

QUEENSLAND SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2022

Data Dictionary

Queensland

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Government

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Overview

This data dictionary complements Queensland Treasury's Environmental Social Governance (ESG) reporting and is intended to be read in conjunction with the Queensland Sustainability Report (QSR) Appendix A: ESG datasets. The purpose of this data dictionary is to provide additional detail on the metrics used in the QSR which is to complement other Queensland Public Sector publications including the 2021–22 Report on State Finances of the Queensland Government.

This data dictionary provides a full set of definitions and sources for the datasets that provide non-financial data for a broad range of relevant ESG factors.

For each of the 44 metrics in the data dictionary, the following information is provided (where applicable):

- Data items – the information provided within each indicator
- Sources – the agency responsible and the location where the data are obtained
- Update frequency – how often the data are updated
- Time series – the number of time periods the data are provided for
- Latest data – the latest time period available
- Next update – the expected date for the next time period update
- Definitions – a glossary of information pertaining to the indicator
- Data notes – additional notes relating to the indicator
- Data extraction details – information on how the data for each indicator was constructed. It is expected that readers following these steps will be able to reconstruct the data items within the indicator.

All data referenced in this data dictionary, and the companion spreadsheet, are specific to Queensland. Furthermore, all data items are publicly available or have been made available via the companion spreadsheet to provide transparency of Queensland Treasury's ESG reporting.

Metric 1: Net Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions

Data items:

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CO₂-e)
- Nitrous oxide (CO₂-e)
- Other (CO₂-e)
- Total direct carbon dioxide equivalent emissions
- Population (persons)

Sources:

CO₂ – Australian Government, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Australia's National Greenhouse Accounts, National Greenhouse Gas Inventory – UNFCCC classifications.

Population – Australian Bureau of Statistics, National, state and territory population, March 2022.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2013 to 2020

Latest data:

2020

Next update:

Mid-2023 (estimate)

Definitions:

Carbon dioxide equivalent: The most common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). Emissions from these gases are reported under the Kyoto Protocol and aggregated into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂-e) using factors called global warming potentials (GWPs).

IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Net emissions are the remaining gas released to the atmosphere after generation (the gross result of a process or activity), recovery (the diversion of emissions for use in a secondary process, such as power generation) and sinks (the process of removing carbon from the atmosphere) are taken into account.

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Total carbon dioxide equivalent emissions represent the state of Queensland's direct emissions. Direct emissions, or total emissions, are the emissions released to the atmosphere as a direct result of an activity within the state of Queensland.

Australia's National Greenhouse accounts (<https://www.greenhouseaccounts.climatechange.gov.au>) also provide information on industry indirect Scope 2 emissions. Industry emissions are captured within the greenhouse gas inventory and form part of the state's direct carbon dioxide equivalent emissions.

Data notes:

Total UNFCCC – Estimates are based on the IPCC classification system used to report Australia's greenhouse gas emission inventory under UNFCCC guidelines.

CO₂ is not the sole contributor to global warming, the greenhouse effects from Methane, Nitrous oxide and other gases have been included and expressed in terms of their respective CO₂ equivalent value (CO₂-e).

Gas emissions are calculated as the quantity of greenhouse gases emitted over the calendar year.

These estimates are compiled using the global warming potentials from the IPCC 5th Assessment Report.

2005 is the reference year. All emissions targets set by Queensland are based on emissions in the reference year.

The population estimates used for the 'per capita' calculations (denominator) are based on estimated resident population, as at 31 December (endpoint of calendar year).

Estimates of net emissions are revised each year.

Data extraction details:

CO₂ – <https://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/> (accessed 05/09/22)

- Location: Queensland
- Inventory year: View emission as a time series
- Sector: Total UNFCCC
- Gas: Select relevant gas

Population – <https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3101.0>

- Table: Population – states and territories (Quarterly population by sex, by state and territory, from June 1981 onwards)
- Series ID: A2060845L
- Time period: Use latest release to obtain December quarter

Metric 2: Sulphur dioxide emissions

Data items:

- Net Sulphur dioxide emissions

Source:

Australia's National Greenhouse Accounts, Emissions by state and territory, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2013 to 2020

Latest data:

2020

Next update:

Mid-2023 (estimate)

Data extraction details:

SO₂ – <https://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/> (accessed 06/09/22)

- Location: Queensland
- Inventory year: View emission as a time series
- Sector: Total UNFCCC
- Gas: Raw Gas / Precursor / Sulphur Dioxide

Metric 3: Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compound emissions

Data items:

- Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compound (NMVOC) emissions

Source:

Australia's National Greenhouse Accounts, Emissions by state and territory, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2013 to 2020

Latest data:

2020

Next update:

Mid-2023 (estimate)

Data extraction details:

NMVOC – <https://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/> (accessed 06/09/22)

- Location: Queensland
- Inventory year: View emission as a time series
- Sector: Total UNFCCC
- Gas: Raw Gas / Precursor / Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds

Metric 4: Renewable energy as a percentage of total energy consumed in Queensland

Data items:

- Renewable energy as per cent of total energy consumed in Queensland

Source:

Department of Energy and Public Works Annual Report 2021–22.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2016–17 to 2021–22

Latest data:

2021–22

Next update:

October 2023

Data notes:

This is the most current available data as at October 2022. The Government has not set annual targets for the 50% renewable energy target by 2030. Output of renewable energy generation on an annual basis is a market outcome and can vary year-to-year depending on a range of factors including electricity demand, the rate of deployment of projects and climatic variations (for example, resulting in higher or lower solar/wind/water resources availability).

Data extraction details:

https://www.epw.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0016/33037/epw-annual-report-2021-2022.pdf

- Department of Energy and Public Works Annual Report 2021–22, page 17

Metric 5: Electricity generation by fuel type (non-renewable and renewable), financial year

Data items:

- Black coal
- Natural gas
- Oil products
- Total non-renewable electricity generation
- Bagasse, wood
- Biogas
- Wind
- Hydro
- Large-scale solar PV
- Small-scale solar PV
- Geothermal
- Total renewable electricity generation
- Renewable electricity generation (as a per cent of total generation)
- Total electricity generation

Source:

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Australian Energy Update, 2022.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2013–14 to 2020–21

Latest data:

2020–21

Next update:

June 2023 (estimate)

Definitions:

Off-grid generation: Electricity generation not connected to the National Electricity Market (NEM). Off-grid is often referred to as a stand-alone power system (SAPS).

