

Rockhampton Region



Economic Profile - August 2010



Capricorn **Tourism** and
Economic Development



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Queensland
Government

Compiled on behalf of Capricorn Tourism and Economic Development by the
Office of Economic and Statistical Research

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INTRODUCTION

This profile is produced by the Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR) for Capricorn Tourism and Economic Development Limited. The publication provides up-to-date information about activity and development in the Rockhampton Regional Council area. Profile topics include demography, employment, business and industry, building activity, tourism, education, transport and general affordability.

Demographic information provided in this publication consists of the latest estimated resident population, changes to population and age characteristics, and population projections.

Information on employment is provided by way of employment figures by industry and occupation, labour force statistics, and mean taxable income.

The business and industry section includes information on major projects in the region, business counts, production and activity in the agriculture and mining sectors, and data on Queensland's commodity exports as it relates to the region.

The building activity section gives a concise summary of the number and value of building approvals in the region.

The tourism section lists occupancy rates for accommodation, guest arrivals, accommodation takings, as well as international and domestic visitor numbers.

Information on education provided in this profile includes the number of primary and secondary schools in the region, information on activity at Central Queensland University, vocational education and training, as well as 2006 Census figures on the qualifications of the region's population.

Road, rail and air travel statistics are all reported in the transport section.

Finally, details of the region's affordability are provided in the form of retail price information, fuel prices, and house prices for both purchase and rental markets.

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SUMMARY

The purpose of this profile is to present an economic overview of the Rockhampton Regional Council area. The profile provides information and statistics on various economic and related indicators such as demographics, employment, business and industry, building activity, tourism, education, transport and affordability. This profile has been developed by the Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR). Summary statistics are shown in Table 1.

KEY INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

Table 1 Key indicators at a glance: Rockhampton Regional Council area

Key indicators	Period	Measure
Estimated residential population (a)	2009p	114,105 persons
Average annual population growth rate (a)	2004–2009p	2.0%
Region's population as a percentage of Queensland (a)	2009p	2.6%
Population projection (b)	2031	153,256 persons
Average annual projected population growth rate (b)	2006–2031	1.4%
Labour force (c)(d)(e)	2009	57,771 persons
Unemployment rate (c)(e)(f)	March quarter 2010	7.0%
Mean taxable income (g)	2006–07	\$48,619

p = preliminary

(a) Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Regional Population Growth, Australia*, cat. no. 3218.0.

(b) Source: Department of Local Government, Planning, Sport and Recreation, *Queensland's Future Population*, 2006 edition.

(c) Small Area Labour Force data have been generated using original, unadjusted Australian Bureau of Statistics labour force estimates, Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2006 data and Centrelink Newstart and Youth Allowance data. As such these estimates can exhibit considerable variability and care should be taken when interpreting these values. In addition, these estimates have not been adjusted to account for seasonal or other variations and can thus exhibit irregular movements.

(d) Based on smoothed Australian Department of Employment and Workplace Relations estimates.

(e) Source: Australian Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, *Small Area Labour Markets Australia* (unpublished data).

(f) Based on smoothed (four quarter average) Department of Employment and Workplace Relations estimates.

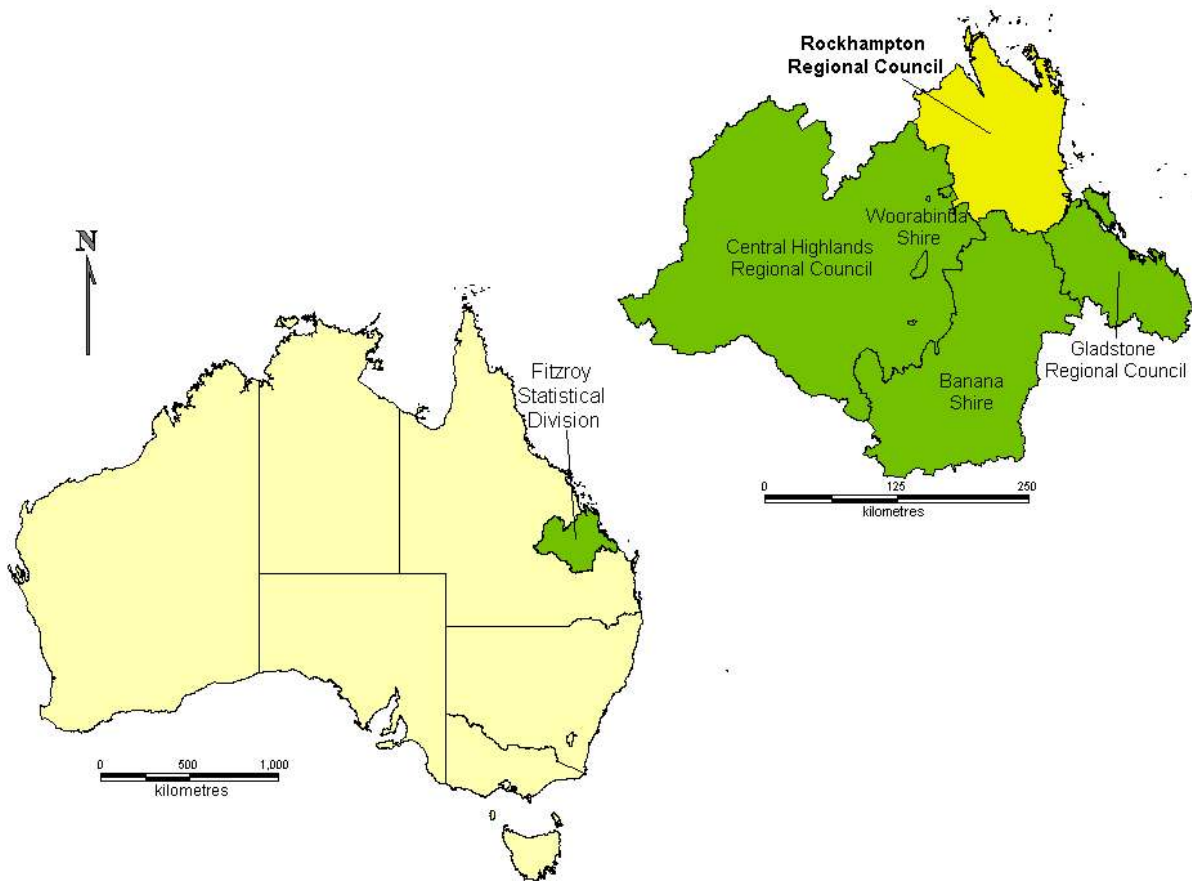
(g) Source: Australian Taxation Office (unpublished data).



ROCKHAMPTON REGIONAL COUNCIL AREA

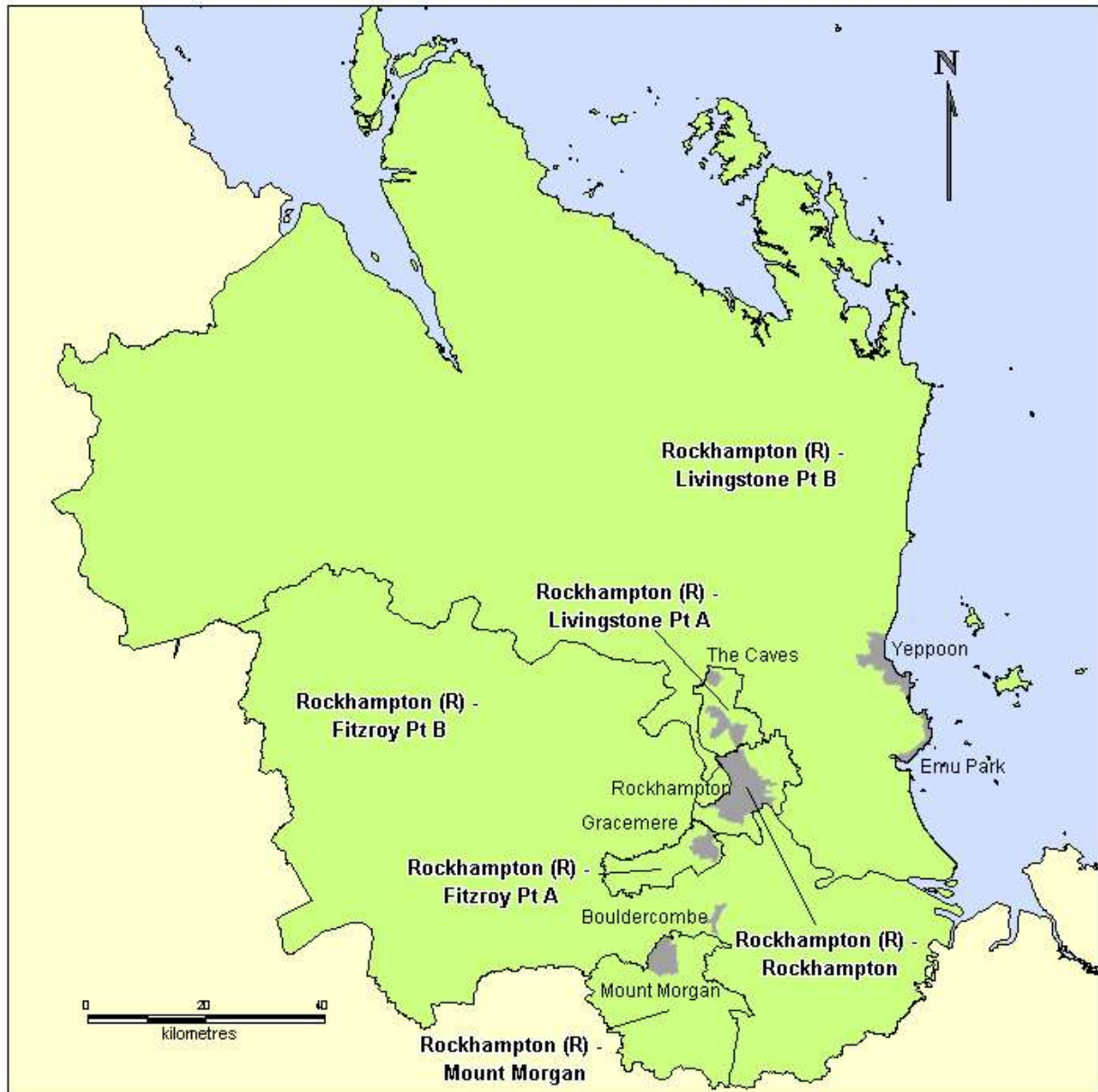
The Rockhampton Regional Council is within the Fitzroy Statistical Division (Figure 1). The Rockhampton Regional Council area comprises six statistical local areas (SLAs). It covers a total area of 18,356 km² and accounts for 1.1 per cent of the state. It includes the urban centres of Emu Park, Gracemere, Mount Morgan, Rockhampton and Yeppoon (Figure 2).

Figure 1 Australia and the Fitzroy Statistical Division



Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2008.

Figure 2 Rockhampton Regional Council area, statistical local areas and urban centres



Note: Urban areas are shaded grey.

Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2008.

CLIMATE

The Rockhampton Regional Council area enjoys a subtropical climate with wet summers and low winter rainfall. The highest mean monthly maximum temperature in Rockhampton is in December, with 32.1°C. Yeppoon's highest mean monthly maximum temperature is in January and February, with 29.3°C. July has the lowest mean monthly minimum temperature in both Rockhampton and Yeppoon, with 9.5°C and 11.7°C respectively (Figure 3). Both Yeppoon and Rockhampton have the highest mean monthly rainfall in February (172.7 mm and 144.6 mm respectively) (Figure 4). Rockhampton's lowest mean monthly rainfall is in September, with just 22.8 mm, whereas Yeppoon's lowest mean monthly rainfall is in July, with 26.7 mm.

Figure 3 Mean monthly maximum and minimum temperatures, Rockhampton (a) and Yeppoon (b)

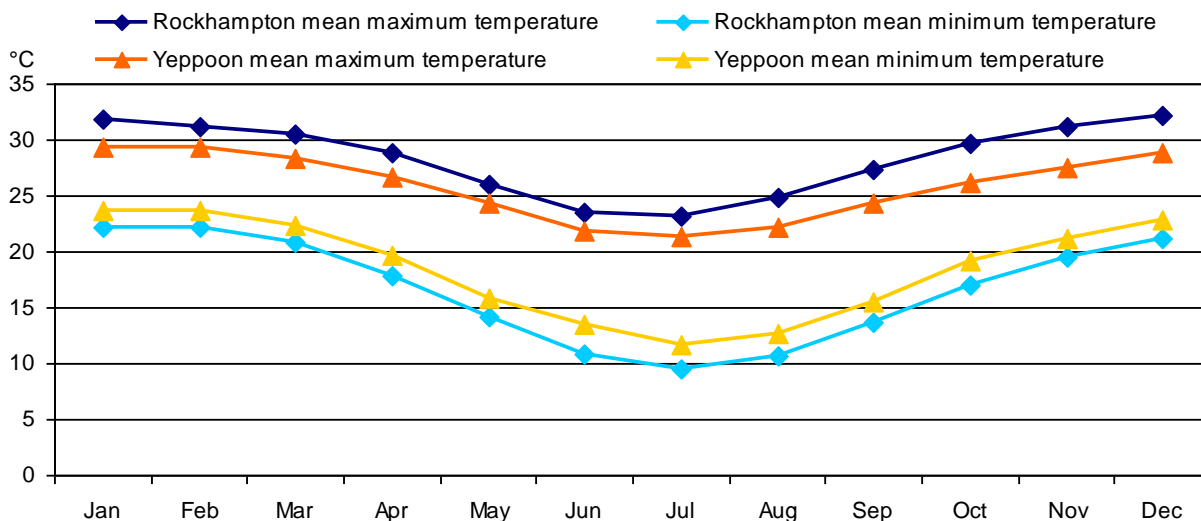
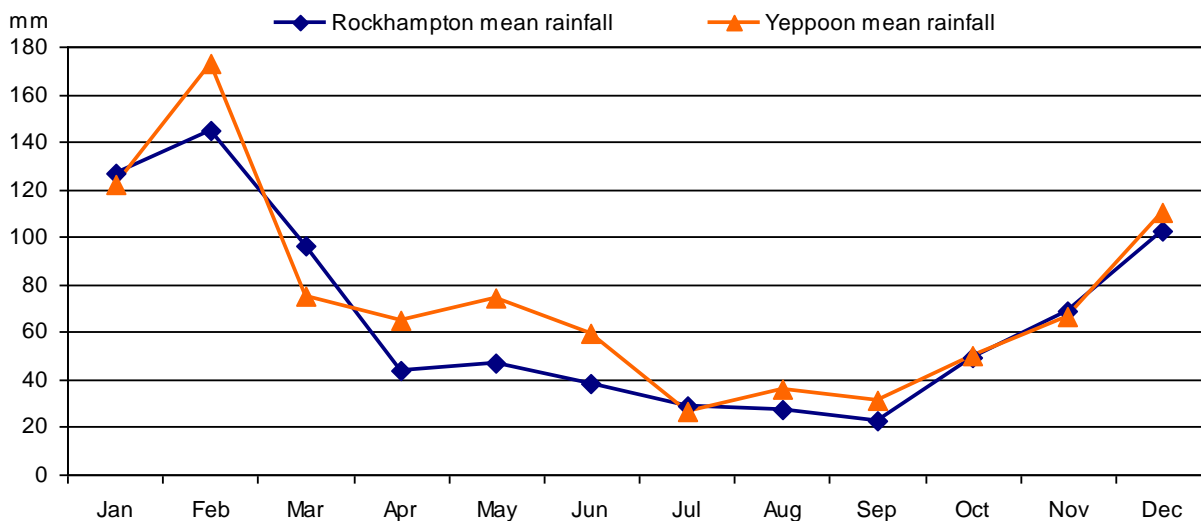


Figure 4 Mean monthly rainfall, Rockhampton (a) and Yeppoon (b)



(a) Based on observations recorded at Rockhampton Airport from 1939 to 2010.

(b) Based on observations recorded at Yeppoon Esplanade from 1993 to 2010 (temperature) and 1994 to 2010 (rainfall).

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, August 2010.

DEMOGRAPHY

SUMMARY

- The estimated resident population of the Rockhampton Regional Council area in 2009 was 114,105 persons.
- Between 2004 and 2009, the population increased by an average of 2.0 per cent per annum.
- The Rockhampton Regional Council area had a greater proportion of persons aged 5 to 19 years, 45 to 54 years and 65 years and over when compared with Queensland.
- Between 2003 and 2008, the greatest increase in population in the Regional Council area was persons aged 25 to 29 years.
- Population projections indicate that the population of the Rockhampton Regional Council area will increase to 153,256 persons by the year 2031.
- It is predicted the region will grow on average by 1,830 persons per year between 2006 and 2031.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population of the Rockhampton Regional Council area at 30 June 2009 was 114,105 persons, 2.6 per cent of the total Queensland population (Table 2). Between 30 June 2004 and 30 June 2009, the population in the Rockhampton Regional Council area increased by an average of 2.0 per cent per annum, a slower growth rate than Queensland, which increased by an average of 2.6 per cent per annum.

While the population of the region increased between 2004 and 2009, population change varied significantly at the statistical local area level. The fastest population growth over the five-year period occurred in Fitzroy - Part A (an average of 6.9 per cent per annum), followed by Livingstone - Part A (an average of 4.4 per cent per annum). Mount Morgan had the lowest growth rate with an average of 0.3 per cent per annum.

Table 2 Estimated resident population by statistical local area (a), Rockhampton Regional Council area, 1999 to 2009p

Statistical local area (b)	Area km ²	Estimated resident population at 30 June				Change (c)	
		1999	2004	2008r	2009p	2004–2009p %	persons
Fitzroy (S) - Part A	137.3	4,990	5,837	7,520	8,135	6.9	460
Fitzroy (S) - Part B	5761.4	4,910	4,781	4,819	4,897	0.5	23
Livingstone (S) - Part A	124.5	3,240	3,735	4,490	4,635	4.4	180
Livingstone (S) - Part B	11,651.8	22,014	25,155	28,125	28,985	2.9	766
Mount Morgan	492.0	2,908	3,153	3,209	3,206	0.3	11
Rockhampton	188.7	59,358	60,709	63,739	64,247	1.1	708
Rockhampton Regional Council area	18,355.7	97,420	103,370	111,902	114,105	2.0	2,147
Queensland	1,734,174.0	3,501,421	3,900,910	4,308,570	4,425,103	2.6	104,839
Region as a percentage of Queensland	1.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	..	2.0

r = revised p = preliminary .. = not applicable

(a) Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2008.

(b) A map detailing boundaries for statistical local areas can be found in the Introduction section of this profile.

(c) Average annual growth rate.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Regional Population Growth, Australia*, cat. no. 3218.0.

Longer-term historical estimated resident population data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics indicate that the population of the Rockhampton Regional Council area has increased steadily since 1991. The population increased from 89,668 persons in 1991 to 114,105 persons in 2009 (Figure 5). This was an increase of 24,437 persons at an average annual growth rate of 1.3 per cent.

Annual population change for the Rockhampton Regional Council area has varied considerably between 1991 and 2009 (Figure 6). The largest population change was between 2006 and 2007, with an increase of 2,599 persons. The lowest population change occurred between 1999 and 2000 with an increase of only 91 persons.

