

Printed
at
Glenelg

TASMANIAN *Rocket* YEAR BOOK



1 9 8 9

TASMANIAN
Pocket
YEAR BOOK

1 9 9 6

Denis W. Rogers
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

ABS Catalogue No. 1302.6
ISSN 1031-9573

© Commonwealth of Australia 1996

contents

Page

- Chronology 1
- Tasmania in brief 5
- Physical features 12
- National Parks and State Reserves 13
- World Heritage Area 15
- Flora 16
- Fauna 18
- Climate 20
- Government 23
- Public finance 29
- Law and order 34
- Population 35
- Education 43
- Labour 45
- Social welfare 50
- Household expenditure 53
- Prices and price indexes 54
- Private finance 58
- Retail industry 59
- Mining and quarrying 60
- Manufacturing 63
- Building 65
- Agriculture 69
- Fishing 76
- Forestry 77
- Energy 79
- Trade 81
- Transport 84
- Communication 87
- Tourism 88
- Recreation 91
- Tasmania, statistical summary 92
- Tasmania - Australia comparison 93
- Index 94

Photo & cover design: Hydro-Electric Commission

Cape Wickham Lighthouse
 In the nineteenth century, the 50-mile gap between Cape Otway on the Australian mainland and Cape Wickham on King Island was often a trap for the unwary master seeking entry into Bass Strait to cut 700 miles off the distance from Britain to Sydney. At this western entrance to Bass Strait numerous ships were wrecked, including the *Cataraqui* in 1845 with 399 lives lost.

The lighthouse at Cape Wickham began operation in 1861. Built of granite quarried locally, it is the tallest lighthouse in Australia, being 48 metres from the ground to the top of the ventilator on the dome of the lantern. It tapers gently on the outside, is cylindrical on the inside, and the walls at the base are more than 3.5 metres thick. (Courtesy of the Australian Maritime Safety Authority)

general information

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

Values are shown in Australian currency.

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

For further information, contact ABS staff at:
175 Collins Street, Hobart
Phone: (002) 20 5800
Facsimile: (002) 20 5995

preface

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

State Government departments and other authoritative organisations have contributed information which we gratefully acknowledge.

For readers who need more detail than provided here, the Tasmanian Office of the ABS has extensive information about your area, the State and Australia. This information is available in statistical form in publications, on disk or as part of a tailored consultancy service.

Denis W. Rogers
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Hobart, May 1996

chronology

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

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

- 1901 Proclamation of the Commonwealth. First elections held for Senate and House of Representatives. Population 172,475.
- 1903 Voting rights extended to women.
- 1905 First experiments in wireless telegraphy between Tasmania and the mainland.
- 1909 State's first Labor Government under John Earle.
- 1912 Disastrous fire at North Lyell mine, Queenstown.
- 1914 First aeroplane flight in Tasmania. Departure of first Tasmanian contingent to fight in Great War. Formation of Hydro-Electric Department.
- 1917 Establishment of Electrolytic Zinc Co. at Risdon and a carbide works at Snug.
- 1919 First export of frozen meat.
- 1921 Population 213,780 (Census).
- 1922 Completion of Waddamana power station. Women became eligible for election to parliament.
- 1924 First superphosphate manufactured by Electrolytic Zinc Co. at Risdon.
- 1929 Beginning of economic depression. Serious floods throughout the State.
- 1930 Export prices fell to half the 1928 level.
- 1932 Tasmanian, Joseph Lyons was sworn in as Prime Minister.
- 1934 Beginning of 35 years of continuous Labor Government with the election of the A.G. Ogilvie Ministry.
- 1936 Tasmania linked with Victoria by submarine cable.
- 1938 Paper mill using native hardwoods established at Burnie.
- 1939 Outbreak of World War II. Prime Minister Lyons died in office.
- 1940 Tasmanians sailed for Middle East with Australian 6th, 7th and 9th Divisions.
- 1941 Newsprint production began at Boyer. Tasmanians sailed for Malaya with Australian 8th Division.
- 1947 'Displaced persons' began to arrive from Europe. Population 257,078 (Census).
- 1948 Forty-hour week awarded to most workers.
- 1954 Foundation of the Metropolitan Transport Trust.
- 1955 Comalco aluminium plant at Beli Bay officially opened.
- 1959 *Princess of Tasmania* commenced roll-on roll-off ferry service, Melbourne to Devonport.

- 1960 Inland Fisheries Commission created. First Tasmanian television broadcast.
- 1964 Tasman Bridge opened. Hobart's water supply fluoridated.
- 1966 Decimal currency introduced. STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialling) introduced.
- 1967 On 7 February, bushfires in Southern Tasmania resulted in 62 deaths, over 1,000 houses destroyed, total property damage over \$25m.
- 1968 Capital punishment abolished.
- 1969 Centre Party-Liberal coalition government. Full bench of Federal Arbitration Commission granted equal pay to females performing equal work. Copper smelter at Mount Lyell closed.
- 1970 Introduction of daylight saving.
- 1971 APPM Ltd Wesley Vale paper plant opened. Population 390,413 (Census).
- 1973 The first legal casino in Australia, Wrest Point, officially opened. The \$121m Mersey-Forth HEC scheme officially opened.
- 1974 Workers under State Wages Board's awards granted four-weeks annual leave. Women under State Wages Board's determinations awarded equal pay. Gordon Dam completed.
- 1975 The Australian National Line ore carrier, *Lake Illawarra*, collided with the Tasman Bridge. Hotels allowed to open for Sunday trading.
- 1976 Sea cargo to and from Tasmania was subsidised by a freight equalisation scheme.
- 1977 Commonwealth Government confirmed Kingston as the site of Australia's new Antarctic Division Headquarters. Tasman Bridge re-opened.
- 1978 Tasmanian Railways came under full control of the Australian National Railways Commission. All regular passenger train services ceased.
- 1979 HEC released a report which recommended a \$1,360m power development scheme involving the Lower Gordon, Franklin and King rivers.
- 1981 The Premier, Doug Lowe, deposed. A referendum concerning the State's next power development mostly supported the Gordon-below-Franklin option.
- 1982 The Liberal Party formed government in its own right for the first time in Tasmania. The World Heritage Commission listed Tasmania's South-West Wilderness Area. Despite the listing, the State Government commenced the Gordon-below-Franklin scheme.

- 1983 The Commonwealth Labor Govt intervened to stop the Gordon-below-Franklin Dam and the State Govt's High Court challenge failed.
- 1984 New projects opened included the Bowen Bridge in Hobart, the Southern Outlet to the Huon Valley and the Launceston International Velodrome.
- 1986 The State Liberal Govt won a second term. Environmental issues involved conflict over logging, and construction of the Sheraton Hotel.
- 1987 The Commonwealth Govt's Helsham Inquiry was established to decide if the Lemonthyme and Southern forests were of World Heritage value.
- 1988 The Tasmanian Govt agreed to protect 80% of the Helsham Inquiry area, the Lemonthyme and Southern forest; the Commonwealth Govt agreed not to pursue World Heritage Listing and offered \$40m compensation. Burnie and Clarence gained city status.
- 1989 The State election resulted in a Labour-Green Accord. Newly elected Labor MHA, Jim Cox, was offered a bribe to support the Liberal Govt.
- 1990 The World Rowing Championships were held at Lake Barrington. Businessman Edmund Rouse pleaded guilty to attempting to bribe Labor MHA, Jim Cox.
- 1991 A 100 km/h maximum speed limit introduced for Tasmanian roads. Tasmania's unemployment climbed above 11%.
- 1992 The Liberal Party won office in Tasmania with 19 seats.
- 1993 The number of local government councils was reduced from 46 to 29. Unemployment reached 13.4%. The *Spirit of Tasmania* replaced the *Abel Tasman* on the Bass Strait service.
- 1994 New tougher gun laws came into operation. Local Govt elections in 18 councils were held by postal ballot. Catamaran *Condor II* grounded on Black Jack Rocks. The Morling Report recommended no reduction in the number of members of the House of Assembly or Legislative Council.
- 1995 All-day Saturday shop trading was introduced. The bulk ore-carrier *Iron Baron* grounded off the mouth of the Tamar River spilling 420 tonnes of oil which affected beaches and marine life. Gay activists, backed by a United Nations Human Rights Committee, continued to fight the State Govt for homosexual law reform. Unemployment fell to 10%. European Carp discovered in lakes Crescent and Sorell.

Tasmania in brief

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

The area of the State, including the smaller islands, is 68,049 km² or about 0.9% of the total area of Australia. It is separated from the mainland by Bass Strait, a shallow body of water with an average width of 240 kilometres. The remaining coastline is bounded by the Southern Ocean on the south and west and the Tasman Sea on the east. At its greatest length, Tasmania spans some 296 kilometres from north to south; at its greatest width, it is 315 kilometres from the eastern coast to the western coast.

CITIES

Hobart

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

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

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

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

Launceston

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

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

Glenorchy

Glenorchy, proclaimed a city in 1964, consists mainly of residential areas, business and light industry. The Bowen Bridge across the Derwent provides a direct link between Glenorchy and the Eastern Shore.

Devonport

Devonport gained city status in 1981 to become the first city on the North-West Coast. The Bass Strait passenger ferry terminal is located at Devonport, hence the common description of the city as 'The Gateway to Tasmania'.

Visitors can see the steam locomotive collection running on the Don Railway, swim at The Bluff, or simply tour the surrounding countryside taking in the many scenic attractions of the North-West Coast.

Burnie

Burnie became Tasmania's fifth city in 1988. Situated on Emu Bay, it is a deepwater port that

has grown to be Tasmania's largest port in terms of revenue tonnes.

Clarence

Clarence obtained city status in 1988. Situated on the eastern shore of the Derwent River it forms part of the Hobart metropolitan area. The population of Clarence has increased steadily over many years and consists mainly of residential areas, retail businesses and community support services.

REGIONS

South

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

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

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

Industries in the southern area include the Cadbury Schweppes cocoa and confectionery factory at Claremont, Pasminco Metals-EZ at Risdon, the Australian Newsprint Mills at Boyer, Textile Industries Australia, Blundstone footwear, International Catamarans and the Cascade Brewery, established in 1824, the oldest brewery still in operation in Australia.

East Coast

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

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

North-East

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

North

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

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

Industries in the region include the knitting yarn producers Coats Patons, the automotive parts manufacturer ACL Bearing Company, the aluminium smelter and refinery Comalco, at George Town, and Tasmanian breweries. Woodchip production and timber processing are also important.

North-West

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

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

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

West

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

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

Mining is the predominant industry of this area, with zinc being mined at Rosebery, tin at Renison Bell and iron ore at Savage River.

South-West

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

Central Lakes Area

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

Midlands

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

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

King and Flinders Islands

Situated in Bass Strait, these islands are rich in marine life (e.g. crayfish, abalone, mullet and salmon) and bird life (e.g. muttonbird, duck, quail and pheasant) and have prosperous beef and dairy industries. The unpredictable weather and vicious storms often experienced in Bass Strait have resulted in many ships being lost in the area. King Island is virtually ringed by shipwrecks, and lighthouses (such as that at Cape Wickham) were erected in the nineteenth century to aid mariners.

Road distances between major Tasmanian centres (kilometres)

Burnie	198	49	153	326	364	148	403	182	293	213	86	196	266	30
Campbell Town	49	148	117	131	169	67	206	268	121	130	281	308	68	168
Devonport	153	117	104	279	317	100	353	229	247	163	135	245	216	19
George Town	326	131	279	248	38	50	323	333	175	76	239	349	185	123
Hobart	364	169	317	286	38	198	99	256	251	253	412	296	136	297
Huonville	148	67	100	50	198	236	137	294	289	291	450	334	175	335
Launceston	403	206	353	323	99	137	271	254	165	63	233	294	136	119
Port Arthur	182	268	229	333	256	294	254	358	306	316	254	40	324	212
Queenstown	293	121	247	175	251	289	165	306	366	99	379	406	123	264
St Helens	213	130	163	76	253	291	63	335	99	298	298	356	198	182
Scottsdale	86	281	135	239	412	450	233	489	254	379	298	268	349	116
Smithton	196	308	245	349	296	334	294	398	40	406	356	268	364	226
Strahan	266	68	216	185	136	175	136	183	324	123	198	349	364	236
Swansea	30	168	19	123	297	335	119	373	212	264	116	226	236	—
Ulverstone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

physical features

Islands	Area (km ²)
Bruny	355
Cape Barren	462
Clarke	82
Flinders	1 341
Hunter	71
King	1 094
Macquarie	123
Maria	101
Robbins	99
Schouten	28
Three Hummock	70
Other islands	137
Mainland Tasmania	64 086
Total Tasmania	68 049

Mountains	Height (m)
Mt Ossa	1 617
Legges Tor	1 573
Barn Bluff	1 559
Mt Pelion West	1 560
Cradle Mountain	1 545
Stacks Bluff	1 527
Mt Massif	1 514
Mt Geryon	1 510

Lakes	Area (km ²)
Lake Gordon ¹	280
Lake Pedder ²	250
Great Lake ³	161
Arthurs Lake ³	64
Lake Sorell ³	53
Lake Burbury ¹	52

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

¹ Man-made.

² Man-made—inundated the much smaller natural Lake Pedder.

³ Natural lake enlarged by dam(s).

(Source: 1:250,000 topographic maps, Land Information Bureau, Department of Environment and Land Management)

Tasmania's National Parks¹

Name	Area (ha)	Effective	Gazetted date	Location	Description
Asbestos Range	4 349	07 July	1976	North coast	Coastal heathland
Ben Lomond	16 527	23 July	1947	North-east	Alpine, skifields
Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair ²	161 108	16 May	1922	West central	Mountains, lakes
Douglas Apsley	16 080	27 December	1989	East coast	Dry sclerophyll forest
Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers ²	440 961	03 May	1939	South-west	Wilderness, rivers
Freycinet	11 930	29 August	1916	East coast	Coastal, granite
Hartz Mountains ²	7 140	24 May	1939	South	Mountains, forest
Maria Island	11 550	14 June	1972	East coast	Wildlife, historic
Mount Field	16 265	29 August	1916	South central	Alpine skifields
Mount William	13 899	03 October	1973	North-east	Coastal, wildlife
Rocky Cape	3 064	21 June	1967	North-west	Coastal heath
Southwest ²	608 298	24 October	1951	South-west	Rugged wilderness
Strzelecki	4 215	15 March	1967	Flinders Island	Mountains, coastal
Walls of Jerusalem ²	51 800	24 June	1981	West central	Alpine plateau

¹ Figures supplied by Parks and Wildlife Service (of the Department of Environment and Land Management).

