rebuilding futures

State of our Community Report

South Brisbane

www.campbellpage.org.au

campbell page™

Who are we?

Who is Campbell Page?

Campbell Page provides employment, rehabilitation, training, and community services to a diverse range of people including those most disadvantaged. We are an Australian, secular, not-for-profit organisation operating from 110 locations throughout New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory

We are located in the heart of the communities we serve and help over 70,000 Australians each year. We are committed to the delivery of sustainable, quality services to communities in need.

In 2010 we celebrated our 25th anniversary.

The Campbell Page *State of Our Community* research project

The *State of Our Community* research project has three core goals:

1. to develop an understanding of key social issues affecting clients within our communities;
2. to examine how well these issues are addressed by government and community service providers within each region; and
3. to explore how well-equipped community organisations feel about their ability to meet community needs.

Results from this project have been published as 25 separate community profile reports, one for each of the regions where we provide employment services. The *State of Our Community* reports are intended as a resource for community service organisations, NGOs, employers, governments and other stakeholder groups. Our aim is to engage key stakeholders in an ongoing discussion about how we can work together to reduce disadvantage and build more socially inclusive communities.

campbell page™

rebuilding futures
rebuilding careers

Table of contents

Tables

Executive summary

Introduction

This report presents the findings of Campbell Page's *State of Our Community* research project for the South Brisbane Employment Service Area (ESA). This project is part of our long-term research agenda to engage with communities and employ local solutions to local problems, as well as develop evidence-based policies and practices.

The research project was undertaken by members of the Campbell Page research team, with the assistance of an independent research consultancy. The first phase of this project has involved the production of *State of Our Community* reports for each of the 25 Employment Service Areas (ESAs) that we work in. To develop these community profiles we analysed existing national datasets such as ABS Census data, and engaged in a process of primary data collection and analysis. Specifically, we surveyed three key stakeholder groups to develop a holistic understanding of the needs of local jobseekers and the services and supports available to them within their local community. Survey participants comprised managers at Campbell Page employment offices (hereafter called Community Employment Hubs); staff at local community service organisations; and staff from key industry groups such as local employers, recruitment agencies, and training organisations. Due to small numbers of respondent staff from industry groups, we report findings for the Industry Employment Outlook Survey at the national level only.

Key findings

Key findings for the *State of Our Community* research project are summarised below. We first report national findings from the Industry Employment Outlook Survey:

- Respondents to the Industry Employment Outlook Survey indicated that job placement for entry level positions had been active in the third quarter of 2010. Almost one third of employers also stated that they intended to increase the total number of entry level positions within their organisation during the last quarter of 2010.

- Employers and recruitment agencies were asked to rate the relative importance of four characteristics when choosing a candidate for an entry level position: formal qualifications (e.g. trade certificate, forklift licence), work experience, driver's license, and personal attributes. Employers rated the personal attributes of a jobseeker as the most important characteristic and formal qualifications as the least important. Representatives from recruitment agencies rated all four considerations as of fairly equal importance, with formal qualifications slightly higher.

- Responses from representatives of recruitment agencies differed according to location. Recruitment agencies in regional areas considered a driver's licence as the most important characteristic, whereas respondents from metropolitan locations valued personal attributes above all others.

- Respondents from training organisations indicated that the most commonly provided courses for people looking for entry level positions were Certificate II or III in Business Studies, Hospitality and Retail.

- Respondents from training organisations reported that approximately one in five jobseekers do not complete training courses. Reasons most commonly provided for an early exit were a lack of motivation or a poor attitude on the part of the jobseeker, transport difficulties, and/or family pressures. Financial pressures and learning difficulties associated with poor literacy and numeracy where also highlighted as significant barriers to course completion.

Findings related to community needs within the South Brisbane ESA are summarised below:

- Community Employment Hub managers in South Brisbane all felt the overwhelming community need not being met by existing services was that of mental health. They all identified a high incidence of co-existing issues among jobseekers, especially mental health issues alongside drug and alcohol dependency problems.

- All Hub managers highlighted what they see as a significant lack of coordination between services assisting those with mental health issues and those for drug and alcohol dependency. They suggested a need for a more systematic approach to dual diagnosis, where services for both overlap and can be treated together.

- Community groups surveyed in the South Brisbane ESA ranked housing insecurity and homelessness, mental health issues and a lack of transport for accessing employment and services as the most significant community issues in the region.

- Between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, the fastest-growing industries were manufacturing; transport, post and storage; and construction. Over this period, the industries that lost the most jobs were retail trade; arts and recreation; and health and social care.

- Research for this report has highlighted the importance of collaboration between community service organisations working to help people overcome issues that lead to disadvantage and social exclusion. In the South Brisbane ESA, collaboration proved especially important around issues of mental health issues; health services and training; drug and alcohol dependency; current legal issues; and housing insecurity and homelessness.

1 Introduction

Campbell Page provides employment, rehabilitation, training, and community services to a diverse range of people including those most disadvantaged. We are an Australian, secular, not-for-profit organisation operating from 110 locations throughout New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

We are located in the heart of the communities we serve and help over 70,000 Australians each year. We are committed to the delivery of sustainable quality services to communities in need.

In 2010 we celebrated our 25th anniversary.

1.1 The Campbell Page *State of Our Community* research project

In 2009 Campbell Page began an ambitious and long-term research agenda focused on providing multiple stakeholders with reliable, evidence-based information to enhance understanding of the communities we work in. The first step of this research agenda was to provide community profile reports for each of our Employment Service Areas (ESAs)[1]. The subsequent production of 25 research reports honours this commitment, and reflects our desire to strengthen communities and provide quality services as a way of reducing disadvantage. In this way our research work corresponds with the Australian Government's Social Inclusion Agenda which seeks a more just society through the greater participation of disadvantaged people in learning, employment, and/or community activities.

The Campbell Page *State of Our Community* research project has three core goals:

1. to develop an understanding of key social issues affecting clients within our communities;

2. to examine how well these issues are addressed by government and community service providers within each region; and

3. to explore how well-equipped community organisations feel about their ability to meet community needs.

Results from this project have been published as 25 separate *State of Our Community* reports, one for each of the ESAs where we provide employment services. These reports are intended as a resource for community service organisations, NGOs, employers, governments and other stakeholder groups. Our aim is to engage key stakeholders in an ongoing discussion about how we can work together to reduce disadvantage and build more socially inclusive communities.

---

[1] Employment Service Areas (ESAs) are areas defined by the Australian Government's Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) for the purposes of providing new employment services under the Job Services Australia (JSA) program which commenced on 1 July 2010. There are 63 ESAs throughout Australia. Campbell Page provide employment services in 25 ESAs.

1.2 Report structure

This report is divided into five chapters. The first chapter introduces Campbell Page and our developing research agenda. This agenda seeks to build evidence which can inform our policy and practice, and engage key stakeholders in solution oriented action.

Chapter 2 outlines the research methodology.

Chapter 3 briefly outlines key national findings from the first round of primary data collection. Given the small sample sizes of some industry groups (specifically large employers, recruitment agencies, and training organisations) we report findings from the Industry Employment Outlook Survey at the national level only. This chapter also contains national results for surveys conducted with Campbell Page managers and representatives from community organisations across Australia.

Chapter 4 presents research findings for the South Brisbane ESA. This chapter commences with a geographic, demographic and economic overview of the South Brisbane ESA. This description, which draws on existing national data sets such as Census and Small Area Labour Market data, helps to contextualise survey findings. The findings of the Campbell Page Employment Hub Manager Survey and the Community Needs Survey undertaken with representatives from local community organisations are presented separately.

Chapter 5 contains a concluding discussion that highlights key findings for the South Brisbane ESA. This section also introduces the Campbell Page Research Agenda.

2 Research methodology

Each *State of Our Community* report contains a community profile for a specific Employment Service Area (ESA). To develop these profiles we analysed existing national datasets, and engaged in a process of primary data collection and analysis.

2.1 Data sources

The primary data was collected via telephone surveys with three stakeholder groups[2] within each ESA:

- management staff at Campbell Page employment offices (called Community Employment Hubs). This survey is called the 'Campbell Page Employment Hub Manager Survey';
- staff at other community service organisations. This survey is called the 'Community Needs Survey'; and
- staff from key industry groups including local employers, training organisations, and recruitment firms. This survey is called the 'Industry Employment Outlook Survey'.

The collected data was analysed thematically, to identify key issues. Given the small sample sizes, when data is disaggregated by ESA and survey type, we report main findings only. The reports are based on the findings from the three surveys and further qualitative research conducted into issues of significance for each ESA. Results from this additional qualitative research are reported as case studies.

The surveys were conducted nationally in regions where Campbell Page delivers employment services (New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, ACT, Tasmania and South Australia). The bulk of each *State of Our Community* report (Chapter 4 of this report) is made up of local findings related to the ESA. The findings from the Industry Employment Outlook Survey are only available nationally and are briefly summarised in Chapter 3 of this report.

The Campbell Page Employment Hub Manager Survey was conducted by Campbell Page research staff and the Community Needs and Industry Employment Outlook surveys were conducted by an independent research company.

Other data sources include the National Regional Profile 2005-2009 (ABS, 2010); the Census of Population and Housing (ABS, 2006); and the Small Area Labour Market Data (DEEWR, 2010).

2.2 Survey responses

Across Australia, representatives from 145 employers, 24 labour hire and recruitment agencies and 32 training organisations participated in the Industry Employment Outlook Survey.

---

[2] Campbell Page would like to acknowledge and thank all those who participated in surveys and/or interviews as part of this research project.

The Community Needs survey had 434 respondents from community organisations nationwide. Of these, 20 respondents were from the South Brisbane ESA.

Sixty-four Campbell Page Employment Hub managers completed the Hub survey across Australia. Each of the four Hubs in the South Brisbane ESA was represented.

2.3 Data analysis

The collected data was analysed thematically to identify key issues. Given the small sample sizes, when data is disaggregated by ESA and survey type we report main findings only. No statistical analysis has been conducted due to the small sample sizes in each area.

