

**TASMANIAN
POCKET YEAR BOOK
2000**

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
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Preface

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

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

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

Readers who need more detail than provided here can obtain information from the ABS website (www.abs.gov.au), or by calling the National Inquiry Service on 1300 135 070, or by calling in person to the ABS Office at 200 Collins Street, Hobart.

Symbols and units of measurement

Yearly periods shown as, for example, 1999 refers to the year ended 31 December 1999. Those shown as, for example, 1998–99 refer to the year ended 30 June, 1999.

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

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

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

Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
AUSLIG	Australian Surveying and Land Information Group
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
HECS	Higher Education Contribution Scheme
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
R&D	Research and Development

The following abbreviations are used for the titles of Australia, its States and Territories:

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

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

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|--|
| 1642 | Abel Tasman landed on the east coast naming his discovery Van Diemen's Land. | 1830 | Beginning of the 'Black Line' to round up Aborigines. Penal settlement of Port Arthur established. |
| 1772 | Marion Du Fresne landed at Marion Bay. | 1832 | Maria Island closed as a penal settlement. |
| 1777 | James Cook anchored in Adventure Bay. | 1833 | Macquarie Harbour penal settlement closed. |
| 1788 | William Bligh anchored in Adventure Bay. | 1835 | Van Diemen's Land divided into counties and parishes. |
| 1798 | Bass and Flinders circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land. | 1842 | Hobart made a city. Peak year for convict arrivals (5,329). |
| 1803 | First settlement at Risdon Cove by John Bowen. | 1853 | Arrivals of last transported convicts. |
| 1804 | Sullivan's Cove settled by David Collins. | 1854 | Passage of a Bill establishing responsible government. |
| 1806 | Settlers moved from York Town to Launceston area. | 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. |
| 1816 | First issue of Hobart Town Gazette circulated. | 1868 | Compulsory primary education. |
| 1822 | Penal settlement established at Macquarie Harbour. | 1876 | Main Line Railway opened for traffic. |
| 1828 | Martial law proclaimed against Aborigines. | 1877 | Port Arthur closed as a penal settlement. |
| 1829 | First settlement at Emu Bay (Burnie). | | |

2 Chronology

- 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.
- 1905 First experiments in wireless telegraphy between Tasmania and the mainland.
- 1909 State's first Labor Government under John Earle.
- 1912 Disastrous fire at North Lyell mine, Queenstown.
- 1914 First aeroplane flight in Tasmania. Departure of first Tasmanian contingent to fight in Great War. Formation of Hydro-Electric Department.
- 1917 Establishment of Electrolytic Zinc Co. at Risdon and a carbide works at Snug.
- 1921 Population 213,780 (Census).
- 1922 Completion of Waddamana power station.
- 1924 First superphosphate manufactured by Electrolytic Zinc Co. at Risdon.
- 1929 Beginning of economic depression. Serious floods throughout the State.
- 1930 Export prices fell to half the 1928 level.
- 1932 Tasmanian, Joseph Lyons was sworn in as Prime Minister.
- 1934 Beginning of 35 years of continuous Labor Government with the election of the A.G. Ogilvie Ministry.
- 1936 Tasmania linked with Victoria by submarine cable.
- 1938 Paper mill using native hardwoods established at Burnie.
- 1939 Outbreak of World War II. Prime Minister Lyons died in office.
- 1940 Tasmanians sailed for Middle East with Australian 6th, 7th and 9th Divisions.
- 1941 Newsprint production began at Boyer. Tasmanians sailed for Malaya with Australian 8th Division.
- 1947 'Displaced persons' began to arrive from Europe. Population 257,078 (Census).
- 1948 Forty-hour week awarded to most workers.
- 1954 Foundation of the Metropolitan Transport Trust.

- 1955 Comalco aluminium plant at Bell Bay officially opened.
- 1959 Princess of Tasmania commenced roll-on roll-off ferry service, Melbourne to Devonport.
- 1960 Inland Fisheries Commission created. First Tasmanian television broadcast.
- 1964 Tasman Bridge opened. Hobart's water supply fluoridated.
- 1966 Decimal currency introduced. STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialling) introduced.
- 1967 On 7 February, bushfires in Southern Tasmania resulted in 62 deaths, over 1,000 houses destroyed, total property damage over \$25m.
- 1968 Capital punishment abolished.
- 1969 Centre Party-Liberal coalition government. Full bench of Federal Arbitration Commission granted equal pay to females performing equal work. Copper smelter at Mount Lyell closed.
- 1970 Introduction of daylight saving.
- 1971 APPM Ltd Wesley Vale paper plant opened. Population 390,413 (Census).
- 1973 The first legal casino in Australia, Wrest Point, officially opened. The \$121m Mersey-Forth HEC scheme officially opened.
- 1974 Workers under State Wages Board's awards granted four-weeks annual leave. Women under State Wages Board's determinations awarded equal pay. Gordon Dam completed.
- 1975 The Australian National Line ore carrier, Lake Illawarra, collided with the Tasman Bridge. Hotels allowed to open for Sunday trading.
- 1976 Sea cargo to and from Tasmania subsidised.
- 1977 Commonwealth Government confirmed Kingston as the site of Australia's new Antarctic Division Headquarters. Tasman Bridge re-opened.
- 1978 Tasmanian Railways came under full control of the Australian National Railways Commission. All regular passenger train services ceased.

- 1979 HEC released a report which recommended a \$1,360m power development scheme involving the Lower Gordon, Franklin and King rivers.
- 1981 A referendum supported the HEC power development Gordon-below-Franklin scheme. The Premier, Doug Lowe, deposed.
- 1982 The Liberal Party formed government in its own right for the first time in Tasmania. The World Heritage Commission listed Tasmania's South-West Wilderness Area. Despite the listing, the State Government commenced the Gordon-below-Franklin scheme.
- 1983 The Commonwealth Labor Govt intervened to stop the Gordon-below-Franklin Dam.
- 1986 The State Liberal Govt won a second term.
- 1987 The Commonwealth Govt's Helsham Inquiry was established to decide if the Lemonthyme and Southern forests were of World Heritage value.
- 1988 The Tasmanian Govt agreed to protect 80% of the Helsham Inquiry area, the Lemonthyme and Southern forest; the Commonwealth Govt agreed not to pursue World Heritage Listing and offered \$40m compensation.
- 1989 The State election resulted in a Labour-Green Accord.
- 1990 The World Rowing Championships were held at Lake Barrington.
- 1991 A 100 km/h maximum speed limit introduced for Tasmanian roads. Population 452,834 (Census).
- 1992 The Liberal Party won office in Tasmania.
- 1993 The number of local government councils was reduced from 46 to 29. Unemployment reached 13.4%.
- 1994 Local Govt elections in 18 councils were held by postal ballot. The Morling Report recommended no reduction in the number of members of the House of Assembly or Legislative Council.

- 1995 All-day Saturday shop trading was introduced. The bulk ore-carrier Iron Baron grounded off the mouth of the Tamar River. Unemployment fell to 10%. European Carp discovered in lakes Crescent and Sorell.
- 1996 On 28 April, 35 persons were killed and 21 persons were injured when a gunman fired at visitors, staff and residents in the Port Arthur area. The *Firearms Act 1996* provides for the possession, use, registration and licensing of firearms in Tasmania. Commonwealth-State inquiry into Tasmania's economy (Nixon Report). Tasmania's population from Census 1996 was 459,659.
- 1997 Tasmanian population begins to decline in number. The Local Government Board undertakes a controversial review of council boundaries. Regional Forest Agreement is signed. Hobart Aquatic Centre opens.
- 1998 Parliamentary reform sees reduction in number of House of Assembly members from 35 to 25. Legislative Council will reduce from 19 to 15 members over next 3 years. The Labor party won office in Tasmania.
- 1999 \$20.5m Federation Funding is approved to re-build the 34km ABT Wilderness Railway which runs from Queenstown to Regatta Point, near Strahan. Ansett Australia announced that it intends to hand responsibility for its Tasmanian operations to its subsidiary, Kendall Airlines.

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

The area of the State, including the smaller islands, is 68,114 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.

- Hobart *continued* Attractions around Hobart include the beautiful Botanical Gardens featuring a wide range of native and introduced flora; the Derwent River and surrounding beaches, which provide many recreational activities; Constitution Dock, which plays host to hundreds of sailors who compete in the Sydney to Hobart and Westcoaster yacht races during the Christmas-New Year period; and Australia's first legal casino, Wrest Point.
- Launceston Launceston is situated at the head of the Tamar River at the confluence of the South and North Esk rivers. It was settled in 1806 and is Australia's third oldest city. It has many historical buildings and places of interest. The Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery houses a notable collection of historical and contemporary artwork.
- Launceston possesses some attractive parks and gardens dating from the Victorian and Edwardian eras. The City Park, Princes Square and the Gorge Reserve have some fine examples of the architecture of these periods.
- Glenorchy The City of Glenorchy is Tasmania's fourth largest city. It lies on the west bank of the Derwent River, north of Hobart.
- A wide range of industry gives the city a diverse economic base from metal refining and fabrication to textiles, footwear, glassware and confectionary.

8 Tasmania in brief

Devonport	Devonport is situated between the Mersey and Forth Rivers on Tasmania's North-West coast. Formed when the two towns of Formby and Torquay combined, Devonport was declared a city in 1981. As home port for the Bass Strait vehicular ferry service, the city is commonly referred to as the "Gateway to Tasmania".
Burnie	<p>Burnie became Tasmania's fifth city in 1988. Situated on Emu Bay, the Port of Burnie is Tasmania's largest port.</p> <p>Burnie is the regional centre for the North West/West Coast areas of Tasmania and Burnie has many significant attractions including several waterfalls and gateway to ABT railway</p>
Clarence	The City of Clarence is located on the eastern shore of the River Derwent. It includes the historic townships of Richmond, Cambridge, Rokeby and Bellerive and Risdon Cove, the site of the first European settlement in Tasmania. Its industries include tourism, agriculture, aquaculture, viticulture and manufacturing.

REGIONS

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

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

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

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

Industries in the southern area include the Cadbury Schweppes cocoa and confectionery factory at Claremont, Pasminco Hobart Smelter at Risdon, Sheridan Australia, Blundstone footwear, Incat and the Cascade Brewery, established in 1824, the oldest brewery still in operation in Australia.

East Coast

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

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

- North-East The rich soil of this area provides good land for farming, an activity important to the State's economy. Beef and dairy cattle, wool sheep and prime lambs are run here. Vegetables, grown mainly for processing, are a significant component of the region's agriculture. A wide variety of crops is grown, and the Department of Defence has an experimental establishment in Scottsdale to investigate ways of processing and packaging produce for use by troops in the field. Hop growing is also an important commercial activity.
- North Northern Tasmania's varied attractions include the lavender farm at Nabowla, the gold mine ruins at Beaconsfield, the Ben Lomond ski fields and the colonial villages of Evandale and Hadspen.
- Entally House, at Hadspen, and Clarendon, at Nile, are two of the finest restored homesteads in Australia. There are a number of vineyards at Pipers Brook and along the banks of the Tamar River.
- Industries include the aluminium smelter and refinery Comalco, at George Town, the alloy producer BHP TEMCO, ACL Bearing Co. and J.Boag & Son Brewing (Launceston). Woodchip production and timber processing are also important.

- North-West The fertile, deep red volcanic loams and lush pastures of this region are ideal for vegetable growing and dairy farming. Vegetable processing factories (Simplot and McCain Foods) and milk processing factories (Bonlac Foods and Lactos cheesemakers) process the large quantities of vegetables and milk produced. Some farmers engage in pig and sheep farming and others have turned to poppy farming to provide oil for pharmaceutical preparations.
- Manufacturing is dominated by forest-based industries with Australian Paper Tasmania, which has mills at Burnie and Wesley Vale, producing a major share of Australia's fine printing and writing papers, magazine papers and coated papers. Cement is produced at Railton. At Devonport there are Australian Weaving Mills and Tascot Templeton Carpets. Caterpillar Elphinstone is a world wide supplier of underground mining equipment.
- 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.