² Constitute the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, together with Devils Cullet, Liffey Falls (part) and Marakopa Cave State Reserves, Macquarie Harbour Historic Site, Farm Cove Game Reserve, Adamsfield, Central Plateau and Marble Hill Conservation Areas, Maxwell River and Wargata Mtn Protected Archaeological Sites, three Forest Reserves on the Great Western Tiers and small areas of HEC and private land (totalling 1,383,640 ha) as of May 1992.

national parks & state reserves

Three broad reserve categories are provided for in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*:

1. **Conservation Areas** are areas of predominantly unmodified natural systems for the protection and maintenance of biophysical and cultural heritage while providing potential for resource exploitation. They are called Wildlife Sanctuary or Conservation Area depending on whether they are set aside to fulfill particular wildlife objectives (e.g. Tamar River Wildlife Sanctuary) or whether they are large general management areas (e.g. Southwest Conservation Area). Mutton Bird Reserves are another type of Conservation Area allowing mutton birding.
2. **State Reserves** have much greater protection.
 - National Parks (e.g. Maria Island, Mount Field) have high conservation, scenic and recreational values and, in general, are greater than 3,000 ha in area.
 - Nature Reserves (e.g. Macquarie Is., Dismal Swamp) are especially important for nature conservation. Public use is not prohibited but it is generally not encouraged.
 - Historic Sites (e.g. Entally House, the Shot Tower) involve places or structures of European historic significance.
 - Aboriginal Sites (e.g. Mt Cameron West, Sundown Point) are places of prehistoric significance. Protected Sites can also be created under the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*.
 - State Reserves (e.g. Hastings Caves) are small areas of high natural or cultural value.
3. **Game Reserves** are areas where one or more species of wildlife can be taken (e.g. Bruny Island Neck). They are virtually nature reserves in which limited hunting, with permits, is allowed.

world heritage area

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, which comprises about 20% of the State (1,383,640 hectares), is essentially wild, natural country in central and south-western Tasmania. It was jointly nominated for World Heritage Listing by the Commonwealth and State Governments in September 1989 and inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO in December 1989.

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

Reserved land managed by the Dept of Environment & Land Management, 1 January 1995

	No.	Area (ha)
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970		
National Parks	14	1 367 186
State Reserves	53	19 909
Nature Reserves	48	41 600
Historic Sites	30	16 098
Aboriginal Sites	4	1 243
Game Reserves	12	11 634
Conservation Areas	78	413 651
Muttonbird Reserves	5	9 288
Historic Shipwrecks Act 1975		
Tasmanian Historic Shipwrecks	7	—
Aboriginal Relics Act 1975		
Protected Archaeological Sites	5	1 428
Crown Lands Act 1976		
Protected Areas	4	202 925
State Recreation Areas	17	5 596
Coastal, River and Lakeside Reserves	57	7 581

flora

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

Of the 1,500 or so flowering plants native to Tasmania about 300 are unique (endemic) to Tasmania. Many of the endemic species are found in Tasmania's rich alpine flora (where up to 40% of the flora is endemic). Rainforests are another haven for Tasmania's endemic species. However, overall, Tasmania's flora is closely related to that of mainland Australia.

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

Characteristic Tasmanian plants include:

- Button Grass, which grows extensively on wet infertile peats, mainly in the west and south of the State. Button Grass is a tussock-like sedge with conspicuous, spherical fruiting-heads on long stems;
- native conifers, present within rainforest and alpine communities that have not been

burnt. King Billy Pines and Pencil Pines occasionally also form forests up to 30 metres in height in elevated valleys and on subalpine plateaux respectively. They can reach ages of over 1,000 years;

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

fauna

Isolated since the last ice age, some 12,000 years ago, several species have developed uniquely Tasmanian forms while some vary from their mainland counterparts to a small degree. Others, including migratory birds, are shared with mainland Australia and other continents.

Mammals

Tasmania's fauna includes representatives of the three main groups of mammals: placental, monotremes and marsupials. The Tasmanian Devil, the Thylacine (probably extinct) and the Long-tailed Mouse are examples of mammals which are unique (endemic) to Tasmania.

Tasmania's egg-laying mammals or monotremes are the Platypus and the Echidna.

Marsupials give birth to embryonic offspring which are nurtured in a pouch. Common Tasmanian marsupials include the Brushtail Possum and Ringtail Possum, Tasmanian Pademelon, Bennetts Wallaby, bandicoots and the Common Wombat. Carnivorous marsupials are the Dusky Antechinus and Swamp Antechinus (formerly called marsupial mice), the Tasmanian Devil and quolls.

Placental mammals, which are more typical of mammals generally, are represented in Tasmania by native rodents, bats and, of course, domestic stock and humans.

Tasmanian Aborigines were probably less influential on the fauna than their mainland Australian counterparts. They did not introduce the dingo or use the boomerang and woomera. The Tasmanian Devil and Thylacine, both also known as recent fossils on mainland Australia, have probably survived longer in Tasmania because of the lack of competition from dingoes and the introduced fox.

An important feature of Tasmania's mammal fauna is the relative abundance of some species.

The Potoroo, Bettong, Eastern Barred Bandicoot and the quolls remain at least locally common here but are severely depleted or extinct on the mainland. This is probably because of habitat retention and the lack of destructive introduced animals in Tasmania.

Birds

Of Tasmania's 320 or so recorded species of birds, 11 species and 23 sub-species are endemic and about one-quarter of all species are seabirds. Non-migratory species shared with the mainland often exhibit minor variations, an example being the Tasmanian Emu (now extinct), which was smaller than the mainland species. Prominent endemic birds include the Green Rosella, the Forty-spotted Pardalote, several varieties of honeyeater and the Tasmanian Native Hen.

Reptiles

Snakes and lizards (skinks) represent the reptile group in Tasmania, although occasionally marine turtles appear. Seven of the 17 Tasmanian lizard species are endemic to the State, while the three species of snakes (Tiger Snake, Copperhead Snake and White-lipped Whip Snake), all of which are venomous, are shared with the mainland. A new species of skink *Niveoscincus orocryptus* has been discovered at Mt Anne, Southwest Tasmania. The Pedra Branca Skink (*Niveoscincus palfreymani*) lives on a rocky outcrop and is one of Tasmania's rarest species.

Amphibians

Tasmania has 11 species of frogs, three of which are endemic: the Tasmanian Tree Frog, Tasmanian Froglet and the recently discovered Moss Froglet.

Fish

Of Tasmania's 50 species of freshwater fish, 16 are endemic. Most of the endemic fish are in the family *Galaxiidae*, and occupy freshwater habitats in Tasmania's mountains.

climate

TEMPERATURE

Tasmania's climate is classified as temperate maritime. Near the coast the diurnal range of temperatures is about 7°C, but inland this value is almost doubled. The maximum temperature recorded in the State is 40.8°C—observed at Hobart in January 1976 and Bushy Park in December 1945. The State's lowest temperature (-13.0°C) was registered in June 1983 at Tarraleah, Butlers Gorge and Shannon.

RAINFALL

Rainfall over Tasmania is largely governed by the interaction of airstream and topography. Since the prevailing winds are westerly, the higher annual rainfall totals are recorded in the western highlands areas but there are parts of the north-east which very efficiently intercept the less frequent bursts of humid north-easterly winds. In the west annual rainfall totals vary from 1500 to 3500 millimetres whereas in the eastern half the range is from 500 millimetres in the Midlands, to 1500 millimetres in the north-east highland area.

WIND

The prevailing airstream over Tasmania is westerly with actual winds varying from north-west to south-west. The greatest strength and persistence of winds occurs during late winter and early spring. In the summer, when the westerlies are weak, afternoon sea breezes become the predominant wind in coastal areas.

SUNSHINE

Bright sunshine ranges from an average of 2500 hours per year in the northern Midlands to less than 1750 hours per year on the west coast and western highlands. Hobart receives an average of 2100 hours annually and Launceston around 2400 hours.

Rainfall in districts, Tasmania (mm)

District	1993	1994	1995	Average ¹
Northern	922	655	813	988
East Coast	784	435	770	806
Midlands	364	322	591	544
South East	725	625	881	758
Derwent Valley	627	493	702	693
Central Plateau	1 491	1 458	1 240	1 004
West Coast	2 094	2 068	2 140	2 334
King Island	864	791	757	924
Flinders Island	777	582	652	741

¹ Long-term annual averages derived from all available data. (Source: Bureau of Meteorology)

Temperature and rainfall, Hobart¹

Months	Temperature				Rainfall	
	Maximum		Minimum		Mean rain mm	Mean days no.
	Mean °C	Ext. °C	Mean °C	Ext. °C		
Jan.	21.5	40.8	11.7	4.5	48	11
Feb.	21.6	40.2	11.9	3.4	39	9
Mar.	20.1	37.3	10.7	1.8	46	11
Apr.	17.3	30.6	8.9	0.6	52	12
May	14.3	25.5	6.9	-1.6	48	14
June	11.8	20.6	5.1	-2.8	55	14
July	11.6	21.0	4.5	-2.8	54	15
Aug.	12.9	24.5	5.2	-1.8	53	15
Sept.	15.0	31.0	6.3	-0.8	52	15
Oct.	16.9	34.6	7.7	0.0	63	16
Nov.	18.6	36.8	9.2	1.6	55	14
Dec.	20.2	40.7	10.7	3.3	58	13
Year	16.8	40.8	8.2	-2.8	622	161

¹ At Hobart Regional Office using figures recorded over 113 years. (Source: Bureau of Meteorology)

Climatic data, selected stations, Tasmania

	Hobart		L'ion Airport		Burnie		Queenstown		St Helens		Scottsdale	
	Long term	1995	Long term	1995	Long term	1995	Long term	1995	Long term	1995	Long term	1995
Mean daily maximum (°C)	16.8	16.4	16.9	16.5	16.7	16.4	16.3	n.a.	18.3	18.1	17.2	16.7
Extreme maximum (°C)	40.8	38.8	37.3	31.6	32.8	30.1	37.3	n.a.	39.8	36.0	35.9	31.0
Mean daily minimum (°C)	8.2	8.2	6.2	7.7	9.0	9.4	5.6	n.a.	7.4	6.9	6.8	8.0
Extreme minimum (°C)	-2.8	-1.0	-7.1	-0.6	-2.0	0.8	-6.7	n.a.	-4.3	-4.0	-4.7	-1.7
Sunshine (mean daily hours)	5.9	n.a.	6.9	6.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Frost days (no.)	25	31	75	108	8	0	43	n.a.	46	76	67	59
Mean annual rainfall (mm)	622	642	687	677	992	947	2 415	n.a.	781	802	1 056	924
Rain days (no.)	161	166	136	125	160	150	242	n.a.	143	125	155	147

(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)

government

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

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

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Senate: Tasmanian members (at 1 April 1996)

Member	Party	Term expires
Abetz, E.	Liberal	1999
Beil, R.	Aust. Democrats	1996
Calvert, P.H.	Liberal	1996 ²
Coates, J.	ALP	1999
Denman, K.	ALP	1999
Gibson, B.	Liberal	1999
Harradine, R.W.B.	Independent	1999
Mackay, S.M.	ALP	1996 ²
Murphy, S.	ALP	1999
Newman, J.	Liberal	1996 ²
Sherry, N.J.	ALP	1996 ²
Watson, J.O.W.	Liberal	1996 ²

¹ R.J. Brown (Tas. Greens) was elected in March 1996 for the term 1996-2002.

² Elected in March 1996 for the term July 1996 to June 2002.

House of Representatives:

Tasmanian members (at 1 April 1996)

Member	Party	Electorate
Adams, D.	ALP	Lyons
Kerr, D.J.C.	ALP	Denison
Miles, C.G.	Liberal	Braddon
Quick, H.	ALP	Franklin
Smith, W.L.	Liberal	Bass

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT

GOVERNOR

The Hon. Sir Guy Green AC KBE

MINISTRY (as at 1 April 1996)

The Hon. A.M. Rundle, MHA

Premier

Treasurer

Minister—State Development

The Hon. S.D. Napier, MHA

Deputy Premier

Minister—Education and Vocational Training

Minister—the Arts, Sport and Recreation

The Hon. R.J. Beswick, MHA

Minister—Police and Public Safety,

Minister—Forests

Minister—Mines

The Hon. W.B. Bonde, MHA

Minister—Primary Industry & Fisheries,

Minister—Racing

The Hon. T.J. Cleary, MHA

Minister—Transport

Minister—Energy

Minister—Inland Fisheries

The Hon. R. Cornish, MHA

Minister—Finance

Minister—Public Sector Administration

Minister—Industrial Relations

The Hon. R.J. Groom, MHA

Attorney-General

Minister—Justice

Minister—Tourism

Minister—Workplace Standards

The Hon. P.C.L. Hodgman, MHA

Minister—Environment and Land Management

The Hon. P.C. McKay, MLC

Minister—Community and Health Services

The Hon. D.E. Swan, MHA

Minister—Community Development

Minister—Local Government

Minister—Aboriginal Affairs

Minister—Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs

Minister—the Status of Women

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

Legislative Council

19 members

19 single-member electorates

Term: six years

Three members retire each year except in every sixth year (1995, 2001 etc.) when four retire. Voting for the Council is compulsory. All persons over the age of 18 are eligible to vote provided they have resided in Tasmania for six months; they are Australian citizens, or natural born or naturalised British subjects on the electoral roll at 25 January 1984; and their name is on the electoral roll for a Council division.

