



# Queensland Curtis LNG Project: Baseline Communities Assessment

**Final Report  
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**Environmental Resources  
Management**

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# Executive Summary

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## Background and Purpose of the Study

BG International Limited (BG) and the Queensland Gas Company Limited (QGC) are proposing to develop an integrated Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) project in Queensland. The Project will be one of Australia's largest capital projects and will have significant benefits for Australia and in particular for Queensland.

As part of the regulatory approvals process and BG's internal requirements for project planning, comprehensive data is required on the social and economic conditions in the project area. This is to enable impacts to be assessed against existing conditions, and for appropriate impact mitigation and management plans to be prepared. This report provides the findings of a baseline desktop assessment of the socio-demographic, economic and employment characteristics of the Study Area.

The socio-demographic and economic characteristics and conditions of the regions likely to be affected by the Queensland Curtis LNG project have been described separately in this report, and are assessed in two separate community profiles:

- An Indigenous profile: Outlining the socio-demographic and economic conditions of the Indigenous communities within the areas under investigation; and
- A General profile: Outlining the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of all communities (including the Indigenous community) within the areas under investigation.

## Study Area

The proposed project covers a large area extending from operations in the Surat Basin within South East Queensland to a processing plant and export facility located in the Gladstone area.

Detailed analysis is reported at a Statistical Local Area (SLA) level and aggregated to the new Local Government Area (LGA) boundaries where possible. There are 38 SLAs, which have been amalgamated into six Regional LGAs that are anticipated to be directly affected by the Queensland Curtis LNG Project if it goes ahead. This study reports data across the following SLAs and LGAs:

- Old Taroom LGA<sup>1</sup>.
- Banana Shire LGA:
  - Banana SLA; and
  - Division 1 of Taroom SLA.
- Dalby LGA:
  - Dalby SLA;
  - Tara SLA;
  - Wambo SLA;
  - Murilla SLA;
  - Chinchilla SLA; and
  - Division 2 of Taroom SLA.
- Gladstone LGA:
  - Calliope – Part A SLA;
  - Calliope – Part B SLA;
  - Gladstone SLA; and

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<sup>1</sup> The Old Taroom LGA was divided into two divisions in the recent Queensland Local Government amalgamations. Division 1 now forms part of the Banana LGA and Division 2 forms part of the Dalby LGA. In the general profiles the Old Taroom LGA has been divided into these two divisions based on Australian Bureau of Statistics' Collection Districts and incorporated into the respective LGAs as appropriate. However, due to data limitations regarding Indigenous community profile data (The Australian Bureau of Statistics do not report Indigenous data at a smaller geographic area than the SLA level) the disaggregation into two study areas has not been undertaken for the Indigenous profiles.

- Miriam Vale SLA.
- Roma LGA:
  - Bungil SLA;
  - Bendemere SLA;
  - Warroo SLA;
  - Booringa SLA; and
  - Roma SLA.
- Rockhampton LGA.
- Toowoomba LGA.

## Socio-Demographics

The Queensland Curtis LNG project study area extends from Rockhampton in the north to Toowoomba in the south-east and Roma in the south-west. The study area comprises coastal areas around Rockhampton and Gladstone, large inland regional centres such as Toowoomba, Roma and Dalby and rural areas in central to south-west Queensland. This diversity contributes to considerable differences in the socio-demographic characteristics of the LGAs and SLAs comprising the study area. Key points of interest and comparison are outlined below:

- Population growth in the study area was generally below the State average of 2.4% per annum between 2001 and 2007, with only Gladstone LGA reporting higher than average population growth of 3.1% per annum. Banana Shire LGA recorded a decline in population of -0.6% per annum, while Dalby LGA (0.6%) and Roma LGA (0.6%) also recorded annual population growth below 1%. Four SLAs in the study area recorded a decline in population over the period, while only three SLAs – Miriam Vale (3.8%), Calliope Part A (3.5%) and Gladstone (2.9%) – recorded population growth above the State average.
- Lower population growth in the study area can largely be attributed to comparatively low rates of migration, with all LGAs with the exception of Toowoomba recording a lower proportion of residents in 2006 having lived in a different SLA five years previous than the State (46%).
- Population growth in the LGAs comprising the study area is expected to be below the Queensland average through to 2028 of 1.7% per annum, with the exception of Gladstone LGA, which is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.5%.
- The more regional areas of the study area – in particular the southern SLAs of the study area – recorded a higher average age than the State (36.7 years), while the regional centres typically recorded a lower average age than the State, which is reflective of the draw of coastal centres for young workers. The lowest average age was recorded in Gladstone SLA (33.2 years) and the highest average age was recorded in Bendemere SLA (40.1 years).
- The LGAs comprising the study area have relatively similar age distributions to the Queensland average, with the main difference being a higher proportion of the population aged between 0 and 14 years than the State average of 21%.
- The distribution between males and females is relatively even across each of the LGAs comprising the study area, the State and Australia, ranging between 49% males/ 51% females and 51% males/ 49% females.
- All LGAs and SLAs in the study area have a higher proportion of persons born in Australia than the Queensland average (75%), with a lower proportion of persons born overseas. Gladstone LGA reported the highest average proportion of persons born overseas in the study area (11%), followed by Toowoomba LGA (10%).
- Couple families with children households comprised the largest share of households in all of the LGAs in the study area, representing between 31% (Rockhampton LGA) and 37% (Gladstone LGA) of households. This was in line with the Queensland experience (32%). Couple family with children households were particularly common in Calliope Part B SLA (45%), Bungil SLA (39%), Division 2 of Taroom SLA (38%), Warroo SLA (37%), Gladstone SLA (36%) and Wambo SLA (36%).

- Couple families without children was the next most common household structure in all six regional LGAs, ranging from 29% (Roma LGA, Rockhampton LGA and Toowoomba LGA) to 31% (Dalby LGA). Lone person households also represented a relatively large share of households in all six regional LGAs in the study area (between 20% and 24%), while single parent households was relatively more common in Rockhampton LGA (13%) than in any other region in the study area.
- Average household sizes in the study area were comparable to the Queensland average in 2006, ranging from 2.3 persons per household (Miriam Vale SLA and Booringa SLA) to 2.8 persons per household (Division 1 of Taroom SLA and Calliope Part A SLA).
- In general, the more rural areas of the study area reported a higher proportion of separate dwellings than other forms of house structures, while the more urban/ rural-urban areas (i.e., Toowoomba LGA, Rockhampton LGA, Gladstone SLA, Dalby SLA and Roma SLA) recorded higher proportions of semi-detached dwellings and flats, units and apartments.
- The Dalby LGA (51%) and Gladstone LGA (44%) recorded a higher increase in weekly rent than Queensland (42%) between 2001 and 2006, while the other LGAs in the study area recorded lower rental increases ranging between 28% (Roma LGA) and 33% (Banana and Toowoomba LGAs). The Chinchilla SLA recorded the largest growth in rent in the study area of 99%, while the Bungil SLA was the only area to record negative growth in rent in the study area of -16%.
- With the exception of Gladstone LGA, households fully owning their home are the most common type of tenure in the study area, accounting for between 35% (Rockhampton LGA and Toowoomba LGA) and 41% (Dalby LGA) of total households in the regional LGAs comprising the study area. The more rural areas of the study area generally reported higher proportions of households fully owning their home. In Gladstone LGA, households purchasing their home comprise the largest share of household tenures (40%). Households purchasing their home are also relatively common in Toowoomba LGA (33%) and Rockhampton LGA (32%), while households renting are the second most common type of tenure in Banana Shire LGA (31%), Roma LGA (31%) and Dalby LGA (28%).
- New house approvals have generally trended upwards over the past five years in Gladstone LGA and Rockhampton LGA, contrasting with a decline in the past two years in Toowoomba LGA. Banana Shire LGA, Dalby LGA and Roma LGA have recorded a variable number of new house approvals over the past five years. By comparison, unit, townhouse and apartment approvals have been relatively volatile in all regions of the study area.
- All LGAs within the study area recorded a lower proportion of low income households (i.e., bottom 40% of household incomes) purchasing their home experiencing housing stress than the Queensland average. Booringa SLA (55.2%) and Warroo SLA (50.0%) were the only SLAs to record 50% or more households experiencing housing stress. Of the six LGAs in the study area, Gladstone LGA (36.6%) recorded the highest level of housing stress for low income households, while Banana Shire LGA recorded the lowest (28.3%).
- Toowoomba LGA reported the highest number of accommodation establishments of the six regional LGAs comprising the study area, with 53 accommodation establishments in the March Quarter 2008. Rockhampton LGA (47 establishments) and Gladstone LGA (44 establishments) recorded the next highest number of accommodation establishments.
- The need for core activity assistance was higher than the Queensland average (3.8%) in Dalby LGA (4.4%), Toowoomba LGA (4.1%) and Rockhampton LGA (3.9%).
- Gladstone LGA (1,002.7) recorded a socio-economic disadvantage score higher than the Queensland benchmark (1,000), indicating the region has a lower level of socio-economic disadvantage than the study area average. All other LGAs in the study area recorded relatively higher levels of disadvantage than the Queensland average, with Rockhampton LGA recording the lowest socio-economic disadvantage index score in the study area of 882.8.

- Banana Shire LGA (1,018.2) and Gladstone LGA (1,009.5) reported economic resources scores above the Queensland benchmark, indicating a higher than State average level of economic resources in these regions. By comparison, Rockhampton LGA recorded the lowest economic resource score of all the regional LGAs in the study area at 925.4, indicative of the region's relatively lower level of economic resources, while Dalby LGA (986.8), Toowoomba LGA (997.9) and Roma LGA (999.5) also all recorded economic resources scores below the Queensland benchmark (1,000).

There are some considerable differences between the socio-demographic characteristics of the general population and the Indigenous communities within the study areas. Key differences between the two groups include:

- In contrast to the general population trend, Indigenous population growth in the study area was generally been above the State average of 2.5% per annum between 2001 and 2006. Within the study area only the SLAs of Dalby (2.0%), Miriam Vale (-1.0%), Bendemere (-1.3%) and Calliope – Part B (-5.4%) recorded growth in the Indigenous population below the Queensland average.
- The average age of the Indigenous population is considerably below that of the general population, with Queensland recording an average Indigenous population age of 24.3 years compared to 36.7 years for the general population. The study area generally demonstrated a lower average age for the Indigenous population in comparison to Queensland, with only the SLAs of Warroo (34.5 years), Calliope Part B (29.9 years), Wambo (27.6 years), Miriam Vale (26.1 years) and Booringa (24.4 years) recording a higher average age than the State, along with Roma LGA (24.7 years).
- The age distribution for Indigenous communities is skewed heavily towards children, with each of the regional LGAs recording 40% or more of the total Indigenous population aged 0 to 14 years in 2006, while less than 10% of the Indigenous population is aged over 55 years across all regional LGAs in the study area, Queensland and Australia, indicative of the lower life expectancy of Indigenous communities in general.
- In line with the general population, the Indigenous population distribution between males and females is relatively even across each of the regional LGAs, the State and Australia, ranging between 48% males/ 52% females and 50% males/ females.
- With the exception of Gladstone LGA, couple family with children households comprised the largest share of Indigenous households in all of the regional LGAs in the study area, representing between 35% and 40% of Indigenous households across each LGA in the study area, in line with the general population. Couple family with children households were particularly common in Bungil SLA (55%), Calliope Part A SLA (52%), Warroo SLA (47%) and Calliope Part B SLA (44%).
- Couple families without children were the most common household structure for Indigenous households in Gladstone LGA (45%), but represented a relatively low share of households in all other regional LGAs (between 12% and 15%), with single parent households the second most common household structure in each LGA except Gladstone, ranging between 25% and 29% of total households.
- Indigenous household sizes in the LGAs comprising the study area were slightly lower than the Queensland average of 3.5 persons per household, but were higher than the average household sizes recorded in the general population. Growth in Indigenous household sizes in the regional LGAs over the five years to 2006 (0.0 to 0.1) was considerably lower than the growth rate reported by Queensland (0.4).
- Average weekly rents have increased considerably for both Indigenous households and the general population between 2001 and 2006 across Queensland.
- Rental households accounted for over 50% of Indigenous household tenures in all regional LGAs in the study area, although the proportion of renting households was below the Queensland average (63%) for all LGAs except Toowoomba (65%). This contrasts with the general population experience, where households fully owning their property are most common, while rental properties typically comprise approximately 30% of households.



- Of the regional LGAs, Roma LGA reported the highest proportion of fully owned households at 16%, while Gladstone LGA reported the highest proportion of households being purchased at 34%. The SLA of Bendemere recorded the highest proportion of fully owned households within the study area (71%), Calliope Part A reported the highest proportion of households being purchased (45%), and the Old Taroom LGA recorded the highest proportion of households renting (77%).
- Within the study area, Toowoomba LGA (55.1%) was the only LGA to record a higher proportion of low income Indigenous households (bottom 40% of household incomes) purchasing their home experiencing housing stress than the Queensland average. A handful of SLAs throughout the study area also recorded a higher proportion of Indigenous households purchasing their home in housing stress than the Queensland average, however, these regions all recorded less than 10 households purchasing their home in the bottom 40% of household incomes.
- Toowoomba LGA (4.8%) and Roma LGA (4.0%) recorded a higher proportion of the population requiring assistance than the Queensland average (3.8%), while Gladstone LGA (2.5%) recorded the lowest proportion.

## Economy and Employment

The following can be noted regarding the economic and employment characteristics of the study area:

- Economic growth in the study area varied between regions based largely on the industry structure of the region. The study areas recording the highest economic growth in 2006-07 were the Wambo SLA (23%), Dalby SLA (15%), Chinchilla SLA (12%), Murilla SLA (10%) and Toowoomba LGA (10%). By comparison, the Queensland economy recorded nominal growth in GSP of 10% in 2006-07. Some regional areas recorded negative economic growth largely driven by a decline in the agricultural sector including the Banana SLA (-3%), Warroo SLA (-2%), Bendemere SLA (-1%), Booringa SLA (-1%) and the Old Taroom LGA (-1%).
- The structure of regional economies differs significantly. The mining sector represents a core component of economies towards the north of the study area such as Gladstone, Rockhampton and Banana. The agricultural sector is the dominant industry in the southern regions of the study area, in particular Dalby LGA and Roma LGA, while manufacturing and construction are prominent sectors in the regional centres. The industry structure has had a significant impact on regional economic growth with regions more reliant on mining and manufacturing recording higher growth than regions with larger agricultural sectors.
- The majority of businesses in the study area are located in the major regional cities. Over 13,000 businesses were located within the Toowoomba LGA followed by 7,281 businesses in the Rockhampton LGA and 4,444 businesses in the Dalby LGA. Small businesses with a turnover of under \$100k and less than 5 employees make up the majority of businesses throughout the study area.
- The unemployment rate in the study areas was generally lower than the State average of 4.7% in 2006. However, some areas such as Miriam Vale SLA (8.8%), Tara SLA (7.3%), Gladstone SLA (5.4%), Rockhampton LGA (5.3%), Calliope Part B SLA (5.1%) and Dalby SLA (5.0%) had unemployment rates of 5% or more. Unemployment was generally lowest in more rural areas such as the Banana and Roma LGAs, which also typically have relatively low youth employment.
- The unemployment rate is generally slightly higher for females in comparison to males in the majority of the study areas. This is most pronounced in more industrial areas such as the study areas of Calliope Part A SLA, Calliope Part B SLA and Gladstone LGA.
- The study areas generally record a lower proportion of employment being accounted for by young adults aged between 15 and 34 years. This reflects an outflow of young people to regional centres and capital cities to live, study and work in other regions. This age bracket accounts for 39% of employment in Queensland and 38% across Australia. Study areas recording the lowest proportion of the workforce in this age

bracket include the Bendemere SLA (25%), Miriam Vale SLA (25%), Calliope Part B SLA (27%), Old Taroom LGA (26%) and Wambo SLA (28%).

- The unemployment rate is generally higher in the younger age groups. Study areas recording the highest youth unemployment rate include the Bendemere SLA (20.3%), Tara SLA (14.2%) and Calliope Part B SLA (12.3%). This is in comparison to the Queensland youth unemployment rate of 8.9% and the national youth unemployment rate of 10.2%.
- The proportion of residents over the age of 15 years with a bachelor degree or higher is generally higher in the regional centres. The Toowoomba LGA (12%) and the Rockhampton LGA (10%) recorded the highest proportion, though were still below the Queensland average of 13%. The majority of residents over the age of 15 with a post school qualification have a certificate. The proportion of residents over the age of 15 with a certificate is higher in areas with a more significant manufacturing sector such as Gladstone LGA.
- The study areas recording the highest individual weekly incomes in 2006 were generally those with more significant mining and manufacturing sectors. These areas included the Banana SLA (\$719), Calliope Part A SLA (\$709), Gladstone SLA (\$696), Bungil SLA (\$675) and Roma SLA (\$642). This was significantly higher than the Queensland average weekly income of \$612 and the national average of \$621. The study areas recording the lowest individual weekly incomes in 2006 were generally those with a more agricultural focus such as the Tara SLA (\$452), Miriam Vale SLA (\$486), Wambo SLA (\$512) and Murilla SLA (\$513).
- The study areas recording the highest total growth in individual weekly incomes from 2001 to 2006 were those with more significant mining and manufacturing sectors such as the Chinchilla SLA (46%), Calliope Part A SLA (41%), Calliope Part B SLA (37%) and Gladstone SLA (37%). This was higher than the Queensland average weekly income growth of 31% and the national average of 25%.

There is a considerable difference between the economic and employment characteristics of the Indigenous and general population in the study areas. Key differences between the two groups include:

- The unemployment rate in the Indigenous community is considerably higher than that of the total population. The unemployment rate in the Indigenous community averages about 15% in the study area with some rural areas recording an unemployment rate of over 20%. This is in comparison to the total population in the study area with an unemployment rate of under 5%.
- The Indigenous population is considerably younger than the total population. This translates into a younger Indigenous workforce with over half of Indigenous workers in most areas being under the age of 35. This is in comparison to the total population where less than 40% of the workforce is under the age of 35.
- Both the Indigenous and general population in the study areas generally record higher unemployment rates in the younger age groups. Unemployment rates in these age groups vary significantly between areas from 0% up to 100%. Overall, the unemployment rate in the Indigenous population is typically two to three times higher than the total population.
- There are a higher proportion of Indigenous workers in part-time employment compared to the total population average. Generally, between 60% and 70% of Indigenous workers in the study areas are in full-time employment compared to 70% to 75% in the total population.
- The attainment level of post school qualifications are significantly lower in the Indigenous community compared to the total population. This is particularly the case in the proportion of residents with a bachelor degree or higher. Generally, between 0% and 5% of Indigenous residents in the study areas have a bachelor degree or higher, although in some smaller populations this proportion is higher, such as Warroo SLA with 21% of Indigenous residents having attained bachelors degree or higher qualifications. In comparison, between 5% and 12% of the total population have attained bachelors degree or higher qualifications in the study areas.



- The gap between the proportion of Indigenous residents with a certificate qualification is not as large. The proportion of Indigenous residents with a certificate ranges between 0% and 26%, whereas between 7% and 25% of the total population has a certificate qualification.
- The industry structure of employment in the Indigenous workforce is considerably different to the total population. The Indigenous workforce generally has a higher proportion of workers in the manufacturing, government administration and defence and health and community services sectors. On the other hand, the Indigenous workforce generally has a lower proportion of workers in the agriculture, retail trade, and finance and insurance sectors.
- Average incomes for Indigenous residents in the study areas are significantly lower than the total population. Individual weekly income for Indigenous workers typically ranged between \$350 and \$450 in 2006. This was about 30% to 40% below the individual weekly income for the total population that typically ranged between \$500 and \$700 in 2006.

## Data Limitations

The aim of this project is to compile comprehensive data on the social and economic conditions in the Study Area. The project aims to source a wide ranging data set, though some limitations have been identified in the existing data that have constrained the research including:

- **Data Gaps for Primary Catchments:** The project requires analysis of small areas such as Curtis Island, Yarwun, Indigenous communities and potentially small communities in proximity to upstream infrastructure. Very limited secondary data is available for these smaller areas and Indigenous communities. In some cases the ABS Census does not report data due to an insufficient population in these areas.
- **Data Below SLA Level:** The majority of data reported by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and other government agencies is reported at the Statistical Local Area (SLA) level. The ABS Census is the only major data source that reports data below the SLA level. This complicated the compilation of secondary data for the primary catchments. This is especially the case for Indigenous data, with very little available below the SLA level.
- **Local Government Amalgamations in Queensland:** The Queensland Government recently undertook a review of Local Governments in Queensland that resulted in the amalgamation of smaller Council's to form larger regional Council's. These Council's are still in the early development stage and there is only limited data available regarding their operations, local economy and characteristics of their population. This amalgamation process took place after the 2006 Census.
- **Old Taroom Council:** The Old Taroom Council, through the Local Government amalgamations, has been divided into two divisions with Division 1 now forming part of the Banana Shire Council and Division 2 now forming part of the Dalby Regional Council. The division of the Old Taroom Council has not been based on existing ABS collection districts. This has meant that assumptions have been used to estimate the division of the Old Taroom LGA. A lack of Indigenous data below the SLA level has meant that data for the two divisions of the Old Taroom LGA and the new amalgamated Banana LGA and Dalby LGA are not reported in the Indigenous profile, with the Old Taroom LGA reported in the General profile for comparison to the Indigenous profile.
- **Indigenous versus General data:** One of the objectives of the study is to compare the socio-demographic, economic and employment characteristics of the Indigenous population in the Study Area to the overall population. There is a significantly lower level of available data for indigenous populations and communities in comparison to the overall population. This has made it difficult to compare the Indigenous and general populations across several areas. Further, the small nature of some of the Indigenous communities influences the confidence surrounding the data reported for these communities.

## Data Recommendations

Moving forward in the project, there are several approaches that can be utilised to address the data limitations and gaps. Recommendations include:

- **Data Gaps for Primary Catchments:** Very limited secondary data is available for these smaller areas and Indigenous communities. Consultation and primary research represents the most suitable method of attaining this data where it is required. Consultation could be undertaken with Indigenous agencies and local communities in some cases to source the required data and gain insight into the characteristics required.
- **Data Below SLA Level:** Data gaps below the SLA level may need to be addressed through consultation and primary research. In some cases the gaps could be addressed by using assumptions to breakdown SLA data into smaller areas. However, care should be exercised where this is undertaken as results could be misleading, with theoretical applications not always generating useful on-the-ground information.
- **Local Government Amalgamations in Queensland:** The new Council's need time to establish before relevant data becomes available. Many Council areas are currently producing their annual reports meaning data could be available in the near future. Information should be incorporated as relevant as it becomes available.
- **Old Taroom Council:** It is unlikely that ABS collection districts will be adjusted in line with the new Council boundaries until the preparation of the 2011 ABS Census. Until then, assumptions are required to divide the Old Taroom LGA into the two new LGAs.
- **Indigenous versus General data:** Directly comparable data for both the Indigenous and general populations will never be available for all data areas. Comparisons between the two populations must therefore be made where possible and taking into accounts the differences in available data and informed through stakeholder consultation.

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# 1. Introduction and Background

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## 1.1 Project Background

BG International Limited (BG) and the Queensland Gas Company Limited (QGC) are proposing to develop an integrated Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) project in Queensland. The Project will be one of Australia's largest capital projects and will have significant economic benefits for Australia and in particular for Queensland. The Project will comprise three principal components including:

- **Gas Field Component** – Expansion of QGC's coal seam gas (CSG) operations in the Surat Basin to provide gas for two LNG trains and gas for domestic markets;
- **Pipeline Component** – Development, construction and operation of a main gas pipeline of approximately 380 km, capable of supplying gas for three LNG trains, together with a network of gas connection pipelines, to link the QGC gas fields and other nearby CSG resources to the LNG plant; and
- **LNG Component** – Development, construction and operation of an LNG processing plant and export facility, to be located in the Gladstone area, with a capacity of up to 12 mtpa. Nominally this will comprise three LNG trains, each of 3 to 4 mtpa production capacity.

## 1.2 Purpose of the Study

As part of the regulatory approvals process and BG's internal requirements for project planning, comprehensive data is required on the social and economic conditions in the project area. This is to enable impacts to be assessed against existing conditions, and for appropriate impact mitigation and management plans to be prepared. This report provides the findings of a baseline desktop assessment of the socio-demographic, economic and employment characteristics of the Study Area.

## 1.3 Profiles

The socio-demographic and economic characteristics and conditions of the regions likely to be affected by the Queensland Curtis LNG project have been described separately in this report. These sections have been assessed in two separate community profiles:

- An Indigenous profile, outlining the socio-demographic and economic conditions of the Indigenous communities within the areas under investigation; and
- A General profile, assessing the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of all communities within the areas of study.

## 1.4 Research Methodology

This report has been based on a desktop research approach of existing data sources. Consultation and primary research will be included at a later stage in the study to address existing data limitations and gaps identified in this study. Data sources used in the preparation of this report include:

- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census;
- Australian Bureau of Statistics published and unpublished data;
- Queensland Population Projections; and
- Queensland Government publications.

## 1.5 Report Structure

**Chapter 1 – Introduction and Background:** Overview of the background to the project, purpose of the study, research methodology and reporting structure.

**Chapter 2 – Study Area:** An overview of the study area for the project and the reporting levels.

**Chapter 3 – Socio-Demographics:** An overview of key socio-demographic characteristics of the Indigenous and general populations in the study area.

**Chapter 4 – Economy and Employment:** An overview of the regional economies in the study area and the key employment characteristics of the Indigenous and general populations.

**Chapter 5 – Data Limitations and Recommendations:** An overview of the data limitations experienced during the conduct of the study, data gaps and recommendations to overcome the identified issues for the next phase of the Queensland Curtis LNG Project.

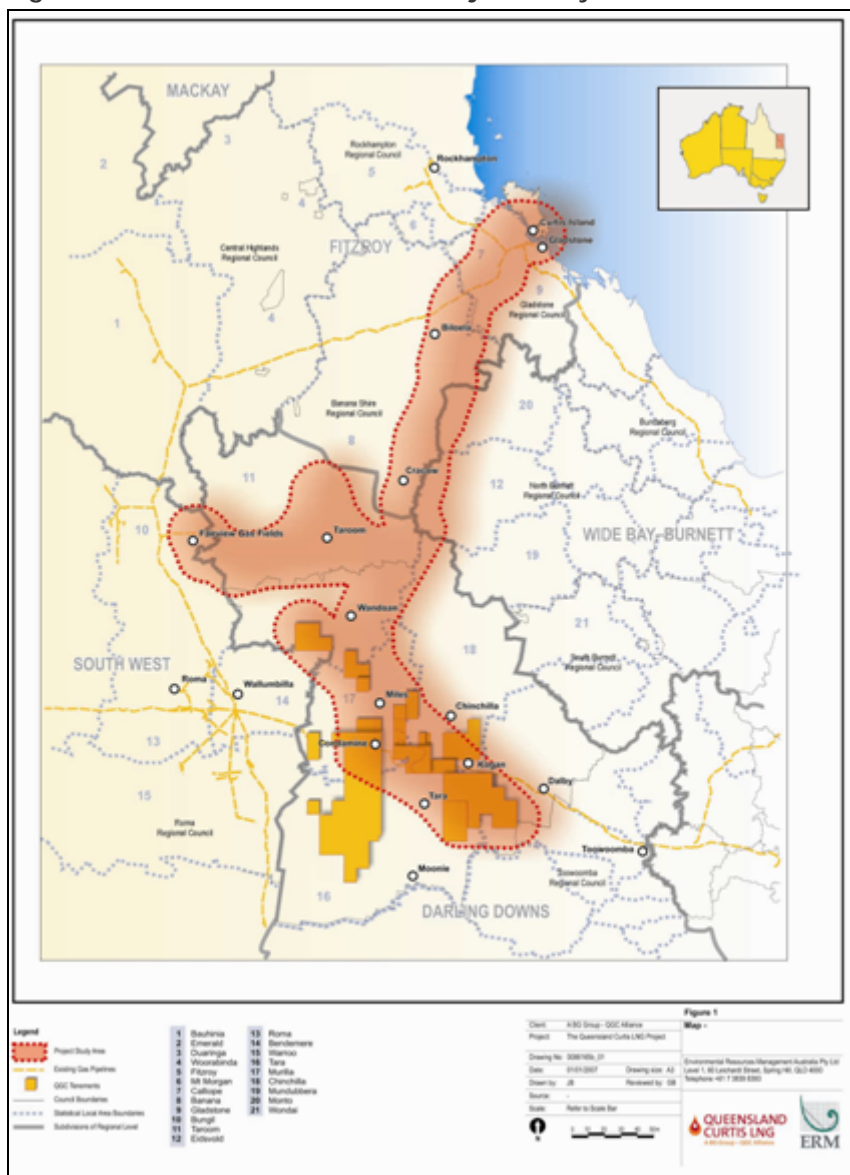


## 2. Study Area

### 2.1 Study Area

The proposed project covers a large area extending from operations in the Surat Basin within South East Queensland to a processing plant and export facility located in the Gladstone area (see Figure 2.1). This area represents the Study Area for this project with the objective to gain an understanding of the social and economic conditions throughout this region.

Figure 2.1: Queensland Curtis LNG Project Study Area



Source: BG International Limited (2008).

### 2.2 Primary Catchments

The project requires analysis of small areas such as Curtis Island, Yarwun, Indigenous communities and potentially small communities in proximity to upstream infrastructure. The scope of this report is to compile secondary data from a range of sources. Very limited secondary data is available for these smaller areas and Indigenous communities and therefore an assessment of these areas will be informed by targeted consultation and primary research at a later stage.

## 2.3 Secondary Catchments

Detailed analysis is reported at a Statistical Local Area (SLA) level and aggregated to the new Local Government Area (LGA) boundaries where possible. There are 38 SLAs, which have been amalgamated into six Regional LGAs that are anticipated to be directly affected by the Queensland Curtis LNG Project if it goes ahead (see Figure 2.2).

The Old Taroom LGA was divided into two divisions in the recent Queensland Local Government amalgamations. Division 1 now forms part of the Banana LGA and Division 2 forms part of the Dalby LGA. In the general profiles the Old Taroom LGA has been divided into these two divisions based on Australian Bureau of Statistics' Collection Districts and incorporated into the respective LGAs as appropriate. However, due to data limitations regarding Indigenous community profile data (The Australian Bureau of Statistics do not report Indigenous data at a smaller geographic area than the SLA level) this has not been undertaken for the Indigenous profiles. As a result, Indigenous data for the new Banana Shire Regional Council and Dalby Regional Council has not been able to be assessed in this report.

This study reports data across the following SLAs and LGAs:

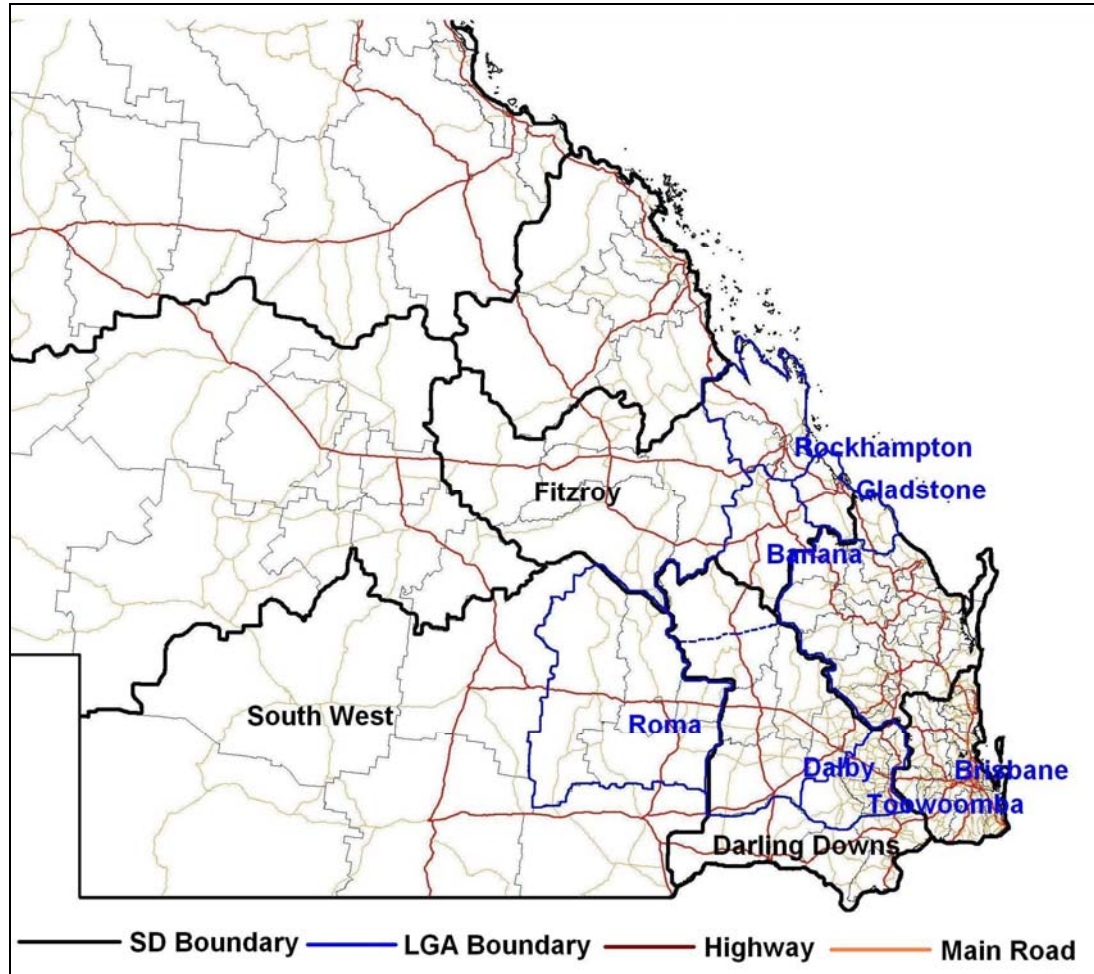
- Old Taroom LGA<sup>2</sup>.
- Banana Shire LGA:
  - Banana SLA; and
  - Division 1 of Taroom SLA.
- Dalby LGA:
  - Dalby SLA;
  - Tara SLA;
  - Wambo SLA;
  - Murilla SLA;
  - Chinchilla SLA; and
  - Division 2 of Taroom SLA.
- Gladstone LGA:
  - Calliope – Part A SLA;
  - Calliope – Part B SLA;
  - Gladstone SLA; and
  - Miriam Vale SLA.
- Roma LGA:
  - Bungil SLA;
  - Bendemere SLA;
  - Warroo SLA;
  - Booringa SLA; and
  - Roma SLA.
- Rockhampton LGA.
- Toowoomba LGA.