12 Tasmania in brief

West <i>continued</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Mining is the predominant industry of this area, with zinc being mined at Rosebery, tin at Renison Bell and copper at Mt Lyell.</p>
South-West	<p>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.</p>
Central Lakes Area	<p>In this mountainous area many rivers have been harnessed and new lakes created to produce hydro-electricity for the State's power grid. Trout-fishing is popular in the area and many record catches have been reported.</p>
Midlands	<p>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.</p>

Midlands
continued

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

King and
Flinders Islands

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

ROAD DISTANCES BETWEEN MAJOR TASMANIAN CENTRES

	Burnie km	Campbell Town km	Devonport km	George Town km	Hobart km
Burnie	0	194	49	151	326
Campbell Town	194	0	145	117	131
Devonport	49	145	0	102	277
George Town	151	117	102	0	253
Hobart	326	131	277	253	0
Huonville	364	169	315	291	38
Launceston	148	66	99	51	198
Port Arthur	419	224	370	346	93
Queenstown	176	262	192	282	260
St Helens	291	119	242	163	265
Scottsdale	212	126	159	73	260
Smithton	85	279	134	236	411
Strahan	195	302	212	302	300
Swansea	261	67	212	185	135
Ulverstone	27	167	22	124	299

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

ROAD DISTANCES BETWEEN MAJOR TASMANIAN CENTRES

	Huonville km	Launceston km	Port Arthur km	Queenstown km	St Helens km
Burnie	364	148	419	176	291
Campbell Town	169	66	224	262	119
Devonport	315	99	370	192	242
George Town	291	51	346	282	163
Hobart	38	198	93	260	265
Huonville	0	236	131	298	303
Launceston	236	0	291	286	163
Port Arthur	131	291	0	353	297
Queenstown	298	286	353	0	431
St Helens	303	163	297	431	0
Scottsdale	298	60	353	348	95
Smithton	449	233	504	245	396
Strahan	338	306	393	40	451
Swansea	173	134	178	395	119
Ulverstone	337	121	392	183	264

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

ROAD DISTANCES BETWEEN MAJOR TASMANIAN CENTRES

	Scottsdale km	Smithton km	Strahan km	Swansea km	Ulverstone km
Burnie	212	85	195	261	27
Campbell Town	126	279	302	67	167
Devonport	159	134	212	212	22
George Town	73	236	302	185	124
Hobart	260	411	300	135	299
Huonville	298	449	338	173	337
Launceston	60	233	306	134	121
Port Arthur	353	504	393	178	392
Queenstown	348	245	40	395	183
St Helens	95	396	451	119	264
Scottsdale	0	293	366	194	181
Smithton	293	0	265	346	112
Strahan	366	265	0	369	203
Swansea	194	346	369	0	234
Ulverstone	181	112	203	234	0

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

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Islands	Area km ²	Mountains	Height m
Bruny	353	Mt Ossa	1 617
Cape Barren	465	Legges Tor	1 572
Clarke	82	Barnes Bluff	1 559
Flinders	1 354	Mt Pelion West	1 560
Hunter	71	Cradle Mountain	1 545
King	1 094	Stacks Bluff	1 527
Macquarie	123	Mt Massif	1 514
Maria	101	Mt Geryon	1 510
Robbins	99		
Schouten	28		
Three Hummock	70		
Other Islands	827		
Total Tasmania	68 114		

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

PHYSICAL FEATURES — continued

Lakes	Surface area km ²	Rivers	Length km
Lake Gordon(a)	280	South Esk	214
Lake Pedder(b)	250	Derwent	187
Great Lake(c)	170	Gordon	181
Arthurs Lake(c)	64	Arthur	179
Lake Sorell(c)	52	Huon	169
Lake Burbury(a)	49	Mersey	160
		Franklin	120
		Pieman	97
		North Esk	86

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

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

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

- 1 *National Parks* are large natural areas of land containing representative or outstanding examples of natural regions, features or scenery. They are managed to protect and maintain the conservation values of the area and provide for ecologically sustainable recreation.
- 2 *State Reserves* have either significant natural landscapes, natural features, or sites, objects or places of significance to Aborigines.
- 3 *Nature Reserves* have natural values which contribute to natural biological diversity and are unique, important or have representative values.
- 4 *Game Reserves* have unique, important or representative natural values, and are used for the ecologically sustainable hunting of game.
- 5 *Conservation Areas* are managed to protect and maintain the natural and cultural values of the area, and the sustainable use of the resources of the land.
- 6 *Nature Recreation Areas* are managed for public recreation and education while conserving the natural and cultural values of the land.

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

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

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

10 *Private Nature Reserves* are privately owned areas similar to private sanctuaries but have more significant values and are more secure in that Parliamentary approval is required for their revocation.

TASMANIA'S NATIONAL PARKS

	Area(ha)	Effective gazetted date	Location	Description
Asbestos Range	4 349	07 July 1976	North coast	Coastal heath land
Ben Lomond	16 530	23 July 1947	North-east	Alpine, ski fields
Cradle Mountain– Lake St Clair	161 203	16 May 1922	West central	Mountains, lakes
Douglas Apsley	16 080	27 December 1989	East coast	Dry sclerophyll forest
Franklin–Gordon Wild Rivers	446 342	03 May 1939	South-west	Wilderness, rivers
Freycinet	16 803	29 August 1916	East coast	Coastal, granite
Hartz Mountains	7 140	24 May 1939	South	Mountains, forest
Maria Island	11 550	14 June 1972	East coast	Wildlife, historic
Mole Creek Karst	1 345	14 December 1996	Central North	Caves, karst landscape
Mount Field	15 881	29 August 1916	South central	Alpine, ski fields
Mount William	18 439	03 October 1973	North-east	Coastal, wildlife
Rocky Cape	3 064	21 June 1967	North-west	Coastal heath
Savage River	17 980	30 April 1999	South-west	Wilderness, rain forest
South Bruny	5 059	01 October 1997	South-east	Coastal heath
Southwest	618 010	24 October 1951	South-west	Rugged wilderness
Strezlecki	4 215	15 March 1967	Flinders Island	Mountains, coastal
Tasman	9 700	30 April 1999	Tasman Peninsula	Dry sclero-forest, scenic
Walls of Jerusalem	51 800	24 June 1981	West central	Alpine plateau

Source: Department Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

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

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

RESERVED LAND MANAGEMENT—30 April 2000

	no.	area (ha)
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i>		
National Parks	18	1 424 490
State Reserves	51	19 459
Nature Reserves	55	45 433
Historic Sites	27	15 952
Game Reserves	11	11 634
Conservation Areas	122	486 927
Nature Recreation Reserves	14	4 064
Regional Reserves	3	30 850
Private Nature Reserves	1	120
Private Sanctuaries	27	7 948
<i>Historic Shipwrecks Act 1975 (Cwlth)</i>		
Tasmanian Historical Shipwrecks	10	—
<i>Crown Lands Act 1976</i>		
Protected Areas	1	1 275
State Recreation Areas	1	174
Coastal, River and Lakeside and Other Reserves	12	1 571

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

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

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

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

Characteristic Tasmanian plants include:

- Button Grass, which grows extensively on wet infertile peats, mainly in the west and south of the State. Button Grass is a tussock-like sedge with conspicuous, spherical fruiting-heads on long stems;
- Native Conifers, present within rainforest and alpine communities that have not been burnt. King Billy Pines and Pencil Pines occasionally also form forests up to 30 metres in height in elevated valleys and on subalpine plateaux respectively. They can reach ages of over 1,000 years;
- Horizontal, a rainforest plant with an unusual growth form. While these trees sometimes grow erect to a height of 15 metres or more, typically slender saplings 8–9 metres high arch back towards the ground. Many erect branches arise from an almost horizontal trunk and these in turn bend over, interlacing with each other and with branches of adjacent trees. In this way dense and springy platforms form, often at a considerable height above the ground; and

- Cushion Plants, which are common in Tasmanian alpine vegetation. Tasmania has five species of woody shrubs that form compact mounds: *Pterygopappus lawrencii*; *Donatia novae-zelandiae*; *Dracophyllum minimum*; *Phyllachne colensoi*; *Abrotanella forsterioides*. This plant community closely resembles those found in comparable habitats in New Zealand and South America. The species of *Donatia* and of *Phyllachne* are common to Tasmania and New Zealand. As the cushion plants grow, they form a mosaic which has a continuous surface. These plants serve as seed beds for others; the white-flowered Sundew is often conspicuous and the endemic plantain, *Plantago gunnii*, is confined to this habitat. However, a cushion plant does not continue to expand indefinitely; after a time it dies in the centre allowing the establishment of other plants.

INTRODUCTION

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

Mammals

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

- Birds** There are 256 species of non-marine birds and 74 marine birds recorded from Tasmania. One of these, the Short-tailed Shearwater is Australia's most abundant seabird. Twelve of these species are endemic, such as the Dusky Robin, Black Currawong, Yellow Wattlebird (world's largest honeyeater) and the Tasmanian Native Hen (one of Australia's few flightless birds). There are 25 endemic subspecies. A total of 25 species are listed as threatened including the Orange-bellied Parrot, Forty-spotted Pardalote and the Wandering Albatross. One species, the King Island Emu, and three subspecies, the Tasmanian Emu, the Macquarie Island Buff-banded Rail and the Macquarie Island Parakeet are extinct.
- Reptiles** Tasmania has 21 species of native terrestrial reptiles of which 3 are snakes (all venomous) and the remainder lizards. Six lizards are endemic including 3 alpine snow skinks.
- Amphibians** Tasmania has 11 native species of amphibians of which 3 are endemic species. They are the Tasmanian Froglet, the Tasmanian Tree Frog and the recently discovered Moss Froglet.
- Fish** Tasmania has 44 species of native freshwater fish and in excess of 500 species of marine fish. Of the freshwater fish, 17 species are endemic most of which belong to the family Galaxiidae. Tasmania is recognised as the centre of diversity for present day galaxiids. Endemic species include the Golden Galaxias, the Swamp Galaxias and Tasmanian Mudfish.

- Fish *continued* Five species are listed as threatened including the Pedder Galaxias, only a handful remain that were translocated. Other threatened species include the Swan Galaxias, the Clarence Galaxias, the Saddled Galaxias and the Spotted Handfish.
- Invertebrates There are thousands of invertebrate species in Tasmania. Endemism is high in rain forests, caves and alpine environments, and also among forest litter and freshwater habitats. The Tasmanian invertebrate fauna is rich in primitive groups of world heritage significance.

TEMPERATURE	Tasmania enjoys for the most part a 'temperate maritime' climate. The normal daily temperature range close to the coast is around 7°C but can be double that inland. The highest temperature recorded in the State is 40.8°C, at Hobart in January 1976 and Bushy Park in December 1945. The lowest temperature on record is -13.0°C at Tarraleah, Butlers Gorge and Shannon in June 1983.
RAINFALL	The interaction of airstream and topography is the main factor governing rainfall in Tasmania, and this causes a marked variation in rainfall across the State. Annual averages are less than 600mm in the Midlands, around 800mm on the North-west Coast, 1500mm in the North-east Highlands and also on the west coastal strip, but over 3500mm in some parts of the mountainous west. Rainfall is less reliable over the eastern half of the State than the west.
WIND	The mid-latitude westerlies, the 'Roaring Forties', affect Tasmania directly. The greatest strength and persistence of these winds occurs during late winter and early spring. In the summer, when the westerlies are weak, afternoon sea breezes become predominant in coastal areas.
SUNSHINE	At Tasmania's latitude there is a marked change in day length from summer to winter. In midsummer there can be over 15 hours of bright sunlight (plus an extended twilight), but in midwinter the maximum is only about 9 hours. In practice, cloud, rain and nearby hills will reduce the amount of bright sunshine on most days.

RAINFALL, Selected Locations

	1997 mm	1998 mm	1999 mm	Mean(a) mm
Burnie	725	837	762	987
Bushy Park	503	501	541	601
Currie Airport	712	780	790	n.a.
Flinders Island Airport	435	690	522	780
Hobart	528	591	450	586
Launceston Airport	518	619	641	660
Liawenee	966	1 180	993	n.a.
Macquarie Island	945	1 068	1 073	906
Queenstown	2 484	2 485	n.a.	2 468
Scottsdale	816	987	871	n.a.
Strathgordon	2 608	2 393	2 276	n.a.
Swansea	364	549	508	572

(a) Averaged over the period 1961–90.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL, Hobart(a)

	Temperature				Rainfall	
	Maximum		Minimum		Mean mm	Mean rain days no.
	Mean °C	High °C	Mean °C	High °C		
January	4.5	40.8	11.8	21.5	48	11
February	3.4	39.3	11.9	21.6	41	9
March	1.5	37.3	10.8	20.1	46	11
April	0.7	30.6	8.9	17.2	52	12
May	-0.7	25.7	6.9	14.4	47	13
June	-2.8	20.1	5.1	11.9	54	14
July	-2.8	21.0	4.5	11.6	53	15
August	-1.8	24.5	5.2	13.0	52	15
September	-0.4	31.0	6.3	15.0	52	15
October	0.6	34.6	7.7	16.9	62	16
November	0.3	36.8	9.2	18.5	55	14
December	3.4	38.9	10.7	20.2	58	13
1999 Total	-2.8	40.8	8.3	16.8	621	160

(a) Averaged over the period 1961–1990.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

CLIMATIC DATA, Selected Locations

	Hobart		Launceston Airport		Burnie	
	Long term	1999	Long term	1999	Long term	1999
Mean daily maximum (°C)	17.1	17.6	17.0	17.6	n.a.	17.2
Extreme maximum (°C)	40.8	35.2	37.3	32.0	32.8	32.1
Mean daily minimum (°C)	8.7	9.2	6.3	6.4	n.a.	10.4
Extreme minimum (°C)	-2.8	1.1	-7.1	-4.1	-2.0	3.1
Sunshine (mean daily hours)	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.1	n.a.	n.a.
Frost days (no.)	23	37	73	86	9	—
Mean annual rainfall (mm)	586	450	660	641	988	762
Rain days (no.)	151	131	128	131	160	152

	Strathgordon		Swansea		Flinders Island	
	Long term	1999	Long term	1999	Long term	1999
Mean daily maximum (°C)	n.a.	14.2	17.8	18.1	17.6	18.1
Extreme maximum (°C)	36.3	30.2	39.2	29.6	38.3	35.3
Mean daily minimum (°C)	n.a.	6.6	7.6	8.4	9.7	10.0
Extreme minimum (°C)	-4.1	-2.1	-5.0	-1.8	-3.5	-1.6
Sunshine (mean daily hours)	3.9	4.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.5
Frost days (no.)	n.a.	4	36	0	15	6
Mean annual rainfall (mm)	n.a.	2276	572	508	780	522
Rain days (no.)	n.a.	241	129	112	163	109

