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Centre for Tropical
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Planning



Cloncurry Shire Community Plan

Background Report 4: Results from the Long Distance Commuter Survey

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ISBN 0 00000 000 0

National Library of Australia Cataloguing-in-Publication entry:

This report should be cited as:

Harwood, S. (2012) Cloncurry Shire Community Plan. Background Report 4: Results from the Long Distance Commuter Survey. Centre for Tropical Urban and Regional Planning, Cairns (pp 37).

The Centre for Tropical Urban and Regional Planning (CTURP) is a multi-disciplinary research group established within the School of Earth and Environmental Science (SEES) of James Cook University. CTURP aims to contribute to improving planning practices in urban, regional and remote tropical locales. CTURP provides high quality tertiary education, training and research focusing on the discipline of Urban and Regional Planning in a tropical context.

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March 2012

About the Centre for Tropical Urban and Regional Planning

The Centre for Tropical Urban and Regional Planning (CTURP) is a multi-disciplinary research group established within the School of Earth and Environmental Science (SEES) of James Cook University. CTURP was established in 1993 in response to the need for a substantial focus toward the urban, regional and environmental planning within Northern Australia.

CTURP aims to contribute to improving planning practices in urban, regional and remote tropical locales. CTURP provides high quality tertiary education, training and research focusing on the discipline of Urban and Regional Planning in a tropical context.

Rural and Remote Specialists:

CTURP has undertaken a range of research projects with rural, remote and resource dependent communities. These have included: Community Plans, Structure planning (roles and functions of small towns and service centres), Social Impact Assessment, and Social Infrastructure Assessment.

Environmental Planning:

CTURP is committed to the use and development of qualitative research methods to approach complex environmental, disaster management and planning issues. Our goal is to enhance and create a broader community understanding of the role and potential of social planning practices to address contemporary natural resource management issues.

Tropical Urban Planning:

CTURP is located in the tropics and well positioned to provide advice and research on a range of matters that are unique to tropical locales. This includes urban disaster mitigation strategies, tropical architecture, tropical food production and distribution, planning with, for and in Indigenous communities. We are committed to engaging in the academic debates that critically interrogate the production and circulation of tropical knowledge.

Executive Summary

What is a Community Plan?

A Community Plan is a planning document that looks at medium and long range community needs and aspirations. The Plan is used to inform all other Council planning processes, including corporate planning, strategic land use planning and infrastructure planning.

The Local Government Act 2009 requires Council to create a Community Plan. There is no specific format or process that a Council must go through to create a Community Plan, each Council develops their own approach to meet the needs of the respective communities.

The Cloncurry Community Plan

The Cloncurry Shire is working with James Cook University (JCU) and the communities within the Shire to develop their Community Plan. This report summarises the findings of the surveys completed by Long Distance Commuters to Cloncurry Shire.

This research examined the work/home environment of a Long Distance Commuter (LDC) to the Cloncurry Shire. The purpose of this research was to determine why they live where they live and what specific services and amenity values are sought at their current place of residence. Information such as this assists the Cloncurry Shire Council to understand the qualities that their communities must match in order to attract a permanent residential mining workforce to the Shire.

Long Distance Commuting to Cloncurry Shire

Long distance commuting refers to travel from the usual place of residence for the purposes of work and remaining at the work destination for a period of time. This type of labour force has emerged as the demand for skilled workers outstripped the supply within local labour markets where the mines are located. This has been more recently adopted by the mining industry in the past 40 years as a more financially viable option to creating permanent mining towns.

As a consequence of long distance commuting, the practice of establishing or consolidating settlements in remote locations has virtually ceased and this type of work force has become an established transient sub population in remote Australia. The host communities believe that there is a lack of flow on economic benefits from this form of development and the commuters are typically unable to contribute to the civic life of the host community which is in part due to the demanding work rosters that they perform.

This study was specifically commissioned by the Cloncurry Shire Council in 2011 as part of the overall consultation for the Community Plan to provide an insight into the temporary sub population characteristics. More specifically the research sought to identify the important attributes and reasons why the long distance commuters chose and continue to live in their place of residence and to compare these to how they perceive Cloncurry.

Attracting a permanent residential mining workforce to Cloncurry Shire would enable the type of population growth that levers more secure revenue base for a range of essential services and infrastructure. One of the greatest challenges facing the Shire administration is funding the provision of services and at levels that are prescribed by the state, in addition to those demanded by the resident population. Evidence suggests that population out migration of permanent population is attributed to a lack of state controlled services for specific age cohorts for example secondary school education (refer to Background Report 1 – Demographic Characteristics and Background Report 2 - Community Survey).

To enable the Shire to specifically target and attract a permanent resident workforce they first required an understanding of their key characteristics.

One thousand four hundred and fifty five (1445) surveys (see Attachment 1) were distributed to mining companies based in Cloncurry Shire for completion. It was decided to limit the study to just mining companies with an established presence in the Shire as it is virtually impossible to determine which exploration company is working on which tenement and when. Nearly one third or 468 surveys were returned completed resulting in a response rate of 32%. The age of the LDC ranged from 19 to

65, half of the sample possessed a certificate or trade qualification and one quarter a tertiary qualification. Two thirds of the sample was single and 85% of the total sample was male.

Nearly 100% (99.4%) of the LDC sampled for this study (n=468) were temporary residents in the Shire (ie.0.6% were permanent residents in Cloncurry). Of those temporary residents, 96% flew to work at the commencement and completion of each roster rotation with 50% starting the journey from the Townsville airport. For nearly half of the sample (48.5%) the travel journey took less than three hours and for 17.5% greater than 7 hours.

Overall 51% of the LDC sample had been employed for less than two years by their current company. Of those who were employed as contractors (n=172 or 37% of the total sample), one fifth (20%) had been employed for more than five years and half (51%) for less than two years. Surprisingly 40% of the sample has been working more than 5 years in the North West Queensland (NWQ) area and nearly one quarter (25%) greater than 9 years. These results would indicate that the length of work at the prospective company in the shire is relatively low by comparison to the number of years worked in the NWQ area. This further suggests a work related commitment to the area, but not a personal commitment to living in Cloncurry Shire. In addition, the sample demonstrated a high level of experience as LDC workers to remote areas with more than 40% having greater than 5 years experience.

One quarter (28%) of the sample indicated that they would continue the commuting lifestyle for more than five years and slightly more than one quarter (29%) for between one and five years. For 41% of the sample they were unsure how much longer they would continue commuting for work.

Less than one fifth (19%) of the sample had plans to cease work in the mining industry within the coming one to five years and slightly less than half (46.4%) indicated that they would be working for at least the next five years in mining.

Would they move closer to work in the Cloncurry Shire?