Data notes:

These statistics cover all electricity generation in Queensland. This includes generation by power plants, and by businesses and households for their own use. It also includes both On-grid and Off-grid generation.

Estimates for small-scale solar data for the latest published year are subject to revision with reporting of installations taking up to 12-months.

These estimates are subject to revisions.

The table provides total electricity generation in Queensland, by fuel type, and includes off-grid systems and generation by businesses and households for their own use. These figures are different to the metric used for reporting against Queensland's 50% renewable energy target by 2030 (Metric 4). The Queensland Government currently reports a measure of renewable energy generation in Queensland as a proportion of electricity consumption within Queensland (excluding exports) i.e. an estimate of the proportion of electricity consumed in Queensland that is generated from renewable sources.

Australian Energy Statistics will provide preliminary estimates for the previous financial year (published approximately May each year). These estimates are later revised in the Australian Energy Update (published approximately September each year).

Data extraction details:

<https://www.energy.gov.au/publications/australian-energy-update-2022>

- Table O: Australian electricity generation, by state and territory, by fuel type, physical units
- QLD FY

Metric 6: Electricity generation by fuel type (non-renewable and renewable), calendar year

Data items:

- Black coal
- Natural gas
- Oil products
- Total non-renewable electricity generation
- Biomass
- Wind
- Hydro
- Large-scale solar PV
- Small-scale solar PV
- Geothermal
- Total renewable electricity generation
- Renewable electricity generation (as a per cent of total generation)
- Total electricity generation

Source:

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Australian Energy Update, 2022.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2015 to 2021

Latest data:

2021

Next update:

June 2023 (estimate)

Definitions:

Off-grid generation: Electricity generation not connected to the National Electricity Market (NEM). Off-grid is often referred to as a stand-alone power system (SAPS).

Data notes:

These statistics cover all electricity generation in Queensland. This includes generation by power plants, and by businesses and households for their own use, in all states and territories. It also includes both On-grid and Off-grid generation.

Estimates for small-scale solar data for the latest published year are subject to revision with reporting of installations taking up to 12-months.

These estimates are subject to revisions.

The table provides total electricity generation in Queensland, by fuel type, and includes off-grid systems and generation by businesses and households for their own use. These figures are different to the metric used for reporting against Queensland's 50% renewable energy target by 2030 (Metric 4). The Queensland Government currently reports a measure of renewable energy generation in Queensland as a proportion of electricity consumption within Queensland (excluding exports) i.e. an estimate of the proportion of electricity consumed in Queensland that is generated from renewable sources.

Australian Energy Statistics will provide preliminary estimates for the previous financial year (published approximately May each year). These estimates are later revised in the Australian Energy Update (published approximately September each year).

Data extraction details:

<https://www.energy.gov.au/publications/australian-energy-update-2022>

- Table O: Australian electricity generation, by state and territory, by fuel type, physical units
- QLD CY

Metric 7: Primary energy consumption by fuel type, Gross State Product (GSP), population and energy intensity

Data items:

- Coal
- Oil
- Gas
- Renewables
- Total
- Population
- GSP

Source:

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Australian Energy Update, 2022.

Population – Australian Bureau of Statistics, National, state and territory population, March 2022.

GSP – Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2021–22.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2013–14 to 2020–21

Latest data:

2020–21

Next update:

September 2023

Definitions:

Primary energy: The forms of energy obtained directly from nature, involving only the extraction or collection of the energy source. They include non-renewable fuels such as coal, natural gas, crude oil and condensate, and naturally occurring LPG. They also include renewable fuels such as wood, bagasse, landfill gas, hydroelectricity, wind energy and solar energy. Primary energy excludes energy resulting from transforming fuels (such as electricity and petroleum products).

Gross state product (GSP): GSP is defined equivalently to gross domestic product (GDP) but refers to production within a state or territory rather than to the nation as a whole.

Renewables on a per capita basis: The ratio of renewables to population.

Energy consumption per capita: The ratio of energy consumption to population.

Energy intensity: The ratio of energy consumption to GSP.

Energy productivity: The ratio of GSP to energy consumption.

Data notes:

These estimates are subject to revisions.

The table provides total electricity consumption in Queensland, by fuel type, and includes off-grid systems and generation by businesses and households for their own use. These figures are different to the metric used for reporting against Queensland's 50% renewable energy target by 2030 (Metric 4). The Queensland Government currently reports a measure of renewable energy generation in Queensland as a proportion of electricity consumption within Queensland (excluding exports) i.e. an estimate of the proportion of electricity consumed in Queensland that is generated from renewable sources.

The population estimates used for the 'per capita' calculations (denominator) are based on estimated resident population, as at 30 June (endpoint of financial year).

GSP data are chain volume measures, original series, reference year is 2020–21.

Data extraction details:

Energy consumption – <https://www.energy.gov.au/publications/australian-energy-update-2022>

- Table C: Australian energy consumption, by state and territory, by fuel, energy
- QLD

Population – <https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3101.0>

- Table: Population – states and territories (Quarterly population by sex, by state and territory, from June 1981 onwards)
- Series ID: A2060845L
- Time period: Always use latest release to obtain June quarter

GSP – <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/economy/national-accounts/australian-national-accounts-state-accounts/latest-release>

- Table 4. Expenditure, income and industry components of gross state product, Queensland, chain volume measures and current prices
- Series ID: A2336348T
- Time period: Always use latest release to obtain financial year data

Metric 8: Electricity consumption by industry and residential

Data items:

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining
- Manufacturing
- Electricity supply
- Gas supply
- Water supply, sewerage and drainage services
- Construction
- Transport, postal and warehousing
- Commercial and services
- Residential
- Total

Source:

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Australian Energy Update, 2022.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2013-14 to 2020-21

Latest data:

2020-21

Next update:

September 2023

Definitions:

Commercial and services industry includes the following ANZSIC divisions:

- F = Wholesale Trade
- G = Retail Trade
- H = Accommodation and Food Services
- J = Information Media and Telecommunications
- K = Financial and Insurance Services
- L = Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services
- M = Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
- N = Administrative and Support Services
- O = Public Administration and Safety
- P = Education and Training
- Q = Health Care and Social Assistance
- R = Arts and Recreation Services
- S = Other Services

Data extraction details:

<https://www.energy.gov.au/publications/australian-energy-update-2022>

- Table F: Australian energy consumption, by state and territory, by industry and by fuel, energy units
- QLD

Metric 9a: Flora and fauna species rated either vulnerable, endangered, or extinct in the wild (threatened species)

Data items:

- Extinct in the Wild
- Endangered
- Vulnerable
- Total

Source:

Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 and the Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020, current as at 8 April 2022 (unpublished data).

