

Appendix 8.1 North Burnett Existing Environment

1 NORTH BURNETT EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

Social conditions in the North Burnett LGA are summarised here as the baseline for potential impacts due to the pipeline alignment and construction.

1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

1.1.1 Population size and settlement

Eidsvold SLA is situated approximately 400 kilometres northwest of Brisbane and 150 kilometres west of Bundaberg. It covers an area of 4,780 square kilometres and has a resident population of approximately 1,000 people, half of whom reside in the township of Eidsvold. Abercorn is a smaller community approximately 30 kilometres north of Eidsvold which offers some local level facilities.

Monto SLA is located directly north of Eidsvold SLA and covers an area of approximately 4,500 square kilometres. As at 30 June 2008, the estimated resident population of Monto SLA was 2,509 persons. Approximately half of the population reside in the main township of Monto and the remaining in smaller rural communities such as Mulgildie, Kalpowar and Mungungo.¹

1.1.2 Population growth

Like many communities in the North Burnett region, Eidsvold and Monto have experienced little or negative population growth over the past decade. The average annual growth rate for both shires from 2003-2008 was -0.5% and 0.1% respectively. This was in direct contrast to Queensland which reported an average annual growth rate of 2.4% and demonstrates a growing population trend.

The North Burnett Council has identified population change as a significant challenge for the region and is seeking ways to reverse population decline.

1.1.3 Migration

Despite little or no population growth, population stability within Eidsvold and Monto SLAs appears strong. In Eidsvold SLA, only 22% of the population migrated outside the SLA from 2001-2006. By 2006, 65% of the population still resided at the same address, while 13% relocated within the same SLA. To compare, 41% of the total population in Queensland migrated outside their SLA over the 5 year period and only 49% resided at the same address.

Migration was slightly higher in Monto SLA than Eidsvold SLA, with 24% of the total population migrating outside from 2001-2006. In 2006, 59% of the total population still resided at the same address and 17% within the same SLA.

1.1.4 *Country of Origin*

In 2006, the proportion of overseas-born residents in Eidsvold and Monto SLAs was low, at 2.8% and 3.3% respectively. These figures were much lower than Queensland (17.9%) and other SLAs in the North Burnett region (7.7%-9.5%).

1.1.5 *Indigenous population*

A total of 173 Indigenous persons resided in Eidsvold SLA at the time of the 2006 Census. This represented approximately 20% of the Shire's total population and almost one third of the North Burnett's total Indigenous population.

A smaller proportion of Indigenous persons reside in Monto SLA. A total of 45 residents stated they were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin in 2006, which accounted for approximately 2% of Monto SLA's total population.

1.1.6 *Gender and age*

The percentage of people aged 0-14 years in Eidsvold and Monto SLAs in 2006 was consistent with Queensland, at approximately 20% of the total population.

Characteristic of many rural areas, there was a distinct dip in population between the 0-14 and 25-54 year cohorts. The total percentage of the population in the 15-24 year age group in Monto and Eidsvold SLAs was 8.5% and 10.5% respectively (almost half the percentage reported for the 0-14 cohort). The most likely explanation for the decrease is that young adults are leaving the region due to access employment, education and social activities².

Monto and Eidsvold SLAs had a higher proportion of people aged 55 years and over than Queensland in 2006. In Monto SLA, approximately 35% of the population were in this age group and in Eidsvold SLA, approximately 30%. The proportion of the population aged 65 years and over was particularly high in Monto SLA, at 20.6%.

Table 1.1 *Population by Age, 2006*

	Population by Age									
	0-14		15-24		25-54		55-64		65+	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Eidsvold	176	20.4	90	10.5	342	39.8	108	12.6	145	16.9
Monto	503	20.7	208	8.5	879	36.1	343	14.1	502	20.6
Queensland	806,532	20.7	539,206	13.8	1,638,354	42.0	437,550	11.2	482,891	12.4

Source: ABS 2006, Census QuickStats

Females accounted for 50.5% of the total population in Monto SLA in 2006. This was in line with Queensland, which reported a total female population of 50.4%. Fewer females were reported in Eidsvold SLA, with males accounting for 52.3% of the total population.

