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Regional Statistics Queensland

2004



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2004

Maelisa McNeil
Regional Director, Queensland

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PREFACE

Regional Statistics, Queensland is a statistical summary of key social and economic information about regional Queensland.

The 2004 issue of *Regional Statistics, Queensland* for the first time includes a section which presents data by Remoteness Areas. This includes data on selected population characteristics, attendance at educational institutions and weekly family income.

The other themed chapters are Population and people, Environment, Economy and Industry, and the State Supplementary Survey — Bicycle Usage and Household Telephone Connections. These chapters provide time series data at either the statistical division or administrative region levels across the state.

The 2004 issue of *Regional Statistics, Queensland* also includes data maps that enhance the analysis in the themed chapters.

Regional Statistics, Queensland also provides data for Queensland, statistical divisions (SDs), local government areas (LGAs), statistical districts (S Dists), statistical regions and administrative regions. The LGA is the smallest spatial unit of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) shown in this publication.

The data are derived from a number of statistical sources, including both the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and non-ABS sources. Hence, time periods, definitions, scope, coverage and methodologies may differ between individual statistical series and this should be taken into account when analysing the data. More detailed information can be obtained from the relevant source publications listed in the bibliography.

Statistics shown in this publication are for 2003 or the latest available if 2003 data are not available. Clients can access later ABS statistics and publications from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. I extend my thanks and appreciation to them and look forward to continuing our productive working relationships.

Maelisa McNeil
Regional Director, Queensland
October 2004

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS

ABR	Australian Business Register
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AC	Aboriginal council
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
BSD	Brisbane Statistical Division
C	city
ERP	estimated resident population
FaCS	Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services
GST	Goods and Services Tax
ha	hectare
IC	Island council
ISP	Internet Service Provider
km	kilometre
LGA	local government area
MB	megabyte
MSR	major statistical region
n.f.d.	not further defined
OESR	Office of Economic and Statistical Research
PD	Police District
POP	point of presence
PR	Police Region
REIQ	Real Estate Institute of Queensland
S	shire
SD	statistical division
S Dist	statistical district
sq km	square kilometre
T	town
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
TNTS	The New Tax System

SYMBOLS

na	not available
np	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
\$m	million dollars
p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision
'000	thousand
*	Estimate has an estimated relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution as it is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.
. .	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

To gain an understanding of the methods and definitions applicable to the data items, reading the Explanatory Notes at the end of this publication is recommended. More detailed information can be obtained from the relevant source publications which are listed in the Bibliography.

INTRODUCTION

Regional Statistics, Queensland, 2004, is a compilation of selected statistics that demonstrates Queensland's regional diversity through statistical analysis, tables and graphs. It presents selected economic, social and environmental statistics from both the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and non-ABS sources to highlight aspects of life in Queensland.

In compiling *Regional Statistics, Queensland, 2004*, data from a variety of ABS collections have been used. These include the population census and household surveys, labour force, health and vitals, building and construction, tourist accommodation, motor vehicle census and internet activity survey.

Non-ABS data have been provided by Australian and state government departments and agencies as well as the private sector. The Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) and the Australian Taxation Office have provided data. Queensland Health, Queensland Police Service, Department of Main Roads, Queensland Transport and Department of Education and the Arts have provided data through the agency of the Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR). The Real Estate Institute of Queensland (REIQ) provided data on property sales and the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI) supplied data for new motor vehicle sales.

The ABS has taken every care in compiling the non-ABS data into statistical divisions (SDs), local government areas (LGAs) and statistical districts (S Dists) as designated in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). Any questions regarding non-ABS data should be addressed to the department or agency of origin. Further details can be found in the Bibliography.

PUBLICATION STRUCTURE

Information in *Regional Statistics, Queensland, 2004* is divided into two main parts:

- Four chapters provide analysis of social, economic and environmental statistics at the regional level
- Three chapters contain tables with data for the state and its SDs, LGAs and S Dists.

CHAPTERS

Chapter 1 presents population characteristics of the state. This chapter primarily presents data at the SD level. A new geographic classification of remoteness is used to present a range of data, while law and order is presented for police regions. The topics include:

- population growth
- births and fertility rates
- deaths and the death rate
- causes of death
- remoteness
- health
- law and order.

CHAPTERS *continued*

Chapter 2 covers people's views and practices on environmental issues in Queensland. This chapter discusses:

- waste management
- motor vehicle ownership
- use of transport.

Chapter 3 covers the economy and industry, including::

- labour force status and employment by industry
- regional small business
- construction and housing
- communication
- tourism
- transport.

Chapter 4 reports the results of the most recent state supplementary survey. This survey forms a supplement to the Australia-wide Monthly Population Survey. The topics for the 2003 survey were:

- bicycle usage
- household telephone connections.

TABLES

Tables of data in Chapters 5, 6 and 7 provide a comparison of a range of topics across the statistical areas for the state: 11 SDs, 157 LGAs and 10 S Dists.

Each set of tables is preceded by a map showing the boundaries of the SDs and LGAs. Accompanying text provides a regional summary. Wherever possible, data are for 2003 or the latest available if 2003 data are not available.

When analysing the data, care needs to be taken as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage may differ between collections. Main data concepts and definitions are included in the Explanatory Notes and Glossary at the back of the publication.

DATA AVAILABILITY

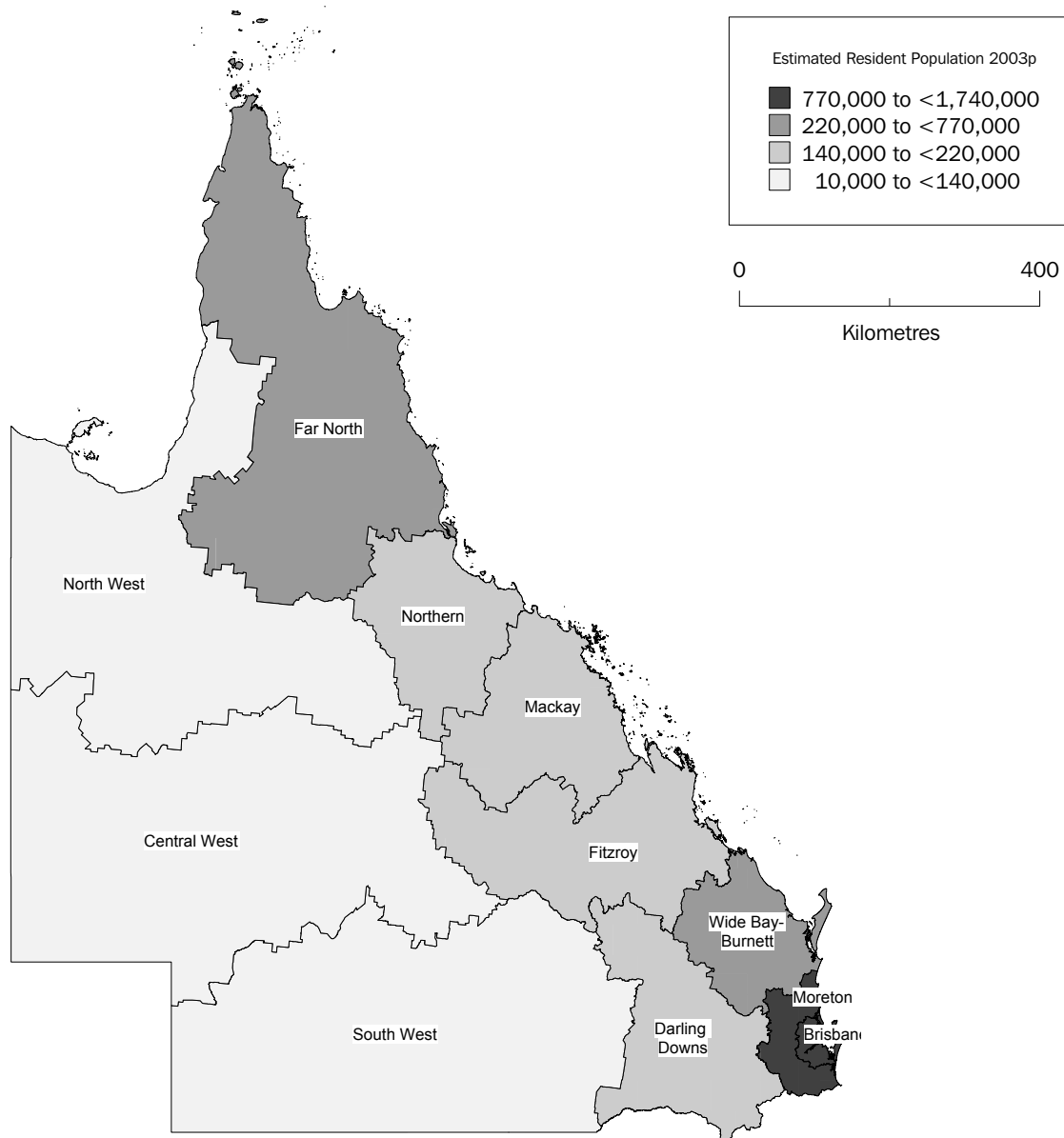
From 1 July 2002, 32 Aboriginal and Island councils were included in the ASGC as LGAs. Not all data are available for these areas. Where data for Indigenous councils are not separately available, the data are included in the LGAs that the Indigenous councils were part of prior to 1 July 2002. Where available, data have been included in the relevant SD and state totals.

DATA AVAILABILITY <i>continued</i>	Results from statistical surveys and administrative data are not always easily structured into ABS small area statistical geography. The focus of this publication is on Queensland regions and data have been included at a range of regions including SD, LGA, S Dist, statistical region, tourism region, police region and remoteness area. Care should be taken when comparing data across topics as the regions may not be comparable. For example, statistical regions do not equate to statistical divisions.
FURTHER INFORMATION	Explanatory notes and a glossary of terms provide further information on the data contained in the text and tables. The user is recommended to refer to these and source publications for a fuller explanation of the data.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	A bibliography has been included to give the user the sources of data used. Details of how to obtain these and other statistics from the ABS are provided on the back page of this publication.

CHAPTER 1

POPULATION AND PEOPLE

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 2003



Source: ABS data available on request, *Population by Age and Sex, Australia* (cat. no. 3235.3.55.001)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction Population characteristics include measures of the size, growth, composition and distribution of the population as well as the components that shape population change. Although population statistics are not in themselves indicators of well-being, they underpin the discussion of a wide range of issues relating to the population, including immigration, multiculturalism, ageing and population sustainability.

The changing size and distribution of Queensland's population has implications for service provision and delivery in areas such as health, education, housing and the labour market.

At the state level, population is a major determinant for Queensland's share of income tax revenue from the Australian Government. The Commonwealth Grants Commission also uses population data to determine the state's share of monies raised through the Goods and Services Tax and also monies paid for health care grants. For more information, refer to the bibliography.

Items discussed in this article include the estimated resident population and related components of population change (births, deaths and causes of death).

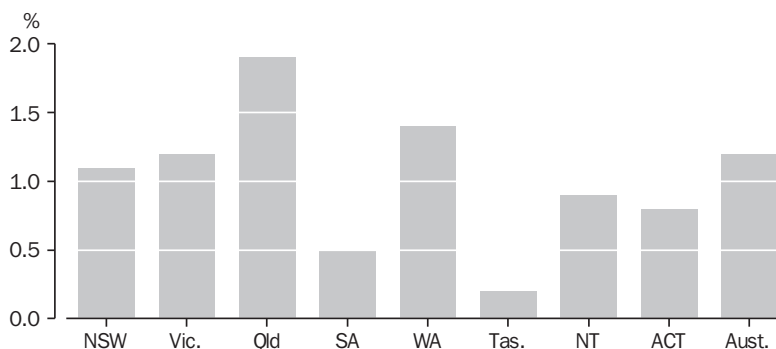
Estimated resident population

The estimated resident population (ERP) of Queensland at 30 June 2003 was 3,796,244, which was 19.1% of the 19,880,599 persons in Australia.

During 2002–03, Queensland's ERP increased by 85,272 persons, an annual growth rate of 2.3%. This rate was well above that experienced by all other states and territories and almost twice the Australian rate of 1.2%.

Over the period 1998 to 2003, annual population growth rate for Queensland averaged 1.9%, exceeding the growth rate of all other states and territories.

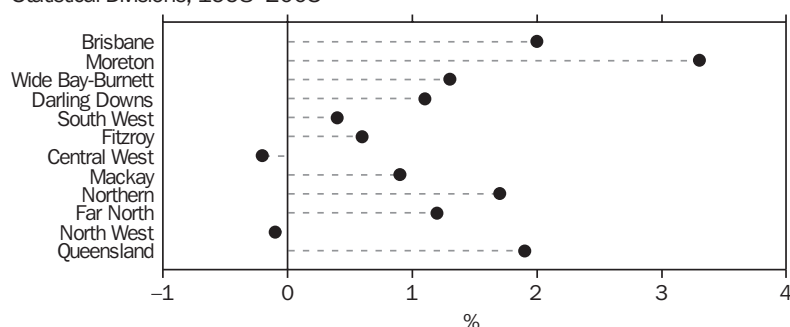
1.1 AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE—1998–2003



Source: ABS data available on request, *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand* (cat. no. 3218.0).

Over the period 1998–2003, the Brisbane and Moreton SDs have been the major drivers of Queensland's population growth. Both SDs exceeded the population growth for Queensland as a whole. This reflects the major coastal corridor of growth from the Gold Coast to Brisbane and further north to the Sunshine Coast.

1.2 AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE, Statistical Divisions, 1998–2003



Source: ABS data available on request,
Population by Age and Sex, Australia (cat.no.3235.3.55.001)

The Brisbane SD (1,732,978 persons) accounted for 45.6% of the total Queensland estimated resident population in June 2003. This was lower than the national average of people who resided in capital city SDs (63.8%). Brisbane SD was the fastest growing capital city SD in Australia in 2002–03, increasing by 2.5%, greater than the annual average population growth rate of 2.0% recorded since June 1998.

At 30 June 2003, Moreton SD contained 774,553 persons, representing 20.4% of the state's population. Since 30 June 2002, the population of Moreton SD increased by 3.5%, continuing to record the highest growth rates in Queensland, with an annual average increase of 3.3% since June 1998.

The two most populous local government areas (LGAs) in Queensland, the cities of Brisbane and Gold Coast, are within the Brisbane and Moreton SDs. Between 1998 and 2003, Brisbane increased by 87,708 persons (at an average rate of 2.0% per year) while the Gold Coast population grew by 74,042 people (3.6% per year). Over the year to June 2003, the populations of the cities of Brisbane and the Gold Coast expanded respectively by 20,675 persons (2.3%) and 16,035 persons (3.7%).

Within the Brisbane and Moreton SDs, there are a further six LGAs with populations greater than 120,000 people as at June 2003. Population growth was greater in the shires of Pine Rivers (4.9%), Maroochy (3.7%), Redland (3.5%) and Caboolture (3.3%) than the cities of Logan (1.6%) and Ipswich (2.0%) between June 2002 and 2003.

Of the SDs outside the south-east corner, Northern SD and Wide Bay-Burnett SD registered the largest growth, while Central West and North West SDs recorded negative growth during the period.

Population increases in the SDs of Wide Bay-Burnett (1.9%), Far North (1.6%), Mackay (1.3%) and Fitzroy (0.9%) over the year to June 2003 were greater than the corresponding annual average growth rates since June 1998.

Estimated resident population *continued*

Over the year to June 2003, the SDs of Northern, Darling Downs, South West, Central West and North West recorded growth rates below their annual average growth rate from June 1998. South West SD recorded a zero growth rate for 2002–03, while Central West SD (–1.6%) and North West SD (–0.3%) both recorded negative growth.

A number of LGAs across Queensland contributed to significant regional growth between June 1998 and June 2003. In coastal regions, the LGAs experiencing population increases included the cities of Townsville (8,266 persons), Thuringowa (8,118 persons), Cairns (7,344 persons), Hervey Bay (5,862 persons) and Mackay (5,290 persons). The largest growth west of the Great Dividing Range occurred in Toowoomba City with an increase of 5,113 persons.

LGAs showing the largest population declines between June 1998 and June 2003 included Mount Isa City (1,093 persons) in North West SD and the shires of Duaringa (861 persons) in Fitzroy SD and Hinchinbrook (671 persons) in Northern SD.

The five fastest declining LGA populations in Australia for 2002–03 included the Queensland shires of Blackall (–4.3%) and Millmerran (–3.6%).

1.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), Statistical Divisions — 30 June

<i>Statistical Divisions</i>	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 _r	2003 _p
Brisbane	1 567 996	1 592 280	1 619 280	1 650 422	1 690 541	1 732 978
Moreton	659 809	680 125	701 996	724 184	748 604	774 553
Wide Bay-Burnett	229 488	231 394	233 314	236 492	239 992	244 537
Darling Downs	202 927	204 802	207 389	210 351	213 161	215 587
South West	26 420	26 506	26 697	27 002	27 015	27 002
Fitzroy	179 752	180 207	180 392	181 747	183 521	185 120
Central West	12 503	12 491	12 483	12 497	12 564	12 363
Mackay	135 049	135 580	136 337	137 539	139 790	141 548
Northern	181 646	184 165	187 336	190 266	194 162	197 363
Far North	218 037	219 914	222 235	224 163	227 537	231 219
North West	34 098	33 957	34 078	34 283	34 085	33 974
Queensland	3 447 725	3 501 421	3 561 537	3 628 946	3 710 972	3 796 244

(a) Using the 2003 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification.

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand* (cat. no. 3218.0) and *Population by Age and Sex, Australia* (cat. no. 3235.3.55.001)

Births Births are a major component of population change. Rural and urban Queensland have quite different birth and fertility characteristics. In Queensland, there were 47,771 births registered during the year ended December 2002. Most births occurred in the more urbanised south-east section of the state, with 46.7% of total births registered in Brisbane SD and 17.4% in Moreton SD.

Births continued Over the period 1998 to 2002, the annual number of births registered in Queensland increased by 725 (1.5%). This increase was not uniform throughout the state. Births in the Brisbane and Moreton SDs increased by 6.3% and 6.4% respectively. In contrast, the annual number of births declined in all other regions of Queensland, with noticeable decreases in the North West (14.7%), South West (13.7%), Wide Bay-Burnett (9.5%) and Fitzroy (8.9%) SDs.

1.4 BIRTHS BY USUAL RESIDENCE(a)(b), Statistical Divisions

<i>Statistical Divisions</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>
Brisbane	20 995	21 139	21 558	22 037	22 321
Moreton	7 824	7 853	7 951	8 104	8 324
Wide Bay-Burnett	2 995	2 718	2 821	2 723	2 710
Darling Downs	2 878	2 875	2 955	2 851	2 788
South West	475	470	435	446	410
Fitzroy	2 763	2 653	2 615	2 600	2 518
Central West	196	185	190	188	182
Mackay(c)	2 018	2 002	1 942	1 879	1 919
Northern(c)	2 754	2 600	2 669	2 768	2 734
Far North	3 367	3 189	3 290	3 296	3 154
North West	687	708	735	674	586
Queensland(d)	47 046	46 503	47 278	47 678	47 771

(a) Using the 2001 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification.

(b) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(c) For comparison, the numbers of births for 1998 to 2001 were adjusted to account for the transfer of Bowen Shire from Northern SD to Mackay SD.

(d) The Queensland total includes undefined, overseas or no fixed abode.

Source: *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0).

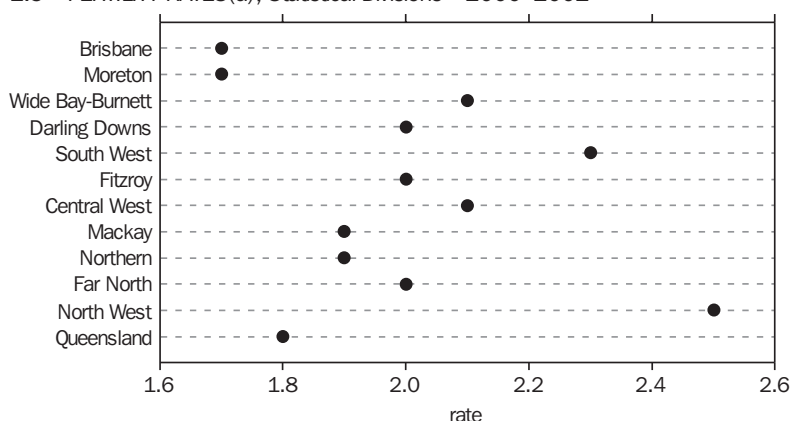
The fertility rate represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific rates at each stage of her reproductive life. Refer to the Glossary for definitions of age-specific fertility and total fertility rates.

Trends in fertility rates may differ from changes in births, which may be due to the size and composition of the population in specific regions. A remote region with a relatively smaller population may have a higher fertility rate, while an area with a large and more diverse population may have a lower fertility rate. The average total fertility rate for Queensland over the 3 years 2000 to 2002 was 1.8 babies per woman. The highest fertility rates in the state occurred in the lower populated rural areas of North West (2.5) and South West (2.3) SDs, which experienced the largest decrease in numbers of births. Brisbane and Moreton SDs had the lowest fertility rates at 1.7 each over the same period.

Births *continued*

The total fertility rate in 2002 varied substantially across the states and territories, from 1.6 babies per woman in the Australian Capital Territory to 2.3 in the Northern Territory. Queensland, along with New South Wales, Tasmania and the Northern Territory recorded a rate higher than or equal to the national level of 1.8, while all other states and territories recorded rates less than the national level. Over the past 20 years the total fertility rate for each state and territory has generally trended downwards.

1.5 FERTILITY RATES(a), Statistical Divisions—2000–2002



(a) Average total fertility rate for 2000, 2001 and 2002.

Source: *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0).

Deaths

Another major factor in population change is deaths. In 2002, there were 23,968 deaths in Queensland. The majority of deaths were recorded in the south-east corner of Queensland with 42.4% of deaths registered in the Brisbane SD and 21.4% in the Moreton SD. In comparison, the estimated resident population of the Brisbane and Moreton SDs were 45.6% and 20.4% respectively.

Between 1998 and 2002, the annual number of deaths in Queensland increased by 1,647 persons (7.4%), which is over twice the increase in the number of births recorded in the same period. The increase in the number of deaths may reflect the increasing size and ageing of the population. In comparison, Queensland's 7.4% increase in deaths is higher than the Australian average (5.1%) and those for all states and territories, except for Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory.

Except for declines in Central West (16.8%) and in Fitzroy (2.4%) SDs, the number of deaths increased in all other areas from 1998 to 2002. The Wide Bay–Burnett SD (18.7%) and the Moreton SD (12.4%) recorded the largest increases in deaths from 1998 and 2002, accounting for 54.5% of the total change in Queensland deaths. This coincided with Wide Bay–Burnett (15.8%) and Moreton (14.4%) SDs recording the highest percentages of persons aged 65 years and over in Queensland at 30 June 2002.

1.6 DEATHS BY USUAL RESIDENCE(a)(b), Statistical Divisions

<i>Statistical Divisions</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>
Brisbane	9 748	9 930	9 629	9 821	10 162
Moreton	4 566	4 671	4 787	4 753	5 133
Wide Bay-Burnett	1 766	1 845	1 735	1 889	2 096
Darling Downs	1 487	1 556	1 523	1 549	1 610
South West	195	194	185	181	200
Fitzroy	1 080	1 092	1 066	1 050	1 054
Central West	107	83	95	83	89
Mackay(c)	748	722	747	775	781
Northern(c)	1 103	1 161	1 136	1 087	1 199
Far North	1 222	1 290	1 227	1 347	1 329
North West	180	193	172	196	194
Queensland(d)	22 321	22 849	22 425	22 856	23 968

(a) Using the 2001 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification.

(b) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(c) For comparison, the numbers of deaths for 1998 to 2001 were adjusted to account for the transfer of Bowen Shire from Northern SD to Mackay SD.

(d) The Queensland total includes undefined, overseas or no fixed abode.

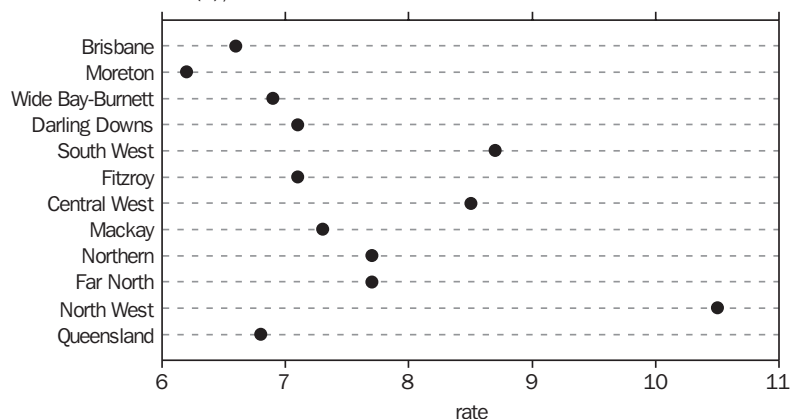
Source: *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0).

Over the period 2000–2002, Queensland recorded an indirect standardised death rate (ISDR) of 6.8 deaths per 1,000 population. Unless otherwise specified, future references to death rates relate to ISDR (refer to Glossary).

The death rate was higher in the remote and less populated areas of the North West (10.5 per 1,000), South West (8.7) and Central West (8.5) SDs. The more remote and rural populations tend to have higher mortality rates and consequently lower life expectancy (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 1998) than populations living in either a capital city or urbanised area. Where there is a higher proportion of Indigenous people living in these rural and remote areas, there is an additional impact upon mortality rates (AIHW, 1998).

Moreton SD recorded the lowest regional death rate of 6.2, followed by Brisbane and Wide Bay-Burnett SDs with rates of 6.6 and 6.9 respectively. Standardised death rates were revised using the 2001 standard population and should not be compared to those published for the period 1999 to 2001. For more details, refer to the Glossary.

1.7 DEATH RATES(a), Statistical Divisions—2000–2002



(a) Per 1,000 population. Average indirect standardised death rate 2000–2002.

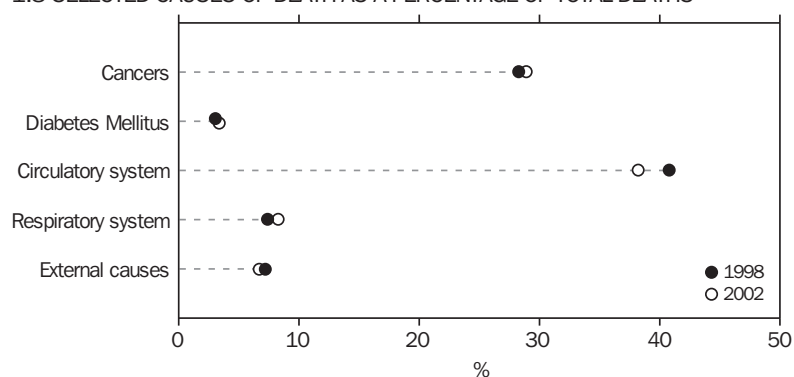
Source: *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0).

Causes of death

The following causes of death data were coded using the tenth revision of the International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10), see Glossary for more details. The five leading causes of death are detailed below; and all other causes of deaths are included in total deaths.

In 2002, diseases of the circulatory system, which includes heart attacks (myocardial infarctions) and strokes (cerebrovascular diseases), were the leading causes of death, responsible for 9,162 deaths, or 38.2% of the state total. These were followed by cancers (neoplasms), including malignant neoplasms, responsible for 6,915 deaths (28.9% of total deaths). Diseases of the respiratory system were the third major contributor, accounting for 1,988 deaths (8.3% of the state total).

1.8 SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS



Source: ABS data available on request, *Causes of Death Collection*.

For the period 1998–2002, total deaths increased in all but two SDs. Total deaths in Central West SD decreased by 16.8% and in Fitzroy SD by 2.4%.

Causes of death *continued*

The changes in deaths were not reflected consistently across SDs. Moreton, Wide Bay–Burnett, Darling Downs, Mackay and Northern SDs experienced increases in all five leading causes of death, while the remaining SDs experienced a decrease in one or more of these leading causes.

In Brisbane SD from 1998 to 2002, a 27.5% increase in deaths from respiratory diseases and an 8.1% increase in neoplasms more than offset falls in deaths caused by diseases of the circulatory system (–4.7%) and external causes (–11.0%).

1.9 CAUSES OF DEATH BY USUAL RESIDENCE(a)(b), Statistical Divisions

<i>Statistical Divisions</i>	<i>Chapter II Neoplasms (C00-D48)</i>	<i>Chapter IV Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)</i>	<i>Chapter IX Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)</i>	<i>Chapter X Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)</i>	<i>Chapter XX External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)</i>	<i>Total deaths</i>
Brisbane						
1998	2 705	288	4 086	724	657	9 748
2001	2 828	267	3 969	825	609	9 821
2002	2 925	318	3 895	923	585	10 162
Moreton						
1998	1 396	103	1 887	313	291	4 566
2001	1 409	135	1 885	332	316	4 753
2002	1 562	125	2 032	359	322	5 133
Wide Bay-Burnett						
1998	508	69	715	124	131	1 766
2001	560	69	729	150	131	1 889
2002	639	88	784	168	134	2 096
Darling Downs						
1998	401	39	651	118	90	1 487
2001	416	69	626	113	108	1 549
2002	421	64	682	129	91	1 610
South West						
1998	51	9	72	16	17	195
2001	50	4	61	16	17	181
2002	46	6	90	18	12	200
Fitzroy						
1998	319	41	461	64	67	1 080
2001	326	38	373	70	100	1 050
2002	291	36	388	89	88	1 054
Central West						
1998	22	—	47	14	10	107
2001	24	5	27	10	6	83
2002	23	6	26	11	5	89
Mackay(c)						
1998	210	28	272	52	72	748
2001	241	29	297	58	59	775
2002	225	33	271	71	69	781
Northern(c)						
1998	308	46	407	95	81	1 103
2001	302	32	412	86	75	1 087
2002	351	54	436	103	82	1 199
Far North						
1998	347	61	422	99	116	1 222
2001	390	64	450	113	144	1 347
2002	388	62	451	98	143	1 329
North West						
1998	39	11	42	20	36	180
2001	43	10	51	24	31	196
2002	35	13	61	17	32	194
Queensland(d)						
1998	6 317	699	9 107	1 643	1 603	22 321
2001	6 599	725	8 919	1 803	1 646	22 856
2002	6 915	807	9 162	1 988	1 613	23 968

(a) Using the 2001 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification.

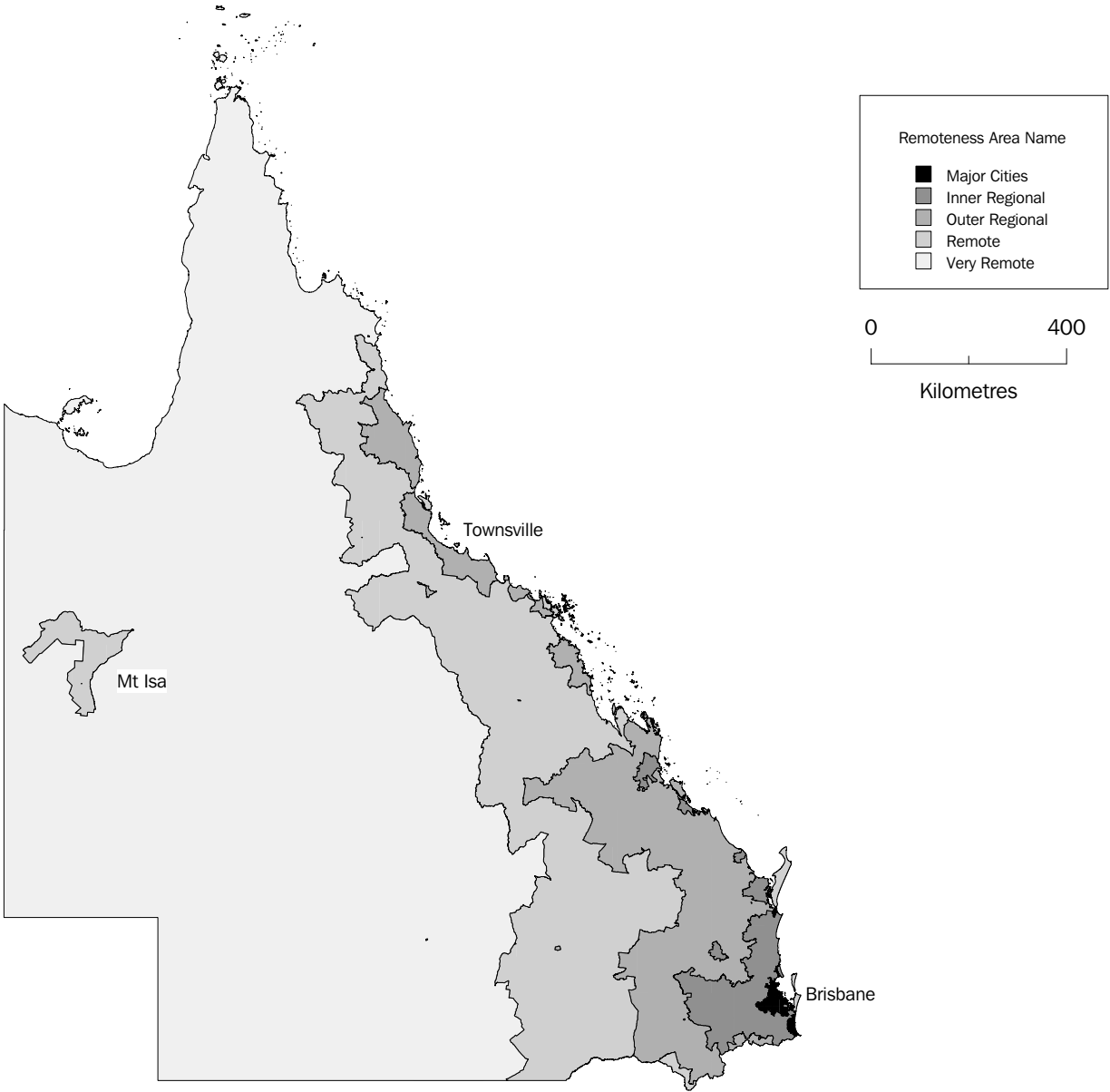
(b) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(c) For comparison, the numbers of deaths for 1998 to 2001 were adjusted to account for the transfer of Bowen Shire from Northern SD to Mackay SD.

(d) The Queensland total includes undefined, overseas or no fixed abode.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0).

QUEENSLAND, REMOTENESS AREAS



Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing, 2001

REMOTENESS —
SELECTED DATA

Introduction The Census of Population and Housing takes a ‘snapshot’ of the Australian population every 5 years, collecting information on the social, economic and housing characteristics of Australian society. It is also a prime source of small area data over time. All references to data for the 2001 census refer to 7 August 2001.

Introduction *continued*

Australia's population lives across a wide range of places from large coastal cities to isolated outback locations. The level of remoteness experienced by people is determined, to a degree, by their geographic location. However, the availability of services such as health and education, opportunities for employment and social interaction can also influence experiences of remoteness. The distance a person must travel to access a full range of services and opportunities can therefore be used as an indication of remoteness. In addition, an individual's and family's access to services and opportunities can be affected by their cultural background, stage of life and other characteristics.

This article uses a new ABS geographic classification of remoteness to explore some of the characteristics of people across various regions of Queensland. These topics were selected to complement other regional information presented elsewhere in this publication. Issues discussed include measuring remoteness, population characteristics, attendance at educational institutions and weekly family income. The classification summarises the remoteness of an area based on the road distance to different sized urban centres, where the population size of an urban centre is considered to govern the range and type of services available.

Measuring remoteness

The remoteness structure geographically classifies Australia into six areas according to their relative remoteness. Not all remoteness areas are represented in each state or territory. The six remoteness areas are: Major Cities of Australia; Inner Regional Australia; Outer Regional Australia; Remote Australia; Very Remote Australia and Migratory. The remoteness area names used in this article are abbreviated versions of these official names with 'Australia' omitted and refer to areas of Queensland.

In Queensland, the geographic areas, population and population density for each of the remoteness categories are shown as follows:

1.10 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, Remoteness Areas — 2001

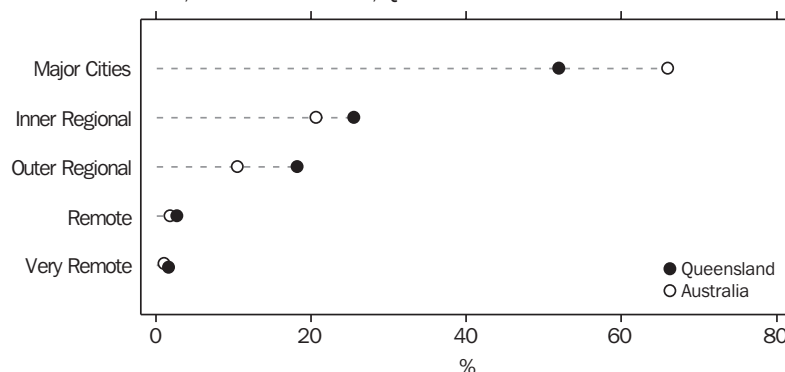
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major Cities</i>	<i>Inner Regional</i>	<i>Outer Regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very Remote</i>
Area	sq km	2 734.6	34 893.7	153 384.7	304 743.1	1 238 433.5
Population	persons	1 896 897	930 646	666 655	99 481	59 571
Population density	persons per sq km	693.7	26.7	4.4	0.3	0.1

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

Population characteristics

The distribution of the state population by remoteness category differed from the Australian pattern. At the time of the 2001 Census, there were 3.65 million persons in Queensland. Of these people, 51.9% were located in Major Cities, a much lower figure than the 65.9% of Australians in Major Cities. In contrast, the 25.5% of Queenslanders in Inner Regional areas and the 18.2% within Outer Regional areas were significantly higher than the corresponding Australian levels of 20.6% and 10.5%. For Queensland, the populations in Remote (2.7%) and Very Remote (1.6%) regions were marginally greater than the national figures of 1.8% and 1.1% respectively.

1.11 POPULATION, Remoteness Areas, Queensland and Australia – 2001



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

For Inner Regional areas, 30.0% of persons were aged 65 years and over, compared with 25.5% of the regional population. In all other Queensland areas, particularly Major Cities, the proportion of those aged 65 years and over was lower than the respective figures for all persons.

At the time of the Census, there were 934,000 families recorded in Queensland. Major Cities were home to 52.4% of all families. Regional Queensland was home to 44.0% of total families with 26.5% of the total residing in Inner Regional and 17.5% in Outer Regional. Remote Queensland was home to 2.3% of all Queensland families while 1.2% resided in Very Remote Queensland.

In the 2001 Census, there were 112,772 Indigenous people in Queensland. Their distribution by remoteness indicator was substantially different from the total population. The region with the largest Indigenous component was Outer Regional areas (33.2%). In contrast, Indigenous persons in Major Cities (25.2%) represented less than half the level for the total regional population (51.9%). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders have higher proportions in Remote (8.8%) and Very Remote (14.6%) regions, than the respective 2.7% and 1.6% of state population in those areas.

1.12 SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, Remoteness Areas — 2001

	Major Cities	Inner Regional	Outer Regional	Remote	Very Remote	Queensland(a)
	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
Aged 15 years and over(b)	1 513 317	725 816	520 143	77 139	45 944	2 884 181
Aged 65 years and over(b)	226 828	134 765	74 677	9 042	5 266	450 900
Aboriginal	24 236	18 126	26 735	9 202	9 012	87 322
Torres Strait Islander	2 497	1 223	6 526	255	5 906	16 415
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander(c)	1 690	1 204	4 118	466	1 556	9 035
Total Indigenous persons	28 423	20 553	37 379	9 923	16 474	112 772
Born in Australia	1 362 127	760 854	530 095	81 377	50 955	2 786 359
Born overseas(d)	411 444	114 822	77 762	8 367	3 520	616 168
Speaks English only	1 602 311	856 880	579 835	87 291	45 937	3 173 390
Speaks other language(e)	183 619	25 363	33 153	3 201	8 289	253 691
Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over	15 372	10 256	19 702	5 530	9 474	60 353
Australian citizen	1 625 192	839 944	585 925	87 332	53 507	3 193 018
Australian citizen aged 18 years and over	1 219 587	612 551	427 979	64 216	39 178	2 364 598
Enumerated in private dwellings(b)	1 840 354	900 102	629 477	89 358	52 061	3 511 352
Enumerated elsewhere(b)(f)	56 543	30 544	37 178	10 123	7 510	143 787
Overseas visitors	32 521	10 774	21 653	2 809	1 239	69 500
Total persons(b)	1 896 897	930 646	666 655	99 481	59 571	3 655 139

(a) Including migratory persons.

(b) Including overseas visitors.

(c) Applicable to persons who are both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.

(d) Including 'Inadequately described', 'At sea' and 'Not elsewhere classified'.

(e) Including 'Non-verbal so described'.

(f) Including 'Non-private dwellings' and 'Migratory and Off-shore'.

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

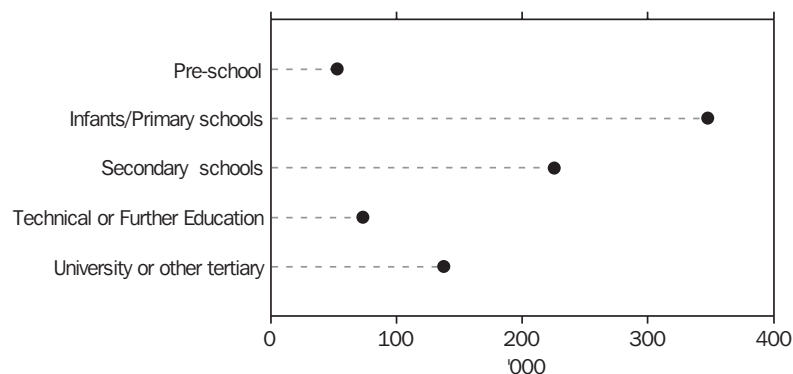
Educational institution attendance Education helps to develop an individual's ability to realise their full potential. At the broad level, education also provides an indication of a population's level and range of proficiencies to produce goods and services, and to be innovative and responsive to change.

Of the 3.65 million persons counted in Queensland during the 2001 Census, 70.2% were not attending any educational institution. The 347,676 (9.5%) students attending infants/primary schools were the largest population group in education, followed by 225,258 (6.2%) attending a secondary school and 137,486 (3.8%) university or other tertiary students.

There were 52,946 children attending preschools, representing 1.5% of Queensland's population. All remoteness regions were within 0.1 percentage point of this figure, except for the Very Remote area with 1.7% of regional population.

Remoteness areas were generally consistent with between 9.8% and 10.2% of persons in each region attending infants/primary schools, except for a lower figure of 9.0% of persons in Major Cities.

1.13 ATTENDANCE AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—2001



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2001.

Inner Regional areas recorded the highest levels of secondary school students with 6.8% of the regional population, closely followed by Major Cities and Outer Regional areas with 6.1% and 6.0% of persons, respectively. Attendance at secondary schools was much lower in Remote and Very Remote regions where students represented 4.6% and 3.2% of their populations respectively. School attendance is compulsory in Queensland between the ages of 6 years and 15 years, although students may attend school up to 17 years.

The number of students attending institutes of Technical and Further Education (TAFE) declined from 2.2% of persons in Major Cities through to 1.4% in Remote and Very Remote areas. There are 15 TAFE Institutes, with multiple campus sites, in Queensland. These TAFEs are located predominantly in urban centres.

Of the population in Major Cities, there were 5.0% who attended a university or other tertiary institution. The proportion of tertiary students in the population for Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas was about half that for Major Cities (5.0%), while students in Remote and Very Remote areas were slightly over one-fifth the level of Major Cities. The geographic distribution of universities in Queensland is more highly urbanised than institutes of TAFE.

1.14 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDANCE, Remoteness Areas — 2001

	<i>Major Cities</i>	<i>Inner Regional</i>	<i>Outer Regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very Remote</i>	<i>Migratory</i>	<i>Queensland</i>
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Preschool	27 364	13 754	9 430	1 408	986	6	52 946
Infants/primary							
Government	122 600	73 693	49 632	7 958	5 140	—	259 023
Catholic	29 473	11 364	12 466	1 582	605	3	55 493
Other non-government	19 121	9 803	3 824	304	107	—	33 160
<i>Total</i>	<i>171 194</i>	<i>94 860</i>	<i>65 922</i>	<i>9 844</i>	<i>5 852</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>347 676</i>
Secondary							
Government	65 067	42 246	28 795	3 950	1 703	5	141 768
Catholic	23 565	10 435	7 918	505	65	—	42 489
Other non-government	26 355	10 857	3 537	112	139	—	41 001
<i>Total</i>	<i>114 987</i>	<i>63 538</i>	<i>40 250</i>	<i>4 567</i>	<i>1 907</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>225 258</i>
Technical and Further Education							
Full-time	15 623	5 623	3 008	205	182	3	24 645
Part-time	25 404	12 335	8 829	1 168	631	18	48 385
Not stated(a)	283	117	93	14	3	—	512
<i>Total</i>	<i>41 310</i>	<i>18 075</i>	<i>11 930</i>	<i>1 387</i>	<i>816</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>73 542</i>
University or other tertiary institution							
Full-time	63 928	13 980	8 991	218	155	7	87 278
Part-time	30 923	9 871	7 566	889	484	10	49 743
Not stated	318	78	63	6	0	—	465
<i>Total</i>	<i>95 169</i>	<i>23 929</i>	<i>16 620</i>	<i>1 113</i>	<i>639</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>137 486</i>
Other							
Full-time	3 850	1 231	781	88	77	3	6 029
Part-time	9 745	3 760	2 425	332	184	7	16 453
Not stated	184	100	39	9	4	—	337
<i>Total</i>	<i>13 779</i>	<i>5 091</i>	<i>3 245</i>	<i>429</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>22 819</i>
Not attending	1 322 094	663 313	465 757	71 703	43 517	1 128	2 567 512
Not stated(b)	78 479	37 312	31 848	6 222	4 346	193	158 400
Overseas visitors	32 521	10 774	21 653	2 809	1 239	504	69 500
Total	1 896 897	930 646	666 655	99 482	59 567	1 887	3 655 139

(a) Including persons who stated they were attending an educational institution, but did not state whether full-time or part-time.

(b) Including persons who did not state whether or not they were attending an educational institution

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

Weekly family income Higher levels of income, and reserves of wealth, allow individuals and families more discretion to purchase and consume goods and services. When examining economic well-being across regions of Australia, it is important to consider income for families.

There were 1,275,420 families counted in occupied private dwellings in Queensland in 2001. The largest proportion of these families (9.8%) received a weekly family income between \$800 and \$999. Families receiving weekly income ranges of \$300–\$399 and \$1,500–\$1999 accounted for 9.3.% and 8.9% of all families, respectively.

Weekly family income
continued

Income distribution patterns varied between remoteness regions. In Major Cities 12.2% of families received weekly income of \$1,500–\$1,999, followed by 11.3% receiving \$1,200–\$1,499 and 10.7% with \$800–\$999. These income ranges coincided with high counts of couple families both with and without children in the region. Most business head offices were also located in Major Cities.

There was some contrast in regional areas. The largest (13.4%) and third highest (10.0%) income groups in Inner Regional areas were families receiving \$300–\$399 and \$400–\$499 per week respectively. These income ranges were consistent with levels for a range of Australian Government Benefits, including Newstart, Youth, Disability and Carer allowances, paid in 2001. The second largest income group of \$800–\$999 (11.2%) corresponded to the average levels of full-time adult ordinary time earnings for both the private (\$809.00) and public sectors (\$932.60) in that period. Family income of \$800–\$999 was the highest group in Outer Regional (11.0%) where income was stated.

In Remote areas, 12.0% of families received \$1,500–\$1,999 and a further 9.3% earned \$2,000 or more. Each of these income categories contained higher reporting of couple families with children. In contrast, the major income categories for families in Very Remote areas were \$800–\$999 (9.5%) and \$300–\$399 (8.8%).

1.15 WEEKLY FAMILY INCOME, Remoteness Areas — 2001

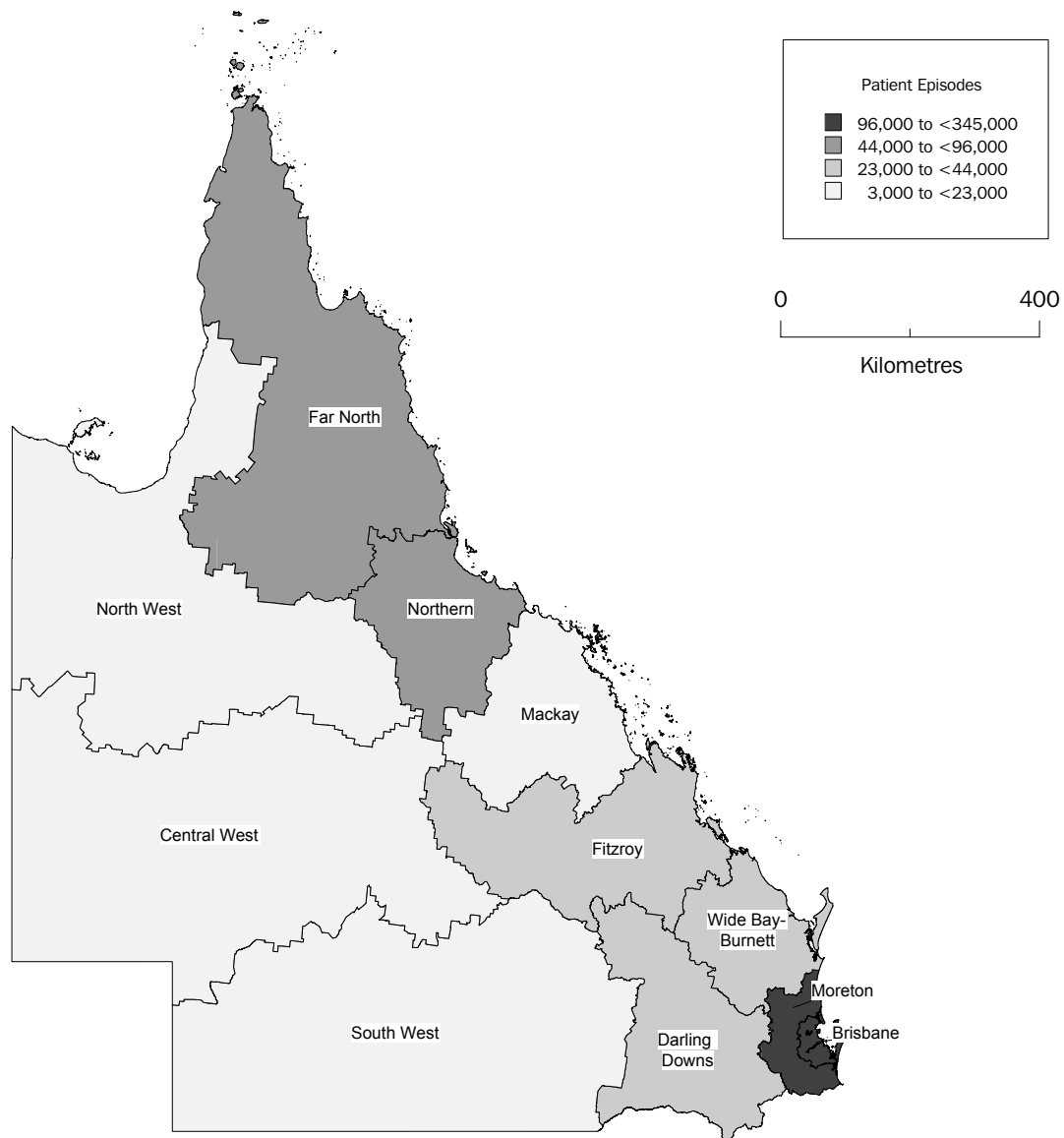
	<i>Major Cities</i>	<i>Inner Regional</i>	<i>Outer Regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very Remote</i>	<i>Queensland</i>
	<i>Families</i>	<i>Families</i>	<i>Families</i>	<i>Families</i>	<i>Families</i>	<i>Families</i>
Negative/nil income	2 594	1 299	1 270	297	132	9 803
\$1-\$199	4 479	2 577	1 840	311	335	49 119
\$200-299	8 295	5 171	3 378	447	312	99 530
\$300-\$399	43 601	33 125	17 379	1 921	994	118 458
\$400-\$499	36 595	24 812	13 144	1 496	840	104 114
\$500-\$599	24 993	15 533	9 079	1 056	703	45 586
\$600-\$699	31 723	20 330	11 884	1 465	841	85 859
\$700-\$799	24 694	13 662	8 841	976	630	66 142
\$800-\$999	52 377	27 650	18 046	1 966	1 065	125 246
\$1,000-\$1,199	44 199	20 185	14 131	1 705	864	103 765
\$1,200-\$1,499	55 117	22 182	16 259	1 969	916	104 433
\$1,500-\$1,999	59 709	19 442	15 423	2 603	817	113 215
\$2,000 or more	44 638	11 402	9 544	2 021	678	75 549
Partial income stated(a)	45 352	23 395	18 532	2 700	1 638	98 368
All incomes not stated(b)	11 262	6 612	5 138	855	480	46 233
Total	489 628	247 377	163 888	21 788	11 245	1 275 420

(a) Including families where at least one, but not all, member(s) aged 15 years and over did not state an income and/or at least one family member aged 15 years and over was temporarily absent.