Figure 5 Estimated resident population (a), Rockhampton Regional Council area, 1991 to 2009p

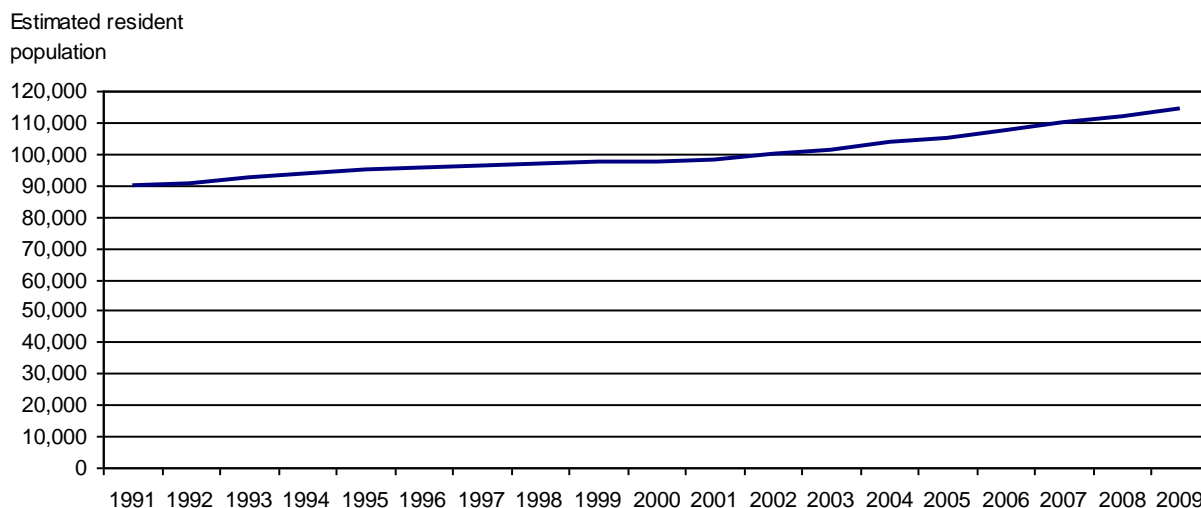
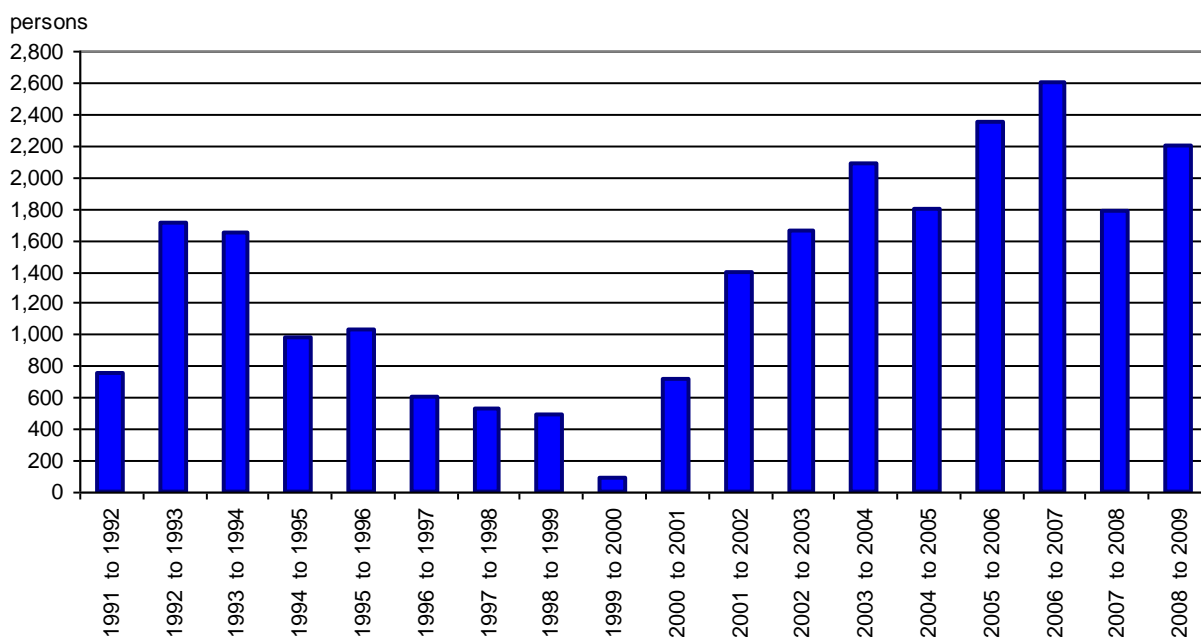


Figure 6 Annual change in the estimated resident population (a), Rockhampton Regional Council area, 1991 to 2009p



p = preliminary

(a) The 2008 figure is a revised figure, and the 2009 figure is a preliminary release.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Regional Population Growth, Australia*, cat. no. 3218.0.

AGE CHARACTERISTICS

Data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics indicate that the Rockhampton Regional Council area, at 30 June 2008, had a greater proportion of persons aged 5 to 19 years, 45 to 54 years and 65 years and over when compared with Queensland (Figure 7). The largest percentage difference between the Regional Council area and Queensland was those persons aged 15 to 19 years (1.0 percentage point difference).

Between 2003 and 2008, the greatest increase in population in the Rockhampton Regional Council area was persons aged 25 to 29 years (1,191), followed by persons aged 60 to 64 years (1,173) and 50 to 54 years (1,062) (Figure 8). The number of persons aged 30 to 34 years and 40 to 44 years decreased between 2003 and 2008 (by 293 and 144 respectively).

Figure 7 Estimated resident population by age, as a percentage of the population, Rockhampton Regional Council area and Queensland, 2008 (a)

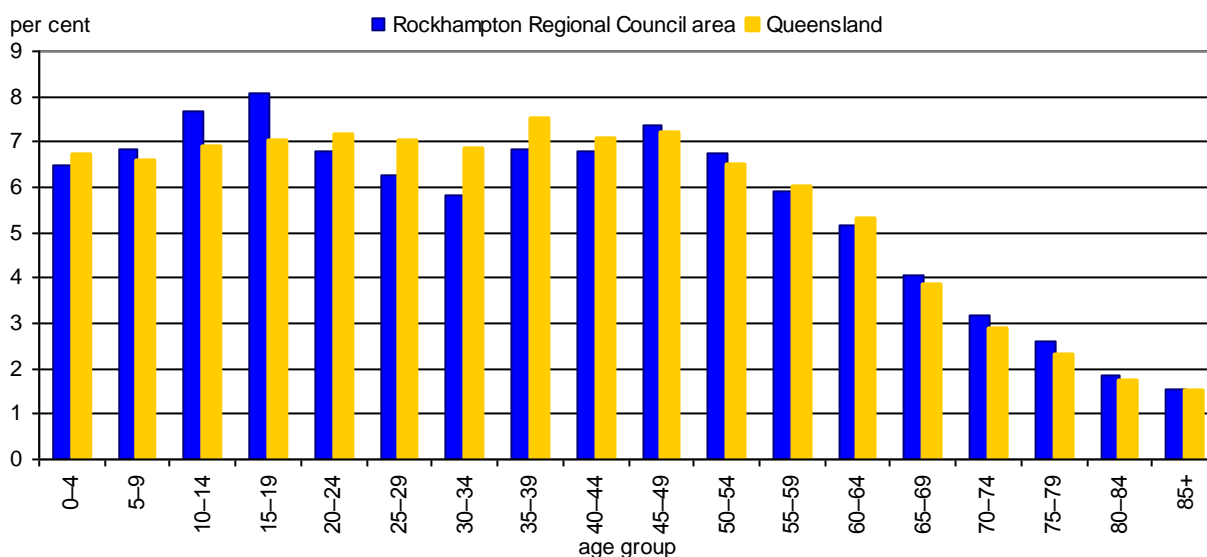
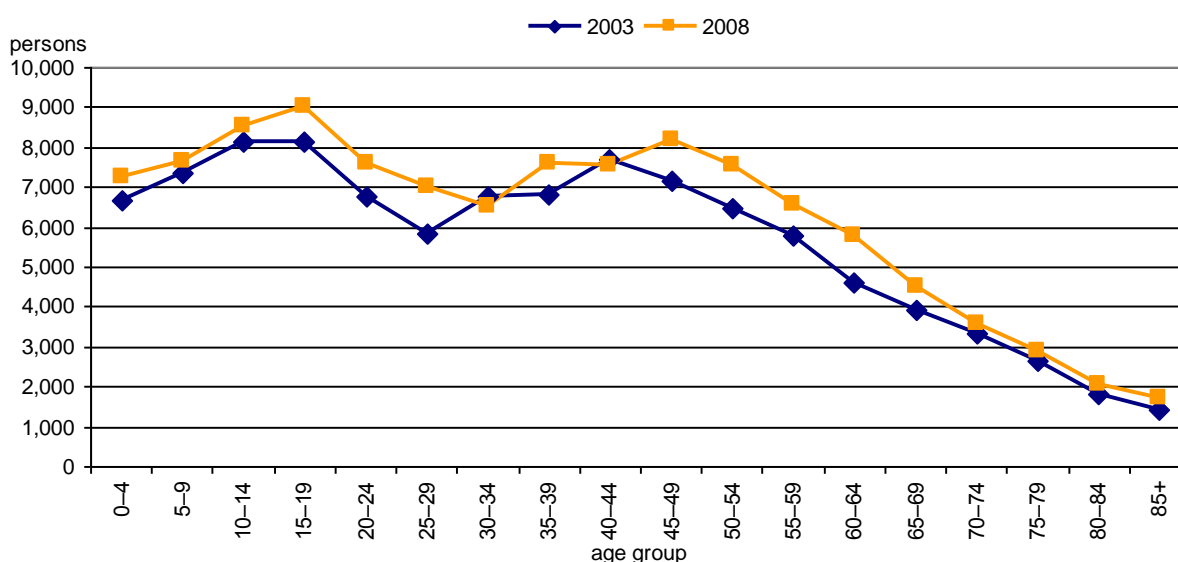


Figure 8 Estimated resident population by age, Rockhampton Regional Council area, 2003 and 2008(a)



(a) 2008 figures are preliminary release.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population Estimates by Age and Sex, Australia and States*, cat. no. 3235.0.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Population projections published by the Department of Infrastructure and Planning in 2008 indicate that the population of the Rockhampton Regional Council area will increase to 153,256 persons by the year 2031 (Table 3). The Regional Council area is projected to have a slower rate of growth (1.4 per cent) than the Fitzroy Statistical Division (1.7 per cent) and Queensland (1.7 per cent). It is predicted the region will grow on average by 1,830 persons per year between 2006 and 2031.

Table 3 Population projections (a), Rockhampton Regional Council area, Fitzroy Statistical Division and Queensland, 2006 to 2031

Area	Estimated resident population 2006 persons	— Projected resident population —					Average annual growth 2006 to 2031	
		2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	persons	%
Rockhampton Regional Council area	107,517	119,422	127,771	136,069	144,684	153,256	1,830	1.4
Fitzroy SD	206,266	231,656	251,426	271,702	293,706	316,393	4,405	1.7
Queensland	4,090,908	4,567,713	5,040,325	5,478,715	5,884,439	6,273,885	87,319	1.7
Region as a % of Fitzroy SD	52.1	51.6	50.8	50.1	49.3	48.4	..	..
Region as a % of Queensland	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	..	..

SD = Statistical division

.. = not applicable

(a) Medium series.

Source: Department of Infrastructure and Planning, *Queensland's Future Population*, 2008 edition.



EMPLOYMENT

SUMMARY

- The total estimated labour force in the Rockhampton Regional Council area in 2009 was 57,771 persons.
- The unemployment rate in the Regional Council area in the March quarter 2010 was 7.0 per cent.
- The estimated number of unemployed persons for the March quarter 2010 was 3,996 persons.
- The mean taxable income of taxpayers in the Rockhampton Regional Council area for the 2006–07 financial year was \$48,619.
- Between 2005–06 and 2006–07, the mean taxable income in the Regional Council area increased by 9.7 per cent.
- Personal income from salaries and wages in the Rockhampton Regional Council area for the 2006–07 financial year was \$39,938, which was \$203 more than the mean income from salaries and wages in Queensland.
- At the time of the 2006 Census, retail trade was the largest-employing industry in the Rockhampton Regional Council area, accounting for 16.7 per cent of the region's employed workforce.
- The government administration and defence industry experienced the highest percentage growth of employed persons by industry between 2001 and 2006.
- Health and community services had the greatest increase in the number of persons employed of all industries between 2001 and 2006.
- Persons employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing experienced the largest decline in employed persons between 2001 and 2006.
- At the time of the 2006 Census, the largest occupational group of residents in the Rockhampton Regional Council area was intermediate clerical, sales and service workers.
- In 2006, 969 persons who worked in the Regional Council area resided outside the region.
- Of the 43,933 employed persons residing in the Rockhampton Regional Council area in 2006, 85.9 per cent worked within the region, while 8.8 per cent worked outside the region.



EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

At the time of the 2006 Census, retail trade was the largest employing industry in the Rockhampton Regional Council area, accounting for 6,475 (16.7 per cent) of the region's employed workforce (Table 4). Other significant industries included health and community services (12.7 per cent), education (10.9 per cent) and manufacturing (9.3 per cent).

Table 4 Employed persons (a)(b) by industry, Rockhampton Regional Council area and Queensland, 2006

Industry (c)	Rockhampton Regional Council area		Queensland		Region as a proportion of Queensland
	number	%	number	%	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,079	2.8	60,419	3.5	1.8
Mining	278	0.7	28,853	1.7	1.0
Manufacturing	3,618	9.3	179,500	10.3	2.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,035	2.7	14,692	0.8	7.0
Construction	2,496	6.4	153,600	8.8	1.6
Wholesale trade	1,632	4.2	78,953	4.5	2.1
Retail trade	6,475	16.7	259,770	14.9	2.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2,216	5.7	91,665	5.3	2.4
Transport and storage	2,144	5.5	84,674	4.9	2.5
Communication services	326	0.8	21,223	1.2	1.5
Finance and insurance	875	2.3	51,033	2.9	1.7
Property and business services	2,751	7.1	177,515	10.2	1.5
Government administration and defence	2,100	5.4	96,306	5.5	2.2
Education	4,233	10.9	132,240	7.6	3.2
Health and community services	4,910	12.7	184,887	10.6	2.7
Cultural and recreational services	578	1.5	35,493	2.0	1.6
Personal and other services	1,633	4.2	62,908	3.6	2.6
Non-classifiable economic units	341	0.9	21,722	1.3	1.6
Not stated	27	0.1	2,165	0.1	1.2
Total	38,747	100.0	1,737,618	100.0	2.2

(a) Based on location of workplace.

(b) Aged 15 years and over.

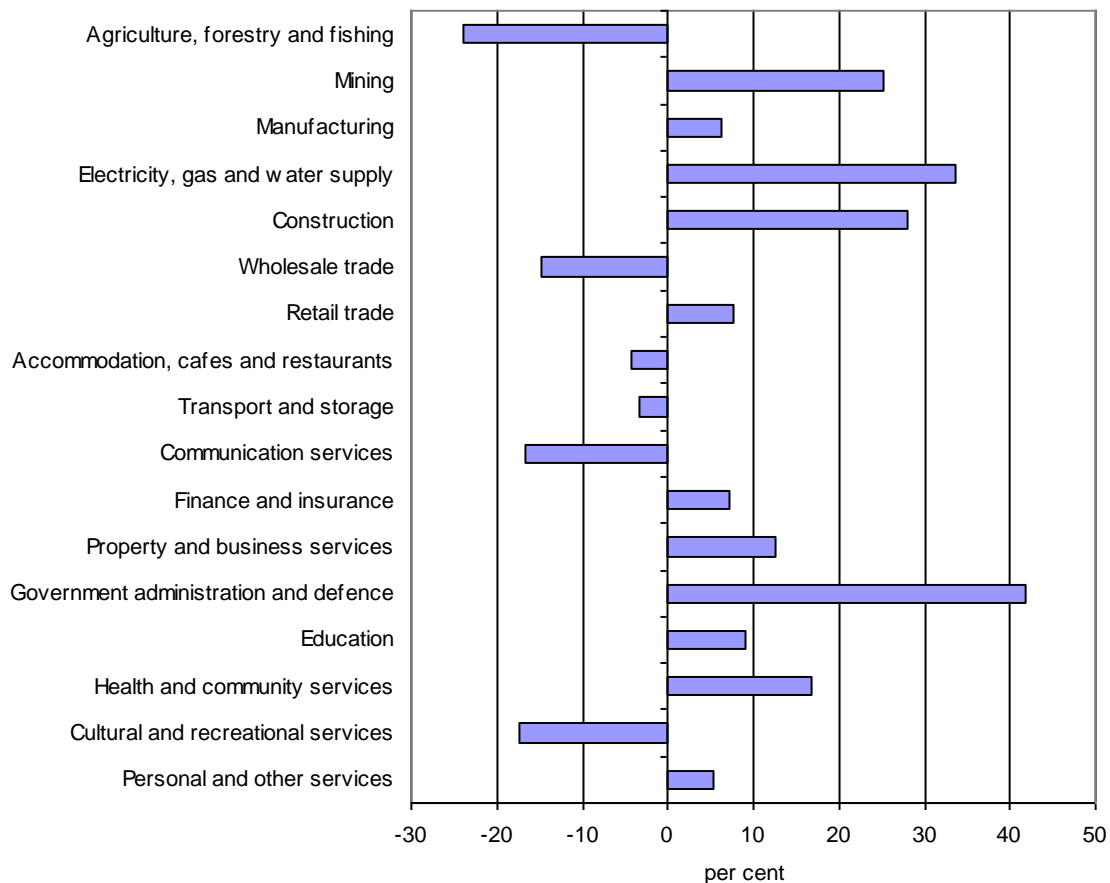
(c) Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006.



Government administration and defence experienced the highest percentage growth of employed persons by industry between 2001 and 2006 at 41.7 per cent (Figure 9), followed by electricity, gas and water supply (33.7 per cent), construction (28.1 per cent) and mining (25.2 per cent). Persons employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing experienced the largest decline (-23.9 per cent). Between 2001 and 2006, health and community services had the greatest increase in the number of persons employed of all industries (707 persons). Agriculture, forestry and fishing had the largest decrease in persons employed of all industries (-338 persons).

Figure 9 Percentage change in employed persons (a)(b) by industry (c), Rockhampton Regional Council area, 2001 and 2006



(a) Based on location of workplace.

(b) Aged 15 years and over.

(c) Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2001 and 2006.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

At the time of the 2006 Census, the largest occupational group of residents in the Rockhampton Regional Council area was intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (7,596 persons), followed by tradespersons and related workers (6,506 persons) and professionals (6,495 persons) (Table 5).

Occupations such as elementary clerical, sales and service workers, intermediate clerical, sales and service workers, professionals, and associate professionals experienced growth between the 1996 and 2006 censuses (Figure 10). The number of persons employed as advanced clerical and service workers decreased over this period.

Table 5 Employed persons (a)(b) by occupation, Rockhampton Regional Council area and Queensland, 2006

Occupation (c)	Rockhampton Regional Council area		Queensland		Region as a proportion of Queensland
	number	%	number	%	%
Managers and administrators	2,734	6.2	146,179	8.0	1.9
Professionals	6,495	14.8	303,670	16.6	2.1
Associate professionals	5,378	12.2	222,871	12.2	2.4
Tradespersons and related workers	6,506	14.8	239,818	13.1	2.7
Advanced clerical and service workers	1,097	2.5	55,852	3.1	2.0
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	7,596	17.3	313,079	17.2	2.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	4,311	9.8	161,109	8.8	2.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	4,422	10.1	177,305	9.7	2.5
Labourers and related workers	4,662	10.6	173,018	9.5	2.7
Inadequately described	424	1.0	17,811	1.0	2.4
Not stated	309	0.7	14,286	0.8	2.2
Total	43,934	100.0	1,824,998	100.0	2.4

(a) Based on place of usual residence.

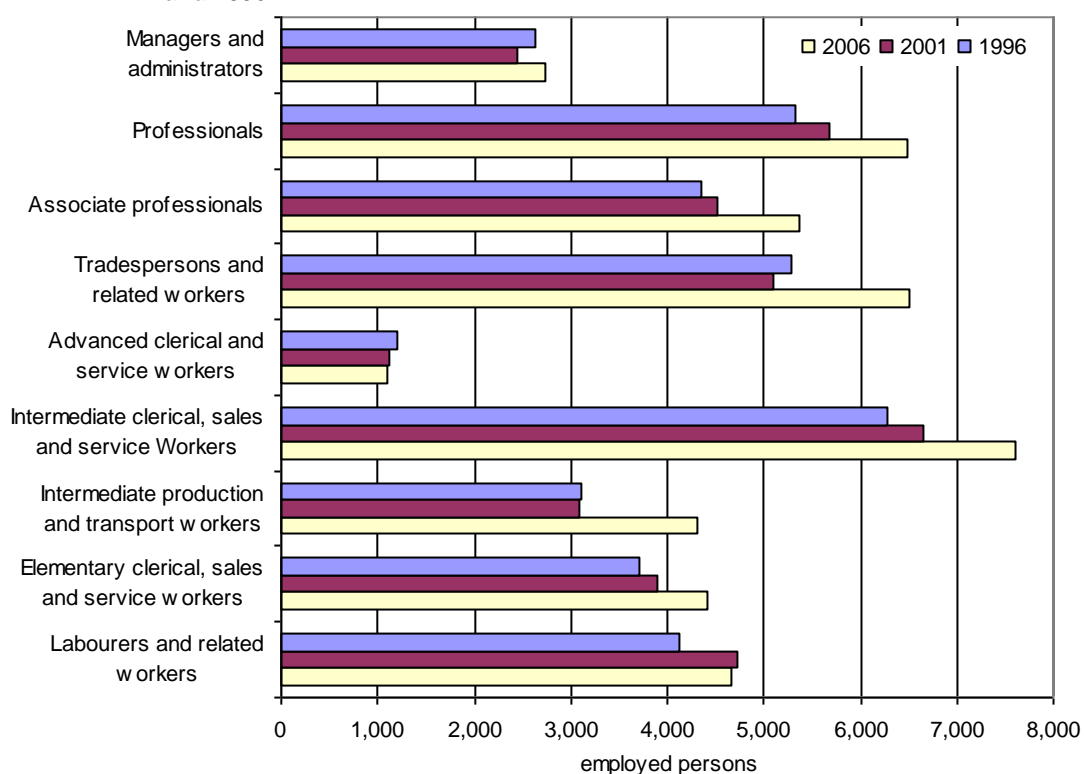
(b) Aged 15 years and over.

(c) Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Standard Classification of Occupations 1997.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 1996, 2001 and 2006.



Figure 10 Employed persons (a)(b) by occupation (c), Rockhampton Regional Council area, 1996, 2001 and 2006



(a) Based on place of usual residence.

(b) Aged 15 years and over.

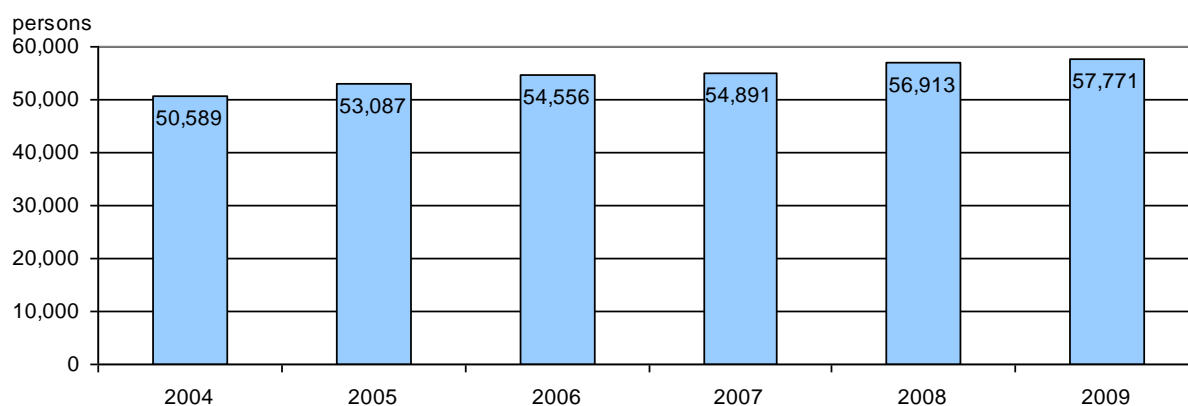
(c) Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Standard Classification of Occupations 1997.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 1996, 2001 and 2006.