The vast majority (94.6%) indicated that they had no intention of moving closer to work in the Shire. With results such as these it is not possible to derive statistically valid reasons to describe precisely why the LDC workers would not move. There is far too much variation in the sample characteristics within 94.6% of the sample that indicated that they would not move to Cloncurry to reliably identify predictor variables.

General conclusions and inferences can be made to indicate some of the major impediments to establishing a permanent residential workforce. These included:

1. Lack of Recreation and Entertainment (48.5%)
2. Family won't move (46.3%)
3. Lack of services (36.6%)
4. Lack of job opportunities for partner (32%)
5. Lack of Education opportunities (30%)

These results would indicate that a diversified economy (to employ partners), a range of education opportunities (for spouse and dependents), a full range of services (social and health infrastructure) and recreation infrastructure would describe some, but not all of the pre move conditions necessary to attract a permanent residential workforce.

For nearly half of this sample (48%) the roster system entailed eight days at work and six days at home (ie 8 on and 6 off). This is equivalent to 1:0.75 ratio (ie for every day worked they receive three quarters of a day off). Other rotations included 14 on and 7 off (1:0.5), 14 on and 14 off (1:1), 7 on and 7 off (1:1), and 4 on and 3 off (1:0.75). The roster system rotation is very different to that experienced in the mining sector twenty years ago or indeed even 10 years ago whereby the length of time away at work has dramatically reduced by proportion to the time spent at home. The author's own experience 25 years hence was three months on, 13 days a fortnight, 11 hours a day and 5 days home. This equates to 78 days on and 11 off or alternatively for every one day worked there was 0.14 of a day off.

This change in the roster system rotations is related to (amongst other things) improved transport efficiencies, supply and demand of skilled employees and global industry changes to the way in which

mining companies operate (see for instance Markey 2011). The Cloncurry Shire will have to consider the market trends that the mining sector is undergoing in order to stay competitive in addition to creating solutions that meet both the needs of the current resident population and the high level of social infrastructure provision necessary to attract the LDC workforce to become permanent residents of the Shire.

The Strategies that emerged from this research for incorporation into the Community Plan include:

Strategy LDC1: *Lobby the state of Queensland and the federal government to upgrade the status of the hospital to enable the provision of a wider range of specialist services.*

Strategy LDC2: *Cloncurry Shire Council and the Queensland Department of Community Services work together to develop and implement community safety plans (with KPI's), identify key safety priorities and seek funding to address accordingly.*

Strategy LDC3: *Create and implement a Shade Creation code within the planning scheme.*

Strategy LDC4: *Implement a Community Safety Plan.*

Strategy LDC5: *Lobby for reliable mobile phone coverage for all communities in the Shire, including the roll out of the National Broadband Network.*

Strategy LDC6: *Seek a review of air transport subsidies and scheduling policies to increase the affordability and frequency of air services.*

Strategy LDC7: *Formalise camping and recreation opportunities at water storages in the Shire (as per youth recommendations).*

Strategy LDC8: *Diversify and strengthen the local economy to provide a range of job opportunities.*

Strategy LDC9: *Address the education facilities and services at the senior level (high school) to be equivalent service provision to that delivered in the urban centres of Queensland.*

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Introduction

The results that have been compiled in this report have been analysed to provide an understanding of the Long Distance Commuter population characteristics. Further and more detailed statistical analysis could not be conducted to determine which characteristics of Cloncurry would attract a permanent residential workforce as there were only 5% of the respondents who indicated that they were interested in relocating. This in turn means that 95% of the samples were not interested as such there were no identifiable single or range of predictor variables that could reliably describe the motivating forces. Strategies derived from the results of the livability scale are to be incorporated in to the Community Plan.

Long Distance Commuting to Cloncurry Shire

A survey of Long Distance Commuters was undertaken by JCU CTURP on behalf of Cloncurry Shire Council between the months of June and September 2011. The purpose of the research was to determine the likelihood of the LDC workers becoming permanent residents to the Shire.

A total of 1445 surveys (see Attachment 1) were sent out to mining companies (see Table 1) and individuals were asked to complete the survey at tool box meetings at the commencement of the shift. An instruction sheet (Attachment 2) was included in the mail out to each mining company contacted. However, not all companies followed this procedure. For instance Ernest Henry asked staff to complete both the census 2011 forms and this survey at the one setting. Others distributed the survey to senior management via emails.

Of the 1445 surveys mailed out, 468 were completed and returned to JCU, providing a response rate of 32%. Other mining companies were contacted but either declined to participate or did not return any completed surveys.

Table 1 Sample Composition

| Company | # Sent | # Completed |
|----------------|--------|-------------|
| Ivanhoe | 350 | 202 |
| Phosphate Hill | 300 | 33 |
| Copper Chem | 120 | 0 |
| MMG | 30 | 8 |
| Exco | 15 | 0 |
| Xstrata | 630 | 225 |

Ivanhoe is comprised of both the Mt Osbourne and the Mt Dore sites. The total responses from Ivanhoe comprised 43% of the total sample, with slightly under half of the sample employed by Xstrata at Ernest Henry. The remaining 7% were employees at Phosphate Hill and 1.7% from MMG (Dugald River).

Position Title

Respondents were employed in a range of positions. Table 2 illustrates the results for the entire sample. The largest cohort of respondents was in Maintenance or Trade positions (16.6%), followed by 11% Plant Operators (trucks and Machinery), Technical Maintenance (9.2%) and Supervisors (7.9%).

Table 2: Position title of Respondent

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------------|---|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | supervisor | 37 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| | utility | 9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 10.2 |
| | food and beverage | 10 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 12.4 |
| | Administration | 23 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 17.4 |
| | Maintenance Trade | 75 | 16.0 | 16.6 | 34.0 |
| | Technician maintenance | 43 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 43.5 |
| | planner maintenance | 9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 45.5 |
| | Superintendent finance maintenance | 12 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 48.1 |
| | Operator plant | 53 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 59.8 |
| | Manager mine, project, schedule, general, exploration | 34 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 67.3 |
| | charger | 8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 69.1 |
| | Miner | 3 | .6 | .7 | 69.8 |
| | Underground service crew | 8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 71.5 |
| | OHS environmental officer, paramedic | 11 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 74.0 |
| | trainer | 4 | .9 | .9 | 74.8 |
| | driller | 33 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 82.1 |
| | Geologist/geophysicist | 19 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 86.3 |
| | Field assistant/tech | 27 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 92.3 |
| | Surveyor | 3 | .6 | .7 | 92.9 |
| | Labourer | 10 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 95.1 |
| | Field Coach | 1 | .2 | .2 | 95.4 |
| | Engineer, process | 13 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 98.2 |
| | business services, development | 2 | .4 | .4 | 98.7 |
| Travel Co-ord | 1 | .2 | .2 | 98.9 | |
| Metallurgist | 4 | .9 | .9 | 99.8 | |
| Nipper | 1 | .2 | .2 | 100.0 | |
| Total | 453 | 96.8 | 100.0 | | |
| Missing | 0 | 15 | 3.2 | | |
| Total | 468 | 100.0 | | | |

Table 3. Years employed by this company

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | <= 1.0 | 131 | 28.0 | 42.1 | 42.1 |
| | 1.1 - 2.0 | 29 | 6.2 | 9.3 | 51.4 |
| | 2.1 - 5.0 | 79 | 16.9 | 25.4 | 76.8 |
| | 5.1+ | 72 | 15.4 | 23.2 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 311 | 66.5 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | 0 | 157 | 33.5 | | |
| Total | | 468 | 100.0 | | |

Results from Table 3 indicate that 42% of the sample had been employed by the current company for less than one year. One quarter of the sample (25.4%) had been employed by the current company for between 2 and 5 years.

