data.

(b) Relates to expenditure by local government authorities.

(c) Environment protection data cover activities that prevent, reduce or eliminate pressures on the environment arising from social and economic activities. They also cover activities aimed at repairing or restoring damage after it has occurred.

(d) Natural resource management activities include the management of natural assets (trees, land, water, minerals, biodiversity) and activities aimed at making more efficient use of these resources.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0); *Environmental Expenditure: Local Government, Australia* (Cat. no. 4611.0).

### Environmental complaints

The Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment received a total of 1,012 environmental complaints in 2000, compared to 1,057 in 1999. The North West and West Coast region recorded the highest number of complaints in both years, although the figure for 2000 (407) was lower than the figure recorded for 1999 (538). In each year the majority of these complaints (66.2% in 1999 and 71.5% in 2000) related to air pollution.

Environmental complaints  
*continued*

Air pollution was also the most common type of complaint in the Hobart and Southern region in both 1999 and 2000. This region recorded a total of 331 environmental complaints in 1999, and 321 in 2000. The Launceston and North Eastern region recorded the lowest number of complaints in both 1999 and 2000, but was the only region to record an increase in environmental complaints over this period, from 188 in 1999 to 284 in 2000. In 1999 the largest proportion of complaints in this region related to water pollution (48.4%), while in 2000 air pollution (43.0%) was the most common cause of complaint, as it was in the other regions. Complaints relating to the use of chemicals were least common in all regions for both years.

## 11.2 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLAINTS(a)(b)

Complaint issue	Hobart and Southern		Launceston and North Eastern		North West and West Coast		Tasmania	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Noise	61	44	38	47	55	26	154	117
Air	152	155	47	122	356	291	555	568
Water	80	76	91	95	103	64	274	235
Waste	8	13	2	4	5	6	15	23
Oil	30	32	10	16	17	20	57	68
Chemicals	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>1 057</b>	<b>1 012</b>

(a) This data concerns complaints dealt with by the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, usually relating to larger-scale (often industrial) operations. Complaints of a more minor nature fall within the jurisdiction of individual local governments.

(b) Regions are classified using the (03)62, (03)63 and (03)64 telephone directory areas. Refer to map in Appendix 1.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

## ATMOSPHERE

**Climate** Annual averages at selected stations around Tasmania show that the Macquarie Island station has the lowest mean maximum air temperature of 6.6°C, while Liawenee has the lowest mean minimum air temperature of 1.5°C. St. Helens has the highest mean maximum air temperature of 18.5°C, closely followed by Launceston with 18.4°C, while the highest mean minimum air temperature of 10.4°C is recorded at Eddystone Point. Annual rainfall is highest in Queenstown, which has an average of 2,529 millimetres per year, while Hobart airport is the driest station, recording an average annual rainfall of 505 millimetres. Among stations at which sunshine is monitored, Launceston airport is the sunniest, with an average of 6.9 daily hours of bright sunshine. By contrast, Macquarie Island receives on average only 2.3 daily hours of bright sunshine.

## 11.3 ANNUAL CLIMATIC AVERAGES, SELECTED STATIONS(a)

<i>Station</i>	<i>Mean maximum air temperature</i>	<i>Mean minimum air temperature</i>	<i>Annual rainfall</i>	<i>Mean daily hours bright sunshine</i>
	°C	°C	mm	hours
Barren Tier	10.2	3.1	n.a.	n.a.
Bicheno	17.6	9.3	688	6.2
Burnie	16.7	9.2	978	n.a.
Bushy Park	17.5	6.0	579	n.a.
Devonport airport	16.5	7.7	789	n.a.
Dover	16.2	6.6	887	n.a.
Eddystone Point	16.9	10.4	777	n.a.
Fingal	17.8	5.1	610	n.a.
Flinders Island	17.6	9.6	758	6.4
Hobart	16.8	8.2	620	5.9
Hobart airport	17.4	8.0	505	6.3
King Island airport	16.5	9.7	869	n.a.
Launceston	18.4	7.1	678	n.a.
Launceston airport	16.9	6.2	683	6.9
Liawenee	12.0	1.5	1 056	6.6
Macquarie Island	6.6	3.0	949	2.3
Queenstown	n.a.	n.a.	2 529	n.a.
Scottsdale	17.3	7.0	1 028	n.a.
Smithton aerodrome	16.9	7.8	923	n.a.
St. Helens post office	18.5	7.4	774	n.a.
Strahan airport	16.2	7.7	1 483	n.a.
Strathgordon	13.9	6.2	2 497	4.0
Swansea	17.8	7.7	598	6.1

(a) Averages as at February 2001.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

Air pollution Australian industrial facilities using more than a specified amount of the chemicals listed are required to estimate and report emissions of these substances annually. For example, there were 61 Tasmanian facilities reporting emissions of carbon monoxide in 1999–2000.

State and Territory environment authorities also estimated emissions from non-industry sources and facilities using less than the specified amount of chemicals listed on the National Pollutant Inventory (NPI).

## 11.4 ESTIMATED EMISSIONS OF SELECTED POLLUTANTS BY SOURCE(a)(b) — 1999–2000

Source	Carbon monoxide '000 kg	Lead & compounds kg	Mercury & compounds kg	Oxides of nitrogen '000 kg	Particulate matter 10.0 µm(c) '000 kg	Sulfur dioxide '000 kg	Total volatile organic compounds(d) '000kg
Specified Tasmanian reporting facilities	20 000	4 300	180	5 400	2 700	7 800	1 100
Other, aggregate sources							
Industry(e)							
Hobart airshed	110	950	16	130	1 100	340	480
Launceston airshed	18	490	9	470	550	190	340
Transport(f)							
Hobart airshed	51 000	11 000	3	6 000	200	100	420
Launceston airshed	27 000	6 000	0	3 200	130	140	53
Other(g)							
Hobart airshed	23 000	49	3	360	2 400	370	7 300
Launceston airshed	14 000	52	1	200	1 300	75	4 500

(a) Refer to National Pollutant Inventory in the Glossary for a description of the airsheds that relate to these data.

(b) Data is derived using best estimate methodologies, not direct measurement. Accuracy of data will vary according to the estimation technique used. Estimates as at March 2001.

(c) Dust particles of any substance that are less than 10 micrometres diameter.

(d) A grouping of a wide range of volatile organic chemical compounds (substances made up of predominantly carbon and hydrogen) to simplify reporting when these are present in ambient air or emissions.

(e) Includes fuel combustion from facilities with emissions below the reporting threshold, service stations, motor vehicle refinishing, cutback bitumen, bakeries, dry cleaning, and print shops/graphic arts.

(f) Includes motor vehicles, recreational boating, aeroplanes, railways, and commercial shipping/boating.

(g) Includes solid fuel burning (domestic), burning and wildfires, lawn mowing, backyard incinerators, barbeques, liquid fuel burning (domestic), gaseous fuel burning (domestic), domestic and commercial solvents and aerosols, and architectural surface coatings.

Source: National Pollutant Inventory Database ([www.npi.ea.gov.au](http://www.npi.ea.gov.au)).

In 1990, Tasmania's greenhouse gas removals totalled 2.2 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, excluding emissions from the land clearing sub-sector. In 1995, Tasmania's greenhouse gas removals totalled 3.8 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent. An increased sink from the 'Forestry and Other' sub-sector is primarily responsible for the decrease of 1.6 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent in Tasmania's net emissions over this period. Emissions attributed to transport and agriculture increased marginally.



## 11.5 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, CARBON DIOXIDE EQUIVALENTS(a)(b)(c)

Sector	1990(c)	1995(c)	Change
	<i>megatonnes</i>	<i>megatonnes</i>	<i>megatonnes</i>
Energy sector			
Stationary energy	2.6	2.0	-0.6
Transport	1.6	1.7	0.1
Fugitive emissions	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	4.2	3.7	-0.5
Industrial processes	1.0	0.7	-0.3
Agriculture	2.3	2.3	—
Forestry and other(d)(e)	-10.0	-11.0	-1.0
Waste	0.4	0.4	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-1.6</b>

(a) The National Greenhouse Gas Inventory covers the major direct greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and perfluorocarbons) and the indirect greenhouse gases carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and non methane volatile organic compounds). It also includes sulfur dioxide which is thought to influence global warming.

(b) Only greenhouse gas emissions from sources and removals by sinks resulting from human (anthropogenic) activities have been estimated. Natural processes lie outside the scope of the inventory.

(c) Emissions totals of greenhouse gases are expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalents, calculated by multiplying the emissions of each gas by its global warming potential.

(d) Excludes land clearing.

(e) 'Forestry and other' comprises the removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere due to forest growth and pasture improvement, and emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases due to forest harvesting and prescribed burning and wildfires. The figures presented here are net figures (gross emissions minus gross removals).

Source: Australian Greenhouse Office, Australia's State and Territory Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990 and 1995.

The ozone depleting potential of chlorofluorocarbons and hydrochlorofluorocarbons sold in Tasmania decreased from 3,449 in 1998–99 to 2,593 in 1999–2000. This decrease is reflected in the figures for each Region. In both years, the total ozone depleting potential of substances sold in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region was higher than in any other Region. Collections of halon for destruction are not registered at a sub-State level; however, the ozone depleting potential of registered halon collected State-wide increased from 1,851 in 1998–99 to 76,787 in 1999–2000. This was largely due to the collection of Antarctic halon registered at the Tasmanian depot.

## 11.6 OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES(a), OZONE DEPLETING POTENTIAL (ODP)(b)

	<i>Greater Hobart– Southern</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Mersey–Lyell</i>	<b>Tasmania</b>
	<i>ODP</i>	<i>ODP</i>	<i>ODP</i>	<b>ODP</b>
1998–99				
CFCs and HCFCs, sales(c)	1 938	703	807	<b>3 449</b>
Halon, collections(d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>1 851</b>
1999–2000				
CFCs and HCFCs, sales(c)	1 538	467	588	<b>2 593</b>
Halon, collections(d)(e)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>76 787</b>

(a) This table excludes data on Methyl bromide, another ozone depleting substance used in Tasmania for fumigation and agricultural applications. Data on this substance is not available.

(b) The Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP) of a substance reflects the combination of percentage (by weight) of chlorine and bromine atoms and the lifetime of the compound in the atmosphere.

(c) CFCs (Chlorofluorocarbons) and HCFCs (Hydrofluorocarbons) are ozone depleting substances used in refrigeration and air conditioning. Sales of these substances are registered with the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

(d) Halon is an ozone depleting gas used in yellow fire extinguishers. Halon is collected by DASCEM, the Centre for Environmental Management, for safe disposal at the National Halon Bank.

(e) The 1999–2000 figure for the ODP of halon collections in Tasmania is inflated due to the collection of Antarctic halon which was registered at the Tasmanian depot.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment; National Halon Bank.

Both nitrogen and phosphorus are essential nutrients for all forms of life. However, high levels of these substances pose an environmental hazard. High concentrations of total nitrogen and total phosphorous are often associated with algal blooms (including toxic blue-green algal blooms), as well as dense aquatic plant growth. This process of high nutrient input and algal growth is known as eutrophication, which can lead to water that does not support aquatic life.

Emissions of nitrogen in 1999–2000 were estimated to be higher to the Derwent water catchment area (1,306,105 kg) than to the Tamar/Esk catchment area, where emissions were estimated at 795,601 kg. This can be partially explained by the larger catchment area of the Derwent. Estimated emissions of phosphorous, however, were higher to the Tamar/Esk catchment (381,550 kg) than to the Derwent catchment (266,504 kg).

The highest estimated emissions of nitrogen were generated by agriculture to the Derwent catchment area (520,000 kg) and by woodland in the Tamar/Esk catchment area (420,000 kg). Agriculture was responsible for the highest estimated emissions of phosphorous to both catchments; 170,000 kg to the Derwent catchment, and 290,000 kg to the Tamar/Esk catchment. Sewage treatment plants also generated high estimated emissions of both nitrogen and phosphorous to both water catchments.

## 11.7 ESTIMATED EMISSIONS OF NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS BY SOURCE, DERWENT AND TAMAR/ESK WATER CATCHMENTS(a)(b) — 1999–2000

	<i>Derwent</i>		<i>Tamar/Esk</i>	
	<i>Total nitrogen</i>	<i>Total phosphorus</i>	<i>Total nitrogen</i>	<i>Total phosphorus</i>
	<i>kg</i>	<i>kg</i>	<i>kg</i>	<i>kg</i>
Agriculture	520 000	170 000	91 000	290 000
Alpine heath	68	3	1	—
Alpine scrub	37	1	n.a.	n.a.
Bare(c)	26 000	2 100	25 000	2 000
Buttongrass	18 000	1 200	8 600	850
Fish farm (aquaculture)	19 000	1 800	n.a.	n.a.
Forest	190 000	19 000	120 000	12 000
Non reporting facility	13 000	—	n.a.	n.a.
Rainforest	77 000	7 700	23 000	2 300
Scrub	44 000	4 500	20 000	2 000
Sewage treatment plant	130 000	31 000	53 000	24 000
Suburb	12 000	2 100	12 000	2 200
Urban	17 000	3 100	23 000	4 200
Woodland	240 000	24 000	420 000	42 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 310 000</b>	<b>270 000</b>	<b>800 000</b>	<b>380 000</b>

(a) Data derived using best estimate methodologies, not direct measurement. Accuracy of data will vary according to the estimation technique used. Estimates as at March 2001.

(b) Refer to National Pollutant Inventory in the Glossary for a description of the water catchments that relate to these data.

(c) No vegetation cover.

Source: National Pollutant Inventory Database ([www.npi.ea.gov.au](http://www.npi.ea.gov.au)).

## LAND

Land tenure As at January 2001, 38.4% of land in Tasmania was private property. The Northern Region had the largest proportion of private property (54.0%), followed by the Greater Hobart–Southern Region (38.9%) and the Mersey–Lyell Region (24.1%). National park covered the second-largest proportion of land in the State (20.6%). The Greater Hobart–Southern Region had the greatest proportion of National park (29.1%), followed by the Mersey–Lyell Region (22.8%). The Northern Region had a relatively small proportion of National park land with only 6.8% of this region being classified as such. State forest covered 19.1% of land State-wide, making up 22.5% of the Northern Region, 20.5% of the Mersey–Lyell Region, and 15.4% of the Greater Hobart–Southern Region. The only other land classification covering over 10.0% of any region was conservation area; in the Mersey–Lyell Region, 13.3% of land was classified in this way.

### 11.8 LAND TENURE, AREAS BY CLASSIFICATION — AS AT JANUARY 2001(a)(b)

Land classification(c)	Greater Hobart–Southern		Northern		Mersey–Lyell		Total	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Commonwealth land	4 190	0.2	5 950	0.3	260	—	10 400	0.2
Conservation area	126 400	4.7	57 360	2.9	302 910	13.3	486 670	7.0
Coastal reserve	3 040	0.1	2 710	0.1	1 925	0.1	7 675	0.1
Crown reserve	30	—	70	—	—	—	100	—
Forest reserve	35 230	1.3	81 400	4.1	58 390	2.6	175 020	2.5
Game reserve	7 130	0.3	2 500	0.1	1 870	0.1	11 500	0.2
Hydro-Electric Commission conservation area(d)	—	—	270	—	—	—	270	—
Hydro-Electric Commission land	95 890	3.6	4 240	0.2	23 645	1.0	123 775	1.8
Hydro-Electric Commission State Forest(d)	300	—	10	—	270	—	580	—
Historic site	375	—	250	—	15 310	0.7	15 935	0.2
Lakeside reserve	1 120	—	80	—	60	—	1 260	—
Municipal reserve	1 965	0.1	190	—	50	—	2 205	—
Non-allocated Crown land	35 430	1.3	107 600	5.4	65 350	2.9	208 380	3.0
National park	774 100	29.1	135 600	6.8	518 600	22.8	1 428 300	20.6
Nature reserve(e)	96 550	3.6	10 400	0.5	13 050	0.6	120 000	1.7
Nature recreation area	8 000	0.3	1 600	0.1	49 950	2.2	59 550	0.9
Other crown reserve	16 065	0.6	7 650	0.4	3 560	0.2	27 275	0.4
Private property	1 035 000	38.9	1 079 050	54.0	548 925	24.1	2 662 975	38.4
Protected area	1 120	—	—	—	—	—	1 120	—
Regional reserve	—	—	35 720	1.8	193 220	8.5	228 940	3.3
River reserve	1 635	0.1	1 880	0.1	1 200	0.1	4 715	0.1
State recreation area	40	—	300	—	10	—	350	—
State forest	410 540	15.4	449 030	22.5	466 510	20.5	1 326 080	19.1
State reserve	7 300	0.3	13 500	0.7	8 500	0.4	29 300	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 661 450</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 997 360</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 273 565</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6 932 375</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Areas are approximate and were derived from digital information aggregated at a scale of 1:25,000.

(b) Areas do not constitute the total land area of Tasmania, as most reserve categories extend to low water mark and include coastal waters.

(c) Significant changes have occurred to land classifications since the Regional Forests Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998. With pending legislation, land classifications will change again as several types of crown reserve categories will become public reserves.

(d) Crown land vested in the Hydro-Electric Commission which is also set aside for a conservation purpose.

(e) Includes Macquarie Island and coastal features (approx. 87,500 ha).

Source: Forestry Tasmania, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment (Information and Land Services Division).

Land use As at March 2001, a large proportion of total rateable land was used for primary production in each Tasmanian region. Land under this classification constituted 80.2% (925,541 ha) of the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 87.6% (1,003,124 ha) of the Northern Region, and 86.7% (498,337 ha) of the Mersey–Lyell Region. Residential land made up the second largest area of total land in each Region.

The Greater Hobart–Southern Region had the highest proportions of residential land (7.2%), land used for sporting facilities (6.2%), and vacant land (4.9%). Within the Greater Hobart–Southern Region there was wide variety in the proportion of land under primary production: 93.6% of total land in the Southern Midlands local government area (LGA) was being used for this purpose, compared with 4.1% of total land in the Hobart LGA. Hobart had the highest proportions of commercial land (8.6%), land used for public service or local government purposes (13.6%), and land used for sporting facilities (28.2%) in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region and indeed in the State. Glenorchy had the highest proportions of residential land (49.4%) and vacant land (23.5%) in Tasmania. Brighton had the highest proportions of industrial land (4.4%) and of land used for quarrying and mining (3.1%) in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region.

The Northern Region had the highest proportions of land under primary production (87.6%) and land used for public service/local government purposes (1.2%) in the State. Within the Northern Region, George Town LGA stood out as having the largest proportion of land used for public service or local government purposes (11.0%), as well as the highest proportion of industrial land in Tasmania (5.8%). West Tamar had the lowest proportion of land under primary production (67.7%) and the highest proportion of residential land (19.3%) in this region, while Northern Midlands had the State's largest proportion of land under primary production (98.0%) as well as the lowest proportion of residential land (0.9%) in the State.

The Mersey–Lyell Region had the highest proportion of land used for quarrying and mining in the State (3.5%), largely due to the high proportion of land used for these purposes in the West Coast LGA (63.7%). The West Coast also featured a relatively low proportion of land used for primary production (18.8%). Devonport had the highest proportion of commercial (1.0%), industrial (3.1%) and residential (18.4%) land in this region.