It should be noted that the SLAs comprising the Regional LGAs of Rockhampton and Toowoomba have not been included as to reduce the quantity of reported statistics.

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<sup>2</sup> The Old Taroom LGA has been included in the assessment to enable comparison between Indigenous and General profiles.

Figure 2.2: Secondary Catchments



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2003), AECgroup.

## 2.4 Tertiary Catchments

The Study Area spreads across parts of three Statistical Divisions (SDs) in Queensland – the Fitzroy, Darling Downs and South West SDs. Data for these SDs has been obtained to support regional comparisons of social data and economic analysis at an SD level (see Figure 2.2).

## 3. Socio-Demographics

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### 3.1 Introduction

The socio-demographic chapter provides an assessment of the state of the population in the study area. The assessment includes an overview of the:

- Size and growth of the local population;
- Breakdown of household structure and financial condition;
- Dwelling structure and population tenure;
- General health and well being; and
- Housing development and tourism trends.

### 3.2 Indigenous

The Indigenous profile compares the four regional LGAs of Gladstone, Roma, Rockhampton and Toowoomba. However, due to data limitations regarding the Old Taroom LGA, the regional LGAs of Banana Shire and Dalby have not been able to be assessed individually. Instead, the SLAs comprising these two regional LGAs have been assessed separately, including the Old Taroom LGA.

#### 3.2.1 Population

- Indigenous population growth in the study area has generally been strong in recent years, with only the Gladstone LGA recording Indigenous population growth below the rate recorded for the State between 2001 and 2006 (2.3% versus 2.5% for the State).
- Of the LGAs, Roma LGA recorded the highest average annual Indigenous population growth of 4.3%, which was over four times greater than the average annual growth rate for the South West SD (1.0%) in which Roma LGA is located.
- Within the study area only the SLAs of Dalby (2.0%), Miriam Vale (-1.0%), Bendemere (-1.3%) and Calliope – Part B (-5.4%) recorded growth in the Indigenous population below the Queensland average.
- The Old Taroom LGA recorded the highest average annual Indigenous population growth rate between 2001 and 2006 of 38.0% per annum, increasing from a population of 7 people in 2001 to 35 people in 2006, while the Calliope Part B SLA recorded the lowest growth at -5.4% per annum.

Table 3.1: Population Growth

Region	Estimated Population		Ave Growth Rate (%) 2001 to 2006
	2001	2006	
Old Taroom LGA	7	35	38.0%
Banana SLA	373	431	2.9%
Dalby SLA	541	597	2.0%
Tara SLA	112	157	7.0%
Wambo SLA	114	139	4.0%
Murilla SLA	98	111	2.5%
Chinchilla SLA	146	175	3.7%
Calliope – Pt A SLA	259	328	4.8%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	99	75	-5.4%
Gladstone SLA	952	1,078	2.5%
Miriam Vale SLA	98	93	-1.0%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
Bungil SLA	44	51	3.0%
Bendemere SLA	47	44	-1.3%
Warroo SLA	66	78	3.4%
Booringa SLA	113	153	6.2%
Roma SLA	469	585	4.5%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>4,388</b>	<b>5,283</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>3,518</b>	<b>4,123</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>7,836</b>	<b>8,918</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>5,524</b>	<b>6,531</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>112,772</b>	<b>127,578</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>410,003</b>	<b>455,031</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), Australian Bureau of Statistics (2003), AECgroup

### 3.2.2 Age and Gender Distribution

#### 3.2.2.1 Age Distribution

- The study area generally demonstrated a lower average age for the Indigenous population in comparison to Queensland (24.3 years), with only the SLAs of Warroo (34.5 years), Calliope Part B (29.9 years), Wambo (27.6 years), Miriam Vale (26.1 years) and Booringa (24.4 years) recording a higher average age than the State, along with Roma LGA (24.7 years). The Old Taroom LGA recorded the lowest average age in the study area of 15.2 years.
- In general, the age distribution for Indigenous communities in the study area is skewed heavily towards children, with each of the regional LGAs recording 40% or more of the total Indigenous population aged 0 to 14 years in 2006. This was above the Queensland average of 39% of Indigenous population aged 0 to 14 years.
- Less than 10% of the Indigenous population is aged over 55 years across all regional LGAs, Queensland and Australia, indicative of the lower life expectancy of Indigenous communities in general.
- The age distribution across the 38 SLAs comprising the study area was relatively comparable.

Table 3.2: Age Distribution, 2006 (%)

Region	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65+ years	Average Age
Old Taroomb LGA	16%	16%	26%	0%	26%	10%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15.2
Banana SLA	14%	14%	15%	10%	6%	9%	7%	7%	5%	6%	2%	2%	2%	2%	22.6
Dalby SLA	16%	14%	14%	10%	8%	7%	5%	7%	6%	5%	5%	2%	2%	2%	22.4
Tara SLA	14%	13%	19%	9%	5%	4%	8%	6%	5%	0%	4%	5%	2%	6%	24.2
Wambo SLA	14%	2%	17%	19%	7%	0%	4%	6%	7%	5%	7%	4%	6%	3%	27.6
Murilla SLA	13%	18%	15%	12%	0%	5%	9%	5%	6%	0%	8%	5%	3%	0%	23.1
Chinchilla SLA	11%	18%	18%	10%	4%	5%	5%	11%	6%	2%	6%	0%	2%	3%	22.4
Calliope – Pt A SLA	14%	11%	16%	13%	7%	6%	7%	7%	5%	5%	3%	0%	2%	2%	22.3
Calliope – Pt B SLA	8%	4%	25%	7%	8%	0%	4%	16%	0%	8%	5%	5%	0%	11%	29.9
Gladstone SLA	13%	15%	15%	10%	9%	7%	7%	6%	6%	5%	2%	3%	2%	2%	22.5
Miriam Vale SLA	8%	19%	16%	9%	3%	5%	5%	10%	4%	3%	3%	3%	6%	4%	26.1
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>23.0</b>
Bungil SLA	8%	19%	25%	0%	6%	6%	13%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20.0
Bendemere SLA	14%	27%	14%	7%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	11%	11%	0%	0%	7%	23.3
Warroo SLA	7%	5%	20%	4%	4%	0%	5%	8%	8%	9%	11%	7%	4%	9%	34.5
Booringa SLA	10%	17%	21%	10%	0%	2%	7%	5%	9%	3%	3%	7%	3%	2%	24.4
Roma SLA	14%	13%	15%	9%	8%	8%	6%	3%	7%	4%	5%	2%	2%	5%	24.0
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>24.7</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>23.8</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>22.8</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>23.6</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>23.0</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>25.1</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>24.3</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>24.8</b>

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), AECgroup



### 3.2.2.2 Gender Distribution

- The Indigenous population distribution between males and females is relatively even across each of the regional LGAs, the State and Australia, ranging between 48% males/ 52% females and 50% males/ females.
- Greater fluctuations around the average (i.e., 50% males/ females) are apparent between age groups, in particular the older age groups, and differ considerably between SLAs, highlighting that the characteristics of individual Indigenous communities varies between regions.
- In the older age groups (30 years and over), there is generally a higher proportion of females than males across the study area, in line with the Queensland average.
- In regions with a population of less than 100, gender gaps were generally more pronounced between age groups (i.e., considerably more males to females, or vice versa, for particular age groups), however, overall the total gender distribution remained relatively balanced and comparable to the average.

Table 3.3: Gender Distribution by Age, 2006 (%)

Region	0-14 Years		15-29 Years		30-44 Years		45-64 Years		65+ Years		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Old Taroom LGA	72%	28%	30%	70%	100%	0%	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	61%	39%
Banana SLA	48%	52%	39%	61%	46%	54%	67%	33%	63%	38%	48%	52%
Dalby SLA	50%	50%	48%	52%	39%	61%	50%	50%	0%	100%	47%	53%
Tara SLA	53%	47%	45%	55%	47%	53%	39%	61%	44%	56%	48%	52%
Wambo SLA	58%	42%	74%	26%	35%	65%	58%	42%	0%	100%	57%	43%
Murilla SLA	46%	54%	50%	50%	39%	61%	50%	50%	N/a	N/a	46%	54%
Chinchilla SLA	44%	56%	39%	61%	46%	54%	44%	56%	0%	100%	42%	58%
Calliope – Pt A SLA	59%	41%	55%	45%	42%	58%	45%	55%	50%	50%	53%	47%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	46%	54%	0%	100%	53%	47%	29%	71%	100%	0%	43%	57%
Gladstone SLA	53%	47%	51%	49%	39%	61%	47%	53%	33%	67%	49%	51%
Miriam Vale SLA	60%	40%	50%	50%	28%	72%	80%	20%	100%	0%	57%	43%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>
Bungil SLA	52%	48%	0%	100%	65%	35%	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	50%	50%
Bendmere SLA	38%	63%	43%	57%	N/a	N/a	100%	0%	0%	100%	50%	50%
Warroo SLA	46%	54%	100%	0%	38%	63%	39%	61%	43%	57%	46%	54%
Booringa SLA	43%	57%	47%	53%	53%	47%	68%	32%	0%	100%	49%	51%
Roma SLA	50%	50%	50%	50%	43%	57%	45%	55%	44%	56%	48%	52%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>52%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>52%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>52%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>

Note: N/a denotes that there was no population count in the relevant age grouping to yield a result in this table. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), AECgroup

### 3.2.3 Working Age Population by Gender

- All regional LGAs in the study area recorded a lower Indigenous working population (persons aged 15 and over) than the State average of 61% of total population.
- The study area had a higher female working population than male in 2006, in keeping with a higher proportion of females aged 30 years and over. This was consistent across all of the regional LGAs, and was in line with the general Queensland experience in 2006.
- The Wambo SLA reported the highest male working population (38%) of all SLAs in the study area, while Calliope Part B SLA and Warroo SLA reported the highest female working populations (37% each).
- The Old Taroom LGA reported the lowest male working population (19%), while the Bendemere SLA reported the lowest female working population (16%). The Old Taroom LGA also reported the lowest total working population (42%).

**Table 3.4: Working Age Population by Gender, 2006**

Region	Working Age Population			% of Total Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Old Taroom LGA	6	7	13	19%	23%	42%
Banana SLA	117	126	243	27%	29%	57%
Dalby SLA	149	186	335	25%	31%	56%
Tara SLA	38	48	86	24%	30%	54%
Wambo SLA	52	41	93	38%	30%	67%
Murilla SLA	28	33	61	25%	29%	54%
Chinchilla SLA	38	55	93	21%	31%	53%
Calliope – Pt A SLA	93	98	191	28%	30%	58%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	20	28	48	26%	37%	63%
Gladstone SLA	281	333	614	26%	31%	57%
Miriam Vale SLA	29	24	53	31%	26%	57%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>58%</b>
Bungil SLA	11	12	23	23%	25%	48%
Bendemere SLA	13	7	20	30%	16%	45%
Warroo SLA	24	28	52	32%	37%	68%
Booringa SLA	43	36	79	28%	24%	52%
Roma SLA	158	182	340	27%	31%	58%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>57%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>3,180</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>60%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>2,387</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>58%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>2,612</b>	<b>2,693</b>	<b>5,305</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>59%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>3,746</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>57%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>61%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>37,442</b>	<b>40,513</b>	<b>77,955</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>61%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>136,681</b>	<b>147,202</b>	<b>283,883</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>62%</b>

Note: Working age population includes population over the age of 15 years. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), AECgroup

### 3.2.4 Family & Household Structures

- With the exception of Gladstone LGA (which recorded 45% of total households as couple families without children), couple family with children households comprised the largest share of Indigenous households in all of the regional LGAs in the study area, representing between 35% and 40% of Indigenous households across each regional LGA in the study area.

- Couple family with children households were particularly common in Bungil SLA (55%) and Warroo SLA (47%) within Roma LGA, and in Calliope Part A SLA (52%) and Calliope Part B SLA (44%) in Gladstone LGA.
- Gladstone LGA was the only regional LGA to record a higher share of couple families without children than couple families with children (45% compared to 38%), with the SLAs of Gladstone (58%) and Miriam Vale (52%) in particular recording a high proportion of couple families without children.
- By comparison, couple families without children represented a relatively low share of households in all other regional LGAs (between 12% and 15%), with single parent households the second most common household structure in each LGA except Gladstone, ranging between 25% and 29% of total households.

Table 3.5: Household Structure, 2006

Region	Couple Family With Children	Couple Family Without Children	Single Parent Households	Lone Person Household	Group Household	Other	Total
Old Taroom LGA	17%	17%	33%	17%	17%	0%	100%
Banana SLA	40%	12%	26%	12%	3%	7%	100%
Dalby SLA	31%	13%	32%	13%	6%	6%	100%
Tara SLA	32%	21%	27%	8%	8%	5%	100%
Wambo SLA	38%	18%	24%	15%	0%	5%	100%
Murilla SLA	37%	29%	23%	6%	6%	0%	100%
Chinchilla SLA	36%	11%	26%	19%	4%	4%	100%
Calliope – Pt A SLA	52%	17%	19%	5%	6%	2%	100%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	44%	26%	9%	12%	0%	9%	100%
Gladstone SLA	32%	58%	2%	0%	0%	7%	100%
Miriam Vale SLA	26%	52%	11%	0%	0%	11%	100%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Bungil SLA	55%	14%	14%	18%	0%	0%	100%
Bendemere SLA	35%	18%	18%	0%	29%	0%	100%
Warroo SLA	47%	17%	11%	25%	0%	0%	100%
Booringa SLA	42%	7%	27%	18%	0%	5%	100%
Roma SLA	36%	15%	28%	9%	4%	7%	100%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a)

### 3.2.5 Type & Household Size

#### 3.2.5.1 Average Household Size

- The average Indigenous household size in Queensland in 2006 was estimated at 3.5 persons, having increased from 3.1 persons in 2001.
- Indigenous household sizes in the regional LGAs were slightly lower than the Queensland average. Growth in household sizes in the regional LGAs over the five years to 2006 (0.0 to 0.1) was considerably lower than the growth rate reported by Queensland (0.4).

- The relatively lower household sizes of the regional LGAs in comparison to the Queensland average in 2006 contrasts with the larger than average household sizes reported by the LGAs in 2001.
- Overall, the average Indigenous household in Queensland has increased in size, while Indigenous households in the regional LGAs remained relatively consistent.

**Table 3.6: Average Number of Persons Per Household**

Region	2001	2006	Change
Old Taroom LGA	2.9	3.8	0.9
Banana SLA	3.1	3.3	0.2
Dalby SLA	3.6	3.4	-0.2
Tara SLA	3.3	3.3	0.0
Wambo SLA	3.6	3.5	-0.1
Murilla SLA	3.4	3.3	-0.1
Chinchilla SLA	3.3	3.3	0.0
Calliope – Pt A SLA	3.3	3.6	0.3
Calliope – Pt B SLA	3.4	3.3	-0.1
Gladstone SLA	3.4	3.4	0.0
Miriam Vale SLA	3.1	2.9	-0.2
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Bungil SLA	3.7	3.2	-0.5
Bendemere SLA	4.6	3.5	-1.1
Warroo SLA	3.2	2.8	-0.4
Booringa SLA	3.0	3.6	0.6
Roma SLA	3.4	3.4	0.0
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>

Note: The 'Change' in average number of persons per household may not equal the difference between the 2001 and 2006 reported in the table due to rounding.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), Australian Bureau of Statistics (2003), AECgroup.

### 3.2.5.2 Dwelling Structure

- The majority of dwellings in the study area occupied by Indigenous households are separate houses, with these types of dwellings representing 85% or higher of total dwellings in all regional LGAs within the study area in 2006. By comparison, Queensland recorded 82% of total dwellings as separate houses.
- Several SLAs reported 100% of dwellings as separate houses, including Wambo SLA and Murilla SLA located in the Dalby LGA, and the Bungil SLA, Bendemere SLA and Warroo SLA located in the Roma LGA. By comparison, the Old Taroom LGA (59%) and Chinchilla SLA (77%) recorded the lowest proportion of separate houses.
- Flats, units and apartments were generally the next most prominent type of dwelling structure, in particular in the more urban areas, such as Gladstone SLA (12%), Roma SLA (12%) and Dalby SLA (11%). This is likely due to the increased population density in these areas.

Table 3.7: Dwelling Structure, 2006

Region	Separate House		Semi-Detached Dwelling		Flat, Unit or Apartment		Other		Not Stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Old Taroom LGA	13	59%	0	0%	0	0%	9	41%	0	0%	22	100%
Banana SLA	163	89%	3	2%	8	4%	9	5%	0	0%	183	100%
Dalby SLA	184	86%	0	0%	23	11%	7	3%	0	0%	214	100%
Tara SLA	59	91%	0	0%	0	0%	6	9%	0	0%	65	100%
Wambo SLA	55	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	55	100%
Murilla SLA	50	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	50	100%
Chinchilla SLA	55	77%	4	6%	3	4%	9	13%	0	0%	71	100%
Calliope – Pt A SLA	110	81%	4	3%	8	6%	14	10%	0	0%	136	100%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	33	92%	0	0%	0	0%	3	8%	0	0%	36	100%
Gladstone SLA	377	84%	12	3%	52	12%	8	2%	0	0%	449	100%
Miriam Vale SLA	37	82%	0	0%	0	0%	3	7%	5	11%	45	100%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>100%</b>
Bungil SLA	22	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	22	100%
Bendemere SLA	14	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	14	100%
Warroo SLA	35	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	35	100%
Booringa SLA	48	84%	3	5%	6	11%	0	0%	0	0%	57	100%
Roma SLA	193	86%	5	2%	26	12%	0	0%	0	0%	224	100%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>2,203</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2,583</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>37,603</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4,533</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>45,938</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>134,619</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>12,112</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>15,696</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>3,968</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>166,659</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), AECgroup.



### 3.2.6 Rental, Costs & Conditions

- A lack of data at the SLA and LGA levels prevents the estimation of average weekly rent for Indigenous households in 2001, and therefore the growth in rents between 2001 and 2006. However, data at the broader Statistical Division level shows increases in rent across all regions.
- On average, Indigenous household rental costs have increased 77.3% in Queensland over the past five years. However, at the SD level, rents in the study areas are expected to have increased on average 61.0% in the Fitzroy SD, 88.2% in the Darling Downs SD, and 33.3% in the South West SD.
- Rockhampton LGA (located in the Fitzroy SD) and the Toowoomba LGA (located in the Darling Downs SD) have both reported increases in Indigenous average weekly household rental costs below that of their respective SDs.

**Table 3.8: Average Weekly Rent**

Region	2001	2006	% Change
Old Taroom LGA	\$50-\$99	\$68	N/a
Banana SLA	\$50 - \$99	\$126	N/a
Dalby SLA	\$100 - \$149	\$158	N/a
Tara SLA	\$50 - \$99	\$69	N/a
Wambo SLA	\$50 - \$99	\$104	N/a
Murilla SLA	\$50 - \$99	\$101	N/a
Chinchilla SLA	\$100 - \$149	\$194	N/a
Calliope – Pt A SLA	\$100 - \$149	\$171	N/a
Calliope – Pt B SLA	\$100 - \$149	\$103	N/a
Gladstone SLA	\$100 - \$149	\$158	N/a
Miriam Vale SLA	\$100 - \$149	\$206	N/a
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>\$161</b>	<b>N/a</b>
Bungil SLA	\$100 - \$149	\$91	N/a
Bendemere SLA	\$50 - \$99	\$120	N/a
Warroo SLA	\$50 - \$99	\$97	N/a
Booringa SLA	\$50 - \$99	\$105	N/a
Roma SLA	\$100 - \$149	\$130	N/a
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>\$122</b>	<b>N/a</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>\$103</b>	<b>\$148</b>	<b>44.2%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>\$92</b>	<b>\$165</b>	<b>79.5%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>\$92</b>	<b>\$147</b>	<b>61.0%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>\$83</b>	<b>\$156</b>	<b>88.2%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>\$86</b>	<b>\$114</b>	<b>33.3%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>\$93</b>	<b>\$165</b>	<b>77.3%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>\$91</b>	<b>\$155</b>	<b>70.1%</b>

Note: N/a = not available.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), Australian Bureau of Statistics (2003), AECgroup

#### Data Limitations

A low number of Indigenous households at the SLA level in 2001 in the study area resulted in the data being unable to be reported by the Australia Bureau of Statistics.

### 3.2.7 Housing Tenure

- Rental households comprise the majority of Indigenous household tenures in all regional LGAs in the study area, which is in line with the Queensland average (63%).

- Toowoomba LGA was the only LGA in the study area to record a higher proportion of rented properties than the Queensland average in 2006 at 65% of total properties. Gladstone LGA had the lowest proportion of rented dwellings at 54%.
- Of the regional LGAs, Roma LGA reported the highest proportion of fully owned households at 16%, while Gladstone LGA reported the highest proportion of households being purchased at 34%.
- The SLA of Bendemere recorded the highest proportion of fully owned households within the study area (71%), Calliope Part A reported the highest proportion of households being purchased (45%), and the Old Taroom LGA recorded the highest proportion of households renting (77%).

Table 3.9: Household Tenure (%), 2006

Region	Fully Owned	Being Purchased	Renting	Other	Not Stated	Total
Old Taroom LGA	23%	0%	77%	0%	0%	100%
Banana SLA	13%	29%	53%	2%	2%	100%
Dalby SLA	9%	20%	64%	0%	7%	100%
Tara SLA	35%	22%	37%	0%	6%	100%
Wambo SLA	20%	36%	36%	0%	7%	100%
Murilla SLA	24%	20%	48%	0%	8%	100%
Chinchilla SLA	7%	34%	51%	0%	8%	100%
Calliope – Pt A SLA	8%	45%	45%	0%	2%	100%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	19%	39%	31%	0%	11%	100%
Gladstone SLA	6%	30%	61%	0%	2%	100%
Miriam Vale SLA	24%	31%	27%	11%	7%	100%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Bungil SLA	27%	18%	41%	0%	14%	100%
Bendemere SLA	71%	0%	29%	0%	0%	100%
Warroo SLA	29%	34%	37%	0%	0%	100%
Booringa SLA	16%	18%	60%	0%	7%	100%
Roma SLA	10%	23%	61%	0%	6%	100%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), AECgroup

### 3.2.8 Affordability & Housing Stress

Housing and rental affordability refers to the capacity of an individual to meet the cost of their dwelling while also being able to meet the costs of maintenance and energy consumption while meeting lifestyle needs (Queensland Department of Housing, 2007). While there are many other considerations than cost in determining housing affordability, the benchmark for affordable housing in Queensland is that “low income households (the bottom 40% of households in the income distribution) spend no more than 30% of their income on mortgage or rental costs” (Queensland Department of Housing, 2007). Based on this benchmark, the following can be noted regarding housing affordability of dwellings being purchased or rented by Indigenous households:

- In 2006, 46.5% of Indigenous households purchasing their home in Queensland within the bottom 40% of household incomes were considered to be under housing stress (i.e., with mortgage payments costing more than 30% of household income).

- Within the study area, Toowoomba LGA (55.1%) was the only LGA to record a higher proportion of low income Indigenous households (bottom 40% of household incomes) purchasing their home experiencing housing stress than the Queensland average.
- Of the six LGAs in the study area, Roma LGA (12.5%) recorded the lowest level of housing stress for Indigenous households.
- A handful of SLAs throughout the study area also recorded a higher proportion of Indigenous households purchasing their home in housing stress than the Queensland average, however, these regions all recorded less than 10 households purchasing their home in the bottom 40% of household incomes.

**Table 3.10: Households in Housing Stress Due to Home Loan, Households Purchasing Their Home in Bottom 40% of Household Income**

Region	Households In Housing Stress Due to Home Loan	Total Dwellings Being Purchased (Households In Bottom 40% of Household Income)	Proportion of Dwellings Being Purchased in Housing Stress
Old Taroom LGA	0	0	N/a
Banana SLA	3	15	20.0%
Dalby SLA	6	15	40.0%
Tara SLA	3	5	60.0%
Wambo SLA	0	7	0.0%
Murilla SLA	0	3	0.0%
Chinchilla SLA	6	8	75.0%
Calliope – Pt A SLA	6	22	27.3%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	0	4	0.0%
Gladstone SLA	19	40	47.5%
Miriam Vale SLA	2	2	100.0%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>41.2%</b>
Bungil SLA	0	1	0.0%
Bendemere SLA	0	1	0.0%
Warroo SLA	2	2	100.0%
Booringa SLA	0	4	0.0%
Roma SLA	0	15	0.0%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12.5%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>44.5%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>55.1%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>39.8%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>49.0%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>31.7%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>3,189</b>	<b>46.5%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>6,158</b>	<b>12,122</b>	<b>50.8%</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), AECgroup

- Roma LGA (67.2%), Rockhampton LGA (62.5%), Gladstone LGA (54.1%) and Toowoomba LGA (54.0%) all reported higher proportions of Indigenous households renting their home experiencing housing stress than the Queensland average (47.6%).
- The high level of rental stress in the Roma LGA was in contrast to the South West SD in which it is located, which reported a lower than average level of Indigenous households in rental stress in comparison to Queensland of 42.4%.
- As with home loan repayments, a number of SLAs throughout the study area recorded a higher proportion of Indigenous households renting their home in housing stress than the Queensland average, however, these regions typically recorded a relatively low number of households renting their home in the bottom 40% of household incomes.

**Table 3.11: Households in Housing Stress Due to Rent Payments, Households Renting Their Home in Bottom 40% of Household Income**

Region	Households In Housing Stress Due to Rental Payment	Total Dwellings Being Rented (Households In Bottom 40% of Household Income)	Proportion of Dwellings Being Rented in Housing Stress
Old Taroom LGA	0	2	0.0%
Banana SLA	12	26	46.2%
Dalby SLA	17	46	37.0%
Tara SLA	6	8	75.0%
Wambo SLA	3	6	50.0%
Murilla SLA	3	8	37.5%
Chinchilla SLA	6	12	50.0%
Calliope – Pt A SLA	15	24	62.5%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	0	4	0.0%
Gladstone SLA	51	90	56.7%
Miriam Vale SLA	5	5	100.0%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>54.1%</b>
Bungil SLA	2	2	100.0%
Bendemere SLA	0	4	0.0%
Warroo SLA	4	4	100.0%
Booringa SLA	3	10	30.0%
Roma SLA	30	45	66.7%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>67.2%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>62.5%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>54.0%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>51.2%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>51.7%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>42.4%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>9,424</b>	<b>47.6%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>16,194</b>	<b>32,306</b>	<b>50.1%</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), AECgroup

### 3.2.9 Need for Assistance

- On average 3.8% of the Indigenous population in Queensland required core activity assistance in 2006. Toowoomba LGA (4.8%) and Roma LGA (4.0%) recorded a higher proportion of the population requiring assistance than the Queensland average, while Gladstone LGA (2.5%) recorded the lowest proportion.
- Presently, regions with a higher than average need for core activity assistance include the Tara SLA (12.1%), Wambo SLA (7.9%), Bungil SLA (7.8%), Chinchilla SLA (6.9%), Bendemere SLA (6.8%) and Miriam Vale SLA (4.3%).
- As a proportion of Queensland, the Fitzroy, Darling Downs and South West SDs comprise 13.7% of the total Indigenous persons requiring core activity assistance in the State in 2006. In comparison, 14.3% of the State's Indigenous population in 2006 resided in these three SDs.

Table 3.12: Core Activity Need for Assistance, 2006

Region	Persons	% of Population
Old Taroom LGA	0	0.0%
Banana SLA	8	1.9%
Dalby SLA	16	2.7%
Tara SLA	19	12.1%
Wambo SLA	11	7.9%
Murilla SLA	3	2.7%
Chinchilla SLA	12	6.9%
Calliope – Pt A SLA	12	3.7%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	0	0.0%
Gladstone SLA	24	2.2%
Miriam Vale SLA	4	4.3%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
Bungil SLA	4	7.8%
Bendemere SLA	3	6.8%
Warroo SLA	3	3.8%
Booringa SLA	6	3.9%
Roma SLA	20	3.4%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>3.6%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>4,811</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>19,617</b>	<b>4.3%</b>

Note: The 'Core Activity Need for Assistance' measures the number of people with a profound or severe disability. People with a profound or severe disability are defined as needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication because of a disability, long term health condition (lasting six months or more), or old age.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a)

### 3.3 General

#### 3.3.1 Population

- Population growth in the study area was generally below the Queensland average annual population growth rate of 2.4% between 2001 and 2007, with only Gladstone LGA (3.1% per annum) recording growth exceeding the State average.
- Banana Shire LGA recorded a decline in population between 2001 and 2007 of -0.6% per annum on average, while Dalby LGA (0.6%) and Roma LGA (0.6%) recorded annual population growth below 1%.
- The SLAs of Miriam Vale (3.8%), Calliope Part A (3.5%) and Gladstone (2.9%) (all in the Gladstone LGA) were the only SLAs to record average annual population growth above the State. The statistics clearly demonstrate higher than average population growth in the Gladstone LGA exceeding the State.
- Division 2 of Taroom SLA recorded the lowest population growth rate between 2001 and 2006 of -1.7% per annum, followed by Division 1 of Taroom SLA (-1.2%), Booringa (-0.8%) and Banana SLA (-0.5%).

Table 3.13: Population Growth

Region	Estimated Population			Average Growth Rate (%) 2001 to 2007
	2001	2006	2007	
Old Taroom LGA	2,664	2,526	2,461	-1.3%
Banana SLA	14,448	14,224	14,037	-0.5%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	2,061	1,964	1,916	-1.2%
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>16,509</b>	<b>16,188</b>	<b>15,953</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>
Dalby SLA	10,113	10,384	10,402	0.5%
Tara SLA	3,865	3,906	3,887	0.1%
Wambo SLA	5,259	5,535	5,597	1.0%
Murilla SLA	2,720	2,846	2,866	0.9%
Chinchilla SLA	6,046	6,290	6,359	0.8%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	603	562	545	-1.7%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>28,606</b>	<b>29,523</b>	<b>29,656</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	12,269	14,650	15,302	3.8%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	2,785	2,888	2,864	0.5%
Gladstone SLA	26,831	31,028	31,867	2.9%
Miriam Vale SLA	4,484	5,408	5,523	3.5%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>46,369</b>	<b>53,974</b>	<b>55,556</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
Bungil SLA	1,952	2,179	2,189	1.9%
Bendemere SLA	990	1,046	1,043	0.9%
Warroo SLA	1,057	1,107	1,089	0.5%
Booringa SLA	1,907	1,812	1,820	-0.8%
Roma SLA	6,704	6,955	6,962	0.6%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>12,610</b>	<b>13,099</b>	<b>13,103</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>98,225</b>	<b>107,630</b>	<b>110,247</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>137,593</b>	<b>151,276</b>	<b>152,912</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>181,747</b>	<b>200,604</b>	<b>204,537</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>210,351</b>	<b>227,074</b>	<b>229,254</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>27,002</b>	<b>26,408</b>	<b>26,161</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>3,628,946</b>	<b>4,091,546</b>	<b>4,182,062</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>19,413,240</b>	<b>20,701,488</b>	<b>21,017,222</b>	<b>1.3%</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2008a), Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), Australian Bureau of Statistics (2003), AECgroup

### 3.3.2 Intra- & Inter-Regional Migration

- Five of the six regional LGAs in the study areas reported a higher proportion of residents remaining in the same SLA as five years previously in 2006 (as outlined in Table 3.14 by the aggregate of the 'Same Address' and 'Same SLA' columns) than the Queensland average of 54%, with Toowoomba LGA the only exception.
- All LGAs (with the exception of Toowoomba LGA) recorded a higher proportion of persons relocating within the same SLA than the State (9%), indicating a higher level of intra-regional migration in the study area compared to the State.
- Intra- and inter-regional migration in Toowoomba LGA was in line with the State average.

