QUEENSLAND
SUSTAINABILITY REPORT
2024
Data Dictionary

Queensland
Government

CONTENTS

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 2024-25 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 45 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.

Data and the department titles are accurate as at 30 August 2024.

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:   Total carbon dioxide equivalent emissions by gas type

Data items:

- Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
- Methane (CO_2-e)
- Nitrous oxide (CO_2-e)
- Other (CO_2-e)
- Total carbon dioxide equivalent emissions
- Population (persons)
- Carbon dioxide per capita

Sources:

CO_2 – 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, December 2023.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014–15 to 2021–22

Latest data:

2021–22

Next update:

Mid-2025 (estimate)

Definitions:

Carbon dioxide equivalent: The most common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6). Emissions from these gases are reported under the Kyoto Protocol and aggregated into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2-e) using factors called global warming potentials (GWPs).

IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

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 into the atmosphere as a direct result of an activity within the state of Queensland.

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.

Australia's National Greenhouse accounts 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 and to track Australia's progress towards its 2030 Paris target. Please see the National Inventory Report for further information.

CO_2 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 CO_2 equivalent value (CO_2-e).

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

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

Estimates are provided on a financial year basis (30 June) rather than on a calendar year basis (31 Dec) because key data sources for Australia's national greenhouse gas inventory are published on this basis.

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 an estimated resident population as at 30 June (end-point of the financial year).

Total emissions are the total net emissions. Estimates of emissions are revised each year.

Data extraction details:

CO_2 – https://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/ (accessed 24/07/24)

- 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 (Reference period: December 2023)

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

Metric 2: Total carbon dioxide equivalent emissions by sector

Data items:

- Public electricity and heat production (CO_2-e)
- Stationary and industrial energy (CO_2-e)
- Transport (CO_2-e)
- Agriculture (CO_2-e)
- Fugitive emissions (CO_2-e)
- Industrial processes (CO_2-e)
- Waste (CO_2-e)
- Land use (CO_2-e)
- Total direct carbon dioxide equivalent emissions

Sources:

CO_2 – 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:

2014–15 to 2021–22

Latest data:

2021–22

Next update:

April-2025 (estimate)

Definitions:

Carbon dioxide equivalent: The most common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6). Emissions from these gases are reported under the Kyoto Protocol and aggregated into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2-e) using factors called global warming potentials (GWPs).

IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

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 into the atmosphere as a direct result of an activity within the state of Queensland.

Australia's National Greenhouse accounts 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.

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.

Public electricity emissions are emissions from the combustion of fuel used to generate electricity for public use.

Stationary and industrial energy emissions are the emissions from the combustion of fuels to generate steam, heat or pressure, other than for electricity generation and transport. As this item includes two confidential components, these emission values are not provided directly. This is calculated by the adding Energy Industries (1.A.1), Manufacturing Industries and Construction (1.A.2), and Other Sectors (1.A.4) and then subtracting Public electricity and Heat Production (1.A.1.a).

Transport emissions are the emissions from the combustion of fuels for transportation within Australia.

Agriculture emissions arise from livestock, manure management and crop residue, as well as emissions from rice cultivation, application of nitrogen to soils, and burning of agricultural residues.

Fugitive emissions are emissions released during the extraction, processing and delivery of fossil fuels. Carbon dioxide transport and storage emissions are any leakage or venting of carbon dioxide during the transport, injection and geological storage of carbon dioxide associated with carbon capture and storage activities.

Industrial processes emissions are emissions from non-energy related industrial production and processes and include emissions from hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), which are used in refrigerants and air conditioning and the use of carbonates.

Waste emissions are emissions from the waste sector and comprise emissions from the following categories: solid waste disposal, wastewater treatment and discharge, biological treatment of solid waste, and incineration and open burning of waste.

Land use emissions arise from activities occurring on forest lands, forests converted to other land uses, grasslands, croplands, wetlands and settlements.

Data notes:

Total UNFCCC – Estimates are based on the IPCC classification system used to report Australia's greenhouse gas emission inventory under UNFCCC guidelines and to track Australia's progress towards its 2030 Paris target. Please see the National Inventory Report for further information.

CO_2 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 CO_2 equivalent value (CO_2 -e).

