



Pacific Reef Fisheries



Ayr Prawn Farm

Participatory Social Impact Assessment (p-SIA)

22 June 2017

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Glossary

Term	Definition	Source
Collaborate	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution	International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) Spectrum
Consult	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions	IAP2 Spectrum
Direct impact/affect	An impact which occurs as a direct result of the planned intervention. May also be called primary impact or first order impact. In Social Impact Assessment (SIA), it refers to social changes and social impacts caused directly by the project itself, such as annoyance to people of noise generated by machinery associated with the project	International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) Social Impact Assessment: Guidance for assessing and managing the social impacts of projects, p. 79
Empower	To place final decision making in the hands of the public	IAP2 Spectrum
Impact	An economic, social, environmental or other consequence that can be reasonably foreseen and measured in advance if a proposed action is implemented	IAIA Social Impact Assessment: Guidance for assessing and managing the social impacts of projects, p. 85
Indirect impact/affect	An impact which occurs as a result of another change which is caused by a planned intervention. In SIA, an indirect impact might be caused by a physical change to the environment. For example, a mine might cause increased river turbidity which might reduce the supply of fish which may reduce the economic livelihoods of fishing dependent villages. These can be secondary impacts, second or higher order effects.	IAIA Social Impact Assessment: Guidance for assessing and managing the social impacts of projects, p. 86
Inform	To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and or solutions.	IAP2 Spectrum
Involve	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.	IAP2 Spectrum
Key stakeholders	Those who have significant influence upon or importance within or to the farm development and/or operation (can be primary or secondary stakeholders)	ASC 2014 Shrimp Standard, page 125
Likelihood	High – will occur or is currently occurring based on stakeholder feedback and/or literature review Medium – may occur based on stakeholder	Developed for this p-SIA, based on IAIA Social Impact Assessment: Guidance for assessing and managing the social impacts of projects, p. 49



Term	Definition	Source
	feedback and/or literature review nil/low – not expected to occur based on stakeholder feedback and/or literature review	
Non-key stakeholders	Those who are directly or indirectly affected without significance or importance to the farms operation (can also be primary and secondary stakeholders)	ASC 2014 Shrimp Standard, page 126
Participatory Social Impact Assessment (p-SIA)	An assessment of positive and negative consequences and risks of a planned or ongoing project undertaken in such a manner that all stakeholder groups have input to the process, results and outcome of such an assessment, and that steps taken and information gathered is openly available to all	ASC 2014 Shrimp Standard, page 45
Primary stakeholders	Those affected, either positively or negatively by a farm's operation	ASC 2014 Shrimp Standard, page 125
Secondary stakeholders	Those who are indirectly affected by the farm's operation	ASC 2014 Shrimp Standard, page 125
Severity	High – changes/impacts on stakeholder lives are considered life changing, will involve at least one level of government, the farm and the stakeholder/s to avoid, reduce, repair, manage or compensate (e.g. enactment of legislation) Medium – changes/impacts stakeholders on a planned and regular basis, able to be managed between the farm and stakeholder/s Low – changes/impacts on a planned and ad hoc basis and able to be managed by the stakeholder/s	Developed for this p-SIA, based on IAIA Social Impact Assessment: Guidance for assessing and managing the social impacts of projects, p. 49
Stakeholder	Person, group, or organisation that has direct or indirect stake in an organisation because it can affect or be affected by the organisation's actions, objectives, and policies.	ASC 2014 Shrimp Standard, footnote 53 page 45
The Standard	The Aquaculture Stewardship Council Shrimp Standard 2014	



Acronyms

Term	Definition
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASC	Aquaculture Stewardship Council
ASHS	Ayr State High School
BA	Beneficiary Assessment
BBLMAC	Bowen-Burdekin Local Marine Advisory Committee
BSC	Burdekin Shire Council
DEHP	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (Queensland)
EIANZ	Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand
EPBC	Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)
GBRMPA	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
IAIA	International Association for Impact Assessment
JCU	James Cook University
LGA	Local Government Area
MCU	Material Change of Use
PRF	Pacific Reef Fisheries Pty Ltd
p-SIA	Participatory Social Impact Assessment
QGSO	Queensland Government's Statistician's Office
SLA	Statistical Local Area
UCL	Urban Centre/Locality



Executive Summary

Pacific Reef Fisheries Pty Ltd (PRF) is seeking certification for its Ayr Farm operations under the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) Shrimp Standard (2014) (referred to as the Standard). The ASC is a global organisation working internationally to promote the best environmental and social choice practices in aquaculture. One of the requirements to gain certification is to undertake a Participatory Social Impact Assessment (p-SIA).

Key steps in the p-SIA were to undertake a stakeholder analysis, describe the farm and its effects, provide a listing of social impacts (including their likelihood and severity) and measures to address the social impacts.

Farm stakeholders were identified as:

- Neighbouring landowners
- Traditional owners
- Relevant Commonwealth, State and local government departments
- Residents in nearby towns and residential areas
- Local primary and secondary schools
- Community organisations
- Local suppliers.

Representatives from most of these stakeholder groups participated in the p-SIA.

The positive social impacts of the farm are due to the consistency of values between PRF (management and staff) and the local community. These include supporting local employment and suppliers, supporting local community organisations in kind and with sponsorships and donations and not competing with the established sugar industry (e.g. having a complementary seasonal workforce). The farm also supports the regional goal of becoming more economically diverse.

Potential negative social impacts associated with environmental impacts are avoided by the location, design and layout of the farm, farm management ensuring conditions of environmental approvals are met and implementing environmental management plans (including employee training on environmental policies and procedures).

Social impacts with a likelihood rating of high and a severity rating of medium and high were listed as:

- Employment opportunities, income and standard of living for employees (permanent and seasonal)
- Increased economic diversity for the Burdekin Region
- Concern about increased salinity of groundwater
- Increase in educational opportunities
- Participation in and support for regional and community organisations
- Reliable electricity
- Decrease in community cohesion (previous impact as a result of Stage V MCU approval process) and
- Increased pride in region.

Measures to address the social impacts were to develop and implement a Community Engagement Framework, which will include:

- Documentation of community engagement
- Regular review and catch up with stakeholders
- Continued participation in community organisations
- Continue community engagement activities including open days and farm tours



- Continue sponsorships and donations
- Community grievance mechanism and
- Social impact monitoring.



1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose

Pacific Reef Fisheries Pty Ltd (PRF) is seeking certification for its Ayr Farm operations under the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) Shrimp Standard (2014) (referred to as the Standard). The ASC is a global organisation working internationally to promote the best environmental and social choice practices in aquaculture.

One of the requirements to gain certification is to undertake a Participatory Social Impact Assessment (p-SIA). The context of the p-SIA within the Standard is set out in Table 1.

Table 1: Context of the p-SIA in the ASC Shrimp Standard

Principle 3	Develop and operate farms with consideration for surrounding communities Impact: Although shrimp farms are often the economic backbone of local communities, they can also have negative impact on local communities, such as reducing public access to land and water resources and jeopardising livelihoods (ASC 2014:44)
Criterion 3.1	All impacts on surrounding communities, ecosystems users and landowners are accounted for and are, or will be, negotiated in an open and accountable manner Indicator 3.1.1: Farm owners shall commission or undertake a participatory Social Impact Assessment (p-SIA) and disseminate results and outcome openly in locally appropriate language. Local government and at least one civil society organisation chosen by the community shall have a copy of this document. The p-SIA process and document includes a participatory (shared) impact and risk analysis with surrounding communities and stakeholders. The participatory element (community input and response) is viably included in the report. Outcomes as agreed between farm and surrounding community on how to manage risks and impacts are included in the report. Requirement: The p-SIA report adheres to the steps outlined in Appendix II [of the Standard]; is available in the local government, the community and through the chosen community civil organisation; and the report list dates of meetings and names of participants. (ASC 2014:45)

Although a stand-alone report, the p-SIA should be read in conjunction with the Biodiversity-Environmental Impact Assessment requirement of the Standard (b-EIA) to gain further understanding of related environmental impacts and management plans.

Further information and a copy of the Shrimp Standards are available from www.asc-aqua.org.

1.2. p-SIA research team

The Standard states that for large scale farms, the p-SIA must be commissioned to professional experts and evidence of the experience of the professional experts commissioned must be provided.

PRF have commissioned a team led by Rachel Maas, Just Add Lime Pty Ltd supported by Ramola Yardi, Acacia Associates and Mark Spears, Gassman Development Perspectives to prepare the p-SIA requirement of the Standard. This team is referred to as the p-SIA researchers in this report.

Rachel Maas has over 17 years experience conducting social impact assessments and community engagement for Environmental Impact Assessments, Indigenous Land Use Agreement negotiations and policy development. She has a Bachelor of Science in Australian Environmental Studies with honours in Social Policy; a Graduate Diploma in Social Impact Assessment and is currently studying for a Masters of Evaluation. Rachel is a Certified Environmental Practitioner, (Impact Assessment Specialist (CEnvP(IA)), a



member of the Environmental Institute of Australia and New Zealand (EIANZ) and the International Association of Impact Assessment (IAIA). Rachel subscribes to the professional ethics associated with this certification and memberships.

Ramola Yardi has over 17 years experience as a sustainability practitioner and has worked across diverse industries and sectors as a senior policy officer, researcher and consultant, assisting government and private enterprise to maximise the value from social and environmental initiatives. She is accredited infrastructure sustainability assessor with the Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia and a member of the Royal Society of Queensland, the state's oldest scientific institution. Ramola subscribes to the ethics associated with this accreditation and membership.

Mark Spears is a qualified ecologist and senior environmental scientist with over ten years of experience undertaking ecological and environmental assessments for infrastructure and development projects. Mark is a key author of the b-EIA undertaken for PRF under this Standard. He is also a member of EIANZ, and subscribes to the ethics associated with his membership.

As project lead, Rachel Maas' detailed curriculum vitae is included in Attachment 1.

1.3. Structure of report

The p-SIA report has been structured to according to the seven steps of the p-SIA methodology in Appendix II of the standard as follows:

- Section 1 – Introduction to the project and the team
- Section 2 – Methodological approach for undertaking the p-SIA
- Section 3 – Analysis of key stakeholders
- Section 4 – Description of farm and effects
- Section 5 – Identification of social impacts
- Section 6 – Management and adaptation strategies
- Section 7 – References.



2. P-SIA methodology

2.1. Approach

The p-SIA has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the Standard for the PRF prawn farm located near Ayr, Queensland. The p-SIA was conducted from March to June 2017, with field research undertaken during the week beginning 29 May 2017.

Appendix II of the Standard sets out the role of the p-SIA, a basic p-SIA methodology, guidance on applying a p-SIA to existing farms, guidance on applying the p-SIA relative to the size of farm, auditing the p-SIA and a checklist for farmers and guidelines for auditors on a complete p-SIA process and report. Attachment 2 provides a table summarising how this report responds to each of the requirements of the Standard, and location of relevant information.

Considerations when applying the ASC P-SIA methodology

The Standard (p. 125) sets out what it considered to be a properly implemented p-SIA. Table 2 shows how this p-SIA aligns with the Standard.

Table 2: Cross check with ASC definition of properly implemented p-SIAs

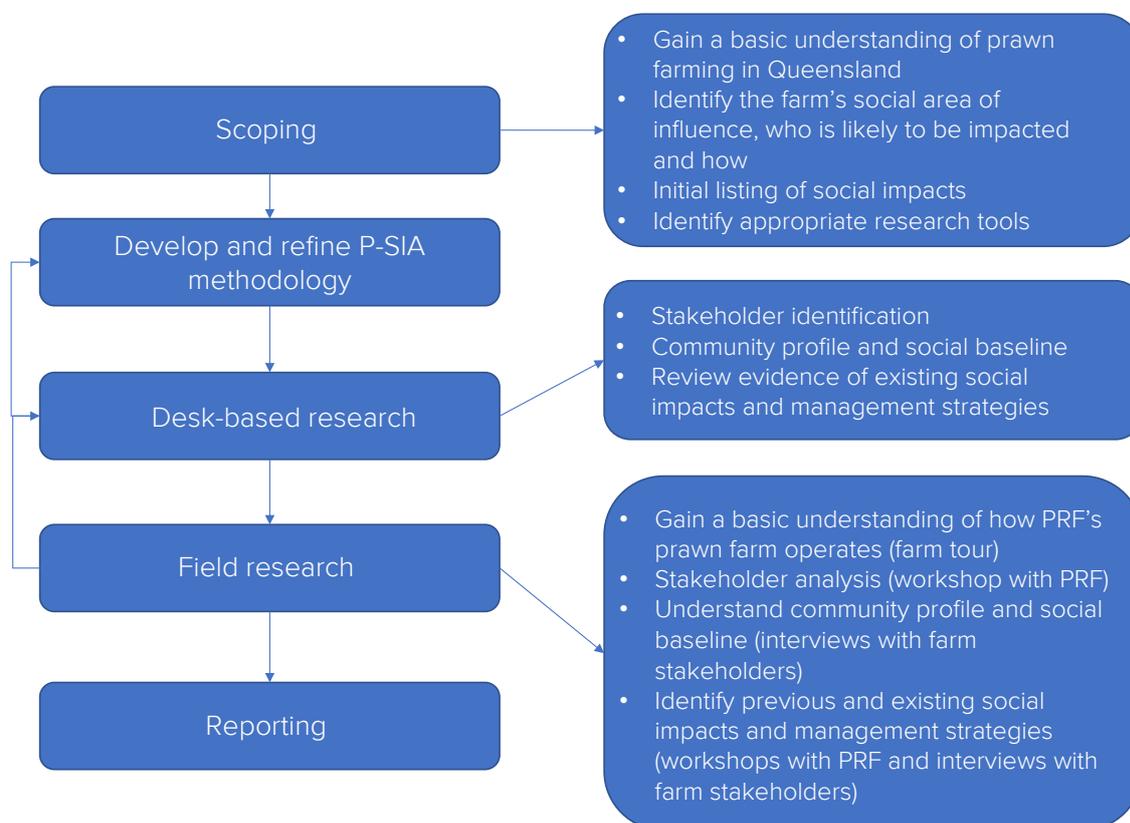
ASC Shrimp Standard	P-SIA process for the farm
P-SIA is sequentially repetitive (i.e. fine-tuned and adapted in a sequence of steps)	The farm has not triggered any requirement for a SIA under local, State or Commonwealth approval process when it was first approved or during any stages of expansion. This is the first time a SIA has been undertaken for the farm. PRF will continue to undertake regular SIA reviews with stakeholders and undertake social impact monitoring as part of its commitment to managing social impacts of the farm.
P-SIA is participatory	During this p-SIA, farm stakeholders were invited to participate in the process in an open manner with guidance provided on broad topics of discussion. There was also the opportunity to raise any matters outside these broad topics. Interviews were conducted in an informal manner at a time and location that suited the stakeholder. Stakeholders were provided with the opportunity to review draft meeting notes and make any additional comments. Only the final approved meeting minutes are including in this report. Each stakeholder who participated in the p-SIA will receive an electronic copy of the final p-SIA Report.
Specific designs in methodology need to be developed in the context in which they are to be applied, and they need to be addressed to a specific audience. Therefore, they need to be developed in conjunction with the relevant stakeholders. They need to become accepted as the guideline of that group rather than being imposed.	<p>Considerations when developing the p-SIA methodology were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The farm has been operated by PRF since 1998 under relevant local, State and Commonwealth government approvals. • There was a focus on stakeholders in the local area because this is where most the social impacts were expected to be experienced. • There is a strong sense of community in the local area, with many people knowing someone who works at the farm, so needed to be respectful of these existing relationships during the interview process. • Many people in the local area have multiple responsibilities and can have both formal and informal interactions with the farm, so needed to be respectful of existing relationships. • The p-SIA team was made aware of the neighbouring landholder concerns about groundwater prior to the field work, so this was a focus of the consultations with the relevant stakeholders during the field work.

2.2. Methodology

Iterative Methodology

The p-SIA methodology was undertaken in the iterative steps shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Schematic of p-SIA methodology



Scoping

A scoping exercise was undertaken to:

- Gain a basic understanding of prawn farming in Queensland and any issues and concerns associated with it
- Identify the farm's social area of influence (p-SIA study area)
- Initial listing of potential social impacts (positive and negative)
- Identify relevant research tools for the p-SIA.

Develop and refine p-SIA methodology

Based on the scoping exercise and a review of the Appendix II of the Standard, a draft methodology was developed, discussed and finalised with PRF. The p-SIA methodology included flexibility to be amended at the request or direction of participating stakeholders.

A requirement of the Standard that for large scale farms is for a Beneficiary Assessment (BA) methodology to be used to undertake the p-SIA. Although the BA methodology is designed to be applied to World Bank funded projects, there are certain elements that are relevant to undertaking a p-SIA in this context. A summary of these are provided in Attachment 3.



2.3. Desk based research

Review evidence of previous and existing social impacts and management strategies

As part of the early investigation for the p-SIA, an exercise was conducted with PRF to identify what existing actions and evidence they already had in place to respond to the requirements of the Standard. PRF collated this evidence in a shared file which was reviewed in detail for this report.

Initial stakeholder identification

Based on the scoping exercise and a review of evidence of previous and existing social impacts and management strategies an initial list of stakeholder groups was identified.

Initial listing of social impacts

An initial listing of social impacts was undertaken based on an understanding of the community and how the farm operates. The Standard, IAIA SIA Guideline and “Conceptualizing social change processes and social impacts” (in) *The International Handbook of Social Impact Assessment: Conceptual and Methodological Advances* were used as a guide to develop the initial listing of social impacts. These impacts were then reviewed after consultations with stakeholders.

Community profile and social baseline

A community profile and social baseline was developed for the p-SIA study area after engagement with stakeholders and the identification of previous and existing social impacts.

This step was deliberately undertaken after the field research to ensure the information and data accurately reflected the situation rather than including irrelevant indicators and data.

The community profile and social baseline data can be used for a point of comparison for future social impact assessments.

2.4. Field research

Farm tour

A farm tour was undertaken to understand:

- How prawns are farmed at the site
- The context of previous and existing social impacts of the farm.

Stakeholder analysis

Stakeholders were identified in the scoping phase and refined as part of the desk top research. A workshop with PRF staff was then undertaken as per Step 1 of Appendix II of the Standard. The results of the stakeholder analysis is provided in Section 3.4.

Consultations with stakeholders

Consultations with stakeholders were undertaken with the purpose of:

- Understanding the community profile and social baseline for the SIA study area and
- Identifying previous and existing social impacts and management strategies.

Stakeholders invited to participate in the p-SIA were selected from the broader farm stakeholder list and selected based on their potential to experience social impacts (both positive and negative).



The process of stakeholder consultations is set out in Table 3.

Table 3: Process of p-SIA consultations

Timeframe	Task
w/b 8 May 2017	PRF contacted potential stakeholders to ask if they would like to be involved and provide background information (see Attachment 4 for briefing note)
w/b 8 May – w/b 29 May 2017	Rachel Maas contacted those stakeholders who agreed to participate in the p-SIA and organised a time and place to meet.
w/b 21 May 2017 - w/b 29 May 2017	Rachel Mass provided copy of information and consent form template (see Attachment 5) and research questions (see Attachment 6) to stakeholders participating in the p-SIA.
w/b 29 May 2017	Consultations with stakeholders were undertaken in the week beginning 29 May 2017 and were held at a time and location that suited the stakeholder/s. A schedule of the stakeholder consultations is provided in Table 4.
w/b 29 May 2017 – w/b 14 June 2017	Draft meeting notes were provided to participating stakeholders and they were requested to review and update or delete/add any more comments. Final meeting notes are provided in Attachment 7.

Consultations with stakeholders were kept at a high level. The consultations were undertaken in a casual conversational style with open questions to generate discussion on the community in which the stakeholders lived and worked in and potential social impacts that they felt were important (rather than review a predetermined list of potential social impacts).



Table 4: Farm stakeholders who participated in the p-SIA consultations)

Date	Stakeholder	Representative	Relationship to prawn farm	Meeting notes
Monday 29 May 2017	Ayr Building Company	Neil Williams (Owner/Director)	Contractor/supplier and long term resident of area	See Attachment 7.
	RnB Colls	Richard Colls (Owner)	Neighbouring landholder and long term resident of the area	See Attachment 7.
Tuesday 30 May 2017	NQ Dry Tropics	Scott Fry	Natural Resource Management (NRM) Organisation	Meeting held with stakeholder, p-SIA process not completed
Wednesday 31 May 2017	Landholder	On file	Neighbouring landholder and long term resident of the area	Meeting held with stakeholder, p-SIA process not completed
	SugarFIX	Laurence Pavone	Consultant to cane farm owned by PRF and other cane farms in the region and long term resident of the area	See Attachment 7.
	St Francis Catholic Primary School	Bill Goodwin (Principal)	PRF support the school's Under 8's program and a resident of the area	See Attachment 7.
	MBD Pty Ltd	Kial Grigg (Site Manager)	MBD's project to bioremediates water from the farm and resident of the area	See Attachment 7.
	Burdekin Transport	Ross Lewis (Owner)	Contractor/supplier and long term resident of area	See Attachment 7.
	Ayr Surf Life Saving Club	John Furnell (Safety Officer)	PRF support the Ayr Surf Life Saving Club and John is a long term resident of the area	See Attachment 7.
Thursday 1 June 2017	Burdekin Shire Council	Mayor Lyn McLaughlin Cr Sue Perry Shane Great (Manager, Planning and Development)	Regulators of Development Approval and long term residents of the area	See Attachment 7.



Date	Stakeholder	Representative	Relationship to prawn farm	Meeting notes
	Landholder	On file	Neighbouring landholder, long term resident of the area	Spoke with stakeholder, p-SIA process not completed
	Ayr State High School	Craig Whittred (Principal)	PRF worked with ASHS to develop and implement a Certificate III in Aquaculture. Students are a potential source of future employees and residents of the area	See Attachment 7.
	Rotary Club of Ayr Inc	Attending members and guest	Community organisation and residents of the area	None – informal presentation
Friday 2 June 2017	Burdekin Water Festival Inc	David Cooper (President)	PRF are one of the sponsors and long term resident of the area	See Attachment 7.
	GBRMPA BBLMAC	Joe Linton (Chair)	PRF are a member of the BBLMAC	See Attachment 7.
	Ayr Chamber of Commerce Inc.	Danny Horan (President)	Community organisation and long term residents of the area	Meeting held with stakeholder, p-SIA process not completed



2.5. Reporting

A draft p-SIA report was developed and discussed with PRF prior to finalisation. A copy of the final p-SIA report was e-mailed to all p-SIA stakeholders as per their direction on the Information and Consent form.

PRF have made a commitment to provide:

- a copy of the report to the Burdekin Shire Council to be included in their library and
- publish the p-SIA and any subsequent monitoring data in relation to social impacts on their website.

2.6. Limitations and assumptions

Limitations of the p-SIA are:

- This was the first social impact assessment undertaken for the farm. There was no requirement to undertake social impact assessment as part of the government approval processes either when the farm was first established or when it expanded. Because of this there is no 'baseline' SIA to compare results.
- The p-SIA was undertaken as a 'snap-shot' in time.
- Where there is a cross over to environmental impacts, reference has been provided to the relevant section in the b-EIA report. The p-SIA has focused on the social impacts associated with any environmental impacts.
- There has been no engagement with traditional owners as part of this p-SIA due to an existing native title claim over the area, Bindal People #2, Federal Court File Number QUD503/2016. PRF will contact the traditional owners and arrange a time to meet separate to the p-SIA process.

The following assumptions have been made in the p-SIA

- All information provided by PRF and stakeholders was accurate at the time of providing knowledge, data, reports etc.

3. Stakeholder Analysis

3.1. P-SIA study area

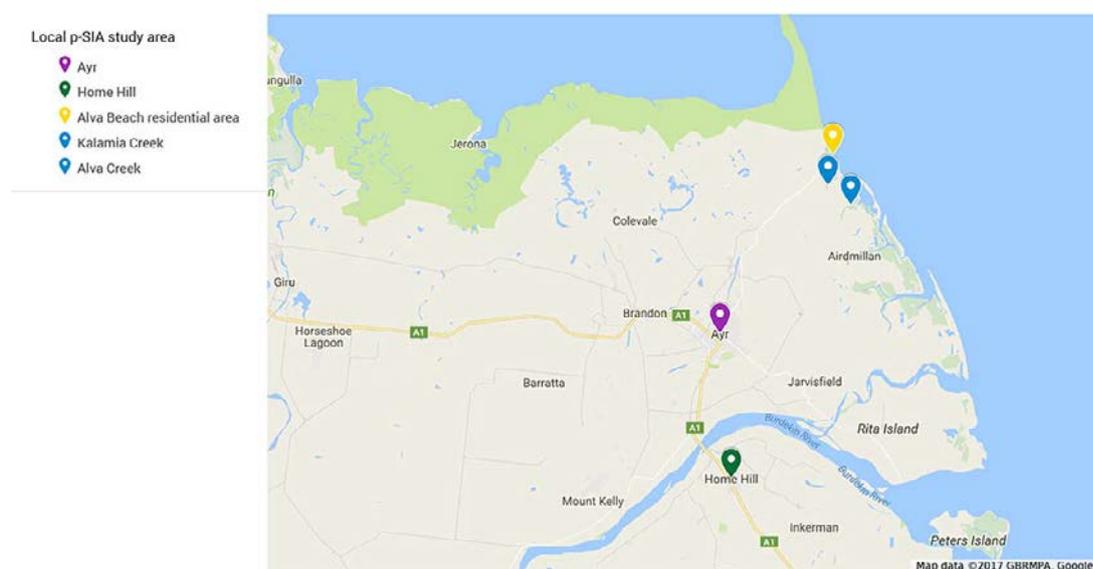
The p-SIA study area is the farm's area of social influence. Elements taken into consideration when deciding on the p-SIA study area included:

- Where and how people are likely to be impacted by the prawn farm taking into consideration the farm site, ancillary infrastructure, sources of water, air, feed, pollution, restrictions on land or water use and mobility and degradation in quality and quantity of natural resources around the farm and/or its ancillary infrastructure.
- Feedback from p-SIA stakeholders:
 - People who live in the area around the prawn farm are changing the area they identify with - from being localised e.g. Ayr or Home Hill to a more regional focus of the Burdekin region
 - The changing nature of where people live around the prawn farm, for example, Alva Beach has become more of permanent residential area
 - People are travelling to Alva Beach for kite surfing and fishing from within the Burdekin Region and beyond
- The majority of employees of PRF who work at the prawn farm live at Alva Beach, Ayr or Home Hill.
- Available datasets for demographic and other socio-economic data available from the Queensland Government's Statistician's Office and the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

Based on the above elements, the local study area for the p-SIA includes:

- Alva Beach
- Kalamia Creek and Alva Creek
- Neighbouring farms
- Alva Beach residential area
- The town of Ayr and Home Hill

Figure 2: Local study area





The regional study area for the p-SIA would be the Burdekin Shire Council Local Government Area, see Figure 3.

Figure 3: Regional study area



Source: QGSO (2017)

3.2. Community Profile

Overview

www.myburdekin.com, a community project funded by the Rotary Club of Ayr, describes the Burdekin district as:

“Just an hour's drive south of Townsville, you can discover the friendly residents and laid-back atmosphere of the Burdekin.

The Burdekin district is the sugar capital of Australia and is one of the most prosperous rural communities in the country. The shire's two main towns of Ayr and Home Hill make great stopover points, with their tree-lined main streets, ease of parking, great cafes and restaurants, host of specialty stores, shady parks and excellent public amenities.

Ayr and Home Hill lie just 12km apart and are linked by the landmark Burdekin River Bridge. Also known as the Silver Link, the 1103 metre bridge is the longest of its type in Australia. Although it took hundreds of men 10 years to build, not a single life was lost in the construction.

The Burdekin is becoming more and more famous for its wealth of water. Local farms are drought-proof because of the mighty Burdekin River, the huge reserves of the Burdekin Falls Dam and a massive underground aquifer which lies just 10 metres below the surface.

This 'liquid gold' allows Burdekin farmers to produce the biggest and sweetest sugar cane in Australia, as well as mangoes, melons, capsicums, zucchinis, tomatoes and many other small crops.

By far the district's greatest claim to fame is its fishing. The Burdekin is well-known for its barramundi, mudcrabs, other estuary species and off-coast reef fishing. The district has one of the



highest rates of boat ownership per head of population and many locals have fishing huts at Ocean Creek, Plantation Creek, Groper Creek or Wunjunga.

The shire's main towns of Ayr and Home Hill are just 12km apart and are linked by the landmark Burdekin River Bridge the longest bridge of its type in Australia. A CBD revitalisation scheme injected new life and beauty into Ayr and Home Hill, with new footpaths, shade structures, trees, gardens, public art works and rest points. Both towns make great stopover points, with their ease of parking, relaxed pace, good cafes and speciality shops.