# 11.9 LAND USE, AREAS(a) — AS AT MARCH 2001

Local government area	Commercial ha	Industrial ha	Primary production ha	Public service/ local govt. ha	Quarrying and mining ha	Residential ha	Sporting facility/ recreation ha	Vacant land ha	Total land ha
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>									
Brighton	68	695	6 973	199	494	3 860	626	2 783	15 699
Central Highlands	56	2	331 019	256	22	3 790	53 136	4 767	393 048
Clarence	106	223	17 617	2 134	373	8 115	2 074	—	30 642
Derwent Valley	57	492	35 016	1 032	14	8 450	—	6 289	51 350
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	232	81	124 372	2 715	446	5 717	669	5 852	140 084
Glenorchy	88	323	729	1 194	20	4 839	302	2 304	9 798
Hobart	605	59	286	952	22	2 078	1 980	1 040	7 022
Huon Valley	199	1 442	49 792	898	—	14 245	1 543	11 093	79 213
Kingborough	106	142	35 726	720	456	12 639	2 856	9 100	61 745
Sorell	38	118	43 910	156	29	5 319	141	2 431	52 141
Southern Midlands	34	3	233 419	222	13	9 371	341	5 892	249 295
Tasman	113	23	46 682	305	17	4 900	7 409	5 216	64 665
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 703</b>	<b>3 604</b>	<b>925 541</b>	<b>10 783</b>	<b>1 906</b>	<b>83 323</b>	<b>71 078</b>	<b>56 766</b>	<b>1 154 704</b>
<b>Northern</b>									
Break O'Day	134	43	84 989	249	251	5 973	12 814	7 884	112 473
Dorset	147	546	135 525	201	54	3 209	14 875	2 524	157 080
Flinders	86	5	73 919	5 285	16	3 168	126	2 804	85 409
George Town	103	2 842	35 224	5 422	163	3 796	221	1 648	49 419
Launceston	327	429	113 928	1 113	111	13 224	1 860	4 972	135 964
Meander Valley	376	242	129 655	285	100	10 655	3 567	4 808	149 688
Northern Midlands	1 094	187	393 146	491	199	3 439	714	1 854	401 124
West Tamar	170	44	36 739	236	354	10 455	974	5 260	54 231
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 438</b>	<b>4 339</b>	<b>1 003 124</b>	<b>13 282</b>	<b>1 248</b>	<b>53 917</b>	<b>35 150</b>	<b>31 754</b>	<b>1 145 388</b>
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>									
Burnie	102	388	43 452	755	580	3 322	306	878	49 783
Central Coast	117	53	41 388	431	269	6 814	452	2 212	51 735
Circular Head	388	177	139 188	1 066	112	5 353	557	776	147 619
Devonport	101	314	6 462	369	30	1 891	272	836	10 275
Kentish	319	285	45 613	121	256	5 006	761	1 966	54 327
King Island	17	71	91 676	245	25	936	204	1 015	94 189
Latrobe	56	251	29 231	681	37	2 712	931	1 353	35 251
Waratah/Wynyard	68	75	97 638	712	6 468	5 167	450	1 412	111 990
West Coast	94	44	3 689	1 227	12 477	872	278	902	19 583
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 262</b>	<b>1 659</b>	<b>498 337</b>	<b>5 607</b>	<b>20 254</b>	<b>32 072</b>	<b>4 210</b>	<b>11 351</b>	<b>574 753</b>
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>5 403</b>	<b>9 602</b>	<b>2 427 002</b>	<b>29 672</b>	<b>23 408</b>	<b>169 312</b>	<b>110 438</b>	<b>99 871</b>	<b>2 874 709</b>

(a) Figures relate to rateable property only.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

Geoconservation sites As at March 2001, there were 77 geoconservation sites in Tasmania that were classified as being of world significance. Twenty-five (32.5%) of these were in the West Bioregion, 18 (23.4%) in the Southern Ranges Bioregion, and 17 (22.1%) in the Northern Slopes Bioregion. There were none in the Flinders Bioregion. Outcrops were the most numerous type of world-significant geoconservation site (17), followed by landforms and landscapes, of which there were 16 each.

## 11.10 GEOCONSERVATION SITES OF WORLD SIGNIFICANCE(a), BY TYPE(b) — AS AT MARCH 2001

<i>Bioregion(c)</i>	<i>Cave(c)</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Coastal</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Cutting</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Landform</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Landscape</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Natural</i> <i>section</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Outcrop</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Quarry/ pit/cut</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Soil</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>geosites</i> <i>no.</i>
King	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	5
Northern Slopes	—	3	2	3	2	1	5	—	1	17
Flinders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West	2	1	1	7	5	1	5	2	1	25
Central Highlands	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	5
Northern Midlands	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Ben Lomond	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Southern Ranges	2	—	1	4	5	1	3	1	1	18
South East	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>77</b>

(a) Data relate to sites of international value in reconstructing geological/geomorphological history, or illustrates a form or process as well as any other comparable feature in the world. Rating assigned by Tasmanian Earth Science specialists.

(b) One location may feature several geoconservation sites of different types. For a definitions of these types, see the Glossary.

(c) Refer to Appendix 2 for a map of the bioregions that relate to these data.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

## BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity (or biological diversity) is the variety of life forms on earth — the different plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part. It is not static but constantly changing — increased by genetic change and evolution and reduced by processes such as habitat degradation and extinction.

Biodiversity is usually considered at three levels:

- species diversity is the variety of species on earth (plants, animals, bacteria etc.);
- ecosystem diversity is the variety of habitats, biotic communities and ecological processes; and
- genetic diversity is the variety of genetic information within and between populations of species. It is the basis of continuing evolution, and of the adaptability and survival of species.

Land cover In 1994, the Mersey–Lyell Region had the greatest proportion of land covered by rainforest (34.7%) in Tasmania. In contrast, the Greater Hobart–Southern Region was 11.5% rainforest and the Northern Region only 4.2% rainforest. Areas of forest were relatively similar across regions, varying between 16.4% and 18.8%.

The Northern Region had the greatest area of woodland. Woodland covered 36.0% of this Region and 20.9% of the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, making it the most common land cover in each. The Mersey–Lyell Region had the highest proportions of scrub (8.9%), heath/buttongrass (21.2%) and bare land (3.1%). The Northern Region had the highest proportions of agricultural land (30.2%) and urban land (0.5%).

## 11.11 LAND COVER — 1994(a)(b)

Land classification	Greater Hobart–Southern		Northern		Mersey–Lyell	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Water	99 175	3.9	8 446	0.5	15 102	0.7
Rainforest	291 679	11.5	76 728	4.2	740 833	34.7
Forest	477 146	18.8	297 676	16.4	354 146	16.6
Woodland	529 713	20.9	653 702	36.0	88 382	4.1
Scrub	183 563	7.2	37 041	2.0	189 060	8.9
Agricultural(c)	436 831	17.2	548 069	30.2	222 106	10.4
Heath/buttongrass	461 640	18.2	119 674	6.6	453 355	21.2
Bare(d)	40 548	1.6	37 043	2.0	65 190	3.1
Urban	8 397	0.3	8 672	0.5	4 370	0.2
Alpine vegetation(e)	2 466	0.1	3	—	—	—
Alpine bare(f)	1	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified(g)	7 991	0.3	28 662	1.6	1 623	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 539 149</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 815 715</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 134 167</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Classification is derived from satellite imagery acquired between January 1993 and March 1994. The accuracy of such classifications is about 80%.

(b) Area covered does not include the Bass Strait islands (King Island and the Furneaux group) or Macquarie Island.

(c) Primarily agricultural areas, but may also include some urban fringe areas, native grasslands and other low or sparse vegetation.

(d) Any form of bare ground such as new house sites, quarries, sand dunes, and rocky shores; as well as wetlands and saltmarsh.

(e) Includes alpine grassland, heath, scrub and forest.

(f) Usually bare, rocky ground in higher altitude areas.

(g) Includes areas such as water and cloud shadows masked out of the classification process.

Source: State of the Environment Reporting Program, Resource Planning and Development Commission, processing by Space Images, Central Science Laboratory, University of Tasmania.



Forests As at 30 June 2000, there was a total area of 3,346,000 ha of forest in Tasmania. Of this area, 1,569,000 ha (46.9%) were low native eucalypt forest, and 890,000 ha (26.6%) were tall native eucalypt forest. This pattern was reflected in the Bass, Derwent and Mersey forestry districts, where low native eucalypt forest made up the largest proportion of forest, followed by tall native eucalypt forest. In the Huon forestry district, however, tall native eucalypt forest was the most common type, while in the Murchison district, subtemperate (myrtle) rainforest made up the largest proportion of forest in that district. The Murchison and Derwent forestry districts contained the largest areas of total forest, with 977,000 ha in each.

## 11.12 ACTIVITY ON STATE FORESTS — 1998–99 AND 1999–2000(a)(b)(c)

	<i>Bass</i>	<i>Derwent</i>	<i>Huon</i>	<i>Mersey</i>	<i>Murchison</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>
<i>Forest type</i>	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
Tall native eucalypt forest	151	237	161	108	234	890
Low native eucalypt forest	392	673	92	219	193	1 569
Subtemperate (myrtle) rainforest	25	32	65	18	432	571
Softwood plantation	29	21	1	13	11	75
Other native forest	31	9	23	22	68	153
Hardwood plantation	24	5	4	16	40	89
<b>Total forest</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>3 346</b>

(a) Areas reported in this table include land, inland waterbodies and islands. Sea and marine estuaries are excluded.

(b) Refer to Appendix 3 for a map of the forestry districts that relate to this data.

(c) The areas for forest are derived from detailed forest type mapping, which is continually updated. Generally, State forest mapping is updated annually, but remapping of other tenures is less frequent. The areas presented in this table reflect those land use changes resulting from the Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement which have been proclaimed as at 30 June each year.

Source: Forestry Tasmania.

Data relating to forestry activity is available for State Forest only, which accounts for 41.2% of Tasmania's forests, and about 40% of total forestry operations. The areas of total State Forest and total Forest Reserves in Tasmania remained stable between 1998–99 and 1999–2000, decreasing by less than 1,000 hectares each to 1,620,000 ha and 177,000 ha respectively. Total plantations stocked increased from 66,000 ha to 74,000 ha over this period, largely due to an increase in stock in the Bass forestry district. Native forest harvested also increased, from 10,600 ha to 11,200 ha.

On Tasmania's State forests, an area of 4,000 ha of native forest was regenerated in 1999–2000, down from 4,900 ha in 1998–99. The area of hardwood plantations established on State Forests increased from 2,900 ha in 1998–99 to 4,200 ha in 1999–2000. Increases in the areas established in the Bass, Derwent and Murchison forestry districts accounted for this change. The area of softwood plantations established increased from 2,800 ha to 3,900 ha over this period, largely due to increases in the Bass and Mersey districts.

## 11.13 ACTIVITY ON STATE FORESTS — 1998–99 AND 1999–2000(a)

	Bass	Derwent	Huon	Mersey	Murchison	Tasmania
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
1998–99						
Forest Estate						
Total State Forest (including Forest Reserves)(b)	421	363	129	177	531	<b>1 621</b>
Total Forest Reserves(b)	60	37	6	24	52	<b>178</b>
Total plantations (stocked area)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)	31	13	3	12	8	<b>66</b>
Native forest area harvested						
Clearfell, selective harvesting and thinning	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>11</b>
Forest areas established						
Native forest regenerated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>4.9</b>
Hardwood plantations established(d)(f)(g)(h)	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.7	<b>2.9</b>
Softwood plantations established(d)(e)(g)(h)	1.7	0.5	—	0.3	0.3	<b>2.8</b>
1999–2000						
Forest Estate						
Total State Forest (including Forest Reserves)(b)	423	362	129	177	530	<b>1 620</b>
Total Forest Reserves(b)	60	35	6	24	52	<b>177</b>
Total plantations (stocked area)(c)(e)(f)(g)(i)	35	13	3	13	9	<b>74</b>
Native forest area harvested						
Clearfell, selective harvesting and thinning	4.1	3.1	1.1	1.2	1.7	<b>11.2</b>
Forest areas established						
Native forest regenerated	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.2	<b>4.0</b>
Hardwood plantations established(f)(g)(h)(i)	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.4	<b>4.2</b>
Softwood plantations established(e)(g)(h)(i)	2.9	0.2	—	0.6	0.3	<b>3.9</b>

(a) Refer to Appendix 3 for a map of the forestry districts that relate to this data.

(b) Changes in these figures reflect the progressive proclamation of the Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998 as at 30 June each year.

(c) Figure excludes plantation areas clearfelled but not yet replanted.

(d) Planting period for mapping and reporting purposes for 1998–99 is from 1 April to 31 March.

(e) Includes softwood plantations, 50% of which are now owned by GMO Renewable Resources, for which data is supplied by Rayonier Australia.

(f) The majority of mixed hardwood/softwood plantations are reported as hardwood.

(g) Includes Tassie Trees Trust plantations which are mainly jointly-owned with private growers, but include small proportions owned solely by Forestry Tasmania.

(h) Includes replanting.

(i) Planting period for mapping and reporting purposes for 1999–2000 is from 1 April to 30 June.

Source: *Forestry Tasmania Annual Reports, 1998–1999 and 1999–2000.*

Threatened species As at April 2001, the greatest number of species that were classified vulnerable, rare or endangered were in the South East Bioregion of Tasmania, for which 300 threatened species were listed, 270 (90.0%) of them vascular plants. However, the greatest number of threatened invertebrates were recorded in the Northern Slopes Bioregion (27), while the Flinders Bioregion had the greatest number of threatened vertebrates (20).

## 11.14 THREATENED SPECIES — AS AT APRIL 2001

<i>Bioregion(a)(b)</i>	<i>Invertebrates</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Vertebrates</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Vascular plants</i> <i>no.</i>	<b><i>Total species</i></b> <b><i>no.</i></b>
King	13	14	104	<b>131</b>
Northern Slopes	27	14	109	<b>150</b>
Flinders	8	20	198	<b>226</b>
West	21	13	94	<b>128</b>
Central Highlands	18	8	125	<b>151</b>
Northern Midlands	13	7	164	<b>184</b>
Ben Lomond	13	10	143	<b>166</b>
Southern Ranges	17	11	130	<b>158</b>
South East	14	16	270	<b>300</b>

(a) Refer to Appendix 2 for a map of the bioregions that relate to these data.

(b) Species may inhabit more than one bioregion; therefore it is not appropriate to deduce State totals from these data.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

## HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Heating At March 1999, the form of room heating used most in Tasmania was wood heating, used by 104,700 households (56.2%). A further 61,700 households (33.1%) mostly used electric heating, while 20,000 households (10.7%) mostly used other forms of heating, a combination of heating types, or no heating.

This pattern was reflected in each region, with wood heating the most popular form of heating, followed by electric heating. The proportion of households using mostly wood heating was highest in the Northern Region at 63.9%. In the Mersey–Lyell Region, 55.4% of households used mostly wood heating, while 52.0% of households in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region used mostly wood heating. Electric heating was most popular in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, where it was the form of heating used most in 38.0% of households. In the Northern Region electric heating was used by 26.0% of households, and by 31.5% of households in the Mersey–Lyell Region.

### 11.15 HOUSEHOLDS, ROOM HEATING USED MOST — MARCH 1999

Heating type	Greater Hobart–Southern		Northern		Mersey–Lyell		Tasmania	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Electric	34.4	38.0	13.7	26.0	13.6	31.5	61.7	33.1
Wood	47.1	52.0	33.7	63.9	23.8	55.4	104.7	56.2
Other/varies	9.1	10.0	5.4	10.1	5.7	13.1	20.0	10.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>186.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, Population Survey Monitor (Environmental Issues).

Lighting At March 1999, 95,000 (51.0%) Tasmanian households did not use any energy-efficient fluorescent lighting, 26.4% of households had one room lit by fluorescent lights, 11.6% had two rooms lit by fluorescent lights, and 11.0% had three or more rooms lit with this type of lighting. In the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 48.0% of households used fluorescent lighting in at least one room, while 51.8% of households in the Northern Region and 47.7% of households in the Mersey–Lyell Region used fluorescent lighting.

### 11.16 HOUSEHOLDS, ROOMS LIT PRIMARILY BY FLUORESCENT LIGHTS — MARCH 1999

Number of rooms	Greater Hobart–Southern		Northern		Mersey–Lyell		Tasmania	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
None	47.1	52.0	25.4	48.2	22.5	52.3	95.0	51.0
One	23.3	25.8	15.5	29.3	10.4	24.1	49.2	26.4
Two	9.7	10.7	7.3	13.7	4.6	10.6	21.6	11.6
Three or more	10.5	11.5	4.6	8.8	5.6	13.0	20.6	11.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>186.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, Population Survey Monitor (Environmental Issues).

Waste At 1999, an average 517,040 tonnes of waste was received at Tasmanian municipal landfills each year, 28,312 (5.5%) of which was then recycled. The quantity of waste received was highest in the Greater–Hobart Southern Region at 299,825 tonnes. Landfills in this Region received 276,133 tonnes of landfilled material and 23,692 tonnes of recycled material per year. Landfills in the Northern Region received 128,425 tonnes of landfilled material and 3,450 tonnes of recycled material per year. The lowest quantities of waste were received at landfills in the Mersey–Lyell Region, where 84,170 tonnes of landfilled material and 1,170 tonnes of recycled material was received per year.

## 11.17 WASTE TO LANDFILL(a), AVERAGE ANNUAL TONNES(b)

	<i>Greater Hobart– Southern</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Mersey–Lyell</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>
<i>Waste</i>	<i>tonnes/yr</i>	<i>tonnes/yr</i>	<i>tonnes/yr</i>	<i>tonnes/yr</i>
Landfilled	276 133	128 425	84 170	488 728
Recycled	23 692	3 450	1 170	28 312
<b>Total</b>	<b>299 825</b>	<b>131 875</b>	<b>85 340</b>	<b>517 040</b>

(a) Refers to waste received at Tasmanian municipal landfills.

(b) Quantities are yearly averages as at 1999.

Source: Nolan-ITU Pty Ltd; Willis Chirgwin; Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

Recycling Most Tasmanian households were involved in recycling at least some items in March 2000, with only 4.7% undertaking no recycling, and 7.2% of households recycling all items. The items most commonly recycled were old clothing or rags (86.6%), plastic bags (82.7%) and paper (79.7%).

The Greater Hobart–Southern Region had the highest proportion of households recycling all items (7.5%) and the lowest proportion of households recycling nothing (3.0%). The highest proportions of households recycling all individual items except kitchen or food waste were also to be found in this Region. In contrast, the Northern Region had the highest proportion of households undertaking no recycling (7.7%), and the lowest proportions of households recycling all items except garden waste. The Mersey–Lyell Region had the lowest proportion of households in which all items were recycled (6.8%).

## 11.18 HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN RECYCLING, ITEMS RECYCLED — MARCH 2000

	<i>Greater Hobart-Southern</i>		<i>Northern</i>		<i>Mersey-Lyell</i>		<i>Tasmania</i>	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Paper	79.2	87.0	37.5	72.2	33.2	73.6	149.9	79.7
Glass	80.5	88.4	27.9	53.7	35.4	78.4	143.8	76.4
Cans	74.3	81.5	19.4	37.4	32.1	71.0	125.8	66.9
Plastic bottles	77.5	85.1	24.9	48.0	34.3	75.9	136.7	72.7
Plastic bags	77.8	85.4	40.2	77.5	37.5	83.0	155.5	82.7
Kitchen or food waste	54.5	59.9	30.9	59.5	27.6	61.1	113.0	60.1
Garden waste	61.0	67.0	31.3	60.3	27.0	59.7	119.3	63.4
Old clothing or rags	80.3	88.1	44.2	85.2	38.5	85.3	163.0	86.6
No recycling	*2.8	*3.0	*4.0	*7.7	*2.1	*4.7	*8.9	*4.7
All items recycled	*6.8	7.5	*3.6	*7.0	*3.1	*6.8	13.5	7.2
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>188.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column because more than one item may be specified.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Population Survey Monitor (Environmental Issues)*.

### HERITAGE

Tasmanian listings on the Register of the National Estate as at March 2001 show that Hobart had the highest number of places listed (277) of any local government area (LGA) in the State. Within the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, Clarence had the second-highest number of heritage listings (90). In both cases, most of these listings related to historic sites.

Within the Northern Region, Northern Midlands had the highest number of heritage listings with 247, followed by Launceston with 181 and Meander Valley with 106. Again, a high proportion of listings in each of these areas related to historic sites. Flinders had the highest number of natural heritage listings in the State.

The highest number of heritage listings (50) in the Mersey-Lyell Region were in Circular Head, where there were 21 natural and 18 historic sites. Along with the Central Highlands, Circular Head also had the highest number of Aboriginal heritage sites in Tasmania (11). The West Coast had the second-highest number of listings in the Mersey-Lyell Region with 29 sites, of which 15 were natural, 12 historic, and 2 Aboriginal.

## 11.19

### REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE, TASMANIAN HERITAGE LISTINGS BY TYPE OF PLACE — AS AT MARCH 2001

<i>Local government area(a)</i>	<i>Aboriginal no.</i>	<i>Historic no.</i>	<i>Natural no.</i>	<b>Total no.</b>
Greater Hobart–Southern				
Brighton	1	12	2	<b>15</b>
Central Highlands	11	44	22	<b>77</b>
Clarence	3	81	6	<b>90</b>
Derwent Valley	—	21	13	<b>34</b>
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	6	38	15	<b>59</b>
Glenorchy	—	16	2	<b>18</b>
Hobart	—	275	2	<b>277</b>
Huon Valley	1	5	21	<b>27</b>
Kingborough	5	8	12	<b>25</b>
Sorell	—	7	5	<b>12</b>
Southern Midlands	3	66	4	<b>73</b>
Tasman	2	6	11	<b>19</b>
Northern				
Break O'Day	4	23	15	<b>42</b>
Dorset	7	4	12	<b>23</b>
Flinders	2	7	27	<b>36</b>
George Town	2	11	4	<b>17</b>
Launceston	—	177	4	<b>181</b>
Meander Valley	1	88	17	<b>106</b>
Northern Midlands	3	233	11	<b>247</b>
West Tamar	—	6	7	<b>13</b>
Mersey–Lyell				
Burnie	—	3	1	<b>4</b>
Central Coast	—	10	6	<b>16</b>
Circular Head	11	18	21	<b>50</b>
Devonport	—	4	1	<b>5</b>
Kentish	—	3	5	<b>8</b>
King Island	1	3	6	<b>10</b>
Latrobe	—	6	2	<b>8</b>
Waratah/Wynyard	—	1	10	<b>11</b>
West Coast	2	12	15	<b>29</b>

(a) Many heritage sites fall into more than one local government area.

