TASMANIA ECONOMIC REVIEW

MAY 2025

Understanding Tasmania's Economic Trajectory – Past, Present, and Future

Presented by RDA Tasmania x Strategic Economic Solutions

Regional Development Australia
TASMANIA

Welcome

Professor Sue Kilpatrick

RDAT Chair

Sue Kilpatrick
Chair

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How do we measure an economy?

Gross State Product = wealth created

Impacted by the 3Ps:

Population, Participation and Productivity

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Jen Newman
Southern Regional Development Coordinator

Population and Economic Performance

- Population inflows drive productivity – growth in GSP per capita closely tracks population gains

- Maintaining Tasmania's appeal is critical – understanding *what liveability means* for different regions is essential

Labour and Skills Mismatch

- Mismatch in local capability – Tasmania remains a net importer of workers

- Beyond wages: Pathways & aspiration – need to build local skills and raise interest in high-qualification careers

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Anna Williams
Northern Regional Development Coordinator

Housing

- Regional IRSAD scores well below national average
- Affordability and inequality persist
- Limited rental availability impacting worker relocation and regional growth

Education

- Lower Year 12 and university completion rates
- Regional mismatch in qualifications and industry needs
- Reliance on importing skilled labour

Childcare

- Lowest availability nationally (0.352 places per child in 2024)
- 57% of areas are ‘childcare deserts’
- Major constraint on workforce participation

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Annie Gatenby
North West Regional Development Coordinator

Positive Momentum

- 12% business growth state-wide
- High growth sectors: Construction, Healthcare, Professional Services
- Well-developed innovation ecosystem:
  - High-profile tech (Procreate, Canva)
  - Growing SaaS sector and support services

Strategic Focus Areas

- Investing in people: Grow Tasmania's own skilled workforce
- Expand childcare to unlock participation
- Improve housing access and regional equity
- Strengthen innovation pathways for long-term growth

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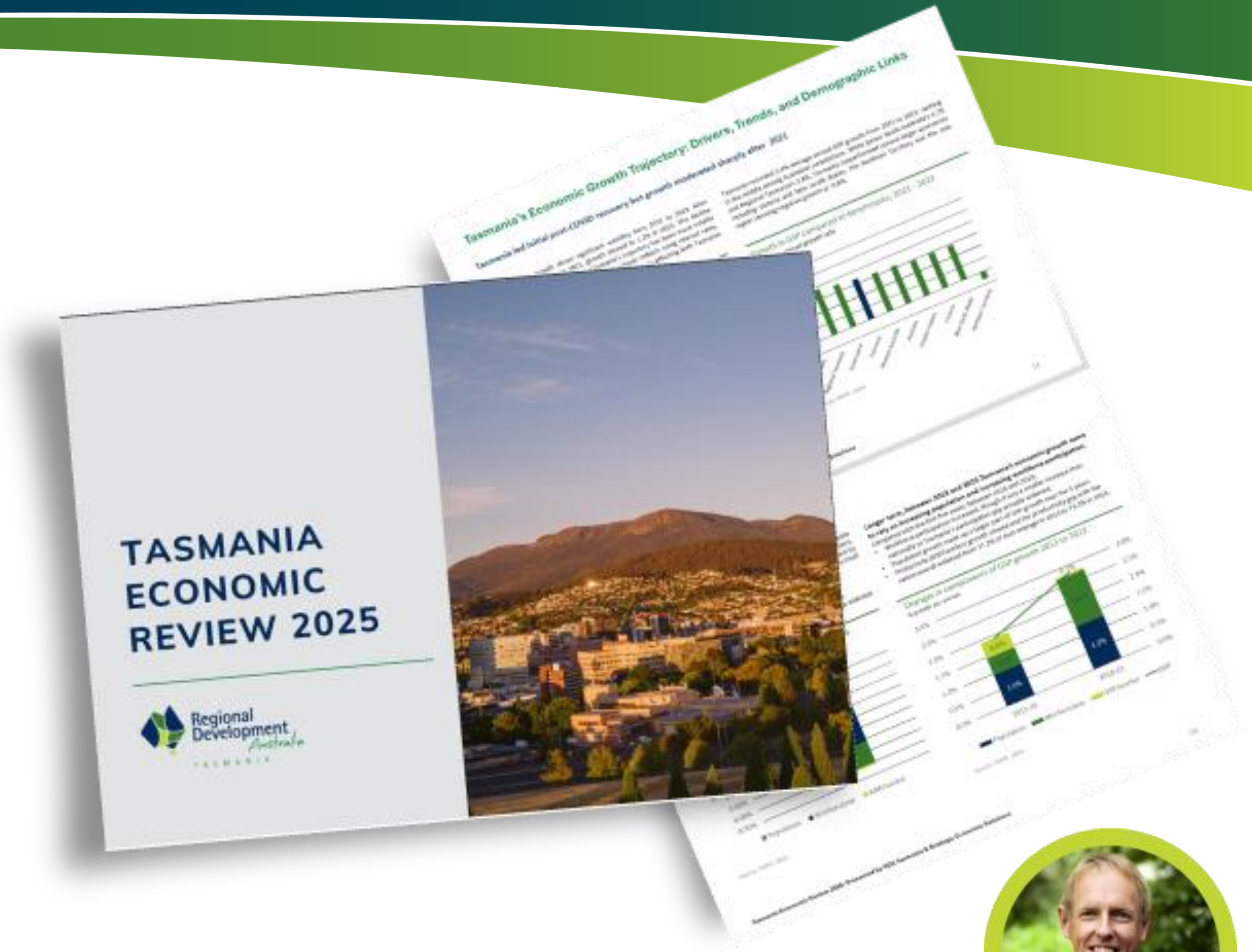
Annie Gatenby
North West Regional Development Coordinator

Dr Kim Houghton

Strategic **E**conomic **S**olutions



Kim Houghton
Director

Regional Development Australia
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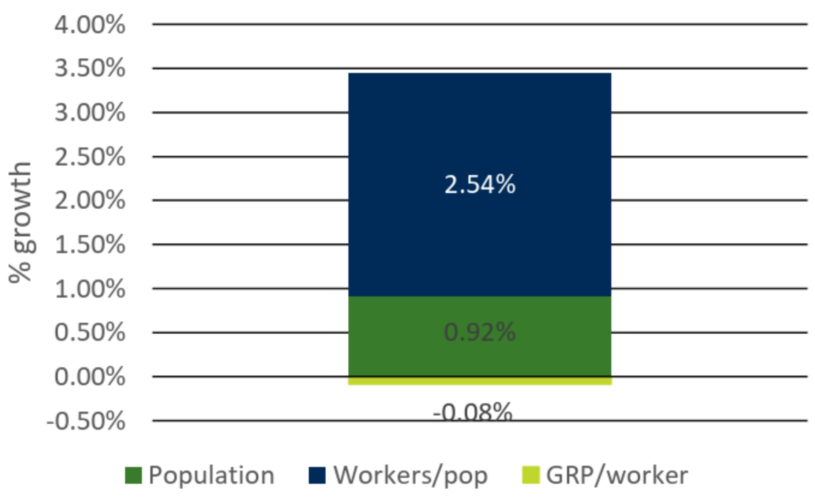
Tasmania led initial post-COVID recovery but growth moderated sharply after 2021

Since 2021 Tasmania's economy has performed well – across the state overall and in each of the three sub regions. Gross state product (GSP), job numbers, population and visitor numbers have all increased, while unemployment has fallen. Unemployment remains highest in the North West and lowest in the North.

Components of GSP growth 2021 to 2023 - Tasmania

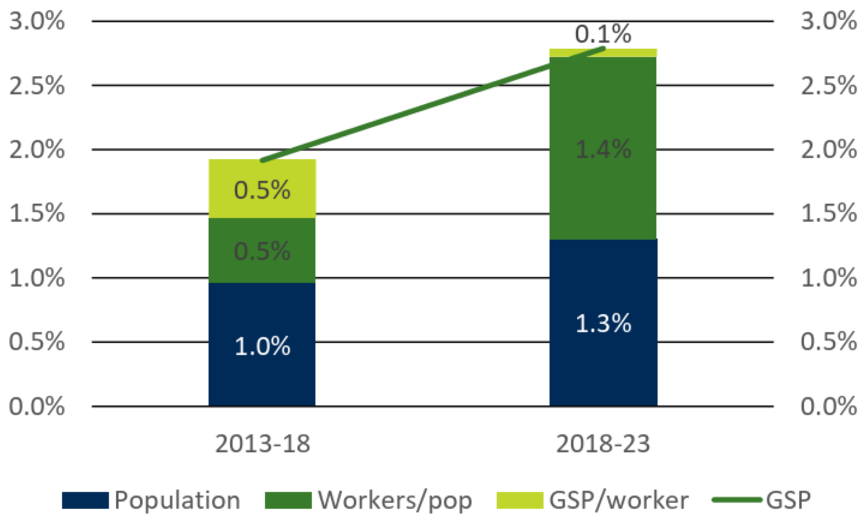
% per annum



Source: NIEIR, 2024

Changes in components of GSP growth 2013 to 2023

% growth per annum



Source: NIEIR, 2024

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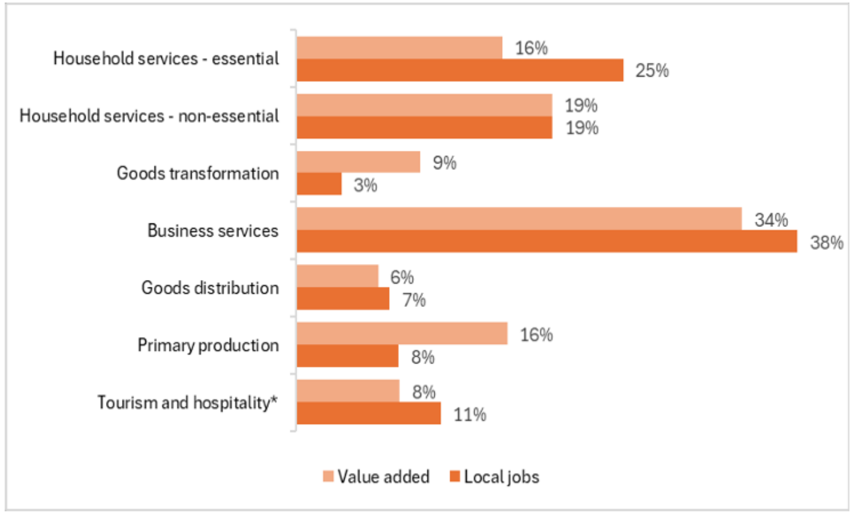
Business services lead Tasmania’s economy in value added and local jobs