Apart from its relaxed lifestyle, the Burdekin is famous for its fantastic fishing, unspoilt beaches and spectacular wetlands.”

Non-Indigenous history of the area

Pastoral runs were taken up in the Lower Burdekin in the early 1860's followed by sugar cane in the 1880's (CGOQ 2017). Ayr was surveyed and gazetted in 1882 (BSC 2017), and numerous sugar mills were constructed (CGOQ 2017). The township of Ayr prospered with the post office opening in 1883, and a police station and court house, school and hotel in the years after (BSC 2017). Burdekin Shire Council was formed in 1903.

In 1885 irrigation of sugar cane began. A railway line was opened from Townsville to Ayr in 1901, a rail bridge crossed the Burdekin River to Home Hill in 1913, and a bridge for road traffic was built in 1930. Both were low level, often damaged, and were replaced by a dual traffic high level bridge (the Silver Link) in 1957 (CGOQ 2017).

The Burdekin Falls dam was begun in 1984 and water began filling from the Belyando River in 1987 creating Lake Dalrymple. The water storage ensures an even supply of irrigation water to the Lower Burdekin delta, both for crops and for maintenance of the water table (CGOQ 2017). Project now known as Burdekin Haughton Water Supply Scheme.

How people use the p-SIA study areas

How people use the p-SIA study areas is shown in Figure 4 and described in Table 5. The categories of use are based on the ASC categories in the Standard (page 126) which aligns with the way impacts have been identified in section 5.2. Data on how people use the area is based on a literature review using sources such as reports on the Burdekin Shire Council website and meetings with stakeholders (see Attachment 7.

Figure 4: How people use the p-SIA study areas

Use of area

- Kalamia Sugar Mill
- Wilmar Sugar Inkerman Mill
- Pacific Reef Fisheries
- Burdekin Shire Council
- Ayr Surf Life Saving Club
- Kite surfing
- Swimming
- Fishing and crabbing
- Kalamia Creek
- Alva Creek
- Trent Road
- Beach Road
- Braby Street
- Alva Beach (residential area)
- Ayr (residential area)
- Home Hill (residential area)
- Ayr Hospital
- Home Hill Health Service
- Ayr State High School
- St Francis' School (Ayr)
- Ayr State School
-
- Burdekin Catholic High School
- Burdekin Christian College
- East Ayr State School
- Kalamia State School
- Home Hill State School
- Home Hill State High School
- St Colman's Catholic School
- Osborne State School
- Jarvisfield State School
- Ayr Police Station
- Home Hill Police Station

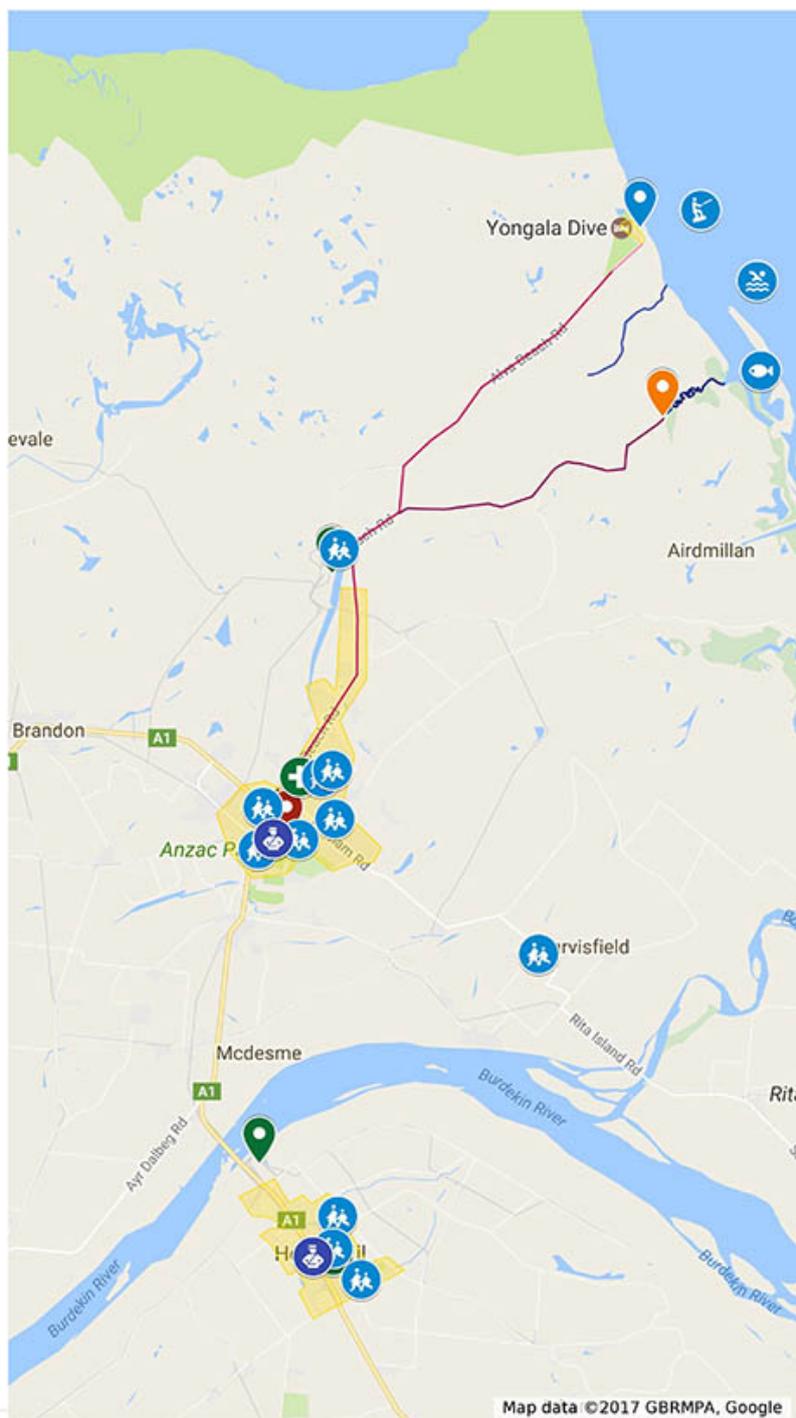




Table 5: How people use the p-SIA areas

Use	Description
Economic	Major employers in the area include Burdekin Shire Council, agriculture (including sugar cane farms and mills, cattle and horticulture), aquaculture (prawn farm) and industries supporting agriculture and aquaculture (e.g. retail, manufacturing and engineering).
Natural resource	Coastal areas are used all year round for recreational purposes such as swimming, kite surfing, fishing and crabbing by local people and tourists (backpackers and grey nomads). Groundwater and stream water are used for irrigation.
Human assets	There are numerous state and private primary and high schools in Ayr and Home Hill. Emergency services including hospitals are located in Ayr and Home Hill.
Physical infrastructure	Trent Road, Beach Road are the two main access roads from Ayr to the farm. Electricity and potable water are also provided. Key residential areas are Ayr, Home Hill and Alva Beach. People also live on sugar cane and cattle farms in the area.
Social and cultural aspects	Use of the coastal areas includes swimming, fishing (including crabbing) from land and boats and kite surfing.

What is important to people who live in the area

Stakeholders said that the two main reasons why they and others enjoy living in Ayr or surrounding areas were strong connections to family and lifestyle and this is demonstrated by a strong sense of community. People are happy to help-out and get things done, there are high rates of people volunteering in community organisations such as Ayr Surf Life Saving Club and Rotary Club of Ayr.

Stakeholders described where they live as being a great place to have a family and raise children, with lots of things for them to do (e.g. such as fishing and sport). Stakeholders said that there was always something happening in town as arranged by the Council or local volunteer based organisations. They felt that everything in Ayr is close-by and they don't get stuck in traffic like the city.

There were plenty of places to go such as camping, fishing or crabbing either from land or by boat (in creeks or coastal) with proximity to Cape Upstart and the Whitsundays.

Stakeholders liked that they were located about an hour drive from Townsville and all its conveniences but were still far enough away from the city to maintain the country feel of the area.

Some of the challenges facing the area included the need to be economically diverse (not so reliant on sugar cane) and the changing labour market with less entry level jobs, as well as social issues associated with illicit drug use.

3.3. Social Baseline

Demographic snapshots of Alva Beach residential area, Ayr, Home Hill and the Burdekin Local Government Area are provided in Attachment 8. Indicators in the demographic snap shots have been chosen based on their likelihood to change because of the prawn farm (mainly related to employment opportunities). Further



indicators and historical data are available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) website (www.abs.gov.au).

A summarised social baseline is provided in Table 6.

Table 6: Summarised social baseline (2011)

Indicator	Alva Beach	Ayr	Home Hill	Burdekin Shire
Population	212	8,392	3,027	17,364
Median age	37	41	43	41
Industry of employment (top 5)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing 2. Manufacturing 3. Construction 4. Retail trade 5. Financial and insurance services 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manufacturing 2. Retail trade 3. Health care and social assistance 4. Agriculture, forestry and fishing 5. Education and training 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manufacturing 2. Agriculture, forestry and fishing 3. Retail trade 4. Health care and social assistance 5. Education and training 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing 2. Manufacturing 3. Retail trade 4. Health care and social assistance 5. Education and training

Attachment 9 contains a summary of selected demographic data for the Burdekin Shire Council area.

3.4. Stakeholders

Stakeholder identification

Stakeholders for the prawn farm were identified through the following steps:

1. P-SIA researchers developed a list of potential stakeholder groups
2. PRF staff 'localised' the stakeholder list
3. A workshop was undertaken with farm staff and p-SIA researchers to finalise the list of stakeholders and classify them into stakeholder groups.

The results of the stakeholder identification process are shown in Table 7



Table 7: Stakeholder analysis for the farm (as it currently operates)

Stakeholder	Interest in farm	Considerations	Influence on farm	Influence in community	Affected by farm ¹	Current engagement ²	ASC Category ³
Neighbouring or nearby landowners							
Neighbours	Neighbour specific	Previous relationships and historic issues	Low unless there is an issue that needs to be addressed	High	Direct	Inform unless there is an issue that needs to be addressed	Primary and key
Traditional owners							
Blndal People #2	To be determined	Current native title claim	Low unless there is an issue that needs to be addressed	To be determined	To be determined	Full spectrum Inform to Empower depending on the issue/project	Primary and key
Commonwealth, State and Local Government							
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority	Neutral Regulators	Policies and procedures for interactions	Low No longer regulators ⁴	Low	Neutral	As required by environmental approval	Non-key Maintain social licence to operate by managing impacts on the Great Barrier Reef

¹ Refer to glossary for definition of “affected”

² Refer to glossary for definition of “engagement”

³ Refer to glossary

⁴ Responsibility transferred from Commonwealth to State government



Stakeholder	Interest in farm	Considerations	Influence on farm	Influence in community	Affected by farm ¹	Current engagement ²	ASC Category ³
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	Neutral Regulators	Regulatory requirements	High	High	Neutral	Inform when reporting, as required if there is an issue	Key
Department of Environment (Commonwealth)	Neutral Regulator	Regulators	High	High	Neutral	Full spectrum Inform to Empower depending on the issue/project	Primary and key
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	Neutral Regulator	Regulators	High	High	Neutral	Full spectrum Inform to Empower depending on the issue/project	Primary and key
DEEDI	Neutral Regulator	Regulators	High	High	Neutral	Full spectrum Inform to Empower depending on the issue/project	Primary and key
Burdekin Shire Council	Neutral Regulator	Regulators	High	High	Neutral	Full spectrum Inform to Empower depending on the issue/project	Primary and key
Local Community Organisations							
Burdekin/Bowen Local Marine Advisory Committee.	Positive	Recognition that PRF are a member of the group. The group was set up	Medium because of SLO	Low LMAC is working on increasing their reporting back to the community	Neutral due to management strategies at the farm	Full spectrum Inform to Empower depending on the issue to be managed	Secondary and key



Stakeholder	Interest in farm	Considerations	Influence on farm	Influence in community	Affected by farm ¹	Current engagement ²	ASC Category ³
		and administered by GBRMPA					
Ayr Chamber of Commerce	Positive	None at the moment	Medium	High	Indirect impact on member's businesses	Inform	Primary and key
Economic Development Advisory Group	Positive	Recognition that PRF are a member of the group. The group was set up and administered by Burdekin Shire Council	Medium – SLO and business development	High	Indirect impact on member's businesses	Full spectrum Inform to Empower depending on the issue/project	Secondary and non-key
Lower Burdekin Water Board	TBA	Potential upstream and groundwater impacts	Low unless there is an issue that needs to be addressed	High	Potential upstream and groundwater impacts	Inform but extend if required	Secondary and non-key
NQ Dry Tropics	Neutral	Relationship with other stakeholders	Low	Medium	Indirect	Full spectrum Inform to Empower depending on the issue/ project	Secondary and non-key
Ayr Surf Lifesaving Club	Positive	Currently sponsor	Medium	High	Direct	Inform	Secondary and non-key
Burdekin Water Festival	Positive	Currently sponsor	High	High	Direct	Inform	Secondary and key



Stakeholder	Interest in farm	Considerations	Influence on farm	Influence in community	Affected by farm ¹	Current engagement ²	ASC Category ³
Rotary Club of Ayr	Positive	Membership	Low unless there is an issue that needs to be addressed	High	Indirect	Inform	Non-key
Local schools							
Local schools (primary and secondary) and tertiary education	Positive	Potential workforce	High	High	Direct	Full spectrum Inform to Empower depending on the project	Primary and key
Local residents							
Alva Beach Community	Positive	Potential downstream impacts	Low unless there is an issue that needs to be addressed	High	Indirectly Employment	Inform	Secondary and non-key
Local suppliers							
Local suppliers	Positive	Symbiotic relationship – both need each other	High	High	Direct	Commercial	Primary and key
SUGARFIX	Neutral	Represent some cane farmers who feel they are impacted by the farm and provide advice to sugar cane farm owned by PRF	Low unless there is an issue that needs to be addressed	High	Indirect	Inform but extend if required	Secondary and non-key



Stakeholder	Interest in farm	Considerations	Influence on farm	Influence in community	Affected by farm ¹	Current engagement ²	ASC Category ³
MBD	Positive	Commercial/ business arrangements	High	High	Direct	Commercial	Primary and key



4. Farm and effects

4.1. Overview of the farm

PRF owns and operates a prawn aquaculture farm to the east of Ayr in the North Burdekin valley, Queensland. The prawn farm is located close to the coast between Kalamia Creek and Little Alva Creek, and lies south of the small township of Alva Beach. PRF have operated the farm since 1998. The farm operations consist of 98 hectares of grow-out ponds to produce marine prawns (*penaeus monodon*) and Cobia (*rachycentron canadum*). Intake water for PRF is sourced from Kalamia Creek and treated tailwater is discharged into Alva Creek.

4.2. Applicable Legal Framework and Standards

In Australia aquaculture is an industry managed by several agencies at all levels of government including local council, state and federal government. Specific approvals required depend on the type, scale and location of the aquaculture project.

Government agencies involved in approving and setting conditions for new and expanded prawn farms include:

- Fisheries Queensland for biosecurity, aquatic health, fish habitats;
- Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP) for general environmental protection, effluent discharge, water extraction in freshwater areas, vegetation clearing;
- Safe Food Queensland and Queensland Health for food safety of products for human consumption;
- Commonwealth Department of Environment for potential impacts on matters of national environmental significance and collection of regulated species from the wild; and
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority for land-based aquaculture adjacent to the reef and use of tidal land.

Key licensing and permit conditions for the PRF farm operation include:

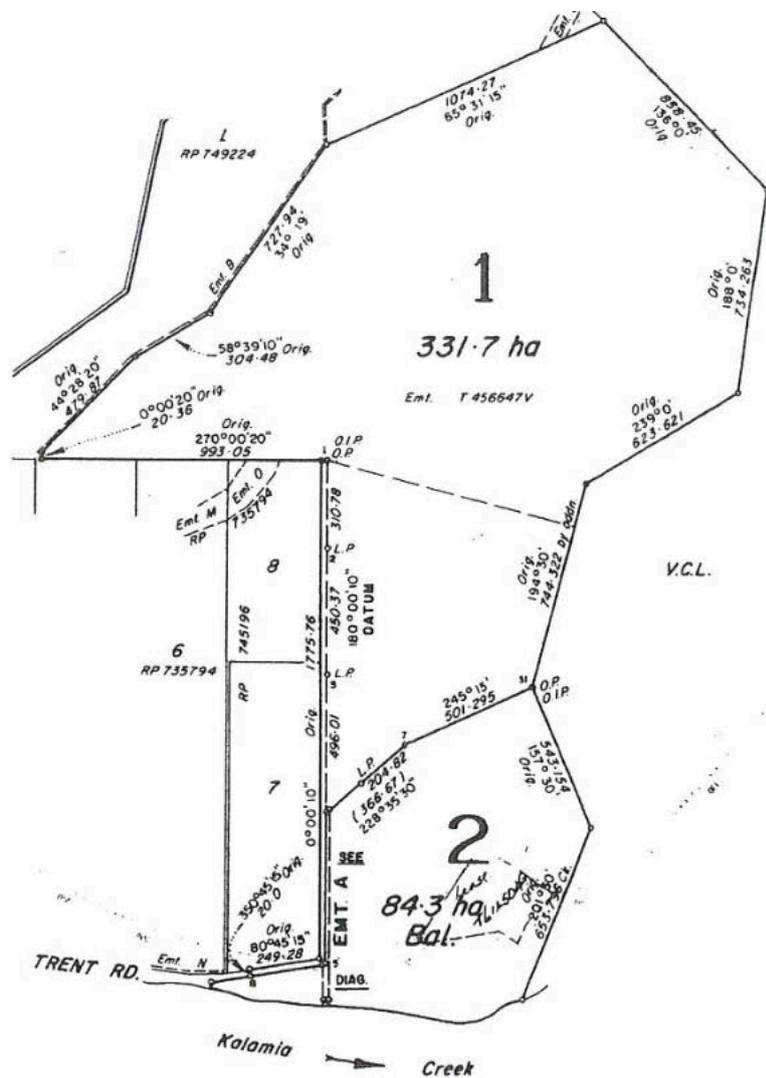
- Approval Decision 2001/402 under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC): approval from the Commonwealth Government for expansion of the farm to 98 hectares and discharge of aquaculture waste to Alva Creek
- Environment Authority EPPR00864913: this is approval by DEHP for cultivating or holding crustaceans and other organisms in enclosures, dredging and processing of seafood product
- DEEDI Permit 2005BC0307: this approval is for authorisation to conduct aquaculture on and harvest approved list of species
- Burdekin Shire Council Decision Notice CONS13-0015 for a material change of use (expansion) of the existing aquaculture facility Stage V.

4.3. Farm history of development and operation

The farm was originally approved by Burdekin Shire Council in 1998, Town Plan zoning “Special Purpose Agriculture – Aquaculture”. Approval was granted for the former Lot 8 on RP735795 which after

amalgamation with a land portion to the west in the early 1990's became Lot 1 on RP804106, refer to Figure 5 (SKM 2000:1 and PRF 2013:1).

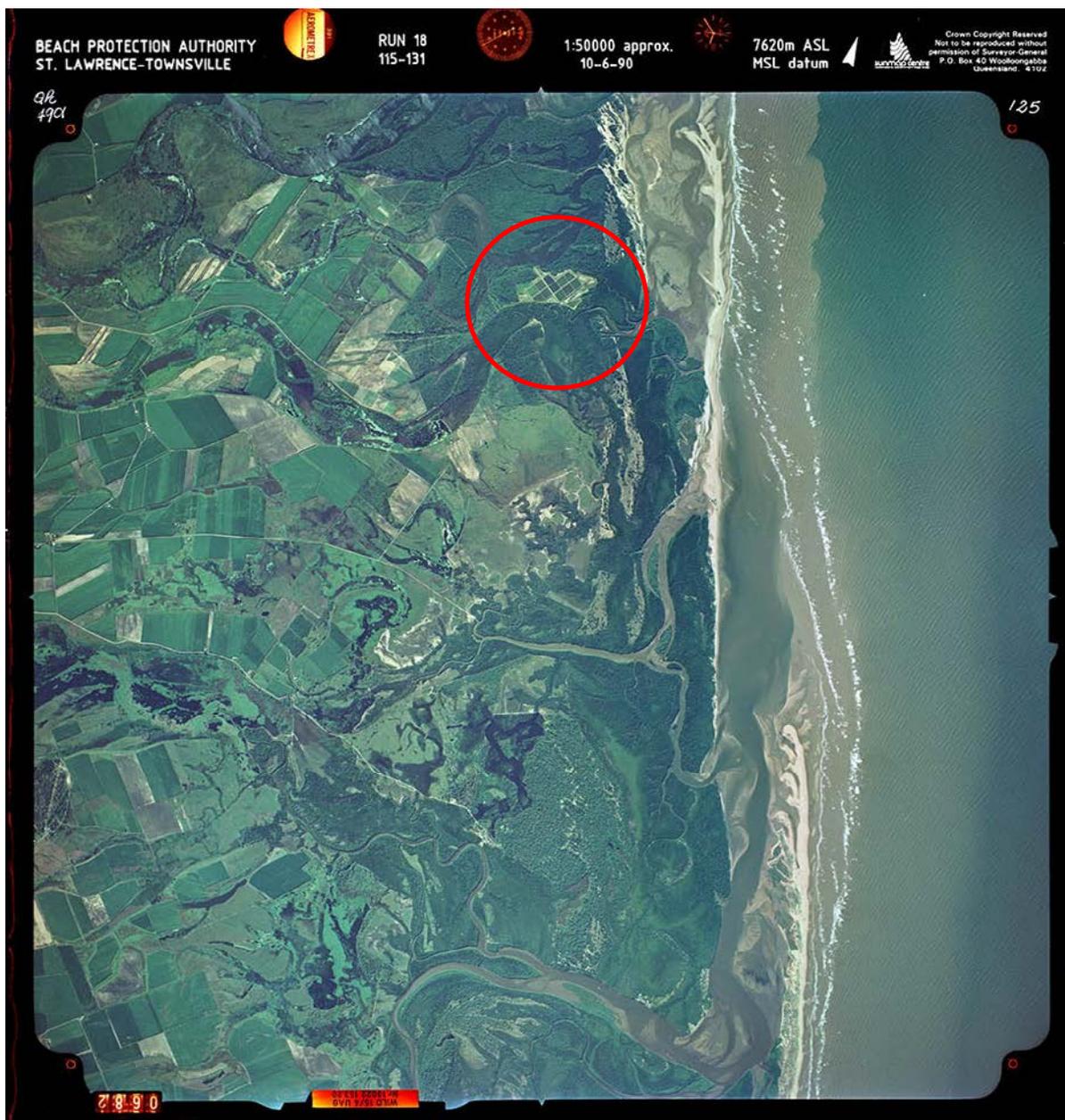
Figure 5: Lot on plan map



Source: SKM 2001:1

Aerial photos of the farm, its development and surround areas are show in Figure 6 through to Figure 9.

Figure 6: Aerial photo of the farm and surrounding land use in 1990



Source: <https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au>



Figure 7: Aerial photo of the farm and surrounding land use in 1993



Source: <https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au>

Figure 8: Aerial photo of the farm and surrounding land use in 2003



Source: <https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au>

Figure 9: Aerial photo of the farm and surrounding land use in 2006



Source: <https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au>



The farm has expanded to its current capacity across five stages of development, as shown in Figure 10 and Figure 11.

Figure 10: Farm development and expansion timeline

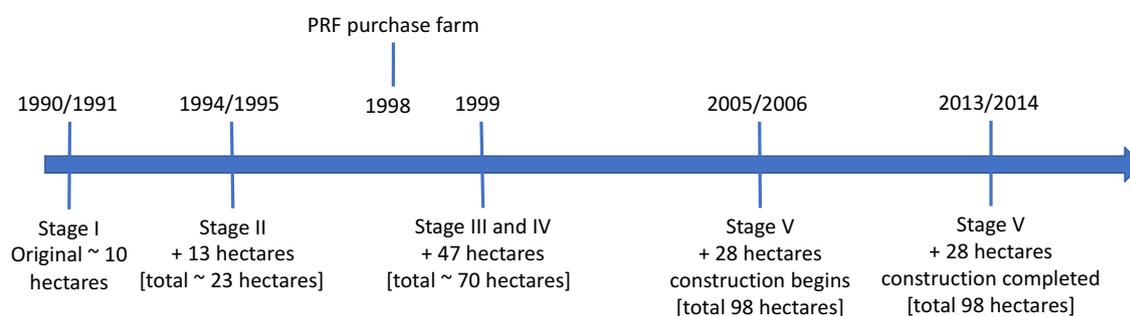


Figure 11: Map of farm expansion





4.4. Prawn farm effects

As outlined in the Standard it is a requirement to consider farm effects using the current farm and at least two alternatives (one of which is the “no farm scenario”). The three scenarios are: no farm, the farm in its current operation and farm closure. These scenarios were determined in a workshop with PRF with feedback from Burdekin Shire Council.

Scenario A – no prawn farm

The land use prior to being a prawn farm was a cattle property. Based on advice from Burdekin Shire Council, if the prawn farm did not develop (and all other conditions remaining the same) it would be highly likely that part of the property would have been converted to cane and the remaining used for cattle. It is understood that the developers and original owners of the prawn farm were group of local cane farmers (including the land owner).

Scenario B – prawn farm in current operation

Siting

The site of the farm is suited to prawn farming because of the following geographical features:

- Slope
- Access to seawater and tidal influence
- Height above sea level
- Soil type

Other benefits of the site include:

- Access to labour
- Access to infrastructure (roads to market and electricity)

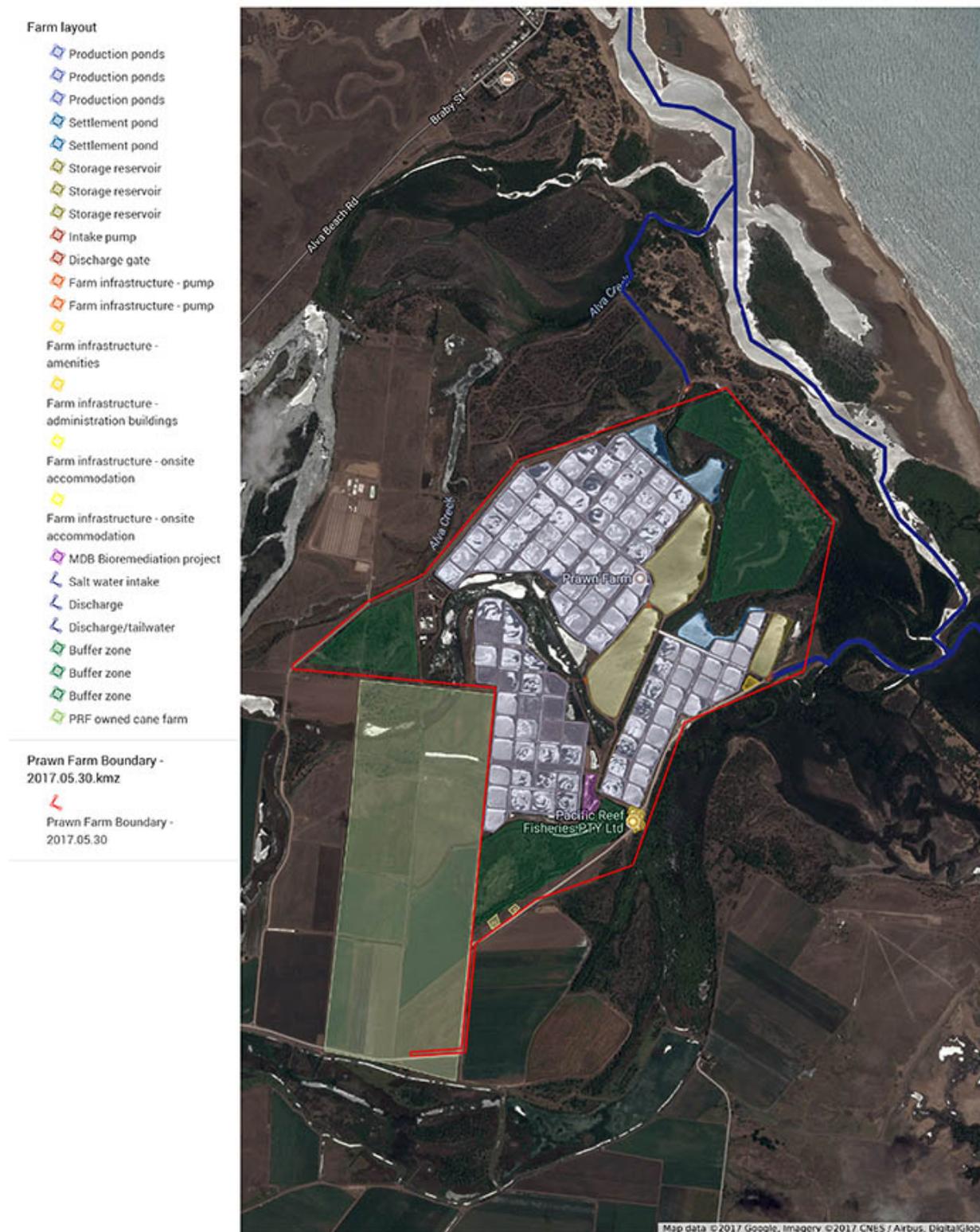
In preparation for Stage V expansion, an upgrade of the existing electricity network was required. The farm was the catalyst for the upgrade occurring for areas surrounding the farm, including Alva Beach.