Table 3.14: Usual Place of Residence 5 Years Ago, 2006 (%)

Region	Same Address	Same SLA	Other	Total
Old Taroom LGA	55%	8%	37%	100%
Banana SLA	51%	18%	31%	100%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	52%	9%	40%	100%
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Dalby SLA	45%	18%	37%	100%
Tara SLA	53%	11%	36%	100%
Wambo SLA	55%	8%	37%	100%
Murilla SLA	52%	16%	32%	100%
Chinchilla SLA	50%	19%	31%	100%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	70%	7%	23%	100%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	42%	16%	42%	100%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	51%	9%	40%	100%
Gladstone SLA	43%	22%	35%	100%
Miriam Vale SLA	43%	10%	47%	100%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Bungil SLA	57%	4%	39%	100%
Bendemere SLA	61%	10%	29%	100%
Warroo SLA	60%	7%	33%	100%
Booringa SLA	58%	11%	31%	100%
Roma SLA	43%	22%	35%	100%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a)

### 3.3.3 Age and Gender Distribution

#### 3.3.3.1 Age Distribution

- The average age in Queensland was 36.7 years in 2006. In general, the more regional areas of the study area – in particular in the southern SLAs of the study area – recorded a higher average age than the State, while the regional centres typically recorded a lower average age than the State. The lowest average age was recorded in Gladstone SLA (33.2 years) and the highest average age was recorded in Bendemere SLA (40.1 years).
- The six regional LGAs have relatively similar age distributions to the Queensland average, with the main difference being a higher proportion of the population aged between 0 and 14 years than the State average of 21%, ranging from 22% (Rockhampton and Toowoomba LGAs) to 24% (Banana Shire LGA, Dalby LGA and Roma LGA).
- Gladstone LGA had the highest proportion of residents aged 35 to 54 years (31%) and the lowest proportion of residents aged 55 and over (19%) of all the LGAs in the study area.
- Dalby LGA recorded the highest proportion of residents aged 55 and over (26%) of the six regional LGAs in the study area, and the lowest proportion of young adults (persons aged 15 to 34) of 23%.



Table 3.15: Age Distribution, 2006 (%)

Region	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+ Years	Average Age
Old Taroom LGA	7%	8%	8%	5%	4%	5%	6%	8%	9%	8%	7%	7%	6%	14%	38.2
Banana SLA	8%	8%	8%	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%	6%	5%	4%	11%	34.7
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	7%	7%	8%	5%	5%	5%	6%	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%	5%	13%	38.2
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>35.2</b>
Dalby SLA	8%	8%	7%	7%	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%	5%	4%	13%	35.6
Tara SLA	8%	8%	8%	6%	5%	5%	6%	7%	7%	8%	7%	8%	6%	12%	37.1
Wambo SLA	7%	8%	9%	6%	4%	4%	6%	7%	8%	8%	7%	7%	6%	13%	37.6
Murilla SLA	8%	8%	7%	6%	4%	5%	6%	6%	7%	6%	6%	7%	7%	17%	38.8
Chinchilla SLA	7%	8%	8%	6%	5%	5%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	5%	16%	38.3
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	7%	9%	8%	4%	3%	6%	4%	8%	9%	7%	7%	5%	7%	17%	38.2
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>37.1</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	7%	8%	10%	7%	5%	5%	7%	8%	9%	9%	7%	6%	4%	8%	34.1
Calliope – Pt B SLA	7%	8%	8%	5%	4%	4%	6%	9%	8%	8%	8%	8%	6%	11%	37.3
Gladstone SLA	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%	6%	5%	4%	8%	33.2
Miriam Vale SLA	5%	8%	7%	5%	3%	4%	6%	7%	8%	9%	9%	10%	8%	11%	39.6
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>34.3</b>
Bungil SLA	7%	8%	8%	5%	5%	5%	8%	7%	8%	10%	7%	7%	5%	11%	36.7
Bendemere SLA	8%	7%	6%	4%	4%	4%	6%	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	7%	19%	40.1
Warroo SLA	9%	8%	7%	4%	3%	7%	7%	8%	7%	8%	8%	8%	7%	11%	37.1
Booringa SLA	6%	8%	9%	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%	8%	8%	7%	7%	6%	14%	38.1
Roma SLA	8%	9%	8%	7%	8%	7%	8%	7%	7%	6%	6%	5%	4%	11%	33.9
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>35.7</b>
Rockhampton LGA	6%	7%	8%	8%	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%	5%	14%	36.9
Toowoomba LGA	7%	7%	8%	8%	7%	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	5%	14%	36.8
Fitzroy SD	7%	8%	8%	7%	7%	6%	7%	7%	8%	8%	7%	6%	4%	11%	35.2
Darling Downs SD	7%	7%	8%	7%	6%	5%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%	5%	14%	37.2
South West SD	8%	8%	7%	6%	6%	6%	7%	8%	8%	7%	6%	6%	5%	12%	35.8
Queensland	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%	5%	12%	36.7
Australia	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%	5%	13%	37.3

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), AECgroup

### 3.3.3.2 Gender Distribution

- In general, the distribution between males and females is relatively even across each of the six regional LGAs, the State and Australia, ranging between 49% males/ 51% females (Toowoomba LGA) and 51% males/ 49% females (Banana Shire LGA).
- As with the Indigenous population, greater fluctuations around the average (50% males/ females) are apparent between age groups, in particular the older age groups, and differ considerably between SLAs.
- In general, there is a higher proportion of males than females in the younger age groups (0 to 19 years) in the six regional LGAs, as well as in the older working population (45 to 64 years).
- Conversely, there is a higher proportion of females than males in the 65 years and over age group across all of the six regional LGAs, in line with the Queensland average. This is with the exception of Gladstone LGA, which recorded an equal proportion of males to females.

Table 3.16: Gender Distribution by Age, 2006 (%)

Region	0-14 Years		15-29 Years		30-44 Years		45-64 Years		65+ Years		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Old Taroom LGA	42%	58%	47%	53%	44%	56%	49%	51%	45%	55%	46%	54%
Banana SLA	52%	48%	53%	47%	50%	50%	54%	46%	50%	50%	52%	48%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	41%	59%	45%	55%	44%	56%	48%	52%	39%	61%	44%	56%
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>
Dalby SLA	52%	48%	52%	48%	49%	51%	51%	49%	43%	57%	50%	50%
Tara SLA	50%	50%	53%	47%	52%	48%	54%	46%	56%	44%	53%	47%
Wambo SLA	54%	46%	55%	45%	50%	50%	51%	49%	52%	48%	52%	48%
Murilla SLA	50%	50%	53%	47%	49%	51%	51%	49%	51%	49%	51%	49%
Chinchilla SLA	54%	46%	53%	47%	52%	48%	52%	48%	46%	54%	51%	49%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	45%	55%	56%	44%	46%	54%	55%	45%	63%	37%	52%	48%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	51%	49%	53%	47%	49%	51%	53%	47%	49%	51%	51%	49%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	51%	49%	51%	49%	53%	47%	54%	46%	59%	41%	53%	47%
Gladstone SLA	51%	49%	51%	49%	50%	50%	53%	47%	47%	53%	51%	49%
Miriam Vale SLA	51%	49%	52%	48%	50%	50%	55%	45%	61%	39%	53%	47%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>
Bungil SLA	52%	48%	57%	43%	52%	48%	53%	47%	55%	45%	53%	47%
Bendemere SLA	58%	42%	56%	44%	48%	52%	55%	45%	51%	49%	54%	46%
Warroo SLA	48%	52%	57%	43%	49%	51%	56%	44%	55%	45%	53%	47%
Booringa SLA	51%	49%	58%	42%	48%	52%	52%	48%	45%	55%	51%	49%
Roma SLA	52%	48%	50%	50%	47%	53%	51%	49%	46%	54%	49%	51%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), AECgroup

### 3.3.4 Working Age Population by Gender

- All six regional LGAs in the study area recorded a lower working population (persons aged 15 and over) than the State average of 79% of total population, ranging from 76% (Banana Shire LGA, Gladstone LGA and Roma LGA) to 78% (Rockhampton LGA and Toowoomba LGA).
- Rockhampton LGA and Toowoomba LGA recorded a higher female working age population than males, in line with the Queensland experience, while Banana Shire LGA, Dalby LGA, Gladstone LGA and Roma LGA recorded more males than females in the working age population.
- Of the SLAs in the study area, Miriam Vale SLA reported the highest male working age population (as a percent of total population) of 43%, while Division 1 of Taroom SLA in Banana Shire LGA reported the highest female working age population (43%).

Table 3.17: Working Age Population by Gender, 2006

Region	Working Age Population			% of Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Old Taroom LGA	957	1,094	2,051	36%	41%	78%
Banana SLA	5,295	4,840	10,135	40%	36%	76%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	741	912	1,653	35%	43%	78%
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>6,036</b>	<b>5,752</b>	<b>11,788</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>76%</b>
Dalby SLA	3,672	3,778	7,450	38%	39%	76%
Tara SLA	1,511	1,311	2,822	41%	36%	77%
Wambo SLA	2,049	1,917	3,966	39%	37%	76%
Murilla SLA	1,056	1,018	2,074	39%	38%	77%
Chinchilla SLA	2,358	2,278	4,636	40%	38%	78%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	216	182	398	41%	35%	76%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>10,862</b>	<b>10,484</b>	<b>21,346</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>77%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	5,309	5,014	10,323	38%	36%	75%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	1,136	972	2,108	42%	36%	77%
Gladstone SLA	11,249	10,835	22,084	39%	37%	76%
Miriam Vale SLA	2,205	1,875	4,080	43%	37%	80%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>19,899</b>	<b>18,696</b>	<b>38,595</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>76%</b>
Bungil SLA	847	735	1,582	41%	36%	77%
Bendemere SLA	406	369	775	41%	37%	79%
Warroo SLA	429	365	794	41%	35%	76%
Booringa SLA	669	648	1,317	39%	38%	77%
Roma SLA	2,397	2,524	4,921	37%	39%	76%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>4,748</b>	<b>4,641</b>	<b>9,389</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>76%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>39,318</b>	<b>40,016</b>	<b>79,334</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>78%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>53,380</b>	<b>57,658</b>	<b>111,038</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>78%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>73,723</b>	<b>71,281</b>	<b>145,004</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>77%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>80,933</b>	<b>85,512</b>	<b>166,445</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>78%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>9,616</b>	<b>9,303</b>	<b>18,919</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>76%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,521,496</b>	<b>1,576,501</b>	<b>3,097,997</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>79%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>7,777,909</b>	<b>8,140,173</b>	<b>15,918,082</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>80%</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), AECgroup

### 3.3.5 Population Projections

- Only the Gladstone LGA (2.5% per annum) is expected to grow at an average annual growth rate higher than that of Queensland (1.7% per annum) to 2028. Toowoomba LGA (1.7% per annum) and Rockhampton LGA (1.4% per annum) are also expected to exhibit strong growth.

- The LGAs of Banana Shire (0.3% per annum), Roma (0.5% per annum) and Dalby (0.8% per annum) are expected to grow at an average annual growth rate of less than 1.0% over the next 20 years.

Table 3.18: Projected Population Growth

Region	Projected Population					Average Annual Growth Rate (%) 2008 to 2028
	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	
Old Taroom LGA	2,367	2,414	2,460	2,512	2,573	0.4%
Banana SLA	13,898	14,058	14,210	14,424	14,726	0.3%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	1,814	1,835	1,855	1,883	1,923	0.3%
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>15,712</b>	<b>15,893</b>	<b>16,065</b>	<b>16,307</b>	<b>16,649</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Dalby SLA	10,813	11,330	11,833	12,306	12,717	0.8%
Tara SLA	4,067	4,262	4,451	4,629	4,784	0.8%
Wambo SLA	5,764	6,039	6,307	6,560	6,779	0.8%
Murilla SLA	2,964	3,105	3,243	3,373	3,486	0.8%
Chinchilla SLA	6,550	6,863	7,167	7,454	7,703	0.8%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	553	579	605	629	650	0.8%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>30,710</b>	<b>32,179</b>	<b>33,606</b>	<b>34,952</b>	<b>36,119</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	14,641	17,132	19,252	21,470	23,958	2.5%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	2,886	3,377	3,795	4,233	4,723	2.5%
Gladstone SLA	31,009	36,286	40,774	45,473	50,741	2.5%
Miriam Vale SLA	5,405	6,324	7,107	7,926	8,844	2.5%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>53,941</b>	<b>63,120</b>	<b>70,927</b>	<b>79,102</b>	<b>88,265</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
Bungil SLA	2,204	2,275	2,350	2,420	2,453	0.5%
Bendemere SLA	1,058	1,092	1,128	1,162	1,177	0.5%
Warroo SLA	1,120	1,156	1,194	1,229	1,246	0.5%
Booringa SLA	1,833	1,892	1,954	2,012	2,040	0.5%
Roma SLA	7,034	7,262	7,499	7,724	7,829	0.5%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>13,248</b>	<b>13,678</b>	<b>14,124</b>	<b>14,548</b>	<b>14,745</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>112,130</b>	<b>122,694</b>	<b>131,027</b>	<b>139,452</b>	<b>148,054</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>157,124</b>	<b>172,083</b>	<b>187,463</b>	<b>203,378</b>	<b>218,920</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>216,070</b>	<b>239,370</b>	<b>259,348</b>	<b>280,299</b>	<b>302,579</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>233,156</b>	<b>252,027</b>	<b>271,203</b>	<b>290,809</b>	<b>309,827</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>26,353</b>	<b>26,519</b>	<b>27,067</b>	<b>27,632</b>	<b>27,932</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>4,275,347</b>	<b>4,751,193</b>	<b>5,211,307</b>	<b>5,637,535</b>	<b>6,037,229</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>21,351,529</b>	<b>23,221,818</b>	<b>27,400,877</b>	<b>25,250,382</b>	<b>29,610,474</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

Source: Queensland Department of Infrastructure and Planning (2008), Australian Bureau of Statistics (2008a), AECgroup

### Data Limitations

The most recent population projections published by the Queensland Department of Infrastructure and Planning (2008) are provided at the LGA and SD levels, but not an SLA level. Due to this lack of data at the SLA level, the SLA projections of population provided in Table 3.18 have been estimated by distributing projected population growth in the respective LGAs based on the proportion of LGA population each SLA contributed in 2006. This has resulted in SLA average annual growth being the same as projected LGA growth.

### 3.3.6 Population Origins

- All LGAs and SLAs in the study area reported a higher proportion of persons born in Australia than the Queensland average, with a lower proportion of persons born overseas.
- The Gladstone LGA reported the highest average proportion of persons born overseas in the study area (11%), followed by Toowoomba LGA (10%).

Table 3.19: Place of Birth

Region	Australia	United Kingdom	New Zealand	South Africa	Germany	Philippines	Netherlands	China	Italy	Viet Nam	PNG	USA	Born Elsewhere	Total
Old Taroom LGA	97%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Banana SLA	93%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	100%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	97%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Dalby SLA	95%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%
Tara SLA	93%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	100%
Wambo SLA	95%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%
Murilla SLA	95%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%
Chinchilla SLA	95%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	97%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	87%	4%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	100%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	91%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	100%
Gladstone SLA	90%	3%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	100%
Miriam Vale SLA	86%	5%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	100%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Bungil SLA	97%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%
Bendemere SLA	97%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Waroo SLA	98%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%
Booringa SLA	96%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%
Roma SLA	96%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a)

### 3.3.7 Family & Household Structures

- Couple families with children households comprised the largest share of households in all of the regional LGAs in the study area, with this household structure representing between 31% (Rockhampton LGA) and 37% (Gladstone LGA) of households across each regional LGA in the study area. This was in line with the Queensland experience, with 32% of households being couple families with children.
- Couple family with children households were particularly common in Calliope Part B SLA (45%) and Gladstone SLA (36%) within Gladstone LGA, Bungil SLA (39%) and Warroo SLA (37%) in Roma LGA, and in Division 2 of Taroom SLA (38%) and Wambo SLA (36%) in Dalby LGA.
- In line with the Queensland average (29%), couple families without children was the next most common household structure in all six regional LGAs, with this household structure ranging from 29% (Roma LGA, Rockhampton LGA and Toowoomba LGA) to 31% (Dalby LGA).
- Lone person households also represented a relatively large share of households in all six regional LGAs in the study area (between 20% and 24%), while single parent households was relatively more common in Rockhampton LGA (13%) than in any other region in the study area.

Table 3.20: Household Structure, 2006

Region	Couple Family with Children	Couple Family Without Children	Single Parent Household	Lone Person Household	Group Household	Other Household	Total
Old Taroom LGA	33%	33%	5%	26%	2%	1%	100%
Banana SLA	35%	30%	8%	23%	3%	1%	100%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	31%	31%	5%	29%	3%	1%	100%
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Dalby SLA	32%	28%	12%	23%	4%	1%	100%
Tara SLA	30%	30%	11%	25%	3%	1%	100%
Wambo SLA	36%	33%	8%	20%	2%	1%	100%
Murilla SLA	27%	34%	8%	27%	3%	1%	100%
Chinchilla SLA	31%	32%	8%	25%	3%	1%	100%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	38%	39%	3%	18%	0%	2%	100%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	45%	30%	8%	15%	2%	0%	100%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	35%	37%	7%	19%	2%	0%	100%
Gladstone SLA	36%	27%	12%	21%	4%	1%	100%
Miriam Vale SLA	25%	38%	9%	24%	2%	1%	100%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Bungil SLA	39%	34%	5%	20%	2%	1%	100%
Bendemere SLA	31%	34%	7%	26%	2%	0%	100%
Warroo SLA	37%	32%	4%	26%	2%	0%	100%
Booringa SLA	31%	31%	6%	28%	3%	1%	100%
Roma SLA	32%	26%	13%	24%	4%	1%	100%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Fitzroy SD	34%	29%	11%	22%	3%	1%	100%
Darling Downs SD	31%	30%	10%	24%	3%	1%	100%
South West SD	32%	28%	9%	26%	3%	1%	100%
Queensland	32%	29%	12%	22%	4%	1%	100%
<b>Australia</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).



### 3.3.8 Type & Household Size

#### 3.3.8.1 Average Household Size

- The average household size in Queensland in 2006 was estimated at 2.6 persons, a decrease of 0.1 persons per household from 2001.
- Average household sizes in the study area were comparable to the Queensland average in 2006, ranging from 2.3 persons per household (Miriam Vale SLA and Booringa SLA) to 2.8 persons per household (Division 1 of Taroom SLA and Calliope Part A SLA).
- No region in the study area recorded an increased average household size in 2006 since 2001, although the Roma and Toowoomba LGAs remained constant over the period.

**Table 3.21: Average Household Size, 2006**

Region	2001	2006	Change
Old Taroom LGA	2.6	2.8	0.2
Banana SLA	2.7	2.6	-0.1
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	2.6	2.8	0.2
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Dalby SLA	2.7	2.7	-0.1
Tara SLA	2.6	2.6	0.0
Wambo SLA	2.7	2.7	0.0
Murilla SLA	2.5	2.5	-0.1
Chinchilla SLA	2.7	2.5	-0.1
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	2.6	2.6	-0.1
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	2.9	2.8	-0.1
Calliope – Pt B SLA	3.0	2.7	-0.2
Gladstone SLA	2.7	2.7	0.0
Miriam Vale SLA	2.5	2.3	-0.2
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Bungil SLA	2.6	2.6	0.1
Bendemere SLA	2.5	2.6	0.1
Warroo SLA	2.4	2.5	0.1
Booringa SLA	2.6	2.3	-0.3
Roma SLA	2.7	2.6	-0.1
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

Note: The 'Change' in average number of persons per household may not equal the difference between the 2001 and 2006 reported in the table due to rounding.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), Australian Bureau of Statistics (2003), AECgroup

#### 3.3.8.2 Dwelling Structure

- All six of the regional LGAs within the study area reported a higher proportion of separate houses than the State average of 80% of total dwellings. Roma LGA (92%), Banana Shire LGA (90%) and Dalby LGA (90%) in particular recorded a high proportion of separate houses, while Toowoomba LGA (86%) recorded the lowest proportion of separate houses within the study area, in keeping with a higher population and population density in this region.

- In line with higher proportions of separate houses, all six regional LGAs recorded lower proportions of semi-detached dwellings and flats, units and apartments than the State.
- In general, the more rural areas of the study area reported a higher proportion of separate dwellings than other forms of house structures, while the more urban/ rural-urban areas (i.e., Toowoomba LGA, Rockhampton LGA, Gladstone SLA, Dalby SLA and Roma SLA) recorded higher proportions of semi-detached dwellings and flats, units and apartments.

Table 3.22: Dwelling Structure, 2006

Region	Separate House		Semi-Detached Dwelling		Flat, Unit or Apartment		Other		Not Stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Old Taroom LGA	796	88%	74	8%	24	3%	10	1%	0	0%	904	100%
Banana SLA	4,281	91%	49	1%	227	5%	161	3%	0	0%	4,718	100%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	606	85%	74	10%	24	3%	7	1%	0	0%	711	100%
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>4,887</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5,429</b>	<b>100%</b>
Dalby SLA	3,050	89%	61	2%	266	8%	51	1%	0	0%	3,428	100%
Tara SLA	1,221	92%	26	2%	8	1%	78	6%	0	0%	1,333	100%
Wambo SLA	1,777	96%	9	0%	9	0%	49	3%	0	0%	1,844	100%
Murilla SLA	922	90%	27	3%	19	2%	51	5%	3	0%	1,022	100%
Chinchilla SLA	1,873	86%	128	6%	87	4%	82	4%	0	0%	2,170	100%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	190	98%	0	0%	0	0%	3	2%	0	0%	193	100%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>9,033</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>9,990</b>	<b>100%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	4,051	90%	35	1%	191	4%	245	5%	0	0%	4,522	100%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	877	94%	11	1%	4	0%	40	4%	0	0%	932	100%
Gladstone SLA	8,561	85%	291	3%	1,057	11%	133	1%	6	0%	10,048	100%
Miriam Vale SLA	1,648	87%	28	1%	38	2%	170	9%	8	0%	1,892	100%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>15,137</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>17,394</b>	<b>100%</b>
Bungil SLA	701	97%	3	0%	6	1%	14	2%	0	0%	724	100%
Bendemere SLA	349	97%	4	1%	3	1%	3	1%	0	0%	359	100%
Warroo SLA	381	96%	0	0%	8	2%	9	2%	0	0%	398	100%
Booringa SLA	606	94%	10	2%	12	2%	16	2%	0	0%	644	100%
Roma SLA	2,076	89%	44	2%	178	8%	26	1%	0	0%	2,324	100%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4,449</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>31,079</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>35,391</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>43,744</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4,375</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>50,999</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>56,779</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>4,376</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>64,708</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>67,318</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5,765</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>77,126</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>8,192</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>8,888</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,106,874</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>105,917</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>156,298</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>21,503</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1,391,632</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>5,472,518</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>658,851</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>932,870</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>76,077</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3,780</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7,144,096</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), AECgroup

### 3.3.9 Rental Costs

- The average weekly rent in Queensland increased 42% over the five years to 2006.
- The Gladstone LGA and Dalby LGA were the only regional LGAs to record a higher than average increase in weekly rent in comparison to Queensland. The remaining LGAs recorded rental increases between 28% (Roma LGA) and 33% (Banana and Toowoomba LGAs).
- The Chinchilla SLA in the Dalby LGA recorded the largest growth in rent of 99% in the study area.
- The Bungil SLA in the Roma LGA was the only area to record negative growth in rent in the study area of –16%.
- In comparison to the national average, Queensland recorded higher than national average rental growth over the five years to 2006. Furthermore, all regional LGAs in the study area, with the exception of Roma LGA, recorded higher than the national average rental growth over this same period.

**Table 3.23: Average Weekly Rent**

Region	2001	2006	% Change
Old Taroom LGA	\$49	\$53	9%
Banana SLA	\$94	\$127	34%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	\$49	\$53	9%
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>\$89</b>	<b>\$119</b>	<b>33%</b>
Dalby SLA	\$115	\$164	42%
Tara SLA	\$56	\$68	22%
Wambo SLA	\$53	\$77	46%
Murilla SLA	\$76	\$95	24%
Chinchilla SLA	\$85	\$168	99%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	\$49	\$53	9%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>\$87</b>	<b>\$131</b>	<b>50%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	\$144	\$206	43%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	\$77	\$113	46%
Gladstone SLA	\$128	\$180	41%
Miriam Vale SLA	\$110	\$178	62%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>\$127</b>	<b>\$183</b>	<b>44%</b>
Bungil SLA	\$70	\$59	-16%
Bendemere SLA	\$52	\$56	8%
Warroo SLA	\$45	\$57	29%
Booringa SLA	\$60	\$66	10%
Roma SLA	\$111	\$146	32%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>\$90</b>	<b>\$114</b>	<b>28%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>\$125</b>	<b>\$163</b>	<b>31%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>\$129</b>	<b>\$172</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>\$116</b>	<b>\$159</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>\$119</b>	<b>\$158</b>	<b>34%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>\$82</b>	<b>\$103</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>\$153</b>	<b>\$217</b>	<b>42%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>\$164</b>	<b>\$211</b>	<b>29%</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), Australian Bureau of Statistics (2003), AECgroup.

#### Data Limitations

- The Queensland Residential Tenancies Authority reports rents by major centres but does not provide this data for SLAs. As such, Census data has been reported.

### 3.3.10 Housing Tenure

- Households fully owning their home are the most common type of tenure in five of the six regional LGAs in the study area, with Gladstone LGA the only exception. Outside of Gladstone LGA (29%), households fully owning their home account for between 35% (Rockhampton LGA and Toowoomba LGA) and 41% (Dalby LGA) of total households in the regional LGAs comprising the study area, above the Queensland proportion of 32%.
- The more rural areas of the study area generally reported higher proportions of households fully owning their home.
- In Gladstone LGA, households purchasing their home comprise the largest share of household tenures (40%), in line with the State experience although above the State proportion of 34%.
- Households purchasing their home are also relatively common in Toowoomba LGA (33%) and Rockhampton LGA (32%), with this tenure type the second most common type of tenure in these regional LGAs.
- By comparison, households renting are the second most common type of tenure in Banana Shire LGA (31%), Roma LGA (31%) and Dalby LGA (28%). In general, the proportion of households renting across each of the six regional LGAs in the study area was relatively comparable to the Queensland benchmark of 31%, with the LGAs ranging between 28% and 31% for this tenure type.

Table 3.24: Household Tenure (%), 2006

Region	Fully Owned	Being Purchased	Renting	Other	Not Stated	Total
Old Taroom LGA	49%	19%	28%	2%	2%	100%
Banana SLA	35%	29%	32%	1%	3%	100%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	49%	19%	29%	2%	2%	100%
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Dalby SLA	33%	31%	32%	1%	3%	100%
Tara SLA	43%	24%	27%	2%	4%	100%
Wambo SLA	45%	27%	23%	2%	3%	100%
Murilla SLA	44%	22%	28%	1%	5%	100%
Chinchilla SLA	44%	26%	25%	2%	3%	100%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	52%	18%	26%	2%	3%	100%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	30%	46%	23%	0%	2%	100%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	42%	36%	19%	1%	3%	100%
Gladstone SLA	24%	40%	34%	0%	2%	100%
Miriam Vale SLA	44%	28%	22%	2%	3%	100%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Bungil SLA	46%	28%	20%	3%	3%	100%
Bendemere SLA	53%	22%	21%	2%	2%	100%
Warroo SLA	41%	23%	31%	2%	2%	100%
Booringa SLA	48%	21%	26%	2%	3%	100%
Roma SLA	29%	31%	37%	0%	3%	100%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), AECgroup

### 3.3.11 Development & Building Approval Trends

#### 3.3.11.1 New House Building Approvals

- The Fitzroy SD recorded the highest number of new house approvals in 2007/08 of the tertiary catchment areas with 1,457 approvals. The Gladstone and Rockhampton LGAs comprised the majority of these, with 625 and 426 approvals, respectively. Overall, the LGAs made up 72% of total new house approvals in the Fitzroy SD, indicative of the considerable development occurring in these two regional nodes.
- Within the Gladstone LGA, the Calliope Part A and Gladstone SLAs account for the majority of new house approvals.
- The Darling Downs SD reported the second highest number of new house approvals in 2007/08 of the tertiary catchment areas with 1,111 approvals. The Toowoomba LGA accounted for the majority of new approvals with 786 new house approvals (or 71% of approvals in the Darling Downs SD), reflective of Toowoomba's position as the main population and service centre of the Darling Downs SD.
- The South West SD reported 71 new house approvals in 2007/08, with the Roma LGA comprising 61% of these approvals with 43 new house approvals. The Roma SLA (27 approvals) within the Roma LGA accounted for the majority of approvals in the LGA.
- New house approvals have generally trended upwards over the past five years in Gladstone LGA and Rockhampton LGA, contrasting with a decline in the past two years in Toowoomba LGA. Banana Shire LGA, Dalby LGA and Roma LGA have recorded a variable number of new house approvals over the past five years.

Table 3.25: Building Approvals, Houses

Region	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Old Taroom LGA	0	1	5	4	7
Banana SLA	21	47	46	43	44
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	0	1	4	3	5
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>
Dalby SLA	22	41	49	54	27
Tara SLA	4	1	6	4	7
Wambo SLA	14	22	30	32	13
Murilla SLA	4	8	16	29	11
Chinchilla SLA	19	32	62	42	18
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	0	0	1	1	2
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>78</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	141	108	195	211	239
Calliope – Pt B SLA	7	8	14	6	12
Gladstone SLA	180	187	198	305	294
Miriam Vale SLA	102	67	55	67	80
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>625</b>
Bungil SLA	8	4	9	8	7
Bendemere SLA	0	0	1	0	0
Warroo SLA	0	0	0	2	3
Booringa SLA	2	3	2	6	6
Roma SLA	16	28	25	29	27
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>426</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>786</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>1,457</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>1,111</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>29,340</b>	<b>24,653</b>	<b>25,192</b>	<b>28,714</b>	<b>30,052</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>120,629</b>	<b>107,357</b>	<b>115,851</b>	<b>106,083</b>	<b>109,167</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2008b).

### 3.3.11.2 Unit, Townhouse and Apartment Building Approvals

- The Fitzroy and Darling Downs SDs reported a comparable number of new apartment approvals with 383 and 367 approvals, respectively, in 2007/08. Meanwhile, the South West SD reported only 6 new apartment approvals in 2007/08.
- Within the Fitzroy SD, the Gladstone and Rockhampton LGAs comprised 88 (or 23%) and 92 (or 24%) of Fitzroy SD new apartment approvals, respectively, in 2007/08. The majority of approvals in the Gladstone LGA were in Gladstone SLA with 76 approvals.
- Within the Darling Downs SD, the Toowoomba LGA comprised almost all apartment approvals with 308 approvals or 84% of total Darling Downs SD apartment approvals.



Table 3.26: Building Approvals, Apartments

Region	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Old Taroom LGA	0	0	0	0	0
Banana SLA	2	0	10	6	7
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
Dalby SLA	6	3	3	12	5
Tara SLA	0	0	0	0	0
Wambo SLA	4	0	0	0	0
Murilla SLA	0	0	2	0	0
Chinchilla SLA	0	16	33	6	2
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	13	12	38	20	10
Calliope – Pt B SLA	0	0	0	0	0
Gladstone SLA	78	44	12	58	76
Miriam Vale SLA	54	89	13	32	2
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>88</b>
Bungil SLA	13	12	38	20	10
Bendemere SLA	0	0	0	0	0
Warroo SLA	78	44	12	58	76
Booringa SLA	54	89	13	32	2
Roma SLA	0	0	4	6	0
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>308</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>383</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>367</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>14,309</b>	<b>13,673</b>	<b>12,522</b>	<b>12,599</b>	<b>13,547</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>58,793</b>	<b>52,077</b>	<b>49,379</b>	<b>45,976</b>	<b>48,285</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2008b).

### 3.3.11.3 Value of New House Approvals

- Of the tertiary catchment areas, the Fitzroy SD reported the highest value of new house approvals in 2007/08 at \$373.5 million. The Darling Downs SD followed with \$252.6 million in new house approvals.
- Over the past five years, the value of new house approvals has generally trended upwards in Gladstone LGA and Rockhampton LGA, in line with the Queensland experience, while all other regional LGAs in the study area have been variable.

Table 3.27: Value of House Approvals (\$M)

Region	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Old Taroom LGA	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$1.4	\$0.6	\$1.7
Banana SLA	\$3.6	\$8.5	\$9.8	\$9.0	\$9.8
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1.1	\$0.5	\$1.3
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>\$3.6</b>	<b>\$8.5</b>	<b>\$10.9</b>	<b>\$9.5</b>	<b>\$11.1</b>
Dalby SLA	\$2.7	\$7.3	\$9.1	\$10.5	\$5.3
Tara SLA	\$0.3	\$0.2	\$0.4	\$0.7	\$0.9
Wambo SLA	\$2.3	\$4.7	\$4.8	\$6.9	\$3.3
Murilla SLA	\$0.6	\$1.6	\$2.1	\$4.3	\$2.8
Chinchilla SLA	\$2.8	\$4.9	\$11.7	\$7.6	\$3.8
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.1	\$0.4
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>\$8.7</b>	<b>\$18.7</b>	<b>\$28.4</b>	<b>\$30.1</b>	<b>\$16.4</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	\$28.6	\$23.1	\$43.6	\$52.0	\$65.0
Calliope – Pt B SLA	\$1.2	\$1.5	\$1.6	\$1.0	\$2.4
Gladstone SLA	\$32.4	\$38.1	\$47.5	\$73.5	\$80.0
Miriam Vale SLA	\$15.4	\$12.8	\$12.8	\$15.4	\$20.4
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>\$77.6</b>	<b>\$75.5</b>	<b>\$105.5</b>	<b>\$141.8</b>	<b>\$167.7</b>
Bungil SLA	\$1.4	\$0.9	\$2.5	\$1.8	\$1.6
Bendemere SLA	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.0
Warroo SLA	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.5
Booringa SLA	\$0.2	\$0.5	\$0.3	\$0.9	\$1.6
Roma SLA	\$2.3	\$4.6	\$4.9	\$5.4	\$5.3
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>\$3.9</b>	<b>\$6.0</b>	<b>\$8.0</b>	<b>\$8.4</b>	<b>\$9.0</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>\$41.5</b>	<b>\$53.0</b>	<b>\$70.1</b>	<b>\$89.1</b>	<b>\$97.3</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>\$158.8</b>	<b>\$179.6</b>	<b>\$205.4</b>	<b>\$154.8</b>	<b>\$181.3</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>\$173.9</b>	<b>\$203.1</b>	<b>\$273.9</b>	<b>\$379.6</b>	<b>\$373.5</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>\$191.6</b>	<b>\$233.2</b>	<b>\$288.1</b>	<b>\$236.1</b>	<b>\$252.6</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>\$6.8</b>	<b>\$9.3</b>	<b>\$11.4</b>	<b>\$13.6</b>	<b>\$14.3</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>\$5,343.1</b>	<b>\$5,061.3</b>	<b>\$5,490.8</b>	<b>\$6,657.0</b>	<b>\$7,599.2</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>\$21,454.3</b>	<b>\$20,913.0</b>	<b>\$24,070.0</b>	<b>\$24,038.0</b>	<b>\$26,551.0</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2008b).