(b) Including families where no family members present stated an income.

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2001

EPISODES OF PATIENT CARE, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 2002-03



Source: Queensland Health, Queensland Hospitals Admitted Patient Data Collection, Monthly Activity Collection.

HEALTH

Introduction Health is fundamental to human well-being. This article provides a focus on aspects of health through measures of usage for public health services, and the supply of qualified personnel and facilities to support that usage, in regions of Queensland.

Usage of public health services may be measured through the following data items:

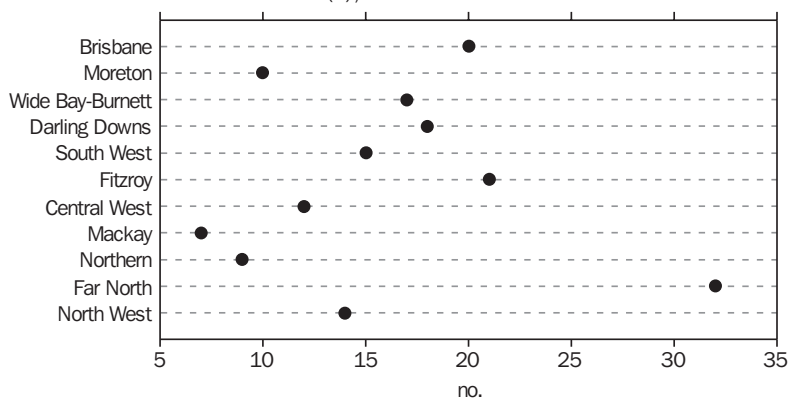
- episodes of care in public acute hospitals (in-patients)
- non-admitted patient occasions of service (out-patients)
- daily average number of occupied hospital beds.

Health and public hospitals

At 30 June 2003, there were 175 public acute hospitals. Since 1999, the total number of hospitals has reduced from 180, representing an overall decrease of 2.8%. In addition, there are 55 acute and psychiatric hospitals and 44 day surgeries in the private sector.

Far North SD contained the highest number (32) of public acute hospitals and centres with hospital facilities, accounting for 18.3% of the state total in 2002–03. Many of these facilities were health clinics in remote areas, including indigenous communities. Fitzroy, Brisbane and Darling Downs SDs respectively accounted for 12.0%, 11.4% and 10.3%, of the Queensland total. While other regions each accounted for less than 10.0% of the state total.

1.16 PUBLIC ACUTE HOSPITALS(a), Statistical Divisions—2002–03



(a) Includes dental hospitals.

Source: Queensland Health: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, Monthly Activity Collection.

There were 704,794 episodes of admitted patient care during 2002–03, a 2.4% increase on 2001–02 but still 0.3% lower than the 707,227 episodes provided in 1998–99.

In contrast to the geographic distribution of public hospitals, episodes of admitted patient care were greatest in the south east section of the state. Brisbane SD recorded 344,560 episodes of admitted patient care (in 2002–03), 48.9% of the Queensland total, compared to the estimated resident population (ERP) of 45.6% of the state total. These are consistent with the larger hospitals and many specialist facilities that are located in Brisbane, where patients with serious medical conditions can be transferred from other regions. Moreton SD accounted for 13.7% of the state total for admitted patient care episodes, compared with a 20.4% share of state ERP. The remaining SDs accounted for less than 8.3% each.

Health and public hospitals
continued

Another indicator of health service demand is the daily average number of occupied beds in public acute hospitals. Occupied bed numbers in Queensland have fluctuated between 6,700 and 6,800 each year since 1999–2000. Brisbane SD had the highest daily average number of occupied beds in public hospitals (3,362), representing 49.7% of the state total in 2002–03. Other significant regions included Moreton SD and Far North SD with 13.9% and 8.3% of the state total respectively. The remaining regional areas each accounted for less than 6.9% of the state total.

1.17 HEALTH AND PUBLIC HOSPITALS, Statistical Divisions

<i>Statistical Divisions</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-2000</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03p</i>
Brisbane					
Public acute hospitals	23	23	20	20	20
Patient episodes	352 383	351 561	340 074	345 600	344 560
Daily average occupied beds(a)	3 476	3 362	3 350	3 391	3 362
Moreton					
Public acute hospitals	10	10	10	10	10
Patient episodes	89 115	87 168	82 925	85 841	96 230
Daily average occupied beds(a)	851	818	785	834	938
Wide Bay-Burnett					
Public acute hospitals	17	17	17	17	17
Patient episodes	43 897	46 038	45 591	45 173	43 810
Daily average occupied beds(a)	415	429	418	421	396
Darling Downs					
Public acute hospitals	18	18	18	18	18
Patient episodes	43 284	40 983	39 499	39 090	40 431
Daily average occupied beds(a)	438	395	412	398	397
South West					
Public acute hospitals	15	15	15	15	15
Patient episodes	7 039	7 103	7 379	7 038	7 098
Daily average occupied beds(a)	103	101	108	91	82
Fitzroy					
Public acute hospitals	22	21	21	21	21
Patient episodes	34 907	34 809	34 660	34 020	34 397
Daily average occupied beds(a)	307	295	293	280	286
Central West					
Public acute hospitals	12	12	12	12	12
Patient episodes	3 548	3 431	3 421	3 256	3 360
Daily average occupied beds(a)	35	33	35	32	35
Mackay					
Public acute hospitals	7	7	7	7	7
Patient episodes	23 785	23 438	23 127	23 129	22 767
Daily average occupied beds(a)	185	181	171	169	165
Northern					
Public acute hospitals	10	10	10	9	9
Patient episodes	42 216	44 038	44 456	43 054	44 085
Daily average occupied beds(a)	443	452	438	447	461
Far North					
Public acute hospitals	32	32	32	32	32
Patient episodes	53 653	55 696	55 574	57 691	58 443
Daily average occupied beds	599	578	600	617	565
North West					
Public acute hospitals	14	14	14	14	14
Patient episodes	13 400	12 265	11 246	10 372	9 613
Daily average occupied beds(a)	105	96	95	88	85
Queensland					
Public acute hospitals	180	179	176	175	175
Patient episodes	707 227	706 530	687 952	694 264	704 794
Daily average occupied beds(a)	6 957	6 740	6 705	6 766	6 771

(a) Excluding unqualified newborns.

Source: Queensland Health: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, Monthly Activity Collection.

Health and public hospitals
continued

Another measure of usage for health services in Queensland is the number of out-patient services, which totalled 7.4 million in 1998–99. This total has increased each year to 8.9 million in 2002–03, an overall rise of 19.9% for this period. In comparison, the estimated resident population of Queensland rose by 8.4%, or less than half the increase in occasions of service, over the same period. In contrast, the number of episodes of admitted patient care declined by 0.3% over the same period. Out-patient services are referred to as 'episodes of non-admitted patient occasions of service' by Queensland Health. For more information, refer to the Glossary.

Out-patient services were highest in the south-east section of the state. Brisbane SD had 4.0 million occasions of service in 2002–03, accounting for 45.1% of the Queensland total, consistent with the region's 45.6% share of the state estimated resident population. Other regions with high levels of usage included Far North and Moreton SDs 10.8% and 10.3% of the state total respectively. The remaining SDs each contributed less than 7.1% of the state total.

1.18 NON-ADMITTED PATIENT OCCASIONS OF SERVICE(a), Statistical Divisions

<i>Statistical Divisions</i>	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03 ^p
Brisbane	3 101 974	3 118 569	3 711 146	3 916 559	3 995 341
Moreton	678 937	681 958	868 744	923 477	913 895
Wide Bay-Burnett	508 203	539 623	649 654	642 990	624 794
Darling Downs	458 884	473 775	520 959	529 932	544 929
South West	157 510	188 591	177 844	153 971	151 272
Fitzroy	390 188	379 636	432 365	425 748	411 190
Central West	79 613	82 511	91 905	83 332	85 758
Mackay	218 646	217 509	240 697	258 610	271 755
Northern	585 672	568 405	650 241	632 971	623 934
Far North	889 942	863 529	927 047	944 060	954 396
North West	314 539	295 521	295 696	280 754	279 437
Queensland	7 384 108	7 409 627	8 566 298	8 792 404	8 856 701

(a) From 2001–02, excluding private practice activity counts. Occasions of service include eligible public telephone consultations. From 2000–01, pathology data supplied by Queensland Health Pathology and Scientific Services (QPHSS) from the AUSLAB Pathology Computer System. Prior to this, they were supplied directly from individual facility laboratories.

Source: Queensland Health: Monthly Activity Collection.

Health professionals

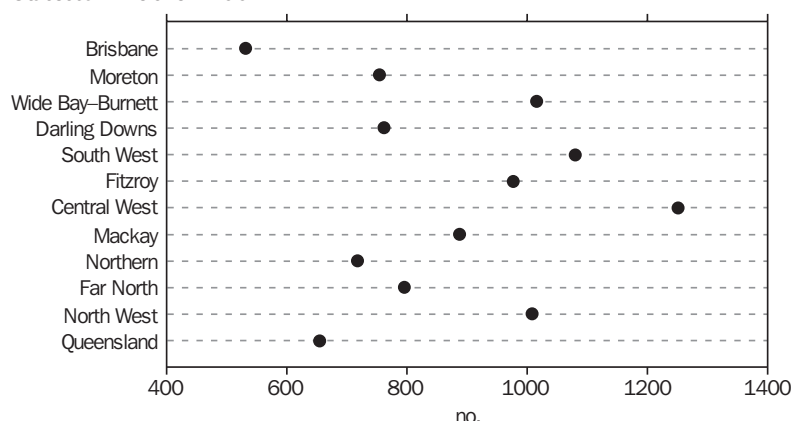
General medical practitioners are the main providers of primary medical care in Queensland, and are also responsible for referring patients elsewhere in the health system, in particular to medical practitioner specialists. The number of doctors and other health professionals and their distribution are basic considerations affecting access to health care. A range of health professionals complement the functions of doctors (medical professionals) in the community.

One measure of the provision of medical services is the number of persons resident in an area per medical professional. This ratio provides an indication of service levels available within a region and of interregional differences in the provision of these services.

Health professionals
continued

In the 2001 Census there were 5,543 people who recorded their current occupation as Generalist Medical Practitioners (GP's) resident in Queensland servicing a population of 3.6 million people. This equates to one GP for each 655 residents. Brisbane SD, with 532 persons per GP, had the highest proportion of GP's to population. Northern SD, 718 persons per GP, had the second highest proportion reflecting the region's role as a service provider to surrounding areas. The smaller western SD's, Central West, South West and North West and Wide Bay-Burnett each recorded more than 1000 residents per GP. People who recorded their occupation as either a doctor or nurse may not be employed in a mainstream health industry.

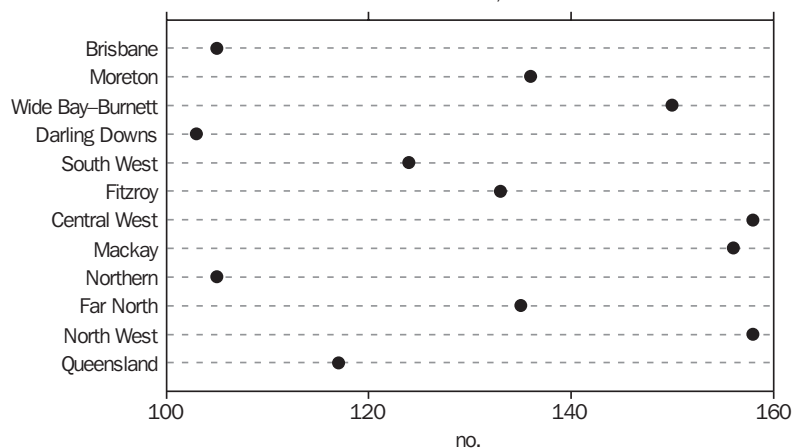
1.19 POPULATION PER GENERALIST MEDICAL PRACTITIONER,
Statistical Divisions—2001



Source: Census of Population and Housing 2001, Regional Population Growth (cat no 3218.0).

The 31,068 people working as Nursing professionals in Queensland at the 2001 Census contribute to the provision of health services and working of hospitals, nursing homes, clinics and other health services. For the state there was an average of one nurse for every 117 residents. Darling Downs, Northern and Brisbane SD's were the most highly serviced with approximately 100 residents per nurse. The more isolated areas of North West and Central West as well as Wide Bay-Burnett all recorded 150 or more residents per nurse. Large population centres have hospitals and the location of those hospitals influences the number of nurses.

1.20 POPULATION PER NURSING PROFESSIONAL, Statistical Divisions—2001

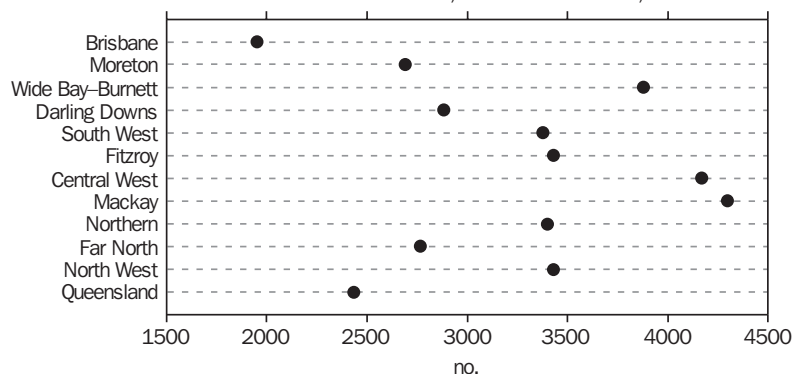


Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2001, Regional Population Growth (cat no 3218.0).

There were 1,492 people who indicated working as dental practitioners resident in Queensland in the 2001 Census. This represents approximately one dentist for every 2,432 Queenslanders. Residents in the Brisbane SD recorded the highest level of access to dental services with a ratio of one dentist for approximately 2000 persons. Mackay and Central West SD's had the lowest service provision of dentists, with a ratio of one dentist for more than 4000 residents.

While the overall distribution of dental services generally mirrored that of medical practitioners, this was not the case for all SD's especially for Wide Bay-Burnett and Mackay SD's.

1.21 POPULATION PER DENTAL PRACTITIONER, Statistical Divisions, 2001



Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2001, Regional Population Growth (cat no 3218.0).

1.22 SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, Statistical Divisions — 2001

<i>Statistical Divisions</i>	<i>General medical practitioners</i>	<i>Nursing professionals</i>	<i>Dental practitioners</i>
Brisbane	3 105	15 789	846
Moreton	961	5 342	269
Wide Bay-Burnett	233	1 579	61
Darling Downs	276	2 040	73
South West	25	218	8
Fitzroy	186	1 370	53
Central West	10	79	3
Mackay	155	881	32
Northern	265	1 811	56
Far North	282	1 664	81
North West	34	217	10
Queensland	5 543	31 068	1 492

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

LAW AND ORDER

Introduction Many aspects of life are important to human well-being and this includes perceptions of safety. Victims of crimes and their families and also communities can suffer physically, emotionally and financially. The level of crime is therefore of ongoing community concern. This article provides a focus on aspects of law and order through measures of reported crime offences and the provision of police services to address that crime in regions of Queensland.

Reported crime offences are described in the following broad types:

- reported offences against the person
- reported offences against property
- other reported offences.

Employment of police officers and civilian support staff for core Queensland Police functions and contributions to the National Crime Authority and Crime and Misconduct Commission are covered in this section. The data on employment in police services are organised through eight geographic regions, state level functions and external agencies placements.

Comparisons over time should be used with care due to changes in the methods of counting for some types of offences.

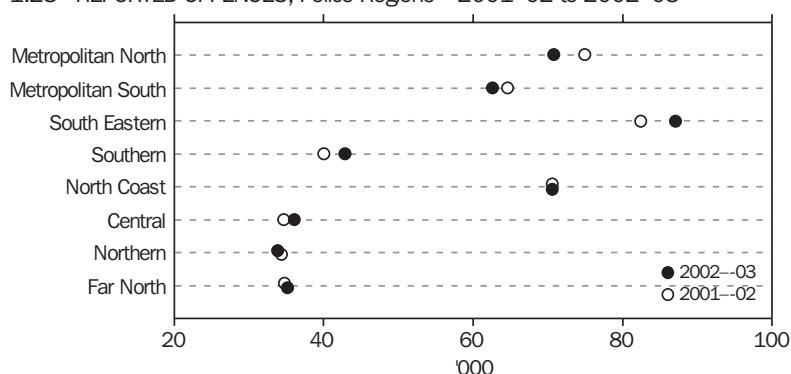
Crime In the 2002–03 financial year, there were 438,958 incidents of crime reported in Queensland, a small increase of 2,324 incidents (0.5%) since 2001–02, following a large decline in the previous year. Property crime was the largest component with 278,995 incidents, representing 63.6% of all crime in Queensland in 2002–03. Other crime and crime against the person represented 29.0% and 7.4% of the Queensland total, respectively.

Crime *continued*

The South Eastern Police Region (PR¹) accounted for the largest number of reported crime incidents in Queensland in 2002–03 with 87,055 offences, representing 19.8% of the state total. This region contains the Gold Coast and Logan Police Districts (PDs), which recorded the highest numbers of reported crime at the PD level with 52,214 (11.9%) and 34,841 (7.9%) offences, respectively.

Metropolitan North (16.1%), North Coast (16.1%) and Metropolitan South (14.3%) were other PRs in the south east corner of the state with relatively high levels of reported crime offences. The Central, Northern and Far North PRs combined accounted for less than 8.3% of the state total.

1.23 REPORTED OFFENCES, Police Regions—2001–02 to 2002–03



Source: Queensland Police.

North Coast PR recorded the highest number of reported crime against the person with 5,231 incidents, accounting for 16.1% of the state total in 2002–03. South Eastern and Metropolitan North PRs also had significant levels of crime against the person accounting for 15.7% and 13.3% of the Queensland total respectively.

The South Eastern PR had the highest level of reported offences (62,350) against property during 2002–03, representing 22.4% of all Queensland property crime. Metropolitan North and Metropolitan South PRs followed with 17.4% and 16.3% respectively of the state total.

The highest level of other reported offences were within the North Coast PR with 22,197 offences, representing 17.4% of the Queensland total for 2002–03. Other police regions recording relatively high levels of reported other offences included South Eastern (15.4%) and Metropolitan North (14.1%).

1 Police Regions are geographic areas defined by the Queensland Police Service. Details of the composition of police districts, including maps, are available on request from the Queensland Police web site <http://www.police.qld.gov.au/pr/services/statsnet/0102/01_02.shtml>.

Crime continued In comparison with the 2001–02 financial year, reported offences against the person in Queensland fell by less than 1.0% to 32,468 incidents. During the same period, other reported offences grew by 17.9% to 127,495. In contrast, reported offences against property declined by 10.7% to 278,995 incidents, which may coincide with a greater awareness and use of security measures by both households and businesses.

Queensland Police also compile reported crime rates per 100,000 population. Reported offences against property were the highest with a rate of 7,370 for Queensland, followed by rates of 3,368 and 858, respectively, for other reported offences and offences against the person.

These estimates show different regional patterns by type of crime. The South Eastern PR (9,165) recorded the highest property crime rate, ahead of Metropolitan North (8,647) and Northern (7,366) PRs.

In contrast, Far Northern PR had the highest crime rates for both offences against the person (1,517) and other reported offences (6,727). Northern was second highest for offences against the person (1,379) and other (5,082), ahead of Central PR with respective rates of 1,084 and 4,048.

1.24 CRIME BY TYPE(a), Police regions

Police Regions	2000–01				2001–02				2002–03			
	Person	Property	Other	Total	Person	Property	Other	Total	Person	Property	Other	Total
Metropolitan North	4 674	58 288	14 922	77 884	5 106	54 638	15 463	74 934	4 315	48 472	17 968	70 755
Metropolitan South	4 040	55 742	11 268	71 050	3 876	49 045	11 687	64 608	3 690	45 569	13 285	62 544
South Eastern	4 975	62 762	15 602	83 339	4 994	61 790	15 615	82 399	5 082	62 350	19 623	87 055
Southern	3 615	29 974	11 857	45 446	3 394	25 498	11 102	39 994	3 697	26 223	12 952	42 872
North Coast	4 938	47 913	17 294	70 146	5 372	45 740	19 409	70 521	5 231	43 121	22 197	70 549
Central	2 761	21 495	11 081	35 337	3 051	19 609	11 981	34 641	3 580	19 069	13 371	36 020
Northern	2 844	20 815	10 868	34 527	2 914	20 184	11 286	34 384	3 376	18 036	12 444	33 856
Far Northern	3 600	15 589	15 037	34 226	3 877	16 151	14 721	34 749	3 497	16 153	15 512	35 162
Queensland	31 454	312 599	108 146	452 199	32 584	292 662	111 388	436 634	32 468	278 995	127 495	438 958

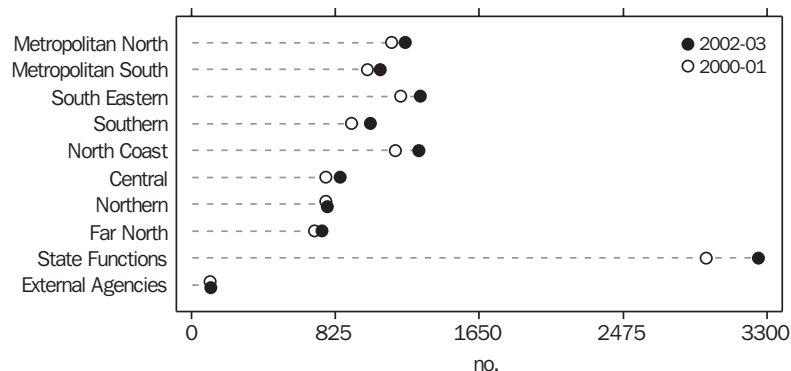
(a) The sum of all police regions may not add to the Queensland figure.

Source: Queensland Police.

Police Force Employment There were 11,691 persons employed by the Queensland Police Service during 2002–03, representing an increase of 943 (9.0%) from 2000–01. Of the total employed in 2002–03 8,434 (72.1%) were police officers, an increase of 381 from the previous year.

State level functions, including headquarters and specialist tactical units, accounted for the largest component of total Police employment with 3,247 persons (27.8%). These persons may be deployed in any of the PRs to supplement regional police strength. Thus, care should be taken when making regional comparisons.

1.25 POLICE EMPLOYMENT, Police Regions — 2000–01 and 2002–03



Source: Queensland Police.

The South Eastern and North Coast PRs had the highest regional levels of police force employment, with each contributing over 1,300 persons (11.2%) of the state total. Metropolitan North PR followed with 10.5% of police employment. Of the remaining areas each had less than 9.5% of state employment.

Employment grew in all areas between 2000–01 and 2002–03. The strongest growth was recorded in Southern (11.8%), North Coast (11.6%) regions, followed by Central (10.5%), South Eastern (10.3%) and state functions (10.2%). All other areas increased at a lower rate than the state average of 9.0%.

1.26 POLICE FORCE EMPLOYMENT(a)(b), Police regions

Police Regions	June 2001			June 2002			June 2003		
	Police officers	Staff members	Total	Police officers	Staff members	Total	Police officers	Staff members	Total
Metropolitan North	971	178	1 149	1 042	181	1 223	1 040	186	1 226
Metropolitan South	864	146	1 010	870	146	1 016	925	157	1 082
South Eastern	1 010	189	1 199	1 021	199	1 220	1 106	206	1 312
Southern	716	202	918	769	202	971	809	217	1 026
North Coast	945	224	1 169	996	234	1 230	1 066	239	1 305
Central	604	168	772	631	170	801	682	171	853
Northern	579	192	771	548	186	734	589	190	779
Far Northern	546	160	706	559	167	726	575	172	747
State Functions	1 425	1 522	2 947	1 508	1 657	3 165	1 528	1 719	3 247
External Agencies	107	—	107	109	—	109	114	—	114
Queensland(b)	7 767	2 981	10 748	8 053	3 142	11 195	8 434	3 257	11 691

(a) The sum of all Police Regions may not add to the Queensland figure.

(b) Staff members are civilian employees of Queensland Police.

Source: Queensland Police.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Road traffic accidents inflict direct human social and economic costs on the persons involved in the accidents and their families and friends. Indirect monetary costs arise from the use of emergency services (police forces, ambulance services and fire brigades), health services (hospitals and medical clinics) and private businesses (tow truck operations, vehicle damage assessment, insurance services, panel beating operations).

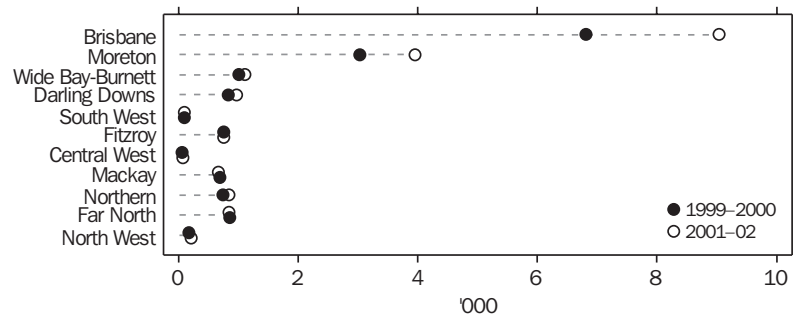
ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
continued

In 2001–02, there were 18,607 persons involved (either killed or injured) in road traffic accidents. This represented an increase of 3,531 (23.4%) since 1999–2000. In 2001–02, the largest component was 7,789 persons who were medically treated, representing 41.9% of all victims. The incidence of persons being hospitalised (29.8%) was slightly more than those with minor injuries (26.6%) in the same period.

There were 320 persons killed in road traffic accidents during 2001–02, which was 1.7% of persons involved in Queensland accidents. The number of fatalities declined by 2.7% from 329 persons in 1999–2000.

From 1999–2000 to 2001–02, persons with minor injuries in road accidents increased by 32.5% to 4,955, those medically treated increased by 24.1% and persons hospitalised increased by 17.1%.

1.27 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS(a), Statistical Divisions—
1999–2000 and 2001–02



Note: (a) Fatalities and injuries

Source: Queensland Transport.

In 2001–02, Brisbane SD accounted for 32.2% of all Queensland road traffic accident deaths. Since 1999–2000, the proportion of road deaths in Brisbane SD has varied between 24.6% and 32.2% of the state's total.

Road traffic accidents in Brisbane and Moreton SDs accounted for 48.6% and 21.3%, respectively, of the state total. These proportions reflect the ERP distributions for Brisbane SD (45.6%) and Moreton SD (20.2%).

The remaining nine statistical divisions each recorded 6.0% or less of the Queensland total of those involved in road traffic accidents, with only 2.1% in the total of South West, Central West and North West SDs.

Between 1999–2000 and 2001–02, Brisbane SD (32.7%) showed the highest increase in persons either killed or injured in Queensland road traffic accidents. This was followed by Moreton SD (30.6%) and North West SD (24.3%). South West SD had the same level in each year, while Mackay SD and Far North SD declined by 4.6% and 0.2% respectively.

1.28 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, Statistical Divisions

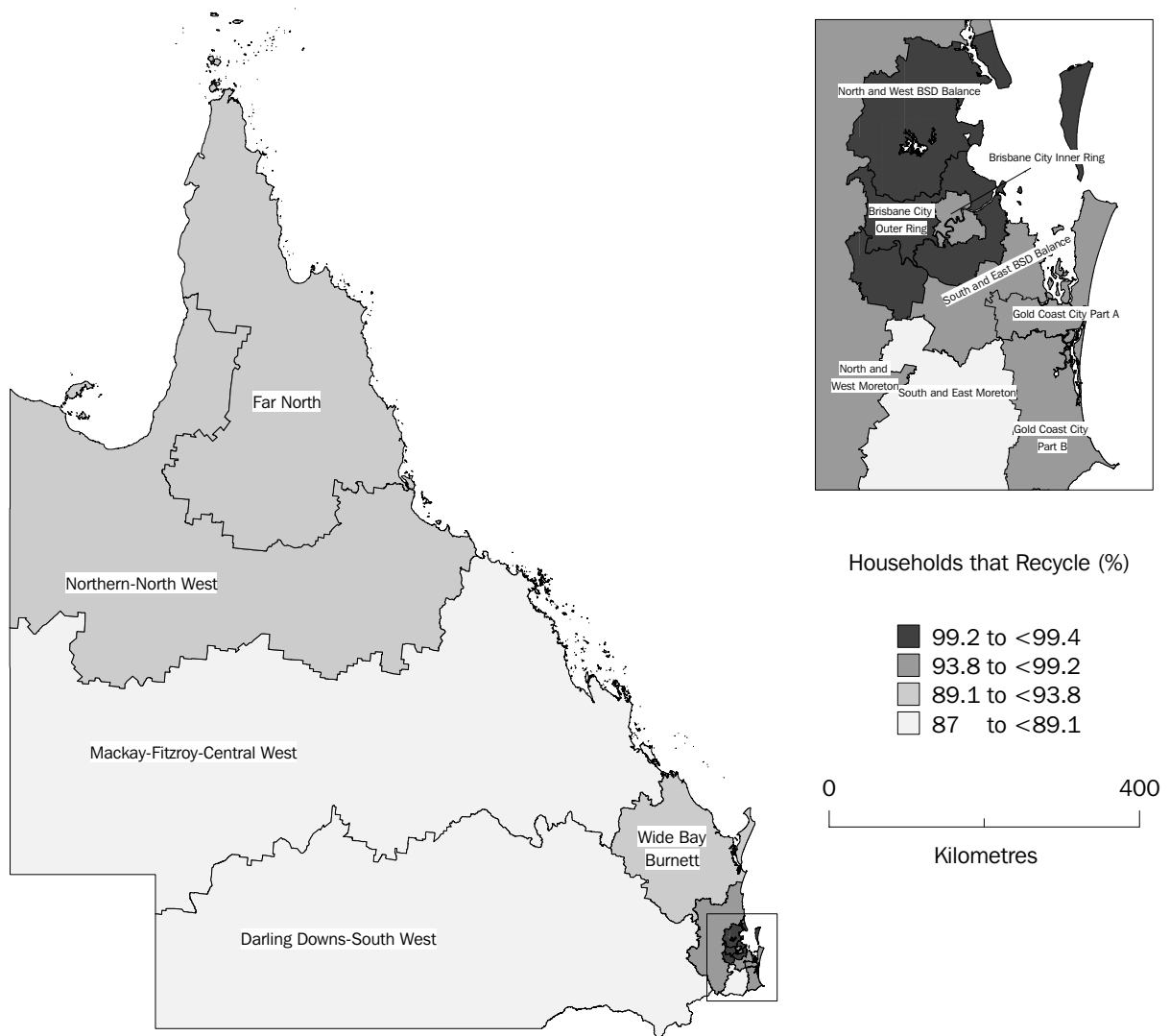
	<i>Fatalities</i>	<i>Hospitalised</i>	<i>Medically treated</i>	<i>Minor injuries</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Statistical Divisions</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Brisbane					
1999–2000	101	1 950	2 863	1 901	6 815
2000–01	76	1 986	3 431	2 415	7 908
2001–02	103	2 386	3 923	2 629	9 041
Moreton					
1999–2000	74	917	1 343	698	3 032
2000–01	84	1 045	1 512	852	3 493
2001–02	68	1 201	1 704	987	3 960
Wide Bay-Burnett					
1999–2000	33	363	401	210	1 007
2000–01	26	407	527	227	1 187
2001–02	33	389	426	259	1 107
Darling Downs					
1999–2000	24	283	328	192	827
2000–01	22	262	339	193	816
2001–02	22	342	357	250	971
South West					
1999–2000	3	45	32	23	103
2000–01	2	52	41	22	117
2001–02	6	46	35	16	103
Fitzroy					
1999–2000	21	258	273	205	757
2000–01	28	274	326	196	824
2001–02	18	281	289	172	760
Central West					
1999–2000	2	34	21	10	67
2000–01	3	27	20	13	63
2001–02	1	29	29	21	80
Mackay					
1999–2000	19	230	310	141	700
2000–01	20	221	267	131	639
2001–02	24	226	261	157	668
Northern					
1999–2000	28	250	290	173	741
2000–01	19	284	283	187	773
2001–02	19	277	353	201	850
Far North					
1999–2000	21	319	353	161	854
2000–01	18	329	381	212	940
2001–02	20	280	319	233	852
North West					
1999–2000	3	83	61	26	173
2000–01	11	64	47	18	140
2001–02	6	86	93	30	215
Queensland					
1999–2000	329	4 732	6 275	3 740	15 076
2000–01	309	4 951	7 174	4 466	16 900
2001–02	320	5 543	7 789	4 955	18 607

Source: Queensland Transport.

CHAPTER 2

ENVIRONMENT

HOUSEHOLDS THAT RECYCLE, STATISTICAL REGIONS, 2003



Source: ABS data available on request, *Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices* (cat. no. 4602.0)

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES: PEOPLE'S VIEWS AND PRACTICES

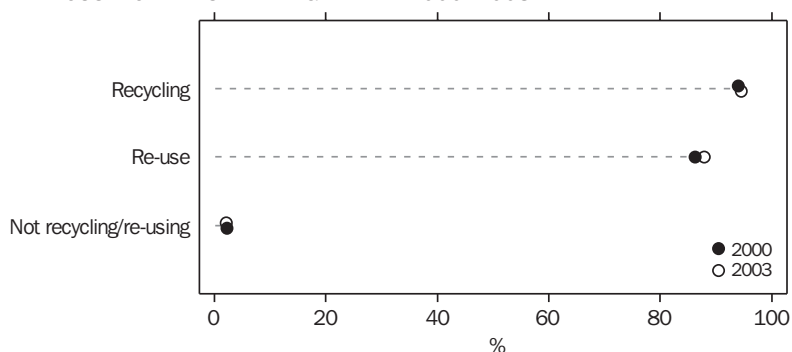
Introduction The ABS recently published the results of a survey of environmental practices in Australian households conducted in March 2003. The survey is conducted as part of the monthly population survey and a set of changing topics rotate over a period of three years. The topics covered by the survey were waste management, use of transport and the habits of motor vehicle owners. Similar surveys were conducted in 2000 and 1996.

Waste management Each Australian household generates about 400 kilograms of waste per year, placing us amongst the top 10 generators of household waste in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries (OECD 1999). The management of wastes is an important environmental issue. Some wastes are toxic and can harm living organisms, and their safe disposal is of particular importance. Other wastes, while not directly toxic can physically harm the environment, e.g. wildlife can become entangled in plastic packaging and natural waterways can become blocked by rubbish. Sites that are used to store waste (tips, landfills) can also impact on the environment.

Since March 2000, the number of Queensland households recycling waste has grown by 97,500 (7.6%). In March 2003, 94.5% (1,380,600) of all Queensland households recycled waste (refer to table 2.2).

Households that re-used waste products rose by 105,800 (9.0%) from March 2000 to 1,284,200 in March 2003. The percentage of all households re-using waste products remained similar in this period. Those households not recycling and/or re-using waste declined slightly from 2.3% to 2.1% of total households between March 2000 and March 2003.

2.1 HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT – 2000–2003



Source: ABS data available on request, *Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices* (cat. no. 4602.0).

In March 2003, North and West BSD Balance and Brisbane City Outer Ring Statistical Region (SR) had the highest percentages of households that recycled waste with 99.4% and 99.2% respectively. Areas with the lowest proportions of recyclers were the predominantly rural regions of Mackay–Fitzroy–Central West (87.2%) and Darling Downs–South West (88.1%).

The largest number of households (182,400) that re-used waste products in March 2003 were located in the Brisbane City Outer Ring SR and accounted for 91.2% of the area's total households. North and West BSD Balance was next highest with 140,300 households. South and East BSD Balance (96.4%) SR recorded the largest percentage re-using waste. Areas with the lowest proportions of waste re-users were Wide Bay–Burnett (74.0%) and South and East Moreton Balance (82.8%) SRs.

2.2 RECYCLING/RE-USE OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE, Statistical Regions

Statistical regions	Unit	Households that recycle waste		Households that re-use waste		Households not recycling and/or re-using waste		Total	
		2000	2003	2000	2003	2000	2003	2000	2003
Brisbane City Inner Ring	'000	150.9	156.6	133.9	137.8	4.1	*4.6	159.2	167.1
Brisbane City Outer Ring	'000	195.1	198.5	168.1	182.4	0.6	—	198.9	200.1
South and East BSD Balance	'000	104.7	117.5	97.9	115.7	1.1	—	108.4	120.0
North and West BSD Balance	'000	137.4	156.2	126.6	140.3	2.3	—	140.2	157.2
South and East Moreton Balance	'000	143.6	166.3	120.8	142.3	4.1	1.9	154.4	171.8
North and West Moreton	'000	119.0	115.5	113.6	105.7	1.9	—	124.7	116.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	'000	86.6	91.6	80.5	76.0	2.8	*6.8	93.1	102.7
Darling Downs-South West	'000	77.9	95.1	76.3	99.3	7.0	*3.0	91.4	108.0
Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West	'000	119.1	112.0	115.3	118.6	4.7	*4.9	132.2	128.4
Northern-North West	'000	71.8	61.6	62.3	59.1	1.8	*3.0	76.5	67.2
Far North	'000	62.0	89.2	63.8	86.0	2.9	*6.6	69.9	100.1
Queensland	'000	1 283.1	1 380.6	1 178.4	1 284.2	31.6	30.9	1 365.1	1 460.8

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices* (cat. no. 4602.0).

Motor vehicle ownership Motor vehicles offer convenient transport for people who have access to them. However, they also have negative impacts on the environment, including air and noise pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions. The level of environmental impact of motor vehicles depends on several factors such as the number of motor vehicles, the frequency of their use, the type and age of vehicles used, whether the vehicle is air conditioned, and the frequency of servicing and maintenance.

The number of registered motor vehicles in Queensland increased by 95,700 (7.0%) from March 2000 to 1,460,800 in March 2003 (refer to table 2.4).

From 2000 to 2003, the number of households with no registered motor vehicles declined by 1,300 (1.0%), representing a slight fall in the proportion of total households from 9.8% to 9.1%. There were significant differences across the regions of Queensland. Brisbane City Inner Ring SR, with ready access to other forms of transport, had the largest proportion (16.7%) of households without a vehicle. This was followed by Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West (12.3%), Far North (9.4%) and Wide Bay-Burnett (9.3%) SRs. All other regions recorded percentages lower than the state average of 9.1%.

Between 2000 and 2003 the number of single vehicle households increased by 37,600 (6.7%). However, the percentage of total households with one vehicle declined marginally from 41.1% in March 2000 to 40.9% in March 2003.

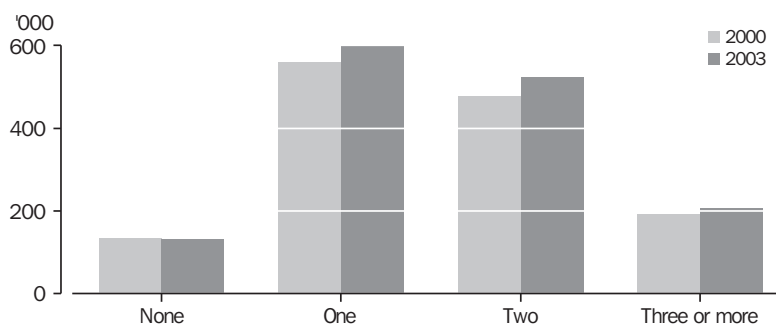
In 2003, the highest proportion of households with a single vehicle in Queensland was in Brisbane City Inner Ring (48.2%). Northern-North West SR (28.3%) recorded the lowest level of one vehicle ownership in the state, excluding regions with high sampling variability.

Motor vehicle ownership
continued

The largest increase in motor vehicle ownership occurred for two and three or more car households, which rose in absolute terms by 44,400 (9.3%) and 15,100 (7.9%) respectively from 2000 to 2003. The proportion of households with two or more vehicles increased marginally by 0.8 percentage points between March 2000 and March 2003.

The state level trend of increases in the proportions of households with two or more vehicles was reflected across most regions of Queensland. Northern-North West SR recorded the strongest growth from 55.9% in 2000 to 66.9% in 2003.

2.3 HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES—
2000–2003



Source: ABS data available on request, *Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices* (cat. no. 4602.0).

2.4 MOTOR VEHICLE OWNERSHIP PER HOUSEHOLD, Statistical Regions

Statistical regions	Unit	None		One		Two		Three or more		Total	
		2000	2003	2000	2003	2000	2003	2000	2003	2000	2003
Brisbane City Inner Ring	'000	33.1	27.9	72.7	80.6	42.0	43.3	11.4	15.3	159.2	167.1
Brisbane City Outer Ring	'000	19.0	17.7	81.8	88.0	70.9	69.2	27.3	25.2	198.9	200.1
South and East BSD Balance	'000	3.3	*6.4	44.5	43.1	39.9	49.3	20.7	21.3	108.4	120.0
North and West BSD Balance	'000	11.8	*9.2	56.2	54.7	50.4	67.0	21.8	26.3	140.2	157.2
South and East Moreton Balance	'000	14.6	14.7	73.7	74.1	52.6	60.1	13.6	23.0	154.4	171.8
North and West Moreton	'000	7.7	*8.2	53.2	48.0	45.4	41.0	18.4	19.5	124.7	116.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	'000	7.9	*9.6	37.8	44.8	29.4	36.7	18.1	11.6	93.1	102.7
Darling Downs-South West	'000	7.5	9.7	32.6	39.9	34.7	45.2	16.6	13.2	91.4	108.0
Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West	'000	12.7	*15.8	46.7	55.9	55.4	36.3	17.3	20.4	132.2	128.4
Northern-North West	'000	5.4	*3.2	28.3	19.0	26.8	29.0	16.0	16.0	76.5	67.2
Far North	'000	8.2	*9.4	28.1	38.4	25.2	37.9	8.4	14.4	69.9	100.1
Queensland	'000	133.5	132.2	560.6	598.2	478.7	523.1	192.3	207.4	1 365.1	1 460.8

* estimate has an estimated relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution as it is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

Source: ABS data available on request, *Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices* (cat. no. 4602.0).

Use of Transport

The pattern of settlement in Queensland, in particular the widely dispersed centres of industrial, agricultural, mining and production has led to a reliance on motor vehicle transport. For commuters, private vehicles (cars, trucks, vans, motorbikes) offer a convenient means of travel. For industry, road transport is a means of delivery of inputs for production and for the distribution of goods.

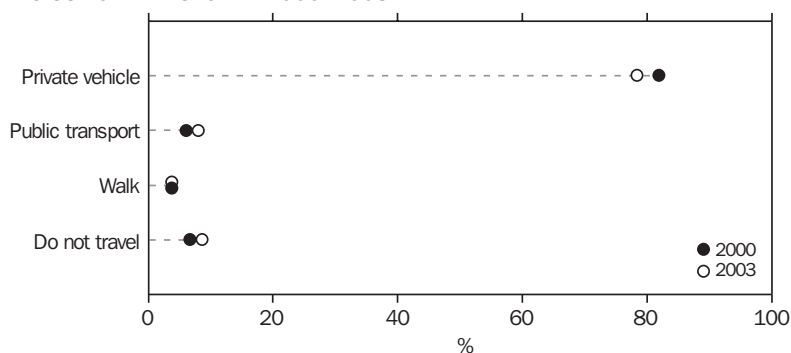
Motor vehicle usage creates air pollution and, in particular, greenhouse gas emissions. In the latest inventory of greenhouse gas emissions for 2001 (Australian Greenhouse Office 2003), motor vehicles accounted for nearly 68 megatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions. This represents 13% of Australia's net greenhouse gas emissions, of which 42 megatonnes comes from passenger motor vehicles.

Patterns in the use of transport are changing which in the longer term may reduce greenhouse emissions. In March 2000, the number of persons who used private vehicles to travel to work or study in Queensland, 1,370,200 represented 81.9% of the total adult population. By March 2003, this number had decreased to 1,266,400 persons, representing 78.4% of the total adult population (refer to table 2.6).

In 2003, the number of persons who drove either a car, truck or van to travel to work or study accounted for 71.6% of the state total adult population. The number of persons who used public transport for travel to work or study increased by 29,400 (29.4%) to 129,500 between 2000 and 2003, 8.0% of the state total. In 2003, the use of train travel (3.9%) was slightly higher than the level of bus patronage (3.5%). Between 2000 and 2003, the number of persons walking to work or study declined slightly by 2,200 to 59,900.

In March 2003, there were 139,700 persons (8.6% of the Queensland total) who worked or studied at home, representing an increase of 29,700 (27.0%) since March 2000.

2.5 USE OF TRANSPORT – 2000–2003



Source: ABS data available on request, *Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices* (cat. no. 4602.0).

Patterns of transport reflect availability of public transport and there are substantial differences in the use of transport across the state. In 2003, Wide Bay–Burnett SR had the highest percentage of persons (87.4%) using private vehicles to travel to work or study, followed by the remote Northern–North West (86.9%). Brisbane City's Inner (57.7%) and Outer (73.1%) Rings recorded the two lowest proportions. The level of suitable access to public transport services may be a factor in these areas.

Use of Transport *continued*

Most regions of Queensland recorded a decline in the use of private vehicles as transport for work or study. This was most notable in Brisbane City Inner Ring which experienced a significant decrease from 81.2% of total persons in March 2000 to 73.1% in March 2003. Increases occurred in Wide Bay–Burnett SR which rose from 72.1% to 87.4% of total persons and Darling Downs–South West SR which recorded a small increase of 1.1 percentage points.

In 2003, the highest usage of public transport was in Brisbane City Inner Ring SR (22.9%) in 2003 up from 17.9% in 2000, Travellers favoured bus transport (11.1%) slightly more than train transport (10.0%). This was followed by Brisbane City Outer Ring SR (16.6%) in 2003 up from 10.8% in 2000, which recorded higher levels of travel by train (8.0%) than bus (7.7%). North and West BSD (8.4%) SR also had high public transport use. All other regions of the state had less than the state average of 8.0%.

2.6 MAIN FORM OF TRANSPORT USED TO TRAVEL TO WORK OR STUDY(a), Statistical Regions

	<i>Brisbane City Inner Ring</i>		<i>Brisbane City Outer Ring</i>		<i>South and East BSD Balance</i>		<i>North and West BSD Balance</i>		<i>South and East Moreton Balance</i>		<i>North and West Moreton</i>	
	2000	2003	2000	2003	2000	2003	2000	2003	2000	2003	2000	2003
Number ('000)												
Private vehicle												
Car/truck/van as driver	109.6	118.8	209.1	171.4	121.4	118.9	140.9	140.2	116.5	128.8	124.4	85.2
Car/truck/van as passenger	10.1	*5.0	10.5	*14.2	8.5	*5.9	6.8	*9.2	12.1	4.2	8.9	*5.8
Motorbike/motorscooter	1.2	*0.9	1.8	*2.0	1.1	*1.0	3.7	*2.8	2.3	1.3	—	*1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>120.9</i>	<i>124.7</i>	<i>221.5</i>	<i>187.5</i>	<i>131.0</i>	<i>125.9</i>	<i>151.4</i>	<i>152.2</i>	<i>130.8</i>	<i>134.3</i>	<i>133.3</i>	<i>92.1</i>
Public transport												
Train	13.1	21.6	15.6	20.5	6.6	*6.1	13.4	*10	np	np	—	*0.9
Bus	19.0	24.0	13.9	19.8	4.0	*3.1	1.4	*4.8	np	np	1.2	—
Tram/light rail	—	—	—	*2.4	—	—	—	—	np	np	—	—
Ferry/boat	—	*4.0	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	np	np	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>42.7</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>*9.2</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>*0.9</i>
Taxi	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	np	np	—	—
Bicycle	2.7	10.0	2.4	*1.8	—	—	—	—	np	np	6.3	—
Walk	15.7	*13.2	3.9	*9.0	2.0	—	1.0	—	4.8	7.3	2.3	*5.4
Other	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	—	—	—	—	—
Do not travel (work/study at home)	7.4	18.9	15.2	*15.4	4.3	*10.4	7.7	*10.0	13.7	21.6	10.3	*12.8
Total Persons	179.5	216.3	272.9	256.5	148.8	145.4	175.8	177.0	156.8	166.6	153.3	111.2

	<i>Wide Bay — Burnett</i>		<i>Darling Downs — South West</i>		<i>Mackay-Fitzroy — Central West</i>		<i>Northern — North West</i>		<i>Far North</i>		<i>Queensland</i>	
	2000	2003	2000	2003	2000	2003	2000	2003	2000	2003	2000	2003
Number ('000)												
Private vehicle												
Car/truck/van as driver	67.6	52.6	96.4	78.7	123.1	103.9	79.2	55.0	52.3	85.7	1 256.6	1 156.5
Car/truck/van as passenger	10.2	*4.1	1.4	*11.2	12.7	*15.2	8.7	*8.1	9.7	*4.7	99.5	88.7
Motorbike/motorscooter	1.1	*1	—	*2.1	1.7	*3.4	—	*5.6	1.1	—	14.0	21.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>78.9</i>	<i>57.7</i>	<i>97.8</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>137.5</i>	<i>122.4</i>	<i>87.8</i>	<i>68.7</i>	<i>63.1</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>1 370.2</i>	<i>1 266.4</i>
Public transport												
Train	—	*1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49.9	63.2
Bus	—	—	—	—	2.3	*2.1	—	—	4.4	—	48.7	57.3
Tram/light rail	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	*2.4
Ferry/boat	—	—	—	—	0.6	*1.3	—	—	—	*1.3	1.5	6.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>*1.1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>*3.4</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>*1.3</i>	<i>100.1</i>	<i>129.5</i>
Taxi	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	*1.0	—	—	1.0	*1
Bicycle	3.5	—	1.3	—	5.6	—	—	*1.1	1.5	*3.1	27.0	16.0
Walk	2.8	*2.1	17.3	*8.3	4.8	*8.1	3.3	*3.4	3.7	*3.1	62.1	59.9
Other	—	—	—	—	1.2	*1	—	*1.1	—	*1	2.7	*3
Do not travel (work/study at home)	24.2	*5.1	11.5	18.3	8.3	*8.3	6.4	*3.8	1.1	13.2	110.0	139.7
Total Persons	109.4	66.0	128.0	118.6	160.8	143.2	97.5	79.1	73.9	112.0	1 673.1	1 615.5

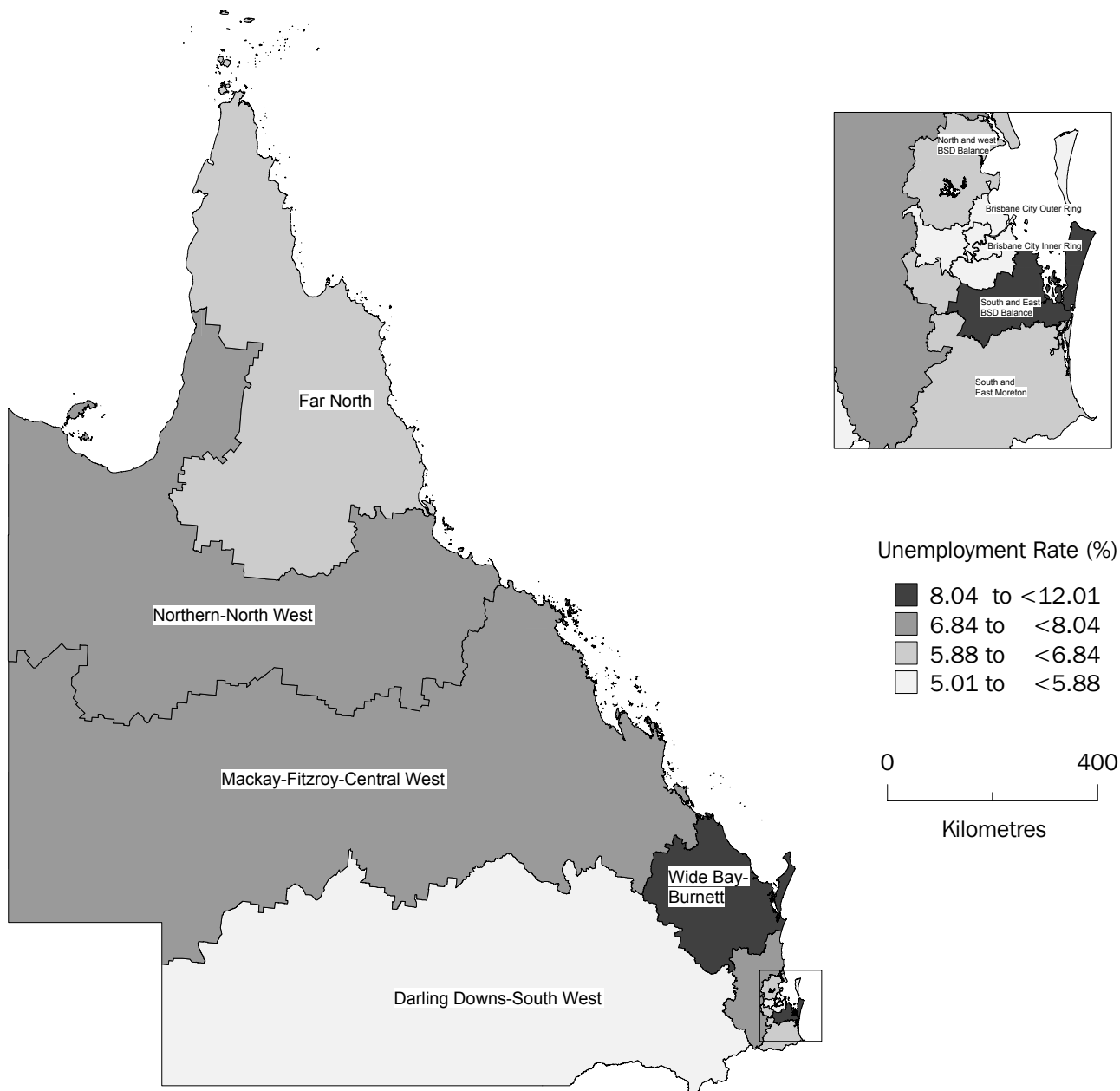
* estimate has an estimated relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution as it is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(a) Only includes those persons who work or study aged 18 years and over excluding those listed under paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices* (cat. no. 4602.0).