2.4 Qualitative analysis

The qualitative research has been written up as case studies (Section 4.4) in order to bring out the complexity of the issues raised in the surveys and to highlight interrelationships between areas of need.

3 National findings

This chapter presents a summary of national findings from the primary data collected for the *State of Our Community* research project. Key findings are presented in relation to issues which create barriers to social inclusion as identified by Campbell Page Employment Hub Managers and by staff at community service organisations. Also summarised here are the findings from the Industry Employment Outlook Survey which was undertaken with key industry representatives. Due to small sample sizes, analysis of this data is only reported at the national level.

3.1 Employment outlook

The Industry Employment Outlook Survey was designed to collect information from employers, recruitment agencies and training organisations about recruitment strategies, training issues, and employment opportunities for jobseekers. The questions focussed on three areas: recruitment activity in the preceding three months; recruitment intent in the coming three months; and factors that influence candidate selection. The survey was conducted in September 2010. Representatives from 145 employers participated, 57 (39 per cent) of whom were located in regional areas. We also surveyed representatives from 24 recruitment agencies and 32 training organisations across Australia.

Of the employers surveyed, almost three quarters of respondents (101 employers or 72 per cent) said that they had hired at least one person for an entry level position (that is, those requiring low to moderate skill levels) in the three months prior to the survey. All respondents from recruitment agencies also indicated that they had placed people in entry level positions recently. The most common positions that low skilled jobseekers were placed or employed in were as labourers, as factory/process workers, and as kitchen or housekeeping staff. These results indicate that job placement activity at the low to moderate skill level has been active in the third quarter of 2010 amongst industry respondents.

Employers were also asked about their hiring intentions for entry level positions over the next three months. Of the 145 employers surveyed, 30 per cent said they intended to increase the total number of entry level positions in their organisation, 66 per cent anticipated no change, and four per cent said they expected a decrease.

During the survey we asked respondents from employers and recruitment agencies to rate the relative importance of four characteristics when choosing a candidate for an entry level position: formal qualifications (e.g. trade certificate, forklift licence), work experience, driver's license, and personal attributes. As shown in Table 3.1, responses differed between employers and recruitment agencies. Employers rated the personal attributes of a jobseeker as most important when selecting someone for a vacant entry level position. In contrast, respondents from recruitment agencies rated all characteristics of fairly equal importance, with formal qualifications slightly higher than others. Formal qualifications were rated of least importance among respondent employers for entry level jobs. The following table shows the results for both respondent groups.

Table 3.1: Employer and recruitment agency rating of entry level jobseeker characteristics

Characteristic	Employers average score	Recruitment agency average score
Formal qualifications	1.8	2.7
Experience	2.4	2.5
Drivers licence	2.0	2.4
Personal attributes	3.8	2.4
Note: Ten points in total available for allocation to the four characteristics combined; results show average score amongst respondents Employers: N = 145, Recruitment agencies: N = 24		

When this data was further analysed by respondent location it became evident that there are differences in the characteristics valued by metropolitan and regional based recruitment agencies. Recruitment agency respondents in regional areas considered a driver's license as the most important characteristic, whereas their metropolitan counterparts rated this as least important. Conversely, respondents from metropolitan agencies considered personal attributes as the most important factor, while regional agencies were more likely to regard it as the least important. These disparities will be explored in future research; however, the data indicates the importance of mobility for jobseekers in regional locations.

3.2 Training for jobseekers

We surveyed 32 training organisations across Australia to develop a better understanding about the types of courses they regularly provide to assist people to gain entry level positions. As shown in Table 3.2, the majority of respondents identified Certificate II or III in Business Studies as the most commonly provided courses, with courses in Hospitality and Retail (Certificate II and III) following.

Table 3.2: Most common types of training provided to jobseekers

Course type	Number of training organisations	Percentage of training organisations
Business (Certificate II, III)	19	59
Hospitality	11	34
Retail (Cert III)	8	25
Construction	5	16
Other training	13	41
Training organisations: N = 32, multiple response		

The survey also collected data on course completion rates and perceived barriers that may prevent jobseekers from completing a course. Respondents estimated that approximately one in five people that begin job training courses do not complete the course. The three most commonly reported barriers to course completion were a lack of motivation or a poor attitude on the part of the jobseeker, transport difficulties, and family pressures such as caring responsibilities. Financial pressures and learning difficulties associated with poor literacy and numeracy where also highlighted as significant barriers to course completion.

Respondents from regional areas were much more likely than those from metropolitan locations to indicate jobseekers' poor literacy and numeracy skills and/or learning difficulties as barriers to course completion. In contrast, respondents from

metropolitan training organisations were more likely to indicate a lack of confidence and a lack of support from job services providers as barriers to jobseekers completing job-training courses.

3.3 Barriers to employment for Campbell Page jobseekers

Campbell Page Employment Hub managers were asked to identify the most common issues that their clients needed help with in their search for a job. Table 3.3 presents the national results. As shown, the four most commonly cited issues of concern across Australia were mental health, a lack of access to transport, housing insecurity and homelessness, and drug and alcohol dependency.

Table 3.3: Most serious jobseeker issues, Hub managers nationally

Issue	Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Mental health	61	95
Transport	55	86
Drug and alcohol	54	84
Housing / homelessness	54	84
Cultural	41	64
Training	37	58
Current legal issues / Ex-offenders	34	53
Geographic isolation	31	48
Family violence	29	45
Community violence	18	28
Campbell Page Hub managers N = 64, multiple response		

3.4 Community needs

Campbell Page Employment Hub managers felt that the serious barriers to workforce participation such as mental health issues, homelessness and drug and alcohol dependency should be addressed in an integrated manner with multiple support services. To this end, we conducted a Community Needs Survey of 434 representatives from a variety of community service organisations. Respondents were asked to identify key issues of concern within local communities; the extent to which they felt community problems were being addressed; and the extent to which they collaborated with other support services in meeting community needs.

Table 3.4 indicates what staff from community organisations nationally felt were the main issues facing their local communities. As shown, the issues identified as of most concern were housing insecurity and homelessness, unemployment, a lack of access to transport, drug and alcohol dependency and mental health. These are the same issues of concern identified by the Campbell Page Employment Hub managers.

Table 3.4: Most serious community issues, community organisations nationally

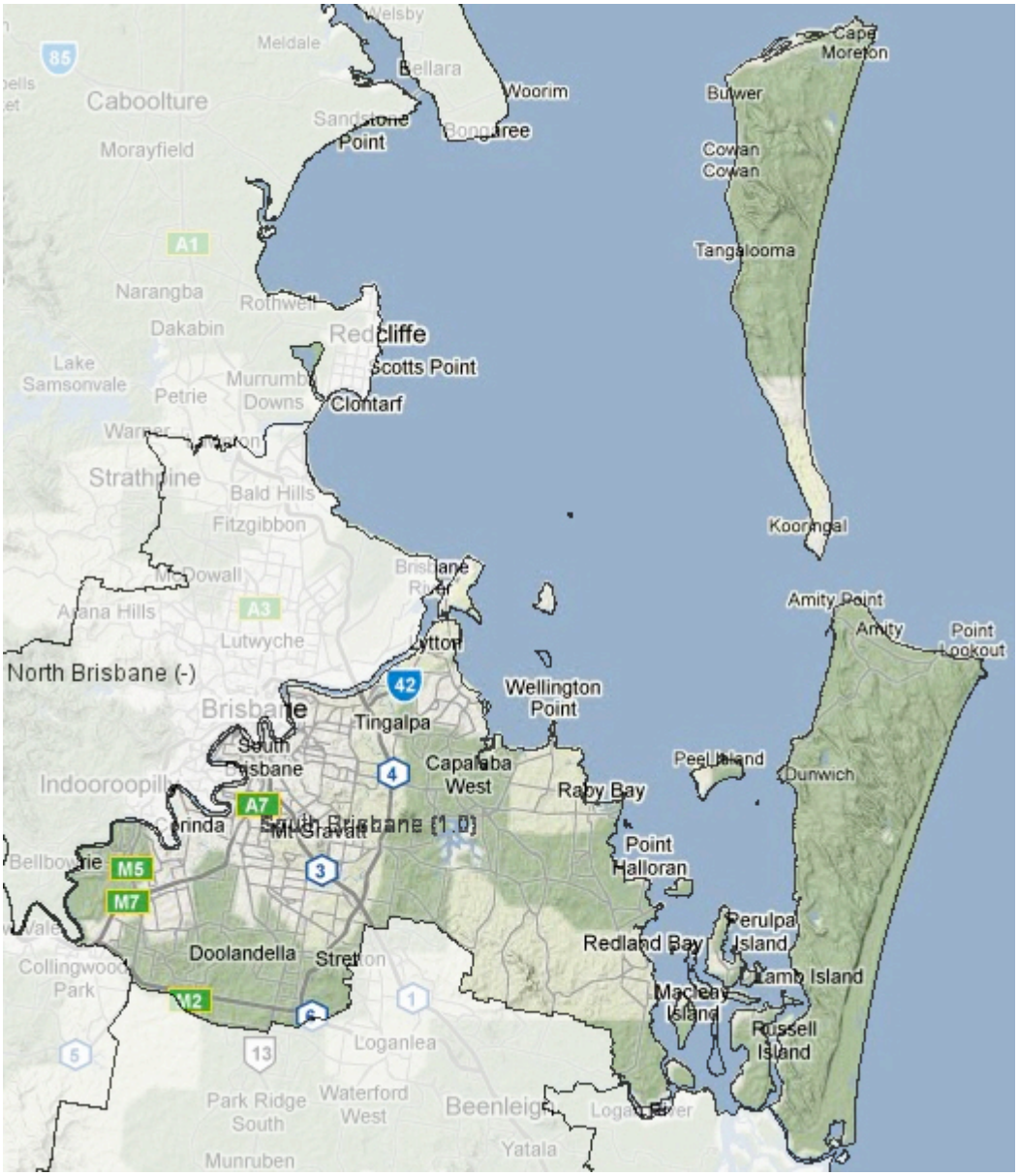
Issue	Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Housing / homelessness	221	51
Unemployment	126	29
Transport	122	28
Drug and alcohol	100	23
Mental health	91	21
Financial strain / poverty	61	14
General youth issues	56	13
General health issues	56	13
Lack of funding for community services	52	12
Cultural	39	9
Community violence	35	8
Family violence	30	7
Community organisations N = 434, multiple response		

Organisations were asked whether they worked collaboratively with other organisations, and, if they did, were asked to identify on which issues they would collaborate to help deliver services to their clients. Of the 434 organisations surveyed nationally, 84 per cent reported that they often collaborated with other organisations to help their clients, while a further 12 per cent reported they sometimes collaborated.