Update frequency:

Ad-hoc

Time series:

As at 8 April 2022

Latest data:

8 April 2022

Next update:

December 2022 (estimate)

Data notes:

Extinct and Critically Endangered are listed as classes of threatened species under the Nature Conservation Act 1992.

Data extraction details:

Data are available upon request from the Manager of Threatened Fauna Species in the Wildlife and Threatened Species Operations section at the Queensland Department of Environment and Science.

Metric 9b: Flora and fauna threatened species by wildlife

Data items:

- Total threatened species by wildlife

Source:

Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006 (unpublished data).

Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 and the Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020, current as at 8 April 2022 (unpublished data).

Update frequency:

Ad-hoc

Time series:

As at 20-Sep-19, 30-Apr-21, and 8-Apr-22

Latest data:

8 April 2022

Next update:

December 2022 (estimate)

Data notes:

20-Sep-19: Extinct and Critically Endangered are listed as classes of threatened species under the Nature Conservation Act 1992. However, for this data there are no species listed in the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006 under either of these classes.

Data for 20-Sep-19 are under the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006.

Data for 30-Apr-21 and 8-Apr-22 are under the Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 and the Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020.

Data extraction details:

Data are available upon request from the Manager of Threatened Fauna Species in the Wildlife and Threatened Species Operations section at the Queensland Department of Environment and Science.

Metric 10: Agricultural and forestry land

Data items:

- Land area used for crops
- Land area used for grazing
- Land area used for forestry
- Land area used for other agriculture
- Total land area used for agriculture
- Agricultural land area as a per cent of total land area

Source:

2014–15 to 2016–17: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Land Management and Farming in Australia, various years.

2017–18 to 2020–21: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Agricultural Commodities, Australia, various years.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014–15 to 2020–21

Latest data:

2020–21

Next update:

Mid-2023 (estimate)

Definitions:

Area for cropping includes vegetables, fruit, nuts, rice, cotton, sugar cane, grapevines, nurseries and land left fallow between crops.

Area for grazing includes land spelled between stock rotations.

Area for other purposes includes feedlots, piggery and poultry sheds.

Data notes:

Agricultural land area are as at 30 June.

Land area of 1730171.2 km² sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Data extraction details:

2020-21 - <https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/7121.0>

- Agricultural commodities, Australia and state/territory and ASGS regions - 2020-21
- Series:
 - Land use - Land mainly used for crops - Area
 - Land use - Land mainly used for grazing - Total area
 - Land use - Land mainly used for forestry (including plantation and native forest) - Total area
 - Land use - Land mainly used for other agricultural purposes - Area
 - Land use - Land mainly used for agricultural production - Total area

Metric 11: International Agricultural Exports

Data items:

- International Agriculture Exports

Source:

Queensland Government Statisticians Office, Overseas exports by industry 4-digit ANZSIC 2006 edition, June 2022 (based on ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, unpublished data)

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014-15 to 2021-22p

Latest data:

2021-22p

Next update:

November 2023 (estimate)

Data notes:

p = preliminary (as at June 2022 release)

Data extraction details:

<https://www.qgso.qld.gov.au/statistics/theme/economy/international-trade/exports#current-release-overseas-exports-industry-4-digit-anzsic-2006-country-dest-qld-state-territory>

- ANZSIC06 2-digit industry of "01 Agriculture".

Metric 12: Forest conversions

Data items:

- Annual area of primary forest converted
- Annual area of secondary forest converted
- Annual area of identified regrowth
- Net clearing of forests (conversions identified less regrowth)

Source:

Australian Government, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.

Update frequency:

Annual

Time series:

2013 to 2020

Latest data:

2020

Next update:

Mid-2023 (estimate)

Definitions:

Forest conversions: The clearing of natural forests (deforestation) to use the land for another purpose.

Net clearing: Conversions identified minus regrowth.

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Data notes:

100 hectares is equivalent to 1 square kilometre.

Data extraction details:

<https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/ageis-activity-table-1990-2020-lulucf.xlsx>

- Table detail: Activity Table 1990–2020 - LULUCF
- Table 7

Metric 13: Forest area by forest type

Data items:

- National Park land area
- State Forest land area
- Timber Reserve land area
- Forest Reserve land area
- Total protected land area

Source:

Queensland Department of Environment and Science, Protected Areas of Queensland.

Update frequency:

Ad-hoc

Time series:

2018, 2020, 2021 and 2022

Latest data:

2022

Next update:

Mid-2023 (estimate)

Definitions:

Albers equal-area projection (Albers projection) is a conic, equal area map projection that uses two standard parallels. Although scale and shape are not preserved, distortion is minimal between the standard parallels.

Data notes:

Based on a GIS calculated cartesian area.

GIS calculations referenced to GDA94 / Australian Albers (EPSG:3577).

Based on protected areas located above mean sea level only.

Protected areas are based on the Estate Type.

Data are current to 1 May 2018, 5 June 2020, 26 July 2021 and 28 March 2022.

National Parks includes Regional Parks.

Data extraction details:

<https://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/custom/detail.page?fid=%7b07E360E3-A191-4C24-9671-1471362F0B1B%7d>

- MapInfo TAB – MITAB - .tab

Metric 14: Physical water supply by water type

Data items:

- Self-extracted
- Distributed
- Wastewater
- Reuse
- Return flows
- Total supply

Source:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Water Account, 2022.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014–15 to 2020–21

Latest data:

2020–21

Next update:

October 2023 (estimate)

Definitions:

Self-extracted refers to water that is extracted directly from the environment. Possible sources include surface water (e.g. rivers and lakes), ground water, and desalinated sea water.