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

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

Total emissions are the total net emissions. Estimates of emissions are revised each year.

Estimates are provided on a financial year basis (30 June) rather than on a calendar year basis (31 Dec) because key data sources for Australia's national greenhouse gas inventory are published on this basis.

Data extraction details:

CO_2 – https://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/ (accessed 24/07/24)

- Location: Queensland
- Inventory year: View emission as a time series
- Gas: Carbon Dioxide Equivalent – AR5

Public Electricity and Heat Production

- Sector: Energy
  - 1.A.1.a Public Electricity and Heat Production

Stationary and Industrial Energy

- Sector: Energy
  - 1.A.1 Energy Industries
  - 1.A.1.a Public Electricity and Heat Production
  - 1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction
  - 1.A.4 Other Sectors

Transport

- Sector: Energy
  - 1.A.3 Transport

Agriculture

- Sector: Agriculture

Fugitive emissions

- Sector: Energy
  - 1.B Fugitive Emissions From Fuels

Industrial Processes

- Sector: Industrial Processes

Waste

- Sector: Waste

Land Use

- Sector: Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry UNFCCC

Total direct carbon dioxide equivalent emissions

- Sector: Total UNFCCC

Metric 3:   Sulphur dioxide emissions

Data items:

- Sulphur dioxide emissions

Source:

SO$_2$ – 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:

2014–15 to 2021–22

Latest data:

2021–22

Next update:

April-2025 (estimate)

Definitions:

IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

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 and to track Australia's progress towards its 2030 Paris target. Please see the National Inventory Report for further information.

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

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

Estimates are provided on a financial year basis (30 June) rather than on a calendar year basis (31 Dec) because key data sources for Australia's national greenhouse gas inventory are published on this basis.

Estimates of emissions are revised each year.

Data extraction details:

SO$_2$ – https://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/ (accessed 24/07/24)

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

Metric 4: Non-methane volatile organic compound emissions

Data items:

- Non-methane volatile organic compound (NMVOC) emissions

Source:

NMVOC – 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:

2014–15 to 2021–22

Latest data:

2021–22

Next update:

April-2025 (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.

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 and to track Australia's progress towards its 2030 Paris target. Please see the National Inventory Report for further information.

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

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

Estimates are provided on a financial year basis (30 June) rather than on a calendar year basis (31 Dec) because key data sources for Australia's national greenhouse gas inventory are published on this basis.

Estimates of emissions are revised each year.

Data extraction details:

NMVOC – https://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/ (accessed 24/07/24)

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

Metric 5:   Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 and PM 10)

Data items:

- PM 2.5
- PM 10

Source:

PM 2.5/PM 10 – 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:

2014–15 to 2021–22

Latest data:

2021–22

Next update:

April-2025 (estimate)

Definitions:

IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

PM stands for Particulate Matter. PM 2.5 and PM 10 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.

PM 2.5 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. PM 10 are particles with a diameter of 10 micrometres or less.

PM 2.5 and PM 10 are not calculated together because the chemical properties vary depending on sources of particles. It is important to note that particulates are not one particular chemical substance but a classification of particles by size rather than chemical properties.

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Data notes:

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 financial year.

Estimates are provided on a financial year basis (30 June) rather than on a calendar year basis (31 Dec) because key data sources for Australia's national greenhouse gas inventory are published on this basis.

Estimates of emissions are revised each year.

Data extraction details:

https://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/ (accessed 15/05/2024)

- 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

Metric 6: Renewable energy as a share of total energy consumed

Data items:

- Renewable energy as a share of total energy consumed in Queensland

Source:

Department of Energy and Public Works Annual Report 2022–23.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2016–17 to 2022–23

Latest data:

2022–23

Next update:

October 2024

Data notes:

Data are based on energy consumed. Energy consumed differs from electricity generated.

This is the most current available data as at October 2023. 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/0021/37524/2022-23-EPW-Annual-Report.pdf

- Department of Energy and Public Works Annual Report 2022–23, page 22

Metric 7: 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, 2024.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2015–16 to 2022–23

Latest data:

2022–23

Next update:

June 2025 (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).