Business services represent the largest industry group at nearly 35% of economic value added and 38% of local jobs in 2023. Essential household services (including healthcare and education) form the second-largest sector at ~22% of value and 28% of jobs, reflecting Tasmania's strong service economy orientation. Primary production shows notably higher value added (18%) compared to its employment share (8%), indicating high productivity in this sector.

Healthcare remains Tasmania's largest employer with 48,778 jobs (16.7% of workforce) and highest value added sector at $5,240m (16.1%). A notable shift from 2021 is tourism's rise to second-largest employer with 31,919 jobs (10.9%), reflecting strong post-COVID recovery. Education (27,984 jobs) and retail (27,206 jobs) maintain significant employment shares, with each representing roughly 9% of total jobs.

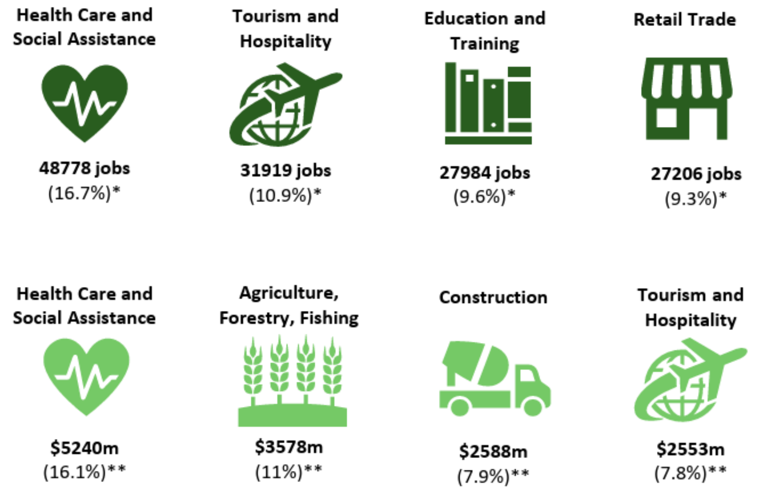
Industry Profile – Tasmania

% of total, 2023



Source: NIEIR, 2024 | * Includes activities from other industries

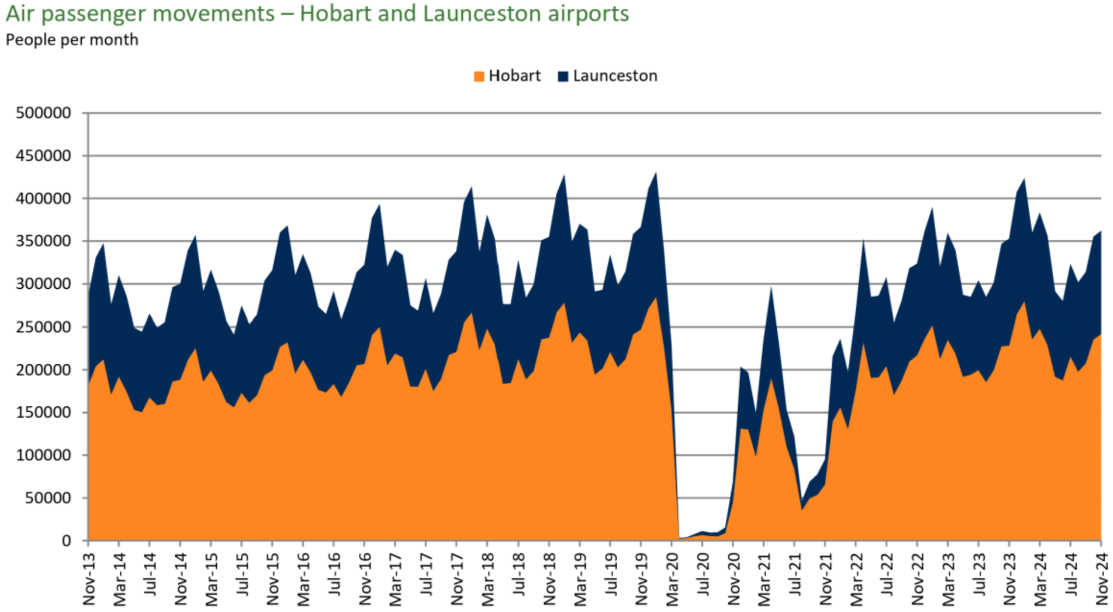
Top 4 Industries in 2021



Source: NIEIR, 2024 | * % of local jobs in Tasmania; ** % of value added in Tasmania

Air passenger numbers gradually returned to pre-COVID levels

Passenger movements through Hobart and Launceston airports have almost returned to pre-COVID levels. Total movements in January 2024 (423,673) were just below the record set in January 2020 (432,215). Over the year to November 2024 passenger movements were up 5.7% on the previous year to November 2023. The trend suggests that January 2025 would again get close to the record, with the latest figure for November 2024 of 362,127 just below that for November 2019 at 366,543.



Source: BITRE Air Traffic Data Nov 2024

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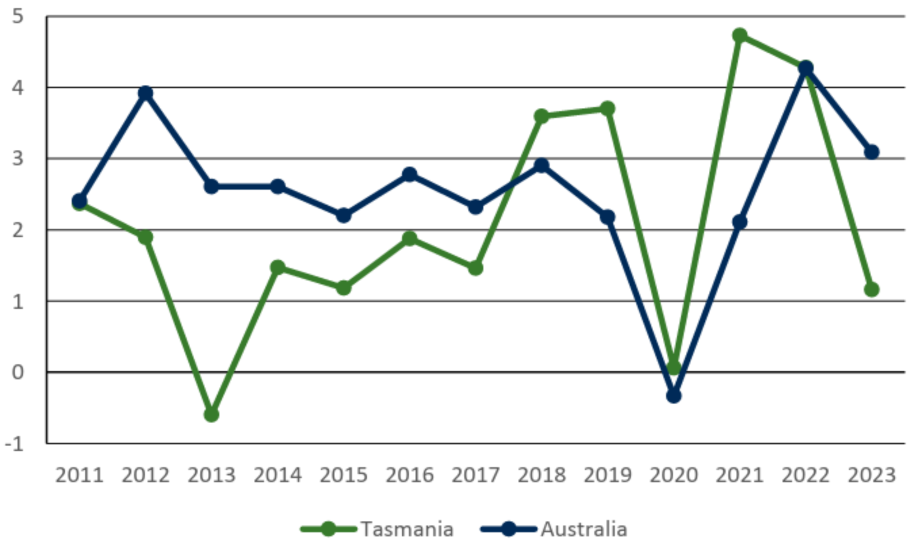
What’s behind GSP growth – Tasmania’s Three Ps

Productivity, participation and population growth are the keys to economic growth, and Tasmania’s GSP growth between 2021 and 2023 was underpinned by growth in workforce participation and overall population, which offset a small fall in productivity.