#### 3.3.11.4 Value of Unit, Townhouse and Apartment Approvals

- In line with the experience of new house approvals, over the past five years the value of apartment approvals has generally trended upwards in Rockhampton LGA, in line with the State experience, while all other LGAs in the study area have been fluctuating between years.

Table 3.28: Value of Apartment Approvals (\$M)

Region	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Old Taroom LGA	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Banana SLA	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$1.4	\$0.9	\$1.2
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>\$0.2</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$1.4</b>	<b>\$0.9</b>	<b>\$1.2</b>
Dalby SLA	\$1.1	\$0.5	\$0.4	\$1.4	\$0.8
Tara SLA	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Wambo SLA	\$0.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Murilla SLA	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.0	\$0.0
Chinchilla SLA	\$0.0	\$1.6	\$3.8	\$0.9	\$0.2
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>\$1.7</b>	<b>\$2.1</b>	<b>\$4.5</b>	<b>\$2.3</b>	<b>\$1.0</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	\$2.4	\$1.9	\$8.2	\$4.3	\$1.7
Calliope – Pt B SLA	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Gladstone SLA	\$6.0	\$7.0	\$2.8	\$9.0	\$17.1
Miriam Vale SLA	\$6.0	\$10.3	\$3.5	\$10.7	\$0.3
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>\$14.3</b>	<b>\$19.2</b>	<b>\$14.5</b>	<b>\$24.0</b>	<b>\$19.2</b>
Bungil SLA	\$0	\$0.0	\$0.6	\$1.1	\$0.0
Bendemere SLA	\$0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Warroo SLA	\$0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Booringa SLA	\$0	\$0.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Roma SLA	\$0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0.3</b>	<b>\$0.6</b>	<b>\$1.1</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>\$7.8</b>	<b>\$2.0</b>	<b>\$9.8</b>	<b>\$13.2</b>	<b>\$25.9</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>\$35.4</b>	<b>\$40.0</b>	<b>\$37.7</b>	<b>\$39.6</b>	<b>\$42.8</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>\$22.0</b>	<b>\$15.6</b>	<b>\$40.0</b>	<b>\$58.8</b>	<b>\$98.4</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>\$38.7</b>	<b>\$44.5</b>	<b>\$47.2</b>	<b>\$48.3</b>	<b>\$52.2</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>\$0.1</b>	<b>\$0.3</b>	<b>\$0.6</b>	<b>\$1.1</b>	<b>\$2.2</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>\$2,476.0</b>	<b>\$2,860.6</b>	<b>\$2,612.7</b>	<b>\$2,663.0</b>	<b>\$3,294.3</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>\$10,074.2</b>	<b>\$9,903.0</b>	<b>\$9,605.0</b>	<b>\$10,106.0</b>	<b>\$11,121.0</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2008b).

### 3.3.12 Affordability & Housing Stress

Housing and rental affordability refers to the capacity of an individual to meet the cost of their dwelling while also being able to meet the costs of maintenance and energy consumption while meeting lifestyle needs (Queensland Department of Housing, 2007). While there are many other considerations than cost in determining housing affordability, the benchmark for affordable housing in Queensland is that “low income households (the bottom 40% of households in the income distribution) spend no more than 30% of their income on mortgage or rental costs” (Queensland Department of Housing, 2007). Based on this benchmark, the following can be noted regarding housing affordability of dwellings being purchased or rented by households:

- In 2006, 50.6% of households purchasing their home in Queensland within the bottom 40% of household incomes were considered to be under housing stress (i.e., with mortgage payments costing more than 30% of household income).
- All LGAs within the study area recorded a lower proportion of low income households (i.e., bottom 40% of household incomes) purchasing their home experiencing housing stress than the Queensland average. Booringa SLA (55.2%) and Warroo SLA (50.0%) were the only SLAs to record 50% or more households experiencing housing stress.
- Of the six LGAs in the study area, Gladstone LGA (36.6%) recorded the highest level of housing stress for low income households, while Banana Shire LGA recorded the lowest (28.3%).

**Table 3.29: Households in Housing Stress Due to Home Loan, Households Purchasing Their Home in Bottom 40% of Household Income**

Region	Households In Housing Stress Due to Home Loan	Total Dwellings Being Purchased (Households In Bottom 40% of Household Income)	Proportion of Dwellings Being Purchased in Housing Stress
Old Taroom LGA	9	33	27.3%
Banana SLA	107	377	28.4%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	7	26	26.9%
<b>Banana LGA</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>28.3%</b>
Dalby SLA	84	347	24.2%
Tara SLA	25	78	32.1%
Wambo SLA	57	126	45.2%
Murilla SLA	12	48	25.0%
Chinchilla SLA	76	155	49.0%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	2	7	28.6%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>33.6%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	224	603	37.1%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	45	101	44.6%
Gladstone SLA	378	1,233	30.7%
Miriam Vale SLA	74	152	48.7%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>2,075</b>	<b>36.6%</b>
Bungil SLA	11	36	30.6%
Bendemere SLA	7	20	35.0%
Warroo SLA	7	14	50.0%
Booringa SLA	16	29	55.2%
Roma SLA	50	205	24.4%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>33.6%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>28.4%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>5,211</b>	<b>32.2%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>6,363</b>	<b>32.0%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>2,859</b>	<b>40.7%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>32.6%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>69,721</b>	<b>137,875</b>	<b>50.6%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>379,954</b>	<b>707,296</b>	<b>53.7%</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

- In line with home loan stress, all of the regional LGAs in the study area reported a lower proportion of low income households (i.e., bottom 40% of household incomes) renting their home in housing stress than the Queensland average (65.1%).
- The Toowoomba LGA reported the highest level of low income households renting their home under housing stress in the study area (58.6%), followed by Rockhampton LGA (57.5%).

**Table 3.30: Households in Housing Stress Due to Rent Payments, Households Renting Their Home in Bottom 40% of Household Income**

Region	Households In Housing Stress Due to Rent Payment	Total Dwellings Being Rented (Households In Bottom 40% of Household Income)	Proportion of Dwellings Being Rented in Housing Stress
Old Taroom LGA	24	84	28.6%
Banana SLA	157	493	31.8%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	19	67	28.4%
<b>Banana LGA</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>31.4%</b>
Dalby SLA	190	368	51.6%
Tara SLA	49	124	39.5%
Wambo SLA	57	139	41.0%
Murilla SLA	31	99	31.3%
Chinchilla SLA	65	184	35.3%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	5	17	29.4%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>42.6%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	172	340	50.6%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	15	58	25.9%
Gladstone SLA	651	1,169	55.7%
Miriam Vale SLA	66	145	45.5%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>52.9%</b>
Bungil SLA	20	38	52.6%
Bendemere SLA	9	27	33.3%
Warroo SLA	17	37	45.9%
Booringa SLA	15	54	27.8%
Roma SLA	144	284	50.7%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>47.3%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>3,533</b>	<b>57.5%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>5,204</b>	<b>58.6%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>3,667</b>	<b>6,951</b>	<b>52.8%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>7,667</b>	<b>53.1%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>38.3%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>97,622</b>	<b>150,044</b>	<b>65.1%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>447,195</b>	<b>697,971</b>	<b>64.1%</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

### 3.3.13 Tourism Accommodation

- Toowoomba LGA reported the highest number of accommodation establishments of the six regional LGAs comprising the study area, with 53 accommodation establishments in the March Quarter 2008. Rockhampton LGA (47 establishments) and Gladstone LGA (44 establishments) recorded the next highest number of accommodation establishments.

Table 3.31: Hotels, Motels and Serviced Apartments March Quarter 2008

Region	Establishments with 5-14 rooms		Establishments with > 15 rooms		Total Establishments (With >5 rooms)	
	Number	Bed Spaces	Number	Bed Spaces	Number	Bed Spaces
Old Taroom LGA	3	105	0	0	3	105
Banana SLA	2	N/a	10	755	12	N/a
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	2	82	0	0	2	82
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>N/a</b>
Dalby SLA	0	0	7	482	7	482
Tara SLA	1	N/a	2	N/a	3	N/a
Wambo SLA	1	N/a	0	0	1	N/a
Murilla SLA	2	N/a	2	N/a	4	198
Chinchilla SLA	1	N/a	3	N/a	4	203
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	1	23	0	0	1	23
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>N/a</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	4	119	4	N/a	8	N/a
Calliope – Pt B SLA	0	0	1	N/a	1	N/a
Gladstone SLA	5	106	18	1,497	23	1,603
Miriam Vale SLA	6	199	6	861	12	1,060
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>N/a</b>
Bungil SLA	0	0	1	N/a	1	N/a
Bendemere SLA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warroo SLA	2	N/a	0	0	2	N/a
Booringa SLA	1	N/a	1	N/a	2	N/a
Roma SLA	2	N/a	10	695	12	N/a
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>N/a</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4,128</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>N/a</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>N/a</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>10,646</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>11,762</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>5,956</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>7,147</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>N/a</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>13,359</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>186,198</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>199,557</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>1,931</b>	<b>54,506</b>	<b>4,250</b>	<b>627,952</b>	<b>6,181</b>	<b>682,458</b>

Note: N/a = Not available for publication due to data confidentiality reasons.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2008c).

### Data Limitations

In order to maintain the confidentiality and privacy of accommodation businesses, data for tourism accommodation establishments is not available for establishments with less than five rooms, while information on bed spaces is not available for areas with few establishments. In addition to this, the ABS does not include Bed and Breakfasts in its tourism accommodation data count. As such, a significant amount of data for small accommodation establishments is unaccounted for in the ABS Tourism Accommodation reports.

### 3.3.14 Need for Assistance

- On average, 3.8% of the population in Queensland required core activity assistance in 2006.
- The need for core activity assistance was higher than the Queensland average in Dalby LGA (4.4%), Toowoomba LGA (4.1%) and Rockhampton LGA (3.9%).
- Banana Shire LGA recorded the lowest proportion of its population requiring core activity assistance of 2.7%.

Table 3.32: Core Activity Need for Assistance, 2006

Region	Persons	% of Population
Old Taroom LGA	86	3.6%
Banana SLA	363	2.6%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	75	4.0%
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
Dalby SLA	408	3.9%
Tara SLA	261	6.7%
Wambo SLA	209	3.8%
Murilla SLA	132	4.6%
Chinchilla SLA	265	4.2%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	11	2.1%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	393	2.7%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	87	3.0%
Gladstone SLA	830	2.7%
Miriam Vale SLA	260	4.8%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
Bungil SLA	52	2.4%
Bendemere SLA	33	3.2%
Warroo SLA	27	2.4%
Booringa SLA	71	3.9%
Roma SLA	241	3.5%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>4,233</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>6,256</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>6,466</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>10,034</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>154,707</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>821,649</b>	<b>4.0%</b>

Note: The 'Core Activity Need for Assistance' measures the number of people with a profound or severe disability. People with a profound or severe disability are defined as needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication because of a disability, long term health condition (lasting six months or more), or old age.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

### 3.3.15 Socio-Economic Indices For Areas (SEIFAs)

#### 3.3.15.1 Socio-Economic Disadvantage

- The Gladstone LGA reported a socio-economic disadvantage score of 1,002.7, indicating that the region is less disadvantaged than the State average.
- Rockhampton LGA reported the lowest socio-economic disadvantage index score in the study area (882.8), indicative of relatively high levels of disadvantage in the region.
- Dalby LGA reported the second lowest socio-economic disadvantage index score in the study area (967.1), while Roma LGA (977.7), Banana Shire LGA (993.8) and Toowoomba LGA (998.5) also recorded socio-economic disadvantage scores below the Queensland benchmark (1,000), indicating that these areas are more disadvantaged than the Queensland average.

Table 3.33: Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, 2006

Region	Score	Rank of SLA In Queensland	Percentile of SLA In Queensland
Old Taroom LGA	984.5	186	39
Banana SLA	995.0	218	46
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	984.5	186	39
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>993.8</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
Dalby SLA	976.3	172	37
Tara SLA	899.8	57	12
Wambo SLA	988.7	198	42
Murilla SLA	955.3	123	26
Chinchilla SLA	978.5	176	37
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	984.5	186	39
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>967.1</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	1,036.8	310	65
Calliope – Pt B SLA	956.9	128	27
Gladstone SLA	1,002.5	233	49
Miriam Vale SLA	936.3	86	19
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>1,002.7</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
Bungil SLA	1,031.4	294	62
Bendemere SLA	950.3	107	23
Warroo SLA	994.3	215	46
Booringa SLA	934.0	82	18
Roma SLA	973.8	163	35
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>977.7</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>882.8</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>998.5</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>988.9</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>986.4</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>962.4</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>

Note: Lower SEIFA scores indicate a higher level of socio-economic disadvantage and vice versa (i.e., a low score signifies a highly disadvantaged area while a high score signifies a low level of disadvantage for an area).

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

### 3.3.15.2 Economic Resources

- Banana Shire LGA (1,018.2) and Gladstone LGA (1,009.5) reported economic resources scores above the Queensland benchmark, indicating a higher than State average level of economic resources in these regions.
- Rockhampton LGA recorded the lowest economic resource score of all the regional LGAs identified in the study area at 925.4. The score demonstrates the region's relatively lower level of economic resources.
- Dalby LGA (986.8), Toowoomba LGA (997.9) and Roma LGA (999.5) also all recorded economic resources scores below the Queensland benchmark (1,000), indicating a lower level of economic resources in these regions compared to the Queensland average.



Table 3.34: Index of Economic Resources, 2006

Region	Score	Rank of SLA In Queensland	Percentile of SLA In Queensland
Old Taroom LGA	1,014.3	272	58
Banana SLA	1,018.7	282	60
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	1,014.3	272	58
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>1,018.2</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
Dalby SLA	973.0	154	33
Tara SLA	953.0	100	21
Wambo SLA	1,018.0	278	59
Murilla SLA	975.6	163	35
Chinchilla SLA	1,005.9	248	52
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	1,014.3	272	58
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>986.8</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	1,054.2	358	76
Calliope – Pt B SLA	1,005.7	245	52
Gladstone SLA	996.8	216	46
Miriam Vale SLA	963.3	127	27
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>1,009.5</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
Bungil SLA	1,065.1	385	81
Bendemere SLA	997.5	219	46
Warroo SLA	1,027.7	304	64
Booringa SLA	971.1	150	32
Roma SLA	982.2	174	37
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>999.5</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>925.4</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>997.9</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>995.3</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>992.3</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>983.0</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>

Note: Lower SEIFA scores indicate a lower level of economic resources available and vice versa.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

### 3.3.16 Migration

- The Toowoomba LGA has consistently reported the highest level of net migration of the six regional LGAs comprising the study area between 2002 and 2006, while the Rockhampton and Gladstone LGAs recorded the second and third highest level of migration over this period, respectively.
- The Banana Shire LGA reported an annual negative net migration from 2002 to 2005, consistent with the decline in the Banana Shire LGA population.

Table 3.35: Net Migration

Region	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Old Taroom LGA	-87	-9	-69	-28	-15
Banana (S)	-264	-300	-241	-110	14
Taroom (S)	-68	-7	-54	-22	-12
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>-332</b>	<b>-307</b>	<b>-295</b>	<b>-132</b>	<b>2</b>
Dalby (T)	-76	-137	-17	91	19
Tara (S)	6	46	-73	-25	-59
Wambo (S)	4	-4	30	20	107
Murilla (S)	18	-22	1	15	77
Chinchilla (S)	-16	-39	11	14	95
Taroom (S)	-19	-2	-15	-6	-3
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>198</b>
Calliope (S) - Pt A	295	331	390	287	535
Calliope (S) - Pt B	11	12	-21	-32	18
Gladstone (C)	483	472	710	349	504
Miriam Vale (S)	42	91	183	222	240
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>1,297</b>
Bungil (S)	26	51	13	20	25
Bendemere (S)	8	-13	8	-10	11
Warroo (S)	19	0	-4	-10	-4
Booringa (S)	-35	-13	-16	-32	-19
Roma (T)	-35	-37	-20	23	34
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>1,774</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>2,561</b>	<b>2,020</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>2,666</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>3,074</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>2,847</b>	<b>2,716</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>-347</b>	<b>-367</b>	<b>-358</b>	<b>-283</b>	<b>-362</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>62,188</b>	<b>69,785</b>	<b>66,821</b>	<b>66,676</b>	<b>66,790</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>356,603</b>	<b>364,373</b>	<b>356,428</b>	<b>396,157</b>	<b>433,862</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2008a), Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007b), Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007c), AECgroup

### Data Limitations

Data for migration is limited to estimates calculated by estimating the internal population growth (i.e., the number of births less deaths in the region) from the total population growth in a region as an indicative total 'net-migration' figure. The exact number of persons departing and arriving in a region is unable to be calculated due to data limitations.

## 3.4 Summary & Conclusions

The Queensland Curtis LNG project study area extends from Rockhampton in the north to Toowoomba in the south-east and Roma in the south-west. The study area comprises coastal areas around Rockhampton and Gladstone, large inland regional centres such as Toowoomba, Roma and Dalby and rural areas in central to south-west Queensland. This diversity contributes to considerable differences in the socio-demographic characteristics of the LGAs and SLAs comprising the study area. Key points of interest and comparison are outlined below:

- Population growth in the study area was generally below the State average of 2.4% per annum between 2001 and 2007, with only Gladstone LGA reporting higher than average population growth of 3.1% per annum. Banana Shire LGA recorded a decline in population of -0.6% per annum, while Dalby LGA (0.6%) and Roma LGA (0.6%)

also recorded annual population growth below 1%. Four SLAs in the study area recorded a decline in population over the period, while only three SLAs – Miriam Vale (3.8%), Calliope Part A (3.5%) and Gladstone (2.9%) – recorded population growth above the State average.

- Lower population growth in the study area can largely be attributed to comparatively low rates of migration, with all LGAs with the exception of Toowoomba recording a lower proportion of residents in 2006 having lived in a different SLA five years previous than the State (46%).
- Population growth in the LGAs comprising the study area is expected to be below the Queensland average through to 2028 of 1.7% per annum, with the exception of Gladstone LGA, which is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.5%.
- The more regional areas of the study area – in particular the southern SLAs of the study area – recorded a higher average age than the State (36.7 years), while the regional centres typically recorded a lower average age than the State, which is reflective of the draw of coastal centres for young workers. The lowest average age was recorded in Gladstone SLA (33.2 years) and the highest average age was recorded in Bendmere SLA (40.1 years).
- The LGAs comprising the study area have relatively similar age distributions to the Queensland average, with the main difference being a higher proportion of the population aged between 0 and 14 years than the State average of 21%.
- The distribution between males and females is relatively even across each of the LGAs comprising the study area, the State and Australia, ranging between 49% males/ 51% females and 51% males/ 49% females.
- All LGAs and SLAs in the study area have a higher proportion of persons born in Australia than the Queensland average (75%), with a lower proportion of persons born overseas. Gladstone LGA reported the highest average proportion of persons born overseas in the study area (11%), followed by Toowoomba LGA (10%).
- Couple families with children households comprised the largest share of households in all of the LGAs in the study area, representing between 31% (Rockhampton LGA) and 37% (Gladstone LGA) of households. This was in line with the Queensland experience (32%). Couple family with children households were particularly common in Calliope Part B SLA (45%), Bungil SLA (39%), Division 2 of Taroom SLA (38%), Warroo SLA (37%), Gladstone SLA (36%) and Wambo SLA (36%).
- Couple families without children was the next most common household structure in all six regional LGAs, ranging from 29% (Roma LGA, Rockhampton LGA and Toowoomba LGA) to 31% (Dalby LGA). Lone person households also represented a relatively large share of households in all six regional LGAs in the study area (between 20% and 24%), while single parent households was relatively more common in Rockhampton LGA (13%) than in any other region in the study area.
- Average household sizes in the study area were comparable to the Queensland average in 2006, ranging from 2.3 persons per household (Miriam Vale SLA and Booringa SLA) to 2.8 persons per household (Division 1 of Taroom SLA and Calliope Part A SLA).
- In general, the more rural areas of the study area reported a higher proportion of separate dwellings than other forms of house structures, while the more urban/ rural-urban areas (i.e., Toowoomba LGA, Rockhampton LGA, Gladstone SLA, Dalby SLA and Roma SLA) recorded higher proportions of semi-detached dwellings and flats, units and apartments.
- The Dalby LGA (51%) and Gladstone LGA (44%) recorded a higher increase in weekly rent than Queensland (42%) between 2001 and 2006, while the other LGAs in the study area recorded lower rental increases ranging between 28% (Roma LGA) and 33% (Banana and Toowoomba LGAs). The Chinchilla SLA recorded the largest growth in rent in the study area of 99%, while the Bungil SLA was the only area to record negative growth in rent in the study area of -16%.
- With the exception of Gladstone LGA, households fully owning their home are the most common type of tenure in the study area, accounting for between 35% (Rockhampton LGA and Toowoomba LGA) and 41% (Dalby LGA) of total households

in the regional LGAs comprising the study area. The more rural areas of the study area generally reported higher proportions of households fully owning their home. In Gladstone LGA, households purchasing their home comprise the largest share of household tenures (40%). Households purchasing their home are also relatively common in Toowoomba LGA (33%) and Rockhampton LGA (32%), while households renting are the second most common type of tenure in Banana Shire LGA (31%), Roma LGA (31%) and Dalby LGA (28%).

- New house approvals have generally trended upwards over the past five years in Gladstone LGA and Rockhampton LGA, contrasting with a decline in the past two years in Toowoomba LGA. Banana Shire LGA, Dalby LGA and Roma LGA have recorded a variable number of new house approvals over the past five years. By comparison, unit, townhouse and apartment approvals have been relatively volatile in all regions of the study area.
- All LGAs within the study area recorded a lower proportion of low income households (i.e., bottom 40% of household incomes) purchasing their home experiencing housing stress than the Queensland average. Booringa SLA (55.2%) and Warroo SLA (50.0%) were the only SLAs to record 50% or more households experiencing housing stress. Of the six LGAs in the study area, Gladstone LGA (36.6%) recorded the highest level of housing stress for low income households, while Banana Shire LGA recorded the lowest (28.3%).
- Toowoomba LGA reported the highest number of accommodation establishments of the six regional LGAs comprising the study area, with 53 accommodation establishments in the March Quarter 2008. Rockhampton LGA (47 establishments) and Gladstone LGA (44 establishments) recorded the next highest number of accommodation establishments.
- The need for core activity assistance was higher than the Queensland average (3.8%) in Dalby LGA (4.4%), Toowoomba LGA (4.1%) and Rockhampton LGA (3.9%).
- Gladstone LGA (1,002.7) recorded a socio-economic disadvantage score higher than the Queensland benchmark (1,000), indicating the region has a lower level of socio-economic disadvantage than the study area average. All other LGAs in the study area recorded relatively higher levels of disadvantage than the Queensland average, with Rockhampton LGA recording the lowest socio-economic disadvantage index score in the study area of 882.8.
- Banana Shire LGA (1,018.2) and Gladstone LGA (1,009.5) reported economic resources scores above the Queensland benchmark, indicating a higher than State average level of economic resources in these regions. By comparison, Rockhampton LGA recorded the lowest economic resource score of all the regional LGAs in the study area at 925.4, indicative of the region's relatively lower level of economic resources, while Dalby LGA (986.8), Toowoomba LGA (997.9) and Roma LGA (999.5) also all recorded economic resources scores below the Queensland benchmark (1,000).

There are some considerable differences between the socio-demographic characteristics of the general population and the Indigenous communities within the study areas. Key differences between the two groups include:

- In contrast to the general population trend, Indigenous population growth in the study area was generally been above the State average of 2.5% per annum between 2001 and 2006. Within the study area only the SLAs of Dalby (2.0%), Miriam Vale (-1.0%), Bendemere (-1.3%) and Calliope – Part B (-5.4%) recorded growth in the Indigenous population below the Queensland average.
- The average age of the Indigenous population is considerably below that of the general population, with Queensland recording an average Indigenous population age of 24.3 years compared to 36.7 years for the general population. The study area generally demonstrated a lower average age for the Indigenous population in comparison to Queensland, with only the SLAs of Warroo (34.5 years), Calliope Part B (29.9 years), Wambo (27.6 years), Miriam Vale (26.1 years) and Booringa (24.4 years) recording a higher average age than the State, along with Roma LGA (24.7 years).

- The age distribution for Indigenous communities is skewed heavily towards children, with each of the regional LGAs recording 40% or more of the total Indigenous population aged 0 to 14 years in 2006, while less than 10% of the Indigenous population is aged over 55 years across all regional LGAs in the study area, Queensland and Australia, indicative of the lower life expectancy of Indigenous communities in general.
- In line with the general population, the Indigenous population distribution between males and females is relatively even across each of the regional LGAs, the State and Australia, ranging between 48% males/ 52% females and 50% males/ females.
- With the exception of Gladstone LGA, couple family with children households comprised the largest share of Indigenous households in all of the regional LGAs in the study area, representing between 35% and 40% of Indigenous households across each LGA in the study area, in line with the general population. Couple family with children households were particularly common in Bungil SLA (55%), Calliope Part A SLA (52%), Warroo SLA (47%) and Calliope Part B SLA (44%).
- Couple families without children were the most common household structure for Indigenous households in Gladstone LGA (45%), but represented a relatively low share of households in all other regional LGAs (between 12% and 15%), with single parent households the second most common household structure in each LGA except Gladstone, ranging between 25% and 29% of total households.
- Indigenous household sizes in the LGAs comprising the study area were slightly lower than the Queensland average of 3.5 persons per household, but were higher than the average household sizes recorded in the general population. Growth in Indigenous household sizes in the regional LGAs over the five years to 2006 (0.0 to 0.1) was considerably lower than the growth rate reported by Queensland (0.4).
- Average weekly rents have increased considerably for both Indigenous households and the general population between 2001 and 2006 across Queensland.
- Rental households accounted for over 50% of Indigenous household tenures in all regional LGAs in the study area, although the proportion of renting households was below the Queensland average (63%) for all LGAs except Toowoomba (65%). This contrasts with the general population experience, where households fully owning their property are most common, while rental properties typically comprise approximately 30% of households.
- Of the regional LGAs, Roma LGA reported the highest proportion of fully owned households at 16%, while Gladstone LGA reported the highest proportion of households being purchased at 34%. The SLA of Bendemere recorded the highest proportion of fully owned households within the study area (71%), Calliope Part A reported the highest proportion of households being purchased (45%), and the Old Taroom LGA recorded the highest proportion of households renting (77%).
- Within the study area, Toowoomba LGA (55.1%) was the only LGA to record a higher proportion of low income Indigenous households (bottom 40% of household incomes) purchasing their home experiencing housing stress than the Queensland average. A handful of SLAs throughout the study area also recorded a higher proportion of Indigenous households purchasing their home in housing stress than the Queensland average, however, these regions all recorded less than 10 households purchasing their home in the bottom 40% of household incomes.
- Toowoomba LGA (4.8%) and Roma LGA (4.0%) recorded a higher proportion of the population requiring assistance than the Queensland average (3.8%), while Gladstone LGA (2.5%) recorded the lowest proportion.

## 4. Economy & Employment

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### 4.1 Introduction

The economy and employment chapter provides an assessment of the state of the economy in the study area. The assessment includes an overview of the:

- Size and growth of the local economy;
- Breakdown of the economy by industry sectors;
- Size of local Councils; and
- Size and performance of the labour market.

### 4.2 Indigenous

#### 4.2.1 Employment Levels

##### 4.2.1.1 *Employment by Gender*

- Gladstone LGA recorded the highest Indigenous unemployment rate of the regional LGAs that comprise the study area of 18%, followed by Rockhampton LGA and Toowoomba LGA (17% each), above both the State (13%) and national (16%) averages.
- The Darling Downs SD recorded the highest Indigenous unemployment rate of the three tertiary catchment areas of 18% in 2006. This was partially driven by the high Indigenous unemployment rate in the Toowoomba LGA.
- The highest Indigenous unemployment rates were recorded in the regions of Miriam Vale SLA (36%), Old Taroom LGA (30%), Dalby SLA (24%) and Booringa SLA (23%).

Table 4.1: Employment by Gender, 2006

Region	Employed Persons			Unemployment Rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Old Taroomb LGA	3	4	7	50%	0%	30%
Banana SLA	76	64	140	12%	4%	8%
Dalby SLA	72	67	139	25%	22%	24%
Tara SLA	13	9	22	0%	40%	21%
Wambo SLA	24	19	43	23%	17%	20%
Murilla SLA	17	19	36	0%	0%	0%
Chinchilla SLA	21	23	44	19%	15%	17%
Calliope – Pt A SLA	66	39	105	6%	7%	6%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	10	19	29	0%	0%	0%
Gladstone SLA	168	140	308	23%	20%	21%
Miriam Vale SLA	8	8	16	27%	43%	36%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>18%</b>
Bungil SLA	11	6	17	0%	0%	0%
Bendemere SLA	6	7	13	0%	0%	0%
Warroo SLA	15	16	31	0%	0%	0%
Booringa SLA	23	8	31	15%	38%	23%
Roma SLA	100	105	205	10%	8%	9%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>20,609</b>	<b>17,474</b>	<b>38,083</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>65,540</b>	<b>57,211</b>	<b>122,751</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>16%</b>

Note: By place of usual residence.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

#### 4.2.1.2 Employment by Age

- Toowoomba LGA recorded the highest proportion of youth Indigenous employment, with 30% of the Toowoomba LGA Indigenous workforce aged 15 to 24 years. By comparison, Gladstone and Rockhampton LGAs recorded 26% of the Indigenous workforce aged 15 to 24 years, in line with the State average, while Roma LGA recorded a lower proportion of 24%.
- In line with the experience of Toowoomba LGA, the Darling Downs SD recorded the largest proportion of Indigenous employment aged 15 to 24 years of the three tertiary catchment areas with 29% of Indigenous workers in this age group in 2006.
- Study areas recording relatively older Indigenous workforces reflected by the proportion of employed persons aged over 45 years of age include the Warroo SLA (61%), Bendemere SLA (46%) and Bungil SLA (29%), all of which are in the Roma LGA.
- In general, just over 50% of the Indigenous workforce in the study areas, as well as in Queensland and Australia, were aged between 15 and 34.



Table 4.2: Employment by Age, 2006

Region	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Old Taroom LGA	57%	43%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Banana SLA	25%	28%	20%	19%	8%	0%	100%
Dalby SLA	29%	24%	23%	17%	6%	0%	100%
Tara SLA	41%	0%	32%	14%	14%	0%	100%
Wambo SLA	30%	7%	44%	7%	12%	0%	100%
Murilla SLA	14%	31%	28%	19%	8%	0%	100%
Chinchilla SLA	16%	16%	45%	14%	9%	0%	100%
Calliope – Pt A SLA	31%	25%	23%	18%	3%	0%	100%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	38%	17%	34%	0%	0%	10%	100%
Gladstone SLA	25%	28%	24%	17%	6%	0%	100%
Miriam Vale SLA	0%	50%	31%	19%	0%	0%	100%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Bungil SLA	18%	35%	18%	0%	29%	0%	100%
Bendemere SLA	0%	23%	31%	46%	0%	0%	100%
Warroo SLA	10%	0%	29%	32%	29%	0%	100%
Booringa SLA	19%	13%	42%	16%	10%	0%	100%
Roma SLA	29%	29%	20%	15%	4%	2%	100%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: By place of usual residence. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

#### 4.2.1.3 Unemployment by Age

- Of the regional LGAs that comprise the study area, youth unemployment for Indigenous persons under the age of 25 years is highest in Gladstone LGA (26%) followed by Toowoomba LGA (25%).
- The SLAs recording the highest levels of Indigenous youth unemployment rate are Miriam Vale (100%), Booringa (45%), Chinchilla (42%), Wambo (35%), Gladstone (30%) and Dalby (29%).
- By comparison, the Queensland Indigenous youth unemployment rate in 2006 was 19% and the national Indigenous youth unemployment rate was 22%.
- Unemployment rates for older Indigenous residents vary significantly between study areas.