LABOUR FORCE

The total estimated labour force in the Rockhampton Regional Council area for 2009 was 57,771 persons (Figure 11). Between 2004 and 2009, the average annual growth rate of the labour force in the Rockhampton Regional Council area was 2.7 per cent.

Figure 11 Labour force (a)(b), Rockhampton Regional Council area, 2004 to 2009



(a) Small Area Labour Force data have been generated using original, unadjusted Australian Bureau of Statistics labour force estimates, Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2006 data and Centrelink Newstart and Youth Allowance data. As such these estimates can exhibit considerable variability and care should be taken when interpreting these values. In addition, these estimates have not been adjusted to account for seasonal or other variations and can thus exhibit irregular movements.

(b) Based on smoothed (four quarter average) data.

Source: Australian Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, *Small Area Labour Markets Australia* (unpublished data).

UNEMPLOYMENT

Synthetic estimates from the Australian Department of Employment and Workplace Relations indicate the unemployment rate in the Rockhampton Regional Council area in the March quarter 2010 was 7.0 per cent, an increase of 0.8 percentage point from the same quarter in 2009 (Figure 12). The unemployment rate for the region in the March quarter 2010 was 1.4 percentage points higher than the rate for Queensland.

The estimated number of unemployed persons in the Rockhampton Regional Council area for the March quarter 2010 was 3,996 persons (Figure 13). This was an increase of 1,792 unemployed persons since the recent low in the September quarter 2007 (2,205 unemployed persons).

Figure 12 Unemployment rate (a)(b), Rockhampton Regional Council area and Queensland, March quarter 2006 to March quarter 2010 (c)

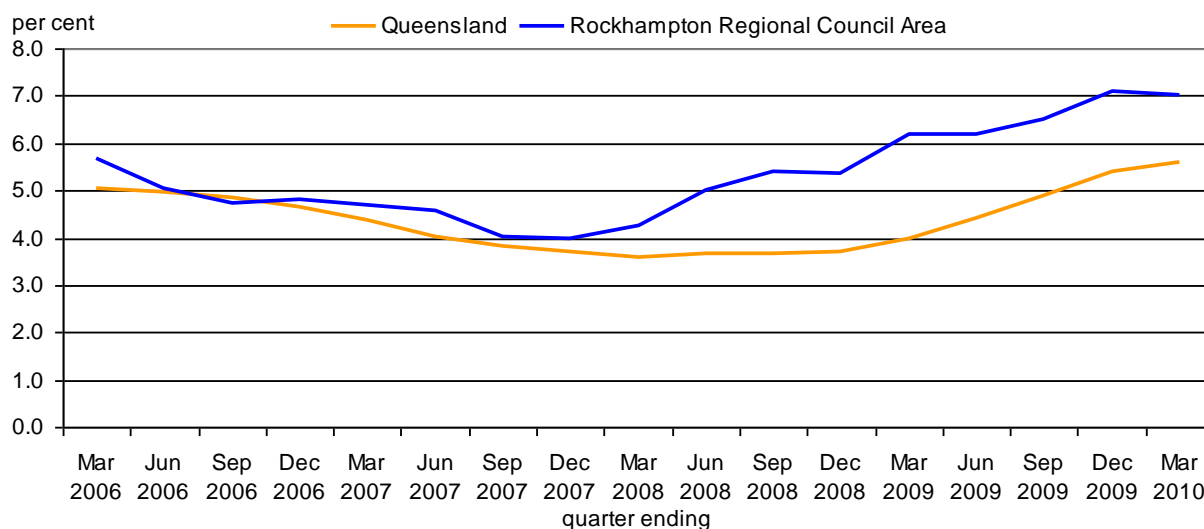
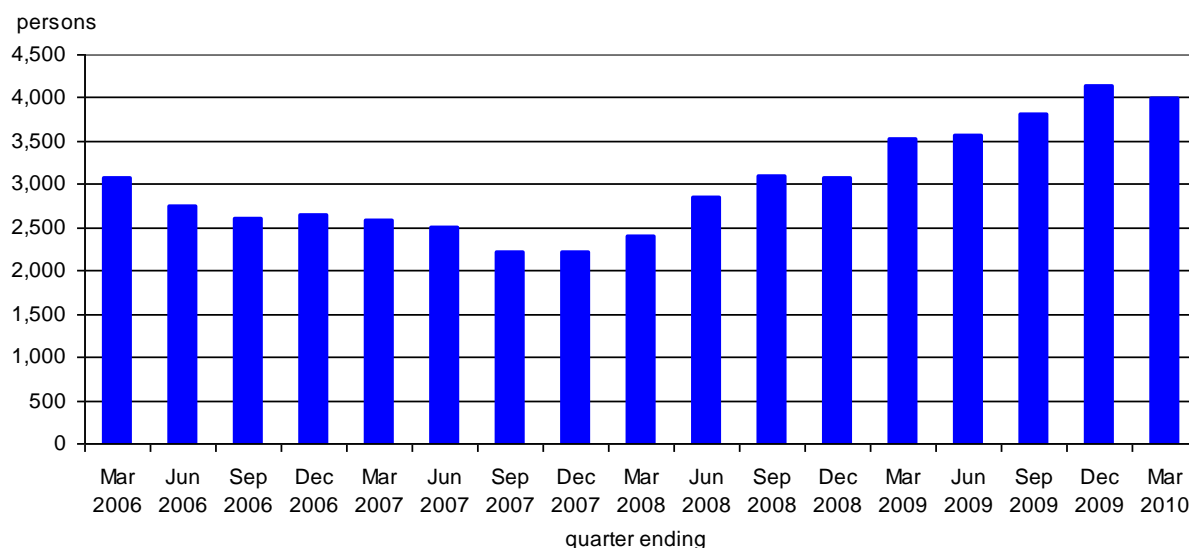


Figure 13 Unemployed persons (a)(b), Rockhampton Regional Council area, March quarter 2006 to March quarter 2010 (c)



(a) Small Area Labour Force data have been generated using original, unadjusted Australian Bureau of Statistics labour force estimates, Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2006 data and Centrelink Newstart and Youth Allowance data. As such these estimates can exhibit considerable variability and care should be taken when interpreting these values. In addition, these estimates have not been adjusted to account for seasonal or other variations and can thus exhibit irregular movements.

(b) Based on smoothed (four quarter average) data.

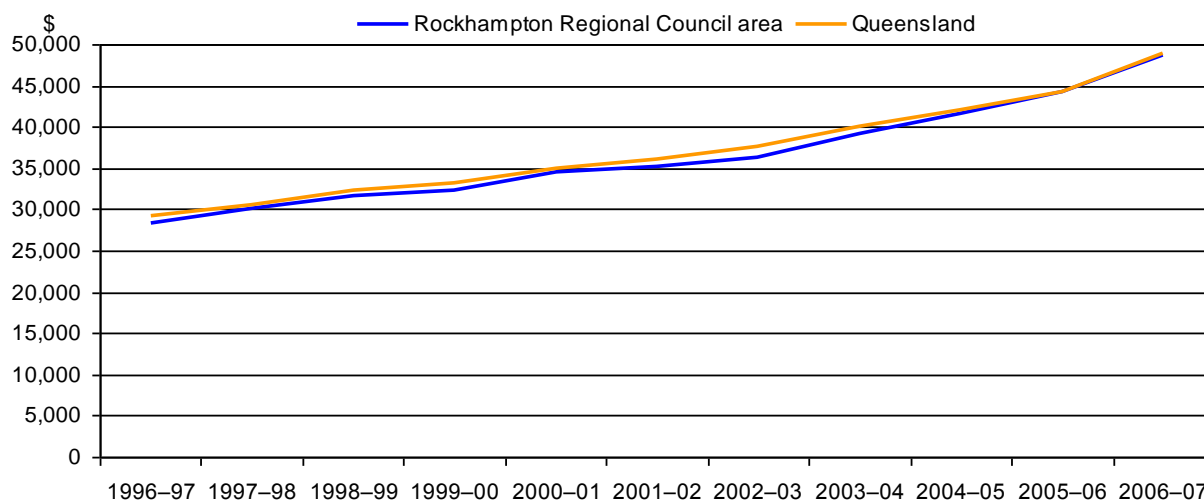
(c) Data from March quarter 2005 to December quarter 2008 based on ASGC 2001 concorded to ASGC 2008. Data from March quarter 2009 onward based on ASGC 2006 concorded to ASGC 2008.

Source: Australian Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, *Small Area Labour Markets Australia* (unpublished data).

MEAN INCOME OF TAXPAYERS

Statistics from the Australian Taxation Office show that the mean taxable income of taxpayers in the Rockhampton Regional Council area for the 2006–07 financial year was \$48,619 (Figure 14). This was \$253 less than the mean taxable income for Queensland (\$48,872). Between the financial years 2005–06 and 2006–07, the mean taxable income in the Rockhampton Regional Council area increased by \$4,287 (9.7 per cent). This was higher than Queensland for the same period (\$4,564 or 10.3 per cent).

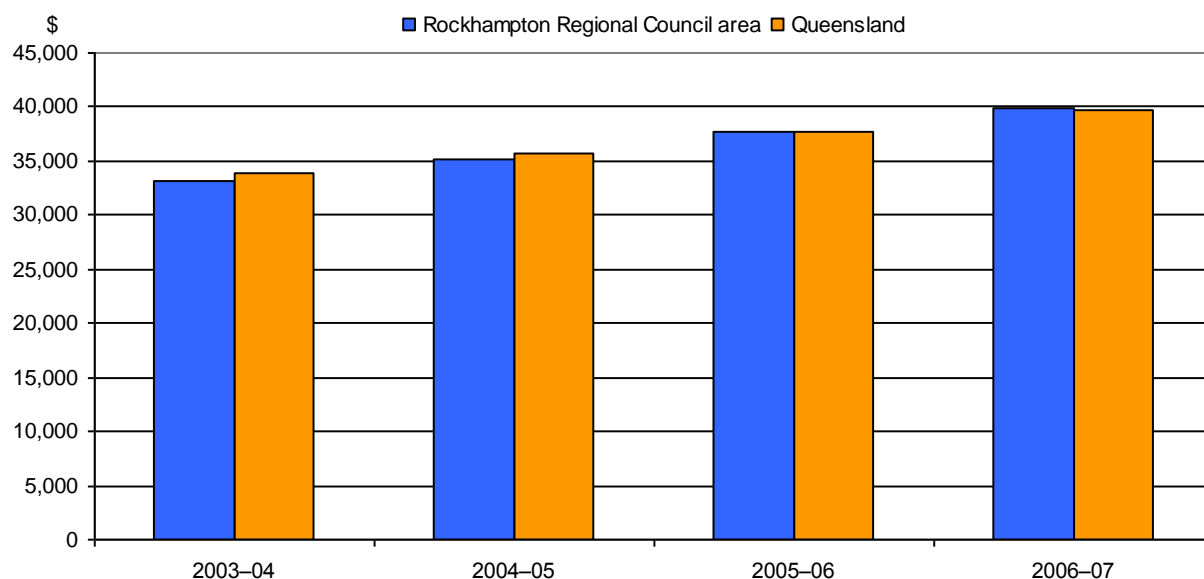
Figure 14 Mean taxable income, Rockhampton Regional Council area and Queensland, 1996–97 to 2006–07



Source: Australian Taxation Office (unpublished data).

Estimates of personal income show that mean income from salaries and wages in the Rockhampton Regional Council area for the 2006–07 financial year was \$39,938 (Figure 15). This was \$203 more than the mean income from salaries and wages for Queensland (\$39,735). Between the financial years 2005–06 and 2006–07, the mean income from salaries and wages in the Rockhampton Regional Council area increased by \$2,251 (6.0 per cent). This was higher than Queensland for the same period (\$2,055 or 5.5 per cent).

Figure 15 Mean income from wages and salaries (a), Rockhampton Regional Council area and Queensland, 2003–04 to 2006–07



(a) Wage and salary income, as reported on the income tax return, includes gross income as well as allowances, commissions, bonuses, tips, gratuities, consultation fees, honoraria, termination pays, lumps sums and other payments for services.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas, 2003–04 to 2006–07*, cat. no. 6524.0.55.002.

JOURNEY TO WORK

At the time of the 2006 Census, 38,748 people worked in the Rockhampton Regional Council area (Table 6). Of these persons, 97.4 per cent resided in the Regional Council area, while 2.5 per cent (969 persons) resided outside the region. Ninety-five persons resided in Brisbane and worked in the Rockhampton Regional Council area, while 106 persons resided in other states and territories and worked in the region.

Table 6 Employed persons (a) whose place of work (b) was in the Rockhampton Regional Council area by location of usual residence (c), 2006

Place of usual residence	Persons	%
Rockhampton Regional Council area	37,727	97.4
Brisbane (C)	95	0.2
Maroochy (S)	80	0.2
Gladstone (C)	65	0.2
Calliope (S)	57	0.1
Caloundra (C)	51	0.1
Banana (S)	43	0.1
Mackay (C)	37	0.1
Duaringa (S)	35	0.1
Maryborough (C)	32	0.1
Gold Coast (C)	27	0.1
Caboolture (S)	23	0.1
Townsville (C)	23	0.1
Elsewhere in Queensland	295	0.8
Elsewhere in Australia	106	0.3
<i>Total persons residing outside Rockhampton Regional Council area</i>	<i>969</i>	<i>2.5</i>
No usual address	52	0.1
Total	38,748	100.0

C = City S = Shire

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

(b) Place of work is coded from the workplace address question on the Census form and relates to where the person worked in the week prior to census night.

(c) Place of usual residence is based on pre-reformed local government areas as per Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 (unpublished data).



At the time of the 2006 Census, 43,933 employed persons resided in the Rockhampton Regional Council area (Table 7). Of these persons, 85.9 per cent worked within the Regional Council area, while 8.8 per cent (3,876 persons) worked outside the region. This included 991 persons who worked in the Central Highlands Regional Council area, 308 persons who worked in the Isaac Regional Council area and 1,641 usual residents of the region who worked in other states and territories.

Table 7 Employed persons (a) whose place of usual residence was in the Rockhampton Regional Council area by location of workplace (b)(c), 2006

Place of work	Persons	%
Rockhampton (RC)	37,727	85.9
Central Highlands (RC)	991	2.3
Isaac (RC)	308	0.7
Gladstone (RC)	165	0.4
Brisbane (C)	148	0.3
Mackay (RC)	81	0.2
Elsewhere in Queensland	542	1.2
Elsewhere in Australia	1,641	3.7
<i>Total persons with place of work outside Rockhampton (RC)</i>	<i>3,876</i>	<i>8.8</i>
Queensland undefined or not stated	2,330	5.3
Total	43,933	100.0

C = City RC = Regional Council

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

(b) Place of work is coded from the workplace address question on the Census form and relates to where the person worked in the week prior to census night.

(c) Place of work is based on local government areas as per Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2008.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 (unpublished data).



BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

SUMMARY

- Mining was the prominent industry in the Fitzroy Statistical Division, at 39.3 per cent of nominal gross value added (GVA) in 2005–06, up 18.0 percentage points from 2000–01.
- In 2006, the total number of businesses listed with Sensis (Yellow Pages Directories) in the Rockhampton Regional Council area was 6,234.
- Between 2002 and 2006, the largest percentage increase in businesses listed with Sensis was in accommodation, cafes and restaurants (11.6 per cent).
- In 2006–07, there were 7,281 businesses registered in the Rockhampton Regional Council area. The industry with most businesses was property and business services (20.0 per cent).
- Of the 7,281 businesses registered in the Regional Council area, 24.6 per cent reported a turnover of between \$0 and less than \$50,000.
- The total gross value of agricultural production for Rockhampton Regional Council area in 2006 was \$125.7 million.
- The most valuable agricultural product in the region in 2006 was cattle and calves slaughtering.
- Livestock slaughtering made up 65.6 per cent of Rockhampton Regional Council area's total value of agricultural production.
- In 2007–08, coal had the highest value of production for the Fitzroy Statistical Division.
- The value of overseas commodity exports originating in Queensland and exported from Fitzroy regional ports in 2008–09 was \$14,277.1 million.
- In dollar value terms in 2008–09, coal, coke and briquettes was the main type of Queensland-produced commodity exported from the Fitzroy Statistical Division ports.
- In 2008–09, Japan was the major country of destination for Queensland commodity exports from ports within the Fitzroy Statistical Division.
- In the March quarter 2010, overseas exports of coal, coke and briquettes from Fitzroy Statistical Division Gladstone ports totalled 9.9 million tonnes.
- In 2008–09, Queensland commodities exported overseas from the Fitzroy Statistical Division ports increased 104.5 per cent.



GROSS REGIONAL PRODUCT

In real terms, Queensland recorded average annual growth in gross state product (GSP) of 4.8 per cent over the five years to 2005–06 (Table 8). Moreton Statistical Division was the fastest-growing region in Queensland between 2000–01 and 2005–06, with real average annual growth in gross regional product (GRP) of 7.2 per cent.

Growth significantly faster than GSP was also experienced in the Mackay and Brisbane regions with average annual growth of 5.5 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively. Darling Downs and Wide Bay-Burnett experienced a medium level of growth over the five years to 2005–06 with comparable growth in real GSP. These two regions recorded 4.3 per cent and 3.6 per cent average annual growth respectively.

Average annual growth significantly below that of real GSP was recorded in Fitzroy Statistical Division with 3.2 per cent, Northern with 2.6 per cent and Far North with 2.4 per cent.

North West was one of three regions to contract in the five years to 2005–06, with an average annual decline of 0.1 per cent. South West also experienced a decrease in real GRP over the five years, down 2.4 per cent in average annual terms, while Central West recorded the largest contraction in real GRP, with an average annual decline of 6.4 per cent.

Table 8 Real gross regional product (a), Queensland statistical divisions, 2000–01 and 2005–06

Region (b)	2000–01	2005–06	Average annual growth
	— \$m —		%
Brisbane	65,482	85,317	5.4
Gold Coast	n.a.	18,340	n.a.
Sunshine Coast	n.a.	9,375	n.a.
West Moreton	n.a.	1,642	n.a.
Moreton (c)	20,745	29,357	7.2
<i>South East Queensland</i>	<i>86,227</i>	<i>114,674</i>	<i>5.9</i>
Wide Bay-Burnett	6,545	7,815	3.6
Darling Downs	7,385	9,119	4.3
South West	1,876	1,663	-2.4
Fitzroy	12,041	14,126	3.2
Central West	774	557	-6.4
Mackay	10,468	13,698	5.5
Northern	7,526	8,557	2.6
Far North	8,042	9,055	2.4
North West	4,745	4,719	-0.1
Total Queensland (GSP)	145,629	183,983	4.8
Rest of Australia (GSP)	674,929	783,471	3.0

n.a. = not available

(a) Chain volume measures, 2005–06 dollars.

(b) The 2000–01 estimates align with the statistical division boundaries set out in Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2001, while 2005–06 estimates are presented using ASGC 2006.

(c) In 2005–06, Moreton is the sum of Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton.

Source: Experimental Estimates of Gross Regional Product, Office of Economic and Statistical Research, Queensland Treasury.

Table 9 shows the industry composition of Fitzroy's economy based on current price estimates of gross value added (GVA). Mining is the prominent industry in Fitzroy, accounting for 39.3 per cent of nominal GVA in 2005–06, up 18.0 percentage points from 2000–01. Manufacturing, at 10.2 per cent, and construction, at 6.8 per cent, were the next largest contributors to Fitzroy's economy. The largest changes in composition after mining were observed in agriculture, forestry and fishing (down 3.8 percentage points) and electricity, gas and water supply (down 3.7 percentage points) from 2000–01. Construction recorded a strong rise in its share of nominal GVA, up 1.5 percentage points on 2000–01. The decline in electricity, gas and water supply came after increases in coal prices and a decrease in the pool price of electricity over the period.

Table 9 Composition of gross value added (a), Fitzroy Statistical Division, current prices, 2000–01 and 2005–06

Industry	Composition		Change in composition percentage points
	2000–01	2005–06	
	— % —		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.4	3.6	–3.8
Mining	21.3	39.3	18.0
Manufacturing	13.0	10.2	–2.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	9.6	5.9	–3.7
Construction	5.3	6.8	1.5
Wholesale trade	4.1	2.7	–1.4
Retail trade	5.4	4.2	–1.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.3	1.7	–0.6
Transport and storage	5.6	4.8	–0.8
Communication services	1.5	0.9	–0.6
Finance and insurance	2.2	2.0	–0.2
Property and business services	5.1	4.3	–0.8
Government administration and defence	2.2	1.9	–0.3
Education	4.2	3.2	–1.0
Health and community services	3.9	3.1	–0.8
Cultural and recreational services	0.5	0.4	–0.1
Personal and other services	1.6	1.2	–0.4
Ownership of dwellings	5.0	3.9	–1.1
Gross value added	100.0	100.0	..