1.1.7 Household type and structure

The average household size in Monto SLA was slightly lower than the State and National average of 2.6, at 2.3 persons per household. Eidsvold SLA reported an average household size of 2.4.

Consistent with the North Burnett region, the most common type of family composition in Eidsvold and Monto SLAs in 2006 was couple families without children. In Monto SLA, 52% of families were couples without children, 36% couples with children and 10% sole parent families.

Eidsvold SLA reported a slightly higher proportion of sole parent families than Monto SLA, at 14%. Couple families with children accounted for 35% of the total population, while couple families without children accounted for the highest proportion, at 48%.

1.1.8 Educational Participation and Attainment

In 2006, there were a total of 111 school students in Eidsvold SLA and 442 students in Monto SLA. Approximately one third of students in these SLAs attended secondary school (years 8-12) and virtually all attended a government-run school (a reflection of the lack of private schools in the region).

The percentage of persons with a post-school qualification was 36% for Monto SLA and 38% for Eidsvold SLA. The proportions were lower than that for Queensland (50%), but consistent with other SLAs in the North Burnett region.

The most common level of post-school education in Eidsvold SLA was certificate (12% of the total population), followed by an advanced diploma or diploma (6%), and bachelor degree (5%). Similarly, in Monto SLA persons were more likely to have a certificate (15% of the total population), followed by a bachelor degree (5%), and advanced diploma or diploma (4%).

1.1.9 Labour Force and Employment

At the time of the 2006 Census, the unemployment rate in Eidsvold was 6.9%. This was significantly higher than the rate reported for Queensland (4.7%) and the North Burnett region (3.9%). In contrast, Monto SLA had one of the lowest unemployment rates in the North Burnett region, at 3.4%.

One explanation for relatively low employment rate in Monto is that people are departing the area in search of work. A report published in January 2003

reported that most of Monto's high school students finished year 12 but were forced to leave the shire to secure employment or pursue tertiary study.³

A total of 435 residents in Eidsvold SLA were in the workforce in 2006, approximately 60% of whom were male. Persons aged 35-54 years accounted for almost half of the total workforce, followed by the 25-34 year age group, at 16%. The proportion of the total workforce employed full-time was 66%, which was slightly higher than Queensland and other SLAs in the North Burnett region.

In 2006, almost half of the total workforce in Eidsvold SLA was employed in the agricultural, forestry and fishing industry. Subsequent areas of employment were public administration and safety (11.1%), followed by health care and social assistance (7.4%), manufacturing (6.9%), and retail (5.2%).

In Monto SLA there were a total of 1,160 residents in the workforce in 2006. Of the total workforce, 64% of persons were employed full-time and 55% were male. Most workers were aged 35-54 years, but in contrast to Eidsvold SLA, there was a higher proportion of workers aged 55-64 years than 25-34 years (18% of the total workforce compared to 14% for 25-34 year age group). This is consistent with the ageing characteristics of the population (highlighted above).

As with most SLAs in the North Burnett region, the most common industry of employment in Monto SLA was agriculture, forestry and fishing, at 34.5%. Other large industries of employment were retail (10.2%), health care and social assistance (9.4%), education and training (7%), public administration and safety (5.3%), and manufacturing (5.1%).

1.1.10 Income

In 2006, median individual income for Eidsvold SLA was \$379/week, which was slightly higher than other SLAs in the North Burnett region but almost \$100/week lower than Queensland. Median household income was significantly lower than Queensland (\$1,033/week), at \$653/week.

Median individual and household incomes in Monto SLA were slightly lower than Eidsvold SLA, at \$359/week and \$637/week respectively.