Table 4. Number of years employed as a Contractor

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | <= 1.0 | 69 | 14.7 | 40.1 | 40.1 |
| | 1.1 - 2.0 | 19 | 4.1 | 11.0 | 51.2 |
| | 2.1 - 5.0 | 47 | 10.0 | 27.3 | 78.5 |
| | 5.1+ | 37 | 7.9 | 21.5 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 172 | 36.8 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | 0 | 296 | 63.2 | | |
| Total | | 468 | 100.0 | | |

Results from Table 4 illustrate that of those who described themselves as contractors, more than 40% had been employed by the current employer for less than one year and one quarter (25%) had been employed by their current employer for between 2 and 5 years.

Table 5. Number of years working in the NWQ area

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | <= 2.0 | 81 | 17.3 | 26.1 | 26.1 |
| | 2.1 - 5.0 | 101 | 21.6 | 32.6 | 58.7 |
| | 5.1 - 9.0 | 53 | 11.3 | 17.1 | 75.8 |
| | 9.1+ | 75 | 16.0 | 24.2 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 310 | 66.2 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | 0 | 157 | 33.5 | | |
| | System | 1 | .2 | | |
| | Total | 158 | 33.8 | | |
| Total | | 468 | 100.0 | | |

One third of the sample (33%) has been employed in the NWQ area for between two and five years and one quarter (26%) for less than two years.

Table 6. Where had they worked before coming to Cloncurry Shire?

| | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------|-----------|---------|
| Cloncurry | 55 | 11.8 |
| Mt Isa | 57 | 12.2 |
| Central Qld | 106 | 22.6 |
| SEQ | 60 | 12.8 |
| North Qld | 29 | 6.2 |
| WA | 41 | 8.8 |
| NT | 9 | 1.9 |
| SA | 6 | 1.3 |
| VIC | 8 | 1.7 |
| NSW | 20 | 4.3 |
| ACT | 2 | .4 |
| TAS | 4 | .9 |
| Overseas | 32 | 6.4 |
| Missing | 39 | 8.3 |
| Total | 468 | 100.0 |

Slightly more than one fifth (22.6%) worked in Central Queensland, less than 13% (12.8%) from South East Queensland, 12% from Mt Isa and less than 12% (11.8%) came from Cloncurry. If Cloncurry wanted to attract mine employees to become permanent residents of the Shire then they would be best placed targeting:

1. Central Queensland
2. South East Queensland
3. Mt Isa

Table 7. Number of years working as a long distance commuter to remote areas

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | <= 2.0 | 95 | 20.3 | 28.3 | 28.3 |
| | 2.1 - 5.0 | 102 | 21.8 | 30.4 | 58.6 |
| | 5.1 - 9.8 | 55 | 11.8 | 16.4 | 75.0 |
| | 9.9+ | 84 | 17.9 | 25.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 336 | 71.8 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | 0 | 132 | 28.2 | | |
| Total | | 468 | 100.0 | | |

Results from Table 7 indicate that more than 28% have been employed as a Long Distance Commuter (LDC) to remote areas for less than 2 years. However, 30.4% have been employed for between two and five years and one quarter for more than 9.9 years.

Employment of local residents

This study found that less than one percent (0.6%) of the workforce was a permanent resident in Cloncurry Shire. This either means that there are no experienced permanent residents within the Cloncurry Shire to take up positions in the mining sector or that the recruitment strategies do not have a specific policy to give locals a preference for employment (including strategies to train locals for inclusion in the mining workforce). According to both the Community Survey and results from the consultation with the youth of the Shire (Background reports 2 and 3) this is a significant issue for both the Industry and the Shire to address. The permanent residents were concerned that the mining companies did not hire locals and that this was not an acceptable procedure on the behalf of the mining industry. This research confirmed that the perceptions of the permanent residents were correct.

Commuting to the work site

The next set of questions sought information on how the LDC travelled to the worksite. The results from Tables 8, 9 and 10 clearly indicate that the majority of LDC workers (96.3%) in Cloncurry Shire fly to the work site.

Table 8. Drive to work

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | No | 450 | 96.2 | 98.7 | 98.7 |
| | Yes | 6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 456 | 97.4 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | 0 | 12 | 2.6 | | |
| Total | | 468 | 100.0 | | |

Table 9. Fly to the worksite

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | No | 17 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| | Yes | 440 | 94.0 | 96.3 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 457 | 97.6 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | 0 | 11 | 2.4 | | |
| Total | | 468 | 100.0 | | |

Table 10. Which Airport do the LDC workers start their journey from?

| Airport | #LDC workers | % of sample |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Townsville | 234 | 50.0 |
| Brisbane | 101 | 21.7 |
| Cairns | 71 | 15.3 |
| Other Q | 4 | .8 |
| Victoria | 7 | 1.6 |
| South Australia | 2 | .4 |
| New South Wales | 7 | 1.6 |
| Tasmania | 3 | .6 |
| Western Australia | 3 | .6 |
| New Zealand | 4 | .8 |
| Other overseas | 3 | .6 |
| Missing | 29 | 6 |
| Total | 468 | 100 |

Half of the sample **starts** their journey to work by air from Townsville, one fifth starts from Brisbane airport and fifteen percent start from Cairns. All of the LDC who fly to work would connect their flights with a plane from Townsville to start the shift in Cloncurry Shire. There are no direct flights taken from Brisbane, Cairns or the Sunshine Coast to Cloncurry.

Less than 1% catches a bus from their place of residence to the work site to start their shift (Table 11).

Table 11. Catch a bus to the worksite

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | No | 425 | 90.8 | 99.1 | 99.1 |
| | Yes | 4 | .9 | .9 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 429 | 91.7 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | 0 | 39 | 8.3 | | |
| Total | | 468 | 100.0 | | |

Travel Time:

For one third of the sample it takes less than two hours to fly to their worksite (refer to Table 12). Slightly less than one third (30.5%) travel for between two and four hours and more than one third (36.5%) of the sample must travel greater than 7 hours to the work site from their place of residence.