CHAPTER 3 ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, STATISTICAL REGIONS, 2003



Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0)

LABOUR FORCE STATUS IN ANNUAL AVERAGE TERMS 2001–2003

Introduction Levels of employment and unemployment can be indicative of a community's economic and social well-being. For individuals, employment has a direct bearing on personal well-being. Unemployment rates are the main measure of underutilised labour and participation rates reflect changes in total labour availability. The labour force survey provides information on labour market activity of the civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over.

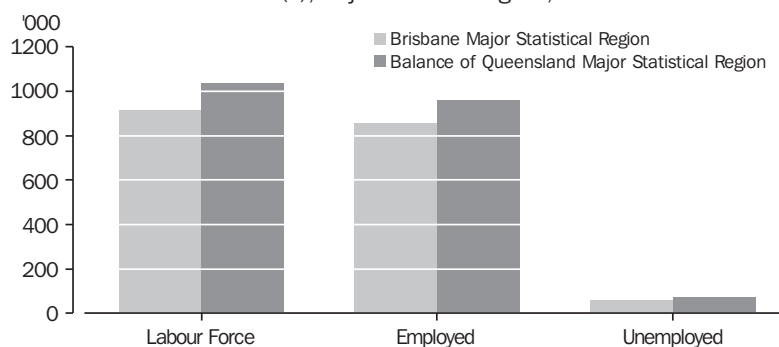
LABOUR FORCE STATUS IN
ANNUAL AVERAGE TERMS
2001–2003 *continued*

State Summary

The number of employed persons in Queensland rose from 1,691,900 in 2001 to 1,816,500 in 2003, in annual average terms. This represented an increase of 124,600 persons or 7.4%. The rate of growth in employment exceeded the 5.5% growth in the labour force. The number of unemployed persons declined by 22,700 (14.7%) to 131,300. This combined with a marginal change in labour force participation (64.8% to 64.9%) led to a fall in the unemployment rate of 8.3% to 6.7%.

Graph 3.1 looks at the distribution of the labour force across both Queensland Major Statistical Regions (MSR) in 2003. The majority of the labour force was located in Balance of Queensland MSR. The total number of employed persons was higher outside Brisbane MSR, as was the number of unemployed persons (see tables 3.3 and 3.4).

3.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a), Major Statistical Regions, 2003

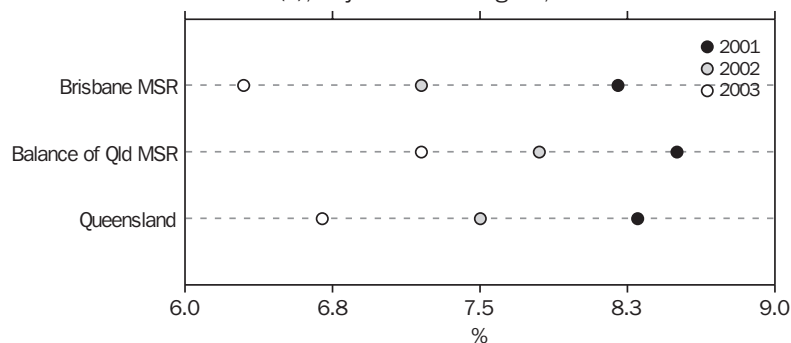


(a) Annual averages.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

Unemployment rates continued to fall in the state and across both major statistical regions in Queensland, from 2001 to 2003 (see graph 3.2). Brisbane MSR made the major contribution to the fall in the unemployment rate for Queensland.

3.2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(a), Major Statistical Regions, 2001–2003



(a) Annual averages.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

Brisbane Major Statistical Region

Table 3.3 shows changes in labour force status for persons in Brisbane Major Statistical Region (MSR) between 2001 and 2003. The number of employed persons in Brisbane MSR increased by 70,900 (9.0%), in annual average terms. This represented 56.9% of the total growth in employment across the state. All statistical regions (SRs) within Brisbane Major Statistical Region recorded increases in employed persons, consistent with the state trend. Brisbane City Outer Ring SR recorded the strongest growth with a gain of 11.6%.

The number of unemployed persons declined in Brisbane MSR by 12,300 (17.6%) to 57,500 persons from 2001 to 2003. The labour force participation rate in Brisbane MSR increased marginally from 65.6% to 66.6%. As a result, the unemployment rate fell from 8.2% to 6.3% (see graph 3.2).

The strongest decrease in unemployed persons was in Brisbane City Inner Ring SR with a drop of 3,500 persons or 21.9%. Brisbane City Inner Ring SR also had the highest participation rate in 2003 of 68.5%.

3.3 LABOUR FORCE STATUS — Annual averages, Statistical Regions(a)

	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Civilian population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Brisbane City Inner Ring						
2001	203.0	16.0	219.1	322.3	7.3	68.0
2002	210.7	14.5	225.3	329.2	6.5	68.5
2003	218.1	12.5	230.6	336.8	5.4	68.5
Brisbane City Outer Ring						
2001	244.9	19.4	264.3	411.1	7.3	64.3
2002	262.5	18.6	281.1	422.0	6.6	66.6
2003	273.3	16.3	289.6	433.7	5.6	66.8
South and East BSD Balance						
2001	161.6	18.4	180.0	272.1	10.2	66.1
2002	167.7	16.0	183.7	279.1	8.7	65.8
2003	174.2	15.2	189.4	286.7	8.0	66.0
North and West BSD Balance						
2001	176.9	16.1	192.9	300.3	8.3	64.2
2002	187.8	14.9	202.7	308.3	7.4	65.8
2003	191.8	13.5	205.2	316.7	6.5	64.8
Brisbane Major Statistical Region						
2001	786.4	69.8	856.2	1 305.7	8.2	65.6
2002	828.7	64.0	892.8	1 338.6	7.2	66.7
2003	857.3	57.5	914.8	1 373.9	6.3	66.6
Queensland						
2001	1 691.9	154.0	1 845.9	2 848.5	8.3	64.8
2002	1 752.7	141.9	1 894.7	2 920.3	7.5	64.9
2003	1 816.5	131.3	1 947.8	2 998.7	6.7	64.9

(a) As the Labour Force Survey is designed primarily to produce reliable national, state and territory estimates, a high degree of variability is inherent in data from the Labour Force Survey relating to small labour markets. Care should therefore be taken in the interpretation of regional estimates particularly monthly and annual movements. To minimise the variability, the data table shows annual averages.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

Balance of Queensland
Major Statistical Region

Table 3.4 shows changes in labour force status for persons in Balance of Queensland MSR between 2001 and 2003. The 5.9% growth of employed persons in this MSR was lower than that experienced in Brisbane MSR (9.0%), in annual average terms. There were however two statistical regions within Balance of Queensland MSR which were well above 5.9% and also above the state average of 7.4%. These were South and East Moreton (10.1%) and Northern–North West (8.2%) SRs. Darling Downs–South West SR had an increase of 6.3% and all other statistical regions recorded increases lower than the average for the MSR. The smallest increase was Wide Bay–Burnett SR where the number of employed persons in 2003 was only 0.1% higher than in 2001.

The number of unemployed persons in Balance of Queensland MSR declined by 12.4% to 73,800 persons between 2001 and 2003, in annual average terms. The corresponding change in the unemployment rate was 8.5% to 7.2% (see graph 3.2). The number of unemployed persons decreased in most statistical regions. The largest decline was of 3,900 persons or 24.1% in North and West Moreton SR. The unemployment rate fell in all SRs except Darling Downs–South West SR. There, the unemployment rate rose to 5.2% with a corresponding increase of 1,500 unemployed persons (see table 3.4).

In 2003, the statistical regions with the highest unemployment rates in the state were Wide Bay–Burnett (11.2%), Northern–North West (7.8%) and North and West Moreton (7.7%), in annual average terms. Darling Downs–South West and Far North SRs recorded the lowest unemployment rates of 5.2% and 5.9%, respectively. Most other SRs recorded unemployment rates less than the state average of 6.7%.

Northern–North West SR had the highest participation rate (68.7%) in Balance of Queensland MSR, in 2003, in annual average terms. It was closely followed by Darling Downs–South West SR (67.7%) and Far North SR (67.6%). Strong industry foundations of fruit growing, bauxite mining and tourism in Far North SR and beef cattle grazing and copper, silver, lead, zinc and gold mining in Northern–North West SR support these strong participation rates. In contrast, Wide Bay–Burnett SR recorded the state's lowest participation rate (51.0%). This was also the statistical region with the highest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over. North and West Moreton SR was the other region which had a lower labour force participation rate than other SRs at 59.5% (see table 3.4).

Gold Coast City

The statistical region sectors of Gold Coast City Parts A and B are included within South and East BSD Balance SR, and South and East Moreton SR, respectively. For this analysis separate data are presented for Gold Coast City, which has experienced strong population growth and is the state's second largest city.

Gold Coast City *continued*

Between 2001 and 2003, the civilian population aged 15 years and over grew by 6.3% to 363,700 persons. This growth was higher than the corresponding 5.9% increase in the size of the labour force, in annual average terms. There was an increase of 8.4% to 214,600 in the number of employed persons and the number of people looking for work fell by 18.7% to 16,500 in the same period. The participation rate fell slightly from 63.8% to 63.5%. As a result, the unemployment rate fell from 9.3% in 2001 to 7.1% in 2003. Except for the declining participation rate, the changes were generally consistent with the respective state level trends.

3.4 LABOUR FORCE STATUS — Annual averages, Statistical Regions(a)

	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Civilian population</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
South and East Moreton						
2001	190.1	18.5	208.6	327.5	8.9	63.7
2002	196.0	15.7	211.7	337.7	7.4	62.7
2003	209.3	14.9	224.2	348.1	6.6	64.4
North and West Moreton						
2001	139.5	16.2	155.7	253.2	10.4	61.5
2002	146.2	14.7	160.8	260.7	9.1	61.7
2003	147.4	12.3	159.8	268.6	7.7	59.5
Wide Bay-Burnett						
2001	88.1	12.6	100.7	185.6	12.6	54.2
2002	94.2	13.5	107.7	190.0	12.6	56.7
2003	88.2	11.2	99.4	194.9	11.2	51.0
Darling Downs-South West						
2001	115.5	5.3	120.8	182.4	4.4	66.3
2002	109.6	5.3	114.8	186.6	4.6	61.5
2003	122.8	6.8	129.5	191.2	5.2	67.7
Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West						
2001	158.3	14.1	172.4	254.5	8.2	67.7
2002	164.9	11.7	176.7	259.9	6.6	68.0
2003	165.4	12.1	177.6	266.0	6.8	66.7
Northern-North West						
2001	104.0	9.0	113.0	169.2	8.0	66.8
2002	106.5	8.8	115.3	172.8	7.7	66.7
2003	112.5	9.4	121.9	177.6	7.8	68.7
Far North						
2001	110.0	8.5	118.5	170.3	7.2	69.6
2002	106.7	8.3	114.9	174.1	7.2	66.0
2003	113.5	7.1	120.6	178.4	5.9	67.6
Balance of Queensland Major Statistical Region						
2001	905.5	84.2	989.7	1 542.7	8.5	64.2
2002	924.0	77.9	1 001.9	1 581.8	7.8	63.3
2003	959.1	73.8	1 032.9	1 624.9	7.2	63.6
Gold Coast City Parts A and B(b)						
2001	197.9	20.3	218.2	342.2	9.3	63.8
2002	206.3	16.1	222.4	352.8	7.3	63.0
2003	214.6	16.5	231.1	363.7	7.1	63.5
Queensland(b)						
2001	1 691.9	154.0	1 845.9	2 848.5	8.3	64.8
2002	1 752.7	141.9	1 894.7	2 920.3	7.5	64.9
2003	1 816.5	131.3	1 947.8	2 998.7	6.7	64.9

(a) As the Labour Force Survey is designed primarily to produce reliable national, state and territory estimates, a high degree of variability is inherent in data from the Labour Force Survey relating to small labour markets. Care should therefore be taken in the interpretation of regional estimates particularly monthly and annual movements. To minimise the variability, the data table shows annual averages.

(b) Gold Coast City Parts A and B have been combined and presented as a separate item to assist users to interpret the data. Gold Coast City Part A is a part of Brisbane MSR and has been included in that total. Gold Coast City Part B is part of Balance of Queensland MSR and has been included in that total.

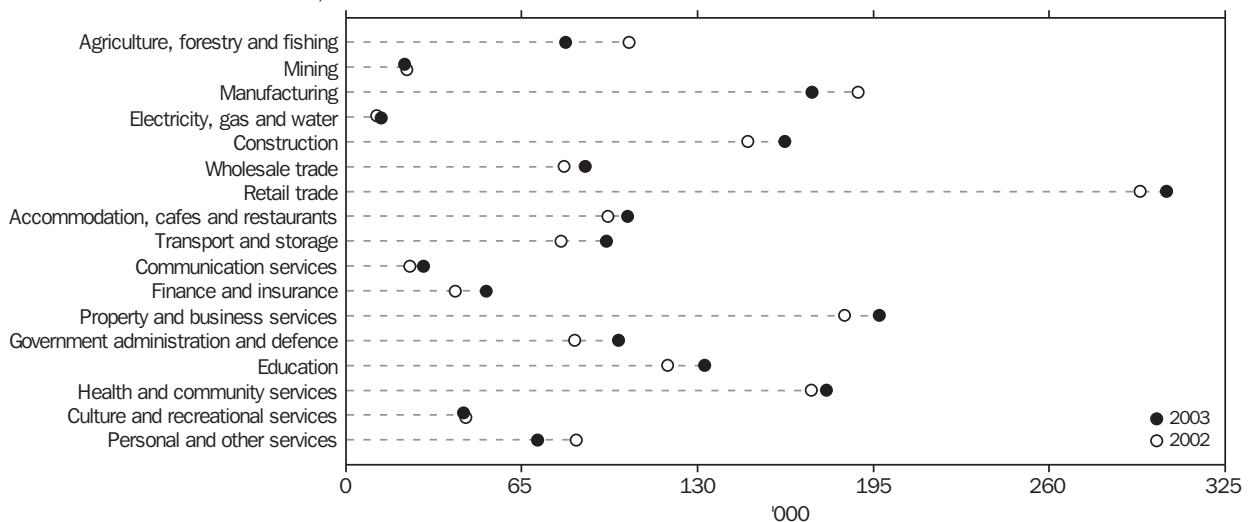
Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

In November 2003, Retail trade was the largest employing industry with 303,400 persons employed, representing 16.4% of the Queensland total. Retail trade was also the largest employing industry in November 2002 with 293,500 persons or 16.5% of employed persons. In November 2003, the second largest employing industry, Property and business services, increased to 197,200 persons (10.7%) from 184,200 persons (10.3%) in November 2002. The third largest employing industry in November 2003, Health and community services, also recorded an increase in employment over the same period, rising from 171,900 persons (9.7%) to 177,500 persons (9.6%).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing had the largest fall in employment, declining by 23,400 to 81,300 persons over the year to November 2003. In the same period, employment in Manufacturing fell by 16,900 to 172,400 persons. Employment in Personal and other services also fell by 14,300 to 70,900 persons.

3.5 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, November 2002 and 2003



Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

Statistical Regions *BRISBANE MSR*

As with the state industry distribution for November 2003, Retail trade was the largest employing industry division with 141,400 persons (16.3% of total employed persons) in Brisbane MSR. This followed by Property and business services with 107,700 or 12.4%. Manufacturing was the third largest employing industry with 99,400 employed persons or 11.4%.

Retail trade and Property and business services experienced growth in 2003 in the number of employed persons and in industry share. Manufacturing employment fell from 12.4% to 11.4% in the same period (see table 3.6).

Property and business services (17.1% of total employed persons) and Retail trade (14.3%) were the two largest employing industries in Brisbane City Inner Ring SR for November 2003. These industries accounted for similar proportions of employed persons in November 2002. Between 2002 and 2003, Education grew from 8.9% to 9.9% of total employment, overtaking Health and community services, which decreased from 10.3% to 9.5%.

SOUTH AND EAST BSD BALANCE SR

In South and East BSD Balance SR, Manufacturing employment grew from 16.8% in November 2002 to 17.9% in November 2003, making it the largest employing industry. Retail trade (16.5% of total employment), Health and community services (9.9%) and Construction (9.8%) were other major employers.

OTHER STATISTICAL REGIONS

Retail trade was the largest employing industry in the other two statistical regions within Brisbane MSR in November 2003. During the same period, Health and community services ranked third as an employing industry. The second largest employing industry in Brisbane City Outer Ring SR was Property and business services while Manufacturing ranked second in North and West BSD Balance SR.

BALANCE OF QUEENSLAND MSR

In Balance of Queensland MSR, Retail trade was the largest industry with 161,900 employees or 16.6% of total employed persons in November 2003. Construction, and Property and business services were the second and third largest employing industries with respective employment of 96,900 persons (9.9%) and 89,500 persons (9.2%).

The patterns of employment had changed since November 2002. Then the largest employing industry was also Retail trade (17.3% of total employment). However, this was followed by Agriculture (10.5%) and Health and community services (9.8%). Both declined in numbers of persons employed and their contribution to the regional MSR aggregate between 2002 and 2003.

STATISTICAL REGIONS

In November 2003, Retail trade was the largest employing industry in all but two statistical regions. The largest number of retail employees were found in South and East BSD Balance SR with 38,900 employed persons. This was followed by Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West SR with 27,300 employed persons. The contribution that Retail trade made to the industry share of employed persons within all seven statistical regions ranged between 15.5% and 18.3%.

Statistical Regions *continued*

Agriculture was the largest employing industry in Wide Bay-Burnett SR with 17,100 employed persons or 19.6% of the SR's employment share. It was also the largest employing industry in Darling Downs-South West SR with 24,400 employed persons and 20.1% of the SR's employment share. Retail trade was the next largest employing industry in both statistical regions with 12,600 employed persons or 14.4% share in Wide Bay-Burnett SR and 18,700 employed persons or 15.4% in Darling Downs-South West SR.

3.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY, Statistical Regions(a)

	<i>Agriculture forestry and fishing</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Electricity gas and water</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Wholesale trade</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Brisbane City Inner Ring						
2002	0.4	1.0	14.8	0.2	12.3	10.6
2003	0.6	0.5	13.3	0.9	11.5	8.4
Brisbane City Outer Ring						
2002	1.7	0.5	30.4	1.2	18.6	17.6
2003	0.7	0.5	26.2	2.2	19.6	13.3
South and East BSD Balance						
2002	0.7	0.7	27.9	0.3	15.6	10.2
2003	2.4	0.3	32.9	0.6	18.0	11.1
North and West BSD Balance						
2002	3.3	1.3	31.6	2.0	16.9	8.4
2003	3.0	1.1	27.0	2.0	16.3	10.1
Brisbane MSR						
2002	6.1	3.5	104.7	3.7	63.3	46.7
2003	6.7	2.4	99.4	5.6	65.4	42.9
South and East Moreton						
2002	2.5	0.2	21.6	—	24.9	8.1
2003	1.4	0.8	17.2	0.3	28.2	13.8
North and West Moreton						
2002	9.8	1.0	15.9	1.0	18.0	4.8
2003	7.6	0.5	11.8	1.0	16.3	9.6
Wide Bay-Burnett						
2002	21.0	0.5	7.0	0.3	6.1	2.2
2003	17.1	0.3	6.8	0.6	5.9	2.0
Darling Downs-South West						
2002	21.4	0.8	12.4	1.3	7.9	4.5
2003	24.4	0.3	8.1	1.4	8.7	5.2
Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West						
2002	17.5	6.8	15.9	2.6	13.7	6.9
2003	11.5	9.5	13.3	2.1	14.9	6.1
Northern-North West						
2002	12.5	8.6	6.3	1.0	6.3	3.6
2003	4.8	7.1	8.9	1.4	11.2	5.4
Far North						
2002	13.9	1.1	5.6	1.4	8.3	4.0
2003	7.8	0.8	6.9	0.6	11.7	3.4
Balance of Queensland MSR						
2002	98.6	19.0	84.6	7.5	85.2	34.0
2003	74.6	19.3	72.9	7.5	96.9	45.5
Queensland						
2002	104.7	22.6	189.3	11.3	148.6	80.7
2003	81.3	21.7	172.4	13.1	162.3	88.5

For footnotes see end of table.

continued...

3.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY, Statistical Regions(a) — *continued*

	<i>Retail trade</i>	<i>Accommodation cafes and restaurants</i>	<i>Transport and storage</i>	<i>Communication services</i>	<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	<i>Property and business services</i>
	'001	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Brisbane City Inner Ring						
2002	29.2	13.5	8.7	5.2	8.6	30.9
2003	31.1	15.1	9.2	3.3	10.9	37.2
Brisbane City Outer Ring						
2002	40.9	11.2	12.2	4.1	9.3	33.3
2003	48.8	8.5	12.3	7.4	11.9	34.2
South and East BSD Balance						
2002	28.9	5.7	12.0	2.2	3.6	14.2
2003	30.3	7.0	11.2	3.2	2.9	16.9
North and West BSD Balance						
2002	32.3	3.1	9.8	4.7	5.2	21.0
2003	31.3	9.2	12.1	3.4	4.6	19.4
Brisbane MSR						
2002	131.3	33.6	42.7	16.2	26.7	99.4
2003	141.4	39.8	45.0	17.3	30.3	107.7
South and East Moreton						
2002	34.8	14.1	4.3	2.4	3.8	32.1
2003	38.9	18.2	9.0	2.4	5.7	24.6
North and West Moreton						
2002	26.7	11.0	3.8	1.4	2.5	13.5
2003	24.0	9.5	6.6	1.8	5.0	16.8
Wide Bay-Burnett						
2002	16.5	6.2	2.8	1.0	1.0	5.9
2003	12.6	5.0	5.0	0.8	2.0	6.6
Darling Downs-South West						
2002	14.3	7.7	4.2	0.7	2.2	4.1
2003	18.7	6.0	3.7	1.1	1.7	7.3
Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West						
2002	29.1	10.9	8.5	1.4	1.7	14.4
2003	27.3	12.1	12.1	1.8	3.2	15.6
Northern-North West						
2002	14.8	6.7	8.1	0.6	1.1	7.5
2003	20.4	4.8	8.4	1.9	3.0	10.6
Far North						
2002	25.9	6.6	5.2	—	1.6	7.3
2003	20.0	8.7	6.6	1.5	0.8	8.0
Balance of Queensland MSR						
2002	162.2	63.3	36.9	7.5	13.8	84.8
2003	161.9	64.3	51.4	11.3	21.4	89.5
Queensland						
2002	293.5	96.9	79.5	23.7	40.5	184.2
2003	303.4	104.1	96.3	28.6	51.8	197.2

For footnotes see end of table.

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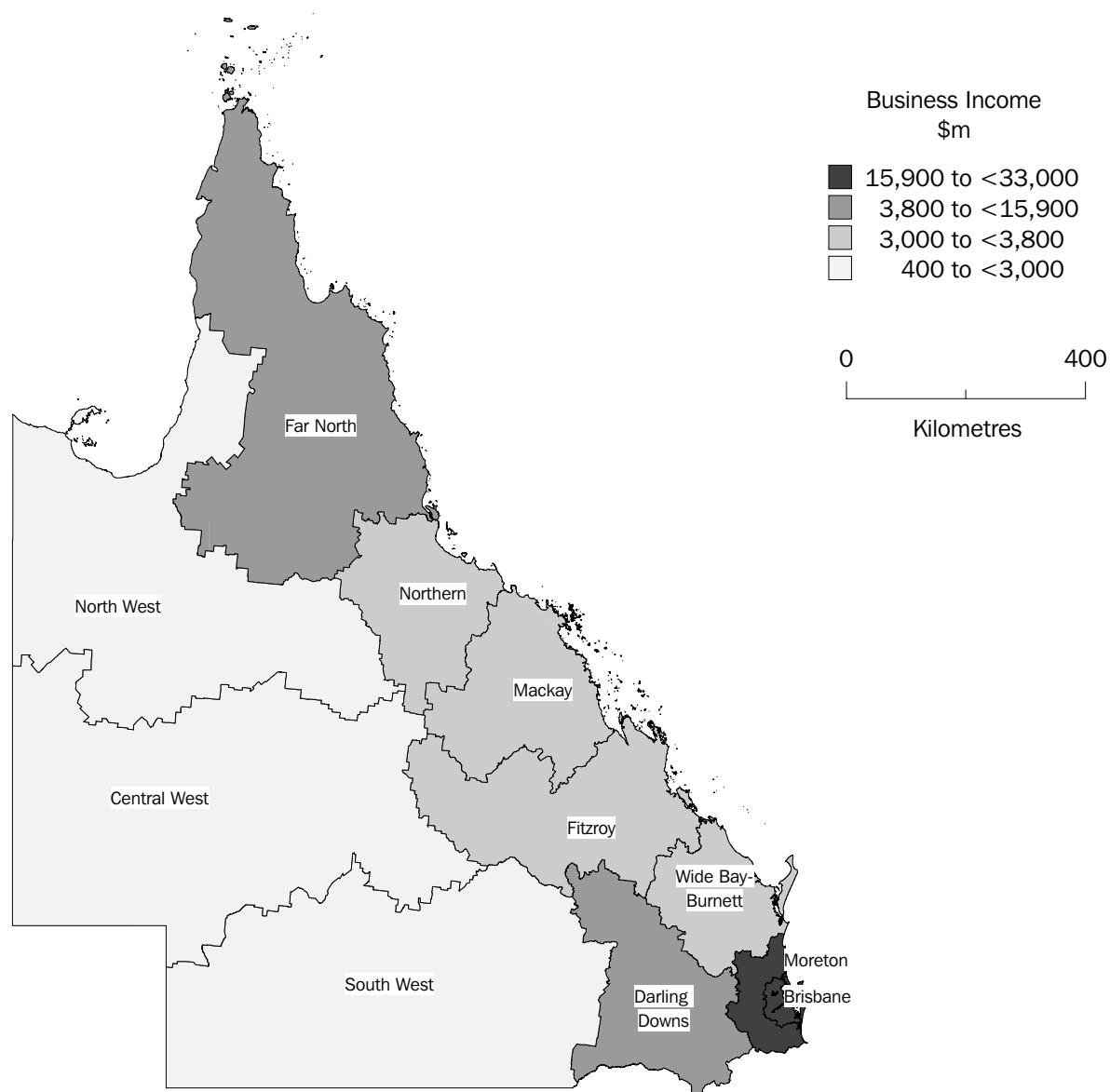
3.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY, Statistical Regions(a) — continued

	Government administration and defence	Education	Health and community services	Culture and recreational services	Personal and other services	All industries
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Brisbane City Inner Ring						
2002	20.5	19.0	22.1	5.8	11.3	214.1
2003	19.0	21.7	20.8	6.0	8.6	218.1
Brisbane City Outer Ring						
2002	16.0	21.1	25.6	7.9	15.3	266.6
2003	17.5	21.2	31.9	5.1	12.4	273.6
South and East BSD Balance						
2002	8.3	9.4	11.2	3.4	12.0	166.5
2003	7.7	9.3	18.1	3.9	7.5	183.4
North and West BSD Balance						
2002	10.0	11.0	20.7	3.4	10.2	195.0
2003	11.4	10.0	21.9	3.5	7.4	193.9
Brisbane MSR						
2002	54.9	60.4	79.7	20.6	48.8	842.3
2003	55.6	62.2	92.7	18.6	35.9	869.0
South and East Moreton						
2002	4.3	9.3	19.5	9.9	9.4	201.1
2003	3.1	11.9	19.3	10.5	7.3	212.7
North and West Moreton						
2002	2.9	7.9	12.8	4.4	7.0	144.5
2003	6.4	10.2	12.2	2.9	5.6	148.0
Wide Bay-Burnett						
2002	2.8	4.0	8.8	1.3	2.7	89.9
2003	4.5	6.1	9.0	1.4	1.4	87.2
Darling Downs-South West						
2002	4.5	8.6	11.5	0.9	2.2	109.2
2003	4.7	11.8	12.4	1.5	4.6	121.6
Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West						
2002	4.5	14.7	15.2	3.8	7.4	175.0
2003	7.6	12.7	15.0	4.7	6.8	176.3
Northern-North West						
2002	3.7	9.7	14.5	1.1	4.5	110.5
2003	5.9	9.4	7.7	2.0	5.8	118.6
Far North						
2002	6.8	4.3	9.8	2.5	3.3	107.8
2003	13.1	8.4	9.2	1.9	3.5	112.9
Balance of Queensland MSR						
2002	29.6	58.4	92.2	23.9	36.4	938.0
2003	45.3	70.5	84.8	25.0	35.0	977.3
Queensland						
2002	84.5	118.8	171.9	44.5	85.2	1 780.3
2003	100.9	132.7	177.5	43.5	70.9	1 846.3

(a) As the Labour Force Survey is designed primarily to produce reliable national, state and territory estimates, a high degree of variability is inherent in data from the Labour Force Survey relating to small labour markets. Care should therefore be taken in the interpretation of regional estimates particularly monthly and annual movements.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

BUSINESS INCOME, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 2000-01



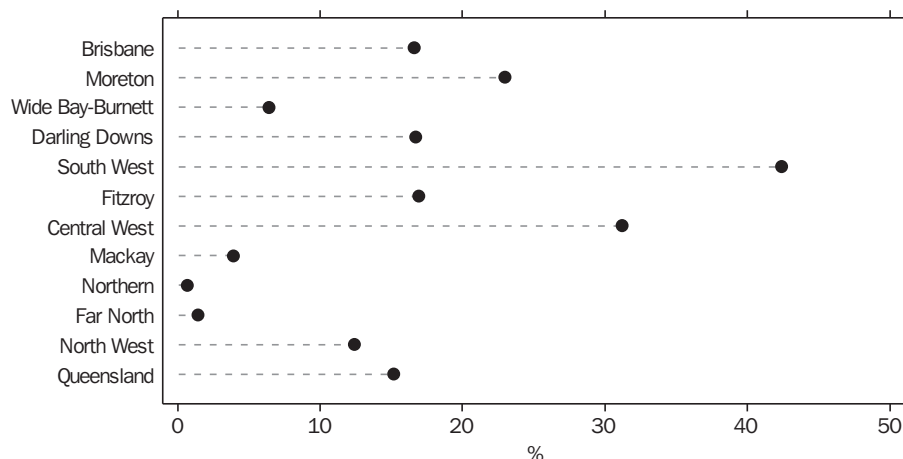
Source: *Experimental Estimates, Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia, 1995-96 to 2000-01 (cat. no. 5675.0).*

REGIONAL SMALL BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND

Queensland Overview

Improving livestock prices and strong population growth contributed to increases in small business income in Queensland from 1995-96 to 2000-01. Business income taxation returns show that overall, income to small businesses (those with total income or expenses between \$10,000 and \$5m) grew by 15% in Queensland from 1995-96 to 2000-01. The fastest growth, more than 30%, occurred in the statistical divisions (SDs) of South West and Central West while the north-eastern coastal regions recorded the slowest growth in income, with less than 4%.

3.7 GROWTH IN SMALL BUSINESS INCOME, Statistical Divisions—1995–96 to 2000–01



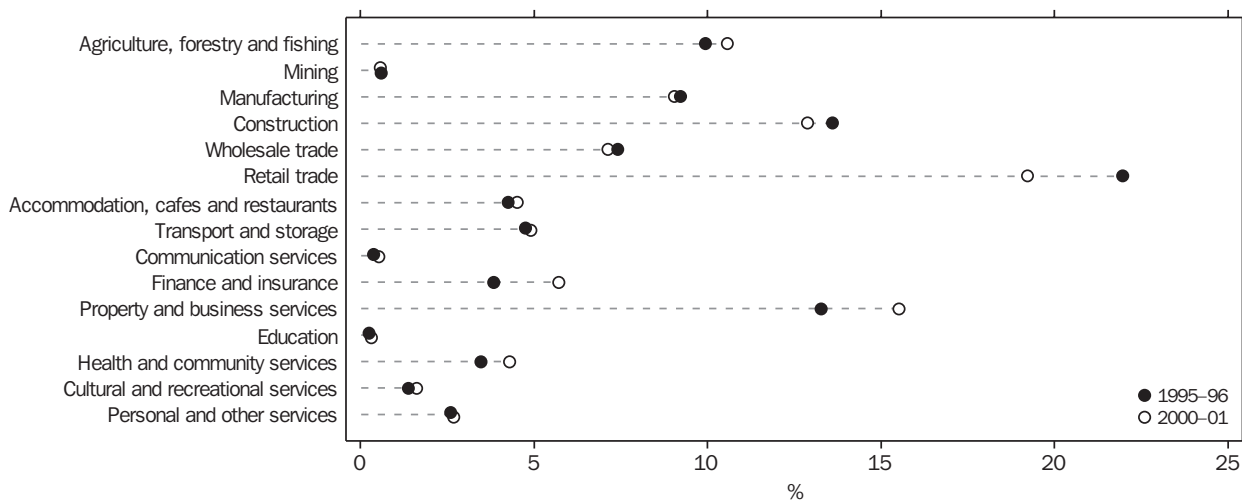
Source: *Experimental Estimates, Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia, 1995–96 to 2000–01 (cat. no. 5675.0).*

GROWTH BY INDUSTRY

The industry divisions with the largest absolute growth of small business income from 1995–96 to 2000–01 were Property and business services (by \$2,980m or 35%), Finance and insurance (by \$1,766m or 71%) and Agriculture, forestry and fishing (by \$1,456m or 23%).

In 2000–01, Retail trade remained the largest industry sector with income of \$14,326m, representing an increase of less than 1%. Retail trade's share of total small business income fell from 22% to 19% between 1995–96 and 2000–01. Another large industry which experienced a below average increase in income was Construction, which rose by 9% to \$9,601m, but lost its second ranking to the faster growing sector of Property and business services.

3.8 SHARE OF SMALL BUSINESS INCOME—1995–96 and 2000–01



Source: *Experimental Estimates, Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia, 1995–96 to 2000–01 (cat. no. 5675.0).*

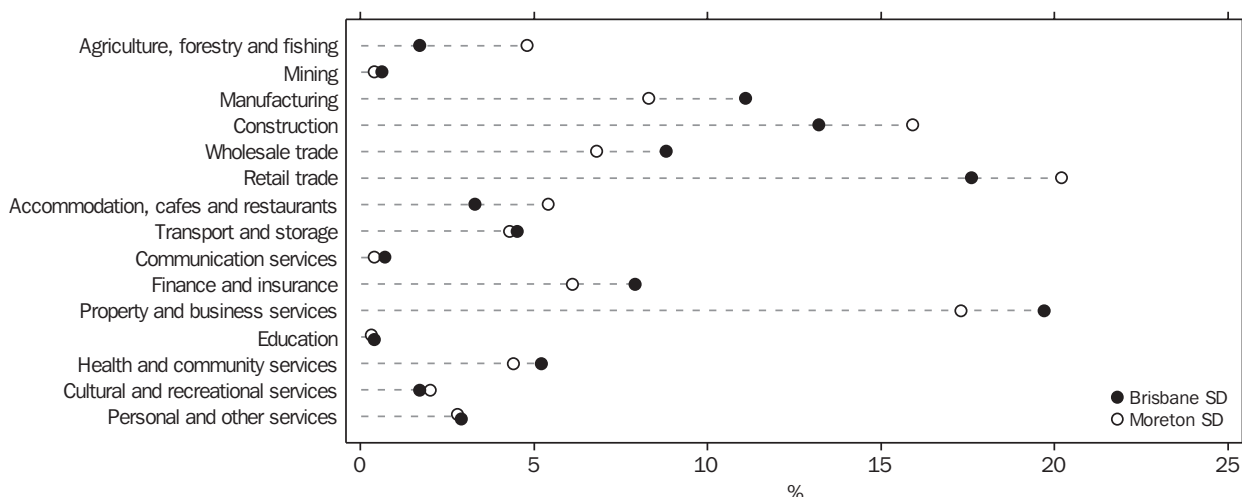
SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE SD AND MORETON SD

The industry composition of small businesses in south-east Queensland remained quite diversified over the period 1995–96 to 2000–01, with no industry division representing more than 25% of total small business income. In Brisbane SD, Property and business services outgrew Retail trade, which recorded very little growth in income, to become the largest industry. In Moreton SD, Retail trade remained the more significant contributor to small business income in 2000–01.

Construction and Manufacturing maintained their third and fourth rank as contributors to small business income, accounting for 13% and 11% respectively in Brisbane SD and 16% and 8% in Moreton SD. Wholesale trade and the quickly growing Finance and insurance division were also major industries.

3.9 SHARE OF SMALL BUSINESS INCOME—2000–01



Source: *Experimental Estimates, Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia, 1995–96 to 2000–01* (cat. no. 5675.0).

Small business growth is associated with a growth in population. South-east Queensland experienced an 11% increase in the estimated resident population from 1996 to 2001, compared with 4% in the rest of Queensland. Over the same period, small business income grew by 19% in the south-east, compared with 9% in the rest of the state.

From 1995–96 to 2000–01 within south-east Queensland, the population of Brisbane SD grew 9% to 1,650,422 while in Moreton SD population increased 17% to 724,191. Over the same period, small business income in Brisbane SD increased by 17% to \$32,932m and in Moreton SD by 23% to \$15,935m.

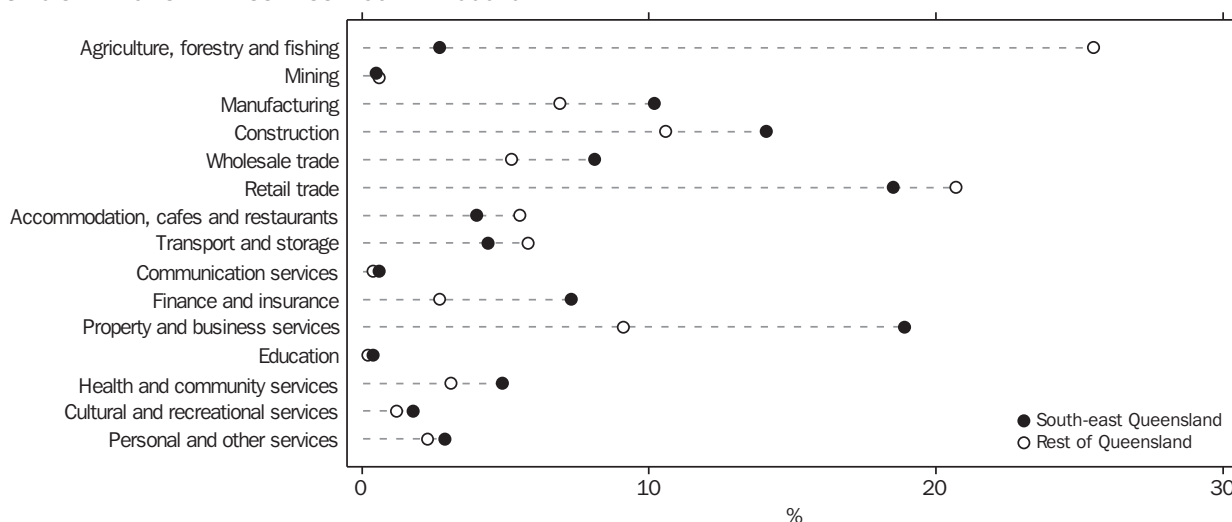
BRISBANE SD AND MORETON SD continued

There were significant differences in income growth by industry from 1995–96 to 2000–01. In absolute terms, the largest growth in small business income was in Property and business services, followed by Finance and insurance. These industries each showed growth of over \$500m in Moreton SD while in Brisbane SD these industries grew in excess of \$1,000m from 1995–96 to 2000–01. Although Retail trade began the period as the largest industry division in both areas, income grew by just \$15m in Brisbane SD and Property and business services became the largest industry experiencing a \$1,744m growth in income. In Moreton SD, Retail trade remained the largest industry division showing a \$257m growth in income.

REST OF STATE

There are distinct differences in the composition and growth patterns of small business in the more urban south-east Queensland region (Brisbane SD and Moreton SD), and the rest of the state. The rest of Queensland has a far larger Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry than South-east Queensland and a far smaller Property and business services industry.

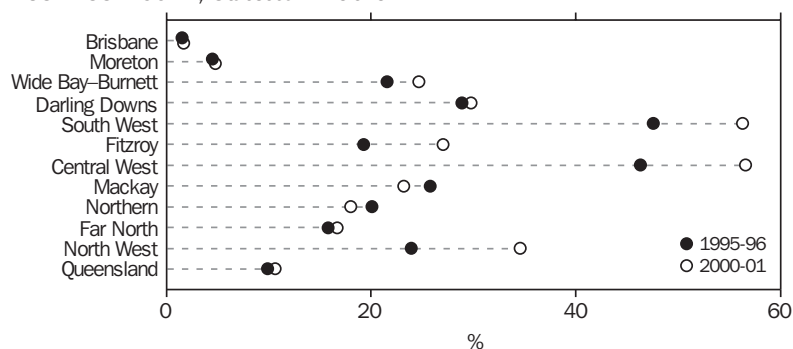
3.10 SHARE OF SMALL BUSINESS INCOME—2000–01



Source: *Experimental Estimates, Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia, 1995–96 to 2000–01 (cat. no. 5675.0).*

The industry composition of small businesses in the Balance of Queensland is substantially based on primary production and services required to support the area's resident and tourist populations. In the rest of Queensland, Agriculture, forestry and fishing was the main source of small business income in 2000–01 in all but Northern and Far North SDs. In South West and Central West SDs over 55% of small business income was derived from Agriculture, forestry and fishing.

3.11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING AS A PROPORTION OF SMALL BUSINESS INCOME, Statistical Divisions



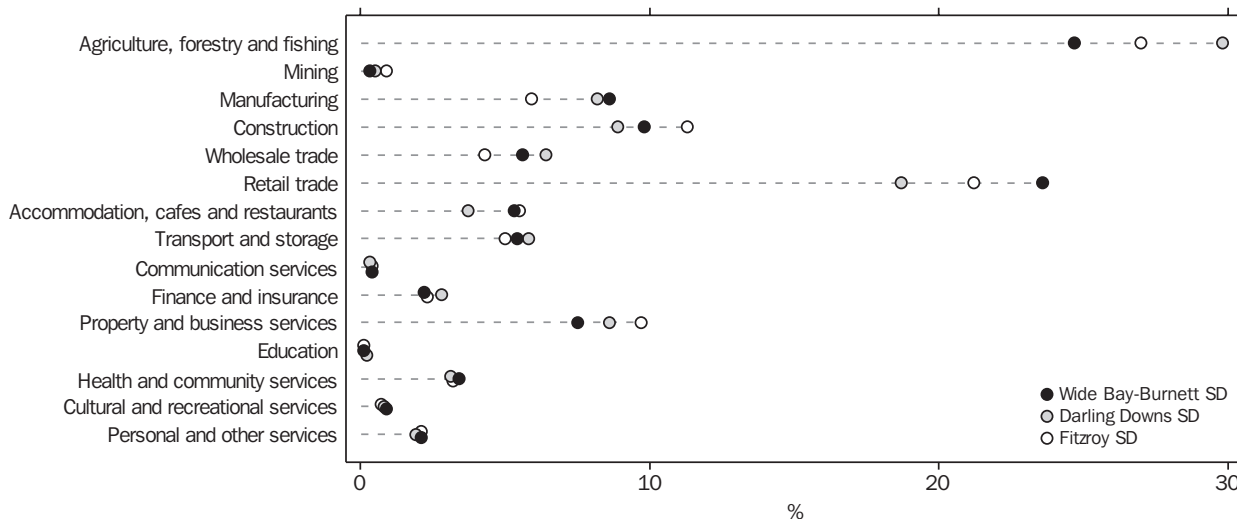
Source: Experimental Estimates, Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia, 1995-96 to 2000-01

The impact of changing commodity prices and seasons is evident in Agriculture, forestry and fishing. This affects the rest of the regional economy. From 1995-96 to 2000-01, the change in income to small business varied widely across the rest of Queensland. This is largely reflected in the Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (VACP) data from the Agriculture survey. Western areas heavily dependent on beef cattle recorded large increases in VACP and buoyant small business income. North-eastern areas were adversely affected by lower sugar prices.

WIDE BAY-BURNETT SD, DARLING DOWNS SD AND FITZROY SD

Growth in small business income from 1995-96 to 2000-01 was 6% in Wide Bay-Burnett SD and 17% in Darling Downs and Fitzroy SDs. Growth was influenced by changes in both population growth and agricultural commodity prices.

3.12 SHARE OF SMALL BUSINESS INCOME—2000-01



Source: Experimental Estimates, Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia, 1995-96 to 2000-01 (cat. no. 5675.0).

WIDE BAY-BURNETT SD, DARLING DOWNS SD AND FITZROY SD continued

In 2000–01, agricultural income represented 25% to 30% of small business income in each of the regions. In Fitzroy SD, agricultural income rose 63% from 1995–96, mainly because of increased cattle prices. Wide Bay-Burnett SD and Darling Downs SD had more diversified agricultural economies and the total income of small primary producers increased by approximately 20% in the same period.

Small business Retail trade recorded more income than Agriculture, forestry and fishing in both Wide Bay-Burnett SD and Fitzroy SD in 1995–96. However, by 2000–01 Retail trade was overshadowed by Agriculture, forestry and fishing in all three regions. Income to retailers represented 19% to 24% of all small business income in 2000–01 in these areas.

Although there are varying factors that impact on small business and population growth, there is a general association between the two. Both the Construction industry and Property and business services each accounted for approximately 10% of small business income in these regions in 2000–01. In Darling Downs SD, small business income in Construction grew by 20% from \$372m in 1995–96 to \$445m in 2000–01 while over the same period population grew by 5%. In contrast, Fitzroy SD experienced a fall of small business income in Construction by 5% as population grew by only 2%.

Construction income in Wide Bay-Burnett SD fell 18% despite a population growth of 5%. However, population growth in this area had fallen from 15% over the previous 5-year period. Growth of income in Property and business services (Darling Downs SD 40%, Fitzroy SD 26% and Wide Bay-Burnett SD 8%) followed similar directions to Construction growth in each of these regions.

Manufacturing, which accounted for 8% to 9% of small business income in 2000–01 in Wide Bay-Burnett SD and Darling Downs SD, and 6% in Fitzroy SD, experienced increases of 30%, 22% and 18% respectively from 1995–96 to 2000–2001. Transport and storage, which represented around 5% of the areas' small business income, grew at around 20% in all three regions.

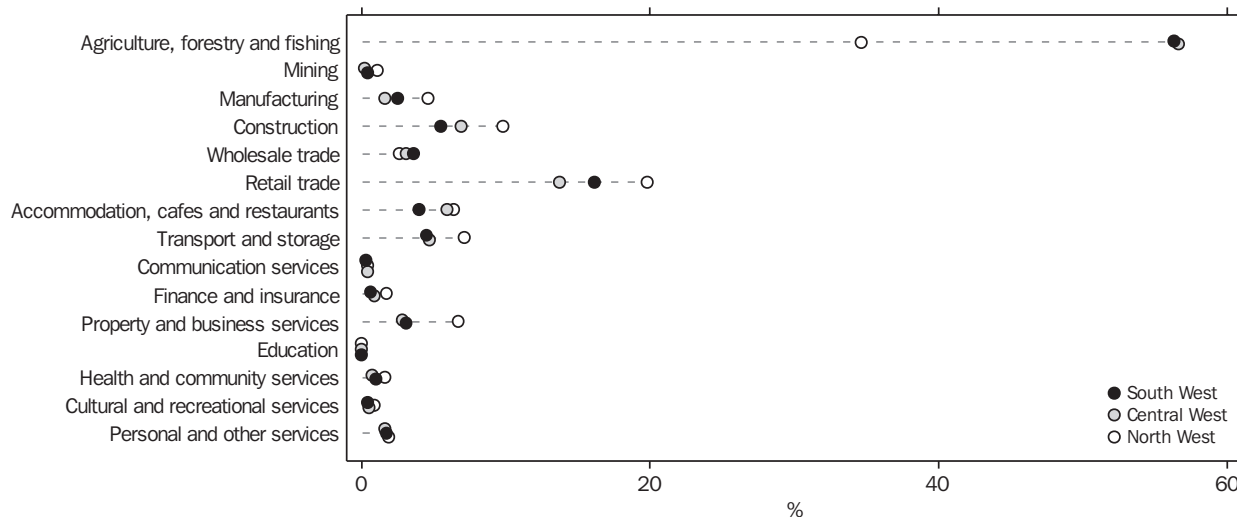
SOUTH WEST SD, CENTRAL WEST SD AND NORTH WEST SD

Small business income grew faster in South West SD (42%) and Central West SD (31%) than any other Queensland statistical division between 1995–96 and 2000–01. These regions are heavily dependent on livestock products, for which the returns rose strongly due to large price increases for beef during that period. Good agricultural prices were offset by the lack of growth in mining, and small business income in North West SD rose by only 12%.