Size

The farm covers 331 hectares. Layout of the site is shown in Figure 12. The 331 hectares includes:

- ~ 98 hectares of grow out ponds (1 hectare in surface area and have a depth of approximately 1.5m, holding approximately 15 ML of water each)
- ~ 62 hectares of buffer zones (including 23ha constructed mangrove wetland)
- ~21 hectares of settlement ponds

Figure 12: Farm layout





Inflows of natural resources

Seawater is pumped from Kalamia Creek each spring tide (when the water level is over 2.5m) and stored on site storage ponds to replenish ponds as required. A balancing storage exists on the property to improve seawater supply reliability to the growout ponds.

PRF have moved away from traditional water management systems and have adopted a low water exchange/biofloc system whereby water usage is substantially reduced. Using traditional methods prawn farms can expect to use up to 15% of the pond volume per day, however by moving towards low water exchange/ biofloc systems water usage is reduced to 1-2% of the pond volume per day. This management system promotes heterotrophic bacterial growth, which provides a more stable environment for prawn culture (PRF 2013:15).

Average daily intakes, discharge and evaporation rates are shown in Table 8. The flow of water into, through and out of the farm is shown in Figure 13.

Table 8: Average daily intake, discharge and evaporation

Intake, discharge or evaporation	Daily average
Water into farm (empty water storage)	50 – 100ML dependant on number of pumps and tidal influence
Water into farm (full water storage)	5 – 10 ML dependant on number of pumps and tidal influence
Discharge water	28ML
Evaporation	5 – 6ML

Figure 13: Farm water intake and discharge



— Water into Farm & Pond

— Water leaving Farm (through settlement ponds and Constructed Mangrove Wetlands)

Source: Image provided by PRF



Interruption of natural processes

Groundwater

Groundwater is a key environmental factor managed within the operation. Permissible levels of groundwater thresholds have been set and approved by multiple agencies, particularly the Department of Environment and Heritage. Site monitoring of relevant values relating to these factors is scheduled and undertaken on a daily / weekly / monthly basis and reporting is provided to relevant regulatory bodies in accordance with overarching approvals. To date no non-compliance notices have been issued. Further information relating to this reporting is provided within the accompanying B-EIA.

Storm water/site drainage

Storm water/site drainage are key environmental factors managed within the operation. Permissible levels of discharge thresholds have been set and approved by multiple agencies, particularly the Department of Environment and Heritage. Site monitoring of relevant values relating to these factors is scheduled and undertaken on a daily / weekly / monthly basis and reporting is provided to relevant regulatory bodies in accordance with overarching approvals. To date no non-compliance notices have been issued. Further information relating to this reporting is provided within the accompanying B-EIA.

Interruption of social or socio-economic processes

Through location, design and by meeting current environmental approvals the farm does not interrupt any current social or socio-economic processes. Access to the beach in front of the farm and access to Kalamia Creek and Alva Creek are maintained.

Seasonal employment at the farm matches the down turn in seasonal work in the sugar industry. At the time of the p-SIA, the farm employed 87 people, 57 male and 30 female employees. This was a mix of permanent and seasonal employees. Of the 30 full time employees, 30% of employees have a university degree or other qualifications. The majority of permanent and seasonal workers live in Alva Beach, Ayr or Home Hill with a few travelling to and from Townsville. Where seasonal positions cannot be filled from the local population, the positions are offered to backpackers through the local backpacker accommodation in the area.

There are three peaks in seasonal workforce corresponding to peak time in harvesting, pre-Christmas, pre-Easter and May-June.

Effluents coming from the farm

The farm discharges approximately 28ML of wastewater from the site to into Little Alva Creek daily. Discharge quantities and quality of water is regulated by EPBC and DEHP permits and licensing. Key to determining effects of this effluent is annual monitoring of water quality of the Little Alva Creek.

Tailwater/discharge water is treated:

- via settlement ponds to remove suspended solids
- sand filtration to further reduce solid and nutrient loads, and finally,
- passage through algal polishing and constructed mangrove wetland for final water quality improvement (all on the freehold property).

Up to 10% of the tailwater or discharge water is treated through MBD's bioremediation project. James Cook University and MBD Energy have partnered with PRF to demonstrate the commercial application of algae for the bioremediation of waste water.



Scenario C – prawn farm closes

If the prawn farm was to close or be sold (which is not planned):

- The use of the site would be unknown and dependant on the owner at the time.
- There would be a potential increase in unemployment in the areas where employees lived, having a flow on economic impact to local supply chains, retail and other industries.



5. Social impacts

5.1. Context

The farm is an existing operation which complies with its environmental operating conditions set by the Burdekin Shire Council, Queensland and Commonwealth Government departments. These conditions are identified in Section 4.1.

The methodology for identifying social impacts is provided in Section 2.2. Only impacts that have a high likelihood and a medium or high level of severity have been included in the p-SIA (see Glossary at the front of report for definitions). Social impacts have been identified based on existing management strategies in place.

5.2. Listing of social impacts

Economic aspects

Economic aspects of the farm are summarised in Table 9.

Table 9: Economic aspects

Economic aspects	Stakeholder group	Positive/Negative	Likelihood	Severity
Employment opportunities	Employees (permanent and seasonal)	Positive	High	High
Income	Employees (permanent and seasonal)	Positive	High	High
Standard of living	Employees	Positive	High	High
Supporting local suppliers	Burdekin region	Positive	High	High
Economic diversity and resilience	Burdekin region	Positive	High	High

Employment opportunities

The farm employs 30 people full time and up to 70 people seasonally. The full-time positions at the farm range from entry level through to technical specialists (e.g. marine scientists) and management level. Seasonal workers are employed during harvest season in the areas of production, harvest and processing. The seasonal work at the farm fill the gap in seasonal work at the nearby sugar mills which can operate from June/July through to October/November.

Income

The full time and seasonal workers are paid to relevant standards and agreements. With most full time and seasonal workers living in the local area, a portion of this money is assumed to be spent in the local economy.



Standard of living

By employing seasonal sugar mill workers, the farm provides a more regular income for workers, which provides an opportunity for workers to raise their standard of living. By providing entry level positions for workers (either from school or university) and opportunities to progress through management (with associated increase in income), there is the opportunity for workers to maintain or increase their standard of living.

Supporting local suppliers

The farm uses local suppliers and contractors to complete work on the farm that is not possible in house, e.g. construction and maintenance. This has flow on economic impacts into the Burdekin region.

Economic diversity and resilience

The farm provides an additional industry to the existing economic diversity of the Burdekin region making it more sustainable.

Natural resource aspects

Natural resource aspects of the farm are summarised in Table 10.

Table 10: Natural resource impacts

Natural resources aspects	Stakeholder group	Positive/Negative	Likelihood	Severity
Concern about increasing salinity of groundwater	Neighbouring landholders	Negative	High	Medium

Concern about increasing salinity of groundwater

There is a level of concern about the farm potentially increasing the salinity of groundwater in the nearby area. Based on research undertaken as part of the p-SIA, stakeholders agreed that the groundwater salinity is variable and reasons for the variability is both naturally occurring and man-made. However, there has never been any adequately resourced ground water monitoring program in the region to identify what portion of the variation is natural and what is man-made and of the portion of made-made variations, what proportion can be allocated to the different industries that impacts on the groundwater system. This included no baseline monitoring undertaken prior to development in the region.

Between the various stakeholders there is an understanding of how the groundwater/aquifer works and how it could be impacted by the farm, namely through sea water leaching through the ponds. The farm undertakes groundwater monitoring as part of its Groundwater Management Plan (as per the Material Change of Use approval from the Burdekin Shire Council) and these results are publicly available. The Burdekin Shire Council also undertakes groundwater monitoring in parallel with the farm monitoring and these results are available on request (no one has requested the data to date). Based on feedback from Burdekin Shire Council, the results of the groundwater monitoring from the farm and the Council have been consistent. There have been no complaints lodged with PRF or with Burdekin Shire Council about the potential increasing salinity since the Stage V ponds have been operating.



Human assets

Human asset impacts of the farm are summarised in Table 11.

Table 11: Human asset aspects

Human asset aspects	Stakeholder group	Positive/Negative	Likelihood	Severity
Increase in educational opportunities	Students at JCU, ASHS, St Francis' Under 8's Day and people on farm tours	Positive	High	Medium
Participation in regional organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBRMPA BBLMAC BSC Economic Development Advisory Group Ayr Chamber of Commerce 	Positive	High	Medium
Support for local community organisations	People of the Burdekin region	Positive	High	Medium

Increase in educational opportunities

The farm offers formal educational opportunities through support for James Cook University (JCU) Vet Science Students for their farm/animal husbandry practical work experience and developing the Certificate III course in aquaculture with Ayr State High School and participation in St Francis' Under 8's Day. The farm also offers informal education of prawn farming through farm tours which are operated on request. Open days and farm tours have been attended by the Burdekin JCU, Council, Home Hill High School, NQ Dry Topics, Sugarcane Innovation Program and others.

Participation in regional organisations

The farm through its General Manager formally participates in a number of community organisations:

- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) Burdekin-Bowen Local Marine Advisory Group (BBLMAC);
- Burdekin Shire Council Economic Development Advisory Group; and
- Ayr Chamber of Commerce.

Support for local community organisations

The farm provides both ongoing and ad hoc support for community based organisations:

- Burdekin Water Festival (annual)
- Ayr Surf Life Saving Club (annual)
- Burdekin Growers Race Day (annual)
- Tastes of Burdekin
- Burdekin Fashion Bash
- Oz Harvest CEO Cook-Off
- Ayr Community Kindergarten (2012 and 2017)
- St Francis Junior Football Club (2015)
- St Francis Under 8's event (ongoing)
- Home Hill Cricket Club (2016)
- Lions Club of Townsville (annual)



- Bowen Reef to Rangers (2016)
- Surfaid

Physical infrastructure impacts

Physical infrastructure impacts of the farm are summarised in Table 12.

Table 12: Physical infrastructure impacts

Physical infrastructure impact	Stakeholder group	Positive/Negative	Likelihood	Severity
Reliable electricity	Residents of Alva Beach	Positive	High	High

Reliable electricity

One of the requirements for the Stage V expansion was the requirement for reliable electricity. The farm was the catalyst for an electrical upgrade to the Alva Beach area (east from Kalamia Mill). Residents and businesses in the area east of the Kalamia mill benefited from the upgrade.

Social and cultural aspects

Social and cultural aspects of the farm are summarised in Table 13.

Table 13: Social and cultural aspects

Social and cultural aspects	Stakeholder group	Positive/Negative	Likelihood	Severity
Previous impact – decrease in community cohesion during the MCU application process	Residents of Ayr and Home Hill	Negative	High	High
Increased pride in the region when the farm wins awards/see prawns on sale in southern supermarkets	People of the Burdekin region	Positive	High	Medium

Decrease in community cohesion

During the Material Change of Use approval process for the Stage V expansion it was noted by several stakeholders that the poor relationship between the farm and those people opposed to its expansion decreased the level of social cohesion at the time. These stakeholders also noted that the issue was in the past and that the social cohesion has improved over time.

Increased pride in the region

Several stakeholders noted a level of pride they or others felt when the farm won awards for their products or saw the products available for sale in in southern supermarkets. They felt the farm promoted the Burdekin region in a positive way.



Governance aspects

Governance aspects of the farm are summarised in Table 14.

Table 14: Governance impacts

Governance aspects	Stakeholder group	Positive/Negative	Likelihood	Severity
None identified at this time	-	-	-	-



5.3. Summary of social impacts

A summary of social impacts is provided in Table 15.

Table 15: Summary of social impacts

Category of social impact	Stakeholder group	Positive/Negative	Likelihood	Severity
Economic aspects				
Employment opportunities	Employees (permanent and seasonal)	Positive	High	High
Income	Employees (permanent and seasonal)	Positive	High	High
Standard of living	Employees	Positive	High	High
Supporting local suppliers	Burdekin region	Positive	High	High
Economic diversity and resilience	Burdekin region	Positive	High	High
Natural resources aspects				
Concern about increasing salinity of groundwater	Neighbouring landholders	Negative	High	Medium
Human asset aspects				
Increase in educational opportunities	Students at JCU, ASHS, St Francis Under 8's Day and people on farm tours	Positive	High	Medium
Participation in regional organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBRMPA BBLMAC BSC Economic Development Advisory Group Ayr Chamber of Commerce 	Positive	High	Medium
Support for local community organisations	People of the Burdekin region	Positive	High	Medium
Physical infrastructure impact				
Reliable electricity	Residents of Alva Beach	Positive	High	High
Social and cultural aspects				



Category of social impact	Stakeholder group	Positive/Negative	Likelihood	Severity
Previous impact – decrease in community cohesion during the MCU application process	Residents of Ayr and Home Hill	Negative	High	High
Increased pride in the region when the farm wins awards/see prawns on sale in southern supermarkets	People of the Burdekin region	Positive	High	Medium
Governance aspects				
None identified at this time	-	-	-	-



6. Management and adaptation strategies

6.1. Existing Mitigation and Management Measures

The positive social impacts of the farm are due to the consistency of values between PRF (management and staff) and the local community. These include supporting local employment and suppliers, supporting local community organisations in kind and with sponsorships and donations and not competing with the established sugar industry (e.g. having a complementary seasonal workforce). The farm also supports the regional goal of becoming more economically diverse.

Potential negative social impacts associated with environmental impacts are avoided by the location, design and layout of the farm, farm management ensuring conditions of environmental approvals are met and implementing environmental management plans (including employee training on environmental policies and procedures).

To manage its existing operations, PRF have in place a *Farm Manual for Procedures and Policies*. This Manual incorporates all permits, conditions, licensing and operational requirements relating to the farm. An audit and review against the Farm Manual is undertaken on an annual basis.

The *PRF Farm Sustainability and Environment Audit* conducted in August 2016 is the most recent review of the impact, consequences and remediation action and responsibilities for all site issues governed by the Farm Manual.

Included in the Farm Manual is the following policies and procedures:

- Groundwater Management Plan
- Pest and Weed Management Plan
- Water Quality Management Plan
- Noise Management Plan
- Severe Weather Plan
- Disease Management Plan
- Predator Management Plan
- Environmental Impact Monitoring Program
- Discharge Management Plan
- Complaints Register and Work Instructions.

6.2. Proposed adaptations – Community Engagement Framework

As part of the p-SIA, PRF have asked the p-SIA team to develop a Community Engagement Framework for the farm. The Community Engagement Framework has been developed based on the way in which PRF currently identifies and manages social impacts, feedback from farm stakeholders and suggested ways to capture existing stakeholder relationships and monitoring of social impacts.

Purpose and key outcomes

The purpose of the Community Engagement Framework is to capture existing stakeholder relationships and monitoring of social impacts.



Key outcomes of the Community Engagement Framework will be:

- Documentation of community engagement
- Regular review and catch up with stakeholders
- Continued participation in community organisations
- Continue community engagement activities including open days and farm tours
- Continue sponsorships and donations
- Community grievance mechanism
- Social impact monitoring.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Database

It is recommended that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan be developed based on the information contained in this report and other documentation held by PRF. Suggested table of contents of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan is provided in **Attachment 10**.

It is recommended that PRF develop a Stakeholder Database for recording engagements with stakeholders. There is specifically designed online software available such as www.consultationmanager.com or www.darzin.com or <https://www.boreal-is.com>. Recording key features of community engagement in specifically designed software can make reporting more efficient, however there is a fee and using existing software such as MS Word or Excel is possible. Suggested key features to record are:

- Date of engagement
- Stakeholder
- Type of engagement activity e.g. open day, meeting or complaint
- Any actions or follow-up required.

Regular review and catch up with stakeholders

It is important that relevant farm staff continue to have or begin to have meetings with stakeholders (as identified in Section 3.4), to review the relationship with the farm. These meetings don't have to be 'formal' but it is important to check in and ensure that the relationship is healthy and if there are any issues that need to be resolved prior to a complaint/grievance being lodged. It is recommended that these meetings are held a time and place that suits both the farm and the stakeholder and at a frequency that is appropriate.

It is recommended that these meetings and relevant farm representative be identified in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and notes taken and recorded in the Stakeholder Database.

Continued participation in community organisations

Farm staff currently participate in several of community organisations including GBRMPA BBLAC and BSC Economic Group, Chamber of Commerce. As already recognised by the PRF, participation in these groups is important to maintaining relationships.

It is recommended that participation in these meetings and relevant farm representative be identified in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and notes taken and recorded in the Stakeholder Database.

Community engagement activities

It is recommended that the farm continue existing community engagement activities including open days and farm tours as they are an opportunity for community members who do not have regular contact with the farm to see the operations and ask questions. It is another way the farm can be transparent in its activities.

It is recommended that participation in the community engagement activities be identified in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and any participants, questions asked and responses recorded in the Stakeholder Database.



Sponsorship and donations

Donations and sponsorships is another way the farm is supporting local organisations. It is recommended that PRF develop a donations and sponsorships policy or guideline to ensure funding decisions are transparent.

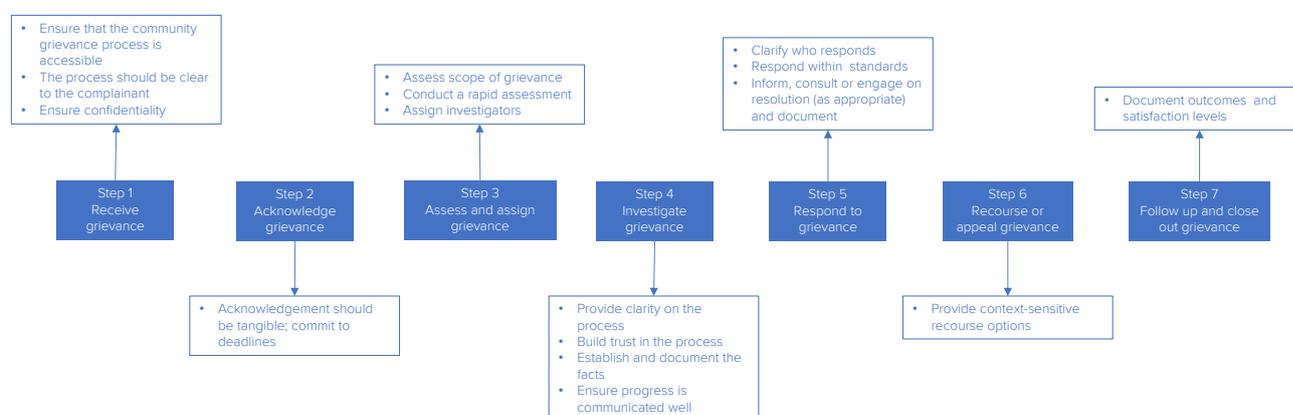
It is recommended that the policy or guideline is referred to in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and any request for funding and allocation of funding is recorded in the Stakeholder Database.

Community grievance mechanism

The farm has a complaints register which records the date and time of complaint, contact details of the complainant, details of the complaint and action taken to resolve the complaint.

It is recommended that the complaints register be broadened out into a community grievance mechanism (which can also be called a complaints handling process or similar). Key steps in a community grievance mechanism process (as outlined in IAIA 2015:55) are set out in Figure 14.

Figure 14: Suggested community grievance process



Source: IAIA 2015:55

For a community grievance mechanisms to work effectively, the procedure must be known to potential complainants and the process must be considered legitimate to them. It is suggested that PRF review Figure 14 and adapt to their situation then circulate to key stakeholders for feedback prior to finalisation and publication in an appropriate location e.g. on the company website.

The community grievance process should be included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and including a review of grievances and how they were addressed.

Social impact monitoring

Maintaining existing relationships is one way of proactively monitoring changes to social impacts the farm is or maybe having. A community grievance mechanism is a way of knowing the farm is having social impacts. To support the proactive management of social impacts, it is suggested that a social impact monitoring program be put in place to monitor existing social impacts and be aware of any that may occur in the future. A suggested social impact monitoring framework is included in Table 16. Social impacts that may occur (likelihood of low, medium or high) have been included in the framework and are based on existing operations and management strategies. It is noted that there is no future expansion planned at the site or any major changes in environmental management. The social impact monitoring program sit within a Stakeholder Engagement Plan or an Environmental Management Plan framework.



Table 16: Social impact monitoring framework

Category of social impact	Stakeholder group	Positive/Negative	Likelihood	Severity	Indicator	Timeframe
Economic aspects						
Employment opportunities	Employees (permanent and seasonal)	Positive	High	High	Human resource records of employment	Quarterly
Income	Employees (permanent and seasonal)	Positive	High	High	Human resource records of employment	Quarterly
Standard of living	Employees	Positive	High	High	Human resource records of employment/employee survey	Quarterly
Support for local suppliers	Burdekin region	Positive	High	High	Feedback from stakeholders	As required
Economic diversity and resilience	Burdekin region	Positive	High	High	Feedback from community based organisations e.g. BSC Economic Development Advisory Group and Ayr Chamber of Commerce	Monthly
					ABS Industry of employment	5 years (Census)
Natural resources aspects						
Concern about increasing salinity of groundwater	Neighbouring landholders	Negative	High	Medium	Groundwater monitoring data	As per Groundwater Management Plan
					Feedback from stakeholders	As required
					Grievance lodged	As required
		Negative	Low	High	Grievance lodged	As required



Category of social impact	Stakeholder group	Positive/Negative	Likelihood	Severity	Indicator	Timeframe
Concern about impacts on the Great Barrier Reef	Conservation/environmental groups				Reports on traditional or social media	Daily
Concern about impact on Kalamia Creek (saltwater intake for farm)	Conservation/environmental groups	Negative	Medium	High	Feedback from stakeholders	As required
					Grievance lodged	As required
Human asset aspects						
Increase in educational opportunities	Students at JCU, ASHS, St Francis Under 8's Day and people on farm tours	Positive	High	Medium	Participation by JCU, ASHS, St Francis' Under 8's Day students or students from other educational facilities and participation in farm tours	As required
Participation in regional organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GBRMPA BBLMAC • BSC Economic Development Advisory Group • Ayr Chamber of Commerce 	Positive	High	Medium	Participation in meetings	As required
Support for local community organisations	People of the Burdekin region	Positive	High	Medium	Donations and sponsorships requests and allocation	Quarterly
Physical infrastructure impact						
Reliable electricity	Residents of Alva Beach	Positive	High	High	Power outages	As required
Roads	Neighbouring landholders and other road users	Negative	Low	High	Feedback from stakeholders	As required
					Grievance lodged	As required



Category of social impact	Stakeholder group	Positive/Negative	Likelihood	Severity	Indicator	Timeframe
Social and cultural aspects						
Previous impact – decrease in community cohesion during the MCU application process	Residents of Ayr and Home Hill	Negative	High	High	Feedback from stakeholders	As required
Increased pride in the region when the farm wins awards/see prawns on sale in southern supermarkets	People of the Burdekin region	Positive	High	Medium	Feedback from stakeholders	As required
Change in how people use Little Alva/Kalamia Creek	People who use the creeks for fishing	Negative	Low	Medium	Feedback from stakeholders	As required
					Grievance lodged	As required
Governance aspects						
None identified at this time	-	-	-	-	Feedback from stakeholders	As required



7. References

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- CSIRO, AIMS and UQ (not dated) *Inside Prawn Ponds* available from <http://apfa.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Inside-Prawn-Ponds.pdf>
- Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (2006) *Australian Prawn Farming Manual: Health Management for Profit* available from <http://aciar.gov.au/files/node/737/Australian%20prawnfarming%20manual%20final.pdf>
- Lois, B (2015) *The Mighty Burdekin River Catchment to the Sea* presentation to the 18th International River Symposium 21-23 September 2015, Brisbane
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- Submissions to Burdekin Shire Council on PRF Stage V Material Change of Use (MCU) Application <http://www.burdekin.qld.gov.au/wp/media/downloads/2013/12/Submissions.pdf>
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- van Schooten, M., Vanclay, F. and Sloodweg, R (2003) “Conceptualizing social change processes and social impacts” (in) *The International Handbook of Social Impact Assessment: Conceptual and Methodological Advances* Becker, H. A. and Vanclay, F. (eds) Edward Elgar



Attachment 1

Curriculum Vitae for Rachel Maas



JUST ADD LIME

- Developing SIA methodologies that promote stakeholder participation in research and analysis while meeting company and legislative requirements
- Engaging with urban, regional and remote communities and people from different of cultural backgrounds
- Project and policy development from various stakeholder perspectives (community, government and proponent)
- Understanding of the implications of SIA and SIMPs in the context of organisational and project decision making

CURRICULUM VITAE

Rachel Maas

Rachel is a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) practitioner with formal qualifications and over 17 years' experience in infrastructure, mining and urban projects across Australia.

Rachel has specialised in SIA for the past seventeen years. Over this time, she has applied the SIA framework both directly and indirectly to deliver sustainable project decisions. Key to her approach is developing working relationships that encourage internal and external stakeholder participation in SIA research and analysis while meeting proponent and legislative requirements for project approval.

SeaPath, Social Impact Assessment – AECOM

Rachel is working with AECOM and the NZ Transport Agency to undertake a SIA for the SeaPath project. SeaPath is a proposed walking and cycling path on the North Shore, Auckland.

SH1 South of Papakura project, Social Impact Assessment – AECOM

Rachel is working with AECOM and the NZ Transport Agency to undertake a SIA for the SH1 South of Papakura, South Auckland. The project involves a number of highway and intersection upgrades.

Lincoln Road Improvements Project, Social Impact Assessment - MWH

Rachel undertook the Social Impact Assessment to support the NoR for Auckland Transport's Lincoln Road Improvements project. Rachel also wrote and will present evidence to the Hearing before the Independent Commissioners.

Social Impact Assessment Guideline - NZTA

Rachel wrote a submission on NZ Transport Agency's *Draft Guide to assessing social impacts for state highway projects* based on this submission, Rachel was asked to work with NZ Transport Agency to finalise the draft.

Hillalong Coal Project, Social Impact Assessment – CDM Smith

Rachel undertook the Social Impact Assessment for Shandong proposed Hillalong Coal Project in the northern Bowen Basin, Queensland.



QUALIFIED AND CONNECTED

- Certified Environmental Practitioner Impact Assessment Specialist
- Bachelor of Science, Australian Environmental Studies (Major - Ecology), with Honours (Major - Social Policy and Development)
- Post Graduate Diploma in Social Impact Assessment, research project "Monitoring the social impacts of resource developments in Queensland" (first class honours)
- Currently studying Masters of Evaluation
- Completed MINE 7056 - Community Research Methods for the Resources Sector Centre for Social Responsibility In Mining (CSRMI), University of Queensland
- Member, International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA)
- Member of the Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand (EIANZ)

CURRICULUM VITAE

Previous work

Rachel's previous work has provided her with a unique understanding project development issues from a variety of stakeholder perspectives, landholders, indigenous parties, local and state government and development companies across the life of a project.

Bandanna Energy, Manager Community and Environment

At Bandanna Energy, Rachel lead the environmental approval process, community engagement, native title and cultural heritage negotiations for the Springsure Creek Coal Project. This included addressing highly sensitive environmental legacy issues with landholders and establishing relationships with key stakeholders while progressing through the environmental approval process (including the submission of the project's Environmental Impact Assessment). Rachel also managed the establishment and on-going governance of the Springsure Creek Agricultural Coexistence Research Committee.

Macarthur Coal and Peabody Energy, Community Relations Senior Advisor

As the first dedicated community relations specialist at Macarthur Coal, Rachel was responsible for designing and implementing a company-wide Community Relations Strategy for exploration, projects and operating assets; and developed a Northern Region Community Relations Plan to cover projects and operating assets in the Isaac Regional Council area.

Rachel was able to continue her community relations after the Peabody Energy acquired Macarthur Coal. This included further development of the Bowen Basin Community Relations Plan with internal and external stakeholders, providing strategic advice on environmental approvals and Mining Lease Applications for projects in the Bowen Basin.