Growth in GSP –Tasmania

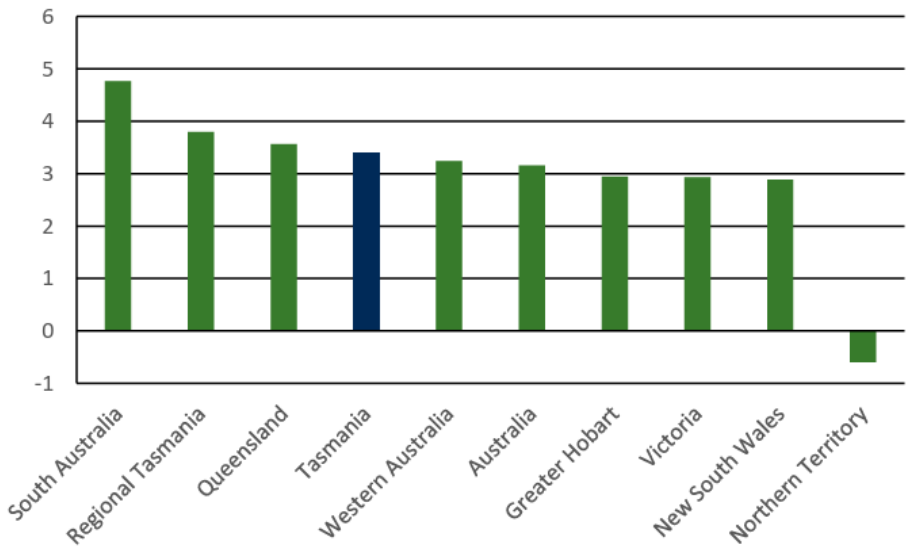
% per annum



Source: NIEIR, 2024

Growth in GSP compared to benchmarks, 2021 - 2023

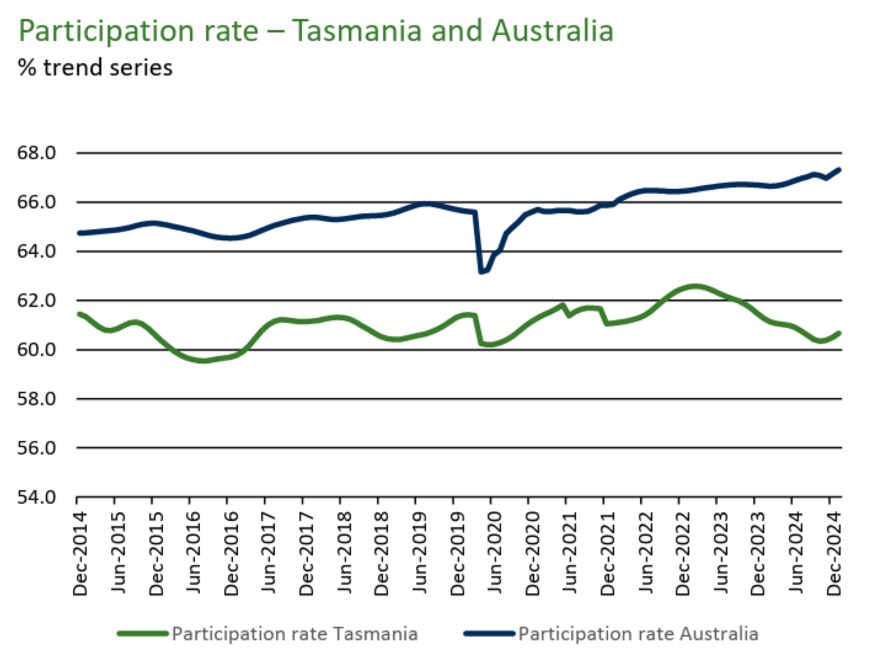
% average annual growth rate



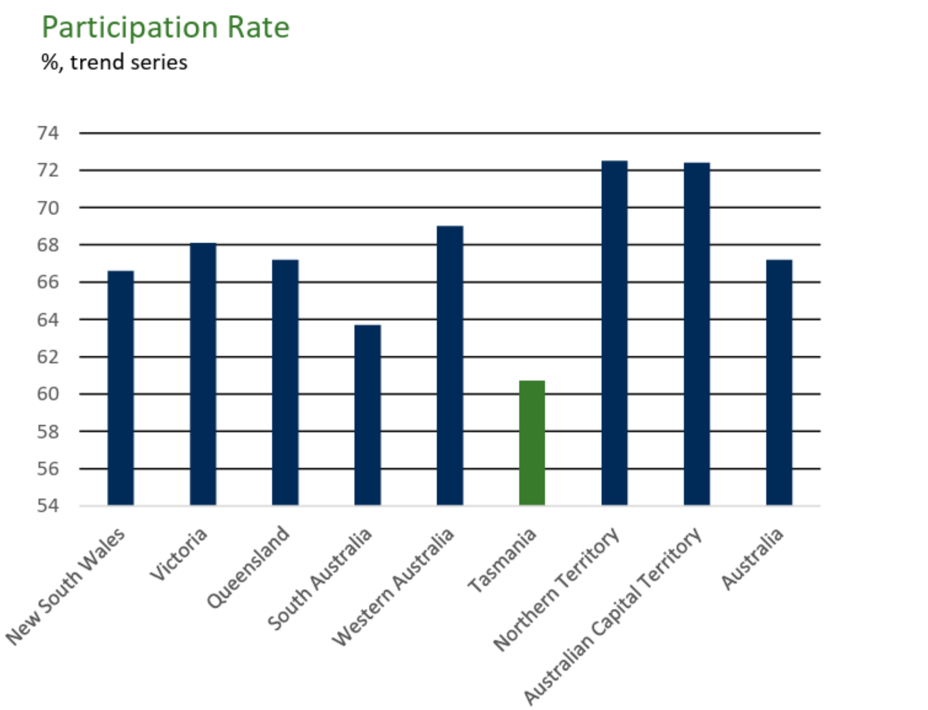
Source: NIEIR, 2024

Participation gap widened

Tasmania's participation rate is now further below the national average than at any other time over the last decade. In January 2023 Tasmania's participation rate was 60.7%, compared with the national average of 67.3%,a difference of 6.65 percentage points. The gap had been closing but widened again from early 2023. Tas now the lowest of all jurisdictions.



Source: ABS Labour force Australia, 6202.0 (2025)



Source: ABS Labour force Australia, 6202.0 (2025)

Five productivity leaders

Tasmania has five industries where productivity, measured as output per worker, is higher than the national average. These industries represent specialisations and efficiencies in Tasmania's economy.

For health, high productivity is due more to quality/effectiveness (better outcomes, especially in saving lives) than cost reductions (doing more with less).

Industry	$/worker productivity advantage over national average
Information Media and Telecommunications	56,726
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	20,960
Health Care and Social Assistance	19,793
Arts and Recreation Services	753
Financial and Insurance Services	486

Source: NIEIR 2024

Explanation: The "$/worker productivity advantage over national average" means on average, each worker in that industry generates more economic output (measured in dollars) than the average worker nationwide.

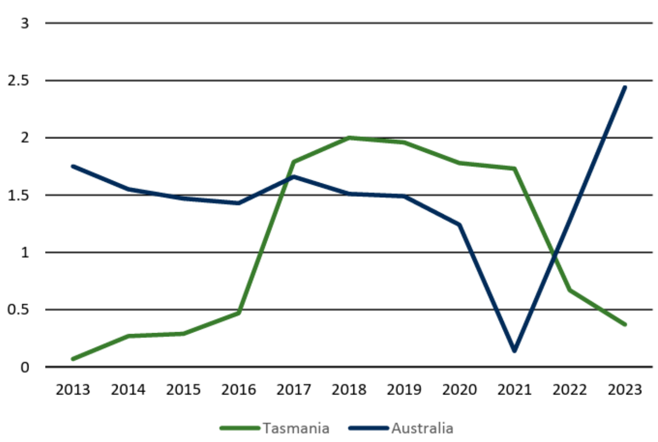
Tasmania's population growth moderates as national growth rebounds

Four years of higher than usual population growth came to an end in 2022. The change was due more to people not coming from interstate than people leaving. Net internal migration has turned negative for the state as a whole – driven by negative flows in Northern and Southern regions.

Net overseas migration has become the biggest contributor to overall population growth. Roughly 5-year cycles over the longer term.

Recent population growth – Tasmania

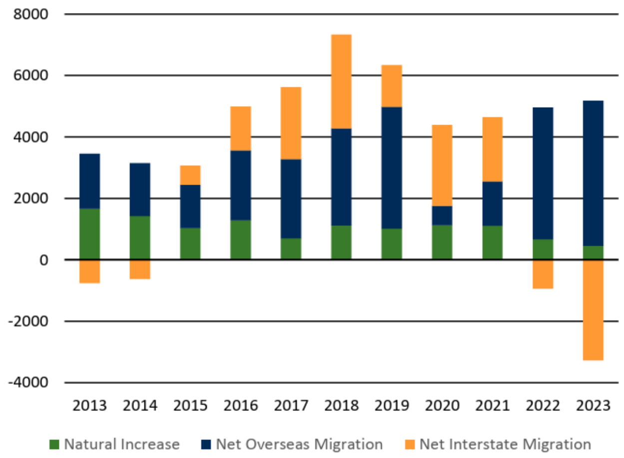
Annual change in persons, %



Source: Source: ABS National, state and territory population, 3101.0

Population growth components – Tasmania

Change in component of population



Source: Source: ABS National, state and territory population, 3101.0

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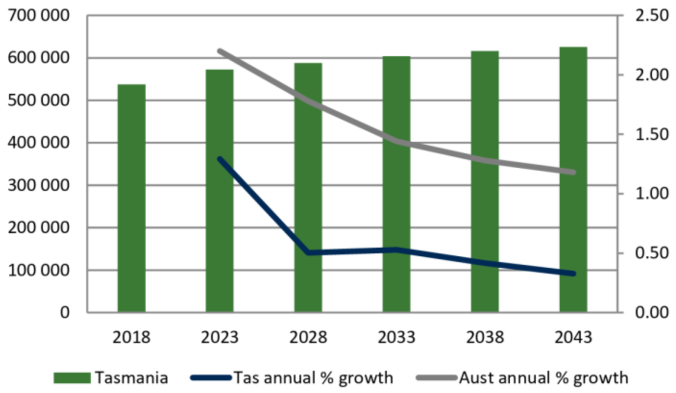
Tasmania’s projected population growth

Tasmania’s overall population growth rate is projected to fall from over 1% per year to below 0.5% per year over the next 20 years .These projected growth rates are less than half the projected growth rates for Australia as a whole over the same period.

Tasmania’s population is already older on average than Australia – with a median age in 2023 of 41.8 compared with 38.6 for Australia as a whole. Tasmanian Government projections indicate that the service age groups expecting the most growth are generally people over 35, with particularly high levels of population growth projected for Seniors (aged 70 to 84) and Elderly aged (85 and over). These projected growth patterns have implications for workforce size and also for increasing service needs for a growing older population.

