

Queensland Sustainability Report Data dictionary 2021



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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 2020–21 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 30 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 data were 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 CO₂ emissions

Data items:

- Carbon Dioxide
- Methane
- Nitrous Oxide
- Other
- Total Carbon Dioxide equivalent (Net CO₂-e emissions)
- Population (persons)
- Carbon Dioxide per capita
- Total Carbon Dioxide equivalent (Net CO₂-e emissions) per capita

Sources:

CO₂ – Australian Government, Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources, Australian Greenhouse Emissions Information System, National Greenhouse Gas Inventory – UNFCCC classifications

Population – Australian Bureau of Statistics, National, state and territory population, Dec quarter 2020

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2013 to 2019

Latest data:

2019

Next update:

Mid-2022 (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

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 – 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.

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

Emissions are revised each year.

Data extraction details:

CO₂ – <https://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/> (accessed 24/08/21)

Inventory year: 2019

Location: Queensland

Sectors: Total UNFCCC

Gas: Carbon Dioxide Equivalent – AR5 (including component gases)

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

Data downloads – time series spreadsheets

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 December quarter.

Metric 2: Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 and PM 10) air pollution

Data items:

- PM 2.5
- PM 10

Source:

Australian Government, Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources, Australian Greenhouse Emissions Information System, National Greenhouse Gas Inventory – UNFCCC classifications

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2013 to 2019

Latest data:

2019

Next update:

Mid-2022 (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 less than 2.5 micrometres, 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.

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 24/08/21)

Inventory year: 2019

Location: Queensland

Sectors: Total UNFCCC

Gas: PM 2.5/PM 10 (1st level of gas tree)

Metric 3: Renewable energy as a percentage of total energy consumed in Queensland

Source:

Department of Energy and Public Works Annual Report 2020–21 page 15; Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy 2019–20 Annual Report page 120.

This is the most current available data as at October 2021. The Government has not set annual targets for the 50% 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).

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2019–20 to 2020–21

Latest data:

2021

Next update:

September 2022 (publication of Annual Report)

Metric 4: Electricity generation by fuel type (non-renewable and renewable), financial year

Data items:

- Black coal
- Natural gas
- Oil products
- Other non-renewables
- 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 Industry, Science, Energy and Resources, Australian Energy Statistics, Table O, June 2021

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2008–09 to 2019–20

Latest data:

2019–20

Next update:

June 2022

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.

2019–20 estimates of electricity generation are based on data from the:

- Australian Energy Market Operator, which includes the National Electricity Market.
- Clean Energy Regulator, which includes data collected under National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme and the Renewable Energy Target

These estimates are subject to revisions.

Data extraction details:

<https://www.energy.gov.au/publications/australian-energy-statistics-table-o-electricity-generation-fuel-type-2019-20-and-2020>

Data are extracted from the Australian Energy Update, Table O

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 October each year).

Metric 5: 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 Industry, Science, Energy and Resources, Australian Energy Statistics, Table O, June 2021

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2015 to 2020

Latest data:

2020

Next update:

June 2022

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.

2020 estimates of electricity generation are based on data from the:

- Australian Energy Market Operator, which includes the National Electricity Market.
- Clean Energy Regulator, which includes data collected under National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme and the Renewable Energy Target

These estimates are subject to revisions.

Data extraction details:

<https://www.energy.gov.au/publications/australian-energy-statistics-table-o-electricity-generation-fuel-type-2019-20-and-2020>

Data are extracted from the Australian Energy Update, Table O

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 October each year).

Metric 6: Primary energy consumption by fuel type, Gross State Product (GSP), population and energy intensity

Data items:

- Coal
- Oil
- Gas
- Renewables
- Total
- Population
- Renewables on a per capita basis
- Renewables as a percentage of total

Source:

Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources, Australian Energy Statistics, Table C, September 2021

Population – Australian Bureau of Statistics, National, state and territory population, Mar quarter 2021 (cat. no. 3101.0)

GSP – Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2020–21 (cat. no. 5220.0)

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2008–09 to 2019–20

Latest data:

2019–20

Next update:

October 2022

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; and 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.

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 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 3). 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 2019–20.