SOUTH WEST SD, CENTRAL WEST SD AND NORTH WEST SD continued

These three statistical divisions cover the least populated areas of Queensland and did not experience significant population change from 1995–96 to 2000–01. The population of South West SD grew by about 2% in this period, while there were declines of less than 1% in Central West and North West SDs.

3.13 SHARE OF TOTAL SMALL BUSINESS INCOME BY INDUSTRY, Selected Statistical Divisions—2000-01



Source: *Experimental Estimates, Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia, 1995-96 to 2000-01 (cat. no. 5675.0)*

Small business income in South West SD and Central West SD is dominated by Agriculture, forestry and fishing, which recorded more than 55% of income in 2000–01. In North West SD Agriculture, forestry and fishing represented 35% of small business income

From 1995–96 to 2000–01, small businesses in Agriculture, forestry and fishing in the three western regions experienced a rise in income of more than 60%. This reflected the increased value of agricultural commodities produced in the areas. VACP increased by 112% in South West SD, 94% in Central West SD and 113% in North West SD. The bulk of this increase came from improved livestock prices, with cotton also making a significant contribution in South West SD.

Retail trade was the only other industry to account for more than 10% of small business income in these areas. Small retail businesses in South West SD and Central West SD received 16% and 14% respectively of small business income in 2000–01, and displayed a small increase in total income since 1995–96. By contrast, small retailers were of greater significance in North West SD but experienced decreases in income during the period. In 1995–96, they received 27% of all small business income, more income than small agricultural establishments, but by 2000–01 their total income had dropped by \$27m to represent 20% of small business income.

SOUTH WEST SD, CENTRAL WEST SD AND NORTH WEST SD continued

The construction industry accounted for 10% of small business income in North West SD in 2000–01, where its \$65m income was 32% higher than 1995–96. In South West SD and Central West SD, small construction businesses showed even stronger growth, despite a lack of population growth. The 'flow-on' effect of the strong income growth in the dominant Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry may account for some of the growth in construction.

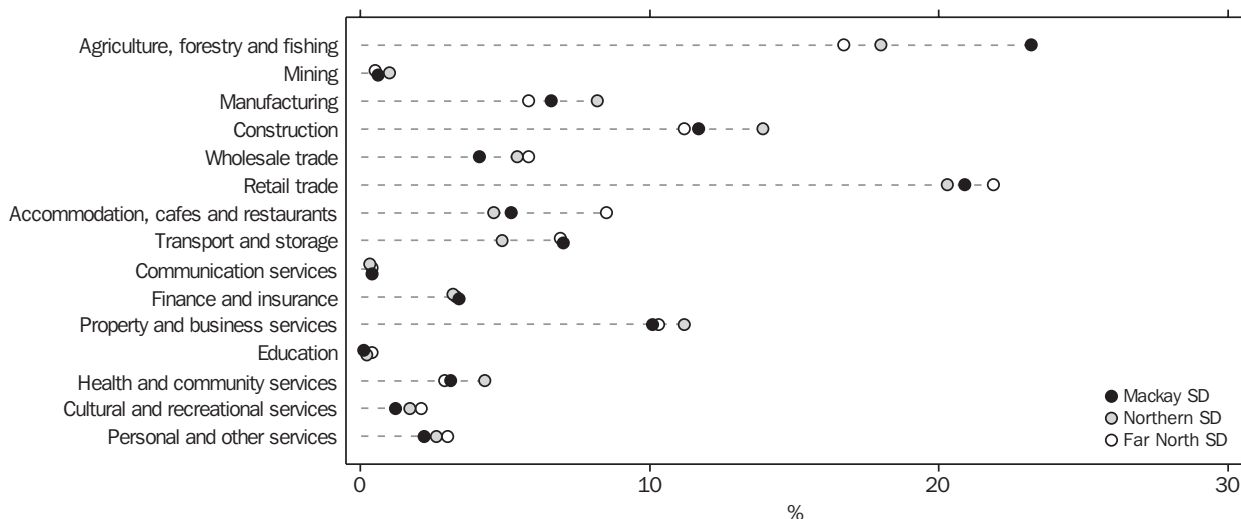
The mining industry, while being the dominant employing industry in the economy of North West SD, represented only 1.1% of small business income. Mount Isa provided employment and services (and opportunities for small business) not available in more sparsely populated areas. Retail trade and Property and business services are more significant industries for small business in the region.

MACKAY SD, NORTHERN SD AND FAR NORTH SD

The small businesses in these three regions recorded improvement of less than 4% in their total income over the period 1995–96 to 2000–01. In Mackay and Northern SDs, decreasing income in the Retail trade and Agriculture, forestry and fishing industries was balanced by gains in the Construction and Property and business services industries.

Far North SD recorded small increases from Agriculture, forestry and fishing and also Property and business services, but declining income in the Retail trade and Construction industries. This may be associated with the slowing population growth compared to the previous 5 years, where population growth of 16% from 1991 to 1996 slowed to 6% between 1996 and 2001.

3.14 SHARE OF SMALL BUSINESS INCOME—2000–01



Source: *Experimental Estimates, Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia, 1995–96 to 2000–01 (cat. no. 5675.0).*

MACKAY SD, NORTHERN SD AND FAR NORTH SD continued

Retail trade received approximately 20% of all small business income in these regions in 2000–01. It was the largest industry in Northern SD and Far North SD, and the second largest in Mackay SD. The total income of small retailers was 2% to 3% less in 2000–01 than in 1995–96 in Mackay and Far North SDs, and Northern SD recorded a 12% fall.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing accounted for 17% to 23% of small business income in these regions in 2000–01. Mackay SD and Northern SD experienced falls in agricultural income from 1995–96 to 2000–01 (of 6% and 10% respectively) while Far North SD recorded a 7% rise. Falling prices for sugar cane could have contributed to the decrease in income. In 1995–96, sugar cane represented 72%, 61%, and 39% respectively of the VACP of Mackay, Northern and Far North SDs. The value of sugar cane dropped more than \$160m in both Mackay SD and Northern SD, and \$113m in Far North SD in the period 1995–96 to 2000–01.

The Construction industry contributed between 11% and 14% of small business income in 2000–01 for the three areas. Compared with 1995–96, the total income to small construction businesses rose in Mackay SD (8%) and Northern SD (16%) but fell in Far North SD (–18%).

In all three regions the proportion of small business income recorded by the Property and business services industry increased to approximately 10%. The industry experienced income growth ranging from 25% in Mackay SD to 6% in Far North SD.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Small businesses are defined in this article as those businesses whose total income or expenses were between \$10,000 and \$5m. Further information about these estimates can be found in the Explanatory Notes section of this publication.

3.15 SMALL BUSINESS INCOME(a), Statistical Divisions

<i>Industries</i>	<i>Queensland</i>			<i>Brisbane SD</i>			<i>Moreton SD</i>		
	1995-96 \$m	2000-01 \$m	Change %	1995-96 \$m	2000-01 \$m	Change %	1995-96 \$m	2000-01 \$m	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6 423.3	7 879.5	23	425.8	564.9	33	588.8	768.5	31
Mining	383.5	417.6	9	191.5	199.3	4	53.3	62.3	17
Manufacturing	5 968.9	6 733.3	13	3 314.7	3 643.4	10	1 141.9	1 328.1	16
Construction	8 806.1	9 600.6	9	3 837.1	4 340.2	13	2 241.6	2 533.9	13
Wholesale trade	4 795.1	5 315.7	11	2 669.1	2 897.6	9	879.4	1 079.8	23
Retail trade	14 211.1	14 325.7	1	5 795.7	5 810.7	—	2 956.5	3 213.8	9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2 750.6	3 349.7	22	845.6	1 085.8	28	615.9	855.7	39
Transport and storage	3 076.6	3 660.2	19	1 289.7	1 482.2	15	542.8	688.1	27
Communication services	234.6	383.0	63	129.6	218.4	69	45.0	70.5	57
Finance and insurance	2 487.7	4 254.1	71	1 562.2	2 588.6	66	453.4	972.6	115
Property and business services	8 584.1	11 563.7	35	4 748.9	6 492.9	37	1 894.1	2 749.1	45
Education	148.3	227.6	53	91.3	125.3	37	34.2	54.7	60
Health and community services	2 247.6	3 204.4	43	1 183.8	1 709.9	44	442.1	698.9	58
Cultural and recreational services	893.9	1 200.0	34	390.0	570.2	46	250.4	326.5	30
Personal and other services	1 675.3	1 998.9	19	758.5	967.0	27	352.2	445.9	27
All Industries(b)	64 703.7	74 512.5	15	28 242.1	32 931.6	17	12 952.1	15 935.0	23

<i>Industries</i>	<i>Wide Bay-Burnett SD</i>			<i>Darling Downs SD</i>			<i>Fitzroy SD</i>		
	1995-96 \$m	2000-01 \$m	Change %	1995-96 \$m	2000-01 \$m	Change %	1995-96 \$m	2000-01 \$m	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	768.9	935.6	22	1 234.5	1 483.1	20	573.8	937.8	63
Mining	7.1	11.9	68	20.5	24.0	17	22.5	30.9	37
Manufacturing	252.3	327.0	30	335.2	408.2	22	173.2	203.6	18
Construction	452.2	371.9	-18	371.7	444.5	20	411.4	392.5	-5
Wholesale trade	209.8	212.3	1	262.1	319.3	22	139.6	150.5	8
Retail trade	911.7	894.8	-2	908.6	931.3	2	738.1	738.2	—
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	208.2	200.7	-4	162.0	186.0	15	191.6	192.4	—
Transport and storage	168.5	204.4	21	244.4	288.2	18	141.0	172.9	23
Communication services	8.7	14.2	63	9.5	15.7	65	7.8	12.6	62
Finance and insurance	66.7	82.5	24	83.8	139.0	66	45.2	78.8	74
Property and business services	263.4	284.9	8	306.0	427.3	40	267.8	336.3	26
Education	2.6	4.2	64	2.8	8.8	214	1.9	4.2	121
Health and community services	99.4	127.9	29	118.8	153.2	29	81.3	111.7	37
Cultural and recreational services	33.3	32.3	-3	40.8	37.7	-8	29.0	24.5	-16
Personal and other services	58.9	80.3	36	67.6	96.2	42	78.2	72.3	-8
All Industries(b)	3 565.7	3 793.3	6	4 265.6	4 977.6	17	2 974.0	3 476.5	17

For footnotes see end of table.

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3.15 SMALL BUSINESS INCOME, Statistical Divisions — *continued*

<i>Industries</i>	<i>South West SD</i>			<i>Central West SD</i>			<i>North West SD</i>		
	1995-96 \$m	2000-01 \$m	Change %	1995-96 \$m	2000-01 \$m	Change %	1995-96 \$m	2000-01 \$m	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	350.6	590.6	68	156.0	250.0	60	141.4	230.0	63
Mining	3.4	4.7	38	2.1	0.9	-57	3.1	7.3	135
Manufacturing	25.1	25.8	3	7.8	7.1	-9	36.1	30.3	-16
Construction	31.7	57.6	82	21.8	30.5	40	49.5	65.3	32
Wholesale trade	28.6	37.6	31	16.9	13.8	-18	28.3	17.0	-40
Retail trade	160.0	168.5	5	55.0	60.7	10	160.6	132.1	-18
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	32.2	42.1	31	20.9	26.2	25	55.8	42.9	-23
Transport and storage	37.6	46.8	24	24.3	21.0	-14	30.9	47.5	54
Communication services	3.4	3.5	3	0.9	1.6	78	1.4	2.7	93
Finance and insurance	12.2	6.4	-48	2.8	4.1	46	6.1	11.1	82
Property and business services	20.6	32.4	57	8.4	12.3	46	36.2	44.3	22
Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—
Health and community services	9.0	10.4	16	1.6	3.1	94	11.0	10.7	-3
Cultural and recreational services	3.6	4.6	28	1.5	2.0	33	6.2	6.0	-3
Personal and other services	7.6	17.4	129	9.4	7.1	-24	15.1	12.5	-17
All Industries(b)	736.8	1 049.2	42	337.0	442.1	31	591.7	665.4	12

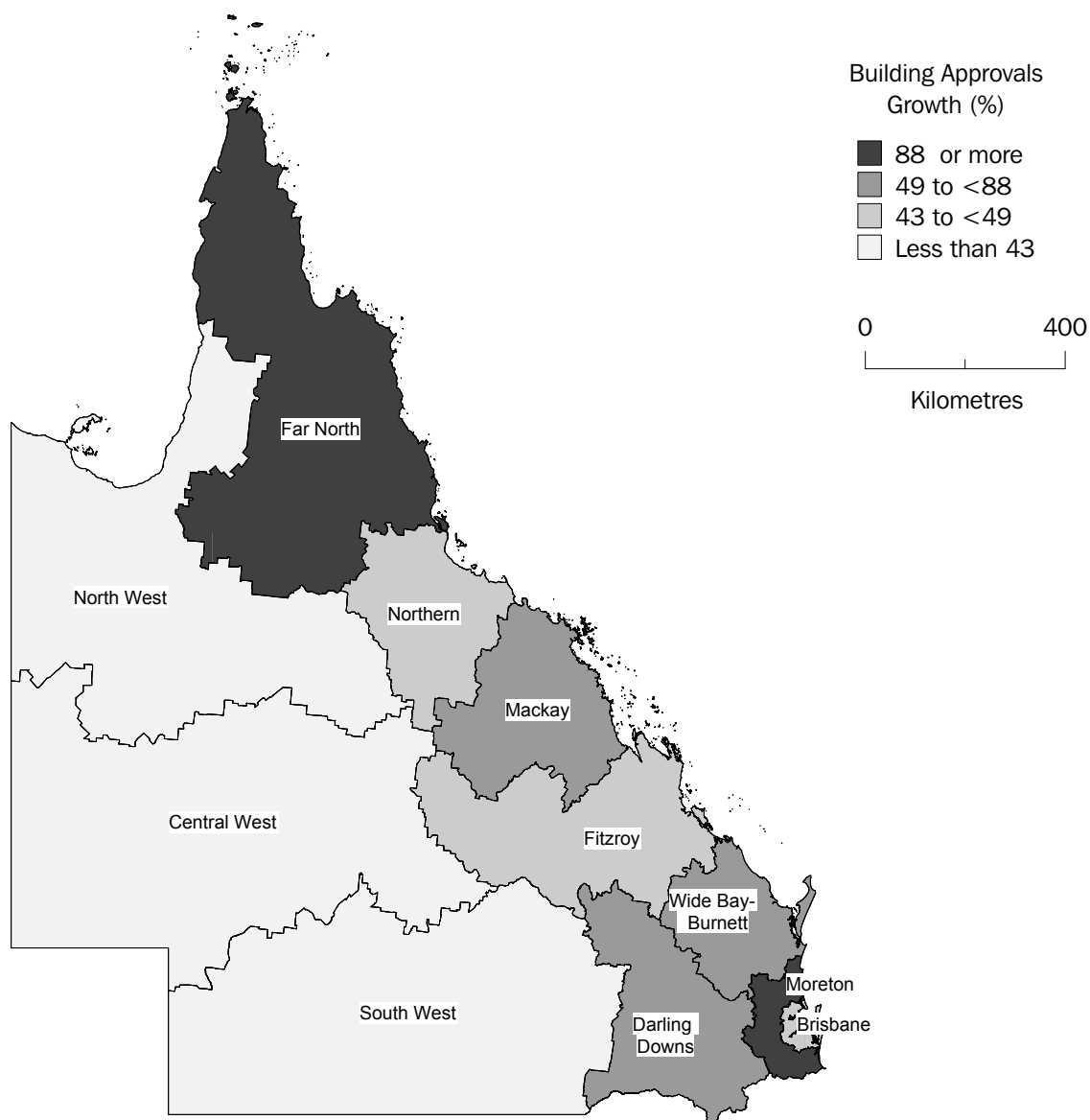
<i>Industries</i>	<i>Mackay SD</i>			<i>Northern SD</i>			<i>Far North SD</i>		
	1995-96 \$m	2000-01 \$m	Change %	1995-96 \$m	2000-01 \$m	Change %	1995-96 \$m	2000-01 \$m	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	746.1	698.5	-6	697.4	626.8	-10	740.1	793.7	7
Mining	28.0	18.4	-34	30.3	34.6	14	21.7	23.3	7
Manufacturing	154.9	199.6	29	233.4	285.7	22	294.4	274.5	-7
Construction	325.5	351.4	8	418.5	483.7	16	645.0	529.1	-18
Wholesale trade	125.4	122.1	-3	191.0	189.4	-1	245.1	276.3	13
Retail trade	642.3	628.4	-2	809.4	709.2	-12	1 073.3	1 038.0	-3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	160.0	157.0	-2	143.1	160.0	12	315.2	401.1	27
Transport and storage	163.7	210.8	29	128.8	171.8	33	304.9	326.6	7
Communication services	5.7	11.1	95	7.9	11.5	46	14.8	21.3	44
Finance and insurance	54.5	103.8	90	105.4	111.8	6	95.3	155.3	63
Property and business services	244.9	305.3	25	333.5	390.2	17	460.2	488.7	6
Education	3.2	4.3	34	3.5	5.7	63	8.6	20.0	133
Health and community services	70.6	93.2	32	119.1	149.0	25	110.9	136.3	23
Cultural and recreational services	27.8	36.1	30	37.5	60.5	61	73.7	99.5	35
Personal and other services	68.5	65.6	-4	107.6	91.6	-15	151.7	143.0	-6
All Industries(b)	2 897.0	3 010.5	4	3 464.7	3 489.7	1	4 677.1	4 741.5	1

(a) Geography is defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), and classified by the type of industry, sourced from the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

(b) Including data for small businesses in the Electricity, gas and water and Government administration and defence industries and small businesses which could not be classified to industry.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Experimental Estimates, Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia, 1995-96 to 2000-01* (cat. no. 5675.0).

BUILDING APPROVALS GROWTH, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 2000-01 to 2002-03



Source: ABS data available on request, *Building Approvals, Australia* (cat. no. 8731.0).

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Introduction Housing satisfies the essential needs of people for shelter, security and privacy. It is an important component of individual well-being. Therefore, it is an important factor in understanding the lifestyle and well-being of the population.

The first part of this article examines data relating to dwelling structure and the distribution of dwellings across the remoteness areas (RAs) of Queensland.

The second part discusses changes to the stock of housing through trends in building approvals over time, at the statistical division level.

Dwelling Structure In August 2001, there were 1.48 million private dwellings counted in Queensland. Of these, 91.4% (1.36 million) were occupied private dwellings and 8.6% (0.13 million) were unoccupied private dwellings.

A total of 3.47 million people were counted in occupied private dwellings, an average of 2.3 persons per dwelling.

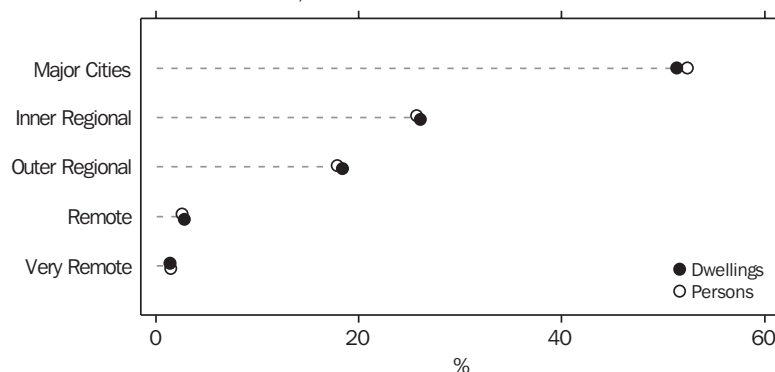
Separate houses were by far the main type of private dwelling in Queensland. They accounted for 70.5% of all private dwellings and housed 84.0% of the population. The next most common type was flats, units or apartments at 11.1% of the dwelling stock, housing 7.9% of the population. Semi-detached, row or terrace houses and townhouses accounted for 6.2% of the private dwellings and housed 5.2% of the population. The remainder were other types of dwellings including caravans, cabins and improvised homes which housed 2.2% of the population.

Dwellings that were fully owned or being purchased accounted for 62.4% of the occupied private dwellings in Queensland. For the occupied private dwellings being purchased (349,333), the median monthly housing loan repayment was \$867. The median weekly rent for the 30.1% of occupied private dwellings being rented (408,117) was \$150.

Just over 95.0% of private dwellings in Queensland, housing slightly more than 95.0% of the population, were located in Major Cities, Inner Regional and Outer Regional RAs. Less than 5.0% of dwellings were situated in the Remote and Very Remote RAs, which covers 89.0% of the state's area.

For more information about Remoteness Areas, please refer to the Explanatory Notes and the Glossary.

3.16 DWELLING STRUCTURE, Remoteness Areas—2001



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

Dwelling Structure *continued*

Separate houses were the most common dwelling type across all remoteness areas. Inner Regional RAs recorded separate houses as the highest proportion of dwelling types (74.6%) and as accommodating the largest percentage (88.0%) of people living in private dwellings. Major Cities and Outer Regional RAs were similar. Separate houses accounting for just under 70.0% of dwellings accommodated 84.8% of people living in private dwellings. There were significantly lower proportions of separate houses in Remote (64.9%) and Very Remote (61.8%) RAs. The proportions of persons resident in private dwellings (between 80.0% and 85.1%) were similar to the more highly populated regions.

Flats, units or apartments were most common in Major Cities RAs, accounting for 13.8% of dwellings and 9.6% of residents. This type of dwelling was also found in Outer Regional (9.8% of all dwellings) and Inner Regional (7.8%) RAs, housing 7.3% and 5.6% of people in private accommodation, respectively. The proportion of flats, units or apartments was much lower in Remote (4.6%) and Very Remote (3.3%) RAs and housed less than 4.0% of people in private dwellings.

Very Remote (11.9%) and Remote (7.2%) RAs had the highest proportions of caravans, cabins or houseboats which housed 9.1% and 6.3% of residents, respectively. The proportion of this type of dwelling declined with decreasing remoteness.

The percentage of unoccupied dwellings as a proportion of private dwellings was highest in Remote (18.1%) and Very Remote (14.1%) RAs and lowest in Major Cities (6.6%) RAs.

3.17 DWELLING STRUCTURE, Remoteness Areas — 2001

<i>Dwelling types</i>	<i>Major Cities</i>		<i>Inner Regional</i>		<i>Outer Regional</i>	
	<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Separate house	527 314	1 487 735	288 001	784 907	189 648	525 660
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc. with						
One storey	28 091	51 662	11 482	19 438	6 608	11 804
Two or more stories	36 262	77 186	5 050	10 037	3 413	6 755
<i>Total</i>	64 353	128 848	16 532	29 475	10 021	18 559
Flat, unit or apartment						
In a one or two storey block	47 320	75 174	21 033	33 910	21 112	35 647
In a three storey block	31 702	52 954	4 152	7 244	3 537	5 940
In a four or more storey block	24 160	42 948	4 216	7 543	1 551	2 631
Attached to a house	1 834	3 041	732	1 152	435	762
<i>Total</i>	105 016	174 117	30 133	49 849	26 635	44 980
Other dwelling						
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	6 714	10 778	10 054	17 250	11 922	20 789
Improvised home, tent, sleepers out	311	419	716	1 340	1 325	2 174
House or flat attached to a shop, office	1 041	2 229	971	2 308	1 180	2 777
<i>Total</i>	8 066	13 426	11 741	20 898	14 427	25 740
Not stated	5 806	12 365	3 428	7 070	2 144	4 731
Unoccupied private dwellings	50 363	na	36 487	na	29 902	na
Total	760 918	1 816 491	386 322	892 199	272 777	619 670

...continued

3.17 DWELLING STRUCTURE, Remoteness Areas — 2001 — *continued*

<i>Dwelling types</i>	<i>Remote</i>		<i>Very Remote</i>		<i>Queensland</i>	
	<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Separate house	27 136	75 270	13 038	41 208	1 045 137	2 914 780
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc. with						
One storey	440	790	229	403	46 850	84 097
Two or more stories	190	431	214	487	45 129	94 896
<i>Total</i>	630	1 221	443	890	91 979	178 993
Flat, unit or apartment						
In a one or two storey block	1 744	2 924	691	1 424	91 900	149 079
In a three storey block	135	270	—	—	39 526	66 408
In a four or more storey block	9	17	—	—	29 936	53 139
Attached to a house	47	80	14	31	3 062	5 066
<i>Total</i>	1 935	3 291	705	1 455	164 424	273 692
Other dwelling						
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	2 994	5 562	2 515	4 692	34 199	59 071
Improvised home, tent, sleepers out	732	1 375	848	1 711	3 932	7 019
House or flat attached to a shop, office	298	649	207	473	3 697	8 436
<i>Total</i>	4 024	7 586	3 570	6 876	41 828	74 526
Not stated	496	1 087	371	1 067	12 245	26 320
Unoccupied private dwellings	7 575	na	2 972	na	127 299	na
Total	41 796	88 455	21 099	51 496	1 482 912	3 468 311

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

Building Approvals In Queensland, from July 2002 to June 2003, there were 41,144 approvals for building. The number of approvals was driven by demand from the private sector (98.4%).

The total value of these approvals in 2002–03 was \$10,226.6m. This value included \$4,285.3m for new dwellings (41.9% of total value) and \$679.0m (6.6%) for alterations and additions. The total value of building approvals rose by \$4,078.1m or 66.3% in Queensland between 2000–01 and 2002–03. The value of new residential buildings contributed strongly to this growth, rising by \$2,164.3m, an increase of 102.0% over the period. The value of alterations and additions rose by \$261.2m, which was 62.5% higher between 2000–01 and 2002–03.

BRISBANE SD

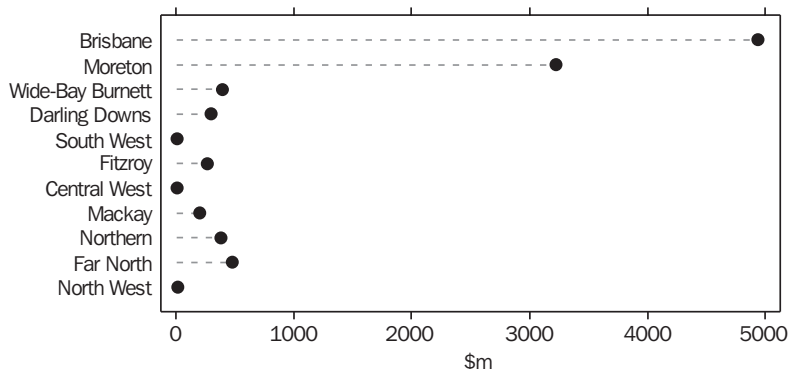
There was a total of 19,281 building approvals worth \$4,932.9m in Brisbane SD in 2002–03. This was 46.9% of the total number of approvals in Queensland and 48.2% of the state value.

Within Brisbane SD, the value of new dwellings in 2002–03 was \$1,982.8m, representing 46.3% of the Queensland total. In the same period, the value of total alterations and additions in Brisbane SD was \$408.0m, accounting for 60.1% of the Queensland total.

BRISBANE SD continued

Between 2000–01 and 2002–03 the total value of building approvals within Brisbane SD rose by \$1,491.6m (43.3%). The value of new dwellings increased by \$951.2m (92.2%), representing a much higher increase than the corresponding increase in value of total alterations and additions \$160.4m (64.8%) over the same period.

3.18 VALUE OF TOTAL BUILDING APPROVED, Statistical Divisions—2002–03



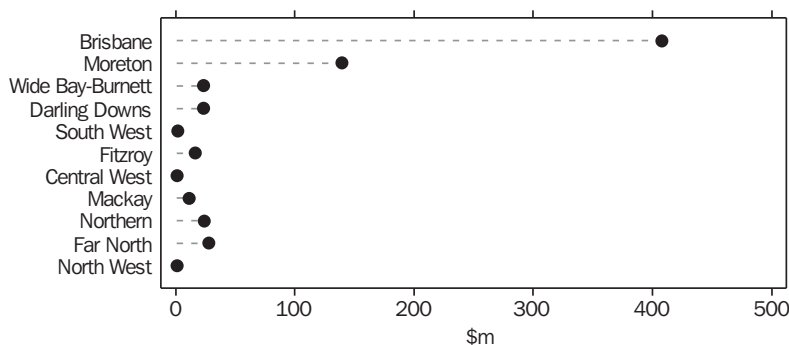
Source: ABS data available on request: *Building Approvals, Australia* (cat. no. 8731.0).

MORETON SD

Moreton SD recorded 12,949 building approvals at a value of \$3,221.5m, accounting for 31.5% of the state total in 2002–03. The value of new dwellings approved was \$1,259.5m, being 29.4% of the Queensland aggregate.

From 2000–01 to 2002–03, Moreton SD recorded the largest increase (\$1,838.3m) in the value of total building approvals in the state and the highest growth rate (132.9%) in Queensland. In the same period, the value of new dwellings approved rose by \$682.1m (118.1%) and the value of total alterations and additions rose by \$71.0m (103.4%). The rise in building approvals was supported by strong growth in estimated resident population of 7.0% for Moreton SD from June 2001 to June 2003.

3.19 VALUE OF ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS APPROVED, Statistical Divisions—2002–03



Source: ABS data available on request: *Building Approvals, Queensland* (cat. no. 8731.3).

REST OF STATE

In the combined remaining statistical divisions the number and value of building approvals increased at a rate lower than the state average from 2001 to 2003. They accounted for 21.7% of building approvals, 20.3% of the value of total building approvals, 24.3% of the value of new dwellings and 19.3% of the value of alterations and additions in Queensland during 2002–03.

The strongest growth rate in regional Queensland for building approvals between 2000–01 and 2002–3 was recorded in Fitzroy SD (127.4%). The corresponding value of building approvals rose by 43.0% in the same period. Far North SD also displayed high growth in both the value (88.5%) and the number (97.2%) of building approvals.

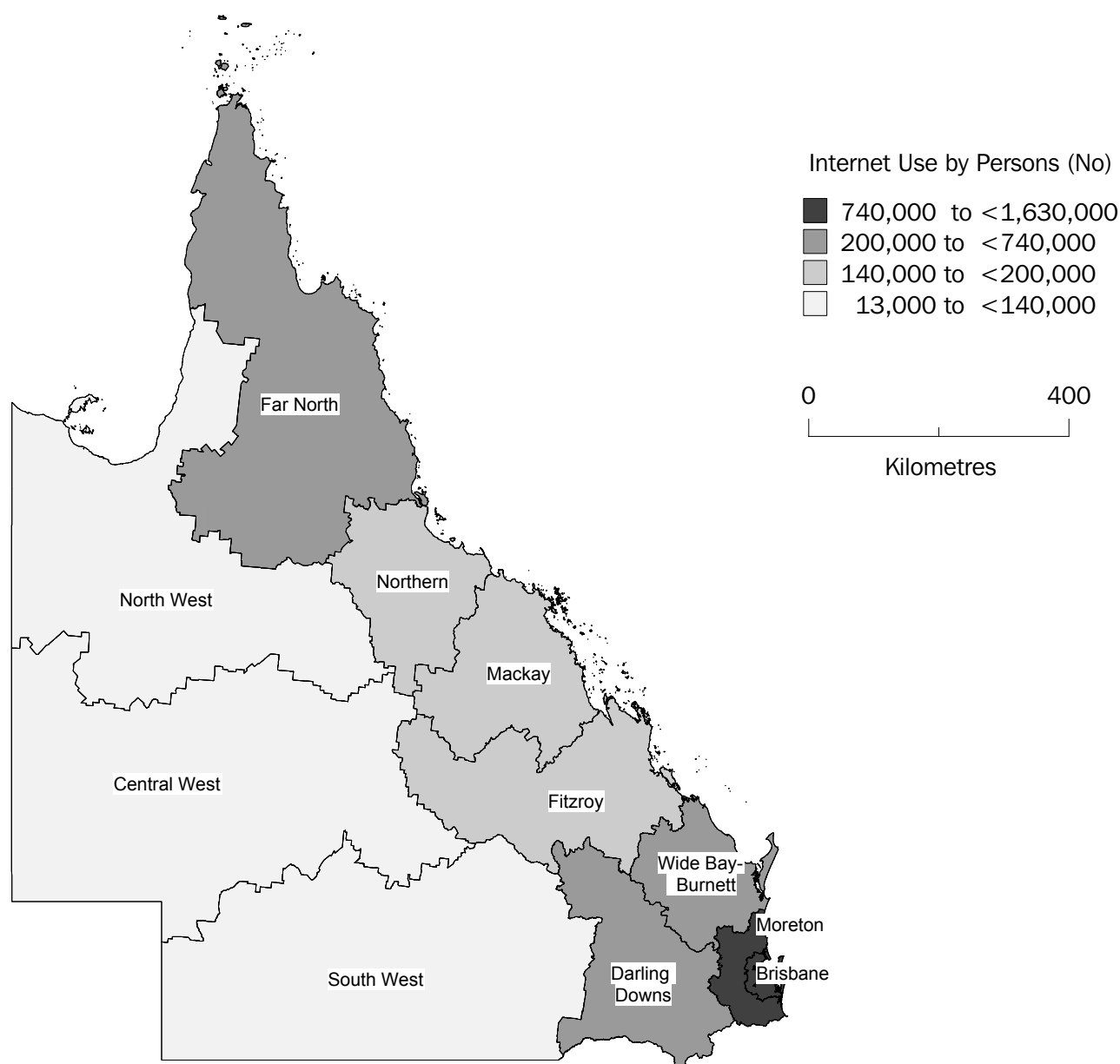
The remote regions of South West, Central West and North West SDs recorded declines of 13.3%, 0.5% and 28.1%, respectively, in the value of building approvals between 2000–01 and 2002–03. In comparison, the estimated resident population in these western regions of Queensland either had little change or declined marginally.

3.20 BUILDING APPROVALS, Statistical Divisions

<i>Statistical Divisions</i>	<i>New houses no.</i>	<i>Total alterations and additions no.</i>	<i>Total building no.</i>	<i>Value of new houses \$'000</i>	<i>Value of total alterations and additions \$'000</i>	<i>Value of total building \$'000</i>
Brisbane						
2000-01	7 843	185	12 585	1 031 571	247 591	3 441 229
2001-02	12 233	191	17 423	1 721 765	337 465	4 118 327
2002-03	13 007	225	19 281	1 982 818	408 014	4 932 863
Moreton						
2000-01	4 025	39	7 248	577 354	68 709	1 383 133
2001-02	6 977	21	10 081	1 072 198	93 818	2 082 135
2002-03	7 186	21	12 949	1 259 470	139 734	3 221 468
Wide Bay-Burnett						
2000-01	965	7	1 090	101 595	14 570	242 479
2001-02	1 706	4	2 063	183 058	17 861	309 542
2002-03	2 040	7	2 327	258 753	23 394	399 237
Darling Downs						
2000-01	781	1	853	98 327	18 241	199 740
2001-02	1 221	2	1 383	154 623	22 475	280 305
2002-03	1 054	5	1 328	149 106	23 568	297 945
South West						
2000-01	31	—	35	4 090	1 025	13 210
2001-02	76	1	80	9 692	1 640	18 469
2002-03	37	—	37	5 695	1 669	11 457
Fitzroy						
2000-01	471	2	533	61 271	12 038	188 201
2001-02	918	1	1 039	123 675	13 626	227 377
2002-03	1 090	1	1 212	169 287	16 742	269 178
Central West						
2000-01	20	—	34	2 813	332	11 016
2001-02	31	—	33	3 556	2 476	8 417
2002-03	22	—	24	2 768	1 217	10 961
Mackay						
2000-01	382	—	622	52 288	9 222	129 602
2001-02	798	—	966	112 084	9 734	254 590
2002-03	703	1	800	114 698	11 547	203 115
Northern						
2000-01	832	24	1 122	107 023	21 450	260 397
2001-02	1 426	4	1 742	195 221	19 335	473 432
2002-03	1 083	11	1 397	172 516	24 137	384 306
Far North						
2000-01	632	38	893	77 702	23 145	253 232
2001-02	1 134	3	1 457	138 592	19 684	320 155
2002-03	1 093	4	1 761	167 068	27 650	477 208
North West						
2000-01	45	—	71	6 908	1 456	26 298
2001-02	65	—	82	9 383	1 756	29 209
2002-03	22	—	28	3 094	1 314	18 908
Queensland						
2000-01	16 027	296	25 086	2 120 944	417 777	6 148 538
2001-02	26 594	227	36 349	3 723 847	539 869	8 121 957
2002-03	27 364	275	41 144	4 285 272	678 985	10 226 647

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0).

INTERNET USE, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 2001



Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing, 2001 (cat. no. 8731.0)

COMMUNICATION

Introduction Computers have become an increasingly important way for individuals to undertake personal, business and financial transactions. Through the Internet, people have access to a wide range of information, services and skills development.

Access to the Internet may have an influence on social wellbeing. It can enhance social communication over long distances, and can support the establishment and maintenance of social networks.

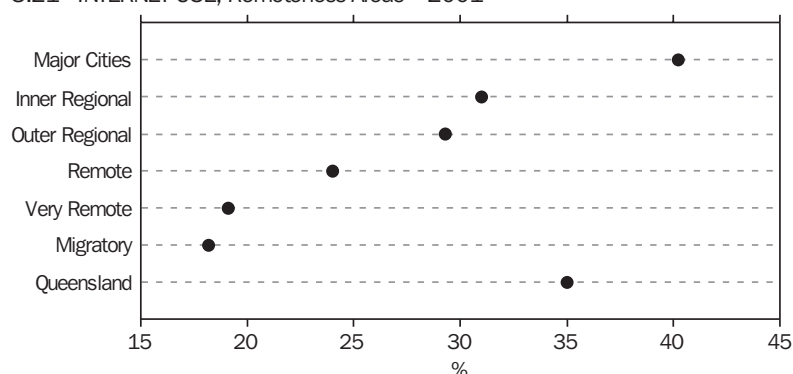
This article discusses Internet use by Remoteness Areas (RAs) in 2001, followed by Internet activity for statistical divisions (SDs) during 2002 and 2003.

Internet Use by Remoteness Area

In August 2001, there were 3.7 million persons in Queensland. Approximately 1.3 million of these people used the Internet, representing 35.0% of the Queensland population. The two largest categories of people were those who used the Internet at home (18.5%) and both at home and at work (5.7%). Of the total population, 58.9% did not use the Internet and the remainder did not answer the question or were overseas visitors.

The proportion of persons who used the Internet in 2001 varied considerably across regions. Internet use was highest in Major Cities RAs with 40.2% of regional population, decreasing with the extent of remoteness to 19.1% in Very Remote RAs.

3.21 INTERNET USE, Remoteness Areas—2001



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

Internet use at home was the most common method of accessing the Internet across all remoteness areas. The highest level of Internet use at home was in Major Cities RAs (20.7% of persons), declining with increased remoteness to 7.9% in Very Remote RAs.

In Major Cities, Inner Regional and Outer Regional RAs, use of the Internet at home and at work was the second most common method, accounting for 7.1%, 4.2% and 4.3% of the respective populations. In contrast, use at work was the second highest category in Remote (3.7%) and Very Remote (3.9%) RAs.

Very Remote RAs had the highest proportions of people who did not use the Internet (70.8%) contrasting with Major Cities where 54.2% of the population did not use the Internet. Remote RAs had the second highest proportion of non-use with 67.3% of the population followed by Inner Regional (64.1%) and Outer Regional (62.7%).

3.22 INTERNET USE, Remoteness Areas — 2001

	<i>Major Cities</i>	<i>Inner Regional</i>	<i>Outer Regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very Remote</i>	<i>Migratory</i>	<i>QLD</i>
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Used the Internet							
At home	392 394	162 720	101 886	12 423	4 714	161	674 298
At work	100 247	32 693	26 932	3 683	2 298	53	165 906
Elsewhere	71 768	35 511	25 998	3 251	2 109	96	138 733
At home and work	134 086	39 275	28 793	3 398	1 813	27	207 392
At home and elsewhere	47 188	14 507	8 654	714	259	6	71 326
At work and elsewhere	3 716	922	817	112	61	—	5 629
At home and work and elsewhere	12 361	2 688	2 093	256	146	—	17 547
<i>Total</i>	<i>761 760</i>	<i>288 316</i>	<i>195 173</i>	<i>23 837</i>	<i>11 400</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>1 280 831</i>
Did not use the Internet							
	1 028 120	596 346	417 637	66 908	42 189	860	2 152 060
Not stated	74 496	35 210	32 192	5 927	4 743	180	152 748
Overseas visitors	32 521	10 774	21 653	2 809	1 239	504	69 500
Total	1 896 897	930 646	666 655	99 481	59 571	1 887	3 655 139

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

Internet Activity State Summary At the end of the March quarter 2003, there were 146 Internet Service Providers (ISPs) in Queensland, a decline of 3.3% from March 2002.

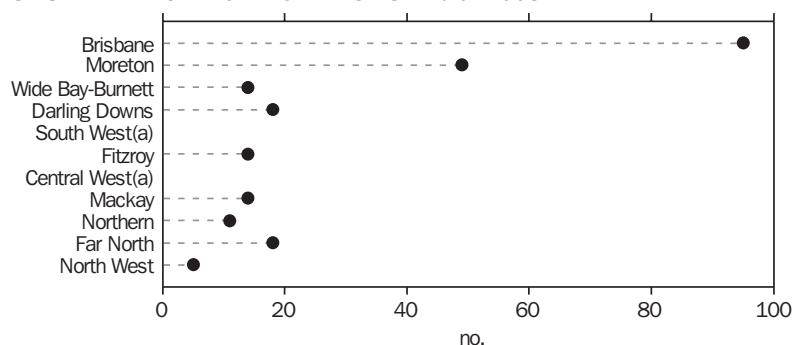
In contrast, the number of Internet subscribers in Queensland increased from 862,500 in March 2002 to 886,300 subscribers in March 2003. However, the Queensland proportion of Internet subscribers decreased from 20.4% in 2002 to 17.5% of the Australian total of 5,076,000 subscribers in 2003.

The number of access lines provided by ISPs increased by 85.1% to 143,362 and data downloaded by subscribers rose by 51.0% to 464 million megabytes (MB) between March quarter 2002 and March quarter 2003.

The decline in ISPs and increases in subscribers, access lines and data downloaded were consistent with trends recorded at the Australian level. These movements reflect changes in the infrastructure, types of connections available and usage of the Internet. The reduction of ISPs was predominantly a result of takeovers and mergers and the increase in the volume of data downloaded is attributable to the increasing uptake of permanent connections and newer technologies, such as broadband.

Internet Activity Regional Data Some ISPs provide Internet services in more than one statistical division. Therefore, the sum of ISPs in all statistical divisions will be greater than the Queensland total.

3.23 INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDERS—31 March 2003



(a) Data not available for publication.

Source: *Internet Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8153.0)

While the distribution of ISPs across statistical divisions can be relied upon, there are reservations about the quality of some Internet activity data at the statistical division level for March quarter 2003. The data are derived from Point of Presence (POP) information supplied by ISPs. Changes in technology, infrastructure and access protocols have made the collection of regional data based on POPs difficult. For more details, please refer to the Explanatory Notes.

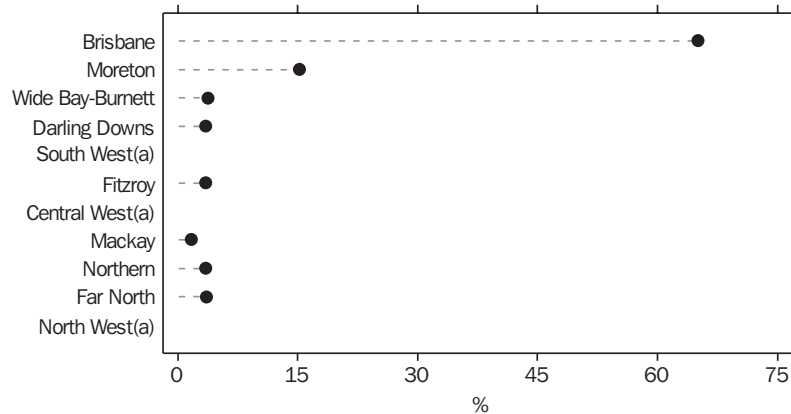
Therefore, the data may not accurately reflect the location and Internet activity of users, particularly of subscribers. However, a higher level of confidence can be placed in items where changes in regional data were consistent with the state and national trends. This article discusses data that reflect state and national trends.

During the March quarter 2003, 302 million MB were downloaded by subscribers in the Brisbane SD alone. The volume downloaded represented an increase of 49.2% over the equivalent period in 2002 and 65.0% of the March quarter 2003 Queensland total.

Data downloaded by subscribers in Moreton SD increased from 45 million MB in 2002 to 70 million MB in 2003. Moreton SD's contribution to the state total of data downloaded grew from 14.5% in the March quarter 2002 to 15.2% in the March quarter 2003.

The volume downloaded by subscribers in Brisbane and Moreton SDs combined declined slightly from 80.3% to 80.1% of the Queensland total between 2002 and 2003.

3.24 DATA DOWNLOADED BY INTERNET SUBSCRIBERS—March 2003



(a) Data not available for publication.

Source: *Internet Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8153.0)

Wide Bay-Burnett and Darling Downs SDs recorded the strongest growth in data downloaded by Internet subscribers between the March quarters of 2002 and 2003. All other statistical divisions in regional areas increased their volumes of downloaded data at a lower rate than the state average of 51.0%.

3.25 INTERNET ACTIVITY(a), Statistical Divisions

<i>Statistical divisions</i>	<i>Internet Service Providers(a) (b)</i>	<i>Points of Presence(b)</i>	<i>Access lines(b)</i>	<i>All subscribers(b)</i>	<i>Data downloaded by subscribers(c)</i>	<i>Average number of subscribers per access line(b)</i>	<i>Average data downloaded per subscriber(d)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>million MB</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>MB</i>
March Quarter 2003							
Brisbane	95	102	92 132	551	302	6.0	547
Moreton	49	69	21 778	146	70	6.7	481
Wide Bay-Burnett	14	25	4 283	31	18	7.3	561
Darling Downs	18	20	5 184	32	16	6.3	494
South West	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Fitzroy	14	25	4 964	32	16	6.4	506
Central West	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Mackay	14	20	2 708	19	8	7.1	410
Northern	11	14	5 526	33	16	6.0	489
Far North	18	26	5 927	36	17	6	466
North West	5	10	np	np	np	np	np
Queensland	146	315	143 362	886	464	6.2	524
September Quarter 2002							
Brisbane	98	108	63 828	518	283	8.1	559
Moreton	52	77	17 088	135	49	7.9	335
Wide Bay-Burnett	19	36	2 918	25	8	8.5	332
Darling Downs	20	21	3 694	27	10	7.4	348
South West	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Fitzroy	16	28	3 925	28	12	7.0	382
Central West	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Mackay	17	22	2 202	19	7	8.7	343
Northern	14	17	3 842	29	12	7.6	375
Far North	20	30	4 637	np	13	np	np
North West	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Queensland	150	357	102 767	822	396	8.0	475
March Quarter 2002							
Brisbane	105	131	41 665	469	202	11.3	432
Moreton	63	87	15 361	175	45	11.4	255
Wide Bay-Burnett	15	30	2 346	24	6	10.4	231
Darling Downs	22	40	3 223	36	10	11.2	284
South West	3	np	np	np	np	np	np
Fitzroy	15	29	4 116	40	12	9.8	297
Central West	3	5	np	np	np	10.9	53
Mackay	17	24	1 872	23	7	12.4	282
Northern	11	14	3 107	40	11	12.8	280
Far North	19	30	4 945	49	14	9.9	284
North West	4	np	np	np	np	9	278
Queensland	151	418	77 432	863	308	11.1	357

(a) ISPs are counted in each SD where that ISP has a presence.

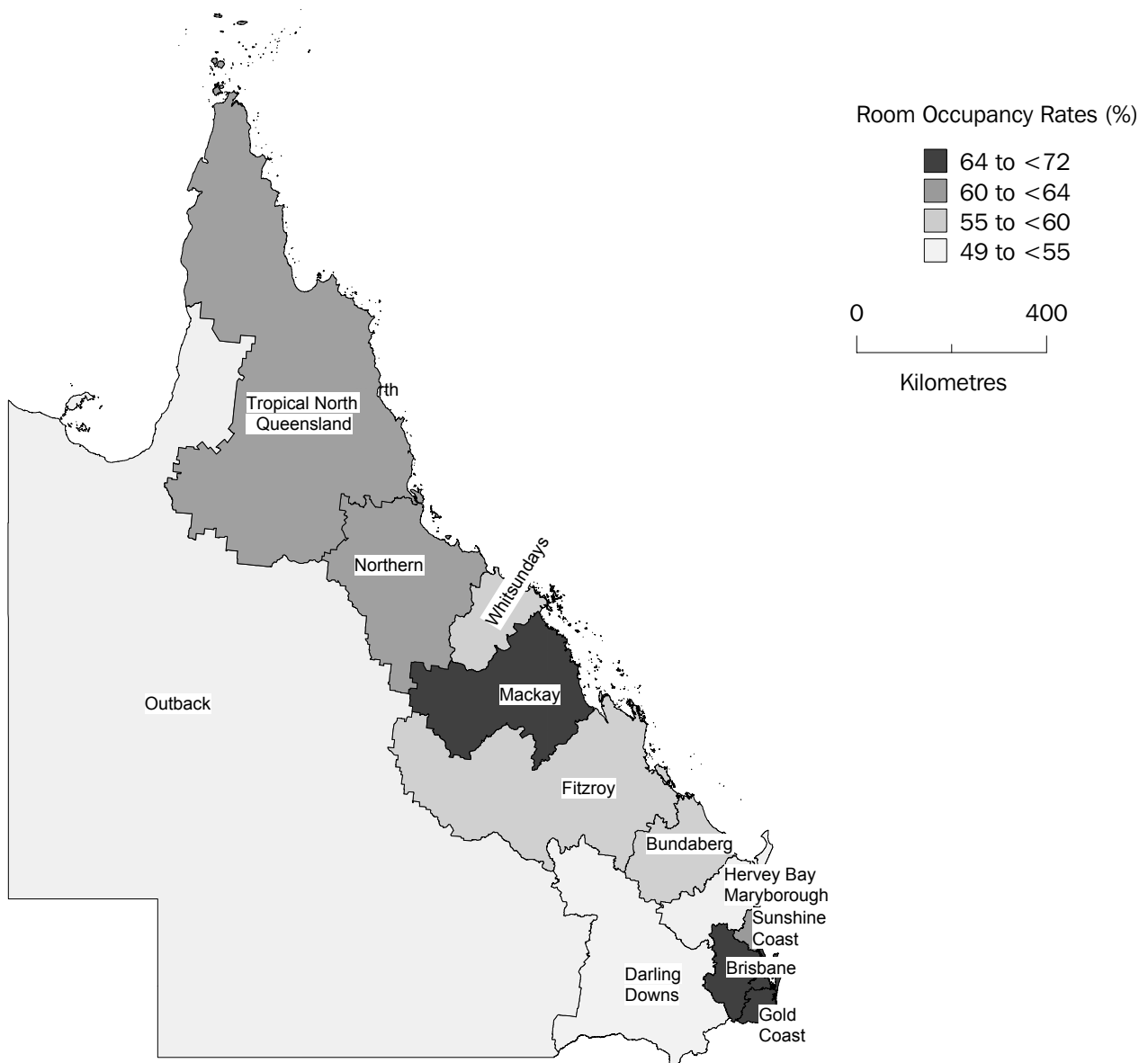
(b) As at the end of the reference period.