.. = not applicable

(a) GVA is equal to GRP less net taxes on products. GVA is used to analyse industry composition of regional production as there is no adequate method to allocate taxes less subsidies on products across industries. As a result, these percentages should not be used to distribute statistical division GRP in calculating industry-level estimates. For further information please review the source publication.

Source: Experimental Estimates of Gross Regional Product, Office of Economic and Statistical Research, Queensland Treasury.



Capricorn Tourism and Economic Development Limited – Statistical Profile – August 2010

BUSINESS COUNTS

In 2006, the total number of businesses listed with Sensis (Yellow Pages Directories) in the Rockhampton Regional Council area was 6,234 (Table 10). Between 2002 and 2006 the largest percentage increase in business numbers was in accommodation, cafes and restaurants (11.6 per cent), while transport and storage recorded the largest percentage decrease in number of business listings (–13.8 per cent).

The greatest percentage of businesses listed with Sensis within the Rockhampton Regional Council area in 2006 was in retail trade (21.5 per cent), followed by construction (14.8 per cent) and property and business services (12.6 per cent) (Figure 16). Mining made up the smallest percentage of business listings (0.2 per cent).

Table 10 Counts of businesses listed with Sensis (Yellow Pages Directory) (a) by industry, Rockhampton Regional Council area (b), 2006

Industry (c)	Rockhampton Regional Council area	Rockhampton Regional Council area, change 2002 to 2006
	number	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	190	–10.4
Mining	15	–6.3
Manufacturing	560	–2.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	17	0.0
Construction	936	9.3
Wholesale trade	477	–3.0
Retail trade	1,361	0.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	270	11.6
Transport and storage	168	–13.8
Communication services	47	–13.0
Finance and insurance	166	–5.7
Property and business services	794	4.2
Education	180	4.0
Health and community services (d)	374	4.8
Cultural and recreational services	270	0.7
Personal and other services	499	5.5
Total all industries (e)	6,324	1.6

(a) This data set defines a business as a listing in Yellow Directories (paid and free entry listings). Business counts are based on physical locations of the business, as stated in the Yellow Directory listings. Businesses can advertise in one or more locations. Care should be taken when analysing business counts for certain industries, such as agriculture, forestry and fishing, due to the perceived undercounts within these industries. It is not recommended that analysts directly compare the Yellow Pages business counts with business counts from other sources.

(b) Data have been concorded to statistical local areas using locality and postcode information.

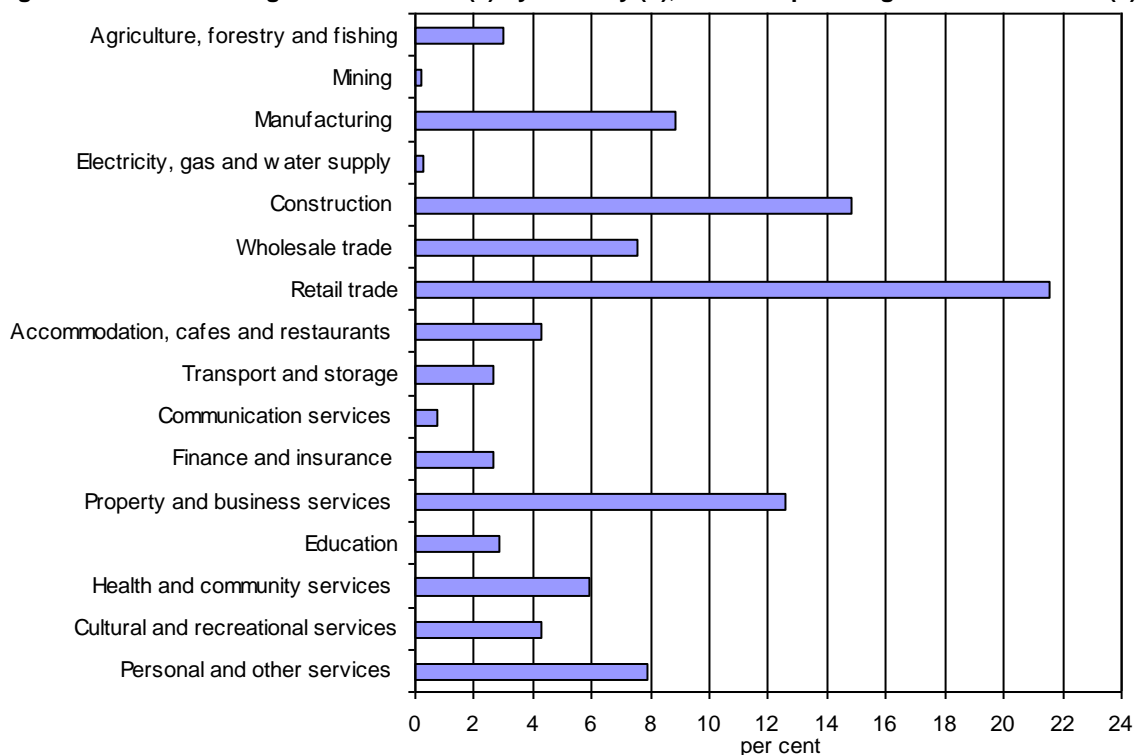
(c) Each business listing has been mapped to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993 edition (ABS cat. no. 1292.0) based on Yellow Pages headings. It is possible for a business to advertise in more than one Yellow category heading. For this reason, a business can also appear in one or more ANZSIC classifications.

(d) Includes government administration and defence.

(e) Data have been concorded from Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2001 to ASGC 2008. As such, totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: SENSIS, Yellow Pages, Yellow Directories (unpublished data).

Figure 16 Percentage of businesses (a) by industry (b), Rockhampton Regional Council area (c), 2006



(a) This data set defines a business as a listing in Yellow Directories (paid and free entry listings). Business counts are based on physical locations of the business, as stated in the Yellow Directory listings. Businesses can advertise in one or more locations. Care should also be taken when analysing business counts for certain industries, such as agriculture, forestry and fishing, due to the perceived undercounts within these industries. It is not recommended that analysts directly compare the Yellow Pages business counts with business counts from other sources.

(b) Each business listing has been mapped to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993 edition (ABS cat. no. 1292.0) based on Yellow Pages headings. It is possible for a business to advertise in more than one Yellow category heading. For this reason, a business can also appear in one or more ANZSIC classifications. Health and community services includes government administration and defence.

(c) Data have been concurred to statistical local areas using locality and postcode information.

Source: SENSIS, Yellow Pages, Yellow Directories (unpublished data).

In 2006–07, there were 7,281 businesses registered in the Rockhampton Regional Council area (Table 11). The largest industry was property and business services (20.0 per cent), followed by construction (17.4 per cent) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (16.4 per cent). Non-employing businesses made up 54.6 per cent of all registered businesses, followed by businesses employing between one and four people (27.1 per cent).

Of the 7,281 businesses registered in the Rockhampton Regional Council area in 2006–07, 24.6 per cent reported a turnover of between \$0 and less than \$50,000, while 34.6 per cent had between \$50,000 and less than \$200,000 (Table 12). A further 29.5 per cent reported a turnover between \$200,000 and less than \$1 million. Turnover of \$1 million or more was reported by 11.2 per cent of businesses.

Table 11 Counts of registered businesses (a) by industry and employment size, Rockhampton Regional Council area, 2006–07

Industry (b)	Employment size						Total business numbers	
	Non-employing	1–4	5–19	20–49	50–99	100+	number	%
		— business numbers —						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	954	165	60	12	6	0	1,197	16.4
Mining	6	18	6	0	0	0	30	0.4
Manufacturing	129	66	54	18	3	3	273	3.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Construction	660	399	174	21	9	6	1,269	17.4
Wholesale trade	57	48	84	18	3	0	210	2.9
Retail trade	306	360	201	42	15	9	933	12.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	57	72	78	33	9	0	249	3.4
Transport and storage	333	132	27	9	3	0	504	6.9
Communication services	21	39	0	6	3	0	69	0.9
Finance and insurance	249	75	24	3	0	3	354	4.9
Property and business services	888	345	180	33	6	3	1,455	20.0
Education	33	18	6	3	0	0	60	0.8
Health and community services	129	117	63	12	0	9	330	4.5
Cultural and recreational services	75	27	24	3	3	0	132	1.8
Personal and other services	78	93	45	0	0	0	216	3.0
Total	3,975	1,974	1,026	213	60	33	7,281	100.0
Per cent	54.6	27.1	14.1	2.9	0.8	0.5	100.0	..

.. = not applicable

(a) It is not currently possible to account for those businesses which operate out of several locations, other than at their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia. The reason for this is that data pertaining to individual business locations are not currently available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register. Users should therefore be aware of this limitation when using counts of businesses included in this table.

(b) Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993 edition.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2003 to Jun 2007*, cat. no. 8165.0.

Table 12 Counts of registered businesses (a) by industry and turnover range, Rockhampton Regional Council area, 2006–07

Industry (b)	Turnover range								Total
	\$0 to less than \$50k	\$50k to less than \$100k	\$100k to less than \$200k	\$200k to less than \$500k	\$500k to less than \$1m	\$1m to less than \$5m	\$5m to less than \$10m	\$10m or more	
	— business numbers —								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	474	240	183	156	75	54	12	3	1,197
Mining	3	3	3	9	0	12	0	0	30
Manufacturing	51	39	48	57	42	24	6	6	273
Electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	204	252	228	321	99	138	15	12	1,269
Wholesale trade	27	21	24	30	21	63	15	9	210
Retail trade	159	93	114	213	180	144	21	9	933
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	30	39	42	63	42	24	9	0	249
Transport and storage	156	105	78	102	33	24	3	3	504
Communication services	9	27	15	6	3	9	0	0	69
Finance and insurance	114	60	60	60	18	27	3	12	354
Property and business services	396	243	303	264	126	111	3	9	1,455
Education	15	6	21	9	6	3	0	0	60
Health and community services	48	39	69	84	60	24	0	6	330
Cultural and recreational services	48	39	21	9	12	3	0	0	132
Personal and other services	57	33	72	42	9	3	0	0	216
Total	1,791	1,239	1,281	1,425	726	663	87	69	7,281
Per cent	24.6	17.0	17.6	19.6	10.0	9.1	1.2	0.9	100.0

(a) It is not currently possible to account for those businesses which operate out of several locations, other than at their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia. The reason for this is that data pertaining to individual business locations are not currently available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register. Users should therefore be aware of this limitation when using counts of businesses included in this table.

(b) Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993 edition.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2003 to Jun 2007*, cat. no. 8165.0.



AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Table 13 shows that the total gross value of agricultural production in the Rockhampton Regional Council area in 2005–06 was \$125.7 million, or 15.0 per cent of the Fitzroy Statistical Division total. The most valuable agricultural product in the region for the year was cattle and calves slaughtered (\$81.1 million), accounting for 13.5 per cent of the gross value of agricultural production for the Fitzroy Statistical Division. Livestock slaughtering made up 65.6 per cent of the Rockhampton Regional Council area's total value of agricultural production. Fruit was the second highest agricultural commodity (20.0 per cent), followed by crops (excluding fruit and vegetables) (8.6 per cent) and livestock products (3.2 per cent) (Figure 17).

Table 13 Value (a) of agricultural production (b) for the Rockhampton Regional Council area, 2005–06 (c)

Agricultural commodity	Rockhampton Regional Council area	Region as a proportion of Fitzroy Statistical Division	Region as a proportion of Queensland
	\$	— % —	
Pasture, cereal and other crops cut for hay	2,174,867	16.1	1.9
Cereals for grain	1,718,521	2.5	0.4
Cotton	252,583	0.4	0.1
Broadacre crops nec	473,533	8.4	1.1
Nurseries, cut flowers and cultivated turf	6,076,834	97.7	2.0
Other crops excluding fruit and vegetables	56,074	0.7	0.2
<i>Total crops excluding fruit and vegetables</i>	<i>10,752,412</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Vegetables for seed	900,760	46.3	5.6
Vegetables	2,433,051	26.2	0.3
<i>Total vegetables</i>	<i>3,333,811</i>	<i>29.7</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Nuts	183,164	98.1	0.5
Mangoes	1,225,007	50.1	2.1
Orchard fruit - nec	15,080,317	99.5	40.7
Pineapples	7,637,934	100.0	10.7
Other fruits	1,002,645	9.2	0.1
<i>Total fruit</i>	<i>25,129,067</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Cattle and calves slaughtered	81,083,299	13.5	2.2
Pigs slaughtered	1,114,226	10.9	0.5
Poultry slaughtered	104,981	34.3	0.0
Other livestock slaughtered	77,346	14.2	0.1
<i>Total livestock slaughtering</i>	<i>82,379,851</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Eggs produced for human consumption	1,799,148	95.0	2.0
Milk	2,261,468	53.5	1.0
Other livestock products	2,015	0.5	0.0
<i>Total livestock products</i>	<i>4,062,631</i>	<i>62.4</i>	<i>1.0</i>
Total agriculture	125,657,772	15.0	1.4

nec = not elsewhere classified

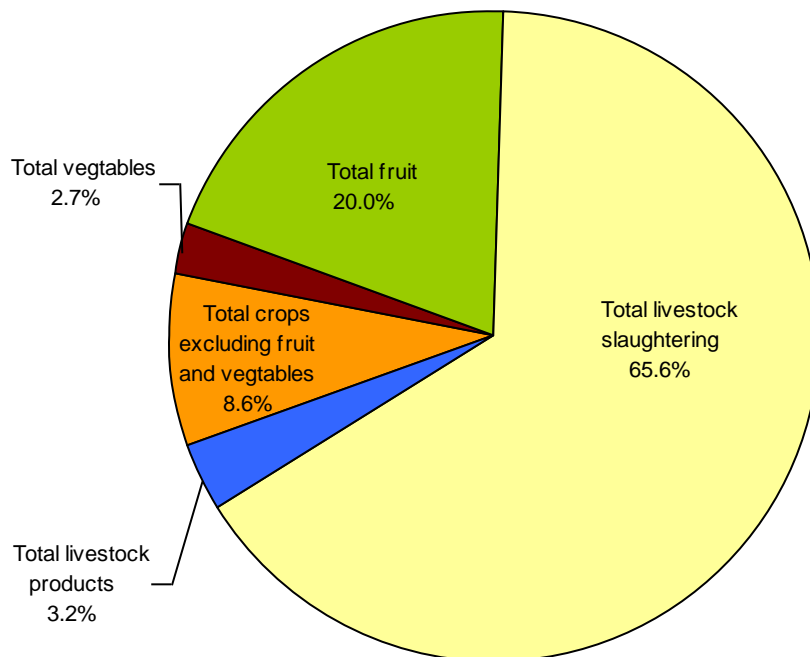
(a) Values represented in this collection are gross value (i.e. the value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices, realised in the market place).

(b) The estimates in this collection are based on information obtained from a sample drawn from the total agricultural business population in scope of the collection, and are subject to sampling variability. Caution should therefore be exercised when interpreting the figures in this collection.

(c) Estimates of 2005–06 farm production were based on information obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Agricultural Census conducted on 30 June 2006. The scope of the 2005–06 Agricultural Census was businesses undertaking agricultural activity with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Agricultural Commodities, Australia, 2005–06*, cat. no. 7125.0.

Figure 17 Percentage of agricultural commodity value (a)(b), Rockhampton Regional Council area, 2005–06 (c)



(a) Values represented in this collection are gross value (i.e. the value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices, realised in the market place).

(b) The estimates in this collection are based on information obtained from a sample drawn from the total agricultural business population in scope of the collection, and are subject to sampling variability. Caution should therefore be exercised when interpreting the figures in this collection.

(c) Estimates of 2005–06 farm production were based on information obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Agricultural Census conducted on 30 June 2006. The scope of the 2005–06 Agricultural Census was businesses undertaking agricultural activity with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Agricultural Commodities, Australia, 2005–06*, cat. no. 7125.0.



MINERAL PRODUCTION

In 2007–08, coal had the highest value of production within the mining industry for the Fitzroy Statistical Division, followed by crude petroleum and gold (Table 14). The total value of mining production for the Fitzroy Statistical Division accounted for 25.8 per cent of the Queensland total.

Table 14 Quantity and value of minerals produced, Fitzroy Statistical Division (a), 2007–08

Commodity	Unit of measure	Quantity produced		Value of production (b)	
		Fitzroy Statistical Division	Queensland	Fitzroy Statistical Division as a percentage of Queensland	Fitzroy Statistical Division
				%	\$mil
Coal, black	tonnes	77,114,986	182,515,146	42.3	n.a.
Crude petroleum (c)	kilolitres	1,972,459,223	5,458,397,143	36.1	n.a.
Gold	kilos	5,667	25,939	21.8	n.a.
Limestone	tonnes	3,001,617	3,378,446	88.8	n.a.
Magnesium rich materials	tonnes	124,681	151,874	82.1	n.a.
Salt	tonnes	58,409	58,409	100.0	n.a.
Clays	tonnes	316,671	1,401,456	22.6	n.a.
Dimension stone	tonnes	5,876	55,140	10.7	n.a.
Gems and ornamental stones	..	..	..	..	0.5
Silica	tonnes	150,775	2,463,399	6.1	n.a.
Zeolite	tonnes	1,157	1,157	100.0	n.a.
Fitzroy Statistical Division					6,913.9
Queensland					26,768.6
Fitzroy Statistical Division as a percentage of Queensland					25.8

n.a. = not available due to confidentiality reasons .. = not applicable

(a) Based on Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2008.

(b) Minerals ranked in order from highest value of production to lowest value of production.

(c) In the Fitzroy Statistical Division, this comprises coal methane gas.

Source: Queensland Mines and Energy - Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (unpublished data).



QUEENSLAND COMMODITY EXPORTS

Queensland commodity exports are those which had a final stage of production or manufacture in Queensland. There are two trade ports located in the Fitzroy Statistical Division: Gladstone and Rockhampton, although no exports were recorded for the Port of Rockhampton in 2008–09. The value of overseas commodity exports originating in Queensland and exported from Fitzroy regional ports in 2008–09 was \$14,277.1 million, 25.7 per cent of the total value of Queensland's merchandise exports (\$55,659.4 million) (Table 15).

Table 15 Queensland commodities exported by statistical division ports (a), 2008–09 (b)

Statistical division ports	Value of exports \$m	Proportion of Queensland exports %
Mackay	24,766.4	44.5
Fitzroy	14,277.1	25.7
Brisbane	10,508.6	18.9
Northern	5,031.8	9.0
Far North	625.2	1.1
North West	325.3	0.6
Other (c)	68.8	0.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	56.1	0.1
Queensland	55,659.4	100.0

(a) Where state of origin and state of loading are in Queensland.

(b) Preliminary based on June 2009 release.

(c) Includes data for a number of smaller Queensland ports which could not be separately assigned to a region.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Foreign Trade (unpublished data).



In dollar value terms in 2008–09, coal, coke and briquettes was the main type of Queensland-produced commodity exported from the Fitzroy Statistical Division ports (57.7 per cent), followed by combined confidential items of trade (34.6 per cent) and non-ferrous metals (6.0 per cent) (Table 16). The specialisation ratio reflects the importance of a commodity exported from the region compared with Queensland as a whole. The major commodity with the highest specialisation ratio for the Fitzroy Statistical Division ports was combined confidential items (1.9), followed by crude fertilisers (1.4) and coal, coke and briquettes (1.1).

Table 16 Principal commodity exports from Fitzroy Statistical Division ports and total Queensland ports, 2008–09 (a)(b)

Commodity (c)	Fitzroy SD		Queensland		Specialisation ratio (d)
	Value of exports	Proportion of total	Value of exports	Proportion of total	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	
Coal, coke and briquettes	8,238.7	57.7	30,180.9	54.2	1.1
Combined confidential items	4,940.2	34.6	10,051.7	18.1	1.9
Non-ferrous metals	851.6	6.0	3,280.9	5.9	1.0
Feeding stuff for animals (e)	81.0	0.6	473.1	0.9	0.7
Cereals and cereal preparations	39.3	0.3	448.1	0.8	0.3
Crude fertilisers (f)	36.5	0.3	98.2	0.2	1.4
Animal oils and fats	27.7	0.2	192.7	0.3	0.6
Vegetables and fruit	27.0	0.2	323.6	0.6	0.3
Fertilisers (g)	17.6	0.1	592.3	1.1	0.1
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	13.7	0.1	2,485.0	4.5	0.0
Other	3.8	0.0	7,532.9	13.5	0.0
Total	14,277.1	100.0	55,659.4	100.0	..

.. = not applicable

(a) Where state of origin and state of loading are in Queensland.

(b) Preliminary based on June 2009 release.

(c) Based on divisions of the UN Standard International Trade Classification.

(d) The ratio of the percentage for the region to the percentage for Queensland.

(e) Excludes unmilled cereals.

(f) Excludes those of Division 56 (Fertilisers).

(g) Excludes crude fertilisers.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Foreign Trade unpublished data.

In 2008–09, Japan was the major country of destination for Queensland commodity exports from the region, accounting for 44.0 per cent of the value of commodities exported, followed by the Republic of Korea (13.5 per cent) and India (10.8 per cent) (Table 17). The major countries of destination with the highest specialisation ratio for the Fitzroy Statistical Division ports were the Russian Federation (3.0), Taiwan (1.5) and Japan (1.5).