Population projections – Tasmania and Australia

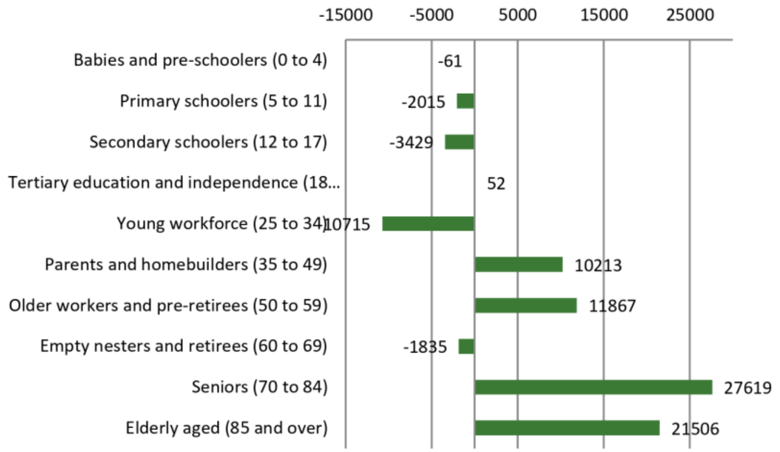
Projected population (LHS) and growth rate (RHS)



Source: Population Projections for Tasmania and Local Government Areas (Tasmanian Dept Treasury & Finance, 2024) medium series and ABS Population Projections Australian (3222.0) medium series

Projected change in service age groups 2023-2043

Number of people



Source: Population Projections for Tasmania and Local Government Areas (Tasmanian Dept Treasury & Finance, 2024) medium series

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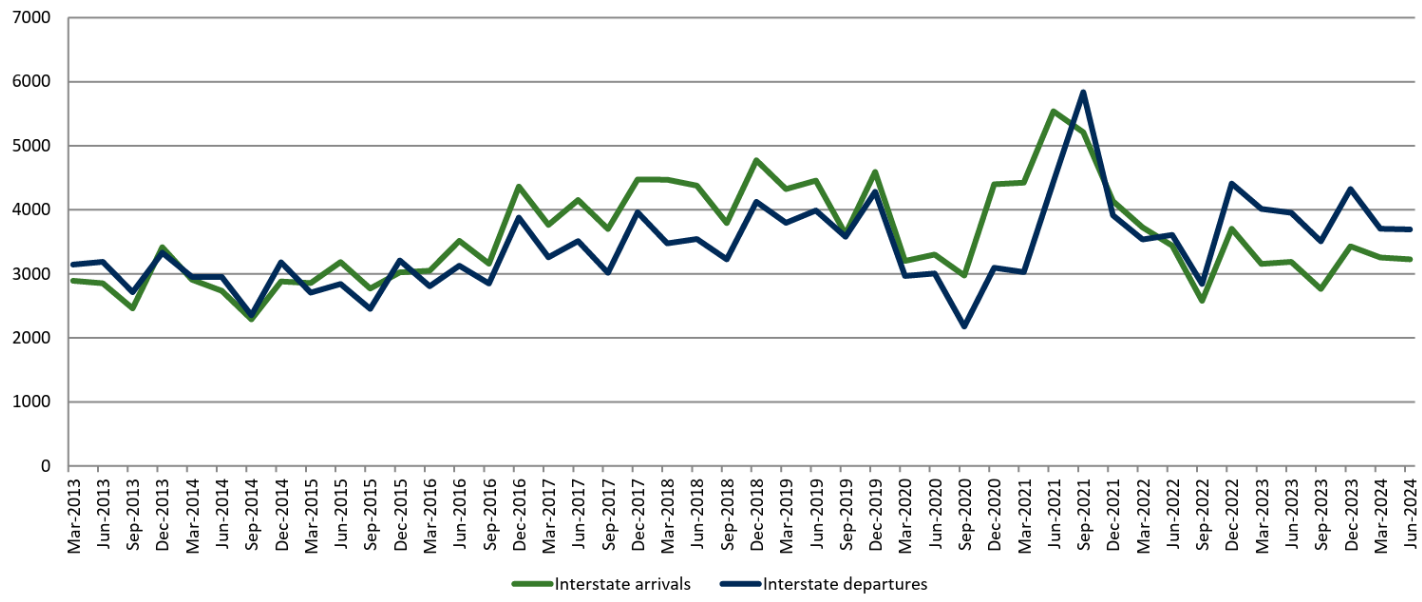
Interstate arrivals numbers fall well below pre-COVID average

The fall in net inflows from other states has been due to a drop in interstate arrivals rather than an increase in departures from Tasmania. The March 2017 to March 2022 average was 4,163 arrivals per year from other states. Since March 2022, the average has fallen by almost 1,000 per year to 3,193 per year

Interstate arrivals and departures – Tasmania

Number of people

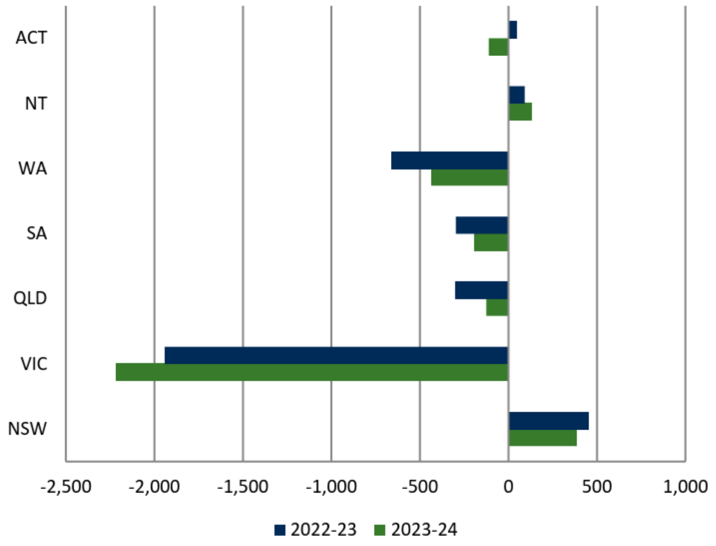


Source: ABS National, state and territory population, 3101.016B

Biggest change driver for Tasmania is reduced net flows from Victoria

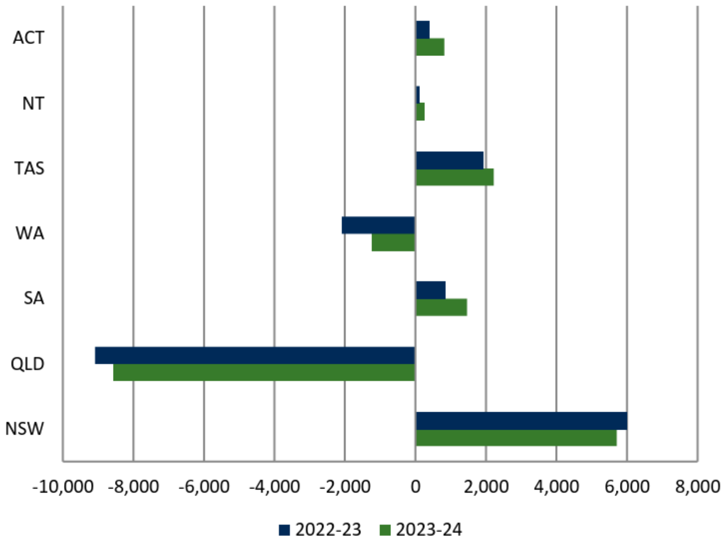
Tasmania saw sizeable net losses of around 2,000 residents to Victoria in each of the years 2023–24 and 2022–23, and small net gains from New South Wales. Victoria showed small net gain from Tasmania and large net losses to Queensland of 8,000 to 9,000 people per year.

Net flows between Tasmania and other jurisdictions
Number of people



Source: ABS National, state and territory population, 3101.0, Regional internal migration estimates

Net flows between Victoria and other jurisdictions
Number of people



Source: ABS National, state and territory population, 3101.0, Regional internal migration estimates

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Tasmania’s link between resident attraction and GSP growth

Tasmanian data shows a close link between changes in GSP per capita and changes in raw interstate resident inflows.

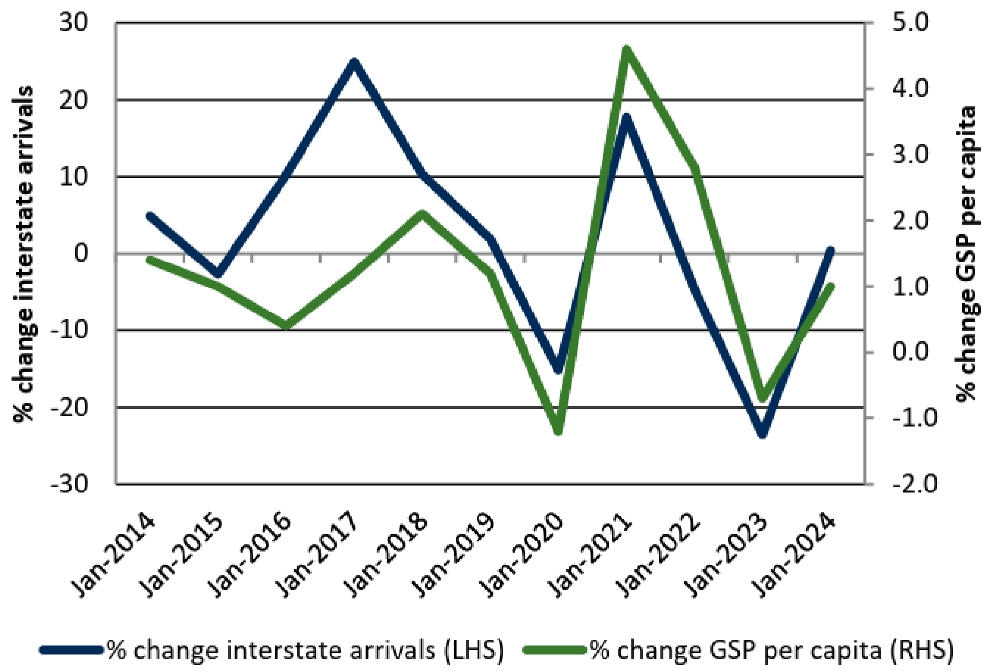
Over the last ten years an increase in inflows is soon followed by an increase in GSP per capita, and vice versa.