Distributed refers to water transferred from one economic unit to another where an economic transaction occurs. Notable examples include mains water and irrigation channels. It excludes reuse water.

Reuse represents the transformation of wastewater into another economic product that is distributed throughout the economy. Typically, but not always, reuse water is non-potable.

Return flows represents the return of water from economic units to the environment.

Data extraction details:

<https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/environment/environmental-management/water-account-australia/latest-release>

- Table 5. Physical Supply and Use, by Water Type, Queensland

Metric 15: Physical water use by customer category

Data items:

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining
- Manufacturing
- Water supply, sewerage and drainage services
- Total Industry
- Households
- Environment
- Total use

Source:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Water Account, 2022.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014–15 to 2020–21

Latest data:

2020–21

Next update:

October 2023 (estimate)

Data notes:

Other industries is calculated as the difference between the total industry amount and the listed industries above it.

Data extraction details:

<https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/environment/environmental-management/water-account-australia/latest-release>

- Table 5. Physical Supply and Use, by Water Type, Queensland

Metric 16: Marine park area

Data items:

- Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park area
- Moreton Bay Marine Park area
- Great Sandy Marine Park area
- Total Marine Park area

Source:

Queensland Department of Environment and Science.

Update frequency:

Ad-hoc

Time series:

2022

Latest data:

2022

Next update:

Mid-2023 (estimate)

Data extraction details:

Marine park area – Data were obtained directly from the Marine Policy unit in the Queensland Department of Environment and Science (e: Marine.Policy@des.qld.gov.au) (obtained on 1 June 2022)

Metric 17: Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 and PM 10) air pollution

Data items:

- PM 2.5
- PM 10

Source:

Australian Government, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Australia's National Greenhouse Accounts, National Greenhouse Gas Inventory – UNFCCC classifications.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2013 to 2020

Latest data:

2020

Next update:

Mid-2023 (estimate)

Definitions:

IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Net emissions are the remaining gas released to the atmosphere after generation (the gross result of a process or activity), recovery (the diversion of emissions for use in a secondary process, such as power generation) and sinks (the process of removing carbon from the atmosphere) are taken into account.

PM stands for Particulate Matter. PM2.5 and PM10 are minute particles present in the air and exposure to them is very harmful to one's health. When the level of these particles increases they penetrate deeply into the lungs, health impacts such as breathing problems, burning or sensation in the eyes can occur.

PM2.5 refers to atmospheric particulate matter that has a diameter of 2.5 micrometres or less, which is about 3% of the diameter of human hair, so small that they can only be detected with the help of an electron microscope. PM10 are particles with a diameter of 10 micrometres or less.

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Data notes:

Total UNFCCC: Estimates are based on the IPCC classification system used to report Australia's greenhouse gas emission inventory under UNFCCC guidelines.

These estimates are compiled using the global warming potentials from the IPCC 5th Assessment Report.

Gas emissions are calculated as the quantity of greenhouse gases emitted over the calendar year.

Emissions are revised each year.

Data extraction details:

<https://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/> (accessed 05/09/22)

- Location: Queensland
- Inventory year: View emission as a time series
- Sectors: Total UNFCCC
- Gas: raw gas / Short-lived Climate Forcers / PM 2.5/PM 10 (1st level of gas tree)

Metric 18: Waste Management

Data items:

- Waste recovered
- Total waste
- Population

Source:

Waste - Queensland Government, June 2022.

Population – Australian Bureau of Statistics, National, state and territory population, March 2022.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2013–14 to 2020–21

Latest data:

2020–21

Next update:

June 2023 (estimate)

Definitions:

Headline waste streams (including municipal solid waste, commercial and industrial waste, and construction and demolition waste) form the basis of state and federal waste targets and reporting.

Waste recovered is waste that has been diverted from landfill. It includes material that has been recycled, reprocessed or stockpiled for future use.

Data notes:

The population estimates used for the 'per capita' calculations (denominator) are based on estimated resident population, as at 30 June (endpoint of financial year).

Waste includes incoming interstate waste.

Movement of wastes can be found here:

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/management/waste/recovery/data-reports/recycling-waste#section-movement>

Data extraction details:

Waste - <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/management/waste/recovery/data-reports/recycling-waste>

- Open data sources / Headline waste generation in Queensland 2012 to 2021

Population – <https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3101.0>

- Table: Population – states and territories (Quarterly population by sex, by state and territory, from June 1981 onwards)
- Series ID: A2060845L

Time period: Always use latest release to obtain June quarter

Metric 19: Percentage of Year 7 children achieving at or above the national minimum standards for reading

Data items:

- Per cent of Year 7 children achieving at or above the national minimum standard for reading

Source:

Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority, NAPLAN results, various years.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014 to 2021

Latest data:

2021

Next update:

March 2023 (estimate)

Definitions:

The *national minimum standards* describe some of the skills and understandings students can generally demonstrate at their year of schooling, in a specific subject area or domain.

National Assessment Program: Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) is a point-in-time assessment that allows parents to see how their child is progressing against national standards in literacy and numeracy over time.

Data notes:

Education ministers made the decision to cancel NAPLAN in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Data extraction details:

<https://reports.acara.edu.au/Home/Results#results>

- Year level – Year 7
- Domain – Reading
- Subgroup – [none]
- Jurisdiction – Qld
- Data item – At or above national minimum standard (%)

Metric 20: Percentage of persons aged 20 to 64 years with a non-school qualification

Data items:

- Per cent of persons aged 20 to 64 years with a non-school qualification

Source:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Survey of Education and Work, May 2022.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

May 2015 to May 2022

Latest data:

May 2022

Next update:

November 2023 (estimate)

Definitions:

Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the Postgraduate Degree level, Master Degree level, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate level, Bachelor Degree level, Advanced Diploma and Diploma level, and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. School level qualifications obtained through institutions other than primary and secondary schools (such as TAFE) are not included. Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school study.