Legislative Council members (at 1 April 1996)

Electorate	Member	Term expires
Buckingham	Crean, The Hon. D.M. (ALP)	1998
Cornwall	Bailey, The Hon. R.F. (Ind.)	1996
Derwent	Aird, The Hon. M.A. (ALP)	1997
Gordon	Schulze, The Hon. P.R. (Ind.)	2000
Hobart	Parkinson, The Hon. D.J. (ALP)	2000
Huon	vacant	1996
Launceston	Wing, The Hon. D.G. (Ind.)	2000
Macquarie	Shaw, The Hon. G.A. (Ind.)	1998
Meander	Hope, The Hon. R.T. (Ind.)	1997
Mersey	Squibb, The Hon. G.B. (Ind.)	1996
Monmouth	Wilson, The Hon. S.J. (Ind.)	1999
Newdegate	Ginn, The Hon. R.W. (Ind.)	1999
Pembroke	McKay, The Hon. P.C. (Lib.)	2001
Q'borough	Wilkinson, The Hon. J.S. (Ind.)	2001
Russell	Fletcher, The Hon. A.W. (Ind.)	1999
South Esk	Ratray, The Hon. C.L. (Ind.)	1998
Tamar	Loone, The Hon. J.A. (Ind.)	2001
West Devon	Hiscutt, The Hon. D.M. (Ind.)	2001
W'morland	Brookes, The Hon. H.G. (Ind.)	1997

House of Assembly

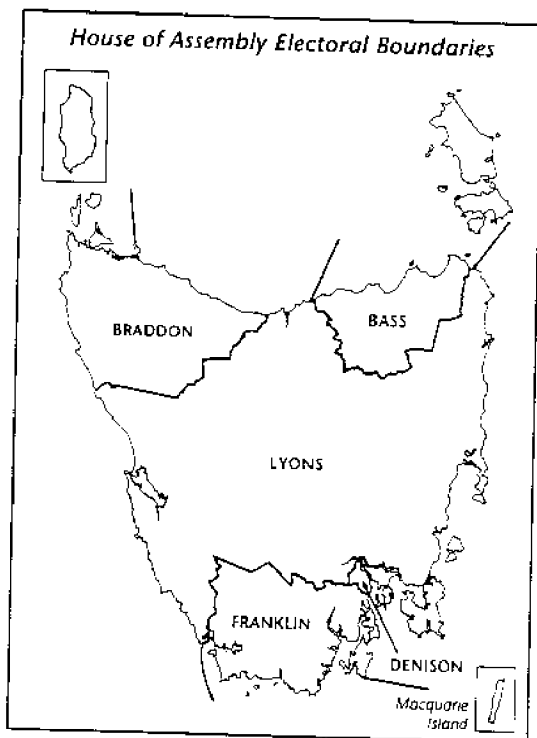
35 members

five seven-member electorates

Term: four years

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

A State election held in February 1996 saw the election of 16 Liberals, 14 Labor members, four Tasmanian Greens and one Independent member.



House of Assembly members

(at 1 April 1996)

<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Party</i>
Bass	Benneworth, A.J.	Liberal
	Beswick, The Hon. R.J.	Liberal
	Cox, J.G.	ALP
	James, G.H.	ALP
	Madill, The Hon. F.L.	Liberal
	Napier, The Hon. S.D.	Liberal
Braddon	Patmore, The Hon. P.J.	ALP
	Best, B.R.	ALP
	Bonde, The Hon. W.B.	Liberal
	Cornish, The Hon. R.	Liberal
	Field, The Hon. M.W.	ALP
	Groom, The Hon. F.R.	Liberal
Denison	Hollister, D.L.	Tas. Greens
	Rundle, The Hon. A.M.	Liberal
	Bacon, J.A.	ALP
	Cheek, R.R.	Liberal
	Groom, The Hon. R.J.	Liberal
	Hodgman, The Hon. W.M.	Liberal
Franklin	Jackson, The Hon. J.L.	ALP
	Putt, M.A.	Tas. Greens
	White, The Hon. J.C.	ALP
	Bladel, The Hon. F.M.	ALP
	Cleary, The Hon. T.J.	Liberal
	Foley, M.B.	Tas. Greens
Lyons	Goodluck, B.J.	Independent
	Hodgman, The Hon. P.C.L.	Liberal
	Lennon, P.A.	ALP
	Wriedt, P.C.	ALP
	Giddings, L.T.	ALP
	Hidding, R.M.T.	Liberal
Denison	Llewellyn, The Hon. D.E.	ALP
	Mainwaring, R.G.	Liberal
	Milne, C.A.	Tas. Greens
	Polley, The Hon. M.R.	ALP
	Swan, The Hon. D.E.	Liberal

Leader of the Opposition: The Hon. M.W. Field

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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

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

Mayors (at 12 March 1996)

Council	Mayor
Break O'Day	Cr Robert Legge
Brighton	Cr Tony Foster
Burnie City	Ald. Sandra French
Central Coast	Cr Sue Smith
Central Highlands	Cr Geoff Ashton-Jones
Circular Head	Cr James Smith
Clarence City	Ald. Cathy Edwards
Derwent Valley	Cr Ken Britton
Devonport City	Ald. Geoff Squibb, MLC
Dorset	Cr Peter Partridge
Flinders	Cr Shirley Holloway
George Town	Cr Heather Barwick
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	Cr E.A. (Bill) Bailey
Glenorchy City	Ald. Terry Martin
Hobart City	Ald. Doone Kennedy
Huon Valley	Cr Greg Norris
Kentish	Cr Lawrence Connors
Kingborough	Cr Reg S. Gee
King Island	Cr Vernon Philbey
Latrobe	Cr Helen Jaffray
Launceston City	Ald. Tony Peck
Meander Valley	Cr Denise Swan, MHA
Northern Midlands	Cr Kenneth von Bibra
Sorell	Cr Carmel Torenus
Southern Midlands	Cr Colin Howlett
Tasman	Cr Neil Noye
Waratah/Wynyard	Cr Cyril Dixon
West Coast	Cr Murray Waller
West Tamar	Cr Eldon Griffiths

public finance

Australian government is organised at three levels: the Commonwealth Government, State governments, and local government authorities.

In the Australian National Accounts and Government Finance Statistics, a distinction is made between general government enterprises and public trading enterprises. General government enterprises operate outside the market place, and may provide goods and services significantly below the cost of production. The major sources of revenue for State general government enterprises are Commonwealth grants and State taxes. Public trading enterprises (e.g. the HEC) produce goods and services for sale in the market place, with the intention of recovering all or most of their operating costs through charges.

Local government provides goods and services (e.g. garbage and waste disposal facilities) with its main source of revenue being rates.

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

Purpose	1993-94	1994-95
General public services	86	155
Public order and safety	126	135
Education	539	566
Health	344	357
Social security and welfare	85	100
Housing and community amenities	- 52	75
Recreation and culture	61	60
Fuel and energy	74	58
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	72	73
Mining, manufacturing and construction	8	10
Transport and communication	297	155
Public debt	547	535
Other	130	97
Total	2 317	2 377

Source: ABS catalogue number 5512.0

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

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
Current outlays		
General government		
final consumption		
expenditure	1 328	1 368
Interest payments	547	534
Subsidies paid to enterprises	46	44
Current grants to other governments	42	41
Other transfer payments	140	163
Total	2 102	2 150
Capital outlays		
Expenditure on new fixed assets	441	261
Expenditure on second-hand fixed assets (net)	- 59	- 35
Other	- 168	1
Total	215	227
Total current and capital outlays	2 317	2 377
Revenue		
Taxes, fees and fines	598	644
Net operating surpluses of Public Trading Enterprises	245	256
Interest received	175	168
Grants received	1 128	1 134
Other	63	77
Total	2 209	2 280
Financing transactions¹	108	97
Net advances received	- 120	- 141
Net borrowing	1 015	- 224
Increase in provisions	99	136
Other	- 885	326
Deficit²	10	- 39
¹ Current outlays plus capital outlays minus revenue.		
² Financing transactions minus increase in provisions.		
(Source: ABS catalogue number 5512.0)		

Local government finance, Tasmania (\$m)

	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
Revenue		
Rates	210	218
Sales of goods and services	52	57
Sale of land and fixed assets	11	12
Interest received	9	10
Government grants	61	60
Other revenue	15	16
Total revenue and grants	358	374
Expenditure		
Current exp. on goods and services	240	262
Interest paid	20	19
Levies paid to government	8	8
Purchase of land and fixed assets	92	91
Other outlays	2	3
Total expenditure	362	383
Financing transactions¹		
Borrowing	- 2	1
Increase in provisions	17	18
Other financing transactions	- 12	- 10
Total financing transactions	4	10
Deficit²	- 13	- 8
Gross purchase of land & fixed assets		
Water	8	8
Sewerage	20	15
Garbage and other community amenities	8	8
Recreation and culture	8	6
Transport and communication	37	39
Other	11	15
Total	92	91
¹ Expenditure minus revenue.		
² Financing transactions minus increase in provisions.		
(Source: ABS unpublished data)		

State and local government taxes, fees and fines, Tasmania, 1994-95

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (\$m)</i>	<i>Per head of population (\$)</i>
Employers' payroll taxes	137	290
Taxes on property		
Land taxes	31	66
Municipal rates	123	261
Stamp duties	63	133
Financial institutions' taxes	39	83
Property owners' contribution to fire brigades	16	34
Other	7	15
Taxes on provision of goods and services		
Excises (levies on statutory corporations)	14	30
Taxes on private lotteries	22	47
Casino taxes	16	34
Race betting taxes	12	25
Taxes on insurance	28	59
Other	1	2
Motor vehicle taxes		
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	48	102
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	26	55
Drivers' licences	3	6
Road transport and maintenance taxes	1	2
Franchise taxes		
Petroleum products franchise tax	47	100
Tobacco franchise taxes	76	161
Liquor franchise taxes	17	36
Other taxes	11	23
Fees and fines		
Compulsory fees	25	53
Fines	12	25
Total	774	1 639

(Source: ABS catalogue numbers 5506.0 and 5512.0)

Taxes, fees & fines per head of population (\$)

<i>Level of Government</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95p</i>
Commonwealth	5 078	5 283	5 888
State and local			
New South Wales	1 834	1 978	2 035
Victoria	1 797	1 998	2 048
Queensland	1 374	1 465	1 558
South Australia	1 481	1 567	1 624
Western Australia	1 476	1 681	1 758
Tasmania	1 454	1 533	1 639
Northern Territory	1 245	1 402	1 552
ACT	1 643	1 745	1 794
All States and Territories	1 662	1 809	1 874
Australia	6 739	7 092	7 762

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5506.0)

law and order

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

Judiciary (as at 1 April 1996)

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

Offences recorded by Tasmania Police

	1993-94	1994-95
Offences against the person	2 318	2 423
Offences against property	48 286	46 270
Fraud and similar offences	1 612	1 968
Other offences	81	201
Total	52 297	50 862

(Source: Department of Police, *Annual Report*)

Prison population, adult, Tasmania 1994-95

Institution	Capacity	Average occupancy
Risdon maximum security (male)	230	147
Prison hospital	29	21
Medium security unit	36	28
Women's prison	23	6.5
Hayes prison farm	70	45
Launceston prison	33	9.5
Total	421	257

(Source: Department of Justice *Annual Report*)

population

Tasmania's estimated resident population at 30 June 1995 was just over 473,000. This represents 2.6% of the national estimated resident population of 18,054,000.

In the 12 months to 30 June 1995, Tasmania's population increased by 0.12%, or approximately 600 people. At the same time Australia's population increased by 1.21% or 215,600 people. In that year Tasmania had the lowest rate of population growth of all the States.

Age and sex composition of population

At 30 June 1995, 22.4% of Tasmanians were aged less than 15 years (compared to 21.4% of total Australians); 44.2% between 15 and 44 years, (46.0% of total Australians); 20.8% between 45 and 64 years, (20.7% of total Australians) and 12.6% were aged 65 years or older, (11.9% of total Australians).

The median age of Tasmanians was 34.0 years, an increase of 1.6 years on the 32.4 years recorded at 30 June 1991.

There were 98.3 males for every 100 females, which is slightly less than the total Australian ratio, which is 99.2 males per 100 females.

Tasmania's population is more evenly spread across the State than the population elsewhere in Australia is spread: almost 60% of Tasmania's population reside outside the capital city statistical division.

In regional terms, 228,270 people or 48.3% of Tasmania's population lived in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region. In the Northern Region there were 133,430 people or 28.2% of Tasmania's population, while 111,320 people or 23.5% lived in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

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

State	30 June 1991 ¹	30 June 1995 p	Growth rate year to 30 June 1995	Persons per sq km
	'000	'000	% per year	
NSW	5 898.7	6 115.1	1.09	7.63
Vic.	4 420.4	4 502.0	0.59	19.78
Qld	2 961.0	3 277.4	2.54	1.90
SA	1 446.3	1 474.0	0.31	1.50
WA	1 636.1	1 781.7	1.80	0.69
Tas.	466.8	473.0	0.12	6.98
NT	165.5	173.9	1.64	0.13
ACT	289.3	304.1	1.08	126.72
Aust.²	17 284.0	18 054.0	1.21	2.35

¹ Census year.

² Includes 'Other Territories' from 1993.

**Estimated resident population,
Tasmania, 30 June 1995 p**

Age group (years)	Persons			
	Males	Females	No.	% of total
0-4	17 400	16 700	34 100	7.2
5-9	18 030	17 240	35 260	7.5
10-14	18 740	18 060	36 790	7.8
15-19	17 480	16 480	33 950	7.2
20-24	17 590	16 660	34 250	7.2
25-29	16 420	16 230	32 650	6.9
30-34	17 890	18 640	36 520	7.7
35-39	18 380	18 700	37 090	7.8
40-44	17 350	17 310	34 650	7.3
45-49	16 430	16 060	32 490	6.9
50-54	12 860	12 480	25 340	5.4
55-59	10 850	10 730	21 580	4.6
60-64	9 330	9 640	18 960	4.0
65-69	9 180	9 580	18 760	4.0
70-74	7 440	8 950	16 390	3.5
75 & over	9 190	15 050	24 240	5.1
Total	234 540	238 480	473 020	100.0

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

Local government area	1991	1995 p	Proportion of State (%)
Brighton	12 066	12 675	2.7
Central Highlands	2 969	2 845	0.6
Clarence	49 447	49 930	10.6
Glamorgan/ Spring Bay	3 962	4 060	0.9
Glenorchy	43 611	44 030	9.3
Hobart	47 681	47 378	10.0
Huon Valley	12 634	13 060	2.8
Kingborough	25 441	27 280	5.8
New Norfolk	10 313	10 290	2.2
Sorell	8 518	9 435	2.0
Southern Midlands	5 157	5 245	1.1
Tasman	1 956	2 040	0.4
Greater Hobart- Southern Region	222 755	228 268	48.3
Break O'Day	5 764	5 855	1.2
Dorset	7 637	7 700	1.6
Flinders	965	910	0.2
George Town	7 165	7 062	1.5
Launceston	65 637	65 847	13.9
Meander Valley	14 651	15 465	3.3
Northern Midlands	11 007	11 115	2.3
West Tamar	18 254	19 480	4.1
Northern Region	131 080	133 434	28.2
Burnie	21 071	20 895	4.4
Central Coast	21 006	21 110	4.5
Circular Head	8 530	8 595	1.8
Devonport	25 337	25 470	5.4
Kentish	5 176	5 325	1.1
King Island	1 917	1 845	0.4
Latrobe	6 927	7 190	1.5
Waratah/Wynyard	14 339	14 175	3.0
West Coast	7 664	6 715	1.4
Mersey-Lyell Region	111 967	111 320	23.5
Tasmania	466 802	473 022	100.0

**Population at selected census dates,
Tasmania¹**

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

¹ Aborigines are excluded from the data for years 1861-1961.
² Estimated resident population.