GHD Pty Ltd, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Practitioner

As GHD's first SIA Practitioner, Rachel lead and peer reviewed SIAs across Australia. This included:

mining projects such as the Aurukun Bauxite Project, and Drake Coal Mine; resource developments such as the Kogan B Power Station, Dyno Nobel Ammonium Nitrate facility and Yabulu nickel refinery;

- linear infrastructure projects such as, CopperString Project, Hancock Coal rail development and the Western Corridor Recycled Water Project;
- marine development projects such as the Port of Gladstone Western Basin Dredging and Disposal, Fisherman's Landing Port Expansion and the Notional Seaway Project; and
- urban developments such as the Suntown Landfill, Hale Street Link and Gold Coast Rapid Transit Project.

While employed by GHD, Rachel also lead the stakeholder engagement for the Gold Coast Waterways Access Needs Study, Ben Hammond

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Stage 2 Upgrade, the Pacific Paradise Bypass and the Bruce Highway Upgrade.

Central Land Council, Project Officer – Prescribed Bodies Corporate

At the Central Land Council Rachel was responsible for supporting Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) negotiations between Lhere Artepe Aboriginal Corporation and the Northern Territory Government. This included the development of culturally appropriate and legally defensible decision-making frameworks, meeting facilitation and coordination with a range of stakeholders, coordination of site visits for Native Title Holders. Rachel also provided governance, management and administration assistance to Lhere Artepe Aboriginal Corporation to ensure compliance with the Aboriginal Councils and Associations Act 1976 and the Native Title Act 1993.

MLCS Consulting, Consultant

While at MLCS Consulting Rachel assisted in the development of Homeland and Outstation Policies with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) Regional Councils in Port Augusta (South Australia), Broome and Derby (Western Australia), Tennant Creek (Northern Territory). Rachel also assisted in the Review of Essential and Municipal Services to Indigenous Communities in South Australia.

ImpaxSIA, Consultant

While at ImpaxSIA Rachel assisted with the SIAs for Lang Park Redevelopment, and the Stuart Oil Shale Project (Stage 2), Gladstone. Rachel also assisted with the social audit of BHP Cannington and ATSIC Grantee Organisational Reviews in Western Australia and New South Wales.

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Attachment 2

Cross check to ASC Shrimp Standard Appendix II



Role of the p-SIA (as per page 124 of the ASC Shrimp Standard 2014)

The role of the p-SIA will be to ensure that	Where addressed in this p-SIA
1. The views of all stakeholder groups have been considered	Stakeholder groups identified by p-SIA team and PRF (see Section 2.4) Stakeholders provided with opportunity to provide feedback in both an informal manner (conversational style interview) and formal (feedback on draft meeting notes) (see Section 2.4) All stakeholder feedback presented in p-SIA report (see Attachment 7)
2. There has been adequate negotiation about the outcomes (for each stakeholder group) of the intended activity or changes in ongoing activity	There has not been any social impacts identified by stakeholders that have required any negotiation about the outcomes of the ongoing activity at this time.
3. The potential adverse consequences have been considered and classified according to the likelihood (risk) and severity (size, effect) of impact	See Section 5
4. The activity has been redesigned as much as possible to reduce these consequences and mitigation or compensatory mechanisms have been developed	There has not been any social impact identified by stakeholders which has required any redesign of the activity at this time.

Basic p-SIA methodology (as per page 125-127 of the ASC Shrimp Standard 2014)

Steps	Where addressed in this p-SIA
1. Stakeholder Analysis	See Section 3.4
2. Description of farm and effects	See Section 4
3. Initial listing of probable social impacts	See Section 5
4. Deeper research on important impacts	There were not any social impacts identified by stakeholders that required any further research at this time.
5. Propose adaptations	See Section 6
6. Agree on impacts and measures to address them	None that required additional stakeholder input at this time.
7. Summarise conclusions and agreements	See Executive Summary



Applying a p-SIA on existing farms (as per page 127 of the ASC Shrimp Standard 2014)

Qualification	Where addressed in this p-SIA
For existing farms, the focus lies in assessing actual (previous and current) risks and impacts. In both cases [new and existing farms] the outcome is orientated towards identifying how to responsibly address these risks and impacts in negotiated processes with those who are affected.	See Section 5

Applying a p-SIA on existing farms (as per page 130 of the ASC Shrimp Standard 2014) – large scale farm

Qualification	Where addressed in this p-SIA
Need professional expertise	See Section 1.2 (p-SIA team) See Attachment 1 (qualifications of p-SIA team lead)
Need BA methodology to undertake a p-SIA	See Attachment 3

Checklist for farmers and guidance for auditors on complete p-SIA process and report

Item	Where addressed in this p-SIA
1. Quality of the p-SIA process (e.g. is it participatory and transparent)	
(a) The intent to conduct a p-SIA is locally publicly communicated with sufficient time for interested parties to participate and/or get informed	See Section 2.4
(b) In listing stakeholders, in making impact descriptions, and in preparation of a final p-SIA report – documented meetings with listed stakeholders (or by stakeholder chosen representatives) have taken place	See Attachment 7
(c) These meetings have been minuted and these records are attached to the final report; names and contact details of participating stakeholders are included.	See Attachment 7
(d) Evidence is provided that draft and final p-SIA reports have been submitted to a local government representatives and, if stakeholders so desire, to a (by stakeholders chosen) legally registered civil organisation	See Section 2.5
(e) B-EIA done and completed according to guidance under 2.1 (appropriate accreditation and consultation)	See relevant section in B-EIA Report)



Item	Where addressed in this p-SIA
2. The risks and actual (past and present) impacts of the current or intended farm and at least two alternatives (one of these is the “no farm or no expansion” scenario). Concepts to cover include:	See Section 4.4
(a) Economic aspects (influence on employment opportunities, influence on other livelihoods in community)	See Section 5.2
(b) Natural resource access and use (land and water tenure, influence on quality and availability of natural resources including water)	See Section 5.2
(c) Human assets (food security, health and safety, education, indigenous knowledge)	See Section 5.2
(d) Physical infrastructure (access to roads, electricity, telephone, housing, waste disposal systems)	See Section 5.2
(e) Social and cultural aspects (indigenous/ traditional/customary rights and beliefs, social exclusion/inclusion, gender equity, changes in age composition of the community, local informal institutions and organisations)	See Section 5.2
(f) Governance aspects (influence of aquaculture on norms, taboos, regulations, laws, conflict management and whether these changes add up to more or less transparency, accountability and participation in decision making.	See Section 5.2
3. Research and report probable impacts that are likely to be most important. In doing this, it is important to arrange meetings with stakeholders to let them prioritize and to let them express how they assess/view/feel; identify both positive and negative risks and impacts.	See Section 5 and Attachment 7
4. Do deeper investigations into priority impacts with a focus on the question “what changes will lead to if they indeed come about”. These include	There were not any social impacts identified by stakeholders that required any further research at this time.
(a) Physical effects to man-made and natural structures and processes	n/a
(b) Likely adaptations and the social and economic effects of making such adaptations	n/a



Item	Where addressed in this p-SIA
(c) How these effects and indirect effects would compare to have no intervention	n/a
(d) How effects may or might be cumulative	n/a
5. Make recommendations to maximise the positive and minimise the negative, with consideration to compensation options for those lands and people impacted. Also include recommendations on how to avoid these issues with the intended farm or farm development	See Section 6
6. Propose a mitigation plan assuming the farm development will take place or continue (in an adapted form if that seems appropriate); include a “closure and reclamation plan” explaining how repair or restoration will take place after farm closure or bankruptcy.	See Section 6 See relevant section of B-EIA
7. Develop and approve with all stakeholders a monitoring plan and indicators on both positive and negative risks and impacts	None that required additional stakeholder input at this time.
8. A summary with recommendations and conclusions is made available to all involved in the process and, through local public notices, made accessible to all members of the local community	See Executive Summary



Attachment 3

Comparison to Beneficiary Assessment methodology



Table 17: BA and p-SIA methodologies

BA methodology ⁵	P-SIA methodology
Elements included in the p-SIA	
Encouraging people to express their beliefs and values, which leads to development which responds to, while it promotes, the fuller participation of people.	As per the p-SIA methodology focus impact identification and management and more broadly in the legislated approval process for projects.
The need to gain a practical understanding of people's values and behaviour.	As per the p-SIA methodology focus on community profile and social baseline.
Understanding the context – a development program should be understood in light of its history, its architects and the place and people for who it is intended	as per the p-SIA methodology focus on community profile and social baseline and understanding the farm and its history.
Target population and sampling – the degree of coverage of the beneficiary population	Understanding who is most likely to be impacted by the farm in a positive and/or negative way, not just beneficiaries. Stakeholder analysis as undertaken as per Step 1 in Appendix II
Methodology – qualitative research focus and using the following research methodologies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct observation • Conversational interviews • Participant observation 	Refer to methodology
The need for monitoring and evaluation	See Section 6
Elements not included in the p-SIA	
Beneficiary Assessment is a systematic inquiry into people's values and behaviours in relation to a planning or ongoing intervention for social and economic change.	The prawn farm is not an intervention for social and economic change. It is a commercial business which has impacts of social and economic change.
The key assumption underlying beneficiary assessment is that the people whom development is intended (i.e. projects or program funded by the World Bank), the beneficiaries, too often lack a voice loud enough and clear enough to be heard by the manager of development activities: the corollary to this, and just as important, is that the managers, both in developing countries and donor institutions, do not listen to the beneficiaries as well as they might, for lack of training or inclination or both (Salmen 2002:1).	This key assumption is not relevant to this project due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's location (in a developed country with legislation governing development, including environmental legislation) • The farm is operated as private commercial business and not aimed at delivering development projects • The beneficiaries of the farm are its owners, employees and the surround community as they so chose

⁵ Based on Salmen, L. F (2002) *Beneficiary Assessment: An Approach Described* Paper Number 10 (August 2002) World Bank Social Development Papers



BA methodology⁵

A beneficiary as defined Salmen (2002) in the World Bank Social Development Papers (Paper Number 10, August 2002) as people for whom development is intended. This is supported by the definition of beneficiary as provided by IAIA in their guidance on SIA “the individuals, communities and organisations expected to benefit from the project or program”.

P-SIA methodology

By using this methodology, it essentially ‘leaves out’ the stakeholders who may not benefit from a project or program but also ‘leaves out’ those stakeholders who may be negatively impacted by the project or program.



Attachment 4

PRF p-SIA Briefing Note



**Pacific Reef Fisheries
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To our community representatives

Pacific Reef Fisheries are seeking certification under the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) Shrimp Standard for our Ayr prawn farm.

The ASC is a global organisation working internationally to promote the best environmental and social choice practices in aquaculture. The ASC aquaculture certification program recognises responsible aquaculture. Further information and a copy of the Shrimp Standards are available from www.asc-aqua.org

We would like to ensure we operate our business with community needs and community benefits integrated into our business planning and operations.

Undertaking a participatory Social Impact Assessment (p-SIA) is required to gain certification under the ASC Shrimp Standard and we would like for you as a representative of your organisation, agency or business to be involved.

We have commissioned a team of consultants, led by Rachel Maas from Just Add Lime to undertake the p-SIA. If you are able, Rachel would like to meet with you for about an hour to discuss the region and the prawn farm.

If you are happy for us to pass on your details, Rachel will be in contact to provide more information about the p-SIA process and to organise a time to meet within the week beginning 29 May 2017. Alternatively, Rachel can be contacted on 0418 728 895 or rachel.maas@justaddlime.com.au

Yours sincerely



John Moloney
General Manager



Attachment 5

Information and Consent Form template



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**JUST ADD
LIME**

Participatory Social Impact Assessment (P-SIA) Information and Consent Form

Introduction

My name is Rachel Maas. I am the Principal Social Scientist at Just Add Lime and I'll be leading the Participatory Social Impact Assessment (P-SIA) for Pacific Reef Fisheries prawn farm near Ayr. I can be contacted on either 0418 728 895 or rachel.maas@justaddlime.com

Project

Pacific Reef Fisheries are seeking certification under the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) Shrimp Standard for their prawn farm near Ayr.

The ASC is a global organisation working internationally to promote the best environmental and social choice practices in aquaculture. The ASC aquaculture certification program recognises responsible aquaculture. Further information and a copy of the Shrimp Standard are available at www.asc-aqua.org.

Pacific Reef Fisheries would like to ensure they are operating their business with community needs and benefits integrated into their business planning and operations.

A Participatory Social Impact Assessment (P-SIA) is required to gain certification under the ASC Shrimp Standard.

Purpose of the P-SIA

The ASC Shrimp Standard states that the role of the P-SIA is to ensure:

1. The views of all stakeholder groups have been considered;
2. There has been adequate negotiation about the outcomes (for each stakeholder group) of the intended activity or changes in ongoing activity;
3. The potential adverse consequences have been considered and classified according to the likelihood (risk) and severity (size and effect) of impact; and
4. The activity has been redesigned as much as possible to reduce these consequences and mitigation or compensatory mechanisms have been developed.

P-SIA team

I am working with Mark Spears, Senior Environmental Scientist from Gassman Development Perspectives and Ramola Yardi, Sustainability Consultant from Acacia Consulting.

Please contact John Maloney, General Manager at Pacific Reef Fisheries on (07) 4783 6068 or my manager Julie Boucher, Principal Social Sustainability on +64 27 404 5292 or julie.boucher@justaddlime.co.nz if you have any concerns about how I am conducting the P-SIA.



P-SIA methodology

I will be conducting the P-SIA as set out in Appendix II of the ASC Shrimp Standard. The steps in the P-SIA are:

1. Stakeholder analysis
2. Description of farm and effects
3. Initial listing of probable social impacts
4. Deeper research on important impacts
5. Propose adaptations
6. Agree on impacts and measures to address them
7. Summarise conclusions and agreements

Your role in the P-SIA

Your role in the P-SIA will involve participating in an informal interview/meeting where we will discuss:

- Your community
- The prawn farm
- How the two interact – both in a positive and/or negative way
- How Impacts/benefits are currently being managed and if they should remain the same or improved

Data/information provided by you will be used to:

- Identify the initial listing of probable social impacts
- Identify if there is a need to undertake any deeper research on important social impacts
- Provide feedback on existing strategies Pacific Reef Fisheries are using to managing their positive and negative impacts.

Voluntary participation

Your participation in the P-SIA is voluntary and you can withdraw from the process at any time without having to give a reason.

Recording of data/information

During our interview/meeting I will be:

- Taking hand-written notes;
- Undertaking social mapping exercise of how people use an area and how this may change; and
- Taking photos (if appropriate).

As part of the data verification process I will ask you to review:

- a copy of my typed-up notes (based on my hand-written notes) to ensure they are an accurate representation of our discussion. I can provide a scanned copy of my handwritten notes if requested. These notes will be in the form of meeting minutes and will include your name and contact details;
- a copy of the map we developed as part of the meeting/interview (in digitised form); and
- any photos taken

Once you have verified the information/data, you will be granting Just Add Lime permission to use it in the P-SIA Report.

A copy of all verified information/data collected during the research process will be provided to Pacific Reef Fisheries. Please let me know if there is any data/information you would not like to be provided to Pacific Reef Fisheries.



Publication of your name and contact details

Under ASC Shrimp Standard, the PSIA report must contain minutes of meetings including your name and contact details. Please indicate if you are happy for this to occur or not.

<input type="checkbox"/>	I am happy for the following information to be published in the P-SIA report	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	My name
	<input type="checkbox"/>	My phone number
	<input type="checkbox"/>	My e-mail address
<input type="checkbox"/>	Do not publish my name and contact details in the P-SIA report	

Confidentiality

Please select the way in which you wish to be quoted/cited in the P-SIA Report (please tick the relevant box):

<input type="checkbox"/>	Acknowledgement by position and company/organisation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Acknowledgement by company/organisation only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Confidential participation (information is de-identified including meeting minutes)

Payment

Your participation in the SIA will be on a voluntary basis, however if we meet over lunch or coffee I will be happy to pay for your refreshments.

Research results and P-SIA Report

The P-SIA Report will be publicly available and we are planning to have a copy in the Burdekin Shire Council library.

Please indicate below if you would like an electronic copy of the final SIA report e-mailed to you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Please e-mail me a copy of the SIA Report once it is finalised. Please e-mail the P-SIA Report to:
<input type="checkbox"/>	I don't need a copy of the final SIA Report.



Agreement to participate in the Social Impact Assessment

If after reading the Information and Consent Form you are happy to participate in the P-SIA, please sign and date the relevant section below.

"I, _____ (please print name) agree to participate in the Participatory Social Impact Assessment for the Pacific Reef Fisheries prawn farm as per the terms outlined in this form"

Signature _____

Company/Organisation _____

Position _____

Date _____

SIA Practitioner _____

Signature _____

Date _____

I will take a photo of the completed Information and Consent Form and an electronic copy will be kept on file at Just Add Lime. You will keep the original form.



Attachment 6

p-SIA research questions



Pacific Reef Fisheries, Participatory Social Impact Assessment (P-SIA) Research Questions

These research questions are a guide for our discussion only. Please feel free to raise other topics as they relate to the Pacific Reef Fisheries prawn farm near Ayr.

1. Your community
 - a. What is good and not so good about Ayr, Alva Beach and/or the surrounding area?
 - b. What is important to the people who live in this area?
 - c. Mapping exercise - how do people use the area around the prawn farm?
2. The prawn farm
 - a. How would you describe the prawn farm?
3. Your community and the prawn farm
 - a. Has the community changed since the prawn farm was initially established? If so how?
 - b. How does the farm and community interact (in a positive and negative way)?
 - c. What would be different if the prawn farm wasn't there?
 - d. What benefits does the prawn farm bring to the community?
 - e. Do you have any concerns about the prawn farm?
4. Management of positive and negative impacts
 - a. How are impacts (positive and negative) being managed, can they be improved in any way?
 - b. What is the best way for the PRF to engage with the community, could they be doing anything differently?



Attachment 7

Final meeting notes with farm stakeholders



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Pacific Reef Fisheries, Participatory Social Impact Assessment (P-SIA) Meeting Notes

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Information and consent form completed
Date/time	Wednesday 31 May 2017, 5:15pm – 6:00pm
Stakeholder	John Furnell (Safety Officer)
Organisation/business	Ayr Surf Lifesaving Association
Stakeholder contact details	0418 478 495 burdekinwimsschool@bigpond.com
Location	Burdekin Swim School
SIA team members	Rachel Maas and Mark Spears

1. Your organisation
 - the club has 60 patrolling members, 43 nippers and approx. 65 associate and life members.
 - Well supported by the community but it's getting harder to get members
 - John Moloney is a big supporter and participant in the Club

2. Your community
 - Ayr was one of the richest town in the 1980's
 - Great place to raise kids – lots for them to do and everything is so close, don't get stuck in traffic
 - Only an hour from Townsville and Airlie Beach just down the road
 - Town is big on volunteering and there is a community based event nearly every weekend
 - Area growing in economic diversity, including the prawn farm and solar farms

3. The prawn farm
 - Did a tour with Rotary and really enjoyed it
 - Good relationship with JCU – get the experts in when there is an issue e.g. white spot

4. Your community and the prawn farm
 - Good supporters of the community and community organisations such as Ayr SLSA.
 - Some farmers were concerned about ground water but wonder whether it was based on fact or fear
 - No impacts on Alva Beach, no one in the club has raised any concerns about potential impacts



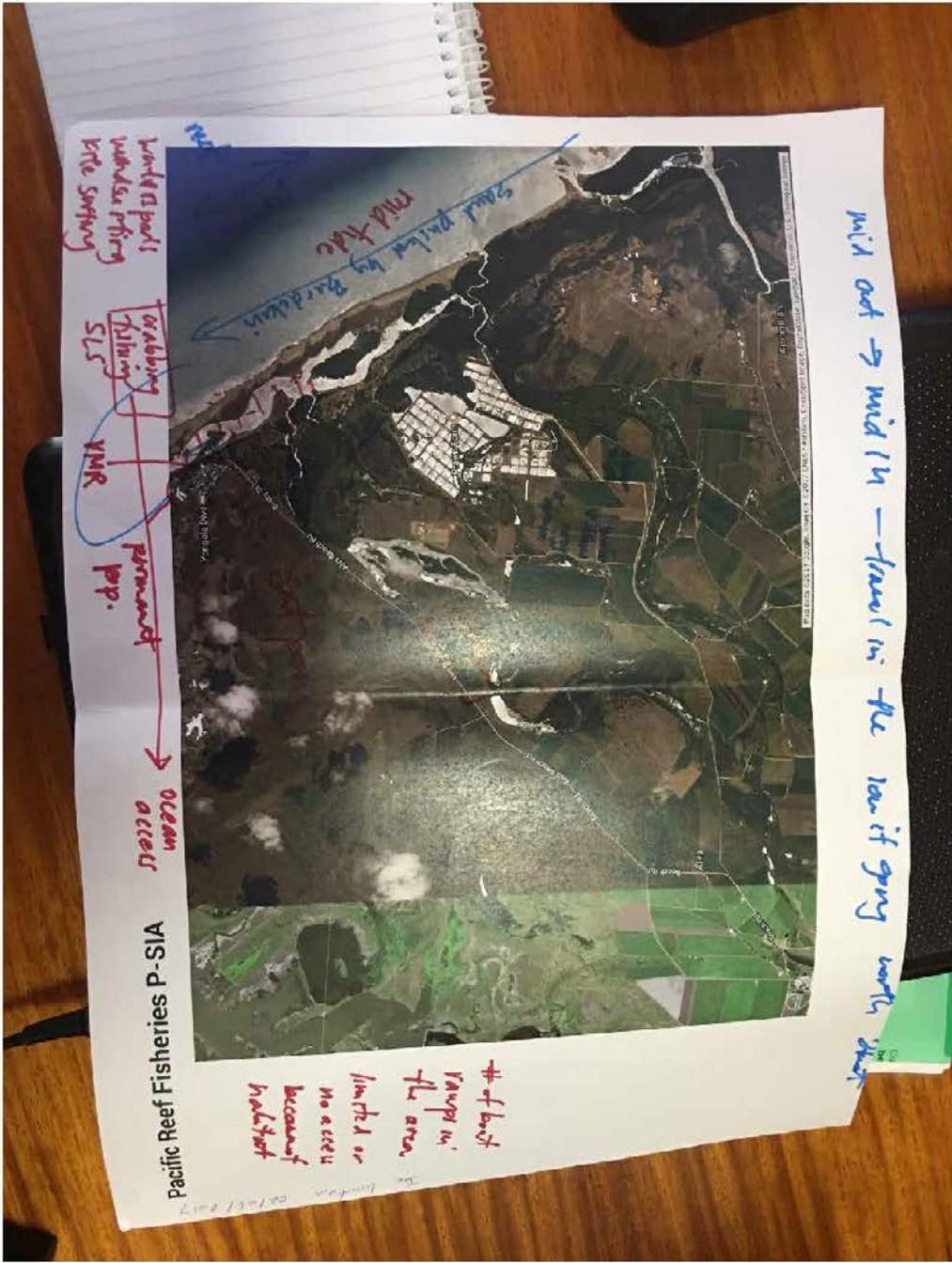
Pacific Reef Fisheries, Participatory Social Impact Assessment (P-SIA) Meeting Notes

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Information and consent form completed
Date/time	Friday 2 June 2017, 12noon – 3:00pm
Stakeholder	Joe Linton
Organisation/business	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) Bowen-Burdekin Local Marine Advisory Committee (BBLMAC)
Stakeholder contact details	On file
Location	Dal Santo's Continental Deli
SIA team members	Rachel Maas

1. Your community
 - Sugar cane farmer who wants to achieve environmental outcomes through better practices.
 - 129 possible commodities from sugar cane – farmers could be maximising these opportunities not just the sugar mill owners.
 - Opportunities for cane farmers to diversify on the farm as well, e.g. using legumes to increase soil health.
 - How people use the area surrounding the prawn farm is shown in the attached map.
2. Your organisation (BBLMAC)
 - Chair of BBLMAC.
 - Participate in BBLMAC and its former Committee to educate other industries and government on cane farming practices and learn from other industries.
 - Covers the coast area from Giru to Bowen.
 - PRF are a member of BBLMAC.
3. The prawn farm
 - Early stages of the prawn farm were not built to the same environmental rigour as they are now and technology and management practices have improved.
 - The higher the level of salinity in the ground water, the less biomass in the sugar cane plant (evident in the height of the plant).
 - The concern of the sugar cane farmers was the prawn farm would lead to increase salinity in the ground water (by salt water leaking from the ponds and the weight of the ponds pressing down on the water table) which in turn would mean they could not produce cane with the same biomass or at worst no longer be able to grow cane at all. Cane farmers had seen a decrease in the biomass of their cane since the prawn farm was started and were concerned it would continue or get worse as the prawn farm expanded and extended closer to their properties.



- Cane farmers felt their concerns were not being heard or being taken seriously by the prawn farm and/or government regulators.
- The prawn farm has more of a social focus now, are addressing the perceptions of their business by demonstrating their environmental management and financial viability.
- People now perceive the prawn farming as having a good knowledge base and tenacity with their approvals process for the Guthalungra site.
- No one on BBLMAC has ever raised any concerns about the prawn farm.
- The prawn farm provides economic value to the community through employment and diversity in skills and knowledge.





Pacific Reef Fisheries, Participatory Social Impact Assessment (P-SIA) Meeting Notes

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Information and consent form completed
Date/time	Friday 2 June 2017, 10:00am – 12noon
Stakeholder	David Cooper
Organisation/business	Burdekin Water Festival
Stakeholder contact details	president@burdekinwaterfestival.com.au
Location	94 McMillian Street, Ayr
SIA team members	Rachel Maas

1. Your community
 - Strong community spirit
 - High level of perseverance, don't give up in the hard times, battle on
 - Strong sense of ownership and geographically growing, from Ayr or Home Hill to the Burdekin region
 - Quiet support for each other rather than public displays of support
 - Focus on getting things done
 - People are starting to embrace change a bit faster
 - There are set protocols and unwritten rules that need to be followed

2. Your organisation (Burdekin Water Festival)
 - Burdekin Water Festival is one of the oldest continually running festivals in the country (since 1958)
 - David has been on the Committee since 2014 and President since 2015
 - High level of community ownership of Festival, get lots of feedback – positive and negative on the festival
 - Only festival in the region that caters for such a demographic range of people for the length of time it is operating.

3. The prawn farm
 - People know about the prawn farm and that it is there but it's not the focus of their day to day life, unless they work there.