PV: Photovoltaic

n.a.: Not available

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. Electricity generation differs from energy consumption.

Data are based on financial year. Financial year data will differ to data reported by calendar year.

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. 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.

Data extraction details:

https://www.energy.gov.au/publications/australian-energy-statistics-table-o-electricity-generation-fuel-type-2022-23-and-2023

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

Metric 8: 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, 2024.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2016 to 2023

Latest data:

2023

Next update:

June 2025 (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).

PV: Photovoltaic

n.a.: Not available

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. Electricity generation differs from energy consumption.

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

Calendar year data includes some estimates based on financial year data where detailed calendar year data is not available. Calendar year data will differ to data reported by financial year.

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. 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 percentage of electricity consumed in Queensland that is generated from renewable sources.

Data extraction details:

https://www.energy.gov.au/publications/australian-energy-statistics-table-o-electricity-generation-fuel-type-2022-23-and-2023

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

Metric 9: 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, 2024.

Population – Australian Bureau of Statistics, National, state and territory population, December 2023.

GSP – Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2022–23.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2015–16 to 2022–23

Latest data:

2022–23

Next update:

September 2025 (estimate)

Definitions:

PJ = Petajoules

GJ = Gigajoules

1 Petajoule is equivalent to 1,000,000 Gigajoule.

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.

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 own use. These figures are different to the metric used for reporting against Queensland's 50% renewable energy target by 2030. 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 (end-point of financial year).

GSP data are chain volume measures, original series, reference year is 2021–22.

Data extraction details:

Energy consumption – https://www.energy.gov.au/publications/australian-energy-update-2024

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

Population – https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release (Reference period: December 2023)

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

GSP – https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/economy/national-accounts/australian-national-accounts-state-accounts/latest-release (Reference period: 2022–23)

- 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 10: 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, 2024.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2015–16 to 2022–23

Latest data:

2022–23

Next update:

September 2025 (estimate)

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-2024

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

Metric 11: Waste management

<u>Data items:</u>

- Waste recovered
- Total waste
- Population
- Waste per capita

<u>Source:</u>

Waste - Queensland Government, March 2024.

Population – Australian Bureau of Statistics, National, state and territory population, March 2024.

<u>Update frequency:</u>

Annually

<u>Time series:</u>

2015–16 to 2022–23

<u>Latest data:</u>

2022–23

<u>Next update:</u>

March 2025 (estimate)

<u>Definitions:</u>

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.

<u>Data notes:</u>

The population estimates used for the 'per capita' calculations (denominator) are based on estimated resident population, as at 30 June (end-point 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

<u>Data extraction details:</u>

Waste - https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/management/waste/recovery/data-reports/recycling-waste
- Open data sources / Headline Waste Generation in Queensland 2012 to 2023
- Population – https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3101.0 (Reference period: December 2023)
    - Table: Population – states and territories (Quarterly population by sex, by state and territory, from June 1981 onwards)
    - Series ID: A2060845L

Time period: June quarter data, various years

Metric 12: Threatened species by taxonomic group and conservation status

Data items:

- Extinct
- Extinct in the wild
- Critically endangered
- Endangered
- Vulnerable
- Total

Source:

Queensland Department of Environment and Science, Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 and the Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020, current as at 08-December-2023 (unpublished data).

Update frequency:

Ad-hoc

Time series:

As at 08-December-2023

Latest data:

08-December-2023

Next update:

December 2024 (estimate)

Data notes:

Extinct, *Extinct in the Wild*, *Critically Endangered*, *Endangered* and *Vulnerable* are listed as classes of threatened species under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 and under the Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 and the Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020.

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/conservation/threatened-species/classes/conservation-classes

Data extraction details:

Data available to download from the Department of Environment and Science website through their Power BI report:
https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiY2I3ZThmODMtNDhhNS00ZGJjLTgxZTAtZjc2ODQwMzM0Yzk2IiwidCI6ImQxNmRlNTMwLTk0ZTctNDE1OC1iN2UyLTZlZTIyMGFmNjI4ZCJ9

Or

Data are available upon request from the Threatened Species Mailbox - Threatened.Species@des.qld.gov.au administered by Threatened Species Operations at the Queensland Department of Environment and Science.