The issues that respondents most commonly collaborated with other organisations to resolve were housing insecurity and homelessness (79 per cent), mental health issues (77 per cent), drug and alcohol dependency (73 per cent), health service referrals (65 per cent), and family and domestic violence (61 per cent).

4 The South Brisbane Employment Service Area

The South Brisbane Employment Service Area (ESA) comprises a diverse area of Queensland's capital city and its surrounds, from the natural landscape of Moreton and North Stradbroke Islands to the bustling inner-city areas of South Bank and West End. The Brisbane River forms the ESA's natural northern mainland border winding from its mouth in Moreton Bay past the waterfront suburbs it encompasses, such as Lytton, Bulimba, Kangaroo Point, out to Chelmer, Corinda and Westlake and on to the ESA's most westerly point near Goodna. In the southwest, the ESA includes the outer Brisbane suburbs of Wacol, Ellen Grove, Larapinta and Rochedale and in the southeast there is Redland Bay, Mt Cotton and numerous small islands in Moreton Bay. Point Lookout on North Stradbroke Island is the ESA's most easterly point, while Cape Moreton on Moreton Island is its most northerly.



The demographic description of the area presented below has been sourced from the National Regional Profile 2005-2009 (ABS, 2010); the Census of Population and Housing (ABS, 2006); and the Small Area Labour Market Data (DEEWR, 2010).

These national datasets necessarily collect broad level data that often fails to capture the diversity within regional areas such as differences between closely located towns. This is one reason why we have supplemented existing data with primary data collection.

4.1 About the South Brisbane ESA

The South Brisbane Employment Service Area (ESA) in Queensland comprises the southern corner of the city of Brisbane, extending just across the river from the Brisbane CBD east to the surrounding coastal areas including North Stradbroke Island and Moreton Island to the north. It has a population of 683,501 (as at June 2008) and its major suburbs include Cleveland, Springwood and Inala. South Brisbane is a diverse geographic area, ranging from inner city to coastal and island landscapes. The major industries of South Brisbane are manufacturing, retail, health and social care, and wholesale trade.

The South Brisbane ESA demographic profile

The South Brisbane ESA is contained within two Local Government Areas (LGAs): Brisbane City and Redland City shires. It stretches across a large region, encompassing an area immediately adjacent to the Brisbane CBD out to Moreton Bay and its numerous islands, including the two biggest, Moreton and North Stradbroke Islands, down into the waterside Redland Shire in the southeast and as far inland as Forest Lake and Ellen Grove.

Historically, South Brisbane was heavily industrialised. However, while manufacturing remains the leading industry in the area, numerous parts of South Brisbane are now popular tourist destinations, such as South Bank. The World Expo 1988 site, South Bank is a thriving arts and recreation precinct in inner-city Brisbane. It sits across the river from the CBD and is home to the Queensland Cultural Centre, the Queensland Theatre Company, Queensland Art Gallery and the Queensland Maritime Museum, as well as numerous popular restaurants, cafes and shops and its own man-made beach.

Tourism is also a significant industry in other areas of the region, particularly on Moreton Island and in the coastal Redland area, which incorporates North Stradbroke Island and forms the largest part of what is known as Queensland's 'Koala Coast', named because it is home to a significant population of wild koalas. As with other major tourist areas in the region, visitor numbers swell during the main tourist seasons, artificially inflating population figures and creating seasonal job opportunities.

At an average age of 36.9 years, South Brisbane's population of 683,501 residents is six months older than the combined Brisbane average. The region's population is proportionally higher than Brisbane's in each age group between 25 and 54 years. Conversely, there are fewer people in all age groups under 20 years. There are also a higher number of residents in all age groups above 69 years.

In terms of cultural diversity, 25.4 per cent of the region's residents were born overseas, which is higher than the Brisbane average of 21.7 per cent. Of those born overseas, the majority hail from English-speaking countries, predominantly the United Kingdom (5.4 per cent) and New Zealand (4.2 per cent). Vietnam (1.3 per cent) and

China (1.1 per cent) are the largest sources of people born in non-English-speaking countries. Almost 80 per cent of the region's residents report speaking only English at home (83.9 per cent in Brisbane). The other main languages spoken are Mandarin (2.1 per cent), Vietnamese (1.7 per cent) and Cantonese (1.6 per cent). The region has just over 9,000 Indigenous residents, which represents 1.5 per cent of the population, similar to Brisbane's 1.7 per cent.

Useful indicators of a community's social cohesion include the length of time people have lived in the region and their volunteering rates, as both are likely to facilitate greater engagement with the broader community. Some 49 per cent of South Brisbane's residents have lived in the region for longer than five years (very similar to Brisbane at 50 per cent). The number of adult residents who report participating in volunteering activities was 18 per cent, which was the equal to the Brisbane average.

Education is a strong determinant of income and social status. Fifty four per cent of South Brisbane residents aged 15 years and older report having a tertiary qualification, which is similar for the whole of Brisbane.

The average income of the region's residents is around $684 per week. This is $11 per week higher than the Brisbane average of $673 per week. From 2001 to 2006, the average income in South Brisbane rose by 29 per cent. This was five per cent higher than the national growth figures.

A range of indicators suggest that South Brisbane's overall socioeconomic status may be equivalent to or slightly higher than comparative populations, including the overall SEIFA index (for all of metropolitan Brisbane), which is 1047.6 (compared to the Queensland state index of 1006). Some 26 per cent of adults in the region are classified as low income (that is those earning less than $250 per week[3]), which was one per cent higher than for Brisbane as a whole.

Thirty per cent of the region's households rent their homes, very similar to Brisbane's 31 per cent average. The percentage of residents in public housing was also on a par with Brisbane, both at four per cent. Some 3.9 per cent of the region's residents reported needing assistance due to severe disability, again very similar to the four per cent average across Brisbane.

The South Brisbane ESA workforce

In 2006 the total labour force for the South Brisbane ESA was 311,051. The labour force participation rate was 65 per cent, compared with 64 per cent for Brisbane as a whole and 66 per cent for Queensland.

More South Brisbane residents were employed full-time (66 per cent) than across Queensland (65 per cent), yet the same percentage (29 per cent) was employed on a part-time basis.

---

[3] In this report, low income is defined as less than 30 per cent of average national earnings. For the 2006 Census, this was $250 a week, which was roughly the level of the single pension at that time.)

In September 2010, DEEWR estimated the region's labour force at 365,157, an increase of 4,897 in the previous 12 months. During this same period DEEWR estimated the number of unemployed people grew from 15,615 to 18,455, and the unemployment rate increased from 4.3 per cent to 5.1 per cent.[4] The Queensland unemployment rate in September 2010 was 5.4 per cent.

Local industry in the South Brisbane ESA

The largest industry types in South Brisbane by employment terms are manufacturing (38,771 jobs), retail trade (30,014 jobs), health and social care (22,252 jobs), wholesale trade (18,514 jobs), and education and training (18,354 jobs). Compared to Brisbane, manufacturing was proportionally larger in South Brisbane (six per cent more of the workforce); as was wholesale trade (three per cent more); retail trade (two per cent more); and transport, post and storage (one per cent more of the workforce than in Brisbane). The industries that were noticeably smaller in comparison to Brisbane were the public service (four per cent less); technical services (three per cent less); and finance and insurance (two per cent less).

Between 2001 and 2006, the fastest-growing industries were manufacturing (7,224 more workers or a 1.5 per cent larger share of the local workforce); transport, post and storage (5,228 more workers or a 1.8 per cent larger workforce share); and construction (5,114 more workers or a 1.7 per cent larger share of the workforce). The industries that lost the most jobs in South Brisbane throughout this time were retail trade (4,918 fewer workers or 4.1 per cent less of the workforce); arts and recreation (2,210 fewer workers or 1.2 per cent less); and health and social care (2,096 less workers and a decline of 1.2 per cent of the workforce).

The largest occupational groups in South Brisbane in 2006 were professionals (35,930 workers or 16 per cent of the local workforce); clerical and administrative workers (35, 859 workers or 16 per cent); technicians and trades workers (33,035 workers or 15 per cent); and managers, including small business and farm managers (27,983 workers or 12 per cent).

The fastest-growing occupations between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, were middle clerical, sales and service workers (4.7 per cent more in the local workforce); professionals (4.5 per cent more); associate professionals (2.5 per cent more); and middle production and transport workers (2.4 per cent more). In contrast, those occupations that declined throughout the same period were professionals whose expertise was not fully defined (0.2 per cent less); secretaries and personal assistants (0.1 per cent less); and farmers and farm managers (0.1 per cent less).

4.2 Campbell Page Employment Hub Manager Survey

This section presents findings from survey data collected from managing staff at Campbell Page Community Employment Hubs in the South Brisbane ESA.

---

[4] September 2010: Small Area Labour Market data smoothed estimates, Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations.

About the survey

Campbell Page Community Employment Hub managers were surveyed to identify the most common issues (besides unemployment) jobseekers needed assistance with, and the extent to which these issues were being addressed through locally available services. The survey also sought information on the skill-requirements of employers in the area and the degree to which the skill-sets of the Hubs' jobseekers were matched to employers' needs. Finally, the managers were asked to comment on the training courses required to equip their jobseekers for local employment opportunities and the accessibility of these training courses.

Campbell Page jobseeker issues in the South Brisbane ESA

Campbell Page has Community Employment Hubs in the South Brisbane ESA in the suburbs of Annerley, Inala, Mt Gravatt and Wynnum. All of these Hubs provided responses to the survey. They identified Indigenous, ex-offenders and migrants and refugees as constituting significant proportions of the jobseekers they assist.