Source: Register of the National Estate, Australian Heritage Commission.

#### Natural heritage

There were 219 Natural Heritage Trust (NHT) projects funded in Tasmania during 1999–2000. The greatest number of projects (62) were funded under the Landcare program, which received \$4,673,033 in funds. However, the Bushcare program, under which 56 projects were funded, received the greatest share of NHT funding for 1999–2000 (\$4,918,061).

Seventy-five NHT projects (34.2%) funded in 1999–2000 were State-wide projects, which received 41.0% of total NHT funding. The highest number of projects funded in any one region was 46 in the North East, followed by 44 in the Central South East and 36 in the North West. Eight projects were urban projects, and the remainder crossed regional boundaries.

The Central South East had the highest number of Bushcare projects (15), while the highest numbers of Rivercare (21) and Waterwatch (4) projects were funded for the North East. A high proportion of projects funded under the Coast and Clean Seas, Endangered Species, Fisheries Action, Farm Forestry and Landcare programs were State-wide projects.

# 11.20 NATURAL HERITAGE TRUST PROJECTS, NUMBER AND FUNDING BY PROGRAM(a) — 1999–2000

<i>Region(b)</i>	<i>Bushcare</i>	<i>Coast and Clean Seas</i>	<i>Endangered Species</i>	<i>Fisheries Action</i>	<i>Farm Forestry</i>
NUMBER					
Central South East	15	3	2	1	1
North East	12	2	—	—	2
North East/Central South East	1	—	—	—	—
North West	13	2	—	1	2
North West/North East	—	—	—	—	1
State-wide	9	8	10	5	8
Urban	5	—	—	—	1
Urban/Central South East	1	3	—	—	—
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>
FUNDING (\$)					
Central South East	587 533	885 000	331 900	46 500	18 500
North East	1 212 797	65 000	—	—	20 000
North East/Central South East	32 820	—	—	—	—
North West	544 145	1 600 000	—	5 795	58 960
North West/North East	—	—	—	—	37 300
State-wide	2 191 384	1 070 940	420 284	340 532	618 767
Urban	226 849	—	—	—	21 200
Urban/Central South East	122 533	50 418	—	—	—
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>4 918 061</b>	<b>3 671 358</b>	<b>752 184</b>	<b>392 827</b>	<b>774 727</b>

<i>Region(b)</i>	<i>Landcare</i>	<i>National Wetlands</i>	<i>Rivercare</i>	<i>Waterwatch</i>	<i>Total projects(c)</i>
NUMBER					
Central South East	12	2	5	3	44
North East	13	2	21	4	46
North East/Central South East	2	—	—	—	3
North West	6	—	10	3	36
North West/North East	—	—	—	—	1
State-wide	26	1	7	1	75
Urban	1	—	—	1	8
Urban/Central South East	2	—	—	1	6
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>219</b>
FUNDING (\$)					
Central South East	781 392	12 615	545 700	88 534	3 297 674
North East	898 125	37 900	1 199 234	84 842	3 517 898
North East/Central South East	370 500	—	—	—	403 320
North West	345 462	—	1 023 260	142 778	3 720 400
North West/North East	—	—	—	—	37 300
State-wide	2 145 887	47 000	1 133 735	60 000	8 028 529
Urban	7 000	—	—	26 092	281 141
Urban/Central South East	124 667	—	—	19 500	317 118
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>4 673 033</b>	<b>97 515</b>	<b>3 901 929</b>	<b>421 746</b>	<b>19 603 380</b>

(a) No funding is provided under the following programs: Coastcare, Feral Animal Control, National Reserves. These programs are administered separately under the Commonwealth Government.

(b) For the composition of these regions, refer to Natural Heritage Trust in the Glossary. Some projects cross regional boundaries.

(c) Components may not add up to totals because some projects are funded under more than one program.

Source: Natural Heritage Trust Unit, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.



## CHAPTER 12

## TOURISM, SPORT AND RECREATION

### TOURISM

Visitors to Tasmania The Greater Hobart Tourism Region attracted 434,300 tourists in 1999–2000; more than any other region. Greater Launceston attracted the second highest number with 322,800 visitors. The West Coast had 169,100 visitors; the smallest number for the 1999–2000 period.

In most tourism regions a high proportion of visitors stayed overnight, while smaller numbers stopped and looked, and smaller numbers again merely passed through. This pattern was most pronounced in Greater Hobart, where 92.3% of visitors stayed overnight. A high proportion of visitors to Greater Launceston, the North West, the East Coast and the West Coast also stayed overnight in these regions. In the Northern Region, by comparison, only 27.3% of visitors stayed overnight, while 43.7% stopped and looked and 28.9% passed through.

### 12.1 VISITORS TO TASMANIA, NUMBERS BY LENGTH OF STAY — 1999–2000(a)(b)

Tourism region(c)	Passed through		Stopped and looked		Stayed overnight		Total visitors	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Greater Hobart	10 900	2.5	22 600	5.2	400 800	92.3	<b>434 300</b>	100.0
Southern	35 200	13.3	98 900	37.4	130 500	49.3	<b>264 700</b>	100.0
East Coast	14 400	6.6	23 000	10.6	180 100	82.8	<b>217 500</b>	100.0
Greater Launceston	23 600	7.3	39 700	12.3	259 500	80.4	<b>322 800</b>	100.0
Northern	63 300	28.9	95 600	43.7	59 800	27.3	<b>218 700</b>	100.0
North West	22 500	8.5	43 200	16.4	198 400	75.1	<b>264 100</b>	100.0
West Coast	7 900	4.7	12 800	7.6	148 400	87.8	<b>169 100</b>	100.0

(a) This is a sample survey; therefore all data is subject to sampling error (see Explanatory Notes).

(b) Some people may have visited more than one region while on the same trip.

(c) Refer to Appendix 4 for a map of tourism regions that relate to these data.

Source: *Tasmanian Visitor Survey, Tourism Tasmania.*

Between 16% and 22% of visitors to each tourism region in 1999–2000 came from overseas. Greater Hobart attracted the highest number of overseas visitors with 83,300; however, higher proportions of visitors to the Southern and East Coast Regions were overseas tourists (21.4% and 20.6% respectively). The West Coast received the lowest number of overseas visitors (32,100) and the Northern region the lowest overseas proportion of visitors (16.4%).

Victoria was the source of most interstate visitors to each Tasmanian tourism region. Greater Hobart received the highest number (144,100) of Victorian tourists, although Victorians made up the largest group among Greater Launceston's visitors (35.8%). The next most common origin of interstate visitors to each region was New South Wales, followed by Queensland. Visitors from South Australia and Western Australia made up similarly small proportions of visitors to each region, and an even smaller proportion of visitors to each region came from the ACT and the Northern Territory.

Visitors to Tasmania  
*continued*

Most visitors to each region in 1999–2000 were on holiday. The second most common purpose of travel was to visit friends or relatives, followed by business. The Greater Hobart Region attracted 275,600 holiday visitors (63.5%) and 72,100 people visiting friends or relatives (16.6%), while Greater Launceston received 228,200 holiday visitors (70.7%) and 45,200 people visiting friends or relatives (14.0%). Over 10% of visitors to these centres were travelling for business purposes. In contrast, a higher proportion (over 80%) of visitors to the East and West Coasts were on holiday, with fewer numbers travelling to these regions for any other purpose.

The age distribution of tourists in 1999–2000 differed across tourism regions, although in each region the greatest number of visitors were aged 45–54 years. In the East Coast, Greater Launceston and Northern Regions, tourists aged 55–64 years constituted the second largest group; while in the Greater Hobart and North West Regions, visitors aged 35–44 were more common; and in the Southern Region, the second largest number of visitors belonged to the 25–34 age group. Compared to other regions, the West Coast had slightly higher proportions of visitors belonging to older age groups and lower proportions of visitors belonging to younger age groups.

## 12.2 VISITORS TO TASMANIA, SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS — 1999–2000(a)(b)(c)

	<i>Greater Hobart</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>East Coast</i>	<i>Greater Launceston</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>North West</i>	<i>West Coast</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
ORIGIN OF VISITOR							
Overseas	83 800	56 700	44 700	53 400	35 900	47 100	32 100
New South Wales	97 600	60 800	50 700	73 800	51 300	59 900	40 300
Australian Capital Territory	13 400	6 100	4 300	7 800	5 700	5 500	3 100
Victoria	144 100	79 800	66 200	115 600	73 900	91 900	50 400
Queensland	42 900	26 800	24 400	34 300	23 700	27 700	18 900
South Australia	27 900	17 900	12 900	19 000	14 200	14 500	11 000
Western Australia	21 700	14 600	12 800	17 300	12 600	16 300	12 500
Northern Territory	2 800	1 900	1 500	1 700	1 300	1 200	700
<b>Total</b>	<b>434 300</b>	<b>264 700</b>	<b>217 500</b>	<b>322 800</b>	<b>218 700</b>	<b>264 100</b>	<b>169 100</b>
MAIN PURPOSE OF TRAVEL							
Visit friends or relatives	72 100	34 600	21 500	45 200	29 200	35 800	9 200
Holiday	275 600	207 300	183 200	228 200	170 900	196 600	150 300
Conference/convention	21 500	6 000	3 900	8 300	4 300	4 500	2 200
Business	54 900	12 200	6 600	34 300	11 100	21 500	5 000
Other reason	10 100	4 500	2 300	6 900	3 200	5 700	2 400
<b>Total</b>	<b>434 300</b>	<b>264 700</b>	<b>217 500</b>	<b>322 800</b>	<b>218 700</b>	<b>264 100</b>	<b>169 100</b>
AGE GROUPS — YEARS							
15–24	37 700	27 900	19 700	30 800	21 600	26 300	14 300
25–34	85 000	53 000	42 000	60 700	40 900	49 000	28 600
35–44	88 400	47 100	36 400	60 300	40 900	50 900	27 700
45–54	102 700	60 600	50 500	76 900	52 500	61 000	40 600
55–64	78 400	50 200	44 400	62 400	41 300	50 700	38 200
65 and over	42 100	25 900	24 600	31 900	21 500	26 300	19 700
<b>Total</b>	<b>434 300</b>	<b>264 700</b>	<b>217 500</b>	<b>322 800</b>	<b>218 700</b>	<b>264 100</b>	<b>169 100</b>

(a) This is a sample survey; therefore all data is subject to sampling error (see Explanatory Notes).

(b) Some people may have visited more than one region while on the same trip.

(c) Refer to Appendix 4 for a map of tourism regions that relate to these data.

Source: *Tasmanian Visitor Survey, Tourism Tasmania.*

Intrastate travel The Greater Hobart Tourism Region recorded the highest number of visits by Tasmanians undertaking travel within the State in 1997 (619,500). Intrastate visitors spent 2,036,900 nights in the Region with an average 3.3 nights per visit. Greater Launceston recorded the second highest number of visits with 496,600 and intrastate visitors stayed an average of 2.1 nights. The Northern Tourism Region recorded an average 3.3 nights per visit, while the Tasman Peninsula recorded the lowest average nights per visit with 1.9.

## 12.3 INTRASTATE TRAVEL — 1997

<i>Tourism region(a)</i>	<i>Visits(b)</i>	<i>Nights(c)</i>	<i>Average nights per visit</i>
Greater Hobart	619 500	2 036 900	3.3
Southern	185 800	459 000	2.5
East Coast	272 600	787 200	2.9
Greater Launceston	496 600	1 024 000	2.1
Northern	170 000	555 200	3.3
North West	440 100	998 000	2.3
West Coast	94 000	210 900	2.2
Huon Valley	136 900	368 500	2.7
Tasman Peninsula	88 800	171 000	1.9

(a) These tourism regions differ to those which appear in all other tables in this chapter. Refer to Appendix 5 for a map of tourism regions that relate to these data. For the composition of each tourism region, refer to Intrastate travel in the Glossary.

(b) The term visit is used because a person may have visited more than one region while on the same trip.

(c) Some people may have spent nights in more than one region while on the same trip.

Source: *Tasmanian Intrastate Travel Survey, Tourism Tasmania.*

Employment contribution of tourism industry In 1998, the tourism industry generated 18,300 jobs across Tasmania. The greatest number of jobs were generated in the Greater Hobart Tourism Region; 6,670 jobs constituting 8.7% of that region's employment. In the Greater Launceston Region 4,200 jobs (11.2% of regional employment) were generated by the tourism industry. Travel expenditure had its greatest impact on employment in areas lacking alternative economic activities, particularly the East Coast (35.9%) and West Coast (28.8%), although the smallest numbers of jobs were generated in these regions. The tourism industry had the smallest impact on regional employment in the North West, contributing only 7.7% of jobs in this region.

## 12.4 EMPLOYMENT CONTRIBUTION OF TOURISM INDUSTRY — 1998

<i>Tourism region(a)</i>	<i>Jobs generated</i>	<i>Regional employment</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Greater Hobart	6 670	8.7
Southern	1 540	14.5
East Coast	1 110	35.9
Greater Launceston	4 200	11.2
Northern	1 200	11.3
North West	2 800	7.7
West Coast	780	28.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 300</b>	<b>10.3</b>

(a) Refer to Appendix 4 for a map of tourism regions that relate to these data.

Source: Centre for Regional and Economic Analysis (University of Tasmania); Tourism Tasmania.

### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

At the end of December 2000, there were 128 hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms in Tasmania, yielding a total capacity of 5,462 guest rooms. Of these establishments, 52 (40.6%), were in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, while the Northern Region had 36 such establishments (28.1%) and the Mersey–Lyell Region had 40 (31.3%). Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments yielded the highest takings of any type of accommodation State-wide (\$95,036,000) in 2000. Establishments in the Greater Hobart–Southern region generated 56.1% of this figure.

Of Tasmania's 10 letting entities with 15 or more holiday flats, units and houses, 7 were in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, one was in the Northern Region, and 2 were in the Mersey–Lyell Region. There was a total of 212 units State-wide, 149 of which (70.3%) were in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region. Accommodation takings from holiday flats, units and houses in 2000 totalled \$2,851,000 State-wide, 80.3% of which was generated in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region.

The Mersey–Lyell Region had the highest number of caravan parks in the State with 20 parks (45.5%), followed by the Greater Hobart–Southern Region with 15 parks (34.1%) yielding 1,616 sites. Takings from this type of accommodation totalled \$8,535,000 State-wide in 2000. The State-wide occupancy rate for caravan sites was 40.0%.

There were 27 visitor hostels in Tasmania, with a total of 1,827 bed spaces. This type of accommodation had the lowest occupancy rate (21.1%) and the lowest accommodation takings (\$590,000) in the State for the year 2000. The Greater Hobart–Southern Region had 14 visitor hostels, the highest number in the State, yielding 51.5% of hostel bed spaces in Tasmania. Accommodation takings from visitor hostels in this region accounted for 57.8% of accommodation takings from visitor hostels State-wide.

## 12.5 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION — 2000(a)

	<i>Greater Hobart– Southern</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Mersey–Lyell</i>	<b>Tasmania</b>
HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS(b)				
Establishments (no.)	52	36	40	<b>128</b>
Rooms (no.)	2 526	1 570	1 366	<b>5 462</b>
Takings from accommodation (\$)	53 287 000	24 474 000	17 275 000	<b>95 036 000</b>
Room occupancy rate (%)	59.0	50.4	40.3	<b>51.8</b>
HOLIDAY FLATS AND UNITS(c)				
Establishments (no.)	7	1	2	<b>10</b>
Total units (no.)	149	n.p.	n.p.	<b>212</b>
Takings from accommodation (\$)	2 289 000	n.p.	n.p.	<b>2 851 000</b>
Unit occupancy rate (%)	57.2	n.p.	n.p.	<b>50.7</b>
CARAVAN PARKS(d)				
Establishments (no.)	15	9	20	<b>44</b>
Total capacity (sites)	1 616	n.p.	n.p.	<b>5 431</b>
Takings from accommodation (\$)	3 440 000	n.p.	n.p.	<b>8 535 000</b>
Site occupancy rate (%)	41.3	n.p.	n.p.	<b>40.0</b>
VISITOR HOSTELS(e)				
Establishments (no.)	14	5	8	<b>27</b>
Bed spaces (no.)	941	n.p.	n.p.	<b>1 827</b>
Takings from accommodation (\$)	341 000	n.p.	n.p.	<b>590 000</b>
Bed occupancy rate (%)	23.7	n.p.	n.p.	<b>21.1</b>

(a) Establishment and capacity items are as at end of December 2000. Takings and occupancy rates relate to the whole year.

(b) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

(c) Comprising letting entities with 15 or more self-contained units.

(d) Comprising establishments with 40 or more powered sites and cabins.

(e) Comprising establishments with 25 or more bed spaces.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Tasmania*.

SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION

Participation in sport and physical activities

During the 12 months prior to interview in 1999–2000, an estimated 175,700 Tasmanians aged 18 years or over participated in at least one sporting or physical recreation activity. This figure represented 51.3% of Tasmania's adult population. The participation rate of 53.3% for males was higher than the female participation rate of 49.5%, and participation rates decreased with age.

Participation rates for males were higher in Hobart than in the rest of the State for every age group, with the exception of those aged 25–34, for whom participation rates were 15.9 percentage points higher in the rest of Tasmania. For females, however, participation rates were highest in the rest of the State for the four older age groups, but highest in Hobart for those aged 18–24 and 25–34.

## 12.6 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES — 1999–2000(a)

Age (years)	Hobart			Rest of Tasmania			Tasmania		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
PARTICIPANTS ('000)									
18–24	6.8	7.5	14.3	7.2	7.8	15.0	14.0	15.3	29.3
25–34	7.3	8.4	15.7	13.3	11.6	24.9	20.6	20.0	40.6
35–44	9.7	7.6	17.3	11.5	12.1	23.6	21.2	19.7	40.9
45–54	5.8	6.1	11.8	7.1	8.5	15.6	12.9	14.5	27.4
55–64	3.9	*2.5	6.4	6.0	6.6	12.6	10.0	9.0	19.0
65 and over	4.6	*2.8	7.4	5.0	6.1	11.1	9.6	8.9	18.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>175.7</b>
PARTICIPATION RATE (%)									
18–24	69.0	76.2	72.6	62.2	69.3	65.7	65.4	72.5	68.9
25–34	59.3	65.2	62.3	75.2	63.8	69.4	68.7	64.4	66.5
35–44	70.0	50.0	59.6	56.4	57.9	57.1	61.9	54.6	58.1
45–54	43.8	45.2	44.5	38.2	45.4	41.8	40.5	45.3	42.9
55–64	46.6	27.8	37.0	44.0	49.5	46.7	45.0	40.8	42.9
65 and over	44.2	19.3	29.7	32.2	30.9	31.5	37.0	26.0	30.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>51.3</b>

(a) Relates to persons aged 18 years or over who participated in sport or physical activity over a 12-month period prior to interview during 1999–2000.

Source: ABS data available on request, Population Survey Monitor (Participation in Sport and Physical Activities).

Participation in selected activities

Walking was the most common activity for persons participating in a sport or physical recreation activity in Tasmania, with 17.6% participation in the 12 months prior to interview during 1999–2000. This was followed by swimming, with a State-wide participation rate of 12.4%. These were the two most common activities for both Hobart and the rest of Tasmania. However, golf was the third most popular activity in Hobart, followed by aerobics/fitness; whereas for the rest of the State, fishing was the third most popular activity, and golf came fourth. Participation rates were higher for Hobart than for the rest of the State in 15 of the 26 activities shown.