Data extraction details:

Energy consumption – <https://www.energy.gov.au/publications/australian-energy-update-2021>

Data are extracted from the Australian Energy Update, Table C.

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

Data downloads – time series spreadsheets

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/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/5220.0>

Data downloads

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 7: 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 Industry, Science, Energy and Resources, Australian Greenhouse Emissions Information System

Update frequency:

Annual

Time series:

2009 to 2019

Latest data:

2019

Next update:

Mid-2022 (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://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/QueryAppendixTable.aspx>

Table detail: Activity Table 1990–2019 - LULUCF (Table 7)

Metric 8a: Flora and fauna species rated either vulnerable, endangered, or extinct in the wild (threatened species)

Data items:

- Extinct in the Wild by wildlife
- Endangered by wildlife
- Vulnerable by wildlife
- Total by wildlife

Source:

Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 and the Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020, current as at 30 April 2021 (unpublished data)

Update frequency:

Ad-hoc

Time series:

As at 30 April 2021

Latest data:

30 April 2021

Next update:

Mid-2022 (estimate)

Data notes:

Extinct and Critically Endangered are listed as classes of threatened species under the Nature Conservation Act 1992. However, as at November 2020, there are no species listed in the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006 under either of these classes.

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 8b: Flora and fauna threatened species by wildlife

Data items:

- Total threatened species by wildlife

Source:

Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 and the Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020, current as at 30 April 2021 (unpublished data)

Update frequency:

Ad-hoc

Time series:

As at 20-Sep-19 and 30-Apr-21

Latest data:

30 April 2021

Next update:

Mid-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 currently 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 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 9: 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 and 2021

Latest data:

2021

Next update:

Mid-2022 (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 and 26 July 2021

National Parks includes Regional Parks.

Data extraction details:

Forest area by forest type –

<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/custom/detail.page?fid={07E360E3-A191-4C24-9671-1471362F0B1B}>; QGSO derived using GIS methodology as explained in Data notes.

Metric 10: 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:

2017 only

Latest data:

2017

Next update:

Mid-2021 (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 22 October 2020)

Metric 11: Agriculture and forest 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, cat. no. 4627.0

2017–18 to 2019–20: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Agricultural Commodities, Australia, various years, cat. no. 7121.0

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014–15 to 2019–20

Latest data:

2019–20

Next update:

May 2022

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 1730172.1 km² sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics cat. no. 3218.0

Data extraction details:

<https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/7121.0>;

Data downloads

Agricultural commodities, Australia and state/territory and NRM regions - 2019–20

Series:

Crops – Land use - Land mainly used for crops - Area (ha)

Grazing – Land use - Land mainly used for grazing - Total area (ha)

Forestry – Land use - Land mainly used for forestry (including plantation and native forest) - Total area (ha)

Other – Land use - Land mainly used for other agricultural purposes - Area (ha)

Total – Land use - Land mainly used for agricultural production - Total area (ha)

Metric 12: 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, cat. no. 8104.0

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2020–21, cat. no. 5220.0

Update frequency:

Biennial

Time series:

2011–12 to 2019–20

Latest data:

2019–20

Next update:

September 2023 (estimate)

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>

Data downloads – Business expenditure on R&D, summary statistics, 2019–20

Table – Table_1

GSP – <https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/5220.0>

Data downloads – Table 1. Gross state product, chain volume measures and current prices

Series ID – A2336322V

Metric 13: 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, cat. no. 8109.0

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2020–21, cat. no. 5220.0

Update frequency:

Biennial

Time series:

2012–13 to 2018–19

Latest data:

2018–19

Next update:

June 2022 (estimate)

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, State and Local Government expenditure

Data extraction details:

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

Data downloads – Government expenditure on R&D, summary statistics, 2018–19 (Table_1)

Data downloads – Private non-profit expenditure on R&D, summary statistics, 2018–19 (Table_1)

GSP – <https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/5220.0>

Data downloads – Table 1. Gross state product, chain volume measures and current prices

Series ID – A2336322V

Metric 14: Selected labour force statistics

Data items:

- Labour force participation rate (persons aged 15 to 64 years)
- Difference between male and female labour force participation rate (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, cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014–15 to 2020–21

Latest data:

2020–21

Next update:

28 July 2022

Definitions:

Labour force participation rate: Labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

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

Unemployment rate: The number of underemployed 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>

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

Table: Data 1

Metric 15: 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 2020–21

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

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2017–18 to 2020–21

Latest data:

2020–21

Next update:

September 2022 (publication of departmental annual report)

Definitions:

All significant appointments made in the financial year on all Queensland government bodies on the Queensland Register of Appointees other than those '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 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.