Across all the South Brisbane Hubs, the overwhelming community need not being met by existing services is that of mental health issues. Mt Gravatt Hub reports more than a third of its active jobseekers have mental health issues.

According to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2010), mental illness is an important health issue in Australia with an estimated 20 per cent of Australians experiencing symptoms of a mental disorder each year.

All South Brisbane Hubs identified a high incidence of co-existing issues among jobseekers, especially between mental health issues and drug and alcohol dependency. Inala Hub said many of their jobseekers remain undiagnosed because they refuse to divulge their problems and these underlying issues affected their abilities to find and maintain work. Annerley Hub revealed that a percentage of its jobseekers are on a methadone program and indicated that the need to obtain and administer daily doses as part of the program can impact a potential employee's ability to attend work at required times, especially arriving on time in the morning.

Hub managers highlighted what they see as a significant lack of coordination between services assisting those with mental health issues and those for drug and alcohol dependency. They all suggested a more systematic approach to dual diagnosis, where services for both overlap and can be treated together.

In its submission to the Senate Inquiry into Poverty, the Victorian Drug and Alcohol Association stated that problematic alcohol and drug use was "strongly associated with difficulties in gaining and retaining full employment" (VAADA, 2003). It argued that people with long-term alcohol and drug problems often experienced difficulty in entering or re-entering the employment market. They can also experience difficulties gaining an education, and this can further hamper their ability to secure adequately paid employment.

Industry skill requirements in the South Brisbane ESA

South Brisbane ESA Hub managers divided employers' skill requirements into two clear categories. In the first category were skills that were rare or non-existent among Campbell Page jobseekers. These skills generally required both qualifications and

experience, including metal fabrication, intermediate-level computer skills and most trades including plumbers, carpenters and chefs. Mt Gravatt's Hub manager also noted that employers have high expectations of junior workers in the region and assume they have both skills and experience.

In the second category of skills required by South Brisbane employers were those that Campbell Page's jobseekers commonly had already, or which they could acquire by completing a short course. These skills were generally in the areas of truck and forklift driving, traffic control, and light manufacturing jobs such as sheet metal work and picking and packing.

Wynnum Hub identified a high demand for boilermakers, welders and truck drivers, but said many jobseekers qualified in these areas have moved interstate, thus leaving a gap in local vacancies. Annerley Hub reported a significant demand for traffic controllers and noted that they, along with the other Hubs in the area, encourage jobseekers to prepare for these particular vacancies before they arise.

Other short courses commonly used to qualify a Campbell Page jobseeker for work in the South Brisbane ESA include numeracy and literacy, hospitality, customer service, car and forklift driver's licence. South Brisbane ESA Hub managers reported difficulty accessing literacy, trades, hospitality and security courses for their jobseekers, with the result that jobseekers were often unable to be trained in time to fill an existing vacancy.

Strategies in use by Campbell Page Hubs to make jobseekers more employable

All Community Employment Hub managers in the South Brisbane ESA reported that their Hubs focused on the in-house job readiness program to improve the employment prospects of their jobseekers. They said this free program is invaluable in equipping many of their jobseekers with skills for job searching. They also said they looked at different ways to fund jobseekers' courses, for example the government's Productivity Placement Program for the Responsible Service of Alcohol Certificate course, so jobseekers were not charged for their training and development.

4.3 Community Needs Survey

This section presents findings from survey data collected from staff community service organisations in the South Brisbane ESA.

About the survey

Staff from community service organisations within the South Brisbane ESA were surveyed to identify what they felt were the main issues of concern currently faced by members of their local community, how well these community workers felt their communities were equipped to deal with the issues, and whether these workers collaborated with other organisations to deliver services to clients. In the South Brisbane ESA 20 respondents from the same number of organisations participated in the survey. Eighty per cent of participating organisations had been operating in the South Brisbane ESA for longer than 10 years.

Community issues

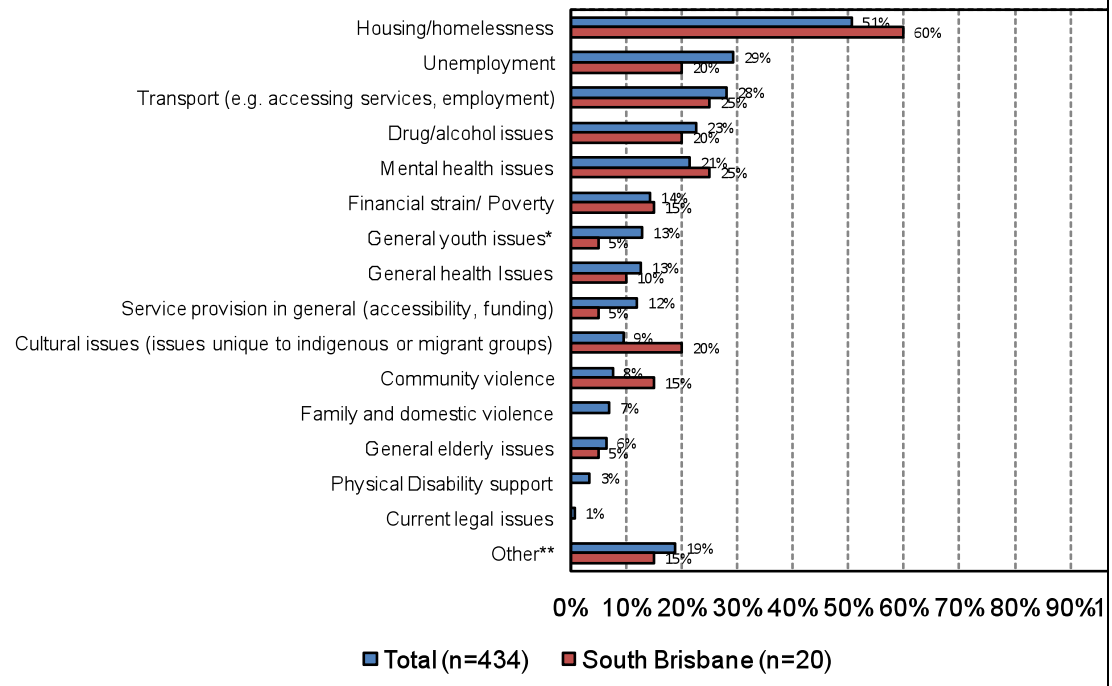
The most serious issues facing the South Brisbane ESA community as identified by staff at community organisations were housing insecurity and homelessness, access to

transport; and mental health issues. Sixty per cent of respondents identified housing insecurity and homelessness, ranking it as the most serious problem currently facing their local community, well above the 51 per cent of respondents nationally who identified this as a serious community issue.

According to the AIHW report, *Counting the homeless 2006: Queensland*, there were 2,070 homeless people in inner Brisbane and the rate of homelessness was 246 per 10,000 residents. Inner Brisbane had nine per cent of Brisbane City's population but 38 per cent of its homeless people. Given the breadth of the South Brisbane ESA, it is equally relevant to consider the homelessness rates in Brisbane's inner southeast (616 people or 41 in every 10,000) and its outer southeast (888 homeless or 39 per 10,000 people), as well as in Redland Shire. Interestingly, Redland Shire had the lowest rate of homelessness of the seven shires that form outer suburban Brisbane, with 242 homeless residents in the shire or 19 people in every 10,000. These rates compare with the whole of Queensland, which has 69 homeless people per 10,000 residents.[5]

Perception of the most serious issues or problems currently faced by the local community

(Percentage of respondents, multiple response)



Mental health was identified as a serious issue by a quarter of all South Brisbane respondents. Mental health was also highlighted as a major issue for local jobseekers by all Hubs in the South Brisbane ESA, further reinforcing it as a significant concern for the South Brisbane community.

---

[5] Chamberlain, C, MacKenzie D. 2009 *Counting the homeless 2006: Queensland*. Cat. No. HOU 205. Canberra: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Community groups in South Brisbane considered transport, and a lack of access to it and therefore to employment and other fundamental services, as of equal seriousness as mental health issues in their community. A quarter of all respondents nominated it as a critical issue for the area.

As Bowers and Mottram (2007) have pointed out, not having access to transport is a particular issue of social exclusion for people living in rural and regional centres and urban fringe areas. They argued that lack of access to transport can inhibit education, training and work opportunities, and linked transport disadvantage to a wide range of adverse health outcomes including mental illness, suicide and general poor health.

Cultural issues and community violence were both considered significantly more serious in South Brisbane ESA than nationally. Twenty per cent of respondents in the ESA nominated cultural issues, or those issues unique to Indigenous or migrant groups, as among the area's most serious, while only nine per cent listed it nationally. Similarly, 15 per cent of respondents in South Brisbane highlighted community violence, while only eight per cent did nationally.

This was in contrast to family and domestic violence (seven per cent nationally, none in South Brisbane), general youth issues (13 per cent nationally, five per cent in South Brisbane) and service provision in general, such as accessibility and funding (12 per cent nationally, five per cent in South Brisbane).

Community capacity to deal with identified community issues

The Community Needs Survey asked respondents how well they thought their community was equipped to deal with each of the three issues they had identified as the most serious. Respondents were asked to choose between five options: fully equipped, mostly, partly, barely and not at all equipped.

Half of the 12 respondents who listed housing insecurity and homelessness as one of the three most serious issues, in the South Brisbane ESA, believed the local community was barely equipped to deal with this issue. Four felt it was partly equipped, while the two remaining were divided, one thinking it was mostly equipped, the other that it was not at all equipped to handle the matter.