Table 17 Major countries of destination for exports from Fitzroy Statistical Division and Queensland, 2008–09 (a)(b)

Country	Fitzroy SD		Queensland		Specialisation ratio (c)
	Value of exports	Proportion of total	Value of exports	Proportion of total	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	
Japan	6,284.6	44.0	16,523.9	29.7	1.5
Korea, Republic of	1,923.9	13.5	6,362.2	11.4	1.2
India	1,540.1	10.8	6,633.9	11.9	0.9
Taiwan	1,252.4	8.8	3,263.6	5.9	1.5
China	977.0	6.8	5,194.3	9.3	0.7
Russian Federation	442.4	3.1	573.9	1.0	3.0
Brazil	240.4	1.7	1,147.3	2.1	0.8
Netherlands	207.4	1.5	1,738.4	3.1	0.5
United Kingdom	205.0	1.4	1,584.5	2.8	0.5
France	141.1	1.0	648.8	1.2	0.8
Other	1,062.8	7.4	11,988.7	21.5	0.3
Total	14,277.1	100.0	55,659.4	100.0	..

.. = not applicable

(a) Where state of origin and state of loading are in Queensland.

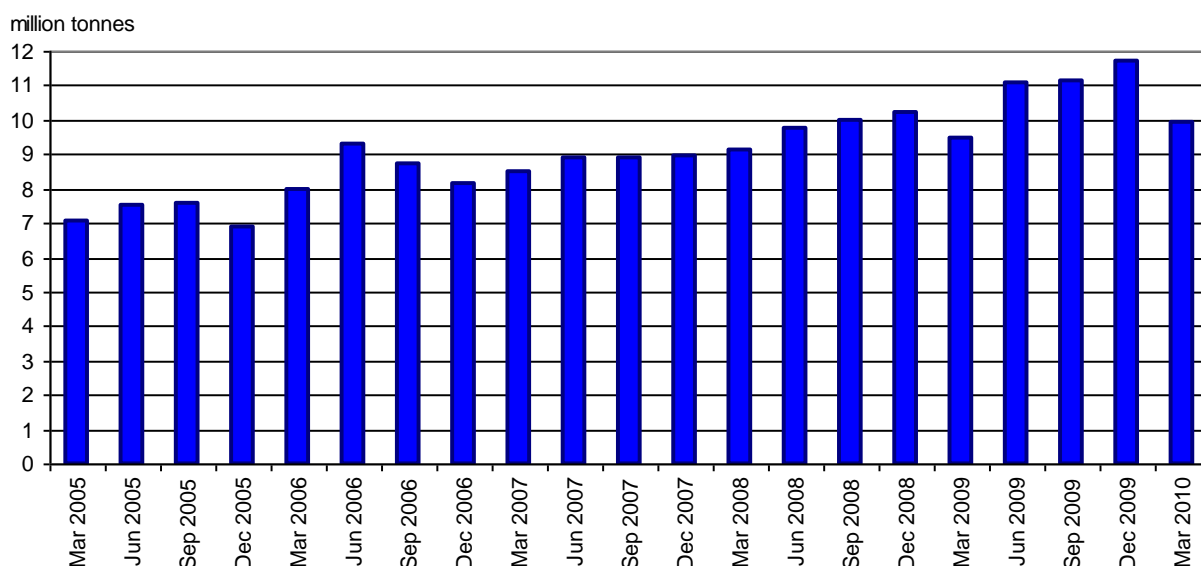
(b) Preliminary based on June 2009 release.

(c) The ratio of the percentage for the region to the percentage for Queensland.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Foreign Trade (unpublished data).

In the March quarter 2010, overseas exports of coal, coke and briquettes from Fitzroy Statistical Division ports totalled 9.9 million tonnes (Figure 18). This was 1.8 million tonnes or 15.1 per cent less than the December quarter 2009.

Figure 18 Coal, coke and briquette exports from Fitzroy Statistical Division ports, March quarter 2005 to March quarter 2010 (a)(b)(c)



(a) Where state of origin and state of loading are in Queensland.

(b) Preliminary based on March 2010 release.

(c) Data for the December 2009 and March 2010 quarters are preliminary, and are subject to revision.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Foreign Trade (unpublished data).

In 2008–09, Queensland commodities exported overseas from the Fitzroy Statistical Division ports increased 104.5 per cent (or \$7,294.7 million) from 2007–08 (Table 18). The commodities exported from Fitzroy Statistical Division regional ports in 2008–09 with the most significant increases in total value were coal, coke and briquettes (up \$4,742.1 million) and combined confidential items (up \$2,429.7 million). The commodities exported with the most significant decreases in total value were non-ferrous metals (down \$21.1 million or 2.4 per cent) and fertilisers (down \$7.1 million or 28.7 per cent).

Table 18 Principal commodity exports from Fitzroy Statistical Division ports, 2007–08 and 2008–09 (a)(b)

Commodity (c)	2007–08	2008–09	Change
	— \$m —		%
Coal, coke and briquettes	3,496.6	8,238.7	135.6
Combined confidential items	2,510.5	4,940.2	96.8
Non-ferrous metals	872.7	851.6	-2.4
Feeding stuff for animals (d)	3.9	81.0	1,989.1
Cereals and cereal preparations	2.0	39.3	1,876.9
Crude fertilisers (e)	30.8	36.5	18.7
Animal oils and fats	27.1	27.7	2.4
Vegetables and fruit	0.0	27.0	..
Fertilisers (f)	24.7	17.6	-28.7
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	10.1	13.7	35.4
Other	4.1	3.8	-7.9
Total	6,982.4	14,277.1	104.5

.. = not applicable

(a) Where state of origin and state of loading are in Queensland.

(b) Preliminary based on June 2009 release.

(c) Based on divisions of the UN Standard International Trade Classification.

(d) Excludes unmilled cereals.

(e) Excludes those of Division 56 (Fertilisers).

(f) Excludes crude fertilisers.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Foreign Trade (unpublished data).



BUILDING ACTIVITY

SUMMARY

- There were 445 residential dwelling approvals in the Rockhampton Regional Council area in 2009.
- Residential dwelling approvals in the area were valued at \$128.6 million.
- Total building value for the Rockhampton Regional Council area decreased 53.9 per cent between 2008 and 2009.
- The value of residential building approvals in the Rockhampton Regional Council area during the March quarter 2010 was lower than the December quarter 2009.
- The value of non-residential buildings approved in the Rockhampton Regional Council area in the March quarter 2010 was \$24.3 million.
- In the Rockhampton Regional Council area, 826 lots were approved in 2008–09.

BUILDING APPROVALS

In 2009, there were 445 new residential dwelling approvals in the Rockhampton Regional Council area (Table 19). The statistical local area of Livingstone - Part B accounted for 55.3 per cent of all new residential building approvals in the region, followed by Rockhampton with 20.9 per cent. Total residential building value in 2009 for the region was \$128.6 million, and accounted for 1.6 per cent of residential building value in Queensland. Total building value for Rockhampton Regional Council area decreased by 53.9 per cent between 2008 and 2009.

Table 19 Building approvals by statistical local area (a), Rockhampton Regional Council area, 2009

Statistical local area (b)(c)	New residential dwelling units (d) number	Residential building value (e)	Non-residential building value (e) — \$m —	Total building value (e)	Growth in total building value between 2008 and 2009 %
Fitzroy - Part A	85	18.6	2.1	20.7	-79.7
Fitzroy - Part B	2	0.8	1.6	2.4	-64.6
Livingstone - Part A	18	6.7	1.0	7.7	10.6
Livingstone - Part B	246	77.4	19.5	96.9	-22.6
Mount Morgan	1	0.2	4.1	4.3	163.8
Rockhampton	93	25.0	51.5	76.5	-63.5
Rockhampton Regional Council area	445	128.6	79.9	208.5	-53.9
Queensland	28,484	8,220.8	8,607.1	16,827.8	-20.9
Region as a percentage of Queensland	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.2	..

.. not applicable

(a) Quarterly figures are based on December 2009 release of ABS cat. no. 8731.0. The entire time period is fully revised at each quarterly release. Therefore figures may be different from those presented in the past.

(b) Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006.

(c) A map detailing boundaries for statistical local areas can be found in the Introduction section of this profile.

(d) Excludes alterations, additions and conversions.

(e) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Building Approvals, Australia*, cat. no. 8731.0.

The value of residential building approvals in the Rockhampton Regional Council area during the March quarter 2010 (\$24.3 million) was less than the December quarter 2009 (\$35.1 million) (Figure 19). The value of non-residential buildings approved in the March quarter 2010 was \$24.3 million, \$6.8 million more than the previous quarter figure of \$17.6 million.

At the statistical local area level, from the March quarter 2005 to the March quarter 2010, Livingstone (S) - Part B most often had the highest quarterly residential building value (Figure 20). In the March quarter 2010, Livingstone (S) - Part B recorded a residential building value of \$13.7 million, followed by Rockhampton (C) (\$8.3 million) and Fitzroy (S) - Part A (\$1.1 million).

Figure 19 Value of residential and non-residential building approvals (a)(b), Rockhampton Regional Council area, March quarter 2005 to March quarter 2010

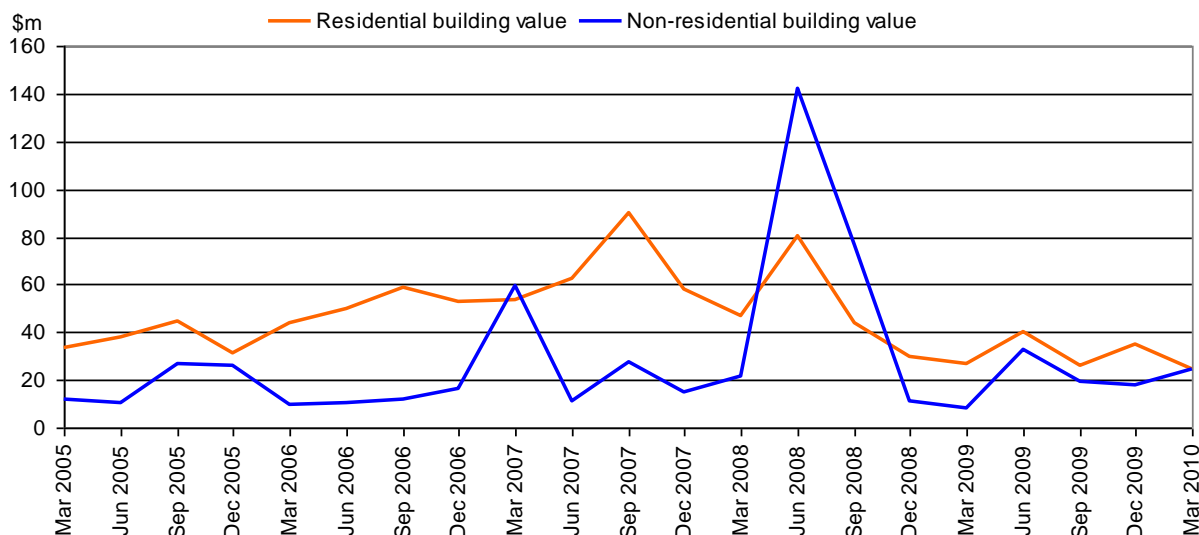
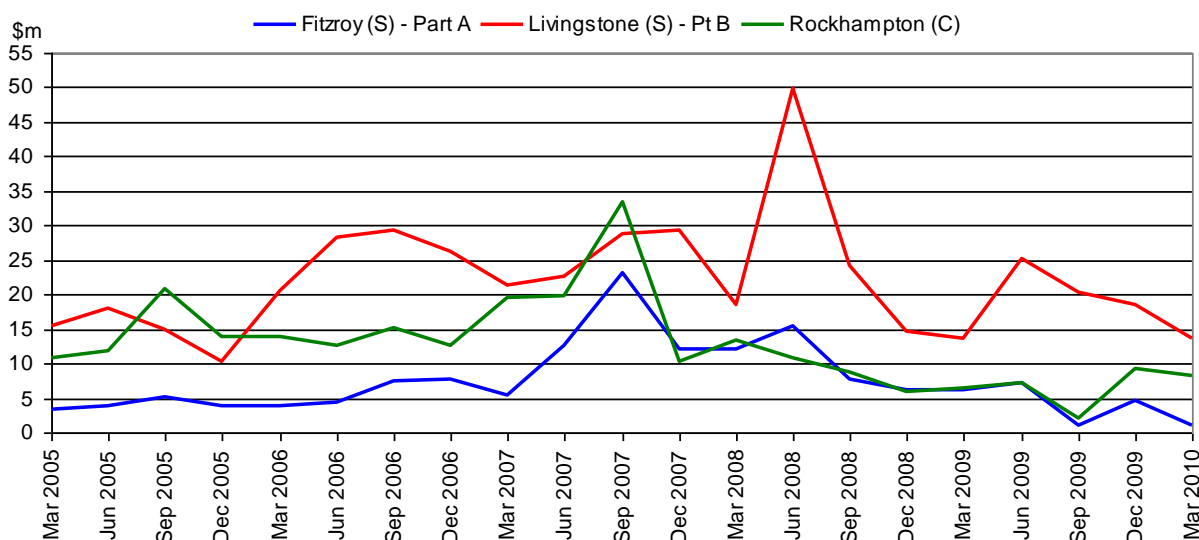


Figure 20 Value of residential building approvals (a)(b), Livingstone (S) - Part B, Rockhampton (C) and Fitzroy (S) - Part A, March quarter 2005 to March quarter 2010



(a) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.

(b) Quarterly figures are based on March 2010 release of ABS cat. no. 8731.0. The entire time period is fully revised at each quarterly release. Therefore figures may be different from those presented in the past.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Building Approvals, Australia*, cat. no. 8731.0.

LAND ACTIVITY

In the Rockhampton Regional Council area, 826 residential lots were approved in 2008–09 (Table 20). This was 904 fewer lots than 2007–08, and the lowest since 2002–03. Lot registration, dwelling approvals, lot production, lot consumption, median land sales and volume of sales were also lower in 2008–09 than in the previous year.

Table 20 Land development, Rockhampton Regional Council area, 2000–01 to 2008–09

Year	Lot approval (a)(b)	Lot production (a)(c)	Lot registration (d)(e)	Lot consumption	Median land sales (f)	Volume of sales (f)	Total dwelling approvals
	— number —				\$	— number —	
2000–01	86	99	187	265	n.a.	n.a.	436
2001–02	459	241	317	496	53,000	569	575
2002–03	600	514	505	449	70,300	836	542
2003–04	1,359	693	831	529	83,400	832	343
2004–05	953	845	901	562	96,100	879	298
2005–06	1,792	686	689	603	120,400	991	393
2006–07	1,545	955	985	736	153,700	1,020	945
2007–08	1,730	931	1,224	722	151,600	517	962
2008–09	826	555	650	366	137,800	354	414

n.a. = not available

(a) Includes urban and rural residential.

(b) Lot approvals are the number of residential allotments in a subdivision plan which have been approved by a local government.

(c) Lot production relates to the number of residential allotments which have been completed with regard to infrastructure requirements and have been sealed by the local government authority.

(d) Includes 250 m² to 50,000 m² lots.

(e) Lot registrations are the final stage in the development of allotments where the lots have been registered with the Department of Environment and Resource Management.

(f) Includes 250 m² to 2,500 m² lots.

Source: Department of Infrastructure and Planning, *Residential Land Activity Fact Sheet, Rockhampton Regional Council, June Quarter 2009*.



TOURISM

SUMMARY

- The Rockhampton Regional Council area had 2,016 guest rooms in the March quarter 2010.
- The average room occupancy rate for the March quarter 2010 was 48.3 per cent.
- Takings from tourist accommodation for the March quarter 2010 were \$10.6 million.
- In 2009, a total of 73,989 international visitors stayed one night or more in the Rockhampton Regional Council area.
- In 2009, 34.9 per cent of international visitors to the region stayed in hotels, resorts, motels or motor inn accommodation.
- There were 16,362 international visitors to the region in 2009 from the United Kingdom.
- In 2009, 49.1 per cent of international visitors stayed only one night in the region.
- In 2009, 40.8 per cent of the 568,228 domestic visitors to the Rockhampton Regional Council area stayed for holiday or leisure.
- Of domestic visitors to the Rockhampton Regional Council area in 2009, 82.4 per cent were from Queensland.

TOURISM ACCOMMODATION

The Rockhampton Regional Council area had 3.1 per cent (2,016) of Queensland's guest rooms in the March quarter 2010 (Table 21). The room occupancy rate for the March quarter 2010 was 48.3 per cent, which was below the Queensland rate of 56.6 per cent. Takings from tourist accommodation in the region in the March quarter 2010 were \$10.6 million, down \$0.7 million from the March quarter 2009.

Table 21 Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with five or more rooms (a), Rockhampton Regional Council area and Queensland, March quarter 2009 and March quarter 2010

	Rockhampton (R)			Queensland	Region as a percentage of Queensland
	March quarter 2009	March quarter 2010	Percentage change	March quarter 2010	
Establishments	63	63	0.0	1,554	4.1
Rooms	1,962	2,016	2.8	65,690	3.1
Bed spaces	6,053	6,088	0.6	200,845	3.0
Persons employed	898	863	-3.9	31,646	2.7
Room occupancy rate (per cent)	55.7	48.3	..	56.6	..
Guest arrivals	90,160	80,682	-10.5	2,396,218	3.4
Average length of stay (days)	1.9	1.8	-5.3	2.7	..
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	11.3	10.6	-6.2	481.3	2.2
Average takings per room night occupied (\$)	115.64	120.94	4.6	144.08	..

.. = not applicable

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Tourist Accommodation, Australia*, cat. no. 8635.0.

The Rockhampton Regional Council area had 15 caravan parks, with 1,014 powered caravan sites, in the March quarter 2010 (Table 22). The site occupancy rate for the March quarter 2010 was 46.8 per cent, which was 11.1 percentage points less than the March quarter 2009. Takings from tourist accommodation from caravan parks in the region in the March quarter 2010 were \$1.8 million, down \$0.2 million from the March quarter 2009.

Table 22 Caravan parks (a), Rockhampton Regional Council area and Queensland, March quarter 2009 and March quarter 2010

	Rockhampton (R)			Queensland	Region as a percentage of Queensland
	March quarter 2009	March quarter 2010	Percentage change	March quarter 2010	
Establishments	15	15	0.0	318	4.7
On-site vans	93	84	-9.7	3,150	2.7
Other powered sites	1,034	1,014	-1.9	23,408	4.3
Unpowered sites	167	150	-10.2	4,939	3.0
Cabins, flats, units and villas	318	345	8.5	6,874.0	..
Persons employed	110	110	0.0	1,967	5.6
Site occupancy rate (per cent)	57.9	46.8	..	48.4	..
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	2.0	1.8	-9.6	50.0	3.6

.. = not applicable

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Tourist Accommodation, Australia*, cat. no. 8635.0.

GUEST ARRIVALS

Guest arrival numbers in the statistical local areas of Rockhampton (C) and Livingstone (S) - Part B vary depending on the time of year (Figure 21 and Figure 22). Between March 2008 and March 2010 guest arrival numbers were generally lowest in February for both regions. In Rockhampton (C), arrivals were generally highest in July, while in Livingstone (S) - Part B they were highest in January.

Figure 21 Guest arrivals (a), Rockhampton (C), March 2008 to March 2010

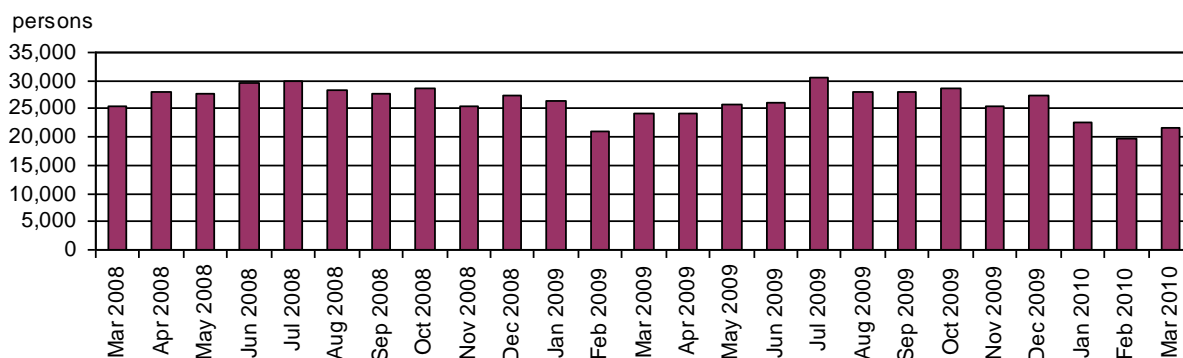
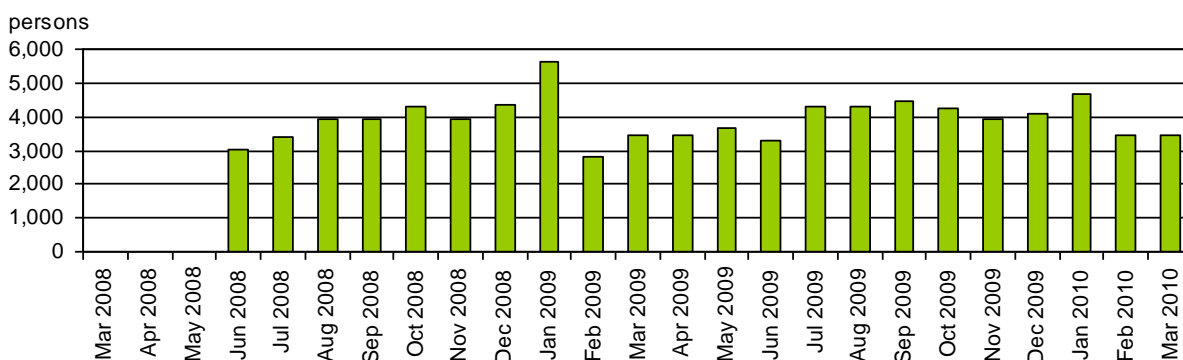


Figure 22 Guest arrivals (a), Livingstone (S) - Part B, March 2008 to March 2010 (b)



(a) Includes hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 rooms or more.