Table 12. Number of hours to travel to the worksite

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|-------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | <= 2.00 | 149 | 31.8 | 33.0 | 33.0 |
| | 2.01 - 3.00 | 70 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 48.5 |
| | 3.01 - 4.00 | 68 | 14.5 | 15.0 | 63.5 |
| | 4.01 - 7.00 | 86 | 18.4 | 19.0 | 82.5 |
| | 7.01+ | 79 | 16.9 | 17.5 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 452 | 96.6 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | 0 | 16 | 3.4 | | |
| Total | | 468 | 100.0 | | |

Respondents were asked how long they intend to continue being a long distance commuter for their work (Table 13). Slightly less than one third (29%) maintained that they would continue commuting for up to five years with 41.5% unsure of how much longer they would continue commuting for work.

Table 13. How much longer will you continue commuting for work purposes?

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | 0 | 4 | .9 | .9 | .9 |
| | 1 year | 24 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 6.0 |
| | 1-2 years | 38 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 14.1 |
| | 3-5 years | 75 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 30.1 |
| | more than 5 years | 133 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 58.5 |
| | Don't know | 194 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 468 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Results from Table 14 indicate that more than 46% of the sample will continue to work in the mining industry for another five or more years. Only a small proportion of the sample will cease working in the mining industry in less than two years (4.7%).

Table 14. How much longer will your work in the mining industry

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | 1 year | 10 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| | 1-2 years | 12 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 4.7 |
| | 3-5 years | 67 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 19.0 |
| | more than 5 years | 217 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 65.4 |
| | Don't know | 162 | 34.6 | 34.6 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 468 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Results from Table 15 indicate that only 5.4% of the sample would be prepared to move closer to their work site in the Cloncurry shire. The reasons that were cited (Tables not presented) for not wanting to move closer to the work site included:

1. Lack of Recreation and Entertainment (48.5%)
2. Family won't move (46.3%)
3. Lack of services (36.6%)
4. Lack of job opportunities for partner (32%)
5. Lack of Education opportunities (30%)

Table 15 Would you move closer to work?

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | No | 437 | 93.4 | 94.6 | 94.6 |
| | Yes | 25 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 462 | 98.7 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | 0 | 6 | 1.3 | | |
| Total | | 468 | 100.0 | | |

Other reasons (Table 16) cited for not wanting to move closer to their worksite included 'I like where I live' (22%), too far from the ocean (20%) and too isolated or remote (9.6%).

Table 16. Other reason why the LDC would not move to Cloncurry Shire

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| I like where I live | 32 | 6.8 | 22.1 | 22.1 |
| ugly place, too dry, too hot in summer too cold in winter | 4 | .9 | 2.8 | 24.8 |
| no ocean/too far from ocean/prefer coast | 29 | 6.2 | 20.0 | 44.8 |
| no fishing | 2 | .4 | 1.4 | 46.2 |
| it would still be a 2 hour trip to work | 2 | .4 | 1.4 | 47.6 |
| boring | 5 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 51.0 |
| too remote for family | 3 | .6 | 2.1 | 53.1 |
| single father have to be home for kids | 1 | .2 | .7 | 53.8 |
| own house and husbands work | 1 | .2 | .7 | 54.5 |
| too remote | 7 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 59.3 |
| don't like country life | 1 | .2 | .7 | 60.0 |
| isolated | 7 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 64.8 |
| lifestyle | 3 | .6 | 2.1 | 66.9 |
| too small | 3 | .6 | 2.1 | 69.0 |
| I'm a contractor/casual | 3 | .6 | 2.1 | 71.0 |
| lived remote for 10 years will not do it any longer | 4 | .9 | 2.8 | 73.8 |
| family in Townsville | 1 | .2 | .7 | 74.5 |
| shire is workplace not place to live, never lived outside of current residence | 2 | .4 | 1.4 | 75.9 |
| court orders | 1 | .2 | .7 | 76.6 |
| no women | 2 | .4 | 1.4 | 77.9 |
| Cloncurry has nothing/not liveable | 2 | .4 | 1.4 | 79.3 |
| lack of ability to travel in time off | 1 | .2 | .7 | 80.0 |
| never been there | 1 | .2 | .7 | 80.7 |
| its a dump | 2 | .4 | 1.4 | 82.1 |
| mining towns have drug/alcohol problem no place for family | 1 | .2 | .7 | 82.8 |
| I hate that area | 2 | .4 | 1.4 | 84.1 |
| not my style of country | 1 | .2 | .7 | 84.8 |
| unsafe and ugly | 2 | .4 | 1.4 | 86.2 |
| family interstate TSV has airport with flights to Mel, Bris and Syd | 1 | .2 | .7 | 86.9 |
| crap place to live | 2 | .4 | 1.4 | 88.3 |
| people living there not my cup of tea | 1 | .2 | .7 | 89.0 |
| closest town not good place to bring up family | 1 | .2 | .7 | 89.7 |
| too far from major cities | 2 | .4 | 1.4 | 91.0 |
| step children have to move from other family | 1 | .2 | .7 | 91.7 |
| mine will eventually close | 1 | .2 | .7 | 92.4 |
| settled | 1 | .2 | .7 | 93.1 |
| medical | 1 | .2 | .7 | 93.8 |
| flights too expensive | 1 | .2 | .7 | 94.5 |
| fuel too expensive | 1 | .2 | .7 | 95.2 |
| don't want to live here forever | 1 | .2 | .7 | 95.9 |
| only here 5 times a year | 1 | .2 | .7 | 96.6 |
| away from family, no incentives, lack of quality housing | 1 | .2 | .7 | 97.2 |
| child contact | 1 | .2 | .7 | 97.9 |
| too many Aboriginals | 1 | .2 | .7 | 98.6 |
| business people are greedy | 1 | .2 | .7 | 99.3 |
| unfriendliness to towns people towards mine | 1 | .2 | .7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 145 | 31.0 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | 0 | 323 | 69.0 | |
| Total | 468 | 100.0 | | |

Table 17. Cross Tabulation of Roster (Home days * Work days)

| Count | | Work days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | | |
|-------|----|-----------|----|----|---|---|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|----|-----|
| | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | 42 | |
| Home | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| days | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | 2 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| | 3 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 218 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 231 |
| | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 92 |
| | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | 14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | | 2 | 22 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 28 | 231 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 94 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 453 |

Table 17 is a cross table of the roster system that was reported by the respondents. For 218 respondents (48% of the sample) their work roster entailed 6 days at home and 8 days at work. Other roster system included 7 days at home and 14 at work (13%); 14 days at home and 14 at work (6%); 7 days at home and 7 at work (5.7%) and three days at home and four at work (4.4%).