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

SENATE—Tasmanian Members as at 31 May 1999

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tasmanian Members

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

TASMANIAN
GOVERNMENT

Governor The Hon. Sir Guy Green, AC, KBE

Ministry (as at
31 May 1999)

The Hon. Jim Bacon, MHA
Premier
Minister for State Development

The Hon. Paul Lennon, MHA
Deputy Premier
Minister for Infrastructure, Energy and Resources
Minister for Racing and Gaming

The Hon. David Crean, MLC
Treasurer
Minister for Finance

The Hon. Peter Patmore, MHA
Attorney General
Minister for Justice and Industrial Relations

The Hon. Judy Jackson, MHA
Minister for Health and Human Services

The Hon. Paula Wriedt, MHA
Minister for Education

Ministry (as at
31 May 1999)
continued

The Hon. David Llewellyn, MHA
Minister for Primary Industries, Water and Environment
Minister for Police

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

Legislative
Council

15 single-member electorates
Term: six years

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

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS(a) as at 1 May 2000

New Division	Member	Next periodic election
Murchison	Hon A W Fletcher	2005
Rumney	Hon L E Thorpe	2005
Paterson	Hon D G Wing	(b) 2000
Wellington	Hon D J Parkinson	2000
Rowallan	Hon J A Loone	(b) 2001
Nelson	Hon J S Wilkinson	2001
Pembroke	Hon P C McKay	2001
Montgomery	Hon S L Smith (Sue)	(c) 2002
Huon	Hon A P Harriss	2002
Rosevears	Hon R F Bailey	2002
Derwent	Hon M A Aird	2003
Mersey	Hon G B Squibb	2003
Windermere	Hon S J Smith (Silvia)	2003
Apsley	Hon C L Rattray	2004
Elwick	Hon D M Crean	2004

(a) See Transition Determination of the Legislative Council Electoral Boundaries Redistribution Tribunal 1 May 2000.

(b) Next term for this electorate will be 5 years to restore the periodic cycle.

House of
Assembly

25 members
five five-member electorates
Term: four years

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

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

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS as at 31 May 2000

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

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 as at May 2000

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

INTRODUCTION

Government finance statistics provide a measure of the economic impact of the three levels of government (Commonwealth, State and local) on the rest of the economy. For the first time GFS have been produced on an accrual basis, in which revenues, expenses, lending and borrowing are recorded as they are earned, accrued or incurred regardless of when a payment is made or received.

Each level of government's activities are classified as either General Government (GG), Public Non-financial Corporations (PNFCs), or Public Financial Corporations (PFCs). PNFCs and PFCs sell goods and services at or close to a market rate, as compared with General Government where goods and services are provided to the public significantly below cost. Examples of well known PNFCs include the HEC, TT-Line and water boards. The Motor Accidents Insurance Board (MAIB) and the Tasmanian Public Finance Corporation (Tascorp) are PFCs. Major sources of revenue for General Government include grants and taxes (80% of State GG revenue in 1998-99) whereas PNFCs and PFCs revenues are largely generated through the sale of goods and services, 92% of State PNFC/PFCs revenue in 1998-99.

INTRODUCTION
continued

In 1998–99, the State government had reported a net operating balance of –\$41m. Depreciation of assets, is a fully accrual concept that accounted for 7% of total expenses, while employee costs represent 38% of the total expenses for the period. Before consolidations (removal of intra-sector transactions), General Government's net operating balance was –\$12m, PNFCs –\$19m and PFCs \$2m.

Tasmania's 29 Local Governments recorded a \$1m net operating balance in 1998–99. Sales of goods and services, including rates raised for water, sewerage and garbage, accounted for 42% of revenues. The major expenditure areas were Transport and Communications (25%), Legislative, executive, financial and fiscal affairs (15%), Water supply (12%), and Recreation and culture (12%). Rates raised represented the largest component (19%) of tax revenue for the combined State and Local Governments.

STATE GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT

	1998-99 \$m
GFS Revenue	
Taxation revenue	634
Current grants and subsidies	1 171
Capital grants	31
Sales of goods and services	1 218
Interest income	133
Other	52
<i>Total</i>	3 239
<i>less</i>	
GFS Expenses	
Gross operating expenses	
Depreciation	241
Employee expenses	1 238
Other operating expenses	1 073
<i>Total</i>	2 552
Nominal superannuation interest expenses	65
Other interest expenses	413

...continued

STATE GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT — continued

	1998-99 \$m
GFS Expenses — (continued)	
Current transfers	
Grant expenses	189
Subsidy expenses	36
Other current transfers	17
Capital transfers	7
<i>Total expenses</i>	3 280
<i>equals</i>	
GFS Net Operating Balance	-41
<i>less</i>	
Net acquisition of non-financial assets	
Gross fixed capital formation	285
<i>less</i> Depreciation	241
<i>plus</i> Change in inventories	-1
<i>plus</i> Other transactions in non-financial assets	-23
<i>Total</i>	20
<i>equals</i>	
GFS Net Lending (+)/Borrowing (-)	-61

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT

	1998-99 \$m
GFS Revenue	
Taxation revenue	149
Current grants and subsidies	63
Capital grants	11
Sales of goods and services	177
Interest income	8
Other	16
<i>Total</i>	425
<i>less</i>	
GFS Expenses	
Gross operating expenses	
Depreciation	121
Employee expenses	124
Other operating expenses	154
<i>Total</i>	399
Interest expenses	15
Other property and transfer expenses	10
<i>Total expenses</i>	424

...continued

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT — continued

	1998–99 \$m
GFS Expenses — (continued)	
<i>equals</i>	
GFS Net Operating Balance	1
<i>less</i>	
Net acquisition of non-financial assets	
Gross fixed capital formation	104
<i>less</i> Depreciation	121
<i>plus</i> Change in inventories	—
<i>plus</i> Other transactions in non-financial assets	2
<i>Total</i>	–15
<i>equals</i>	
GFS Net Lending (+)/Borrowing (–)	16

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

STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENSES BY PURPOSE

	1998-99
	\$m
General public service	226
Public order and safety	181
Education	
Primary and secondary	401
Tertiary	87
Other education	99
Health	
Acute care institutions	321
Other health institutions	46
Community health	89
Other	34
Social security and welfare	118

...continued

STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENSES BY PURPOSE — continued

	1998-99 \$m
Housing and community amenities	102
Recreation and culture	125
Fuel and energy	326
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	151
Mining, manufacturing and construction	10
Transport, communication and other economic affairs	
Road transport	129
Water transport	109
Other transport and communication	5
Public debt	478
Other purposes	242
Total expenses	3 280

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES BY PURPOSE

	1998-99 \$m
Legislative, executive, financial and fiscal affairs	64
Public order and safety	2
Health	13
Welfare	10
Garbage, sanitation, urban stormwater and environment	32
Housing, community development and amenities	27
Water supply	49
Sewerage	39
Recreation and culture	51
Transport and communications	106
Public debt transactions	15
Other purposes	16
Total expenses	424

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

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAXES COMBINED—1998–99

	\$m	%
Taxes on employers payroll and labour force		
Employers payroll taxes	135	17.2
Taxes on property		
Taxes on immovable property		
Land taxes	27	3.4
Municipal rates	149	19.0
Property owners contribution to fire brigades	18	2.3
Taxes on financial and capital transactions		
Financial institutions taxes	43	5.5
Stamp duties on conveyances	38	4.9
Other stamp duties	16	2.0
Taxes on provision of goods and services		
Taxes on gambling		
Taxes on private lotteries	20	2.6
Casino taxes	40	5.1
Race betting taxes	8	1.0
Taxes on gambling n.e.c.	1	0.1

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAXES COMBINED—1998-99 — continued

	\$m	%
Taxes on provision of goods and services — (continued)		
Taxes on insurance		
Insurance companies contributions to fire brigades	7	0.9
Third party insurance taxes	2	0.3
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	19	2.4
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities		
Motor vehicle taxes		
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	63	8.0
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	28	3.6
Franchise taxes		
Petroleum products franchise taxes	47	6.0
Tobacco franchise taxes	104	13.3
Liquor franchise taxes	19	2.4
Other taxes on use of goods etc.	—	0.0
Total	783	100.0
Taxes received from public corporations(a)	20	2.6
Taxes received from other levels of government	—	0.0

(a) General Government taxation can be calculated by adding to total taxes received from public corporation.

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

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, Balance Sheet at 30 June 1999

	State Government \$m	Local Government \$m
Assets		
Financial assets		
Cash and deposits	111	60
Advances paid	77	4
Investments, loans and placements	1 883	79
Other non-equity assets	287	45
Equity	91	—
Total	2 449	187
Non-financial assets		
Land and fixed assets	10 439	3 751
Other non-financial assets	325	1
Total	10 764	3 752
Total	13 213	3 939

...continued

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, Balance Sheet at 30 June 1999 —
continued

	State Government \$m	Local Government \$m
Liabilities		
Deposits held	173	3
Advances received	611	1
Borrowing	3 981	209
Unfunded superannuation liability and other employee entitlements	2 314	34
Other provisions	685	1
Other non-equity liabilities	294	33
Total	8 058	282
GFS Net Worth	5 155	3 661

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

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

Judiciary (as at 31 March 1999)

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

OFFENCES RECORDED BY TASMANIA POLICE

	1996-97(a) no.	1997-98 no.
Offences against the person	2 538	2 788
Offences against property	54 382	59 190
Fraud and similar offences	1 647	1 931
Other offences	157	161
Total	58 724	64 070

Source: Department of Police and Public Safety, Annual Report, 1997-98.

PRISON POPULATION, Adult—30 June

	1997(a) no.	1998 no.
Risdon (male)	146	182
Medium security unit	34	34
Women's prison	5	13
Hayes prison farm	64	67
Launceston prison	12	14
Ashley Detention Centre	2	4
Total	263	314

Source: Department of Justice, Annual Report, 1997-98.

VICTIMS OF SELECTED OFFENCES, Statistical Divisions—1997(a)(b)

	Hobart and Southern(c) no.	Northern(d) no.	Mersey- Lyell(e) no.	Tasmania no.
Murder	7	—	—	7
Attempted murder	1	—	—	1
Total	8	—	—	8
Manslaughter	1	—	—	1
Driving causing death	—	1	—	1
Total	1	1	—	2
Assault	938	579	464	1 981
Sexual assault	106	38	54	198
Kidnapping/abduction	2	2	—	4
Armed robbery	23	11	11	45
Unarmed robbery	66	27	11	104
Total	89	38	22	149
Blackmail/extortion	—	2	—	2

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

VICTIMS OF SELECTED OFFENCES, Statistical Divisions—1997(a)(b) —
continued

	Hobart and Southern(c) no.	Northern(d) no.	Mersey- Lyell(e) no.	Tasmania no.
Unlawful entry with intent				
Involving the taking of property	6 137	3 035	1 900	11 072
Other	1 773	796	556	3 125
Total	7 910	3 831	2 456	14 197
Motor vehicle theft	1 772	476	204	2 452
Other theft	7 222	3 176	2 511	12 909

(a) For explanation of terms and concepts, refer to Recorded Crime, Australia (Cat. no. 4510.0). (b) 1997 figures were revised on 30th October 1998. (c) The Greater Hobart and Southern Statistical Divisions are equivalent to the sum of the Southern and Eastern Police Districts. (d) The Northern Statistical Division is equivalent to the Northern Police District. (e) The Mersey-Lyell Statistical Division is equivalent to the Western Police District.

Source: *Department of Police and Public Safety.*

INTRODUCTION

Tasmania's estimated resident population at 30 June 1999 was 470,261. This represented 2.5% of the national estimated resident population of 18,966,788.

In the 12 months to 30 June 1999, Tasmania's population decreased by 0.31%, or about 1,439 people. At the same time Australia's population increased by 1.26% or 236,429 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 1999, 21.3% of Tasmanians were aged less than 15 years (compared to 20.7% of total Australians); 42.3% between 15 and 44 years, (44.9% of total Australians); 22.9% between 45 and 64 years, (22.2% of total Australians) and 13.4% were aged 65 years or older, (12.2% of total Australians).

The median age of Tasmanians was 36.1 years, an increase of 0.5 years on the 35.6 years recorded at 30 June 1998.

There were 97.1 males for every 100 females, which was slightly less than the total Australian ratio of 99.1 males per 100 females.