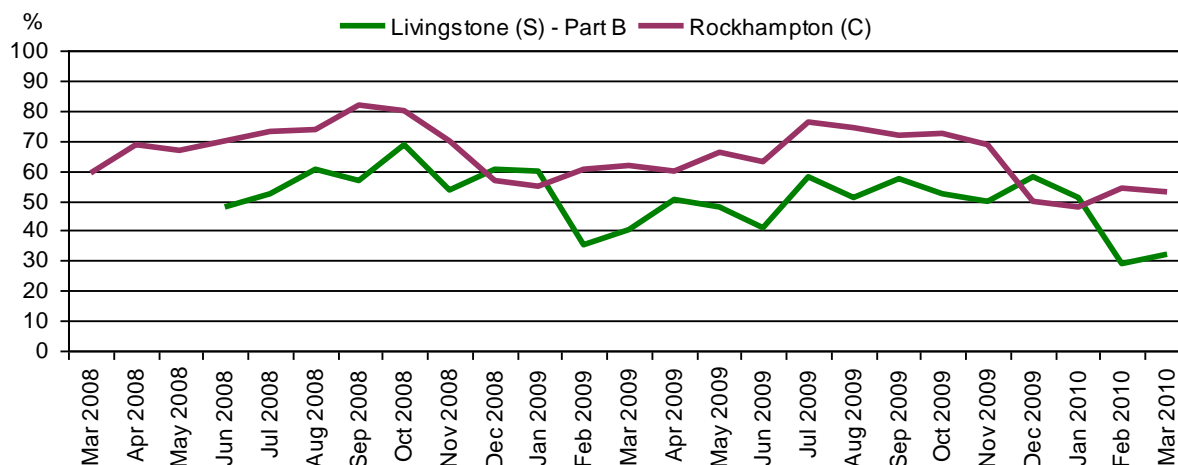
(b) Data were unavailable for March, April and May 2008.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Tourist Accommodation, Australia*, cat. no. 8635.0.

ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES

Between March 2008 and March 2010, room occupancy rates for accommodation in the statistical local areas of Rockhampton (C) and Livingstone (S) - Part B varied from a high in Rockhampton (C) of 81.8 per cent in September 2008, to a in Livingstone (S) - Part B of 29.0 per cent in February 2010. Room occupancy rates were generally higher in Rockhampton (C) than Livingstone (S) - Part B, except in December and January in both 2009 and 2010 (Figure 23).

Figure 23 Room occupancy rates (a), Rockhampton Regional Council area (b), March 2008 to March 2010



(a) Includes hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 rooms or more.

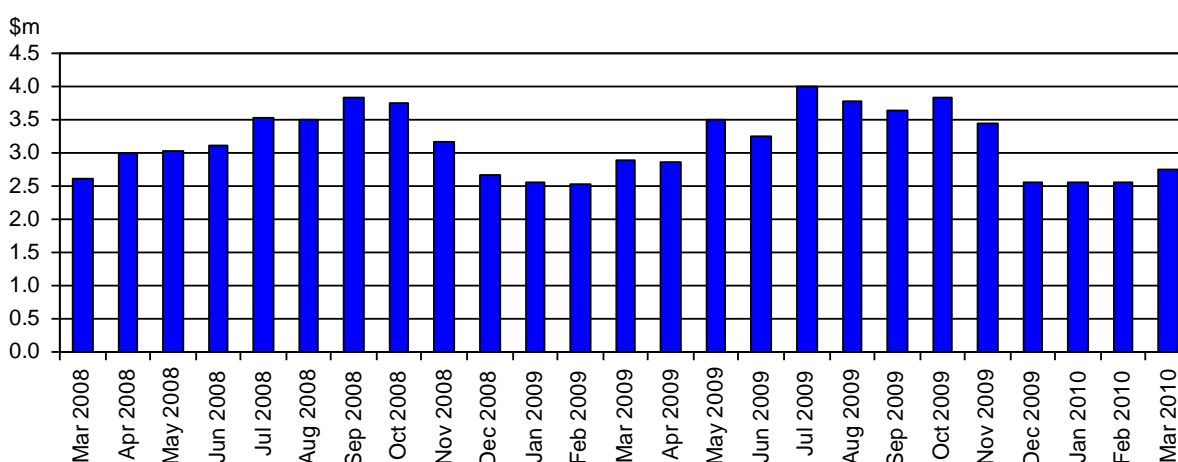
(b) Data for Livingstone (S) - Part B were unavailable for March, April and May 2008.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Tourist Accommodation, Australia*, cat. no. 8635.0.

TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION

In the statistical local area of Rockhampton (C), takings from accommodation show seasonal variations, with takings generally higher in the winter/spring months and lower in the summer months (Figure 24). Between March 2008 and March 2010 takings from accommodation varied from a low of \$2.5 million in February 2009 to a high of \$4.0 million in July 2009.

Figure 24 Takings from accommodation (a), Rockhampton (C) , March 2008 to March 2010

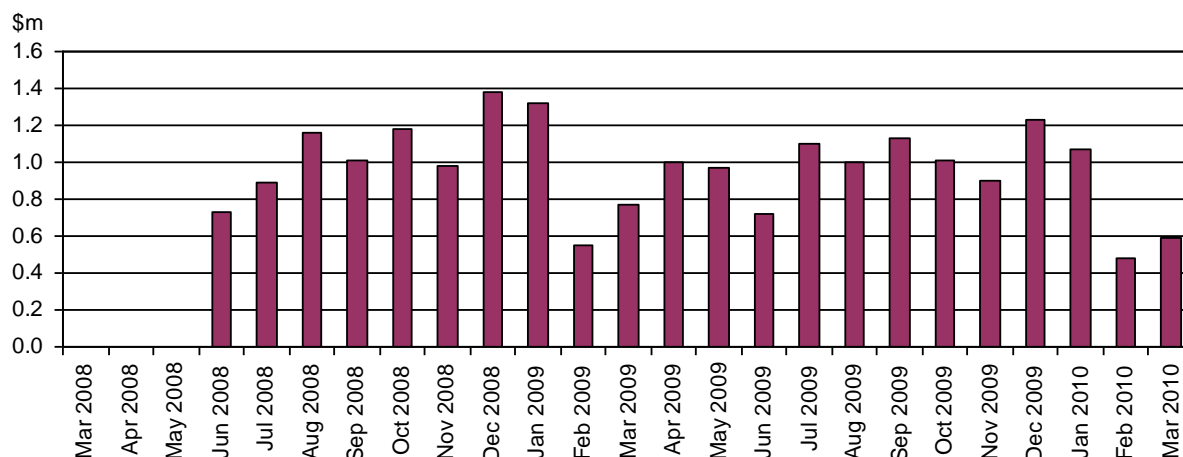


(a) Includes hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 rooms or more.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Tourist Accommodation, Australia*, cat. no. 8635.0.

In the statistical local area of Livingstone - Part B, takings from accommodation were generally highest in December and January and lowest in February and March (Figure 25). Between March 2008 and March 2010 takings from accommodation varied from a high of \$1.4 million in December 2008 to a low of \$0.5 million in February 2010.

Figure 25 Takings from accommodation (a), Livingstone - Part B (b), March 2008 to March 2010



(a) Includes hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 rooms or more.

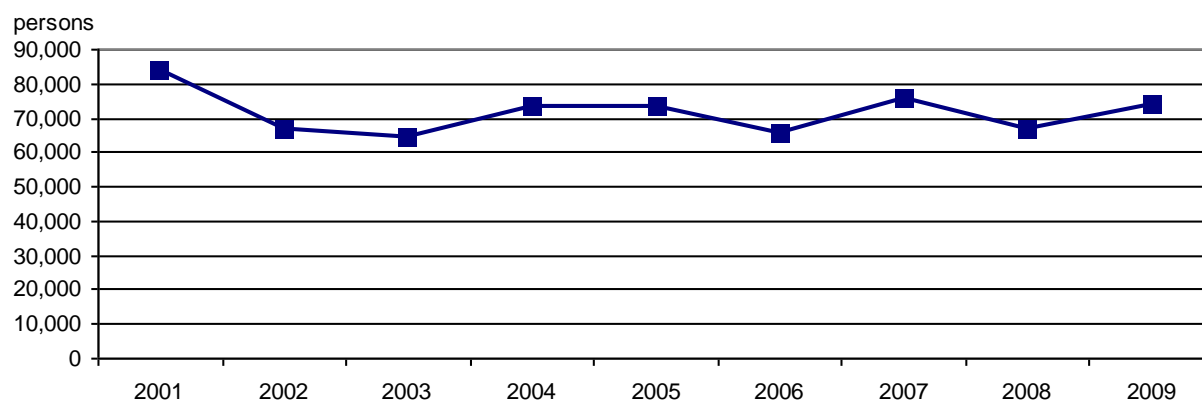
(b) Data were unavailable for March, April and May 2008.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Tourist Accommodation, Australia*, cat. no. 8635.0.

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS

In 2009, Tourism Research Australia estimated 74,000 international visitors stayed one night or more in the Rockhampton Regional Council area (Figure 26). The estimated number of international visitors in 2009 was 7,000 more than the previous 12-month period.

Figure 26 Estimated international visitors (a), Rockhampton Regional Council area (b), 2001 to 2009



(a) Estimates are based on survey data from the International Visitor Survey by Tourism Research Australia. Estimates are subject to sampling variability and should be used with caution, as they may have a large margin of error. In particular, caution should be used when drawing conclusions about changes in visitor numbers over time.

(b) Overnight or longer stopover.

Source: Tourism Research Australia (unpublished data).

In 2009, a total of 26,000 international visitors to the Rockhampton Regional Council area stayed in hotels, resorts, motels or motor inn accommodation (Table 23). Additionally, 22,000 international visitors (29.7 per cent) stayed in caravans, and 16,000 international visitors (21.6 per cent) stayed in backpacker/hostel accommodation.

Table 23 Estimated international visitors (a) by type of stopover accommodation, Rockhampton Regional Council area (b), 2009

Type of accommodation	Persons	%
Hotel / resort / motel / motor inn	26,000	35.1
Caravan	22,000	29.7
Backpacker / hostel	16,000	21.6
Home of friend or relative	6,000	8.1
Rented house / apartment / unit / flat	2,000	2.7
Guest house / bed and breakfast	1,000	1.4
Homestay	1,000	1.4
Other	2,000	2.7
Total (c)	74,000	..

.. = not applicable

(a) Estimates are based on survey data from the International Visitor Survey by Tourism Research Australia. Estimates are subject to sampling variability and should be used with caution, as they may have a large margin of error.

(b) Overnight or longer stopover.

(c) Total is less than the sum of individual figures as more than one type of accommodation was identified for some visitors.

Source: Tourism Research Australia (unpublished data).

In 2009, it is estimated that 48.6 per cent of international visitors in the Rockhampton Regional Council area stayed for one night, 16.2 per cent stayed for two nights, 6.8 per cent stayed for three nights, 13.5 per cent stayed for 4 to 7 nights and 14.9 per cent stayed eight or more nights (Table 24).

Table 24 Estimated international visitors (a) by length of stay, Rockhampton Regional Council area, 2009

Length of stay	Persons	%
1 night	36,000	48.6
2 nights	12,000	16.2
3 nights	5,000	6.8
4 to 7 nights	10,000	13.5
8 or more nights	11,000	14.9
Total	74,000	100.0

(a) Estimates are based on survey data from the International Visitor Survey by Tourism Research Australia. Estimates are subject to sampling variability and should be used with caution, as they may have a large margin of error.

Source: Tourism Research Australia (unpublished data).

In 2009, Tourism Research Australia estimated that most international visitors to the Rockhampton Regional Council area were from the United Kingdom (16,000 persons or 21.6 per cent) (Table 25). Visitors from Germany and New Zealand ranked second (9,000 persons), followed by United States and Canada (5,000 persons).

Table 25 Estimated international visitors (a) by country of residence, Rockhampton Regional Council area (b), 2009

Country of residence	Persons	%
United Kingdom	16,000	21.6
Germany	9,000	12.2
New Zealand	9,000	12.2
United States	5,000	6.8
Canada	5,000	6.6
Switzerland	4,000	5.4
France	4,000	5.4
Netherlands	3,000	4.1
Scandinavia (c)	3,000	4.1
Korea	1,000	1.4
Italy	1,000	1.4
Other Europe	4,000	5.4
Other Asia	4,000	5.4
Other countries	3,000	4.1
Total	74,000	100.0

(a) Estimates are based on survey data from the International Visitor Survey by Tourism Research Australia. Estimates are subject to sampling variability and should be used with caution, as they may have a large margin of error.

(b) Overnight or longer stopover.

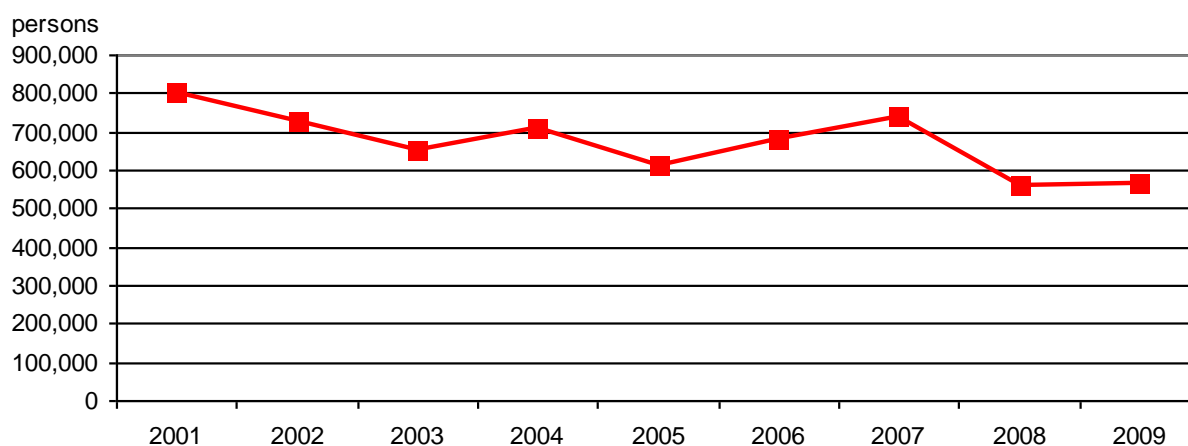
(c) Includes Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

Source: Tourism Research Australia (unpublished data).

DOMESTIC VISITORS

In 2009, Tourism Research Australia estimated 568,000 domestic visitors stayed one night or more in the Rockhampton Regional Council area (Figure 27). This was 9,000 more estimated domestic visitors than in 2008.

Figure 27 Estimated domestic visitors (a), Rockhampton Regional Council area (b), 2001 to 2009



(a) Estimates are based on survey data from the National Visitor Survey by Tourism Research Australia. Estimates are subject to sampling variability and should be used with caution, as they may have a large margin of error. In particular, caution should be used when drawing conclusions about changes in visitor numbers over time.

(b) Overnight or longer stopover.

Source: Tourism Research Australia (unpublished data).

In 2009, it is estimated that 29.9 per cent of domestic visitors in the Rockhampton Regional Council area stayed for one night, 21.3 per cent stayed for two nights, 17.1 per cent stayed for three nights, 22.7 per cent stayed for 4 to 7 nights and 9.0 per cent stayed eight or more nights (Table 26).

Table 26 Estimated domestic visitors (a) by length of stay, Rockhampton Regional Council area, 2009

Length of trip	Persons	%
1 night	170,000	29.9
2 nights	121,000	21.3
3 nights	97,000	17.1
4 to 7 nights	129,000	22.7
8 or more nights	51,000	9.0
Total	568,000	100.0

(a) Estimates are based on survey data from the National Visitor Survey by Tourism Research Australia. Estimates are subject to sampling variability and should be used with caution, as they may have a large margin of error.

Source: Tourism Research Australia (unpublished data).

In 2009, Tourism Research Australia estimated 232,000 domestic visitors stayed in the Rockhampton Regional Council area for holiday or leisure (Table 27). Visiting friends and relatives (162,000 visitors) and business (115,000 visitors) were other reasons stated for visiting the region.

Table 27 Estimated domestic visitors (a) by main reason for visit, Rockhampton Regional Council area (b), 2009

Main purpose of trip	Persons	%
Holiday or leisure	232,000	40.8
Visiting friends and relatives	162,000	28.5
Business	115,000	20.2
Other	60,000	10.6
Total	568,000	100.0

(a) Estimates are based on survey data from the National Visitor Survey by Tourism Research Australia. Estimates are subject to sampling variability and should be used with caution, as they may have a large margin of error.

(b) Overnight or longer stopover.

Source: Tourism Research Australia (unpublished data).

An estimated 82.4 per cent of the 468,000 domestic visitors to the Rockhampton Regional Council area in 2009 resided in Queensland (Table 28), 64,000 domestic visitors to the region were from New South Wales, 14,000 domestic visitors were from Victoria and 22,000 were from elsewhere in Australia.

Table 28 Estimated domestic visitors (a) by state of residence, Rockhampton Regional Council area (b), 2009

State or territory of residence	Persons	%
Queensland	468,000	82.4
New South Wales	64,000	11.3
Victoria	14,000	2.5
All other Australian states and territories	22,000	3.9
Total	568,000	100.0

(a) Estimates are based on survey data from the National Visitor Survey by Tourism Research Australia. Estimates are subject to sampling variability and should be used with caution, as they may have a large margin of error.

(b) Overnight or longer stopover.

Source: Tourism Research Australia (unpublished data).

EDUCATION

SUMMARY

- In June 2009, there were 2,490 apprentices and trainees in training in the Rockhampton Regional Council area.
- In June 2009, 210 school-based apprentices and trainees were in training in the Regional Council area.
- During 2008–09, 7,995 students undertook vocational education and training.
- There were 1,499 students enrolled at the Central Queensland University, Rockhampton campus in 2008.
- In the Rockhampton Regional Council area at the time of the 2006 Census, 45.6 per cent of persons 15 years and over held a non-school educational qualification.
- At the time of the 2006 Census, the most common field of qualification was engineering and related technologies.
- The Rockhampton Regional Council area has 41 primary schools, 9 secondary schools and 6 schools that combine both primary and secondary schooling.
- Of the 19,449 primary and secondary school students in the Regional Council area, 59.4 per cent attended government schools and 40.6 per cent attended non-government schools.



APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES

At 30 June 2009, a total of 2,490 apprentices and trainees were in training in the Rockhampton Regional Council area (Table 29). The largest industry training group was engineering (419 persons), followed closely by construction (404 persons) and utilities (276 persons). The industry training group with the largest increase in apprentice and trainee numbers between 30 June 2008 and 30 June 2009 was engineering (31 persons), followed by utilities (21 persons). Construction experienced the largest decline in apprentice and trainee numbers between the two periods (55 persons), followed by business (18 persons).

Table 29 Apprentices and trainees in training (a) by industry training group, Rockhampton Regional Council area (b), 30 June 2008 and 30 June 2009

Industry training group	As at 30 June 2008			As at 30 June 2009			Total change 2008 to 2009 persons
	apprentices	trainees	total	apprentices	trainees	total	
Engineering	363	25	388	394	25	419	31
Construction	434	25	459	385	19	404	-55
Utilities	254	1	255	275	1	276	21
Retail	94	154	248	89	147	236	-12
Automotive	184	12	196	197	10	207	11
Business	0	225	225	0	207	207	-18
Food processing	52	130	182	46	144	190	8
Hospitality	78	38	116	81	43	124	8
Transport and distribution	0	110	110	0	123	123	13
Community services	10	69	79	9	65	74	-5
Furnishing	64	0	64	56	0	56	-8
Primary industry	9	37	46	9	28	37	-9
Process manufacturing	2	18	20	2	26	28	8
Mining	0	5	5	0	17	17	12
Sports and recreation	4	16	20	3	13	16	-4
Arts and entertainment	7	11	18	6	9	15	-3
Communications	0	23	23	0	15	15	-8
General education and training	0	13	13	0	11	11	-2
Tourism	0	12	12	0	11	11	-1
Health	0	8	8	0	10	10	2
Government	0	13	13	0	9	9	-4
Laboratory operations	0	8	8	0	3	3	-5
Textile, clothing and footwear	1	0	1	2	0	2	1
Total	1,556	953	2,509	1,554	936	2,490	-19

(a) In-training figures reflect the number of training contracts which are recorded as active at the specified date and where no information has been received by the Department of Education and Training to indicate otherwise. In addition, the numbers shown are provisional only, and will change over time as the department is informed of commencements, cancellations or completions of training contracts.

(b) Based on apprentice's or trainee's place of residence.

Source: Department of Education and Training (unpublished data).

At 30 June 2009, 210 school-based apprentices and trainees were in training in the Rockhampton Regional Council area (Table 30). The largest group of school-based apprentices and trainees were in hospitality (16.7 per cent), followed by retail (15.2 per cent), construction (14.3 per cent) and business (12.4 per cent). The largest increase in school-based apprentices and trainees between 2008 and 2009 was in hospitality (12 persons), followed by business (7 persons). The industry training group with the largest decline was engineering (25 persons), followed by retail (11 persons).