4. Your community and the prawn farm
 - The prawn farm hasn't had much of an impact on the town because they have fit in, that is, they haven't promoted themselves above anyone else, told others what to do or expected someone else to change.
 - Because they all live in the area and employ locally – they are local (not like a multi-national company).
 - Sponsor the Burdekin Water Festival



Pacific Reef Fisheries, Participatory Social Impact Assessment (P-SIA) Meeting Notes

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Information and consent form completed
Date/time	Wednesday 31 May 2017, 2:00pm – 2:45pm
Stakeholder	Kial Grigg
Organisation/business	MBD
Stakeholder contact details	0416 359 808 kial.grigg@mbdenergy.com
Location	Dal Santo's Continental Deli, Ayr
SIA team members	Rachel Maas and Mark Spears

1. Your project
 - Project on prawn farm site (different to MBD project on neighbouring property)
 - Growing algae (sea lettuce) for fertiliser and other products using the effluent water from settlement ponds on the prawn farm
 - The 'sea lettuce' consume the nutrients in the water, removing them. Algae is a biological way of removing nutrients and can rapidly clean the waste water.
 - The project on the prawn farm is a 'proof of concept' and being implemented at a larger scale on the new Guthalungra site to assist in meeting the 'no net increase' in nutrients condition
 - The prawn farm is under and continues to be under their discharge limits as set in their conditions of approval. The project on the prawn farm doesn't impact on current discharge readings because only a very small portion of the effluent water is treated in the algae ponds prior to release. There needs to be 1 hectare of algal ponds to every 10 hectares of prawn ponds. At the moment there is only 0.3 hectares of algal pond to 98 hectares of prawn ponds – less than 1% of the water going through the prawn farm goes through the algal ponds.
 - Very successful project so far with existing markets and growing demand
2. Your community
 - Great community
 - People willing to get in, help out and give things a go
 - It's good to see a growing economic diversity in the region e.g. cattle, vegetables and algae, what would happen if cane wasn't an option any more – not just the cane but all the support services to the cane industry in the region
3. Your community and the prawn farm
 - A lot of people don't know the prawn farm is there unless they work there or know someone who works there
 - Some stigma with aquaculture and perception of prawn farms



Pacific Reef Fisheries, Participatory Social Impact Assessment (P-SIA) Meeting Notes

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Information and consent form completed
Date/time	Monday 29 May 2017, 1:00pm – 2:30pm
Stakeholder	Neil Williams
Organisation/business	Ayr Building Company
Stakeholder contact details	0428 733 730 neilwilliams@westnet.com.au
Location	Tosh's Convenience Store 9 Chippendale Street, Ayr
SIA team members	Rachel Maas and Mark Spears

1. Your community
 - Neil and family have lived in Ayr for over 20 years
 - Ayr is a great place to live
 - Great place to raise a family with lots of sports (but no AFL and hockey is in Townsville), performing theatre, cinema and drive in theatre.
 - Young people leave but come back for the lifestyle
 - Ayr isn't as busy as Townsville or Brisbane
 - Lifestyle includes fishing and crabbing (see map)
 - High quality shops and trade services
2. The prawn farm
 - Prawn farm started by cane farmers and expanded over time
 - PRF is the third owners of the prawn farm
3. Your community and the prawn farm
 - Perceived impacts on sugar cane farms
 - Some disgruntled cane farmers with prawn farm
 - Employ workers locally (permanent and seasonal) making the town/region more stable
 - Ayr Building Company does work for PRF
4. Management of positive and negative impacts
 - The environmental impacts of prawn farming on land isn't as bad as environmental impacts of trawling for prawns in the wild



Pacific Reef Fisheries, Participatory Social Impact Assessment (P-SIA) Meeting Notes

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Information and consent form completed
Date/time	Monday 29 May 2017, 3:15 – 3:45
Stakeholder	Richard Colls
Organisation/ business	Neighbour, RnB Colls
Stakeholder contact details	0429 821 213 rc1980@bigpond.net.au
Location	Dal Santos Continental Deli, Cnr Parker & Macmillan Streets, Ayr
SIA team members	Rachel Maas and Mark Spears

1. Your community
 - Good things about living in the area are the lifestyle and fishing
 - Property was an abandoned sugar cane farm
 - Currently building a wagyu business – 2 herds (pure bred and combined) and leasing land for the 'slim farm'
 - People use the coast area near the prawn farm for fishing, crabbing, kite surfing, Surf Life Saving Club (see map)

2. The prawn farm
 - Good to see they are making money
 - Good that they employ locals

3. Your community and the prawn farm
 - Have a positive working relationship with the prawn farm
 - Work together to achieve mutual outcomes



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Pacific Reef Fisheries, Participatory Social Impact Assessment (P-SIA) Meeting Notes

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Information and consent form completed
Date/time	Wednesday 31 May 2017, 11:30am – 12:15pm
Stakeholder	Bill Goodwin (principal)
Organisation/business	St Francis Catholic Primary School
Stakeholder contact details	(07) 4783 2877 ayr@tsv.catholic.edu.au
Location	St Francis Catholic Primary School 99 Edwards Street, Ayr
SIA team members	Rachel Maas and Mark Spears

1. Your community
 - Bill has been at the school for 2 years
 - Ayr is family friendly
 - Rural/country town, not too busy
 - Strong Italian culture with associated values such as strong family and community values
 - Children have respect for others and a high level of appreciation
 - Plenty of options for sport, nature based activities such as fishing, shopping.
 - Town is getting a bit quiet compared to what it used to be, some of the shops are closing down but there is still a focus on shopping local and using local suppliers (rather than going to Townsville)
 - Farming is kept in the family which has provided stability for the area
2. The prawn farm
 - Significant part of the region but hear about them much
3. Your community and the prawn farm
 - One of the major employers in town
 - Support the Under 8's day at the school (e.g. showing the life cycle of the prawn) and do a great job
 - Working to develop other opportunities with other year levels



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Pacific Reef Fisheries, Participatory Social Impact Assessment (P-SIA) Meeting Notes

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Information and consent form completed
Date/time	Wednesday 31 May 2017, 9:45am – 10:15am
Stakeholder	Laurence Pavone
Organisation/business	SugarFix
Stakeholder contact details	0419 760 812 laurence@sugarfixgroup.com.au
Location	SugarFIX Office 1, PCYC, 116 McMillian Street, Ayr
SIA team members	Rachel Maas and Mark Spears

1. Your community
 - Great place to live
 - Great place to raise kids
 - Plenty of opportunities
 - Sun (solar farms)
 - Water (more than any other town in Australia)
 - Soil (high quality)
 - Cross over between industries
 - The region is growing in diversity, decreasing reliance on cane, e.g. horticulture and prawn farming
 - Great location
 - Alva Beach – best areas in the country for kite surfing
 - Close to Townsville and its services
 - Close to the Whitsundays and Magnetic Island
2. The prawn farm
 - Prawn farm is the third biggest employer in Ayr (behind the Council and the sugar mills)
 - Good professional managers
3. Your community and the prawn farm
 - Concern from some landholders about the farm increasing salt levels in the ground water
 - Good for employment and industry diversity in the area
 - Positive impacts outweigh the potential negative impacts
 - Cane still growing next to the prawn farm
 - SugarFIX provide services to the PRF owned cane farm which neighbours Stage V ponds and to other sugar cane farmers in the area



Pacific Reef Fisheries, Participatory Social Impact Assessment (P-SIA) Meeting Notes

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Information and consent form completed
Date/time	Thursday 1 June 2017, 3:30pm – 4:30pm
Stakeholder	Craig Whittred (Principal) and Andrew Ballin (teacher)
Organisation/business	Ayr State High School
Stakeholder contact details	(07) 4790 4333
Location	Ayr State High School Edwards St and Wickham Street, Ayr
SIA team members	Rachel Maas

1. Your community
 - Great place to live and raise a family.
 - Everything is only two minutes away, no sitting in traffic.
 - All the benefits of being a country town but close to Townsville.
 - About 500 students at the school.
 - There has been a steady decrease in the number of entry level jobs in the region due to existing industries becoming more mechanised.
 - There has been an increase in the number of people competing for entry level jobs with school leavers competing with experienced people out of work from the mining industry where fly-in/fly-out positions are no longer offered. Main impact of mining down turn was in Townsville but there were flow on impacts in Ayr.
 - Downturn is evident in main street with a few high-end shops closing, decreasing the retail opportunities for school leavers.
 - Opportunities with the diversification of industry in the region, including horticulture and solar farms.
2. The prawn farm
 - More people in the local and broader area are more aware of the prawn farm due to an increased exposure in the local media of recent achievements and expansion at Guthalungra
 - Good employer in the region, especially for entry level jobs because of the structure e.g. shifts, clear roles and responsibilities and working within a team
3. Your community and the prawn farm
 - The School worked with the prawn farm to develop a Certificate (Cert) II training program in aquaculture.
 - The Cert II program started this year with a relatively high level of participation from 14 students at the school (average student numbers for a new program is three).



- The Cert II program was developed because of current and future employment within the farm (entry level through to university level) and within the industry within Australia and internationally.
- All workers on the farm complete a Cert III in aquaculture so the Cert II program is a good entry point. It provides students with the basic principles of how a prawn farm works and the production processes.
- There is good cross over between the Cert II and other syllabus at the School such as biology and chemistry.
- 12 – 15 years ago there were some negative perceptions of the prawn farm and their growth was viewed with some suspicion but is now viewed as a positive part of the community and known for their innovation and standards of environmental management.
- People are proud to see prawns from their area displayed in Coles in Brisbane.
- Supporters of local community groups and are proud to be involved with the local community.
- John's ability to see the future and be innovative is means he is recognised as a strategic leader in the community. He provides a level of confidence and security that things are being done well.

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Pacific Reef Fisheries, Participatory Social Impact Assessment (P-SIA) Meeting Notes

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Information and consent forms completed
Date/time	Thursday 1 June 2017, 9:30am – 11:30am
Stakeholder	Mayor Lyn McLaughlin Cr Sue Perry (Chair Economic Development Advisory Group) Shane Great (Manager, Planning and Development)
Organisation/business	Burdekin Shire Council
Stakeholder contact details	07 4783 9800
Location	Burdekin Shire Council, Ayr
SIA team members	Rachel Maas and Mark Spears

1. Your community

- Burdekin Region
 - o Burdekin is a relatively prosperous area which has provided people a level security (rather than the boom and bust cycles of communities heavily reliant on the resources industry)
 - o Access to the internet is helping businesses to start and grow in the area
 - o In the short term the community is economically stable with some diversity e.g. solar farms, prawn farm and a growing horticultural industry.
 - o Council would like to see an increase in economic diversity so not as reliant on cane, making the area more economically sustainable. Would like to see the area become the agricultural bowl of Asia with opportunities for rice, horticulture and other agriculture as well as cane.
 - o Important to have regulated growth that meets environmental regulations and doesn't create incompatible land uses next to or close to each other.
 - o The change in the sugar mills owners has created a level of uncertainty in the sugar cane farming community
- Ayr
 - o Small town feel but close to the city of Townsville
 - o Access to infrastructure and services locally and in Townsville when required
 - o Great place to raise a family
 - o Lifestyle
 - o Safe
 - o Strong family connections, some families have three and four generations in the area
 - o High proportion of Italian, European, Greek and Spanish families in the area
 - o There are local norms and expected standards of behaviour, although some of these have changed over time (e.g. getting dressed up to go into town (Ayr))
 - o Some young people leave for study or work and some come back to raise their families
- Alva Beach
 - o Changing from a mostly temporary (weekend) population to more residential permanent population



2. The prawn farm
 - Property where the prawn farm is and neighbouring properties were cattle grazing, similar to the land surround Alva Beach
 - Cane farming developed closer to the coast at a similar time as the original prawn farm was approved (early 1990s).
 - As the prawn farm has expanded the cane has been grown closer – the two then became 'next door' to each other.
 - John Moloney (prawn farm manager) is very community minded, genuine interest in being part of the community, very transparent with the operation and has good relationships
 - The farm presents a good opportunity for tourism

3. Your community and the prawn farm
 - Stage V expansion
 - It all happened about 10 years ago. Application first lodged 2000
 - Council received 72 submissions on the application for Stage V (lodged in early 2000's). This included submissions from:
 - Residents from Alva Beach – concerned about the environmental impacts associated with the discharge water from the farm
 - Cane farmers – concerned about ponds increasing the salinity levels of the groundwater by
 - salt water leaching out of the ponds
 - weight of the ponds putting pressure on the water table
 - Important to put the cane farmer concerns at the time in context. The sugar price was high, encouragement from the State Government to expand the existing cane areas to grow more cane, the mills had the capacity to process more cane and the Council had approved cane farms to expand into areas that were getting very close to the coast.
 - As result of the cane farmer concerns, Council and the State Government established working groups to investigate potential impacts on ground water
 - PRF commissioned SKM to develop management strategies if the DA was approved
 - A number of submitters appealed the decision and it was referred to the Planning and Environment Court, which upheld the decision and recommended the conditions to the approval.
 - Stage V was constructed and is currently operating (30 additional hectares)
 - Since the decision to approve the expansion was upheld by the Planning and Environment Court:
 - PRF has purchased a neighbouring cane farm and two other property owners have passed away.
 - Council has been undertaking their own groundwater monitoring (separate to PRF). Council has been cross checking PRF results with their own to ensure consistency. Due to consistency of results the Council monitoring program has been reduced over time, from monthly to quarterly to now twice a year. Council monitoring data is available if requested. No one has requested the data to date.
 - It all happened about 10 years ago and since then there hasn't been any complaints
 - Recognition from all parties involved that there has been changes to the water table over time, however PRF not solely responsible. There are several different land use types in the area that all impact on the water table, however it is still unresolved who is responsible for what changes due to the financial commitment required of all parties to come to conclusions.
 - At the time of the DA approval, clay lining was the preferred way to line the ponds, which is what PRF has done and they are compliant. However, if the prawn farm was to expand or have another farm in the BSC area, they would more than likely need to have the ponds lined with a material other than clay.
 - At the time of the public notification phase of the there was some negative comments made by the objectors. PRF's environmentally sustainable reputation was periodically compromised. This is no longer the case.
 - No objections/complaints on the issue since the DA was finalised.
 - Concerns about discharge – since the submissions to the DA there hasn't been any further concerns about the discharge from the prawn farm.



- Employment
 - Employs local people and positive feedback from local employees (haven't heard any complaints about working there)
 - Seasonal employment at the prawn farm fits in well with the seasonal work at the sugar mills, especially in the lead up to Christmas
 - The prawn farm provides seasonal work for university students
- Community support
 - High level of community support for various community groups in the region



Attachment 8

Social baseline data



Table 18: Demographic snapshot of the Alva Beach residential area (SLA level 1, 3146116, 2011 Census)

ABS indicator	Result		
Population	212 people		
Male:female ratio	1:1		
Age distribution	Age cohort	Male	Female
	0-4 years	8.0%	9.1%
	5-14 years	9.0%	17.3%
	15-19 years	3.0%	4.5%
	20-24 years	6.0%	0.0%
	25-34 years	15.0%	15.5%
	35-44 years	12.0%	10.0%
	45-54 years	10.0%	18.2%
	55-64 years	20.0%	14.5%
	65-74 years	13.0%	10.9%
	75-84 years	4.0%	0.0%
85 years and over	0.0%	0.0%	
Median age	37		
Number of families	58		
Labour force statistics			
• Employed, worked full-time	54 people		
• Employed, worked part-time	29 people		
• Employed, away from work	11 people		
• Unemployed, looking for work	3 people		
• Total in labour force	97 people		
• % Unemployment	3.1%		
• % Labour force participation	58.8%		
Industry of employment	Industry	# of people employed	
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20	
	Mining	3	
	Manufacturing	11	
	Electricity, gas, water and waste services	3	
	Construction	10	
	Wholesale trade	0	



ABS indicator	Result	
	Retail trade	9
	Accommodation and food services	3
	Transport, postal and warehousing	3
	Information media and telecommunications	0
	Financial and insurance services	7
	Rental, hiring and real estate services	0
	Professional, scientific and technical services	3
	Administrative and support services	0
	Public administration and safety	0
	Education and training	3
	Health care and social assistance	6
	Arts and recreation services	3
	Other services	3
	Inadequately described/Not stated	6
	Total	93
Qualification/level of education	Qualification/Level of education	# of people
	Postgraduate Degree Level	0
	Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level	0
	Bachelor Degree Level	9
	Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	7
	Certificate Level:	
	Certificate Level, nfd	6
	Certificate III & IV Level	35
	Certificate I & II Level	3
	<i>Total</i>	<i>44</i>
	Level of education inadequately described	3
	Level of education not stated	11
	Total	74
Volunteer	33 people (20%)	
Median household income (weekly)	\$933	
Median mortgage repayment (monthly)	\$1,207	
Median rent (week)	\$190	



Table 19: Demographic snapshot of the Ayr (Urban Centre/Locality, UCL314003, 2011 Census)

ABS indicator	Result		
Population	8,392 people		
Male:female ratio	1:1.5		
Age distribution	Age cohort	Male	Female
	0-4 years	6.4%	6.7%
	5-14 years	13.7%	13.7%
	15-19 years	7.1%	5.5%
	20-24 years	5.8%	4.4%
	25-34 years	10.8%	11.2%
	35-44 years	11.9%	12.0%
	45-54 years	13.4%	12.7%
	55-64 years	13.4%	11.9%
	65-74 years	9.5%	10.6%
	75-84 years	6.1%	7.9%
	85 years and over	1.9%	3.5%
Median age	41		
Number of families	2,234		
Labour force statistics			
• Employed, worked full-time	2,480 people		
• Employed, worked part-time	1,053 people		
• Employed, away from work	203 people		
• Unemployed, looking for work	165 people		
• Total in labour force	3,901 people		
• % Unemployment	4.2%		
• % Labour force participation	58.3		
Industry of employment	Industry	# people employed	
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	405	
	Mining	96	
	Manufacturing	541	



ABS indicator	Result	
	Electricity, gas, water and waste services	79
	Construction	220
	Wholesale trade	95
	Retail trade	453
	Accommodation and food services	197
	Transport, postal and warehousing	99
	Information media and telecommunications	26
	Financial and insurance services	58
	Rental, hiring and real estate services	30
	Professional, scientific and technical services	119
	Administrative and support services	70
	Public administration and safety	219
	Education and training	312
	Health care and social assistance	407
	Arts and recreation services	20
	Other services	196
	Inadequately described/Not stated	89
	Total	3,731
Qualification/level of education	Qualification/Level of education	# of people
	Postgraduate Degree Level	45
	Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level	33
	Bachelor Degree Level	415
	Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	286
	Certificate Level:	
	Certificate Level, nfd	76
	Certificate III & IV Level(c)	1,247
	Certificate I & II Level(d)	70
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,393</i>
	Level of education inadequately described	68
	Level of education not stated	710
	Total	2,950
Volunteer	1,334 people (19%)	
Median household income (weekly)	\$944	
Median mortgage repayment (monthly)	\$1,252	
Median rent (week)	\$195	





Table 20: Demographic snapshot of the Home Hill (Urban Centre/Locality, UCL315042, 2011 Census)

ABS indicator	Result		
Population	3,027 people		
Male:female ratio	1:1		
Age distribution	Age cohort	Males	Females
	0-4 years	6.8%	4.6%
	5-14 years	14.3%	14.1%
	15-19 years	7.0%	6.2%
	20-24 years	4.5%	4.8%
	25-34 years	8.5%	8.5%
	35-44 years	12.3%	12.8%
	45-54 years	14.0%	14.0%
	55-64 years	14.8%	14.6%
	65-74 years	10.7%	8.2%
	75-84 years	4.8%	7.3%
	85 years and over	2.4%	4.9%
Median age	43		
Number of families	812		
Labour force statistics			
• Employed, worked full-time	849 people		
• Employed, worked part-time	359 people		
• Employed, away from work(c)	44 people		
• Unemployed, looking for work	57 people		
• Total in labour force	1,335 people		
• % Unemployment	4.1%		
• % Labour force participation	55.1%		
Industry of employment	Industry	# of people employed	
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	185	
	Mining	45	
	Manufacturing	218	
	Electricity, gas, water and waste services	20	



ABS indicator	Result
	Construction 66
	Wholesale trade 33
	Retail trade 158
	Accommodation and food services 69
	Transport, postal and warehousing 39
	Information media and telecommunications 12
	Financial and insurance services 23
	Rental, hiring and real estate services 9
	Professional, scientific and technical services 42
	Administrative and support services 17
	Public administration and safety 44
	Education and training 87
	Health care and social assistance 136
	Arts and recreation services 6
	Other services 39
	Inadequately described/Not stated 28
	Total 1,276
Qualification/level of education	Postgraduate Degree Level 6
	Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level 13
	Bachelor Degree Level 102
	Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level 97
	Certificate Level:
	Certificate Level, nfd 29
	Certificate III & IV Level(c) 470
	Certificate I & II Level(d) 27
	<i>Total</i> 526
	Level of education inadequately described 18
	Level of education not stated 271
	Total 1,033
Volunteer	545 people (22%)
Median household income (weekly)	\$936
Median mortgage repayment (monthly)	\$1,280
Median rent (week)	\$185



Table 21: Demographic snapshot of the Burdekin Local Government Area (LGA31900, 2011 Census)

ABS indicator	Result		
Population	17,364 people		
Male:female ratio	1:1		
Age distribution	Age Cohort	Male	Female
	0-4 years	6.7%	6.2%
	5-14 years	14.5%	14.2%
	15-19 years	6.5%	5.9%
	20-24 years	5.2%	4.3%
	25-34 years	10.0%	10.6%
	35-44 years	12.6%	13.0%
	45-54 years	14.2%	13.9%
	55-64 years	14.0%	13.1%
	65-74 years	9.9%	9.5%
	75-84 years	5.0%	6.5%
	85 years and over	1.5%	2.8%
Median age	41		
Number of families	4,754		
Labour force statistics			
• Employed, worked full-time	5,338 people		
• Employed, worked part-time	2,226 people		
• Employed, away from work(c)	452 people		
• Unemployed, looking for work	337 people		
• Total in labour force	8,353 people		
• % Unemployment	4%		
• % Labour force participation	60.7%		
Industry of employment	Agriculture, forestry and fishing (1)	1,604	
	Mining	229	
	Manufacturing (2)	1,158	
	Electricity, gas, water and waste services	141	
	Construction	447	
	Wholesale trade	171	



ABS indicator	Result
	Retail trade (3) 817
	Accommodation and food services 372
	Transport, postal and warehousing 245
	Information media and telecommunications 41
	Financial and insurance services 128
	Rental, hiring and real estate services 66
	Professional, scientific and technical services 252
	Administrative and support services 124
	Public administration and safety 368
	Education and training (5) 564
	Health care and social assistance (4) 741
	Arts and recreation services 35
	Other services 328
	Inadequately described/Not stated 183
	Total 8,014
Qualification/level of education	Postgraduate Degree Level 70
	Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level 79
	Bachelor Degree Level 771
	Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level 602
	Certificate Level:
	Certificate Level, nfd 164
	Certificate III & IV Level(c) 2,615
	Certificate I & II Level(d) 142
	<i>Total</i> 2,921
	Level of education inadequately described 121
	Level of education not stated 1,351
	Total 5,915
Volunteer	3,035 people (22%)
Median household income (weekly)	\$1,009
Median mortgage repayment (monthly)	\$1,300
Median rent (week)	\$180

Attachment 9 contains a full demographic profile of the Burdekin Local Government Area



Attachment 9

QGSO Regional Profile for the Burdekin Local
Government Area



Queensland Regional Profiles

Resident Profile - people who live in the region

Burdekin (S) Local Government Area (LGA)

Compared with Queensland

9 June 2017

**Queensland Government Statistician's Office**

Queensland Treasury

<http://www.qgso.qld.gov.au>

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Region overview

The resident profiles provide details on a range of topics for people who live in the region. For some topics, more detailed data are available through the [Queensland Regional Database](#) (also known as QRSIS), developed and maintained by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury.

Burdekin (S) Local Government Area (LGA) has a total area of 5,058.3 km², with an average daily temperature range of 18.2°C to 29.3°C and an average annual rainfall of 997 mm.

Data for Burdekin (S) LGA are based on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), July 2016. In some cases these data have been concorded from other geographical boundaries.

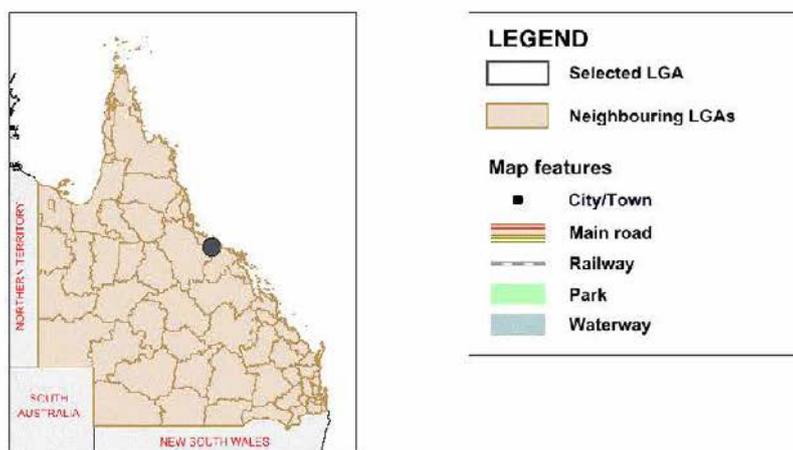
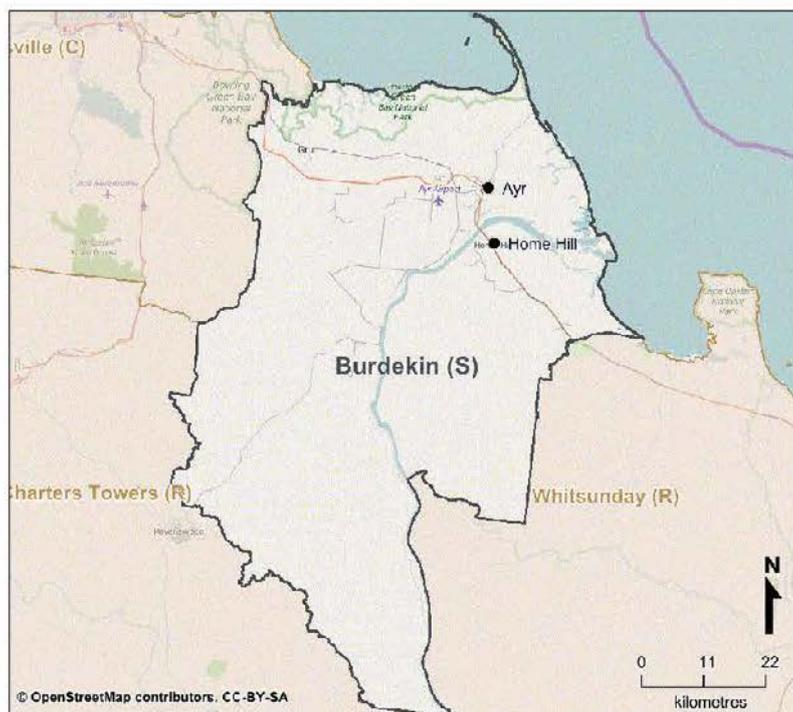
Queensland has a total area of 1,734,238.8 km², with an average daily temperature range of 16.4°C to 30.0°C and an average annual rainfall of 637 mm.

Data for Queensland are based on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), July 2016.

This profile should be read in conjunction with the abbreviations and explanatory notes provided at the rear of the profile.

Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Figure 1 Map of Burdekin (S) Local Government Area (LGA)



Demography

Estimated resident population

The estimated resident population (ERP) figure is the official population estimate. For sub-state geographies, ERP figures are updated annually using a model which includes administrative data that indicate population change, such as registered births and deaths, dwelling approvals, Medicare enrolments and electoral enrolments. Data in this profile topic are updated annually with an approximate delay of 9 months after the reporting period. The next planned update is in April 2018.

Burdekin (S) LGA

- ERP of 17,651 persons as at 30 June 2016
- Average annual growth rate of -0.1% over five years
- Average annual growth rate of 0.1% over ten years

Queensland

- ERP of 4,843,303 persons as at 30 June 2016
- Average annual growth rate of 1.6% over five years
- Average annual growth rate of 1.9% over ten years

As at 30 June 2016, the estimated resident population for Burdekin (S) LGA was

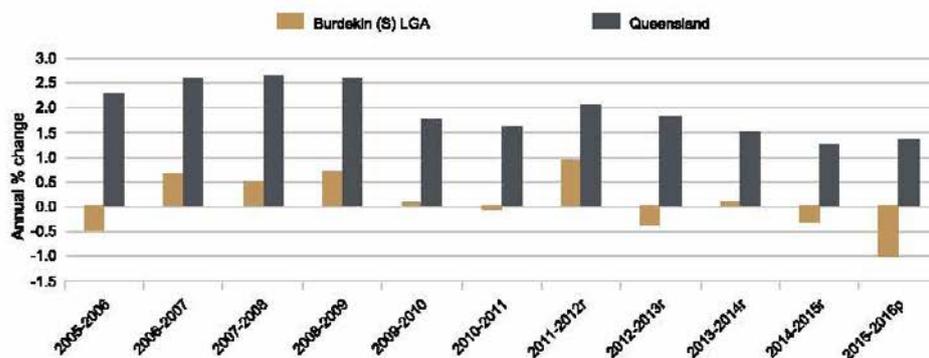
17,651 persons

Table 1 Estimated resident population, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland

LGA / State	As at 30 June			Average annual growth rate	
	2006	2011	2016p	2006-2016p	2011-2016p
	— number —			— % —	
Burdekin (S)	17,451	17,775	17,651	0.1	-0.1
Queensland	4,007,992	4,476,778	4,843,303	1.9	1.6

Source: ABS 3218.0, *Regional Population Growth, Australia*, various editions

Figure 2 Estimated resident population growth, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland



Source: ABS 3218.0, *Regional Population Growth, Australia*, various editions

Population by age and sex

The estimated resident population (ERP) figure is the official population estimate. For sub-state geographies, ERP figures are updated annually using a model which includes administrative data that indicate population change, such as registered births and deaths, dwelling approvals, Medicare enrolments and electoral enrolments. Data in this profile topic are updated annually with an approximate delay of 12 months after the reporting period. The next planned update is in September 2017.