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

In regional terms, 228,855 people or 48.7% of Tasmania's population lived in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region. In the Northern Region there were 133,016 people or 28.3% of Tasmania's population, while 108,390 people or 23.0% lived in the Mersey–Lyell Region.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Australian States and Territories

	30 June 1998(a) '000	30 June 1999 '000	Average growth to 30 June 1999p % per year	Persons per square km no.
NSW	6 333.5	6 411.7	1.2	8.0
Vic.	4 654.9	4 712.2	1.2	20.7
Qld	3 453.5	3 512.4	1.7	2.0
SA	1 486.4	1 493.1	0.4	1.5
WA	1 829.1	1 861.0	1.7	0.7
Tas.	471.7	470.3	-0.3	6.9
NT	189.9	192.9	1.6	0.1
ACT	308.0	310.2	0.7	129.3
Aust.(b)	18 730.4	18 966.8	1.3	2.5

(a) Census year. (b) Includes 'Other Territories' from 1993.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—30 June 1999 p

Age group (years)	Males no.	Females no.	Persons	
			no.	% of total
0-4	16 105	15 172	31 277	6.7
5-9	17 545	16 578	34 123	7.3
10-14	17 686	17 083	34 769	7.4
20-24	15 174	14 747	29 921	6.4
30-34	15 276	16 090	31 366	6.7
35-39	17 839	18 609	36 448	7.8
40-44	17 621	17 925	35 546	7.6
45-49	16 701	16 753	33 454	7.1
50-54	15 269	15 095	30 364	6.5
55-59	12 074	11 854	23 928	5.1
60-64	9 992	10 125	20 117	4.3
65-70	8 971	9 452	18 423	3.9
70-74	7 749	8 757	16 506	3.5
75 and over	10 741	17 390	28 131	6.0
Total	231 715	238 546	470 261	100

(a) Census year. (b) Includes 'Other Territories' from 1993.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—at 30 June

Local Government Area	1998	1999p	Proportion of State %
Brighton	12 830	12 885	2.7
Central Highlands	2 512	2 508	0.5
Clarence	49 158	48 891	10.4
Derwent Valley	9 844	9 811	2.1
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	4 164	4 174	0.9
Glenorchy	44 117	43 860	9.3
Hobart	46 502	46 128	9.8
Huon Valley	13 494	13 552	2.9
Kingborough	28 260	28 252	6.0
Sorell	10 878	10 927	2.3
Southern Midlands	5 590	5 610	1.2
Tasman	2 244	2 257	0.5
<i>Greater Hobart and Southern Region</i>	<i>229 593</i>	<i>228 855</i>	<i>48.7</i>

...continued

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—at 30 June — continued

Local Government Area	1998	1999p	Proportion of State %
Break O'Day	5 825	5 786	1.2
Dorset	7 400	7 415	1.6
Flinders	946	957	0.2
George Town	6 823	6 780	1.4
Launceston	63 237	62 897	13.4
Meander Valley	17 289	17 475	3.7
Northern Midlands	11 816	11 778	2.5
West Tamar	19 893	19 928	4.2
<i>Northern Region</i>	<i>133 229</i>	<i>133 016</i>	<i>28.3</i>
Burnie	19 665	19 480	4.1
Central Coast	21 122	21 058	4.5
Circular Head	8 493	8 515	1.8
Devonport	24 607	24 462	5.2
Kentish	5 468	5 495	1.2
King Island	1 810	1 790	0.4
Latrobe	7 947	8 008	1.7
Waratahnyard	13 954	13 887	3.0
West Coast	5 937	5 695	1.2
<i>Mersey-Lyell Region</i>	<i>109 063</i>	<i>108 390</i>	<i>23.0</i>
Tasmania	471 885	470 261	100

POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH—1996 CENSUS

	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.
Australia	193 884	200 890	394 774
Canada	227	238	465
China	180	209	389
Croatia	185	103	288
Fiji	121	177	298
Germany	1 043	972	2 015
Greece	346	278	624
Hong Kong	168	161	329
Hungary	183	93	276
India	242	265	507
Ireland (Rep.)	295	294	589
Italy	736	497	1 233
Malaysia	324	379	703

...continued

POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH—1996 CENSUS — continued

	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.
Netherlands	1 359	1 328	2 687
New Zealand	1 838	1 725	3 563
Philippines	113	569	682
Poland	562	488	1 050
Singapore	141	170	311
South Africa (Rep.)	360	366	726
United Kingdom	11 394	11 120	22 514
USA	449	426	875
Vietnam	122	87	209
Other	3 329	3 041	6 370
Not stated	8 237	8 880	17 117
Overseas visitor	500	565	1 065
Total	226 338	233 321	459 659

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

	1996 no.	%
Christian		
Anglican	156 192	37.7
Baptist	9 727	2.3
Brethren	3 078	0.7
Catholic	89 156	21.5
Churches of Christ	1 681	0.4
Jehovah's Witnesses	2 268	0.5
Latter-day Saints	1 608	0.4
Lutheran	2 176	0.5
Orthodox	2 148	0.5
Pentecostal	3 784	0.9
Presbyterian	13 977	3.4
Salvation Army	2 866	0.7
Seventh Day Adventist	1 163	0.3
Uniting Church (a)	34 901	8.4
Other Protestant	889	0.2
Other Christian	6 854	1.7
<i>Total Christian</i>	<i>332 468</i>	<i>80.3</i>

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION — *continued*

	1996 no.	%
Non-Christian		
Buddhist	1 014	0.2
Muslim	807	0.2
Hindu	444	0.1
Jewish	167	0.0
Other non-Christian	1 299	0.3
<i>Total non-Christian</i>	3 661	0.9
Other groups		
Inadequately described	1 279	0.3
No affiliation	76 859	18.6
<i>Total other groups</i>	78 138	18.9
Total	414 267	100
Not stated(b)	44 327	—
Overseas visitors(b)	1 065	—
Total persons	459 659	—

(a) The Uniting church was formed in 1978 from members of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches. (b) 'Not Stated' and 'Overseas visitors' is excluded from calculations of percentages.

Source: 1996 Population Census.

Tasmania's demographic rates for 1998 are (with national rates in brackets): birth rate, 12.7 (13.3); death rate, 6.8 (7.6); marriage rate, 5.5 (5.9) and divorce rate, 2.8 (2.7).

VITAL STATISTICS

	Marriages no.	Divorces(a) no.	Births no.	Deaths	
				Total no.	Under 1 yr no.
1993	3 055	1 465	6 835	3 637	40
1994	2 887	1 544	6 844	3 911	51
1995	2 840	1 279	6 570	3 754	38
1996	2 654	1 582	6 457	3 872	29
1997	2 672	1 321	6 007	3 809	39
1998	2 599	1 322	5 978	3 605	34

(a) Includes nullities of marriage.

VITAL STATISTICS—Rates

	Marriage(a)	Birth(a)	Death(a)	Infant mortality(b)
1993	6.5	14.5	7.7	5.9
1994	6.1	14.5	8.3	7.5
1995	6.0	13.9	7.9	5.8
1996	5.6	13.6	8.2	4.5
1997	5.6	12.7	8.0	6.5
1998	5.5	12.7	7.6	5.7

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

DIVORCES

	Divorces granted by sex of partner			Divorces granted by duration of marriage		Crude divorce rate(a)	
	Males no.	Females no.	Joint no.	Total no.	0-9 years no.		10 years and over no.
1993	501	819	145	1 465	668	797	3.1
1994	486	898	160	1 544	634	910	3.3
1995	410	721	148	1 279	553	726	2.7
1996	459	875	248	1 582	646	936	3.3
1997	405	753	163	1 321	554	767	2.8
1998	426	719	177	1 322	536	786	2.8

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

LIFE TABLES—1996–98(a)

Age (years)	Expected years of life remaining		Age (years)	Expected years of life remaining	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
0	75.14	80.44	50	27.97	32.23
5	70.76	75.87	55	23.56	27.72
10	65.81	70.93	60	19.43	23.39
15	60.87	65.99	65	15.66	19.27
20	56.07	61.10	70	12.31	15.40
25	51.40	56.21	75	9.41	11.87
30	46.69	51.33	80	6.99	8.80
35	41.96	46.47	85	5.13	6.29
40	37.24	41.64	90	3.87	4.47
45	32.55	36.89	95	3.20	3.33

(a) From 1995 the life tables have been produced as a joint venture between the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Australian Government Actuary.

CAUSES OF DEATH—1998

	Number of deaths	% of total deaths
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	36	1.0
Malignant neoplasm of colon	94	2.6
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	198	5.5
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	62	1.7
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	81	2.2
Leukaemia	28	0.8
All other malignant neoplasms	535	14.8
Diabetes mellitus	57	1.6
Acute myocardial infarction	427	11.8
Other ischaemic heart disease	341	9.5
Cerebrovascular disease	372	10.3
Other circulatory disease	358	9.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	381	10.6
Diseases of the genitourinary system	67	1.9
Sudden infant death syndrome	2	0.1
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	32	0.9
Suicide	59	1.6
Other accidents, poisonings and violence	110	3.1
Other causes	446	12.4
Total	3 605	100.0

SUICIDES, Tasmania and Australia

	Tasmania		Australia	
	Aged 0-24 no.	Total no.	Aged 0-24 no.	Total no.
1993	11	83	405	2 181
1994	17	70	437	2 258
1995	11	66	439	2 367
1996	7	64	421	2 393
1997	4	51	525	2 723
1998	4	59	453	2 683

Source: ABS unpublished data.

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

PUPILS/TEACHER RATIOS(a)

	Primary	Secondary
1997		
Government	16.2	12.8
Non-government	18.4	12.8
1998		
Government	16.4	13
Non-government	17.8	13
1999		
Government	15.7	13.0
Non-government	17.9	12.8

(a) Based on full-time equivalents.

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

SCHOOL, Teachers And Pupils—At July 1

	Teachers(a) no.	Enrolments(b)	
		Primary grades no.	Secondary grades no.
Government			
1997	4 337	35 663	27 258
1998	4 279	35 661	27 317
1999	4 352	36 318	26 636
Non-government			
1997	1 402	10 808	10 428
1998	1 402	10 660	10 478
1999	1 396	10 479	10 380
All schools			
1997	5 739	46 471	37 686
1998	5 681	46 321	37 795
1999	5 747	46 797	37 016

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

UNIVERSITY ENROLMENTS—1999

	Enrolments	
	Commencing	Total
	no.	no.
Higher degree	368	1 232
Other postgraduate	228	323
Undergraduate		
Arts	1 262	3 168
Commerce and Law	902	2 787
Education	583	1 494
Health Sciences	341	1 122
Science and Engineering	862	2 440
<i>Total undergraduate</i>	<i>3 950</i>	<i>11 011</i>
Other	211	233
Total	4 757	12 799

Source: University of Tasmania, Statistics 1999.

ENROLMENTS, TAFE Tasmania by Institute and Program—1999(a)

	Total enrolments no.
Access learning and languages	7 623
Automotive	1 005
Business	10 019
Community services and health	1 970
Construction and textiles	2 713
Drysdale	3 929
Electrical	1 204
Engineering	853
Information technology, design and multi media	3 889
Metals and mining	2 891
Natural resources	3 094
Total	39 190

(a) Excludes adult education enrolments.

Source: TAFEMIS.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years an important change in the Tasmanian labour force has been the shift away from full-time employment, towards part-time employment. In the 1980s, part-time employment accounted for about 19% of total employment (approx. 34,000 persons); during the 1990s this figure increased to around 27% (approx. 53,000 persons). Historically, females have far outnumbered males in part-time employment. In March 2000, of the estimated 62,000 part-time employed persons, around 75% were females and 25% were males.

Labour market

In March 2000, employment in Tasmania was 199,200 persons (trend estimate). Females accounted for approximately 45% of the total employment, and males 55%. The number of unemployed persons was 19,200, which converts to an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The female unemployment rate was 8.3% while the male unemployment rate was 9.2%.

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

At June	Total employed '000	Unemployed '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
Males				
1996	114.8	14.7	11.4	72.0
1997	110.3	13.9	11.2	68.9
1998	109.6	15.1	12.1	69.1
1999	110.1	13.3	10.8	68.5
Females				
1996	85.9	9.1	9.6	50.4
1997	81.3	9.6	10.6	48.2
1998	86.7	8.4	8.8	50.3
1999	85.8	7.3	7.9	49.1
Persons				
1996	200.7	23.9	10.6	61.0
1997	191.6	23.5	10.9	58.3
1998	196.3	23.5	10.7	59.5
1999	195.9	20.7	9.5	58.5

Source: Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0).

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a)—at December

	1996 '000	1997 '000	1998 '000	1999 '000
Duration of unemployment (weeks)				
0–7 weeks	8.9	7.3	7.1	7.2
8–25 weeks	4.7	4.0	3.3	2.8
26–51 weeks	3.7	4.5	3.5	2.3
52 weeks and over	7.8	11.9	10.2	8.6
Total unemployed	25.0	27.6	24.2	21.0
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)	55.7	85.5	81.8	80.1

(a) Original data.

Source: ABS unpublished data.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, Employees—Trend Series

	Males total earnings \$	Females total earnings \$	Full-time adults		All employees total earnings \$
			Ordinary time earnings \$	Total earnings \$	
1997					
November	656.40	397.70	682.00	709.30	525.90
1998					
November	672.80	414.90	696.50	732.70	543.00
1999					
February	672.80	417.10	697.30	731.90	544.60
May	671.10	420.60	700.80	732.30	545.30
August	671.40	426.60	707.00	735.70	547.20
November	675.20	432.20	713.40	741.20	551.30
2000					
February	681.20	438.30	719.30	747.70	558.30

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (Cat. no. 6302.0).