1.1.11 Socio-Economic Indices for Areas (SEIFA)

The Socio-Economic Index of Economic Resources shows the level of advantage or disadvantage in an area based on Census variables such as income, housing expenditure and assets of households. In 2006, Monto and Eidsvold SLAs reported respective economic resource index scores of 974 and 933. The scores were slightly lower than the Queensland benchmark (1,000), indicating a higher level of economic disadvantage.

In terms of social disadvantage¹, Monto and Eidsvold SLAs had a high proportion of people in the most disadvantaged quintiles. By definition, Queensland has 20% of the total population in each of the 5 quintiles, ranging from most disadvantaged (quintile 1) to least disadvantaged (quintile 5). In 2006, approximately 75% of the total population in Monto and Eidsvold SLAs bottom two quintiles, indicating a high level of social disadvantage in these areas.

1.1.12 Need for Assistance

In 2006, a total of 37 persons, or 4.7% of the total population in Eidsvold SLA required assistance with three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication², which was consistent with Queensland, at 4.2%. The proportion of the population requiring assistance in Monto SLA was slightly higher, at 5.3% (or 123 persons).

1.2 COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY

1.2.1 Health Status

The major causes of death and illness in the North Burnett Health Services District include: Coronary heart disease (CHD), stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), depression and lung cancer (Table NB 6.3).

Health determinants of significant impact in this population include⁴:

- overweight and obesity
- physical inactivity
- tobacco smoking
- poor diabetes management
- poor asthma management
- risk and protective factors for mental health
- hazardous and harmful alcohol consumption
- falls in older people.

1 The Socio-Economic Index of Disadvantage ranks geographical regions to reflect disadvantage of social and economic conditions. The index focuses on low-income earners, relatively lower education attainment, high unemployment, and dwellings without motor vehicles.

2 In need of assistance includes people with a profound disability or severe disability. People with a profound or severe disability are defined as needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility, and communication because of a disability, long term health condition, or old age.

The health issues and their determinants described above are likely to be exacerbated by the combined effect of socio-economic disadvantage within affected communities.

Additional insight into the health status of persons in the North Burnett HSD and specifically, Monto and Eidsvold SLAs, is provided below.

1.2.2 Social Determinants of Health

Health determinants are typically based on broad socio-demographic statistics. Compared to Queensland as a whole, the North Burnett Health Service District has the following characteristics:

- higher proportion of older people
- higher proportion of males
- higher proportion of Indigenous people
- evidence of socioeconomic disadvantage
- population decline.

The socio-demographic distribution of population can vary considerably in a health district with some areas having a greater proportion of persons in these groups. In the case of Monto and Eidsvold SLAs, generally all points listed above are characteristic of their respective populations. The only exceptions are that compared to Queensland, Monto SLA had a lower proportion of Indigenous persons and a similar proportion of males at the time of the 2006 Census.

1.2.2.1 Health infrastructure and services

Like most communities in the Pipeline region, dispersed settlement patterns make it difficult for health services to provide equitable access. Half of the population of Monto and Eidsvold SLAs reside in the main population centres of Monto and Eidsvold, but the remaining population is spread throughout the local area.

Monto and Eidsvold SLAs each have a health service with hospital facilities, with the Monto hospital being the larger of the two. Most hospital referrals in the region are directed to regional centres in Maryborough, Bundaberg, and Rockhampton.

1.2.2.2 Housing adequacy

Compared to other Queensland, housing in Monto and Eidsvold appears sufficient and relatively affordable. In 2006, almost half of all households in Monto and Eidsvold SLAs were fully owned (48% and 42% respectively), in

contrast to Queensland where only one third of total households were fully owned. The median housing loan repayments in Monto SLA was \$716/month, which was almost double that of Eidsvold SLA (\$444/month), but significantly lower than Queensland (\$1,300/month).

In 2006, rental households accounted for approximately one third of all households in Eidsvold SLA and one quarter of all households in Monto SLA. Rental prices were considerably lower than the Queensland median of \$190/week, with Eidsvold reporting the lowest prices, at \$78/week. Median rent in Monto SLA was \$90/week.