Table 30 School-based apprentices and trainees in training (a) by industry training group, Rockhampton Regional Council area (b), 30 June 2008 and 30 June 2009

Industry training group	As at 30 June 2008		As at 30 June 2009		Change
	persons	%	persons	%	2008 to 2009 persons
Hospitality	23	10.2	35	16.7	12
Retail	43	19.0	32	15.2	-11
Construction	31	13.7	30	14.3	-1
Business	19	8.4	26	12.4	7
Automotive	18	8.0	20	9.5	2
Engineering	44	19.5	19	9.0	-25
Primary industry	8	3.5	11	5.2	3
Community services	15	6.6	8	3.8	-7
Utilities	6	2.7	6	2.9	0
Transport and distribution	2	0.9	5	2.4	3
Health	1	0.4	5	2.4	4
Sports and recreation	6	2.7	4	1.9	-2
Food processing	2	0.9	3	1.4	1
Furnishing	2	0.9	2	1.0	0
Arts and entertainment	3	1.3	1	0.5	-2
Communications	2	0.9	1	0.5	-1
Tourism	1	0.4	1	0.5	0
Textile, clothing and footwear	0	0.0	1	0.5	1
Total	226	100.0	210	100.0	-16

(a) In-training figures reflect the number of training contracts which are recorded as active at the specified date and where no information has been received by the Department of Education and Training to indicate otherwise. In addition, the numbers shown are provisional only, and will change over time as the department is informed of commencements, cancellations or completions of training contracts.

(b) Based on school-based apprentice's or trainee's place of residence.

Source: Department of Education and Training (unpublished data).

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING STUDENTS

During 2008–09, 7,995 students were in vocational education and training in the Rockhampton Regional Council area (Table 31). This was 446 more students than in 2007–08. The industry training group of general education and training made up the largest number of vocational education and training students in the area (1,186 students), followed closely by hospitality (1,169 students) and business (909 students). Between 2007–08 and 2008–09 hospitality had the greatest increase in student numbers (352 students), followed by communications (110 students). General education and training had the largest decline in student numbers (117 students), followed by business (84 students).

Table 31 Vocational education and training students (a) by industry training group, Rockhampton Regional Council area (b), 2007–08 and 2008–09

Industry training group	2007–08		2008–09		Change 2007–08 to 2008–09	
	students	%	students	%	students	%
General education and training	1,303	17.3	1,186	14.8	-117	-9.0
Hospitality	817	10.8	1,169	14.6	352	43.1
Business	993	13.2	909	11.4	-84	-8.5
Community services	588	7.8	678	8.5	90	15.3
Construction	539	7.1	615	7.7	76	14.1
Engineering	566	7.5	548	6.9	-18	-3.2
Communications	249	3.3	359	4.5	110	44.2
Mining	330	4.4	307	3.8	-23	-7.0
Retail	334	4.4	303	3.8	-31	-9.3
Utilities	323	4.3	283	3.5	-40	-12.4
Arts and entertainment	266	3.5	283	3.5	17	6.4
Primary industry	222	2.9	281	3.5	59	26.6
Food processing	289	3.8	256	3.2	-33	-11.4
Automotive	239	3.2	254	3.2	15	6.3
Health	201	2.7	202	2.5	1	0.5
Furnishing	93	1.2	103	1.3	10	10.8
Government	74	1.0	103	1.3	29	39.2
Sports and recreation	51	0.7	58	0.7	7	13.7
Transport and distribution	32	0.4	58	0.7	26	81.3
Tourism	21	0.3	24	0.3	3	14.3
Process manufacturing	9	0.1	8	0.1	-1	-11.1
Textile, clothing and footwear	2	0.0	5	0.1	3	150.0
Laboratory operations	8	0.1	3	0.0	-5	-62.5
Total	7,549	100.0	7,995	100.0	446	5.9

(a) All data are based on close of study.

(b) Based on student's place of residence.

Source: Department of Education and Training (unpublished data).

CQUNIVERSITY

The Rockhampton campus of CQUniversity is situated in the Rockhampton Regional Council area. In 2008, there were 1,499 students enrolled at the Rockhampton campus (Table 32). Within the Rockhampton campus in 2007, the largest number of students were enrolled in the Bachelor of Engineering (Co-op) / Diploma of Professional Practice (Engineering) (188 students), followed by Bachelor of Nursing (140 students), Bachelor of Learning Management (Primary) (108 students) and Bachelor of Psychology (98 students) (Table 33).

Table 32 CQUniversity student numbers by campus, 2005 to 2008

Campus	2005	2006	2007	2008
— number —				
Australian campuses				
Brisbane	1,291	1,197	1,001	1,066
Bundaberg	893	727	681	516
Emerald	110	98	78	49
Gladstone	299	273	228	195
Gold Coast	665	588	426	353
Mackay	960	822	732	443
Melbourne	4,337	4,474	3,267	2,556
Noosa	314	340	324	258
Rockhampton	2,746	2,413	1,997	1,499
Sunshine Coast	121	146	8	..
Sydney	6,643	6,689	4,667	3,464
Distance education	8,833	8,892	9,388	8,329
Overseas locations				
Fiji	504	550	..	..
Hong Kong	151	87	51	..
New Zealand	..	21	123	56
Shanghai	56	148	80	1
Singapore	636	531	326	134
Total (a)(b)	26,126	25,796	21,411	18,972

.. = not applicable

(a) The sum of campus numbers may not match the total count. This is due to students changing their enrolment during the year and appearing in more than one category. The students are counted once for each category in which they appear during the year.

(b) 2008 total includes students attending Conservatorium of Music campus.

Source: CQUniversity (previously Central Queensland University), student numbers by class campus full year.

Table 33 Enrolled students by program (highest 12), CQUniversity, Rockhampton campus, 2007

Program	Students
Bachelor of Engineering (Co-op) / Diploma of Professional Practice (Engineering)	188
Bachelor of Nursing	140
Bachelor of Learning Management (Primary)	108
Bachelor of Psychology	98
Bachelor of Business	83
Bachelor of Biomedical Science	79
Bachelor of Science	77
Bachelor of Learning Management (Early Childhood)	75
Bachelor of Accounting	69
Bachelor of Engineering	68
Bachelor of Arts	62
Bachelor of Human Movement Science	61

Source: Central Queensland University, all students by campus by program by gender.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Of persons aged 15 years and over in the Rockhampton Regional Council area at the time of the 2006 Census, 45.6 per cent (36,203 persons) held a non-school educational qualification, compared with 50.4 per cent (1,560,877 persons) in Queensland (Table 34). In the region, the proportion of persons with a non-school qualification was less than that of Queensland for all qualification types (Figure 28).

Table 34 Non-school educational qualifications (a), Rockhampton Regional Council area and Queensland, 2006

Educational qualification	Rockhampton Regional Council area	Queensland	Region as a % of Queensland
	— persons —		%
Bachelor degree or higher	7,688	405,901	1.9
Advanced diploma and diploma	3,607	204,049	1.8
Certificate	13,721	554,237	2.5
Total (b)	36,203	1,560,877	2.3
Persons 15 years and over	79,339	3,097,997	2.6
Proportion with qualifications	45.6	50.4	..

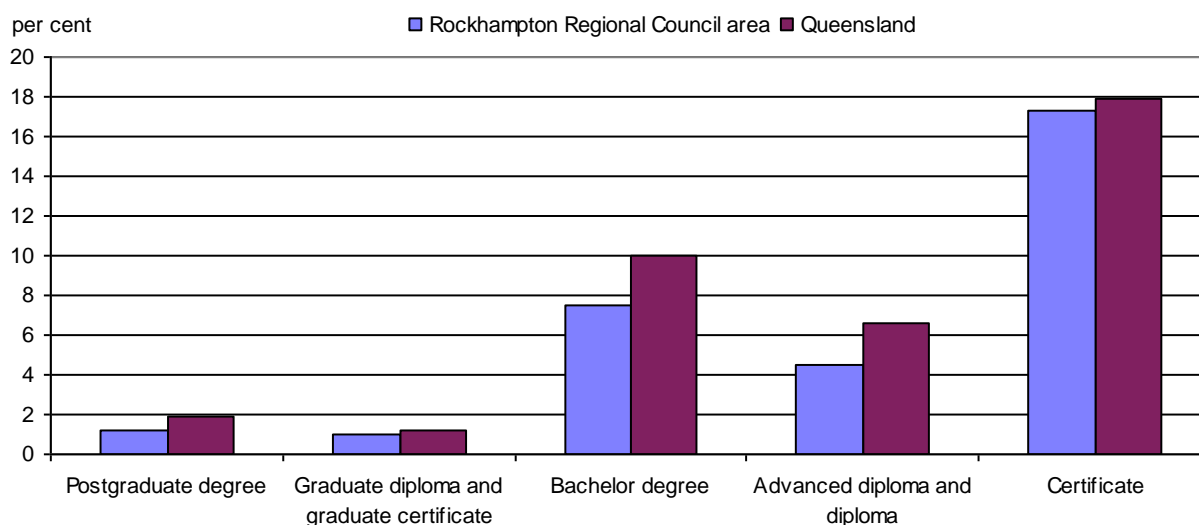
.. = not applicable

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over and based on place of usual residence.

(b) Includes inadequately described and not stated responses.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 (unpublished data).

Figure 28 Proportion of persons aged 15 years and over with a non-school qualification by type, Rockhampton Regional Council area and Queensland, 2006



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 (unpublished data).

In the Rockhampton Regional Council area at the time of the 2006 Census, the most common field of qualification was in engineering and related technologies (19.2 per cent) (Table 35). This was also the most popular field of study for Queensland (17.3 per cent). Management and commerce was the second most popular field of study for the Rockhampton Regional Council area (11.2 per cent), followed by health (8.4 per cent).

Table 35 Field of educational qualification (a), Rockhampton Regional Council area and Queensland, 2006

Field of qualification	Rockhampton Regional Council area			Queensland		
	number	%	rank	number	%	rank
Engineering and related technologies	6,946	19.2	1	269,405	17.3	1
Management and commerce	4,054	11.2	2	228,738	14.7	2
Health	3,023	8.4	3	131,993	8.5	3
Education	2,921	8.1	4	119,075	7.6	5
Society and culture	2,278	6.3	5	128,352	8.2	4
Architecture and building	2,177	6.0	6	100,684	6.5	6
Food, hospitality and personal services	1,784	4.9	7	83,985	5.4	7
Agriculture, environmental and related studies	754	2.1	8	32,309	2.1	10
Natural and physical sciences	633	1.7	9	34,280	2.2	9
Information technology	582	1.6	10	31,175	2.0	11
Creative arts	513	1.4	11	40,360	2.6	8
Mixed field programs	66	0.2	12	2,216	0.1	12
Field of study not stated or inadequately described	10,470	28.9	..	358,299	23.0	..
Total (b)	36,201	100.0	..	1,560,871	100.0	..

.. = not applicable

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over and based on place of usual residence.

(b) Includes inadequately described and not stated responses. Variations may occur in totals due to rounding.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 (unpublished data).

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

There is a wide variety of primary and secondary school options in the Rockhampton Regional Council area. In 2010, the region's schools comprised 41 primary schools, 9 secondary schools and 6 schools that combine both primary and secondary schooling (Table 36).

Table 36 Primary and secondary schools by type, Rockhampton Regional Council area, 2010

Type of school	Number
Primary state schools	33
Primary non-state schools	8
Secondary state schools	5
Secondary non-state schools	4
Combined primary and secondary non-state schools	6
Total	56

Source: Department of Education and Training, Education Directory.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Of the 19,449 primary and secondary school students in the Rockhampton Regional Council area in 2008, 59.4 per cent (11,556 students) were in government schools and 40.6 per cent (7,893 students) were in non-government schools (Table 37). The majority of primary school students attended government schools (69.4 per cent), while more secondary school students attended non-government schools (54.8 per cent).

Table 37 Primary and secondary school students (a), Rockhampton Regional Council area (b), 2008 (c)

Level	Government		Non-government		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Preparatory (d)	941	67.6	451	32.4	1,392	100.0
Primary	6,865	69.4	3,034	30.6	9,899	100.0
Secondary	3,640	45.2	4,408	54.8	8,048	100.0
Special school	110	100.0	0	0.0	110	100.0
Total	11,556	59.4	7,893	40.6	19,449	100.0

(a) All student numbers are based on full-time students.

(b) Student numbers by region are based on the school's location and not of the student's place of residence.

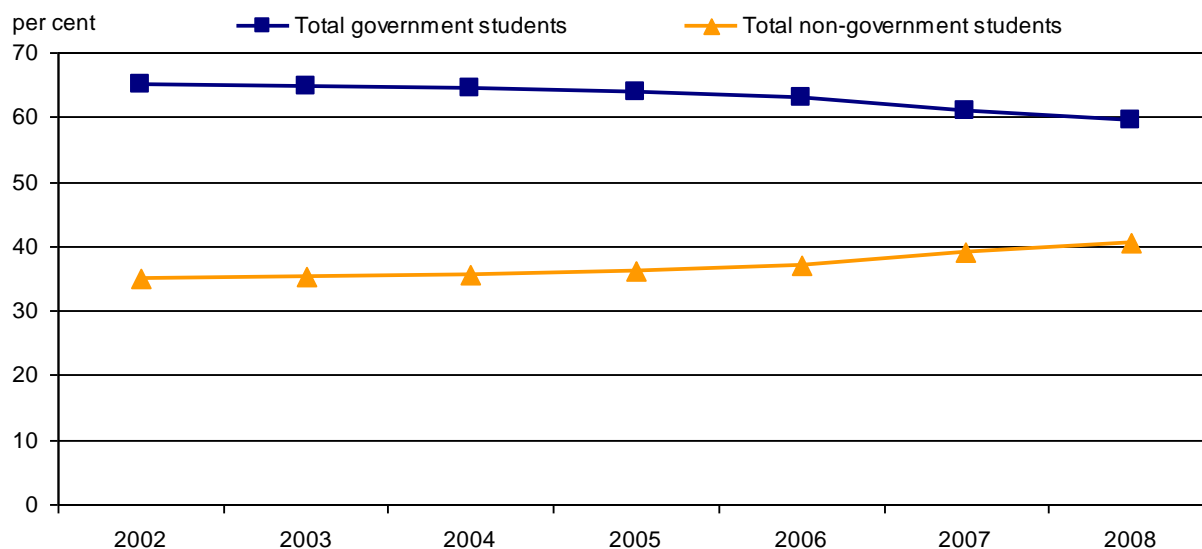
(c) The statistics are collected for July or early August of each year.

(d) From 2007 onwards, pre-school has been replaced by the preparatory (prep) year.

Source: Queensland Department of Education and Training, Schools Census (unpublished data).

Between 2002 and 2008, students attending government schools in the Rockhampton Regional Council area have declined from 65.1 per cent of total students to 59.4 per cent (Figure 29). Conversely, students attending non-government schools have increased from 34.9 per cent of total students to 40.6 per cent.

Figure 29 Percentage of students (a) attending government and non-government schools, Rockhampton Regional Council area (b), 2002 to 2008 (c)



(a) All student numbers are based on full-time students.

(b) Student numbers by region are based on the school's location and not on the student's place of residence.

(c) The statistics are collected for July or early August of each year.

Source: Queensland Department of Education and Training, Schools Census (unpublished data).

TRANSPORT

SUMMARY

- Of the five major roads providing access to Rockhampton, in 2009 the Yeppoon Road had the highest average daily traffic movements (10,180 vehicles).
- The Bruce Highway north of Scrubby Creek had the highest average daily number of heavy vehicles in 2009 (1,300 vehicles).
- The Yeppoon Road at Iron Pot Creek had the highest number of light vehicles (9,547) and the highest percentage of light vehicle traffic (93.8 per cent).
- Rail passenger arrivals at Rockhampton station in 2008–09 were 36,610.
- During the period September 2005 to September 2009, September and October regularly showed the highest numbers of passenger arrivals and departures.
- During 2008–09, a total of 725,015 passengers passed through Rockhampton Airport.
- Passenger movement through Rockhampton Airport increased 5.0 per cent between 2007–08 and 2008–09.

ROADS

Five major roads provide access to and from Rockhampton. Table 38 details the average annual daily traffic at select locations on these five highways and roads. In 2009, the Yeppoon Road at Iron Pot Creek had the highest average daily traffic movements (10,180 vehicles), while the Capricorn Highway west of Gracemere had the lowest average daily traffic movements (4,790 vehicles).

Table 38 Average annual daily traffic count (a), Bruce Highway, Capricorn Highway, Yeppoon Road and Emu Park Road, 2009

Location	Average annual daily traffic
	vehicles
Bruce Highway (b)	7,476
Bruce Highway (c)	7,372
Capricorn Highway (d)	4,790
Emu Park Road (e)	4,872
Yeppoon Road (f)	10,180

(a) All directions.

(b) Bruce Highway, south of Rockhampton, 1 km north of Scrubby Creek (road section 10E).

(c) Bruce Highway, north of Rockhampton, 150 m north of Terra Nova Drive (road section 10F).

(d) Capricorn Highway, 3 km west of Gracemere (road section 16A).

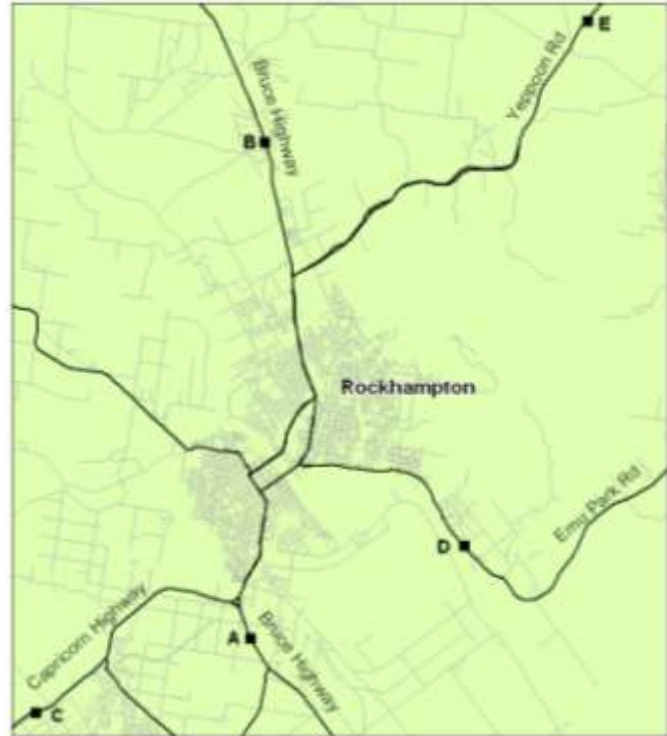
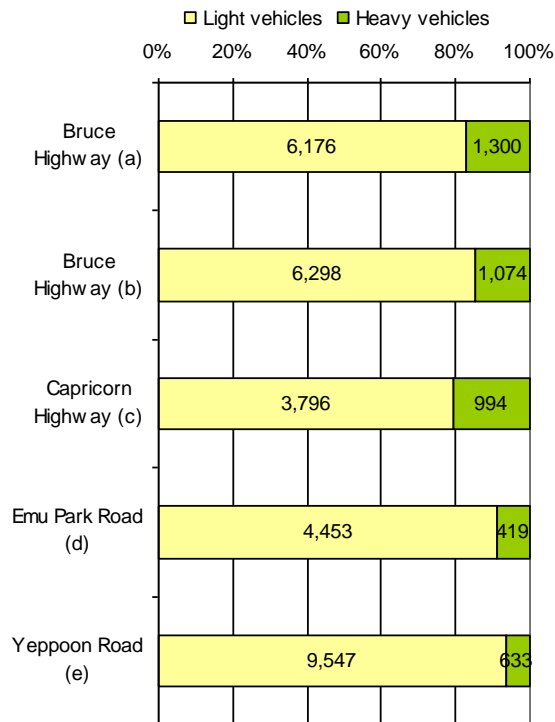
(e) Emu Park Road, old Rockhampton City / Livingstone Shire boundary (road section 194).

(f) Yeppoon Road, Iron Pot Creek (road section 196).

Source: Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads (unpublished data).

Of the five locations selected, the Bruce Highway north of Scrubby Creek had the highest number of heavy vehicles (1,300). The Yeppoon Road at Iron Pot Creek had the highest number of light vehicles (9,547) and the highest percentage of light vehicle traffic (93.8 per cent) (Figure 30).

Figure 30 Average annual daily traffic count, all directions, light and heavy vehicles, Bruce Highway, Capricorn Highway, Yeppoon Road and Emu Park Road, 2009



Note: heavy vehicles comprise trucks and buses, articulated vehicles and road trains.

- (a) Bruce Highway, 1 km north of Scrubby Creek (road section 10E).
- (b) Bruce Highway, 150 m north of Terra Nova Drive (road section 10F).
- (c) Capricorn Highway, 3 km west of Gracemere (road section 16A).
- (d) Emu Park Road, Rockhampton City / Livingstone Shire boundary (road section 194).
- (e) Yeppoon Road, Iron Pot Creek (road section 196).

Source: Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads (unpublished data).

RAIL TRAVEL

The number of passengers arriving and departing from Rockhampton by rail increased between 2007–08 and 2008–09 (Table 39). Passenger arrivals at Rockhampton station in 2008–09 were 36,610. This was 856 more passengers than in 2007–08. Passenger departures in 2008–09 were 35,317. This was 637 more departing passengers than in 2007–08.