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION—1999

	Persons(a) '000	Proportion of total industry %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.9	5.4
Mining	2.1	1.3
Manufacturing	21.8	13.3
Electricity, gas and water	1.8	1.1
Construction	7.5	4.5
Wholesale trade	6.9	4.2
Retail trade	24.7	15.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	9.5	5.8
Transport and storage	7.3	4.4
Communication services	3.1	1.9
Finance and insurance	5.1	3.1
Property and business services	11.5	7.0
Government administration and defence	10.1	6.1
Education	14.7	8.9
Health and community services	21.7	13.2
Cultural and recreational services	2.8	1.7
Personal and other services	5.3	3.2
Total all industries	164.5	100.0

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

Source: *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (Cat. no. 6248.0).

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED(a)

	Males(b)	Females(b)	Persons(b)
1995	37.8	26.4	32.9
1996	37.4	25.7	32.4
1997	37.5	25.9	32.5
1998	37.6	26.4	32.7
1999	38.6	27.2	33.6

(a) All employed persons (original figures). (b) This figure is the average of the quarterly figures for the respective years. (c) For explanation of terms and concepts used, refer to Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0).

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a)

	Disputes begun no.	Workers involved(b) no.	Working days lost '000	Working days lost per 1,000 employees
1995	26.0	3.4	3.5	22.0
1996	17.0	10.0	13.0	78.0
1997	15.0	2.4	5.7	35.0
1998	8.0	2.1	3.1	19.0
1999	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	0.3	19.0

(a) 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 stoppages occurred but who were not themselves parties to the disputes. (b) Figures include additional workers joining disputes of previous periods.

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

INTRODUCTION

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

CHILD CARE USERS—March 1996(a)

	Tasmania '000	Australia '000
Formal care		
Before and after school care	1.2	111.7
Long day care centre	4.0	177.7
Family day care	2.8	96.2
Occasional care	2.3	52.4
Pre-school	3.3	200.6
Other formal care	n.p.	22.2
Total children who used formal care(b)	12.7	624.4
Total children who used formal care only	6.8	373.5
Informal care		
Brother/sister/step care	5.3	165.1
Other relative	23.4	726.0
Non-relative	7.3	318.0
Total children who used informal care(b)	33.2	1 128.3
Total children who used informal care only	27.3	877.5
Children who used neither formal nor informal care	43.5	1 601.0
Total children(c)	83.5	3 102.8

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

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

**SELECTED CENTRELINK PENSIONS, BENEFITS, AND FAMILY
PAYMENTS—June 1998**

	Recipients(a) no.	Proportion of total Australian recipients %
Age Pension	45 132	2.7
Disability Support Pension	19 607	3.5
Wife Pension	4 155	3.6
Carer Payment	1 253	3.7
Sickness Allowance(b)	438	2.7
Mobility Allowance	901	3.1
Child Disability Allowance	2 642	2.9
Youth Training Allowance(c)	1 387	4.5
Newstart Allowance(c)	26 129	3.4
Mature Age Allowance	1 871	3.7
Mature Age Partner Allowance	177	4.0
Partner Allowance(c)	3 027	3.9
Family Allowance	51 299	2.9

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

**SELECTED CENTRELINK PENSIONS, BENEFITS, AND FAMILY
PAYMENTS—June 1998 — continued**

	Recipients(a) no.	Proportion of total Australian recipients %
Double Orphan Pension	27	2.0
Parenting Payment Single(d)	10 987	3.0
Parenting Payment Partnered	19 824	3.1
Widow B Pension	345	2.5
Widow Allowance	709	2.9
Maternity Allowance, 1997–98	5 825	2.7
Special Benefit(b)	141	1.4

(a) These statistics relate to the relevant pay periods closest to 30 June 1998 unless otherwise specified. These periods will generally be within a fortnight either side of that date. (b) Data for 1998 are derived from a point in time in the relevant quarter. (c) May 1998 data. Customers who received a nil rate of payment have been excluded. (d) Parenting Payment Single replaced Sole Parent Pension in March 1998.

Source: Centrelink.

SERVICE AND DISABILITY PENSIONS PAYABLE—As at 30 June 1998

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

(a) Service pension figures at 1 July 1998, some Service Pensioners may also be in receipt of a Disability Pension. (b) Far East Strategic Reserve.

Source: *Department of Veterans' Affairs*.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE—1993–94(a)

	Tasmania \$	Australia \$
Commodity or service		
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	62.9	85.4
Fuel and power	22.5	16.8
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	102.1	111.0
Alcoholic beverages	15.4	17.5
Tobacco	10.1	9.2
Clothing and footwear	29.8	33.7
Household furnishings and equipment	34.5	39.6
Household services and operation	29.7	31.6
Medical care and health expenses	24.5	27.1
Transport	76.7	93.6
Recreation	78.0	79.3
Personal care	9.5	11.4
Miscellaneous commodities and services	39.7	46.0
Total commodity and service expenditure	535.3	602.1
Selected other payments		
Income tax	103.4	137.0
Mortgage payment, principal (selected dwelling)	13.5	20.8
Other capital housing costs	29.5	29.5
Superannuation and life insurance	22.8	22.3

(a) For definitions see *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items* (Cat. no. 6535.0).

SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME(a)

	Tasmania %	Australia %
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

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

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

Article	Unit	1998	1999	% change(b)
Milk (fresh)	1 litre	125	130	4.0
Cheese (processed)	500g	371	387	4.3
Butter	500g	216	222	2.8
Bread	680g	204	239	17.2
Biscuits (dry)	250g	180	194	7.3
Flour (self raising)	2kg	252	277	9.9
Beef				
Rump steak	1kg	881	1 024	16.2
Corned silverside	1kg	531	604	13.7
Lamb				
Leg	1kg	554	547	-1.3
Loin chops	1kg	751	720	-4.1
Pork, leg	1kg	616	681	10.6
Chicken (frozen)	1kg	380	371	-2.4
Bacon (rashers)	250g	381	358	-6.0

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

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

Article	Unit	1998	1999	% change(b)
Sausages	1kg	387	487	25.8
Oranges	1kg	138	171	23.9
Bananas	1kg	215	250	16.3
Potatoes	1kg	77	93	20.8
Tomatoes	1kg	421	325	-22.8
Carrots	1kg	180	155	-13.9
Eggs (52g)	doz	290	291	0.3
Sugar, white	2kg	265	263	-0.8
Jam (strawberry)	500g jar	262	252	-3.8
Tea bags	180g	n.a.	399	0.0
Coffee (instant)	150g jar	671	693	3.3
Beer (full strength)	24 x 375ml	2 699	2 609	-3.3
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	74.8	84.7	13.2

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

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

PRICE INDEX OF BUILDING MATERIALS, Hobart(a)

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Materials used			
in house building	120.1	121.0	122.2
in building other than house building	116.3	117.4	118.5

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

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

June quarter	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth
1991	105.4	106.8	105.7	107.3	105.1
1992	106.5	108.2	107.0	109.4	105.6
1993	108.4	110.1	109.7	112.3	106.8
1994	110.0	112.0	111.5	114.4	109.1
1995	115.4	116.2	116.9	118.8	114.9
1996	119.9	119.2	120.4	122.0	117.9
1997	120.2	119.9	121.1	121.9	118.1
1998	121.4	120.3	122.3	122.4	118.9
1999	123.0	121.5	123.1	123.6	120.8
Percentage increase between June quarter 1998 and June quarter 1999	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.6

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

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

June quarter	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra	Eight capitals
1991	105.8	106.6	105.6	106.0
1992	107.0	108.4	107.9	107.3
1993	109.4	110.0	110.3	109.3
1994	112.4	112.4	112.0	111.2
1995	117.1	116.8	117.6	116.2
1996	120.6	120.8	121.4	119.8
1997	121.3	121.5	120.4	120.2
1998	122.0	121.8	121.2	121.0
1999	122.5	122.7	121.5	122.3
Percentage increase between June quarter 1998 and June quarter 1999	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.1

(a) The index measures price movements in each city individually; they do not measure differences in price levels between cities. Base of each Index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0. The Consumer Price Index measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditures by metropolitan wage and salary earner households.

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—HOBART(a)

	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Transportation
1997-98					
December	121.7	106.0	95.5	119.7	122.1
March	121.7	105.5	95.3	119.4	121.7
June	122.3	105.3	95.5	119.5	120.5
1998-99					
September	124.7	105.1	95.6	120.4	120.4
December	125.0	105.7	95.4	120.8	118.6
March	125.5	104.7	95.8	119.5	118.4
June	126.8	104.6	95.9	119.4	120.4
1999-2000					
September	126.3	104.5	96.9	119.3	123.1
December	127.5	103.9	97.4	119.1	123.8
Percentage change between December quarter 1998 and December quarter 1999	2.0	-1.7	2.1	-1.4	4.4

...continued

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—HOBART(a)—continued

	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recreation and education	All groups index no.	% change
1997-98					
December	155.6	160.9	120.6	121.2	0.5
March	158.0	162.7	121.7	121.5	0.2
June	160.2	166.1	122.6	122.0	0.4
1998-99					
September	159.6	171.5	122.5	122.8	0.7
December	159.1	169.5	124.5	122.7	-0.1
March	161.5	154.4	125.2	122.1	-0.5
June	160.0	154.9	124.9	122.5	0.3
1999-2000					
September	158.1	160.7	125.6	123.3	0.7
December	163.3	160.0	125.6	124.0	0.6
Percentage change between December quarter 1998 and December quarter 1999	2.6	-5.6	1.1	1.1	..

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

**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS—EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES,
December Quarter 1999, Cents**

	Unit	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide
Milk (fresh)(a)	1 litre	129	142	130	141
Cheese (processed)	500g	381	355	372	334
Butter(b)	500g	190	216	177	186
Bread (white loaf, sliced)(c)	680g	232	239	213	219
Flour (self raising)	2kg	341	335	278	257
Beef					
Rump steak	1kg	1 249	1 087	1 086	1 140
Corned silverside	1kg	677	666	575	643
Lamb					
Leg	1kg	589	530	601	592
Loin chops	1kg	858	938	871	865
Pork, leg	1kg	611	613	603	635

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS—EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES,
December Quarter 1999, Cents—continued**

	Unit	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide
Potatoes	1kg	127	170	119	105
Eggs(d)	1 doz	294	331	254	265
Sugar, white	2kg	227	222	219	198
Jam (strawberry)	500g jar	234	251	259	222
Teabags	180g pkt	327	338	347	325
Margarine, table(e)	500g	189	146	185	148
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	79.6	76.2	69.9	78.4
Beer, full strength, unchilled(b)	24 x 375ml bottle	2 745	2 800	2 620	2 652

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS—EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES,
December Quarter 1999, Cents—continued**

	Unit	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra
Milk (fresh)(a)	1 litre	146	130	142	119
Cheese (processed)	500g	351	387	376	378
Butter(b)	500g	199	222	233	187
Bread (white loaf, sliced)(c)	680g	220	239	219	230
Flour (self raising)	2kg	263	277	314	338
Beef					
Rump steak	1kg	1 191	1 024	1 189	1 246
Corned silverside	1kg	683	604	655	741
Lamb					
Leg	1kg	569	547	623	552
Loin chops	1kg	897	720	952	836
Pork, leg	1kg	614	681	690	640

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS—EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES,
December Quarter 1999, Cents—continued**

	Unit	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra
Potatoes	1kg	152	93	137	141
Eggs(d)	1 doz	281	291	297	291
Sugar, white	2kg	262	263	219	230
Jam (strawberry)	500g jar	252	252	242	248
Teabags	180g pkt	334	399	335	333
Margarine, table(e)	500g	179	211	197	185
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	79.0	84.7	86.5	83.1
Beer, full strength, unchilled(b)	24 x 375ml	2 736	2 609	2 951	2 712

(a) Darwin price relates to blended milk. (b) Darwin, chilled. (c) Supermarket sales. (d) Eggs in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Canberra—min. net weight 55g, Brisbane and Hobart—52g, Perth—50g, and Darwin—54g. (e) Poly-unsaturated.

BANK ACTIVITY Bank deposits rose 6.5% and loans rose 6.2% between June 1998 and June 1999.

BANKS(a)

	June 1998 \$m	June 1999 \$m
Deposits		
Current bearing interest	715	773
Current not bearing interest	239	267
Term deposits	1 789	1 925
Investment savings	633	624
Statement savings	232	272
Passbook/school savings	97	92
Other	92	92
Total	3 796	4 044
Loans	4 811	5 107

(a) Average of weekly figures.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia.

Housing finance
for owner
occupation

Between June 1998 and June 1999, the trend estimate for the number of new secured housing finance commitments in Tasmania increased by 5.2%. The value of these commitments, however, increased by 9.5%. This trend was similar to the national trend, which increased by 14.1%. The value of these commitments increased by 29%.

SECURED HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS—Trend(a)

	June 1998		June 1999	
	Dwelling units no.	Value \$m	Dwelling units no.	Value \$m
Tasmania	783	63	824	69
Australia	39 883	4 589	45 502	5 919

(a) Excludes alterations and additions, includes refinancing.

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

INTRODUCTION

During 1999, Tasmania's retailers had a turnover of \$3,231.1m, an increase of 1.9% on the 1998 figure of \$3,171.0m.

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(a)

	1998 \$m	1999 \$m
Food retailing	1 374.1	1 378.2
Clothing and soft goods retailing	197.5	182.5
Household goods retailing	298.3	328.7
Recreational goods retailing	199.2	211.3
Hospitality and services	448.4	449.6
Other(b)	653.5	680.8
Total	3 171.0	3 231.1

(a) Excludes motor vehicles parts and petrol. (b) Includes department stores.