**Population by country of birth,
Tasmania, 1991 census**

Country	Males	Females	Persons
Australia	194 921	201 392	396 313
England	9 769	9 680	19 449
Germany	1 082	957	2 039
Greece	388	311	699
India	242	250	492
Ireland (Rep.)	316	305	621
Italy	804	530	1 334
Lebanon	57	40	97
Malaysia	355	350	705
Malta	63	37	100
Netherlands	1 531	1 428	2 959
New Zealand	1 815	1 653	3 468
Poland	663	511	1 174
Scotland	1 553	1 498	3 051
South Africa (Rep.)	378	358	736
USA	435	397	832
Vietnam	142	108	250
Yugoslavia	485	265	750
Other	4 593	4 613	9 206
Not stated	4 173	4 393	8 566
Total	223 765	229 076	452 841

Religious affiliation, Tasmania

	1991 (no.)	%
Christian		
Anglican	166 492	41.0
Baptist	9 924	2.4
Brethren	3 354	0.8
Catholic	89 496	22.1
Congregational	189	0.0
Churches of Christ	1 621	0.4
Jehovah's Witness	2 250	0.6
Latter-day Saints	1 479	0.4
Lutheran	2 324	0.6
Orthodox	2 145	0.5
Pentecostal	3 471	0.9
Presbyterian	13 300	3.6
Salvation Army	3 096	0.8
Seventh Day Adventist	1 215	0.3
Uniting Church ¹	38 612	9.5
Other Protestant	346	0.1
Other Christian	6 402	1.3
Total Christian	345 716	85.2
Non-Christian		
Buddhist	713	0.2
Muslim	620	0.2
Hindu	442	0.1
Jewish	194	0.0
Other non-Christian	703	0.2
Total non-Christian	2 672	0.7
Other groups		
Non-theistic	46	0.0
Inadequately described	1 845	0.5
No affiliation	55 326	13.6
Total other groups	57 217	14.1
Total	405 605	100.0
Not stated ²	47 232	
Total persons	452 837	

¹ The Uniting Church was formed in 1978 from members of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches.
² 'Not stated' is excluded from calculations of percentages.
(Source: 1991 Population Census.)

Tasmania's demographic rates by usual residence for 1994 are (with national rates in brackets): birth rate, 14.5 (14.5); death rate, 8.3 (7.1); marriage rate, 6.1 (6.2) and divorce rate, 3.2 (2.7).

Vital statistics: Tasmania

Year	Marriages	Divorces ¹	Deaths		
			Births	Total	Under 1 year
1990	3 026	1 170	7 043	3 713	63
1991	3 069	1 383	6 870	3 686	62
1992	3 081	1 365	6 987	3 739	46
1993	3 055	1 465	6 835	3 637	40
1994	2 887	1 544	6 844	3 911	51

¹ Includes nullities of marriage.

Vital statistics: rates, Tasmania

Year	Marriage ¹	Birth ¹	Death ¹	Infant mortality ²
1990	6.6	15.3	8.0	8.9
1991	6.6	14.7	7.9	9.0
1992	6.6	14.9	8.0	6.6
1993	6.5	14.5	7.7	5.9
1994	6.1	14.5	8.3	7.5

¹ Number per 1,000 of mean population.

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

Divorces, Tasmania

Year	Divorces granted by sex of petitioner			
	Male	Female	Joint	Total
1990	448	654	68	1 170
1991	493	810	80	1 383
1992	528	740	97	1 365
1993	501	819	145	1 465
1994	486	898	160	1 544

continued

Divorces, Tasmania (continued)

Year	Divorces granted by duration of marriage		Crude divorce rate ¹
	0-9 years	10 years and over	
1990	575	595	2.5
1991	639	744	3.0
1992	632	733	2.9
1993	668	797	3.1
1994	634	910	3.3

Number granted per 1,000 of mean population.

Life tables, Tasmania, 1994¹

Age (years)	Males		Females	
	lx	ex	lx	ex
0	100 000	73.22	100 000	79.83
5	98 892	69.03	98 660	75.91
10	98 863	64.05	98 574	70.97
15	98 711	59.15	98 571	65.97
20	98 050	54.53	98 399	61.08
25	97 188	49.99	98 146	56.23
30	96 495	45.33	97 935	51.35
35	95 870	40.61	97 732	46.45
40	95 119	35.91	97 511	41.55
45	94 232	31.22	96 945	36.78
50	92 548	26.74	95 918	32.14
55	89 994	22.42	94 555	27.57
60	85 636	18.43	92 466	23.13
65	78 687	14.82	88 948	18.94
70	69 056	11.52	83 337	15.03
75	55 478	8.69	74 010	11.59
80	38 116	6.50	60 733	8.54
85	20 825	4.84	42 456	6.10
90	8 206	3.81	22 333	4.38
95	2 319	3.14	7 859	3.29

¹ Because of the method of calculation, these figures are subject to annual fluctuation which may not be indicative of a long-term trend.

lx = number of persons surviving at exact age x last birthday.
ex = expectation of life at age x (the average number of years lived after age x by persons of that age).

Causes of death, Tasmania, 1994

Cause of death	Number of deaths	% of total deaths
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	63	1.6
Malignant neoplasm of colon	117	3.0
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	190	4.9
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	71	1.8
Leukaemia	24	0.6
All other malignant neoplasms	544	13.9
Diabetes mellitus	88	2.3
Acute myocardial infarction	566	14.5
Other ischaemic heart disease	342	8.7
Cerebrovascular disease	368	9.4
Other circulatory diseases	379	9.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	351	9.0
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	85	2.2
Sudden infant death syndrome	11	0.3
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	54	1.4
Suicide	70	1.8
Other accidents, poisonings and violence	103	2.6
Other causes	485	12.4
Total	3 911	100.0

Suicides, Tasmania and Australia

Year	Tasmania		Australia	
	Aged 0-24	Total	Aged 0-24	Total
1990	15	70	445	2 161
1991	12	67	470	2 360
1992	25	96	467	2 294
1993	11	83	405	2 181
1994	17	70	437	2 258

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

education

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

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

Type of school	Year	Teachers ¹	Enrolments ²	
			Primary grades	Secondary grades
Govt	1993	4 260	37 380	27 347
	1994	4 207	37 033	27 028
	1995	4 154	36 341	26 943
Non-govt	1993	1 340	11 218	9 816
	1994	1 372	11 314	9 984
	1995	1 373	11 245	10 130
All schools	1993	5 599	48 598	37 163
	1994	5 578	48 347	37 012
	1995	5 527	47 586	37 073

¹ Number of full-time teachers plus full-time equivalent units of part-time teaching.

² Excludes kindergarten pupils and special school pupils.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 4220.0)

Pupils/teacher ratios, Tasmania¹

Year		Primary	Secondary
1993	Government	17.6	12.8
	Non-government	19.4	12.9
1994	Government	17.2	13.2
	Non-government	19.1	12.8
1995p	Government	17.1	13.3
	Non-government	19.0	13.0

¹ Based on full-time equivalents.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 4221.0)

University enrolments, 1995

Course	Enrolments	
	Commencing	Total
Higher Degree	510	1 277
Other Postgraduate	517	692
Undergraduate		
Business	663	1 759
Design	85	211
Education	353	1 067
Engineering & Surveying	192	573
Humanities & Social Science	965	2 254
Law	176	567
Medicine & Pharmacy	121	516
Nursing	415	746
Science & Technology	701	1 769
Visual & Performing Arts	383	838
Total undergraduate	4 054	10 300
Other	114	129
Total	5 195	12 398

(Source: University of Tasmania, *Statistics 1995*)Enrolments, TAFE institutes, 1995¹

Sub-program	Enrolments				Total
	Drysdale	Hobart	L'ton	North-West	
Primary	0	646	283	627	1 556
Manufact. & Engineering	102	1 836	1 903	2 293	6 134
Building & Architecture	0	1 029	58	70	1 157
Business Services	8	3 610	1 498	2 787	7 903
Personal & Community Services	0	2 149	741	734	3 624
Hospitality & Tourism	2 113	0	0	0	2 113
Equity & Access	0	462	315	758	1 535
Total	2 223	9 732	4 798	7 269	24 022

¹ Figures are preliminary only.

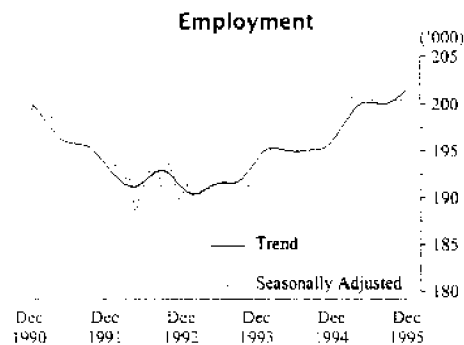
(Source: TAFEMIS)

labour

Over the past two decades the Tasmanian labour force has undergone significant changes. Women now comprise a significantly greater proportion of the labour force than at any time since the Second World War.

Employment

In 1995, employment in Tasmania was around 200,000. Female employment in 1995 rose from less than 83,000 to more than 87,000. Male employment was steady at 113,500.

**Unemployment**

During 1995, the number of unemployed varied between 24,500 (January) and 20,900 (August); the number of unemployed females varied between 7,300 and 9,400; and the number of unemployed males varied between 13,300 and 15,100.

Unemployment rate

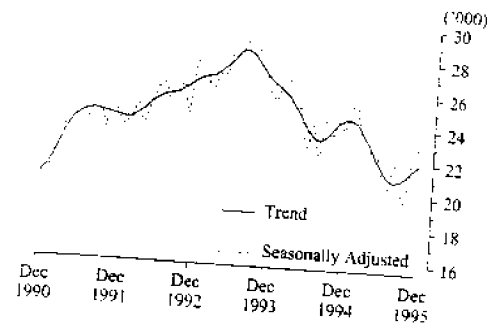
The unemployment rate in Tasmania throughout 1995 was around 10%. This rate was often the highest of the Australian States. The female unemployment rate in 1995 varied between 7.8% and 10.2%; for males, the unemployment rate varied between 10.5% and 11.7%.

Labour force status of civilian population aged 15 and over, Tasmania

At June	Employed		Total ('000)	Unemployed ('000)	Labour force ('000)	Not in labour force ('000)	Unemployment rate (%)	Participation rate (%)
	Full-time workers ('000)	Part-time workers ('000)						
Males								
1992	98.0	110.4	15.9	126.3	49.6	12.6	71.8	
1993	97.8	108.8	17.8	126.7	51.5	14.1	71.1	
1994	100.8	111.8	14.3	126.1	53.7	11.3	70.1	
1995	99.5	112.8	14.4	127.2	53.3	11.3	70.5	
Females								
1992	38.8	76.9	9.7	86.6	94.8	11.2	47.7	
1993	43.7	82.3	10.6	92.9	90.8	11.4	50.6	
1994	40.1	83.0	7.8	90.9	95.3	8.6	48.8	
1995	45.4	85.6	6.7	92.4	94.3	7.3	49.5	
Persons								
1992	136.8	187.3	25.6	213.0	144.4	12.0	59.6	
1993	141.5	191.1	28.5	219.6	142.3	13.0	60.7	
1994	140.9	194.9	22.2	217.0	149.0	10.2	59.3	
1995	144.9	198.4	21.1	219.6	147.6	9.6	59.8	

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6203.0)

Unemployment



Duration of unemployment, Tasmania¹

Unemployed	Months				Total
	Under 2	2 to 5	6 to 11	12 & over	
Worked full time for more than 2 weeks sometime during past 2 years	2 195	3 256	2 362	2 250	10 063
Not worked full time for more than 2 weeks sometime during past 2 years	4 078	1 720	1 227	6 116	13 141
Stood down	859	—	—	—	859
Total	7 132	4 976	3 589	8 366	24 063

¹ December 1995

Source: ABS unpublished data

Average weekly earnings of employees, Tasmania (\$)

Reference period	Males total earnings	Females total earnings
1993—November	599.50	391.60
1994—November	600.90	396.00
1995—February	601.70	393.50
May	608.80	385.60
August	598.70	384.80
November	615.50	403.20

continued

Average weekly earnings of employees, Tasmania (\$) (continued)

Reference period	Full-time adults		All employees total earnings
	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	
1993—November	588.30	613.50	501.70
1994—November	603.00	636.90	501.20
1995—February	600.10	631.30	502.70
May	606.40	638.60	500.70
August	604.20	634.80	495.60
November	617.30	648.20	513.80

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6302.0)

Employed wage and salary earners, Tasmania, February 1995

Industry	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Proportion of total industry
				%
Mining	1.4	0.1	1.5	1.1
Manufacturing	15.4	4.9	20.4	15.2
Electricity, gas & water, construction	7.6	1.0	8.7	6.5
Wholesale & retail trade	15.0	11.0	26.1	19.4
Transport & storage	4.1	1.1	5.2	3.9
Communication	1.8	0.6	2.3	1.7
Finance, property & business services	4.9	6.0	10.9	8.1
Public administration & defence	6.5	4.0	10.5	7.8
Community services	11.9	25.5	37.4	27.8
Recreation, personal & other services	4.1	6.7	10.8	8.0
Total	73.2	61.2	134.4	100.0

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6248.0)

Pay indexes, Tasmania¹

	Males	Females	Persons
1992—June	137.9	140.5	138.6
December	138.2	141.2	139.0
1993—June	138.4	141.4	139.2
December	140.4	141.7	140.7
1994—June	141.2	142.6	141.6
December	141.5	143.2	142.0
1995—June	143.2	143.8	143.4
December	144.4	145.3	144.6

¹ Base of each index: weighted average minimum weekly award rate, June 1985 = 100.0.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6312.0)

Industrial disputes, Tasmania¹

Year	Disputes commenced No.	Workers involved ² '000	Working days lost '000	Working days lost per 1,000 employees
1991	30	7.2	4.4	27
1992	23	7.6	43.0	271
1993	19	2.7	4.5	28
1994	30	5.6	4.6	29
1995	26	3.4	3.5	22

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

² Figures include additional workers joining disputes of previous periods.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6321.0)

social welfare

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

Child care users, June 1993 ('000)¹

Type of care	Tasmania	Australia
Formal care		
Long day care centre	3.8	146.7
Family day care	3.6	80.7
Occasional care	2.1	50.0
Pre-school	2.9	236.9
Other formal care	1.5	115.8
<i>Total children who used formal care²</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>596.2</i>
Total children who used formal care only	8.4	338.7
Informal care		
Brother/sister/step care	3.4	159.1
Other relative	20.6	707.1
Other person	7.5	389.1
<i>Total children who used informal care²</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>1 166.2</i>
Total children who used informal care only	25.0	908.7
Children who used neither formal nor informal care	46.6	1 581.0
Total children³	84.7	3 085.9

¹ Children under 12 years.