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 19.4% aged 0–14 years as at 30 June 2015
- 61.6% aged 15–64 years
- 19.0% aged 65+ years

Queensland

- 19.8% aged 0–14 years as at 30 June 2015
- 65.9% aged 15–64 years
- 14.4% aged 65+ years

As at 30 June 2015, the proportion of the estimated resident population aged 65 years and over for Burdekin (S) LGA was

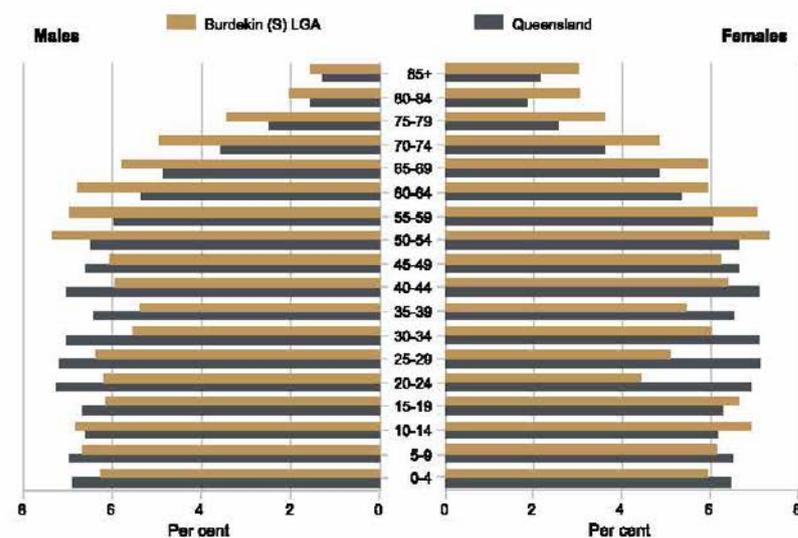
19.0%

Table 2 Estimated resident population by age, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 30 June 2015p

LGA / State	Age group									
	0–14		15–24		25–44		45–64		65+	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Burdekin (S)	3,454	19.4	2,085	11.7	4,114	23.1	4,782	26.8	3,396	19.0
Queensland	943,992	19.8	647,983	13.6	1,327,470	27.8	1,173,195	24.5	686,214	14.4

Source: ABS 3235.0, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2015*

Figure 4 Estimated resident population by age and sex, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 30 June 2015p



Source: ABS 3235.0, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2015*

Median age

The median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger. These median age estimates have been calculated by the ABS and Queensland Treasury using single year of age estimated resident population data. Data in this profile topic are updated annually with an approximate delay of 12 months after the reporting period. The next planned update is in September 2017.

As at 30 June 2015, the median age for Burdekin (S) LGA was

41.7 years

Burdekin (S) LGA

- Median age of 41.7 years as at 30 June 2015
- Increase of 2.5 years from median age of 39.2 years as at 30 June 2005

Queensland

- Median age of 36.9 years as at 30 June 2015
- Increase of 1.0 years from median age of 35.9 years as at 30 June 2005

Table 3 Median age, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland

LGA / State	As at 30 June			Change
	2005	2010	2015p	2005–2015p
	— years —			years
Burdekin (S)	39.2	40.5	41.7	2.5
Queensland	35.9	36.4	36.9	1.0

Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

Source: ABS 3235.0, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* unpublished data and Queensland Treasury estimates

Population projections

The 2015 edition of the Queensland Government population projections are generated by applying assumptions regarding future trends in the components of population change (fertility, mortality and migration) and the latest planning and development intelligence available. Data presented in this profile topic are based on the medium series and are updated twice every five years. The next planned update is in January 2018.

From 2011 to 2036, the population for Burdekin (S) LGA is projected to increase from

**17,775 persons to
19,223 persons**

Burdekin (S) LGA

- Population projected to be 19,223 persons as at 30 June 2036
- Increase of 0.3% per year over 25 years

Queensland

- Population projected to be 6,763,153 persons as at 30 June 2036
- Increase of 1.7% per year over 25 years

Table 4 Projected population, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland

LGA / State	As at 30 June						Average annual growth rate
	2011 ^(a)	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2011–2036
	— number —						%
Burdekin (S)	17,775	18,007	18,289	18,651	18,968	19,223	0.3
Queensland	4,476,778	4,853,048	5,250,292	5,730,062	6,240,546	6,763,153	1.7

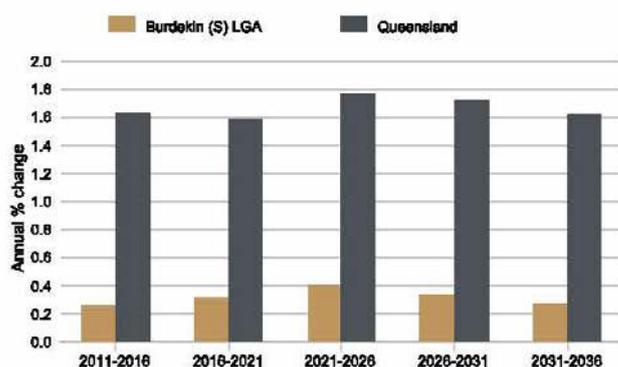
Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

(a) 2011 data are estimated resident population (ERP).

For more detailed data on the Queensland Government population projections, please refer to the Queensland Government Statistician's Office website at <http://www.qgso.qld.gov.au/subjects/demography/population-projections/index.php>

Source: Queensland Government Population Projections, 2015 edition (medium series)

Figure 5 Projected population change, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland

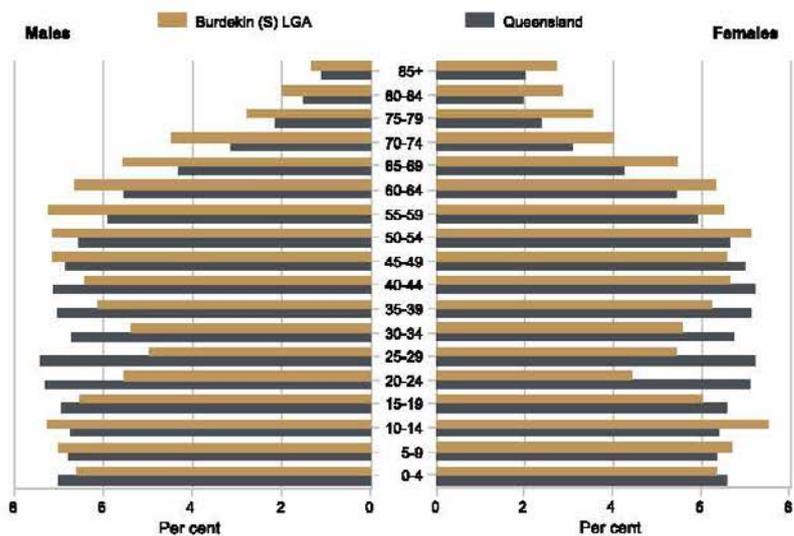


Source: Queensland Government Population Projections, 2015 edition (medium series)

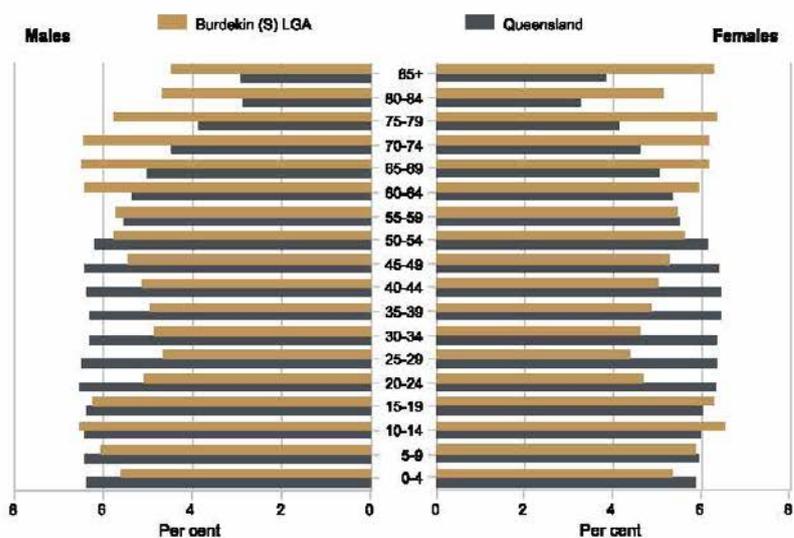
Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Figure 6 Projected population by age and sex, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 30 June 2011 and 30 June 2036

30 June 2011



30 June 2036



Source: Queensland Government Population Projections, 2015 edition (medium series)

Median age projections

The median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger. These median age projections have been calculated by Queensland Treasury using the Queensland Government population projections, 2015 edition. Data presented in this topic are based on the medium series. Data in this profile topic are updated twice every five years. The next planned update is in January 2018.

As at 30 June 2036, the median age projection for Burdekin (S) LGA is

46.6 years

Burdekin (S) LGA

- Median age projection of 46.6 years as at 30 June 2036
- Increase of 4.5 years from a median age projection of 42.1 years as at 30 June 2016

Queensland

- Median age projection of 39.9 years as at 30 June 2036
- Increase of 2.6 years from a median age projection of 37.3 years as at 30 June 2016

Table 5 Median age projections, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland

LGA / State	As at 30 June			Change
	2016	2026	2036	2016–2036
	— years —			years
Burdekin (S)	42.1	44.3	46.6	4.5
Queensland	37.3	38.7	39.9	2.6

Source: Queensland Government Population Projections, 2015 edition (medium series)

Indigenous population

Indigenous population is based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing question about Indigenous status where each person is asked to identify whether they are of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. This is based on persons by place of usual residence.

The percentage of Indigenous persons in Burdekin (S) LGA was

5.1%

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 892 persons (or 5.1%) were Indigenous

Queensland

- 155,824 persons (or 3.6%) were Indigenous

Table 6 Indigenous status, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	Indigenous persons				Non-Indigenous persons		Total persons ^(b)
	Aboriginal	Torres Strait Islander	Both ^(a)	Total	number	%	number
	— number —			number	%		
Burdekin (S)	671	98	123	892	5.1	15,631	17,362
Queensland	122,896	20,094	12,834	155,824	3.6	3,952,707	4,332,740

(a) Applicable to persons who are of 'both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin'.

(b) Includes Indigenous status not stated

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Indigenous Profile - I02 (usual residence)

Births and deaths

Birth and death statistics are an estimate of the number of births and deaths that have been registered in Australia's state and territory Registries of Births, Deaths and Marriages over a calendar year. These estimates are useful for two distinct purposes – use as a component of population growth and for analysis of fertility and mortality. Data in this profile topic are updated annually with an approximate delay of 12 months after the reporting period. The next planned update is in November 2017.

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 222 registered births in 2015
- 170 registered deaths

Queensland

- 61,745 registered births in 2015
- 29,782 registered deaths

The number of registered births in 2015 to mothers with a usual residence in Burdekin (S) LGA was

222 births

Table 7 Registered births and deaths, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2015

LGA / State	Births		Deaths		Natural increase
	number	rate ^(a)	number	rate ^(a)	
Burdekin (S)	222	12.5	170	9.5	52
Queensland ^(b)	61,745	12.9	29,782	6.2	31,963

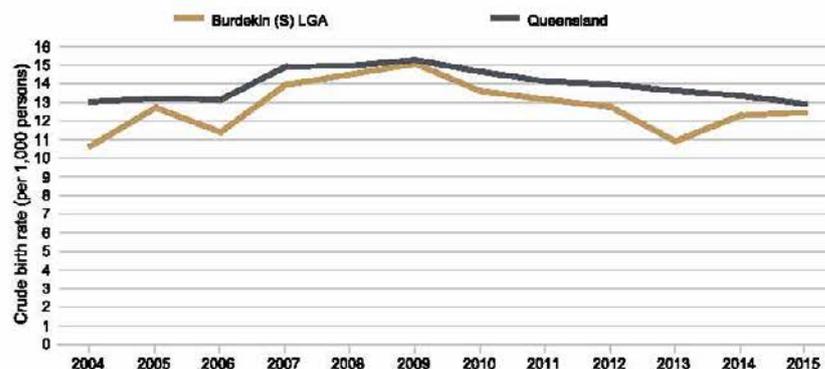
Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

(a) Crude rate per 1,000 persons.

(b) Queensland totals include births and deaths where the usual residence was overseas, no fixed abode, Offshore and Migratory, and Queensland undefined.

Source: ABS 3301.0, *Births, Australia, 2015*; ABS 3302.0, *Deaths, Australia, 2015*

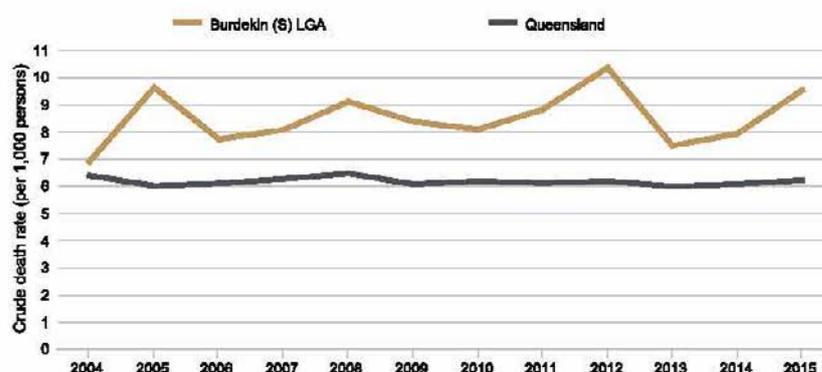
Figure 7 Crude birth rate, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland^(a)



(a) Queensland totals include births where the usual residence was overseas, no fixed abode, Offshore and Migratory, and Queensland undefined.

Source: ABS 3301.0, *Births, Australia, 2015*; ABS 3302.0, *Deaths, Australia, 2015*

Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Figure 8 Crude death rate, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland^(a)


(a) Queensland totals include deaths where the usual residence was overseas, no fixed abode, Offshore and Migratory, and Queensland undefined.

Source: ABS 3301.0, *Births, Australia, 2015*; ABS 3302.0, *Deaths, Australia, 2015*

Migration 1 year ago

Migration one year ago compares the usual address of household members on Census Night 2011 (9 August 2011) with their usual address one year earlier (i.e. 9 August 2010). This is based on persons by place of usual residence.

The percentage of persons in Burdekin (S) LGA with a different address one year ago was

12.0%

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 14,228 persons usually resided in the same address as one year ago
- 2,063 persons (or 12.0%) usually resided in a different address one year ago

Queensland

- 3,278,187 persons usually resided in the same address as one year ago
- 764,695 persons (or 17.9%) usually resided in a different address one year ago

Table 8 Place of usual residence one year ago^(a), Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	Same address	Different address				Proportion with different address	Total persons ^(c)
		Within Queensland	Rest of Australia	Overseas	Total ^(b)		
	number	— number —				number	
Burdekin (S)	14,228	1,792	105	150	2,063	12.0	17,171
Queensland	3,278,187	616,283	75,239	63,184	764,695	17.9	4,275,277

(a) Based on persons aged one year and over.

(b) Includes persons who stated that they were usually resident at a different address 1 year ago but did not state that address.

(c) Includes persons who did not state whether they were usually resident at a different address 1 year ago.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B38 (usual residence)

Migration 5 years ago

Migration five years ago compares the usual address of household members on Census Night 2011 (9 August 2011) with their usual address five years earlier (i.e. 9 August 2006). This is based on persons by place of usual residence.

The percentage of persons in Burdekin (S) LGA with a different address five years ago was

32.0%

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 10,066 persons usually resided in the same address as five years ago
- 5,197 persons (or 32.0%) usually resided in a different address five years ago

Queensland

- 1,958,914 persons usually resided in the same address as five years ago
- 1,815,132 persons (or 45.0%) usually resided in a different address five years ago

Table 9 Place of usual residence five years ago^(a), Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	Same address	Different address				Proportion with different address	Total persons ^(c)
		Within Queensland	Rest of Australia	Overseas	Total ^(b)		
	number	— number —				%	number
Burdekin (S)	10,066	4,443	384	293	5,197	32.0	16,247
Queensland	1,958,914	1,331,610	218,734	238,588	1,815,132	45.0	4,034,846

(a) Based on persons aged five years and over

(b) Includes persons who stated that they were usually resident at a different address 5 years ago but did not state that address.

(c) Includes persons who did not state whether they were usually resident at a different address 5 years ago.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B39 (usual residence)

Country of birth

Country of birth has been derived from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing question 'In which country was the person born?'. This is based on persons by place of usual residence.

The top five English speaking backgrounds and non-English speaking backgrounds for Burdekin (S) LGA were:

English Speaking	Non-English Speaking
1. United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man (1.7%)	1. Italy (2.4%)
2. New Zealand (0.8%)	2. Philippines (0.4%)
3. South Africa (0.2%)	3. Germany (0.2%)
4. Ireland (0.2%)	4. Korea, Republic of (South) (0.2%)
5. Canada (0.1%)	5. Netherlands (0.1%)

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 1,458 persons (or 8.4%) were born overseas

Queensland

- 888,636 persons (or 20.5%) were born overseas

Table 10 Country of birth, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	Born in Australia		Born overseas						Total persons ^(c)
			Born in ESB countries ^(a)		Born in NESB countries ^(b)		Total ^(b)		
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number
Burdekin (S)	14,925	86.0	524	3.0	934	5.4	1,458	8.4	17,363
Queensland	3,192,115	73.7	478,290	11.0	410,346	9.5	888,636	20.5	4,332,738

Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

(a) Includes the UK, Ireland, Canada, USA, South Africa and New Zealand.

(b) Includes countries not identified individually, 'Australian External Territories', 'Inadequately described' and 'At sea' responses.

(c) Includes not stated responses.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B09 (usual residence)

Proficiency in spoken English

Proficiency in spoken English has been derived from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing question 'How well does the person speak English?', if the person speaks a language other than English at home. This topic relates to persons who stated they were born overseas as at Census Night 2011. This is based on overseas-born persons by place of usual residence.

The top five non-English languages spoken at home for the total population of Burdekin (S) LGA were:

Language spoken

1. Italian (3.8%)
2. Greek (0.5%)
3. Southeast Asian Austronesian (0.3%)
4. Chinese (0.3%)
5. Spanish (0.2%)

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 675 persons (or 46.2%) stated they spoke a language other than English at home

Queensland

- 319,949 persons (or 36.0%) stated they spoke a language other than English at home

Table 11 Proficiency in spoken English of overseas-born persons, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	Speaks English only		Speaks other language at home and speaks English					Persons born overseas ^(b)	
	number	%	Very well or well		Not well or not at all		Total ^(a)		
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	
Burdekin (S)	780	53.4	509	34.8	160	11.0	675	46.2	1,461
Queensland	565,544	63.6	269,047	30.4	45,927	5.2	319,949	36.0	888,635

Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

(a) Includes proficiency in English not stated.

(b) Excludes persons who did not state their country of birth.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B11 and B13 (usual residence)

Religious affiliation

Religious affiliation has been derived from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing question asking 'What is the person's religion?' This is based on persons by place of usual residence.

The top five religious affiliations for Burdekin (S) LGA were:

Religious affiliation

1. Catholic (37.8%)
2. Anglican (18.2%)
3. No Religion (11.6%)
4. Uniting Church (9.4%)
5. Presbyterian and Reformed (6.3%)

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 13,841 persons (or 79.7%) stated they were affiliated with a Christian religion

Queensland

- 2,785,084 persons (or 64.3%) stated they were affiliated with a Christian religion

Table 12 Religious affiliation, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	Religious affiliation						Total ^(b) number
	Christianity		Other ^(a)		No religion		
	number	%	number	%	number	%	
Burdekin (S)	13,841	79.7	151	0.9	2,018	11.6	17,363
Queensland	2,785,084	64.3	160,332	3.7	955,782	22.1	4,332,738

Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

(a) Includes 'Buddhism', 'Hinduism', 'Islam', 'Judaism' and 'Other Religions'.

(b) Total includes 'Religious belief, nfd', 'Not defined', 'New Age, so described', 'Theism', and 'Not stated'.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B14 (usual residence)

Family composition

In the context of the 2011 Census of Population and Housing, families are classified in terms of the relationships that exist between a single family reference person and each other member of that family. The family composition variable distinguishes between different types of families based on the presence or absence of couple relationships, parent-child relationships, child dependency relationships or other familial relationships, in that order of preference. This is based on families by place of usual residence.

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 4,754 families
- 41.7% of total families were couple families with children

Queensland

- 1,148,179 families
- 42.8% of total families were couple families with children

The percentage of total families in Burdekin (S) LGA which were couple families with children was

41.7%

Table 13 Family composition^(a), Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	Couple family with no children		Couple family with children		One-parent family		Total ^(b) number
	number	%	number	%	number	%	
Burdekin (S)	2,061	43.4	1,982	41.7	658	13.8	4,754
Queensland	453,102	39.5	491,200	42.8	184,547	16.1	1,148,179

(a) Includes same-sex couple families.

(b) Includes other families.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B25 (families and persons)

Household composition

In the context of the 2011 Census of Population and Housing, a household is defined as one or more persons, at least one of whom is at least 15 years of age, usually resident in the same private dwelling. Household composition describes the type of household within a dwelling, whether a family is present or not and whether or not other unrelated household members are present. This is based on occupied private dwellings.

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 6,488 households
- 71.6% of total households were one family households

Queensland

- 1,547,304 households
- 70.7% of total households were one family households

The percentage of one family households in Burdekin (S) LGA was

71.6%

Table 14 Household composition, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	One family households		Multiple family households		Group households		Lone person households		Total households number
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	
Burdekin (S)	4,644	71.6	53	0.8	131	2.0	1,680	25.6	6,488
Queensland	1,094,467	70.7	26,361	1.7	72,966	4.7	353,510	22.8	1,547,304

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, unpublished data (occupied private dwellings)

Dwellings by dwelling structure

In general terms, a dwelling is a structure which is intended to have people live in it, and which is habitable on Census Night. The dwelling structure variable classifies the structure of private dwellings enumerated in the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. This information is determined by the Census collector and is based on occupied private dwellings.

The percentage of total occupied private dwellings in Burdekin (S) LGA which were separate houses was

88.1%

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 5,715 occupied private dwellings (or 88.1%) were separate houses

Queensland

- 1,215,303 occupied private dwellings (or 78.5%) were separate houses

Table 15 Occupied private dwellings^(a) by dwelling structure, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	Separate house		Semi-detached ^(b)		Apartment ^(c)		Caravan ^(d)		Other ^(e)		Total ^(f) number
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	
Burdekin (S)	5,715	88.1	215	3.3	401	6.2	118	1.8	35	0.5	6,490
Queensland	1,215,303	78.5	129,430	8.4	181,716	11.7	16,191	1.0	3,384	0.2	1,547,303

(a) Excludes visitors only and other not classifiable households.

(b) Includes row or terrace house, townhouse etc.

(c) Includes flat or units.

(d) Includes cabin and houseboat.

(e) Includes improvised home, tent, sleepers out, house or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.

(f) Includes dwelling structures not stated.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B31 (dwellings and persons)

Dwellings by tenure type

In general terms, a dwelling is a structure which is intended to have people live in it, and which is habitable on Census Night. The tenure type variable describes whether a household rents or owns the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census Night 2011, or whether the household occupies it under another arrangement. This is based on occupied private dwellings.

The percentage of total occupied private dwellings in Burdekin (S) LGA which were fully owned was

41.1%

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 2,665 occupied private dwellings (or 41.1%) were fully owned

Queensland

- 448,617 occupied private dwellings (or 29.0%) were fully owned

Table 16 Occupied private dwellings^(a) by tenure type, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	Fully owned		Being purchased ^(b)		Rented ^(c)		Other ^(d)		Total ^(e)
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number
Burdekin (S)	2,665	41.1	1,766	27.2	1,823	28.1	46	0.7	6,491
Queensland	448,617	29.0	533,868	34.5	513,115	33.2	14,304	0.9	1,547,303

(a) Excludes visitors only and other not classifiable households

(b) Includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme.

(c) Includes renting from a real estate agent, state housing authority, person not in the same household, housing co-op/community/church, other and not stated.

(d) Includes dwellings being occupied under a life tenure scheme.

(e) Includes tenure type not stated

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B32 (occupied private dwellings)

Number of motor vehicles per dwelling

The number of motor vehicles variable records the number of registered motor vehicles, which are owned or used by members of a household, and which are garaged or parked near the occupied private dwelling on Census Night 2011. This is based on occupied private dwellings by place of enumeration.

The percentage of dwellings in Burdekin (S) LGA with 3 or more motor vehicles was

19.9%

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 6.3% of dwellings had no motor vehicles
- 19.9% of dwellings had 3 or more motor vehicles

Queensland

- 7.2% of dwellings had no motor vehicles
- 17.3% of dwellings had 3 or more motor vehicles

Table 17 Number of motor vehicles per occupied private dwelling ^{(a)(b)}, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	No motor vehicles		1 motor vehicle		2 motor vehicles		3 or more motor vehicles		Total dwellings
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number
Burdekin (S)	409	6.3	2,023	31.2	2,545	39.2	1,294	19.9	6,488
Queensland	110,842	7.2	547,575	35.4	575,736	37.2	267,083	17.3	1,547,306

(a) Excludes visitors only and other not classifiable households

(b) Excludes motorbikes/scooters

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B29 (occupied private dwellings)

Internet connection

The type of Internet connection has been derived from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing question '*Can the Internet be accessed at this dwelling?*'. This is based on occupied private dwellings by place of enumeration.

The percentage of total occupied private dwellings in Burdekin (S) LGA with an internet connection was

65.5%

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 4,250 occupied private dwellings (or 65.5%) had Internet connections

Queensland

- 1,211,884 occupied private dwellings (or 78.3%) had Internet connections

Table 18 Internet connections in occupied private dwellings^{(a)(b)}, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	No Internet connection		With Internet connection				Total dwellings ^(d)
			Broadband	Dial-up	Total ^(c)		
	number	%	— number —		number	%	number
Burdekin (S)	1,935	29.8	3,834	215	4,250	65.5	6,490
Queensland	281,467	18.2	1,103,036	45,088	1,211,884	78.3	1,547,301

(a) Excludes visitors only and other not classifiable households.

(b) Where a dwelling has more than one type of Internet connection only one is recorded.

(c) Includes other Internet connection.

(d) Includes Internet connection not stated.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B35 (occupied private dwellings)

Society

Department of Social Services payments

The Department of Social Services (DSS) is the Australian Government's lead agency in the development and delivery of social policy, and is working to improve the lifetime wellbeing of people and families in Australia. The data in this profile topic are sourced from the DSS Payment Demographic dataset and are updated quarterly. The next planned update is in August 2017.

The number of recipients of the Age pension in Burdekin (S) LGA as at December quarter 2016 was

2,354 recipients

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 2,354 recipients of the Age pension as at December quarter 2016
- 601 recipients of the Disability support pension
- 652 recipients of Newstart allowance

Queensland

- 488,349 recipients of the Age pension as at December quarter 2016
- 157,051 recipients of the Disability support pension
- 172,100 recipients of Newstart allowance

Table 19 Department of Social Services payments^(a), Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, December quarter 2016

LGA / State	Payment type									
	Age pension		Carer allowance		Disability support pension		Family tax benefit A		Newstart allowance	
	recipients	rate ^(b)	recipients	rate ^(c)	recipients	rate ^(c)	recipients	rate ^(d)	recipients	rate ^(e)
Burdekin (S)	2,354	69.3	478	3.4	601	4.3	1,062	58.0	652	6.9
Queensland	488,349	71.2	120,310	3.2	157,051	4.2	329,004	65.7	172,100	6.4

Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

(a) Payments by geographical region are based on the recipient's geocoded address.

(b) Rate per 100 persons aged 65 years and over, as at 30 June 2015. Person counts are based on estimated resident population (ERP).

(c) Rate per 100 persons aged 16 years and over, as at 30 June 2015. Person counts are based on ERP.

(d) Rate per 100 families with children under 15 years, as at 30 June 2015. Counts of families with children under 15 years are derived by Queensland Treasury using 2011 Census counts of families with children under 15 years and usual resident persons, along with LRP aged 15 to 64 years.

(e) Rate per 100 persons aged 22 to 64 years, as at 30 June 2015. Person counts are based on ERP.

Source: Department of Social Services, Payment Demographic Data; ABS 3235.0, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* unpublished data; ABS, *Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B05 (usual residence)*; ABS, *Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B25 (families and persons)*

Early childhood education and care services

The early childhood education and care services data are based on administrative data supplied by the Department of Education and Training. Data in this profile topic are updated twice yearly with an approximate delay of 1 month after the reporting period. The next planned update is in September 2017.

The number of early childhood education and care services in Burdekin (S) LGA as at 28 February 2017 was

11 services

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 11 early childhood education and care services as at 28 February 2017
- 6 long day care services

Queensland

- 3,038 early childhood education and care services as at 28 February 2017
- 1,499 long day care services

Table 20 Early childhood education and care services, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 28 February 2017

LGA / State	Family day care	Kindergartens	Long day care	School aged care	Limited hours care	Total ^(a)
	— number —					
Burdekin (S)	1	3	6	1	0	11
Queensland	139	511	1,499	767	19	3,038

(a) Total includes Other service types (for example Child and Family Support Hubs and Community Services).

Source: Office for Early Childhood Education and Care, Department of Education and Training

Australian Early Development Census (AEDC)

The AEDC is a national collection of information about how children are developing prior to school. Every three years, teachers complete an instrument for each child in Prep. The AEDC instrument encompasses five domains of early childhood development which are predictors of a child's health, education and social outcomes. The five domains are:

- physical health and wellbeing
- social competence
- emotional maturity
- language and cognitive skills
- communication skills and general knowledge.