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

PRINCIPAL MINERAL CONCENTRATES PRODUCED

Concentrate	1996-97 '000	1997-98 '000	1998-99 '000
Copper	99.7	109.6	76.8
Iron (pellets)	809.4	820.8	1816.1
Lead	101.4	84.6	101.8
Lead-zinc	38.0	26.2	12.6
Tin	16.3	16.2	12.5
Zinc	356.9	335.4	382.3

Source: *Mineral Resources Tasmania*.

MINERAL EXPLORATION(a)

	Expenditure		
	Australia \$m	Tasmania \$m	% of Aust expenditure
1994-95	893.3	14.9	1.7
1995-96	960.3	18.8	2.0
1996-97	1 148.6	26.0	2.3
1997-98	1 066.8	20.7	1.9
1998-99	837.8	11.9	1.4

(a) Other than petroleum.

Source: *Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia (Cat. no. 8412.0)*.

STRATEGIC PROSPECTIVITY ZONES, 30 June 1997

	Metallic		Non-metallic	
	Area km ²	occupied %	Area km ²	occupied %
Adamsfield	73.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arthur	974	88.0	1.6	0.1
Balfour	1 583.4	40.5	3.4	0.1
Beaconsfield	19	99.9	4.0	21.0
Cape Sorell	545.2	39.4	0.0	0.0
Mt. Read	1 548.2	21.6	0.0	0.0
North-East	2 008.6	20.7	110.9	1.1
Zeehan/Waratah	473.4	25.8	0.0	0.0

Source: Mineral Resources Tasmania

In 1998-99, annual mineral exploration expenditure decreased by 42.5% to \$11.9m.

In 1998-99, Tasmania's share of national mineral exploration was 1.42%, down from 1.94% in 1997-98.

EXPLORATION RIGHTS HELD—30 June 1999

Mining tenement	no.	Area
Exploration licences		
All minerals	114	8 878 km ²
Non-metallic	9	77 km ²
Oil (onshore)	1	30 356 km ²
Retention licences		
All minerals	13	232 km ²
Non-metallic	16	62 km ²
Prospectors licenses issued	76	n.a.
Permits to explore for petroleum under Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967	6	469 blocks
Retention Licence under Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967	1	9 blocks

Source: *Mineral Resources Tasmania*.

MINING

	Establishments at 30 June no.	Persons employed at 30 June '000	Wages and salaries \$m	Turnover \$m
1993-94	9	1.4	84.7	343.7
1994-95	9	1.1	77.0	371.0
1995-96	10	1.2	71.1	371.9
1996-97	10	1.0	85.0	422.0
1997-98	11	1.0	67.0	423.8

Source: Mining, Australia (Cat. no. 8415.0).

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED ARTICLES

	Units	1997-98	1998-99
Butter	tonnes	8 745	11 546
Cheese	tonnes	26 835	29 973
Electricity, total	m kW.h	9 700	9 910
Paper, newsprint	'000 tonnes	—	—
Timber, sawn, peeled or sliced	'000 m ³	344.2	334.8
Whole milk	million litres	542.8	603.4
Woodchips etc. (green wt)	'000 tonnes	4 440.0	3 930.0
Zinc, refined	'000 tonnes	197.0	214.3

Source: Australian Dairy Corporation and ABS Tasmanian Statistical Indicators (Cat. 1303.6).

62 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

	Persons employed at 30 June '000	Wages and salaries \$m	Turnover \$m
1994-95	22.4	676	4 405
1995-96	22.5	(a)697	4 819
1996-97	21.6	744	4 745
1997-98	20.9	729	4 998
1998-99p	19.7	718	5 187

(a) Excludes provision expenses for employee entitlements.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Tasmania* (Cat. no. 8221.6) and *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 8201.0).

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, Summary of Operations—1998–99p

Industry subdivision	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	\$m	\$m
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	163	1 508
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	42	181
Wood and paper product manufacturing	153	1 182
Printing, publishing and recorded media	48	152
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	37	230
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	23	250
Metal product manufacturing	139	1 122
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	99	508
Other manufacturing	13	53
Total	718	5 187

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 8201.0).

In 1998–99 the value of all building approved in Tasmania was \$342.6m, 11.9% above the value for 1997–98. In 1998–99 the value of non-residential building approved in Tasmania was \$174.5m, 39.1% above the value for 1997–98.

BUILDING APPROVALS

	Units	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
New houses				
Private sector	no.	1 575	1 410	1 296
Public sector	no.	18	9	1
Total	\$m	137.3	126.0	125.1
New other residential building				
Private sector	no.	194	208	104
Public sector	no.	57	11	0
Total	\$m	20.2	16.4	6.1
Alterations and additions to residential building(a)	\$m	35.3	38.4	36.8
Non-residential building(b)				
Private sector	\$m	121.5	82.7	115.8
Total	\$m	159.0	125.5	174.5
Total building	\$m	351.7	306.3	342.6

(a) Valued at \$10,000 and over. (b) Includes alterations and additions valued at \$50,000 and over, to non-residential building.

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

NEW HOUSES APPROVED

Materials of outer walls	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Double brick	108	47	14
Brick veneer	997	961	925
Fibre cement	60	73	77
Timber	278	222	196
Other and not stated	150	116	85
Total	1 593	1 419	1 297

Source: ABS unpublished data.

VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVED

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Hotels, motels, etc.	6.6	8.6	1.6
Shops	15.9	12.9	23.2
Factories	38.0	10.1	13.0
Offices	27.2	19.4	29.8
Other business premises	21.4	26.7	19.9
Educational	15.3	29.2	17.5
Religious	0.6	0.7	1.4
Health	16.1	6.7	52.3
Entertainment and recreation	7.5	5.9	4.6
Miscellaneous	10.6	5.2	11.2
Total non-residential building	159.0	125.5	174.5

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

Building activity

The value of all building completed during 1998–99 was \$364.0m, a decrease of 13.8% on the 1997–98 figure of \$422.5m.

The value of new residential building completed during 1998–99 was \$149.1m, a decrease of 18.1% on the 1997–98 figure.

In the non-residential sector the value of Factories building completed decreased from \$49.4m in 1997–98 to \$19.4m in 1998–99. The value of Educational building completed increased from \$17.9m to \$27.6m over the same period.

The value of non-residential building completed in 1998–99 was \$177.5m, a decrease of 10.3% on the \$197.8m recorded in 1997–98.

VALUE OF ALL BUILDING COMPLETED

	1996-97 \$m	1997-98 \$m	1998-99 \$m
New houses	171.2	144.6	138.6
New other residential building	30.9	37.4	10.5
<i>Total new residential building</i>	<i>202.1</i>	<i>182.0</i>	<i>149.1</i>
Alterations and additions to residential buildings valued at \$10,000 and over	41.7	42.6	37.4
Hotels etc.	16.0	11.4	1.2
Shops	30.4	17.4	20.3
Factories	19.7	49.4	19.4
Offices	23.4	30.6	33.3
Other business premises	19.1	26.4	26.9
Educational	29.2	17.9	27.6
Religious	1.2	0.4	0.7
Health	13.4	22.8	24.6
Entertainment and recreation	9.0	14.6	5.5
Miscellaneous	16.6	6.9	18.1
<i>Total non-residential building</i>	<i>178.0</i>	<i>197.8</i>	<i>177.5</i>
Total all building	421.8	422.5	364.0

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

VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING(a)

	1996-97 \$m	1997-98 \$m	1998-99 \$m
Commenced	163.1	141.8	182.1
Completed	178.0	197.8	177.5
Under construction(b)	139.0	84.4	90.5

(a) When completed. (b) At end of period.

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

VALUE OF ALL BUILDING(a)

	1996-97 \$m	1997-98 \$m	1998-99 \$m
Commenced	367.6	331.4	356.2
Completed	421.8	422.5	364.0
Under construction(b)	300.8	217.2	213.9

(a) When completed. (b) At end of period.

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

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

	Units	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Commenced				
Number of new dwelling units	no.	1 851	1 618	1 371
Value(a)	\$m	165.4	149.6	134.2
Completed				
Number of new dwelling units	no.	2 177	1 904	1 518
Value	\$m	202.1	182.0	149.1
Under construction(b)				
Number of new dwelling units	no.	1 607	1 304	1 117
Value	\$m	144.0	116.1	103.2

(a) When completed. (b) At end of period.

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

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

LAND USED FOR AGRICULTURE

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
AREA ('000 HECTARES)			
Crops(a)	73	78	76
Sown pastures and grasses	1 067	710	743
Land used for other agricultural activity	780	1 127	1 109
Total agricultural land(b)	1 920	1 915	1 928
PROPORTION OF TOTAL AREA (%)			
Crops(a)	3.8	4.1	3.9
Sown pastures and grasses	55.6	37.1	38.6
Land used for other agricultural activity	40.6	58.8	57.5
Total agricultural land(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes crops harvested for hay and seed. (b) Total area of establishments with an EVAO of \$5,000 or more.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS PRODUCING FRUIT

Type	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Orchard fruit			
Apples	174	159	146
Apricots	32	33	24
Cherries	45	41	32
Pears (excluding Nashi)	36	32	31
Berry and small fruit			
Raspberries	27	32	32
Strawberries	22	31	27
Grapes	80	97	98

CROPS AND PASTURES—1998–99

	Area '000 hectares	Production '000 tonnes	Yield per hectare t/ha
Pasture seed	1.7	1.7	1.0
Pure lucerne, for hay	2.1	10.8	5.2
Other pasture, for hay	54.8	239.2	4.4
Cereals for hay	2.2	10.2	4.6
Crops other than cereals for hay	0.9	4.1	4.7
Crops			
Wheat for grain	4.0	17.5	4.4
Oats for grain	8.0	14.4	1.8
Barley for grain	11.2	30.0	2.7
Triticale for grain	2.5	9.7	3.9
Lupins for grain	0.2	0.5	2.7
Peas, field, for grain	0.6	1.0	1.7
Canola	0.8	1.2	1.4
Hops(a)	0.7	1.5	2.3
Oil poppies	12.4	n.p.	n.p.

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

CROPS AND PASTURES—1998–99 — continued

	Area '000 hectares	Production '000 tonnes	Yield per hectare t/ha
Vegetables			
Beans, processing	1.4	11.8	8.7
Carrots	0.6	36.6	59.6
Onions	1.1	60.5	57.1
Peas, processing(b)	5.0	28.1	5.6
Peas, fresh(c)	0.0	0.0	5.4
Potatoes	7.6	327.5	4.3
Berry and small fruit			
Apples	—	62.3	(d) 59.9
Pears (excl. Nashi)	—	0.7	(d) 50.2
Cherries	—	0.3	(d) 6.9

(a) Dry weight. (b) Shelled weight. (c) Weight in pod. (d) kg/tree.

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS—At 31 March

	1997 '000	1998 '000	1999 '000
Milk cattle			
Cows (in milk and dry)	137.2	143.2	153.8
Other (bulls, heifers, calves)	73.5	74.5	79.1
<i>Total milk cattle and calves</i>	210.7	217.7	232.9
Meat cattle			
Bulls and bull calves	12.0	11.7	10.8
Other calves (under 1 year)	159.6	162.5	149.4
Cows and heifers (1 year and over)	241.6	231.9	224.2
Other meat cattle (1 year and over)	101.3	104.2	107.1
<i>Total meat cattle and calves</i>	514.5	510.3	491.4
Total cattle and calves	725.2	728.0	724.4
Sheep and lambs			
Lambs (under 1 year)	1 084.8	1 033.9	953.7
Sheep	2 891.7	2 834.9	2 847.4
Total sheep and lambs	3 976.6	3 868.8	3 801.1
Pigs			
Total pigs	23.9	24.3	21.9

WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE

	Shorn wool(a) tonnes	Other wool(b) tonnes	Total wool tonnes	Gross value(c) \$m	Price(d) cents/kilo
1996-97	19 503	1 223	20 626	82.1	398
1997-98	17 855	1 350	19 205	92.9	484
1998-99	16 833	1 325	18 159	68.2	376

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

BEEKEEPING

	Apiaries no.	Productive hives '000	Honey produced	
			Quantity tonnes	Average per productive hive kg
1994-95	30	12.9	979	75.9
1995-96	29	12.9	741	57.7
1996-97	30	13.3	1 012	76.1
1997-98	30	12.2	746	61.1
1998-99	30	13.0	686	58.6

PRODUCTION OF MEAT (Carcass Weight)

	Beef and veal tonnes	Mutton tonnes	Lamb tonnes	Pigmeat(a) tonnes	Total tonnes
1994-95	50 884	11 230	8 412	5 982	76 509
1995-96	46 252	7 414	7 407	5 634	66 707
1996-97	52 630	8 170	6 876	4 934	72 610
1997-98	54 213	9 841	8 072	4 916	77 041
1998-99	54 512	8 724	9 222	5 242	77 700

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

**VALUE OF
AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTION**

The total gross value of agricultural production in Tasmania increased by 4% to \$704.9m in the year ended 31 March 1999. Over the last five seasons, the value of agricultural production has risen by 16%.

The value of livestock slaughterings (meat, offal etc.) rose by 5% to \$123.4m. The value of livestock products (milk, wool, eggs etc.) decreased by 3% to \$231.9m.