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

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

(Source: ABS catalogue number 4402.0)

Department of Social Security pensions, benefits and family payments, Tasmania, 1994-95

Pension, benefit or family payment	Recipients at June 1995 No.	Expenditure \$'000
Age pension	43 074	320 489 ¹
Disability Support Pension	15 401	150 573 ¹
Sole Parent Pension	10 234	80 303
Rehabilitation Allowance	n.a.	42
Widow Class B Pension	1 223	10 804
Widow Allowance	229	802
Wife/Carer Pension	6 517	—
Bereavement Allowance	n.a.	15
Job Search Allowance	11 996	98 712
Newstart Allowance	115 585	145 766
Partner Allowance	8 443	n.a.
Mature Age & Mature Age Partner Allowance	2 055	13 627
Sickness Allowance	974	8 891
Special Benefit	279	2 699
Mobility Allowance	695	902
Basic Family Payment		
Children	102 816	59 326
Clients	53 289	
Additional Family Payment		
Children	54 068	110 765
Clients	27 090	
Child Disability Allowance		
Children	2 603	5 790
Clients	2 359	
Double Orphan Pension		
Orphans	29	29
Guardians	22	
Home Child Care Allowance	16 366	17 968
Total	—	1 027 504

¹ includes expenditure on wife/carers pensions.

(Source: Department of Social Security)

Service pensions paid, Tasmania^{1, 2}

<i>War service</i>	<i>Pensions No.</i>
World War I	17
World War II	11 031
Korea and Malaya & FESR ³	519
British Commonwealth	2 041
Allied Veterans	644
Special Overseas Service	723
Miscellaneous	155
Total	15 066

¹ Comprises service pensions payable to veterans, and partners and widows/widowers of veterans, at January 1996.

² Sum does not add to total because of double counting.

³ Far East Strategic Reserve.

(Source: Department of Veterans' Affairs)

Disability pensions paid, Tasmania

<i>War service</i>	<i>Pensions¹ No.</i>
World War I	67
World War II ²	8 419
Korea, Malaya and FESR ³	369
Special Overseas Service	1 096
Defence Force/Peacekeeping Forces	849
Seamen's War Pension	15
Total	10 815

¹ Comprises disability pensions payable to incapacitated veterans and dependants of incapacitated and deceased veterans, at January 1996.

² Including Interim Forces.

³ Far East Strategic Reserve.

(Source: Department of Veterans' Affairs)

household expenditure

Average weekly household expenditure, 1993-94¹ (\$)

<i>Broad expenditure group</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Commodity or service		
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	62.92	85.38
Fuel & power	22.46	16.77
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	102.10	111.00
Alcoholic beverages	15.42	17.46
Tobacco	10.10	9.19
Clothing & footwear	29.81	33.71
Household furnishings & equipment	34.54	39.56
Household services & operation	29.68	31.58
Medical care & health expenses	24.45	27.14
Transport	76.72	93.58
Recreation	77.98	79.34
Personal care	9.51	11.37
Miscellaneous commodities & services	39.65	46.02
Total commodity & service expenditure	535.34	602.11
Selected other payments		
Income tax	103.40	136.99
Mortgage payment, principal (selected dwelling)	13.47	20.78
Other capital housing costs	29.45	29.46
Superannuation & life insurance	22.80	22.32
For definitions see ABS catalogue number 6535.0.		

Source of household income¹

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

Household income is the sum of the gross weekly income of all household members.

prices and price indexes

Average retail prices of selected items: Hobart December quarter¹ (cents)

Article	Unit	1994	1995	% change ²
Milk (fresh)	1 litre	415	120	4.3
Cheese (processed)	500g	387	372	-3.9
Butter	500g	209	214	2.4
Bread	680g	154	154	0.0
Biscuits (dry)	250g	161	179	11.2
Flour (self raising)	2kg	240	274	14.2
Beef				
Rump steak	1kg	1 169	1 114	-4.7
Corned silverside	1kg	698	685	-1.9
Lamb				
Leg	1kg	482	589	22.2
Loin chops	1kg	640	720	12.5
Pork, leg	1kg	645	640	-0.8
Chicken (frozen)	1kg	333	323	-3.0
Bacon (rashers)	250g	319	329	3.1
Sausages	1kg	384	379	-1.3
Oranges	1kg	97	113	16.5
Bananas	1kg	222	199	-10.4
Potatoes	1kg	71	93	31.0
Tomatoes	1kg	290	351	21.0
Carrots	1kg	142	126	-11.3
Eggs (52g)	doz	259	263	1.5
Sugar, white	2kg	234	237	1.3
Jam (strawberry)	500g jar	259	279	7.7
Tea	250g	197	203	3.0
Coffee (instant)	150g jar	601	644	7.2
Beer	24 x 375ml			
(full strength)	bottles	2 588	2 370	8.4
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	75.8	78.5	3.6

¹ The table units are not necessarily those for which the original price data were obtained.

² Over previous year.

Price index of building materials, Hobart¹

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Materials used			
in house building	109.9	112.8	117.3
in building other			
than house building	108.2	110.1	112.2
All groups index numbers; index bases: 1989-90 = 100.0.			

Consumer Price Index: Eight capital cities¹ Index numbers

June quarter	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra	Eight capitals
1987	81.8	82.8	83.3	83.7	82.6	84.4	86.3	83.8	82.6
1988	87.8	88.6	89.3	89.1	88.1	90.0	91.8	89.7	88.5
1989	94.8	95.2	95.8	96.0	94.7	96.0	96.3	95.7	95.2
1990	102.5	102.7	102.2	102.5	102.9	101.9	102.4	102.3	102.5
1991	105.4	106.8	105.7	107.3	105.1	105.8	106.6	105.6	106.0
1992	106.5	108.2	107.0	109.4	105.6	107.0	108.4	107.9	107.3
1993	108.4	110.1	109.7	112.3	106.8	109.4	110.0	110.3	109.3
1994	110.0	112.0	111.5	114.4	109.1	112.4	112.4	112.0	111.2
1995	115.4	116.2	116.9	118.8	114.9	117.1	116.8	117.6	116.2
Percentage increase between June 1994 and June 1995 quarters	4.9	3.8	4.8	3.8	5.3	4.2	3.9	5.0	4.5

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

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

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

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6401.0)

Consumer Price Index: Hobart¹

Period	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equip. & operation	Transportation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health & personal care	Recreation and education	All groups	
									Index no.	% change
1993-94										
December	111.7	106.8	93.4	111.8	112.3	133.4	134.5	111.0	111.6	0.5
March	112.6	106.4	93.3	112.2	111.9	134.3	137.5	109.7	111.9	0.3
June	112.2	106.4	94.2	112.4	112.8	134.8	137.9	111.3	112.4	0.4
1994-95										
September	113.9	106.6	94.8	112.8	113.9	137.2	138.7	111.7	113.3	0.8
December	113.3	105.3	97.6	113.9	115.0	139.1	138.7	113.0	114.2	0.8
March	115.4	105.0	102.7	114.9	115.1	140.3	140.4	115.4	116.1	1.7
June	116.1	106.1	104.5	115.4	117.2	143.1	141.0	114.0	117.1	0.9
1995-96										
September	117.3	105.9	106.0	116.5	119.4	144.3	146.7	113.3	118.4	1.1
December	117.1	105.6	106.5	117.5	120.1	145.9	146.9	115.8	119.2	0.7
Percentage change between December 1994 and December 1995 quarters										
	3.4	0.3	9.1	3.2	4.4	4.9	5.9	2.5	4.4	..

¹ Base of each index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0.

Average retail prices of selected items: Capital cities, December quarter, 1995 (cents)

Article	Unit	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra
Milk (fresh) ¹	1 litre	111	117	112	114	116	120	109	106
Cheddar (processed)	500g	360	358	385	335	344	372	389	404
Butter	500g	170	184	160	165	193	214	207	174
Bread (white loaf, sliced) ³	680g	186	164	180	148	166	154	189	179
Flour (self raising)	2kg	314	346	217	213	245	274	296	323
Beef									
Rump steak	1kg	1 311	1 119	1 135	1 130	1 101	1 114	1 187	1 151
Corned silverside	1kg	729	650	610	642	678	685	619	703
Lamb									
Leg	1kg	631	554	541	516	554	589	576	556
Loin chops	1kg	754	830	794	726	819	720	790	751
Pork, leg	1kg	581	576	569	593	599	640	718	535
Potatoes	1kg	133	177	151	134	120	93	152	136
Eggs ⁴	1 doz	245	237	278	230	217	263	279	263
Sugar, white	2kg	218	205	194	186	220	237	246	219
Jam (strawberry)	500g jar	233	252	228	237	247	279	273	253
Tea	250g	189	175	176	166	186	203	191	189
Margarine, table ⁵	500g	155	161	154	148	172	169	197	154
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	71.9	73.0	64.1	74.0	75.7	78.5	77.1	76.1
Beer, full strength, unchilled ⁶	24 x 375ml bottle	2 587	2 485	2 565	2 605	2 552	2 370	3 048	2 572

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

private finance

Bank deposits rose 5.7% between June 1994 and June 1995. Loans rose 8.5% during the same period.

Banks, Tasmania¹ (\$m)

Particulars	June 1994	June 1995
Deposits		
Current bearing interest	514	545
Current not bearing interest	303	285
Term deposits	1 232	1 549
Investment savings	609	553
Statement savings	197	186
Passbook/school savings	251	199
Other	157	132
Total	3 263	3 449
Loans	3 841	4 166

¹ Average of weekly figures.
(Source: Reserve Bank of Australia)

Housing finance for owner occupation

Between June 1994 and June 1995, the trend estimate for the number of new secured housing finance commitments in Tasmania decreased by 6.2%. However, the value of these commitments exhibited an increase of 6.1%.

Nationally, the trend was more clearly downwards, with the number of commitments falling significantly by 23.6%, and the value of these also fell by 18.1%.

Secured housing finance commitments (trend)¹

	June 1994		June 1995	
	Dwelling units	\$m	Dwelling units	\$m
Tasmania	1 015	64.0	952	67.9
Australia	46 127	4 164.6	35 241	3 410.2

¹ Excludes alterations and additions, includes refinancing.
(Source: ABS catalogue number 5609.0)

retail industry

Estimates of Tasmanian retail turnover, during the period between Retail Censuses, are made by contacting a sample of retailers throughout the State. During 1995 Tasmania's retailers had a turnover of \$2,836.9 million, an increase of 2.5% on the 1994 figure of \$2,768.6 million.

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

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

Turnover of retail establishments, Tasmania¹

Type of store	1994	1995
	\$m	\$m
Food retailing	1 050.3	1 197.2
Clothing and soft goods retailing	198.3	179.8
Household goods retailing	256.8	302.2
Recreational goods retailing	193.3	177.9
Hospitality and services	463.3	459.2
Other retailing ²	606.6	520.6
Total	2 768.6	2 836.9

¹ Excludes motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc.

² Includes department stores.

mining and quarrying

Principal mineral concentrates produced, Tasmania ('000 tonnes)

Concentrate	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Copper	107.6	128.1	59.4
Iron (pellets)	1 458.9	1 565.9	1 483.8
Iron pyrite	94.5	87.9	22.9
Lead	90.7	93.4	97.4
Lead-copper	1.2	0.0	0.0
Lead-zinc	69.5	57.5	45.3
Tin	12.1	13.4	14.3
Zinc	454.3	316.5	350.6

(Source: Tasmania—Development and Resources)

Mineral exploration and development

Year	Aust. expenditure (\$m)	Tas. expenditure (\$m)	Tas. as % of Aust. expenditure
1990-91	601.7	9.9	1.65
1991-92	604.0	7.9	1.31
1992-93	631.8	7.8	1.23
1993-94	792.6	10.2	1.29
1994-95	893.3	14.9	1.67

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8412.0)

Strategic prospectivity zones

SPZ	Area (km ²)	% occupied
Balfour	298.6	7.6
Arthur	613.5	54.4
Zeehan/Waratah	594.6	32.4
Mt Read	2 292.5	31.9
Beaconsfield	19	100.0
North-East	3 130.2	32.1

(Source: Tasmania—Development and Resources)

Mining industry revenue to State Government

	1993-94 \$'000	1994-95 \$'000
Royalties	3 938	7 150
Leases, rents etc.	628	557
Electricity consumption levy	9 068	7 870
Petroleum/gas franchise fees	667	1 681
Vehicle fees	144	128
Stamp duty (estimated)	243	14
Payroll tax	12 489	10 975
Land tax	371	360
State Debts Tax/FID	246	363
Environment licences	436	214
Other	126	129
Total	28 356	29 441

(Source: Tasmania—Development and Resources)

All types of prospecting rights held (at 30 June 1995)

Mining Tenement	Number	Area
Exploration licences		
All minerals	129	8 077 km ²
Non metallic	4	93 km ²
Oil	3	3 478 km ²
Retention licences		
All minerals	13	76 km ²
Non metallic	14	392 km ²
Prospectors licences	17	387 ha
Miners rights	2	5 ha
Owners rights	1	1 005 ha
Permits to explore for petroleum under <i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967</i>	5	390 blocks
Retention Licence under <i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967</i>	1	9 blocks

(Source: Tasmania—Development and Resources)

Mining censuses, Tasmania

Year	Establishments at 30 June no.	Persons employed at 30 June '000	Wages and salaries \$m	Turnover \$m
1989-90 ¹	28	2.3	111.3	492.7
1990-91	13	1.9	120.1	458.7
1991-92	11	1.7	92.6	382.6
1992-93	9	1.5	89.1	330.4
1993-94	9	1.4	85.0	343.7

¹ Change in business definitions for 1989-90.
(Source: ABS catalogue number 8414.0)

manufacturing

Production of selected articles, Tasmania

Article	1993-94	1994-95
Acid, sulphuric (100%) ('000 t)	362.0	n.p.
Butter (t)	7 846	8 074
Cheese (t)	22 461	20 529
Concrete, ready-mixed ('000 m ³)	262.5	n.p.
Electricity, total (m kW.h)	8 855	8 688
Gas, available (m MJ)	55.8	51.9
Superphosphate ('000 t)	74.4	n.p.
Paper, newsprint ('000 t)	208.9	222.7
Timber, sawn, peeled or sliced ('000 m ³)	r 348	360
Whole milk (ml)	447.3	436.5
Woodchips etc. (green wt) ('000 t)	3 726	4 343
Zinc, refined ('000 t)	193.8	189.8

Manufacturing census, Tasmania¹

Year	Establishments at 30 June no.	Persons employed at 30 June '000	Wages and salaries \$m	Turnover \$m
1989-90	874	26.1	689.6	4 087.5
1990-91	851	24.5	716.9	4 124.2
1991-92	857	23.3	714.9	3 903.7
1992-93	773	21.7	665.3	3 929.8
1993-94 p 914	914	21.7	648.0	4 181.0

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

**Manufacturing establishments,
Tasmania, 1993-94,
summary of operations, 1993-94 (p)**

<i>Industry subdivision</i>	<i>Establish- ments at 30 June</i>	<i>Wages and salaries (\$m)</i>	<i>Turn- over (\$m)</i>
Food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing	136	166	1 374
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	51	48	199
Wood and paper product manufacturing	147	115	992
Printing, publishing and recorded media	81	51	146
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	51	26	209
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	55	29	247
Metal product manufacturing	141	132	793
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	140	67	236
Other manufacturing	111	14	55
Total	914	648	4 181

building

In 1994-95 the value of all building approved in Tasmania was \$446.2m, 8.5% below the value for 1993-94. The value of non-residential building approved increased 10.8% in 1994-95.