While rents may have increased since 2006, a Department of Communities report indicates that nearly two thirds (65%) of rental stock in the North Burnett region remained affordable for low-income households in 2008. This was considerably higher than Queensland, where only 24% of housing stock was considered affordable for low-income households.

1.2.2.3 *Social capital*

Communities with strong social capital, that is where there is enjoyment of social relationships and community connections, high levels of volunteerism, and active community groups, generally have a higher level of health and well-being.

In 2006, approximately one third of the population aged 15 years and over in Eidsvold and Monto SLAs spent time as a volunteer. This was almost double the levels reported for Queensland and Australia, highlighting the strength of social capital in these communities.

1.2.2.4 *Vulnerable groups*

People who are socio-economically disadvantaged generally experience poorer health and a shorter life expectancy than the rest of the population as a result of impaired access to quality health services.

The types of groups most likely to be disproportionately impacted by the Project are presented in the table below (for a more detailed description as to why these groups are considered vulnerable, please refer to *Volume 8, Section 5.2.3.3* of the Draft EIS).

Table 1.2 Summary of Vulnerable Group Statistics for Monto and Eidsvold SLAs

Vulnerable Group	Monto SLA		Eidsvold SLA		Queensland	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Persons aged 0-14 years	503	20.7	176	20.4	806,532	20.7
Persons aged 65+ years	502	20.6	145	16.9	482,891	12.4

Vulnerable Group	Monto SLA		Eidsvold SLA		Queensland	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Low income	974	50.4	312	45.6	1,231,009	39.7
Unemployed	39	3.4	30	6.9	90,950	4.7
Persons with a disability	123	5.1	37	4.3	154,707	4.0
Language other than English	36	1.5	19	2.2	303,096	7.8

Source: ABS 2006 Census, Community Profiles by Location. Notes: "Low Income" refers to persons earning a gross individual income of \$0-\$399 per week. "Unemployed" includes persons aged 15 years and over who are looking for work (percentage is based on total labour force, not total population).

The most prevalent vulnerable groups in Monto and Eidsvold SLAs are persons aged 0-14 years and 65 years and over and low income earners. In 2006, Monto SLA had a particularly high proportion of persons aged 65 years and over, at 20.6%. This has implications for the management of communities, as it is likely to result in increasing demand for health services.

Given the spread of population in Monto and Eidsvold SLAs and proportion of young and older persons, low income earners and people with a disability, transport problems are also of concern. Many persons belonging to these vulnerable groups cannot afford, or do not have access to private transport and therefore rely heavily on public transport.⁵

1.2.2.5 Safety

Reported crime can be an indicator of community security, an essential element in quality of life. Small area crime profiles in Monto, Mundubbera and Eidsvold SLAs indicate that communities in the region experience a lower level of crime compared to Queensland³.

From 2002-2003, a total of 970 offences against the person (expressed per 100,000 persons) were reported in Monto, Eidsvold and Mundubbera SLAs, which was almost 15% lower than the rate reported for Queensland. Property offences were also substantially lower than Queensland, at a rate of 2,494 per 100,000 persons (compared to 7,787 for Queensland). The rate for other offences was 2,477 per 100,000 persons, which was again lower than Queensland rate of 3,331.

³ NOTE: The Office of Economic and Statistical Research only provides Small Area Crime Profiles up until 2002-03. Latest statistics are only available at a regional police district level and do not provide an accurate representation of Monto and Eidsvold SLAs (the total population of Bundaberg Police District in 2006 was approximately 90,000 people, while the combined population of Monto and Eidsvold SLAs was less than 4,000 people).

1.3 **SOCIAL AMENITY AND COMMUNITY VALUES**

1.3.1 **Eidsvold**

Eidsvold Shire is situated approximately 450 kilometres north of Brisbane and 200 kilometres west of Bundaberg. Approximately half of the population reside in the main township of Eidsvold, with the remaining population spread out among smaller rural communities.