Table 18 Age of Respondents

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | <= 27 | 103 | 22.0 | 22.6 | 22.6 |
| | 28 - 35 | 91 | 19.4 | 20.0 | 42.6 |
| | 36 - 41 | 85 | 18.2 | 18.7 | 61.3 |
| | 42 - 50 | 101 | 21.6 | 22.2 | 83.5 |
| | 51+ | 75 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 100.0 |
| | Total | | 455 | 97.2 | 100.0 |
| Missing | 0 | 13 | 2.8 | | |
| Total | | 468 | 100.0 | | |

The age of the respondents ranged from 19 to 65 (Table 18). However one fifth of the sample were under 27 years of age, and less than one fifth 16.5% were over 51 years of age.

Table 19. Qualifications of Respondents

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|-------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | high school | 109 | 23.3 | 24.4 | 24.4 |
| | certificate | 52 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 36.0 |
| | trade | 174 | 37.2 | 38.9 | 74.9 |
| | tertiary | 112 | 23.9 | 25.1 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 447 | 95.5 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | 0 | 21 | 4.5 | | |
| Total | | 468 | 100.0 | | |

Half of the sample had a certificate or trade qualification, less than one quarter had a high school certificate and one quarter possessed a tertiary qualification.

Table 20 Gender of respondents

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|--------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | male | 397 | 84.8 | 85.6 | 85.6 |
| | female | 67 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 464 | 99.1 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | 0 | 4 | .9 | | |
| Total | | 468 | 100.0 | | |

The vast majority of the respondents were male (85%).

Table 21. Family Status

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|--------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | married | 112 | 23.9 | 24.3 | 24.3 |
| | single | 312 | 66.7 | 67.7 | 92.0 |
| | divorced/separated | 36 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 99.8 |
| | widowed | 1 | .2 | .2 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 461 | 98.5 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | 0 | 7 | 1.5 | | |
| Total | | 468 | 100.0 | | |

Data from Table 21 indicate that two thirds of the sample was single people, one quarter was married and the remainder of the sample was either divorced or separated (7.8%) or widowed (0.2%).

Table 22. Respondents with Children

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | yes | 256 | 54.7 | 64.5 | 64.5 |
| | no | 141 | 30.1 | 35.5 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 397 | 84.8 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | 0 | 71 | 15.2 | | |
| Total | | 468 | 100.0 | | |

Two thirds of the sample had children. However half the sample had their children at home with them and the other half did not (Refer to Table 23).

Table 23. Children at home

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | yes | 180 | 38.5 | 50.8 | 50.8 |
| | no | 174 | 37.2 | 49.2 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 354 | 75.6 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | 0 | 114 | 24.4 | | |
| Total | | 468 | 100.0 | | |

The final section of the survey asked the LDC to respond to items on a liveability scale (items derived from literature, and results from a workshop held in Cloncurry in March 2011). The first question asked the respondent to use the scale to describe how important (1 Not at all important to 5 Very Important) each of the following reasons are for why they chose to and continue to live in their place of residence. The second scale asked the respondent about their perceptions of Cloncurry Shire as a place to live (1 strongly disagree to 5 strongly agree). Table 24 illustrates the results (average scores) of both scales.

Table 24. Results of Livability Scale

| Livability Scale | Importance of Home | Perceptions of Cloncurry* |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The people are friendly and always willing to assist | 3.41 | 3.51 |
| 2. Play grounds are attractive and maintained | 3.04 | 2.7 |
| 3. Strong community spirit | 3.32 | 3.49 |
| 4. Accessible | 3.85 | 2.82 |
| 5. Education facilities meet the needs of the future | 3.76 | 2.53 |
| 6. A safe place to bring up a family | 3.95 | 3.11 |
| 7. Reliable and fast telecommunications | 3.92 | 2.59 |
| 8. Close to the beach | 3.67 | 1.46 |
| 9. Affordable housing | 3.74 | 2.12 |
| 10. Plenty of activities for the youth | 3.60 | 2.19 |
| 11. Libraries are well resourced | 3.14 | 2.63 |
| 12. Walking paths make easy access around town | 3.34 | 2.66 |
| 13. Pristine natural environment | 3.63 | 2.86 |
| 14. Job opportunities for young people | 3.72 | 2.77 |
| 15. Accessible specialist medical services | 4.00 | 2.2 |
| 16. Variety of housing styles to chose from | 3.69 | 2.07 |
| 17. Efficient public transport system | 3.24 | 1.88 |
| 18. A wide variety of places to shop | 3.68 | 1.91 |
| 19. Close knit community | 3.11 | 3.43 |
| 20. Job opportunities for women | 3.55 | 2.84 |
| 21. Vibrant social life | 3.68 | 2.41 |
| 22. Places to go camping and fishing | 3.87 | 3.67 |
| 23. Streets are shaded and attractive | 3.96 | 2.31 |
| 24. High standard restaurants and cafes | 3.61 | 2.14 |
| 25. Variety of community events to attend | 3.58 | 2.89 |
| 26. A safe place to live | 4.12 | 3.00 |
| 27. High school caters to the needs of the children | 3.56 | 2.51 |
| 28. Available places for child care | 3.00 | 2.58 |
| 29. Diverse economy | 3.47 | 2.61 |
| 30. Sufficient aged care facilities | 2.89 | 2.32 |
| 31. Affordable place to live | 3.80 | 2.24 |
| 32. Regular and affordable air transport | 3.87 | 2.01 |
| 33. Plenty of jobs for people who want to work | 3.85 | 3.09 |
| 34. Good place for young families | 3.82 | 2.71 |
| 35. Hospital is well serviced with doctors and facilities | 4.12 | 2.44 |
| 36. There are places to socialise at night | 3.67 | 2.54 |
| 37. Place to get ahead | 3.72 | 2.79 |
| 38. Residents can influence development | 3.43 | 3.06 |

- Removed all 'don't know' responses from the calculations.

The mean results (average responses) from the sample were analysed to determine those attributes that are Important (average greater than 4) reasons why they chose to live and continue to live in their place of residence. Three scale items resulted:

1. Hospital is well serviced with doctors and facilities (4.12)
2. A safe place to live (4.12)
3. Accessible specialist medical services (4.00)

This means that the three most important reasons that the LDC chose to live and continues to live in their home town is to access the health infrastructure and services and because it is a safe place to live. The LDC perceptions of Cloncurry Shire to supply thee attributes were at least one scale item different and lower. This means that the LDC did not believe that Cloncurry Shire possesses these attributes and highlights these three attributes as priority issues to address.

Hospitals and Medical Services

A review of the Queensland Health website reveals that the Cloncurry Hospital has a range of services, however access to wide range of specialist services are limited and only available at the major urban based hospitals.