Building approvals, Tasmania

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
New houses			
Private sector (no.)	2 928	3 065	2 570
Public sector (no.)	28	48	6
Total (\$m)	217.0	242.1	211.4
Other new residential building			
Private sector (no.)	1 023	973	545
Public sector (no.)	115	61	51
Total (\$m)	58.3	59.9	33.3
Alterations and additions to residential building¹			
(\$m)	33.1	39.5	40.0
Non-residential building²			
Private sector (\$m)	62.4	81.3	118.0
Total (\$m)	103.1	145.9	161.6
Total building (\$m)	411.4	487.4	446.2

¹ Valued at \$10,000 and over.

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

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8731.6)

New houses approved, Tasmania, 1994-95

<i>Material of outer walls</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value \$m</i>	<i>Floor area m²</i>
Double brick, stone and concrete	129	12.5	27 903
Brick veneer	1 870	164.7	341 757
Fibre cement	89	5.1	12 167
Timber	429	25.7	58 731
Steel	34	1.5	4 162
Aluminium	2	0.1	307
Other and not stated	23	1.7	4 365
Total	2 576	211.4	449 392

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8731.6)

Value of building approved at average 1989-90 prices (\$m)

Period	New residential building				Alterations and additions: residential building
	Houses		Other	Total	
	Private	Total			
1992-93	187.4	189.2	57.6	246.8	28.8
1993-94	200.5	204.0	58.9	262.9	33.3
1994-95	172.7	173.1	32.1	205.2	32.7
1995					
Mar qtr	41.6	41.7	7.4	49.1	7.7
June qtr	36.6	36.7	6.7	43.4	7.7
Sept qtr	37.2	37.5	7.2	44.8	6.2
Dec qtr	35.7	36.1	9.8	45.9	7.3

continued

Value of building approved at average 1989-90 prices (\$m) (continued)

Period	Non-residential building		Total building	
	Private	Total	Private	Total
1992-93	62.4	103.1	329.9	378.7
1993-94	80.6	144.9	370.8	441.0
1994-95	115.6	158.3	351.7	396.3
1995				
Mar qtr	20.0	34.1	75.3	90.9
June qtr	33.4	43.8	84.0	94.9
Sept qtr	24.8	50.4	74.4	101.3
Dec qtr	31.2	39.6	81.7	92.8

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8731.6)

Building activity

The value of all building completed during 1994-95 was \$472.3m, an increase of 3.9% on the 1993-94 figure of \$454.5m.

The value of new residential building completed during 1994-95 was \$282.8m, a decrease of less than 1% on the 1993-94 figure.

In the non-residential sector the value of Education building completed decreased from \$29.1m in 1993-94 to \$22.1m in 1994-95, while the value of Health building completed increased from \$23.6m to \$41.9m over the same period.

The value of non-residential building completed in 1994-95 was \$146.1m, an increase of 11.8% on the \$130.6m recorded in 1993-94.

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

Type of building	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
New houses	223.1	232.7	228.0
Other residential building	66.0	51.7	54.8
Total new residential building	289.1	284.4	282.8
Alterations and additions to residential building valued at \$10,000 and over	35.8	39.5	43.3
Hotels etc.	5.2	4.8	3.0
Shops	9.6	13.1	15.5
Factories	15.8	14.3	16.9
Offices	57.1	19.0	20.6
Other business premises	5.8	9.0	16.8
Educational	14.4	29.1	22.1
Religious	1.0	1.1	0.4
Health	15.9	23.6	41.9
Entertainment & recreation	3.3	4.2	3.8
Miscellaneous	8.3	12.5	5.2
Total non-residential building	136.2	130.6	146.1
Total all building	461.0	454.5	472.3

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8752.6)

Value of non-residential building, Tasmania¹ (\$m)

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Commenced	103.6	159.6	151.2
Completed	136.2	130.6	146.1
Under construction ²	60.5	82.8	89.7

¹ When completed.

² At end of period.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8752.6)

Value of all building, Tasmania¹ (\$m)

Year	Commenced	Completed	Under construction ²
1990-91	412.0	468.6	313.5
1991-92	398.6	429.3	287.8
1992-93	421.3	461.0	260.6
1993-94	509.3	454.5	314.7
1994-95	448.3	472.3	298.3

¹ When completed.

² At end of period.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8752.6)

Construction of new residential building, Tasmania

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Commenced			
No. of dwelling units	3 977	4 112	3 130
Value (\$m) ¹	281.7	309.5	253.5
Completed			
No. of dwelling units	4 118	3 848	3 449
Value (\$m)	289.1	284.1	282.8
Under construction²			
No. of dwelling units	2 410	2 639	2 243
Value (\$m) ¹	183.2	2 125	188.7

¹ When completed.

² At end of period.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8752.6)

agriculture

Information is collected from an establishment if it had an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or greater. In 1992-93 the EVAO level was \$22,500.

Land utilisation, Tasmania

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Area ('000 hectares)			
Crops ¹	73	78	70
Sown pastures ²	833	862	n.y.a.
Balance (used mainly for grazing)	939	1 029	n.y.a.
Total	1 845	1 969	1 933

Proportion of total area (%)

Crops ¹	4.0	3.9	4.0
Sown pastures ²	45.1	43.8	n.y.a.
Balance (used mainly for grazing)	50.9	52.3	n.y.a.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes orchards and small fruit, excludes area of pastures for hay, seed and silage.

² Includes area harvested for hay, seed and silage.

Number of establishments growing fruit, Tasmania

Type	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Orchard fruit			
Apples	175	188	184
Apricots	25	37	31
Cherries	34	43	41
Pears (including Nashi)	45	47	48
Berry and small fruit			
Currants	18	26	25
Raspberries	21	36	26
Strawberries	15	23	22
Grapes	37	67	66

Growing vegetables for human consumption is Tasmania's main cropping activity, concentrated along a coastal strip from Westbury to Circular Head. Four vegetables (french and runner beans, green peas, onions and potatoes) account for about 86% of the total area of vegetables grown. Other major crops, apart from pastures, include barley and oats grown for grain.

Crops and pastures, Tasmania, 1994-95

Crops and pastures	Area '000 ha	Production '000 t	Yield
			per hectare t
Pasture seed	1.2	0.6	0.5
Pure lucerne, for hay	2.9	11.3	3.9
Other pasture, for hay	46.0	172.1	3.7
Wheat, for grain	1.3	2.8	2.2
Oats, for grain	8.3	11.3	1.4
Barley, for grain	14.0	27.1	1.9
Triticale, for grain	1.5	4.9	3.3
Cereal crops, for hay	1.7	6.1	3.6
Other cereal crops	0.7	n.a.	n.a.
Peas, field, for grain	0.4	0.6	1.5
Hops ¹	0.8	1.8	2.3
Lupins, for grain	0.5	0.3	0.6
Canola/rapeseed	0.2	0.2	1.0
Crops other than cereals for hay	0.1	0.4	4.0
Other crops	18.0	n.a.	n.a.
Vegetables for human consumption			
Beans, french and runner	1.2	8.5	7.1
Carrots	0.4	21.5	53.8
Onions	1.5	73.5	49.0
Peas, green ²	6.0	37.9	6.3
Potatoes	6.1	255.7	41.9
Other	2.0	n.a.	n.a.
Orchard fruit	3.1	n.a.	n.a.
Small fruit and grapes ³			
Blackcurrants	0.1	0.6	6.0
Grapes	0.3	2.2	7.3
Other	1.0	n.a.	n.a.
Total crops and pastures	119.3	n.a.	n.a.

¹ Production expressed as dry weight.

² Pod weight.

³ Yield per bearing hectare.

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

Description	1994	1995
Milk cattle		
Cows (in milk and dry)	112.5	118.9
Other (bulls, heifers, calves)	59.0	66.4
Meat cattle		
Bulls and bull calves	11.6	11.5
Other calves (under 1 year)	156.7	161.1
Cows and heifers (1 year and over)	244.5	223.7
Other meat cattle (1 year and over)	94.5	111.1
Total cattle and calves	678.8	692.7
Sheep		
Sheep	3 224.5	2 915.8
Lambs and hoggets	1 099.4	937.1
Total sheep	4 323.9	3 852.9
Pigs		
Boars	0.5	n.a.
Breeding sows	6.2	n.a.
Other pigs (including suckers, weaners etc.)	38.9	n.a.
Total pigs	45.5	n.a.

Wool production and value, Tasmania

Year	Shorn	Other	Total	Gross	
	wool ¹	wool ²	wool	value ³	Price ⁴
	t	t	t	\$m	cents/kg
1989-90	25 448	1 963	27 411	161.9	654
1990-91	21 970	1 757	23 727	116.7	536
1991-92	18 293	1 639	19 932	78.7	435
1992-93	17 879	1 388	19 267	62.7	348
1993-94	19 221	1 525	20 746	74.2	357

¹ including crutchings.

² Fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins.

³ Value of shorn wool and other wool combined.

⁴ Average price of greasy wool sold at Tasmanian auctions.

Sheep shearing and average fleece yields, Tasmania

Season	No. shorn		Shorn wool		Av. yield	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep ¹	Lambs	Per sheep ¹	Per lamb
	'000	'000	t	t	kg	kg
1989-90	4 552	988	20 142	1 266	4.4	1.3
1990-91	4 640	761	19 421	972	4.2	1.3
1991-92	4 122	573	16 795	784	4.1	1.4
1992-93	3 917	594	16 793	797	4.3	1.3
1993-94	3 907	627	16 774	839	4.3	1.3

¹ Includes crutchings.

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

Year	Beef and veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pig-meat ¹	Total
1990-91	44 282	8 455	9 117	4 795	66 649
1991-92	45 931	8 355	8 070	5 168	67 524
1992-93	45 616	8 949	7 456	5 749	67 770
1993-94	47 973	9 992	7 047	6 019	71 031
1994-95	50 886	11 230	8 412	5 982	76 511

¹ Includes pork for manufacture into bacon and ham.

Milk and other dairy products, Tasmania

Year	Dairy cows ³	Whole milk intake by factories ³	Factory production	
			Butter ²	Cheese
'000	million litres	t	t	t
1990-91	95.5	363	5 381	19 413
1991-92	97.7	372	5 589	20 022
1992-93	105.8	413	6 287	20 043
1993-94	112.5	447	7 846	22 461
1994-95	118.9	437	8 074	20 529

Source: Australian Dairy Corporation.

² Includes butter equivalent of butter oil.

³ In milk and dry, at 31 March.

Bee keeping, Tasmania

Year	Apiaries no.	Hives '000	Honey produced	
			Quantity t	Av. per productive hive kg
1991-92	14	11.0	1 211	127.6
1992-93	17	12.2	732	72.6
1993-94	32	12.2	623	50.9
1994-95	30	12.9	979	75.9

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The total gross value of agricultural production in Tasmania increased by just over 6% from \$620.3m recorded in 1993-94 to \$659.9m in 1994-95. The value of agricultural production has risen 16% since 1992-93 after having fallen by 14% between 1989-90 and 1991-92.

There was a 12% fall in the value of livestock slaughtering and other disposals from \$157.9m in 1993-94 to \$138.9m in 1994-95.

However, between 1993-94 and 1994-95 the value of livestock products increased by nearly 42%. This increase came mostly from wool which increased by almost 45%. The value of whole milk production fell by 15% to \$107.3m.

The value of vegetables harvested rose by nearly 27% in 1994-95 to \$149.8m. The value of potato production fell by over 17% to \$55.2m, but it still remains Tasmania's single biggest crop. The value of the apple crop also decreased by over 6% in 1994-95 to \$40.2m, but apples account for almost 83% of Tasmania's fruit crop.

Definitions

The value of agricultural production refers to establishments within the scope of the Agricultural Census (see page 69).

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

Local value deducts the marketing costs.

Financial statistics, agricultural farm businesses, Tasmania¹ (\$m)

Item	1993-94	1994-95 ^p
Sales of crops	197.7	192.9
Sales of livestock	175.5	122.1
Sales of livestock products	176.6	219.4
Turnover	596.7	595.5
Purchases & selected expenses	352.4	322.5
Value added ²	247.2	n.y.a.
Cash operating surplus	96.0	101.1
Total net capital expenditure	54.7	n.y.a.
Total value of assets	2 885.7	n.y.a.
Gross indebtedness	480.5	n.y.a.
Net worth	2 405.2	n.y.a.

¹ See ABS catalogue number 7507.0 for information on sampling errors and definitions.

² Includes an estimate for the value of increase in stock.

Value of agricultural production, Tasmania (\$m)

Industry	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 ^p
Crops¹			
Gross value	245.4	252.9	297.4
Local value	220.0	229.4	265.7
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals			
Gross value	136.0	157.9	138.9
Local value	125.9	126.4	126.2
Livestock products			
Gross value	187.3	209.6	223.7
Local value	177.6	199.0	213.0
Total, agriculture			
Gross value	568.7	620.3	659.9
Local value	523.5	554.9	604.9

¹ Excludes crops and pasture harvested for green feed or silage.

Gross value of crops, Tasmania¹ (\$m)

Crop	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 ^p
Barley, for grain	5.6	6.1	5.8
Oats, for grain	2.5	1.5	2.4
Wheat, for grain	0.9	0.9	0.7
Apples	41.0	37.4	40.2
Pears	0.6	0.5	0.5
Other orchard fruit ²	1.1	0.9	n.y.a.
Currants	0.5	0.6	n.y.a.
Raspberries	0.4	0.3	n.y.a.
Grapes	1.6	2.1	4.2
Beans, french & runner	3.2	2.6	9.4
Peas, green	8.6	10.6	n.y.a.
Potatoes	53.7	66.8	55.2
Carrots	4.0	3.4	11.2
Onions	17.8	14.7	34.2
Other vegetables for human consumption	19.5	20.2	n.y.a.
Pastures and grasses cut for hay	32.0	24.8	21.8
Pasture seed	1.3	2.1	1.6
Other crops	51.4	54.8	n.y.a.
Total	245.4	252.9	297.4

¹ Excludes crops and pasture harvested for green feed or silage.
² From 1993-94 this category comprises only stone fruit.