(c) During the three months of the reference quarter.

(d) Care should be taken in comparing figures with those of previous publication issues due to changes in the methods of calculation:
September quarter 2001 data were revised.

Source: *Internet Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8153.0).

ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES, QUEENSLAND TOURISM REGIONS, 2003

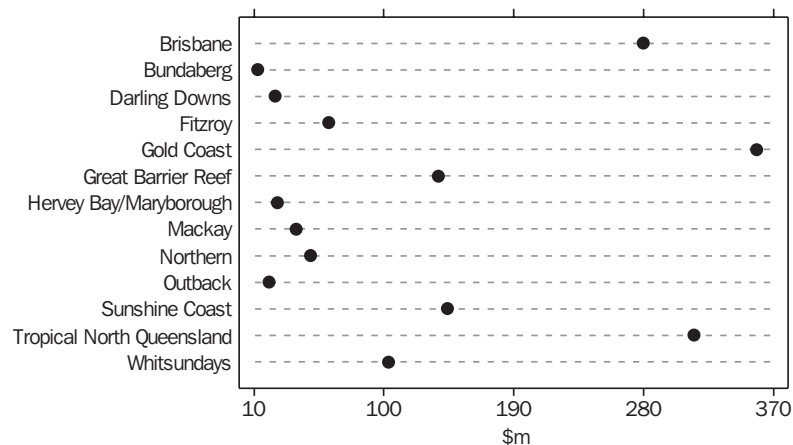


Source: ABS data available on request, *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0)

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

One measure of the strength of tourism is the room occupancy rate which measures the proportion of rooms occupied compared to the stock of rooms available in an area for a given period of time. Higher rates suggest the industry in the area is performing well. Tourism regions such as the Gold and Sunshine Coasts, Whitsundays and Northern Queensland, which have popular tourist attractions, traditionally have higher occupancy rates than other regions. Room occupancy rates in 2003 were highest in Brisbane (71.4%) and Gold Coast (65.7%) Tourism Regions and lowest in the Hervey Bay/Maryborough and Outback Tourism Regions with each recording a rate of 49.1%.

3.26 TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Tourism Regions—2003



Source: ABS data available on request, *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0)

Takings from accommodation in Queensland in 2003 were \$1,434.8m. Takings were highest in the Gold Coast, Tropical North Queensland and Brisbane Tourism Regions, which contributed 25.0%, 22.0% and 19.5% respectively to the state total. This contrasted with the smaller tourism regions of Bundaberg, Outback and Hervey Bay/Maryborough, which together accounted for 4.1% of the state total.

3.27 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION(a), Tourism Regions

<i>Tourism Regions</i>	<i>Establishments</i> no.	<i>Rooms</i> no.	<i>Bed spaces</i> no.	<i>Employed persons</i> no.	<i>Takings from accommodation</i> \$'000	<i>Room occupancy rate</i> %
Brisbane						
2001	165	9 889	27 359	6 577	244 043	65.9
2002	156	9 478	26 354	6 455	250 752	67.6
2003	160	9 737	28 341	6 376	279 904	71.4
Bundaberg						
2001	27	690	2 119	228	10 528	54.5
2002	27	693	2 151	262	11 064	53.9
2003	29	738	2 324	318	12 261	55.3
Darling Downs						
2001	65	1 656	5 207	596	22 778	51.3
2002	63	1 602	5 043	587	24 342	53.9
2003	65	1 655	5 088	587	24 658	53.4
Fitzroy						
2001	87	3 238	10 248	1 621	56 468	57.0
2002	85	3 170	9 586	1 612	56 672	58.4
2003	86	3 251	9 959	1 652	61 801	58.7
Gold Coast						
2001	147	13 299	44 010	8 740	331 345	64.1
2002	146	12 830	41 330	8 959	341 699	66.0
2003	157	13 448	42 626	9 173	358 544	65.7
Great Barrier Reef(b)						
2001	17	2 713	9 245	2 828	110 542	54.2
2002	17	2 732	8 470	3 041	121 236	55.7
2003	18	2 728	9 277	2 904	137 692	60.2

For footnotes see end of table.

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3.27 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION(a), Tourism Regions — *continued*

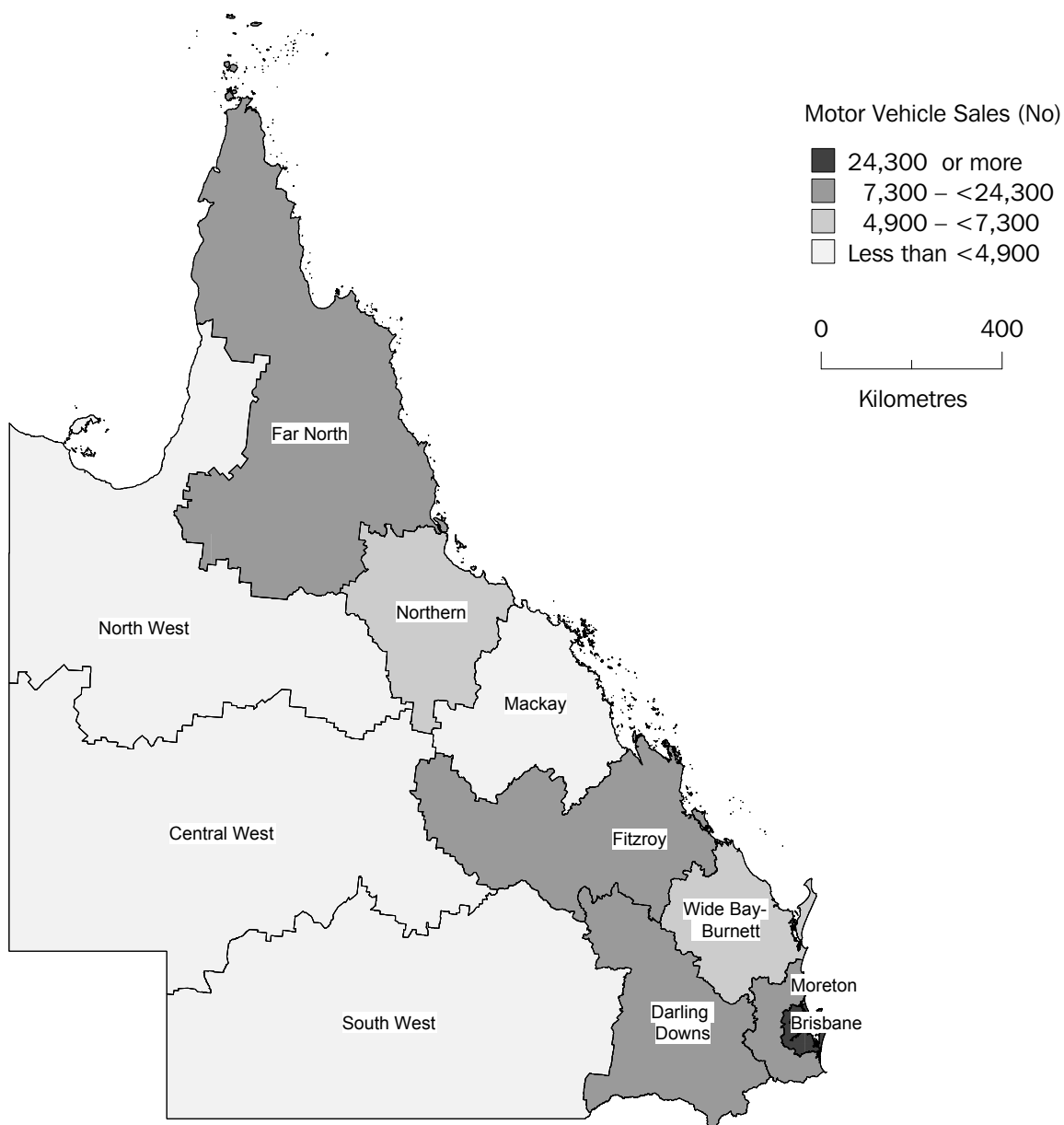
<i>Tourism Regions</i>	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Rooms</i>	<i>Bed spaces</i>	<i>Employed persons</i>	<i>Takings from accommodation</i>	<i>Room occupancy rate</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>%</i>
Hervey Bay/Maryborough						
2001	43	1 612	5 515	770	20 568	45.9
2002	44	1 616	5 479	782	22 275	48.7
2003	47	1 802	5 647	749	26 363	49.1
Mackay						
2001	51	1 647	4 771	943	26 227	53.7
2002	51	1 646	4 785	890	29 715	58.2
2003	54	1 769	5 219	1 010	39 424	64.4
Northern						
2001	48	2 231	6 533	1 271	42 275	59.3
2002	47	2 157	6 329	1 237	41 919	58.9
2003	51	2 365	6 657	1 251	49 475	63.4
Outback						
2001	54	1 485	4 276	498	18 437	48.7
2002	55	1 493	4 303	517	20 158	49.5
2003	55	1 474	4 165	494	20 478	49.1
Sunshine Coast						
2001	98	4 602	15 960	2 360	107 267	53.0
2002	102	4 736	16 214	2 488	125 676	60.0
2003	106	4 921	16 907	2 390	143 767	63.9
Tropical North Queensland						
2001	157	10 313	30 923	4 800	273 178	59.7
2002	159	10 332	31 208	5 527	287 327	60.2
2003	176	11 340	32 801	5 823	314 963	61.4
Whitsundays						
2001	27	2 684	9 593	2 240	81 669	52.5
2002	28	2 677	8 972	2 607	91 440	52.9
2003	30	2 701	9 431	2 385	103 203	57.6
Queensland						
2001	969	53 346	166 514	30 644	1 234 783	59.6
2002	963	52 430	161 754	31 923	1 303 039	61.4
2003	1 016	55 201	169 165	32 208	1 434 841	63.2

(a) Break in series, please refer to Explanatory Notes.

(b) Great Barrier Reef Tourism Region is not included in Queensland totals. Refer to Explanatory Notes.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat no. 8635.0).

MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 2001-02



Source: VFACTS, Australia

TRANSPORT

Introduction Transport can be described broadly as the movement of goods or people from an origin to a destination. It is one of the most fundamental aspects of an advanced economy. Buildings cannot be constructed without transportation of material and people, food must be transported from farms to shops, and people must travel to get to and from work, recreation and other facilities. Transport has significant economic and social impact, generates employment and contributes substantially to the economy.

Transport allows people to maintain social contact with others, including social contact over long distances, and provides support for the establishment and maintenance of social networks. There are also social costs of transport, including road traffic accidents, traffic congestion and fuel emissions.

This article provides a focus on particular aspects of transport, through measures of demand for road transport including new motor vehicle sales and the supply of road infrastructure to address that demand, in the statistical divisions (SDs) of Queensland.

Demand for transport may be measured through the following data items:

- motor vehicle sales
- motor vehicles registered.

Other aspects of transport considered include:

- the length of state controlled roads in the regions of Queensland as a measure of infrastructure supply.

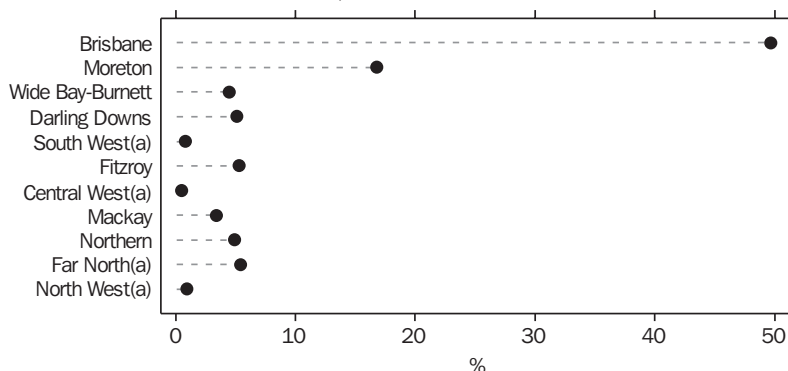
New Motor Vehicle Sales

The number of motor vehicle sales in Queensland in the year ended 30 June 2002 was 144,446. This was 18.0% of the 804,571 new vehicles sold in Australia. In comparison, Queensland's share of the national estimated resident population was 18.9%. The 87,706 passenger vehicles and the 56,740 other vehicles represented 60.7% and 39.3% respectively of total Queensland vehicle sales in this period.

There were 71,813 vehicles sold in Brisbane SD, representing 49.7% of the Queensland total. Sales of passenger vehicles in Brisbane SD comprised 53.9% of the state total, while other vehicle sales were significantly lower at 43.2%, reflecting higher urbanisation in the region.

In contrast, the state proportion of passenger vehicle sales (17.2%) in Moreton SD was marginally higher than the proportion for other vehicles (16.3%). Total sales (24,298) in the region were 16.8% of the Queensland total.

3.28 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, Statistical Divisions—2001—02



Source: VFACTS, Australia

New Motor Vehicle Sales Other than south-east Queensland, the coastal and prime agricultural regions each contributed between 4.5% and 5.4% of Queensland motor vehicle sales, except for Mackay SD with a lower level of 3.4%. The combined vehicle sales for the three western statistical divisions were only 2.2% of the state total.

3.29 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	Passenger vehicles	Other vehicles	Total
<i>Statistical divisions</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Brisbane	47 290	24 523	71 813
Moreton	15 069	9 229	24 298
Wide Bay-Burnett	3 614	2 919	6 534
Darling Downs	3 785	3 529	7 314
South West	299	895	1 194
Fitzroy	3 872	3 770	7 642
Central West	148	543	691
Mackay	2 421	2 434	4 854
Northern	3 856	3 240	7 096
Far North	4 535	3 285	7 820
North West	419	840	1 259
Queensland(a)	87 706	56 740	144 446
Australia	537 610	266 961	804 571

(a) Including new motor vehicle sales where the region was unknown.

Source: VFACTS, Australia.

Motor Vehicle Registrations Registered motor vehicles are an indication of demand for the use of road facilities by the operators of passenger, light commercial and heavy commercial vehicles. In addition, registrations provide an indication of the capital assets held by individuals and organisations in road transport vehicles.

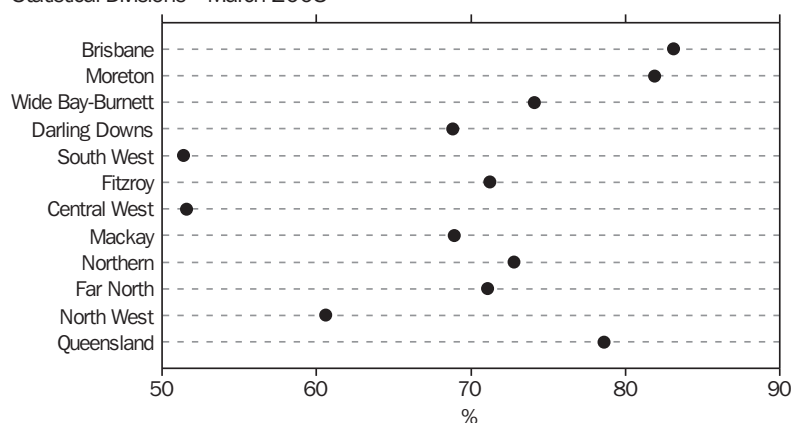
At 31 March 2003 in Queensland, there were 1,999,117 passenger vehicles registered, representing 78.3% of all vehicles in the state. There were 441,358 registrations of light commercial vehicles (17.3%) and 111,586 registrations for trucks, prime movers and buses (4.4%).

There were 974,913 passenger vehicles registered in the Brisbane SD at 31 March 2003, 48.8% of the Queensland total. The estimated resident population (ERP) for this statistical division was 45.6% of the state aggregate. Passenger vehicles also accounted for 82.8% of all registrations in Brisbane SD.

In Moreton SD in March 2003, the 432,225 registered passenger vehicles represented both 21.6% of the state total and 81.7% of this statistical division's total. The ERP was 20.4% of the state population.

All other statistical divisions in Queensland contributed less than 6.1% each to state passenger vehicle registrations in March 2003. Passenger vehicles registered in the combined South West, Central West and North West SDs were 1.4% of the state total.

3.30 RATIO OF PASSENGER VEHICLES TO ALL VEHICLES ON REGISTER, Statistical Divisions—March 2003



Source: Data available on request, Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0).

A different pattern was recorded for other vehicles. The combined Brisbane and Moreton SDs recorded 54.2% of all light commercial vehicles registered in Queensland, as well as 54.3% of heavy vehicles (trucks, buses, prime movers) in the state. In comparison, passenger vehicle registrations in these statistical divisions accounted for over 70.4% of the state total.

In the nine remaining statistical divisions, the proportions of light commercial vehicles to all vehicles registered in each region were higher than the state average of 17.3%. South West, Central West and North West SDs recorded the highest levels of 37.9%, 38.2% and 30.9%, respectively. The remaining regions recorded proportions between 21.0% and 25.8% of regional total registrations.

For the regions other than Brisbane and Moreton SDs, the proportions of heavy commercial vehicles to all vehicles registered in each region were higher than the state average of 4.4%. Central West, South West and North West SDs had the highest levels of 11.9%, 10.9% and 8.6%, respectively, with the remaining regions recording between 4.5% and 7.9% of regional total registrations.

The relatively higher proportions of light and heavy commercial vehicles in the western statistical divisions were consistent with the industries of agriculture and mining.

3.31 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, Statistical Divisions — March 2003

<i>Statistical divisions</i>	<i>Passenger cars and motorcycles no.</i>	<i>Light commercial vehicles no.</i>	<i>Trucks, buses, prime movers no.</i>
Brisbane	974 913	160 726	42 095
Moreton	432 225	78 589	18 483
Wide Bay-Burnett	119 882	34 283	9 048
Darling Downs	103 329	35 301	11 946
South West	10 336	7 635	2 188
Fitzroy	85 856	28 253	6 733
Central West	4 655	3 572	1 112
Mackay	66 092	24 851	5 260
Northern	90 396	28 605	5 557
Far North	99 529	33 456	7 480
North West	11 905	6 088	1 685
Queensland(a)	1 999 117	441 358	111 586

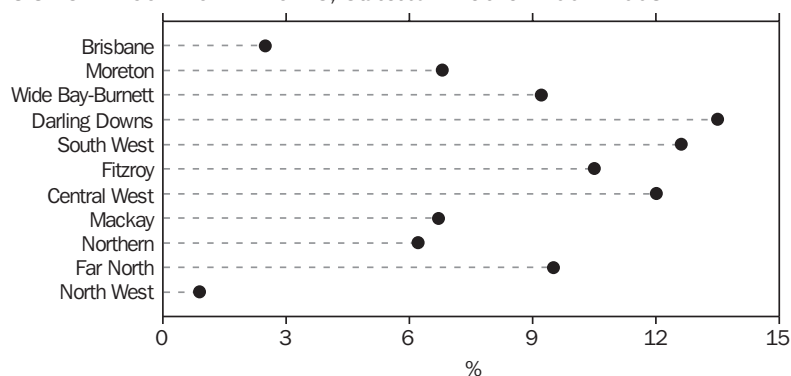
(a) Including new motor vehicle sales where the region was unknown.

Source: Data available on request, Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0).

State controlled roads

The Queensland Department of Main Roads controls 33,558.2 km of the state's roads, accounting for 20% of the state's total road network. These roads carry about 80% of all traffic and represent the state's largest single physical asset with a replacement value of \$26,600 million. The remainder are controlled by local governments, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island community councils.

3.32 STATE CONTROLLED ROADS, Statistical Divisions—2002–2003



Source: Queensland Department of Main Roads.

Darling Downs SD has the largest length of state controlled roads with 4,532.3 km, representing 13.5% of the Queensland total in 2002–03, but only 5.2% of the state's total area. There is a strong industry base of farming, livestock grazing and livestock products in this statistical division.

State controlled roads
continued South West and Central West SDs have 4,229.0 km (12.6%) and 4,011.8 km (12.0%) of state controlled roads, respectively. These remote regions are the largest in the state, accounting for 18.4% and 21.6%, respectively, of total area.

Brisbane SD recorded both the smallest road length (2.5%) and the smallest geographic area (0.3%) in Queensland.

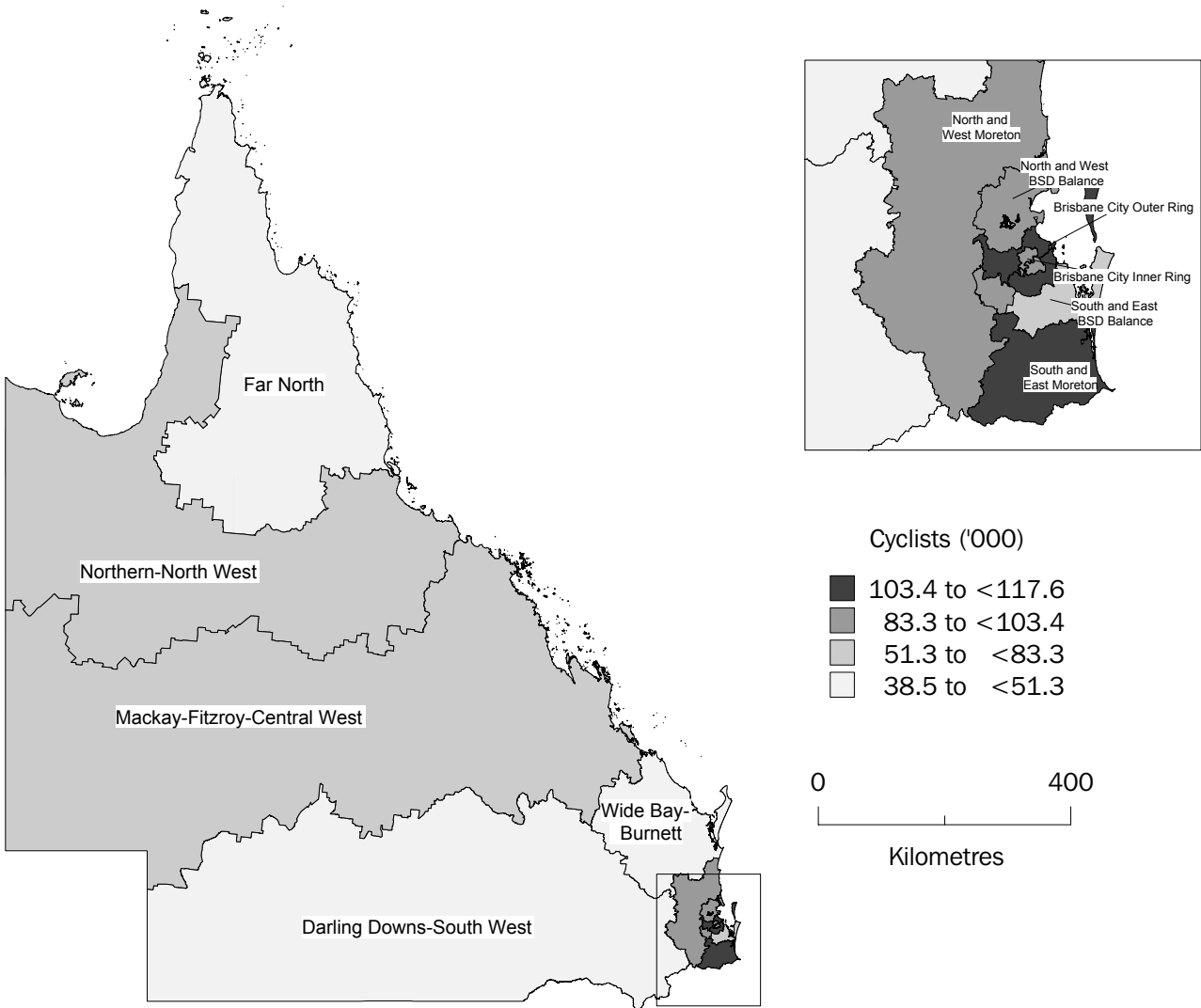
Of the 33,558.2 km of state government controlled roads, 4,182.7 km (14.2%) are national highways. National highways as a proportion of total regional/state controlled roads was highest in Northern SD (17.3%), followed by Central West (16.3%) and Brisbane (15.6%) SDs. Far North SD recorded the lowest regional percentage (6.9%).

3.33 LENGTH OF STATE CONTROLLED ROADS, Statistical Divisions

<i>Statistical Divisions</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-2000</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Brisbane						
National highways	km	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.3
Other state controlled roads	km	708.2	712.0	706.9	707.6	707.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>838.5</i>	<i>842.3</i>	<i>837.3</i>	<i>837.8</i>	<i>837.8</i>
Moreton						
National highways	km	221.8	221.8	221.8	221.8	221.8
Other state controlled roads	km	2 088.3	2 087.3	2 086.2	2 076.3	2 073.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>2 310.2</i>	<i>2 309.1</i>	<i>2 308.0</i>	<i>2 298.1</i>	<i>2 295.7</i>
Wide Bay-Burnett						
National highways	km	350.2	349.8	349.3	349.2	349.3
Other state controlled roads	km	2 737.3	2 734.5	2 736.3	2 736.2	2 736.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>3 087.5</i>	<i>3 084.3</i>	<i>3 085.5</i>	<i>3 085.4</i>	<i>3 085.5</i>
Darling Downs						
National highways	km	637.2	637.2	637.1	636.7	635.2
Other state controlled roads	km	3 897.1	3 886.1	3 886.1	3 887.1	3 897.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>4 534.3</i>	<i>4 523.3</i>	<i>4 523.2</i>	<i>4 523.9</i>	<i>4 532.3</i>
South West						
National highways	km	455.8	455.8	455.8	455.3	455.3
Other state controlled roads	km	3 772.7	3 775.4	3 775.4	3 774.5	3 773.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>4 228.6</i>	<i>4 231.2</i>	<i>4 231.2</i>	<i>4 229.8</i>	<i>4 229.2</i>
Fitzroy						
National highways	km	291.5	291.5	291.5	291.5	291.5
Other state controlled roads	km	3 218.9	3 218.0	3 218.0	3 218.5	3 217.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>3 510.4</i>	<i>3 509.5</i>	<i>3 509.5</i>	<i>3 510.0</i>	<i>3 509.4</i>
Central West						
National highways	km	655.9	655.9	655.6	655.6	655.6
Other state controlled roads	km	3 365.5	3 358.1	3 357.6	3 357.6	3 356.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>4 021.4</i>	<i>4 014.1</i>	<i>4 013.2</i>	<i>4 013.2</i>	<i>4 011.8</i>
Mackay						
National highways	km	339.2	339.2	339.0	339.0	339.0
Other state controlled roads	km	1 900.0	1 900.3	1 901.6	1 896.2	1 896.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>2 239.2</i>	<i>2 239.5</i>	<i>2 240.6</i>	<i>2 235.2</i>	<i>2 235.2</i>
Northern						
National highways	km	358.4	358.4	358.4	358.2	358.2
Other state controlled roads	km	1 718.8	1 712.3	1 712.3	1 710.9	1 710.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>2 077.1</i>	<i>2 070.6</i>	<i>2 070.6</i>	<i>2 069.1</i>	<i>2 069.1</i>
Far North						
National highways	km	217.7	217.7	217.7	217.7	217.7
Other state controlled roads	km	2 958.8	2 958.1	2 961.4	2 960.3	2 959.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>3 176.6</i>	<i>3 175.8</i>	<i>3 179.4</i>	<i>3 178.1</i>	<i>3 177.4</i>
North West						
National highways	km	528.7	528.7	528.7	528.7	528.7
Other state controlled roads	km	3 057.7	3 057.6	3 057.6	3 045.9	3 045.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>3 586.4</i>	<i>3 586.4</i>	<i>3 586.4</i>	<i>3 574.6</i>	<i>3 574.6</i>
Queensland						
National highways	km	4 186.8	4 186.4	4 185.2	4 184.1	4 182.7
Other state controlled roads	km	29 422.3	29 402.4	29 399.8	29 371.1	29 375.5
Total	km	33 609.0	33 588.7	33 585.0	33 555.2	33 558.2

Source: Queensland Department of Main Roads.

CYCLISTS, STATISTICAL REGIONS, 2003



Source: ABS data available on request, *Bicycle Usage, Queensland* (cat. no. 9215.3)

Introduction The October 2003 Queensland State Supplementary Survey obtained information on two topics, Bicycle Usage and Household Telephone Connections.

Introduction *continued*

The first part of the survey obtained information on the bicycle riding practices of persons aged 15 years and over who had ridden in the previous 12 months. The focus was on the purpose and frequency of riding. The second part of the survey obtained information on fixed telephone connections of households and individuals, as well as a person's access to a mobile phone; the focus here was determining telephone coverage of households and individuals across the state.

The Queensland State Supplementary Survey is conducted in October each year as part of the ABS Monthly Population Survey, which provides the ABS employment and unemployment statistics. While the Monthly Population Survey is designed primarily to produce reliable estimates at the national, state and territory levels, it also delivers estimates for a number of statistical regions within states. It must be emphasised that these regional estimates are subject to a higher degree of sampling error and care should be taken in the interpretation of these estimates.

The statistical regions used are the same regions used for the publication of labour force statistics (see Explanatory Notes for more details).

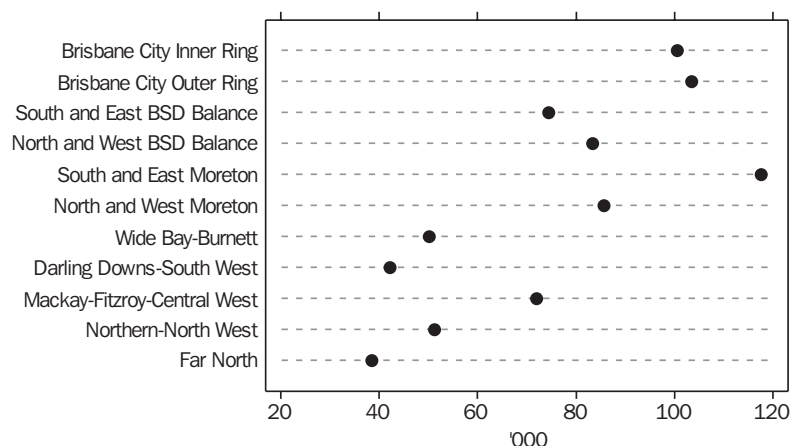
BICYCLE USAGE

In October 2003, an estimated 686,700 (46.6%) of the 1,473,200 private dwellings in Queensland had at least one bicycle in good working order. The proportion of households with bicycles varied across the state, from 37.9% in the Brisbane City Inner Ring Statistical Region (SR) to 53.6% in the North and West Moreton SR.

For the purposes of the survey, cyclists were defined as persons aged 15 years and over who had ridden a bicycle in the 12 months to October 2003. An estimated 819,100 persons rode a bicycle in the survey period. There were more male cyclists (59.8% of total) than female cyclists (40.2%).

There was little difference in the age distribution of male and female cyclists. Approximately three quarters of all cyclists, males and females, were aged from 15 to 44 years old (males 74.0%, females 77.8%). The number of cyclists varied across the state, with the lowest estimated number (38,500) in the Far North SR and the highest (117,500) in the South and East Moreton SR.

4.1 CYCLISTS BY STATISTICAL REGION



Source: *Bicycle Usage, Queensland* (cat. no. 9215.3)

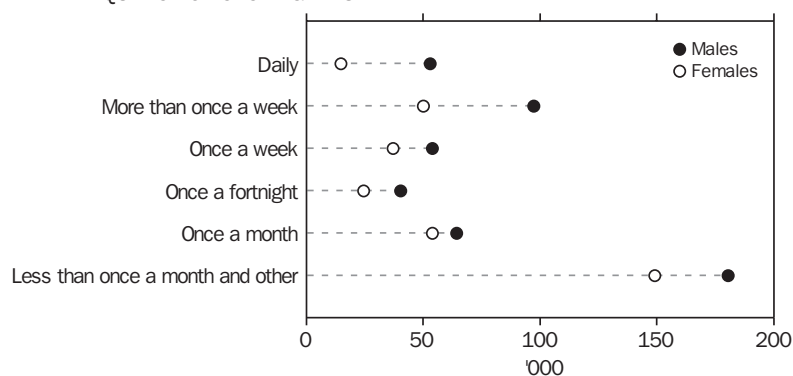
Frequency of Cycling

An estimated 37.4% of cyclists rode at least once a week (including 8.3% who rode daily); an additional 7.9% rode once a fortnight and 14.5% once a month. The remaining cyclists (40.2%) rode less than once a month including those who only cycled on an ad hoc basis, for example, during their annual holiday.

Of the cyclists who rode at least once a week, 32.2% were aged 15–24 years. Generally, the numbers of regular cyclists decreased as their age increased.

Males cyclists were more likely to ride each day than females (10.9% compared to 4.5%). Males were also more likely to cycle at least once a week than females (30.9% of males compared to 26.5% of females).

4.2 FREQUENCY OF CYCLING BY SEX



Source: *Bicycle Usage, Queensland* (cat. no. 9215.3)

Almost half of all cyclists (47.6%) rode on both weekdays and weekends. Of the remainder, 13.1% rode only on weekdays and 39.3% rode only on weekends.

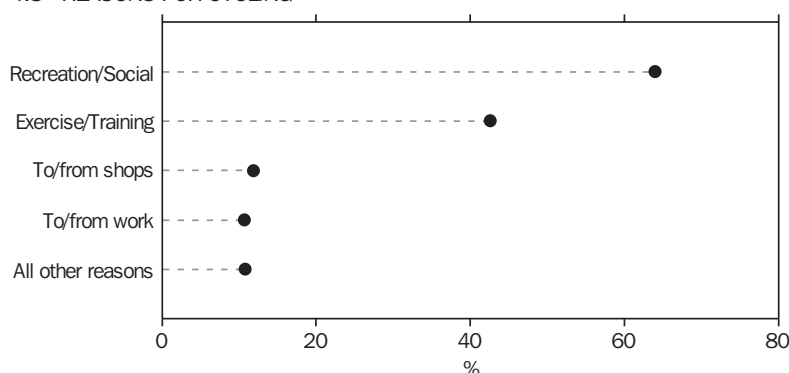
Frequency of Cycling *continued*

Persons in different statistical regions reported different frequencies of cycling. More than half the cyclists (51.6%) in Wide Bay-Burnett SR reported cycling at least once a week, the highest proportion across the state. The South and East BSD Balance had the lowest proportion of people who cycled at least once a week (31.3%). Overall, there was a lower proportion of cyclists in the Brisbane Major Statistical Region (MSR) with 33.8% cycling at least once a week compared to 40.2% in the remainder of the state.

Reasons for Cycling

Cyclists could nominate more than one reason for cycling. The most common reason was for recreational and social purposes (64.0%). Exercise and training (42.6%) was next, followed by travelling to and from shops (11.9%) and travelling to and from work (10.7%). Cyclists in the Brisbane MSR rode more for recreational and social purposes than those in the rest of the state (68.2% compared with 60.6%); however, the reasons people cycled was fairly consistent across statistical regions.

4.3 REASONS FOR CYCLING



Source: *Bicycle Usage, Queensland* (cat. no. 9215.3)

There was a marked consistency in the reasons for cycling given by males and females. The exception was travelling to and from work, where more than twice as many males than females used this mode of transport (13.7% of male cyclists compared with 6.3% of female cyclists).

Cyclists with Motor Vehicle Licences

An estimated 84.6% of persons aged 15 years and over who rode a bicycle in the last 12 months also had a motor vehicle licence. This proportion was relatively consistent across the state, with the lowest proportion (76.7%) recorded in the Far North SR and the highest (87.6%) in the South and East BSD Balance SR.

Cyclists without a licence rode more regularly than cyclists with a licence. There were 62.9% of cyclists without a licence who rode daily or at least once a week, compared to 32.8% of cyclists with a licence. Of those who cycled daily, 22.4% did not have a licence compared to 5.7% who did have a licence.

Cyclists with Motor Vehicle
Licences *continued*

There was little difference in the proportions of cyclists with or without a motor vehicle licence who cycled for recreation and social reasons (63.6% and 66.1% respectively). More cyclists with licences (45.9%) rode for exercise and training purposes than those without licences (24.5%). This proportion was reversed for cycling to and from shops, with 20.9% of cyclists without a licence giving this as a reason compared to 10.3% of cyclists with a licence. A similar result occurred for those reporting all other reasons for cycling (26.8% of cyclists without a licence compared with 7.8% of cyclists with a licence).

HOUSEHOLD TELEPHONE
CONNECTIONS

In October 2003, an estimated 1,403,500 (95.3%) of the 1,473,200 households in Queensland had at least one fixed telephone connection. Couples with dependents accounted for 32.0% of all households with connections, followed by couple only households (27.4%), persons living alone (21.7%) and single parent households (8.8%).

For the purposes of the survey, fixed telephone connections were defined as connections having their own telephone number, including those which were used partially or totally for facsimile (fax) or the Internet.

Households by type of
connection

Of the 1,403,500 households with at least one fixed telephone connection:

i) Contactable - a telephone connection that can receive standard telephone calls

- 1,390,700 households (99.1%) had at least one contactable connection
- 12,800 households had no contactable connections

ii) Listed - in the residential section of Telstra's White Pages Directory

- 1,149,100 households (81.9%) had at least one listed connection
- 254,400 households had no listed connections

iii) Listed and contactable

- 1,138,500 households (81.1%) had at least one listed and contactable connection
- 264,900 households had other connections

For further definitions of the terms used above, please see the Glossary.

In almost all households (99.1%), at least one of the fixed telephone connections was reported as contactable, that is, able to receive standard telephone calls. Contactable connections also include those that were mostly used for fax or Internet.

Households by type of connection *continued*

There were 1,149,100 (81.9%) connected households where at least one of the connections was listed in the residential section of Telstra's White Pages. The use of silent numbers would be a significant factor in the difference between listed versus non listed connections. Not all listed connections are contactable. Dedicated connections for fax or internet services can be listed but may not be able to receive standard telephone calls (contactable).

Not all of the listed connections were contactable by phone and not all contactable phone numbers were listed; the proportion of connected households that were both listed and contactable was 81.1%.

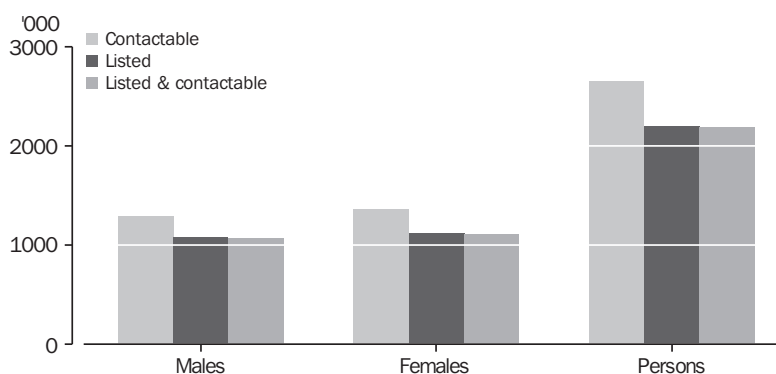
Persons and telephone connections

Of all persons aged 18 years old and over, an estimated 2,669,600 or 96.2% lived in households with at least one fixed telephone line connection. Of this group, those aged from 30–49 years accounted for 40.0% of connections, followed by the 50–69 year age group (28.5%), the 18–29 year age group (21.6%) and then persons aged 70 years and over at 9.9%.

For persons living in households with at least one fixed telephone connection, most (99.4%) were in households where at least one of these connections was contactable.

The proportion of persons with access to connections that were listed in the residential section of Telstra's White Pages was 82.5%. This decreased to 82.0% for the proportion of persons with both listed and contactable connections.

4.4 TYPE OF TELEPHONE CONNECTION BY SEX

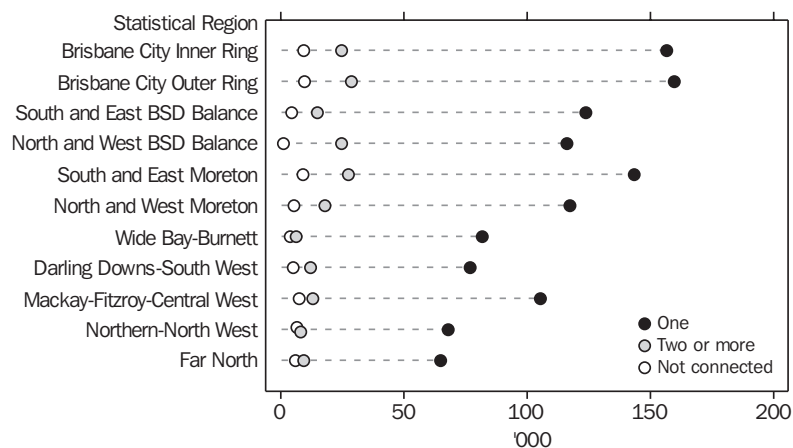


Source: Household Telephone Connections, Queensland (cat. no. 8159.3)

STATISTICAL REGIONS

The proportion of households with fixed connections within the Brisbane Major Statistical Region (MSR) was 96.2% (650,100 households). In the remainder of the state the proportion was 94.4% (753,400 households). Variation was evident across the statistical regions (SR), ranging from 91.8% (76,300 households) in Northern-North West SR to 99.1% (141,100 households) in North and West BSD Balance SR.

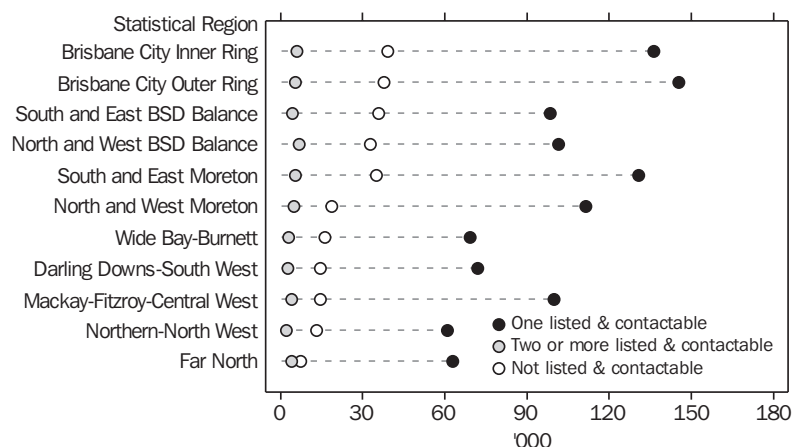
4.5 HOUSEHOLDS: NUMBER OF TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS



Source: Household Telephone Connections, Queensland (cat. no. 8159.3)

The proportion of connected households with both listed and contactable connections for Brisbane MSR was 77.6% (504,300 households), while for the remainder of the state the proportion was 84.2% (634,200 households).

4.6 HOUSEHOLDS: NUMBER OF LISTED & CONTACTABLE CONNECTIONS

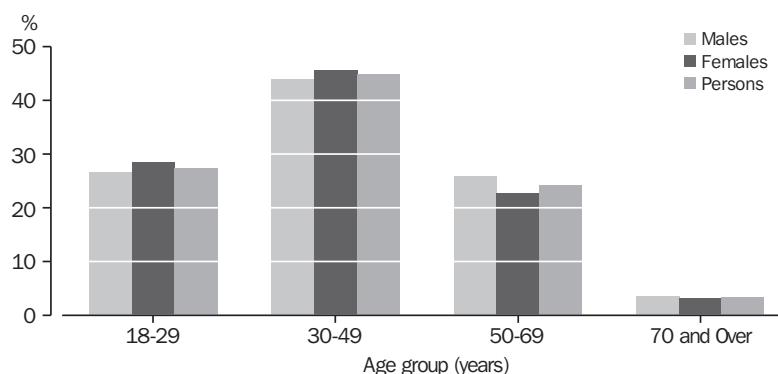


Source: Household Telephone Connections, Queensland (cat. no. 8159.3)

Mobile phones In October 2003, an estimated 1,892,900 (68.2%) of 2,774,800 persons in Queensland had the use of a mobile phone.

For the purposes of this survey, use of a mobile phone referred to any person aged 18 years and over, who had the use of a mobile telephone including one supplied by an employer, or by sharing with another person.

4.7 HAD USE OF A MOBILE PHONE BY AGE AND SEX



Source: Household Telephone Connections, Queensland (cat. no. 8159.3)

In Queensland, there were similar proportions of males (50.1%) and females (49.9%) with the use of a mobile phone, living in households with at least one connection. Persons with the use of a mobile phone in households that had no connections tended to be in the younger age groups, with 56.1% in the 18–29 year age group and 34.6% in the 30–49 year age group.

STATISTICAL REGIONS

Within Brisbane MSR 71.6% of persons had the use of a mobile phone compared with 65.2% for the remainder of the state.

The South and East Moreton SR had the highest proportion of persons with the use of a mobile phone (74.6%) and the Far North SR the lowest (52.9%).

CHAPTER 5

STATE AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS TABLE

QUEENSLAND AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS



Covering approximately 1,734,157 sq km, Queensland is the second largest state in Australia. Including islands, it has 13,350 km of coastline, second only to Western Australia. Queensland has almost 1,000 islands including the world's largest sand island, Fraser Island. In area, Queensland is equivalent to the entire British Isles and Western Europe combined and is five times the size of Japan but has a population less than that of the Sydney Statistical Division.

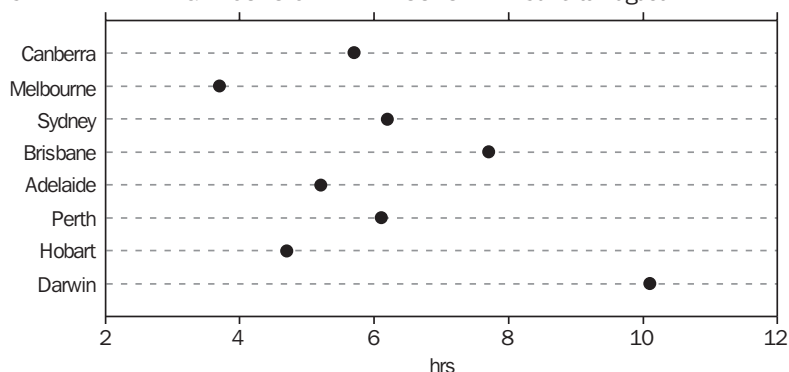
The environment varies from tropical rainforests in the north-east to channel country in the south-west. The Great Dividing Range, running roughly north to south, acts as a watershed that separates the state into a fertile coastal plain on the eastern side and drier interior in the west.

Weather conditions can vary dramatically across the state. Most of the northern regions above the Tropic of Capricorn experience a tropical climate with hot wet summers and mild dry winters. During the wet season, November to April, tropical cyclones can bring devastating winds and rain to these regions. From May to October, however, the regions experience mild sunny weather.

One of the most outstanding features of Queensland's rainfall is its great variability with the highest rainfall occurring in the six months between November and April. The concentration of rain during this time is greatest in the north of the state, reaching a maximum in the Gulf of Carpentaria region. In southern Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable.

Queensland has one of the highest annual daily averages of sunshine for Australia. The highest daily averages of bright or direct sunshine occur in October when the state records 8–11 hours per day. A comparison of the average number of hours of sunshine per day for Australian capital cities during the winter months of June to August reinforces Queensland's claim to the 'Sunshine State' title. Only Darwin has recorded a higher average during this period.

5.1 DAILY AVERAGE HOURS OF WINTER SUNSHINE—June to August



Source: Bureau of Meteorology

5.2 QUEENSLAND AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

	Unit	Statistical Divisions			
		Queensland	Brisbane	Moreton	Wide Bay-Burnett
ASGC code	—	3	305	310	315
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	1 734 157	4 673	17 618	52 382
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2003					
Estimated resident population	no.	3 796 244	1 732 978	774 553	244 537
Population change from previous year	%	2.3	2.5	3.5	1.9
Population density	persons/sq km	2.2	370.8	44.0	4.7
Median age	years	35.5	34.5	38.5	40.3
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	789 241	351 590	149 799	51 424
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	536 777	262 823	98 301	27 840
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	1 111 056	525 414	216 326	59 868
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	908 531	403 959	198 328	66 092
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	450 639	189 192	111 799	39 313
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	47 771	22 321	8 324	2 710
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	23 968	10 162	5 133	2 096
Schools and students at August 2003(b)					
Government schools	no.	1 288	364	195	143
Government school students	no.	444 461	191 242	87 264	34 443
Non-government schools	no.	447	187	59	28
Non-government school students	no.	184 483	93 649	31 707	7 192
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	371 835	163 240	75 254	26 319
Youth allowance	no.	80 153	38 562	16 285	5 837
Newstart allowance	no.	117 622	44 838	26 503	10 726
Disability support pension	no.	129 409	56 037	26 101	14 455
Age pension	no.	320 337	133 585	76 323	31 120
Total income support customers	no.	876 057	365 775	197 123	85 188
Individual income					
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Taxable individuals	no.	1 552 197	747 841	299 838	80 337
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	35 969	37 716	33 510	30 578
Year ended 30 June 2001					
Wages and salary earners	no.	1 377 663	677 262	242 754	68 329
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	31 844	33 432	28 950	27 342
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	396 444	167 420	91 865	23 837
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	40 854	19 054	12 926	2 319
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	6 573.4	2 848.9	2 461.9	289.9
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	2 974.2	1 676.0	619.8	86.0
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	1 999 117	974 913	432 225	119 882
Light commercial vehicles	no.	441 358	160 726	78 589	34 283
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	111 586	42 095	18 483	9 048
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	144 446	71 813	24 298	6 534
Tourist accommodation(f)					
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	1 008	np	np	np
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	54 539	np	np	np
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	61.8	np	np	np
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	1 343 768	np	np	np
Local government finances 2002–03					
Total income	\$m	4 251.5	(g)2 605.4	(g)	262.5
Total expenses	\$m	3 117.5	(g)1 909.9	(g)	187.2
Housing year ended 31 December 2003					
Number of sales	no.	na	48 400	na	na
House prices					
Median value	\$	na	255 000	na	na
Average value	\$	na	286 338	na	na

For footnotes refer to page 152.

5.2 QUEENSLAND AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS — *continued*

		Statistical Divisions			
	Unit	Darling Downs	South West	Fitzroy	Central West
ASGC code	—	320	325	330	335
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	90 247	319 858	122 974	374 766
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2003					
Estimated resident population	no.	215 587	27 002	185 120	12 363
Population change from previous year	%	1.1	0.0	0.9	-1.6
Population density	persons/sq km	2.4	0.1	1.5	0.0
Median age	years	35.5	34.3	34.2	34.7
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	47 663	6 511	42 865	2 786
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	30 952	3 199	26 562	1 667
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	57 735	8 277	53 577	3 662
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	50 605	6 087	42 720	2 833
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	28 632	2 928	19 396	1 415
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	2 788	410	2 518	182
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	1 610	200	1 054	89
Schools and students at August 2003(b)					
Government schools	no.	134	33	102	20
Government school students	no.	25 359	3 184	24 674	1 517
Non-government schools	no.	44	6	30	4
Non-government school students	no.	13 472	1 006	9 369	240
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	22 029	2 918	18 789	1 239
Youth allowance	no.	5 231	372	3 250	142
Newstart allowance	no.	5 419	583	6 302	254
Disability support pension	no.	7 970	705	5 498	265
Age pension	no.	20 663	1 925	14 669	931
Total income support customers	no.	52 455	5 008	40 398	2 065
Individual income					
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Taxable individuals	no.	84 137	11 102	74 846	5 196
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	32 777	32 701	38 390	34 751
Year ended 30 June 2001					
Wages and salary earners	no.	76 063	9 597	67 714	4 426
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	29 014	28 326	34 428	29 046
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	25 287	4 821	17 461	2 099
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	1 323	37	1 207	24
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	171.2	569.5	182.3	3.0
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	103.2	4.1	70.1	6.8
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	103 329	10 336	85 856	4 655
Light commercial vehicles	no.	35 301	7 635	28 253	3 572
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	11 946	2 188	6 733	1 112
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	7 314	1 194	7 642	691
Tourist accommodation(f)					
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	np	np	np	np
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	np	np	np	np
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	np	np	np	np
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	np	np	np	np
Local government finances 2002–03					
Total income	\$m	231.5	66.6	238.0	56.1
Total expenses	\$m	173.5	51.9	168.2	42.3
Housing year ended 31 December 2003					
Number of sales	no.	na	na	na	na
House prices					
Median value	\$	na	na	na	na
Average value	\$	na	na	na	na

For footnotes refer to page 152.