Metric 13: Threatened species by taxonomic group

Data items:

- Total threatened species by taxonomic group

Source:

Queensland Department of Environment and Science, Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006 (unpublished data).

Queensland Department of Environment and Science, Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 and the Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020, current as at 8-Dec-2023 (unpublished data).

Update frequency:

Ad-hoc

Time series:

20-Sep-19 to 8-Dec-2023

Latest data:

08-December-2023

Next update:

December 2024 (estimate)

Data notes:

Data for 20-Sep-19 are under the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006. Note that at that time the categories of Extinct and Critically Endangered did not exist in the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006 and so no species were listed in those categories.

Data for 30-Apr-21, 8-Apr-22, 30-Jun-23 and 8-Dec-2023 are under the Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 and the Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020. Note that as of the date of enactment of the Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 and the Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020 in September 2020 the categories of Extinct and Critically Endangered came into being and subsequently species could be listed under those categories.

Data extraction details:

Data available to download from the Department of Environment and Science website through their Power BI report:
https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiY2I3ZThmODMtNDhhNS00ZGJjLTgxZTAtZjc2ODQwMzM0Yzk2Ii
widCI6ImQxNmRlNTMwLTk0ZTctNDE1OC1iN2UyLTZlZTIyMGFmNjI4ZCJ9

Or

Data are available upon request from the Threatened Species Mailbox - Threatened.Species@des.qld.gov.au administered by Threatened Species Operations at the Queensland Department of Environment and Science.

Metric 14: 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:

2014–15 to 2021–22

Latest data:

2021–22

Next update:

April-2025 (estimate)

Definitions:

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

Net clearing: Conversions identified minus regrowth.

Data notes:

100 hectares is equivalent to 1 square kilometre.

Data extraction details:

https://greenhouseaccounts.climatechange.gov.au/

Datasets and API > Activity Tables > Inventories > Activity Table 1990-2022 - LULUCF (Excel).

- Table 7
https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/ageis-activity-table-1990-2022-lulucf.xlsx

- Table detail: Activity Table 1990–2022 - LULUCF
- Table 7

Metric 15: Forest area by estate 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 to 2024

Latest data:

2024

Next update:

Mid-2025 (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 GDA2020 / Australian Albers (EPSG:9473).

Data was split to only consider protected areas in Queensland.

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, 28 March 2022, 1 February 2023, and 12 August 2024.

National Parks includes Regional Parks, as such National Parks are defined by the Estate Type list (CP, NP, NS, NY, RR)).

100 hectares is equivalent to 1 square kilometre.

Data extraction details:

- https://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/custom/detail.page?fid=%7b07E360E3-A191-4C24-9671-1471362F0B1B%7d
- Protected areas of Queensland
- MapInfo TAB – MITAB - .tab

Metric 16: Marine park area

<u>Data items:</u>

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

<u>Source:</u>

Queensland Department of Environment and Science.

<u>Update frequency:</u>

Ad-hoc

<u>Time series:</u>

- 2017, 2022 to 2024

<u>Latest data:</u>

2024

<u>Next update:</u>

Mid-2025 (estimate)

<u>Data notes:</u>

A new zoning plan for the Great Sandy Marine Park commenced on 21 May 2024.

The area included in the Great Sandy Marine Park was subsequently updated during the zoning plan review, so too were the areas for the other Marine Parks.

100 hectares is equivalent to 1 square kilometre.

<u>Data extraction details:</u>

- 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 18 July 2024)

Metric 17: Physical water supply by water type

Data items:

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

Source:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Water Account, 2021-22.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014–15 to 2021–22

Latest data:

2021–22

Next update:

October 2024

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.

Re-use 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 18: 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, 2021-22.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014–15 to 2021–22

Latest data:

2021–22

Next update:

October 2024

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 19: Metallurgical, thermal and PCI coal, saleable production

Data items:

- Metallurgical (coking) coal
- Thermal coal
- PCI coal
- Total Metallurgical, Thermal and PCI coal

Source:

Queensland Department of Resources, April 2024.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2016 to 2023

Latest data:

2023

Next update:

April 2025 (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. Metallurgical coal includes PCI Coal (Pulverised Coal for Injection).

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.