## 12.7 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION, SELECTED ACTIVITIES — 1999–2000(a)

Activity	Hobart		Rest of Tasmania		Tasmania	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Aerobics/fitness	10.4	7.3	13.1	6.6	23.6	6.9
Australian Rules football	*2.8	*2.0	5.3	2.7	8.0	2.4
Basketball	*1.2	*0.8	*3.8	*1.9	5.0	1.5
Billiards/snooker/pool	*2.5	*1.7	*1.8	*0.9	4.3	1.3
Cricket (indoor)	*1.5	*1.0	*1.1	*0.6	*2.6	*0.8
Cricket (outdoor)	*4.0	*2.8	5.2	2.6	9.2	2.7
Cycling	5.8	4.1	7.1	3.6	12.8	3.8
Dancing	*1.0	*0.7	*1.1	*0.6	*2.0	*0.6
Fishing	5.8	4.1	16.3	8.2	22.1	6.5
Golf	13.3	9.3	14.7	7.4	28.0	8.2
Hockey (outdoor)	*1.2	*0.8	*1.6	*0.8	*2.7	*0.8
Lawn bowls	*2.5	*1.7	5.2	2.6	7.7	2.2
Martial arts	*1.8	*1.3	*2.2	*1.1	*4.0	*1.2
Netball	4.5	3.1	5.9	3.0	10.4	3.0
Running	5.0	3.5	5.3	2.7	10.3	3.0
Sailing	5.4	3.8	*1.8	*0.9	7.2	2.1
Shooting sports	*1.2	*0.8	*3.5	*1.8	4.7	1.4
Soccer (outdoor)	*1.5	*1.0	*3.2	*1.6	4.7	1.4
Squash/racquetball	*1.6	*1.1	*3.5	*1.8	5.1	1.5
Surf sports	*1.0	*0.7	*2.7	*1.4	*3.7	*1.1
Swimming	17.7	12.4	24.6	12.3	42.3	12.4
Tennis	6.5	4.5	7.8	3.9	14.3	4.2
Tenpin bowling	*1.4	*1.0	*3.3	*1.7	4.6	1.4
Touch football	*2.0	*1.4	*1.0	*0.5	*3.0	*0.9
Walking	23.9	16.7	36.4	18.2	60.3	17.6
Weight training	*2.7	*1.9	*3.1	*1.6	5.8	1.7

(a) Relates to persons aged 18 years or over who participated in sport or physical activity over a 12-month period prior to interview during 1999–2000.

Source: ABS data available on request, Population Survey Monitor (Participation in Sport and Physical Activities).

Participation in selected outdoor recreation activities

A total of 362,900 Tasmanians participated in outdoor recreational activities in the 12 months ending October 2000. State-wide, as in each region, day bushwalking was the most popular outdoor activity with a participation rate of 23.9%, followed by freshwater fishing (14.7%) and off-road recreational driving or trail bike riding (9.4%). Participation in day bushwalking was highest in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region (26.3%), while participation in freshwater fishing was highest in the Northern Region (18.9%), and the Mersey–Lyell Region had the highest rate of participation in off-road recreational driving or trail bike riding (11.3%).

## 12.8 PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES — 12 MONTHS ENDING OCTOBER 2000(a)

Activity	Greater Hobart– Southern	Northern	Mersey–Lyell	Tasmania(b)
NUMBER ('000)				
Day bushwalking	46.1	21.1	19.4	86.6
Freshwater fishing	19.4	19.5	14.5	53.4
Off-road recreational driving or trail bike riding	14.6	10.2	9.5	34.2
Hunting	10.5	7.1	5.8	23.4
Canoeing or kayaking	9.7	4.6	4.2	18.5
Snorkelling or scuba diving	8.4	4.1	4.5	17.0
Overnight bushwalking	9.0	4.6	2.9	16.5
Rockclimbing or abseiling	3.3	*1.9	2.6	7.8
Horse riding	7.5	5.0	*1.8	14.3
Off-road cycling or mountain bike riding	8.5	3.3	3.5	15.3
<i>Total(b)</i>	75.3	43.6	35.9	154.9
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>175.7</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>362.9</b>
PARTICIPATION RATE (%)				
Day bushwalking	26.3	20.4	23.1	23.9
Freshwater fishing	11.0	18.9	17.3	14.7
Off-road recreational driving or trail bike riding	8.3	9.9	11.3	9.4
Hunting	6.0	6.9	6.9	6.5
Canoeing or kayaking	5.5	4.4	5.0	5.1
Snorkelling or scuba diving	4.8	4.0	5.3	4.7
Overnight bushwalking	5.2	4.4	3.4	4.5
Rockclimbing or abseiling	1.9	*1.8	3.1	2.1
Horse riding	4.3	4.9	*2.1	3.9
Off-road cycling or mountain bike riding	4.8	3.2	4.2	4.2
<i>Total(b)</i>	42.9	42.2	42.8	42.7
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Relates to persons aged 15 years and over.

(b) Components do not necessarily add to the total because persons may have participated in more than one selected outdoor recreational activity.

Source: *Leisure and Cultural Participation, Tasmania (Cat. no. 4904.6)*.



Walker registrations in National Parks

Walker registrations for each of the monitored tracks fluctuated slightly during the three years 1997–98 to 1999–2000. However, the Overland track consistently attracted the most walkers, with registrations peaking at 7,311 in 1998–99. The Port Davey track was visited least in each year. Walker registrations also reveal seasonal patterns. The number of people walking the Overland track peaked in January 2001 with 1,637 registrations, an increase of 7.8% on the January 2000 figure. There were no walker registrations for the Port Davey track in the colder months of May, June and August 2000, nor for the South Coast track in August 2000.

## 12.9 TRACKS IN NATIONAL PARKS, WALKER REGISTRATIONS(a)

	<i>Overland(c)(d)</i>	<i>South Coast(e)</i>	<i>Freycinet(f)</i>	<i>Port Davey(e)</i>	<i>Frenchmans Cap</i>
<i>Period(b)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
1997–98	7 169	1 004	2 511	210	797
1998–99	7 311	1 076	2 384	239	640
1999–2000	7 240	1 011	2 784	272	807
2000					
January	1 518	328	587	75	218
February	1 209	173	335	34	161
March	1 039	133	317	26	110
April	704	60	282	25	58
May	111	2	39	—	15
June	104	1	65	—	20
July	p 33	3	89	2	15
August	p 55	—	35	—	5
September	p 117	12	163	4	27
October	p 146	p 14	113	p 1	5
November	p 584	p 60	216	p 11	41
December	p 1 193	p 172	489	p 35	106
2001					
January	p 1 637	p 271	695	p 45	207
February	p 1 385	p 195	414	p 44	167
March	p 1 089	p 68	291	p 28	98

(a) Numbers include only walkers who registered and registration represents their intention.

(b) Months refer to month of departure.

(c) Sum of registrations at Cradle Mountain and Lake St Clair.

(d) Overland numbers are low because of trackhead relocation at Cradle Mountain and subsequent problems with registration compliance.

(e) Sum of registrations to walk the length of the track in any direction irrespective of starting point.

(f) All overnight walkers registered in the park.

Source: *Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.*

## OTHER RECREATION

### Attendance at National Parks

Annual numbers of visitors to most National Parks for which attendance is recorded increased over the three years 1997–98 to 1999–2000, with the exceptions of Mt Field and Maria Island. Monthly figures for 2000 and 2001 reveal seasonal patterns in National Park attendance, with the greatest numbers visiting during the summer months. For all sites, January was the peak month for attendance in 2000 and, to date, in 2001. The Freycinet National Park attracted the greatest number of entries throughout this period, followed by Cradle Mountain and Mt Field.

## 12.10 NATIONAL PARKS, PERSON ENTRIES(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Cradle Mountain(b) (Lake Dove)</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Lake St Clair(b) (Cynthia Bay)</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Freycinet(b)</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Mt Field(b)</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Narawntapu(c) (Bakers Beach)</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Mole Creek Karst(d) (Marakoopa Cave)</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Maria Island(e) (Darlington)</i> <i>no.</i>
1997–98	185 000	99 200	234 000	133 700	30 000	28 416	13 633
1998–99	185 000	105 200	255 000	141 000	31 000	28 043	13 184
1999–2000	200 700	111 600	308 500	130 700	33 200	29 460	13 213
2000							
January	33 100	19 400	48 200	22 100	6 400	4 320	2 315
February	22 300	14 400	33 400	16 400	3 700	2 591	1 617
March	21 800	15 000	31 700	13 500	3 300	2 750	1 642
April	23 000	13 100	44 000	14 000	2 600	3 225	1 615
May	8 300	5 500	21 700	5 600	1 100	1 350	603
June	8 600	3 300	17 400	6 000	1 400	1 576	526
July	6 600	2 800	10 000	5 200	1 000	1 023	62
August	7 600	2 600	10 600	6 300	1 200	1 140	313
September	10 600	6 200	16 500	9 800	2 100	2 354	929
October	11 400	6 900	15 100	9 200	2 600	1 798	748
November	15 000	9 400	21 700	11 000	3 600	2 454	1 224
December	21 200	11 700	32 500	15 200	5 100	3 910	1 394
2001							
January	32 000	20 400	53 900	23 200	6 000	4 203	2 492
February	20 300	15 000	36 100	15 600	3 800	2 277	1 650
March	22 900	15 700	30 800	15 000	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	1 719

(a) A 'person entry' occurs whenever a visitor enters a National Park. Measurement occurs at the designated sites in brackets.

(b) Estimated through a combination of traffic and booth counts.

(c) Estimated through traffic counts.

(d) Number of people taken on a guided tour.

(e) The sum of ferry arrivals and estimated plane passengers.

Source: *Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.*

Attendance at selected cultural venues/activities

Of Tasmanians aged 15 years and over, 56.9% (206,600) indicated that they had attended a selected cultural activity/venue in Tasmania in the 12 months ended October 2000. An estimated 32.5% (118,100) had attended a museum, 28.3% (102,800) had attended an art gallery, 26.9% (97,500) had attended a popular music concert, 25.3% (92,000) had attended a theatre performance, and 9.2% (33,400) had attended a classical music concert.

An estimated 106,200 persons, 60.4% of all persons aged 15 years and over living in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, attended at least one cultural activity/venue. In the Northern Region an estimated 59,400 (57.5%) attended at least one cultural activity/venue. The Mersey–Lyell Region rate was 48.9% (41,000 people attending). The Greater Hobart–Southern Region had the highest attendance rates for each selected activity/venue with the exception of attendance at popular music concerts, which was highest in the Northern Region (29.8%).

## 12.11 ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND VENUES — 12 MONTHS ENDING OCTOBER 2000(a)

<i>Activity/venue</i>	<i>Greater Hobart– Southern</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Mersey–Lyell</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>
	NUMBER ('000)			
Museum	65.9	33.2	18.9	118.1
Art gallery	59.3	25.7	17.8	102.8
Popular music concert	46.3	30.8	20.4	97.5
Theatre performance	54.4	24.7	12.9	92.0
Classical music concert	20.8	7.4	5.2	33.4
<i>Total(b)</i>	106.2	59.4	41.0	206.6
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>175.7</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>362.9</b>
	ATTENDANCE RATE (%)			
Museum	37.5	32.2	22.5	32.5
Art gallery	33.7	24.9	21.2	28.3
Popular music concert	26.4	29.8	24.3	26.9
Theatre performance	31.0	23.9	15.3	25.3
Classical music concert	11.8	7.2	6.2	9.2
<i>Total(b)</i>	60.4	57.5	48.9	56.9
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Relates to persons aged 15 years and over.

(b) Components do not necessarily add to the total because persons may have attended more than one selected cultural activity or venue.

Source: *Leisure and Cultural Participation, Tasmania* (Cat. no. 4904.6).

Attendance at selected major annual events

An estimated 216,100 persons (59.6% of all Tasmanians aged 15 years and over) attended one or more selected major Tasmanian annual event in the 12 months ended October 2000. An estimated 103,700 (28.6% of Tasmanians aged 15 years and over) attended the Taste of Tasmania and 83,700 (23.1%) watched Targa Tasmania. Events in the north of the State attracted an estimated 68,500 at Agfest (18.9% of Tasmanians aged 15 years and over), 34,000 at the Deloraine Craft Fair (9.4%) and 27,700 at Festivale in Launceston (7.6%). International cricket matches at Bellerive were attended by an estimated 27,300 persons, while an estimated 3,500 persons attended the Women's Tennis Open in Hobart.

Those living in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region recorded an attendance rate of 64.6% at all selected major annual events, followed by the Northern Region (61.0%) and Mersey–Lyell Region (47.3%). In 1999–2000, the Taste of Tasmania attracted an estimated 90,400 persons aged 15 years and over who lived in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region (51.4% of that population). Another 10,100 persons aged 15 years and over who lived in the Northern Region were attracted to the event (9.8% of that population) while a further 3,200 persons aged 15 years and over who lived in the Mersey–Lyell Region were attracted to the Taste of Tasmania in 1999–2000 (3.8% of that population). In 2000, Agfest attracted 28.2% of the Northern Region population, 23.5% of the Mersey–Lyell Region population and 11.2% of the Greater Hobart–Southern Region population aged 15 years and over. Targa Tasmania attendance was more evenly spread across Tasmania with an estimated 27.3% of the Northern, 23.1% of the Mersey–Lyell and 20.6% of the Greater Hobart–Southern populations aged 15 years and over watching the event.

## 12.12 ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED MAJOR ANNUAL EVENTS — 12 MONTHS ENDING OCTOBER 2000(a)

Event	Greater Hobart– Southern	Northern	Mersey–Lyell	Tasmania(a)
	NUMBER ('000)			
Taste of Tasmania	90.4	10.1	3.2	103.7
Targa Tasmania	36.2	28.2	19.4	83.7
Agfest	19.6	29.1	19.7	68.5
Deloraine Craft Fair	7.4	15.3	11.3	34.0
Festivale, Launceston	*1.6	24.1	*2.0	27.7
International Cricket Match, Bellerive	23.4	3.3	**0.6	27.3
Women's Tennis Open, Hobart	3.5	—	—	3.5
<i>Total(b)</i>	113.4	63.0	39.7	216.1
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>175.7</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>362.9</b>
ATTENDANCE RATE (%)				
Taste of Tasmania	51.4	9.8	3.8	28.6
Targa Tasmania	20.6	27.3	23.1	23.1
Agfest	11.2	28.2	23.5	18.9
Deloraine Craft Fair	4.2	14.8	13.5	9.4
Festivale, Launceston	*0.9	23.3	*2.4	7.6
International Cricket Match, Bellerive	13.3	3.2	**0.8	7.5
Women's Tennis Open, Hobart	2.0	—	—	1.0
<i>Total(b)</i>	64.6	61.0	47.3	59.6
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Related to persons aged 15 years and over.

(b) Components do not necessarily add to the total because persons may have attended more than one selected major annual event.

Source: *Leisure and Cultural Participation, Tasmania (Cat. no. 4904.6)*.

### Attendance at regular markets

An estimated 251,000 Tasmanians aged 15 years and over (69.1%) attended a Tasmanian regular market in the 12 months ended October 2000. Of the 251,000 Tasmanians who indicated that they had attended a regular Tasmanian market, 123,100 lived in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region (70.1% of that population aged 15 years and over), 71,900 lived in the Northern Region (69.6%), and 55,900 lived in the Mersey–Lyell Region (66.6%). Overall population attendance rates at markets were similar in all Regions.

## 12.13 ATTENDANCE AT TASMANIAN REGULAR MARKETS — 12 MONTHS ENDING OCTOBER 2000(a)

	Greater Hobart– Southern	Northern	Mersey–Lyell	Tasmania
Frequency of attendance				
1–4 times ('000)	54.1	39.8	34.9	<b>128.9</b>
5–9 times ('000)	28.9	18.7	11.2	<b>58.7</b>
10–19 times ('000)	22.7	9.7	6.0	<b>38.4</b>
20–39 times ('000)	12.9	2.8	*2.2	<b>17.9</b>
40 or more times ('000)	4.5	*0.9	*1.6	<b>7.0</b>
Total attendance ('000)	123.1	71.9	55.9	<b>251.0</b>
Attendance rate (%)	70.1	*69.6	*66.6	<b>69.1</b>
Total persons ('000)	175.7	103.3	83.9	<b>362.9</b>

(a) Relates to persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: *Leisure and Cultural Participation, Tasmania (Cat. no. 4904.6)*.

Licensed gaming premises and machines

In January 2001, there were 108 licensed gaming premises with 1,827 gaming machines in hotels and clubs (excluding casinos) in Tasmania. The Launceston local government area (LGA) had the greatest number of licensed gaming premises (14) as well as the greatest number of machines (252). While the average number of machines per premises for the State was 16.9, there was variation in this average across LGAs. Central Highlands, Tasman and Flinders had no licensed gaming premises or machines, while Glenorchy had the State's highest ratio of machines to premises; 20.6 to 1.

## 12.14 LICENSED GAMING PREMISES AND MACHINES — JANUARY 2001(a)

<i>Local government area</i>	<i>Licensed gaming premises</i>	<i>Machines</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Greater Hobart–Southern		
Brighton	2	40
Central Highlands	—	—
Clarence	6	100
Derwent Valley	2	40
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	3	49
Glenorchy	9	185
Hobart	10	168
Huon Valley	3	45
Kingborough	3	55
Sorell	3	50
Southern Midlands	2	22
Tasman	—	—
<i>Total</i>	43	754
Northern		
Break O'Day	2	37
Dorset	3	40
Flinders	—	—
George Town	3	45
Launceston	14	252
Meander Valley	3	43
Northern Midlands	1	15
West Tamar	4	60
<i>Total</i>	30	492
Mersey–Lylell		
Burnie	5	100
Central Coast	5	95
Circular Head	2	33
Devonport	9	165
Kentish	1	15
King Island	1	12
Latrobe	1	15
Waratah/Wynyard	4	76
West Coast	7	70
<i>Total</i>	35	581
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1 827</b>

(a) These figures do not include casinos (Wrest Point Hotel Casino in Hobart and the Country Club Casino in Launceston).

Source: *Tasmanian Gaming Commission*.

Visits to Tasmanian pubs, clubs and casinos to use electronic gaming machines

An estimated 37.8% (129,400) of Tasmanians aged 18 years and over had visited a Tasmanian pub, club or casino to use electronic gaming machines in the 12 months ended October 2000. Tasmanians living in the Northern Region had the highest attendance rate for visits to Tasmanian pubs, clubs and casinos to use electronic gaming machines, with 39.8% doing so on at least one occasion during this period. An estimated 39.0% from the Mersey–Lyell Region and 36.1% from the Greater Hobart–Southern Region attended a pub, club or casino to use electronic gaming machines. These rates represent 60,300 persons from the Greater Hobart–Southern Region, 39,000 from the Northern Region and 30,100 from the Mersey–Lyell Region.

## 12.15 VISITS TO PUBS, CLUBS AND CASINOS TO USE ELECTRONIC GAMING MACHINES — 12 MONTHS ENDING OCTOBER 2000(a)

	<i>Greater Hobart– Southern</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Mersey–Lyell</i>	<b>Tasmania</b>
Frequency of attendance				
1–4 times ('000)	34.4	22.6	18.8	<b>75.8</b>
5–9 times ('000)	10.0	5.7	5.3	<b>21.1</b>
10–19 times ('000)	8.0	5.5	*1.8	<b>15.4</b>
20–39 times ('000)	4.2	3.4	3.1	<b>10.8</b>
40 or more times ('000)	3.6	*1.7	*1.1	<b>6.4</b>
Total attendance ('000)	60.3	39.0	30.1	<b>129.4</b>
Attendance rate (%)	36.1	*39.8	*39.0	<b>37.8</b>
Total persons ('000)	166.8	98.1	77.3	<b>342.2</b>

(a) Relates to persons aged 18 years and over.

Source: *Leisure and Cultural Participation, Tasmania* (Cat. no. 4904.6).





## CHAPTER 13

## TRADE

### PORT CORPORATIONS

The total mass tonnes of cargo handled by Tasmania's ports in 1999–2000 was 13,345,801 tonnes, an increase of 10.3% on the 1998–99 figure of 12,094,426 tonnes. The Port of Launceston handled 4,323,774 tonnes, 32.4% of the State total cargo during 1999–2000.

### 13.1 PORT CORPORATION(a) SUMMARY

	Unit	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
HOBART(b)				
Cargo (mass)(c)	tonnes	2 463 804	2 089 970	2 453 656
Cargo (revenue)				
In	tonnes	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Out	tonnes	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	tonnes	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Container traffic	TEUs(d)	30 050	14 357	2 099
Ship visits	no.	386	346	330
Cruise ship visits	no.	16	27	18
LAUNCESTON				
Cargo (mass)(c)	tonnes	3 962 377	3 720 822	4 323 774
Cargo (revenue)				
In	tonnes	1 546 611	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Out	tonnes	2 981 549	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Total	tonnes	4 528 160	4 255 286	4 846 842
Container traffic	TEUs(d)	17 558	18 977	23 448
Ship visits	no.	365	365	350
Cruise ship visits	no.	—	2	—
DEVONPORT				
Cargo (mass)(c)	tonnes	2 432 373	2 779 925	2 857 665
Cargo (revenue)				
In	tonnes	2 805 843	3 204 323	3 675 614
Out	tonnes	3 435 006	3 913 901	4 203 783
Total	tonnes	6 240 849	7 118 224	7 879 197
Container traffic	TEUs(d)	101 181	116 904	127 802
Ship visits	no.	568	631	646
Cruise ship visits	no.	1	5	4
BURNIE				
Cargo (mass)(c)	tonnes	2 963 988	3 471 877	3 710 706
Cargo (revenue)				
In	tonnes	2 111 588	2 141 281	2 539 728
Out	tonnes	3 087 285	3 605 693	3 944 437
Total	tonnes	5 198 873	5 746 974	6 484 165
Container traffic	TEUs(d)	117 137	120 031	139 519
Ship visits	no.	507	555	561
Cruise ship visits	no.	—	—	1

(a) On 30 July 1997, corporatisation of Tasmanian ports occurred with the formation of four new corporate bodies: Hobart Ports Corporation, Port of Launceston, Port of Devonport Corporation, and Burnie Port Corporation.