With the recent drop in inflows it is highly likely that Tasmania’s GSP growth will slow in coming years, whatever the national economy does.

Maintaining Tasmania’s attractiveness as a destination is critical to the state’s economic performance.

GSP per capita and interstate arrivals - Tasmania

% change per annum



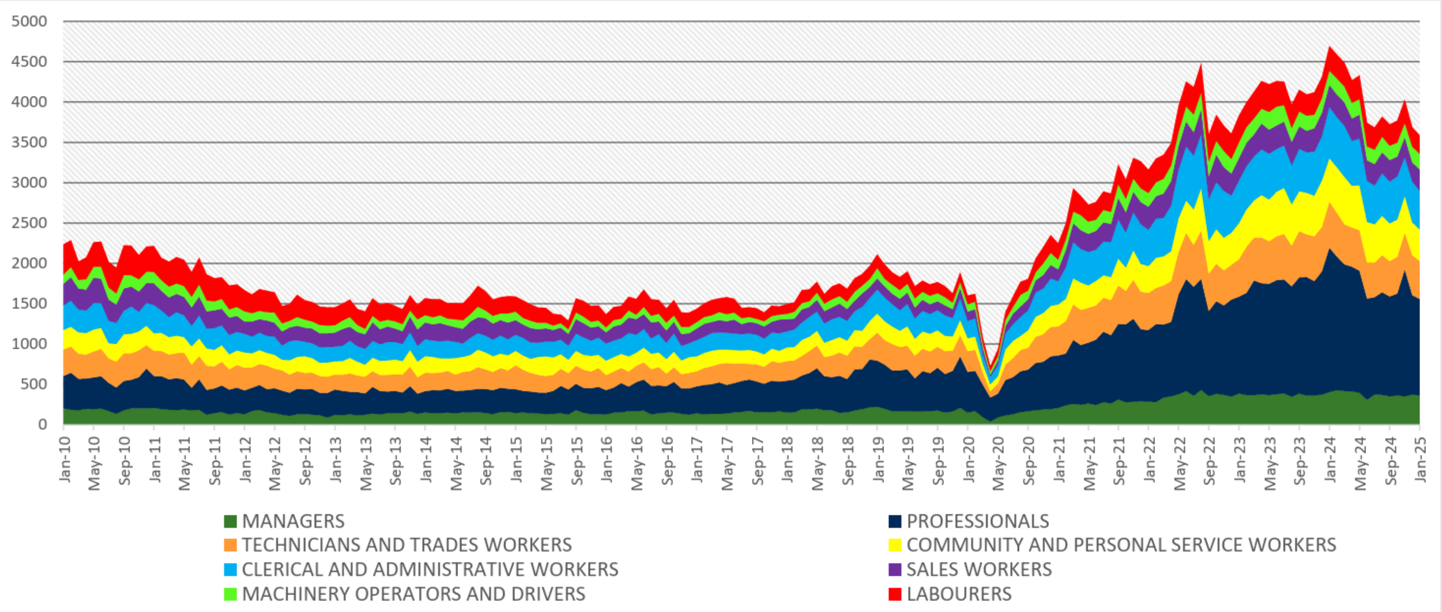
Source: ABS GSP, population counts and flows

Labour and skills mismatch – demand for skilled workers high

Over the last 15 years Tasmanian employers have come to look for more highly skilled workers, especially professionals. Demand for trade workers is still high, but has been overtaken by demand for service sector workers in clerical admin and personal service roles. The total number of jobs advertised for filling in the state peaked in January 2024 at 4,693. In January 2025 there was a total of 3,585 vacancies, 33% of those in professional occupations. A decade ago just 18% of vacancies were for professionals. While there is a perception that skilled workers in Tasmania are paid less than on the mainland, a review of Seek data shows that for most trades and professional occupations the wages offered by Tasmanian employers is at the same level or slightly higher. Of the main occupations only teacher (secondary and primary) salaries are around $5,000 pa below offerings in eastern mainland states.

Internet vacancies

Number of vacancies (seasonally adjusted)



Source: Jobs and Skills Australia Internet Vacancy series

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Foundations

Education

Childcare

Housing

Business costs

Innovation system

Attractiveness (opportunity & wellbeing)

Social enterprise

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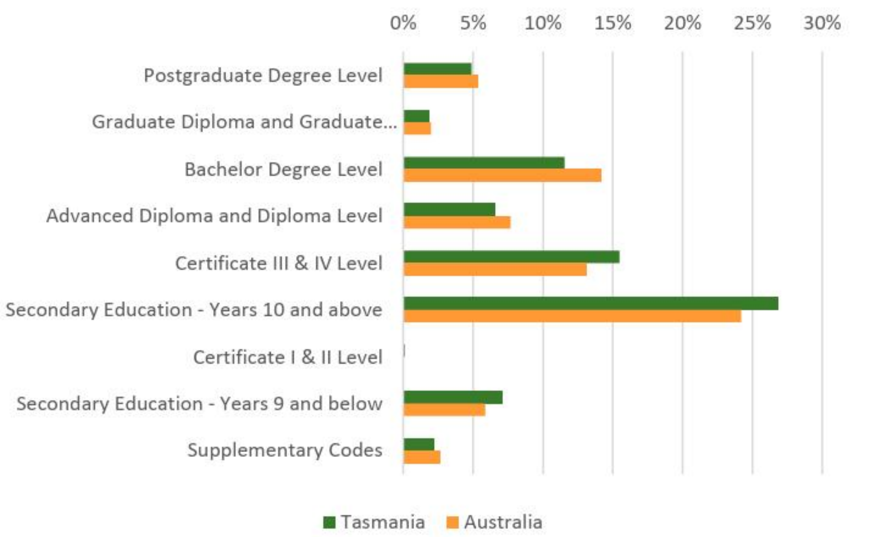
Education attainment relatively low

Tasmanians are more likely to have Year 10 and Cert III and IV as their highest level of educational attainment, compared with the national average. Conversely, a smaller share of Tasmania's population have Bachelor Degree or Postgraduate degrees. A higher proportion of Tasmanian's have Year 9 as their highest level of education than the national average.

Educational attainment 2021 – Tasmania and Australia

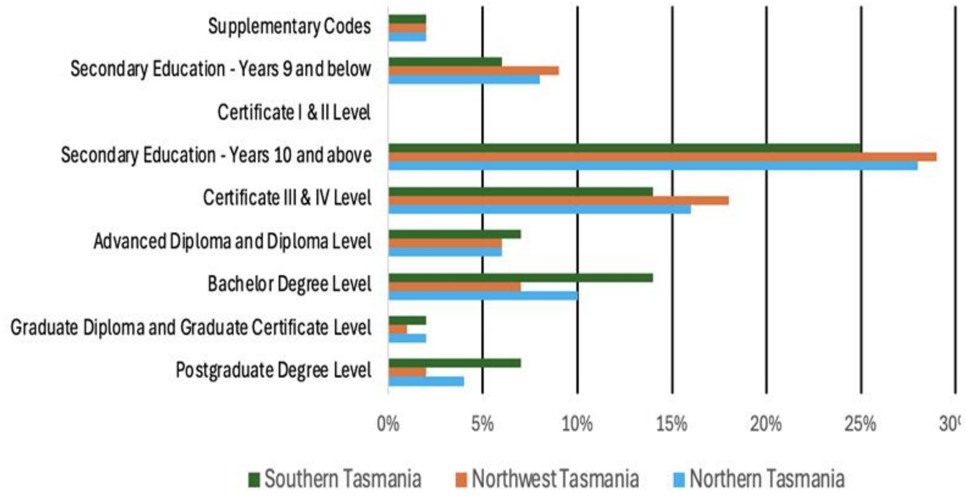
% of population with highest level of educational attainment