Metallurgical coal includes PCI Coal (Pulverised Coal for Injection).

Data extraction details:

https://www.data.qld.gov.au/dataset/a83acd64-6083-4c42-b38d-d551df66d1d1/resource/d22a8d8b-7c00-42d2-884a-c438d51cefc3/download/2022-calendar-year-production-statistics.xlsx

- Saleable Coal Production

Metric 20: Labour force participation and unemployment

Data items:

- Labour force participation rate by sex (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, July 2024.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2016–17 to 2023–24

Latest data:

2023–24

Next update:

26 September 2024

Definitions:

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

Male and female gap: The male participation rate minus the female participation rate.

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

Youth unemployment rate: The number of unemployed workers aged 15 to 24 years as a percentage of the labour force population aged 15 to 24 years.

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
- Table 1

Metric 21: Employment (persons aged 25 to 64 years) 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, 1991–2021.

Update frequency:

5-yearly

Time series:

1991 to 2021

Latest data:

2021

Next update:

March 2028 (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 23 Aug 2023)

- Strong economic participation and development of people and communities data tables
- Table CtG8A.1

Metric 22: Age dependency ratios

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, July 2024.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2016–17 to 2023–24

Latest data:

2023–24

Next update:

26 September 2024

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.

Aged dependency ratio (labour force 15–64 years) calculates the civilian population aged 65 years and over as a percentage of persons in the labour force between the ages of 15 to 64.

Aged dependency ratio (labour force total) calculates the civilian population aged 65 years and over as a percentage of every person in the labour force from the age of 15 onwards.

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
- Table 1

Metric 23: Women appointed to government boards

Data items:

- Percentage of women appointed to Queensland Government boards each year

Source:

Queensland Health, Queensland Budget 2023–24, Service Delivery Statements.

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 2023–24

Latest data:

2023–24

Next update:

July 2025 (estimate)

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.

The 'Office for Women' was transferred from DJAG to Qld Health on 1 June 2023. The 2023 financial year figure in the Queensland Health Service Delivery Statement was provided as an estimated actual.

Data extraction details:

2023–24 - https://budget.qld.gov.au/files/Budget_2024-25_SDS_Queensland_Health.pdf

- Queensland Budget 2024–25, Service Delivery Statements, Queensland Health, page 13

2022–23 - https://budget.qld.gov.au/files/Budget_2023-24_SDS_Queensland_Health.pdf

- Queensland Budget 2023–24, Service Delivery Statements, Queensland Health, page 13

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-afbf-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 24: Prevalence of overweight or obese adults and children, Queensland

Data items:

- Overweight, adults and children, males, females and persons
- Obese, adults and children, males, females and persons
- Overweight or obese, adults and children, males, females and 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 to 2022

Latest data:

2022

Next update:

December 2026

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).

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.

The *Overweight or obese* category, for both adults and children, is not a total of the two individual categories.

Due to COVID-19, in 2022 the procedures for collecting physical measurements have been adapted to account for increased hygiene and social distancing measures, including a move to collection via self-measurements only (rather than via ABS Interviewers) and use of single use waist measurement tape.

Data extraction details:

2022: https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/health/health-conditions-and-risks/national-health-survey/2022

- Table 30: Queensland
- Adults: Table 8.3
- Children: TableBuilder extract

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 25: Life expectancy at birth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Data items:

- Life expectancy at birth of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males
- Life expectancy at birth of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females

Source:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander life expectancy, various editions.

Update frequency:

5-yearly

Time series:

2005–2007 to 2020–2022

Latest data:

2020–2022

Next update:

November 2028 (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 expectancy estimates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, age groups and sex by selected states and territory and Australia—2020–2022.
- o Table_1.3
- o Column: ex years
- o Row: 0

Metric 26: Life expectancy at birth

Data items:

- Life expectancy at birth of males
- Life expectancy at birth of females

Source:

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

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2013–2015 to 2020–2022

Latest data:

2020–2022

Next update:

November 2024 (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/statistics/people/population/life-expectancy/2020-2022

- Table 2: Life tables, statistical area level 4 - 2015-2017 to 2020-2022
- 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 27: Infant mortality rate

Data items:

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

Source:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Deaths, Australia, 2022.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2015 to 2022

Latest data:

2022

Next update:

September 2024

Definitions:

Infant mortality rate: The number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

Data notes:

Calendar year data are based on year of registration.