(b) Since corporatisation, the Hobart Ports Corporation has assumed responsibility for Hobart, Electrona, Port Huon, Triabunna, Strahan, Smithton, Port Latta, Stanley, Currie and Grassy.

(c) While cargo (mass) relates to dead weight, cargo (revenue) relates to wharfage charges and is recorded at the greater of the cargo's mass or volume, where one cubic metre is assumed to equal one tonne.

(d) Twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs).

Source: Hobart Ports Corporation, Port of Launceston, Port of Devonport Corporation, and Burnie Port Corporation.

## EXPORTS

Commodity exports From 1998–2000, Tasmanian exports increased by 16.1% from \$2,122m to \$2,463m. Metal product manufacturing accounted for 31.6% of all commodities exported in 2000, a 19.3% increase on 1998 figures. Other commodities to have major increases in their export value between 1998 and 2000 included Other mining (71.1%); Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (63.9%); and Forestry and logging (43.0%).

### 13.2 TASMANIAN EXPORTS BY COMMODITY

	1998	1999	2000
<i>Commodity group</i>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agriculture	102 041	95 058	96 553
Services to agriculture	137	3	42
Forestry and logging	15 127	22 610	21 635
Commercial fishing	60 839	57 167	71 837
Metal ore mining	263 729	258 251	221 379
Other mining	195	137	333
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	321 555	278 318	320 565
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	20 794	13 650	10 379
Wood and paper product manufacturing	283 467	285 301	167 743
Printing, publishing and recorded media	907	557	286
Manufacturing	64 420	70 877	105 568
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	2 293	659	476
Metal product manufacturing	651 706	630 900	777 689
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	299 828	274 793	267 548
Other manufacturing	658	294	495
Personal and household good wholesaling	2 044	2 193	2 173
Not elsewhere specified (including confidential items)	32 651	86 000	398 545
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 122 392</b>	<b>2 076 768</b>	<b>2 463 246</b>

Source: ABS data available on request.

Tasmanian exports by country

Between 1998 and 2000, the majority of Tasmania's exports were to Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, United States of America and Korea. In 2000, exports to these countries totalled \$1,387m, an increase of 25.3% on 1998 export figures.

In percentage terms, exports to New Zealand, India and Korea rose substantially from 1998 to 2000. Exports to Saudi Arabia recorded the largest percentage increase over this time, from \$2.9m in 1998 to \$24.1m in 2000. Exports to Belgium–Luxembourg, Canada, China and Germany declined between 1998 and 2000. The largest decline occurred in exports to Belgium–Luxembourg, a decline of 52% from \$19.3m in 1998 to \$9.2m in 2000.

### 13.3 TASMANIAN EXPORTS TO SELECTED COUNTRIES

	1998	1999	2000
<i>Country</i>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Belgium–Luxembourg	19 279	26 965	9 190
Canada	85 221	30 467	33 620
China	67 904	65 949	38 235
Egypt	11 231	802	7 604
Germany	39 851	25 219	22 604
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	139 350	167 621	239 152
India	30 700	65 424	85 879
Indonesia	78 152	86 995	132 034
Italy	18 151	14 060	13 801
Japan	495 638	459 622	543 548
Korea, Republic of	77 051	110 346	166 649
Malaysia	122 678	120 225	119 884
Netherlands	21 993	20 836	27 002
New Zealand	35 550	65 768	130 974
Philippines	51 820	36 949	36 793
Saudi Arabia	2 855	11 128	24 078
Singapore	23 247	28 145	27 385
Spain	74 217	207 310	137 999
Taiwan	159 602	162 091	225 395
Thailand	61 140	58 165	101 264
United Kingdom	25 319	28 827	33 103
United States of America	235 148	207 241	211 849
Vietnam	9 150	6 223	8 939

Source: ABS data available on request.



## CHAPTER 14

## GOVERNMENT FINANCE

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA VALUATIONS

Local government area values in tables 14.1 and 14.2 are used by local government councils in determining council rates.

From 1 July 1999 to 1 July 2000 the number of roll entries State-wide remained steady, with only a 0.4% increase. Land value increased by 1.2%, while capital value increased by 1.3%. Assessed annual value also increased, by 1.2% over the same period.

### 14.1 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA VALUES — 1 JULY

	Unit	1997	1998	1999	2000
Roll entries(a)	no.	235 396	236 463	237 618	238 613
Land value(b)	\$'000	9 983 934	10 180 563	10 223 303	10 343 562
Capital value(c)	\$'000	27 724 025	28 445 324	28 684 631	29 049 999
Assessed annual value(d)	\$'000	1 859 268	1 893 017	1 914 021	1 937 879

(a) The number of properties in each local government area.

(b) The capital value less a deduction for visible improvements. In the case of vacant land it is based on sales.

(c) The capital sum which a property might be expected to realise if offered for sale on reasonable terms and conditions.

(d) The gross annual income a person owning land might reasonably expect to obtain by letting it to a tenant upon reasonable terms and conditions. Under the *Land Valuation Act 1971* it cannot be less than 4% of the capital value.

Source: Office of the Valuer General.

At July 2000, Launceston had the highest number of roll entries (27,869) of all local government areas (LGAs) in the State. Hobart had the highest land value (\$1,764.9m) followed by Clarence (\$1,052.4m) and then Launceston (\$1,005.6m). Hobart also had the highest capital value (\$5,056.4m) and assessed annual value (\$359.8m) with Launceston recording the second highest figures for both of these categories (\$3,592.3m and \$274.2m respectively).

The average capital value per roll entry for Tasmania was \$121,745 at July 2000. This compared to Hobart where the average capital value was almost double at \$232,563 and West Coast where the average capital value was only \$39,961.

## 14.2 TOTAL VALUE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS — 1 JULY 2000

<i>Local government area</i>	<i>Roll entries(a)</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Land value(b)</i> <i>\$'000</i>	<i>Capital value(c)</i> <i>\$'000</i>	<i>Assessed annual value(d)</i> <i>\$'000</i>	<i>Year of proclamation(e)</i>
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>					
Brighton	5 252	123 832	446 433	33 390	2000
Central Highlands	3 634	162 052	306 395	13 670	1996
Clarence	21 028	1 052 446	2 749 016	176 520	1995
Derwent Valley	4 479	136 219	448 313	30 974	1998
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	4 871	203 534	436 946	22 825	1999
Glenorchy	19 468	622 700	2 123 821	177 586	1999
Hobart	21 742	1 764 906	5 056 376	359 818	1996
Huon Valley	8 299	269 018	710 116	41 419	1994
Kingborough	13 480	657 443	1 711 701	97 636	1997
Sorell	7 434	225 241	573 844	36 935	1998
Southern Midlands	3 338	212 988	425 818	19 962	1995
Tasman	3 003	102 889	209 417	11 020	1999
<i>Total</i>	<i>116 028</i>	<i>5 533 269</i>	<i>15 198 195</i>	<i>1 021 754</i>	<i>..</i>
<b>Northern</b>					
Break O'Day	5 700	170 317	405 291	21 832	1995
Dorset	4 754	257 604	535 892	27 328	1998
Flinders	1 184	43 619	89 723	3 977	1999
George Town	3 958	103 627	372 386	23 342	2000
Launceston	27 869	1 005 577	3 592 341	274 249	1997
Meander Valley	8 668	373 169	1 032 048	62 416	1999
Northern Midlands	6 014	310 921	773 750	43 447	2000
West Tamar	9 872	310 234	985 926	58 018	1995
<i>Total</i>	<i>68 019</i>	<i>2 575 067</i>	<i>7 787 355</i>	<i>514 609</i>	<i>..</i>
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>					
Burnie	8 898	338 615	1 102 426	83 948	1996
Central Coast	9 601	382 753	1 044 282	63 797	2000
Circular Head	4 590	321 278	650 624	34 807	2000
Devonport	10 992	408 358	1 288 911	99 283	1997
Kentish	3 125	140 975	324 474	16 669	1995
King Island	1 485	110 672	201 471	10 360	1998
Latrobe	4 520	215 862	549 841	31 312	1997
Waratah/Wynyard	6 942	289 568	726 072	42 783	1998
West Coast	4 413	27 146	176 348	18 558	1997
<i>Total</i>	<i>54 566</i>	<i>2 235 226</i>	<i>6 064 449</i>	<i>401 517</i>	<i>..</i>
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>238 613</b>	<b>10 343 562</b>	<b>29 049 999</b>	<b>1 937 879</b>	<b>..</b>

(a) The number of properties in each local government area.

(b) The capital value less a deduction for visible improvements. In the case of vacant land it is based on sales.

(c) The capital sum which a property might be expected to realise if offered for sale on reasonable terms and conditions.

(d) The gross annual income a person owning land might reasonably expect to obtain by letting it to a tenant upon reasonable terms and conditions. Under the *Land Valuation Act 1971* it cannot be less than 4% of the capital value.

(e) The year in which the values are effective for rates and taxes.

Source: Office of the Valuer General.

## GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Local government consists of councils (local general government sector) and local government public non-financial corporations, PNFCs (separate trading entities owned by councils).

State government consists of general government (agencies such as the Department of Education and the Department of Police and Public Safety), PNFCs (e.g. Aurora Energy and TT-line) and public financial corporations, PFCs (e.g. Motor Accidents Insurance Board, MAIB).

The following tables present a comparative view of State and local finances in providing goods and services for the community. Financial information in the tables includes sources of revenue (e.g. taxes, grants and subsidies), areas of expense (e.g. health and welfare) and the assets and liabilities accumulated in the course of their operations. Various sector totals are consolidated, i.e. exclude transactions and balances between entities that are in the same sector. As a result, totals will not always agree with the sum of components.

Revenue	Local government's major source of revenue for 1999–2000 was taxation (municipal rates) from which 34.2% of total revenue was raised. State government relied to a lesser extent on taxation for revenue in 1999–2000 with 18.4% of revenue coming from this source. During the same period, local government derived 18.0% of its revenue from grants and subsidies. In comparison, State government derived over one-third (38.5%) of total revenue from grants and subsidies.
Depreciation expense and assets	In 1999–2000, local government depreciation expense (in proportion to total expenses) was over three times higher, (28.0%), than State government (8.9%). The higher relative depreciation expense for local government relates to the comparatively higher value of land and fixed assets, relative to the revenue base, for local government. In 1999–2000, the value of these local government assets was over nine times the revenue. This compares to State government where the value of these assets was over four times the revenue for the same period.
Net operating balance (profit/loss)	In 1999–2000, local government's net operating balance (profit/loss), was \$0.1m compared to a profit for State government of \$230.9m (6.4% of total State government revenue).
Government finance statistics (GFS) net worth	The net worth per head of population at 30 June 2000 for both State and local government was \$20,712. The net worth of local government contributed 38.1% of this net worth.
Expenses by purpose	In the range of services provided by State and local government, some are provided by both sectors, while other services are provided predominantly, or entirely, by one or the other sector. This is illustrated by the purposes of expenditure by each sector. State government has the predominant responsibility for public order and safety, education, and health and welfare, while local government plays the major role in providing water and sewerage services. Transport and communication involves significant expenses by both sectors, and is the largest expenditure area of local government, accounting for a quarter of local government expenses.

## 14.3 GOVERNMENT FINANCE, OPERATING STATEMENT — 1999–2000

<i>Local Government council</i>	<i>Taxation revenue</i>	<i>Grants and subsidies</i>	<i>Other revenue(a)</i>	<i>Total revenue</i>	<i>Depreciation</i>	<i>Interest expense(b)</i>	<i>Other expense</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Net operating balance(c)</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>									
Brighton	2.5	2.5	4.5	9.6	2.3	0.5	7.1	9.9	-0.4
Central Highlands	1.1	1.4	1.2	3.7	2.3	—	3.0	5.3	-1.7
Clarence	12.0	4.8	16.4	33.2	6.6	1.4	25.4	33.4	-0.3
Derwent Valley	2.6	1.4	3.2	7.3	2.1	0.3	5.4	7.7	-0.5
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	1.7	2.8	2.3	6.8	1.9	0.1	5.4	7.4	-0.6
Glenorchy	9.5	5.8	22.3	37.6	6.8	1.9	33.9	42.7	-5.1
Hobart	27.8	2.7	30.7	61.2	21.6	1.1	46.7	69.4	-8.3
Huon Valley	4.1	3.7	4.2	12.0	2.4	0.5	8.0	10.9	1.1
Kingborough	6.9	3.1	11.5	21.5	6.1	0.2	14.2	20.6	0.9
Sorell	3.3	1.8	3.3	8.4	1.9	0.2	5.9	8.0	0.4
Southern Midlands	1.5	4.0	1.6	7.1	1.8	0.1	5.2	7.1	—
Tasman	0.9	1.7	0.6	3.3	1.0	—	3.0	4.1	-0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>73.9</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>101.8</i>	<i>211.7</i>	<i>56.8</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>163.2</i>	<i>226.5</i>	<i>14.8</i>
<b>Northern</b>									
Break O'Day	1.9	1.6	1.9	5.4	1.6	0.2	4.0	5.8	-0.4
Dorset	1.9	2.2	2.4	6.5	2.6	—	4.2	6.7	-0.2
Flinders	0.4	1.2	0.7	2.3	0.9	—	1.5	2.4	—
George Town	2.7	1.1	2.7	6.4	1.1	0.6	4.3	6.0	0.4
Launceston	22.6	8.1	32.9	63.6	14.8	0.6	41.7	57.1	6.5
Meander Valley	4.3	3.5	4.8	12.7	3.1	0.1	7.2	10.3	2.3
Northern Midlands	3.3	3.9	3.4	10.6	3.8	—	5.2	9.0	1.6
West Tamar	4.1	1.6	6.5	12.2	3.2	0.2	8.3	11.7	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>55.3</i>	<i>119.7</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>76.4</i>	<i>109.0</i>	<i>10.7</i>
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>									
Burnie	7.7	2.7	11.7	22.0	7.6	0.3	15.3	23.2	-1.2
Central Coast	5.9	2.5	8.2	16.6	4.5	0.4	11.8	16.7	-0.1
Circular Head	3.1	2.0	4.6	9.7	2.0	0.3	7.6	9.9	-0.1
Devonport	8.3	1.9	15.2	25.3	6.2	1.2	16.4	23.8	1.6
Kentish	1.0	1.6	1.0	3.6	0.7	0.1	2.6	3.4	0.2
King Island	0.8	3.3	1.5	5.7	1.1	—	2.6	3.7	2.0
Latrobe	2.2	1.4	3.3	6.9	1.2	0.1	4.6	5.9	1.0
Waratah/Wynyard	3.9	2.0	4.5	10.5	2.3	0.3	7.7	10.3	0.2
West Coast	1.9	2.6	2.7	7.2	1.4	0.1	6.1	7.6	-0.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>107.5</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>74.7</i>	<i>104.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>
<i>Total local general government</i>	<i>150.0</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>209.9</i>	<i>438.8</i>	<i>114.9</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>314.3</i>	<i>440.1</i>	<i>-1.3</i>
<i>Local government public non-financial corporations</i>	<i>. .</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Total Local government</i>	<i>150.0</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>209.7</i>	<i>438.7</i>	<i>122.7</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>300.5</i>	<i>438.6</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Total State Government</i>	<i>662.2</i>	<i>1 383.2</i>	<i>1 550.1</i>	<i>3 595.4</i>	<i>298.1</i>	<i>471.8</i>	<i>2 594.7</i>	<i>3 364.5</i>	<i>230.9</i>
<b>Total State and Local Government</b>	<b>812.2</b>	<b>1 402.1</b>	<b>1 724.7</b>	<b>3 939.0</b>	<b>420.8</b>	<b>475.5</b>	<b>2 824.7</b>	<b>3 720.9</b>	<b>218.1</b>

(a) Includes sales of goods and services and interest income.

(b) Interest expense for 'Total State government', and 'Total State and local government', includes State government nominal superannuation interest expense (\$67.5 million).

(c) Net operating balance equals revenue less expenses.

Source: ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics Tasmania.



## 14.4 TOTAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES BY PURPOSE — 1999–2000

<i>Local Government council</i>	<i>Public order and safety</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Health and welfare</i>	<i>Water and sewerage</i>	<i>Environment, housing and community amenities</i>	<i>Recreation and culture</i>	<i>Transport and communication</i>	<i>Other purposes(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Greater Hobart–Southern									
Brighton	—	—	0.9	2.8	1.3	0.6	2.1	2.2	9.9
Central Highlands	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	3.3	0.6	5.3
Clarence	—	—	1.6	9.3	5.0	3.8	6.5	7.3	33.4
Derwent Valley	0.1	—	0.6	1.8	0.6	0.9	2.2	1.6	7.7
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	—	—	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.4	7.4
Glenorchy	0.2	—	3.8	12.5	3.5	5.5	7.6	9.5	42.7
Hobart	0.1	—	1.9	13.2	11.1	13.1	19.5	10.5	69.4
Huon Valley	0.2	—	2.0	1.8	0.6	0.3	3.4	2.7	10.9
Kingborough	—	—	1.5	5.1	2.2	2.5	6.6	2.8	20.6
Sorell	0.1	—	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.5	3.0	1.1	8.0
Southern Midlands	—	—	1.8	0.5	1.0	0.3	2.3	1.1	7.1
Tasman	—	—	1.4	—	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	4.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>59.4</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>226.5</i>
Northern									
Break O'Day	0.1	—	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.3	2.6	0.8	5.8
Dorset	—	—	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.7	3.1	0.7	6.7
Flinders	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.4	2.4
George Town	—	—	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.6	6.0
Launceston	0.3	—	1.1	16.7	5.3	7.9	7.9	17.9	57.1
Meander Valley	—	—	1.9	2.1	0.4	1.2	3.6	1.2	10.3
Northern Midlands	—	—	0.3	1.6	1.4	0.8	3.8	1.2	9.0
West Tamar	0.1	—	0.1	2.8	2.4	1.1	2.5	2.7	11.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>109.0</i>
Mersey–Lyell									
Burnie	0.2	—	2.0	5.8	2.1	4.5	4.7	3.9	23.2
Central Coast	—	—	0.6	4.5	3.0	1.8	4.0	2.7	16.7
Circular Head	—	—	0.7	2.1	1.1	0.9	3.2	2.0	9.9
Devonport	—	—	1.3	6.9	3.4	3.4	4.6	4.2	23.8
Kentish	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.7	3.4
King Island	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.7	1.3	3.7
Latrobe	—	—	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.1	5.9
Waratah/Wynyard	0.1	—	0.7	2.0	1.3	1.1	2.4	2.8	10.3
West Coast	—	—	2.0	1.6	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.6	7.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>104.5</i>
Total Local General Government	1.6	—	30.3	101.9	52.9	54.9	110.3	88.2	440.1
Local Government Public Non-Financial Corporations	—	—	—	29.9	1.1	—	—	4.4	35.4
Total Local Government	1.6	—	30.3	95.3	53.6	54.9	110.3	92.6	438.6
Total State Government	198.7	670.5	644.5	2.1	79.2	121.9	276.2	1 371.4	3 364.5
<b>Total State and Local Government</b>	<b>200.3</b>	<b>670.5</b>	<b>674.0</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>130.2</b>	<b>171.0</b>	<b>356.9</b>	<b>1 422.7</b>	<b>3 720.9</b>

(a) Includes interest expense.

Source: ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics Tasmania.