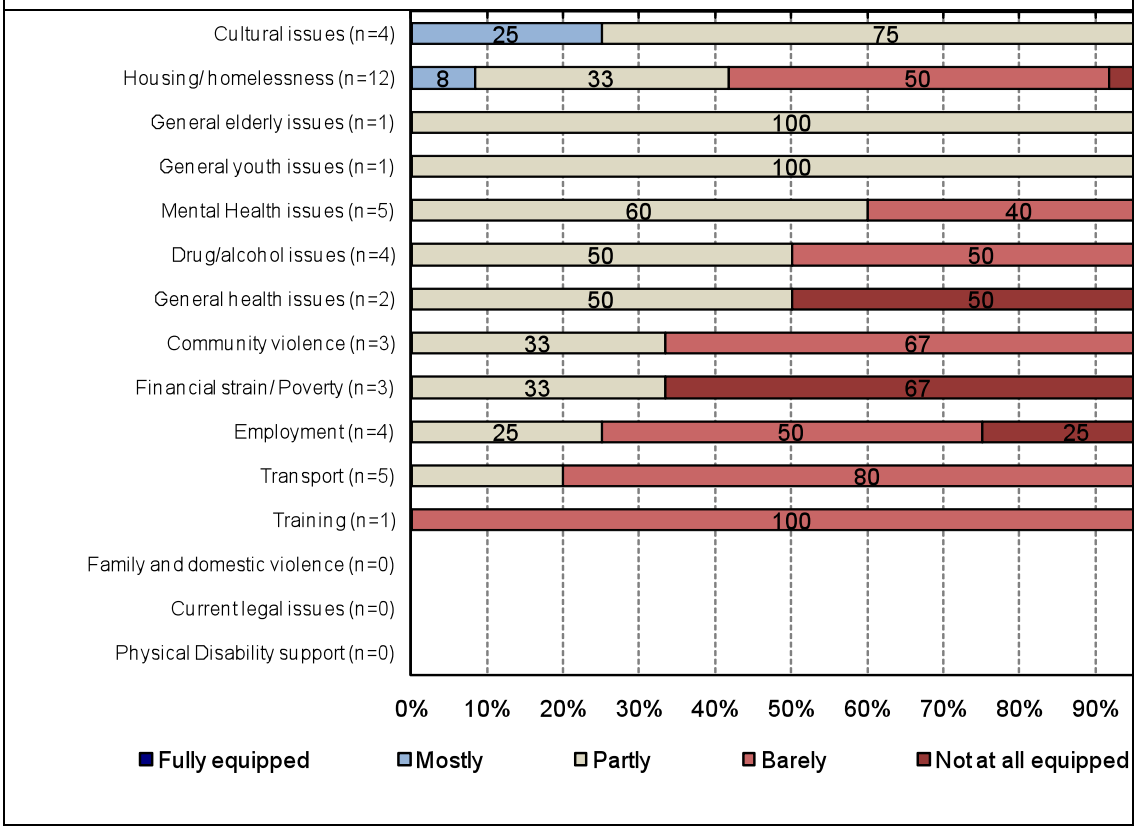
Five community respondents listed transport as one of the region's most serious issues. One of the five respondents believed the community was partly equipped to deal with the lack of transport. The remaining four said the community was barely equipped to deal with this issue.

Mental health was also split. Three of the five respondents felt the community was partly equipped to deal with mental health issues. The other two believed it was barely equipped to deal with this serious community issue.

Overall, only two respondents across all issues believed the community was mostly capable of dealing with any serious issue, with the majority believing the community was only partly or barely equipped to meet these pressing needs. None felt their community was fully equipped to deal with any issue.

Perception of local community's capability to deal with the most serious issues or problems

(Percentage of respondents who indicated the issues as one of the three most serious issues faced by local community)



Community organisations' capacity to deal with identified community issues

Respondents were also asked to identify the amount of resources their community organisations devoted to addressing a range of community issues. Choices offered were: a large amount, a moderate amount, a small amount and none. For each issue where a respondent chose "a large amount", they were asked to say how well they believed their organisation was equipped to deal with that issue.

Nine of the respondents said their organisation devoted a large amount of its resources to mental health issues. More than half (56 per cent) believed they were mostly equipped to deal with this issue, while the remainder were evenly split between feeling their organisation was fully or partly equipped (both 22 per cent) to meet this need.

Whilst four respondents listed cultural issues as among the three most serious issues facing their community, nine community respondents said their organisation devoted a large amount of their resources to it. Of these, a third felt their organisations were fully equipped to deal with these matters, and five said their groups were mostly equipped to handle cultural issues in their community. The remaining one respondent felt their organisation was partly equipped.

Six of the seven respondents who identified housing insecurity and homelessness as a significant part of their work also felt they were either fully or mostly equipped to deal with this concern. The remaining respondent said they were not at all equipped.

All six organisations that devote a large amount of their resources to drug and alcohol dependency issues felt their organisation was either fully or mostly equipped to deal with this problem.

Transport and a lack of access to it was identified by community groups as one of the three most serious problems in the South Brisbane ESA. Five community respondents said their organisations' devoted a large amount of their resources to this area. Two of those felt they were not at all equipped to deal with it, while the other three were evenly divided between believing their organisation was partly, mostly or fully equipped to handle it.

Overall, community organisations were more optimistic about their organisations' capability to deal with serious issues, rather than that of their community. Only four respondents felt their organisation was barely or not at all equipped to deal with any of the issues, with a large majority believing they were mostly or fully equipped to handle them.

The role of collaboration in resolving community issues

Community organisations were asked whether they worked collaboratively with other organisations, and if they did, on which issues they would collaborate to help deliver services to their clients.

Of the organisations surveyed in the South Brisbane ESA, 75 per cent reported that they often collaborated with other organisations to help their clients. The remaining 25 per cent reported that they collaborated only sometimes. None of the 20

respondents surveyed said that their organisation never collaborated with other community organisations to help provide the services their clients needed.

The issues on which respondents most commonly collaborated with other South Brisbane organisations to resolve were mental health issues; health services and training (both 90 per cent); drug and alcohol dependency; current legal issues (both 85 per cent); housing and homelessness; and family and domestic violence (both 80 per cent).

4.4 Case studies

Some staff and jobseekers of Campbell Page Community Employment Hubs and local community organisations were also interviewed to develop the following case studies. The two stories presented below highlight issues of importance for clients and community service organisations within the South Brisbane ESA.

Boggo Road jail and beyond

Chris, a 34 year-old Indigenous man, had spent much of his adult life in correctional facilities as a consequence of drug and alcohol dependency problems. As a result he didn't have a great job history. Yet, influenced by one of his family members who had become quite prominent and successful, Chris knew he wanted more. He needed and wanted a job.

Determined to stay out of jail and committed to finding work, Chris visited Campbell Page in 2009 desperate to get a job. He attended Campbell Page's in-house training program, OASIS, to improve his interview techniques and resume writing. It was while on this program Chris mentioned his desire to be a case manager at Goori House, a centre dedicated to the assistance of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders recovering from drug and alcohol dependency. This would be no easy feat as Goori House was located 58km from Chris's home and he had neither a driver's licence nor a car.

Campbell Page put Chris forward as a possible employee and was successful in securing him an interview at Goori House. Great news followed when Chris was offered a job as an entry-level case worker there. Then, there were the travel arrangements to address. Campbell Page helped Chris obtain his driver's licence, which meant he no longer needed to spend four hours a day on public transport.

According to Lisa Golding, manager of Inala Hub, five to 10 per cent of the jobseekers she assists are ex-offenders.

> *It's not unusual to spend time with these jobseekers not knowing they are ex-offenders. Quite often they are on parole restrictions and it doesn't necessarily come up until they have been put forward for a job interview. In one particular incident a great relationship had been established with an ex-offender, then on the way to the interview he divulged that he was wearing an ankle bracelet as he was on parole.*

Lisa says a large percentage of ex-offender jobseekers also experience drug or alcohol dependency issues.

> *Drug users need to be on the methadone program for one year and that makes it hard with regard to employment opportunities. They need access to a methadone pharmacy that isn't necessarily close to where they are staying. It's important that we help find the right resources and services so they have the best opportunity to return to mainstream life.*

The Advance 2 Work program delivered by Career Employment Australia Inc (CEA) is also designed to assist ex-offenders to find work. Administered by Queensland Corrective Services, it starts in prison and provides general support, job search assistance and resume preparation, as well as employment assistance, training, and referral services after release.

Gaining employment at Goori House changed Chris's life. Hopefully he'll be able to help others improve theirs too.

I now call Australia home

"Relieved"; "safe"; "not as scared"; "more enthusiastic about life"; and "positive about the future". These are just some of the things refugees have said about their arrival in Australia. It's always a pleasure for Justin Lekot to hear.

Justin is a settlement worker in the Inala Community House Settlement Program. Funded by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship, the program provides settlement support to newly arrived refugees and migrants plus referrals to community programs and support services He believes ongoing support is necessary.

> *Adapting to a new country has ongoing settlement issues.*

Justin should know. He came to Australia as a refugee from war-torn Sudan. He believes his personal experience helps to identify settlement issues for new migrants and refugees to Australia and he can assist newly arrived refugees navigate their way around their new country. He says literacy, education and employment opportunities are just a few of the issues faced by refugees when resettling:

> *The majority of refugees come from Iran, Afghanistan, Vietnam and Iraq and have quite possibly endured life-threatening and traumatic experiences prior to migration. These experiences probably extended to their stay in the refugee camps. Upon arriving in Australia many more challenges are presented to them, including language barriers.*

Almost all refugee migrants are entitled to 510 hours of free English classes upon arrival in Australia and literacy centres can cover computer and internet training, life skills support, and employment assistance and training as well. Justin says this gives them a better chance to assimilate:

> *A large percentage of Sudanese refugees are very eager to work. They are willing to take on any job, including low-paying labouring jobs. They feel they have 'missed time' due to the war. Once in Australia, parents expect their children to do well and be independent. Due to many barriers, including language and cultural differences, refugees understand they need to put in much more effort to succeed.*

It is frequently the case that the employment skills and qualifications new refugees bring with them to Australia are not recognised here. Hence, re-training is often necessary. Currently making a difference is a jackaroo and jillaroo course funded by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship. The outcome for all participating migrants and refugees is a Certificate II in Rural Operations. Nine people participated in the first course held this year and seven were immediately employed within the rural industry.

A large percentage of refugees also experience discrimination due to their lack of English language skills and physical appearance which can lead to social exclusion. Justin feels that the underlying issue in this sort of discrimination is a simple one:

> *It's mainly a lack of understanding.*

5 Conclusion

As evidenced throughout this report, Campbell Page's *State of Our Community* research project is providing important new information about local communities across Australia. The preliminary work undertaken to date highlights key issues of concern that impact on people's ability to gain and sustain employment, and explores the ability of communities to address these issues through integrated service delivery.