Table 4.3: Unemployment Rate by Age, 2006

Region	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Old Taroom LGA	0%	50%	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	30%
Banana SLA	8%	9%	10%	0%	21%	N/a	8%
Dalby SLA	29%	8%	27%	31%	0%	N/a	24%
Tara SLA	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	N/a	21%
Wambo SLA	35%	0%	0%	57%	0%	N/a	20%
Murilla SLA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/a	0%
Chinchilla SLA	42%	31%	N/a	0%	N/a	N/a	28%
Calliope – Pt A SLA	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/a	6%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	0%	0%	0%	N/a	N/a	0%	0%
Gladstone SLA	30%	20%	17%	13%	22%	N/a	21%
Miriam Vale SLA	100%	27%	38%	0%	N/a	N/a	36%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>18%</b>
Bungil SLA	0%	0%	0%	N/a	0%	N/a	0%
Bendemere SLA	N/a	0%	0%	0%	N/a	N/a	0%
Warroo SLA	0%	N/a	0%	0%	0%	N/a	0%
Booringa SLA	45%	50%	0%	0%	0%	N/a	23%
Roma SLA	9%	10%	9%	9%	0%	0%	9%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>16%</b>

Note: By place of usual residence. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

#### 4.2.1.4 Employment by Tenure

- The breakdown of Indigenous employment by full-time and part-time employment is relatively similar throughout the LGAs that comprise the study area.
- Areas with the highest proportion of full-time Indigenous employment in 2006 were Bungil SLA (81%), Calliope Part A SLA (78%), Tara SLA (77%) and Wambo SLA (77%).
- The proportion of full-time employment in the study area is generally higher than the Queensland average of 61% and the Australian average of 58%.
- Study areas with the highest proportion of part-time Indigenous employment are Warroo SLA (54%), Old Taroom LGA (50%), Calliope Part B SLA (48%) and Chinchilla SLA (45%).

Table 4.4: Employment Tenure, 2006

Region	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total
Old Taroomb LGA	50%	50%	100%
Banana SLA	73%	27%	100%
Dalby SLA	68%	32%	100%
Tara SLA	77%	23%	100%
Wambo SLA	77%	23%	100%
Murilla SLA	63%	38%	100%
Chinchilla SLA	55%	45%	100%
Calliope – Pt A SLA	78%	22%	100%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	52%	48%	100%
Gladstone SLA	70%	30%	100%
Miriam Vale SLA	73%	27%	100%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Bungil SLA	81%	19%	100%
Bendemere SLA	70%	30%	100%
Warroo SLA	46%	54%	100%
Booringa SLA	69%	31%	100%
Roma SLA	68%	32%	100%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: By place of usual residence. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

#### **Data Limitations**

Data was not available for the number of people employed on a casual basis with the ABS only reporting on the breakdown of employment by full-time and part-time employment.

#### **4.2.2 Employment by Industry**

- The breakdown of employment by industry differs significantly throughout the study area, reflecting the differences in the regional economies.
- The Gladstone LGA has a higher proportion of employment compared to Queensland in the manufacturing, construction and retail trade sectors and a lower proportion of employment in the agriculture, government administration and defence and health and community services sectors.
- In comparison to the Queensland, Roma LGA has a higher proportion of employment in the agriculture, mining, manufacturing and education sectors, but a lower proportion of employment in the government administration and defence sector.
- The Rockhampton LGA has a similar industry breakdown to the State with a higher proportion of employment in the education sector and a lower proportion of employment in the government administration and defence sector compared to Queensland.
- The Toowoomba LGA has a higher proportion of employment compared to Queensland in the manufacturing and retail trade sectors and a lower proportion of employment in the government administration and defence and cultural and recreational services sectors.
- Queensland and Australia have a relatively similar breakdown of employment by industry with Queensland having a higher proportion of employment in the government administration and defence sector and marginally lower proportion of employment in the health and community services sector.

Table 4.5: Employment by Industry, 2006

Industry	Gladstone LGA	Roma LGA	Rockhampton LGA	Toowoomba LGA	Fitzroy SD	Darling Downs SD	South West SD	Queensland	Australia
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0%	6%	2%	4%	2%	6%	11%	3%	3%
Mining	4%	6%	4%	1%	6%	2%	2%	3%	2%
Manufacturing	22%	11%	10%	16%	11%	15%	10%	8%	8%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Construction	15%	7%	9%	10%	10%	9%	6%	8%	7%
Wholesale Trade	2%	1%	3%	4%	3%	4%	2%	3%	3%
Retail Trade	14%	11%	9%	13%	10%	14%	10%	10%	11%
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	5%	8%	8%	4%	7%	4%	5%	5%	5%
Transport and Storage	5%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%
Communication Services	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Finance and Insurance	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Property and Business Services	8%	4%	7%	7%	7%	6%	3%	6%	7%
Government Administration and Defence	5%	14%	8%	7%	10%	7%	13%	20%	16%
Education	8%	11%	11%	9%	9%	9%	8%	8%	9%
Health and Community Services	7%	13%	16%	15%	15%	14%	17%	14%	16%
Cultural and Recreational Services	2%	0%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Personal and Other Services	3%	3%	6%	3%	4%	2%	5%	4%	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: The Banana LGA and Dalby LGA have not been included as accurate ABS data is not available for the new amalgamated Councils. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

### Data Limitations

To keep industry definitions consistent throughout the report, industries have been classified and reported by the 1993 ANZSIC codes. Census data is available for employment by industry using the 2006 ANZSIC codes, however, this is inconsistent with the Australian National Accounts (and thus Gross Regional Product estimates).

### 4.2.3 Qualifications

- The proportion of Indigenous residents over the age of 15 years with a bachelor degree or higher is generally higher in the regional centres. Of the LGAs comprising the study area, Toowoomba LGA (5%), Rockhampton LGA (4%) and Roma LGA (4%) recorded the highest proportion of Indigenous residents with a bachelors degree or higher and were in line with the Queensland average of 4%.
- Warroo SLA recorded the highest proportion of Indigenous residents with the bachelor degree or higher (21%) in the study area.
- The proportion of residents with a diploma varied between regions from 0% in the Old Taroom LGA to 7% in Chinchilla.
- The majority of Indigenous residents over the age of 15 with a post school qualification have a certificate.

**Table 4.6: Post School Qualifications, 2006**

Region	Bachelor Degree or Higher	Diploma	Certificate
Old Taroom LGA	0%	0%	18%
Banana SLA	3%	4%	12%
Dalby SLA	2%	2%	14%
Tara SLA	0%	3%	14%
Wambo SLA	4%	3%	9%
Murilla SLA	0%	0%	10%
Chinchilla SLA	0%	7%	7%
Calliope – Pt A SLA	2%	4%	22%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	9%	0%	26%
Gladstone SLA	3%	2%	16%
Miriam Vale SLA	5%	0%	10%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>17%</b>
Bungil SLA	0%	0%	21%
Bendemere SLA	0%	0%	0%
Warroo SLA	21%	0%	6%
Booringa SLA	0%	0%	15%
Roma SLA	3%	1%	15%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>13%</b>

Note: By place of usual residence.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), AECgroup.

#### 4.2.4 Income Levels

- The study areas recording the highest individual weekly incomes for Indigenous residents in 2006 were the Bungil SLA (\$603), Old Taroom LGA (\$509) and Calliope Part A SLA (\$509). These were significantly higher than the Queensland average weekly income for Indigenous persons of \$415 and the national average of \$395. The study areas recording the lowest individual weekly incomes for Indigenous residents in 2006 were the Bendemere SLA (\$269), Tara SLA (\$312) and Warroo SLA (\$324).
- The study areas recording the highest growth in Indigenous individual weekly incomes from 2001 to 2006 were the Chinchilla SLA (106%), Bungil SLA (74%), Wambo SLA (69%) and Miriam Vale SLA (51%). This was significantly higher than the Queensland average weekly income growth of 26% and the national average of 22%, however, it should be noted that those areas reporting the most significant growth typically started from a low base in 2001, and generally have relatively lower resident populations.
- The growth rate of household incomes between 2001 and 2006 has generally been higher than the growth in individual incomes indicating a higher proportion of household members in the workforce.

**Table 4.7: Income Levels**

Region	Individual Income			Household Income		
	2001	2006	Growth (%)	2001	2006	Growth (%)
Old Taroom LGA	\$400	\$509	27%	\$900	\$575	-36%
Banana SLA	\$372	\$484	30%	\$747	\$1,033	38%
Dalby SLA	\$355	\$422	19%	\$715	\$978	37%
Tara SLA	\$234	\$312	33%	\$477	\$562	18%
Wambo SLA	\$276	\$467	69%	\$589	\$853	45%
Murilla SLA	\$279	\$399	43%	\$746	\$871	17%
Chinchilla SLA	\$217	\$446	106%	\$525	\$829	58%
Calliope – Pt A SLA	N/a	\$509	N/a	N/a	\$1,413	N/a
Calliope – Pt B SLA	N/a	\$385	N/a	N/a	\$863	N/a
Gladstone SLA	\$351	\$473	35%	\$773	\$1,171	51%
Miriam Vale SLA	\$286	\$430	51%	\$586	\$855	46%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>\$349</b>	<b>\$475</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>\$759</b>	<b>\$1,189</b>	<b>57%</b>
Bungil SLA	\$347	\$603	74%	\$1,100	\$680	-38%
Bendemere SLA	\$303	\$269	-11%	\$588	\$848	44%
Warroo SLA	\$389	\$324	-17%	\$650	\$864	33%
Booringa SLA	\$319	\$465	46%	\$503	\$750	49%
Roma SLA	\$352	\$453	29%	\$719	\$982	37%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>\$348</b>	<b>\$442</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>\$676</b>	<b>\$912</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>\$329</b>	<b>\$409</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>\$690</b>	<b>\$948</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>\$327</b>	<b>\$402</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>\$737</b>	<b>\$980</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>\$328</b>	<b>\$423</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>\$741</b>	<b>\$1,038</b>	<b>40%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>\$321</b>	<b>\$399</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>\$708</b>	<b>\$933</b>	<b>32%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>\$349</b>	<b>\$413</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>\$717</b>	<b>\$894</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>\$330</b>	<b>\$415</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>\$772</b>	<b>\$1,039</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>\$324</b>	<b>\$395</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>\$769</b>	<b>\$980</b>	<b>27%</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), Australian Bureau of Statistics (2003), AECgroup

#### Data Limitations

Indigenous data from the ABS for the Calliope – Part A and Calliope – Part B SLAs was not available for 2001.

#### 4.2.5 Income Quintiles

- Income quintiles can be used to provide an overview of household income distribution. The study areas recording the lowest (1<sup>st</sup>) quintile household incomes (i.e., the household income that, when ranked lowest to highest, represents the 20th percentile) in 2006 were the Bendemere SLA (\$50), Bungil SLA (\$60) and Tara SLA (\$175). This indicates that these areas have a higher proportion of low income households. This is in comparison to the Queensland 1<sup>st</sup> quintile average of \$396 and the national average of \$304.
- The study areas recording the highest (4<sup>th</sup>) quintile household incomes (i.e., the household income that, when ranked lowest to highest, represents the 80th percentile) in 2006 were the Calliope Part A SLA (\$1,810), Gladstone SLA (\$1,577), Bendemere SLA (\$1,325) and Bungil SLA (\$1,325). This indicates that these areas have a higher proportion of high income households. This is in comparison to the Queensland 4<sup>th</sup> quintile average of \$1,347 and the national average of \$980.
- The Bendemere SLA and Bungil SLA have among the lowest 1<sup>st</sup> quintile incomes and highest 4<sup>th</sup> quintile incomes, indicating a high level of income disparity in these regions.

**Table 4.8: Household Income Quintiles, 2006**

Region	1 <sup>st</sup> Quintile (20 <sup>th</sup> %)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quintile (40 <sup>th</sup> %)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quintile (60 <sup>th</sup> %)	4 <sup>th</sup> Quintile (80 <sup>th</sup> %)	Average
Old Taroom LGA	\$446	\$468	\$489	\$511	\$575
Banana SLA	\$431	\$643	\$988	\$1,422	\$1,033
Dalby SLA	\$461	\$650	\$908	\$1,185	\$978
Tara SLA	\$175	\$394	\$509	\$725	\$562
Wambo SLA	\$300	\$575	\$861	\$1,100	\$853
Murilla SLA	\$394	\$530	\$900	\$1,167	\$871
Chinchilla SLA	\$211	\$475	\$725	\$1,140	\$829
Calliope – Pt A SLA	\$563	\$1,000	\$1,335	\$1,810	\$1,413
Calliope – Pt B SLA	\$425	\$750	\$850	\$986	\$863
Gladstone SLA	\$425	\$755	\$1,083	\$1,577	\$1,171
Miriam Vale SLA	\$481	\$625	\$791	\$975	\$855
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>\$456</b>	<b>\$794</b>	<b>\$1,091</b>	<b>\$1,583</b>	<b>\$1,189</b>
Bungil SLA	\$60	\$470	\$530	\$1,325	\$680
Bendemere SLA	\$50	\$463	\$538	\$1,325	\$848
Warroo SLA	\$425	\$575	\$856	\$1,114	\$864
Booringa SLA	\$434	\$504	\$575	\$900	\$750
Roma SLA	\$394	\$610	\$971	\$1,182	\$982
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>\$378</b>	<b>\$544</b>	<b>\$891</b>	<b>\$1,170</b>	<b>\$912</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>\$296</b>	<b>\$573</b>	<b>\$901</b>	<b>\$1,200</b>	<b>\$948</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>\$368</b>	<b>\$620</b>	<b>\$923</b>	<b>\$1,199</b>	<b>\$980</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>\$326</b>	<b>\$617</b>	<b>\$977</b>	<b>\$1,395</b>	<b>\$1,038</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>\$341</b>	<b>\$572</b>	<b>\$885</b>	<b>\$1,164</b>	<b>\$933</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>\$332</b>	<b>\$549</b>	<b>\$841</b>	<b>\$1,128</b>	<b>\$894</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>\$396</b>	<b>\$637</b>	<b>\$972</b>	<b>\$1,347</b>	<b>\$1,039</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>\$304</b>	<b>\$554</b>	<b>\$906</b>	<b>\$1,285</b>	<b>\$980</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), AECgroup.

## 4.3 General

### 4.3.1 Economic Profile

- The Queensland economy recorded nominal growth in Gross State Product (GSP) of 10% in 2006-07, above the nominal growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 8%<sup>3</sup>.
- Indicative estimates of Gross Regional Product (GRP) indicate that Toowoomba LGA recorded the highest Gross Regional Product (GRP) of the six regional LGAs that comprise the study area of \$6.5 billion, followed by Rockhampton LGA (\$4.3 billion) and Gladstone LGA (\$2.8 billion)<sup>4</sup>.
- The Darling Downs SD recorded an indicative GRP of \$9.8 billion in 2006-07, representing nominal growth of 9% from 2005-06. Strong growth in Dalby LGA (13%) and Toowoomba LGA (10%) were key contributors to growth in the SD.
- The study areas recording the highest economic growth in 2006-07 were the Wambo SLA (23%), Dalby SLA (15%), Chinchilla SLA (12%), Murilla SLA (10%) and Toowoomba LGA (10%). Some regional areas recorded negative economic growth largely due to a declining agricultural sector such as the Banana SLA (-3%), Warroo SLA (-2%), Bendemere SLA (-1%), Booringa SLA (-1%) and Old Taroom LGA (-1%).

Table 4.9: Indicative GRP Estimates, Current Prices

Region	2005-06	2006-07	% Growth
Old Taroom LGA	\$145.6	\$143.5	-1%
Banana SLA	\$1,874.0	\$1,819.4	-3%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA <sup>(a)</sup>	\$111.5	\$109.9	-1%
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>\$1,985.5</b>	<b>\$1,929.3</b>	<b>-3%</b>
Dalby SLA	\$507.1	\$582.0	15%
Tara SLA	\$145.1	\$146.3	1%
Wambo SLA	\$194.7	\$240.1	23%
Murilla SLA	\$130.5	\$143.1	10%
Chinchilla SLA	\$332.1	\$372.0	12%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA <sup>(a)</sup>	\$34.1	\$33.6	-1%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>\$1,343.7</b>	<b>\$1,517.2</b>	<b>13%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	\$414.1	\$444.5	7%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	\$245.8	\$252.6	3%
Gladstone SLA	\$1,854.6	\$1,952.5	5%
Miriam Vale SLA	\$125.7	\$132.4	5%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>\$2,640.2</b>	<b>\$2,782.0</b>	<b>5%</b>
Bungil SLA	\$166.4	\$166.1	0%
Bendemere SLA	\$68.8	\$68.2	-1%
Warroo SLA	\$90.7	\$88.7	-2%
Booringa SLA	\$95.0	\$93.8	-1%
Roma SLA	\$375.3	\$396.6	6%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>\$796.2</b>	<b>\$813.4</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>\$4,248.7</b>	<b>\$4,338.6</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>\$5,868.9</b>	<b>\$6,456.0</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>\$13,139.3</b>	<b>\$13,260.0</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>\$8,962.5</b>	<b>\$9,788.6</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>\$1,587.0</b>	<b>\$1,619.4</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>\$178,581.0</b>	<b>\$195,704.0</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>\$967,278.0</b>	<b>\$1,045,366.0</b>	<b>8%</b>

Note: The Old Taroom LGA has been broken down into Division 1 (Banana Shire LGA) and Division 2 (Dalby LGA) based on a breakdown of employment by place of residence as data was not available by place of work at a geographic level lower than SLA. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007d), Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2008), AECgroup.

<sup>3</sup> The size of the national and State economies in terms of Gross Domestic/ State Product is estimated and published on an annual basis by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007d).

<sup>4</sup> Indicative estimates of Gross Regional Product (GRP) for the regional economies comprising the study area have been calculated based on data from the Queensland State Accounts (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007d) and experimental estimates of GRP produced by the Office of Economic and Statistical Research (2008) for 2005-06.

### **Data Limitations**

The breakdown of the Old Taroom LGAs GRP into Division 1 and Division 2 was based on the estimated proportion of employed persons living in both areas as employment by place of employment is not available at a geographic level below the SLA level.

## **4.3.2 Local Businesses**

### **4.3.2.1 Size**

- The majority of businesses in the study area are located in the major regional cities. Over 13,000 businesses were located within Toowoomba LGA followed by 7,281 businesses in Rockhampton LGA and 4,444 businesses in Dalby LGA.
- Small businesses with a turnover of under \$100k make up the majority of businesses, accounting for 44% of businesses in Queensland and Australia as a whole. Study areas recording a comparatively high proportion of small businesses include Calliope Part B SLA (73%), Miriam Vale SLA (54%), Bendemere SLA (50%) and Banana SLA (50%).
- Large businesses with a turnover of greater than one million dollars are more prominent in the regional centres. Large businesses account for an average of 11% of total businesses in Queensland and throughout Australia. Study areas recording a relatively higher proportion of large businesses include Gladstone SLA (15%), Dalby SLA (14%) and Warroo SLA (14%).
- Sole operators (non employing businesses) make up the majority of businesses, accounting for almost 60% of businesses in Queensland and Australia as a whole. Study areas recording a relatively higher proportion of small businesses include Bendemere SLA (76%), Banana SLA (73%), Calliope Part B SLA (73%) and Warroo SLA (70%).
- The vast majority of large businesses with over 100 employees are located in the major regional centres including Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Gladstone and Chinchilla.



Table 4.10: Businesses by Turnover Range, June 2007

Region	Total Businesses						% of Total					
	<\$100k	\$100k-250k	\$250k-500k	\$500k-1m	>\$1m	Total	<\$100k	\$100k-250k	\$250k-500k	\$500k-1m	>\$1m	Total
Old Taroom LGA	306	129	165	84	48	732	42%	18%	23%	11%	7%	100%
Banana SLA	1,029	303	432	129	174	2,067	50%	15%	21%	6%	8%	100%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA <sup>(a)</sup>	234	99	126	64	37	560	42%	18%	23%	11%	7%	100%
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>2,627</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Dalby SLA	513	204	243	156	180	1,296	40%	16%	19%	12%	14%	100%
Tara SLA	261	132	123	54	57	627	42%	21%	20%	9%	9%	100%
Wambo SLA	372	117	213	66	39	807	46%	14%	26%	8%	5%	100%
Murilla SLA	255	78	102	69	48	552	46%	14%	18%	13%	9%	100%
Chinchilla SLA	456	153	207	93	81	990	46%	15%	21%	9%	8%	100%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA <sup>(a)</sup>	72	30	39	20	11	172	42%	17%	23%	12%	6%	100%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>4,444</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	405	135	195	78	93	906	45%	15%	22%	9%	10%	100%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	168	27	33	3	0	231	73%	12%	14%	1%	0%	100%
Gladstone SLA	843	375	438	192	321	2,169	39%	17%	20%	9%	15%	100%
Miriam Vale SLA	387	114	135	39	42	717	54%	16%	19%	5%	6%	100%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>4,023</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Bungil SLA	162	66	84	30	33	375	43%	18%	22%	8%	9%	100%
Bendemere SLA	138	51	54	24	9	276	50%	18%	20%	9%	3%	100%
Warroo SLA	48	15	21	12	15	111	43%	14%	19%	11%	14%	100%
Booringa SLA	126	63	57	24	18	288	44%	22%	20%	8%	6%	100%
Roma SLA	525	186	225	111	129	1,176	45%	16%	19%	9%	11%	100%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>3,030</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>7,281</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>6,135</b>	<b>2,106</b>	<b>2,391</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>13,155</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>6,690</b>	<b>2,619</b>	<b>3,162</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>15,840</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>11,058</b>	<b>3,774</b>	<b>4,473</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>2,271</b>	<b>23,697</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>4,389</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>177,102</b>	<b>71,652</b>	<b>76,476</b>	<b>34,218</b>	<b>45,009</b>	<b>404,457</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>886,446</b>	<b>357,270</b>	<b>372,201</b>	<b>167,877</b>	<b>228,120</b>	<b>2,011,914</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2008d). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 4.11: Businesses by Employment Range, June 2007

Region	Total Businesses							% of Total						
	Non Employing	1-4	5-19	20-49	50-99	100+	Total	Non Employing	1-4	5-19	20-49	50-99	100+	Total
<b>Old Taroom LGA</b>	486	186	48	6	6	0	732	66%	25%	7%	1%	1%	0%	100%
Banana SLA	1,503	339	171	36	12	6	2,067	73%	16%	8%	2%	1%	0%	100%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA <sup>(a)</sup>	372	142	37	5	5	0	561	66%	25%	7%	1%	1%	0%	100%
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,628</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Dalby SLA	735	252	231	54	18	6	1,296	57%	19%	18%	4%	1%	0%	100%
Tara SLA	387	120	108	9	3	0	627	62%	19%	17%	1%	0%	0%	100%
Wambo SLA	519	195	75	6	12	0	807	64%	24%	9%	1%	1%	0%	100%
Murilla SLA	369	111	66	6	0	0	552	67%	20%	12%	1%	0%	0%	100%
Chinchilla SLA	609	234	114	18	6	9	990	62%	24%	12%	2%	1%	1%	100%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA <sup>(a)</sup>	114	44	11	1	1	0	171	67%	26%	6%	1%	1%	0%	100%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>2,733</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4,443</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	540	234	105	24	0	3	906	60%	26%	12%	3%	0%	0%	100%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	168	48	15	0	0	0	231	73%	21%	6%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Gladstone SLA	1,083	585	330	126	15	30	2,169	50%	27%	15%	6%	1%	1%	100%
Miriam Vale SLA	486	159	60	9	3	0	717	68%	22%	8%	1%	0%	0%	100%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4,023</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Bungil SLA	258	78	33	0	6	0	375	69%	21%	9%	0%	2%	0%	100%
Bendemere SLA	210	63	3	0	0	0	276	76%	23%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Warroo SLA	78	12	18	3	0	0	111	70%	11%	16%	3%	0%	0%	100%
Booringa SLA	183	69	33	3	0	0	288	64%	24%	11%	1%	0%	0%	100%
Roma SLA	729	261	153	21	12	0	1,176	62%	22%	13%	2%	1%	0%	100%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>3,975</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7,281</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>8,070</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>13,155</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>9,153</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>15,840</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>14,559</b>	<b>5,466</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>23,697</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>2,592</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4,389</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>237,573</b>	<b>103,155</b>	<b>45,441</b>	<b>11,967</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>404,457</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>1,171,212</b>	<b>528,669</b>	<b>227,883</b>	<b>54,408</b>	<b>16,557</b>	<b>13,185</b>	<b>2,011,914</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: (a) Taroom SLA broken down into Division A and Division B based on breakdown of employment. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2008d).

### Data Limitations

The number of businesses by region is not available below the SLA level. For this reason, the breakdown of the Old Taroom LGA was based on the estimated proportion of employed persons living in both areas.

## 4.3.3 Employment Levels

### 4.3.3.1 Employment by Gender

- The unemployment rate in the study areas was generally lower than the Queensland average of 4.7% in 2006. However, some areas such as the Miriam Vale SLA (8.8%), Tara SLA (7.3%), Gladstone SLA (5.4%), Rockhampton LGA (5.3%), Calliope Part B SLA (5.1%) and Dalby SLA (5.0%) had unemployment rates of 5% or more.
- Unemployment was lowest in the Banana and Roma LGAs with the following areas of Bungil SLA (0.6%), Division 2 of the Taroom SLA (0.9%), Warroo SLA (1.5%) and Division 1 of the Taroom SLA (1.7%) recording unemployment of less than 2%.
- The unemployment rate is generally slightly higher for females in comparison to males in the majority of the study areas. This is most pronounced in the study areas of Calliope Part A SLA, Calliope Part B SLA and Gladstone LGA.

**Table 4.12: Employment by Gender, 2006**

Region	Employed Persons			Unemployment Rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Old Taroom LGA	755	581	1,336	1.2%	2.0%	1.5%
Banana SLA	4,086	2,803	6,889	2.0%	2.9%	2.4%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	577	446	1,023	1.5%	2.0%	1.7%
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>4,663</b>	<b>3,249</b>	<b>7,912</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
Dalby SLA	2,475	1,909	4,384	5.1%	4.9%	5.0%
Tara SLA	856	600	1,456	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%
Wambo SLA	1,428	1,065	2,493	3.1%	4.4%	3.6%
Murilla SLA	725	546	1,271	2.8%	1.8%	2.4%
Chinchilla SLA	1,611	1,200	2,811	3.0%	4.2%	3.5%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	178	135	313	0.0%	2.2%	0.9%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>7,273</b>	<b>5,455</b>	<b>12,728</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	3,914	2,667	6,581	3.0%	5.9%	4.2%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	776	467	1,243	3.8%	7.2%	5.1%
Gladstone SLA	8,170	5,943	14,113	4.4%	6.8%	5.4%
Miriam Vale SLA	1,097	808	1,905	9.3%	8.2%	8.8%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>13,957</b>	<b>9,885</b>	<b>23,842</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>
Bungil SLA	697	547	1,244	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%
Bendemere SLA	281	189	470	2.8%	4.5%	3.5%
Warroo SLA	338	242	580	1.7%	1.2%	1.5%
Booringa SLA	465	359	824	3.7%	3.8%	3.7%
Roma SLA	1,808	1,590	3,398	2.5%	2.9%	2.7%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>3,589</b>	<b>2,927</b>	<b>6,516</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>23,959</b>	<b>19,975</b>	<b>43,934</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>34,962</b>	<b>29,791</b>	<b>64,753</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>49,840</b>	<b>37,787</b>	<b>87,627</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>52,820</b>	<b>43,944</b>	<b>96,764</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>7,019</b>	<b>5,701</b>	<b>12,720</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>984,568</b>	<b>840,429</b>	<b>1,824,997</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>4,911,133</b>	<b>4,193,052</b>	<b>9,104,185</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>

Note: By place of usual residence.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

#### 4.3.3.2 Employment by Age

- The study areas generally record a lower proportion of employment being accounted for by young adults aged between 15 and 34 years, reflecting a general trend for young adults to migrate from regional areas to live and work in urban areas. This age bracket accounts for 39% of employment in Queensland and 38% across Australia.
- Study areas recording the lowest proportion of the workforce in the 15-34 year age bracket include the Bendemere SLA (25%), Miriam Vale SLA (25%), Calliope Part B SLA (27%), Old Taroom LGA (26%) and Wambo SLA (28%).
- Study areas recording a relatively younger workforce reflected by a considerably higher proportion of employed persons aged 15 to 34 years include Roma SLA (44%), Gladstone SLA (42%) and Dalby SLA (40%).
- Study areas recording a relatively older workforce reflected by a considerably higher proportion of employed persons aged 45 years and over compared to the State (37%) and national (38%) averages include Division 2 of the Taroom SLA (56%), Bungil SLA (50%), Bendemere SLA (49%), Division 1 of the Taroom SLA (48%), Tara SLA (48%), Wambo SLA (48%), Calliope Part B SLA (48%) and Warroo SLA (48%).

**Table 4.13: Employment by Age, 2006**

Region	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Old Taroom LGA	11%	15%	24%	24%	17%	9%	100%
Banana SLA	17%	20%	24%	22%	12%	5%	100%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	13%	16%	24%	25%	16%	7%	100%
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Dalby SLA	20%	20%	22%	22%	13%	3%	100%
Tara SLA	12%	17%	23%	23%	18%	7%	100%
Wambo SLA	13%	15%	25%	23%	17%	8%	100%
Murilla SLA	15%	18%	22%	21%	17%	7%	100%
Chinchilla SLA	16%	17%	24%	23%	16%	5%	100%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	5%	14%	25%	23%	20%	13%	100%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	16%	18%	29%	25%	11%	1%	100%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	12%	15%	26%	26%	17%	5%	100%
Gladstone SLA	20%	22%	24%	22%	10%	1%	100%
Miriam Vale SLA	9%	16%	25%	29%	17%	3%	100%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Bungil SLA	11%	18%	22%	24%	16%	10%	100%
Bendemere SLA	10%	15%	25%	19%	19%	11%	100%
Warroo SLA	10%	18%	24%	24%	18%	6%	100%
Booringa SLA	14%	16%	22%	24%	17%	7%	100%
Roma SLA	21%	23%	24%	19%	11%	3%	100%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: By place of usual residence. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

#### 4.3.3.3 Unemployment by Age

- The unemployment rate is generally higher in the younger age groups. Youth unemployment (persons aged under 25) in Queensland was 8.9% in 2006, below the national level of 10.2%.

- Study areas recording the highest youth unemployment rate include the Bendemere SLA (20.3%), Tara SLA (14.2%) and Calliope Part B SLA (12.3%).

Table 4.14: Unemployment Rate by Age, 2006

Region	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Old Taroom LGA	4.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.5%
Banana SLA	4.0%	3.3%	1.8%	1.3%	2.0%	1.4%	2.4%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	4.4%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.7%
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
Dalby SLA	9.4%	4.5%	4.0%	3.1%	5.0%	0.0%	5.0%
Tara SLA	14.2%	9.0%	9.2%	4.5%	3.8%	0.0%	7.3%
Wambo SLA	6.8%	3.7%	3.6%	3.3%	2.3%	2.1%	3.6%
Murilla SLA	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	2.4%
Chinchilla SLA	5.6%	3.8%	3.3%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%	3.5%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	0.0%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	9.6%	4.0%	2.9%	2.3%	3.4%	6.4%	4.2%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	12.3%	5.2%	3.9%	5.0%	3.2%	0.0%	5.1%
Gladstone SLA	9.9%	5.5%	4.0%	3.2%	4.7%	1.8%	5.4%
Miriam Vale SLA	11.9%	9.1%	7.8%	8.2%	10.8%	0.0%	8.8%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>
Bungil SLA	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Bendemere SLA	20.3%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%
Warroo SLA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	5.4%	0.0%	1.5%
Booringa SLA	2.5%	5.8%	5.1%	3.9%	2.1%	0.0%	3.7%
Roma SLA	4.7%	2.7%	1.7%	2.0%	2.7%	0.0%	2.7%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>

Note: By place of usual residence.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

#### 4.3.3.4 Employment by Location

- Employment by location provides an overview of the characteristics of the workforce that actually work in an area. This is in comparison to the characteristics of the workforce that live in an area.
- The study areas generally record a lower proportion of employment being accounted by young adults aged between 15 and 34 years. This age bracket accounts for 39% of employment in Queensland and 37% across Australia. Study areas recording the lowest proportion of the workforce in this age bracket include the Wambo SLA (21%), Bendemere SLA (22%), the Old Taroom LGA (25%) and Miriam Vale SLA (25%).
- Study areas recording a relatively younger workforce reflected by the proportion of employed persons aged under 35 years include the Roma SLA (44%), Dalby SLA (40%) and Gladstone SLA (39%).