# 14.5 GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS, BALANCE SHEET — 1999–2000

As at 30 June 2000

	Cash deposits and lending	Equity(a)	Land and other fixed assets	Accounts receivable and other assets	Borrowing and advances received	Accounts payable and other liabilities	Net worth(a)	Net worth per head
<i>Local Government council</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$
<b>Greater Hobart–Southern</b>								
Brighton	0.4	6.9	58.4	1.4	7.0	1.2	58.9	4 538
Central Highlands	1.9	—	35.3	0.5	—	0.6	37.0	14 835
Clarence	17.8	26.0	260.9	2.9	32.7	4.6	270.2	5 523
Derwent Valley	0.6	5.1	22.2	0.8	4.0	1.4	23.3	2 373
Glamorgan/Sping Bay	2.5	—	43.0	0.3	1.6	1.0	43.2	10 228
Glenorchy	2.1	39.2	226.9	4.2	26.6	6.2	239.6	5 460
Hobart	10.7	38.8	556.2	4.6	13.9	9.4	587.0	12 782
Huon Valley	3.3	—	103.7	1.0	4.0	1.5	102.5	7 524
Kingborough	6.9	11.5	156.1	1.0	1.9	2.9	170.6	6 000
Sorell	2.9	3.0	39.2	1.6	4.0	0.7	42.0	3 847
Southern Midlands	2.3	—	39.0	0.6	1.6	0.8	39.6	7 041
Tasman	1.0	—	16.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	17.0	7 596
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>1 557.7</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>1 630.9</b>	<b>7 119</b>
<b>Northern</b>								
Break O'Day	0.7	—	50.9	0.8	2.1	0.6	49.7	8 658
Dorset	3.2	—	70.7	0.6	0.2	0.9	73.4	9 848
Flinders	2.9	—	38.9	0.4	—	0.5	41.7	44 155
George Town	0.5	8.5	32.5	2.8	7.0	0.7	36.6	5 427
Launceston	25.4	51.3	575.5	7.2	8.4	10.6	640.4	10 193
Meander Valley	5.5	10.9	105.4	1.0	0.7	1.2	120.8	6 879
Northern Midlands	7.8	—	99.1	1.6	—	1.3	107.1	9 069
West Tamar	4.2	12.9	89.4	3.3	4.1	1.3	104.3	5 213
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>1 062.4</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>1 174.0</b>	<b>8 822</b>
<b>Mersey–Lyell</b>								
Burnie	7.6	—	227.6	2.8	5.0	3.5	229.5	11 845
Central Coast	8.4	9.0	151.0	1.4	4.6	2.0	163.2	7 757
Circular Head	0.9	3.7	57.9	1.5	2.5	1.0	60.6	7 136
Devonport	7.4	12.8	246.9	2.1	14.5	2.9	251.7	10 302
Kentish	0.8	1.8	22.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	24.2	4 383
King Island	3.8	—	20.0	0.8	0.2	0.6	23.9	13 441
Latrobe	1.4	4.5	37.5	0.3	1.4	1.4	40.9	5 059
Waratah/Wynyard	2.9	4.6	72.3	0.5	5.0	1.6	73.7	5 305
West Coast	1.2	—	45.0	0.9	1.9	1.0	44.2	7 890
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>880.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>911.9</b>	<b>8 426</b>
<b>Total Local General Government</b>	<b>136.7</b>	<b>250.5</b>	<b>3 500.9</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>156.0</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>3 716.7</b>	<b>7 902</b>
Local Government Public Non-Financial Corporations(b)	7.5	—	316.2	8.9	68.6	16.6	—	—
<b>Total Local Government</b>	<b>143.9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3 817.2</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>224.3</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>3 713.8</b>	<b>7 896</b>
<b>Total State Government</b>	<b>2 603.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>10 663.7</b>	<b>710.9</b>	<b>4 526.1</b>	<b>3 429.5</b>	<b>6 028.7</b>	<b>12 817</b>
<b>Total State and Local Government</b>	<b>2 534.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>14 480.9</b>	<b>765.6</b>	<b>4 561.6</b>	<b>3 483.1</b>	<b>9 742.5</b>	<b>20 712</b>

(a) In Government finance statistics, the net assets of the PNFC's are treated as 'shares and other contributed capital' (not shown in this table). These net assets are then shown as part of the equity assets of the parent general government sector, therefore reflected in the net worth of general government.

Source: ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics Tasmania.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication brings together a wide variety of ABS and non-ABS data. It is designed to provide users of regional statistics with information about the regions and local government areas of Tasmania. Included are historical as well as the latest available data (at the time of preparation) enabling comparison over time and between regions.

### DATA QUALITY

**2** The data presented are sourced from a wide variety of collections, both ABS and non-ABS. When analysing the data, care needs to be taken as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage may differ. Some main data concepts and definitions are included in the glossary. For more detailed information about ABS data, including technical notes, please refer to the relevant source publications, which are included in the Bibliography.

### REFERENCE PERIODS

**3** This publication presents the latest available statistics at the time of preparation. The data presented are derived from a number of statistical sources, which are updated at differing intervals. Hence, the period covered or date of the latest available data will differ between individual statistical series.

### REGIONS

**4** The regions specified for most data are statistical region sectors as defined in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (Cat. no. 1216.0). Statistical region sectors are referred to as regions in this publication. Data are also presented at the local government area (LGA) level.

**5** The Greater Hobart–Southern Region contains the following local government areas:

- Brighton,
- Central Highlands,
- Clarence,
- Derwent Valley,
- Glamorgan/Spring Bay,
- Glenorchy,
- Hobart,
- Huon Valley,
- Kingborough,
- Sorell,
- Southern Midlands, and
- Tasman.

**6** The Northern Region contains the following local government areas:

- Break O'Day,
- Dorset,
- Flinders,
- George Town,
- Launceston,
- Meander Valley,
- Northern Midlands, and
- West Tamar.

**7** The Mersey–Lyell Region contains the following local government areas:

- Burnie,
- Central Coast,
- Circular Head,
- Devonport,
- Kentish,
- King Island,
- Latrobe,
- Waratah/Wynyard, and
- West Coast.

**8** Some data included in this publication were aggregated into regions from postcode data. The Greater Hobart–Southern Region contains postcodes 7000–7190 and 40% of 7215; the Northern Region contains 7209–7304 excluding 7256 and 60% of 7215; and the Mersey–Lyell Region contains 7256, and 7305–7470.

**9** Other regional structures used in this publication include tourism regions and vineyard regions.

RANDOM ADJUSTMENT

**10** Some table cells containing small values, including those relating to ABS Census data, have been randomly adjusted or suppressed to avoid releasing information about particular individuals, families or households. The effects of these adjustments are statistically insignificant.

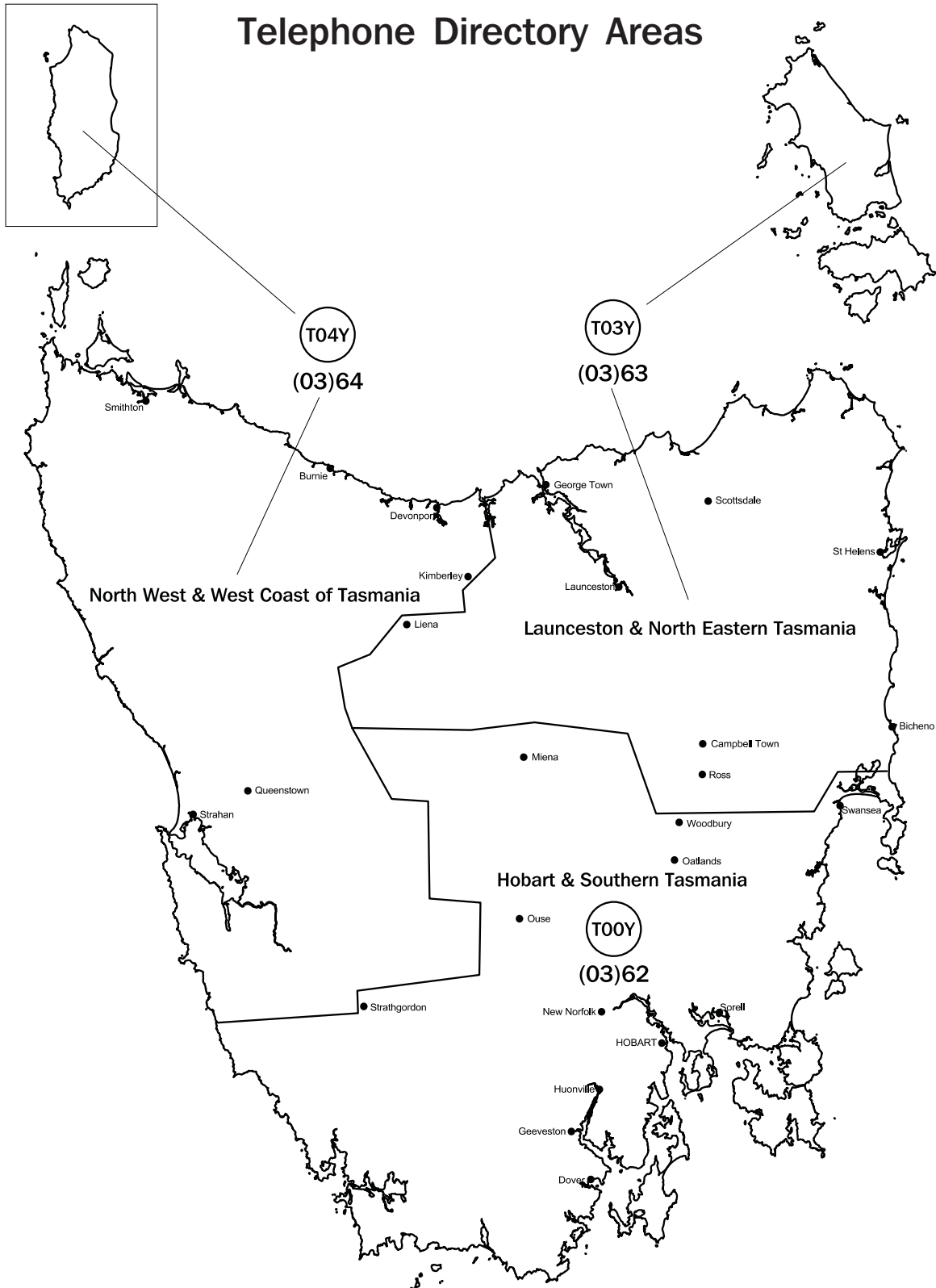
ROUNDING

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

SAMPLING ERROR

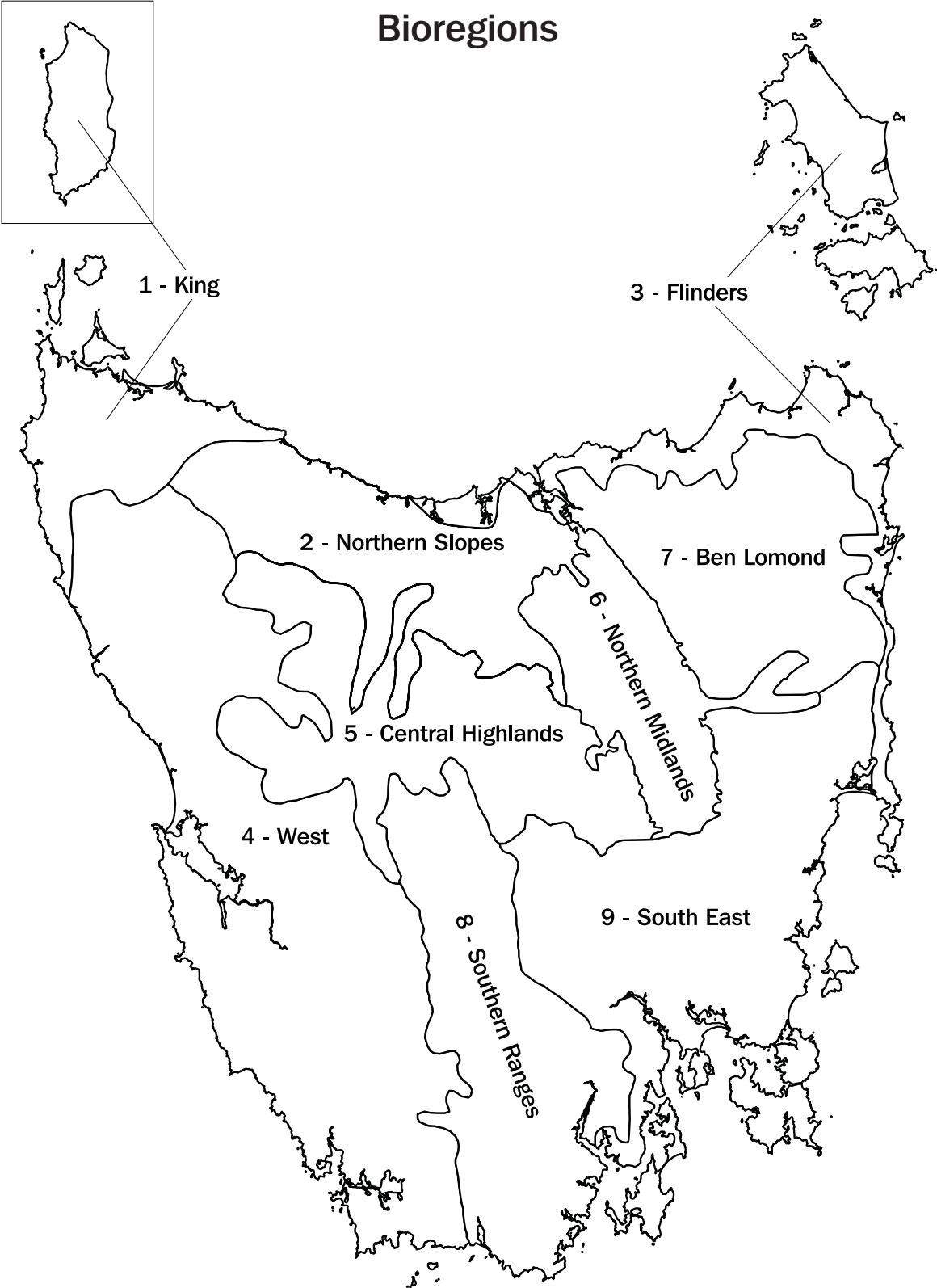
**12** The error which arises because the data are collected from a part, rather than the whole, of the population. It is usually measurable from the sample data in the case of probability sampling.

APPENDIX 1



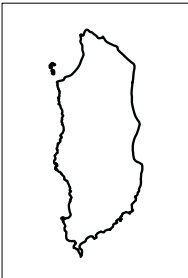
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APPENDIX 2

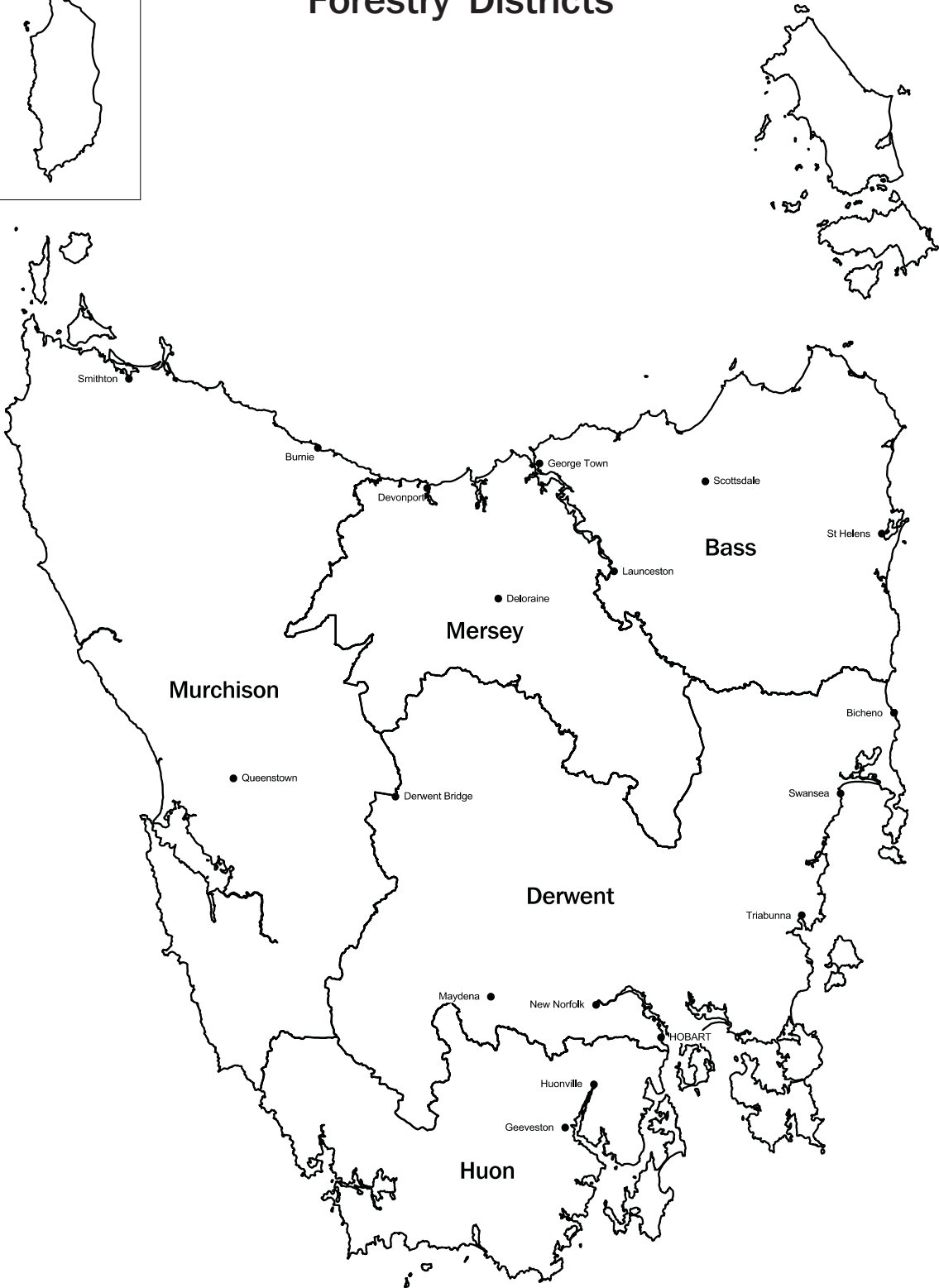


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APPENDIX 3



# Forestry Districts



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**APPENDIX 4**



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APPENDIX 5



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## GLOSSARY

- Aboriginal significance (Register of the National Estate)** For Indigenous people, the significance of a place is the spiritual, social, historic and aesthetic value which the place holds for the community or groups in the community. It may also include the scientific value of the place.
- ABS Business Register** The ABS Business Register provides broad, indicative data at a point in time. Detailed comparisons with other ABS statistics should be made with caution, because they are compiled on different bases.
- The ABS Business Register is a database of all businesses in Australia employing wage and salary earners. It excludes businesses that do not employ any staff. The prime purpose of the ABS Business Register is to provide a comprehensive source of business names and addresses from which businesses can be selected for inclusion in ABS economic censuses and surveys.
- The term 'business' is taken to mean a legal entity such as a registered company, partnership, trust, sole proprietor, religious organisation, government department, or any other legally recognised organisation that provides goods and services.
- Employment is recorded on the ABS Business Register for both management units and locations (excluding agricultural units). Employment includes full-time and part-time employees; permanent, temporary and casual employees; managerial and executive employees; employees absent on paid or prepaid leave; working proprietors and partners; employees on workers' compensation who continue to be paid through the payroll; and contract miners paid through the payroll.
- Employment is not recorded for many agricultural units. Instead, these are sized by estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO). Agricultural units with no recorded employment are included in the n.a. employment size category.
- Changes to coverage of the ABS Business Register since 1998 have made the number of locations less accurate, consequently this series has not been updated in this year 2001 issue.
- Accommodation Support** Services that provide accommodation to people with a disability and services that provide the support needed to enable a person with a disability to remain in their existing accommodation.
- Acid rain** Precipitation, whether rain or snow, where the water has an acidity greater than normal (effectively a pH of less than 5.7). It derives from interaction of water vapour in air with sulfur and nitrogen oxides formed by combustion of fossil fuels.

<b>Acquired brain injury</b>	Characteristically, multiple disabilities arising from damage to the brain acquired after birth. It results in deterioration in cognitive, physical, emotional or independent functioning and can be as a result of accidents, stroke, brain tumours, infection, poisoning, lack of oxygen, degenerative neurological disease etc.
<b>Affective disorders</b>	A mood disturbance. Includes mania, hypomania, bipolar affective disorder, depression and dysthymia.
<b>Age Pension</b>	A means-tested payment based on pensioners' income and assets. At 1 July 1999 it is payable to men who are aged 65 years or over and women who are 61 years and 6 months or over, and is subject to Australian residency qualifications.
<b>Algal blooms</b>	The occurrence of a very high population of algae in a water body.
<b>Alterations and additions to residential buildings</b>	Alterations and additions carried out on existing residential buildings, which may result in the creation of new dwelling units.
<b>Ancillary cover</b>	Any cover provided by private insurance organisations for health-related services other than medical or hospital cover (e.g. physiotherapy, dental, optical, chiropractic and ambulance).
<b>Anti-Discrimination Commission</b>	Answers queries related to unlawful treatment/conduct or unlawful discrimination under the <i>Tasmanian Anti-Discrimination Act 1998</i> , and investigates claims relating to the above. Areas covered by the Act are accommodation; education and training; employment; membership and activities of clubs; provision of facilities, goods and services; administration of any law of State and any State program on any of the attributes/identities listed in Table 6.5; awards, enterprise agreements and industrial agreements on some of the attributes or identities listed in Table 6.5.
<b>Anxiety disorders</b>	Feelings of tension, distress or nervousness. Includes agoraphobia, social phobia, panic disorder, generalised anxiety disorder (GAD), obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).
<b>Applications for final orders</b>	Applications lodged to begin legal action in the Family Court of Australia in all matters except consent orders, maintenance, nullity, divorce, declaration for validity of marriage, enforcement, child support, or registration of a parenting plan.
<b>Art gallery</b>	A room, series of rooms, or building devoted to the exhibition of works of art and includes art galleries located together with museums; for example, the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery.
<b>Articulated trucks</b>	Motor vehicles constructed primarily for load carrying, consisting of a prime mover having no significant load carrying area, but with a turntable device which can be linked to a trailer.