5.2 QUEENSLAND AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS — *continued*

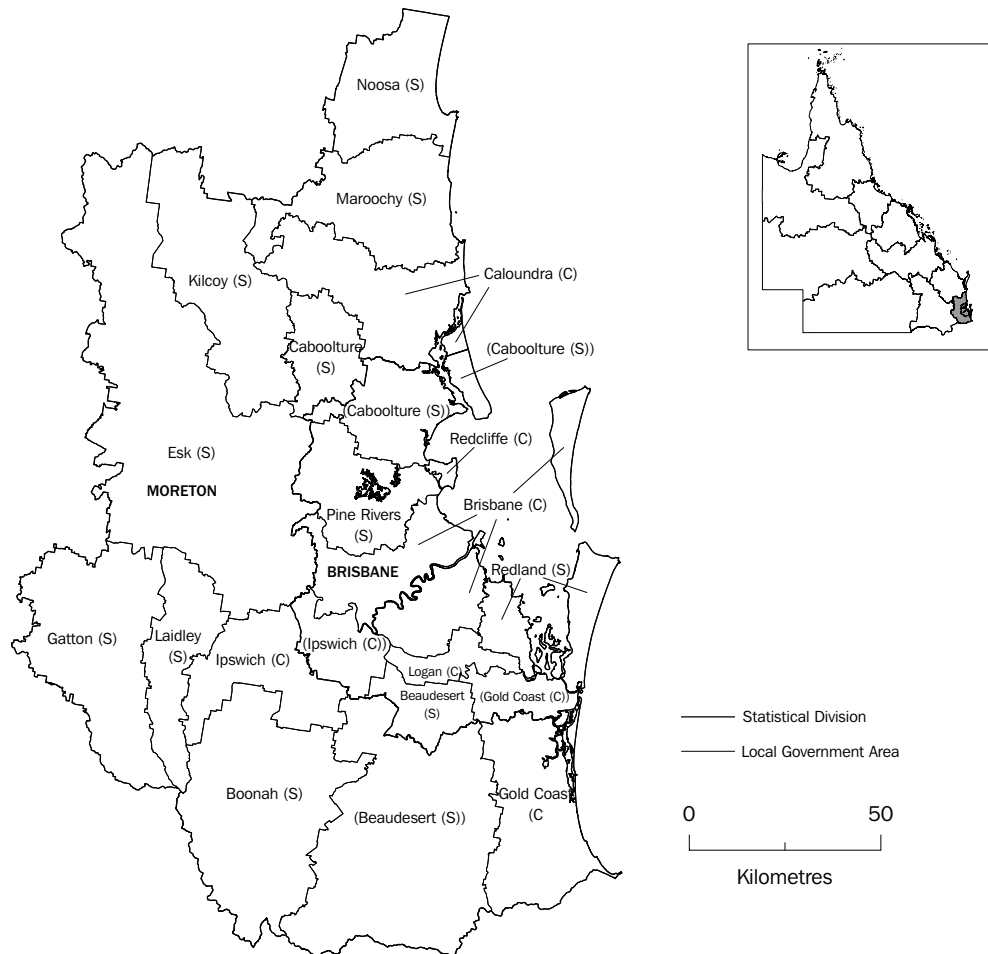
	Unit	Statistical Divisions			
		Mackay	Northern	Far North	North West
ASGC code	—	340	345	350	355
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	90 340	80 059	273 142	308 092
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2003					
Estimated resident population	no.	141 548	197 363	231 219	33 974
Population change from previous year	%	1.3	1.6	1.6	-0.3
Population density	persons/sq km	1.6	2.5	0.8	0.1
Median age	years	35.0	32.7	34.4	30.3
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	31 924	43 555	52 223	8 901
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	18 628	31 574	30 419	4 812
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	43 155	59 628	71 912	11 502
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	34 073	43 052	54 158	6 624
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	13 768	19 554	22 507	2 135
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	1 919	2 734	3 154	586
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	781	1 199	1 329	194
Schools and students at August 2003(b)					
Government schools	no.	78	78	116	25
Government school students	no.	19 251	23 064	29 707	4 756
Non-government schools	no.	18	31	33	7
Non-government school students	no.	5 502	11 575	9 770	1 001
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	14 064	19 290	24 749	3 229
Youth allowance	no.	2 335	3 853	3 899	387
Newstart allowance	no.	4 903	6 264	10 372	1 419
Disability support pension	no.	4 416	5 284	7 678	962
Age pension	no.	9 691	14 159	15 717	1 534
Total income support customers	no.	29 233	39 976	52 715	5 996
Individual income					
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Taxable individuals	no.	60 070	82 606	90 948	13 305
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	38 318	35 777	33 411	41 924
Year ended 30 June 2001					
Wages and salary earners	no.	53 589	77 442	82 580	14 150
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	34 008	32 044	29 539	36 603
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	15 537	17 813	27 231	3 074
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	799	1 382	1 756	27
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	129.2	219.2	258.6	3.5
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	62.4	141.0	191.0	14.1
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	66 092	90 396	99 529	11 905
Light commercial vehicles	no.	24 851	28 605	33 456	6 088
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	5 260	5 557	7 480	1 685
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	4 854	7 096	7 820	1 259
Tourist accommodation(f)					
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	np	np	np	np
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	np	np	np	np
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	np	np	np	np
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	np	np	np	np
Local government finances 2002–03					
Total income	\$m	158.8	261.4	287.4	83.8
Total expenses	\$m	111.5	199.7	209.9	63.4
Housing year ended 31 December 2003					
Number of sales	no.	na	na	na	na
House prices					
Median value	\$	na	na	na	na
Average value	\$	na	na	na	na

For footnotes refer to page 152.

CHAPTER 6

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS TABLES

BRISBANE AND MORETON STATISTICAL DIVISIONS



Brisbane Statistical Division (SD) extends from Caboolture in the north to Ormeau in the south, east to Moreton Bay and west to Ipswich. Brisbane SD occupies 0.3% of Queensland's total area making it the smallest of the 11 statistical divisions. It is the most populated of the statistical divisions in Queensland, containing 45.7% of the estimated resident population of Queensland at 30 June 2003.

Moreton SD surrounds Brisbane SD, incorporating the Gold and Sunshine Coasts. It encompasses 1.0% of Queensland's total area, with 20.4% of the estimated resident population. The population grew 3.5% in the year to 30 June 2003, the fastest growth of any statistical division in Queensland.

The south-east corner of Queensland is a major tourist destination, with 41.6% of the state's accommodation establishments located in the Brisbane, Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast Tourism Regions.

The statistical divisions of Brisbane and Moreton have been combined for the following table, as a number of local government areas (LGAs) have portions in both divisions.

6.1 BRISBANE AND MORETON, Local Government Areas

	Unit	Beaudesert (S)	Boonah (S)	Brisbane (C)	Caboolture (S)
ASGC code	—	30550	30800	31000	32000
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	2 854	1 922	1 327	1 225
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2003					
Estimated resident population	no.	57 509	8 535	938 384	121 135
Population change from previous year	%	3.1	1.5	2.3	3.3
Population density	persons/sq km	20.1	4.4	707.3	98.9
Median age	years	35.5	40.9	34.8	36.2
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	13 842	1 856	165 991	28 560
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	6 890	898	149 648	15 163
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	17 488	2 068	295 861	32 852
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	14 583	2 226	213 795	29 371
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	4 698	1 486	112 956	15 171
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	713	82	11 573	1 515
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	210	60	5 955	749
Schools and students at August 2003(b)					
Government schools	no.	21	10	198	27
Government school students	no.	7 611	1 273	88 920	18 023
Non-government schools	no.	6	1	118	9
Non-government school students	no.	912	112	58 391	2 493
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	6 589	870	71 123	14 617
Youth allowance	no.	1 032	153	21 568	2 692
Newstart allowance	no.	1 455	170	22 914	4 014
Disability support pension	no.	1 869	380	25 552	5 392
Age pension	no.	3 964	1 040	71 443	12 626
Total income support customers	no.	12 049	2 288	180 478	34 805
Individual income					
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Taxable individuals	no.	22 170	3 136	423 546	43 648
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	32 534	30 355	40 424	31 932
Year ended 30 June 2001					
Wages and salary earners	no.	18 104	2 623	382 697	37 806
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	29 775	27 821	35 410	29 004
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	6 028	1 168	101 323	9 546
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	611	30	9 780	2 146
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	84 795	3 608	1 593 113	250 132
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	22 267	3 159	1 250 175	43 896
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	29 641	4 447	532 662	61 648
Light commercial vehicles	no.	7 686	1 675	75 800	12 421
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	2 266	503	21 955	3 064
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	1 256	184	50 559	2 857
Tourist accommodation(f)					
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	8	np	132	7
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	399	np	9 014	186
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	41.6	np	70.7	51.1
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	7 673	np	252 487	2 240
Local government finances 2002–03					
Total income	\$'000	41 453	11 205	1 163 337	96 984
Total expenses	\$'000	32 962	8 119	862 807	65 725
Housing year ended 31 December 2003					
Number of sales	no.	587	128	23 083	4 047
House prices					
Median value	\$	205 000	120 000	312 000	210 000
Average value	\$	216 293	127 049	349 744	226 136

For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.1 BRISBANE AND MORETON, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Caloundra (C)	Esk (S)	Gatton (S)	Gold Coast (C)
ASGC code	—	32130	33050	33250	33460
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	1 093	3 934	1 572	1 407
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2003					
Estimated resident population	no.	82 905	15 050	16 147	455 473
Population change from previous year	%	5.1	1.1	0.5	3.7
Population density	persons/sq km	75.8	3.8	10.3	323.8
Median age	years	41.4	39.5	35.1	37.1
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	15 956	3 377	3 506	85 918
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	9 464	1 660	2 641	62 028
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	20 564	3 887	4 302	132 580
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	21 662	4 261	3 945	112 571
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	15 247	1 863	1 751	62 312
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	849	186	186	4 998
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	659	118	85	2 963
Schools and students at August 2003(b)					
Government schools	no.	20	17	13	68
Government school students	no.	10 154	2 523	1 939	46 921
Non-government schools	no.	5	—	2	33
Non-government school students	no.	1 290	—	333	22 574
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	8 349	1 669	1 615	43 568
Youth allowance	no.	1 780	302	308	9 258
Newstart allowance	no.	2 983	475	352	15 596
Disability support pension	no.	6 935	1 036	580	14 523
Age pension	no.	10 696	1 448	1 288	42 284
Total income support customers	no.	33 828	4 470	3 430	110 329
Individual income					
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Taxable individuals	no.	29 878	5 056	5 890	182 205
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	32 453	32 721	31 445	34 141
Year ended 30 June 2001					
Wages and salary earners	no.	22 761	4 473	4 041	152 912
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	27 946	29 366	26 694	29 454
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	8 242	1 523	1 849	55 694
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	1 797	60	63	7 921
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	299 441	6 346	8 517	1 603 703
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	59 072	254	2 114	500 947
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	43 789	7 543	7 346	261 844
Light commercial vehicles	no.	8 488	2 430	2 671	40 534
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	1 830	710	893	9 570
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	2 612	309	459	14 571
Tourist accommodation(f)					
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	20	—	np	151
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	878	—	np	12 912
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	52.5	—	np	65.4
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	15 040	—	np	331 712
Local government finances 2002–03					
Total income	\$'000	77 365	13 756	15 073	413 967
Total expenses	\$'000	59 032	11 603	10 572	291 778
Housing year ended 31 December 2003					
Number of sales	no.	2 270	348	261	11 521
House prices					
Median value	\$	328 925	105 000	125 000	325 000
Average value	\$	379 666	115 288	131 426	388 351

For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.1 BRISBANE AND MORETON, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Ipswich (C)	Kilcoy (S)	Laidley (S)	Logan (C)
ASGC code	—	33960	34250	34450	34600
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	1 204	1 445	701	251
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2003					
Estimated resident population	no.	131 747	3 419	13 185	171 292
Population change from previous year	%	2.0	0.6	0.5	1.0
Population density	persons/sq km	109.4	2.4	18.8	681.5
Median age	years	32.8	39.7	37.4	31.5
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	31 467	749	3 092	41 904
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	19 694	421	1 521	27 640
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	39 011	813	3 639	50 617
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	28 994	921	3 467	40 099
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	12 562	515	1 464	11 005
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	1 912	42	149	2 633
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	825	29	92	657
Schools and students at August 2003(b)					
Government schools	no.	42	4	10	35
Government school students	no.	17 407	607	1 759	23 839
Non-government schools	no.	17	—	2	12
Non-government school students	no.	8 422	—	307	7 367
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	15 908	371	1 590	22 020
Youth allowance	no.	3 111	61	310	4 536
Newstart allowance	no.	3 811	87	403	5 957
Disability support pension	no.	6 935	150	899	6 518
Age pension	no.	10 696	369	1 302	9 088
Total income support customers	no.	33 828	928	4 071	39 475
Individual income					
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Taxable individuals	no.	51 785	1 151	4 589	71 555
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	33 470	30 829	30 679	32 630
Year ended 30 June 2001					
Wages and salary earners	no.	49 318	913	4 377	67 205
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	30 677	28 507	28 077	29 644
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	8 322	440	1 265	16 343
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	1 114	12	54	1 001
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	146 568	1 338	5 207	130 637
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	37 696	80	1 781	98 636
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	65 349	1 666	6 595	93 809
Light commercial vehicles	no.	12 505	652	2 039	16 790
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	2 950	222	597	4 087
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	3 293	86	324	5 514
Tourist accommodation(f)					
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	5	—	—	4
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	136	—	—	96
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	55.9	—	—	43.2
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	2 645	—	—	1 324
Local government finances 2002–03					
Total income	\$'000	129 061	4 548	10 697	139 542
Total expenses	\$'000	83 034	1 886	8 122	105 251
Housing year ended 31 December 2003					
Number of sales	no.	5 092	96	128	6 096
House prices					
Median value	\$	155 000	125 000	97 750	182 500
Average value	\$	166 029	131 174	100 075	196 769

For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.1 BRISBANE AND MORETON, Local Government Areas — *continued*

	Unit	Maroochy (S)	Noosa (S)	Pine Rivers (S)	Redcliffe (C)	Redland (S)
ASGC code	—	34900	35750	35950	36200	36250
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	1 163	869	750	38	537
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2003						
Estimated resident population	no.	136 461	46 461	133 778	51 723	124 683
Population change from previous year	%	3.7	2.7	4.9	1.9	3.5
Population density	persons/sq km	117.4	53.5	178.3	1 356.0	232.1
Median age	years	38.9	41.5	32.9	41.9	37.1
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	27 620	8 972	32 520	9 246	26 813
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	16 561	4 790	18 706	6 304	17 095
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	37 115	12 197	42 238	12 538	33 970
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	35 230	13 396	31 670	13 860	32 236
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	19 917	7 100	8 626	9 768	14 550
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	1 480	500	1 868	531	1 428
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	887	310	468	560	668
Schools and students at August 2003(b)						
Government schools	no.	28	10	24	9	23
Government school students	no.	16 282	6 213	15 577	5 612	13 846
Non-government schools	no.	13	5	9	4	10
Non-government school students	no.	8 085	1 449	2 959	4 001	6 661
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	14 381	4 958	14 285	5 089	12 506
Youth allowance	no.	3 456	1 004	2 034	1 145	2 096
Newstart allowance	no.	4 917	1 991	2 192	1 682	2 345
Disability support pension	no.	4 563	1 611	2 879	2 911	3 415
Age pension	no.	14 093	4 706	6 920	7 463	10 711
Total income support customers	no.	36 798	13 144	20 167	17 053	25 022
Individual income						
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Taxable individuals	no.	52 609	18 038	59 658	19 391	53 374
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	32 717	32 648	36 867	33 574	37 019
Year ended 30 June 2001						
Wages and salary earners	no.	40 960	13 790	53 911	16 991	47 134
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	28 435	27 203	33 143	30 216	32 607
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	15 649	6 043	10 696	3 925	11 228
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	2 575	683	2 030	468	1 635
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	411 131	139 359	291 710	70 945	264 272
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	95 575	28 403	83 563	17 185	50 964
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	74 896	26 728	69 850	27 334	66 725
Light commercial vehicles	no.	13 871	5 097	11 662	4 141	11 756
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	2 822	1 138	2 092	788	2 345
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	4 348	1 445	3 372	1 489	3 435
Tourist accommodation(f)						
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	45	36	np	np	5
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	2 404	1 518	np	np	129
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	61.6	64.4	np	np	46.6
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	67 332	51 097	np	np	1 978
Local government finances 2002–03						
Total income	\$'000	165 318	56 035	105 726	41 184	120 144
Total expenses	\$'000	126 396	42 721	77 119	33 193	89 602
Housing year ended 31 December 2003						
Number of sales	no.	3 682	1 362	3 815	1 834	4 359
House prices						
Median value	\$	320 000	385 000	237 500	250 000	288 000
Average value	\$	353 509	527 551	249 890	290 332	322 210

For footnotes refer to page 152.

WIDE BAY-BURNETT
STATISTICAL DIVISION



Wide Bay-Burnett SD covers 52,382 sq km which is 3.0% of the total area of Queensland. It had an estimated resident population of 244,537 persons at 30 June 2003, being 6.4% of the total Queensland population. Bundaberg City, with an estimated resident population of 45,300, was the most populated LGA in Wide Bay-Burnett SD. Hervey Bay(C) with 46,672 residents was the fastest growing LGA in the statistical division with an annual growth rate of 5.0%.

There is a diversity of agricultural activities in the area. Major agricultural products from the area include peanuts, sugar cane, citrus fruit, pigs and beef cattle.

Hervey Bay and Fraser Island are coastal tourist destinations. Hervey Bay is famous for tourist boat cruises to view migrating whales. Fraser Island, which has world heritage listing as the world's largest sand island, is also noted for recreational fishing and camping.

6.2 WIDE BAY-BURNETT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

	Unit	Biggenden (S)	Bundaberg (C)	Burnett (S)	Cherbourg (AC)	Cooloola (S)	Eidsvold (S)
ASGC code	—	30700	31810	31980	32330	32530	32950
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	1 316	95	2 004	32	2 967	4 809
Demography/population estimates							
At 30 June 2003							
Estimated resident population	no.	1 550	45 300	24 161	1 250	34 702	943
Population change from previous year	%	0.5	0.5	2.9	—	1.9	-0.2
Population density	persons/ sq km	1.2	474.5	12.6	39.6	11.7	0.2
Median age	years	46.1	37.7	40.7	20.4	39.6	39.2
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	266	9 875	5 343	499	7 389	195
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	144	5 823	2 691	232	4 136	115
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	348	11 478	6 277	335	8 780	240
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	486	10 387	7 336	150	9 383	251
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	306	7 737	3 514	34	5 014	142
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	18	586	245	na	368	17
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	23	473	120	na	275	11
Schools and students at August 2003(b)							
Government schools	no.	4	16	14	na	21	2
Government school students	no.	178	7 667	1 927	na	5 442	125
Non-government schools	no.	—	8	—	—	4	—
Non-government school students	no.	—	2 618	—	—	1 232	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)							
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	119	4 928	2 783	151	3 865	96
Youth allowance	no.	na	1 157	667	na	837	na
Newstart allowance	no.	40	2 018	1 147	55	1 528	49
Disability support pension	no.	100	2 342	1 344	47	2 007	31
Age pension	no.	202	5 689	3 213	106	3 916	85
Total income support customers	no.	471	15 325	8 714	331	11 753	239
Individual income							
Year ended 30 June 2002							
Taxable individuals	no.	401	15 516	8 554	354	11 286	312
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	27 924	31 046	30 927	29 506	30 259	30 052
Year ended 30 June 2001							
Wages and salary earners	no.	396	13 891	7 156	na	9 425	235
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	24 157	27 544	27 386	na	27 154	24 437
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	242	3 813	2 154	133	3 609	212
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)							
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	2	245	304	—	291	4
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	168	29 863	45 743	—	33 198	395
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	400	17 461	8 476	na	11 133	56
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)							
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	652	22 041	12 442	422	17 267	347
Light commercial vehicles	no.	315	5 384	3 116	159	5 295	240
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	134	1 068	612	47	1 337	106
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	34	1 282	704	40	826	35
Tourist accommodation(f)							
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	—	17	np	—	10	—
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	—	447	np	—	256	—
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	—	59.4	np	—	52.0	—
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	—	7 026	np	—	3 273	—
Local government finances 2002–03							
Total income	\$'000	3 774	39 565	19 477	na	33 405	4 247
Total expenses	\$'000	2 288	27 091	13 143	na	22 944	2 987
Housing year ended 31 December 2003							
Number of sales	no.	45	2 080	760	na	995	11
House prices							
Median value	\$	65 000	135 000	189 500	na	141 000	45 000
Average value	\$	71 389	142 410	224 218	na	156 102	51 364

For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.2 WIDE BAY-BURNETT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS — *continued*

	Unit	Gayndah (S)	Hervey Bay (C)	Isis (S)	Kilkivan (S)	Kingaroy (S)	Kolan (S)
ASGC code	—	33300	33750	34000	34300	34350	34400
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	2 709	2 356	1 701	3 264	2 422	2 650
Demography/population estimates							
At 30 June 2003							
Estimated resident population	no.	2 909	46 672	5 999	3 260	12 138	4 541
Population change from previous year	%	0.8	5.0	1.6	0.9	1.1	-2.9
Population density	persons/sq km	1.1	19.8	3.5	1.0	5.0	1.7
Median age	years	36.7	43.1	44.4	42.0	36.6	41.5
Persons aged 0-14 years	no.	642	8 982	1 111	687	2 797	1 026
Persons aged 15-24 years	no.	357	4 900	611	341	1 540	415
Persons aged 25-44 years	no.	769	10 688	1 326	758	3 219	1 117
Persons aged 45-64 years	no.	730	12 984	1 937	1 017	2 891	1 486
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	411	9 118	1 014	457	1 691	497
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	45	423	55	29	165	53
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	41	474	45	23	102	28
Schools and students at August 2003(b)							
Government schools	no.	3	11	5	4	8	6
Government school students	no.	414	5 929	869	330	2 063	921
Non-government schools	no.	1	5	2	—	2	—
Non-government school students	no.	72	1 365	127	—	499	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)							
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	285	4 901	541	339	1 218	557
Youth allowance	no.	31	1 163	102	69	249	121
Newstart allowance	no.	96	2 103	307	132	361	284
Disability support pension	no.	107	3 162	433	182	513	419
Age pension	no.	302	7 647	709	339	1 278	443
Total income support customers	no.	701	19 186	2 153	1 000	3 160	1 845
Individual income							
Year ended 30 June 2002							
Taxable individuals	no.	1 234	13 916	1 932	1 035	4 298	1 275
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	31 100	30 067	28 503	28 546	33 054	28 004
Year ended 30 June 2001							
Wages and salary earners	no.	1 013	11 363	1 536	805	4 338	1 071
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	24 608	26 846	25 151	26 363	29 394	24 529
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	462	3 299	688	485	1 450	698
Building approvals, 2002-03(d)							
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	6	994	53	15	70	18
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	752	124 310	6 736	1 018	8 300	882
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	3 060	28 359	633	262	1 991	135
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)							
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	1 300	24 062	2 895	1 479	5 727	2 152
Light commercial vehicles	no.	641	4 679	1 166	642	2 062	934
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	172	1 158	290	247	673	275
Motor vehicle sales, 2001-02	no.	101	1 027	127	77	491	86
Tourist accommodation(f)							
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	np	16	np	—	4	np
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	np	703	np	—	114	np
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	np	50.9	np	—	64.5	np
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	np	8 938	np	—	1 866	np
Local government finances 2002-03							
Total income	\$'000	3 650	53 607	7 830	6 378	11 548	6 605
Total expenses	\$'000	3 673	36 299	6 263	4 565	8 162	5 616
Housing year ended 31 December 2003							
Number of sales	no.	84	2 085	236	67	359	45
House prices							
Median value	\$	67 250	210 000	120 000	65 000	124 000	85 000
Average value	\$	72 541	219 699	153 470	71 239	125 669	83 200

For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.2 WIDE BAY-BURNETT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS — *continued*

	Unit	Maryborough (C)	Miriam Vale (S)	Monto (S)	Mundubbera (S)	Murgon (S)
ASGC code	—	34950	35100	35150	35450	35500
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	1 234	3 778	4 322	4 193	665
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2003						
Estimated resident population	no.	25 473	4 816	2 474	2 351	3 684
Population change from previous year	%	0.8	4.2	-1.6	1.2	0.7
Population density	persons/sq km	20.6	1.3	0.6	0.6	5.5
Median age	years	40.5	42.2	43.2	37.5	35.3
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	5 229	981	483	492	898
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	3 056	457	236	256	443
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	6 100	1 196	580	671	971
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	6 535	1 669	674	619	840
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	4 553	513	501	313	532
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	288	45	37	30	90
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	247	22	21	16	35
Schools and students at August 2003(b)						
Government schools	no.	10	6	3	4	6
Government school students	no.	4 082	767	350	354	835
Non-government schools	no.	3	—	1	—	1
Non-government school students	no.	958	—	44	—	192
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	2 782	530	246	255	499
Youth allowance	no.	646	74	54	38	63
Newstart allowance	no.	1 113	275	53	94	180
Disability support pension	no.	1 646	338	85	77	156
Age pension	no.	3 336	402	364	186	349
Total income support customers	no.	8 950	1 618	677	509	1 090
Individual income						
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Taxable individuals	no.	8 629	1 392	1 010	1 029	1 158
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	31 161	30 837	26 716	27 604	29 511
Year ended 30 June 2001						
Wages and salary earners	no.	7 355	1 074	693	851	1 297
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	28 215	28 306	24 596	23 663	25 833
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	1 885	780	563	477	433
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	71	131	2	1	10
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	8 606	18 843	334	77	1 638
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	10 462	2 304	na	232	276
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	12 777	2 063	1 233	1 055	1 392
Light commercial vehicles	no.	3 172	1 044	699	572	524
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	876	298	296	190	156
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	719	115	81	92	129
Tourist accommodation(f)						
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	13	np	np	np	np
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	690	np	np	np	np
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	42.6	np	np	np	np
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	9 182	np	np	np	np
Local government finances 2002–03						
Total income	\$'000	23 198	10 757	6 205	na	5 463
Total expenses	\$'000	17 268	6 089	4 602	na	4 761
Housing year ended 31 December 2003						
Number of sales	no.	1 176	79	41	39	156
House prices						
Median value	\$	130 000	180 000	50 000	70 000	63 500
Average value	\$	138 440	271 152	55 375	79 962	68 707

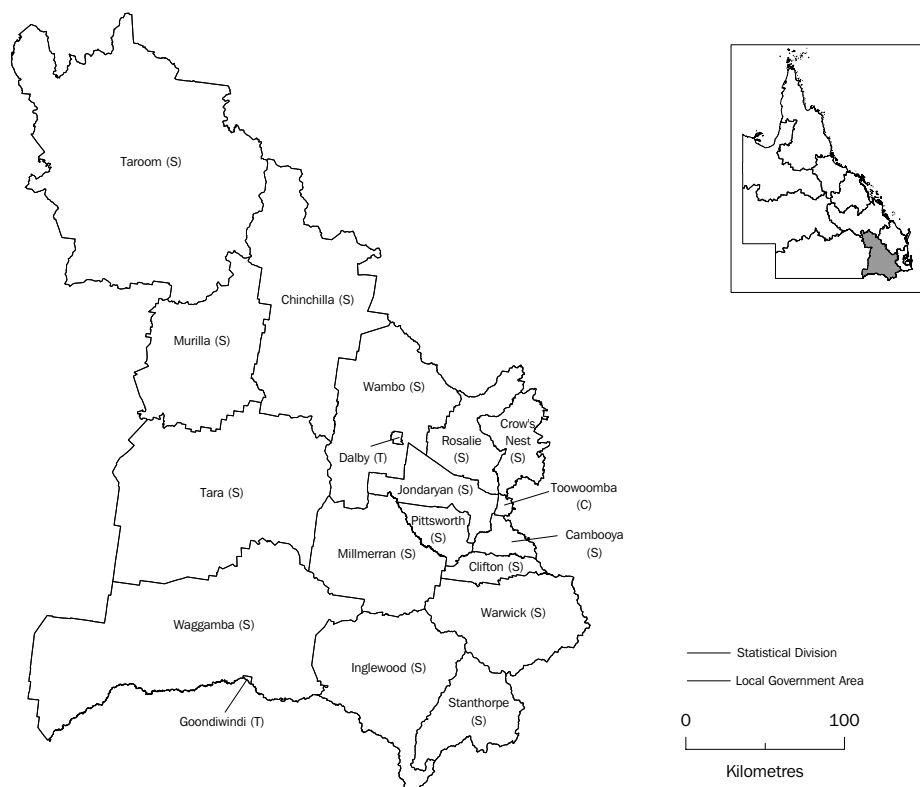
For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.2 WIDE BAY-BURNETT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS — *continued*

	Unit	Nanango (S)	Perry (S)	Tiaro (S)	Wondai (S)	Woocoo (S)
ASGC code	—	35650	35900	36850	37450	37500
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	1 735	2 359	2 187	3 577	2 006
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2003						
Estimated resident population	no.	8 619	440	4 864	4 284	3 107
Population change from previous year	%	0.8	0.2	1.9	0.5	1.4
Population density	persons/sq km	5.0	0.2	2.2	1.2	1.5
Median age	years	43.2	42.3	41.4	42.0	39.1
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	1 749	90	1 051	948	691
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	828	39	465	380	375
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	1 935	113	1 180	997	790
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	2 811	136	1 579	1 248	943
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	1 296	62	589	711	308
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	90	3	58	43	22
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	60	5	22	39	14
Schools and students at August 2003(b)						
Government schools	no.	5	1	6	5	3
Government school students	no.	1 211	60	288	466	165
Non-government schools	no.	1	—	—	—	—
Non-government school students	no.	85	—	—	—	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	971	54	548	389	363
Youth allowance	no.	224	na	125	76	81
Newstart allowance	no.	372	27	212	125	154
Disability support pension	no.	704	40	286	219	217
Age pension	no.	963	43	563	548	438
Total income support customers	no.	3 180	178	1 636	1 286	1 186
Individual income						
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Taxable individuals	no.	2 839	122	1 622	1 324	1 099
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	32 684	28 090	30 666	28 554	30 459
Year ended 30 June 2001						
Wages and salary earners	no.	2 438	87	1 380	1 058	867
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	30 579	24 522	27 610	25 709	27 924
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	921	66	450	682	334
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	29	3	33	19	18
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	2 547	348	2 372	2 017	1 742
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	60	na	280	374	na
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	4 319	209	2 437	1 927	1 674
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1 455	90	695	900	499
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	424	26	183	321	159
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	236	8	125	107	91
Tourist accommodation(f)						
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	np	—	—	—	—
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	np	—	—	—	—
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	np	—	—	—	—
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	np	—	—	—	—
Local government finances 2002–03						
Total income	\$'000	8 136	2 572	4 960	7 240	3 852
Total expenses	\$'000	6 639	2 018	4 061	5 896	2 796
Housing year ended 31 December 2003						
Number of sales	no.	204	4	63	105	7
House prices						
Median value	\$	85 000	35 000	84 000	70 000	70 000
Average value	\$	88 630	39 700	96 071	74 062	68 314

For footnotes refer to page 152.

DARLING DOWNS STATISTICAL DIVISION



Darling Downs SD covers 90,247 sq km, which is 5.2% of the state. Its estimated resident population of 215,587 persons at 30 June 2003 represented 5.7% of the state's population.

The rich pastoral and agricultural region is bounded in the north-east by the Great Dividing Range. Darling Downs SD produces cereal crops, cotton, mung beans, soya beans, cauliflower, celery and eggs. The area also has significant pig farming.

Toowoomba (C) with a population of 92,542 is the hub of commercial and industrial activity and higher education within the statistical division. It is known as the Garden City and hosts the annual 'Carnival of Flowers'. Other major population centres are Warwick (21,440), Jondaryan (13,546), Crow's Nest (11,101) and Stanthorpe (10,601). Stanthorpe is well known for its 'Apple and Grape' Festival.

6.3 DARLING DOWNS, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

	Unit	Cambooya (S)	Chinchilla (S)	Clifton (S)	Crow's Nest (S)	Dalby (T)
ASGC code	—	32150	32350	32400	32550	32650
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	638	8 701	867	1 631	48
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2003						
Estimated resident population	no.	5 419	6 070	2 488	11 101	10 111
Population change from previous year	%	2.7	0.1	0.4	4.6	-0.5
Population density	persons/sq km	8.5	0.7	2.9	6.8	211.4
Median age	years	33.0	37.5	41.5	37.8	33.4
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	1 428	1 448	553	2 634	2 371
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	695	650	236	1 337	1 433
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	1 574	1 591	574	2 922	2 862
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	1 284	1 463	705	2 914	2 093
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	438	918	420	1 294	1 352
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	72	62	35	105	168
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	23	42	26	65	83
Schools and students at August 2003(b)						
Government schools	no.	5	7	6	4	3
Government school students	no.	286	956	416	1 133	1 397
Non-government schools	no.	—	2	1	2	3
Non-government school students	no.	—	76	61	401	996
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	485	608	271	1 076	1 070
Youth allowance	no.	100	135	62	176	220
Newstart allowance	no.	95	164	51	178	280
Disability support pension	no.	116	208	102	329	313
Age pension	no.	235	668	272	887	797
Total income support customers	no.	820	1 635	711	2 131	2 229
Individual income						
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Taxable individuals	no.	1 737	2 080	917	4 138	3 952
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	31 941	29 134	29 271	32 621	32 401
Year ended 30 June 2001						
Wages and salary earners	no.	801	1 742	684	3 544	3 888
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	27 542	25 585	25 445	29 200	28 386
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	655	1 004	512	1 326	1 185
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	46	15	19	201	10
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	7 778	1 836	2 173	28 346	1 379
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	1 420	981	na	1 700	3 980
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	2 187	2 584	1 189	5 060	4 561
Light commercial vehicles	no.	872	1 440	616	1 881	2 063
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	289	531	325	512	714
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	108	160	55	261	399
Tourist accommodation(f)						
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	—	np	—	—	6
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	—	np	—	—	142
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	—	np	—	—	53.6
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	—	np	—	—	1 981
Local government finances 2002–03						
Total income	\$'000	5 137	4 895	4 882	12 175	na
Total expenses	\$'000	3 224	8 128	2 636	9 479	na
Housing year ended 31 December 2003						
Number of sales	no.	109	125	63	160	338
House prices						
Median value	\$	120 000	85 000	78 000	167 000	85 000
Average value	\$	122 573	93 669	81 067	187 036	95 207

For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.3 DARLING DOWNS, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS — *continued*

	Unit	Goondiwindi (T)	Inglewood (S)	Jondaryan (S)	Millmerran (S)	Murilla (S)
ASGC code	—	33600	33900	34200	35000	35550
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	15	5 879	1 910	4 521	6 074
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2003						
Estimated resident population	no.	4 951	2 701	13 546	3 336	2 724
Population change from previous year	%	1.2	1.4	2.3	−3.6	−0.8
Population density	persons/sq km	338.5	0.5	7.1	0.7	0.4
Median age	years	33.0	40.5	34.4	38.1	40.2
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	1 119	594	3 349	723	601
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	677	232	1 851	305	245
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	1 527	701	3 798	1 037	674
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	1 071	708	3 325	908	757
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	557	466	1 223	363	447
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	89	39	167	44	38
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	36	28	68	25	20
Schools and students at August 2003(b)						
Government schools	no.	2	2	9	2	5
Government school students	no.	1 052	306	1 319	392	444
Non-government schools	no.	1	1	1	1	—
Non-government school students	no.	153	62	82	83	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	547	297	1 441	346	270
Youth allowance	no.	75	55	320	51	50
Newstart allowance	no.	119	75	320	87	na
Disability support pension	no.	97	109	515	130	98
Age pension	no.	319	355	1 236	256	298
Total income support customers	no.	811	771	3 227	765	691
Individual income						
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Taxable individuals	no.	2 578	961	5 162	1 431	957
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	34 314	29 977	33 023	33 470	28 669
Year ended 30 June 2001						
Wages and salary earners	no.	2 251	819	4 381	1 258	845
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	29 260	28 410	29 474	30 012	25 522
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	927	555	1 353	580	588
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	26	2	111	16	1
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	4 090	184	17 032	2 165	91
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	4 160	4 077	3 871	2 046	na
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	2 378	1 276	6 289	1 525	1 170
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1 626	727	1 919	887	712
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	532	214	705	415	277
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	278	75	470	111	82
Tourist accommodation(f)						
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	9	—	—	—	np
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	213	—	—	—	np
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	58.5	—	—	—	np
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	3 756	—	—	—	np
Local government finances 2002–03						
Total income	\$'000	5 399	5 829	11 190	6 405	5 940
Total expenses	\$'000	3 964	4 555	7 992	5 417	4 162
Housing year ended 31 December 2003						
Number of sales	no.	98	54	262	35	55
House prices						
Median value	\$	145 000	48 750	101 750	73 000	63 000
Average value	\$	163 122	52 046	119 158	78 564	67 781

For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.3 DARLING DOWNS, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS — *continued*

	Unit	Pittsworth (S)	Rosalie (S)	Stanthorpe (S)	Tara (S)	Taroom (S)
ASGC code	—	36050	36450	36600	36700	36750
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	1 090	2 199	2 697	11 680	18 645
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2003						
Estimated resident population	no.	4 805	8 863	10 601	4 000	2 617
Population change from previous year	%	1.3	0.8	0.7	2.0	-0.2
Population density	persons/sq km	4.4	4.0	3.9	0.3	0.1
Median age	years	34.7	35.3	41.0	37.2	38.2
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	1 201	2 220	2 176	993	608
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	591	1 015	1 235	384	209
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	1 309	2 537	2 494	1 085	808
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	1 096	2 207	2 954	1 117	648
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	608	884	1 742	421	344
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	79	125	129	66	48
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	25	39	82	26	9
Schools and students at August 2003(b)						
Government schools	no.	5	10	14	7	5
Government school students	no.	764	1 024	1 474	669	356
Non-government schools	no.	1	—	1	1	1
Non-government school students	no.	138	—	330	36	36
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	491	971	1 067	526	264
Youth allowance	no.	77	169	297	147	60
Newstart allowance	no.	70	206	440	227	na
Disability support pension	no.	119	381	438	326	34
Age pension	no.	419	697	1 289	328	160
Total income support customers	no.	923	2 040	3 192	1 502	406
Individual income						
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Taxable individuals	no.	1 745	3 306	4 044	1 306	1 102
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	32 536	32 443	27 916	29 044	30 451
Year ended 30 June 2001						
Wages and salary earners	no.	1 834	2 436	3 339	850	756
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	29 711	28 436	25 326	24 457	25 456
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	668	1 049	1 343	679	803
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	25	33	28	6	—
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	3 351	4 447	3 299	757	—
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	1 225	19 256	2 541	na	2 339
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	2 028	4 312	4 969	1 765	1 072
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1 005	1 565	2 002	1 105	895
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	500	506	516	448	412
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	129	227	239	124	122
Tourist accommodation(f)						
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	—	np	6	—	—
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	—	np	124	—	—
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	—	np	37.7	—	—
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	—	np	1 240	—	—
Local government finances 2002–03						
Total income	\$'000	5 105	7 230	9 528	13 394	8 460
Total expenses	\$'000	2 781	3 924	8 848	9 542	9 709
Housing year ended 31 December 2003						
Number of sales	no.	109	225	298	22	15
House prices						
Median value	\$	106 000	97 000	95 000	45 900	35 000
Average value	\$	112 732	106 921	104 912	52 491	45 433

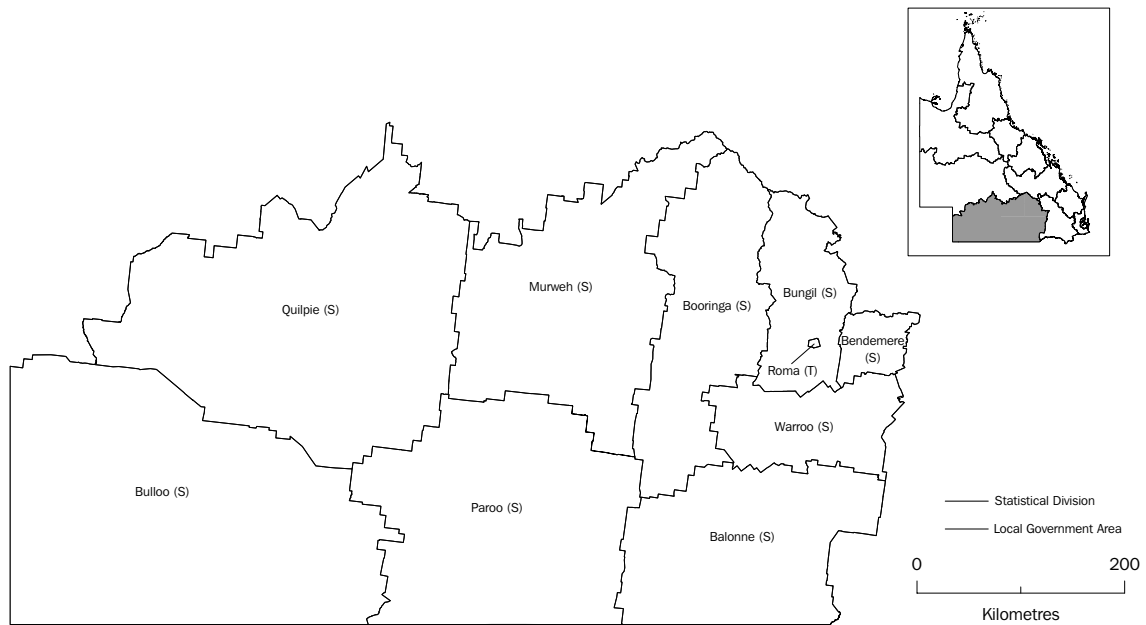
For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.3 DARLING DOWNS, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS — *continued*

	Unit	Toowoomba (C)	Waggamba (S)	Wambo (S)	Warwick (S)
ASGC code	—	36900	37120	37150	37260
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	117	13 400	5 713	4 422
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2003					
Estimated resident population	no.	92 542	3 005	5 267	21 440
Population change from previous year	%	1.4	0.2	−0.1	0.2
Population density	persons/sq km	794.2	0.2	0.9	4.8
Median age	years	33.9	34.8	39.4	37.7
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	18 731	781	1 233	4 900
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	16 357	263	538	2 699
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	24 536	1 004	1 335	5 367
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	19 901	705	1 507	5 242
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	13 017	252	654	3 232
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	1 167	53	56	246
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	791	18	35	169
Schools and students at August 2003(b)					
Government schools	no.	20	6	5	17
Government school students	no.	9 970	137	394	2 870
Non-government schools	no.	23	—	—	5
Non-government school students	no.	9 792	—	—	1 226
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	8 956	273	545	2 494
Youth allowance	no.	2 581	44	117	494
Newstart allowance	no.	2 186	51	139	667
Disability support pension	no.	3 492	63	191	909
Age pension	no.	9 216	161	495	2 576
Total income support customers	no.	22 460	452	1 350	6 341
Individual income					
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Taxable individuals	no.	37 566	1 189	2 002	7 964
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	34 626	34 356	30 644	29 801
Year ended 30 June 2001					
Wages and salary earners	no.	36 578	1 024	1 805	7 228
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	30 323	27 862	26 933	27 224
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	7 872	561	850	2 775
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	684	14	9	77
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	80 586	2 779	1 230	9 654
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	51 117	na	na	4 491
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	46 790	1 213	2 493	10 466
Light commercial vehicles	no.	9 960	985	1 238	3 804
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	2 728	370	521	1 431
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	3 572	139	191	574
Tourist accommodation(f)					
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	29	—	—	9
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	819	—	—	220
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	56.0	—	—	44.4
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	13 028	—	—	2 631
Local government finances 2002–03					
Total income	\$'000	83 022	10 042	10 887	22 021
Total expenses	\$'000	59 626	6 270	7 814	15 401
Housing year ended 31 December 2003					
Number of sales	no.	3 502	18	52	626
House prices					
Median value	\$	165 000	59 500	55 500	114 000
Average value	\$	184 880	115 944	57 257	119 271

For footnotes refer to page 152.

SOUTH WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION



South West SD covers 319,858 sq km, and is the second largest statistical division in the state, accounting for 18.4% of Queensland's total area. It had an estimated resident population at 30 June 2003 of 27,002 persons or just 0.7% of the state's total population.

South West SD is situated on the South Australian and New South Wales borders with the western part being desert. The local government areas within this statistical division with the largest populations are Roma (6,725), Balonne (5,604) and Murweh (5,027).

Key agricultural activities in the region include wool growing, beef cattle grazing and cotton and grain growing. Natural gas extracted in this statistical division is transported by pipeline to the larger population centres in Brisbane and Moreton SDs. South West SD also produces oil.

6.4 SOUTH WEST, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

	Unit	Balonne (S)	Bendmere (S)	Booringa (S)	Bulloo (S)	Bungil (S)
ASGC code	—	30300	30650	30850	31750	31850
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	31 144	3 928	27 827	73 805	13 338
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2003						
Estimated resident population	no.	5 604	987	1 875	469	1 976
Population change from previous year	%	-0.1	-1.1	-0.2	-0.2	1.2
Population density	persons/sq km	0.2	0.3	0.1	—	0.1
Median age	years	32.1	37.6	37.7	32.9	38.3
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	1 471	250	414	100	437
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	658	76	195	69	177
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	1 850	263	522	167	594
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	1 176	241	488	95	516
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	449	157	256	38	252
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	89	13	19	6	23
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	29	5	18	—	8
Schools and students at August 2003(b)						
Government schools	no.	7	2	2	1	3
Government school students	no.	630	115	149	29	103
Non-government schools	no.	1	—	1	—	—
Non-government school students	no.	167	—	50	—	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	585	97	186	38	206
Youth allowance	no.	78	na	22	na	27
Newstart allowance	no.	142	22	33	na	21
Disability support pension	no.	130	31	51	na	45
Age pension	no.	298	98	155	24	129
Total income support customers	no.	945	238	370	59	320
Individual income						
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Taxable individuals	no.	2 348	364	661	147	939
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	33 534	28 995	28 778	34 105	34 873
Year ended 30 June 2001						
Wages and salary earners	no.	2 087	212	519	140	772
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	27 785	24 878	24 997	27 761	28 898
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	994	294	349	56	480
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	10	—	1	—	5
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	1 779	—	49	—	972
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	1 667	—	na	na	na
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	2 049	420	635	177	856
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1 809	358	516	237	594
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	463	133	158	90	207
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	260	58	52	31	104
Tourist accommodation(f)						
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	7	—	np	—	—
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	142	—	np	—	—
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	40.1	—	np	—	—
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	1 451	—	np	—	—
Local government finances 2002–03						
Total income	\$'000	6 459	4 406	7 227	na	8 088
Total expenses	\$'000	4 566	2 941	5 963	na	5 641
Housing year ended 31 December 2003						
Number of sales	no.	57	11	29	np	17
House prices						
Median value	\$	90 000	34 000	40 000	np	35 000
Average value	\$	102 421	29 371	42 603	np	35 250

For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.4 SOUTH WEST, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS — *continued*

	Unit	Murweh (S)	Paroo (S)	Quilpie (S)	Roma (T)	Warroo (S)
ASGC code	—	35600	35800	36150	36400	37200
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	40 740	47 727	67 615	78	13 659
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2003						
Estimated resident population	no.	5 027	2 184	1 085	6 725	1 070
Population change from previous year	%	-0.1	-0.3	-0.9	0.2	—
Population density	persons/sq km	0.1	—	—	86.6	0.1
Median age	years	33.8	36.3	35.5	32.6	40.8
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	1 227	537	221	1 634	220
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	639	213	116	964	92
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	1 505	606	392	2 085	293
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	1 068	581	241	1 352	329
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	588	247	115	690	136
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	91	35	15	112	7
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	47	22	7	58	6
Schools and students at August 2003(b)						
Government schools	no.	5	4	2	2	5
Government school students	no.	843	232	54	890	139
Non-government schools	no.	1	1	1	1	—
Non-government school students	no.	194	100	58	437	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	511	240	89	673	125
Youth allowance	no.	68	38	na	92	na
Newstart allowance	no.	117	102	na	105	20
Disability support pension	no.	114	95	na	169	32
Age pension	no.	460	171	61	447	82
Total income support customers	no.	985	587	163	1 125	217
Individual income						
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Taxable individuals	no.	2 022	691	479	2 989	462
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	32 039	29 800	35 212	33 554	31 256
Year ended 30 June 2001						
Wages and salary earners	no.	1 871	587	394	2 704	311
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	28 190	25 616	27 808	30 522	26 205
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	724	365	234	1 093	231
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	8	4	2	7	—
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	1 234	444	173	1 045	—
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	1 345	539	na	543	na
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	1 820	773	408	2 713	485
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1 250	632	380	1 483	376
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	272	171	139	428	126
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	187	88	67	289	58
Tourist accommodation(f)						
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	4	—	—	9	—
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	100	—	—	207	—
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	37.9	—	—	63.5	—
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	1 115	—	—	3 355	—
Local government finances 2002–03						
Total income	\$'000	9 529	8 398	6 128	9 684	6 689
Total expenses	\$'000	7 932	7 279	5 451	7 940	4 151
Housing year ended 31 December 2003						
Number of sales	no.	85	22	11	227	np
House prices						
Median value	\$	67 500	30 000	65 000	90 000	np
Average value	\$	72 588	36 739	56 955	108 165	np

For footnotes refer to page 152.

FITZROY STATISTICAL DIVISION



Fitzroy SD covers 122,974 sq km which is 7.1% of Queensland's total area. It had an estimated resident population of 185,120 persons at 30 June 2003, representing 4.9% of the Queensland population. The Tropic of Capricorn runs through Rockhampton, approximately 650 km north of Brisbane.

Rockhampton (C), with an estimated resident population of 59,112 persons at 30 June 2003, is the main city in this division. Other significant LGAs in terms of population are Gladstone (27,772), Livingstone (27,574) and Calliope (15,772). Gladstone is a large multi-cargo trading port, with the major commodities handled being coal, bauxite and alumina. Large industrial sites in the region are the alumina refinery at Gladstone and the aluminium smelter at Boyne Island.

Key industries of Fitzroy SD include mining, manufacturing, tourism and agriculture. Agricultural production from the area includes beef cattle and crops such as sunflowers, cotton and cereals.