Table 4.15: Employment by Location, 2006 (Place of Employment)

Region	Total Employment	% of Total						Total
		15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
Old Taroomb LGA	1,223	10%	15%	24%	25%	18%	8%	100%
Banana SLA	7,196	16%	20%	25%	23%	12%	4%	100%
Division 1 of Taroomb SLA <sup>(a)</sup>	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
Dalby SLA	5,103	21%	19%	22%	22%	13%	3%	100%
Tara SLA	1,281	11%	16%	24%	23%	18%	7%	100%
Wambo SLA	1,469	7%	14%	24%	23%	20%	11%	100%
Murilla SLA	1,166	14%	17%	23%	20%	19%	7%	100%
Chinchilla SLA	2,975	15%	19%	24%	22%	15%	5%	100%
Division 2 of Taroomb SLA <sup>(a)</sup>	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	3,282	15%	22%	30%	23%	10%	1%	100%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	1,751	11%	19%	26%	26%	14%	4%	100%
Gladstone SLA	15,050	19%	20%	25%	23%	11%	1%	100%
Miriam Vale SLA	1,395	8%	17%	24%	28%	19%	3%	100%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>21,478</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Bungil SLA	891	8%	20%	20%	22%	19%	11%	100%
Bendemere SLA	389	5%	17%	25%	21%	20%	12%	100%
Warroo SLA	1,937	10%	17%	30%	27%	12%	3%	100%
Booringa SLA	749	14%	16%	22%	23%	18%	7%	100%
Roma SLA	3,509	21%	23%	24%	20%	10%	2%	100%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>7,475</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>38,750</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>59,997</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>81,930</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>90,049</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>12,152</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,737,619</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>8,662,584</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: By place of employment. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. (a) Data not available for place of work at this level.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

- Overall, there is generally a higher number of employed persons living in the study areas versus the number of people that work in the area. This indicates that there is a net outflow of employment from the study area to outside regions.
- Study areas that record a net inflow of workers to the region include Warroo SLA, Calliope Part B SLA, Dalby SLA, Gladstone SLA, Chinchilla SLA, Banana SLA and Roma SLA.

Table 4.16: % of Resident Workforce

Region	Employment Positions In Region	Residents In the Workforce	Employment Positions As a % of Resident Workforce
Old Taroom LGA	1,223	1,336	109.2%
Banana SLA	7,196	6,889	95.7%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	N/a	N/a	N/a
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
Dalby SLA	5,103	4,384	85.9%
Tara SLA	1,281	1,456	113.7%
Wambo SLA	1,469	2,493	169.7%
Murilla SLA	1,166	1,271	109.0%
Chinchilla SLA	2,975	2,811	94.5%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	N/a	N/a	N/a
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	3,282	6,581	200.5%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	1,751	1,243	71.0%
Gladstone SLA	15,050	14,113	93.8%
Miriam Vale SLA	1,395	1,905	136.6%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>21,478</b>	<b>23,842</b>	<b>111.0%</b>
Bungil SLA	891	1,244	139.6%
Bendemere SLA	389	470	120.8%
Warroo SLA	1,937	580	29.9%
Booringa SLA	749	824	110.0%
Roma SLA	3,509	3,398	96.8%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>7,475</b>	<b>6,516</b>	<b>87.2%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>38,750</b>	<b>43,934</b>	<b>113.4%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>59,997</b>	<b>64,753</b>	<b>107.9%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>81,930</b>	<b>87,627</b>	<b>107.0%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>90,049</b>	<b>96,764</b>	<b>107.5%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>12,152</b>	<b>12,720</b>	<b>104.7%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,737,619</b>	<b>1,824,997</b>	<b>105.0%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>8,662,584</b>	<b>9,104,185</b>	<b>105.1%</b>

Note: By place of usual residence and place of employment. (a) Data not available for place of work at this level.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

#### Data Limitations

Employment by place of employment is not available below the SLA level. For this reason, employment by location has not been reported for the two divisions of the Old Taroom LGA, Banana LGA and Dalby LGA.

#### 4.3.3.5 Employment by Tenure

- The breakdown of employment by full-time and part-time employment is relatively similar throughout the study area. Study areas with the highest proportion of full-time employment are Division 2 of Taroom SLA (82%), Bungil SLA (79%), Bendemere SLA (78%), Calliope Part B SLA (77%), Division 1 of Taroom SLA (77%) and Warroo SLA (77%). The proportion of full-time employment in the study areas is generally higher than the Queensland average of 69% and the Australian average of 68%.
- Study areas with the highest proportion of part-time employment are Miriam Vale SLA (36%), Toowoomba LGA (31%) and Rockhampton LGA (30%).

Table 4.17: Employment Tenure, 2006

Region	Full Time	Part Time	Total
Old Taroom LGA	78%	22%	100%
Banana SLA	76%	24%	100%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	77%	23%	100%
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Dalby SLA	71%	29%	100%
Tara SLA	73%	27%	100%
Wambo SLA	74%	26%	100%
Murilla SLA	73%	27%	100%
Chinchilla SLA	71%	29%	100%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	82%	18%	100%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	74%	26%	100%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	77%	23%	100%
Gladstone SLA	74%	26%	100%
Miriam Vale SLA	64%	36%	100%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Bungil SLA	79%	21%	100%
Bendemere SLA	78%	22%	100%
Warroo SLA	77%	23%	100%
Booringa SLA	74%	26%	100%
Roma SLA	73%	27%	100%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: By place of usual residence. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

#### Data Limitations

Data was not available for the number of people employed on a casual basis with the ABS only reporting on the breakdown of employment by full-time and part-time employment.

#### 4.3.4 Employment by Industry

- The breakdown of employment by industry differs significantly throughout the study area reflecting the differences in the regional economies. The more rural areas in the Darling Downs and South West regions have a much higher proportion of employment in the agricultural sector at the expense of almost all other industries.
- The more urban areas such as Toowoomba LGA, Rockhampton LGA, Dalby SLA, Gladstone SLA and Roma SLA have a higher proportion of employment in the manufacturing, construction and retail trade sectors.
- In general, the study areas have a higher proportion of employment in the agriculture, government administration and defence and education sectors when compared to the State averages (which is common outside of metropolitan areas).
- Overall, all study areas except for Gladstone SLA, Calliope Part A SLA, Calliope Part B SLA and Banana SLA record an average individual income below the Queensland average. Areas where average incomes are higher than State averages include:
  - Agriculture industry incomes in the larger regional towns;
  - Manufacturing industry incomes in Gladstone LGA;
  - Construction industry incomes in areas where the mining sector is strong; and
  - Transport industry incomes in Gladstone LGA.



Table 4.18: Employment by Industry, 2006

Industry	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	Transport and Storage	Communication Services	Finance and Insurance	Property and Business Services	Government Administration and Defence	Education	Health and Community Services	Cultural and Recreational Services	Personal and Other Services	Total
Old Taroom LGA	56%	1%	2%	1%	3%	2%	6%	3%	3%	1%	1%	2%	7%	6%	6%	0%	1%	100%
Banana SLA	18%	16%	8%	4%	6%	3%	11%	4%	3%	1%	1%	6%	3%	6%	6%	0%	2%	100%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	77%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	2%	0%	3%	1%	0%	2%	3%	4%	3%	0%	0%	100%
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Dalby SLA	5%	2%	12%	2%	9%	7%	19%	4%	4%	1%	3%	6%	5%	8%	9%	1%	3%	100%
Tara SLA	45%	1%	2%	0%	6%	4%	9%	4%	4%	1%	0%	2%	7%	9%	6%	0%	2%	100%
Wambo SLA	42%	2%	8%	1%	6%	4%	10%	3%	4%	1%	1%	3%	4%	6%	7%	1%	1%	100%
Murilla SLA	35%	1%	7%	0%	6%	3%	10%	4%	4%	1%	1%	3%	6%	7%	9%	1%	2%	100%
Chinchilla SLA	20%	1%	6%	2%	14%	3%	15%	5%	4%	1%	2%	5%	3%	7%	9%	1%	2%	100%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	50%	1%	3%	1%	3%	3%	7%	4%	2%	1%	1%	2%	8%	6%	7%	0%	2%	100%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	1%	2%	26%	2%	14%	3%	13%	4%	5%	0%	2%	9%	3%	7%	7%	1%	2%	100%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	16%	2%	17%	1%	12%	3%	9%	7%	8%	1%	1%	5%	5%	7%	4%	0%	2%	100%
Gladstone SLA	0%	1%	21%	2%	12%	3%	15%	4%	8%	0%	1%	9%	3%	7%	7%	1%	3%	100%
Miriam Vale SLA	15%	2%	8%	1%	17%	2%	12%	9%	6%	1%	1%	7%	6%	6%	5%	1%	2%	100%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Bungil SLA	42%	4%	8%	1%	4%	4%	9%	2%	4%	1%	1%	3%	3%	6%	8%	0%	1%	100%
Bendemere SLA	49%	3%	4%	1%	5%	2%	6%	3%	4%	1%	0%	1%	9%	6%	6%	1%	1%	100%
Warroo SLA	56%	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	3%	3%	3%	2%	0%	1%	11%	7%	6%	0%	1%	100%
Booringa SLA	56%	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	3%	3%	3%	2%	0%	1%	11%	7%	6%	0%	1%	100%
Roma SLA	4%	5%	8%	2%	7%	5%	18%	6%	5%	1%	2%	5%	9%	7%	13%	1%	3%	100%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Industry	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	Transport and Storage	Communication Services	Finance and Insurance	Property and Business Services	Government Administration and Defence	Education	Health and Community Services	Cultural and Recreational Services	Personal and Other Services	Total
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	6%	7%	11%	2%	9%	4%	14%	5%	6%	1%	2%	7%	4%	8%	9%	1%	3%	100%
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	13%	1%	11%	1%	8%	4%	15%	4%	4%	1%	3%	6%	6%	9%	11%	1%	3%	100%
<b>South West SD</b>	27%	2%	6%	1%	5%	3%	12%	5%	4%	1%	1%	3%	8%	7%	10%	1%	3%	100%
<b>Queensland</b>	4%	2%	11%	1%	9%	5%	15%	5%	5%	1%	3%	10%	6%	8%	11%	2%	4%	100%
<b>Australia</b>	3%	1%	11%	1%	8%	5%	15%	5%	5%	1%	4%	11%	6%	8%	11%	2%	4%	100%

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.  
 Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

Table 4.19: Average Income by Industry, 2006

Industry	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	Transport and Storage	Total
Old Taroom LGA	\$636	\$1,329	\$651	\$613	\$782	\$733	\$628	\$476	\$780	\$668
Banana SLA	\$708	\$1,690	\$895	\$1,322	\$1,037	\$859	\$493	\$459	\$779	\$905
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	\$630	\$500	\$1,450	N/a	\$350	\$200	\$613	N/a	\$575	\$612
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>\$696</b>	<b>\$1,687</b>	<b>\$898</b>	<b>\$1,322</b>	<b>\$1,026</b>	<b>\$850</b>	<b>\$494</b>	<b>\$459</b>	<b>\$788</b>	<b>\$876</b>
Dalby SLA	\$734	\$1,287	\$712	\$1,090	\$931	\$727	\$531	\$489	\$727	\$738
Tara SLA	\$573	\$1,293	\$590	\$1,414	\$1,151	\$689	\$482	\$361	\$613	\$630
Wambo SLA	\$614	\$1,104	\$679	\$1,009	\$843	\$870	\$490	\$359	\$737	\$656
Murilla SLA	\$589	\$711	\$771	\$1,300	\$879	\$685	\$514	\$784	\$696	\$658
Chinchilla SLA	\$590	\$1,350	\$734	\$1,432	\$1,268	\$786	\$474	\$499	\$867	\$749
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	\$639	\$1,507	\$559	\$613	\$863	\$802	\$629	\$476	\$854	\$684
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>\$611</b>	<b>\$1,231</b>	<b>\$707</b>	<b>\$1,171</b>	<b>\$1,043</b>	<b>\$754</b>	<b>\$511</b>	<b>\$490</b>	<b>\$742</b>	<b>\$701</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	\$700	\$1,435	\$1,272	\$1,358	\$1,117	\$944	\$474	\$409	\$1,223	\$951
Calliope – Pt B SLA	\$634	\$1,070	\$1,115	\$1,388	\$1,153	\$968	\$521	\$570	\$1,066	\$848
Gladstone SLA	\$699	\$1,343	\$1,182	\$1,292	\$1,156	\$873	\$493	\$472	\$1,178	\$910
Miriam Vale SLA	\$593	\$1,640	\$943	\$1,079	\$877	\$547	\$478	\$492	\$739	\$705
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>\$630</b>	<b>\$1,379</b>	<b>\$1,203</b>	<b>\$1,304</b>	<b>\$1,115</b>	<b>\$879</b>	<b>\$488</b>	<b>\$470</b>	<b>\$1,152</b>	<b>\$902</b>
Bungil SLA	\$699	\$1,344	\$665	\$1,663	\$1,158	\$926	\$559	\$580	\$808	\$773
Bendemere SLA	\$734	\$1,021	\$413	\$900	\$473	\$575	\$384	\$605	\$740	\$709
Warroo SLA	\$572	\$1,467	\$917	\$700	\$723	\$700	\$433	\$513	\$578	\$646
Booringa SLA	\$668	\$1,162	\$593	N/a	\$799	\$656	\$517	\$465	\$1,016	\$670
Roma SLA	\$799	\$1,230	\$741	\$1,132	\$852	\$800	\$574	\$518	\$847	\$776
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>\$679</b>	<b>\$1,244</b>	<b>\$701</b>	<b>\$1,186</b>	<b>\$873</b>	<b>\$802</b>	<b>\$558</b>	<b>\$523</b>	<b>\$829</b>	<b>\$746</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>\$626</b>	<b>\$1,571</b>	<b>\$792</b>	<b>\$1,207</b>	<b>\$871</b>	<b>\$817</b>	<b>\$507</b>	<b>\$496</b>	<b>\$918</b>	<b>\$782</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>\$625</b>	<b>\$1,388</b>	<b>\$735</b>	<b>\$1,230</b>	<b>\$832</b>	<b>\$742</b>	<b>\$519</b>	<b>\$469</b>	<b>\$836</b>	<b>\$739</b>

Industry	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	Transport and Storage	Total
Fitzroy SD	\$719	\$1,660	\$1,008	\$1,244	\$1,015	\$887	\$509	\$493	\$1,007	\$864
Darling Downs SD	\$622	\$1,354	\$715	\$1,199	\$845	\$728	\$519	\$477	\$812	\$718
South West SD	\$687	\$1,200	\$673	\$1,234	\$844	\$748	\$565	\$501	\$832	\$723
Queensland	\$642	\$1,568	\$847	\$1,252	\$936	\$831	\$539	\$541	\$902	\$807
Australia	\$660	\$1,545	\$897	\$1,242	\$908	\$888	\$547	\$535	\$905	\$841

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

Table 4.20: Average Income by Industry, 2006 (Continued)

Industry	Communication Services	Finance and Insurance	Property and Business Services	Government Administration and Defence	Education	Health and Community Services	Cultural and Recreational Services	Personal and Other Services	Total
Old Taroom LGA	\$922	\$445	\$562	\$718	\$847	\$641	\$900	\$679	\$668
Banana SLA	\$540	\$684	\$856	\$788	\$741	\$671	\$745	\$637	\$905
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	\$500	N/a	\$513	\$500	\$833	\$433	N/a	N/a	\$612
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>\$612</b>	<b>\$658</b>	<b>\$844</b>	<b>\$773</b>	<b>\$756</b>	<b>\$671</b>	<b>\$771</b>	<b>\$642</b>	<b>\$876</b>
Dalby SLA	\$994	\$893	\$794	\$871	\$837	\$714	\$532	\$698	\$738
Tara SLA	\$200	\$700	\$1,096	\$615	\$685	\$672	\$200	\$700	\$630
Wambo SLA	\$538	\$640	\$914	\$693	\$688	\$654	\$454	\$634	\$656
Murilla SLA	\$714	\$796	\$845	\$647	\$690	\$705	\$475	\$654	\$658
Chinchilla SLA	\$537	\$884	\$830	\$763	\$769	\$649	\$484	\$734	\$749
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	\$1,133	\$445	\$579	\$732	\$849	\$670	\$900	\$679	\$684
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>\$698</b>	<b>\$853</b>	<b>\$831</b>	<b>\$747</b>	<b>\$763</b>	<b>\$681</b>	<b>\$495</b>	<b>\$695</b>	<b>\$701</b>

Industry	Communication Services	Finance and Insurance	Property and Business Services	Government Administration and Defence	Education	Health and Community Services	Cultural and Recreational Services	Personal and Other Services	Total
Calliope – Pt A SLA	\$593	\$817	\$968	\$767	\$804	\$689	\$517	\$635	\$951
Calliope – Pt B SLA	\$508	\$1,092	\$929	\$679	\$592	\$743	\$700	\$795	\$848
Gladstone SLA	\$706	\$839	\$923	\$851	\$786	\$679	\$577	\$739	\$910
Miriam Vale SLA	\$895	\$477	\$745	\$734	\$703	\$654	\$536	\$647	\$705
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>\$688</b>	<b>\$824</b>	<b>\$925</b>	<b>\$798</b>	<b>\$776</b>	<b>\$682</b>	<b>\$560</b>	<b>\$710</b>	<b>\$902</b>
Bungil SLA	\$450	\$825	\$951	\$1,115	\$761	\$694	\$500	\$744	\$773
Bendemere SLA	\$825	N/a	\$975	\$647	\$943	\$769	\$900	\$1,150	\$709
Warroo SLA	\$617	N/a	\$1,450	\$650	\$720	\$723	N/a	\$2,250	\$646
Booringa SLA	\$680	\$500	\$477	\$656	\$782	\$731	\$254	\$761	\$670
Roma SLA	\$812	\$964	\$801	\$891	\$839	\$777	\$596	\$748	\$776
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>\$740</b>	<b>\$925</b>	<b>\$823</b>	<b>\$822</b>	<b>\$815</b>	<b>\$759</b>	<b>\$564</b>	<b>\$791</b>	<b>\$746</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>\$788</b>	<b>\$906</b>	<b>\$834</b>	<b>\$894</b>	<b>\$872</b>	<b>\$749</b>	<b>\$625</b>	<b>\$746</b>	<b>\$782</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>\$815</b>	<b>\$912</b>	<b>\$816</b>	<b>\$968</b>	<b>\$858</b>	<b>\$762</b>	<b>\$578</b>	<b>\$666</b>	<b>\$739</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>\$739</b>	<b>\$873</b>	<b>\$878</b>	<b>\$849</b>	<b>\$837</b>	<b>\$722</b>	<b>\$612</b>	<b>\$727</b>	<b>\$864</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>\$764</b>	<b>\$889</b>	<b>\$806</b>	<b>\$915</b>	<b>\$840</b>	<b>\$737</b>	<b>\$570</b>	<b>\$671</b>	<b>\$718</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>\$709</b>	<b>\$863</b>	<b>\$759</b>	<b>\$781</b>	<b>\$806</b>	<b>\$737</b>	<b>\$596</b>	<b>\$794</b>	<b>\$723</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>\$891</b>	<b>\$1,005</b>	<b>\$942</b>	<b>\$952</b>	<b>\$851</b>	<b>\$782</b>	<b>\$668</b>	<b>\$747</b>	<b>\$807</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>\$992</b>	<b>\$1,143</b>	<b>\$1,012</b>	<b>\$1,029</b>	<b>\$904</b>	<b>\$800</b>	<b>\$731</b>	<b>\$777</b>	<b>\$841</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

### Data Limitations

To keep industry definitions consistent throughout the report, industries have been classified and reported by the 1993 ANZSIC codes. Census data is available for employment by industry using the 2006 ANZSIC codes, however, this is inconsistent with the Australian National Accounts (and thus Gross Regional Product estimates).

#### 4.3.5 Qualifications

- The proportion of residents over the age of 15 years with a bachelor degree or higher is generally higher in the regional centres. Toowoomba LGA (12%) and Rockhampton LGA (10%) recorded the highest proportion, though were still below the Queensland average of 13%.
- The proportion of residents with a diploma followed a similar distribution to those with a bachelor degree or higher with all areas below the State average.
- The majority of residents over the age of 15 with a post school qualification have a certificate. The proportion of residents over the age of 15 with a certificate is higher in areas with a more significant manufacturing sector such as Gladstone LGA.

**Table 4.21: Post School Qualifications, 2006**

Region	Bachelor Degree or Higher	Diploma	Certificate
Old Taroom LGA	6%	4%	11%
Banana SLA	8%	4%	18%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	5%	3%	12%
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>18%</b>
Dalby SLA	7%	4%	18%
Tara SLA	6%	4%	15%
Wambo SLA	6%	5%	16%
Murilla SLA	8%	6%	14%
Chinchilla SLA	7%	4%	18%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	9%	8%	7%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>16%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	9%	5%	25%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	5%	4%	19%
Gladstone SLA	9%	4%	23%
Miriam Vale SLA	5%	5%	21%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>23%</b>
Bungil SLA	8%	6%	14%
Bendemere SLA	5%	4%	13%
Warroo SLA	8%	7%	13%
Booringa SLA	6%	4%	15%
Roma SLA	10%	5%	18%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>17%</b>

Note: By place of usual residence.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), AECgroup.

#### 4.3.6 Income Levels

- The study areas recording the highest individual weekly incomes in 2006 were the Banana SLA (\$719), Calliope Part A SLA (\$709), Gladstone SLA (\$696), Bungil SLA (\$675) and Roma SLA (\$642). This was considerably higher than the Queensland average weekly income of \$612 and the national average of \$621.
- The study areas recording the lowest individual weekly incomes in 2006 were the Tara SLA (\$452), Miriam Vale SLA (\$486), Wambo SLA (\$512) and Murilla SLA (\$513).
- The study areas recording the highest growth in individual weekly incomes from 2001 to 2006 were the Chinchilla SLA (46%), Calliope Part A SLA (41%), Calliope Part B SLA (37%) and Gladstone SLA (37%). This was higher than the Queensland average weekly income growth of 31% and the national average of 25%.
- The growth rate of household incomes between 2001 and 2006 has generally been higher than the growth in individual incomes which is typically reflective of a higher proportion of household members in the workforce.

Table 4.22: Income Levels

Region	Individual Income			Household Income		
	2001	2006	Growth (%)	2001	2006	Growth (%)
Old Taroom LGA	\$480	\$556	16%	\$793	\$985	24%
Banana SLA	\$546	\$719	32%	\$976	\$1,360	39%
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	\$490	\$556	13%	\$800	\$994	24%
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>\$539</b>	<b>\$700</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>\$952</b>	<b>\$1,313</b>	<b>38%</b>
Dalby SLA	\$444	\$567	28%	\$823	\$1,069	30%
Tara SLA	\$348	\$452	30%	\$625	\$805	29%
Wambo SLA	\$390	\$512	31%	\$755	\$970	28%
Murilla SLA	\$405	\$513	27%	\$688	\$900	31%
Chinchilla SLA	\$390	\$571	46%	\$711	\$1,085	53%
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	\$446	\$502	13%	\$768	\$951	24%
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>\$406</b>	<b>\$536</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>\$746</b>	<b>\$1,000</b>	<b>34%</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	\$503	\$709	41%	\$1,008	\$1,454	44%
Calliope – Pt B SLA	\$444	\$608	37%	\$800	\$1,119	40%
Gladstone SLA	\$510	\$696	37%	\$957	\$1,342	40%
Miriam Vale SLA	\$364	\$486	34%	\$600	\$865	44%
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>\$489</b>	<b>\$673</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>\$925</b>	<b>\$1,307</b>	<b>41%</b>
Bungil SLA	\$560	\$675	20%	\$925	\$1,233	33%
Bendemere SLA	\$417	\$533	28%	\$718	\$945	32%
Warroo SLA	\$451	\$528	17%	\$768	\$935	22%
Booringa SLA	\$427	\$520	22%	\$758	\$898	19%
Roma SLA	\$498	\$642	29%	\$885	\$1,182	33%
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>\$487</b>	<b>\$612</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>\$849</b>	<b>\$1,107</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>\$428</b>	<b>\$575</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>\$805</b>	<b>\$1,086</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>\$439</b>	<b>\$558</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>\$829</b>	<b>\$1,073</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>\$478</b>	<b>\$649</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>\$896</b>	<b>\$1,241</b>	<b>39%</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>\$428</b>	<b>\$542</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>\$798</b>	<b>\$1,032</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>\$490</b>	<b>\$586</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>\$835</b>	<b>\$1,044</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>\$468</b>	<b>\$612</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>\$885</b>	<b>\$1,196</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>\$495</b>	<b>\$621</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>\$940</b>	<b>\$1,218</b>	<b>30%</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), AECgroup

#### 4.3.7 Income Quintiles

- The study areas recording the lowest (1<sup>st</sup>) quintile household incomes (i.e., the household income that, when ranked lowest to highest, represents the 20<sup>th</sup>

percentile) in 2006 were the Bendemere SLA (\$244), Tara SLA (\$278) and Warroo SLA (\$288). This indicates that these areas have a higher proportion of low income households. This is in comparison to the Queensland 1<sup>st</sup> quintile average of \$459 and the national average of \$424.

- The study areas recording the highest (4<sup>th</sup>) quintile household incomes (i.e., the household income that, when ranked lowest to highest, represents the 80<sup>th</sup> percentile) in 2006 were the Calliope Part A SLA (\$2,071), Banana SLA (\$2,017), Bungil SLA (\$1,887) and Gladstone SLA (\$1,863). This indicates that these areas have a higher proportion of high income households. This is in comparison to the Queensland 4<sup>th</sup> quintile average of \$1,753 and the national average of \$1,849.
- Australia records a wider income distribution in comparison to Queensland with a lower 1<sup>st</sup> quintile income and a higher 4<sup>th</sup> quintile income.

**Table 4.23: Household Income Quintiles, 2006**

Region	1 <sup>st</sup> Quintile (20 <sup>th</sup> %)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quintile (40 <sup>th</sup> %)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quintile (60 <sup>th</sup> %)	4 <sup>th</sup> Quintile (80 <sup>th</sup> %)	Average
Old Taroomb LGA	\$314	\$572	\$916	\$1,407	\$985
Banana SLA	\$458	\$902	\$1,333	\$2,017	\$1,360
Division 1 of Taroomb SLA	\$316	\$585	\$924	\$1,429	\$994
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>\$442</b>	<b>\$843</b>	<b>\$1,288</b>	<b>\$1,908</b>	<b>\$1,313</b>
Dalby SLA	\$421	\$684	\$999	\$1,493	\$1,069
Tara SLA	\$278	\$462	\$710	\$1,074	\$805
Wambo SLA	\$333	\$550	\$929	\$1,318	\$970
Murilla SLA	\$296	\$504	\$867	\$1,233	\$900
Chinchilla SLA	\$358	\$602	\$994	\$1,567	\$1,085
Division 2 of Taroomb SLA	\$310	\$548	\$889	\$1,300	\$951
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>\$338</b>	<b>\$566</b>	<b>\$941</b>	<b>\$1,387</b>	<b>\$1,000</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	\$528	\$1,020	\$1,515	\$2,071	\$1,454
Calliope – Pt B SLA	\$412	\$705	\$1,054	\$1,621	\$1,119
Gladstone SLA	\$474	\$922	\$1,388	\$1,863	\$1,342
Miriam Vale SLA	\$297	\$470	\$770	\$1,205	\$865
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>\$444</b>	<b>\$900</b>	<b>\$1,341</b>	<b>\$1,929</b>	<b>\$1,307</b>
Bungil SLA	\$468	\$800	\$1,098	\$1,887	\$1,233
Bendemere SLA	\$244	\$488	\$881	\$1,335	\$945
Warroo SLA	\$288	\$539	\$925	\$1,298	\$935
Booringa SLA	\$437	\$629	\$993	\$1,447	\$998
Roma SLA	\$321	\$507	\$837	\$1,239	\$1,182
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>\$362</b>	<b>\$572</b>	<b>\$965</b>	<b>\$1,418</b>	<b>\$1,107</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>\$362</b>	<b>\$620</b>	<b>\$1,005</b>	<b>\$1,574</b>	<b>\$1,086</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>\$404</b>	<b>\$654</b>	<b>\$1,002</b>	<b>\$1,517</b>	<b>\$1,073</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>\$442</b>	<b>\$763</b>	<b>\$1,182</b>	<b>\$1,870</b>	<b>\$1,241</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>\$371</b>	<b>\$603</b>	<b>\$969</b>	<b>\$1,447</b>	<b>\$1,032</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>\$349</b>	<b>\$616</b>	<b>\$980</b>	<b>\$1,486</b>	<b>\$1,044</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>\$459</b>	<b>\$730</b>	<b>\$1,086</b>	<b>\$1,753</b>	<b>\$1,196</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>\$424</b>	<b>\$735</b>	<b>\$1,093</b>	<b>\$1,849</b>	<b>\$1,218</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a), AECgroup.

## 4.4 Summary & Conclusions

The project includes a large study area extending from Rockhampton in the north to Toowoomba in the south-east and Roma in the south-west. The study area comprises coastal areas around Rockhampton and Gladstone, large regional centres such as Toowoomba, Roma and Dalby and rural areas in central to south west Queensland. The diversity of the study areas translates into economic and employment characteristics that range significantly.



- Economic growth in the study area varied between regions based largely on the industry structure of the region. The study areas recording the highest economic growth in 2006-07 were the Wambo SLA (23%), Dalby SLA (15%), Chinchilla SLA (12%), Murilla SLA (10%) and Toowoomba LGA (10%). By comparison, the Queensland economy recorded nominal growth in GSP of 10% in 2006-07. Some regional areas recorded negative economic growth largely driven by a decline in the agricultural sector including the Banana SLA (-3%), Warroo SLA (-2%), Bendemere SLA (-1%), Booringa SLA (-1%) and the Old Taroom LGA (-1%).
- The structure of regional economies differs significantly. The mining sector represents a core component of economies towards the north of the study area such as Gladstone, Rockhampton and Banana. The agricultural sector is the dominant industry in the southern regions of the study area, in particular Dalby LGA and Roma LGA, while manufacturing and construction are prominent sectors in the regional centres. The industry structure has had a significant impact on regional economic growth with regions more reliant on mining and manufacturing recording higher growth than regions with larger agricultural sectors.
- The majority of businesses in the study area are located in the major regional cities. Over 13,000 businesses were located within the Toowoomba LGA followed by 7,281 businesses in the Rockhampton LGA and 4,444 businesses in the Dalby LGA. Small businesses with a turnover of under \$100k and less than 5 employees make up the majority of businesses throughout the study area.
- The unemployment rate in the study areas was generally lower than the State average of 4.7% in 2006. However, some areas such as Miriam Vale SLA (8.8%), Tara SLA (7.3%), Gladstone SLA (5.4%), Rockhampton LGA (5.3%), Calliope Part B SLA (5.1%) and Dalby SLA (5.0%) had unemployment rates of 5% or more. Unemployment was generally lowest in more rural areas such as the Banana and Roma LGAs, which also typically have relatively low youth employment.
- The unemployment rate is generally slightly higher for females in comparison to males in the majority of the study areas. This is most pronounced in more industrial areas such as the study areas of Calliope Part A SLA, Calliope Part B SLA and Gladstone LGA.
- The study areas generally record a lower proportion of employment being accounted for by young adults aged between 15 and 34 years. This reflects an outflow of young people to regional centres and capital cities to live, study and work in other regions. This age bracket accounts for 39% of employment in Queensland and 38% across Australia. Study areas recording the lowest proportion of the workforce in this age bracket include the Bendemere SLA (25%), Miriam Vale SLA (25%), Calliope Part B SLA (27%), Old Taroom LGA (26%) and Wambo SLA (28%).
- The unemployment rate is generally higher in the younger age groups. Study areas recording the highest youth unemployment rate include the Bendemere SLA (20.3%), Tara SLA (14.2%) and Calliope Part B SLA (12.3%). This is in comparison to the Queensland youth unemployment rate of 8.9% and the national youth unemployment rate of 10.2%.
- The proportion of residents over the age of 15 years with a bachelor degree or higher is generally higher in the regional centres. The Toowoomba LGA (12%) and the Rockhampton LGA (10%) recorded the highest proportion, though were still below the Queensland average of 13%. The majority of residents over the age of 15 with a post school qualification have a certificate. The proportion of residents over the age of 15 with a certificate is higher in areas with a more significant manufacturing sector such as Gladstone LGA.
- The study areas recording the highest individual weekly incomes in 2006 were generally those with more significant mining and manufacturing sectors. These areas included the Banana SLA (\$719), Calliope Part A SLA (\$709), Gladstone SLA (\$696), Bungil SLA (\$675) and Roma SLA (\$642). This was significantly higher than the Queensland average weekly income of \$612 and the national average of \$621. The study areas recording the lowest individual weekly incomes in 2006 were generally those with a more agricultural focus such as the Tara SLA (\$452), Miriam Vale SLA (\$486), Wambo SLA (\$512) and Murilla SLA (\$513).

- The study areas recording the highest total growth in individual weekly incomes from 2001 to 2006 were those with more significant mining and manufacturing sectors such as the Chinchilla SLA (46%), Calliope Part A SLA (41%), Calliope Part B SLA (37%) and Gladstone SLA (37%). This was higher than the Queensland average weekly income growth of 31% and the national average of 25%.