Eidsvold first established as a gold mining community in 1887, however little mining has been undertaken in the region since 1948. Agriculture is now the dominant industry of employment, centring primarily on beef production, citrus orchards, hardwood timber and logging operations, and small crops such as lucerne, potatoes and Paulownia trees.⁶

The agricultural industry has made a significant impression on the current lifestyle and values of the Eidsvold community. Often referred to as the “Beef Capital of Burnett”, the town promotes its rural values, and the region as “Country Living at its Best”, with friendly people, “fresh country air” and well kept parks and gardens.⁷ A strong community of Aboriginal people adds to the cultural and social diversity of the region.⁸

Eidsvold appears to be well serviced for its size. It has a fully staffed hospital, Blue Nursing Service and other visiting medical services, and police, fire and ambulance services. A number of recreational facilities are also available to the community including a golf course, swimming pool and a multi-purpose complex containing netball, basketball and tennis courts.

1.3.2 **Monto**

Monto Shire is located approximately 450 kilometres north of Brisbane and 200 kilometres west of Bundaberg. It has a total population of around 2,500 people, half of whom reside in the main administrative and commercial centre of Monto and the remaining in smaller rural communities such as Mulgildie, Kalpowar and Mungungo.

Monto is the youngest town in the North Burnett. Originally a mining and sheep grazing area, it established in 1924 as the main service centre for the region. Agriculture is now the dominant industry of employment, focusing primarily on beef and timber production, pig farming, and harvesting of grain and small crops such as Lucerne. Farming operations are diverse and range in size from 10 to over 10,000 hectares. Most timber is harvested from plantations in Coomingleh and Kalpower State Forests. Emerging industries include fruit and vegetable production, grape growing, game meat, wood turning and other craft manufacturing. Mining has been supplementing the agricultural industry in recent years, with the region containing extensive thermal coal and limestone reserves, and copper and gold deposits.⁹

Agriculture will continue an important industry of employment in Monto Shire, however leaders have recognised that diversifying the Shire's economic base is critical to its future development.¹⁰

Monto is relatively well serviced, with infrastructure continually being improved to provide residents with the facilities and services of a modern town. It has a number of health, education and community facilities that support the town and surrounding remote and rural communities, including a hospital, library and IT resource centre, and a neighbourhood centre offering a range of community services including Centrelink, child care services, youth workers, and a community development officer. The town also has police and emergency services, shopping centres, primary and secondary schools, child care facilities and a range of sporting and recreational facilities, including a combined sporting complex, showground, golf course, swimming pool, bowling club, tennis courts, and football and cricket grounds. The Cania Gorge National Park, Lake Cania and Kroombit Tops National Park are also popular for recreational activities such as bushwalking, fishing and water sports.¹¹

Monto is renowned for being an open and friendly community, which it attributes in part to the significant voluntary involvement of residents in community-based organisations.¹² These organisations offer a diverse range of services and contribute significantly to residents' quality of life.

Monto's future vision is to maintain sustainable social, economic, cultural and environmental development and growth.¹³ Population growth is a key area of concern so their goal is to reverse negative trends associated with ageing and population decline and ensure long term sustainability in the region.

1.3.3 Regional Planning Values

Local planning in Monto and Eidsvold SLAs was originally governed by the respective shire councils, but following local government amalgamations in March 2008, the responsibility now lies with the North Burnett Regional Council.

The table below summarises the current planning scheme used by the North Burnett Regional Council, in addition to the previous local planning schemes and corporate plans of Monto and Eidsvold Shire Councils.

The North Burnett Regional Council 2009-2013 Corporate Plan sets the strategic direction for the region, identifying areas of improvement and strategies designed to meet the needs and expectations of the community. The Plan focuses on seven outcome areas, including: (1) community infrastructure and disaster management, (2) economic development and tourism, (3) organisational capability, (4) community cohesion and identity, (5) the environment, (6) community services and health, and (7) culture, heritage, sport and recreation

The objectives of previous Monto and Eidsvold Shire local planning schemes were similar, with each desiring a balance between the natural environment,

and economic and community development. Communities recognise the importance of diversifying their economic base to stimulate growth and maintain long term sustainability without detriment to the natural environment.