<b>Assault</b>	The direct infliction of force, injury or violence upon a person, including attempts or threats, providing the attempts/threats are in the form of face-to-face direct confrontation and there is reason to believe that the attempts/threats can be immediately enacted.
<b>Assessed income (Census of Child Care)</b>	Weekly family taxable income.
<b>At risk (Additional needs — Census of Child Care)</b>	Refers to children at risk of serious abuse or neglect.
<b>Attempted murder</b>	The attempt to unlawfully kill another person by any means, act or omission.
<b>Australian Heritage Commission</b>	A statutory body of the Commonwealth Government administered within the Australian and World Heritage Group of Environment Australia.
<b>Autism</b>	A pervasive developmental disorder involving disturbances in cognition, interpersonal communication, social interactions and behaviour (in particular obsessional, ritualistic, stereotyped and rigid behaviours).
<b>Bankruptcy</b>	A legal state relating to an individual, permitting the orderly repayment and release of their debts. It may be initiated either voluntarily by the debtor or by a creditor against the debtor's will, and even in the debtor's absence. The legislation generally provides for the assets of a bankrupt to be sold and the proceeds to be distributed to creditors on a pro rate basis.
<b>Bed spaces</b>	Three-quarter beds are counted as one bed space; double beds as two bed spaces. Cots are excluded.
<b>Blackmail/extortion</b>	To demand or unlawfully obtain money, property or any other item of value, or a service either tangible or intangible, not from the immediate possession of the victim but through coercive measures. It may include the use or threat of force, misuse of authority (including threat of criminal prosecution), or the threat of destruction of the victim's reputation or social standing at some time in the future, if the demands are not met. Note: it is distinguished from robbery in that there is the threat of further or continued coercive measures in the future instead of, or in addition to, an immediate threat.
<b>Bridge deck area</b>	The combined size of the travelling surface of all bridges maintained by a municipality.
<b>Bushcare Program</b>	A National Heritage Trust program to reverse the long-term decline in the quality and extent of Australia's native vegetation cover. The national objectives of the Program are to conserve remnant native vegetation; conserve Australia's biological diversity; and restore, by means of revegetation, the environmental values and productive capacity of Australia's degraded land and water.

<b>Capacity</b>	In terms of guest rooms, serviced apartment units, holiday units, caravan park sites or visitor hostel bed spaces is the maximum number available to accommodate paying guests during the survey period. Capacity closed temporarily for seasonal reasons is included.
<b>Carer Payment</b>	An income support payment available to people who are providing constant care or supervision to a person aged 16 years or over with a physical, intellectual or psychiatric disability or who is frail aged. The carer must personally provide this level of care or supervision in the private home of the care recipient.
<b>Cave</b>	Geoconservation class including karst features (karst denotes landforms predominantly the result of bedrock solution rather than mechanical erosion) such as cave systems, sinkholes and other closed depressions, carbonate springs, streamsinks and residual landforms such as limestone pinnacles or towers.
<b>Centre for Regional Economic Analysis (CREA)</b>	A research centre within the Faculty of Commerce and Law at the University of Tasmania. The objectives of the Centre are to undertake research in the field of Regional Economics; increase knowledge of the structure and functioning of Australian regional economies; undertake applied research to assist in the improvement of regional economic policies; undertake commissioned studies and economic advice services; and undertake teaching in regional economics and related fields.
<b>Childcare Assistance</b>	A means tested payment to assist low and middle income families with the cost of child care. Childcare Assistance is paid by the Commonwealth Government to approved child care services on behalf of eligible families so fees can be reduced at the time of care. Childcare Assistance funding is administered by the Department of Family and Community Services. Centrelink assesses family eligibility and is responsible for Childcare Assistance payments to child care services. From 1 July 2000 this payment had been subsumed into the Child Care Benefit.
<b>Civil matters</b>	Matters relating to the law regulating conduct between private individuals such as the law of trespass, negligence and defamation.
<b>Coast and Clean Seas Program</b>	A National Heritage Trust program dealing with coastal and marine issues. Individual programs within the initiative target issues such as community action, coastal water quality, marine species protection, introduced marine pests, coastal monitoring and regional coastal and marine planning. The focus is on on-ground works and building partnerships between stakeholders from all levels of government, industry and educational institutions and the community.
<b>Coastal</b>	Geoconservation class referring to coastal landforms and relict coastal features now found inland, or drowned following sea level rise or fall.
<b>Commonwealth Child Care Program</b>	A program to assist families with dependent children to participate in the workforce and in the general community by ensuring that child care is affordable for low and middle income families; and improving the supply and quality of child care.

<b>Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement</b>	Provides an agreement on the respective and collective roles and responsibilities of the Commonwealth and the States in relation to funding, policy setting, planning and management of specialist disability services.
<b>Community Access</b>	Services designed to provide opportunities for people with a disability to gain and use their abilities to enjoy their full potential for social independence. People who do not attend school, or who are not employed full time mainly use these services.
<b>Community Aged Care Package (CACP) Program</b>	A package of community care services provided to frail older people and people with disabilities who are eligible for residential care but have a preference to remain at home. Each package represents a client receiving support.
<b>Community Based Long Day Care Centre</b>	A centre providing care mainly for non-school children in a centre on a not-for-profit basis. Centres may be located in residential areas, close to work places or on major transport routes. Care is mainly work related, and is provided on a regular full-time or part-time basis. Centres are generally open for at least 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, 48 weeks of the year.
<b>Community Support</b>	Services that provide the support needed for a person with a disability to live in a non-institutional setting. Support with the basic needs of living such as meal preparation, dressing, transferring etc. are included under accommodation support.
<b>Concert</b>	Any live public performance usually by two or more musicians, and requires a ticket for admission. For attendance at concerts to be counted in the survey, respondents must have gone to a venue with the intention of attending the concert and not because they just happened to be there at the venue at the time.
<b>Conciliation conferences</b>	Conferences relating to financial and property disputes that offer parties an opportunity to reach a settlement without going to a final hearing.
<b>Consent orders</b>	Orders made by the Family Court of Australia formalising agreements made between separating parties about arrangements for children, the division of matrimonial property, or financial support for either partner.
<b>Consumer price index (CPI)</b>	Measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditure by the CPI population group (i.e. metropolitan households). This 'basket' covers a wide range of goods and services, arranged in the following eight groups: food, clothing, housing, household equipment and operation, transportation, alcohol and tobacco, health and personal care and recreation and education.
<b>Coronial matters</b>	Matters relating to the death of any person who is slain or dies in suspicious circumstances or in prison.
<b>Criminal matters</b>	Matters relating to serious offences called crimes or indictable offences.

<b>Crude death rate</b>	The number of deaths registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.
<b>Cutting</b>	Geoconservation class including all artificial exposures of bedrock, regolith and soils, usually of some significance in documenting type sites for particular rock units or soil types, or illustrating particularly well developed examples of particular rock/soil types (e.g. quarries, road cuttings etc.).
<b>Deafblind</b>	Dual sensory impairments causing severe restrictions in communication, and in the ability to participate in community life.
<b>Depreciation (Government finance)</b>	Allocations of the cost of assets over their useful life. Depreciation relates to non-current tangible assets which are progressively written off because they wear out or become obsolete.
<b>Developmental delay</b>	Applicable to children aged 0–5 years only. Conditions appearing in the early development period, with non-specific diagnosis.
<b>Disability Pension</b>	A pension paid by the Department of Veterans' Affairs to compensate a veteran, member of the Forces, member of a Peacekeeping Force or Australian mariner for incapacity resulting from eligible service.
<b>Disability Support Pension</b>	The main form of income support available to people with disabilities. It is paid to a person aged 16 years or over who has a physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment and who is assessed as being unable to do any work for at least 30 hours a week at full award wages, or to be retrained for any work, for at least two years.
<b>Discrimination</b>	There are two type of discrimination, 'direct discrimination' and 'indirect discrimination.' Direct discrimination happens when someone is treated unfairly or less favourably because of one or more of the attributes or identities listed in Table 6.5. Indirect discrimination happens when rules and requirements exclude certain people or groups.
<b>Divorce</b>	Formal dissolution of a marriage by the Family Court of Australia.
<b>Driving causing death</b>	The unlawful killing of a person caused through culpable, dangerous or negligent driving.
<b>Dwelling (Census)</b>	A building or structure in which people live. This can be a building, such as a house; part of a building, such as a flat; or it could be a caravan or tent, humpy or park bench.
<b>Dwelling unit</b>	A self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use. Regardless of whether they are self-contained or not, units within buildings offering institutional care (e.g. hospitals) or temporary accommodation (e.g. motels, hostels and holiday apartments) are not defined as dwelling units. Such units are included in the appropriate category of non-residential building approvals. Dwelling units can be created in one of four ways: through new work to create a residential building; through alteration/addition work to an existing residential building; through either new or alteration/addition work on a non-residential building or through conversion of a non-residential building to a residential building.



<b>Electronic gaming machine</b>	A coin-operated gambling machine, usually operated by pulling a handle or pressing buttons, the score being shown in the form of replica playing cards, pictures of fruit, etc; for example, poker machines.
<b>Employed (Census)</b>	People aged 15 years and over who, during the week prior to census night, worked for payment or profit or as unpaid workers in a family business, or who had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent, or were on strike or stood down temporarily.
<b>Employed (labour force)</b>	Persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or</li> <li>■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or</li> <li>■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or</li> <li>■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or</li> <li>■ away from the work as a standard work or shift arrangement;</li> <li>■ on strike or locked out; or</li> <li>■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.</li> </ul>
<b>Endangered Species Program</b>	A National Heritage Trust program to protect and conserve Australia's native species and ecological communities in the wild. The national objectives of the program are to prevent the extinction, due to human causes, of threatened native flora and fauna; prevent further species and ecological communities from becoming threatened; and return threatened species and ecological communities to a secure status in the wild.
<b>Establishment</b>	The smallest type of accounting unit within a management unit within a State or Territory of Australia which controls its production activity and for which a specified range of detailed data are available, at least annually. This enables measures such as value added to be calculated.
<b>Estimated resident population (ERP)</b>	Estimates of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration. Account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. Estimates of the resident population are based on adjusted Census counts by place of usual residence, to which are added the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census.

<b>Estimated value of agricultural of operations (EVAO)</b>	An estimation of agricultural activity undertaken by agricultural establishments and is used to provide an indication of size and to provide a basis for industry coding.
<b>Family (Census)</b>	Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household.
<b>Family Court of Australia</b>	Facilitates the resolution of disputes arising from family separation. The Court has power under the <i>Family Law Act 1975</i> to grant divorces. In addition the Court makes orders relating to arrangements for children; the distribution of property of the parties; spousal maintenance; child maintenance and child support reviews; and the protection of a party.
<b>Family Day Care Scheme</b>	A network of experienced caregivers who provide care and developmental activities in their own homes for other people's young children. Schemes are administered and supported by central coordination units.
<b>Farm Forestry Program</b>	A National Heritage Trust program to encourage the incorporation of commercial tree growing and management into farming systems for the purpose of wood and non-wood production, increasing agricultural productivity and sustainable natural resource management. The national objectives are to promote wood production on cleared agricultural land and, where possible, to integrate commercial tree growing with other agricultural land uses; and to promote tree planting for the production of non-wood products, with an emphasis on developing commercial uses of native species.
<b>Final hearing</b>	The trial or final hearing of a dispute before a judge or judicial registrar who, after hearing all arguments and from all witnesses, will make a decision and orders that will finalise the matter.
<b>Finalisations</b>	The completion of a case or matter. This may be brought about by adjudication, transfer to another court or by a non-adjudicated event such as the death of a party, an out of court settlement, or where time limits apply, the expiration of that time limit.
<b>Fisheries Action Program</b>	A National Heritage Trust program to help achieve the repair of Australia's aquatic environment and assist in the conservation and sustainable use of fish resources in freshwater, estuarine and marine environments.
<b>Formal care</b>	Regulated care away from the child's home. The main types of formal care are before and after school care, long day care, family day care, occasional care and preschool. Total formal care comprises formal care only and combinations of formal and informal care.
<b>Fugitive emissions</b>	Substances which escape to air from a source not associated with a specific process but scattered throughout the plant, e.g. leaks from equipment, dust blown from stockpiles.

<b>Full-time equivalent (FTE) students</b>	FTE of part-time students has been calculated by dividing the student's workload by what is considered to be the workload of a full-time student.
<b>Grants and subsidies received (Government finance)</b>	Cash received from voluntary transfers by government and other entities.
<b>Gross value of agricultural commodities produced</b>	The value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.
<b>Gross vehicle mass (GVM)</b>	Tare weight (i.e. unladen weight) of the motor vehicle, plus its maximum carrying capacity excluding trailers.
<b>Guest rooms</b>	The maximum number of rooms available at each establishment during the survey period for accommodating short-term paying guests. Units and apartments within serviced apartments are treated as rooms in these survey results.
<b>Hearing disability</b>	Encompasses deafness, hearing impairment, hearing loss.
<b>Heavy industry</b>	Oil, gas, coal and other minerals. It includes construction of production, storage and distribution facilities; refineries; pumping stations; and construction of mines.
<b>Heritage</b>	Natural and cultural inheritance.
<b>Heritage place</b>	A site, area, region, building or other structure (together with associated contents and surroundings) that has heritage value.
<b>Historic value (Register of the National Estate)</b>	Encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society, and therefore could be used to encompass a range of values. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase, or activity. It may be the site of an important event. History can describe the 'story' of a place or its people and can apply to any period, though not usually the current period.
<b>Homicide and related offences</b>	A recorded crime statistics offence category which includes murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and driving causing death.
<b>Hospital cover</b>	Health insurance cover provided by private insurance organisations to cover all or part of the costs of private accommodation in a public hospital, charges for private hospital treatment and care in a public hospital by a doctor of the patient's choice.
<b>House</b>	A detached building primarily used for long-term residential purposes. It consists of one dwelling unit. For instance, detached 'granny flats' and detached dwelling units (e.g. caretaker's residences) associated with a non-residential building are defined as houses.
<b>Household income (Census)</b>	The sum of the personal incomes of each resident present in the household at the time of Census.

<b>Income (Census)</b>	The income level of people aged 15 years and over. People are asked to state their usual gross weekly income, which is the income before tax, superannuation, health insurance, or other deductions are made.
<b>Informal care</b>	Non-regulated care, arranged by a child's parent/guardian, either in the child's home or elsewhere. It comprises care by (step) brothers or sisters, care by grandparents, care by other relatives (including a parent living elsewhere) and care by other (unrelated) people such as friends, neighbours, nannies or baby-sitters. It may be paid or unpaid. Total informal care comprises informal care only and combinations of informal and formal care.
<b>Intellectual disability</b>	Conditions appearing in the developmental period (age 0–18 years) with concurrent learning difficulties and the need for more support in everyday life-skills compared to others of the same age, e.g. Down Syndrome, tuberous sclerosis, cri-du-chat syndrome.
<b>Interim/procedural orders</b>	Orders from the Family Court of Australia that remain in place for the duration of the resolution phase, until final orders are made.
<b>Interim/summary hearings</b>	Hearings for interim/procedural orders.
<b>Intrastate travel</b>	Data were obtained from Tourism Tasmania's Tasmanian Intrastate Travel Survey. For further information about this survey, please contact Tourism Tasmania. Tourism regions used by Tourism Tasmania for intrastate travel differ to those used by the ABS for tourist accommodation data. Tourism regions for intrastate travel contain the following SLAs: <p><i>Greater Hobart:</i> Brighton, Clarence, Derwent Valley — Pt A , Glenorchy, Hobart – Inner and Remainder, Kingborough — Pt A, and Sorell — Pt A;</p> <p><i>Greater Launceston:</i> George Town — Pt A, Launceston — Inner and Pt B, Meander Valley — Pt A, Northern Midlands — Pt A, and West Tamar — Pt A;</p> <p><i>North West:</i> Burnie — Pt A and Pt B, Central Coast — Pt A and Pt B, Circular Head, Devonport, Kentish, King Island, Latrobe — Pt A and Pt B, Waratah/Wynyard — Pt A and Pt B;</p> <p><i>East Coast:</i> Break O'Day and Glamorgan/Spring Bay;</p> <p><i>Southern:</i> Central Highlands, Kingborough — Pt B, Sorell — Pt B, Derwent Valley — Pt B, and Southern Midlands;</p> <p><i>Northern:</i> Dorset, Flinders, George Town — Pt B, Launceston — Pt C, Meander Valley — Pt B, Northern Midlands — Pt B, West Tamar — Pt B;</p> <p><i>Huon Valley:</i> Huon Valley;</p> <p><i>West Coast:</i> West Coast; and</p> <p><i>Tasman Peninsula:</i> Tasman.</p>

<b>Invertebrates</b>	Animals without a backbone or spinal column.
<b>Kidnapping/abduction</b>	The unlawful seizing or taking away of another person against that person's will, or against the will of any parent, guardian or other person having lawful custody or care of that person.
<b>Labour force</b>	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed as defined.
<b>Labour force status</b>	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
<b>Landcare Program</b>	A National Heritage Trust program to develop and implement resource management practices which enhance soil, water and biological resources and which are efficient, sustainable, equitable and consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development.
<b>Landform</b>	Geoconservation class including all geomorphic features other than karst and coastal, i.e. glacial, periglacial, fluvial (river), aeolian (wind-formed such as inland dunes).
<b>Landscape</b>	Geoconservation class including large scale sites often integrating geological and geomorphic (landform components) features and processes.
<b>Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania</b>	An independent statutory body, established on 1 January 1991 under the <i>Legal Aid Commission Act 1990</i> . Services provided by the Legal Aid Commission include free legal advice, a duty solicitor service, a child support service, community legal education, and legal representation.
<b>Letting entities</b>	For holiday flats, units and houses, the number of owners, managers or real estate agents within the scope of the survey who operated for any part of the survey period.
<b>Listing (Register of the National Estate)</b>	Means that a place has heritage value and has met various criteria of national estate significance.
<b>Magistrates Court</b>	(The Tasmanian lower court) Consists of a Chief Magistrate, a Deputy Chief Magistrate and Magistrates who are formally appointed by the Governor. By virtue of their office, Magistrates are also Justices of the Peace, and Coroners. In addition, Magistrates sit as chairpersons of various statutory tribunals. As a result of this diversity of offices, the Magistrates Court handles a wide variety of legal actions.
<b>Maintenance orders</b>	Orders made by the Family Court of Australia for maintenance (final or interim, spouse or child) or for a contribution to be made to child bearing expenses.

<b>Manslaughter</b>	<p>The unlawful killing of a person caused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ without intent to kill, usually as a result of a careless, reckless or negligent act;</li> <li>■ intentionally but due to extreme provocation; or</li> <li>■ when in a state of mind that impairs the capacity to understand or control one's actions.</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturing establishment</b>	<p>An establishment predominantly engaged in manufacturing activities. The data collected for such establishments cover all activities of the establishment (including non-manufacturing activities). Conversely, there are some establishments predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities which also undertake limited manufacturing activities and which are excluded.</p>
<b>Martial arts</b>	<p>Includes tae kwon do, aikido, judo, karate and kickboxing.</p>
<b>Metro Tasmania Service areas</b>	<p><i>Hobart</i>: all urban areas within 22 kilometres of the Hobart GPO other than Midway Point, Sorell, Richmond, Cambridge, Collinsvale, Kingston, Blackmans Bay, Margate and Snug.</p> <p><i>Launceston</i>: all urban areas within 12 kms of the Launceston GPO other than Legana.</p> <p><i>Burnie</i>: all urban areas in the municipality of Burnie, plus Wynyard and Ulverstone (except that Metro does not operate services within Ulverstone at times when passengers are travelling to/from school).</p>
<b>Monthly housing loan repayments (Census)</b>	<p>Housing loan repayments being paid by a household monthly to purchase the dwelling in which it was enumerated.</p>
<b>Motor vehicle theft</b>	<p>The taking of a motor vehicle unlawfully or without permission. This excludes damaging and tampering/interfering with a motor vehicle. Note: attempted motor vehicle theft is not included. For the purposes of defining motor vehicle theft, a motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface (but is not restricted to rails or tram lines) and is eligible for registration for use on public roads. This includes but is not limited to car, motorcycle, campervan, truck, lorry, bus, grader, tractor.</p>
<b>Murder</b>	<p>The wilful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life.</p>
<b>National Estate</b>	<p>As defined in the <i>Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975</i>, 'consists of those places, being components of the natural environment of Australia or the cultural environment of Australia, that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community'.</p>

**National Park attendance** Data for Maria Island (Darlington) and Marakoopa Cave are based on headcounts or ticket sales and are a reliable estimate of the numbers of visitors to those sites. The data for Cradle Mt, Lake St Clair, Mt Field, Narawntapu and Freycinet are based on traffic readings. In the case of Mt Field and Narawntapu, traffic data provide good estimates of the number of visitors to the site. However, the more complex the traffic flow at a particular site, the more unreliable the entry data are as an estimate of the total number of individual visitors; instead, they provide an estimate of the 'busyness' of that site. The site where most caution must be exercised is Freycinet where, to the best of Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service's knowledge, entry data overestimates the number of visitors to the Freycinet Peninsula by at least 50%.