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

Item	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 ^p
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals¹			
Cattle & calves	91.9	112.5	105.6
Sheep & lambs	13.4	13.9	11.6
Other ²	30.6	31.4	21.7
Total	136.0	157.9	138.9
Livestock products			
Wool ³	62.7	74.2	102.9
Whole milk	116.0	126.8	107.1
Eggs	7.4	7.2	7.7
Honey & beeswax	1.2	1.3	1.6
Total	187.3	209.6	223.7

¹ Includes the net export of live animals.

² Pigs, goats and poultry slaughterings, and other disposals.

³ Shorn (including crutchings), fellmongered and exported on skins.

fishing

Gross value of Tasmanian marine and coastal fisheries production

	1992-93 \$m	1993-94 \$m	% change
Wild fisheries			
Rock lobster	41.3	41.3	0.0
Abalone	50.1	73.1	45.9
Other fish	7.7	7.7	0.0
Total wild fisheries	99.1	122.1	23.2
Aquaculture			
Salmon	49.0	58.0	18.4
Trout	5.6	5.7	2.0
Oysters	11.1	11.1	0.0
Total aquaculture	65.7	74.8	13.9
Total fisheries	164.8	196.9	19.5

(Source: ABARE, *Australian Fisheries Statistics 1994*)

Selected fisheries, Tasmania, 1993-94

Species	Weight tonnes	Value \$'000	\$/kg
Australian Salmon	703	389	0.55
Atlantic Salmon	4 200	58 800	14.00
Flathead	124	188	1.50
Flounder	27	126	4.68
Garfish	85	281	3.30
Ling	105	158	1.50
Mackerel (excl. Jack Mackerel)	9	133	14.80
Morwong	290	1 157	3.99
Ocean Trout	2 680	30 820	11.50
Trevalla	363	1 831	5.05
Trumpeter	121	416	3.45
Warehou	473	761	1.61
Rock lobster	1 907	41 287	21.65
Abalone	1 843	73 100	39.70
Mussels	300	1 050	3.50
Oysters	2 430	11 000	4.50

(Source: Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries)

forestry

Wood and wood products were Tasmania's second most important export commodity for 1994-95.

Total export earnings increased in the last year to just over \$300 million, which accounted for 18.2% of Tasmania's export trade.

Tasmania produces timbers of softwoods and native hardwoods. Native hardwood timbers are derived mainly from native forests, while softwoods are a plantation resource, mostly comprising Radiata Pine.

About one quarter of Tasmania's forests are protected in formal conservation reserves, such as national parks and forest reserves, or are located in Recommended Areas for Protection. About 36% of the forest is in multiple-use forest land. Private forest is also available for logging under the same conditions.

Forest management (at 30 June 1994) ('000 hectares)

Forest type	Crown land				Total
	State forest	National parks & reserves	Other	Private land	
Eucalypt forest					
High quality	353	53	8	60	474
Low quality	784	1 280	66	756	1 887
Rainforest	337	188	102	29	565
Total	1 475	1 521	176	845	2 926
Available for wood production	n.a.	..	..	n.a.	n.a.
Other uses	n.a.	538	297	n.a.	n.a.
Plantation ¹					
Hardwood	10	..	..	44	54
Softwood	48	..	..	28	76
¹ Included in above total.					

(Source: Forestry Tasmania)

Sales from Crown land ('000m³)

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Native Forest			
Veneer logs	17	16	20
Sawlogs	341	365	398
Pulpwood	1 386	1 337	1 781
Softwood plantations			
Veneer logs	1	1	2
Sawlogs	257	295	297
Pulpwood	278	358	325
Round timber	11	12	19

(Source: Forestry Tasmania)

Sawmills and plywood mills: logs delivered and production of sawn, peeled and sliced timber ('000 m³)

Year	Logs delivered			Timber produced		
	Hard-woods	Soft-woods	Total	Hard-woods	Soft-woods	Total
1990-91	495.2	269.8	765.0	183.3	114.0	297.3
1991-92	479.0	326.6	805.6	166.5	130.6	297.1
1992-93	567.5	315.6	883.2	191.9	132.3	324.1
1993-94	599.6	300.8	900.4	206.5	141.5	348.0
1994-95	665.8	307.7	973.4	216.8	143.3	360.1

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

Chipped and ground wood, Tasmania¹

Year	Producing locations no.	Materials delivered ²		Chipped & ground wood production '000 tonnes green weight
		Logs ³	Sawmill offcuts	
1990-91	36	3 516	265	3 559
1991-92	33	3 173	284	3 356
1992-93	31	3 351	296	3 566
1993-94	30	3 449	340	3 726
1994-95	31	4 064	394	4 343

¹ Both hardwoods and softwoods, but separate details are not available.² Data reported by weight; converted using 0.95 m³ = 1 tonne.³ Includes log equivalent of limbwood and billets.

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

energy

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

Average weekly household energy expenditure, Tasmania (\$)

Particulars	1988-89	1993-94
Av. weekly household income	541.32	620.50
Household fuel & power		
Electricity (selected dwelling)	12.10	16.30
Electricity (other dwelling)	0.19	0.40
Total electricity	12.28	16.70
Mains gas	0.08	0.07
Bottled gas	0.48	0.56
Total gas	0.56	0.63
Heating oil	0.52	1.27
Kerosene & paraffin	0.03	
Wood (for fuel)	0.55	3.87
Fuels n.e.c.	n.a.	
Total other fuels	1.10	5.14
Total household fuel & power	13.95	22.46

Motor vehicle fuel, lubricants & additives

Petrol	21.70	24.32
Diesel fuel ¹	0.23	0.73
LPG & other gas fuels	n.a.	n.a.
Oils, lubricants & additives	0.74	0.49
Total motor vehicle fuel etc.	22.72	25.56

¹ Figures may be unreliable in some instances, due to high sampling error.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6535.0)

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

Hydro-Electric Commission, Tasmania, statistical summary

Year	Installed generating capacity ¹ MW	Output ¹		Total consumption m kWh
		Energy generated GWh	Change over previous year %	
1990-91	2 315	9 026	0.1	8 403.7
1991-92	2 460	8 923	- 1.1	8 267.0
1992-93	2 435	8 849	- 0.8	8 183.2
1993-94	2 494	8 865	0.2	8 233.5
1994-95	2 502	8 679	- 2.1	8 044.5

¹ Excludes King and Flinders islands.

(Source: Hydro-Electric Commission, *Annual Report 1995*)

Hydro-Electric Commission, Tasmania, customers and sales

Particulars	1993-94	1994-95
Installation numbers		
Domestic	195 630	198 663
Public utilities	—	—
Industrial	6 654	6 400
Commercial	20 821	20 522
Miscellaneous	20	57
Rural	12 503	12 456
Education	888	861
Health	862	895
Major industrial	21	22
Total	237 399	239 876
Sales (in million kWh)		
Residential light and power	863.8	807.2
Industrial	622.7	693.4
Hot water and space heating	651.3	675.9
Off peak	258.1	267.2
Commercial (including bulk)	609.4	716.6
Major industrial	5 195.6	4 866.5
Other	32.6	17.7
Total	8 233.5	8 044.5

(Source: Hydro-Electric Commission, *Annual Report 1995*)

trade

In 1994-95 Tasmania exported \$1,612m worth of goods or 2.4% of the Australian total of \$66,970m. Estimates of Tasmanian imports are not as reliable as export estimates because only those goods imported directly into the State and not via a mainland port are recorded. In 1994-95, Tasmania imported \$341m worth of goods or less than one per cent of the Australian total of \$74,621m.

Major Tasmanian overseas exports (\$'000)

Commodity	1993-94	1994-95
Cork and wood	228 821	275 211
Dairy products and birds' eggs	70 801	94 556
Dyeing, tanning and colouring material	14 893	11 653
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	140 054	127 292
Iron and steel	92 035	85 248
Meat and meat preparations	84 548	77 153
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	15 648	17 003
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	181 749	198 143
Non-ferrous metals	353 451	338 303
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	28 442	25 660
Road vehicles	18 229	8 449
Textile fibres and waste	40 489	64 141
Textile yarn and fabrics	15 708	11 193
Transport equipment (except road vehicles)	101 320	105 213
Vegetables and fruit	62 151	66 876

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5450.0—microfiche)

Tasmanian overseas imports (\$'000)

Commodity	1993-94	1994-95
Chemicals (inorganic)	11 410	10 193
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	15 754	15 534
Crude fertilisers and crude minerals	9 026	33 366
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	9 099	5 659
Fertilisers (excl. crude)	9 182	5 678
General industrial machinery and parts n.e.c.	18 585	19 640
Machinery specialised for particular industries	20 693	39 012
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	11 599	152
Non-ferrous metals	11 498	12 223
Pulp and waste paper	29 555	43 797
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	8 063	8 405
Road vehicles	21 530	31 093
Rubber manufactures n.e.c.	7 500	7 788
Textile yarns and fabrics	14 417	10 288
Transport equipment (excl. road vehicles)	160 603	2 452

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5450.0—microfiche)

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

Country	1993-94	1994-95
Canada	31 804	38 796
China	6 803	5 196
France	14 629	15 152
Germany	174 602	14 979
India	4 067	3 909
Italy	3 718	4 911
Japan	43 069	48 624
Korea, Republic of	4 302	8 289
Netherlands	7 175	5 874
New Zealand	26 359	40 192
Singapore	15 648	14 562
Sweden	5 403	9 387
Taiwan	3 042	3 696
Thailand	3 910	3 998
Turkey	2 174	3 509
United Kingdom	15 289	18 575
United States of America	50 385	67 125

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5450.0—microfiche)

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

Country	1993-94	1994-95
Argentina	35 376	24 715
Canada	14 602	13 516
China	9 899	18 136
Denmark	812	38 224
Germany	28 327	43 275
Hong Kong	90 547	110 574
Indonesia	89 321	88 029
Italy	13 521	19 005
Japan	478 532	524 905
Korea, Republic of	54 111	52 006
Malaysia	78 628	69 374
New Zealand	43 793	58 626
Philippines	13 294	13 746
Singapore	27 937	29 620
Taiwan	104 047	129 691
Thailand	74 136	48 348
United Kingdom	97 604	76 077
United States of America	164 095	133 052

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5450.0—microfiche)

transport

New vehicles registered (including motorcycles) in 1995 (14,186) were 3.1% more than in 1994 (13,756) and 9.7% more than in 1993 (12,937).

New motor vehicles registered¹, Tasmania

Year ended 31 Dec.	Cars & wagons	Other vehicles ²	Motor- cycles	Total
1991	9 572	2 394	394	12 360
1992	9 881	2 555	371	12 807
1993	10 019	2 478	440	12 937
1994	10 543	2 837	376	13 756
1995	10 919	2 874	393	14 186

¹ Includes Federal Government-owned vehicles other than those of defence services.

² Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks & buses.
(Source: ABS catalogue number 9303.6)

Vehicles on register at 30 June¹ and motor vehicle taxation receipts, Tasmania

At 30 June	Cars & wagons '000	Other vehicles ² '000	Motor- cycles '000	Motor vehicle taxation ³ \$m
1991	221.9	70.1	6.2	57
1992	227.9	76.8	6.3	60
1993	231.8	72.4	6.6	67
1994	235.1	73.9	7.0	71
1995	237.2	75.3	7.2	75

¹ Includes Federal Government-owned vehicles other than those of defence services.

² Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks and buses.

³ Year ended 30 June; includes motor tax, registration fees, licences and stamp duties.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 9303.6 and Department of Transport)

Makes of new motor vehicles registered¹, Tasmania

Make	1994		1995	
	Cars & wagons	Total motor vehicles	Cars & wagons	Total motor vehicles
BMW	104	104	96	96
Daihatsu	297	306	144	155
Daewoo	102	102	358	358
Ford	1 602	2 089	1 816	2 337
Holden	2 026	2 270	2 261	2 579
Honda	254	254	261	261
Hyundai	538	552	610	610
Isuzu	—	87	—	68
Jeep	21	21	64	64
Land Rover	68	84	54	78
Mack	—	15	—	31
Mazda	463	614	426	539
Mercedes-Benz	25	31	26	28
Mitsubishi	1 423	1 898	1 280	1 755
Nissan	403	607	314	444
Peugot	71	71	82	82
Saab	42	42	33	33
Scania	—	39	—	39
Subaru	193	195	105	184
Suzuki	86	139	587	613
Toyota	2 667	3 634	2 115	3 102
Volvo	53	68	52	74
Other	105	158	235	263
Total	10 543	13 380	10 919	13 793

¹ Excludes motorcycles.
(Source: ABS unpublished data)

Road traffic accidents involving casualties, Tasmania

Year	Accidents involving casualties	Casualties		Casualty rate ¹	
		Persons killed	Persons injured	Persons killed	Persons injured
1991	1 297	77	1 788	2.4	60
1992	1 234	74	1 712	2.4	55
1993	1 190	58	1 687	1.8	54
1994	1 224	59	1 739	1.8	54
1995	1 293	56	1 812	1.8	54

¹ Per 10,000 motor vehicles registered. Road traffic accident statistics are compiled from police traffic reports. They are restricted to those road traffic accidents involving persons who require medical/surgical treatment, or causing death.
(Source: Department of Transport)

Road traffic accidents, Tasmania

	1993	1994	1995
Fatal	47	r 52	52
Injury	1 143	1 172	1 241
Non injury	3 412	3 479	3 707
Total	4 602	4 703	5 000
Road users killed and injured			
Fatal	58	r 59	56
Injuries	1 687	1 739	1 812
Total	1 745	1 798	1 868
Accidents involving alcohol			
Fatal	17	15	18
Injury	88	94	103
Total	105	109	121

(Source: Department of Transport)

Movements, principal airports, Tasmania¹

Airport	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Domestic freight movements (t)			
Hobart	4 331	6 142	5 531
Launceston	16 448	8 524	3 104
Devonport	19	23	23
Wynyard	40	42	53
Flinders Island	101	51	38
King Island	954	924	1 018
Passenger movements ('000)			
Hobart	674	697	735
Launceston	456	467	517
Devonport	144	113	119
Wynyard	70	84	92
Flinders Island	20	20	21
King Island	30	33	36

¹ Scheduled domestic and regional airline services only. Charters not included. Including all freight non-trade items.