Data notes:

Financial year data based on annual report data.

Data extraction details:

- 2018–19 Annual Report Department of Child Safety, Youth and Women: 2017–18 Actual; 2018–19 Actual page 32 (<https://www.cyjma.qld.gov.au/resources/dcsyw/about-us/publications/corporate/annual-report/2018-19.pdf>)
- 2020–21 Annual Report Department of Justice and Attorney-General: 2020–21 Actual page 150 (<https://www.justice.qld.gov.au/publications-policies/reports/annual-report>)

Metric 16: Family violence counselling service users with cases finalised or closed

Data items:

- The number of 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

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2019–20 to 2020–21

Latest data:

2020–21

Next update:

September 2022 (publication of departmental annual report)

Definitions:

The service area Women and Violence Prevention was transferred to the Department of Justice and Attorney-General (DJAG) on 12 November 2020. All reporting prior to this time was completed through the former Department of Child Safety, Youth and Women.

2019–20 Actual results for the service area Women and Violence Prevention has been sourced through the former Department of Child Safety, Youth and Women Annual reporting for 2019–20 and is included in this report to give comparison against previous year's performance.

The variance between the 2020–21 target and the 2020–21 actual result can be attributed to demand on services increasing as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, additional state and commonwealth funding was allocated to services to meet this increased demand.

Data notes:

Financial year data based on annual report data.

Data extraction details:

- 2020–21 Annual Report Department of Justice and Attorney-General: 2019–20 Actual and 2020–21 Actual page 150 (<https://www.justice.qld.gov.au/publications-policies/reports/annual-report>)

Metric 17: 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, 2021

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2009–10 to 2018–19

Latest data:

2018–19

Next update:

February 2022

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 2018–19 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2018–19 = 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.

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:

B Child care, education and training – Section 4 School education

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

Download tables – 4 Data tables.xlsx

Table – Table 4A.14

Metric 18: 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:

2008 to 2021

Latest data:

2021

Next update:

March 2022 (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. Results for 2021 are preliminary.

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 19: 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 2021, cat. no. 6227.0

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

May 2014 to May 2021

Latest data:

May 2021

Next update:

November 2022 (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>

Data downloads – Non-school qualifications, Table 25 (time series), Excel Data Table

Metric 20: 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, 2021

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2015–16 to 2018–19

Latest data:

2018–19

Next update:

February 2022

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 2018–19 (released in 2021 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:

E Health – Section 12 Public hospitals

[12 Public hospitals - Report on Government Services Productivity Commission \(pc.gov.au\)](#)

Download tables – 12 Public hospitals data tables.xlsx

Table 12A.9

Metric 21: 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, cat. no. 4364.0.55.001 (various editions)

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Health Survey: Updated Results, 2011–12, cat. no. 4364.0.55.003

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.

Data extraction details:

<https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/health/health-conditions-and-risks/national-health-survey-first-results/latest-release>

Data downloads – Table 22: Queensland

Table 8.3

<https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/health/health-conditions-and-risks/childrens-risk-factors/latest-release>

Data downloads – Table 22: Queensland

Table 16.3

<https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4364.0.55.0012011-12?OpenDocument>

Tables 1-17: Queensland

Table – Table 13.3

<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

Table – Table 5.4

Metric 22: Infant mortality rate

Data items:

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

Source:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Deaths, Australia, 2020, cat. no. 3302.0

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014 to 2020

Latest data:

2020

Next update:

September 2022 (estimate)

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/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3302.0>

ABS.Stat datasets – 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 23: Life expectancy

Data items:

- Life expectancy - males
- Life expectancy - females

Source:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, various editions, cat. no. 3302.0.55.001

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2012–2014, 2013–2015, 2014–2016, 2015–2017, 2016–2018, 2017–2019 and 2018–20