Source: ABS 2021 Census

Educational attainment by region 2021 – Tasmania

% of population with highest level of educational attainment



Source: ABS 2021 Census

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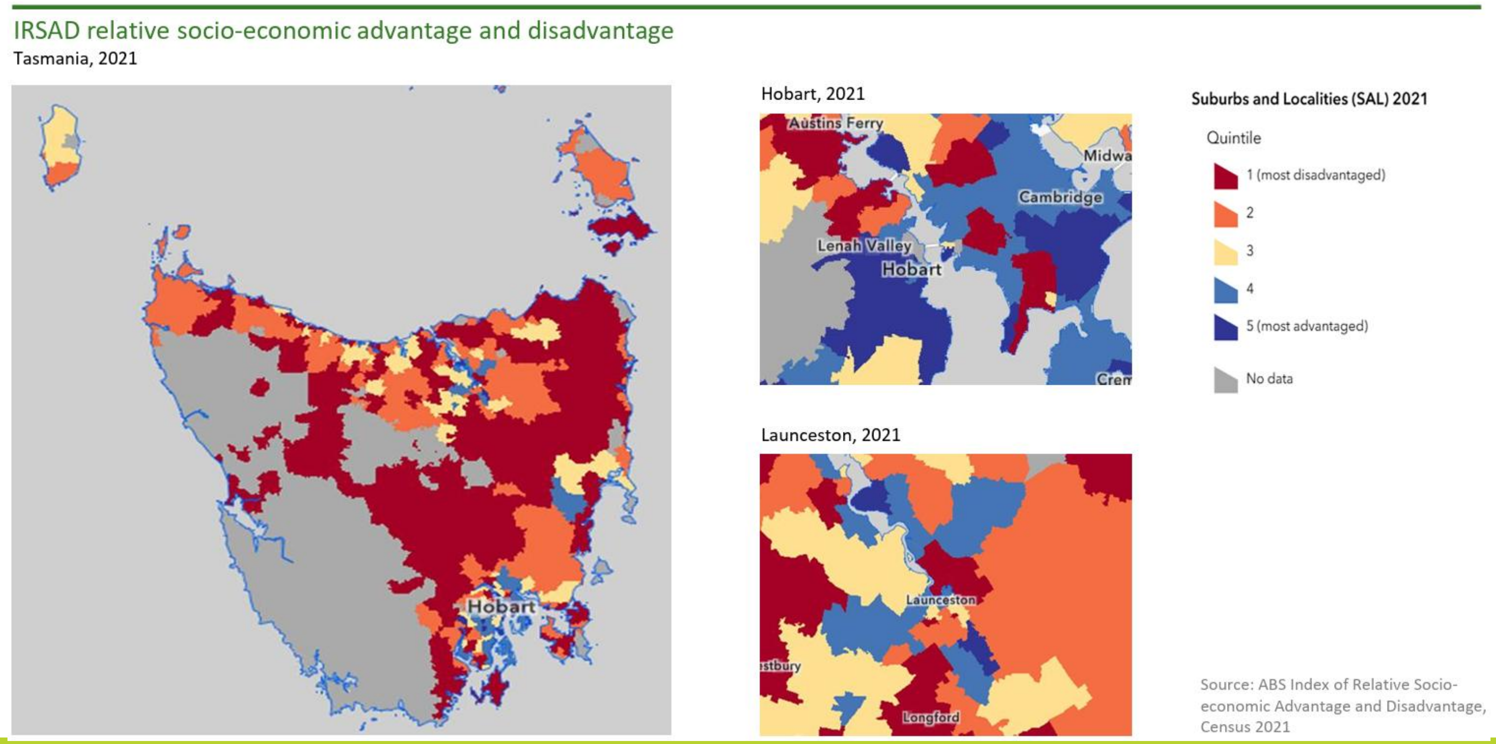
Areas of high socioeconomic disadvantage concentrated outside Greater Hobart area

A significant socioeconomic disadvantage is revealed across Tasmania in 2021, with red areas indicating the most disadvantaged regions. The geographic distribution shows that on average Greater Hobart and Launceston show higher socioeconomic advantage (blue areas), while many suburbs and localities in central and northeastern Tasmania are more disadvantaged. While the averages for the two biggest cities are high (less disadvantage),in each city there are suburbs of high disadvantage including Ravenswood and Summerhill in Launceston and Clarendon Vale, Risdon Vale and Chigwell in Hobart.

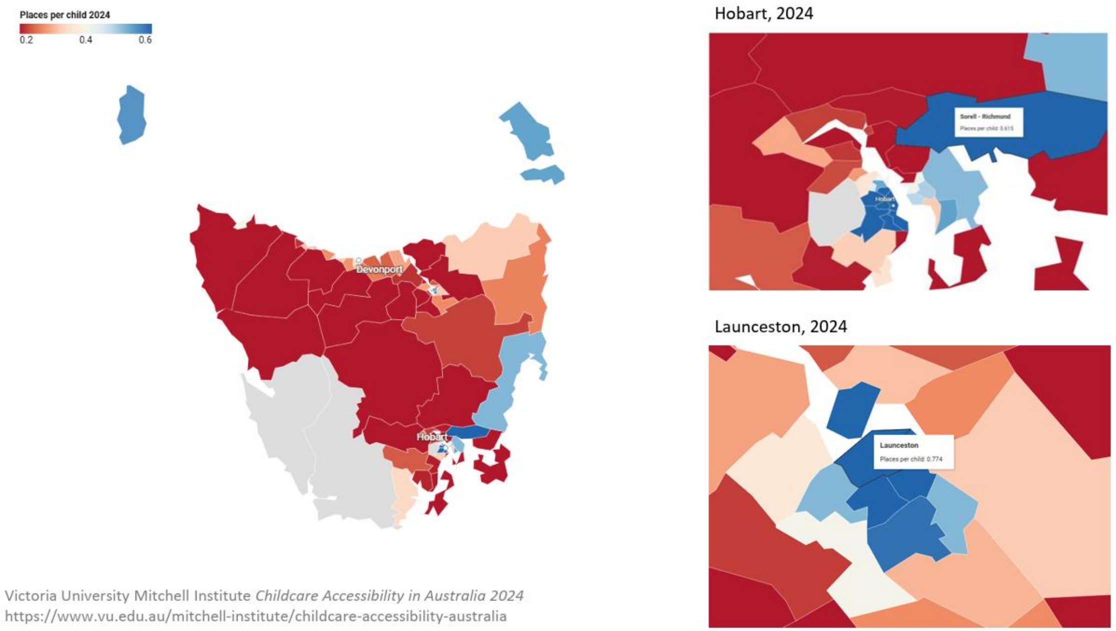


Childcare shortages in Tasmania—key to closing the workforce participation gap?

Childcare accessibility (especially to long day care) is higher when prices charged, incomes, and population densities are higher. Tasmania has the lowest level of accessibility to childcare nationally at 0.352 places per child in 2024, slightly worse than 0.326 in 2020. 57% of regions in Tasmania classified as childcare deserts in 2024—no change from 2020. This proportion for the eastern mainland states was 14–28%, and 39% for Western Australia.

Childcare places per child by SA2

Tasmania, 2024



Victoria University Mitchell Institute *Childcare Accessibility in Australia 2024*
https://www.vu.edu.au/mitchell-institute/childcare-accessibility-australia

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Housing prices surged then plateaued

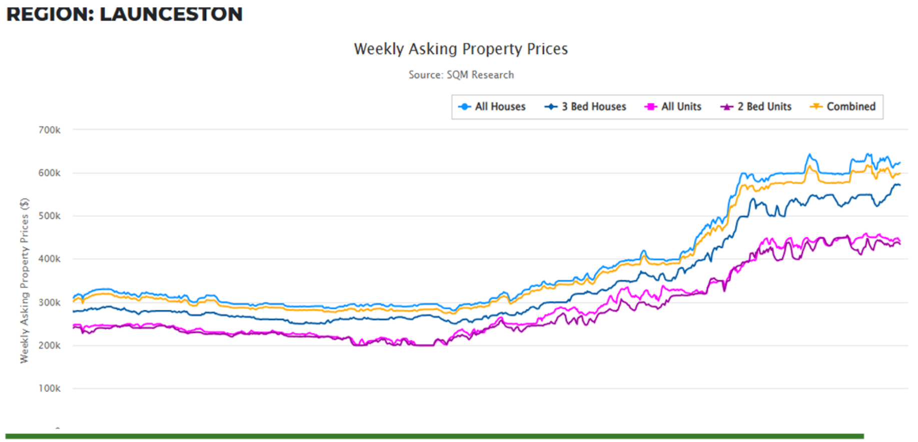
Tasmania's housing prices increased steadily from 2017 until COVID hit in 2020 when they fell slightly through that year. When Tasmania's borders opened there was a surge of new arrivals from interstate and an associated sharp increase in house prices.

The sharpest jump was in Launceston which also saw the biggest percentage increase in new arrivals at that time (RAI Regional Movers Index Dec 2020). Prices plateaued in early 2022 at around $600-620,000.

Hobart house prices followed a similar pattern but with a more gradual increase that started later than Launceston and plateaued a year later (early 2023) at around $800,000.