6.5 FITZROY, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

	Unit	Banana (S)	Bauhinia (S)	Calliope (S)	Duaringa (S)	Emerald (S)
ASGC code	—	30350	30500	32100	32850	33000
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	15 755	23 641	6 547	17 752	10 364
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2003						
Estimated resident population	no.	14 297	2 244	15 772	6 587	13 356
Population change from previous year	%	-0.6	-0.6	2.5	0.8	0.7
Population density	persons/sq km	0.9	0.1	2.4	0.4	1.3
Median age	years	35.3	35.1	35.3	31.3	30.8
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	3 299	535	3 888	1 903	3 427
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	1 767	225	1 943	768	1 948
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	4 342	735	4 804	2 201	4 454
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	3 366	521	3 909	1 503	2 720
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	1 523	228	1 228	212	807
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	182	30	194	152	244
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	67	10	80	24	55
Schools and students at August 2003(b)						
Government schools	no.	13	5	11	8	9
Government school students	no.	2 129	246	2 647	1 400	1 819
Non-government schools	no.	2	1	—	1	3
Non-government school students	no.	360	58	—	93	903
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	1 326	212	1 712	527	1 196
Youth allowance	no.	150	23	238	40	143
Newstart allowance	no.	321	28	511	94	285
Disability support pension	no.	295	37	402	65	167
Age pension	no.	900	136	1 010	104	395
Total income support customers	no.	2 258	312	2 998	502	1 446
Individual income						
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Taxable individuals	no.	6 214	1 055	6 758	2 976	6 275
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	40 305	38 454	39 436	53 869	42 349
Year ended 30 June 2001						
Wages and salary earners	no.	5 128	690	6 029	3 069	5 695
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	38 407	28 718	35 866	46 060	37 367
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	1 932	537	1 443	543	1 471
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	26	2	222	—	70
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	3 331	373	36 193	—	10 632
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	3 109	582	8 678	450	4 631
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	6 515	1 024	8 125	2 538	5 902
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2 950	810	2 554	941	2 609
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	917	311	482	222	599
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	573	162	613	328	879
Tourist accommodation(f)						
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	9	np	4	4	8
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	235	np	169	98	314
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	52.7	np	75.2	60.0	63.0
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	3 118	np	7 317	1 398	5 530
Local government finances 2002–03						
Total income	\$'000	19 188	8 355	19 079	9 914	15 541
Total expenses	\$'000	14 708	5 648	12 013	8 076	11 381
Housing year ended 31 December 2003						
Number of sales	no.	297	19	383	172	481
House prices						
Median value	\$	90 000	75 000	207 000	65 000	155 000
Average value	\$	100 671	74 026	215 183	66 696	160 122

For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.5 FITZROY, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

	Unit	Fitzroy (S)	Gladstone (C)	Jericho (S)	Livingstone (S)
ASGC code	—	33150	33350	34100	34550
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	5 905	163	21 873	11 775
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2003					
Estimated resident population	no.	10 171	27 772	1 070	27 574
Population change from previous year	%	0.9	1.7	-2.7	2.6
Population density	persons/sq km	1.7	170.9	—	2.3
Median age	years	34.6	32.4	34.7	38.2
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	2 650	6 797	244	5 912
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	1 253	3 975	111	3 683
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	2 895	8 690	339	7 187
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	2 419	6 173	244	7 331
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	954	2 137	132	3 461
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	125	416	16	298
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	54	97	7	157
Schools and students at August 2003(b)					
Government schools	no.	10	8	2	14
Government school students	no.	925	4 534	79	2 764
Non-government schools	no.	1	6	—	4
Non-government school students	no.	177	1 338	—	1 438
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	965	2 919	128	2 949
Youth allowance	no.	122	414	na	550
Newstart allowance	no.	296	832	na	1 120
Disability support pension	no.	285	654	27	1 096
Age pension	no.	596	1 670	104	2 937
Total income support customers	no.	1 821	4 951	213	7 772
Individual income					
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Taxable individuals	no.	4 016	11 739	540	10 933
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	35 934	39 707	34 023	35 614
Year ended 30 June 2001					
Wages and salary earners	no.	2 600	11 310	311	8 471
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	31 134	36 146	28 630	31 290
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	1 396	2 246	255	3 029
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	53	344	—	310
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	5 798	50 131	—	50 012
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	4 648	13 466	—	5 332
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	4 584	13 840	452	13 320
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2 223	4 058	350	4 285
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	726	724	151	1 007
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	412	1 107	88	825
Tourist accommodation(f)					
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	np	15	—	5
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	np	449	—	582
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	np	68.2	—	47.4
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	np	8 092	—	12 129
Local government finances 2002–03					
Total income	\$'000	10 339	33 433	5 855	29 469
Total expenses	\$'000	6 128	24 283	4 387	22 136
Housing year ended 31 December 2003					
Number of sales	no.	243	916	13	733
House prices					
Median value	\$	125 000	173 000	10 000	204 000
Average value	\$	129 985	186 985	22 384	240 160

For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.5 FITZROY, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

	Unit	Mount Morgan (S)	Peak Downs (S)	Rockhampton (C)	Woorabinda (AC)
ASGC code	—	35350	35850	36350	37550
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	492	8 126	189	391
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2003					
Estimated resident population	no.	2 983	3 147	59 112	1 035
Population change from previous year	%	0.7	-3.4	0.1	—
Population density	persons/sq km	6.1	0.4	313.4	2.6
Median age	years	44.4	30.0	34.1	21.9
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	568	912	12 337	393
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	285	378	10 051	175
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	668	1 146	15 810	306
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	874	565	12 965	130
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	588	146	7 949	31
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	37	72	752	na
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	42	2	459	na
Schools and students at August 2003(b)					
Government schools	no.	2	3	17	na
Government school students	no.	426	516	7 189	na
Non-government schools	no.	—	—	12	—
Non-government school students	no.	—	—	5 002	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	368	293	5 712	326
Youth allowance	no.	76	na	1 420	29
Newstart allowance	no.	235	na	2 366	155
Disability support pension	no.	313	39	2 045	73
Age pension	no.	517	78	6 108	117
Total income support customers	no.	1 538	315	15 678	594
Individual income					
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Taxable individuals	no.	835	1 389	21 760	356
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	32 065	53 404	34 863	33 851
Year ended 30 June 2001					
Wages and salary earners	no.	707	1 080	22 624	na
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	29 046	51 843	31 109	na
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	175	183	4 106	145
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	5	2	173	—
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	341	169	25 355	—
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	na	250	28 956	na
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	1 410	1 063	26 311	772
Light commercial vehicles	no.	464	377	6 261	370
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	87	78	1 317	113
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	47	94	2 487	28
Tourist accommodation(f)					
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	—	np	37	—
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	—	np	1 265	—
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	—	np	59.0	—
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	—	np	20 415	—
Local government finances 2002–03					
Total income	\$'000	3 372	13 212	70 226	na
Total expenses	\$'000	2 277	7 746	49 400	na
Housing year ended 31 December 2003					
Number of sales	no.	144	15	2 243	na
House prices					
Median value	\$	42 500	70 000	110 000	na
Average value	\$	45 184	75 767	122 106	na

For footnotes refer to page 152.

CENTRAL WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION



Central West SD covers 374,766 sq km which is 21.6% of Queensland's total area. It was Queensland's least populated statistical division with an estimated resident population of 12,363 persons at 30 June 2003, representing 0.3% of Queensland's population. The largest population centre in the region is Longreach, with an estimated resident population at 30 June 2003 of 4,003 persons.

Longreach is located approximately 700 km west of Rockhampton and is the site of the Stockman's Hall of Fame. Blackall (1,709), Barcaldine (1,707) and Winton (1,601) are other major population centres in the region.

The growing of wool is a major agricultural activity in the area. The annual Birdsville races are a tourist attraction and draw visitors from interstate and overseas.

6.6 CENTRAL WEST, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

	Unit	Aramac (S)	Barcaldine (S)	Barcoo (S)	Blackall (S)	Boulia (S)
ASGC code	—	30150	30400	30450	30750	30900
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	23 361	8 443	61 974	16 384	61 093
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2003						
Estimated resident population	no.	740	1 707	451	1 709	557
Population change from previous year	%	-1.2	-1.6	-2.8	-4.3	-1.9
Population density	persons/sq km	—	0.2	—	0.1	—
Median age	years	36.9	34.1	34.0	37.5	30.1
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	156	400	98	369	133
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	81	203	64	206	93
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	225	526	149	486	175
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	186	360	113	404	123
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	92	218	27	244	33
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	11	28	6	30	np
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	4	17	np	15	np
Schools and students at August 2003(b)						
Government schools	no.	2	1	3	1	2
Government school students	no.	69	275	43	180	41
Non-government schools	no.	—	1	—	1	—
Non-government school students	no.	—	35	—	42	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	69	162	47	185	51
Youth allowance	no.	np	np	np	21	np
Newstart allowance	no.	np	np	np	21	31
Disability support pension	no.	np	26	np	51	np
Age pension	no.	67	148	25	188	22
Total income support customers	no.	121	288	62	368	104
Individual income						
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Taxable individuals	no.	290	737	181	747	276
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	31 495	34 271	34 462	32 993	39 307
Year ended 30 June 2001						
Wages and salary earners	no.	229	626	164	613	233
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	27 591	31 056	28 983	26 878	33 015
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	159	225	96	322	92
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	—	4	2	—	—
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	—	566	270	—	—
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	—	291	765	—	—
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	223	677	182	668	266
Light commercial vehicles	no.	257	412	168	541	199
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	103	121	72	159	94
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	47	93	26	85	61
Tourist accommodation(f)						
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	—	np	—	np	—
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	—	np	—	np	—
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	—	np	—	np	—
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	—	np	—	np	—
Local government finances 2002–03						
Total income	\$'000	6 346	6 553	na	7 902	6 501
Total expenses	\$'000	5 037	5 129	na	6 903	5 644
Housing year ended 31 December 2003						
Number of sales	no.	8	33	np	22	np
House prices						
Median value	\$	22 500	60 000	np	53 500	np
Average value	\$	31 375	66 371	np	47 361	np

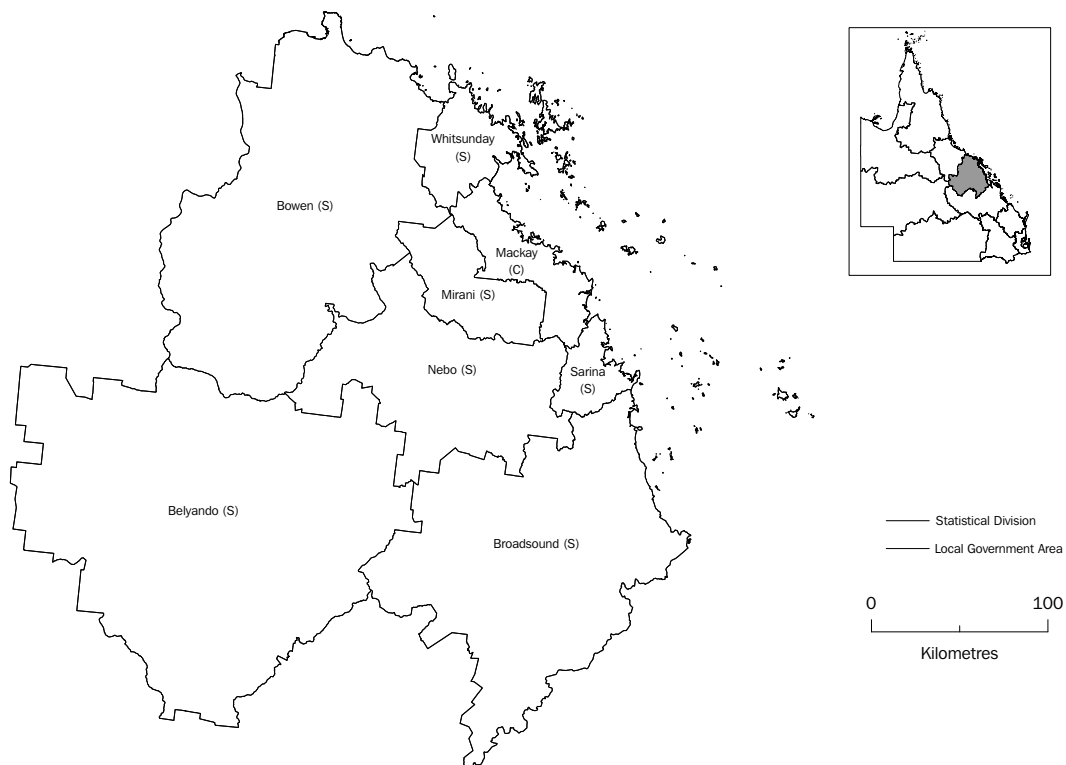
For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.6 CENTRAL WEST, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS — *continued*

	Unit	Diamantina (S)	Ilfracombe (S)	Isisford (S)	Longreach (S)	Tambo (S)	Winton (S)
ASGC code	—	32750	33850	34050	34700	36650	37400
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	94 832	6 576	10 501	23 561	14 105	53 935
Demography/population estimates							
At 30 June 2003							
Estimated resident population	no.	311	375	299	4 003	610	1 601
Population change from previous year	%	-3.1	1.4	-1.3	-0.8	-1.5	-0.7
Population density	persons/sq km	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	—
Median age	years	31.8	32.4	38.6	32.3	41.1	37.2
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	72	99	65	905	114	375
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	39	60	27	651	64	179
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	112	111	93	1 183	165	437
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	72	88	86	780	203	418
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	16	17	28	484	64	192
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	4	9	4	53	6	29
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	—	—	—	40	np	8
Schools and students at August 2003(b)							
Government schools	no.	2	1	2	4	1	1
Government school students	no.	16	34	34	622	82	121
Non-government schools	no.	—	—	—	1	—	1
Non-government school students	no.	—	—	—	135	—	28
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)							
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	23	41	23	349	54	144
Youth allowance	no.	np	np	np	57	np	np
Newstart allowance	no.	np	np	np	71	np	60
Disability support pension	no.	np	np	np	70	23	42
Age pension	no.	np	np	np	301	39	105
Total income support customers	no.	46	35	30	641	97	273
Individual income							
Year ended 30 June 2002							
Taxable individuals	no.	131	157	104	1 688	264	621
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	43 513	32 617	29 592	35 063	33 501	36 250
Year ended 30 June 2001							
Wages and salary earners	no.	122	102	81	1 549	204	503
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	27 867	27 343	20 692	30 579	25 344	26 788
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	43	83	58	595	122	304
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)							
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	—	—	—	14	2	2
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	—	—	—	1 774	150	233
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	—	128	—	3 098	—	2 469
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)							
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	122	133	79	1 574	240	492
Light commercial vehicles	no.	86	117	100	932	226	532
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	27	35	24	242	73	162
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	14	19	17	209	31	88
Tourist accommodation(f)							
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	np	—	—	6	—	np
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	np	—	—	217	—	np
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	np	—	—	57.2	—	np
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	np	—	—	3 312	—	np
Local government finances 2002–03							
Total income	\$'000	7 049	3 178	4 044	10 357	4 195	na
Total expenses	\$'000	4 758	2 139	2 483	7 397	2 857	na
Housing year ended 31 December 2003							
Number of sales	no.	—	10	np	84	np	24
House prices							
Median value	\$	—	60 500	np	119 000	np	75 000
Average value	\$	—	56 318	np	127 039	np	76 771

For footnotes refer to page 152.

MACKAY STATISTICAL DIVISION



Mackay SD covers 90,340 sq km which is 5.2% of Queensland's total area. It had an estimated resident population of 141,548 persons at 30 June 2003, representing 3.7% of the Queensland population. Mackay SD is bordered to the east by the Great Barrier Reef and off-shore islands. The main population centre of the area is Mackay (C) with 78,252 residents. Other major population centres are the shires of Whitsunday (16,454), Bowen (12,530) and Belyando (10,487).

The main economic bases of Mackay SD are sugar cane growing and processing, coal mining, beef cattle grazing and tourism.

From 1 July 2001, the local government area of Bowen Shire transferred from Northern SD to Mackay SD.

6.7 MACKAY, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

	Unit	Belyando (S)	Bowen (S)	Broadsound (S)	Mackay (C)
ASGC code	—	30600	30950	31700	34760
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	30 281	21 177	18 546	2 897
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2003					
Estimated resident population	no.	10 487	12 530	6 482	78 252
Population change from previous year	%	2.4	—	−0.1	1.3
Population density	persons/sq km	0.3	0.6	0.3	27.0
Median age	years	31.9	39.2	33.8	34.7
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	2 736	2 643	1 526	17 685
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	1 353	1 405	788	10 894
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	3 537	3 452	2 208	23 252
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	2 341	3 266	1 690	18 253
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	520	1 764	270	8 168
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	183	136	92	1 045
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	46	na	6	485
Schools and students at August 2003(b)					
Government schools	no.	7	8	9	33
Government school students	no.	1 810	1 771	995	9 742
Non-government schools	no.	1	2	—	12
Non-government school students	no.	91	207	—	4 713
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	779	1 224	464	8 124
Youth allowance	no.	92	214	na	1 498
Newstart allowance	no.	125	676	na	2 722
Disability support pension	no.	124	610	67	2 587
Age pension	no.	260	1 370	120	5 905
Total income support customers	no.	908	3 739	447	17 383
Individual income					
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Taxable individuals	no.	4 578	4 939	2 810	33 219
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	54 353	33 981	53 971	37 231
Year ended 30 June 2001					
Wages and salary earners	no.	4 178	4 537	2 513	30 180
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	49 723	28 721	51 044	32 764
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	932	1 159	550	8 280
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	16	14	18	560
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	2 236	1 934	3 064	88 448
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	981	447	3 636	41 260
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	4 606	5 307	2 832	38 047
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1 980	2 439	1 241	12 512
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	523	594	310	2 401
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	481	353	271	2 777
Tourist accommodation(f)					
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	6	6	np	38
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	170	179	np	1 376
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	51.7	48.0	np	64.6
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	2 404	1 841	np	29 104
Local government finances 2002–03					
Total income	\$'000	16 707	17 377	14 333	72 788
Total expenses	\$'000	11 828	12 819	11 183	48 694
Housing year ended 31 December 2003					
Number of sales	no.	276	375	98	2 329
House prices					
Median value	\$	105 000	113 000	55 000	167 000
Average value	\$	92 249	124 068	58 711	182 993

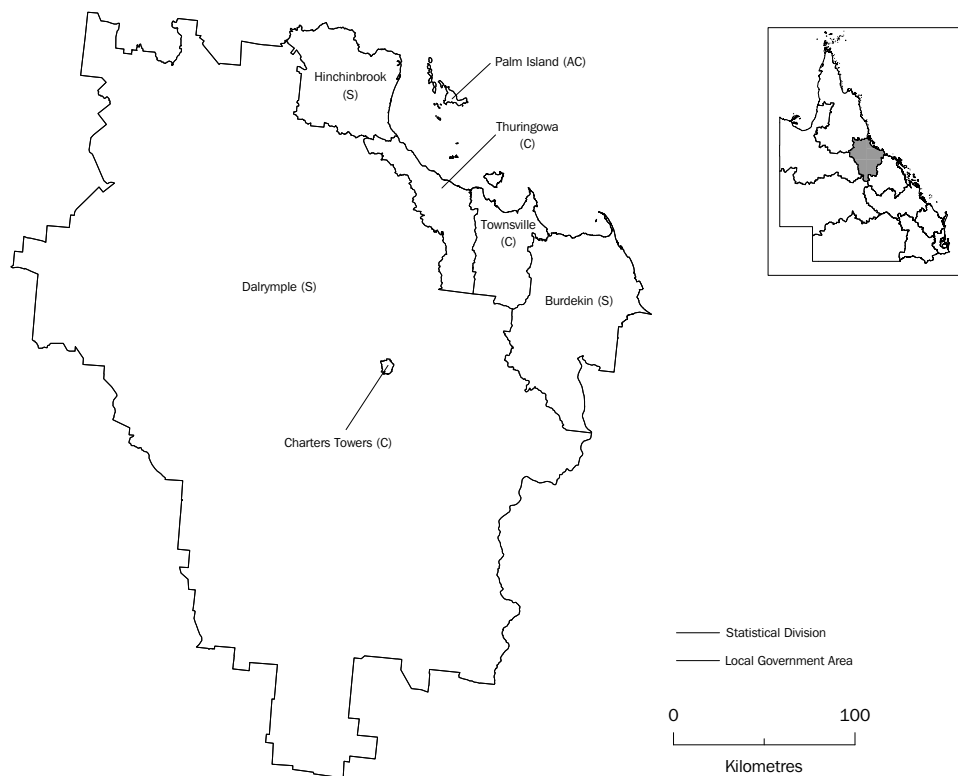
For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.7 MACKAY, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS — *continued*

	Unit	Mirani (S)	Nebo (S)	Sarina (S)	Whitsunday (S)
ASGC code	—	35050	35700	36550	37330
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	3 280	10 035	1 444	2 679
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2003					
Estimated resident population	no.	5 285	2 157	9 901	16 454
Population change from previous year	%	−0.5	2.9	0.3	2.8
Population density	persons/sq km	1.6	0.2	6.9	6.1
Median age	years	36.0	31.9	36.5	35.8
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	1 308	546	2 328	3 152
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	658	219	1 170	2 141
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	1 484	832	2 767	5 623
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	1 303	424	2 619	4 177
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	532	136	1 017	1 361
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	66	51	156	190
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	19	np	55	63
Schools and students at August 2003(b)					
Government schools	no.	8	3	5	5
Government school students	no.	1 018	294	1 614	2 007
Non-government schools	no.	—	—	1	2
Non-government school students	no.	—	—	170	321
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	546	123	1 161	1 535
Youth allowance	no.	88	na	204	201
Newstart allowance	no.	191	na	425	673
Disability support pension	no.	167	30	377	455
Age pension	no.	341	36	875	784
Total income support customers	no.	1 112	117	2 615	2 912
Individual income					
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Taxable individuals	no.	1 959	799	4 419	7 347
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	33 852	52 047	37 132	30 576
Year ended 30 June 2001					
Wages and salary earners	no.	1 433	725	3 479	6 544
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	29 343	45 171	33 490	26 897
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	698	220	1 297	2 401
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	7	11	43	130
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	879	1 403	5 789	25 458
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	600	3 259	663	11 513
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	2 376	807	5 165	6 952
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1 109	470	2 294	2 806
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	258	163	459	552
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	106	103	290	473
Tourist accommodation(f)					
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	np	np	5	23
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	np	np	91	2 493
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	np	np	47.9	54.8
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	np	np	1 186	93 541
Local government finances 2002–03					
Total income	\$'000	7 131	6 343	na	24 129
Total expenses	\$'000	4 744	4 297	na	17 929
Housing year ended 31 December 2003					
Number of sales	no.	70	12	261	359
House prices					
Median value	\$	100 500	116 500	135 000	215 000
Average value	\$	103 951	103 583	149 740	242 803

For footnotes refer to page 152.

NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION



Northern SD covers 80,059 sq km which is 4.6% of the total Queensland area. At 30 June 2003, Northern SD had an estimated resident population of 197,363 persons which is 5.2% of Queensland's total population. Northern SD is bordered to the east by the Great Barrier Reef and to the west by the Great Dividing Range. The regional centre is Townsville-Thuringowa, the hub of commercial and industrial activity, with 76.9% of total population for the statistical division.

Northern SD, well known for its spectacular cane burning, is a major producer of sugar cane cut for crushing. The region also produces large quantities of vegetables and fruits, including beans, capsicums, cucumbers and mangoes.

From 1 July 2001, the LGA of Bowen Shire transferred from Northern SD to Mackay SD.

6.8 NORTHERN, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

		Burdekin (S)	Charters Towers (C)	Dalrymple (S)	Hinchinbrook (S)
ASGC code	Unit	—	—	—	—
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	31900	32300	32700	33800
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2003					
Estimated resident population	no.	18 637	8 805	3 514	12 324
Population change from previous year	%	—	0.1	0.9	-0.1
Population density	persons/sq km	3.7	209.5	0.1	4.4
Median age	years	36.5	32.0	36.2	40.7
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	3 967	2 109	841	2 440
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	2 420	1 473	372	1 464
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	5 167	2 239	1 050	3 079
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	4 490	1 789	909	3 082
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	2 593	1 195	342	2 259
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	259	125	52	180
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	105	148	94	10
Schools and students at August 2003(b)					
Government schools	no.	15	5	4	15
Government school students	no.	2 349	1 535	76	1 694
Non-government schools	no.	4	3	—	7
Non-government school students	no.	580	1 202	—	1 058
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	1 770	814	320	1 258
Youth allowance	no.	251	101	na	213
Newstart allowance	no.	582	259	128	415
Disability support pension	no.	481	275	115	378
Age pension	no.	1 762	818	295	1 651
Total income support customers	no.	3 926	1 897	764	3 371
Individual income					
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Taxable Individuals	no.	7 844	3 035	1 152	4 895
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	32 878	37 134	36 708	32 078
Year ended 30 June 2001					
Wages and salary earners	no.	6 858	3 037	1 143	4 714
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	28 456	32 809	31 971	27 677
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	2 403	847	340	1 789
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	29	25	13	11
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	4 445	2 728	1 403	1 264
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	4 919	3 296	2 500	6 481
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	7 965	3 255	1 261	5 644
Light commercial vehicles	no.	4 631	1 667	663	2 865
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	805	422	163	622
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	794	254	92	323
Tourist accommodation(f)					
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	np	4	—	4
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	np	108	—	92
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	np	63.8	—	39.3
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	np	1 778	—	2 607
Local government finances 2002–03					
Total income	\$'000	23 719	11 335	14 204	17 170
Total expenses	\$'000	17 057	8 091	10 154	10 656
Housing year ended 31 December 2003					
Number of sales	no.	319	262	11	198
House prices					
Median value	\$	80 000	82 750	27 000	90 000
Average value	\$	91 791	90 659	31 000	102 030

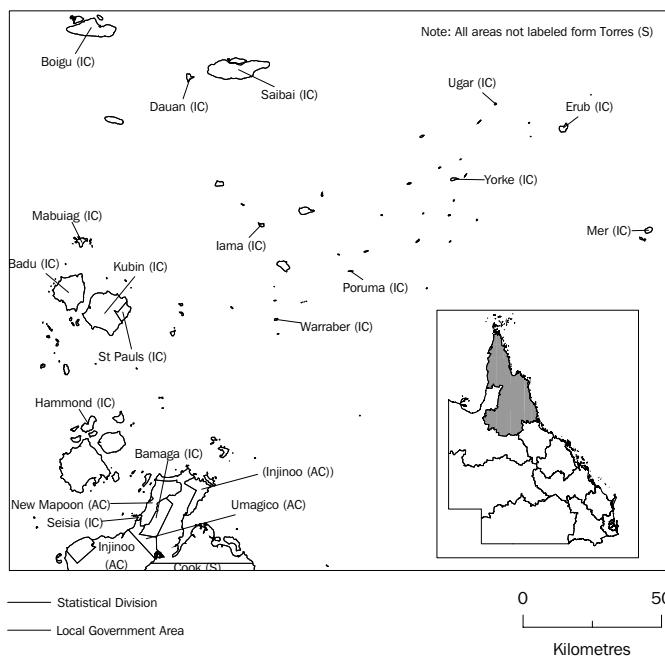
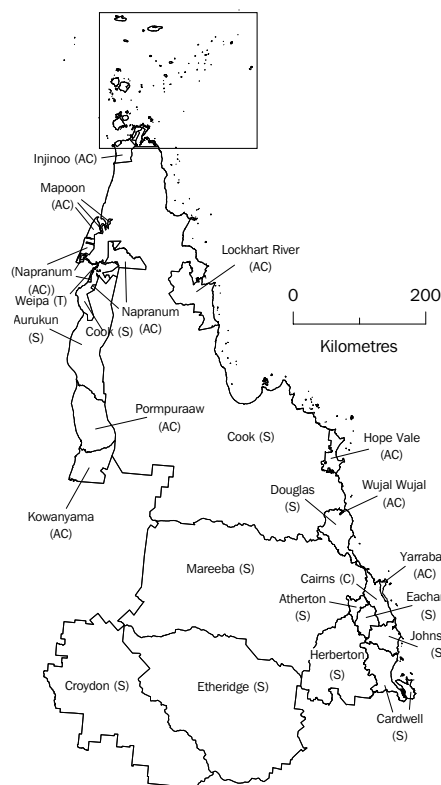
For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.8 NORTHERN, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS — *continued*

	Unit	Palm Island (AC)	Thuringowa (C)	Townsville (C)
ASGC code	—	35770	36800	37000
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	71	1 865	1 869
Demography/population estimates				
At 30 June 2003				
Estimated resident population	no.	2 378	55 880	95 825
Population change from previous year	%	—	2.5	1.9
Population density	persons/sq km	33.6	29.9	51.3
Median age	years	23.3	30.7	32.7
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	848	14 900	18 450
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	407	8 199	17 239
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	725	17 986	29 382
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	318	11 743	20 721
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	80	3 052	10 033
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	na	895	1 223
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	111	211	625
Schools and students at August 2003(b)				
Government schools	no.	na	12	27
Government school students	no.	na	7 270	10 140
Non-government schools	no.	—	4	13
Non-government school students	no.	—	2 637	6 098
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)				
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	162	6 569	8 378
Youth allowance	no.	na	1 020	2 214
Newstart allowance	no.	103	1 419	3 359
Disability support pension	no.	68	1 246	2 722
Age pension	no.	112	2 336	7 185
Total income support customers	no.	411	9 263	20 343
Individual income				
Year ended 30 June 2002				
Taxable Individuals	no.	544	23 410	41 726
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	35 391	35 139	36 994
Year ended 30 June 2001				
Wages and salary earners	no.	na	21 734	39 956
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	na	31 717	33 296
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	188	3 540	8 704
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)				
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	10	450	844
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	2 804	65 970	140 601
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	—	11 803	111 956
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)				
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	610	25 240	46 421
Light commercial vehicles	no.	346	6 564	11 870
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	78	1 207	2 260
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	38	1 198	4 398
Tourist accommodation(f)				
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	—	np	40
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	—	np	2 120
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	—	np	61.7
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	—	np	39 086
Local government finances 2002–03				
Total income	\$'000	na	47 674	147 277
Total expenses	\$'000	na	38 589	115 113
Housing year ended 31 December 2003				
Number of sales	no.	na	1 802	2 594
House prices				
Median value	\$	na	160 000	170 000
Average value	\$	na	169 563	197 767

For footnotes refer to page 152.

FAR NORTH STATISTICAL DIVISION



Far North SD covers 273,142 sq km which is 15.8% of Queensland's total area. An estimated resident population of 231,219 persons was recorded at 30 June 2003, which represents 6.1% of the state's total.

Cairns (C) is the largest population centre (122,174 persons) and is the focus for much of the hospitality and tourism industry activity in the area. Other major population centres include Mareeba (18,635) and Atherton (10,886). Port Douglas is an international tourist destination.

Other significant industries in Far North SD include mining and agriculture. This region is also a major fruit growing area in Queensland with crops including bananas, papaws and mangoes. Bauxite is mined at Weipa, on Cape York Peninsula.

6.9 FAR NORTH, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

	Unit	Atherton (S)	Aurukun (S)	Badu (IC)	Bamaga (IC)
ASGC code	—	30200	30250	30270	30330
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	623	7 383	102	68
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2003					
Estimated resident population	no.	10 886	1 145	786	937
Population change from previous year	%	1.0	0.2	—	—
Population density	persons/sq km	17.5	0.2	7.7	13.7
Median age	years	40.2	28.3	22.6	23.1
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	2 272	305	286	355
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	1 216	204	138	149
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	2 683	362	212	270
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	2 829	227	125	127
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	1 886	47	25	36
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	150	12	na	na
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	97	7	na	na
Schools and students at August 2003(b)					
Government schools	no.	6	na	na	na
Government school students	no.	1 735	316	na	na
Non-government schools	no.	2	—	—	—
Non-government school students	no.	250	—	—	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	1 035	121	95	114
Youth allowance	no.	186	na	na	na
Newstart allowance	no.	418	80	22	32
Disability support pension	no.	354	40	na	na
Age pension	no.	1 343	53	23	23
Total income support customers	no.	3 029	265	108	117
Individual income					
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Taxable Individuals	no.	4 040	315	127	92
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	32 311	31 312	35 495	32 046
Year ended 30 June 2001					
Wages and salary earners	no.	3 748	228	na	na
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	28 203	26 426	na	na
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	1 305	116	47	17
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	79	—	—	—
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	10 201	—	—	—
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	4 863	na	na	na
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	5 156	324	55	115
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1 848	164	32	58
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	484	46	9	26
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	368	20	np	np
Tourist accommodation(f)					
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	np	—	—	—
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	np	—	—	—
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	np	—	—	—
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	np	—	—	—
Local government finances 2002–03					
Total income	\$'000	9 975	18 842	na	na
Total expenses	\$'000	7 202	16 544	na	na
Housing year ended 31 December 2003					
Number of sales	no.	211	na	na	na
House prices					
Median value	\$	135 000	na	na	na
Average value	\$	144 126	na	na	na

For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.9 FAR NORTH, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS — *continued*

	Unit	Boigu (IC)	Cairns (C)	Cardwell (S)	Cook (S)
ASGC code	—	30770	32060	32200	32500
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	72	1 690	3 062	106 121
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2003					
Estimated resident population	no.	295	122 174	11 065	3 891
Population change from previous year	%	—	2.4	1.8	1.6
Population density	persons/sq km	4.1	72.3	3.6	—
Median age	years	21.5	33.8	37.1	37.9
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	127	26 536	2 384	784
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	33	16 920	1 334	459
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	78	40 709	3 174	1 155
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	46	27 767	2 865	1 088
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	11	10 242	1 308	405
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	na	1 794	115	114
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	na	645	65	39
Schools and students at August 2003(b)					
Government schools	no.	na	31	8	9
Government school students	no.	na	14 845	1 580	1 497
Non-government schools	no.	—	19	1	—
Non-government school students	no.	—	7 040	160	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	37	13 143	1 057	489
Youth allowance	no.	na	2 289	121	49
Newstart allowance	no.	na	5 090	370	303
Disability support pension	no.	na	3 857	376	143
Age pension	no.	na	7 075	854	190
Total income support customers	no.	42	25 775	2 367	977
Individual income					
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Taxable Individuals	no.	49	54 652	4 149	1 969
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	35 555	34 305	30 868	38 035
Year ended 30 June 2001					
Wages and salary earners	no.	na	51 356	3 085	2 465
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	na	30 546	26 473	34 430
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	18	14 779	1 463	504
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	—	1 272	68	28
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	—	186 801	11 889	2 868
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	na	155 957	4 335	4 934
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	21	59 392	4 363	1 310
Light commercial vehicles	no.	12	15 360	2 072	724
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	4	3 196	485	186
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	np	5 182	391	110
Tourist accommodation(f)					
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	—	101	9	6
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	—	7 321	416	204
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	—	66.4	55.6	49.2
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	—	187 922	15 291	11 544
Local government finances 2002–03					
Total income	\$'000	na	141 544	13 298	11 028
Total expenses	\$'000	na	100 133	8 679	8 709
Housing year ended 31 December 2003					
Number of sales	no.	na	3 702	242	54
House prices					
Median value	\$	na	190 000	149 000	159 000
Average value	\$	na	214 486	190 079	173 018

For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.9 FAR NORTH, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS — *continued*

	Unit	Croydon (S)	Dauan (IC)	Douglas (S)	Eacham (S)
ASGC code	—	32600	32740	32800	32900
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	29 581	4	2 445	1 126
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2003					
Estimated resident population	no.	290	120	11 146	6 409
Population change from previous year	%	1.0	—	2.6	0.5
Population density	persons/sq km	—	33.0	4.6	5.7
Median age	years	32.8	33.7	35.2	41.3
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	71	37	2 148	1 438
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	33	8	1 466	600
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	98	37	3 838	1 591
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	66	29	2 757	1 857
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	22	9	937	923
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	np	na	137	67
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	np	na	51	40
Schools and students at August 2003(b)					
Government schools	no.	1	na	7	5
Government school students	no.	37	na	1 189	1 002
Non-government schools	no.	—	—	2	—
Non-government school students	no.	—	—	313	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	31	na	1 219	669
Youth allowance	no.	na	na	120	138
Newstart allowance	no.	21	na	597	295
Disability support pension	no.	na	na	455	260
Age pension	no.	na	na	627	645
Total income support customers	no.	68	na	2 545	1 850
Individual income					
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Taxable Individuals	no.	80	20	3 817	2 142
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	31 437	35 937	30 064	31 860
Year ended 30 June 2001					
Wages and salary earners	no.	71	na	3 408	1 946
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	26 385	na	26 574	27 415
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	30	7	1 291	882
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	—	—	134	23
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	—	—	25 992	3 101
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	na	na	8 856	180
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	83	9	3 988	2 981
Light commercial vehicles	no.	42	5	1 903	1 294
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	12	1	488	292
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	5	—	235	165
Tourist accommodation(f)					
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	—	—	41	np
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	—	—	2 579	np
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	—	—	49.8	np
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	—	—	75 066	np
Local government finances 2002–03					
Total income	\$'000	4 250	na	21 969	7 093
Total expenses	\$'000	3 195	na	14 093	5 683
Housing year ended 31 December 2003					
Number of sales	no.	np	na	213	115
House prices					
Median value	\$	np	na	245 000	105 000
Average value	\$	np	na	336 395	112 837

For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.9 FAR NORTH, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS — *continued*

	Unit	Erub (IC)	Etheridge (S)	Hammond (IC)	Herberton (S)
ASGC code	—	33030	33100	33650	33700
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	6	39 309	16	9 604
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2003					
Estimated resident population	no.	320	1 022	208	5 494
Population change from previous year	%	—	-0.3	—	1.4
Population density	persons/sq km	54.3	—	13.3	0.6
Median age	years	23.7	37.5	22.0	39.9
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	116	214	88	1 274
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	53	98	24	628
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	75	312	57	1 262
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	56	294	27	1 655
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	20	104	12	675
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	na	13	na	53
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	na	4	na	47
Schools and students at August 2003(b)					
Government schools	no.	na	3	na	3
Government school students	no.	na	61	na	798
Non-government schools	no.	—	—	—	2
Non-government school students	no.	—	—	—	332
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	41	110	26	582
Youth allowance	no.	na	na	na	122
Newstart allowance	no.	na	73	na	327
Disability support pension	no.	na	37	na	258
Age pension	no.	na	49	na	507
Total income support customers	no.	46	241	29	1 706
Individual income					
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Taxable Individuals	no.	54	287	34	1 801
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	35 564	31 318	35 852	31 479
Year ended 30 June 2001					
Wages and salary earners	no.	na	227	na	1 480
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	na	26 468	na	26 977
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	20	106	13	709
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	—	np	4	18
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	—	np	400	1 180
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	806	na	na	1 012
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	23	295	15	2 548
Light commercial vehicles	no.	14	149	9	1 072
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	4	42	2	232
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	np	np	np	119
Tourist accommodation(f)					
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	—	np	—	—
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	—	np	—	—
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	—	np	—	—
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	—	np	—	—
Local government finances 2002–03					
Total income	\$'000	na	na	na	7 540
Total expenses	\$'000	na	na	na	5 603
Housing year ended 31 December 2003					
Number of sales	no.	na	12	na	82
House prices					
Median value	\$	na	34 000	na	79 000
Average value	\$	na	32 500	na	85 804

For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.9 FAR NORTH, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS — *continued*

	Unit	Hope Vale (AC)	Iama (IC)	Injinoo (AC)	Johnstone (S)
ASGC code	—	33830	33840	33930	34150
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	1 109	2	850	1 639
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2003					
Estimated resident population	no.	914	363	446	19 520
Population change from previous year	%	—	—	—	0.2
Population density	persons/sq km	0.8	210.9	0.5	11.9
Median age	years	27.6	24.2	20.3	37.6
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	236	146	165	4 416
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	176	42	96	2 358
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	306	108	107	5 314
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	156	46	59	4 690
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	40	21	19	2 742
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	na	na	na	241
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	na	na	na	151
Schools and students at August 2003(b)					
Government schools	no.	na	na	na	14
Government school students	no.	na	na	na	2 296
Non-government schools	no.	—	—	—	4
Non-government school students	no.	—	—	—	1 057
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	98	43	57	2 092
Youth allowance	no.	na	na	na	357
Newstart allowance	no.	65	na	na	904
Disability support pension	no.	33	na	na	721
Age pension	no.	43	na	na	1 813
Total income support customers	no.	216	49	58	5 099
Individual income					
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Taxable Individuals	no.	257	58	46	7 216
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	31 315	35 292	31 869	32 030
Year ended 30 June 2001					
Wages and salary earners	no.	na	na	na	6 428
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	na	na	na	27 452
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	95	21	9	2 517
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	—	—	np	31
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	—	—	np	3 781
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	na	na	na	2 258
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	263	25	57	7 643
Light commercial vehicles	no.	133	15	29	3 283
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	38	4	13	698
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	17	np	np	522
Tourist accommodation(f)					
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	—	—	—	7
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	—	—	—	204
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	—	—	—	49.8
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	—	—	—	2 819
Local government finances 2002–03					
Total income	\$'000	na	na	na	22 081
Total expenses	\$'000	na	na	na	17 747
Housing year ended 31 December 2003					
Number of sales	no.	na	na	na	493
House prices					
Median value	\$	na	na	na	118 000
Average value	\$	na	na	na	131 973

For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.9 FAR NORTH, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS — *continued*

	Unit	Kowanyama (AC)	Kubin (IC)	Lockhart River (AC)	Mabuiag (IC)
ASGC code	—	34420	34430	34570	34740
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	2 572	153	3 617	6
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2003					
Estimated resident population	no.	1 054	226	642	240
Population change from previous year	%	—	—	—	—
Population density	persons/sq km	0.4	1.5	0.2	37.1
Median age	years	28.5	23.6	27.0	23.0
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	296	96	171	102
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	170	23	121	23
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	360	65	228	73
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	174	30	99	26
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	54	12	23	16
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	na	na	na	na
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	na	na	na	na
Schools and students at August 2003(b)					
Government schools	no.	na	na	na	na
Government school students	no.	na	na	na	na
Non-government schools	no.	—	—	—	—
Non-government school students	no.	—	—	—	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	112	28	74	31
Youth allowance	no.	na	na	na	na
Newstart allowance	no.	75	na	49	na
Disability support pension	no.	38	na	25	na
Age pension	no.	50	na	33	na
Total income support customers	no.	246	32	162	35
Individual income					
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Taxable Individuals	no.	293	37	192	41
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	31 349	35 898	31 437	35 200
Year ended 30 June 2001					
Wages and salary earners	no.	na	na	na	na
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	na	na	na	na
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	108	14	71	15
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	—	np	—	—
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	—	np	—	—
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	na	na	339	na
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	301	16	198	18
Light commercial vehicles	no.	152	9	100	10
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	43	3	28	3
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	19	np	13	np
Tourist accommodation(f)					
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	—	—	—	—
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	—	—	—	—
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	—	—	—	—
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	—	—	—	—
Local government finances 2002–03					
Total income	\$'000	na	na	na	na
Total expenses	\$'000	na	na	na	na
Housing year ended 31 December 2003					
Number of sales	no.	na	na	na	na
House prices					
Median value	\$	na	na	na	na
Average value	\$	na	na	na	na

For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.9 FAR NORTH, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS — *continued*

	Unit	Mapoon (AC)	Mareeba (S)	Mer (IC)	Napranum (AC)
ASGC code	—	34830	34850	34970	35670
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	549	53 645	5	1 997
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2003					
Estimated resident population	no.	214	18 635	462	813
Population change from previous year	%	—	0.2	—	—
Population density	persons/sq km	0.4	0.3	92.3	0.4
Median age	years	27.3	38.0	26.9	26.4
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	70	4 007	154	250
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	29	2 086	57	136
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	57	5 247	120	264
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	39	4 971	89	127
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	19	2 324	42	36
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	na	228	na	na
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	na	127	na	na
Schools and students at August 2003(b)					
Government schools	no.	na	11	na	na
Government school students	no.	na	2 176	na	na
Non-government schools	no.	—	2	—	—
Non-government school students	no.	—	553	—	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	na	1 976	57	67
Youth allowance	no.	na	362	na	na
Newstart allowance	no.	na	971	na	30
Disability support pension	no.	na	795	na	na
Age pension	no.	na	1 857	na	na
Total income support customers	no.	21	5 356	64	81
Individual income					
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Taxable Individuals	no.	65	6 406	76	251
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	45 382	31 081	35 407	44 993
Year ended 30 June 2001					
Wages and salary earners	no.	na	5 943	na	na
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	na	27 059	na	na
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	9	2 182	28	35
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	—	69	—	—
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	—	8 255	—	—
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	na	2 909	na	na
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	51	7 944	33	196
Light commercial vehicles	no.	39	3 523	19	149
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	7	782	5	26
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	np	503	np	12
Tourist accommodation(f)					
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	—	4	—	—
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	—	144	—	—
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	—	28.6	—	—
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	—	880	—	—
Local government finances 2002–03					
Total income	\$'000	na	22 153	na	na
Total expenses	\$'000	na	14 860	na	na
Housing year ended 31 December 2003					
Number of sales	no.	na	176	na	na
House prices					
Median value	\$	na	107 900	na	na
Average value	\$	na	115 614	na	na

For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.9 FAR NORTH, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS — *continued*

	Unit	New Mapoon (AC)	Pompuraaw (AC)	Poruma (IC)	Saibai (IC)
ASGC code	—	35730	36070	36100	36470
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	95	4 454	—	105
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2003					
Estimated resident population	no.	360	631	175	368
Population change from previous year	%	—	—	—	—
Population density	persons/sq km	3.8	0.1	589.2	3.5
Median age	years	19.3	30.8	25.1	24.4
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	160	163	54	140
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	49	86	33	49
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	107	230	51	83
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	32	112	28	74
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	12	40	9	22
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	na	na	na	na
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	na	na	na	na
Schools and students at August 2003(b)					
Government schools	no.	na	na	na	na
Government school students	no.	na	na	na	na
Non-government schools	no.	—	—	—	—
Non-government school students	no.	—	—	—	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	45	69	22	46
Youth allowance	no.	na	na	na	na
Newstart allowance	no.	na	46	na	na
Disability support pension	no.	na	23	na	na
Age pension	no.	na	31	na	na
Total income support customers	no.	46	152	25	52
Individual income					
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Taxable Individuals	no.	36	181	30	61
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	32 224	31 415	35 074	35 630
Year ended 30 June 2001					
Wages and salary earners	no.	na	na	na	na
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	na	na	na	na
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	7	67	11	22
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	—	—	—	—
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	—	—	—	—
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	na	na	na	na
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	45	186	13	26
Light commercial vehicles	no.	23	94	7	16
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	10	27	2	4
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	np	12	np	np
Tourist accommodation(f)					
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	—	—	—	—
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	—	—	—	—
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	—	—	—	—
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	—	—	—	—
Local government finances 2002–03					
Total income	\$'000	na	na	na	na
Total expenses	\$'000	na	na	na	na
Housing year ended 31 December 2003					
Number of sales	no.	na	na	na	na
House prices					
Median value	\$	na	na	na	na
Average value	\$	na	na	na	na

For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.9 FAR NORTH, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS — *continued*

	Unit	Seisia (IC)	St Pauls (IC)	Torres (S)	Ugar (IC)	Umagico (AC)
ASGC code	—	36570	36480	36950	37090	37110
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	3	19	875	—	56
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2003						
Estimated resident population	no.	144	239	3 793	57	288
Population change from previous year	%	—	—	1.6	—	—
Population density	persons/sq km	53.1	12.9	4.3	161.0	5.2
Median age	years	30.0	25.9	27.5	26.8	24.4
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	49	86	1 110	14	108
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	16	29	637	9	40
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	36	73	1 163	12	91
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	28	36	645	14	40
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	15	15	238	8	9
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	na	na	229	na	na
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	na	na	54	na	na
Schools and students at August 2003(b)						
Government schools	no.	na	na	18	na	na
Government school students	no.	na	na	2 175	na	na
Non-government schools	no.	—	—	1	—	—
Non-government school students	no.	—	—	65	—	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	na	29	714	na	36
Youth allowance	no.	na	na	21	na	na
Newstart allowance	no.	na	na	170	na	na
Disability support pension	no.	na	na	60	na	na
Age pension	no.	na	na	173	na	na
Total income support customers	no.	na	33	805	na	37
Individual income						
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Taxable Individuals	no.	15	39	1 123	10	29
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	32 019	35 236	34 719	36 799	31 951
Year ended 30 June 2001						
Wages and salary earners	no.	na	na	2 195	na	na
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	na	na	28 839	na	na
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	3	14	370	4	5
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	—	—	18	np	—
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	—	—	2 559	np	—
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	na	na	4 538	na	na
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	19	17	424	4	36
Light commercial vehicles	no.	9	10	247	3	18
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	4	3	73	1	8
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	np	np	30	—	np
Tourist accommodation(f)						
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	—	—	np	—	—
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	—	—	np	—	—
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	—	—	np	—	—
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	—	—	np	—	—
Local government finances 2002–03						
Total income	\$'000	na	na	7 635	na	na
Total expenses	\$'000	na	na	7 476	na	na
Housing year ended 31 December 2003						
Number of sales	no.	na	na	5	na	na
House prices						
Median value	\$	na	na	160 000	na	na
Average value	\$	na	na	189 214	na	na

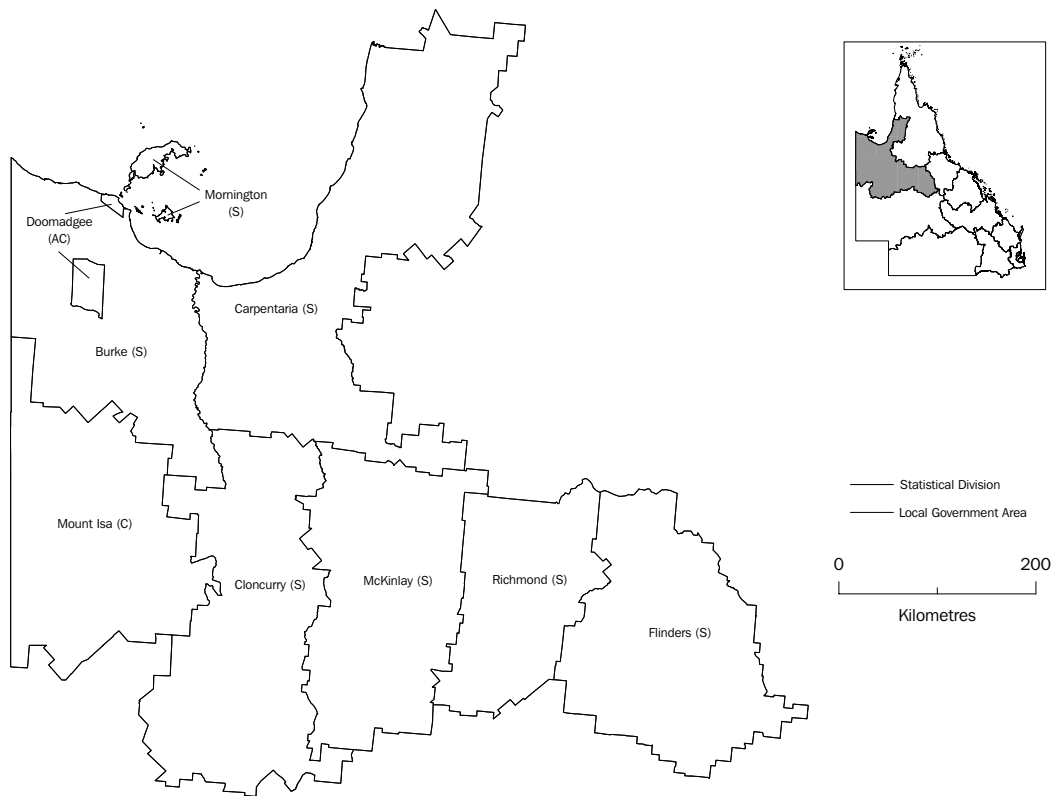
For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.9 FAR NORTH, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS — *continued*

	Unit	Warraber (IC)	Weipa (T)	Wujal Wujal (AC)	Yarrabah (AC)	Yorke (IC)
ASGC code	—	37170	37300	37570	37600	37650
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	1	11	11	159	2
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2003						
Estimated resident population	no.	239	2 171	379	2 322	336
Population change from previous year	%	—	0.3	—	—	—
Population density	persons/sq km	277.9	199.2	33.4	14.6	199.9
Median age	years	21.6	30.8	30.1	22.4	24.8
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	96	649	98	835	117
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	36	219	56	428	52
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	68	857	136	739	104
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	33	410	76	260	49
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	6	36	13	60	14
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Schools and students at August 2003(b)						
Government schools	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Government school students	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Non-government schools	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Non-government school students	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	30	175	41	251	42
Youth allowance	no.	na	na	na	28	na
Newstart allowance	no.	na	78	27	167	na
Disability support pension	no.	na	22	na	84	na
Age pension	no.	na	28	na	111	na
Total income support customers	no.	34	212	90	551	48
Individual income						
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Taxable Individuals	no.	40	na	107	655	56
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	35 074	na	31 476	31 352	35 731
Year ended 30 June 2001						
Wages and salary earners	no.	na	—	na	na	na
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	na	—	na	na	na
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	14	—	40	242	21
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	—	na	—	4	—
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	—	na	—	600	—
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	17	511	110	673	24
Light commercial vehicles	no.	10	389	56	340	14
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	3	67	16	97	4
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	np	na	7	43	np
Tourist accommodation(f)						
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	—	—	—	—	—
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—
Local government finances 2002–03						
Total income	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na
Total expenses	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na
Housing year ended 31 December 2003						
Number of sales	no.	na	na	na	na	na
House prices						
Median value	\$	na	na	na	na	na
Average value	\$	na	na	na	na	na

For footnotes refer to page 152.