This chapter draws together key findings from data collected from the three stakeholder groups: managing staff at Campbell Page Employment Hubs; staff at community service organisations; and representatives from key industry groups.

5.1 Key community issues

Sixty per cent of South Brisbane community organisation respondents (nine per cent more than nationally) identified housing insecurity and homelessness as the most serious problem currently facing their local community. Mental health issues and a lack of transport to enable jobseekers to access employment and services were considered the next most serious issues; both identified by a quarter of all respondents. These results differed only slightly to the national results, which were 21 per cent for mental health issues and 28 per cent for transport.

Cultural issues and community violence were both considered significantly more serious by South Brisbane community groups than organisations nationally. Twenty per cent of respondents in the South Brisbane ESA nominated cultural issues, or those issues unique to Indigenous or migrant groups, while only nine per cent did nationally. Fifteen per cent of South Brisbane respondents highlighted community violence, while only eight per cent did nationally.

This was in contrast to family and domestic violence (seven per cent nationally, none in South Brisbane); general youth issues (13 per cent nationally, five per cent in South Brisbane); and service provision in general, such as accessibility and funding (12 per cent nationally, five per cent in South Brisbane).

South Brisbane Hub managers all felt the overwhelming community need not being met by existing services was that of mental health issues. Mt Gravatt Hub reported more than a third of its active jobseekers are impacted.

All South Brisbane Hubs identified a high incidence of co-existing issues among jobseekers, especially between mental health issues and drug and alcohol dependency. The Inala Hub manager said many of their jobseekers remain undiagnosed because they refuse to divulge their problems and these underlying issues affect their abilities to find and maintain work. Annerley Hub revealed that a percentage of its jobseekers are on a methadone program. The Hub manager indicated that the need to obtain and administer daily methadone doses as part of the program can impact a person's ability to attend work at required times, especially arriving on time in the morning.

All Hub managers highlighted the lack of coordination between services assisting those with mental health issues and those for drug and alcohol dependency. They

suggested a need for a more systematic approach to dual diagnosis and service provision.

5.2 Availability of services

In general, survey respondents felt that community services within the South Brisbane ESA were inadequate to meet the demand.

Half of the 12 respondents who listed housing insecurity and homelessness as one of the three most serious issues in the South Brisbane ESA believed the local community was barely equipped to deal with this issue, while another four felt it was only partly equipped.

Only two respondents across all issues believed the community was mostly capable of dealing with any serious issue, with the majority believing the community was only partly or barely equipped to meet these pressing needs. None felt their community was fully equipped to deal with any issue.

Overall, community organisations were more optimistic about their own organisations' capability to deal with serious issues, rather than that of their community.

5.3 The importance of collaboration

The research highlighted the importance of collaboration between the different community service organisations working to help people overcome issues that lead to disadvantage and social exclusion. In the South Brisbane ESA, collaboration proved especially important around issues of mental health issues; health services and training; drug and alcohol dependency; current legal issues; and housing insecurity and homelessness.

5.4 Further research

Research with multiple stakeholders in the South Brisbane ESA area has highlighted the need for further research into housing insecurity and homelessness in South Brisbane, with 60 per cent of local community groups considering it the most serious issue in their community. The differences between homelessness rates in certain areas within the South Brisbane ESA must also be considered. While the Redland Shire had the lowest rate of homelessness of any outer suburban Brisbane shire, inner Brisbane has an overwhelming 38 per cent of the City of Brisbane's homeless population.

Further research is also required into a lack of coordination between services assisting those with mental health issues and those for drug and alcohol dependency. All South Brisbane Hub managers suggested a need for a more systematic approach to dual diagnosis, where services for both overlap and can be treated together. These ideas and opportunities for a more effective approach to handling them need further research.

The responses from community service staff to questions about the South Brisbane community's capacity to deal with an issue were generally more negative than their responses to questions about their own organisation's capacity to deal with the same issue. This occurred across the whole range of significant issues, and this disparity in response also requires further research.

5.5 Introducing the Campbell Page Research Agenda

The *State of Our Community* research project has highlighted the need for further research into multiple content areas and with many stakeholder groups. To enable us to undertake this work in a strategic and comprehensive manner, we are currently developing a long-term research agenda that will outline core goals. These will include:

- identifying key research questions that will drive the organisation's research agenda including priority areas for action;
- identifying successful local services and/or initiatives that may benefit from increased funding;
- outlining a methodology that will engage communities and key stakeholders in identifying solutions to local problems; and
- determining a training program that will enhance the capacity of Campbell Page staff to engage in quality research practices that can provide timely and accurate information in a manner that respects the rights of all participants.

Campbell Page has begun this ambitious project. The Campbell Page Research Agenda will be publicly available via our website when complete.

6 References

ABS (2006) *Census of Population and Housing* Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics

ABS (2010) *National Regional Profile 2005-2009* Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics

AIHW (2010) *Mental Health Services in Australia 2007-2008*, Canberra: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

AIHW (2009) *Counting the homeless 2006: Queensland*, Canberra: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Bowers, D and Mottram, C. 2007 'Social Exclusion from a transport perspective', *Transport Engineering in Australia*, Vol 11, No 1

DEEWR (2010) *Small Area Labour Market (SALM) Data* Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations. Accessible at http://www.deewr.gov.au/Lmip/default.aspx?LMIP/SALM

DWP (2008) *Working Together, UK National Action Plan on Social Inclusion*, Department for Work and Pensions, London www.dwp.gov.uk/docs/uknationalactionplan.pdf

United Nations New York (2010) *Analysing and Measuring Social Inclusion in a Global Context,* www.un.org/esa/socdev/publications/measuring-social-inclusion.pdf

VAADA (2003) *The Links between Alcohol and Drug Use and Poverty: VAADA's Submission to the Senate Inquiry into Poverty*, Victorian Alcohol and Drug Association, March

World Bank (2007) *Paper Prepared for the EU8 Social Inclusion Study (draft)* http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTECONEVAL/Resources/SocialExclusionReviewDraft.pdf

7 Appendices

7.1 Glossary of terms and abbreviations used in this report

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Client streams	DEEWR classifications of an individual client's level of capacity for employment (or "job readiness") under the Job Services Australia program: Stream 1 – Is ready for employment now Stream 2 – Has moderate barriers to employment Stream 3 – Has significant barriers to employment Stream 4 – Has severe barriers to employment
DEEWR	Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
ESA	Employment Service Area—a DEEWR construct of a region for the purposes of delivering the Job Services Australia program under the DEEWR 2009–2012 Employment Services contract.
JSA	Job Services Australia—the Australian Government's national employment services system, managed by DEEWR. Job Services Australia is focused on meeting both job seeker and employer needs, and is the gateway for job seekers to access one-on-one assistance and tailored employment services.
LGA	Local Government Area
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas—a construct of the Australian Bureau of Statistics from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing data. These indexes allow comparison of the social and economic conditions across Australia. SEIFA index values are derived from multiple-weighted variables, with the reference value for the whole of Australia set to 1,000. Lower values indicate lower socioeconomic status.

7.2 Social inclusion and disadvantage

The global context

The Australian Social Inclusion Agenda falls within a well-established international context. In *Analysing and Measuring Social Inclusion in a Global Context*[6], the United Nations states:

> negative social conditions, such as widening disparities and marginalization of certain groups and/or communities ... can increase social tensions and create groups that don't share in economic progress or access to wealth. These barriers can create critical, social and political tensions within communities in entrenching powerlessness in disadvantaged groups such as ethnic minorities.

In the European Union and the United Kingdom social inclusion agendas have been actively pursued since 1995.

In Australia

Since 2008 the Australian Government has actively worked towards a more socially inclusive society in which all Australians have the opportunity to participate fully in the life of our society[7]. The Australian Social Inclusion Board was established in 2008 to guide the Social Inclusion Agenda. The then Deputy Prime Minister, the Hon Julia Gillard MP, chaired the first Social Inclusion Ministers' meeting in Adelaide on 18 September 2009.

Social inclusion means that everybody has the resources, opportunities and capability to:

- learn by participating in education and training;
- work by participating in employment or voluntary work, including family and carer responsibilities;
- engage by connecting with people, using local services and participating in local civic, cultural and recreational activities; and
- have a voice in influencing decisions that affect them.

The Government's Social Inclusion Agenda seeks ways to overcome the processes leading to, and the consequences of, social exclusion.

In setting out the priorities for its Social Inclusion Agenda, the Government noted that Australians generally have a good standard of living compared to other countries. But there are still about five per cent of those aged 15 years and older who experience multiple disadvantages that are likely to affect their ability to learn, work, engage and have a voice. Disadvantage and social exclusion tends to be higher amongst certain groups of people and the Australian Government has identified priority areas around disadvantage: children at risk, jobless families, locations of greatest disadvantage, disability, mental health, homelessness and Indigenous Australians. These are detailed on the government's Social Inclusion website: www.socialinclusion.gov.au

---

[6] *Analysing and Measuring Social Inclusion in a Global Context,* United Nations New York 2010. www.un.org/esa/socdev/publications/measuring-social-inclusion.pdf

[7] Australian Government website, www.socialinclusion.gov.au

7.3 Job Services Australia and Campbell Page client demographics

A fundamental requirement for social inclusion is the opportunity to participate in the workforce. This includes education and training.