Table 1.3 North Burnett Regional Plans

North Burnett Regional Council Corporate Plan 2009-2013	Monto Shire Planning Scheme 2006, Eidsvold Planning Scheme 2007, Monto Shire 2005-2010 Corporate Plan, Eidsvold Shire 2004-2008 Corporate Plan ¹⁴
Enhance the standard of living within the community through encouraging existing businesses to grow. Foster new economic and tourism development opportunities	Ensure sustainable use of natural resources, through a wide range of economic activities, with Monto and Eidsvold being the principal areas of business activity
Ensure infrastructure and facilities in place are well planned, affordable and offer a safe environment to the community	Ensure development matches community needs and expectations and is aligned with the Shires' rural character.
Provide improved Council businesses systems and processes	Ensure the natural environment and areas of cultural heritage importance are protected and enhanced through development
Create a cohesive community where council services are delivered consistently and equitably throughout the region	Achieve development that supports the health and safety of the community and contributes to a wide range of social infrastructure and services
Be environmentally responsible in the region's ongoing development, by improving and managing the natural and built environments	Consolidate and protect rural land and industrial areas to maintain economic potential and viability
Ensure the community has access to a range of affordable services that supports their health, wellbeing and mobility	Achieve exponential population growth from sustainable development
Celebrate the region's history and offer a variety of choices for participation in community and sporting life	Diversify and expand industry and value added activities in an environmentally sustainable manner

1.4

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Eidsvold and Monto are relatively well serviced, with each township having a range of health, education, community and recreational facilities and services.

¹⁵

Details of the type of social infrastructure and services available in Monto and Eidsvold SLAs are provided below.

1.4.1 Health Services

There are two hospitals located within Monto and Eidsvold SLAs, each located in the main townships of Monto and Eidsvold. Monto hospital has 21 beds and offers a range of services including emergency, outpatients, acute and aged care, palliative care, and general medicine. A number of clinics are also available which centre on the following services: allied and community health services, outreach, HACC, oral health, and general medicine.

Eidsvold hospital has fewer beds and services than Monto, but still offers a range of health services, including acute inpatient, accident and emergency, outpatients, and aged care. Clinics offering similar services to those in Monto are also available.

Most hospital referrals in Monto SLA are directed to Bundaberg or Maryborough hospitals. In Eidsvold SLA, patients are generally referred to Rockhampton and Bundaberg hospitals.

A survey conducted by the North Burnett Regional Council revealed a number of concerns relating to health services in the region. One of the most common concerns related to a lack birthing centres and child health centres in the region. With an ageing population, the number of nursing homes available in the region was also of concern.

1.4.2 Educational facilities

Eidsvold SLA has a pre-school and kindergarten, and two primary schools in Eidsvold and Abercorn. Eidsvold State School also acts a secondary school, catering to students in years 8-12.

Educational facilities in Monto SLA are located in the main township of Monto, the only exception being a state school in Mulgildie. Altogether, Monto has two state schools, one catholic primary school, and one secondary school.

There are no tertiary facilities available in the region, however off-campus TAFE and university courses are available to residents wishing to pursue further education and training. The closest TAFE and university campuses are located in Rockhampton, Gladstone, Toowoomba, Maryborough Bundaberg, Dalby, Chinchilla, and Biloela.

1.4.3 Police and Emergency Services

Police and emergency services are located in the main townships of Eidsvold and Monto. Each SLA has a police, ambulance, and auxiliary fire station, and a Special Emergency Service (SES) run by volunteers.