Number of deaths registered during the calendar year include 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/latest-release

- Data Explorer datasets: Infant deaths and infant mortality rates, Year of registration, Age at death, Sex, States, Territories and Australia
    - Measure – Infant mortality rates
    - Sex – Persons
    - Region – Queensland
    - Infant age – All infant deaths
    - Frequency – Annual

Metric 28: Available beds per 1,000 persons, public hospitals (including psychiatric)

Data items:

- Available beds per 1,000 persons in public hospitals (including psychiatric) in major cities
- Available beds per 1,000 persons in public hospitals (including psychiatric) in all areas

Source:

Productivity Commission, Report on Government Services, 2024.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014–15 to 2021–22

Latest data:

2021–22

Next update:

June 2025

Data notes:

Major cities is a remoteness area classification from the 2016 edition of Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) remoteness area structure (RA).

Data extraction details:

https://www.pc.gov.au/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2024/data-downloads

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

Metric 29: 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 2023.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2015–16 to 2022–23

Latest data:

2022–23

Next update:

July 2025 (estimate)

Definitions:

Presentation: When a patient arrives at an emergency department for treatment. As a person may visit an emergency department in a hospital more than once in a year, the number of presentations is not the same as the number of people seen by the department.

Data notes:

The outbreak of the coronavirus (COVID-19) in March 2020 has had an impact on emergency department presentations.

Per 1,000 persons 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:

2022-23 - https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports-data/myhospitals/sectors/emergency-department-care

- Emergency department care 2022-23 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 (Reference period: December 2023)

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

Metric 30: Acute separations, same day and overnight, public and private hospitals

Data items:

- Acute separations, same day and overnight, public and private hospitals
- Acute separations (per 1,000 persons), 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, December 2023.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2015–16 to 2022–23

Latest data:

2022–23

Next update:

July 2025 (estimate)

Definitions:

Acute: A medical condition that comes on suddenly, and lasts for a limited time. Acute care is the care in which the intent is to perform surgery, diagnostic or therapeutic procedures in the treatment of illness or injury. Management of childbirth is also considered acute care.

Separations: An episode of care for an admitted patient, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death) or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example, from acute care to rehabilitation).

Data notes:

For the acute separations per 1,000 persons, 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 are then divided by the population per 1,000 persons figure calculated.

Data extraction details:

2017-18 to 2022-23 - https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports-data/myhospitals/sectors/admitted-patients

- Admitted patient care 2022–23 2 How much admitted patient activity?
- Table 2.14 and Table 2.16

2015-16 to 2016-17 - 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
- Table 2.11 and Table 2.13

Population - https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release (Reference period: December 2023)

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

Metric 31: Public hospital workforce per 1,000 persons

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 (FTE) selected public hospital workforce per 1,000 persons

Source:

Productivity Commission, Report on Government Services, 2024.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2015–16 to 2021–22

Latest data:

2021–22

Next update:

February 2025

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 2021–22 (released in 2024 report).

Staff per 1,000 persons are calculated from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data at 31 December of the relevant financial year.

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/2024/data-downloads

E Health, 12 Public hospitals data tables.xlsx

- Table 12A.9

Metric 32: Domestic and family violence counselling service users with cases closed

Data items:

- Number of domestic and family violence counselling service users with cases closed

Source:

Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General Annual Report 2022–23.

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

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

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2019–20 to 2022–23

Latest data:

2022–23

Next update:

October 2024

Data notes:

Financial year data based on annual report data.

Cases closed are a result of the majority of identified needs being met.