In the South Brisbane ESA Employment Services Area there are 21,161 people looking for work and registered as JSA clients, 2,010 of whom are Campbell Page clients. The following tables provide information on both these groups

Client populations by allowance

	JSA count of jobseekers	CP count of JSA jobseekers	CP percentage of jobseekers
Disability Support Pension	242	6	2%
Newstart Allowance	12,992	1,453	11%
Parenting Payment Partnered	303	31	10%
Parenting Payment Single	1,839	169	9%
Youth Allowance	2,142	242	11%
Other	3,643	109	3%
Total	21,161	2,010	9%

Client populations by age group

	JSA count of jobseekers	CP count of JSA jobseekers	CP percentage of jobseekers
Under 20	2,593	195	8%
20 to 24	3,720	370	10%
25 to 34	4,994	497	10%
35 to 44	4,377	430	10%
45 to 54	3,313	336	10%
55 and over	2,164	182	8%
Total	21,161	2,010	9%

Client populations by length of unemployment

	JSA count of jobseekers	CP count of JSA jobseekers	CP percentage of jobseekers
Less than 6 months	8,143	669	8%
6 months to less than 12 months	4,159	443	11%
12 months to less than 24 months	4,732	516	11%
24 months to less than 36 months	1,769	157	9%
36 months or greater	2,359	225	10%
Total	21,162	2,010	9%

7.4 Analysis of Census, National Regional Profile and Small Area Labour Market Data for the South Brisbane ESA Employment Service Area

Table of contents

The residents of South Brisbane

Population and growth

At 30 June, 2008, South Brisbane had an estimated resident population of 683,501, with an average age around 36.9 years and a gender ratio of 1.02 females per male.

The age tree graph shows the age-sex profile in South Brisbane, with the darker bars representing the proportion of men and women in each age group in 2008. The lighter background bars show the proportions in Brisbane for comparison.

The average age in South Brisbane was 0.5 years older than in Brisbane. There were larger proportions in South Brisbane aged 85+ years, 80 to 84 years and 75 to 79 years, and smaller proportions aged 15 to 19 years, 0 to 4 years and 10 to 14 years.

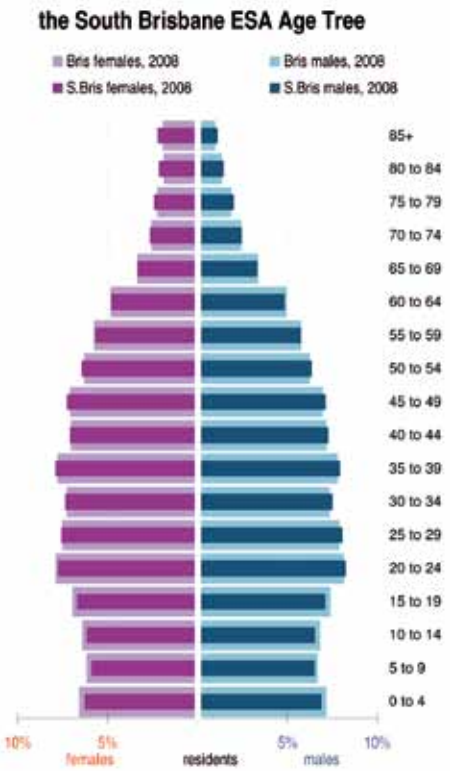
Over 2004 to 2008, the population rose by 48,194, an annual rate of 1.8%.

The age groups whose numbers increased fastest over 2004 to 2008 were:

- 60 to 64 years (up 6.1% a year)
- 85+ years (up 5.9% a year)
- 65 to 69 years (up 3.3% a year)

The age groups whose numbers fell fastest were:

- 75 to 79 years (down 0.6% a year)
- 30 to 34 years (down 0.6% a year).



Estimated population	the South Brisbane ESA in 2008				% of residents of each age in 2008			Change 2004 – 2008		
	males	females	residents	gender ratio	S.Bris	Bris	difference	no. in 2004	change	% pa
0 to 4 years	23,214	21,794	45,008	1.07 M:F	6.6%	6.9%	0.3% less	40,543	4,465	up 2.6%
5 to 9 years	21,929	20,491	42,420	1.07 M:F	6.2%	6.4%	0.2% less	40,949	1,471	up 0.9%
10 to 14 years	21,981	21,332	43,313	1.03 M:F	6.3%	6.6%	0.3% less	41,675	1,638	up 1.0%
15 to 19 years	23,896	23,165	47,061	1.03 M:F	6.9%	7.2%	0.3% less	44,142	2,919	up 1.6%
20 to 24 years	27,778	26,902	54,680	1.03 M:F	8.0%	8.0%	0.0% less	50,495	4,185	up 2.0%
25 to 29 years	27,187	26,191	53,378	1.04 M:F	7.8%	7.7%	0.1% more	47,188	6,190	up 3.1%
30 to 34 years	25,264	25,509	50,773	1.01 F:M	7.4%	7.3%	0.1% more	51,925	(1,152)	dn 0.6%
35 to 39 years	26,672	27,316	53,988	1.02 F:M	7.9%	7.8%	0.1% more	47,583	6,405	up 3.2%
40 to 44 years	24,522	24,598	49,120	1.00 F:M	7.2%	7.1%	0.1% more	48,699	421	up 0.2%
45 to 49 years	23,954	25,147	49,101	1.05 F:M	7.2%	7.0%	0.1% more	44,951	4,150	up 2.2%
50 to 54 years	21,361	22,325	43,686	1.05 F:M	6.4%	6.3%	0.1% more	41,346	2,340	up 1.4%
55 to 59 years	19,327	19,723	39,050	1.02 F:M	5.7%	5.8%	0.0% less	36,637	2,413	up 1.6%
60 to 64 years	16,274	16,585	32,859	1.02 F:M	4.8%	4.9%	0.1% less	25,955	6,904	**up 6.1%**
65 to 69 years	11,147	11,622	22,769	1.04 F:M	3.3%	3.4%	0.0% less	20,022	2,747	**up 3.3%**
70 to 74 years	8,217	9,211	17,428	1.12 F:M	2.5%	2.5%	0.1% more	17,092	336	up 0.5%
75 to 79 years	6,711	8,362	15,073	**1.25 F:M**	2.2%	2.1%	**0.1% more**	15,437	(364)	dn 0.6%
80 to 84 years	4,842	7,470	12,312	**1.54 F:M**	1.8%	1.6%	**0.2% more**	11,535	777	up 1.6%
85+ years	3,736	7,746	11,482	**2.07 F:M**	1.7%	1.5%	**0.2% more**	9,133	2,349	**up 5.9%**
Total	**338,012**	**345,489**	**683,501**	1.02 F:M	100%	100%		**635,307**	48,194	**up 1.8%**
average age:	**36.0 yrs**	**37.8 yrs**	**36.9 yrs**		**36.9 yrs**	**36.4 yrs**	**0.5 more**	**36.7 yrs**	**0.2 more**	

Source: ABS National Regional Profile Table 2.

Table notes: *In this and later tables, the gender ratio is either the number of males divided by the number of females if more males (shown in blue as **1.25 M:F**), OR the number of females divided by the number of males if more females, shown in red as **1.25 F:M**). In columns, extreme high or low results are printed in bold. Differences between areas are be subtraction, so 6% v 2% is '2% more'.*

Life stages

When planning for communities and their services, understanding changes in the numbers of people in key life stages is important. Four broad age groups—children, youth, adults and retirees—can each be divided into two life-stages, giving eight in all. They are pre-school and primary children, secondary and tertiary-age young people, birthing and prime-age adults, and retiring and the oldest people.

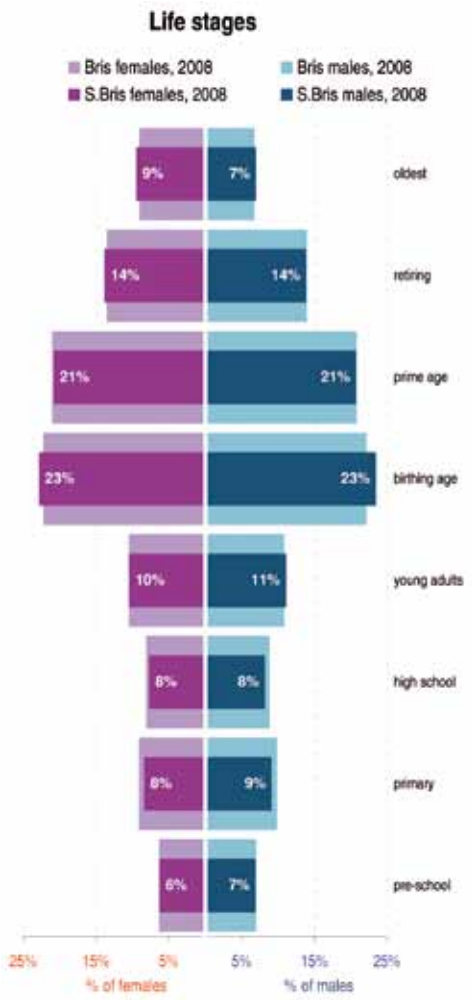
Compared with Brisbane, South Brisbane's life stages that were proportionally larger in 2008 were the oldest (70+ years), which had 0.6% more of the population, and prime age (40–54 years), with 0.3% more.

South Brisbane had 0.3% fewer people in the high school (12–17 years) stage of life.

Over 2001 to 2008, the retiring (55–69 years) age group grew most, as a proportion of South Brisbane's residents, gaining another 2.3% of the population. Offsetting this were declines in the relative size of other life stages, such as the primary school (5–11 years) group, down by 0.7%, and the birthing age (25–39 years) group down by 0.6%.

For most communities with reasonably large populations, the gender ratio is under 1.05 (i.e. the number of males and females is within about 5% of each other). For South Brisbane in 2008, the gender ratio was 1.02 females per male, reaching 1.39 females per male among those aged 70 or more.

In younger life stages, the gender ratio ranged from 1.07 males per female among those in the pre-school (0–4 years) stage to 1.03 females per male in the prime age (40–54 years) stage.