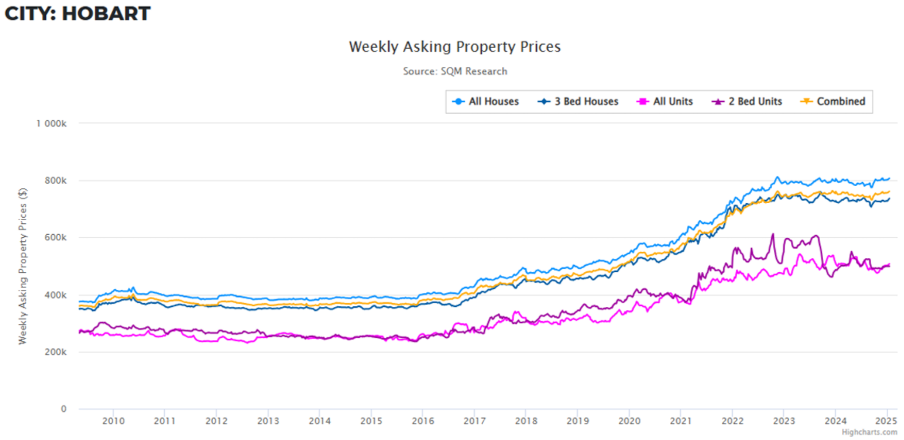
Launceston region house prices

Weekly asking prices ($)



Hobart region house prices

Weekly asking prices ($)



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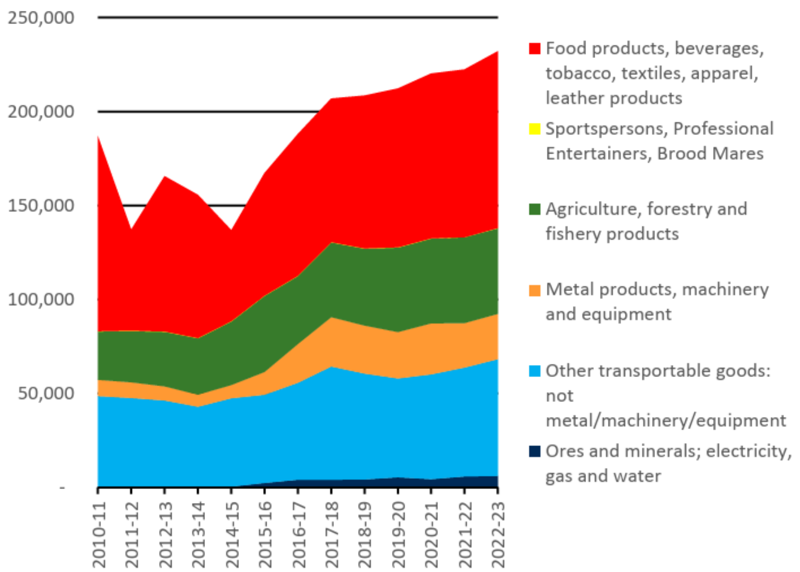
Business costs: Freight costs increasing

Freight costs (TEU) across Bass Strait rose by 67% in nominal (non-inflation adjusted) terms from 2000 to 2014, then were fairly stable at $1,100 to $1,200 per TEU through to 2019. Post-COVID though, freight rates rose in four years by over 24% to $1,485. After TFES subsidy freight rates increased by 58% in that latter period from $412 to $655 per TEU, a growth rate of 12.3% pa over the four-year period to 2022-23.

TEUs by major commodity categories

20ft TEUs

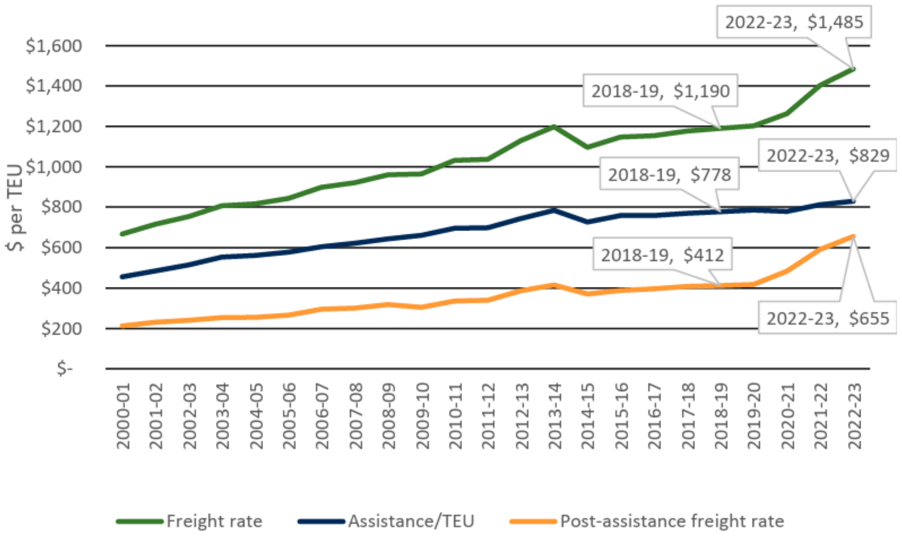


Note: TEU is 'Twenty foot (container) Equivalent Units. Shipments for relevant year, claims accepted and paid, trade summarised as TEU equivalents. Excludes entries with nil payments. Excludes a small number of database entries with missing commodity information.

Source: BITRE TFES Monitoring Report 2024

Freight price comparisons

Cost ($) per TEU



Note: Estimated Bass Strait freight rates are average nominal freight rates per TEU for wharf-to-wharf full container load claims from northern Tasmania to Victoria for the domestic component in the TFES database. In 2022-23 this covered 51% of the northern Tasmania to Victoria TEUs under the domestic component of the scheme, and it 2018-19 59%. Claims accepted and paid. Excludes entries with nil payments.

Source: BITRE TFES Monitoring Report 2024

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Businesses doing well and those under stress

Survival rates for GST registered businesses were particularly high in a mix of new technology and traditional industries. Agricultural industries showed high survival rates, along with chemical and beverage manufacturing, metal fabrication and transport equipment. New industries in medical, care and finance services also showed survival rates over 70%. At the other end of the business survival spectrum, there has been a major shakeout in transport, courier and distribution businesses, with less than 50% surviving from June 2020 to June 2024. There were almost 2,000 new businesses in the sector after June 2020 despite the high attrition rate.

Business survival, 2020 to 2024

Number, %

Industry	Operating June 2020	Still operating June 2024	Survival rate (%)
Agriculture	4,144	3,172	76.5
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	625	477	76.3
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	163	123	75.5
Polymer Product and Rubber Product Manufacturing	57	43	75.4
Property Operators and Real Estate Services	3,455	2,604	75.4
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	75	56	74.7
Residential Care Services	70	52	74.3
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Support Services	442	328	74.2
Tertiary Education	139	101	72.7
Medical and Other Health Care Services	2,237	1,617	72.3
Other Transport	100	72	72.0
Auxiliary Finance and Insurance Services	544	391	71.9
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	293	210	71.7
Finance	527	377	71.5
Transport Equipment Manufacturing	139	99	71.2
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	172	121	70.3
Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling	175	123	70.3
Sports and Recreation Activities	234	164	70.1

Industry	Operating June 2020	Still operating June 2024	Survival rate (%)
Forestry and Logging	315	191	60.6
Fuel Retailing	130	78	60.0
Personal and Other Services	795	477	60.0
Commission-Based Wholesaling	129	76	58.9
Adult, Community and Other Education	290	167	57.6
Administrative Services	688	395	57.4
Exploration and Other Mining Support Services	51	29	56.9
Creative and Performing Arts Activities	237	134	56.5
Food and Beverage Services	1,803	1,009	56.0
Road Transport	1,346	748	55.6
Building Cleaning, Pest Control and Other Support Services	695	374	53.8
Publishing (except Internet and Music Publishing)	54	29	53.7
Non-Store Retailing and Retail Commission-Based Buying and/or Selling	289	149	51.6
Postal and Courier Pick-up and Delivery Services	406	192	47.3
Transport Support Services	1,090	437	40.1

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Innovation

Tasmania has a well-developed business innovation ecosystem, with a particular strength in collaboration across business, social enterprise, education and government.

High level of collaboration looks to be making good use of the small state market and few degrees of separation in Tasmania – turning weaknesses related to small local scale into advantages related to high connectivity within the state and potentially nationwide and global.

Wide variety of commercial and social enterprise support services.

A vibrant innovation system (Kauffman 2019) has good business formation (entry) rates, good sustainability (survival rates), positive impacts on jobs and economic output, and capacity to adapt to changing market conditions (exit rates).

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Social Enterprise

Social enterprises are particularly important in Tasmania. In raw numbers, Tasmania has the highest number of social enterprises per head of population for any state, at the equivalent of 700 per million residents (SEA 2022). Only the NT has a higher ratio, with its small and dispersed population, at the equivalent of 976 per million residents. For comparison, the other states have between 355 and 490 social enterprises per million residents.

Tasmania's social enterprises provide a wide range of services that benefit Tasmanians. The 2011 baseline study (Eversole and Eastley 2011) found that Tasmania's social enterprises "work across a wide range of social sectors and industries, and that they all potentially generate important public and community benefits".

Working off Victorian and national benchmarks, Social Enterprise Australia estimated that in 2022 there were 399 social enterprises in Tasmania with an economic contribution of $0.71 billion (around 1.8% of Tasmania's GSP) and employing an estimated 6,843 people.

Wellbeing

- A wellbeing economy approach for Tasmania blends economic measures with other measures of social progress, health, individual and community wellbeing. Wellbeing approaches are based on the notion that economic growth alone is not a guarantee of good quality of life for everyone in a place.
- Wellbeing has been defined as: "… how we're doing as individuals, communities and as a nation, and how sustainable that is for the future. It encompasses the environmental factors that affect us and how we function in society, and the subjective experiences we have throughout our lives."
- There are areas of overlap between the concepts of wellbeing, liveability, resilience and adaptive capacity. In essence, wellbeing approaches track the personal and community impacts of assets, infrastructure, services and relationships
- Wellbeing approaches recognise that there is a two-way flow between social and personal wellbeing, and economic wellbeing. A place with perceived poor quality of life will struggle to build the workforce it needs to flourish economically.
- Tasmanian Government is currently developing a wellbeing framework which will build on and draw from related initiatives such as the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy, the Tasmanian Health Plan, the Tasmanian Population Strategy and the Tasmanian Women's Strategy.

Implications of analysis

1. Population and Gross State Product

Analysis suggests a strong association between interstate arrivals and Tasmania's per capita Gross State Product. This raises an important question for Tasmania's economic future: do the inflows drive economic output growth, or respond to it?