Data extraction details:

- 2022–23 - https://www.publications.qld.gov.au/ckan-publications-attachments-prod/resources/f1339f15-05f1-43d5-a70b-25da985e7df7/djag-annual-report-2022-23.pdf?ETag=a993146e9e703bd99bf0734ef11da263
- Annual Report Department of Justice and Attorney-General: 2022-23, Appendix 2

- 2021–22 - https://www.publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/769e6af9-3452-450c-9a43-314fd58c59d7/resource/c4ac7c8b-dd11-48e2-a8bb-650866f371fa/download/djag-annual-report-2021-22.pdf
- Annual Report Department of Justice and Attorney-General: 2021-22, Appendix 2

- 2020–21 - https://www.publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/c8b94814-6361-45f0-acd5-19c94b1a2997/resource/150d6dc0-f986-4b43-afbf-b9ec96ef920e/download/djag-annual-report-2020-21.pdf
- Annual Report Department of Justice and Attorney-General: 2020-21, Appendix 2

Metric 33: NAPLAN reading achievements for Year 7 students

Data items:

- NAPLAN reading achievements for Year 7 students

Source:

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

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2023 to 2024

Latest data:

2024

Next update:

August 2025 (estimate)

Definitions:

ACARA: Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority.

Developing: The student's result indicates that they are working towards expectations at the time of testing.

Exceeding: The student's result exceeds expectations at the time of testing.

Exempt: Students with a language background other than English, who arrived from overseas less than a year before the tests, and students with significant disabilities may be exempted from testing.

NAPLAN: National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy

Needs additional support: The student's result indicates that they are not achieving the learning outcomes expected at the time of testing. They are likely to need additional support to progress satisfactorily.

Strong: The student's result meets challenging but reasonable expectations at the time of testing.

Data notes:

From 2023, ACARA reset the NAPLAN measurement scale. As such, time series comparisons are only available from 2023 onwards.

Data extraction details:

https://dataandreporting.blob.core.windows.net/anrdataportal/ANR-ExcelDownloads/2024NAP/NAPLAN%20national%20results%20dataset.xlsx

- NAPLAN national results dataset.xlsx
    - Worksheet – NAPLAN results
    - Year level – Year 7
    - Domain – Reading
    - State/Territory – Queensland
    - Subgroup – All

Metric 34: 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 2023.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

May 2016 to May 2023

Latest data:

May 2023

Next update:

November 2024 (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 35: 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, 2023.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2016 to 2023

Latest data:

2023

Next update:

February 2025 (estimate)

Data notes:

The age reference date for students is 1 July.

Queensland enrolment requirements consider a child to be of compulsory school age from 6 years and 6 months until they turn 16, or they complete Year 10 (whichever comes first).

Queensland allows students to enrol in the first year of school if age 5 by 30 June, equivalent to age 17 in the last year of school. Students who commence school a year later than standard will be age 18 in the last year of school.

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, 2011-2023

Metric 36: 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:

2016 to 2023

Latest data:

2023

Next update:

January 2025 (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

- 2005-2023 state-wide data (XLSX)

Metric 37: Student to teaching staff ratios by affiliation and school level

Data items:

- Student to teacher ratio, primary school
- Student to teacher ratio, secondary school

Source:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Schools, 2023.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2016 to 2023

Latest data:

2023

Next update:

February 2025 (estimate)

Definitions:

Affiliation (of school): Affiliation categorises schools and their enrolments and refers to the systems that administer their operation. The affiliation classification has two broad categories, government and non-government. The subcategories of non-government affiliation are reported as either Catholic (systemic and non-systemic) or independent (Anglican schools and other schools which have associations with religious or secular bodies, or are entirely independent).

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

Data notes:

From 2015, year 7 was included in secondary school in Queensland.

Data extraction details:

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

- Table 53a Student (FTE) to Teaching Staff (FTE) Ratios, 2006-2023

Metric 38: Expenditure per student 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, 2024.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014–15 to 2021–22

Latest data:

2021–22

Next update:

June 2025

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 2021–22 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2021–22 = 100).

Expenditure is tabled as $ per FTE student. FTE student numbers are averaged over two calendar years to match the financial year expenditure data.

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/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2024/data-downloads

- 4 School education data tables
- Table – Table 4A.28

Metric 39: Growth of gross state product and gross domestic product

Data items:

- Queensland gross state product (GSP) percentage
- Australia gross domestic product (GDP) percentage

Source:

GSP and GDP – Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2022–23.