NORTH WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION



North West SD covers 308,092 sq km, which is 17.8% of the total area of Queensland. This region had an estimated resident population of 33,974 persons at 30 June 2003, representing 0.9% of the state's population. North West SD is bounded by the Northern Territory in the west and the Gulf of Carpentaria to the north. The major centre is Mount Isa (C) with an estimated resident population of 20,622 persons, representing 60.7% of the division's population. Another significant population centre is Cloncurry with an estimated population of 3,867 people.

Key industries of North West SD are mining, beef cattle grazing and wool growing.

6.10 NORTH WEST, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

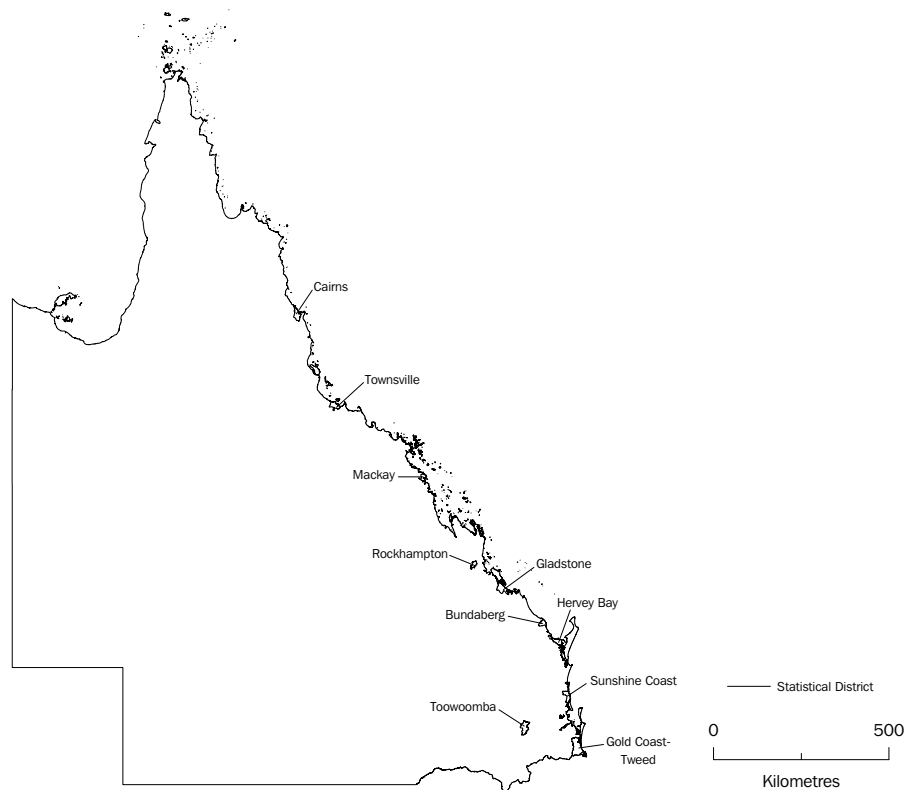
	Unit	Burke (S)	Carpentaria (S)	Cloncurry (S)	Doomadgee (AC)	Flinders (S)
ASGC code	—	31950	32250	32450	32770	33200
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	40 126	64 381	48 112	1 863	41 538
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2003						
Estimated resident population	no.	501	2 409	3 867	1 236	2 089
Population change from previous year	%	-0.2	2.0	-0.1	—	0.7
Population density	persons/sq km	—	—	0.1	0.7	0.1
Median age	years	31.7	31.0	29.7	22.8	34.6
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	118	630	955	423	517
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	70	343	594	255	209
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	186	759	1 385	368	640
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	97	511	704	139	492
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	30	166	229	51	231
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	29	57	57	na	29
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	10	22	24	na	16
Schools and students at August 2003(b)						
Government schools	no.	2	4	2	na	4
Government school students	no.	247	518	382	na	265
Non-government schools	no.	—	1	1	—	1
Non-government school students	no.	—	32	71	—	36
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	55	226	326	136	202
Youth allowance	no.	na	38	29	na	na
Newstart allowance	no.	37	192	116	94	52
Disability support pension	no.	na	110	104	na	54
Age pension	no.	na	145	167	28	133
Total income support customers	no.	100	637	565	251	353
Individual income						
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Taxable Individuals	no.	64	658	1 669	161	761
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	36 971	37 367	41 967	36 690	39 576
Year ended 30 June 2001						
Wages and salary earners	no.	233	1 078	1 442	n.a.	680
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	27 351	28 102	36 202	n.a.	32 843
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	17	241	401	42	372
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	1	9	2	—	1
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	234	1 047	693	—	79
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	1 057	1 008	na	na	420
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	24	46	598	1 436	114
Light commercial vehicles	no.	14	40	432	885	99
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	4	15	127	315	39
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	6	44	159	16	112
Tourist accommodation(f)						
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	—	np	np	—	np
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	—	np	np	—	np
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	—	np	np	—	np
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	—	np	np	—	np
Local government finances 2002–03						
Total income	\$'000	6 588	15 331	na	na	11 475
Total expenses	\$'000	3 981	10 876	na	na	9 330
Housing year ended 31 December 2003						
Number of sales	no.	np	20	38	na	33
House prices						
Median value	\$	np	105 000	80 000	na	27 000
Average value	\$	np	94 190	85 910	na	37 888

For footnotes refer to page 152.

6.10 NORTH WEST, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS — *continued*

	Unit	McKinlay (S)	Mornington (S)	Mount Isa (C)	Richmond (S)
ASGC code	—	34800	35250	35300	36300
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	40 885	1 231	43 343	26 602
Demography/population estimates					
At 30 June 2003					
Estimated resident population	no.	1 043	1 045	20 622	1 162
Population change from previous year	%	-2.6	3.5	-0.9	0.8
Population density	persons/sq km	—	0.8	0.5	0.0
Median age	years	34.6	25.8	30.2	32.8
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	216	304	5 497	241
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	112	201	2 869	159
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	370	316	7 070	408
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	254	181	4 025	221
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	91	43	1 161	133
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	21	16	358	19
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	4	14	97	7
Schools and students at August 2003(b)					
Government schools	no.	1	1	10	1
Government school students	no.	41	182	3 023	98
Non-government schools	no.	—	—	4	—
Non-government school students	no.	—	—	862	—
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)					
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	76	110	1 893	108
Youth allowance	no.	na	na	260	na
Newstart allowance	no.	na	73	810	30
Disability support pension	no.	na	37	578	28
Age pension	no.	41	49	873	87
Total income support customers	no.	91	242	3 550	206
Individual income					
Year ended 30 June 2002					
Taxable Individuals	no.	474	287	8 781	450
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	43 169	31 394	43 121	37 021
Year ended 30 June 2001					
Wages and salary earners	no.	370	322	9 642	383
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	28 083	26 469	39 107	28 064
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001	no.	244	106	1 403	248
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)					
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	—	—	6	8
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$'000	—	—	616	854
Value of non-residential building approved	\$'000	na	2 015	9 424	147
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)					
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	715	336	295	7 965
Light commercial vehicles	no.	574	412	149	3 087
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	209	153	42	642
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	63	19	765	74
Tourist accommodation(f)					
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	—	—	13	np
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	—	—	414	np
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	—	—	47.1	np
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	—	—	6045	np
Local government finances 2002–03					
Total income	\$'000	6 626	13 386	23 451	6 971
Total expenses	\$'000	6 095	12 571	15 950	4 646
Housing year ended 31 December 2003					
Number of sales	no.	9	na	316	14
House prices					
Median value	\$	25 000	na	105 000	28 500
Average value	\$	31 244	na	106 578	28 067

For footnotes refer to page 152.



Statistical districts (S Dists) are significant, predominantly urban areas which are not located within a capital city statistical division. They generally contain an urban centre population of 25,000 or more, and their boundaries are intended to contain the anticipated urban spread for at least 20 years. Statistical districts enable comparable statistics to be produced over a period of time for significant urban areas experiencing growth beyond the local government area boundaries.

As Queensland is one of the few states and territories with more than half of the population living outside the capital city statistical division, data have been provided for statistical districts in recognition of the importance regional centres play in Queensland's development and economy.

7.1 QUEENSLAND STATISTICAL DISTRICTS

	Unit	Sunshine Coast	Bundaberg	Hervey Bay	Rockhampton	Gladstone
ASGC code	—	3042	3045	3046	3048	3051
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	457	255	373	450	600
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2003						
Estimated resident population	no.	200 111	58 487	42 916	67 829	40 731
Population change from previous year	%	4.2	1.3	5.4	0.4	2.1
Population density	persons/sq km	437.7	229.7	114.9	330.6	67.9
Median age	years	40.3	38.8	43.0	34.0	33.1
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	37 923	12 569	8 242	14 631	10 092
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	23 834	7 128	4 571	11 206	5 615
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	52 405	14 619	9 825	18 484	12 686
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	51 415	14 217	11 842	14 887	9 261
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	34 534	9 954	8 436	8 621	3 077
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	2 129	707	390	583	1 122
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	1 564	546	445	167	647
Schools and students at August 2003(b)						
Government schools	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Government school students	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Non-government schools	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Non-government school students	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	19 924	6 357	4 530	6 536	4 295
Youth allowance	no.	4 707	1 492	1 099	1 548	609
Newstart allowance	no.	7 166	2 603	1 883	2 625	1 224
Disability support pension	no.	6 523	3 021	2 829	2 283	962
Age pension	no.	23 192	7 337	6 956	6 663	2 456
Total income support customers	no.	56 113	19 766	17 406	17 320	7 285
Individual income						
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Taxable Individuals	no.	76 135	19 861	12 969	23 641	17 173
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	32 977	31 046	30 244	30 244	39 706
Year ended 30 June 2000						
Wages and salary earners	no.	59 102	17 630	10 321	23 839	16 099
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	28 312	27 545	26 833	31 115	36 146
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001						
	no.	22 273	4 880	3 051	4 747	3 285
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	4 038	475	971	209	559
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$m	696.9	65.3	121.7	29.4	76.3
Value of non-residential building approved	\$m	161.8	24.4	28.1	29.4	13.3
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	108 983	28 429	22 126	30 144	20 362
Light commercial vehicles	no.	18 272	6 944	4 164	7 848	5 970
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	3 605	1 377	1 044	1 772	1 065
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02	no.	6 827	1 641	952	2 681	1 620
Tourist accommodation(f)						
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	np	np	np	np	np
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	np	np	np	np	np
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	np	np	np	np	np
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	np	np	np	np	np
Local government finances 2002–03						
Total income	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na
Total expenses	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na
Housing year ended 31 December 2003						
Number of sales	no.	na	na	na	na	na
House prices						
Median value	\$	na	na	na	na	na
Average value	\$	na	na	na	na	na

For footnotes refer to page 152.

7.1 QUEENSLAND STATISTICAL DISTRICTS — continued

	Unit	Mackay	Townsville	Cairns	Toowoomba	Gold Coast– Tweed (Qld component)
ASGC code	—	3054	3057	3061	3064	3139
Area at 1 July 2003	sq km	258	454	488	554	1 111
Demography/population estimates						
At 30 June 2003						
Estimated resident population	no.	66 795	140 582	117 383	113 671	406 547
Population change from previous year	%	1.4	2.2	2.4	1.9	3.6
Population density	persons/sq km	259.0	309.4	240.5	205.0	366.0
Median age	years	34.2	31.2	33.6	33.8	37.6
Persons aged 0–14 years	no.	15 144	30 842	25 440	24 251	74 290
Persons aged 15–24 years	no.	9 448	24 233	16 367	19 216	54 793
Persons aged 25–44 years	no.	20 051	44 162	39 472	30 732	118 570
Persons aged 45–64 years	no.	15 087	29 151	26 463	25 027	101 312
Persons aged 65 years and over	no.	7 065	12 194	9 641	14 445	57 582
Births(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	895	1 992	1 695	1 434	4 340
Deaths(a) year ended 31 December 2002	no.	442	793	605	845	2 683
Schools and students at August 2003(b)						
Government schools	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Government school students	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Non-government schools	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Non-government school students	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Income support customers at 30 June 2003(c)						
Family tax benefit, parts A and B	no.	6 961	13 882	12 673	11 088	37 564
Youth allowance	no.	1 304	3 099	2 224	3 013	8 134
Newstart allowance	no.	2 325	4 397	4 880	2 581	14 060
Disability support pension	no.	2 166	3 665	3 702	4 108	12 366
Age pension	no.	5 070	9 014	6 655	10 607	38 230
Total income support customers	no.	14 816	27 700	24 626	26 344	97 717
Individual income						
Year ended 30 June 2002						
Taxable Individuals	no.	28 225	61 254	53 190	45 686	163 142
Average individual annual taxable income	\$	37 434	30 244	34 371	30 244	30 244
Year ended 30 June 2000						
Wages and salary earners	no.	27 346	58 026	49 660	42 664	135 208
Average individual wage and salary income	\$	32 913	32 818	30 659	30 213	29 481
Single location businesses at 30 June 2001						
	no.	6 691	11 344	14 299	9 996	50 869
Building approvals, 2002–03(d)						
Dwelling units approved in new residential building	no.	532	1 237	1 257	1 002	7 259
Value of new residential dwelling units approved	\$m	83.8	198.9	184.6	128.3	1 532.7
Value of non-residential building approved	\$m	37.0	123.5	156.0	57.0	407.9
Motor vehicles on register at 31 March 2003(e)						
Passenger cars and motorcycles	no.	32 560	67 395	57 769	56 869	236 511
Light commercial vehicles	no.	10 142	16 729	14 643	12 989	35 098
Trucks, prime movers and buses	no.	1 905	3 063	3 051	3 555	7 927
Motor vehicle sales, 2001–02						
	no.	2 440	5 366	5 098	4 140	13 533
Tourist accommodation(f)						
Establishments at 30 June 2003	no.	np	np	np	np	np
Rooms/units at 30 June 2003	no.	np	np	np	np	np
Room occupancy rate year ended 30 June 2003	%	np	np	np	np	np
Takings from accommodation year ended 30 June 2003	\$'000	np	np	np	np	np
Local government finances 2002–03						
Total income	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na
Total expenses	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na
Housing year ended 31 December 2003						
Number of sales	no.	na	na	na	na	na
House prices						
Median value	\$	na	na	na	na	na
Average value	\$	na	na	na	na	na

For footnotes refer to page 152.

FOOTNOTES

(a) Including births and deaths where the usual residence was overseas, no fixed abode or Queensland undefined.

(b) Including primary, secondary and combined primary/secondary schools. Data are based on 2002 ASGC. Schools data include only full time students and exclude preschool students.

(c) The SD totals may not equal the sum of the component LGAs. The state total does not equal the sum of the SDs. Total income support customers for June 2002 are not comparable to the data supplied by FACs for June 2001. See Explanatory Notes.

(d) Including new, alterations and additions work. See Explanatory Notes.

(e) A number of motor vehicles where the owners' addresses cannot be assigned at the LGA level have been assigned to the Brisbane SD total and have also been included in the Queensland total.

(f) See Explanatory Notes.

(g) The statistical divisions of Brisbane and Moreton have been combined, as a number of LGAs have portions in both divisions.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication brings together a range of ABS and non-ABS data to provide users of *Regional Statistics, Queensland* with information on key social and economic variables for regional Queensland.

2 Data presented are obtained from a wide variety of collections, both ABS and non-ABS. When analysing the data, care needs to be taken as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage may differ. Some main data concepts and definitions are included below. For more detailed information, including technical notes, please refer to the relevant source publications that are listed in the Bibliography.

REGIONS

3 The regions specified are local government areas as defined in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)*, (cat. no. 1216.0). Legal local government areas (LGAs) are spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils such as cities (C), towns (T), shires (S), Aboriginal community councils (AC) and Island community councils (IC).

4 Statistical divisions (SDs), which are groupings of whole or partial LGAs, are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region. North West Statistical Division includes unincorporated islands.

5 Statistical districts are predominantly urban areas, the boundaries of which are designed to contain the anticipated urban spread of the area for at least 20 years. They generally contain a population of 25,000 or more.

6 The regions used for the publication of labour force statistics are based on standard geographical regions and are mostly identical in terms of spatial definitions with the statistical regions of the ASGC.

7 Remoteness areas as defined in the ASGC 2001 Edition measure the remoteness of a point based on the road distances to the nearest ABS defined Urban Centres, where one must travel to access a full range of services. The six Remoteness Areas are: Major Cities of Australia; Inner Regional Australia; Outer Regional Australia; Remote Australia; Very Remote Australia and Migratory.

8 To allow comparisons across differing spatial classifications, the data have been standardised to fit the ASGC structure for 2003. This process is known as geographic concordance. In applying the concordances it is assumed that the particular characteristics of any data item are uniformly distributed across the spatial area.

9 While care was taken in producing the concordances for non-ABS data, the concordered data are not an official ABS product and the ABS will not guarantee the accuracy of concordered data. No liability will be accepted by the ABS for any damages arising from decisions or actions based upon the data.

10 The area in square kilometres of statistical areas is derived from digitised statistical boundaries from the 2001 census. There have been improvements to the digital base maps used to map statistical geography. Detailed survey plans used to identify the 15 Aboriginal Community Councils and 17 Torres Strait Island Communities in the 2002 ASGC provided more detailed alignment along the coastline for some of these regions resulting in a slight decrease in area from the 2001 ASGC to the 2003 ASGC used in this publication.

11 ABS data in this publication relate to the period 1998 to 2003. Where possible, data are presented according to the ASGC 2003 edition. Exceptions are:

- ASGC 2001 Edition applies to labour force
- ASGC 2002 Edition applies to births, deaths, building, education, individual income, local government finances and tourist accommodation.

SELECTED DATA ITEMS

Population estimates

12 This publication contains estimates of the resident population for statistical divisions in Queensland for each year at 30 June from 1998 to 2003. The estimates are based on results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, and were calculated for post-census dates by a linear regression model using independent indicators of population change.

13 Resident population estimates for the period 1998–2001 have been revised to final status using the 2001 census results. Estimates are preliminary for 2003 and revised for 2002. For further information see *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

14 Figures are shown to the nearest unit without rounding. Accuracy to the last digit is not claimed and should not be assumed.

Income support customers

15 The figures shown under the heading 'Income support customers' have been compiled by the Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS). The social security system in Australia provides, subject to eligibility criteria, income support for people who are retired, have a disability or medical condition which prevents them from working, are unemployed, have children in their care or are not in a position to provide for themselves because of special circumstances. It also provides a framework to support access to employment for those with the ability to participate in the workforce. Total income support customers for June 2002 were provided to the ABS on a different basis to the June 2001 data and are not comparable.

Income support customers <i>continued</i>	<p>16 The statistics compiled by FaCS on Australia's welfare customers are classified according to the postcode district in the postal address held on departmental records. Estimates were confidentialised by FaCS before supplying the data at postcode level. The figures shown in this publication have been converted from postcode areas to local government areas using geographic concordances based on 2003 ASGC. Further information can be obtained in the publications <i>Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services, Customers — a statistical overview</i> and <i>Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services, Customers by Postcode</i> (cat. no. 109.06).</p>
Building approvals	<p>17 Statistics of building work approved are compiled from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ permits issued by local government authorities and other principal certifying authorities ■ contracts let or day labour work organised by commonwealth, state, semi-government and local government authorities ■ major building approvals in areas not subject to normal administrative approval (e.g., building on remote mine sites). <p>18 Building approvals data include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ all approved new residential building valued at \$10,000 or more ■ approved alterations and additions to residential building valued at \$10,000 or more ■ all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more ■ and specifically exclude construction activity not defined as building (e.g., construction of roads, bridges, railways, earthworks, etc.).
Tourist accommodation	<p>19 From the March quarter 1998, the scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA) has included licensed hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units. For 2003 the scope of the STA has been expanded to include other types of establishments which provide predominantly short-term non-residential accommodation to the general public: holiday flats, units and houses of letting entities with 15 or more rooms or units; caravan parks with 40 or more powered sites and visitor hostels with 25 or more bed spaces.</p> <p>20 Details of the composition of tourism regions, including maps, are available on request from the ABS and the concordance between statistical local areas of the ASGC and the Queensland Tourism regions may be found in the electronic datacube <i>Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland</i>, (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001). The Great Barrier Reef Tourism Region consists of the islands from Lizard Island in the north to Lady Elliot Island in the south: establishments on these islands are included in on-shore Tourism Regions. Great Barrier Reef (TR) data is not included in Queensland totals because the data for the establishments on these islands have already been included in the figures for other Tourism Regions.</p>

Tourist accommodation *continued*

21 In the June quarter 2003 the ABS identified 132 hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments which had been operating for a number of quarters but were not on the STA frame. These additional establishments were included in the STA from the June quarter 2003. This resulted in a break in time series between the March and June quarters 2003. Particular care needs to be taken for all calculations of percentage changes that cross the break in series.

22 The inclusion of these 132 establishments added \$31.9 million (2.7%) to the total takings from accommodation for the June quarter, 285,689 room nights occupied (2.8%) and 5,918 guest rooms available (2.9%).

23 For further information, please refer to the Explanatory Notes and Appendices of the December quarter 2003 edition of *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0).

Motor vehicle registrations

24 Data for motor vehicles on register were extracted from the Motor Vehicle Census, 2003 by postcode of the registered owner. The postcode data have been concorded to local government area based on the 2003 ASGC. Further information can be obtained in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0).

25 Motor vehicles data exclude Australian Government Government owned vehicles.

Income

26 The taxable income data have been obtained from the Australian Taxation Office with the statistics being aggregated from the residential postcode address of the taxpayers. Individual income tax records have not been released to the ABS, rather the data obtained has previously been aggregated and confidentialised to protect the identity of individuals.

27 Both Individual taxable income data and Wages and salary data have been concorded to LGAs based on the 2002 ASGC.

Crime

28 The statistics contained in this publication were obtained from the Queensland Police Service at the Police Division geographic level. The data are subject to the counting rules and boundaries of Queensland Police Service. For more information refer to the Queensland Police web site <http://www.police.qld.gov.au/pr/services/statsnet/0102/01_02.shtml>.

29 Users may wish to refer to the Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR) web site <<http://www.oesr.qld.gov.au>> to obtain 'Small area crime profiles, data.

- Schools and students **30** The statistics contained in this publication have been derived from information provided by Education Queensland and concorded to LGAs based on the ASGC 2002 edition. The statistics are for numbers of government and non-government schools and students, as defined by Education Queensland. Schools include primary, secondary, combined primary and secondary schools as at the first Friday in August each year. For more information refer to Education Queensland.
- Labour force **31** This report contains original (unadjusted) estimates of employed and unemployed persons for labour force statistical regions. Historically, these series have shown a high degree of variability which is inherent in data from the labour force survey relating to small labour markets. Care should therefore be taken in the interpretation of regional estimates.
- 32** The purpose of the Labour Force Survey is to provide timely information on the labour market activity of the usually resident civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over. For further information refer to *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Australia* (cat. no. 6102.0).
- 33** The labour force survey is designed primarily to produce reliable national, state and territory estimates. While statistical region estimates will add to the state total, they will show less stability than for similar estimates at the state level. Due to small sample size, sub-state estimates are subject to higher relative standard errors (particularly for estimates of unemployment).
- 34** The ASGC version used for labour force data is updated every 5 years. The data in this publication relates to ASGC 2001 edition. Changes have been made to labour force dissemination regions from November 2002 as part of the periodic redesign of the sample.
- 35** Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way to add up to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). These population benchmarks are revised every five years following the Census of Population and Housing. From February 2004, LFS estimates were compiled using revised population benchmarks based on results from the 2001 Census. LFS estimates from the period January 1999 to January 2004 were also revised based on the updated population benchmarks.
- 36** The population benchmarks used by the LFS are classified by state/territory of usual residence, capital city/rest of state, age and sex. In addition to these population benchmarks, from February 2004 the LFS will use population benchmarks for labour force region by sex. The introduction of regional benchmarks is expected to improve the quality of estimates for labour force regions without compromising the quality of estimates at national, state and territory level. For further information refer to *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) and *Labour Force Survey Sample Design, November 2002* (cat. no. 6269.0).

State Supplementary Survey	<p>37 The Queensland State Supplementary Survey is conducted in October each year as part of the Labour Force Survey. The topics for the 2003 survey concerned bicycle usage and household telephone connections in Queensland. As with regional estimates from the Labour Force Survey (described above) the regional information on this topic in Chapter 4 is subject to higher relative standard errors than state estimates. Care should therefore be taken in the interpretation of these regional estimates. Further information about the 2003 survey can be obtained in <i>Bicycle Usage, Queensland</i> (cat. no. 9215.3) and <i>Telephone Connections, Queensland</i> (cat. no. 8159.3) .</p>
Housing	<p>38 The Real Estate Institute of Queensland (REIQ) is the state's professional association for the real estate industry and exists to support member real estate agents with information, products and resources.</p> <p>39 REIQ provided data on housing sales, median prices and average prices to the ABS for the year 2003.</p> <p>40 The base data are sourced from the Queensland Valuation and Sales database, maintained by the Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines. REIQ produce various types of output from the source data. Any queries about these data should be directed to REIQ.</p>
Indigenous councils	<p>41 The LGA tables in this publication include the 15 Aboriginal councils and the 17 Island councils in their respective SDs. They can be identified by (AC) after the name for Aboriginal council (e.g., Doomagee (AC)), and by (IC) for Torres Strait Island council (e.g., Badu (IC)). Full details of the relevant ASGC changes can be found in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 2003 (cat. no. 1216.0). A list of the addresses of local governments and Aboriginal and Island councils in Queensland may be accessed from <http://www.dlgp.qld.gov.au/local_govt/directories/>.</p>
Local government finances	<p>42 Local government finances data were supplied by the Organisational Development Unit of the Queensland Department of Local Government and Planning (DLGP). Audited accounts for the 2002-03 financial year for each local government authority in the state were further validated by DLGP prior to the extraction of information for the ABS. The income data in the tables are total operating income, which comprises net rates and charges and other operating income. Total operating income does not include capital grants and subsidies not tied to specific purposes. Expenses include total operating expenses before interest and excluding depreciation. Any queries about these data should be directed to the DLGP.</p>
Health and Public Hospitals	<p>43 Queensland Health supplied health and public hospitals data to the ABS after concurring the information to statistical divisions. Similar information is compiled for budget reporting purposes to the State Government at the Queensland Health service district level of geography. Any queries about these data should be directed to Queensland Health.</p>

Internet Activity	<p>44 The ABS publication <i>Internet Activity, Australia</i> (cat. no. 8153.0) contained table number 5.1, Internet Activity by Statistical Division (SD). This table has been removed from the March 2003 issue of this publication as there are major reservations about the quality of Internet activity data at the SD level contained within the table. The data included in this table are derived from Point of Presence (POP) information supplied by Internet Service Providers. Changes in technology, infrastructure and access protocols has made the collection of regional data based on POPs difficult. Many ISPs cannot provide the data at the level requested in the survey instrument. For these ISPs, national-level data has been apportioned to regions by the ABS, based on data for those ISPs who can report accurately. Consequently, the table may not accurately reflect the location and Internet activity of subscribers, and there are some obvious inconsistencies at the SD level.</p> <p>45 Users should use the statistics with caution. The data can be considered to be broad indicators of activity, but they should not be used as definitive measures of Internet penetration or usage below State/Territory level. The ABS also cautions users against comparing March 2003 data with similar data published in issues of the publication, <i>Internet Activity, Australia</i> (cat. no. 8153.0). The ABS recommends that users do not base business decisions on data at the SD level.</p> <p>46 ABS comment on regional Internet activity is confined to those data items where regional movements were consistent with state and national trends.</p>
Single location businesses	<p>47 An extract from the Australian Business Register for 30 June 2001 included counts of entities with Australian Business Numbers (ABNs) operating from a single location at the postcode geographic level in Queensland. The data were concorded by the ABS to the respective ASGC geographic levels of SD, S Dist. and LGA used in this publication.</p>
Small businesses	<p>48 Small businesses are defined as businesses with total income or expenses between \$10,000 and \$5m. The estimates of small businesses are not directly comparable with other ABS small business statistics due to differences in definition, scope, coverage, and timing.</p> <p>49 The data have been compiled from files provided by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) of completed tax returns for companies, partnerships, trusts and individuals declaring business income. The introduction of The New Tax System, including the Goods and Services Tax, occurred during 2000-01. The impact of The New Tax System on small business tax returns has not been quantified and users are advised to interpret changes with care.</p>

50 The data provide information on the economic activity of small business at a regional level, but do not provide a complete measure of economic activity in a region. Tax-exempt businesses, some government activity and businesses not within the scope of the small business definition are excluded. Small business statistics cover 76% of all businesses but only 24% of business income reported to the ATO, with considerable variation in coverage between industries.

51 Small business accounts for the majority of business income in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing ANZSIC division, and more than 40% of all business income in the Construction, Accommodation, cafes and restaurants and Property and business services divisions. In the Mining and Communication services divisions, small business accounts for less than 10% of business income and is less representative of the industry.

52 Despite these limitations, the data are valuable because they offer a viable regional time series on the status and movement of small business.

53 This information presents results from a supplementary survey run in association with the March 2003 Monthly Population Survey. The Monthly Population Survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (approximately 37,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.). The proportion of Australian dwellings selected this way is approximately 0.5%. For this survey, half the private dwelling sample (i.e., 18,500 dwellings) was used. Information was obtained by interviews with responsible adult members of selected households, who answered questions on behalf of the person whose next birthday was closest to the date of the interview. The information obtained related to the week before the interview (i.e., the reference week).

54 The survey covers rural and urban areas across all states and territories of Australia. Also excluded were some 175,000 persons living in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia. The exclusion of these persons will have only a minor impact on any aggregate estimates that are produced for individual states and territories. Persons aged 18 years and over who were usual residents of private dwellings were included in the surveys except for members of the Australian permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from censuses and surveys, overseas residents in Australia, members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependents) stationed in Australia and residents of other non-private dwellings such as hospitals, motels and gaols.

Census of Population and
Housing 2001 – Selected
data

55 The 2001 Census provides the most extensive range of free data ever available via the ABS web site. Users can access Census Snapshots and Basic Community Profiles to the level of statistical local areas, and Indigenous Profiles to the level of Indigenous areas free of charge. For further details, visit <<http://www.abs.gov.au/census>>. To make census products readily available, the ABS also has a cooperative arrangement with the State Library and over 80 tertiary and public libraries throughout Queensland.

Further information

56 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

57 The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead. You can also receive free email notifications of the latest ABS products by subscribing to the email notification service on the ABS web site.

GLOSSARY

Access lines	Lines, points, ports, modem access points available to subscribers to access their ISP.
Age-specific fertility rate	The number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to the age of the mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age at 30 June.
Age pension	An Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services payment for people who have reached retirement age. To qualify for the Age Pension a male must be aged 65 years while the age at which a female may qualify depends upon her birth date. The qualifying age for females is being increased gradually to 65 years between 1 July 1995 and 1 July 2013. Other eligibility requirements that apply can be referenced to the department's publication <i>Income Support Customers—a statistical overview</i> .
Australian Business Number (ABN)	<p>The Australian Business Number is a unique business identifier. To be entitled to an ABN, at least one of the following conditions has to be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a company registered under corporations law in Australia■ an entity carrying on an enterprise in Australia (including government agencies, non-profit bodies and superannuation funds)■ an entity which makes supplies that are connected with Australia in carrying on an enterprise.
Average value house prices	Total value of all house sales within a specified period divided by the total number of sales.
Bicycles	A bicycle is defined as a vehicle with two or more wheels that is built to be propelled by human power through a belt, chain or gears (stationary exercise bikes are excluded). Only bicycles in 'good working order' are included, that is bicycles which are able to be ridden with minimal maintenance.
Birth	The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as heartbeat.
Buses	Vehicles constructed for the carriage of passengers. Included are all passenger vehicles with 10 seats or more, including the driver's seat.

Census counts	<p>The census enumerates people where they were located on census night. Most standard products from the census provide characteristics of people on this place of enumeration basis.</p> <p>Census counts by place of enumeration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ include overseas visitors for age, sex and registered marital status ■ exclude overseas visitors for all other person variables ■ exclude Australian residents temporarily overseas. ■ Census data are also available on place of usual residence. Census counts by place of usual residence exclude overseas visitors and Australian residents temporarily overseas. <p>Census data are also available on place of usual residence. Census counts by place of usual residence exclude overseas visitors and Australian residents temporarily overseas.</p>
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	<p>All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.</p>
Contactable telephone connection	<p>A telephone connection that can receive standard telephone calls.</p>
Current motor vehicle licence	<p>A current motor vehicle licence includes car, truck and motorcycle licences, as well as provisional and learner's licences. Excludes suspended motor vehicle licences (i.e. not currently permitted to drive).</p>
Cyclists	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who have ridden any bicycle for any reason in the last 12 months, whether the bicycle was owned by that person, rented or borrowed.</p>
Death	<p>A death recorded in the ABS Deaths and Causes of Death collections refers to any death which occurs in or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.</p>
Dental practitioners	<p>The roles of this occupation typically include diagnosis of diseases, injuries, decay and malformations of teeth, gums, mouth tissue, jaw and other dento-facial structures. They prescribe and administer restorative and preventive procedures, including surgery and other specialist techniques. The entry requirement for this occupation is a bachelor degree or higher qualification. Tasks include the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ examining teeth, gums, tissues and dento-facial structures, using dental and X-ray equipment in order to diagnose dental problems ■ filling cavities and extracting decayed or deformed teeth ■ constructing inlays and artificial crowns to replace teeth

- designing, constructing and fitting complete and partial dentures, orthodontic and other appliances and performing bridge work
- performing specialist examinations and tests and undertaking or arranging appropriate treatment in a specialist area.

Dwelling unit A dwelling unit is a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use.

Employed All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
 - on strike or locked out; or
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Estimated resident population (ERP) The official measure of the population of Australia based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

Family tax benefit part A Family Tax Benefit Part A helps people with the cost of raising dependent children. It is paid to families with children up to 21 years and young people between 21 years and 24 years who are studying full-time (and not receiving Youth Allowance or a similar payment).

Family tax benefit part B Family Tax Benefit Part B provides extra assistance for families with only one main income earner, particularly those with children under five years old. It is paid to families for children up to the age of 16 years old and children aged between 16 years and 18 years who are studying full-time.

Health professionals They diagnose and treat physical and mental illnesses and conditions and recommend, administer, dispense and develop medications and treatment to promote or restore good health. Most occupations in this sub-major group have a level of skill commensurate with a bachelor degree or higher qualification. In some instances relevant experience is required in addition to the formal qualification.

Tasks performed by Health Professionals typically include examining patients to establish the nature of their complaint and performing or ordering diagnostic procedures; selecting and administering appropriate treatment, medication and therapy; prescribing prosthetic or corrective devices; providing nursing care for patients; and conducting research to improve diagnosis and treatment.

Household A group of people who live together (in a single dwelling) as a single unit in the sense that they have common housekeeping arrangements, such as common provision for food and other essentials of living. All other households includes any other household not covered in the other household types, for example, unrelated persons sharing a household.

International classification of diseases, 10th revision (ICD-10) The tenth revision of the International Classification of Diseases and Health Related Problems (ICD-10) was adopted for Australian use for deaths registered from 1 January 1999. However, to identify changes between the ninth and tenth revisions, deaths for 1997 and 1998 were coded to both revisions. In this publication, underlying cause data for 2001 and 2002 have been coded to the tenth revision while previous years' data are coded to the ninth revision. All multiple cause data in this publication are coded to the tenth revision. For underlying cause of death, accidental and violent deaths are classified according to the external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury rather than to the nature of the injury.

The extensive nature of the ICD enables classification of causes of death at various levels of detail. For the purpose of this publication, two summary classifications are used. They are:

- the ICD at the chapter level (with further disaggregation for major causes of death)
- main Causes of Death for age groups.

Income support customers The total number of persons receiving income support from the Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services and Family Assistance Office. The Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services list was developed in conjunction with Centrelink. It provides a measure of total customers which, although not absolutely precise, overcomes the difficulty that some people receive more than one payment type. The Family Assistance Office list includes families on Family Tax Benefit Part A and Family Tax Benefit Part B.

Indigenous Persons who identify themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Indigenous death	The death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the death information form.
Indirect standardised death rate (ISDR)	Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 2001). The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. Standardised death rates are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. The indirect method is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. Indirect standardised death rates for the period 1999 to 2001 were compiled using the 1991 age profile standard and these rates are not directly comparable to the rates for 2000 to 2002.
Individual taxable income	The sum of income from all sources as reported on the individual income tax return for the financial year. Included is income received from wages and salaries, own business, investments and government pensions, benefits or allowances.
Internet service provider (ISP)	Resident Australian individuals or businesses offering Internet access services to customers.
Internet subscriber	An ISP customer to whom Internet access is provided. Included are paying and non-paying customers, email only subscribers, dial-up subscribers and those with permanent (non-dial-up) connections. Excluded are customers who purchase other services from an ISP, such as web hosting, but do not obtain Internet access.
Labour force	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed.
Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed and unemployed as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Light commercial vehicles	Describes goods carrying vehicles less than 3.5 tonnes gross vehicle mass. Included are utilities, panel vans, cab-chassis and forward control vehicles (whether four-wheel drive or not).
Listed and contactable telephone connection	A telephone connection that is both listed in the residential section of Telstra's White Pages directories and is able to receive standard telephone calls.
Listed telephone connection	A telephone connection that has a number listed in the residential section of Telstra's White Pages directories. Excluded are numbers listed in any other type of directory, for example community directories and business directories such as 'Yellow Pages'.

Local government areas (LGA)	<p>The areas specified as local government areas are defined in the <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0). LGAs are spatial units which represent the whole, undivided geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated local government council. In Queensland these include cities, towns, shires, Aboriginal councils and Island councils. Local government areas are made up of one or more statistical local areas.</p>
Local government finances	<p>Refers to the financial transactions of all significant local government units. Terms used in this publication are:</p> <p>Total income</p> <p>The income data in the tables are total operating income, which comprise net rates and charges and other operating income. Total operating income does not include capital grants and subsidies not tied to specific purposes.</p> <p>Total expenses</p> <p>Expenses include total operating expenses before interest and excluding depreciation.</p>
Major statistical region (MSR)	<p>Brisbane MSR equates with Brisbane Statistical Division while Balance of Queensland MSR equates with the balance of Statistical Divisions in Queensland. Further information may be obtained from <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Mature age allowance	<p>Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services payment that provides assistance to older, long-term unemployed people aged 60 years and over, but below the age pension age. Also included in this category is the mature age partner allowance paid to people below the age pension age and who are partners of people receiving the mature age allowance.</p>
Median age	<p>The age at which half the population is older and half is younger.</p>
Median value house prices	<p>The mid-point of the distribution of recorded house prices.</p>
Medical practitioners (Medical professional)	<p>The roles undertaken typically include diagnosis of physical and mental illnesses, disorders and injuries and prescribing medications and treatment to promote or restore good health. A level of skill commensurate with a bachelor degree or higher qualification and relevant experience is required. Tasks performed include the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ examining patients to establish the nature of their complaints and performing or ordering tests, X-rays and other diagnostic procedures ■ selecting and administering appropriate treatment and therapy and advising patients of further treatment and preventive or therapeutic measures

- prescribing, administering, preparing and dispensing medication and prosthetic or corrective devices
- providing nursing care for patients
- conducting research to improve diagnosis and treatment.

Mobile phone A telephone using mobile transmission networks rather than a fixed 'landline' telephone connection. Excludes 'portable' or 'cordless' telephones which still operate via a fixed household telephone connection.

Motor cycles Includes two and three wheeled mopeds, scooters, motor tricycles and motor cycles with side cars.

Motor vehicle registration All vehicles registered with a state or territory government motor vehicle registry for unrestricted use on public roads with the following exceptions:

- diplomatic vehicles
- vehicles registered by the defence forces.

Newstart allowance Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services payment, for working-age persons who are unemployed, aimed at ensuring recipients participate in activities designed to help their employment prospects. From September 1996, job search allowance and what was then known as Newstart allowance were combined into a single payment called Newstart allowance.

Non-admitted patient occasions of service Health services provided to persons who are not admitted to Queensland public acute hospitals. These services may be described as 'outpatient' health services.

Non-residential building A building primarily intended for purposes other than long-term residential purposes.

Nurses (Nursing professionals) This occupation provides treatment and care for the physically or mentally ill, the elderly, and mothers and their babies in hospitals, nursing homes, medical centres and the community. They provide health counselling for individuals and families, manage human and material resources for a nursing group or unit and are responsible for the professional development of nurses and for researching issues concerning nursing practice. Nursing professionals have a level of skill commensurate with a bachelor degree or higher qualification and relevant experience is required in addition to the formal qualification. Tasks performed typically include the following items:

- managing nursing staff within a group or unit and providing professional leadership
- evaluating nurses' ongoing educational needs and planning relevant syllabus structures
- assisting in the examination of patients

- administering prescribed treatment, monitoring patients' progress
- facilitating lifestyle options and service plans in conjunction with patients' families, other carers and the community.

Occupation	Refers to the occupation of the main job held during the reference week of employed persons aged 15 years and over. Occupation is coded according to the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition</i> (cat. no. 1220.0).
Other connections	Refers to connections that are listed and not contactable (for example, the listed number may have been solely for a fax machine); as well as connections that are not listed and contactable (for example, in the use of silent numbers); as well as connections which are neither listed nor contactable (for example, numbers used solely for a fax machine which are also silent numbers).
Participation rate	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
Passenger vehicles	Includes cars, station wagons, four-wheel drive passenger vehicles and forward control passenger vehicles with up to nine seats (including the driver).
Point of presence	A server in a geographic location where an ISP can be accessed by a subscriber via access lines.
Private dwellings	Includes houses, flats, units or apartments; and excludes hospitals, motels, caravans, tents, cabins, houseboats, improvised homes and campers.
Professionals	Tasks performed by Professionals typically include conducting and analysing research to extend the body of knowledge in their field; developing techniques to apply this knowledge; designing products, physical structures and engineering systems; identifying and treating, and advising on health, social, and personal problems; advising clients on legal matters; teaching students in a range of educational institutions or in a private setting; developing and coordinating administrative and marketing programs; and communicating ideas through language, communications media and artistic media including the visual and performing arts. Most occupations in this major group have a level of skill commensurate with a bachelor degree or higher qualification. In some instances relevant experience is required in addition to the formal qualification.
Public acute hospitals	Administered by Queensland Health, public acute hospitals provide at least minimal medical, surgical or obstetrical services for admitted patient treatment and/or care as well as other necessary professional services. Most of the patients have acute conditions or temporary ailments and the average stay per admission is relatively short. In some statistical divisions, public hospitals provide services in remote area locations in conjunction with the Royal Flying Doctor Service and Allied Health Outreach Services.

Remoteness The Remoteness Structure is a new ABS classification designed to provide a measure of remoteness across Australia. Remoteness Areas, as defined in Chapter 8 in Statistical Geography: Volume 1– Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2001 (cat. no. 1216.0), are based on the Accessibility/ Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). ARIA measures the remoteness of a point based on the road distances to the nearest ABS defined Urban Centres (which are classified to five population size classes). The basic premises of ARIA are that there are more services available in large towns than small towns, and that remoteness is a factor of the relative distance one must travel to access a full range of services.

The Remoteness Structure geographically classifies Australia into areas according to their relative remoteness (or ARIA score). As remoteness is measured nationally, not all Remoteness Areas are represented in each state or territory. The six Remoteness Areas are: Major Cities of Australia; Inner Regional Australia; Outer Regional Australia; Remote Australia; Very Remote Australia; and Migratory.

Residential building A building consisting of one or more dwelling units. Residential buildings are either houses or other residential buildings primarily used for long-term residential purposes.

Room occupancy rate Occupancy expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period, i.e.,

$$\text{Room occupancy rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Room nights occupied}}{\text{Room Nights Available}} \times 100$$

Providing that, for establishments closing (other than for seasonal reasons) or opening during the survey period, the denominator of the above expression includes only operating periods.

Single location businesses Businesses engaged in productive activity on a relatively permanent basis operating from one location and registered with the Australian Business Register.

Small businesses Small businesses are defined as those businesses whose total income or expenses were between \$10,000 and \$5m. The estimates of small businesses in this publication are not directly comparable with other ABS small business statistics due to differences in definition, scope, coverage, and timing.

The data have been compiled from files provided by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) of completed tax returns for companies, partnerships, trusts and individuals declaring business income. The introduction of The New Tax System, including the Goods and Services Tax, occurred during 2000–01. The impact of this taxation change on small business returns to the ATO has not been quantified and users are advised to interpret changes with care.

Statistical district	A predominantly urban area, the boundaries of which are designed to contain the anticipated urban spread of the area for at least 20 years. A statistical district is generally defined as containing an urban centre population of 25,000 or more.
Statistical division	One or more statistical subdivisions which form the largest and most stable spatial unit for the presentation of data. Statistical divisions aggregate to form a state or territory without gaps or overlaps.
Statistical local area	A general purpose spatial unit. It is the base spatial unit used by the ABS to collect and disseminate statistics other than those collected from the population census.
Takings from accommodation	Gross revenue from the provision of accommodation. Takings from meals are excluded.
Taxable individual	Person who earned an assessable income. Includes income received from salaries or wages, dividends, pensions, interest, rent and other incomes such as net capital gains. For tax purposes, Australian residents are entitled to a maximum tax-free threshold of \$6,000. For more information visit the ATO web site at < www.ato.gov.au >.
Telephone connection	A single fixed telephone connection or line with its own telephone number attached. Includes lines which are used partially or totally for fax or Internet connection.
Total fertility rate	The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. For further information, refer to <i>Births, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3101.0).
Tourism establishments	<p>From the March quarter 1998, the scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA) has included licensed hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.</p> <p>For 2003 the STA included categories of establishments which provide predominantly short-term non-residential accommodation to the general public. These are hotels and resorts with facilities; motels, private hotels and guest houses with facilities; serviced apartments; holiday flats, units and houses; caravan parks and visitor hostels.</p>
Trucks	Includes rigid vehicles constructed primarily for load carrying with a gross vehicle mass of 3.5 tonnes or more; articulated trucks being vehicles constructed primarily for load carrying consisting of a prime mover having no significant load carrying area but with a turn table device which can be linked to a trailer and with or without a trailer the gross combination mass will be 3.5 tonnes or more; and non-freight carrying trucks which includes specialist vehicles such as ambulances, mobile cranes or vehicles fitted with special purpose equipment and having no goods carrying capacity.

Unemployed	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and ■ were available for work in the reference week; or ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.
Wage and salary earners	Persons aged 15 years and over who have submitted an individual income tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal source of income for the financial year.
Wage and salary income	Includes all group certificate income and allowances, benefits, earnings and tips including car, travel and other allowances, gratuities, consultation fees, honoraria and commissions, and other payments for service.
Youth allowance	The Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services payment provides income support for persons aged 16 to 24 years old and a full-time student or persons aged 18 to 20 years old and looking for work full-time or combining part-time study and looking for work. Youth Allowance replaced Youth Training Allowance and Austudy for those under 25 years from 1 July 1998.

APPENDIX

CHANGES TO GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS, QUEENSLAND — 2002 – 2003

A1 CHANGES IN AREAS, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

	ASGC Code	Nature of change	Date of change
Queensland	03	There were no changes to Queensland statistical divisions.	—

Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2003 (cat. no. 1216.0).

A2 CHANGES IN AREAS, STATISTICAL DISTRICTS

	ASGC Code	Nature of change	Date of change
Rockhampton	3048	Enlarged to include Livingstone (S) — Pt A and Fitzroy (S) — Pt A	1–7–03
Item A13	—	—	—
Item A14	—	—	—
Item A15	—	—	—

Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2003 (cat. no. 1216.0).

A3 CHANGES IN AREAS, STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS

	ASGC Code	Nature of Change	Approximate change in area ha	Date of change to ASGC
Boonah (S)	0800	Gained from Ipswich (C) — South-West	+94	1–7–03
	—	Lost to Ipswich (C) — South-West	–50	1–7–03
Cook (S)	2500	Created from part of Cook (S) (excl. Weipa) and a small part of Cook (S) — Weipa only	+10610000	1–7–03
Cook (S) (excl. Weipa)	2501	Abolished. Major area included in Cook (S); remainder included in Weipa (T)	–10610000	1–7–03
Cook (S) — Weipa only	2504	Abolished. Major part included in Weipa (T); remainder included in Cook (S)	–606	1–7–03
Dalrymple (S)	2700	Gained from Thuringowa (C) — Pt B	+154	1–7–03
Fitzroy (S) — Pt A	3151	Gained from Fitzroy (S) — Pt B	+12080	1–7–03
Fitzroy (S) — Pt B	3154	Lost to Fitzroy (S) — Pt A	–12080	1–7–03
Ipswich (C) — South-West	3974	Lost to Boonah (S)	–94	1–7–03
	—	Gained from Boonah (S)	+50	1–7–03
Livingstone (S)	4550	Split into two SLAs; Livingstone (S) — Pt A and Livingstone (S) — Pt B	–1177410	1–7–03
Livingstone (S) — Pt A	4551	Created from part of Livingstone (S)	+12410	1–7–03
Livingstone (S) — Pt B	4554	Created from part of Livingstone (S)	+1165000	1–7–03
Thuringowa (C) — Pt B	6831	Lost to Dalrymple (S)	–154	1–7–03
Weipa (T)	7300	Created from major part of Cook (S) — Weipa only and a small part of Cook (S) (excl. Weipa)	+1090	1–7–03

Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2003 (cat. no. 1216.0).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Further information about the scope, coverage, definitions and explanatory notes, etc. of the data items presented in this publication can be found in the publications listed below. Different editions of these publications may need to be referenced to fully explain any changes that may have occurred from year to year. In most cases data shown for the statistical divisions, local government areas and statistical districts has come from unpublished sources.

- ABS sources: *ABS Views on Remoteness*, 2001, cat. no. 1244.0
- Australia in Profile – A Regional Analysis*, 2001, cat. no.2032.0
- Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)*, 1993, cat. no. 1292.0
- Australian Demographic Statistics*, cat. no. 3101.0
- Australian Labour Market Statistics*, cat. no. 6105.0
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