Queensland is often portrayed – wrongly – as a ‘mining State’

Mining as a proportion of industry gross value added (GVA), by State & Territory

Note: ‘Industry gross value added’ excludes value added in ‘ownership of dwellings’. Sources: ABS 5220.0 and 6291.0.

Mining as a proportion of total employment, by State & Territory
Mining actually represents a smaller share of Queensland’s GDP than that of Australia as a whole

Industry composition of gross value added (GVA), Queensland and Australia, 2014-15

Note: ‘Industry gross value added’ excludes value added in ‘ownership of dwellings’.
Source: ABS 5220.
Western Australia is a mining State

Industry composition of gross value added (GVA), Queensland & Western Australia, 2014-15

Note: ‘Industry gross value added’ excludes value added in ‘ownership of dwellings’.
Source: ABS 5220.
Mining accounts for a much smaller share of employment than it does of gross domestic or gross state product.

Industry composition of employment, Queensland and Australia, 2014-15

Source: ABS 6291.0
Queensland’s three LNG plants will employ just 3,000 people once they are all fully operational

The employment profile of an LNG plant in its operating phase

Employment at Australian LNG plants

Sources: Dreamstime.com; Office of the Chief Economist, Australian Department of Industry, Innovation and Science, Resources and Energy Major Projects, October 2015.
Employment in Queensland is dominated by labour-intensive services sectors

Industry shares of Queensland gross value added and employment compared, 2014-15

Sources: ABS 5220.0 & 6291.0
In Queensland as for Australia as a whole, services sectors have been accounting for a steadily rising share of total employment.

Industry shares of total employment, Queensland and Australia, 2000-01 to 2015-16

Agriculture, forestry & fishing

Other goods

Household services

Mining

Business services

Public administration & safety

Note: ‘Other goods’ sector includes manufacturing; electricity, gas, water & waste services; construction; transport, postal & warehousing; wholesale trade; and retail trade. ‘Business services’ includes professional, scientific & technical services; finance & insurance; administration & support services; rental hiring and real estate services; and information, media & telecommunications. ‘Household services’ includes accommodation & food services; education & training; health care & social services; arts & recreation; & other services. Source: ABS, 6291.0
An increasing proportion of job vacancies call for higher qualifications or skill levels

Job vacancies by occupational category, Queensland

Job vacancies by occupational category, Australia

Source: Department of Employment Internet Vacancy Index.
Queensland’s per capita output and income is almost 6% below the national average - down from 4% above the national average in 2008-09

Per capita gross State product (GSP), States & Territories, 2014-15

Queensland’s per capita GSP as a pc of national average, 1989-90 to 2014-15

Source: ABS 5220.
How to think about differences in per capita gross State product

\[
\frac{\text{gross State product}}{\text{population}} = \frac{\text{employment}}{\text{population}} \times \frac{\text{total hours worked}}{\text{employment}} = \frac{\text{gross State product}}{\text{total hours worked}}
\]
How to think about differences in per capita gross State product

\[
\frac{\text{gross State product}}{\text{population}} = \frac{\text{employment}}{\text{population}} \times \frac{\text{total hours worked}}{\text{employment}} \times \frac{\text{gross State product}}{\text{total hours worked}} = \frac{\text{participation rate}}{\text{average hours worked}} \times \text{labour productivity}
\]
Slightly-below-average employment participation cost Queensland $1.8bn ($385 per head) of GSP relative to national average in 2014-15

Employment as a pc of population, States & Territories, 2014-15

Employment as a pc of population: Queensland & Australia, 1989-90 to 2014-15

Note: Participation rates in these charts are calculated as employment divided by the total population, rather than the working-age (15+) population.

Sources: ABS 6201.0; 5220.0
Employed Queenslanders work about 0.8 hours more per week than the national average, boosting GSP by $6.8bn ($1,440 per head) in 2014-15

Sources: ABS 6201.0; 5220.0
Below-average labour productivity cost the Queensland economy $23.5bn (almost $5,000 per head) of GSP in 2014-15

Gross product per hour worked, States & Territories, 2014-15

Sources: ABS 5220.0; 6201.0; 6291.0.
Below-average levels of educational attainment may be one reason for Queensland’s below-average level of labour productivity.

Proportion of population with bachelor’s degree or higher, May 2015

Proportion of population with no qualification beyond Year 10 of high school, May 2015

Source: ABS 6227.0.
For more details…

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