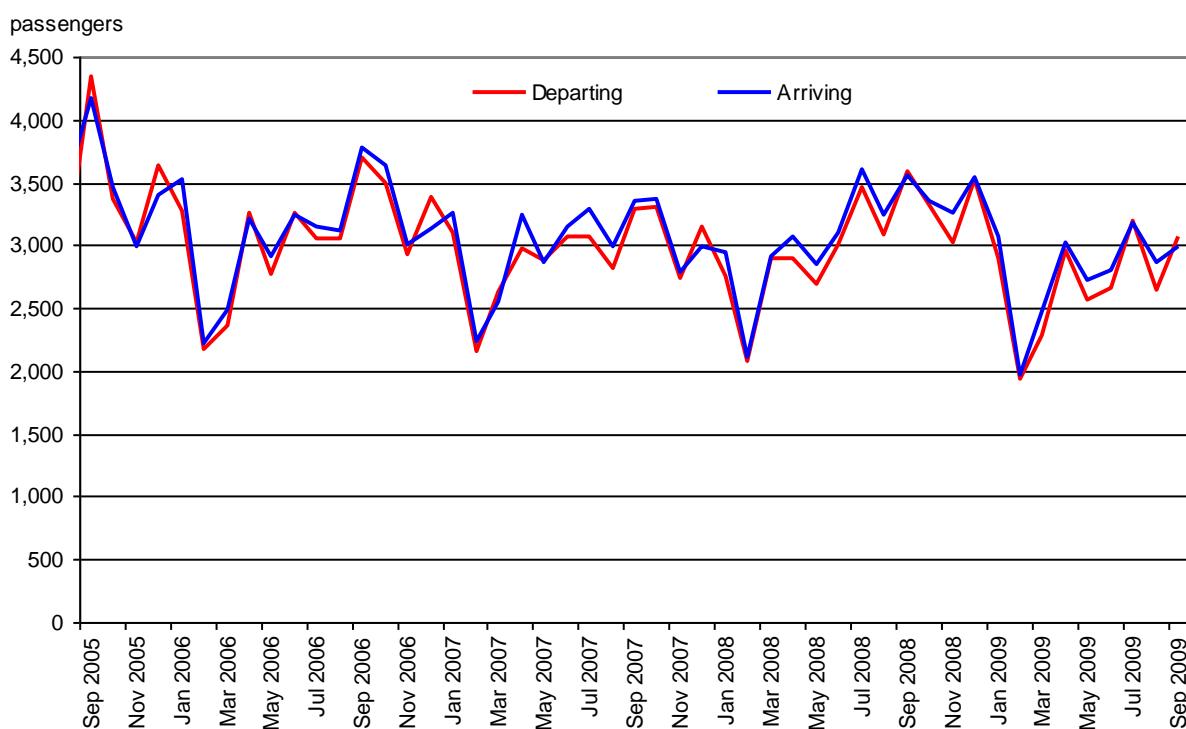
Table 39 Rockhampton railway station passenger arrivals and departures, 2005–06 to 2008–09

Arrivals and departures	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
	— passengers —			
Arrivals	38,386	37,101	35,754	36,610
Departures	37,532	36,399	34,680	35,317
Total passenger movements	75,918	73,500	70,434	71,927

Source: Queensland Rail (unpublished data).

Monthly passenger arrivals and departures at Rockhampton station vary considerably (Figure 31). During the period from September 2005 to September 2009, September and October regularly showed the highest number of passenger arrivals and departures, while February showed the lowest passenger arrivals and departures.

Figure 31 Rockhampton railway station passenger arrivals and departures, September 2005 to September 2009



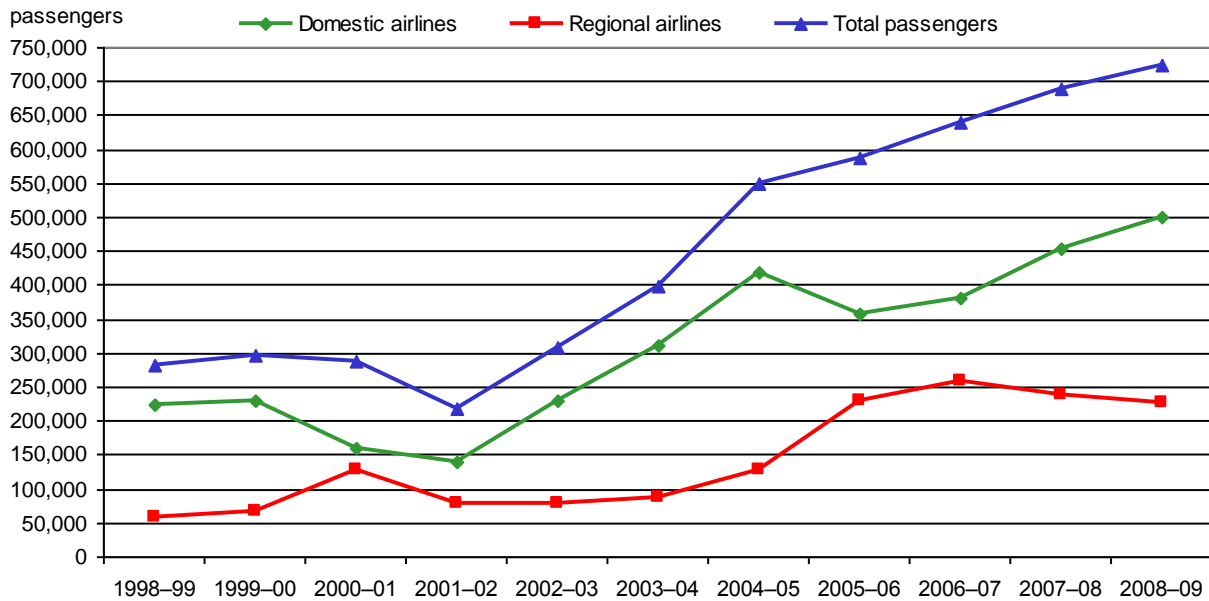
Source: Queensland Rail (unpublished data).

AIR TRAVEL

Rockhampton Airport is the major air transport facility servicing the region. Expanded facilities at the airport cater for both domestic and international airlines. During 2008–09, a total of 725,015 passengers passed through Rockhampton Airport (Figure 32). This was an increase of 5.0 per cent from the 690,242 passengers in 2007–08. The average annual growth rate of passenger movements between 2001–02 and 2008–09 was 18.8 per cent, or an average of 72,497 passengers per year.

Of the total number of passengers travelling in or out of Rockhampton Airport in 2008–09, there were 499,085 domestic passengers and 225,930 regional passengers. This was a 10.3 per cent increase in the domestic market from 2007–08 and a 5.0 per cent decrease in regional passengers.

Figure 32 Annual passenger movements, Rockhampton Airport, domestic (a) and regional (b), 1998–99 to 2008–09



(a) Domestic includes those airlines performing regular public transport services and whose fleets contain high-capacity aircraft, currently defined as aircraft with more than 38 seats or with a payload of more than 4,200 kilograms.

(b) Regional includes those airlines performing regular public transport services and whose fleets contain exclusively low-capacity aircraft, currently defined as aircraft with 38 seats or less or with a payload of 4,200 kilograms or less.

Source: Bureau of Transport and Regional Economics, Airport Traffic Data 1985–86 to 2008–09.



AFFORDABILITY

SUMMARY

- Indexed retail prices in Queensland in May 2006 show nearly all centres surveyed in the Fitzroy Statistical Division, with the exception of Emerald, recorded lower prices than Brisbane.
- Rockhampton's average monthly unleaded petrol prices were generally higher than Brisbane Metro between June 2001 and June 2010.
- The median house price for the Rockhampton Regional Council area in the 12 months to the end of March 2010 was \$313,000.
- The median unit and townhouse price for the Rockhampton Regional Council area in the 12 months to the end of March 2010 was \$282,500.
- The median vacant urban land price for the Regional Council area for the 12 months ending March 2010 was \$145,000.
- During the June quarter 2010, the Rockhampton Regional Council area recorded a median weekly rental price for two-bedroom flats or units of \$230 per week, and \$290 for three-bedroom houses.

RETAIL PRICES

A survey of retail prices in Queensland in May 2006 compared the prices of a range of goods and services in 48 urban centres with prices in Brisbane City. Priced items were grouped into three broad categories: food, alcohol and tobacco; housing; and transportation. Together these constitute the all groups index.

Table 40 shows that, for all groups, all centres surveyed in the Fitzroy Statistical Division with the exception of Emerald recorded lower prices than Brisbane. Rockhampton and Biloela were the cheapest centres surveyed in the Fitzroy Statistical Division, with prices 5 percentage points lower than Brisbane.

For food, alcohol and tobacco, Emerald, Gladstone and Rockhampton recorded higher prices than Brisbane. Biloela was the cheapest centre surveyed in the Fitzroy Statistical Division, with prices for these goods 3.7 percentage points lower than Brisbane.

Housing was less expensive in most of the surveyed Fitzroy Statistical Division centres than in Brisbane in 2006. Of the Fitzroy regional centres surveyed, Rockhampton had the cheapest housing (25.4 percentage points cheaper than Brisbane), followed by Biloela (17.1 percentage points cheaper than Brisbane), and Gladstone (17.0 percentage points cheaper). However, Emerald was 18.8 percentage points more expensive than Brisbane. The housing index includes rents for privately owned dwellings, local government rates and charges, electricity, house repairs and maintenance charges, and other household fuels.

Of the four centres surveyed in Fitzroy Statistical Division, Biloela, Gladstone and Rockhampton recorded cheaper transportation prices than Brisbane. Emerald was the most expensive centre surveyed in the Fitzroy region for transportation, with prices 2.1 percentage points higher than Brisbane. The transportation index includes automotive fuel, tyres, spark plugs, labour charges, registration, licences, vehicle club membership and taxi fares.

Table 40 Index of regional prices (a), Brisbane and centres within the Fitzroy Statistical Division, May 2006

Centre	Item groups			
	All groups	Food, alcohol and tobacco	Housing	Transportation
	— number —			
Biloela	95.0	96.3	82.9	94.7
Emerald	107.5	104.5	118.8	102.1
Gladstone	95.8	104.4	83.0	96.8
Rockhampton	95.0	104.0	74.6	98.4
Brisbane	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

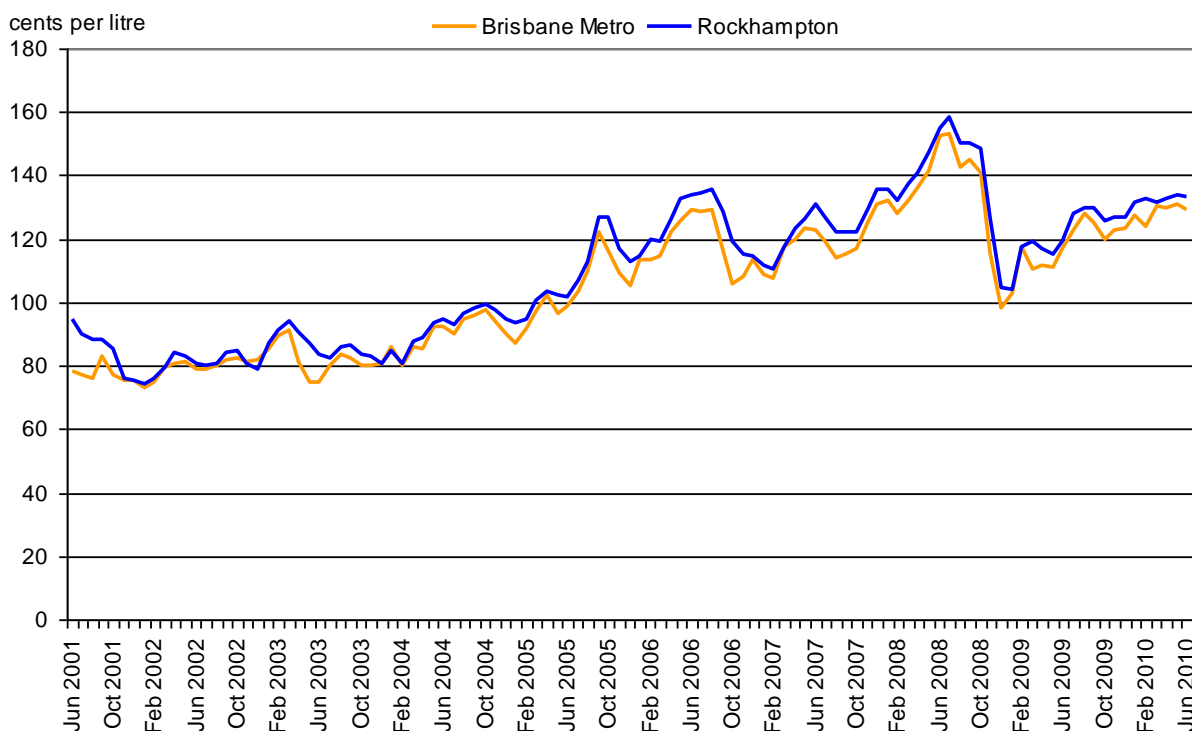
(a) Base: Brisbane = 100.0.

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research, *Index of Retail Prices in Queensland Regional Centres, May 2006*.

FUEL PRICES

Figure 33 shows Rockhampton's and Brisbane Metro's average monthly price of unleaded petrol. In Rockhampton between June 2001 and June 2010, most average monthly unleaded petrol prices were higher than Brisbane Metro. Recent trends for Rockhampton show average monthly unleaded petrol prices falling from a high of 158.5 cents per litre in July 2008 to 103.8 cents per litre in January 2009. Prices rose to 133.7 cents per litre in May 2010, but fell slightly in June 2010 to 133.5 cents per litre.

Figure 33 Average monthly fuel prices, unleaded petrol, Rockhampton and Brisbane Metro, June 2001 to June 2010



Source: FuelTrac Pty Ltd.

MEDIAN HOUSE, UNIT/TOWNHOUSE AND URBAN VACANT LAND PRICES

The median house price for the Rockhampton Regional Council area in the 12 months to the end of March 2010 was \$313,000 (Table 41). This median price was less than that of Gladstone Regional Council area, Mackay Regional Council area, Townsville City, Cairns Regional Council area and Brisbane City.

The median unit and townhouse price for the Rockhampton Regional Council area in the 12 months to the end of March 2010 was \$282,500 (Table 41). This median price was less than that of Gladstone Regional Council area, Mackay Regional Council area, Townsville City and Brisbane City. The median unit/townhouse price increased 10.8 per cent between the 12 months to the end of March 2010 and the previous 12-month period.

The median vacant urban land price for the Rockhampton Regional Council area in the 12 months to the end of March 2010 was \$145,000 (Table 41). This median price remained the same as the previous 12-month period.

Table 41 Median house prices (a), Median unit/townhouse prices and Median vacant urban land prices (a), Rockhampton Regional Council area and other selected local government areas, 12 months to March 2010

Local government area	Median house prices		Median unit/townhouse prices		Median vacant urban land prices	
	12 months to end of March 2010	Change over 1 year (b)	12 months to end of March 2010	Change over 1 year (b)	12 months to end of March 2010	Change over 1 year (b)
	\$	%				
Rockhampton (RC) (c)(d)	313,000	1.3	282,500	10.8	145,000	0.0
Yeppoon (c)(d)(e)	347,000	-3.6	299,000	n.a.	110,000	-12.0
Gracemere (e)	317,500	-7.2	n.a.	n.a.	155,000	-11.4
Mount Morgan (e)	152,500	22.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bundaberg (RC)	283,000	2.9	270,000	9.5	135,000	-4.3
Gladstone (RC) (c)(d)	366,000	-3.7	318,250	12.7	180,000	0.6
Central Highlands (RC) (d)	345,000	7.8	275,000	7.4	120,000	14.3
Mackay (RC) (d)	395,000	3.1	300,000	6.8	176,000	-1.7
Townsville (C)	370,000	3.2	320,000	7.7	162,000	-1.8
Cairns (RC)	365,000	1.4	260,000	4.4	170,000	0.0
Brisbane (C)	512,000	6.7	368,000	5.1	285,000	0.0

RC = Regional Council C = City na = not available

(a) Sales of properties over 2,400 m² are not included in these figures.

(b) 12 months to end of March 2010 compared with 12 months to end of March 2009

(c) Unit/townhouse medians affected by varying numbers of waterfront properties sold.

(d) Unit/townhouse Medians affected by varying quantities of new properties sold.

(e) House price medians affected by varying quality of stock sold.

Source: Real Estate Institute of Queensland, *Queensland Market Monitor*, Issue 6, March Quarter 2010.

MEDIAN WEEKLY RENT

During the June quarter 2010, the Rockhampton Regional Council area recorded a median weekly rental price of \$230 per week for two-bedroom flats/units (Table 42), and \$290 for three-bedroom houses (Table 43).

Table 42 Median weekly rent for two-bedroom flats/units, Rockhampton Regional Council area and other selected local government areas, June quarter 2009 to June quarter 2010

Local government area	June qtr 2009	September qtr 2009	December qtr 2009	March qtr 2010	June qtr 2010
	— \$ —				
Rockhampton (RC)	210	220	220	225	230
Bundaberg (RC)	195	205	195	200	205
Gladstone (RC)	240	230	220	230	230
Mackay (RC)	280	280	280	280	280
Townsville (C)	265	280	275	270	275
Cairns (RC)	250	250	240	250	250
Brisbane (C)	350	355	355	365	360

Table 43 Median weekly rent for three-bedroom houses, Rockhampton Regional Council area and other selected local government areas, June quarter 2009 to June quarter 2010

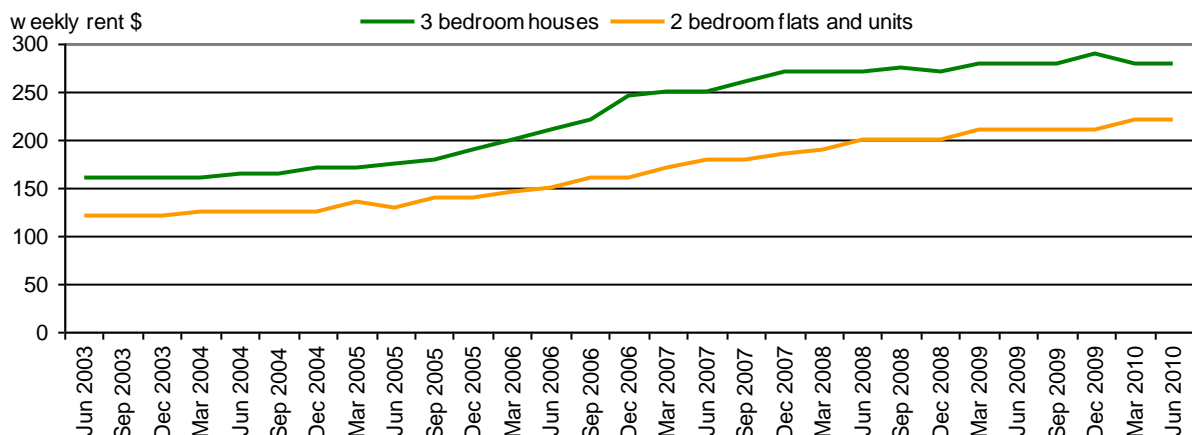
Local government area	June qtr 2009	September qtr 2009	December qtr 2009	March qtr 2010	June qtr 2010
	— \$ —				
Rockhampton (RC)	280	280	290	290	290
Bundaberg (RC)	250	250	260	260	260
Gladstone (RC)	300	290	290	280	300
Mackay (RC)	375	360	370	370	375
Townsville (C)	320	320	330	330	330
Cairns (RC)	300	300	300	300	300
Brisbane (C)	370	370	370	380	380

RC = Regional Council C = City

Source: Residential Tenancies Authority.

Median weekly rents for three-bedroom houses and two-bedroom flats and units in Rockhampton have increased since the June quarter 2003. Median rent for three-bedroom houses has increased by 75.0 per cent between June quarter 2003 and June quarter 2010, while median rent on two-bedroom flats and units increased by 83.3 per cent (Figure 34).

Figure 34 Median weekly rent, three-bedroom houses and two-bedroom flats and units, Rockhampton (a), June quarter 2003 to June quarter 2010



(a) Rockhampton comprises the postcodes of 4700 and 4701.

Source: Residential Tenancies Authority.

SOCIAL AMENITIES

SPORTING CLUBS

The Rockhampton Regional Council has a large number and range of sporting and leisure clubs and associations (Table 44). The largest number of clubs were in swimming (20), horse sports (17), martial arts (16) and soccer (15).

Table 44 Sporting clubs (a), Rockhampton Regional Council Area, 2010

Sport	Clubs
Swimming	20
Horse sports (b)	17
Martial arts	16
Soccer	15
Rugby league	14
Bowling (c)	14
Rugby union	10
Motor sports (d)	10
Hockey (e)	8
Shooting (f)	8
AFL	6
Cricket	6
Tennis	6
Dancing - various	6
Cycling (g)	6
Golf	5
Darts	4
Gymnastics	4
Netball	4
Athletics and running	4
Sailing and canoe/outrigging	4
Squash	3
Other	49
Total	239

(a) Type and number of sporting clubs is likely to be incomplete.

(b) Includes horse racing clubs.

(c) Includes indoor bowls clubs.

(d) Includes aero, car, motocross, four wheel drive, go karts, motorboat, and rally clubs.

(e) Includes indoor, outdoor and inline hockey clubs.

(f) Includes archery, sports shooting, pistol shooting, rifle shooting, and target shooting clubs.

(g) Includes cycling, mountain bike, trials and BMX clubs.

Source: Rockhampton Regional Council

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