Data notes:

Data may be randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Data extraction details:

<https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/6227.0>

- 13. Non-school qualifications, Table 25 (time series)

Metric 21: School participation rates for students aged 12 to 18 years

Data items:

- School participation rates for students aged 12 to 18 years

Source:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Schools, 2021.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014 to 2021

Latest data:

2021

Next update:

February 2023 (estimate)

Data extraction details:

<https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/education/schools/latest-release>

- Table 66a Capped School Participation Rates for students Aged 6-19 Years, 2011-2021

Metric 22: Main destination of Year 12 completers

Data items:

- Main destination of Year 12 completers

Source:

Queensland Department of Education, Next Step Year 12 Completers survey, various years.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014 to 2021

Latest data:

2021

Next update:

August 2023 (estimate)

Definitions:

NILFT: Not in the labour force (that is not employed and not seeking work), education or training.

Data extraction details:

<https://alt-qed.qed.qld.gov.au/publications/reports/statistics/schooling/learning-outcomes/next-step/year-12-completers>

- 2005-2021 state-wide data

Metric 23: Pupil-Teacher ratio, Primary and Secondary School

Data items:

- Pupil-Teacher ratio, Primary School
- Pupil-Teacher ratio, Secondary School

Source:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Schools, 2021.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014 to 2021

Latest data:

2021

Next update:

February 2023 (estimate)

Data extraction details:

<https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/education/schools/latest-release>

- Table 53a Student (FTE) to Teaching Staff (FTE) Ratios, 2006-2021

Metric 24: Expenditure per child in government funded schools

Data items:

- Australian Government payments for school education services per FTE student
- Queensland Government recurrent expenditure per FTE student
- Total recurrent expenditure per FTE student

Source:

Productivity Commission, Report on Government Services, 2022.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2012–13 to 2019–20

Latest data:

2019–20

Next update:

June 2023

Definitions:

Full-time equivalent (FTE): The FTE of a full-time student is 1.0. The method of converting part time student numbers into FTEs is based on the student's workload compared with the workload usually undertaken by a full-time student.

Government funded schools include primary schools, secondary schools and special schools funded by government.

Data notes:

Time series financial data are adjusted to 2019–20 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2019–20 = 100).

Expenditure is tabled as \$ per FTE student.

Based on accrual accounting.

Data include user cost of capital. Depreciation and user cost of capital expenses relating to government schools have been attributed to States/Territories based on ownership of the underlying assets. A portion of these assets will have been acquired through Australian Government capital contributions, with states and territories responsible for maintenance costs.

Australian Government expenditure data in this table only includes payments to state and territory governments for school education services.

Expenditure includes Australian, state and territory government expenditure on government schools. Funding from sources other than government is not included.

Australian Government payments exclude capital grants.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data extraction details:

<https://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services>

- 4 School education data tables
- Table – Table 4A.14

Metric 25: Available beds per 1000 people, Public hospitals (including psychiatric)

Data items:

- Available beds per 1000 people in public hospitals (including psychiatric)

Source:

Productivity Commission, Report on Government Services, 2022.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2012–13 to 2019–20

Latest data:

2019–20

Next update:

Early 2023 (estimate)

Data extraction details:

<https://www.pc.gov.au/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2022/health/public-hospitals>

- 12 Public hospitals data tables
- Table 12A.4

Metric 26: Emergency department presentations

Data items:

- Emergency department presentations
- Presentations per 1,000 persons

Source:

AIHW, Australian hospital statistics, Emergency department care (various years).
Australian Bureau of Statistics, National, state and territory population, March 2022.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014–15 to 2020–21

Latest data:

2020–21

Next update:

December 2022 (estimate)

Data notes:

Per 1,000 population is calculated using the Estimated Resident Population by States and Territories June quarter counts from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, divided by 1,000.

Data extraction details:

2020-21 - <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports-data/myhospitals/sectors/emergency-department-care>

- Emergency department care 2020-21 data
- Table 2.2

2018-19 - <https://www.aihw.gov.au/getmedia/6f15c095-e669-428c-9cef-a887cb65f3b0/Emergency-department-care-2018-19.xlsx.aspx>

- Emergency department care 2018–19 data tables
- Table 2.2

Population - <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release>

- Table: Population – states and territories (Quarterly population by sex, by state and territory, from June 1981 onwards)
- Series ID: A2060845L
- Time period: Use latest release to obtain June quarter

Metric 27: Acute separations, same day and overnight, public and private hospitals

Data items:

- Acute separations, same day and overnight, public and private hospitals

Source:

AIHW, Australian hospital statistics, Admitted patients (various years).

Australian Bureau of Statistics, National, state and territory population, March 2022.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014–15 to 2020–21

Latest data:

2020–21

Next update:

June 2023 (estimate)

Data notes:

For the acute separations per 1,000 population, population per 1,000 persons are calculated using the Estimated Resident Population by States and Territories June quarter counts from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, divided by 1,000. The number of acute separations is then divided by the 1,000 population figure calculated.

Data extraction details:

2020-21 - <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports-data/myhospitals/sectors/admitted-patients>

- Admitted patient care 2020–21 2 How much admitted patient activity?
- 2020-21: Table 2.14 and Table 2.16

2018-19 - <https://www.aihw.gov.au/getmedia/ea374b75-5eb5-419a-8c04-f98f4cb84f8f/admitted-patient-care-2018-19-chapter-2-tables.xlsx.aspx>

- Admitted patient care 2018-19 2: How much activity
- 2018-19: Table 2.11 and Table 2.13.

Population - <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release>

- Table: Population – states and territories (Quarterly population by sex, by state and territory, from June 1981 onwards)
- Series ID: A2060845L
- Time period: Use latest release to obtain June quarter

Metric 28: Public hospital workforce - average full-time equivalent (FTE) per 1,000 population

Data items:

- FTE of salaried medical officers per 1,000 persons
- FTE of Nurses per 1,000 persons
- FTE of Diagnostic and allied health per 1,000 persons
- Total selected public hospital workforce per 1,000 persons

Source:

Productivity Commission, Report on Government Services, 2022.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2015–16 to 2019–20

Latest data:

2019–20

Next update:

February 2023

Definitions:

Full-time equivalent (FTE) is an employee's scheduled hours divided by the employer's hours for a full-time workweek.

Data notes:

Latest data are 2019–20 (released in 2022 report).