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2015–16 to 2022–23

Latest data:

2022–23

Next update:

21 November 2024

Definitions:

Gross domestic product (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) 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 changes;
  - Series ID: A2336363R
- Time period: Always use latest release to obtain financial year data

Metric 40: General government sector net operating balance

Data items:

- General Government Sector net operating balance

Source:

Queensland Treasury, Queensland State Budget, 2023-24, Budget Paper 2 - Budget Strategy and Outlook, Table 9.1 (page 183) and Table 9.10 (page 193).

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2016–17 to 2023–24

Latest data:

2023–24

Next update:

June 2025

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.

The net operating balance is based on the latest available actual data from the Queensland State Budget. The latest year is the actual data from the Report on State Finances.

Data extraction details:

https://budget.qld.gov.au/files/Budget_2023-24_Strategy_Outlook.pdf

- Queensland Treasury, Queensland State Budget, 2023-24, Budget Paper 2 - Budget Strategy and Outlook - Table 9.1 General Government Sector Operating Statement, page 183 and Table 9.10 General Government Sector Time Series, page 193.

.

Metric 41: General government sector borrowing costs

Data items:

- General Government Sector borrowing costs

Source:

Queensland Treasury, Queensland State Budget, 2023-24, Budget Paper 2 - Budget Strategy and Outlook, Table 9.1 (page 183) and Table 9.10 (page 193).

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2016–17 to 2023–24

Latest data:

2023–24

Next update:

June 2025

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 Operating Statement and General Government Sector Time Series tables.

The net operating balance is based on the latest available actual data from the Queensland State Budget. The latest year is the actual data from the Report on State Finances.

Data extraction details:

https://budget.qld.gov.au/files/Budget_2023-24_Strategy_Outlook.pdf

- Queensland Treasury, Queensland State Budget, 2023-24, Budget Paper 2 - Budget Strategy and Outlook - Table 9.1 General Government Sector Operating Statement, page 183 and Table 9.10 General Government Sector Time Series, page 193.

Metric 42: Research and experimental development 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, 2022–23.

Update frequency:

Biennial

Time series:

2011–12 to 2021–22

Latest data:

2021–22

Next update:

August 2025 (estimate)

Definitions:

Current prices: Estimates are valued at the prices of the period to which the observation relates.

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.

GSP reported in this metric are expressed in current prices to align with the R&D values which have not been adjusted for inflation. GSP in this metric may differ to the GSP used in other metrics.

Data extraction details:

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

- Business expenditure on R&D, summary statistics, 2021–22
- 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 43: Research and experimental development expenditure, government and private non-profit organisations

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, 2022–23.

Update frequency:

Biennial

Time series:

2012–13 to 2022–23

Latest data:

2022–23

Next update:

June 2025 (estimate)

Definitions:

Current prices: Estimates are valued at the prices of the period to which the observation relates.

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.

GSP reported in this metric are expressed in current prices to align with the R&D values which have not been adjusted for inflation. GSP in this metric may differ to the GSP used in other metrics.

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, 2022–23
- 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, 2022–23
- 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 44: Overseas exports of agricultural commodities

Data items:

- Agriculture exports ($AUD)

Source:

Queensland Government Statisticians Office, Overseas exports by industry 4-digit ANZSIC 2006 edition, June 2023 (based on ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, unpublished data)

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2016–17 to 2023–24p

Latest data:

2023-24p

Next update:

February 2025

Data notes:

p = preliminary (as at June 2024 release)

The ANZSIC classification attributes agricultural production that has undergone processing to manufacturing. This processed agricultural production includes beef exports which is a major export for Queensland. Agricultural exports, including processed agricultural production, in 2023-24p, was A$16,714 million (ABS unpublished trade data and Queensland Treasury). This total also includes estimates of Raw Sugar and Cotton Lint exports.

The estimates in this metric are restricted to Agriculture, as opposed to Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing which is a broader 'Rural' definition than Agriculture (ANZSIC A01).

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

- State of Origin: Queensland
- ANZSIC 2-digit: 01 Agriculture

Metric 45: 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:

July 2024 (estimate)

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, that 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 to ensure comparability across different household sizes. Disposable income refers to gross income minus taxes - sometimes referred to as 'net income'.

Adjusted: refers to the lowest income quintile excluding the first and second percentiles.

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