1.4.4 **Roads and Transport**

The region is predominantly serviced by the Bruce and the Burnett Highway, with other important connections being the Isis Highway (connecting south-west communities to the Bruce and Burnett Highways and Bundaberg), and Mount Perry and Kalpowar Roads (connecting communities in the North Burnett to Bundaberg). The Eidsvold-Theodore Road connects communities to areas of Western Queensland.¹⁶

There is a heavy reliance on road transport due to low population density and distances between major settlements. Residents are predominantly dependent on private transport due to a lack of public transport and inconvenient service times, and long travelling distances.

At one stage, residents in the North Burnett region did not have access to any public transport or community based transport for approximately 5 years. The Burnett Inland Economic Development Organisation established a committee in 2002 to address the issue and in undertaking a community transport needs analysis, found that those who were unable to drive were “chronically disadvantaged in accessing health, employment, advocacy and other services”. Since this time, two community buses offering weekly trips to and from Bundaberg from Mundubbera and Eidsvold (via Monto) have been introduced. BEIDI are currently working on providing more frequent and flexible transport options.¹⁷

Other public transport available to Monto and Eidsvold residents include twice weekly bus trips from Biloela to Maryborough via Monto and Eidsvold, and the Wakka Wakka Eidsvold Community Bus, which offers return services from Eidsvold (via Monto) to Bundaberg once a week.

1.5 **KEY SOCIAL INDICATORS**

Potential socio-economic impacts from pipeline construction will predominantly affect landholders rather than the broader communities within Banana, Monto and Eidsvold Shires.

A summary of the potential impacts associated with pipeline construction and the significance of these impacts is discussed in *Volume 8, Section 5.4* of the draft EIS.

Indicators that will be used to evaluate and monitor change within Monto and Eidsvold communities are outlined in *Table 1.4*.

Table 1.4 Indicators used to evaluate and monitor change

Indicator	Measures	Current status
Employment rates	Unemployment rate	Monto SLA: low unemployment, 3.4%
		Eidsvold SLA: high

Indicator	Measures	Current status
		unemployment, 6.9%
Incomes levels	Median individual and household incomes	<p>Monto SLA: Low individual and household incomes, at \$359/week and \$637/week respectively</p> <p>Eidsvold SLA: Low individual and household incomes at \$379/week and \$653/week respectively.</p>
Population stability and composition	duration of residency age profile	<p>Eidsvold SLA: Negative population growth of -0.5% from 2003-2008</p> <p>Monto SLA: population growth of 0.1% from 2003-2008</p> <p>High proportion of persons aged 65+ years and 0-14 years</p> <p>Stable population – 78% of Eidsvold's population remained at same address or within same LGA in 2006; 76% for Monto SLA</p>
Community cohesion	As per consultation and volunteering levels	High level of volunteering (approximately 30%)
Cultural diversity	% of Indigenous people % of overseas born people	<p>Monto SLA: 2% Indigenous people, 3.3% of resident population born overseas</p> <p>Eidsvold SLA: 20% Indigenous population, 2.8% resident population born overseas</p>
Educational access	Increase/decrease to further and tertiary training	<p>Majority of students attend public schools</p> <p>Lower proportion of Year 12 students attending university compared to state average</p> <p>Most university students aged 25 years and over and studying part-time</p>
Health status	Self reported good health Q Health assessment of services adequacy	% of persons requiring assistance with core activities: Monto SLA – 5.1%, Eidsvold SLA – 4.3%.
Community safety	Reported crimes against the person domestic violence orders	Low, 970 offences against the person in Monto, Eidsvold and Mundubbera SLAs (2002-2003)
Housing availability and affordability	Rental vacancy rate Average weekly rental	Low median weekly rent: Monto SLA - \$90/week,

Indicator	Measures	Current status
		Eidsvold- \$78/week. 65% stock in North Burnett considered affordable for low-income households Median monthly home loan repayments low, at \$716/month in Monto SLA and \$444/month in Eidsvold SLA
Business and commercial services access	Number of businesses	N/A
Use and enjoyment of private land	Number of properties affected	Current high level of privacy and land hold control

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