Cloncurry Hospital Facility Services:

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Hospital | Primary and secondary services |
| Allied Health Services | Pharmacist, Dentist |
| Outreach Services | Aboriginal health team conducting health screening, health promotion and health education activities for surrounding communities |
| Visiting Services | Flying Surgeon, Flying Obstetrician/Gynaecologist, Nutritionist, Women's Health, Mental Health, Child Health, Paediatrics, Social Work, Podiatry, Dietetics, Hearing Health, Child Health, Speech Pathology, Physiotherapy, Respiratory Medicine, Aged Care Assessment and Palliative Care Services |

Capital Works or Recent Improvements:

Nil

Dajarra Health Centre: Facility Services:

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Hospital | Primary health outpatients, emergency services and observation capacity |
| HACC Services | A range of HACC services are provided from the Centre. |
| Visiting Services | Visiting services include the RFDS (General Practice and Child Health clinics), Mobile Women's Health, Paediatrics, Mental Health, Oral Health, Pharmacy, Dietetics, Trachoma Service and Aged Care Assessment, Physiotherapy, North West Allied Health Service |

Capital Works or Recent Improvements:

New building completed in 2011.

The Cloncurry Shire Council is not responsible for the planning and delivery of hospital infrastructure of services. This responsibility lies with the Queensland Government. To provide the equivalent level of service delivery that a typical urban based hospital would supply would require significant investment on behalf of the state and federal governments.

Strategy LDC1: Lobby the state of Queensland and the federal government to upgrade the status of the hospital to enable the provision of a wider range of specialist services.

Safe Place:

LDC chose to live in a safe place. Precisely what is meant by safe is not evident – for example safe from disasters, personal safety, and low crime rates etc.

Strategy LDC2: Cloncurry Shire Council and the Queensland Department of Community Services work together to develop and implement community safety plans (with KPI's), identify key safety priorities and seek funding to address accordingly.

Other important attributes to consider (refer Table 24):

1. Streets are shaded and attractive (3.96)
2. A safe place to bring up a family (3.95)
3. Reliable and fast telecommunications (3.92)
4. Places to go camping and fishing (3.87)
5. Regular and affordable air transport (3.87)
6. Plenty of jobs for people who want to work (3.85)
7. Accessible (3.85)

Strategies to address these include:

Strategy LDC3: Create and implement a Shade Creation code within the planning scheme.

Strategy LDC4: Implement a Community Safety Plan.

Strategy LDC5: Lobby for reliable mobile phone coverage for all communities in the Shire, including the roll out of the National Broadband Network.

Strategy LDC6: Seek a review of air transport subsidies and scheduling polices to increase the affordability and frequency of air services.

Strategy LDC7: Formalise camping and recreation opportunities at water storages in the Shire (as per youth recommendations).

Strategy LDC8: Diversify and strengthen the local economy to provide a range of job opportunities.

An analysis of results (see Appendix 2) did not find statistically significant differences in means for family status. Table 25 illustrates the results according to family status.

Table 25. Results of Livability Scale according to family status

| Livability Scale | Importance of Home | | Perceptions of Cloncurry* | |
|---|--------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|
| | Married | Single | Married | Single |
| 1. The people are friendly and always willing to assist | 3.36 | 3.63 | 3.54 | 3.43 |
| 2. Play grounds are attractive and maintained | 3.21 | 2.55 | 2.74 | 2.51 |
| 3. Strong community spirit | 3.36 | 3.24 | 3.51 | 3.49 |
| 4. Accessible | 3.86 | 3.84 | 2.85 | 2.71 |
| 5. Education facilities meet the needs of the future | 3.86 | 3.46 | 2.6 | 2.26 |
| 6. A safe place to bring up a family | 4.10 | 3.53 | 3.12 | 2.94 |
| 7. Reliable and fast telecommunications | 3.92 | 3.93 | 2.65 | 2.33 |
| 8. Close to the beach | 3.67 | 3.75 | 1.51 | 1.3 |
| 9. Affordable housing | 3.73 | 3.79 | 2.16 | 2.08 |
| 10. Plenty of activities for the youth | 3.65 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 2.09 |
| 11. Libraries are well resourced | 3.19 | 2.91 | 2.75 | 2.26 |
| 12. Walking paths make easy access around town | 3.36 | 3.22 | 2.69 | 2.45 |
| 13. Pristine natural environment | 3.64 | 3.61 | 2.93 | 2.63 |
| 14. Job opportunities for young people | 3.65 | 3.56 | 2.75 | 2.79 |
| 15. Accessible specialist medical services | 4.06 | 3.88 | 2.21 | 2.29 |
| 16. Variety of housing styles to chose from | 3.71 | 3.63 | 2.09 | 2.02 |
| 17. Efficient public transport system | 3.21 | 3.21 | 1.87 | 1.9 |
| 18. A wide variety of places to shop | 3.69 | 3.62 | 1.92 | 1.75 |
| 19. Close knit community | 3.14 | 3.01 | 3.50 | 3.38 |
| 20. Job opportunities for women | 3.73 | 3.19 | 2.78 | 3.00 |
| 21. Vibrant social life | 3.60 | 3.89 | 2.43 | 2.23 |
| 22. Places to go camping and fishing | 3.90 | 3.92 | 3.69 | 3.61 |
| 23. Streets are shaded and attractive | 3.34 | 3.4 | 2.32 | 2.31 |
| 24. High standard restaurants and cafes | 3.57 | 3.72 | 2.16 | 2.04 |
| 25. Variety of community events to attend | 3.55 | 3.59 | 2.93 | 2.69 |
| 26. A safe place to live | 4.18 | 3.98 | 3.09 | 2.75 |
| 27. High school caters to the needs of the children | 3.68 | 3.14 | 2.59 | 2.26 |
| 28. Available places for child care | 3.14 | 2.58 | 2.6 | 2.37 |
| 29. Diverse economy | 3.49 | 3.44 | 2.69 | 2.36 |
| 30. Sufficient aged care facilities | 2.91 | 2.80 | 2.42 | 2.16 |
| 31. Affordable place to live | 3.79 | 3.80 | 2.25 | 2.31 |
| 32. Regular and affordable air transport | 3.85 | 3.94 | 2.02 | 1.9 |
| 33. Plenty of jobs for people who want to work | 3.88 | 3.84 | 3.13 | 2.98 |
| 34. Good place for young families | 3.92 | 3.52 | 2.73 | 2.58 |
| 35. Hospital is well serviced with doctors and facilities | 4.18 | 4.0 | 2.55 | 2.1 |
| 36. There are places to socialise at night | 3.56 | 3.96 | 2.63 | 2.23 |
| 37. Place to get ahead | 3.75 | 3.70 | 2.89 | 2.53 |
| 38. Residents can influence development | 3.46 | 3.36 | 3.09 | 2.89 |

Despite there being no statistically significant differences, those LDC who have dependents at their place of residence (ie married or de facto) are the target market for establishing a permanent work force as they would bring children and partners to increase the overall population in the Shire. Increasing population is a preferred strategy suggested by the Community (refer to Background Report 2) to lever greater access to infrastructure and services.