There is a considerable difference between the economic and employment characteristics of the Indigenous and general population in the study areas. Key differences between the two groups include:

- The unemployment rate in the Indigenous community is considerably higher than that of the total population. The unemployment rate in the Indigenous community averages about 15% in the study area with some rural areas recording an unemployment rate of over 20%. This is in comparison to the total population in the study area with an unemployment rate of under 5%.
- The Indigenous population is considerably younger than the total population. This translates into a younger Indigenous workforce with over half of Indigenous workers in most areas being under the age of 35. This is in comparison to the total population where less than 40% of the workforce is under the age of 35.
- Both the Indigenous and general population in the study areas generally record higher unemployment rates in the younger age groups. Unemployment rates in these age groups vary significantly between areas from 0% up to 100%. Overall, the unemployment rate in the Indigenous population is typically two to three times higher than the total population.
- There are a higher proportion of Indigenous workers in part-time employment compared to the total population average. Generally, between 60% and 70% of Indigenous workers in the study areas are in full-time employment compared to 70% to 75% in the total population.
- The attainment level of post school qualifications are significantly lower in the Indigenous community compared to the total population. This is particularly the case in the proportion of residents with a bachelor degree or higher. Generally, between 0% and 5% of Indigenous residents in the study areas have a bachelor degree or higher, although in some smaller populations this proportion is higher, such as Warroo SLA with 21% of Indigenous residents having attained bachelors degree or higher qualifications. In comparison, between 5% and 12% of the total population have attained bachelors degree or higher qualifications in the study areas.
- The gap between the proportion of Indigenous residents with a certificate qualification is not as large. The proportion of Indigenous residents with a certificate ranges between 0% and 26%, whereas between 7% and 25% of the total population has a certificate qualification.
- The industry structure of employment in the Indigenous workforce is considerably different to the total population. The Indigenous workforce generally has a higher proportion of workers in the manufacturing, government administration and defence and health and community services sectors. On the other hand, the Indigenous workforce generally has a lower proportion of workers in the agriculture, retail trade, and finance and insurance sectors.
- Average incomes for Indigenous residents in the study areas are significantly lower than the total population. Individual weekly income for Indigenous workers typically ranged between \$350 and \$450 in 2006. This was about 30% to 40% below the individual weekly income for the total population that typically ranged between \$500 and \$700 in 2006.

## 5. Data Limitations and Recommendations

### 5.1 Data Limitations

The aim of this project is to compile comprehensive data on the social and economic conditions in the Study Area. The project aims to source a wide ranging data set, though some limitations have been identified in the existing data that have constrained the research including:

- **Data Gaps for Primary Catchments:** The project requires analysis of small areas such as Curtis Island, Yarwun, Indigenous communities and potentially small communities in proximity to upstream infrastructure. Very limited secondary data is available for these smaller areas and Indigenous communities. In some cases the ABS Census does not report data due to an insufficient population in these areas.
- **Data Below SLA Level:** The majority of data reported by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and other government agencies is reported at the Statistical Local Area (SLA) level. The ABS Census is the only major data source that reports data below the SLA level. This complicated the compilation of secondary data for the primary catchments. This is especially the case for Indigenous data, with very little available below the SLA level.
- **Local Government Amalgamations in Queensland:** The Queensland Government recently undertook a review of Local Governments in Queensland that resulted in the amalgamation of smaller Council's to form larger regional Council's. These Council's are still in the early development stage and there is only limited data available regarding their operations, local economy and characteristics of their population. This amalgamation process took place after the 2006 Census.
- **Old Taroom Council:** The Old Taroom Council, through the Local Government amalgamations, has been divided into two divisions with Division 1 now forming part of the Banana Shire Council and Division 2 now forming part of the Dalby Regional Council. The division of the Old Taroom Council has not been based on existing ABS collection districts. This has meant that assumptions have been used to estimate the division of the Old Taroom LGA. A lack of Indigenous data below the SLA level has meant that data for the two divisions of the Old Taroom LGA and the new amalgamated Banana LGA and Dalby LGA are not reported in the Indigenous profile, with the Old Taroom LGA reported in the General profile for comparison to the Indigenous profile.
- **Indigenous versus General data:** One of the objectives of the study is to compare the socio-demographic, economic and employment characteristics of the Indigenous population in the Study Area to the overall population. There is a significantly lower level of available data for indigenous populations and communities in comparison to the overall population. This has made it difficult to compare the Indigenous and general populations across several areas. Further, the small nature of some of the Indigenous communities influences the confidence surrounding the data reported for these communities.

A tabular summary and reconciliation of the data incorporated in this report against the original 'Information to be collected for the BCA' specified in Attachment A of the project brief (BG International Limited, 2008) for both the Indigenous and General profiles is contained in Appendix A.

### 5.2 Data Recommendations

Moving forward in the project, there are several approaches that can be utilised to address the data limitations and gaps. Recommendations include:

- **Data Gaps for Primary Catchments:** Very limited secondary data is available for these smaller areas and Indigenous communities. Consultation and primary research represents the most suitable method of attaining this data where it is required. Consultation could be undertaken with Indigenous agencies and local communities in

some cases to source the required data and gain insight into the characteristics required.

- **Data Below SLA Level:** Data gaps below the SLA level may need to be addressed through consultation and primary research. In some cases the gaps could be addressed by using assumptions to breakdown SLA data into smaller areas. However, care should be exercised where this is undertaken as results could be misleading, with theoretical applications not always generating useful on-the-ground information.
- **Local Government Amalgamations in Queensland:** The new Council's need time to establish before relevant data becomes available. Many Council areas are currently producing their annual reports meaning data could be available in the near future. Information should be incorporated as relevant as it becomes available.
- **Old Taroom Council:** It is unlikely that ABS collection districts will be adjusted in line with the new Council boundaries until the preparation of the 2011 ABS Census. Until then, assumptions are required to divide the Old Taroom LGA into the two new LGAs.
- **Indigenous versus General data:** Directly comparable data for both the Indigenous and general populations will never be available for all data areas. Comparisons between the two populations must therefore be made where possible and taking into accounts the differences in available data and informed through stakeholder consultation.

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## Appendix A: Data Gaps & Approaches to Address

Table A.1: Reconciliation of ToR against available data, data gaps & approaches to address

Terms of Reference Data Component	Included in Profile		Approach to Address Gaps
	General	Indigenous	
<b>Socio-Demographic</b>			
Population	Yes	Yes	• N/A.
Intra- and Inter-Regional Migration	Yes	No	• Consultation with key stakeholders regarding Indigenous profile.
Age and Gender Distribution	Yes	Yes	• N/A.
Working Age Populations by Gender	Yes	Yes	• N/A.
Population Projections	Yes	No	• Review of additional Australian Bureau of Statistics Indigenous data. • Undertaking of population modelling.
Population Distribution	No	No	• Review of additional Australian Bureau of Statistics data. • Consultation with key stakeholders regarding Indigenous profile.
Population Origins	Yes	No	• Primary data collection in the Indigenous community.
Family and Household Structures	Yes	Yes	• N/A.
Type and Household Size	Yes	Yes	• N/A.
Rental, Costs and Conditions	Yes	Yes	• N/A.
Housing Tenure	Yes	Yes	• N/A.
Development and Building Approval Trends	Yes	No	• Consultation with key stakeholders regarding Indigenous profile.
Affordability and Housing Stress	Yes	Yes	• N/A.
Tourism Accommodation	Yes	No	• Consultation with key stakeholders regarding Indigenous profile.
Need for Assistance	Yes	Yes	• N/A.
Socio-Economic Indices for Areas (SEIFAs)	Yes	No	• Unsure of the possibility of attaining Indigenous data for this component. • Consultation with key stakeholders regarding Indigenous profile.
In-Migration/Out-Migration	Yes	No	• Consultation with key stakeholders regarding Indigenous profile. • Primary data collection in the Indigenous community.
<b>Economy and Employment</b>			
Economic Profile	Yes	No	• Review of additional Australian Bureau of Statistics data. • Undertaking of economic modelling.
Major Businesses	No	No	• Review of additional data sources. • Consultation with key stakeholders.
Local Businesses by Size	Yes	No	• Primary data collection in the Indigenous community. • Consultation with key stakeholders regarding Indigenous profile.
Local Businesses by Public/Private Sector Ownership	No	No	• Consultation with key stakeholders. • Primary data collection.
Locally Owned and Controlled Businesses	No	No	• Consultation with key stakeholders. • Primary data collection.
Local Enterprise Developments	No	No	• Consultation with key stakeholders.
Inter-Relationships Between Businesses	No	No	• Review of additional Australian Bureau of Statistics data and other sources. • Undertaking of economic modelling.
Local Government	No	No	• Consultation with new Regional Councils. • Consultation with Indigenous Councils. • Sourcing annual reports once they are publicly released.
Queensland Government	No	No	• Consultation with key stakeholders and Government agencies.

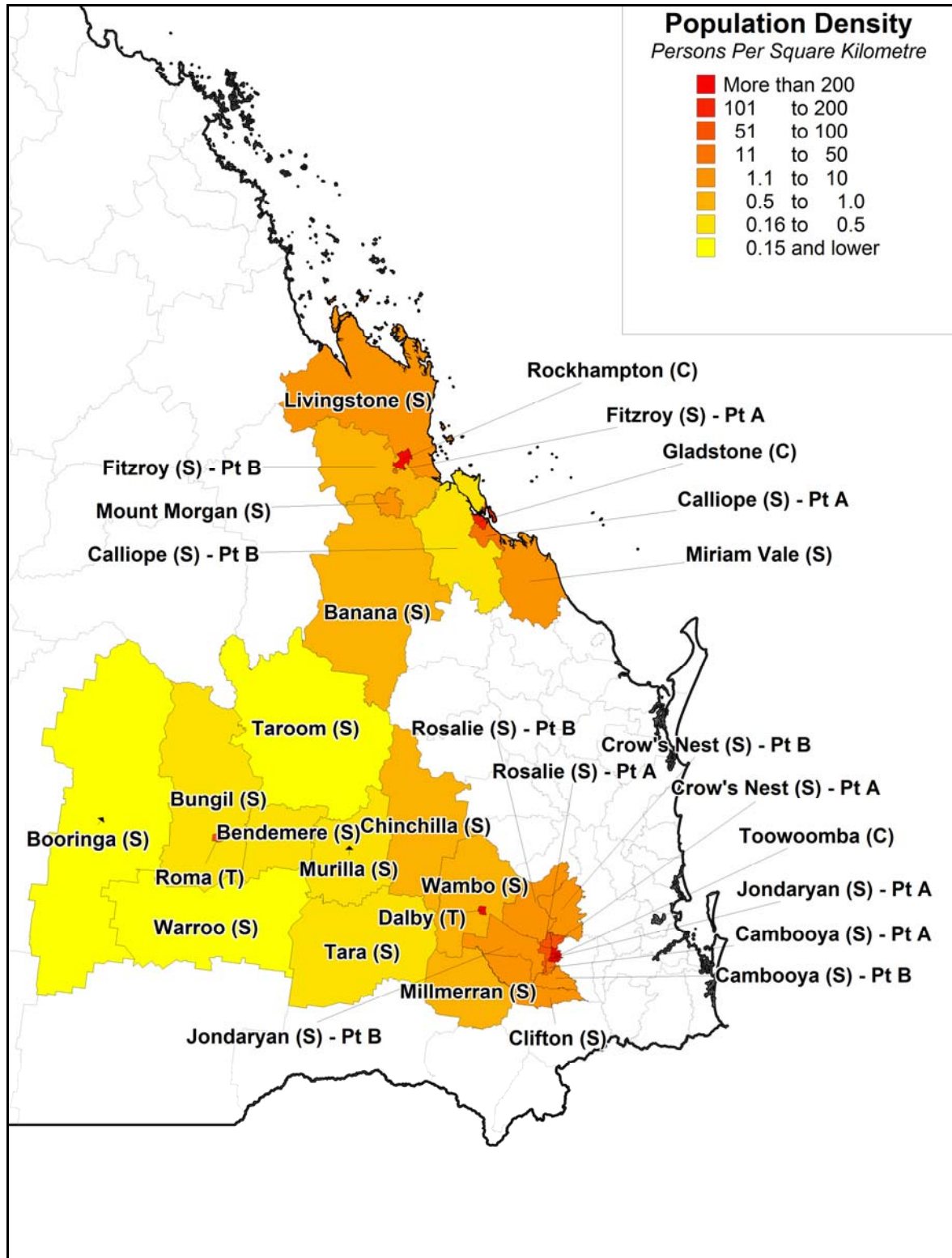
Terms of Reference Data Component	Included in Profile		Approach to Address Gaps
	General	Indigenous	
Non-Government Organisations	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with key stakeholders.</li> <li>• Primary data collection in the Indigenous community.</li> </ul>
Employment Levels	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A.</li> </ul>
Employment by Sector	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A.</li> </ul>
Qualifications of Workers	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A.</li> </ul>
Transport Costs to Businesses	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of additional Australian Bureau of Statistics data and other sources.</li> <li>• Undertaking of economic modelling.</li> </ul>
Employment Histories	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary data collection.</li> </ul>
Income Levels	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A.</li> </ul>
Community Development Employment Program Cashflows	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with key stakeholders.</li> </ul>
Private versus Public Sector Economic Activity	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of additional Australian Bureau of Statistics data.</li> <li>• Undertaking of economic modelling.</li> </ul>
Self-Employed Workers	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of additional Australian Bureau of Statistics data.</li> <li>• Primary data collection in Indigenous communities.</li> </ul>
Turnover in Local Businesses	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary data collection in the Indigenous community.</li> <li>• Consultation with key stakeholders.</li> </ul>

Source: AECgroup



## Appendix B: Thematic Maps

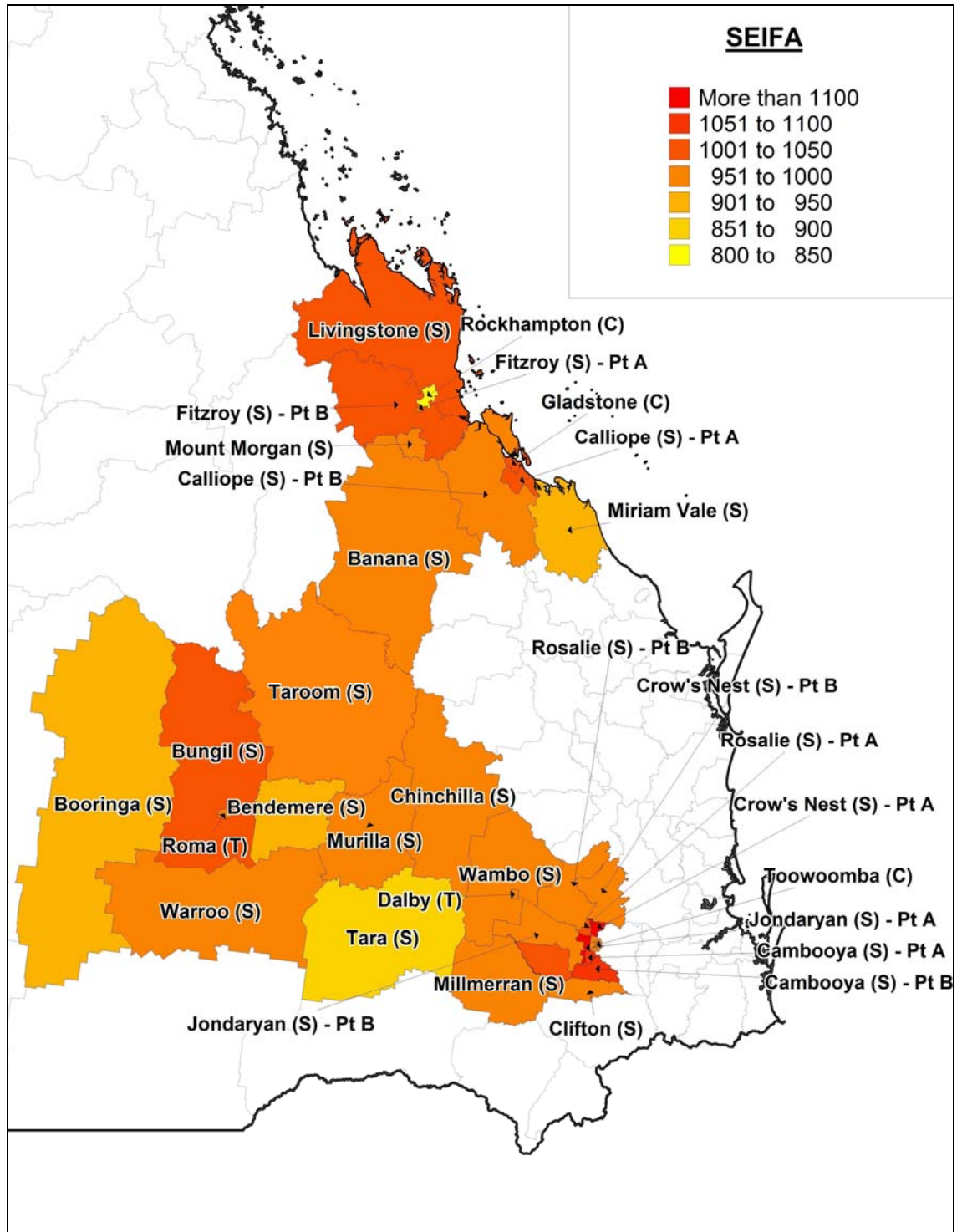
Figure B.1: Population Density



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).



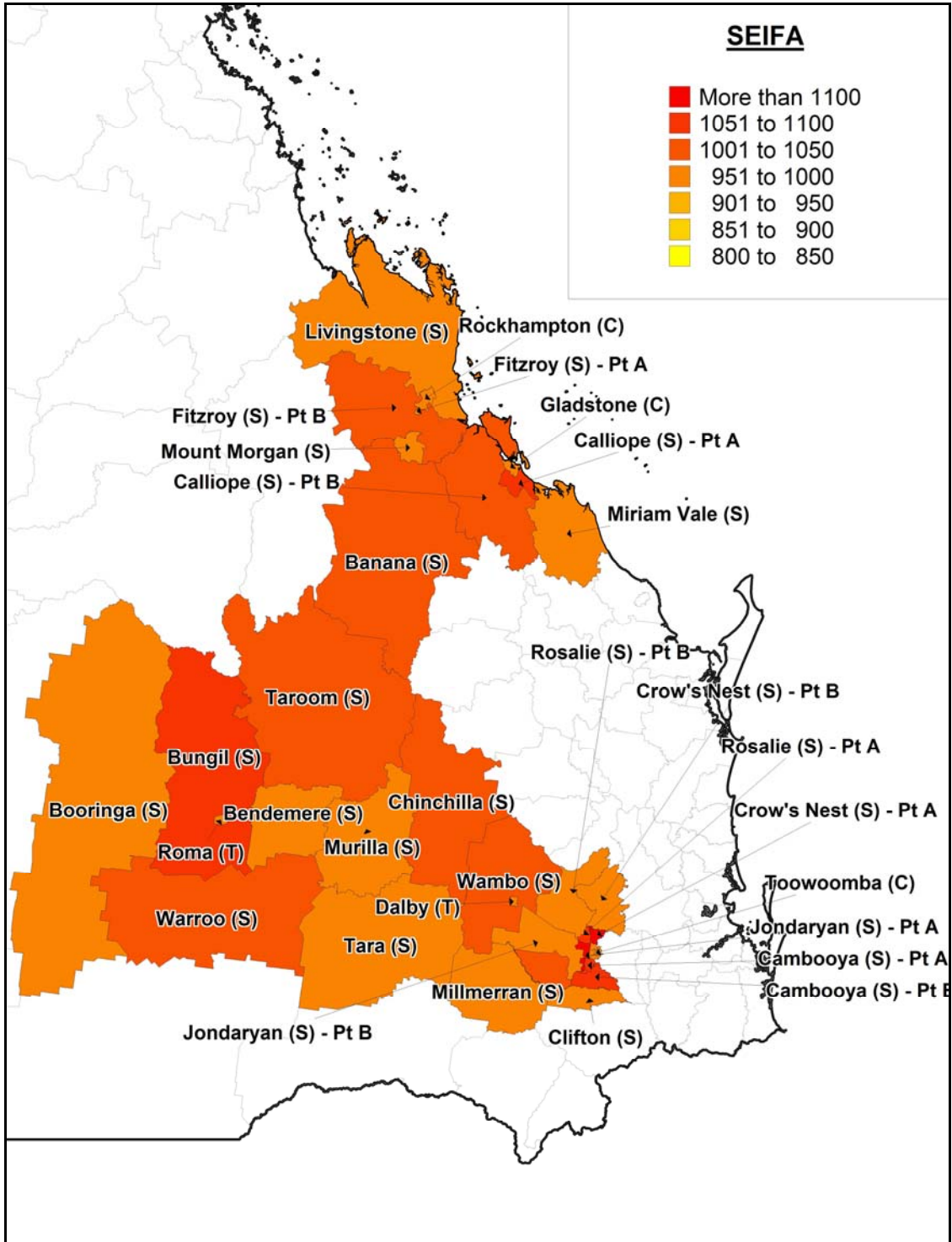
Figure B.2: SEIFA Index of Socio Economic Disadvantage



Note: Lower SEIFA scores indicate a higher level of socio-economic disadvantage and vice versa (i.e., a low score signifies a highly disadvantaged area while a high score signifies a low level of disadvantage for an area).

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

Figure B.3: SEIFA Index of Economic Resources



Note: Lower SEIFA scores indicate a lower level of economic resources available and vice versa.  
 Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

## Appendix C: Additional Statistics

### Socio-Demographic Tables

#### Indigenous Tables

Table C.1: Age Distribution 2006 (Table 3.2)

Region	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65+ years	Total
Old Taroom SLA	6	6	9	-	8	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Banana SLA	62	60	66	42	25	37	29	29	21	26	9	10	7	8	431
Dalby SLA	95	84	83	61	45	40	30	39	33	29	27	9	13	9	597
Tara SLA	21	20	30	15	8	6	13	9	8	-	7	8	3	9	157
Wambo SLA	19	3	23	27	9	-	5	8	10	7	10	6	8	4	139
Murilla SLA	15	19	16	14	-	6	10	6	7	-	9	6	3	-	111
Chinchilla SLA	20	31	31	17	7	9	9	19	11	3	10	-	3	5	175
Calliope – Pt A SLA	46	37	54	44	22	20	24	22	18	17	11	-	5	8	328
Calliope – Pt B SLA	6	3	18	5	6	-	3	12	-	6	4	4	-	8	75
Gladstone SLA	140	165	159	103	92	75	76	68	62	52	23	28	17	18	1,078
Miriam Vale SLA	7	18	15	8	3	5	5	9	4	3	3	3	6	4	93
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1,574</b>
Bungil SLA	4	10	13	-	3	3	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Bendemere SLA	6	12	6	3	-	4	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	3	44
Waroo SLA	5	4	16	3	3	-	4	6	6	7	9	5	3	7	78
Booringa SLA	16	26	32	16	-	3	10	8	14	5	4	11	5	3	153
Roma SLA	81	74	90	52	49	48	35	20	38	24	27	10	10	27	585
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>911</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>5,283</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>4,123</b>

Region	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65+ years	Total
Fitzroy SD	1,163	1,209	1,241	971	695	570	610	596	533	410	286	223	163	248	8,918
Darling Downs SD	959	907	919	743	462	381	417	398	347	290	223	188	120	177	6,531
South West SD	333	366	366	261	198	193	181	164	184	122	116	86	58	108	2,736
Queensland	16,460	16,630	16,533	13,386	10,222	8,666	8,951	8,645	7,457	6,015	4,807	3,618	2,357	3,831	127,578
Australia	55,581	57,966	57,592	48,511	37,510	30,823	31,468	30,874	26,881	22,532	17,982	13,206	8,975	15,130	455,031

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 3 due to rounding.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

Table C.2: Age and Gender Distribution 2006 (Table 3.3)

Region	0-14 Years		15-29 Years		30-44 Years		45-64 Years		65+ Years		Total		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Old Taroom SLA	15	6	3	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	21	14	35
Banana SLA	90	98	41	63	36	43	35	17	5	3	207	224	431
Dalby SLA	130	132	70	76	40	62	39	39	-	9	279	318	597
Tara SLA	38	33	13	16	14	16	7	11	4	5	76	81	157
Wambo SLA	27	19	27	9	8	15	18	13	-	4	80	60	140
Murilla SLA	23	27	10	10	9	14	9	9	-	-	51	60	111
Chinchilla SLA	36	46	13	20	18	21	7	9	-	5	74	101	175
Calliope – Pt A SLA	81	56	47	39	27	37	15	18	4	4	174	154	328
Calliope – Pt B SLA	13	14	-	11	8	7	4	10	8	-	33	42	75
Gladstone SLA	245	219	139	131	80	126	56	64	6	12	526	552	1,078
Miriam Vale SLA	24	16	8	8	5	13	12	3	4	-	53	40	93
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>1,574</b>
Bungil SLA	14	13	-	6	12	6	-	-	-	-	26	25	51
Bendemere SLA	9	15	3	4	-	-	10	-	-	3	22	22	44
Waroo SLA	11	14	6	-	6	10	9	15	3	4	35	43	78
Booringa SLA	32	42	9	10	17	15	17	8	-	3	75	78	153
Roma SLA	124	121	74	75	40	53	32	39	12	15	282	303	585
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>911</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>5,284</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>4,123</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>4,447</b>	<b>4,471</b>	<b>8,918</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>3,175</b>	<b>3,356</b>	<b>6,531</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>2,736</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>25,246</b>	<b>24,378</b>	<b>16,111</b>	<b>16,162</b>	<b>11,840</b>	<b>13,213</b>	<b>7,881</b>	<b>8,916</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>2,221</b>	<b>62,688</b>	<b>64,890</b>	<b>127,578</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>87,389</b>	<b>83,750</b>	<b>58,468</b>	<b>58,376</b>	<b>42,017</b>	<b>47,206</b>	<b>29,777</b>	<b>32,918</b>	<b>6,423</b>	<b>8,707</b>	<b>224,074</b>	<b>230,957</b>	<b>455,031</b>

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 3 due to rounding.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

Table C.3: Household Structure 2006 (Table 3.5)

Region	Couple Family with Children	Couple Family without Children	Single Parent Households	Lone Person Household	Group Household	Other	Total Households
Old Taroomb SLA	4	4	7	4	3	-	22
Banana SLA	73	23	47	21	6	13	183
Dalby SLA	67	27	68	28	11	13	214
Tara SLA	20	14	18	5	5	3	65
Wambo SLA	21	10	13	8	-	3	55
Murilla SLA	18	14	12	3	3	-	50
Chinchilla SLA	26	8	18	13	3	3	71
Calliope – Pt A SLA	71	22	26	6	8	3	136
Calliope – Pt B SLA	16	10	3	4	-	3	36
Gladstone SLA	145	262	9	-	-	33	449
Miriam Vale SLA	12	23	5	-	-	5	45
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>666</b>
Bungil SLA	12	3	3	4	-	-	22
Bendemere SLA	5	3	2	-	4	-	14
Waroo SLA	16	6	4	9	-	-	35
Booringa SLA	24	4	16	10	-	3	57
Roma SLA	81	33	64	21	10	15	224
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>352</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>1,840</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1,587</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>3,160</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>2,583</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>992</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>15,918</b>	<b>6,683</b>	<b>11,974</b>	<b>5,450</b>	<b>2,403</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>45,938</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>53,780</b>	<b>23,556</b>	<b>45,871</b>	<b>23,028</b>	<b>8,188</b>	<b>12,236</b>	<b>166,659</b>

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 3 due to rounding.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

Table C.4: Household Tenure 2006 (Table 3.9)

Region	Fully Owned	Being Purchased	Renting	Other	Not Stated	Total
Old Taroom SLA	5	-	17	-	-	22
Banana SLA	23	54	98	4	4	183
Dalby SLA	19	43	137	-	15	214
Tara SLA	23	14	24	-	4	65
Wambo SLA	11	20	20	-	4	55
Murilla SLA	12	10	24	-	4	50
Chinchilla SLA	5	24	36	-	6	71
Calliope – Pt A SLA	11	61	61	-	3	136
Calliope – Pt B SLA	7	14	11	-	4	36
Gladstone SLA	28	136	274	-	11	449
Miriam Vale SLA	11	14	12	5	3	45
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>666</b>
Bungil SLA	6	4	9	-	3	22
Bendemere SLA	10	-	4	-	-	14
Waroo SLA	10	12	13	-	-	35
Booringa SLA	9	10	34	-	4	57
Roma SLA	22	52	137	-	13	224
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>352</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1,840</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1,587</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>1,931</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>3,160</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>2,583</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>992</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>4,481</b>	<b>10,188</b>	<b>28,980</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>1,993</b>	<b>45,938</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>18,359</b>	<b>38,631</b>	<b>100,408</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>8,093</b>	<b>166,659</b>

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 3 due to rounding.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

## General Tables

Table C.5: Usual Place of Residence 5 Years Ago, 2006 (Table 3.14)

Region	Same Address	Same SLA	Other	Total
Old Taroom LGA	1,391	207	928	2,526
Banana SLA	7,196	2,585	4,443	14,224
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	1,016	168	780	1,964
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>8,217</b>	<b>2,704</b>	<b>5,267</b>	<b>16,188</b>
Dalby SLA	4,659	1,858	3,867	10,384
Tara SLA	2,088	418	1,400	3,906
Wambo SLA	3,060	443	2,032	5,535
Murilla SLA	1,476	454	916	2,846
Chinchilla SLA	3,120	1,203	1,967	6,290
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	395	37	130	562
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>14,803</b>	<b>4,411</b>	<b>10,309</b>	<b>29,523</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	6,182	2,330	6,138	14,650
Calliope – Pt B SLA	1,475	255	1,158	2,888
Gladstone SLA	13,327	6,885	10,816	31,028
Miriam Vale SLA	2,315	548	2,545	5,408
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>23,301</b>	<b>9,991</b>	<b>20,682</b>	<b>53,974</b>
Bungil SLA	1,234	91	854	2,179
Bendemere SLA	636	104	306	1,046
Warroo SLA	666	76	365	1,107
Booringa SLA	1,056	195	561	1,812
Roma SLA	2,995	1,498	2,462	6,955
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>6,594</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>4,547</b>	<b>13,099</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>49,351</b>	<b>19,607</b>	<b>38,672</b>	<b>107,630</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>68,645</b>	<b>12,886</b>	<b>69,745</b>	<b>151,276</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>89,587</b>	<b>36,618</b>	<b>74,399</b>	<b>200,604</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>107,141</b>	<b>23,802</b>	<b>96,131</b>	<b>227,074</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>13,552</b>	<b>4,178</b>	<b>8,678</b>	<b>26,408</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,844,629</b>	<b>374,955</b>	<b>1,871,962</b>	<b>4,091,546</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>10,956,347</b>	<b>2,281,618</b>	<b>7,463,523</b>	<b>20,701,488</b>

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 3 due to rounding. Data has been based on ERP figures for 2006 reported in Section 3.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a)



Table C.6: Age Distribution 2006 (Table 3.15)

Region	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65+ years	Total
Old Taroom LGA	179	193	193	117	108	128	152	196	216	196	186	172	142	348	2,526
Banana SLA	1,150	1,179	1,106	855	907	1,006	1,008	1,044	1,122	1,090	922	710	606	1,519	14,224
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	138	142	149	94	91	97	127	149	166	158	147	144	105	257	1,964
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>16,188</b>
Dalby SLA	857	844	771	767	671	630	719	715	694	699	653	553	450	1,361	10,384
Tara SLA	306	296	305	217	184	186	236	288	272	304	291	309	251	461	3,906
Wambo SLA	392	448	497	320	220	219	316	397	423	416	413	412	323	739	5,535
Murilla SLA	218	229	204	162	126	130	179	172	211	170	180	199	187	479	2,846
Chinchilla SLA	433	473	476	377	344	326	377	436	460	434	414	412	318	1,010	6,290
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	41	52	45	22	16	32	24	47	50	37	39	27	37	93	562
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>2,298</b>	<b>1,865</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>4,143</b>	<b>29,523</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	1,076	1,210	1,418	1,097	664	698	1,027	1,230	1,312	1,298	974	835	588	1,223	14,650
Calliope – Pt B SLA	190	222	242	151	125	128	170	247	220	230	239	234	185	305	2,888
Gladstone SLA	2,445	2,513	2,511	2,224	2,280	2,159	2,443	2,355	2,475	2,374	1,946	1,677	1,203	2,423	31,028
Miriam Vale SLA	294	429	381	256	148	208	312	391	409	498	495	538	440	609	5,408
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>4,374</b>	<b>4,552</b>	<b>3,728</b>	<b>3,217</b>	<b>3,193</b>	<b>3,952</b>	<b>4,223</b>	<b>4,416</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>3,654</b>	<b>3,284</b>	<b>2,416</b>	<b>4,560</b>	<b>53,974</b>
Bungil SLA	151	175	170	106	99	110	169	161	176	209	148	147	112	246	2,179
Bendemere SLA	82	78	65	46	46	43	61	78	75	75	60	65	78	194	1,046
Waroo SLA	95	91	75	45	37	72	76	86	76	87	86	91	73	117	1,107
Booringa SLA	104	152	157	97	86	82	116	116	139	137	130	135	109	252	1,812
Roma SLA	568	596	528	478	550	501	527	506	506	443	387	356	245	764	6,955
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>13,099</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>6,876</b>	<b>7,651</b>	<b>8,705</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>6,926</b>	<b>5,985</b>	<b>6,547</b>	<b>7,154</b>	<b>7,815</b>	<b>7,912</b>	<b>7,286</b>	<b>6,556</b>	<b>5,261</b>	<b>14,656</b>	<b>107,630</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>10,384</b>	<b>10,739</b>	<b>12,095</b>	<b>11,616</b>	<b>10,430</b>	<b>8,456</b>	<b>9,330</b>	<b>10,105</b>	<b>10,259</b>	<b>10,646</b>	<b>9,606</b>	<b>9,068</b>	<b>7,515</b>	<b>21,027</b>	<b>151,276</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>14,412</b>	<b>15,437</b>	<b>16,361</b>	<b>14,580</b>	<b>13,204</b>	<b>12,440</b>	<b>13,746</b>	<b>14,482</b>	<b>15,388</b>	<b>15,142</b>	<b>13,203</b>	<b>11,517</b>	<b>8,850</b>	<b>21,842</b>	<b>200,604</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>15,845</b>	<b>16,530</b>	<b>17,883</b>	<b>16,439</b>	<b>14,186</b>	<b>12,232</b>	<b>13,942</b>	<b>15,120</b>	<b>15,531</b>	<b>16,072</b>	<b>14,765</b>	<b>14,213</b>	<b>11,794</b>	<b>32,522</b>	<b>227,074</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>1,992</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>3,174</b>	<b>26,408</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>269,391</b>	<b>280,748</b>	<b>295,028</b>	<b>283,247</b>	<b>281,780</b>	<b>260,872</b>	<b>287,806</b>	<b>300,893</b>	<b>302,243</b>	<b>295,453</b>	<b>269,560</b>	<b>257,509</b>	<b>201,001</b>	<b>506,015</b>	<b>4,091,546</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>1,314,119</b>	<b>1,364,645</b>	<b>1,426,239</b>	<b>1,414,739</b>	<b>1,404,784</b>	<b>1,331,350</b>	<b>1,459,102</b>	<b>1,528,670</b>	<b>1,534,378</b>	<b>1,508,382</b>	<b>1,371,864</b>	<b>1,287,219</b>	<b>998,909</b>	<b>2,757,088</b>	<b>20,701,488</b>