The value of crops in Tasmania rose 10% to \$349.6m. Tasmania's single biggest crop is still potatoes, down \$13.4m to \$71.0m in the year ended 31 March 1999. The value of the apple crop increased by 40% to \$52.4m, and accounted for 84% of Tasmania's fruit crop. Grapes are the next most significant fruit, with a value of \$4.2m.

Definitions

The value of agricultural production refers to establishments within the scope of the Agricultural Survey.

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

Local value deducts the marketing costs.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS, AGRICULTURAL FARM BUSINESSES(a)

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales of crops	290.4	231.8	244.9
Sales of livestock	139.2	148.3	150.0
Sales of livestock products	172.2	207.9	181.1
Turnover	701.8	726.3	658.3
Purchases and selected expenses	397.6	409.7	356.1
Value added(b)	319.6	304.2	334.5
Cash operating surplus	113.7	108.5	164.5
Total net capital expenditure	81.3	67.8	43.3
Total value of assets	3 156.1	3 482.9	3 039.2
Gross indebtedness	576.7	602.7	549.5
Net worth	2 579.3	2 880.2	2 489.7

(a) See *Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia* (Cat. no. 7507.0) for information on sampling errors and definitions. (b) Includes an estimate for the value of increase in stock.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION(a)

	1996-97 \$m	1997-98 \$m	1998-99 \$m
Crops(a)			
Gross value	297.9	317.9	349.6
Local value	278.3	298.6	325.9
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals			
Gross value	117.1	118.0	123.4
Local value	106.0	104.4	109.7
Livestock products			
Gross value	225.8	239.5	231.9
Local value	219.5	233.7	226.7
Total agriculture			
Gross value	640.8	675.4	704.9
Local value	603.8	636.7	662.2

(a) Excludes crops and pasture harvested for green feed or silage.

GROSS VALUE OF CROPS(a)

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Barley for grain	8.4	8.4	7.3
Oats for grain	2.1	2.2	2.1
Wheat for grain	1.4	2.5	3.3
Apples	54.2	37.4	52.4
Pears(b)	0.6	0.7	0.7
Apricots	0.4	0.3	0.5
Cherries	1.0	1.1	1.8
Raspberries	0.7	0.7	1.4
Grapes	3.0	4.2	4.2
Beans, french and runner	5.5	4.4	4.4
Peas, green	12.8	11.9	10.6
Potatoes	71.5	84.4	71.0
Carrots	8.3	15.8	21.3
Onions	16.3	26.7	25.6
Other vegetables for human consumption	27.4	23.3	23.3
Pastures and grasses cut for hay	29.3	29.6	38.0
Pasture seed(c)	2.2	3.7	3.8
Other crops	59.3	60.6	78.9
Total	297.9	317.9	349.6

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

GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

	1996-97 \$m	1997-98 \$m	1998-99 \$m
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals(a)			
Cattle and calves	75.1	80.2	85.9
Sheep and lambs	18.9	16.7	16.6
Other(b)	23.1	21.1	20.9
Total	117.1	118.0	123.4
Livestock products			
Wool(c)	82.1	92.9	68.2
Milk	132.6	133.7	151.9
Eggs	9.0	11.4	10.3
Honey and beeswax	2.1	1.5	1.4
Total	225.8	239.5	231.9

(a) Includes the net export of live animals. (b) Pigs, goats and poultry slaughterings, and other disposals.
(c) Shorn (including crutchings), fellmongered and exported on skins.

**GROSS VALUE OF TASMANIAN MARINE AND COASTAL FISHERIES
PRODUCTION**

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

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

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

SELECTED FISHERIES—1999

	Weight tonnes	Average \$/kg
Australian Salmon	345	1.16
Banded Morwong	27	9.53
Bastard Trumpeter	32	3.11
Blue Warehou	181	2.36
Flathead species	46	1.96
Flounder species	14	5.27
Garfish	106	3.66
Striped Trumpeter	78	5.24
Squid	132	1.06
Whiting species	27	1.58
Abalone(a)	2 519	33.88
Rock Lobster(a)	1 481	30.72

(a) Quota managed fisheries.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

The wood and paper products industry had the largest industry gross product (\$415.6m) in Tasmania (1997-98), and was Tasmania's second most valuable export commodity earning \$303m, or 15% of Tasmania's export trade (1998-99).

FOREST TYPES—At 30 June 1999

	State forest '000 hectares	Formal reserves '000 hectares	Other publicly managed land '000 hectares	Private land '000 hectares	Total '000 hectares
Native Eucalypt					
Tall(a)	518	201	24	163	906
Low	381	387	90	722	1 580
Rainforest(b)	196	300	49	26	571
Other(c)	348	1 310	340	1 753	3 749
Total	1 443	2 196	504	2 664	6 807

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

Source: *Forestry Tasmania, Annual Report 1998-99*.

SALES FROM CROWN LAND

	1996-97 '000m ³	1997-98 '000m ³	1998-99 '000m ³
Native Forest			
Veneer logs	12	13	14
Sawlogs	339	346	344
Pulpwood	1 476	1 826	1 532
Other forest products	49	17	42
Softwood plantations			
Veneer logs	8	6	6
Sawlogs	451	336	320
Export logs	n.a.	113	192
Pulpwood	268	235	244
Roundwood	13	11	13

Source: Forestry Tasmania, Annual Report 1998-99.

SAWMILLS AND PLYWOOD MILLS

	Logs delivered			Timber produced		
	Hardwoods '000m ³	Softwoods ³ '000m ³	Total ³ '000m ³	Hardwoods ³ '000m ³	Softwoods ³ '000m ³	Total '000m ³
1994-95	666	308	973	217	143	360
1995-96	616	345	961	197	153	349
1996-97	518	354	872	170	159	329
1997-98	521	359	880	176	168	344
1998-99	523	353	875	165	170	335

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

CHIPPED AND GROUND WOOD(a)

	Producing locations no.	Materials delivered(b)		Chipped and ground wood production '000 tonnes green weight
		Logs(c) '000m ³	Sawmill offcuts '000m ³	
1994-95	31	4 064	394	4 343
1995-96	31	3 510	458	3 820
1996-97	27	3 207	433	3 609
1997-98	28	3 998	458	4 440
1998-99	29	3 460	373	3 930

(a) Hardwoods and softwoods. (b) Data reported by weight; converted to cubic measure using $0.95 \text{ m}^3 = 1 \text{ tonne}$.

(c) Includes log equivalent of limbwood and billets.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HYDRO ELECTRIC CORPORATION—Statistical Summary

	Installed generating capacity(a) MW	Output(a)		Total consumption m kWh
		Energy generated GWh	Change over previous year %	
1993-94	2 494	8 865	0.2	8 234
1994-95	2 502	8 679	-2.1	8 045
1995-96	2 505	9 096	4.8	8 454
1996-97	2 502	9 596	5.5	8 909
1997-98	2 502	9 675	0.8	8 985
1998-99	2 502	9 863	1.9	9 430

(a) Excludes King and Flinders Islands.

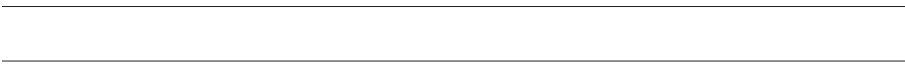
Source: *Hydro-Electric Corporation, Annual Report 1998.*

HYDRO-ELECTRIC CORPORATION, TASMANIA—Customers and Sales

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99(a)
Installation numbers			
Domestic	202 556	206 926	205 138
Public utilities	—	1 414	1 485
Industrial	6 334	4 571	4 224
Commercial	20 291	18 209	20 009
Miscellaneous	166	—	—
Rural	12 398	12 223	12 226
Education	865	1 136	1 116
Health	890	997	967
Major industrial	22	22	20
Total	243 522	245 498	245 185
Sales (million kW.h)			
Residential light and power	853.4	868.8	845.8
Industrial	692.2	745.3	678.4
Hot water and space heating	741.6	772.2	769.6
Off peak	253.6	245.8	221.3
Commercial (including bulk)	790.1	874.2	895.2
Major industrial	5 551.5	5 556.4	5 795.0
Other	27.1	–78.2	19.2
Total	8 909.4	8 984.5	9 224.3

(a) 1998–99 figures exclude Bass Strait Islands.

Source: *Hydro-Electric Corporation, Annual Reports 1998 and 1999.*



OVERSEAS IMPORTS

Commodity	1997-98 \$'000	1998-99 \$'000
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufacturers thereof	28 100	38 497
Crude fertilisers and crude minerals	13 555	10 143
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	6 988	13 817
Feeding stuff for animals (excl. unmilled cereals)	8 493	11 124
Fertilisers (excl. crude)	16 873	17 258
General industrial machinery and parts n.e.c.	24 342	17 912
Machinery specialised for particular industries	21 504	22 243
Manufactures of metals, n.e.c.	5 730	10 735
Non-ferrous metals	15 429	13 721
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	20 920	14 347
Power generating machinery and equipment	44 043	25 352
Pulp and waste paper	28 793	65 022
Road vehicles	41 650	26 086
Textile yarn and fabrics	12 973	12 871
Transport equipment (excl. road vehicles)	5 044	16 666

Source: FASTTRACCS.

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS—Imports

	1997-98 \$'000	1998-99 \$'000
Brazil	2 852	19 309
Canada	5 364	6 298
China	13 868	16 085
France	7 129	5 145
Germany	16 993	17 251
India	4 151	4 684
Indonesia	11 886	34 511
Japan	45 773	25 937
Korea, Republic of	19 270	17 083
Netherlands	20 520	17 513
New Zealand	37 391	45 131
Peru	3 922	9 651
Singapore	23 588	31 473
Sweden	3 963	4 868
Switzerland	3 892	5 614
Thailand	3 277	5 849
United Kingdom	36 478	22 325
United States of America	70 550	71 719

Source: FASTTRACCS.

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS—Exports

	1997-98 \$'000	1998-99 \$'000
Belgium	20 753	25 550
Canada	92 235	28 980
China	52 261	73 106
Germany	42 532	32 686
Hong Kong	132 551	152 533
India	26 097	31 877
Indonesia	84 136	92 478
Italy	9 460	19 420
Japan	549 048	466 626
Korea, Republic of	67 801	101 177
Malaysia	108 169	127 482
Netherlands	16 459	19 752
New Zealand	50 752	65 688
Philippines	62 303	57 633
Singapore	23 308	25 876
South Africa	11 204	12 529
Spain	73 739	138 471
Taiwan	150 405	150 071
Thailand	110 879	42 179
United Kingdom	25 063	28 691
United States of America	176 175	235 787

Source: FASTTRACCS.

New vehicles registered (including motorcycles) in 1999 (15,386) were 5.5% less than in 1998 (16,272) and 1.6% less than in 1997 (15,636).

NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED—Year ended 31 December

Year ended 31 December	Cars and wagons no.	Other vehicles(b) no.	Motor cycles no.	Total no.
1995	10 921	2 871	393	14 185
1996	11 445	2 728	472	14 645
1997	12 512	2 606	518	15 636
1998	12 857	2 848	567	16 272
1999	11 879	2 954	553	15 386

(a) Includes Federal Government-owned vehicles other than those of defence services. (b) Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks and buses.

Source: ABS, unpublished data.

VEHICLES ON REGISTER(a)

	Cars and wagons '000	Other vehicles(c) '000	Motor cycles '000	Total '000
1995(b)	237.1	75.5	7.2	319.9
1996	241.0	77.1	7.4	325.5
1997	240.5	76.9	7.6	325.0
1998	237.5	76.9	8.2	322.7

(a) Includes Federal Government-owned vehicles other than those of defence services. (b) As at 31 May. The 1996, 1997 and 1998 data are as at 31 October. (c) Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks and buses.

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

MAKES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED(a)

	1998		1999	
	Cars and wagons no.	Total motor vehicles(c) no.	Cars and wagons no.	Total motor vehicles(c) no.
Alfa Romeo	2	2	18	18
Audi	11	11	19	19
BMW	73	73	54	54
Daewoo	553	554	740	740
Daihatsu	206	206	159	163
Ford	1 703	2 191	1 680	2 138
Hino	—	15	—	21
Holden	2 205	2 665	1 898	2 403
Honda	419	419	377	377
Hyundai	1 311	1 311	1 276	1 276
Isuzu	—	84	—	77
Jeep	47	47	36	36
Kia	219	252	351	357
Land Rover	80	89	90	95
Lexus	7	7	24	24
Mack	—	16	—	24

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

MAKES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED(a) — continued

	1998		1999	
	Cars and wagons no.	Total motor vehicles(c) no.	Cars and wagons no.	Total motor vehicles(c) no.
Mazda	258	345	252	410
Mercedes-Benz	57	61	56	120
Mitsubishi	1 374	1 804	1 195	1 571
Nissan	761	919	692	892
Peugeot	62	62	58	58
Proton	54	54	18	18
Saab	30	30	30	30
Scania	—	30	—	35
Seat	4	4	19	19
Subaru	581	581	760	760
Suzuki	178	181	97	103
Toyota	2 526	3 448	1 887	2 810
Volkswagen	51	74	29	36
Volvo	34	55	34	65
Other	51	115	30	84
Total	12 857	15 705	11 879	14 833

(a) Excludes motorcycles.