(Source: Department of Transport and Communication)

Metropolitan Transport Trust services¹

Particulars	Unit	1993-94	1994-95
Buses	no.	243	248
Total distance travelled	'000 km	10 582	11 068
Passengers	'000	11 752	11 770

¹ Total: Hobart, Launceston and Burnie.(Source: Metropolitan Transport Trust *Annual Report 1994-95*)

communication

RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

National broadcasting services

In May 1995 the ABC provided one television service nationally, and five radio services (Radio National, Regional Radio, ABC Classic FM, JJ, and the Parliamentary and News Network PNN), while SBS TV was available in Hobart, Launceston and other regions of Tasmania. SBS radio was made available in Hobart in early 1996.

Commercial broadcasting services

In May 1995 there were 11 radio and two television free-to-air services in Tasmania: Southern Cross and WIN.

Community broadcasting services

In May 1995 there were seven community radio stations in Tasmania.

Open narrowcasting services

There were 15 such services, most offering tourist information, in Tasmania in May 1995.

NEWSPAPERS

The Mercury has the largest circulation around Tasmania, followed by the *The Examiner*. There are a number of other smaller, local newspapers published throughout the State.

Major newspapers, Tasmania¹

Name	Frequency	Circulation	Location
<i>The Mercury</i>	Mon-Sat	51 603	Hobart
<i>Sunday Tasmanian</i>	Sunday	52 181	Hobart
<i>The Sunday Examiner</i>	Sunday	42 232	Launceston
<i>The Examiner</i>	Mon-Sat	38 113	Launceston
<i>The Advocate</i>	Mon-Sat	26 052	Burnie
<i>Bay-City Star</i>	Weekly	20 750	Hobart
<i>Glenorchy Star</i>	Weekly	21 828	Hobart
<i>Eastern Shore Star</i>	Weekly	17 075	Hobart
<i>Launceston Week</i>	Weekly	20 421	Launceston
<i>Devonport City News</i>	Weekly	9 197	Burnie
<i>Community Express</i>	Weekly	70 229	Hobart

¹ Circulation figures relate to March-July 1995.(Source: Margaret Gee's *Australian Media Guide*)

tourism

The number of room nights occupied for hotels, motels and guest houses increased by 1.7%, in 1995, from 1,050,586 in 1994 to 1,068,309.

The number of unit nights occupied for holiday units decreased by 0.9%, from 160,267 in 1994 to 158,778 in 1995. Site nights occupied for caravan parks increased by 4.3%, from 750,922 in 1994 to 782,860 in 1995.

Tourist accommodation establishments, Tasmania

Period	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels etc. ¹
Room nights occupied ('000)		
1994—Total	693	326
1995—Total	694	375
1995, quarter ended		
March	210	121
June	158	81
September	140	71
December	186	103
Takings from accommodation (\$'000)		
1994—Total	53 726	22 273
1995—Total	55 895	24 613
1995, quarter ended		
March	16 898	8 064
June	12 719	5 235
September	11 026	4 475
December	15 252	6 838
Occupancy rate (%)²		
1995, month		
January	59.1	66.9
February	67.8	72.0
March	72.5	76.0
April	54.4	57.8
May	48.6	46.8
June	43.4	38.1
July	40.6	36.6
August	39.6	36.6
September	48.1	49.8
October	55.4	56.8
November	63.4	63.4
December	51.8	52.6

continued

Tourist accommodation establishments, Tasmania (continued)

Period	Holiday units	Caravan parks
	Unit nights ('000)	Site nights ('000)
1994—Total	160	751
1995—Total	159	783
1995, quarter ended		
March	57	241
June	33	183
September	29	162
December	40	197
Takings from accommodation (\$'000)		
1994—Total	11 261	6 884
1995—Total	11 626	7 443
1995, quarter ended		
March	4 391	2 886
June	2 343	1 523
September	1 933	1 111
December	2 958	1 923
Occupancy rate (%)²		
1995 month		
January	75.9	45.5
February	70.1	38.1
March	71.9	34.0
April	55.9	35.0
May	38.7	28.4
June	36.2	27.7
July	33.1	26.7
August	30.2	26.8
September	51.9	29.5
October	50.7	30.0
November	56.4	32.4
December	51.5	37.2

¹ Includes licensed or unlicensed motels, private hotels and guest houses containing 5 or more rooms, with private facilities in most rooms.

² The proportion of rooms, units, sites occupied to rooms, units, sites available.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8735.6)

Reason for visiting Tasmania (%)

Reason	1994
Visit friends and relatives	24.6
Touring/sightseeing	48.6
Business	14.0
Convention	6.0
Sporting event/special event/festival	3.9
Other	2.8

(Source: The Tasmanian Visitor Survey conducted by the Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation)

Passengers arriving in Tasmania

Period	By air			Total
	Interstate	Inter-national	By sea	
1988	571 344	8 625	101 572	681 541
1989	449 481	8 489	118 646	576 616
1990	555 631	8 629	120 004	684 264
1991	625 366	5 897	131 375	762 638
1992	652 092	4 428	114 969	771 489
1993	694 244	5 144	115 381	814 769
1994	745 508	4 166	128 644	878 318
1995	785 641	3 982	116 869	906 492

(Source: Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation)

Nights spent in Tasmania by visitors
(% total visitor nights in each area)

Area	1992	1993	1994
East Coast	7.6	7.0	7.0
Greater Hobart	36.7	38.3	38.1
Launceston	15.5	16.8	16.6
North-East	10.7	7.6	6.4
North-West	13.5	15.3	16.2
South	9.7	7.5	8.4
West Coast	6.1	7.3	7.1

(Source: Tasmanian Visitor Survey conducted by the Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation)

recreation

Participation in major sports &
physical recreational activities
Tasmania, October 1994¹

Sports and physical recreational activities	Persons	
	'000	% ²
Walking	69.4	32.9
Fishing	30.9	14.6
Swimming	25.8	12.2
Aerobics	23.7	11.2
Golf	22.0	10.4
Bushwalking	19.7	9.3
Netball	14.5	6.8
Basketball	14.0	6.7
Jogging	12.2	5.8
Tennis	11.2	5.3
Australian rules football	11.0	5.2
Cricket	10.6	5.0
Cycling	9.5	4.5
Hunting	9.3	4.4
Dancing (social, disco)	9.1	4.3
Weightlifting	8.8	4.2
Pool (eight ball)	7.7	3.6
Surf sports	7.2	3.4
Lawn bowls	6.9	3.3
Squash	6.6	3.1
Indoor cricket	6.4	3.0
Soccer	5.8	2.8
Equestrian (pony club, riding)	5.6	2.7
Martial arts (judo, karate etc.)	5.5	2.6
Sailing/yachting	5.4	2.6
Athletics, track & field	5.2	2.5
Off-road motoring (4WD, trail bikes)	5.1	2.4
Snow sports (skiing etc.)	4.8	2.3
Badminton	4.6	2.2
Bodybuilding	4.5	2.1
Powerwalking	4.4	2.1
Under-water activities	4.4	2.1
Volleyball	4.3	2.0

¹ By persons aged 15 years and over during the previous 12 months.

² Proportion of the 211,200 persons who participated.

Tasmania, statistical summary

Particulars	Unit	1950	1970	1995
Pop. at 30 June	no.	275 902	387 720	p473 022
Births	no.	7 242	8 185	n.y.a.
Deaths	no.	2 466	3 174	n.y.a.
Marriages	no.	2 560	3 535	n.y.a.
Divorces	no.	152 ⁶	426	n.y.a.
Schools				
Govt	no.	332	283	230
Non-govt	no.	58	68	70
Students				
Govt	no.	43 394	79 385	63 284
Non-govt	no.	8 330	14 623	21 375
University ¹	no.	670	4 253	12 398
State Govt Finance ²				
Revenue and grants	\$m	n.a.	138	2 280
Outlays	\$m	n.a.	204	2 377
Net debt	\$m	n.a.	n.a.	3 359
Livestock				
Cattle	'000	275	646	693
Sheep	'000	2 170	4 560	3 853
Pigs	'000	36	111	38
Production				
Wool ²	t	7 692	21 861	n.y.a.
Meat (carcass weight) ³	t	24 134	63 564	76 511
Barley for grain	t	2 975	24 896	27 073
Oats for grain	t	10 499	8 272	11 287
Wheat for grain	t	3 440	9 531	2 769
Peas, green	t	4 104	30 000 ⁴	37 946 ⁵
Potatoes	t	123 958	67 995	255 738
Hops (dry weight)	t	977	1 268	1 832
Apples	t	91 330	140 977	57 050
Overseas trade ²				
Exports	\$'000	1 099 808	221 955	1 612 247
Imports	\$'000	289 525	282 415	341 166
Motor vehicles (incl. motor cycles) on register ²	'000	43.2	154.3	319.7

¹ On 1 January 1991 the Tasmanian State Institute of Technology and the University of Tasmania amalgamated to form the new University of Tasmania.

² At year ended 30 June.

³ Excludes poultry.

⁴ Ex-shell weight.

⁵ Pod weight.

Tasmania - Australia comparison

Item	Unit	Australia	Tasmania	Per cent ¹
Area	'000 sq km	7 682.3	68.0	0.9
Population (estimate) 30 June 1995	'000	18 054.0	473.0	2.6
Crops, 1995				
Apples	'000 t	316.6	57.0	18.0
Beans, french	'000 t	29.4	8.5	28.9
Onions	'000 t	200.4	73.5	36.7
Peas, green (processing)	'000 t	44.2	37.9	85.7
Potatoes	'000 t	1 122.4	255.7	22.8
Livestock, 1995				
Sheep and lambs	'000	123 210	3 853	3.1
Cattle	'000	25 736	693	2.7
Pigs	'000	2 653	38	1.4
Gross value of agricultural production, 1994-95 (p)	\$m	23 841.0	659.9	2.8
Manufacturing establishments 1993-94				
Persons employed (at 30 June)	'000	p922.6	p21.7	2.4
Turnover				
Manufacturing estab., 1993-94	\$m	p185 115	p4 181	2.3
Mining establishments, 1993-94	\$m	29 000	344	1.2
Banks				
Average weekly deposits, June 1995	\$m	255 641	3 449	1.3
Retail sales, 1995 ²	\$m	116 713.4	2 836.9	2.4
Dwellings completed, 1994-95	'000	168.0	3.4	2.1
Industrial disputes, working days lost, 1995	'000	546.8	3.5	0.6
Births, 1994 ³	no.	258 051	6 844	2.7
Deaths, 1994 ³	no.	126 692	3 911	3.1
Marriages, 1994	no.	111 174	2 887	2.6
Divorces, 1994	no.	48 256	1 544	3.2
Infant mortality, 1994 ³	rate ⁴	5.9	7.5	—

¹ Tasmanian total as a percentage of Australian total.

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

³ Based on State of usual residence.

⁴ Per 1,000 live births.

index

accidents, road traffic 85-6
 accommodation 88-90
 age, distribution 35, 36
 agriculture 69-75
 value of production 73-5
 airports
 passenger movements 86
 freight movements 86
 amphibians 19
 aquaculture 76
 area of Tasmania 5
 average weekly earnings 47-8
 average weekly household expenditure 53, 79
 award rates of pay indexes 49

 banks 58
 bee keeping 73
 birds 19
 births
 country of 38
 number 40
 building
 activity 67-8
 approvals 65-6
 value of 66-8
 Burnie 1, 6-7
 butter production 72

 cheese production 72
 child care 50
 chronology 1-4
 cities 5-7
 Clarence 7
 climate 20-1
 Commonwealth Government 2, 24
 communication 87
 construction 68
 consumer price index 55-6
 crime 34
 crops
 area and production 69-70
 gross value of 73, 74, 75

dairy products 72
 death
 number of 40
 causes of 42
 demographic statistics 40-2
 Devonport 6
 distances, road 11
 divorces 40-1
 dwellings 65-8

 earnings 47-8
 education
 primary and secondary 43
 tertiary 44
 employment 45, 46, 48
 energy 79-80
 expenditure, household 53
 exports 81, 83

 fauna 18-19
 finance
 public 29-33
 private 58
 fish 19
 fishing 76
 flora 16-17
 forestry 77-8
 freight movements 86
 frost 22
 fruit
 number of establishments 69
 production 70

 Glenorchy 6
 government
 Commonwealth 23
 local 28
 State 3, 4, 24-7
 Governor 24

 history, Tasmania 1-4
 Hobart 1, 5-6
 house
 construction 65-8
 finance 58

House of Assembly 26-7
 House of Representatives 23
 Hydro-Electric Commission 3, 80
 imports 82
 indexes
 award rates of pay 49
 building materials 54
 consumer price 55-6
 income, household 53
 infant mortality 40
 industrial disputes 49
 islands 12

 judiciary 34

 labour force 45-6
 lakes 12
 land utilisation 69
 Launceston 6
 law and order 34
 Legislative Council 25
 life expectancy 41
 livestock
 numbers 71
 value of production 73-5
 local government
 description of 28
 finance 31, 32, 33
 mayors 28

 mammals 18-19
 manufacturing 63-4
 marriages 40
 mayors 28
 meat production 72
 Metropolitan Transport Trust 2, 86
 milk production 72
 mineral exploration 60
 minerals 60
 mining 60-2
 censuses 62
 prospectivity zones 60
 prospecting rights 61
 ministry, Tasmanian 24
 motor vehicle registrations 84-5

mountains 12
 Mt Wellington 5

 National Parks 13-15
 newspapers 87

 overseas trade 81-3

 Parliament, Tasmanian 25-7
 passenger movements 86, 90
 pensions 51-2
 physiography, Tasmania 12
 population
 age and sex 35
 Australian States 36
 country of birth 38
 local government area 37
 religion 39
 resident 36, 38
 prices and price indexes
 average retail prices of food 54, 57
 building materials 54
 consumer price index 55-6
 prisoners 34
 private finance 58
 production, value 73-5
 public finance 29-33

 radio stations 87
 rainfall 20, 21, 22
 recreation 91
 regions 7-10
 registration of motor vehicles 84-5
 religion 39
 reptiles 19
 Reserves 14, 15
 retail 59
 rivers 12
 road
 accidents 85-6
 distances 11

 sawmilling 78
 schools 43
 senate 23

sheep 71, 72
social welfare 50-2
sport 91
State Government
 finance 29-30, 32-3
 Governor 24
 House of Assembly 26-7
 Legislative Council 25
 Ministry 24
 taxation 32-3
Statistical Summary 92
students 43-4
suicides 42
sunshine 20, 22
symbols iv

TAFE 44
Tasmanian-Australian comparison 93
Tasmanian Government 24-7
taxation 32-3
teachers 43
temperature 20, 21, 22
timber 78
tourism
 tourist accommodation 88-90
 visitors to State 90
trade 81-3
transport 84-6

unemployment 45-7
university 44

value of primary production 73-5
vegetables 70, 75

wages 47-8
wind 20
woodchips 78
wool production and value 71
World Heritage Area 15

...ed retail price \$10.00



2130260001962

ISSN 1031-9573