The LDC sample was consistent in their responses to the reasons that they chose to continue to live at their place of residence with those attributes from Table 24. In addition they sought a safe place to bring up a family.

Additional strategies are needed to address the married LDC demand for other important attributes included:

1. Great place for young families (3.92)
2. Places to go fishing and camping (3.90)
3. Plenty of jobs for people who want to work (3.88)
4. Education facilities that meet the needs of the future (3.86)
5. Accessible (3.86)
6. Regular and affordable air transport (3.85)

According to the results of the Community Survey (Background Report 2), Cloncurry is a good place for young families. This attribute should therefore be promoted in the campaign to attract married LDC. However, concerns raised by the married cohort regarding the education facilities that meet the needs of the future have been previously identified in Background Reports (2 Community and 3 Youth) which also highlighted the need to address the education facilities and services at the senior level (high school).

Strategy LDC9: Address the education facilities and services at the senior level (high school) to be equivalent service provision to that delivered in the cities.

The most important reason for single LDC for choosing and continuing to live in their place of residence was their hospital being well serviced with doctors and facilities. This is a consistent desire throughout the LDC population and was addressed in Strategy LDC 1.

Additional important features for the single LDC's that are also different to their married cohorts are:

1. Places to socialize at night (3.96),
2. Reliable and fast telecommunications (3.93) and
3. Vibrant social life (3.89).

Reference:

Markey, S., Storey, K. And Heisler, K. (2011) Fly in Fly Out Resource Developments: Implications for Community and Regional Development in ed Dean Carson, Rasmus Ole Rasmussen, Prescott Ensign, Lee Huskey and Andrew Taylor, *Demography at the Edge: Remote Human Populations in Developed Nations*. Ashgate: England 213-236.

Attachment 1



You have been invited to participate in a study about the future of the Cloncurry Shire. The research is being led by Dr Sharon Harwood, a researcher from James Cook University in Cairns, Queensland. This study has been commissioned by the Cloncurry Shire Council and is seeking information about your work commuting lifestyle, how you feel about Cloncurry as a place to live, and the types of housing and services that would attract a permanent residential mining workforce in the shire. The information that you provide will be used in the Cloncurry Community Plan and will assist the Shire in making decisions about how it plans for its future.

Procedures to be followed:

In undertaking this research I am required to follow a research protocol. The attached survey contains questions covering topics such as those listed below. The survey will take approximately 20 minutes to complete. No names or identification will be required. Your responses to the survey will be anonymous. Any information that is obtained from this study will be used in aggregate form to describe your perceptions of Cloncurry Shire and will be used in the Cloncurry Community Plan.

Participant selection:

You have been randomly selected to participate in this survey as a resident of a temporary accommodation camp in the Cloncurry Shire.

Your right to the privacy and the security of records:

The original completed surveys will be kept in a locked and secure place at James Cook University. At no times will your identity be revealed as no names or identification are required as part of this study.

Responsibilities of the Participant:

It would be appreciated if your answers reflect your own opinion and not those of anyone else.

Information Sought:

The survey will be seeking information about:

- Your commuting lifestyle
- Your perceptions of Cloncurry Shire as a place to live
- Some information about you such as age, education, gender, occupation, family composition and where you live.

Inquiries: If you have any questions regarding this research please contact:

Researcher Details

Dr Sharon Harwood

Centre of Tropical Urban and Regional Planning

School of Earth and Environmental Sciences

PO Box 6811

Cairns, QLD 4870

8. **How much longer** do you think you will be working in the mining industry?

- One year More than five
 One to two years Don't know
 Three to five years

9. What is the **length of your roster cycle**?

Home days Work days

10. **How do you feel** about your commuting lifestyle?

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------------------------|---|---------|---|---------------------------------|
| Not rewarding or enjoyable | | Neutral | | Very rewarding and enjoyable |

11. What is the **most enjoyable** aspect of this type of lifestyle for you?

12. What is the **least enjoyable** aspect of this type of lifestyle for you?

13. Would you like to **move your place of residence** (where you live when not working) to a town **closer** to the **mine site** in the Cloncurry Shire?

- No go to next question 14 and skip question 16 and 17
 Yes skip questions 14 and 15 and go to question 16

14. **If not, why** wouldn't you move to a town closer to the mine site in the Cloncurry Shire? (tick all that are relevant)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing too expensive | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of education opportunities for children/partner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of housing to rent | <input type="checkbox"/> lack of job opportunities for partner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of housing to purchase | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family will not move | <input type="checkbox"/> Cost of living too high |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of recreation and entertainment facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> other please specify_____ |

15. **What would it take to make you change your mind** about living in a town closer to the mine
- a local living allowance paid to employees who live closer to the mine of \$_____ per year
- provide a company owned house for \$____ per week rent
- other please specify

16. *Only answer if you ticked yes in Question 13.* **Why haven't you moved** your family to a town closer to the mine?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing too expensive | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of education opportunities for children/partner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of housing to rent | <input type="checkbox"/> lack of job opportunities for partner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of housing to purchase | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family will not move | <input type="checkbox"/> Cost of living too high |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of recreation and entertainment facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> other please specify _____ |

17. *Only answer if you ticked yes in Question 13.* **If you were to move** to a town closer to the mine, what would be your **preferred type of residence**?

- 2 bedroom house medium (800m²) block size
- 2 bedroom house large (4000m²) block size
- 3 + bedroom house medium (800m²) block size
- 3 + bedroom house large (4000m²) block size
- share house/flat
- town house or duplex
- Other, please specify _____

18. Age _____ years

19. Highest qualification:

- High school certificate
- Certificate level qualification
- Trade qualification
- Tertiary

20. Gender Male Female

21. Family Status:

- Single
- Married or de facto partner
- Divorced or separated
- Widowed
- Y N Do you have children?
- Y N Children living with you when at place of residence?