The AEDC reports whether children are on track, at risk or developmentally vulnerable across each of the five domains. Children that are developmentally vulnerable demonstrate much lower than average competencies in that domain.

The percentage of developmentally vulnerable children in two or more domains in Burdekin (S) LGA in 2015 was

17.3%

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 31.6% developmentally vulnerable children in one or more domains in 2015
- 17.3% developmentally vulnerable children in two or more domains in 2015
- The physical health and wellbeing domain had the largest percentage of developmentally vulnerable children (15.6%)

Queensland

- 26.1% developmentally vulnerable children in one or more domains in 2015
- 14.0% developmentally vulnerable children in two or more domains in 2015
- The physical health and wellbeing and social competence domain had the largest percentage of developmentally vulnerable children (12.4%)

Table 21 Developmentally vulnerable children by domain, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2015

LGA / State	Domain					Summary		Children assessed
	Physical health and wellbeing	Social competence	Emotional maturity	Language and cognitive	Communication skills and general knowledge	One or more domains	Two or more domains	
	— per cent —					— per cent —		number
Burdekin (S)	15.6	13.4	11.7	11.7	17.3	31.6	17.3	231
Queensland	12.4	12.4	10.1	8.0	10.5	26.1	14.0	62,103

Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

Source: Commonwealth Department of Education

Highest level of schooling

Highest year of school completed has been derived from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing question 'What is the highest year of primary or secondary school the person has completed?'. This information is based on persons aged 15 years and over who are no longer attending primary or secondary school, by place of usual residence.

The percentage of total persons in Burdekin (S) LGA with highest level of schooling as year 11 or 12 was

38.7%

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 5,113 persons (or 38.7%) with highest level of schooling of year 11 or 12 (or equivalent)

Queensland

- 1,836,995 persons (or 55.3%) with highest level of schooling of year 11 or 12 (or equivalent)

Table 22 Highest level of schooling completed, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	Did not go to school, or Year 8 or below		Year 9 or 10 or equivalent		Year 11 or 12 or equivalent		Total ^(a) number
	number	%	number	%	number	%	
Burdekin (S)	1,639	12.4	5,254	39.8	5,113	38.7	13,213
Queensland	219,102	6.6	977,116	29.4	1,836,995	55.3	3,320,761

(a) Includes highest year of schooling not stated

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B16 (usual residence)

Non-school qualification

Non-school qualification information describes the highest non-school qualification (e.g. bachelor degree, diploma) completed as stated in the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. This information is based on persons aged 15 years and over by place of usual residence.

The percentage of persons in Burdekin (S) LGA with a non-school qualification was

43.0%

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 5,915 persons (or 43.0%) with a non-school qualification

Queensland

- 1,875,323 persons (or 54.2%) with a non-school qualification

Table 23 Non-school qualifications by level of education, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	Level of education						Persons with a qualification ^(c)		Total persons number
	Bachelor degree or higher ^(a)		Advanced diploma or diploma		Certificate ^(b)		number	%	
	number	%	number	%	number	%			
Burdekin (S)	920	6.7	602	4.4	2,921	21.2	5,915	43.0	13,760
Queensland	548,894	15.9	260,178	7.5	686,993	19.9	1,875,323	54.2	3,456,875

(a) Includes bachelor degree, graduate diploma, graduate certificate and postgraduate degree.

(b) Includes Certificate, I, II, III and IV and Certificates not further defined responses.

(c) Includes inadequately described and not stated level of education responses.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B37 and B10 (usual residence)

Non-school qualification by sex and age

Non-school qualification information describes the highest non-school qualification (e.g. bachelor degree, diploma) completed as stated in the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. This information is based on persons aged 15 years and over by place of usual residence.

The percentage of persons in Burdekin (S) LGA with a non-school qualification was

43.0%

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 5,915 persons (or 43.0%) with a non-school qualification
- 57.5% males aged 25-44 years with a non-school qualification
- 48.8% females aged 25-44 years with a non-school qualification

Queensland

- 1,875,323 persons (or 54.2%) with a non-school qualification
- 67.4% males aged 25-44 years with a non-school qualification
- 64.5% females aged 25-44 years with a non-school qualification

Table 24 Non-school qualifications by sex and age, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

Sex / age	Burdekin (S) LGA				Queensland			
	With NSQ ^(a)		Without NSQ		With NSQ ^(a)		Without NSQ	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Males								
15-24 years	360	35.4	657	64.6	99,829	33.5	198,166	66.5
25-44 years	1,129	57.5	836	42.5	400,938	67.4	193,726	32.6
45-64 years	1,274	51.7	1,192	48.3	339,647	63.0	199,872	37.0
65 years and over	622	43.4	810	56.6	147,232	55.3	119,067	44.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,385</i>	<i>49.2</i>	<i>3,495</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>987,646</i>	<i>58.1</i>	<i>710,831</i>	<i>41.9</i>
Females								
15-24 years	296	33.5	587	66.5	103,162	35.6	186,606	64.4
25-44 years	994	48.8	1,042	51.2	395,579	64.5	217,916	35.5
45-64 years	810	34.8	1,519	65.2	277,134	50.2	275,318	49.8
65 years and over	430	26.3	1,203	73.7	111,802	36.9	190,885	63.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,530</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>4,351</i>	<i>63.2</i>	<i>887,677</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>870,725</i>	<i>49.5</i>
Persons								
15-24 years	656	34.5	1,244	65.5	202,991	34.5	384,772	65.5
25-44 years	2,123	53.1	1,878	46.9	796,517	65.9	411,642	34.1
45-64 years	2,084	43.5	2,711	56.5	616,781	56.5	475,190	43.5
65 years and over	1,052	34.3	2,013	65.7	259,034	45.5	309,952	54.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,915</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>7,846</i>	<i>57.0</i>	<i>1,875,323</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>1,581,556</i>	<i>45.8</i>

Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

(a) Includes inadequately described and not stated level of education responses.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - BU1 and BU0 (usual residence)

Non-school qualification by field of study

Non-school qualification information describes the highest non-school qualification (e.g. bachelor degree, diploma) completed as stated in the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. This information is based on persons aged 15 years and over by place of usual residence.



Burdekin (S) LGA

- 1,552 persons (or 26.2%) with a non-school qualification studied in the field of Engineering and Related Technologies
- 605 persons (or 10.2%) with a non-school qualification studied in the field of Management and Commerce

Queensland

- 314,629 persons (or 16.8%) with a non-school qualification studied in the field of Engineering and Related Technologies
- 310,801 persons (or 16.6%) with a non-school qualification studied in the field of Management and Commerce

Table 25 Non-school qualifications by field of study, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

Field of study	Burdekin (S) LGA		Queensland		Specialisation ratio
	number	%	number	%	
Natural and Physical Sciences	111	1.9	42,973	2.3	0.82
Information Technology	34	0.6	41,051	2.2	0.26
Engineering and Related Technologies	1,552	26.2	314,629	16.8	1.56
Architecture and Building	361	6.1	123,878	6.6	0.92
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	164	2.8	38,166	2.0	1.36
Health	418	7.1	173,991	9.3	0.76
Education	462	7.8	139,977	7.5	1.05
Management and Commerce	605	10.2	310,801	16.6	0.62
Society and Culture	385	6.5	180,557	9.6	0.68
Creative Arts	82	1.4	53,377	2.8	0.49
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	332	5.6	105,082	5.6	1.00
Mixed Field Programmes	6	0.1	2,830	0.2	0.67
Total^(a)	5,914	100.0	1,875,323	100.0	1.00

Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

(a) Includes inadequately described and not stated responses.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B41 (usual residence)

Persons with a profound or severe disability

Persons with a profound or severe disability has been derived from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing variable 'Core activity need for assistance'. Persons 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 long term health condition (six months or more), a disability (lasting six months or more), or old age. This is based on persons by place of usual residence.

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 908 persons (or 5.2%) in need of assistance with a profound or severe disability

Queensland

- 192,019 persons (or 4.4%) in need of assistance with a profound or severe disability

The percentage of persons in Burdekin (S) LGA in need of assistance with a profound or severe disability was

5.2%

Table 26 Need for assistance with a profound or severe disability, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	Need for assistance		No need for assistance		Total ^(a) number
	number	%	number	%	
Burdekin (S)	908	5.2	15,529	89.4	17,363
Queensland	192,019	4.4	3,880,396	89.6	4,332,738

(a) Includes need of assistance not stated

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B18 (usual residence)

Voluntary work

Voluntary work undertaken for an organisation or group has been derived from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing question 'In the last twelve months did the person spend any time doing voluntary work through an organisation or group?' The variable is based on persons aged 15 years and over by place of usual residence.

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 3,035 persons (or 22.1%) undertook voluntary work

Queensland

- 645,543 persons (or 18.7%) undertook voluntary work

The percentage of persons in Burdekin (S) LGA who undertook voluntary work was

22.1%

Table 27 Voluntary work, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	Volunteer		Not a volunteer		Total ^(a) number
	number	%	number	%	
Burdekin (S)	3,035	22.1	9,819	69.9	13,759
Queensland	645,543	18.7	2,521,658	72.9	3,456,811

(a) Includes voluntary work not stated

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B19 (usual residence)

Aged care services

Information on aged care services are provided by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing. Information are based on the location of the service, rather than the region in which the service is delivered. In some instances, aged care services may have provided the address information of their approved provider in place of the address information of the individual aged care service. Users should be aware of this limitation when using these data. Aged care services are subsidised by the Australian Government under the Aged Care Act 1997. Data in this profile topic are updated annually with an approximate delay of 12 months after the reporting period. The next planned update is in November 2017.

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 5 aged care services as at 30 June 2016
- 249 aged care service operational places

Queensland

- 954 aged care services as at 30 June 2016
- 51,145 aged care service operational places

The number of aged care service operational places in Burdekin (S) LGA as at 30 June 2016 was

249 places

Table 28 Aged care services, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 30 June 2016

LGA / State	Aged care services number	Number of operational places by care type				Total places	Australian funding ^(a) \$m
		Community care	Residential aged care	Transition care	— number —		
Burdekin (S)	5	56	193	0	249	10.3	
Queensland	954	14,488	35,924	733	51,145	2,369.5	

Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

(a) Australian government recurrent funding for the aged-care services in the 12 months ending 30 June. Please note the value of Australian Government funding has been suppressed for a small number of services and not included in Australian funding totals. Users should be aware of this limitation when using these data.

Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing



Emergency services, schools and hospitals

Information on emergency services, schools and hospitals are provided by administrative custodian agencies. Data in this profile topic are updated every two years. The next planned update is in September 2017.

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 19 schools as at 30 June 2015
- 2 hospitals

Queensland

- 1,796 schools as at 30 June 2015
- 276 hospitals

As at 30 June 2015, the number of schools in Burdekin (S) LGA was

19 schools

Table 29 Emergency services, schools and hospitals, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 30 June 2015

LGA / State	Police stations	Ambulance stations	Fire stations	Schools	Hospitals
	— number —				
Burdekin (S)	4	4	3	19	2
Queensland	336	291	242	1,796	276

Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

Source: Department of Education and Training; Queensland Ambulance Service; Queensland Fire and Emergency Services; Queensland Health; Queensland Police

The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage

Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) is a summary measure of the social and economic conditions of geographic areas across Australia. SEIFA, which comprises a number of indexes, is generated by ABS from the Census of Population and Housing. In 2011 an Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage was produced, ranking geographical areas in terms of their relative socio-economic disadvantage. The index focuses on low-income earners, relatively lower education attainment, high unemployment and dwellings without motor vehicles. Low index values represent areas of most disadvantage and high values represent areas of least disadvantage. This is based on persons by place of usual residence.

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 3.4% in least disadvantaged quintile
- 32.9% in most disadvantaged quintile

Queensland

- 20.0% in least disadvantaged quintile
- 20.0% in most disadvantaged quintile

The percentage of persons in Burdekin (S) LGA in the least disadvantaged quintile was

3.4%

Table 30 Population by Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage quintiles^(a), Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)
	— % —				
Burdekin (S)	32.9	38.1	17.3	8.3	3.4
Queensland	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0

(a) The quintiles are population based and derived at the Queensland level (state based quintiles and not national based quintiles).

Source: ABS 2033.0.55.001, *Census of Population and Housing: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Australia - Data only, 2011*, (Queensland Treasury derived)

Remoteness

The Australian Bureau of Statistics develops the Remoteness Area (RA) classification each Census period using the University of Adelaide's Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia classification (ARIA+) mean scores. Data in this profile topic are updated every five years with an approximate delay of 18 months after the reporting period.

The most populated remoteness area in Burdekin (S) LGA in 2011 was

**Outer Regional
Australia**

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 0.0% of the population were in major cities
- 0.0% of the population were in very remote Australia
- Outer Regional Australia had the largest percentage of population with 98.8%

Queensland

- 61.6% of the population were in major cities
- 1.3% of the population were in very remote Australia

Table 31 Population^(a) in remoteness areas^(b), Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	Remoteness Area									
	Major City		Inner Regional Australia		Outer Regional Australia		Remote Australia		Very Remote Australia	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Burdekin (S)	0	0.0	0	0.0	17,164	98.8	200	1.2	0	0.0
Queensland	2,663,104	61.6	885,169	20.5	639,744	14.8	75,599	1.8	56,106	1.3

(a) Population based on 2011 usual resident population.

(b) Based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics Remoteness Area (RA) classification using ARIA+ mean scores.

Source: Australian Population and Migration Research Centre, University of Adelaide, ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011

Reported offences

The number and rates of reported offences are collected by the Queensland Police Service. Data in this profile topic are updated annually. The next planned update is in December 2017.



Burdekin (S) LGA

- 1,399 reported offences in 2015–16, or 7,872 per 100,000 persons
- 104 offences against the person, or 585 per 100,000 persons
- 475 offences against property, or 2,673 per 100,000 persons

Queensland

- 476,813 reported offences in 2015–16, or 9,856 per 100,000 persons
- 30,690 offences against the person, or 634 per 100,000 persons
- 205,583 offences against property, or 4,250 per 100,000 persons

Table 32 Reported offences, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2015–16

LGA / State	Type of offence							
	Offences against the person		Offences against property		Other offences		Total	
	number	rate ^(a)	number	rate ^(a)	number	rate ^(a)	number	rate ^(a)
Burdekin (S)	104	585	475	2,673	820	4,814	1,399	7,872
Queensland	30,690	634	205,583	4,250	240,540	4,972	476,813	9,856

Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

(a) Rate per 100,000 persons.

Source: Queensland Police Service

Economy

Selected medians and averages

These selected medians and averages have been derived by using data based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing and may not reflect medians that have been derived by administrative data and published in other profile topics. Where applicable, these estimates are based on place of usual residence.

The median total personal income for Burdekin (S) LGA was

\$540 per week

Burdekin (S) LGA

- Median mortgage repayment of \$1,300 per month
- Average household size of 2.5 persons per dwelling

Queensland

- Median mortgage repayment of \$1,850 per month
- Average household size of 2.6 persons per dwelling

Table 33 Selected medians and averages, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	Median / Average					
	Median mortgage repayment	Median total family income	Median total household income	Median total personal income	Average household size	Average number of persons per bedroom
	\$/month	\$/week	\$/week	\$/week	persons	number
Burdekin (S)	1,300	1,284	1,009	540	2.5	1.1
Queensland	1,850	1,453	1,235	587	2.6	1.1

Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B02

Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Median rent

Median rent estimates have been derived by Queensland Treasury using rental bond lodgements sourced by the Residential Tenancies Authority (RTA). Medians are only calculated where there are 10 or more lodgements over the 12 month period. Data in this profile topic are updated quarterly with an approximate delay of 3 months after the reporting period. The next planned update is in July 2017.

The median rent in Burdekin (S) LGA for a 3 bedroom house in the 12 months ending 31 March 2017 was

\$250 per week

Burdekin (S) LGA

- Median rent of \$210 per week for a 2 bedroom flat/unit in the 12 months ending 31 March 2017
- Median rent of \$250 per week for a 3 bedroom house

Queensland

- Median rent of \$350 per week for a 2 bedroom flat/unit in the 12 months ending 31 March 2017
- Median rent of \$350 per week for a 3 bedroom house

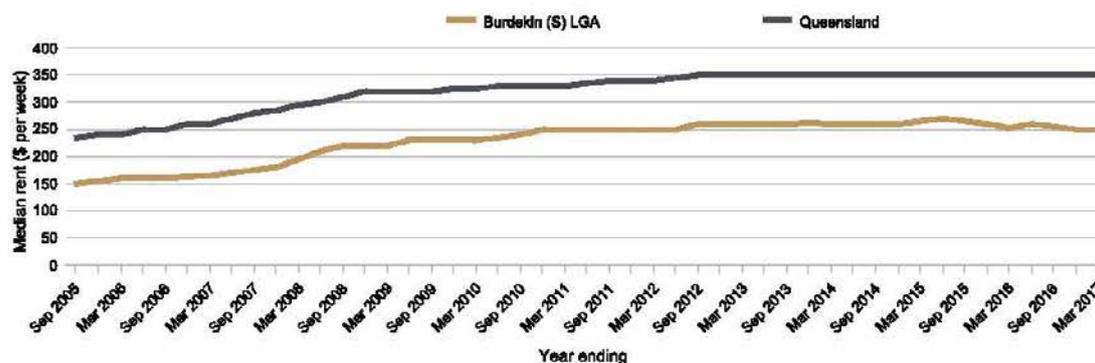
Table 34 Lodgements and median rent by dwelling type, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 12 months ending 31 March 2017

LGA / State	Lodgements				Median rent			
	1 bedroom flat/unit	2 bedroom flat/unit	3 bedroom house	4 bedroom house	1 bedroom flat/unit	2 bedroom flat/unit	3 bedroom house	4 bedroom house
	— number —				— \$ per week —			
Burdekin (S)	52	123	166	60	195	210	250	340
Queensland	25,915	56,040	52,583	51,845	300	350	350	410

Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

Source: Residential Tenancies Authority, Rental Bonds data (Queensland Government Statistician's Office derived)

Figure 9 Median rent of three bedroom house, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland



Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

Source: Residential Tenancies Authority, Rental Bonds data (Queensland Government Statistician's Office derived)

Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Total personal income

Total personal income has been derived from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing question 'What is the total of all wages/salaries, government benefits, pensions, allowances and other income a person usually receives?'. Median total personal income estimates have been calculated by Queensland Treasury using income data provided by the ABS. The variable is based on persons aged 15 years and over by place of usual residence.

Burdekin (S) LGA

- Median total personal income of \$28,080 per year

Queensland

- Median total personal income of \$30,524 per year

The median total personal income in Burdekin (S) LGA was

\$28,080 per year

Table 35 Total personal income, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	Less than \$20,800 per year		\$20,800 to \$61,999 per year		\$62,000 to \$103,999 per year		\$104,000 or more per year		Total ^(a)	Median (\$/year)
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%		
Burdekin (S)	4,944	35.9	4,751	34.5	2,414	17.5	425	3.1	13,760	28,080
Queensland	1,195,059	34.6	1,095,509	31.7	689,495	19.9	191,236	5.5	3,456,877	30,524

Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

(a) Includes personal income not stated.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B17 and Queensland Treasury estimates

Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Total family income

Total family income is the sum of the total personal incomes of each family member present in the household on 2011 Census Night. Family income only applies to classifiable families in occupied private dwellings. Low-income families have been defined as families in occupied private dwellings whose family income was less than \$600 per week or less than \$31,200 per year. Median total family income estimates have been calculated by Queensland Treasury using income data provided by the ABS.

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 685 low-income families (14.4%)
- Median total family income of \$66,768 per year

Queensland

- 149,707 low-income families (13.0%)
- Median total family income of \$75,556 per year

The median total family income in Burdekin (S) LGA was

\$66,768 per year

Table 36 Total family income, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	Less than \$31,200 per year		\$31,200 to \$77,999 per year		\$78,000 to \$155,999 per year		\$156,000 or more per year		Total ^(a) number	Median (\$/year)
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%		
Burdekin (S)	685	14.4	1,739	36.6	1,358	28.6	310	6.5	4,755	66,768
Queensland	149,707	13.0	373,050	32.5	363,201	31.6	125,205	10.9	1,148,178	75,556

Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

(a) Includes partially stated and not stated income responses.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B26 and Queensland Treasury estimates

Unemployment and labour force

Estimates of unemployment and labour force are produced by the Australian Government Department of Employment. The estimates are calculated by utilising administrative data such as Centrelink Newstart and Youth Allowance (Other) recipients as well as ABS labour force estimates. Data in this profile topic are updated quarterly with an approximate delay of 3 months after the reporting period. The next planned update is in September 2017.

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 802 unemployed persons in March quarter 2017
- Unemployment rate of 10.3%

Queensland

- 156,627 unemployed persons in March quarter 2017
- Unemployment rate of 6.2%

The unemployment rate in Burdekin (S) LGA at March quarter 2017 was

10.3%

Table 37 Unemployment and labour force^(a), Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, March quarter 2017

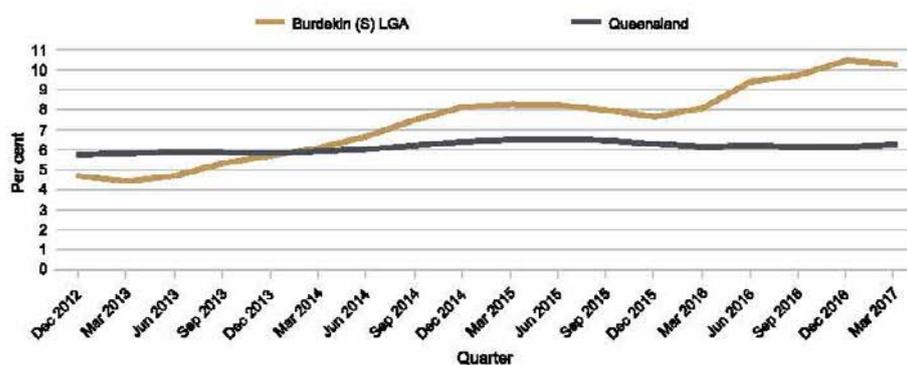
LGA / State	Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate
	— number —		%
Burdekin (S)	802	7,805	10.3
Queensland	156,627	2,506,666	6.2

Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

(a) Based on a 4-quarter smoothed series.

Source: Australian Government Department of Employment, *Small Area Labour Markets Australia*, various editions

Figure 10 Unemployment rate^(a), Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland



(a) Based on a 4-quarter smoothed series.

Source: Australian Government Department of Employment, *Small Area Labour Markets Australia*, various editions

Employment by industry

Employment by industry has been derived from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing data. A person's industry of employment was classified based on responses to a range of questions from the Census and is applicable to persons aged 15 years and over who work. This is based on place of usual residence.

The top five industry subdivisions of employment for Burdekin (S) LGA were:

1. Agriculture (16.5%)
2. Food Product Manufacturing (10.2%)
3. Preschool and School Education (6.1%)
4. Other Store-Based Retailing (4.2%)
5. Food and Beverage Services (3.9%)

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 20.0% of employed persons worked in Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry
- 14.4% of employed persons worked in Manufacturing industry
- Highest specialisation ratio of 7.37 in Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry

Queensland

- 11.9% of employed persons worked in Health care and social assistance industry
- 10.7% of employed persons worked in Retail trade industry

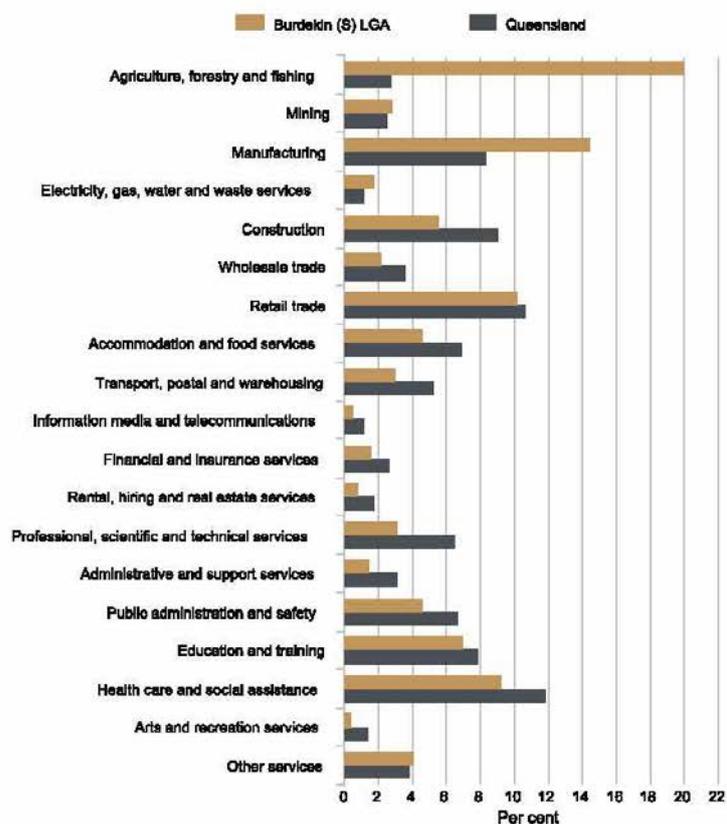
Table 38 Employment by Industry, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

Industry	Burdekin (S) LGA		Queensland		Specialisation ratio
	number	%	number	%	number
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,604	20.0	55,416	2.7	7.37
Mining	229	2.9	52,955	2.6	1.10
Manufacturing	1,158	14.4	171,669	8.4	1.72
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	141	1.8	24,828	1.2	1.45
Construction	447	5.6	183,780	9.0	0.62
Wholesale trade	171	2.1	74,288	3.6	0.59
Retail trade	817	10.2	217,610	10.7	0.96
Accommodation and food services	372	4.6	141,855	7.0	0.67
Transport, postal and warehousing	245	3.1	107,072	5.3	0.58
Information media and telecommunications	41	0.5	25,358	1.2	0.41
Financial and insurance services	128	1.6	54,153	2.7	0.60
Rental, hiring and real estate services	66	0.8	37,007	1.8	0.45
Professional, scientific and technical services	252	3.1	132,754	6.5	0.48
Administrative and support services	124	1.5	65,015	3.2	0.49
Public administration and safety	368	4.6	136,818	6.7	0.68
Education and training	564	7.0	160,921	7.9	0.89
Health care and social assistance	741	9.2	242,559	11.9	0.78
Arts and recreation services	35	0.4	28,444	1.4	0.31
Other services	328	4.1	78,713	3.9	1.06
Total(a)	8,014	100.0	2,039,275	100.0	1.00

Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

(a) Includes inadequately described and not stated responses.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B43 (usual residence)

Figure 11 Percentage of employment by industry^(a), Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland


(a) Total used to derive percentages includes inadequately described and not stated responses.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B/43 (usual residence)

Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Employment by occupation

Employment by occupation has been derived from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing data. A person's occupation of employment was classified based on responses to a range of questions from the Census and is applicable to persons aged 15 years and over who work. This is based on place of usual residence.

The top five occupation sub-major groups of employment for Burdekin (S) LGA were:

1. Farmers and Farm Managers (10.4%)
2. Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers (6.9%)
3. Sales Assistants and Salespersons (5.8%)
4. Carers and Aides (4.8%)
5. Mobile Plant Operators (4.3%)

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 17.1% of employed persons worked in Managers occupation
- 16.0% of employed persons worked in Labourers occupation
- Highest specialisation ratio of 1.66 in Machinery operators and drivers occupation

Queensland

- 18.9% of employed persons worked in Professionals occupation
- 14.9% of employed persons worked in Technicians and trades workers occupation

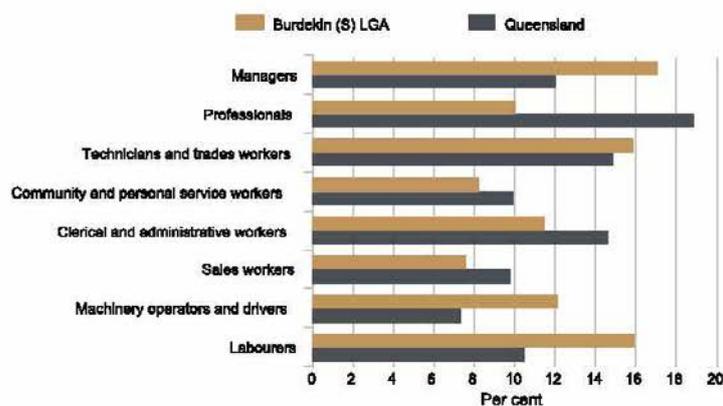
Table 39 Employment by occupation, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

Occupation	Burdekin (S) LGA		Queensland		Specialisation ratio
	number	%	number	%	number
Managers	1,372	17.1	245,605	12.0	1.42
Professionals	804	10.0	385,583	18.9	0.53
Technicians and trades workers	1,274	15.9	304,564	14.9	1.06
Community and personal service workers	659	8.2	202,979	10.0	0.83
Clerical and administrative workers	919	11.5	299,326	14.7	0.78
Sales workers	610	7.6	199,633	9.8	0.78
Machinery operators and drivers	973	12.1	149,322	7.3	1.66
Labourers	1,280	16.0	215,236	10.6	1.51
Total^(a)	8,010	100.0	2,039,278	100.0	1.00

Refer to explanatory notes for additional information

(a) Includes inadequately described and not stated responses.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B45 (usual residence)

Figure 12 Percentage of employment by occupation^(a), Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland


(a) Total used to derive percentages includes inadequately described and not stated responses.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, Basic Community Profile - B45 (usual residence)

Families with children with no parent employed

Families with children with no parent employed have been derived from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing data and defined as either one parent families where the parent was either unemployed or not in the labour force or couple families where both parents were either unemployed or not in the labour force. This is based on families with children under 15 years of age.