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 3 due to rounding. Data has been based on ERP figures for 2006 reported in Section 3.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

Table C.7: Age and Gender Distribution 2006 (Table 3.16)

Region	0-14 Years		15-29 Years		30-44 Years		45-64 Years		65+ Years		Total		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Old Taroom LGA	235	330	165	187	250	315	344	352	156	192	1,150	1,376	2,526
Banana SLA	1,773	1,661	1,480	1,288	1,598	1,577	1,796	1,532	763	756	7,410	6,814	14,224
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	175	254	126	155	194	249	268	286	100	157	863	1,101	1,964
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>1,826</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>8,273</b>	<b>7,915</b>	<b>16,188</b>
Dalby SLA	1,273	1,199	1,070	998	1,047	1,080	1,204	1,151	579	783	5,173	5,211	10,384
Tara SLA	450	458	309	277	411	385	627	528	258	203	2,055	1,851	3,906
Wambo SLA	723	614	417	342	567	570	802	761	382	357	2,891	2,644	5,535
Murilla SLA	325	326	221	197	274	287	379	358	243	236	1,442	1,404	2,846
Chinchilla SLA	741	642	554	493	657	616	818	759	467	543	3,237	3,053	6,290
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	62	76	39	31	55	65	77	64	59	34	292	270	562
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>3,574</b>	<b>3,315</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>3,003</b>	<b>3,907</b>	<b>3,621</b>	<b>1,988</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>15,090</b>	<b>14,433</b>	<b>29,523</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	1,896	1,808	1,295	1,164	1,757	1,812	1,975	1,721	603	619	7,526	7,124	14,650
Calliope – Pt B SLA	336	317	208	196	336	301	479	409	182	124	1,541	1,347	2,888
Gladstone SLA	3,822	3,647	3,385	3,278	3,635	3,638	3,846	3,354	1,134	1,289	15,822	15,206	31,028
Miriam Vale SLA	560	544	318	294	552	561	1,083	887	374	235	2,887	2,521	5,408
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>6,614</b>	<b>6,316</b>	<b>5,206</b>	<b>4,932</b>	<b>6,280</b>	<b>6,312</b>	<b>7,383</b>	<b>6,371</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>2,267</b>	<b>27,776</b>	<b>26,198</b>	<b>53,974</b>
Bungil SLA	258	238	180	135	263	244	324	291	134	112	1,159	1,020	2,179
Bendemere SLA	132	93	75	58	103	112	154	125	99	95	563	483	1,046
Waroo SLA	124	137	87	67	117	121	188	149	65	52	581	526	1,107
Booringa SLA	209	204	153	112	176	194	268	244	114	138	920	892	1,812
Roma SLA	872	820	764	766	726	813	726	705	347	416	3,435	3,520	6,955
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>6,658</b>	<b>6,441</b>	<b>13,099</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>12,033</b>	<b>11,199</b>	<b>10,834</b>	<b>10,377</b>	<b>10,534</b>	<b>10,982</b>	<b>13,736</b>	<b>13,279</b>	<b>6,723</b>	<b>7,933</b>	<b>53,860</b>	<b>53,770</b>	<b>107,630</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>16,872</b>	<b>16,345</b>	<b>15,223</b>	<b>15,279</b>	<b>14,287</b>	<b>15,407</b>	<b>17,949</b>	<b>18,886</b>	<b>9,296</b>	<b>11,732</b>	<b>73,627</b>	<b>77,649</b>	<b>151,276</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>23,852</b>	<b>22,358</b>	<b>20,732</b>	<b>19,491</b>	<b>21,853</b>	<b>21,763</b>	<b>25,572</b>	<b>23,140</b>	<b>10,340</b>	<b>11,503</b>	<b>102,349</b>	<b>98,255</b>	<b>200,604</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>25,761</b>	<b>24,498</b>	<b>21,605</b>	<b>21,252</b>	<b>21,545</b>	<b>23,048</b>	<b>28,128</b>	<b>28,715</b>	<b>14,698</b>	<b>17,824</b>	<b>111,737</b>	<b>115,337</b>	<b>227,074</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>3,017</b>	<b>2,413</b>	<b>2,283</b>	<b>2,882</b>	<b>3,001</b>	<b>3,398</b>	<b>3,012</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>13,476</b>	<b>12,932</b>	<b>26,408</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>433,708</b>	<b>411,459</b>	<b>416,365</b>	<b>409,535</b>	<b>434,772</b>	<b>456,169</b>	<b>509,916</b>	<b>513,607</b>	<b>233,317</b>	<b>272,698</b>	<b>2,028,078</b>	<b>2,063,468</b>	<b>4,091,546</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>2,107,489</b>	<b>1,997,514</b>	<b>2,099,039</b>	<b>2,051,834</b>	<b>2,212,965</b>	<b>2,309,185</b>	<b>2,560,876</b>	<b>2,605,497</b>	<b>1,236,511</b>	<b>1,520,578</b>	<b>10,216,880</b>	<b>10,484,608</b>	<b>20,701,488</b>

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 3 due to rounding. Data has been based on ERP figures for 2006 reported in Section 3.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

Table C.8: Country of Birth 2006 (Table 3.19)

Region	Australia	United Kingdom	New Zealand	South Africa	Germany	Philippines	Netherlands	China	Italy	Vietnam	PNG	USA	Born Elsewhere	Total
Old Taroom LGA	2,458	43	5	0	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	10	2,526
Banana SLA	13,245	219	198	42	20	55	45	32	19	44	16	26	263	14,224
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	1,912	34	5	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	1,964
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>15,157</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>16,188</b>
Dalby SLA	9,843	163	117	47	23	33	14	13	5	0	10	8	108	10,384
Tara SLA	3,621	99	71	0	16	9	7	0	3	0	0	5	75	3,906
Wambo SLA	5,256	112	72	0	7	0	20	0	0	0	11	10	47	5,535
Murilla SLA	2,703	40	13	9	12	6	10	4	0	7	3	3	36	2,846
Chinchilla SLA	5,975	91	76	6	17	17	11	4	3	0	6	6	78	6,290
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	546	9	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	562
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>27,944</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>29,523</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	12,801	638	516	177	68	34	65	3	7	3	15	34	289	14,650
Calliope – Pt B SLA	2,620	84	45	5	11	8	7	20	4	0	3	10	71	2,888
Gladstone SLA	27,811	959	838	129	88	165	71	24	36	22	46	49	790	31,028
Miriam Vale SLA	4,650	289	184	13	43	22	26	7	7	0	7	14	146	5,408
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>47,882</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>53,974</b>
Bungil SLA	2,116	21	17	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	19	2,179
Bendemere SLA	1,016	11	7	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,046
Waroo SLA	1,080	4	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1,107
Booringa SLA	1,743	24	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	17	1,812
Roma SLA	6,649	90	63	19	0	19	9	7	7	0	8	5	79	6,955
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>12,604</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>13,099</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>98,930</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>107,630</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>136,844</b>	<b>4,292</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>151,276</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>182,982</b>	<b>5,419</b>	<b>4,106</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>4,287</b>	<b>200,604</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>207,266</b>	<b>6,021</b>	<b>2,959</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>6,160</b>	<b>227,074</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>25,281</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>26,408</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>3,304,190</b>	<b>217,324</b>	<b>167,458</b>	<b>25,563</b>	<b>22,642</b>	<b>21,058</b>	<b>17,179</b>	<b>16,952</b>	<b>15,759</b>	<b>14,727</b>	<b>14,171</b>	<b>13,734</b>	<b>240,789</b>	<b>4,091,546</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>15,756,999</b>	<b>1,162,396</b>	<b>436,073</b>	<b>116,593</b>	<b>119,276</b>	<b>134,958</b>	<b>88,376</b>	<b>231,315</b>	<b>222,953</b>	<b>178,977</b>	<b>26,892</b>	<b>69,098</b>	<b>2,157,582</b>	<b>20,701,488</b>

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 3 due to rounding. Data has been based on ERP figures for 2006 reported in Section 3.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

Table C.9: Household Structure 2006 (Table 3.20)

Region	Couple Family with Children	Couple Family without Children	Single Parent Households	Lone Person Household	Group Household	Other	Total Households
Old Taroom LGA	296	298	44	238	21	7	904
Banana SLA	1,661	1,419	385	1,079	124	50	4,718
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	223	222	38	203	21	4	711
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>5,429</b>
Dalby SLA	1,081	956	415	793	143	40	3,428
Tara SLA	396	403	149	329	43	13	1,333
Wambo SLA	658	615	146	373	33	19	1,844
Murilla SLA	280	345	80	275	27	15	1,022
Chinchilla SLA	671	704	168	546	61	20	2,170
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	73	76	6	35	0	3	193
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>3,159</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>9,990</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	2,019	1,361	372	672	79	19	4,522
Calliope – Pt B SLA	326	344	70	174	18	0	932
Gladstone SLA	3,621	2,715	1,160	2,098	368	86	10,048
Miriam Vale SLA	475	724	172	463	46	12	1,892
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>6,441</b>	<b>5,144</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>3,407</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>17,394</b>
Bungil SLA	282	243	36	144	15	4	724
Bendemere SLA	112	123	24	94	6	0	359
Waroo SLA	146	127	16	102	7	0	398
Booringa SLA	199	199	42	179	17	8	644
Roma SLA	739	613	291	567	87	27	2,324
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4,449</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>10,803</b>	<b>10,165</b>	<b>4,438</b>	<b>8,404</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>35,391</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>16,170</b>	<b>14,804</b>	<b>5,518</b>	<b>12,064</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>50,999</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>22,069</b>	<b>18,495</b>	<b>7,101</b>	<b>14,271</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>64,708</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>24,217</b>	<b>22,993</b>	<b>8,041</b>	<b>18,504</b>	<b>2,488</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>77,126</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>2,875</b>	<b>2,527</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>8,888</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>440,393</b>	<b>398,117</b>	<b>161,886</b>	<b>312,288</b>	<b>61,972</b>	<b>16,976</b>	<b>1,391,632</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>2,331,015</b>	<b>1,917,673</b>	<b>812,252</b>	<b>1,717,577</b>	<b>277,103</b>	<b>88,476</b>	<b>7,144,096</b>

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 3 due to rounding. Data has been based on Dwelling Structure figures for 2006 reported in Section 3. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

Table C.10: Household Tenure (Table 3.24)

Region	Fully Owned	Being Purchased	Renting	Other	Not Stated	Total
Old Taroom LGA	447	169	254	18	16	904
Banana SLA	1,646	1,350	1,497	64	161	4,718
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	347	135	203	15	11	711
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>1,993</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>5,429</b>
Dalby SLA	1,142	1,074	1,099	18	95	3,428
Tara SLA	576	317	366	26	48	1,333
Wambo SLA	829	503	419	35	58	1,844
Murilla SLA	451	220	290	14	47	1,022
Chinchilla SLA	950	569	548	35	68	2,170
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	100	34	51	3	5	193
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>4,048</b>	<b>2,717</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>9,990</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	1,335	2,072	1,018	13	84	4,522
Calliope – Pt B SLA	391	337	173	7	24	932
Gladstone SLA	2,426	3,978	3,382	31	231	10,048
Miriam Vale SLA	839	537	421	32	63	1,892
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>4,991</b>	<b>6,924</b>	<b>4,994</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>17,394</b>
Bungil SLA	330	202	145	22	25	724
Bendemere SLA	191	78	77	6	7	359
Waroo SLA	165	93	123	9	8	398
Booringa SLA	308	134	168	13	21	644
Roma SLA	669	732	855	6	62	2,324
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>4,449</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>12,260</b>	<b>11,378</b>	<b>10,445</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>35,391</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>17,930</b>	<b>16,586</b>	<b>14,732</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>50,999</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>20,367</b>	<b>21,573</b>	<b>20,466</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>64,708</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>28,569</b>	<b>23,760</b>	<b>21,962</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>2,081</b>	<b>77,126</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>3,298</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>2,921</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>8,888</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>439,677</b>	<b>470,114</b>	<b>432,296</b>	<b>11,723</b>	<b>37,822</b>	<b>1,391,632</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>2,430,727</b>	<b>2,436,110</b>	<b>2,010,465</b>	<b>60,079</b>	<b>206,715</b>	<b>7,144,096</b>

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 3 due to rounding. Data has been based on Dwelling Structure figures for 2006 reported in Section 3.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

## Economy and Employment Tables

### Indigenous Tables

Table C 11: Indigenous Employment by Age 2006 (Table 4.2)

Region	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Old Taroom LGA	4	3	0	0	0	0	7
Banana SLA	35	39	28	27	11	0	140
Dalby SLA	41	34	32	24	8	0	139
Tara SLA	9	0	7	3	3	0	22
Wambo SLA	13	3	19	3	5	0	43
Murilla SLA	5	11	10	7	3	0	36
Chinchilla SLA	7	7	20	6	4	0	44
Calliope – Pt A SLA	33	26	24	19	3	0	105
Calliope – Pt B SLA	11	5	10	0	0	3	29
Gladstone SLA	76	86	75	53	18	0	308
Miriam Vale SLA	0	8	5	3	0	0	16
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>458</b>
Bungil SLA	3	6	3	0	5	0	17
Bendemere SLA	0	3	4	6	0	0	13
Warroo SLA	3	0	9	10	9	0	31
Booringa SLA	6	4	13	5	3	0	31
Roma SLA	59	60	42	30	9	5	205
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>297</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,334</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,065</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2,465</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,643</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>862</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>10,073</b>	<b>9,639</b>	<b>9,385</b>	<b>6,356</b>	<b>2,315</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>38,083</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>31,966</b>	<b>30,226</b>	<b>30,046</b>	<b>21,440</b>	<b>7,862</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>122,751</b>

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 4 due to rounding.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

Table C 12: Indigenous Unemployment By Age 2006 (Table 4.3)

Region	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Old Taroomb LGA	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Banana SLA	3	4	3	0	3	0	13
Dalby SLA	17	3	12	11	0	0	43
Tara SLA	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Wambo SLA	7	0	0	4	0	0	11
Murilla SLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinchilla SLA	5	4	0	0	0	0	9
Calliope – Pt A SLA	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Calliope – Pt B SLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gladstone SLA	33	22	15	8	5	0	83
Miriam Vale SLA	3	3	3	0	0	0	9
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>99</b>
Bungil SLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bendemere SLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warroo SLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Booringa SLA	5	4	0	0	0	0	9
Roma SLA	6	7	4	3	0	0	20
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>273</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>215</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>414</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>370</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5,764</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>9,211</b>	<b>5,659</b>	<b>4,670</b>	<b>2,303</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>22,644</b>

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 3 due to rounding.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

**Table C 13: Indigenous Employment Tenure 2006 (Table 4.4)**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Full-Time</b>	<b>Part-Time</b>	<b>Total</b>
Old Taroomb LGA	4	3	7
Banana SLA	103	37	140
Dalby SLA	95	44	139
Tara SLA	17	5	22
Wambo SLA	33	10	43
Murilla SLA	23	13	36
Chinchilla SLA	24	20	44
Calliope – Pt A SLA	82	23	105
Calliope – Pt B SLA	15	14	29
Gladstone SLA	215	93	308
Miriam Vale SLA	12	4	16
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>458</b>
Bungil SLA	14	3	17
Bendemere SLA	9	4	13
Warroo SLA	14	17	31
Booringa SLA	21	10	31
Roma SLA	139	66	205
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>297</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>1,334</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>1,065</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>2,465</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>1,643</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>862</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>23,091</b>	<b>14,992</b>	<b>38,083</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>71,703</b>	<b>51,048</b>	<b>122,751</b>

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 3 due to rounding.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).



Table C 14: Indigenous Employment by Industry 2006 (Table 4.5)

Industry	Gladstone LGA	Roma LGA	Rockhampton LGA	Toowoomba LGA	Fitzroy SD	Darling Downs SD	South West SD	Queensland	Australia
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0	17	21	38	59	102	92	1,253	3,944
Mining	18	17	47	12	140	26	16	966	2,652
Manufacturing	101	33	127	169	262	242	89	3,216	9,856
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	4	0	20	0	24	3	10	193	730
Construction	68	20	123	102	236	156	49	3,110	8,918
Wholesale Trade	10	4	42	43	63	61	16	1,057	3,585
Retail Trade	62	34	116	142	248	228	90	3,978	13,358
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	24	25	101	47	172	71	46	1,968	5,971
Transport and Storage	25	10	54	47	107	78	30	1,473	4,573
Communication Services	3	3	11	9	16	17	16	378	1,373
Finance and Insurance	0	0	7	14	14	21	3	390	1,470
Property and Business Services	35	11	93	74	160	92	29	2,373	8,382
Government Administration and Defence	23	41	108	78	244	116	108	7,522	19,602
Education	35	32	150	96	215	143	71	2,954	10,714
Health and Community Services	30	40	213	163	379	236	145	5,154	19,042
Cultural and Recreational Services	7	0	26	0	33	12	10	666	2,677
Personal and Other Services	13	10	75	31	93	39	42	1,432	5,904
<b>Total</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>38,083</b>	<b>122,751</b>

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 3 due to rounding.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

Table C 15: Indigenous Post School Qualification 2006 (Table 4.6)

Region	Bachelor Degree or Higher	Diploma	Certificate
Old Taroom LGA	0	0	3
Banana SLA	6	9	29
Dalby SLA	6	7	48
Tara SLA	0	3	12
Wambo SLA	4	3	9
Murilla SLA	0	0	6
Chinchilla SLA	0	6	6
Calliope – Pt A SLA	3	7	43
Calliope – Pt B SLA	3	0	9
Gladstone SLA	21	15	99
Miriam Vale SLA	3	0	6
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>157</b>
Bungil SLA	0	0	6
Bendemere SLA	0	0	0
Warroo SLA	10	0	3
Booringa SLA	0	0	12
Roma SLA	9	3	50
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>432</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>309</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>733</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>471</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>2,792</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>10,956</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>10,505</b>	<b>8,741</b>	<b>37,589</b>

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 3 due to rounding.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

## General Tables

Table C 16: Employment by Age 2006 (Table 4.13)

Region	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Old Taroom LGA	144	203	319	323	229	118	1,336
Banana SLA	1,165	1,395	1,651	1,535	803	340	6,889
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	129	159	241	251	167	76	1,023
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>7,912</b>
Dalby SLA	878	887	972	967	553	127	4,384
Tara SLA	181	242	336	342	255	100	1,456
Wambo SLA	314	364	615	581	428	191	2,493
Murilla SLA	189	228	277	261	221	95	1,271
Chinchilla SLA	451	485	665	633	438	139	2,811
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	15	44	78	72	62	42	313
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>2,943</b>	<b>2,856</b>	<b>1,957</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>12,728</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	1,027	1,162	1,932	1,672	700	88	6,581
Calliope – Pt B SLA	143	184	321	322	213	60	1,243
Gladstone SLA	2,814	3,156	3,416	3,093	1,473	161	14,113
Miriam Vale SLA	177	308	483	549	323	65	1,905
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>6,152</b>	<b>5,636</b>	<b>2,709</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>23,842</b>
Bungil SLA	143	221	269	295	196	120	1,244
Bendemere SLA	47	72	117	91	91	52	470
Warroo SLA	56	106	139	137	105	37	580
Booringa SLA	117	131	185	199	138	54	824
Roma SLA	717	798	801	640	357	85	3,398
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>6,516</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>8,668</b>	<b>8,152</b>	<b>10,256</b>	<b>10,509</b>	<b>5,366</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>43,934</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>12,797</b>	<b>12,112</b>	<b>14,614</b>	<b>14,803</b>	<b>8,587</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>64,753</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>16,571</b>	<b>17,549</b>	<b>21,247</b>	<b>20,176</b>	<b>10,065</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>87,627</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>17,806</b>	<b>17,736</b>	<b>21,971</b>	<b>22,270</b>	<b>13,530</b>	<b>3,451</b>	<b>96,764</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>3,058</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>12,720</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>330,786</b>	<b>384,049</b>	<b>435,040</b>	<b>406,040</b>	<b>228,458</b>	<b>40,624</b>	<b>1,824,997</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>1,518,147</b>	<b>1,948,235</b>	<b>2,188,446</b>	<b>2,076,884</b>	<b>1,153,967</b>	<b>218,506</b>	<b>9,104,185</b>

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 3 due to rounding.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

Table C 17: Unemployed Persons by Age 2006 (Table 4.14)

Region	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Old Taroom LGA	6	12	0	0	3	0	21
Banana SLA	48	48	31	20	16	5	168
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	6	9	0	0	3	0	18
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>186</b>
Dalby SLA	91	42	40	31	29	0	233
Tara SLA	30	24	34	16	10	0	114
Wambo SLA	23	14	23	20	10	4	94
Murilla SLA	6	7	9	0	9	0	31
Chinchilla SLA	27	19	23	15	16	3	103
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>578</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	109	49	58	40	25	6	287
Calliope – Pt B SLA	20	10	13	17	7	0	67
Gladstone SLA	308	182	141	103	73	3	810
Miriam Vale SLA	24	31	41	49	39	0	184
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,348</b>
Bungil SLA	0	0	3	4	0	0	7
Bendemere SLA	12	5	0	0	0	0	17
Warroo SLA	0	0	0	3	6	0	9
Booringa SLA	3	8	10	8	3	0	32
Roma SLA	35	22	14	13	10	0	94
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>159</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2,439</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2,993</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4,126</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4,526</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>393</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>32,355</b>	<b>18,615</b>	<b>17,223</b>	<b>13,342</b>	<b>8,654</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>90,950</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>172,474</b>	<b>104,477</b>	<b>97,824</b>	<b>77,267</b>	<b>47,533</b>	<b>4,227</b>	<b>503,802</b>

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 3 due to rounding.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

Table C 18: Employment by Location 2006 by Place of Employment (Table 4.15)

Region	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Old Taroom LGA	127	187	290	300	218	101	1,223
Banana SLA	1,145	1,438	1,786	1,650	860	317	7,196
Division 1 of Taroom SLA <sup>(a)</sup>	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
Dalby SLA	1,052	980	1,148	1,134	652	137	5,103
Tara SLA	144	210	305	301	225	96	1,281
Wambo SLA	107	204	350	344	297	167	1,469
Murilla SLA	164	197	270	234	218	83	1,166
Chinchilla SLA	451	571	721	666	432	134	2,975
Division 2 of Taroom SLA <sup>(a)</sup>	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	478	713	982	765	315	29	3,282
Calliope – Pt B SLA	190	334	454	451	249	73	1,751
Gladstone SLA	2,900	3,072	3,770	3,500	1,639	169	15,050
Miriam Vale SLA	117	243	337	389	261	48	1,395
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>3,685</b>	<b>4,362</b>	<b>5,543</b>	<b>5,105</b>	<b>2,464</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>21,478</b>
Bungil SLA	73	178	174	199	166	101	891
Bendemere SLA	21	68	96	83	76	45	389
Warroo SLA	196	335	584	531	239	52	1,937
Booringa SLA	103	123	163	173	137	50	749
Roma SLA	726	791	851	688	367	86	3,509
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>7,475</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>7,723</b>	<b>7,103</b>	<b>8,999</b>	<b>9,294</b>	<b>4,777</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>38,750</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>11,621</b>	<b>11,103</b>	<b>13,729</b>	<b>13,942</b>	<b>7,973</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>59,997</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>15,185</b>	<b>16,352</b>	<b>19,900</b>	<b>19,076</b>	<b>9,575</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>81,930</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>16,321</b>	<b>16,392</b>	<b>20,677</b>	<b>20,946</b>	<b>12,621</b>	<b>3,092</b>	<b>90,049</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>2,937</b>	<b>2,668</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>12,152</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>306,149</b>	<b>364,647</b>	<b>416,338</b>	<b>391,652</b>	<b>220,933</b>	<b>37,900</b>	<b>1,737,619</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>1,398,836</b>	<b>1,850,613</b>	<b>2,095,247</b>	<b>1,999,920</b>	<b>1,113,952</b>	<b>204,016</b>	<b>8,662,584</b>

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 3 due to rounding.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

Table C 19: Employment Tenure 2006 (Table 4.17)

Region	Full Time	Part Time	Total
Old Taroom LGA	1,048	288	1,336
Banana SLA	5,252	1,637	6,889
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	791	232	1,023
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>6,043</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>7,912</b>
Dalby SLA	3,097	1,287	4,384
Tara SLA	1,063	393	1,456
Wambo SLA	1,854	639	2,493
Murilla SLA	924	347	1,271
Chinchilla SLA	1,995	816	2,811
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	258	55	313
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>9,191</b>	<b>3,537</b>	<b>12,728</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	4,840	1,741	6,581
Calliope – Pt B SLA	952	291	1,243
Gladstone SLA	10,390	3,723	14,113
Miriam Vale SLA	1,222	683	1,905
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>17,404</b>	<b>6,438</b>	<b>23,842</b>
Bungil SLA	983	261	1,244
Bendemere SLA	366	104	470
Warroo SLA	449	131	580
Booringa SLA	610	214	824
Roma SLA	2,485	913	3,398
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>4,893</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>6,516</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>30,612</b>	<b>13,322</b>	<b>43,934</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>44,764</b>	<b>19,989</b>	<b>64,753</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>63,567</b>	<b>24,060</b>	<b>87,627</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>67,195</b>	<b>29,569</b>	<b>96,764</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>9,525</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>12,720</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,259,278</b>	<b>565,719</b>	<b>1,824,997</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>6,232,390</b>	<b>2,871,795</b>	<b>9,104,185</b>

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 3 due to rounding.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

Table C 20: Employment by Industry 2006 (Table 4.18)

Industry	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Accomm. Cafes and Restaurants	Transport and Storage	Total
Old Taroom LGA	749	17	30	8	39	32	76	40	35	1,336
Banana SLA	1,244	1,133	557	268	405	223	750	302	215	6,889
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	790	10	10	0	20	10	20	0	30	1,023
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>2,034</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>7,912</b>
Dalby SLA	233	78	506	83	414	320	820	195	163	4,384
Tara SLA	654	19	25	7	81	52	125	54	52	1,456
Wambo SLA	1,035	50	197	17	152	89	237	70	91	2,493
Murilla SLA	444	14	87	6	75	39	126	53	45	1,271
Chinchilla SLA	574	40	175	43	387	93	429	149	101	2,811
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	155	4	8	3	10	9	21	12	8	313
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>3,095</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>12,728</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	70	132	1,692	104	888	175	859	239	350	6,581
Calliope – Pt B SLA	204	26	209	16	155	32	109	90	103	1,243
Gladstone SLA	64	198	2,904	343	1,685	449	2,142	627	1,123	14,113
Miriam Vale SLA	279	30	155	12	333	39	223	174	116	1,905
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>4,960</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>3,061</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>3,333</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>23,842</b>
Bungil SLA	525	44	97	12	55	55	109	27	49	1,244
Bendemere SLA	229	13	18	3	22	8	27	15	18	470
Warroo SLA	323	9	19	4	10	6	20	19	17	580
Booringa SLA	459	13	26	6	15	9	28	26	25	824
Roma SLA	124	156	259	57	234	165	597	200	184	3,398
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>6,516</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>4,021</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>3,832</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>6,922</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>43,934</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>4,812</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>7,765</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>4,876</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>10,010</b>	<b>2,391</b>	<b>2,589</b>	<b>64,753</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>4,898</b>	<b>6,041</b>	<b>9,987</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>8,275</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>12,506</b>	<b>4,427</b>	<b>4,913</b>	<b>87,627</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>12,131</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>10,551</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>7,262</b>	<b>4,261</b>	<b>14,820</b>	<b>3,837</b>	<b>3,984</b>	<b>96,764</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>12,720</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>64,388</b>	<b>31,405</b>	<b>192,193</b>	<b>15,397</b>	<b>168,165</b>	<b>83,619</b>	<b>276,346</b>	<b>98,810</b>	<b>91,698</b>	<b>1,824,997</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>293,010</b>	<b>109,371</b>	<b>1,025,093</b>	<b>72,921</b>	<b>724,018</b>	<b>445,853</b>	<b>1,335,288</b>	<b>445,260</b>	<b>414,198</b>	<b>9,104,185</b>

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 3 due to rounding.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

Table C 21: Employment by Industry 2006 (Continued from previous page)

Industry	Communication Services	Finance and Insurance	Property and Business Services	Gov't, Admin. and Defence	Education	Health and Community Services	Cultural and Rec.al Services	Personal and Other Services	Total
Old Taroom LGA	9	11	23	95	74	77	3	18	1,336
Banana SLA	48	90	415	241	406	441	15	136	6,889
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	10	0	20	31	41	31	0	0	1,023
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>7,912</b>
Dalby SLA	35	119	282	208	352	381	49	146	4,384
Tara SLA	12	6	24	97	131	85	3	29	1,456
Wambo SLA	14	20	69	91	146	169	13	33	2,493
Murilla SLA	17	14	33	77	94	114	9	24	1,271
Chinchilla SLA	26	45	133	92	199	245	20	60	2,811
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	2	3	5	26	19	21	1	6	313
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>12,728</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	29	100	606	205	455	449	65	163	6,581
Calliope – Pt B SLA	9	9	60	63	82	48	6	22	1,243
Gladstone SLA	68	189	1,323	406	1,017	969	147	459	14,113
Miriam Vale SLA	16	13	134	116	107	88	24	46	1,905
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>1,661</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>23,842</b>
Bungil SLA	6	13	34	37	70	95	3	13	1,244
Bendemere SLA	6	0	6	43	26	29	3	4	470
Warroo SLA	9	0	5	61	39	36	0	3	580
Booringa SLA	13	0	7	87	55	51	0	4	824
Roma SLA	42	66	180	300	249	431	43	111	3,398
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>6,516</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>3,088</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>4,431</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>43,934</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>1,989</b>	<b>4,325</b>	<b>4,143</b>	<b>6,243</b>	<b>8,060</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>2,112</b>	<b>64,753</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>6,337</b>	<b>3,904</b>	<b>7,371</b>	<b>7,888</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>2,851</b>	<b>87,627</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>2,473</b>	<b>5,735</b>	<b>5,598</b>	<b>8,666</b>	<b>10,846</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>2,862</b>	<b>96,764</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>12,720</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>22,329</b>	<b>53,289</b>	<b>186,848</b>	<b>102,256</b>	<b>138,869</b>	<b>195,464</b>	<b>37,550</b>	<b>66,371</b>	<b>1,824,997</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>135,588</b>	<b>356,143</b>	<b>1,003,100</b>	<b>506,897</b>	<b>696,193</b>	<b>1,002,538</b>	<b>206,171</b>	<b>332,543</b>	<b>9,104,185</b>

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 3 due to rounding.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).



Table C 22: Post School Qualifications 2006 (Table 4.21)

Region	Bachelor Degree or Higher	Diploma	Certificate
Old Taroom LGA	113	79	210
Banana SLA	780	424	1,868
Division 1 of Taroom SLA	79	47	183
<b>Banana Shire LGA</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>2,051</b>
Dalby SLA	511	325	1,311
Tara SLA	160	118	415
Wambo SLA	257	204	631
Murilla SLA	160	114	291
Chinchilla SLA	318	201	827
Division 2 of Taroom SLA	34	32	27
<b>Dalby LGA</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>3,502</b>
Calliope – Pt A SLA	898	504	2,531
Calliope – Pt B SLA	100	92	404
Gladstone SLA	2,000	984	5,054
Miriam Vale SLA	212	192	850
<b>Gladstone LGA</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>8,839</b>
Bungil SLA	133	91	228
Bendemere SLA	38	28	102
Warroo SLA	65	54	104
Booringa SLA	81	59	203
Roma SLA	470	240	868
<b>Roma LGA</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>1,505</b>
<b>Rockhampton LGA</b>	<b>7,678</b>	<b>3,617</b>	<b>13,721</b>
<b>Toowoomba LGA</b>	<b>13,258</b>	<b>7,032</b>	<b>19,162</b>
<b>Fitzroy SD</b>	<b>13,199</b>	<b>6,550</b>	<b>28,035</b>
<b>Darling Downs SD</b>	<b>17,348</b>	<b>9,677</b>	<b>28,174</b>
<b>South West SD</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>2,916</b>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>405,904</b>	<b>204,039</b>	<b>554,243</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>2,482,311</b>	<b>1,130,464</b>	<b>2,662,780</b>

Note: Figures presented in this table may not equate to the percentage distributions presented in the section 3 due to rounding.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007a).

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