22. This question deals with your place of residence (where you live when not working), and the reasons why you chose to live and continue to live there. Please use the following scale to describe how important each of the following reasons are for why you chose to and continue to live in your place of residence.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Not at all important | Slightly important | Moderately Important | Important | Very Important |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. The people are friendly and always willing to assist | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2. Play grounds are attractive and maintained | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3. Strong community spirit | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4. Accessible | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5. Education facilities meet the needs of the future | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6. A safe place to bring up a family | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 7. Reliable and fast telecommunications | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8. Close to the beach | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 9. Affordable housing | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 10. Plenty of activities for the youth | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 11. Libraries are well resourced | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 12. Walking paths make easy access around town | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 13. Pristine natural environment | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 14. Job opportunities for young people | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 15. Accessible specialist medical services | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 16. Variety of housing styles to chose from | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 17. Efficient public transport system | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 18. A wide variety of places to shop | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 19. Close knit community | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 20. Job opportunities for women | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 21. Vibrant social life | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 22. Places to go camping and fishing | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 23. Streets are shaded and attractive | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 24. High standard restaurants and cafes | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 25. Variety of community events to attend | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 26. A safe place to live | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 27. High school caters to the needs of the children | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 28. Available places for child care | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 29. Diverse economy | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 30. Sufficient aged care facilities | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 31. Affordable place to live | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 32. Regular and affordable air transport | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 33. Plenty of jobs for people who want to work | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 34. Good place for young families | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 35. Hospital is well serviced with doctors and facilities | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 36. There are places to socialise at night | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 37. Place to get ahead | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 38. Residents can influence development | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

23. In this question we are seeking information about your perceptions of the Cloncurry Shire as a place to live. Please use the following scale to describe the extent to which you agree with the statements.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | N/A |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------------|-------|----------------|------------|
| Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree or disagree | Agree | Strongly Agree | Don't know |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1. The people are friendly and always willing to assist | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 2. Play grounds are attractive and maintained | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 3. Strong community spirit | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 4. Accessible | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 5. Education facilities meet the needs of the future | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 6. A safe place to bring up a family | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 7. Reliable and fast telecommunications | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 8. Close to the beach | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 9. Affordable housing | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 10. Plenty of activities for the youth | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 11. Libraries are well resourced | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 12. Walking paths make easy access around town | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 13. Pristine natural environment | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 14. Job opportunities for young people | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 15. Accessible specialist medical services | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 16. Variety of housing styles to chose from | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 17. Efficient public transport system | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 18. A wide variety of places to shop | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 19. Close knit community | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 20. Job opportunities for women | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 21. Vibrant social life | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 22. Places to go camping and fishing | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 23. Streets are shaded and attractive | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 24. High standard restaurants and cafes | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 25. Variety of community events to attend | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 26. A safe place to live | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 27. High school caters to the needs of the children | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 28. Available places for child care | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 29. Diverse economy | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 30. Sufficient aged care facilities | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 31. Affordable place to live | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 32. Regular and affordable air transport | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 33. Plenty of jobs for people who want to work | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 34. Good place for young families | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 35. Hospital is well serviced with doctors and facilities | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 36. There are places to socialise at night | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 37. Place to get ahead | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 38. Residents can influence development | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |



For the **Shift Supervisor**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DISTRIBUTING SURVEYS at the shift **PRE START MEETING**

It would be greatly appreciated if you could follow the format listed below – to ensure consistency in data collection and to gain the maximum number of completed and returned surveys. You will need to have one pen and one survey for each person attending the meeting.

1. Please read out the following to the meeting: 'Copper Chemical is assisting the Cloncurry Shire Council to complete their Community Plan. As an employee of Copper Chemical you are being asked to complete a survey about Long Distance Commuting. The survey asks questions about your work commuting lifestyle, your perceptions of Cloncurry as a place to live, and the types of housing and services that would be needed to attract a permanent residential mining workforce in the shire. The information that you provide will be used in the Cloncurry Community Plan and will assist the Shire in making decisions about how it plans for its future. No names or identification will be required. Your responses to the survey will be anonymous.'
2. Distribute one survey to each person attending the shift PRE START MEETING.
3. Allow up to 15 - 20 minutes for each person to complete the survey.
4. Collect the completed surveys and return to the Administration Office as soon as possible.

Thank you very much.

If there are any questions or problems that you would like clarified –

Call Sharon Harwood

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Appendix 1:

Hypothesis testing of Livability scale results by married status

Hypothesis Test Summary

| | Null Hypothesis | Test | Sig. | Decision |
|-----------|---|---|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | The distribution of People are friendly, willing to assist ² is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .900 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 2 | The distribution of Playgrounds attractive ² is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .479 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 3 | The distribution of Strong community spirit ² is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .541 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 4 | The distribution of Accessible ² is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .688 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 5 | The distribution of Education facilities meet needs ² is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .733 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 6 | The distribution of Safe place bringup family ² is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .719 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 7 | The distribution of Reliable, fast telecomm ² is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .718 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 8 | The distribution of Close to beach ² is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .393 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 9 | The distribution of Affordable housing ² is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .079 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 10 | The distribution of Plenty of Activities for youth ² is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .281 | Retain the null hypothesis. |

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .05.

Hypothesis Test Summary

| | Null Hypothesis | Test | Sig. | Decision |
|----|--|---|------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | The distribution of Libraries well resourced 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .803 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 2 | The distribution of walking paths 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .705 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 3 | The distribution of pristine natural environment 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .655 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 4 | The distribution of Job opports for youth 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .340 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 5 | The distribution of Specialist medical services 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .351 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 6 | The distribution of Housing variety 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .117 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 7 | The distribution of Efficient public transport 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .164 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 8 | The distribution of Variety of shops 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .446 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 9 | The distribution of Close knit community 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .174 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 10 | The distribution of Job opports for women 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .222 | Retain the null hypothesis. |

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .05.

Hypothesis Test Summary

| | Null Hypothesis | Test | Sig. | Decision |
|----|---|---|------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | The distribution of Vibrant social life 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .773 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 2 | The distribution of places to go camping and fishing 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .479 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 3 | The distribution of Streets are shaded and attractive 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .510 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 4 | The distribution of Restaurants and cafes 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .692 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 5 | The distribution of Variety of community events 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .621 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 6 | The distribution of Safe place to live 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .599 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 7 | The distribution of high school caters to needs 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .578 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 8 | The distribution of Childcare places 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .515 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 9 | The distribution of Diverse economy 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .721 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 10 | The distribution of Sufficient aged care 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .363 | Retain the null hypothesis. |

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .05.

Hypothesis Test Summary

| | Null Hypothesis | Test | Sig. | Decision |
|---|---|---|------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | The distribution of Affordable place to live 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .076 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 2 | The distribution of Regular affordable air transport 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .333 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 3 | The distribution of Plenty of jobs 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .324 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 4 | The distribution of Good place for young families 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .592 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 5 | The distribution of Hospital well serviced 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .427 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 6 | The distribution of Places to socialise at night 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .417 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 7 | The distribution of Place to get ahead 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .400 | Retain the null hypothesis. |
| 8 | The distribution of Residents can influence development 2 is the same across categories of Family Status. | Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test | .234 | Retain the null hypothesis. |

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .05.