Latest data:

2018–2020

Next update:

November 2022 (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>

Data downloads – Table 2: Life tables, statistical area level 4 - 2010-2012 to 2018-2020

Table_2.1

Metric 24: 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, cat. no. 3302.0.55.003

Update frequency:

5-yearly

Time series:

2005–2007, 2010–2012 and 2015–2017

Latest data:

2015–2017

Next update:

March 2022 (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>

Data downloads – Table 1: Life tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, selected states and territory and Australia - 2015–2017

Table_1.4

Series – ex at age 0

Metric 25: 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, 2017–18, cat. no. 6523.0

Update frequency:

Biennial

Time series:

2007–08, 2009–10, 2011–12, 2013–14, 2015–16 and 2017–18

Latest data:

2017–18

Next update:

December 2021 (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.

Data notes:

Survey of Income and Housing is conducted every 2 years.

All dollar values are reported in 2017–18 dollars, adjusted using changes in 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>

Data downloads – 13. States and territories

Table 13.1

Series – Mean income per week: All persons and Mean income per week: Adjusted lowest income quintile

Metric 26: Percentage of persons aged 25 to 64 years who were employed, by Indigenous status

Data items:

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

Source:

Closing the Gap website

Update frequency:

5-yearly

Time series:

1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016

Latest data:

2016

Next update:

November 2022 (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 11 Sep 2020)

Baseline data

Indigenous status - per cent

Metric 27: 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, cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2014–15 to 2020–21

Latest data:

2020–21

Next update:

28 July 2022

Definitions:

Age dependency ratio: Civilian population aged 65 years and over as a percentage of persons 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 (pivot table)

Civilian population aged 65 years and over as a percentage of persons aged 15–64 years in the labour force and all persons in the labour force.

Metric 28: Growth of Gross State Product

Data items:

- Gross State Product (GSP)
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Source:

GSP and GDP – Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2020–21 (cat. no. 5220.0)

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2008–09 to 2020–21

Latest data:

2020–21

Next update:

November 2022

Definitions:

Gross Domestic Product: 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 gross domestic product (GDP) but refers to production within a state or territory rather than to the nation as a whole. See gross domestic product.

Data notes:

These estimates are subject to revisions.

GSP and GDP data are chain volume measures, original series, reference year is 2019–20

Data extraction details:

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

Data downloads

Table 1. Gross state product, chain volume measures and current prices

Series ID: A2336357V (GSP) and A2336363R (GDP)

Time period: Always use latest release to obtain financial year data

Metric 29: General Government Sector Net Operating Balance, Actual

Data items:

- General Government Sector Net Operating Balance

Source:

Queensland Budget 2021–22 Budget Paper No. 2

Queensland Budget 2020–21 Budget Paper No. 2

Queensland Report on State Finances 2020–21

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2012–13 to 2020–21

Latest data:

Queensland Report on State Finances 2020–21

Next update:

2022–23 Budget Paper No.2

Definitions:

Net Operating Balance is the net of revenue and 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:

Queensland Budget 2021–22 Budget Paper No. 2 Appendix D page 255:

https://budget.qld.gov.au/files/Budget_2021-22_Budget_Strategy_Outlook.pdf

Queensland Budget 2020–21 Budget Paper No. 2 Appendix D page 229:

https://s3.treasury.qld.gov.au/files/2020_21_Budget_Strategy_and_Outlook_2-2.pdf

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

Metric 30: General Government Sector Borrowing Costs, Actual

Data items:

- General Government Sector borrowing costs

Source:

Queensland Budget 2021–22 Budget Paper No. 2 Table 10.10 General Government Sector Time Series
Queensland Report on State Finances 2020–21

Update frequency:

Annually

Time series:

2012–13 to 2020–21

Latest data:

Queensland Report on State Finances 2020–21

Next update:

2022–23 Budget Paper No.2

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.

Data extraction details:

Queensland Budget 2021–22 Budget Paper No. 2 Table 10.10 General Government Sector Time Series page 194: https://budget.qld.gov.au/files/Budget_2021-22_Budget_Strategy_Outlook.pdf
Report on State Finances: <https://www.treasury.qld.gov.au/resource/report-state-finances/>