Staff per 1000 persons are calculated from Australian Bureau of Statistics population data at 31 December. Population data used to derive rates are revised to the final 2016 Census rebased estimates and projections.

Where average FTE staff numbers are not available for a financial year, staff numbers on the last day of the financial year are used (for example, 30 June 2019, for 2018–19). Staff contracted to provide products (rather than labour) are not included.

Data prior to 2015–16 are not comparable with recent years.

Queensland pathology services staff employed by the state pathology service are not included.

Data extraction details:

<https://www.pc.gov.au/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2022/health/public-hospitals>

- 12 Public hospitals data tables.xlsx
- Table 12A.9

Metric 29: Prevalence of overweight adults and children

Data items:

- Overweight adult/children males
- Overweight adult/children females
- Overweight adult/children persons
- Obese adult/children males
- Obese adult/children females
- Obese adult/children persons
- Overweight or obese adult/children males
- Overweight or obese adult/children females
- Overweight or obese adult/children persons

Source:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, National Health Survey (various editions).

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Health Survey: Updated Results, 2011–12.

Update frequency:

3-yearly

Time series:

2011–12, 2014–15 and 2017–18

Latest data:

2017–18

Next update:

December 2022 (estimate)

Definitions:

Adults are defined as persons aged 18 years and over.

Body Mass Index (BMI): A simple index of weight-for-height, or the weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in metres.

Children are defined as persons aged 2 to 17 years.

Obese adult: Body Mass Index (BMI) is 30 kg/m² or more.

Overweight adult: Body Mass Index (BMI) is 25 kg/m² or more to less than 30 kg/m².

Overweight and obese children: In children, there are different cut-offs for BMI categories (underweight/normal combined, overweight or obese) for males and females. These categories differ to the categories used in the adult BMI classification and follow the scale provided in Cole TJ, Bellizzi MC, Flegal KM and Dietz WH, Establishing a standard definition for child overweight and obesity worldwide: international survey, BMJ 2000; 320. For more information refer to the ABS website.

Data notes:

In 2014–15, 37.7% of respondents aged 2–17 years and over did not have their height, weight or both measured. For these respondents, imputation was used to obtain height, weight and BMI scores.

For children, appropriate Body Mass Index (BMI) is also a function of their age, in addition to weight-for-height (at the 95th percentile, a child is classified as 'overweight').

BMI charts source: <https://bmicalculatoraustralia.com> - BMI Chart for Kids & Teens (Boys), BMI Chart for Kids & Teens (Girls).

The sum of components may not add to totals due to random adjustments by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to avoid the release of confidential data.

In 2011–12 percentages for children were calculated by summing the age group estimates and dividing by the sum of the total measured estimates for these age groups.

Data extraction details:

2017-18: <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/health/health-conditions-and-risks/national-health-survey-state-and-territory-findings/2017-18>

- Table 22: Queensland
- Adults: Table 8.3
- Children: Table 16.3

2014-15: <https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4364.0.55.0012014-15?OpenDocument>

- Table 22: Queensland
- Adults: Table_8_3
- Children: Table_16_3

2011-12: <https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4364.0.55.0032011-2012?OpenDocument>

- Table 5 Body Mass Index by age and sex – Australia, states and territories
- Adults and Children: Table_5_4

Metric 30: Infant mortality rate

Data items:

- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

Source:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Deaths, Australia, 2021.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014 to 2021

Latest data:

2021

Next update:

September 2023

Definitions:

Infant mortality rate: The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a specified period per 1,000 live births in the same period.

Data notes:

Calendar year data are based on year of registration.

Number of deaths registered during the calendar year, including deaths of persons whose place of usual residence was overseas. Deaths of Australian residents that occurred outside Australia are not included.

Data extraction details:

<https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/deaths-australia/2021>

- Infant deaths and infant mortality rates, Year of registration, Age at death, Sex, States, Territories and Australia
 - Measure – Infant mortality rate
 - Sex – Persons
 - Region – Queensland
 - Infant age – All infant deaths

Metric 31: Life expectancy

Data items:

- Life expectancy of males
- Life expectancy of females

Source:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, various editions.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2012–2014 to 2019–2021

Latest data:

2019–2021

Next update:

November 2023 (estimate)

Definitions:

Life expectancy at birth: The average number of years that a newborn baby could expect to live, assuming current age-specific death rates are experienced through his/her lifetime.

Data extraction details:

<https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3302.0.55.001>

- Table 2: Life tables, statistical area level 4 - 2015-2017 to 2019-2021
- Table_2.1

<https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/life-tables/2018-2020>

- Table 2: Life tables, statistical area level 4 - 2010-2012 to 2018-2020
- Table_2.1

Metric 32: Life expectancy - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Queenslanders (First Nations peoples)

Data items:

- Life expectancy – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males
- Life expectancy – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females

Source:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, various editions.

Update frequency:

5-yearly

Time series:

2005–2007, 2010–2012 and 2015–2017

Latest data:

2015–2017

Next update:

Mid 2023 (estimate)

Definitions:

Life expectancy at birth: The average number of years that a newborn baby could expect to live, assuming current age-specific death rates are experienced through his/her lifetime.

Data extraction details:

<https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3302.0.55.003>

- Table 1: Life tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, selected states and territory and Australia - 2015–2017
 - Table_1.4
 - Column: ex years
 - Row: 0

Metric 33: Age dependency ratio

Data items:

- Aged dependency ratio (labour force 15–64 years)
- Aged dependency ratio (labour force total)

Source:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, September 2022.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014–15 to 2021–22

Latest data:

2021–22

Next update:

August 2023 (estimate)

Definitions:

Age dependency ratio: Civilian population aged 65 years and over as a percentage of persons in the labour force. The civilian population aged 65 years and over includes those still in the labour force.

ASGS: Australian Statistical Geography Standard.

Civilian population: All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except:

- members of the permanent defence forces;
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts;
- overseas residents in Australia; and
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Labour force: People who were employed or unemployed.

Data notes:

Civilian population and labour force estimates are based on 12-month averages of monthly data.

Data extraction details:

<https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/6291.0.55.001>

- RM1 - Labour force status by age, labour market region (ASGS) and sex, October 1998 onwards
- Data 1

Metric 34: Percentage of women appointed to government boards

Data items:

- The percentage of women appointed to Queensland Government boards each year

Source:

Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General Annual Report 2021–22.

Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General Annual Report 2020–21.

Queensland Department of Child Safety, Youth and Women 2018–19 Annual Report.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2017–18 to 2021–22

Latest data:

2021–22

Next update:

October 2023

Definitions:

Women appointed to Queensland Government boards considers all significant appointments made on the 'Queensland Register of Appointees' in the financial year. This does not consider any 'out of scope' government bodies and positions.

The following are considered 'out of scope':

- (i) Bodies established to meet inter-jurisdictional agreements;
- (ii) Full-time or part-time statutory office holders;
- (iii) Courts and tribunals; and
- (iv) Government and non-government ex-officio positions.

Data notes:

Data for the percentage of women appointed to Queensland Government boards has been sourced from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. The percentage relates to new appointments and re-appointments. It does not assess the total percentage of women on Queensland Government boards.

Financial year data based on annual report data.

Data extraction details:

2021–22 - <https://www.publications.qld.gov.au/ckan-publications-attachments-prod/resources/c4ac7c8b-dd11-48e2-a8bb-650866f371fa/djag-annual-report-2021-22.pdf?ETag=2fdccf70e3e84e4762de5d8029853594>

- Annual Report Department of Justice and Attorney-General: 2021–22, page 162

2020–21 - <https://www.publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/c8b94814-6361-45f0-acd5-19c94b1a2997/resource/150d6dc0-f986-4b43-afb-b9ec96ef920e/download/djag-annual-report-2020-21.pdf>

- Annual Report Department of Justice and Attorney-General: 2020–21, page 150

2017–18 and 2018–19 - <https://www.publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/384eb19f-8ddf-45f9-ba92-b2a36eb859ca/resource/f8b6e395-37d5-4870-8e6d-18051489f33e/download/2018-19-annual-report.pdf>

- Annual Report Department of Child Safety, Youth and Women: 2018–19, page 32

Metric 35: Percentage of persons aged 25 to 64 years who were employed, by Indigenous status

Data items:

- Percentage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 25 to 64 years who were employed
- Percentage of Non-Indigenous persons aged 25 to 64 years who were employed

Source:

Australian Government Productivity Commission, Closing the Gap website; Australian Census of Population and Housing, 1991–2016.

Update frequency:

5-yearly

Time series:

1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016

Latest data:

2016

Next update:

March 2023 (estimate)

Definitions:

Percentage employed: The ratio of employment to population, referred to as the employment rate.

Data notes:

Calculations exclude the population whose labour force status was 'not stated'; and overseas visitors.
Counts are based on a person aged 25 to 64 years of age by place of usual residence.

Data extraction details:

<https://www.closingthegap.gov.au/strong-economic-participation-and-development-people-and-their-communities> (as at 14 Oct 2022)

- Strong economic participation and development of people and communities data tables
- Table CtG84.1

Metric 36: Research and Experimental Development (R&D) expenditure, Businesses

Data items:

- Expenditure on business R&D
- GSP
- Expenditure on business R&D as a per cent of GSP

Source:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Research and Experimental Development, Businesses, Australia, various years.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2021–22.

Update frequency:

Biennial

Time series:

2011–12 to 2019–20

Latest data:

2019–20

Next update:

Unknown

Definitions:

Gross state product (GSP): GSP is defined equivalently to gross domestic product (GDP) but refers to production within a state or territory rather than to the nation as a whole.

Research and experimental development (R&D): Systematic investigation or experimentation involving innovation or technical risk, the outcome of which is new knowledge, with or without a specific practical application, or new or improved products, processes, materials, devices or services. R&D activity extends to modifications to existing products/processes. R&D activity ceases and pre-production begins when work is no longer experimental.

Data notes:

Data are current prices.

Data extraction details:

R&D Business – <https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/8104.0>

- Business expenditure on R&D, summary statistics, 2019–20
- Table – Table_1

GSP – <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/economy/national-accounts/australian-national-accounts-state-accounts/latest-release>

- Table 1. Gross state product, chain volume measures and current prices
- Series ID – A2336322V

Metric 37: Research and Experimental Development (R&D), Government and Private Non-Profit Organisations (NPO)

Data items:

- Expenditure on government and private NPO R&D
- GSP
- Expenditure on government and private NPO R&D as a per cent of GSP

Source:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Research and Experimental Development, Government and Private Non-Profit Organisations, Australia, various years.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2021–22.

Update frequency:

Biennial

Time series:

2012–13 to 2020–21

Latest data:

2020–21

Next update:

Unknown

Definitions:

Gross state product (GSP): GSP is defined equivalently to gross domestic product (GDP) but refers to production within a state or territory rather than to the nation as a whole.

Research and experimental development (R&D): Systematic investigation or experimentation involving innovation or technical risk, the outcome of which is new knowledge, with or without a specific practical application, or new or improved products, processes, materials, devices or services. R&D activity extends to modifications to existing products/processes. R&D activity ceases and pre-production begins when work is no longer experimental.

Data notes:

Data are current prices.

Government expenditure includes Commonwealth, and State expenditure.

Data extraction details:

R&D Gov – <https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/8109.0>

- Government expenditure on R&D, summary statistics, 2020–21
- Table_1

R&D NPO – <https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/8109.0>

- Private non-profit expenditure on R&D, summary statistics, 2020–21
- Table_1

GSP – <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/economy/national-accounts/australian-national-accounts-state-accounts/latest-release>

- Table 1. Gross state product, chain volume measures and current prices
- Series ID – A2336322V

Metric 38: Selected labour force statistics

Data items:

- Labour force participation rate (persons aged 15 to 64 years)
- Gap between male and female labour force participation rates (persons aged 15 to 64 years)
- Unemployment rate (persons aged 15 to 64 years)
- Youth unemployment rate (persons aged 15 to 24 years)

Source:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, September 2022.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014–15 to 2021–22

Latest data:

2021–22

Next update:

July 2023 (estimate)

Definitions:

Labour force participation rate: Labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 to 64 years.

Difference between male and female labour force participation rate: The male participation rate minus the female participation rate.