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 254 families with children under 15 years of age and no parent employed (14.2%)

Queensland

- 62,171 families with children under 15 years of age and no parent employed (13.5%)

The percentage of families with children under 15 years of age and no parent employed in Burdekin (S) LGA was

14.2%

Table 40 Families with children with no parent employed, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2011

LGA / State	One-parent family with parent not employed	Couple family with both parents not employed	Total families with no parent employed		Total families
	— number —	— number —	number	%	number
Burdekin (S)	197	57	254	14.2	1,784
Queensland	44,970	17,201	62,171	13.5	459,205

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2011, unpublished data (families)

Industry and development

Building approvals

Information on building approvals are compiled by the ABS, and are collected from sources such as local government authorities and other principal certifying authorities. The estimates for any month may be revised or corrected in later months. This can occur as a result of corrections made by a provider of data, the late provision of approval records and, occasionally, by approvals being identified after construction work has commenced. Data in this profile topic are updated monthly with an approximate delay of 2 months after the reporting period. The next planned update is in July 2017.

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 16 approved new houses in the 12 months ending 30 April 2017
- \$9.9 million of building value in residential building approvals

Queensland

- 23,664 approved new houses in the 12 months ending 30 April 2017
- \$13,582.9 million of building value in residential building approvals

The number of new houses approved in Burdekin (S) LGA in the 12 months ending 30 April 2017 was

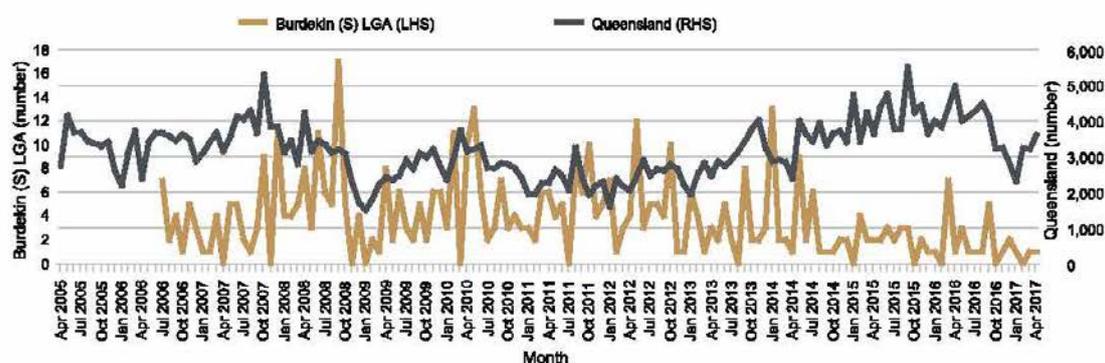
16 approvals

Table 41 Residential and non-residential building approvals, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 12 months ending 30 April 2017

LGA / State	Residential Building Approvals				Building Value				
	New Houses	New Other	Alterations, additions and conversions	Total	Residential		Non-residential		Total
	— number —				\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000
Burdekin (S)	16	0	1	17	9,897	17.1	48,029	82.9	57,926
Queensland	23,664	18,906	169	42,739	13,582,858	65.2	7,238,380	34.8	20,821,239

Source: ABS 8731.0, *Building Approvals, Australia*, various editions

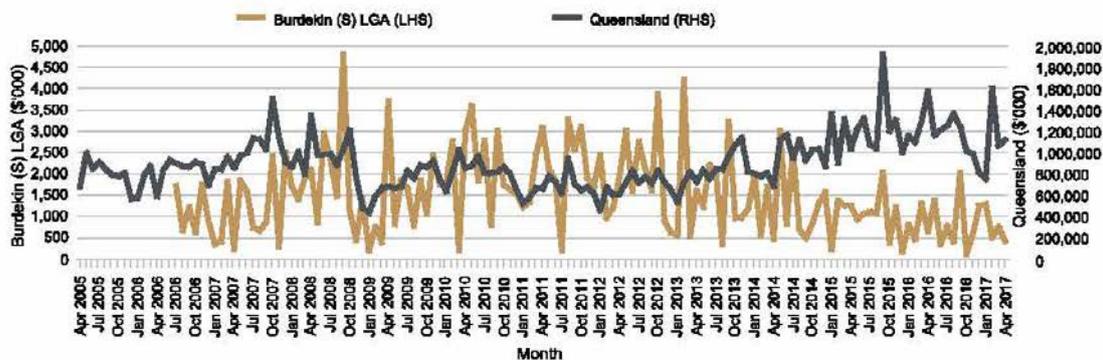
Figure 13 Number of residential building approvals, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland



Source: ABS 8731.0, *Building Approvals, Australia*, various editions

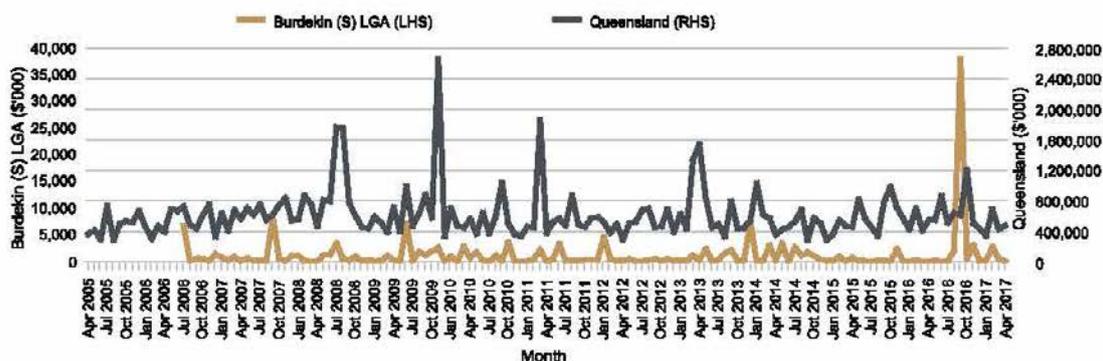
Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Figure 14 Value of residential building approvals, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland



Source: ABS 8731.0, *Building Approvals, Australia*, various editions

Figure 15 Value of non-residential building approvals, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland



Source: ABS 8731.0, *Building Approvals, Australia*, various editions

Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Residential dwelling sales

Residential dwelling sales data are sourced from the Queensland Valuation and Sales (QVAS) database as collected and maintained by the Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines. Medians are only calculated where there are ten or more sales over the time period. All figures are preliminary and are subject to further revision. Data in this profile topic are updated quarterly with an approximate delay of 6 months after the reporting period. The next planned update is in July 2017.

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 162 residential dwelling sales in the 12 months ending 30 September 2016
- Median sale price of \$175,000

Queensland

- 111,757 residential dwelling sales in the 12 months ending 30 September 2016
- Median sale price of \$435,000

The median sale price in Burdekin (S) LGA in the 12 months ending 30 September 2016 was

\$175,000

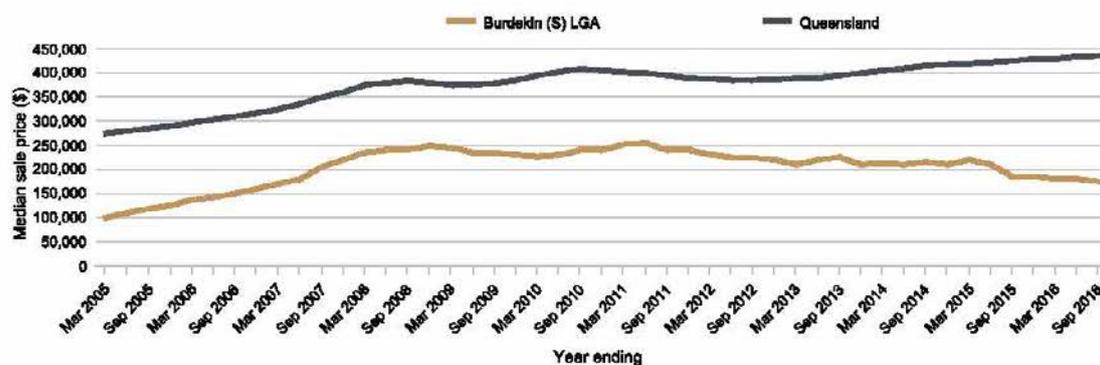
Table 42 Residential dwelling sales, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 12 months ending 30 September 2016

LGA / State	Number of sales			Median sale price		
	Detached dwellings	Attached dwellings	Total dwellings	Detached dwellings	Attached dwellings	Total dwellings
	— number —			— \$ —		
Burdekin (S)	146	16	162	175,000	200,000	175,000
Queensland	76,942	34,815	111,757	465,000	385,000	435,000

Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

Source: Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Office of the Valuer-General, Property Sales

Figure 16 Median value of residential dwelling sales, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland



Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

Source: Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Office of the Valuer-General, Property Sales

New house and vacant land sales

New house and vacant land sales data are sourced from the Queensland Valuation and Sales (QVAS) database as collected and maintained by the Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines. Medians are only calculated where there are ten or more sales over the time period. All figures are preliminary and are subject to further revision. Data in this profile topic are updated quarterly with an approximate delay of 6 months after the reporting period. The next planned update is in July 2017.

A median sale price for a new house has not been calculated for Burdekin (S) LGA

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 1 new house sales in the 12 months ending 30 September 2016
- A median new house sale price has not been calculated for Burdekin (S) LGA
- 15 vacant land sales
- Median vacant land sale price of \$105,000

Queensland

- 3,303 new house sales in the 12 months ending 30 September 2016
- 15,863 vacant land sales
- Median new house sale price of \$458,000
- Median vacant land sale price of \$229,500

Table 43 New house and vacant land sales, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 12 months ending 30 September 2016

LGA / State	Number of sales		Median sale price	
	New houses	Vacant land	New houses	Vacant land
	— number —		— \$ —	
Burdekin (S)	1	15	n.a.	105,000
Queensland	3,303	15,863	458,000	229,500

Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

Source: Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Office of the Valuer-General, Property Sales

Residential lot registrations

Lot registrations data provide an indication of the volume of new lots developed and intended for residential purposes. Once a subdivisional plan has been certified by local government, it is lodged with the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM) for registration of title. For more information refer to the [Residential land development activity profiles](#).

Data in this profile topic are updated quarterly with an approximate delay of 6 months after the reporting period. The next planned update is in July 2017.

The number of residential lot registrations in Burdekin (S) LGA in the 12 months ending 31 March 2017 was

32 registrations

Burdekin (S) LGA

- 32 residential lot registrations in the 12 months ending 31 March 2017
- 3 urban residential lot registrations

Queensland

- 37,490 residential lot registrations in the 12 months ending 31 March 2017
- 37,000 urban residential lot registrations

Table 44 Residential lot registrations, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 12 months ending 31 March 2017

LGA / State	Urban residential lot registrations			Low density lot registrations (c)	Total lot registrations
	Standard lots ^(a)	Unit and townhouse lots ^(b)	Total urban lots		
	— number —			number	number
Burdekin (S)	3	0	3	29	32
Queensland	20,056	16,944	37,000	490	37,490

Refer to explanatory notes for additional information.

(a) Lots between 60m² to <2,500m² on a standard format plan intended for detached dwellings, including lots intended for detached dwellings in a community title scheme.

(b) Lots on a building format plan or standard format plan that represent attached dwellings within a community title scheme.

(c) Lots between 2,500m² to 5ha on standard format plans.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury.

Environment

Protected areas – parks and forest estate

Protected areas are derived from a spatial dataset sourced from the Queensland Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sport and Racing. While a relatively small area of national park is below mean sea level, data presented in this table are based on areas located above mean sea level. Areas are based on a GIS calculated spherical area and not the official gazetted area. GIS calculations reference the latitude/longitude projection and are based on the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA 94). Data in this profile topic are updated every two years. The next planned update is in June 2017.

Burdekin (S) LGA

- Protected area of 217.7 km² as at 2015
- Largest protected area estate type of National Parks with 217.7 km²

Queensland

- Protected area of 123,542.3 km² as at 2015
- Largest protected area estate type of National Parks with 91,116.5 km²

The total protected area within Burdekin (S) LGA as at 2015 was

217.7 km²

Table 45 Protected areas - park and forest estate, Burdekin (S) LGA and Queensland, 2015

LGA / State	National Park ^(a)	State Forest	Timber Reserve	Forest Reserve	Total
	— area (km ²) —				
Burdekin (S)	217.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	217.7
Queensland	91,116.5	31,105.7	664.1	655.9	123,542.3

(a) Includes Regional Parks.

Source: Queensland Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing



Abbreviations

..	not applicable
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard
ESB	English-speaking background
LGA	local government area
LHS	left-hand side
n.a.	not available
NESB	non-English speaking background
p	preliminary
r	revised
RHS	right-hand side
S	Shire

Explanatory notes

Profile explanatory notes

Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS)

A geographical framework covering all spatial areas of Australia and its external territories. The ASGS was developed by the ABS to allow statistics from different collections to be spatially comparable. The ASGS replaced the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).

Average annual growth rate

It is calculated as a percentage using the formula below, where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_n and P_0 in years.

$$\left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

For example, to calculate the average annual rate of population change from 2002 to 2012, n is ten, P_0 is the population in 2002 and P_n is the population in 2012.

Cell confidentialisation

This profile utilises two types of data confidentialisation.

1. Source data confidentialisation - This refers to datasets that have been confidentialised by the data custodians. For example census data supplied by the ABS have small cell counts of 1 or 2 confidentialised to 0 or 3 and a small random adjustment made to all data to avoid any risk of releasing identifiable information. Caution should therefore be used when interpreting data where the cell count is small.
2. Concordance confidentialisation - This refers to datasets that have been concorded to a new geography and the resulting cell count is small. No reliance should be placed on these cell counts and as such have been confidentialised. Tables utilising this type of confidentialisation will report the cell as less than a specific value (for example <5).

Census 2011 data

Census data have 'introduced random error' to ensure no data are released which could risk identifying individuals. As such, cells containing very small counts should be treated with extreme caution.

Census undercount

Due to the size and complexity of the Census of Population and Housing, whenever a Census is conducted it is inevitable that some people will be missed and some will be counted more than once. After each Census, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conduct a Post Enumeration Survey to estimate the number of people who should have been counted in the Census and the actual Census counts. It is important to note, that all Census data reported in this profile do not have any adjustments made for Census undercount and readers should keep this in mind when making inferences from the data.

**Concordances and concorded data**

A concordance, in statistical terms, is a product that allows a user to convert data from one geographical region (under which data have been collected) to a new geographical region. In order to convert data from one geographical boundary to another, each region in the new boundary is assigned percentages of data from the old regions. These percentages in the concordance can be constructed using any number of variables. This profile utilises a population-based concordance (estimated resident population) at a specific point in time (2011). This type of concordance is useful when concording demography-based datasets such as labour force and family composition on a usual resident basis with time periods at or around 2011. It does not work as well when concording data on different counting methods (such as counts by place of work), non-population based datasets (such as business counts), or datasets collected at different time periods (such as data collected in 2001). Caution should therefore be used when interpreting non-resident based datasets that have been concorded.

One major assumption that is necessary when concording data is that the data (for example unemployed persons) are proportionately distributed across the region the same as total resident population (as total resident population is the variable used to derive the percentage splits). In some cases, this assumption will not be entirely correct. In the example of unemployed persons, within the region there may be more concentrated areas with a larger proportion of unemployed persons. This assumption should therefore be considered when interpreting datasets that have been concorded.

Local government area (LGA)

A geographical area under the responsibility of a local government council or an Indigenous government council. There are 78 LGAs in Queensland.

Queensland

Queensland figures include the 'Migratory - Offshore - Shipping' and 'No Usual Address' counts.

Region overview

Statistics in the profile overview have been derived from administrative geographical boundaries and the Bureau of Meteorology.

Rounding

Figures are rounded to nearest whole number. Calculations (such as percentages and rates) are based on pre-rounded figures.

Specialisation ratio

The ratio of the percentage for the Burdekin (S) LGA to the percentage for Queensland. A specialisation ratio above 1.00 indicates Burdekin (S) LGA has a larger share for that category than in Queensland. Similarly a specialisation ratio below 1.00 indicates Burdekin (S) LGA has a smaller share for that category than in Queensland.

Topic explanatory notes

Aged care services**Community care services**

Community care services provide home-based care for older people wanting to remain living independently in their own home improving their quality of life and helping them to remain active and connected to their own communities. The figures here include Mainstream Packaged Care places provided by Community Aged Care Package (CACP), Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH), and Extended Aged Care at Home Dementia (EACHD) services, and Flexible Care places provided in a community setting by Multi-Purpose Services (MPS), Innovative Care, Consumer Directed Care (CDC), and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care (NATSI) Services.

Residential aged care

Residential Aged Care provides a range of supported accommodation services for older people who are unable to continue living independently in their own homes. The figures here include Mainstream Residential Aged Care places provided by Residential Aged Care Services (RACS), and Flexible Care places provided in a Residential setting by Multi-Purpose Services (MPS), and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care (NATSI) Services.

Transition care

Transition care program provides a package of services to enable older people after a hospital stay to return home rather than prematurely enter residential care. The program also gives older people and their families and carers time to consider long-term care arrangements.

Australian Early Development Census (AEDC)

Confidentialisation

Suppression of AEDC data also occurs when one or more of the following have not been met:

- Fewer than 15 children had valid AEDC scores
- Less than two teachers had completed AEDC checklists for children in that location
- AEDC checklists were completed for less than 80% of all non special needs children

Additional minor suppressions have occurred where necessary to preserve confidentiality of related suppressed cells. Whilst some regions have had results suppressed, some SA2s have been included in neighbouring regions. This list includes:

- Albion included in Windsor
- Aurukun included in Cape York
- Carole Park included in Camira - Gailes
- Croydon - Etheridge included in Tablelands
- Fortitude Valley included in New Farm
- Lake Manchester - England Creek included in Lowood
- Lamb Range included in Kanimbla - Mooroolbool
- Mackay Harbour included in Andergrove - Beaconsfield
- Magnetic Island included in Belgian Gardens - Pallarenda
- Main Beach included in Surfers Paradise
- Mount Coot-tha included in The Gap
- New Chum included in Collingwood Park - Redbank
- Palm Island included in Ingham Region
- Woornooran included in Babinda

Developmentally 'vulnerable'

The baseline cut-off from the 2009 AEDC data collection to represent 'vulnerable' apply to all future data collections. In 2009 children who scored below the 10th percentile (in the lowest 10 per cent) of the national population were classified as vulnerable. If more children are doing better nationally in 2012 than in 2009, then fewer than 10 per cent of children will be vulnerable in 2012.

Developmentally vulnerable on one or more domain/s

The percentage of children in the community who have at least one AEDC domain score/s below the 10th percentile.

Developmentally vulnerable on two or more domain/s

The percentage of children in the community who have at least two AEDC domain scores below the 10th percentile.

Domain: Communication skills and general knowledge

This domain measures a child's communication skills and general knowledge.

Domain: Emotional maturity domain

This domain measures a child's pro-social and helping behavior, anxious and fearful behavior, aggressive behavior and hyperactivity and inattention.

Domain: Language and cognitive skills domain

This domain measures a child's basic literacy, interest in literacy/numeracy, memory and basic and advanced literacy.

Domain: Physical health and wellbeing domain

This domain measures a child's physical readiness for the school day, physical independence and gross and fine motor skills.

Domain: Social competence domain

This domain measures a child's overall social competence, responsibility and respect, approaches to learning and readiness to explore new things.



Births and deaths

Births

Births data are based on the number of births registered during a calendar year by place of usual residence of the mother. This is different to the number of births which occurred during a calendar year. For further information on the differences between estimates of registered births and births occurring in a time period, refer to ABS website (cat. no. 3301.0).

As a result of changes in the timeliness of registration of births in Queensland, care should be taken when interpreting changes in Queensland births between 2006 and 2010. This lag has reduced in recent years, indicating potential improvements in the timeliness of registration of births in Queensland. The December quarter 2009 also saw the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages devoting significant time and resources to follow-up and finalise birth registrations where there was previously incomplete information. As part of the Retrospective Births Project, 1,780 births were registered, with approximately 40% registered as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births (see paragraph 40 of cat. no. 3301.0 explanatory notes for more information). This project is now complete.

Deaths

Deaths data are based on the number of deaths registered during a calendar year by place of usual residence of the deceased. This is different to the number of deaths which occurred during a calendar year. For further information on the differences between estimates of registered deaths and deaths occurring in a time period, refer to ABS website (cat. no. 3302.0).

Country of birth

Based on the most common Country of Birth responses (excluding Australia) reported in the 2006 Census.

Department of Social Services payments

Data are extracted at a point in time, usually towards the end of the quarter.

Confidentialisation

Cell counts under 5 have been suppressed for confidentiality purposes.

Age pension

Age pension is a support payment for people who have reached the qualifying age. From 1 July 2013, the qualifying age for both men and women is 65 years. From 1 July 2017 the age pension qualifying age will progressively increase for non-veterans from 65 years to 67 years, reaching 67 years in 2023.

Age pension recipients have the choice of having their age pension paid by either the Department of Human Services (DHS) or the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA). DHS pays the vast majority of age pensions. The data in this report only includes data for the DHS customers.

Carer allowance

A Carer allowance is a supplementary payment for carers who provide daily care and attention at home for a person with a disability, severe medical condition or who is frail and aged.

Disability support pension

A Disability support pension (DSP) is an income support payment for people who are unable to work for 15 hours or more per week at or above the relevant minimum wage, independent of a program of support due to permanent physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment. A DSP claimant must be aged 16 years or over and under Age pension age at date of claim, however once in receipt of DSP, a person can continue to receive DSP beyond Age pension age.

Family tax benefit part A

Family tax benefit (FTB) was introduced to help with the cost of raising children. FTB part A is the most common payment to help with the cost of raising children and is paid per child. It includes a supplement per child that becomes payable after the end of the financial year. FTB part B gives extra assistance to single-parent families and to couple families where one income is low. It is paid on a per family basis and includes a supplement that becomes payable after the end of the financial year. FTB part A and B are income tested on family income.

Newstart allowance

Newstart allowance is the major payment for unemployed people who are aged 22 years and over, but under the qualifying age for the age pension. Recipients must satisfy the activity test by seeking work or participating in an activity designed to improve their employment prospects. Data include recipients who are determined to be current (i.e. entitled to be paid) on the Centrelink payment system and are not in receipt of CDEP participation supplement or a zero rate of payment.

**Emergency services, schools and hospitals****Fire stations**

Does not include Rural Fire Brigade.

Hospitals

Includes both private and public hospitals. Excludes public dental and psychiatric facilities.

Police stations

Does not include Police Beats.

Schools

Includes both private and public schools and centre types of associated facility, campus, community school, non-state school, special campus, special school, specific purpose school, state high school and state school.

Employment by industry**Employment by Industry**

Based on Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 edition.

Industry subdivision

The industry subdivision refers to the 2-digit industry classification from the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 edition.

Employment by occupation**Employment by occupation**

Based on Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), 2006 edition (Revision 1).

Occupation sub-major group

The occupation sub-major group refers to the 2-digit occupation classification from the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), 2006 edition (Revision 1).

Median age

Median estimates have been calculated by the ABS and Queensland Treasury.

Median rent

Medians for regions with less than 10 lodgements in the 12 month period have not been reported.

Median rents do not include lodgements listed with \$0 rent.

Rental bonds data published by QGSO may not be directly comparable with data published by the Residential Tenancies Authority (RTA) due to geocoding of Rental Bonds data by QGSO and updates to bond records, including where additional bond forms are processed by RTA after quarterly data are supplied to QGSO.

**Medians and averages****Average household size**

Applicable to number of persons usually resident in occupied private dwellings. It includes partners, children, and co-tenants (in group households) who were temporarily absent on Census Night. A maximum of three temporary absentees can be counted in each household. It excludes 'Visitors only' and 'Other non-classifiable' households.

Average number of persons per bedroom

Applicable to occupied private dwellings. It excludes 'Visitors only' and 'Other non-classifiable' households.

Median mortgage repayment

Applicable to occupied private dwellings being purchased and includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme. It excludes 'Visitors only' and 'Other non-classifiable' households.

Median total family income

Applicable to families in family households. It excludes families where at least one member aged 15 years and over did not state an income and families where at least one member aged 15 years and over was temporarily absent on Census Night.

Median total household income

Applicable to occupied private dwellings. It excludes households where at least one member aged 15 years and over did not state an income and households where at least one member aged 15 years and over was temporarily absent on Census Night. It excludes 'Visitors only' and 'Other non-classifiable' households.

Median total personal income

Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over.

New house and vacant land sales

Vacant residential land have been defined as vacant - large house sites, vacant urban land and vacant rural land between 140m² and 2,500m² within planning zones. New house and land have been defined as a single unit dwelling or dwelling large house site on a newly registered block of land between 140m² and 2,500m². All reporting periods are based on the contract date and not the settlement date.

Non-school qualification by field of study

Excludes persons with a qualification out of the scope of the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED).

Non-school qualification by sex and age

Excludes persons with a qualification out of the scope of the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED).

Population projections

Population projections are based on a medium series.

Proficiency in spoken English

Based on the most common Language Spoken at Home responses reported in the 2006 Census for Australia.

Reported offences

The reference date for reported offences is the date an offence is reported to or detected by police. Data are based on the location in which the offence occurred. Rates are calculated using the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as at 30 June of the reported financial year. The ERP for the latest year has been linearly extrapolated using the change between the previous two years.

Offences against the person

The offence division of offences against the person includes the following offence sub-divisions: homicide (murder); other homicide; assault; sexual offences; robbery; and other offences against the person.

Offences against property

The offence division of offences against property includes the following offence sub-divisions: unlawful entry with intent; arson; other property damage; unlawful use of motor vehicle; other theft (excluding unlawful entry); fraud; and handling stolen goods.

Other offences

The offence division of other offences includes the following offence sub-divisions: drug offences; prostitution offences; liquor (excluding drunkenness); gaming, racing and betting offences; breach of domestic violence protection orders; trespassing and vagrancy; weapons act offences; good order offences; stock related offences; traffic and related offences; and miscellaneous offences.

**Residential dwelling sales**

Medians are only calculated where there are ten or more sales over the time period.

Attached dwellings

Attached dwellings include multi-unit dwellings (flats), building units or group titles within planning zones.

Detached dwellings

Detached dwellings include single unit dwellings or large house sites.

Residential dwelling sales

Residential dwelling sales include both new and established dwellings and all reporting periods are based on the contract date and not the settlement date.

Residential lot registrations

Lot registration is the final stage in the development of new residential lots, and it is only after the title is registered that a lot legally exists. Lot registrations data provide an indication of the volume of new lots developed and intended for residential purposes.

The Queensland Government Statistician's Office applies a range of filters to DNRM's computer inventory of survey plans data, such as parcel size and zoning information, to extract the lots registered for residential purposes. 'Urban residential' lots include standard lots typically for detached houses (60m² to <2,500m²) and lots under community titles schemes for units and townhouses. For this monitoring program, 'low density residential' lots are defined as standard lots between 2,500m² and 5 hectares in size.

Total family income

Median total family income estimates have been calculated by Queensland Treasury using income data provided by the ABS. Medians are only calculated where there were five or more total families. Median calculation excludes families where at least one member aged 15 years and over did not state an income and families where at least one member aged 15 years and over was temporarily absent on Census Night.

Total personal income

Median total personal income estimates have been calculated by Queensland Treasury using income data provided by the ABS.

Unemployment and labour force

Small Area Labour Force data have been generated from a Structure Preserving Estimation (SPREE) methodology using ABS and Centrelink data. As such these estimates can exhibit considerable variability and care should be taken when interpreting these values. For further information on these data, refer to the Australian Government Department of Employment website.



Attachment 10

Suggested table of contents for a Stakeholder Engagement Plan



Suggested Table of Contents for a Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Executive Summary – overview of action plan

1. Purpose
2. Stakeholders (review and update of Table 7)
3. Action plan (including timings and responsibilities)
4. Community Grievance Process
5. Budget