If inflows *drive* economic growth, then policy needs to focus on enhancing all aspects of livability, not on job creation.

Housing quality and availability and pricing
Career options for workers – thick labour markets
Education pathways for children and workers
Quality of service provision (childcare, health, education, transport, cultural activities)
If inflows *respond to* economic growth then the policy focus is similar - keeping up with increasing demand for housing and services.

Even with high inflows Tasmania has a relatively older population than the national average, and the age groups projected to have the highest future growth and therefore highest growth in service needs are older workers and pre-retirees, seniors and elder aged.

Tasmania performs below the national averages on workforce participation, share of part-time work and productivity – measures which all point to a thin labour market. Tasmania needs a thicker labour market with more diverse career opportunities. But with employers reporting persistent recruitment difficulties at a range of skill levels, and significant growth in recruitment needs for high skilled workers, especially professionals, then there is a mismatch between local worker qualifications and skills and employer needs. Tasmania is still a net importer of workers. Perhaps the issue for Tasmanian policymakers is less about creating thicker jobs and more about resourcing the pathways to filling them.

Implications of analysis

2. Specialisation and diversification

Analysis shows that Tasmania has several economically-valuable and naturally occurring specialisations. Primary industries, advanced manufacturing and food processing are strengths in the state's economy. These are also Tasmania's most important exporting industries and so are exposed to changes in national and internal markets.

The policy responses to international exposure are usually to either double-down on the strengths and deepen specialisation to gather more value, or to diversify the economy away from the potentially vulnerable specialised industries. Analysis done on this policy choice for the Regional Australia Institute in 2020 (Beer et al 2020) showed that both paths can yield dividends, that diversification is not always the best path, and that the choice of path depends on the nature of the specialisation and the options available for diversified industries. Many Australian towns and cities have prospered through either path.

The key to Tasmania's future economic growth is to identify the specialised industries with greatest growth potential, their growth paths and growth needs, and to also weigh up the pros and cons of developing replacement or diversified industries.

3. Education and economic growth

Analysis shows that a particular challenge for Tasmania is filling the growing demand for high skilled jobs. Employers are clearly moving their worker needs up the skills ladder. At the same time Tasmania has comparatively low levels of suitably qualified workers, especially professionals, relative to demand and is a regular importer of skilled workers. And also at the same time, Tasmania has lower levels than nationally of Year 12 and University completions.

The analysis indicates that there is potential for Tasmania to improve the qualifications held by its residents, and be more successful in 'growing its own' skilled labour force rather than relying on importing workers from the mainland. Reliance on worker inflows is risky as employers in many regions are competing for similar skill sets, and Tasmania's attractiveness is assessed against what other competing places offer. Tasmania's attractiveness was high when housing prices were low in comparison to mainland places, especially Melbourne. But this gap has narrowed from median Melbourne prices being around 1.8 times median Tasmanian prices in 2017-18 to around 1.2 times now.

The question for Tasmania's future economic growth is how to most effectively enrich the state's learning system so that more Tasmanians are able to take up the better paying higher skill jobs that employers are offering.

Q & A

Please use the Teams meeting chat to submit your questions.

We'll do our best to answer as many as we can today.

Any questions we don't get to can be explored further at our upcoming regional workshops.

Kim Houghton
Director
Strategic Economic Solutions

James McKee
CEO
RDA Tasmania

Regional Development Australia TASMANIA

Regional Workshops

North West Tasmania *in partnership* with Cradle Coast Authority

Date: Monday, 19th May 2025

Time: 1.00pm – 3.00pm

Venue: Cradle Coast Authority
1-3 Spring St, Burnie

NORTH WEST

North Tasmania *in partnership* with NTDC

Date: Tuesday, 20th May 2025

Time: 1.00pm – 3.00pm

Venue: UTAS, Rivers Edge
(Building 204)

NORTH

Southern Tasmania

Date: Wednesday, 21st May 2025

Time: 10.00am – 12.00pm

Venue: Moonah Arts Centre
23-27 Albert Rd, Moonah

SOUTH

Regional Development Australia TASMANIA

James McKee
CEO

Tasmanian Economic Review

Scan for the full report

Definitions and sources

The economic and employment data of the Tasmania and its sub-regions are developed by NIEIR. For more information on NIEIR and their methodology please refer to the State Growth Tasmania economy.id website.

The following data is used in this report:

- Australian Business Register, GST Registration (2024)
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Building Approvals (2024)
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth (2024)
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006, 2016 and 2021 estimates
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Weekly Payroll Jobs and Wages in Australia (2024)
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey (2025)
- Beer, A., Akshay, V., Rainnie, A., Veitch, W., and Clower, T. (2020). *The impacts of specialisation and diversification on Australia's mid-sized towns*. Canberra: The Regional Australia Institute
- Department of Employment, Small Area Labour Market (2024)
- Department of Social Services, JobSeeker and Youth Allowance (2024)
- Jobs and Skills Australia (2024), *Towards a National Jobs and Skills Roadmap*
- NIEIR (National Economics), Small area estimates of employment and economic value (2023)
- Tourism Research Australia (2024)
- Leaving Tasmania, Lisa Denny 2024
- RBA Statement on Monetary Policy Nov 2024
- Budget Paper 1 2024-25 Australian Treasury

The following terms and acronyms are used in this report:

ABS: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Greater Hobart: Geographic area classified as Greater Capital City Statistical Area by the ABS

LGA: Local Government Area

LQ: A Location Quotient is a way of seeing which are the main industries in an area, relative to a larger benchmark region. A number greater than 1 suggests the industry is over-represented locally and could be a specialisation.

Northern Tasmania: The Northern Tasmania Region encompasses eight LGAs - the Break O'Day Council area, the Dorset Council area, the Flinders Council area, the George Town Council area, the City of Launceston, the Meander Valley Council area, the Northern Midlands Council area and the West Tamar Council area.

North West Tasmania: The North West Tasmania Region includes nine LGAs - Burnie City, Central Coast Council area, Circular Head Council area, Devonport City, Kentish Council area, King Island Council area, Latrobe Council area, Waratah-Wynyard Council area and West Coast Council area.

Southern Tasmania: The Southern Tasmania Region includes nine LGAs – Huon Valley Council area, City of Hobart area, Southern Midlands Council area, Tasman Council area, Derwent Valley Council area, Glamorgan Spring Bay Council area, Sorell Council area, Central Highlands Council area and Brighton Council area.

Regional Tasmania: Geographic area classified as Regional Statistical Area by the ABS

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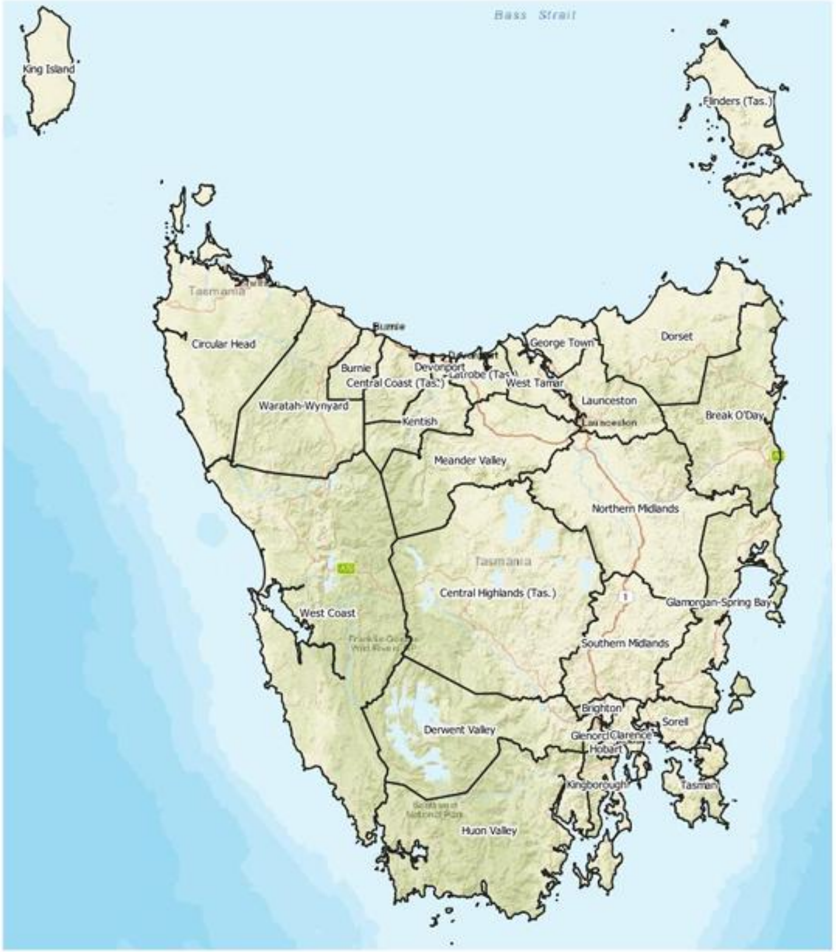
Definitions and sources

Broad industry group	ANZSIC 2006 1 Digit Code Name
Business services	Information Media and Telecommunications
	Financial and Insurance Services
	Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services
	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
	Administrative and Support Services
Goods distribution	Wholesale Trade
	Transport, Postal and Warehousing
Goods transformation	Manufacturing
	Construction
Household services – essential	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services
	Public Administration and Safety
	Education and Training
	Health Care and Social Assistance
Household services – non-essential	Retail Trade
	Accommodation and Food Services
	Arts and Recreation Services
	Other Services
Primary production	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
	Mining



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