**National Pollutant Inventory (NPI)** An Internet database designed to provide the community, industry and government with information on the types and amounts of certain substances being emitted to the environment. NPI airsheds and water catchments cover rectangular areas with the following boundaries:

*Launceston airshed; Tamar/Esk water catchment:* extend as far west as Deloraine, as far south as Longford, and as far north-east as East Sandy Point, near Bridport.

*Hobart airshed; Derwent water catchment:* extend as far north as Bagdad, as far east as Dodges Ferry, as far south as the southern-most tip of Betsey Island, and as far west as Hayes, near New Norfolk.

**National Wetlands Program** A National Heritage Trust program to promote the conservation, repair and wise use of wetlands across Australia.

**Natural Heritage Trust** The Natural Heritage Trust is a Commonwealth Government program devised to enhance Australia's natural environment for the benefit of current and future generations. The Trust is designed to stimulate a more cooperative approach to addressing issues such as land and water degradation, the loss of native vegetation and cleaning up our coasts and marine areas.

Natural Heritage Trust regions contain the following SLAs:

*Central South East:* Brighton, Central Highlands, Clarence, Derwent Valley, Glamorgan/Spring Bay, Huon Valley, Kingborough, Southern Midlands, Sorell, Tasman;

*North East:* Break O'Day, Dorset, Flinders, George Town, Launceston (City), Northern Midlands, West Tamar;

*North West:* Burnie (City), Central Coast, Circular Head, Devonport (City), Kentish, King Island, Latrobe, Meander Valley, Waratah/Wynyard, West Coast; and

*Urban:* Clarence (City), Glenorchy (City), Hobart (City).

**Natural section** Geoconservation class referring to a natural exposure such as a cliff or river bank.

<b>Natural significance (Register of the National Estate)</b>	The importance of ecosystems, biological diversity and geodiversity for their existence or intrinsic value, or for present and future generations in terms of their scientific/research, social, aesthetic and life support value.
<b>Net worth (Government finance)</b>	Defined as assets less liabilities and shares/contributed capital. For the general government sector, net worth is assets less liabilities since shares and contributed capital is zero.
<b>Neurological disability</b>	Epilepsy, and organic dementias (e.g. Alzheimer's Disease).
<b>New building work</b>	Building activity which will result in the creation of a building which previously did not exist.
<b>New other residential buildings</b>	Building activity which will result in the creation of a residential building other than a house, which previously did not exist.
<b>New residential</b>	Building activity which will result in the creation of any residential building (house or other residential) which previously did not exist.
<b>Newstart Allowance (NSA)</b>	An allowance is paid to people aged 21 years or over and under the Age Pension age who are unemployed and actively searching for work. To qualify for NSA a person must be a permanent resident of Australia and be residing in Australia.
<b>Newstart Mature Age Allowance (MAA)</b>	A non-activity tested income support payment. This payment recognises the labour market difficulties faced by some older unemployed people who are close to retirement age. To qualify for MAA from 1 July 1996, a person must have turned 60 years of age and be less than Age Pension age; have no recent work force experience (defined as at least 20 hours a week for a total of 13 weeks or more in the previous 12 months); and be an Australian resident and currently residing in Australia.
<b>Non-freight carrying trucks</b>	Specialist motor vehicles or motor vehicles fitted with special purpose equipment, and having little or no goods carrying capacity, e.g. ambulances, mobile cranes, cherry pickers, fire trucks and tow trucks.
<b>Non-private dwelling (Census)</b>	Those dwellings that provide a communal or transitory type of accommodation, and are classified according to their function. These dwellings include hotels, motels, guest houses, prisons, religious and charitable institutions, defence establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings.
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	A building primarily intended for purposes other than long term residential purposes. Note that, on occasions, one or more dwelling units may be created through non-residential building activity.
<b>Notifiable diseases</b>	Under the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System, State and Territory health authorities submit reports of communicable disease notifications for compilation by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care. The range of diseases required to be reported to State and Territory health authorities has varied over time, and case definitions of these diseases have varied from State to State. Since 1991 approximately 50 disease groups have been included, as recommended by the NHMRC.



<b>Occupancy rates</b>	Occupancy expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period, e.g. for the period  $\text{Room occupancy rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Room nights occupied}}{(\text{Guest rooms}) \times (\text{no. of days in period})} \times 100$ <p>providing that, for establishments closing (other than for seasonal reasons) or opening during the survey period, the denominator of the above expression includes only operating periods.</p>
<b>Occupied bed days</b>	Number of separations multiplied by length of stay. For example, if there were 20 separations who all stayed 5 days each, there would be a total of 100 occupied bed days.
<b>Occupied private dwelling (Census)</b>	A private dwelling occupied by a household on Census night.
<b>Offence</b>	An act considered prima facie to be in breach of the criminal law.
<b>Ombudsman</b>	The Tasmanian Ombudsman was established in January 1979 to enquire into and investigate complaints against Tasmanian State Government Departments, Councils and those public authorities listed in Schedule 1 of the <i>Ombudsman Act 1978</i> . The Mission of the Ombudsman is to serve the Tasmanian community by resolving individual grievances and addressing systemic issues arising from maladministration in the public sector, and through independent, objective and impartial investigations, to promote fairness and equity and bring about improvements in the quality and standard of public administration.
<b>Other theft</b>	The taking of another person's property with the intention of depriving the owner of the property illegally and without permission, but without force, threat of force, use of coercive measures, deceit or having gained unlawful entry to any structure even if the intent was to commit theft.
<b>Outcrop</b>	Geoconservation class referring to a natural exposure of rock or soil that is not necessarily a natural section (e.g. a rock pinnacle or sheet of exposed rock).
<b>Outside School Hours Care Service</b>	Provides care for school aged children before and/or after school during the school term. Some services also provide care on 'pupil free' days. The services usually make use of established facilities such as schools, community halls, and recreation centres. For the purpose of the Census, services offering both before and after school hours care have been counted as one service, rather than two separate services.
<b>Overnight bushwalk</b>	A trip away from a residence or serviced accommodation which includes walking in natural areas and at least one night of sleeping in a hut, tent or in the open is one overnight bushwalking trip, regardless of how many nights were spent sleeping in a hut, tent or in the open.

<b>Parenting Payment (single)</b>	Introduced in March 1998, incorporating the previous Sole Parent Pension and Parenting Allowance. It provides income support to persons who have care of a dependent child. Parenting Payment (single) is payable to lone parents. To qualify for the Parenting Payment, a person must: care for a dependent child or children aged under 16 years; have income and assets under certain amounts; and have been an Australian resident for at least two years, or be a refugee, or have become a lone parent while an Australian resident.
<b>Participant (sport)</b>	Includes those playing a sport or physically undertaking an activity. Excluded are persons involved solely as a coach/teacher/instructor, a referee/umpire, an administrator/committee member or similar role.
<b>Participation rate (labour force)</b>	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.
<b>Particulate matter</b>	Discrete aggregations of matter, either solid or liquid (or a mixture) and larger than the individual molecules of the surrounding gas or air.
<b>Personal weekly income (Census)</b>	See 'Income (Census)'.
<b>Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS)</b>	The Commonwealth Government provides Medicare eligible persons with affordable access to a wide range of necessary and cost effective prescription medicines through the PBS.
<b>Physical disability</b>	Paraplegia, quadriplegia, muscular dystrophy, motor neurone disease, neuromuscular disorders, cerebral palsy, absence or deformities of limbs, spina bifida, arthritis, back disorders, ataxia, bone formation or degeneration, scoliosis etc.
<b>Physical conditions</b>	The presence of any of the following selected chronic (long-lasting) and current conditions: asthma, chronic bronchitis, anaemia, high blood pressure, heart trouble, arthritis, kidney disease, diabetes, cancer, stomach or duodenal ulcer, chronic gall bladder or liver trouble, hernia or rupture.
<b>Place (Register of the National Estate)</b>	May be a landscape, seascape, feature, area, site, building or other work, group of buildings, or other works or landscapes, together with associated contents and surrounds.
<b>Pollutant</b>	A chemical which may reduce the quality of the environment.
<b>Pre-hearing conference</b>	A conference held if parties are unable to resolve their dispute after mediation or conciliation with a deputy registrar of the Family Court of Australia, the purpose of which is to resolve any dispute involving financial matters without going to a final hearing.
<b>Primary disability group</b>	The disability, impairment or condition causing most difficulty to the person.
<b>Private health insurance</b>	Cover provided by organisations registered under the <i>National Health Act</i> to reimburse all or part of the cost of hospital or ancillary health services.

<b>Private Long Day Care Centre</b>	Provides care mainly for non-school children in a centre operated on a for-profit basis. Centres may be located in residential areas, close to work places or on major transport routes. Care is mainly work related, and is provided on a regular full-time or part-time basis. Centres are open for at least 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, 48 weeks of the year.
<b>Psychiatric disability</b>	Severe psychiatric conditions (e.g. schizophrenias, affective disorders), anxiety disorders, addictive behaviours, personality disorders, stress, psychosis, depression and adjustment disorders.
<b>Quarry/pit/cut</b>	Geoconservation class similar to cutting but combining a number of exposure styles.
<b>Register of the National Estate</b>	The national inventory of places of natural, historic and Indigenous heritage significance, which have been assessed by the Australian Heritage Commission and deemed to be worth conserving for present and future generations. It serves to notify all Australians, and particularly planners and decision-makers, of places of national estate significance.
<b>Reporting facility</b>	A facility that is required to report information under clause 9 of the (Australian) National Environment Protection Measure for the National Pollutant Inventory.
<b>Residential Aged Care places</b>	Includes the number of beds in nursing homes and hostels which are operational, have been approved under the <i>National Health Act</i> and have received Government funding.
<b>Residential building</b>	A building consisting of one or more dwelling units. Residential buildings can be either houses or other residential buildings.
<b>Respite</b>	Services specifically providing a short term and time limited break for families and other voluntary care givers of people with disabilities, to assist in supporting and maintaining the primary care giving relationship, while providing a positive experience for the person with a disability.
<b>Rigid trucks</b>	Motor vehicles exceeding 3.5 tonnes GVM, constructed with a load carrying area. Included are normal rigid trucks with a tow bar, draw bar or other non-articulated coupling on the rear of the vehicle. Rigid trucks are divided into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less</li> <li>■ Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes</li> </ul>
<b>Rivercare Program</b>	A National Heritage Trust program to ensure progress towards the sustainable management, rehabilitation and conservation of rivers and to improve the health of these river systems.
<b>Robbery</b>	Offences involving the unlawful taking of property, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property, from the immediate possession of a person, or an organisation, or control, custody or care of a person, accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use of immediate force or violence. Robbery victims can therefore be persons or organisations.

<b>Rural road</b>	Any road without predominant frontage development, either within or outside town boundaries.
<b>Sealed road</b>	A road that has a running surface of bitumen in any form (e.g. flush seal or asphalt) or concrete.
<b>Separation</b>	The term used to refer to the episode of care, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death), or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (e.g. from acute to rehabilitation). 'Separation' also means the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care by being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital or changing type of care.
<b>Service outlet (disability)</b>	The administrative base from which a discrete service type or team operates. For the purpose of the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement Minimum Data Set, if the address of the service is different from the point at which the service is delivered to the person, then it is the service delivery point that is the service outlet. However, in the case of an outreach program or other program that supports people in their own homes, it is the administrative base from which the worker operates that is the service outlet, rather than the person's home.
<b>Service Pension</b>	A Department of Veterans Affairs payment to provide a regular income for people with limited means. A service pension can be paid to veterans on the grounds of age or invalidity and to eligible partners, widows and widowers. It is subject to an income and assets test.
<b>Service type (disability)</b>	The support activity which the service outlet has been funded to provide under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA).
<b>Sexual assault</b>	A physical assault of a sexual nature, directed toward another person where that person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ does not give consent; or</li> <li>■ gives consent as a result of intimidation or fraud; or</li> <li>■ is legally deemed incapable of giving consent because of youth or temporary/permanent incapacity.</li> </ul>
<b>Sink</b>	Something that removes or stores carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, e.g. growing vegetation.
<b>Specific learning/Attention Deficit Disorder</b>	A general term referring to a group of disorders, presumed due to central nervous system dysfunction rather than an intellectual disability, covering significant difficulties in the acquisition and use of listening, speaking, reading, writing, reasoning or mathematical skills.
<b>Speech disability</b>	Encompasses speech loss, impairment and/or difficulty in being understood.

<b>Supreme Court</b>	Except in those matters excluded from it by specific legislation, the Tasmanian Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction in civil matters under Tasmanian law and exclusive jurisdiction in criminal matters under Tasmanian law. It also has jurisdiction, although not exclusive, to deal with criminal matters and some civil matters arising under federal law.
<b>Takings from accommodation</b>	Gross revenue (including GST) from the provision of accommodation, including bed taxes. Takings from meals are excluded.
<b>Tasmanian Gaming Commission</b>	Independent of the Tasmanian Government and the gaming industry. Its functions are to regulate and control gaming to ensure that it is conducted honestly and free from criminal influence and exploitation; investigate and make recommendations to the Minister on matters relating to gaming policy; research and investigate matters relating to the control of gaming including the probity and financial security of persons involved in the management of gaming operations; liaise with authorities or persons responsible for the regulation and control of the conduct of gaming; review and determine complaints relating to the conduct of gaming; and perform such other functions as are imposed upon it by the <i>Gaming Control Act 1993</i> or any other Act or as are prescribed.
<b>Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service</b>	Part of the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment. Its mission is to conserve and manage Tasmania's natural, historical and Aboriginal heritage for its own value and for the benefit of people now and in the future.
<b>Tasmanian Visitor Survey</b>	An annual survey conducted by Tourism Tasmania to provide a profile of the characteristics, travel behaviour, and expenditure of international and domestic visitors to Tasmania.
<b>Total nitrogen</b>	Defined for the National Pollutant Inventory as compounds that give rise to nitrate and nitrite ions. This is a very broad group including many natural and man-made substances, either containing nitrates or nitrites or decomposing into either or both of them.
<b>Total phosphorus</b>	Defined for the National Pollutant Inventory as compounds that give rise to phosphate ions. This is a very broad group including many natural and anthropogenic substances, either containing phosphate or decomposing into it.
<b>Turnover</b>	Total market value of all output produced by a business plus any income received from government bodies.

<b>Unemployed (labour force)</b>	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who are not employed during the reference week, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ were available for work in the reference week; or</li> <li>■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Unemployment rate (labour force)</b>	<p>For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.</p>
<b>Unlawful entry with intent (UEWI)</b>	<p>The unlawful entry of a structure (either forced or unforced) with the intent to commit an offence such as theft, property damage, assault, etc. UEWI includes burglary, break and enter and stealing and excludes shoplifting and stealing from a house or premise to which the offender has been invited or has legitimate access whereby the intent was unlawful but the entry was not. It also excludes trespass whereby entry is unlawful but there is no intent to commit an offence.</p> <p>Structures must be contained (i.e. have walls) and capable of being secured in some form. They include a house, flat, tent, houseboat, caravan, campervan, garage, shed, office, bank, shop, service station, hotel, factory, warehouse, school, church, hospital or public building. Motor vehicles, carports, yards and verandahs are excluded.</p> <p>For the purposes of determining the number of counts of UEWI, a place/premise is a single, connected property, containing one or more structures, all of which are occupied by the same person or group of people. The occupant(s) may own, rent, lease or otherwise inhabit the structure(s). There are two offence categories of UEWI: UEWI — involving the taking of property, means the unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a criminal act, resulting in the taking of property from the structure. UEWI — other, means the unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a criminal act, but does not result in the taking of property from the structure.</p>
<b>Unoccupied private dwelling (Census)</b>	<p>Structures built specifically for living purposes which are habitable, but unoccupied, on census night.</p>
<b>Unsealed road</b>	<p>A road, usually with a running surface of gravel, but may include roads on natural surface, whether formed or cleared only (provided always that these latter roads are maintained by Council).</p>
<b>Urban road</b>	<p>A road or street, usually but not necessarily within town boundaries, that has predominant frontage development either business or residential, often with kerb and guttering and/or footpath. All street/roads within town boundaries are not necessarily urban; frontage development is the controlling factor.</p>

<b>Vacation Care</b>	Provides care for school children during the school holidays.
<b>Value added</b>	Turnover, plus the increase (or less the decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.
<b>Value of work done (engineering)</b>	For the private sector consists of the value of work done on prime contracts, plus speculative contracts, plus work done on own account. For the public sector it is defined as work done by the organisation's own workforce.
<b>Vascular plants</b>	Green plants with tubular food and water systems.
<b>Vertebrates</b>	Animals with a backbone or spinal column.
<b>Victim</b>	<p>The victim varies according to the offence category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ for murder and attempted murder, manslaughter and driving causing death, assault, sexual assault and kidnapping/abduction, the victim is an individual person;</li> <li>■ for robbery, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation. Where the robbery involves an organisation or business, the element of property ownership is the key to determining the number and type of robbery victims;</li> <li>■ if the robbery only involves property belonging to an organisation, then one victim (i.e. the organisation) is counted regardless of the number of employees from which the property is taken. However, if robbery of an organisation also involves personal property in an employee's custody, then both the organisation and employee(s) are counted as victims;</li> <li>■ for blackmail/extortion, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation;</li> <li>■ for UEWI, the victim is the place/premise which is defined as a single connected property that is owned, rented or occupied by the same person or group of people;</li> <li>■ for motor vehicle theft, the victim is the motor vehicle; and</li> <li>■ for other theft, the victim is either an individual person or an organisation.</li> </ul>
<b>Vineyards</b>	<p>Vineyard areas, as defined by the Office of the Commissioner for Licensing, include:</p> <p><i>North East:</i> Pipers Brook through to Lilydale;</p> <p><i>Tamar Valley:</i> East and West Tamar, from Low Head to Launceston;</p> <p><i>Coal Valley:</i> Colebrook to Sorell to Tea Tree. It also includes Richmond;</p> <p><i>Derwent Valley:</i> Hobart to Meadowbank;</p> <p><i>East Coast:</i> Bicheno to Bream Creek;</p> <p><i>Huon/Channel:</i> Kingston through to Cygnet; and</p> <p><i>North West:</i> Devonport through to Sheffield, Lake Barrington and Wilmot.</p>

<b>Vision disability</b>	Encompasses blindness, vision impairment, visual handicap (not corrected by glasses or contact lenses).
<b>War Widow(er)s Pension</b>	A pension paid by the Department of Veterans' Affairs to compensate the widow or widower of a veteran, member of a Peacekeeping Force or Australian mariner whose eligible service has caused or contributed to his or her death.
<b>Waterwatch Program</b>	A National Heritage Trust program to achieve healthy waterways. The State Waterwatch program aims to raise general community awareness of water quality issues and the relationship to whole catchment health and meet environmental education objectives for students; empower the community to participate effectively in the management of waterways; and contribute data to local and national scientific databases as appropriate.
<b>Weekly rent (Census)</b>	The individual dollar amounts of rent paid by households on a weekly basis for the dwelling in which they were enumerated on census night.
<b>Youth Allowance (YA)</b>	Replaces numerous former schemes for young people, namely Youth Training Allowance; AUSTUDY for students aged 16–24 years; Newstart Allowance for the unemployed aged 16–20 years; and Sickness Allowance for 16–20 year olds and those secondary students aged 16 and 17 years attracting more than the minimum rate Family Allowance. YA is now the main income support payment available to young unemployed people aged 16–20, and to students aged from 16–24.



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