Unemployment rate: The number of unemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Data notes:

Financial year data based on 12-month averages of original data.

Data extraction details:

<https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/6291.0.55.001>

- RM1 - Labour force status by age, labour market region (ASGS) and sex, October 1998 onwards
- Data 1

Metric 39: Equivalised disposable household income

Data items:

- Mean income per week - adjusted lowest income quintile
- Mean income per week - all persons
- Lowest income quintile mean income as a per cent of all households mean income

Source:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2019–20.

Update frequency:

Biennial

Time series:

2007–08 to 2019–20

Latest data:

2019–20

Next update:

April 2024

Definitions:

Household disposable income: The total income of a household (wages and salaries, self-employed income, income from unincorporated enterprises, social benefits, etc.), after taking into account net interest and dividends received and the payment of taxes and social contributions.

Equivalised disposable income: The total income of a household, after tax and other deductions, which is available for spending or saving, divided by the number of household members converted into equalised adults; household members are equalised or made equivalent by weighting each according to their age, using the modified OECD equivalence scale.

Data notes:

Survey of Income and Housing is conducted every two years.

All dollar values are reported in 2019–20 dollars, adjusted using changes in the Consumer Price Index.

The lowest income quintile excludes the first and second percentiles.

Data extraction details:

<https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/6523.0>

- 14. Household income and income distribution, states and territories
- Table 14.3
- Series – Mean income per week: All persons and Mean income per week: Adjusted lowest income quintile

Metric 40: Domestic and family violence counselling service users with cases finalised or closed

Data items:

- The number of domestic and family violence counselling service users with cases closed as a result of the majority of identified needs being met

Source:

Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General Annual Report 2020–21.

Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General Annual Report 2021–22.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2019–20 to 2021–22

Latest data:

2021–22

Next update:

October 2023

Data notes:

Financial year data based on annual report data.

Data extraction details:

2021–22 - <https://www.publications.qld.gov.au/ckan-publications-attachments-prod/resources/c4ac7c8b-dd11-48e2-a8bb-650866f371fa/djag-annual-report-2021-22.pdf?ETag=2fdccf70e3e84e4762de5d8029853594>

- Annual Report Department of Justice and Attorney-General: 2021-22, page 162

Metric 41: Growth of Gross State Product

Data items:

- Queensland Gross State Product (GSP) per cent
- Australia Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per cent

Source:

GSP and GDP – Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2021–22.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2013–14 to 2021–22

Latest data:

2021–22

Next update:

November 2023 (estimate)

Definitions:

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): GDP is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus, gross domestic product, as defined here, is 'at market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services.

Gross State Product (GSP): GSP is defined equivalently to GDP but refers to production within a state or territory rather than to the nation as a whole.

Data notes:

These estimates are subject to revisions.

GSP and GDP data are chain volume measures, original series, reference year is 2020–21.

Data extraction details:

GSP – <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/economy/national-accounts/australian-national-accounts-state-accounts/latest-release>

- Table 1. Gross state product, chain volume measures and current prices
- GSP: Gross state product, Original, Chain volume measures – percentage changes;
 - Series ID: A2336357V
- Time period: Always use latest release to obtain financial year data

GDP – <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/economy/national-accounts/australian-national-accounts-state-accounts/latest-release>

- Table 1. Gross state product, chain volume measures and current prices
- GDP: Gross domestic product, Original, Chain volume measures – percentage change;
 - Series ID: A2336363R
- Time period: Always use latest release to obtain financial year data

Metric 42: General Government Sector Net Operating Balance, Actual

Data items:

- General Government Sector Net Operating Balance

Source:

Queensland State Budget 2022–23 Budget Paper 2.
2021-22 Report on State Finances.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014–15 to 2021–22

Latest data:

2021–22

Next update:

June 2023

Definitions:

Net Operating Balance is the net of total revenue and total expenses from transactions.

Data notes:

Budget reporting focuses on the General Government Sector, which provides regulatory services, and goods and services of a non-market nature that are provided at less than cost or at no cost. These services are largely financed by general revenue (Australian Government grants and state taxation). This service comprises government departments, their commercialised business units / shared service providers and certain statutory bodies.

Data extraction details:

https://budget.qld.gov.au/files/Budget_2022-23_Strategy_Outlook.pdf

- Queensland State Budget 2022–23 Budget Paper 2, page 233 (Appendix D)

<https://www.treasury.qld.gov.au/resource/report-state-finances/>

- 2021-22 Report on State Finances, page 3-4

Metric 43: General Government Sector Borrowing Costs, Actual

Data items:

- General Government Sector borrowing costs

Source:

Queensland Budget 2022–23 Budget Paper No. 2.
2021-22 Report on State Finances.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014–15 to 2021–22

Latest data:

2021–22

Next update:

June 2023

Definitions:

Interest expenses from borrowings.

Data notes:

Borrowing costs can be identified in 'Other interest expenses' under Expenses from Transactions in the General Government Sector Expenses and General Government Sector Time Series tables.

Data extraction details:

https://budget.qld.gov.au/files/Budget_2022-23_Strategy_Outlook.pdf

- Queensland Budget 2022–23 Budget Paper No. 2
 - Table 5.1 General Government Sector Expenses
 - Table: 9.10 General Government Sector Time Series

<https://www.treasury.qld.gov.au/resource/report-state-finances/>

- 2021-22 Report on State Finances, page 3-8

Metric 44: Metallurgical and Thermal coal, saleable production

Data items:

- Metallurgical (coking) coal
- Thermal coal

Source:

Queensland Department of Resources, April 2022.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2016 to 2021

Latest data:

2021

Next update:

April 2023 (estimate)

Definitions:

Metallurgical (Coking) Coal includes hard coking coal and semi-soft coking coal used to produce coke and used in steel production. Any anthracite production also must be included within the coking coal category.

Thermal Coal is typically used as a fuel in coal fired power stations.

Data notes:

Queensland Department of Resources refers to metallurgical coal as coking coal.

Data extraction details:

<https://www.data.qld.gov.au/dataset/a83acd64-6083-4c42-b38d-d551df66d1d1/resource/d22a8d8b-7c00-42d2-884a-c438d51cefc3/download/2021-calendar-year-production-statistics.xlsx>

- Raw&SaleableProduction