Source: ABS unpublished data.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

	1997 no.	1998 no.	1999 no.
Fatal	29	47	47
Injury	1 097	1 499	1 395
Non injury	3 696	3 925	4 216
Total	4 822	5 471	5 658
Road users killed or injured			
Fatal	32	48	53
Injury	1 557	1 970	1 962
Total	1 589	2 018	2 015
Accidents involving alcohol			
Fatal	5	15	14
Injury	97	153	123
Total	102	168	137

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources.

MOVEMENTS—Principal Airports(a)

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Freight movements (tonnes)			
Hobart	4 874	4 202	3 918
Launceston	2 990	2 297	1 213
Devonport	42	25	19
Wynyard	60	44	27
Flinders Island	47	36	—
King Island	991	1 060	995
Passenger movements ('000)			
Hobart	843	837	847
Launceston	588	579	547
Devonport	130	125	132
Wynyard	112	109	112
Flinders Island	17	18	22
King Island	35	33	36

(a) Scheduled domestic and regional airline services only. Charters not included. Including all freight non-trade items. Regional airline data includes estimates.

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Services.

METRO TASMANIA SERVICES(a)

	Unit	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Buses	no.	225	225	222
Total distance travelled	'000 km	10 822	10 339	10 521
Passenger trips	'000	10 639	9 996	9 568

(a) Total: Hobart, Launceston and Burnie.

Source: *Metro Tasmania Pty Ltd.*

BROADCASTING SERVICES

National services

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

Commercial services

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

Community services

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

INTERNET SERVICES

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

NEWSPAPERS

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

MAJOR TASMANIAN NEWSPAPERS BY CIRCULATION(a)

	Frequency	Circulation	Location
The Sunday Tasmanian	Sunday	53 928	Hobart
The Mercury	Mon-Fri	52 462	Hobart
The Saturday Mercury	Saturday	63 435	Hobart
The Sunday Examiner	Sunday	41 777	Launceston
The Examiner	Mon-Sat	36 529	Launceston
The Advocate	Mon-Sat	25 484	Burnie
Launceston Week	Thursday	19 753	Launceston

(a) Circulation figures relate to March 1999.

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

INTRODUCTION

Room nights occupied for licensed hotels with facilities increased 2.1% to 556,900 in 1999.

Room nights occupied for motels and guest houses decreased 1.0% to 318,500 in 1999. Room nights occupied for serviced apartments increased 4.9% to 180,900 in 1999.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS(a)

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses with facilities	Serviced apartments	Total establishments
Room nights occupied ('000)				
1998	545.2	321.6	172.4	1 039.2
1999	556.9	318.5	180.9	1 056.2
1999				
March qtr	168.8	104.1	54.9	327.8
June qtr	127.1	72.1	39.5	238.6
September qtr	110.9	58.1	36.5	205.5
December qtr	150.1	84.2	50.0	284.3
Takings from accommodation (\$'000)				
1998	47 239	25 435	17 034	89 709
1999	46 509	25 109	18 444	90 061
1999				
March qtr	14 215	8 408	5 728	28 351
June qtr	10 658	5 516	3 952	20 125
September qtr	9 429	4 363	3 500	17 292
December qtr	12 207	6 822	5 264	24 293

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS(a) — continued

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses with facilities	Serviced apartments	Total establishments
Room occupancy rate (%) (b)				
1999				
January	58.9	61.1	69.7	61.3
February	70.0	67.3	72.6	69.5
March	65.8	70.0	69.4	67.7
April	57.8	59.4	61.9	58.9
May	46.6	43.0	46.1	45.4
June	40.1	33.9	42.7	38.5
July	38.0	31.9	41.1	36.5
August	39.2	33.1	42.6	37.8
September	48.3	43.8	55.5	48.0
October	58.0	55.4	64.8	58.3
November	62.1	57.2	65.4	61.0
December	48.8	44.3	58.5	48.9

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

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

REASON FOR VISITING TASMANIA

	1997-98 %	1998-99 %
Leisure/holiday	48.8	52.8
Visiting friends or relatives	22.7	23.9
Business/employment	14.9	14.4
Conference etc.	5.5	4.8
Sporting event/special event/festival	3.5	n.a.
Other	4.7	4.1

Source: *Tasmanian Visitor Survey, Tourism Tasmania.*

VISITOR NIGHTS (% OF TOTAL TASMANIAN VISITOR NIGHTS)

	1997-98	1998-99
	%	%
East Coast	9	8
Greater Hobart	41	40
Greater Launceston	23	18
Northern Region	4	5
North West Region	16	14
Southern Region	9	10
West Coast	6	6
Total Tasmania ('000)	4 844.2	4 986.7

Source: *Tasmanian Visitor Survey, Tourism Tasmania.*

INTRODUCTION

Some 200,300 Tasmanians (58.9%) participated in a sport or physical activity over the 12 months prior to interview in 1998–99.

Male and female participation rates were 62.6% and 55.5% respectively.

The highest participation rate for males was in the 25–34 age group with a participation rate of 81.9% over the previous 12 months.

The highest participation rate for females was in the 18–24 age group with a participation rate of 75.6% over the previous 12 months.

Some 107,000 Tasmanian (31.5%) participated in an organised sport or physical activity over the 12 months prior to interview in 1998–99

**PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATIONAL
ACTIVITIES—1998–99(a)**

	Persons '000	Participation rate %
Walking	88.2	25.9
Swimming	46.3	13.6
Golf	36.3	10.7
Aerobics/fitness	32.5	9.6
Fishing	27.0	7.9
Tennis	15.9	4.7
Cycling	15.1	4.4
Running	14.3	4.2
Netball	9.5	2.8
Cricket (outdoor)	9.0	2.6

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	Unit	1950	1970	1999
Population at 30 June	no.	275 902	387 720	470 300
Births	no.	7 242	8 185	n.y.a.
Deaths	no.	2 466	3 174	n.y.a.
Marriages	no.	2 560	3 535	n.y.a.
Divorces	no.	152	426	n.y.a.
Schools				
Government	no.	332	283	216
Non-government	no.	58	68	65
Students				
Government	no.	43 394	79 385	66 157
Non-government	no.	8 330	14 623	20 906
University(a)	no.	670	4 253	12 736
State Government Finance(b)				
Revenue	\$m	n.a.	150	3 239
Expenses	\$m	n.a.	206	3 280
Net Worth	\$m	n.a.	n.a.	5 155

For footnotes see end of table.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY — continued

	Unit	1950	1970	1999
Livestock numbers				
Cattle	'000	275	646	724
Sheep	'000	2 170	4 560	3 801
Pigs	'000	36	111	22
Livestock products				
Wool(b)(c)	tonnes	7 692	21 861	16 232
Meat (carcass weight)(b)(d)	tonnes	24 134	63 564	77 700
Barley for grain	tonnes	2 975	24 896	30 044
Oats for grain	tonnes	10 499	8 272	14 402
Wheat for grain	tonnes	3 440	9 531	17 505
Peas, processing	tonnes	4 104	(e) 30 000	(e) 28 129
Potatoes	tonnes	123 958	67 995	327 482
Hops (gry weight)	tonnes	977	1 268	1 496
Apples	tonnes	91 330	140 977	62 271
Overseas trade(b)				
Exports	\$'000	1 099 808	1 221 955	2 018 962
Imports	\$'000	289 525	282 415	406 870
Motor vehicles (incl. motor cycles) on register(f)	'000	43.2	154.3	n.y.a.

(a) On 1 January 1991 the Tasmanian State Institute of Technology and the University of Tasmania amalgamated.
 (b) At year ended 30 June. All other figures relating to agriculture refer to year ended 31 March. (c) From Ag. Census collection for 1950 and 1970. For 1999 details from Brokers and Dealers Receipts of Taxable Wool.
 (d) Excludes poultry. (e) Ex-shell weight. (f) Date varies.

TASMANIA—AUSTRALIA COMPARISON

	Unit	Australia	Tasmania	%(a)
Area	'000 sq km	7 692.0	68.1	0.9
Population at 30 June 1999, estimate	'000	18 966.8	470.3	2.5
Crops, 1999				
Apples	'000 t	334.4	62.3	18.6
Beans, processing	'000 t	12.5	11.8	94.4
Onions	'000 t	224.0	60.5	27.0
Peas, green, processing	'000 t	29.6	28.1	95.1
Potatoes	'000 t	1 326.8	327.5	24.7
Livestock, 1999				
Sheep and Lambs	'000 t	115 456.0	3 801.0	3.3
Cattle and Calves	'000 t	26 578.0	724.0	2.7
Pigs	'000 t	2 626.0	22.0	0.8
Gross value of agricultural production, 1998–99 p	\$m	28 990.2	704.9	2.4
Manufacturing establishments, 1998–99				
Persons employed (at 30 June) p	'000	937.4	19.7	2.1
Turnover p	\$m	220 555.0	5 187.0	2.4
Mining establishments, 1998–99				
Turnover p	\$m	35 538.1	423.4	1.2
Banks				
Average weekly deposits, June 1999	\$m	375 111.0	4 044.0	1.1

For footnotes see end of table.

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TASMANIA—AUSTRALIA COMPARISON — continued

	Unit	Australia	Tasmania	%(a)
Retail Sales, 1999(b)	\$m	141 720.6	3 231.1	2.3
Dwelling units completed (including conversions) 1998-99	'000	145.8	1.5	1.0
Industrial disputes, working days lost, 1999	'000	649.6	0.3	—
Births, 1998(c)	no.	249 616	5 978	2.4
Deaths, 1998(c)	no.	127 202	3 605	2.8
Marriages, 1998(c)	no.	110 598	2 599	2.3
Divorces, 1998(c)	no.	51 370	1 322	2.6
Infant Mortality, 1998(c)	rate (d)	5	5.7	—

(a) Tasmanian total as a percentage of Australian total. (b) Retail sales by retailers. Excludes sales of motor vehicles, parts and petrol; building supplies; business machines and furniture; and agricultural machinery and supplies. (c) Based on State of usual residence. (d) Per 1,000 live births.

REGIONAL SUMMARY

	Unit	Greater Hobart and Southern	Northern	Mersey- Lyell	Tasmania
Area	km ²	25 521	19 935	22 507	67 964
Population at 30 June, 1999, estimate	no.	228 855	133 016	108 390	470 261
Births, 1998	no.	2 828	1 621	1 515	5 974
Deaths, 1998	no.	1 798	975	823	3 596
Labour Force, original, date					
Total employed	no.	94 800	56 600	46 000	197 500
Total unemployed	no.	10 800	4 500	4 800	20 200
Unemployment rate	%	10.2	7.4	9.5	9.3
Participation rate	%	58.2	57.6	61.7	58.8
Schools, 1999(a)					
Government	no.	100	57	59	216
Non-government	no.	32	17	16	65
Full time students, 1999(a)(b)					
Government					
Males	no.	15 529.8	9 254.0	7 867.3	32 651.1
Females	no.	14 785.4	9 291.5	7 650.5	31 727.4
Total	no.	30 315.2	18 545.5	15 517.8	64 378.5

For footnotes see end of table.

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REGIONAL SUMMARY — continued

	Unit	Greater Hobart and Southern	Northern	Mersey- Lyell	Tasmania
Full time students, 1999(a)(b) — (continued)					
Non-government					
Males	no.	5 866.0	2 474.0	2 047.4	10 387.4
Females	no.	6 170.8	2 375.1	1 979.7	10 525.6
Total	no.	12 036.8	4 849.1	4 027.1	20 913.0
Educational qualifications, 1996					
Census(c)					
Bachelor degree or higher(d)	no.	17 058	7 152	3 908	28 184
Undergraduate diploma	no.	5 893	3 268	2 181	11 374
Associate diploma	no.	3 775	1 902	1 466	7 184
Skilled vocational	no.	16 255	10 040	8 841	35 238
Basic vocational	no.	4 548	2 632	2 305	9 515
Agriculture					
Establishments with agricultural activity, 1998-99 season	no.	1 129	1 583	1 734	4 446
Total area of establishments	ha	744 493	855 423	327 938	1 927 854
Gross value of agricultural production, 1997-98p	\$m	147	242	286	675

For footnotes see end of table.

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REGIONAL SUMMARY — continued

	Unit	Greater Hobart and Southern	Northern	Mersey- Lyell	Tasmania
Business locations, Sept 1999					
Locations with manufacturing activity					
Less than 20 employees	no.	424	327	257	1 008
20 or more employees	no.	83	67	48	198
Locations with retail activity					
Less than 20 employees	no.	2 046	1 346	1 133	4 525
20 or more employees	no.	82	43	35	160
Building, 1998-99					
New dwelling units approved	no.	731	431	248	1 410
Value of all new residential buildings approved	\$'000	87 612	50 579	29 843	168 035
Value of all building approved	\$'000	199 614	83 883	59 083	342 580
Dwellings, 1996 Census(b)					
Total dwellings	no.	98 815	57 467	45 529	201 820
Occupied private dwellings	no.	85 255	49 759	40 183	175 197
Fully owned	no.	34 338	21 563	18 359	74 260

(a) Source: DEETYA & Tasmanian Department of Education, Community & Cultural Development. (b) Full time equivalents. (c) Total includes migratory statistical division. (d) Includes Higher degree, Postgraduate diploma and Bachelor degree.

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

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

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