Life stages	S.Bris 2008			S.Bris's difference	the South Brisbane ESA, 2008			S.Bris in Census		change
	residents	percent	% in Bris	from Bris	males	females	gender ratio	2006	2001	2001–2008
pre-school (0–4 years)	45,008	6.6%	6.9%	0.3% less	6.9%	6.3%	1.07 M:F	6.6%	6.6%	0.0% less
primary school (5–11 years)	59,745	8.7%	9.1%	**0.3% less**	9.1%	8.4%	1.06 M:F	9.3%	9.5%	**0.7% less**
high school (12–17 years)	54,224	7.9%	8.3%	**0.3% less**	8.1%	7.7%	1.03 M:F	8.2%	8.1%	0.2% less
young adult (18–24 years)	73,504	10.8%	10.9%	0.1% less	11.0%	10.5%	1.03 M:F	10.4%	10.7%	**0.0% more**
birthing age (25–39 years)	158,139	23.1%	22.8%	0.3% more	23.4%	22.9%	1.00 M:F	22.2%	23.7%	**0.6% less**
prime age (40–54 years)	141,907	20.8%	20.4%	**0.3% more**	20.7%	20.9%	1.03 F:M	21.3%	21.3%	0.5% less
retiring (55–69 years)	94,678	13.9%	14.0%	0.2% less	13.8%	13.9%	1.03 F:M	13.6%	11.6%	**2.3% more**
oldest (70+ years)	56,295	8.2%	7.6%	**0.6% more**	7.0%	9.5%	**1.39 F:M**	8.4%	8.5%	0.3% less
residents	**683,501**	100%	100%		100%	100%	1.02 F:M	**100%**	**100%**	

Source: The data for 2008 is the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) from ABS National Regional Profile Table 2; 2001 and 2006 data is from Census profiles (BCP 2006 Table B04 and URP 2001 Table U04). The male:female ratio is the ratio of their numbers, not their

Generations

People are grouped into generations according to when they were born. Generations tend to have different aspirations and values, influenced by major events in their different lifetimes. The relative sizes and changes in the generations in a community affect its overall culture. With no incoming population, older generations with higher mortality rates will decline proportionally; younger generations will become a larger proportion of the population and have more influence on community culture. Significant changes in the proportions of Gen X, Gen Y or Baby-boomers indicate migration into and out of the area.

Statistically, generations are counted as 15 years long (three Censuses). The first 'named' generation, the Baby-boomers, was born between 1946 and 1961, followed by Generation X, born 1961 to 1976, and Generation Y, born 1976 to 1991. Before these were the 'Wartime' generation (1931-1946) and the 'Veterans' (pre-1931). The most recent generation, Generation Z was born between 1991 and 2006, so a third had not been born at the 2001 Census.

Since 2001, South Brisbane has been undergoing noticeable generational change with Generation Z and Generation Y increasing their share of the population, mostly at the cost of the Veterans, and to a lesser extent, Baby-boomers.

The size of the Veterans generation, aged over 79 in 2010, is shrinking as age takes its toll. In South Brisbane, their proportion of the population fell by 4% to 5% over 2001–2008. There were 1.61 females per male, because women tend to live longer.

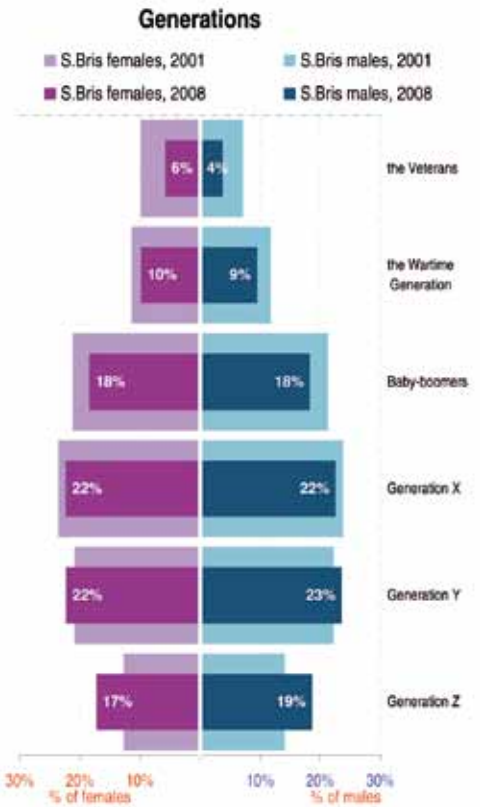
The Wartime generation, aged 64 to 78 in 2010, grew up through World War 2 then raised their baby-boom children. Their population share decreased by 2% from 2001 to 2008 to 10%. The gender ratio was 1.07 females per male.

Baby-boomers, aged 49 to 63 in 2010, were the third largest generation in South Brisbane with 125,340 residents, 18% of the population. Their share of the population decreased by 2.9% over 2001–2008. There were 1.04 females per male.

Generation X, aged 34–48 in 2010, was the second largest generation. Their population share decreased by 1.3% since 2001 to 22%, while their gender ratio was reasonably balanced, with 1.02 females per male.

The youngest full generation in 2001, Gen Y, were aged 19 to 33 by 2010, and numbered 156,604 in 2008. Their share of the population had risen by 1.4% since 2001 to 23% in 2008, which was of similar size to Brisbane. This generation had 1.03 males per female.

Over 2001–2008, the number in Generation Z rose strongly as the last of this generation were born. Their proportion of the population rose by 4.6% since 2001 to 18%, and was 1% smaller than Brisbane.

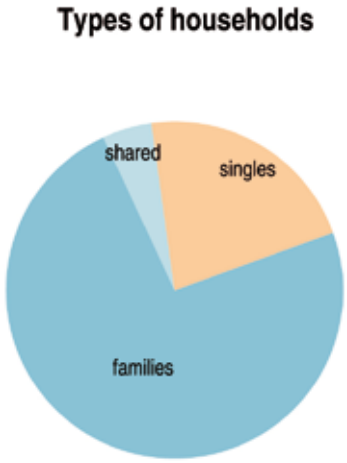


Generations	S.Bris 2008 residents	S.Bris 2008 percent	% in Bris, 2008	S.Bris's difference	S.Bris ERP, 2008 males	S.Bris ERP, 2008 females	S.Bris ERP, 2008 ratio	S.Bris in Census 2006	S.Bris in Census 2001	change 2001-2008
Veterans (pre '31)	32,838	5%	4%	**0.5% more**	4%	6%	**1.61 F:M**	6%	9%	**3.7% less**
Wartime ('31-46')	65,942	10%	10%	0.0% more	9%	10%	**1.07 F:M**	10%	12%	1.9% less
Baby-boomers ('46-'61)	125,340	18%	18%	0.1% more	18%	18%	1.04 F:M	20%	21%	**2.9% less**
Generation X ('61-'76)	153,212	22%	22%	0.3% more	22%	22%	1.02 F:M	23%	24%	1.3% less
Generation Y ('76-'91)	156,604	23%	23%	0.0% less	23%	22%	**1.03 M:F**	21%	22%	**1.4% more**
Generation Z ('91-'06)	122,561	18%	19%	**0.7% less**	19%	17%	**1.05 M:F**	20%	13%	**4.6% more**
residents	**656,496**	96%	96%		96%	96%	**1.03 F:M**	**100%**	**100%**	

Source: The data labelled ERP is of the Estimated Resident Population from ABS National Regional Profile Table 2 for 2008; other data is the resident population from Census profiles (BCP 2006 Table B04 and URP 2001 Table U04). The male:female ratio is the ratio of their numbers, not their proportions. The 2008 population excludes those aged under 2, who are in the next (unnamed) generation, so does not add to 100% of the population.

Households

Households are the fundamental unit of a community, with three broad types - family, single person, and shared households. The Australian trend is towards more single person households, but locally the types of households are often a reflection of the sizes of dwellings available.

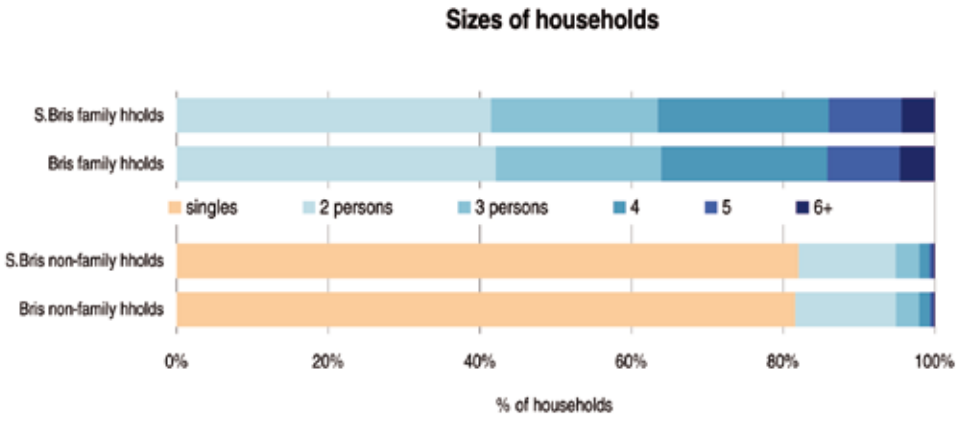


In 2006, South Brisbane's residents lived in 214,508 households, of which 73% were family households, 22% were single persons and 5% were shared households. Across Brisbane, 73% of households held families, with 22% being singles.

In the Census, people reported the number of residents who usually lived in their household, even if some were away on Census night. Across South Brisbane, they reported an average of 2.7 residents per household, including single person households. Family households averaged 3.2 residents, similar to Brisbane's 3.2.

Of the 157,628 family households, 41% had two members (who would be mainly couples), while 22% had three members and 37% had four or more members. By way of comparison, Brisbane's family households had 42% with two members (similar), 22% with three (similar), and 36% with four or more members (also similar).

Of the other, non-family households in South Brisbane, 46,673 or 82% reported just one usual resident (82% in Brisbane). The rest were shared or group housing, with seven in every ten of these having two 'flat-mates' and almost two in every ten having three members.



Usual sizes of households	Number of households (dwellings) of each usual size						total dwellings	est. total residents	av. h'hold size	
	singles	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 or more			S.Bris	Bris
family households		65,328	34,716	35,587	15,195	6,802	157,628	507,543	3.22	3.22
non-family households	46,673	7,276	1,771	770	269	121	56,880	71,931	1.26	1.27
all occupied dwellings 2006	**46,673**	**72,604**	**36,487**	**36,357**	**15,464**	**6,923**	**214,508**	**579,474**	**2.70**	**2.69**
% of family hhs in S.Bris		41%	22%	23%	10%	4%	100%	av. in 6+ person dwgs:		8.0 persons
% of family hhs in Bris		42%	22%	22%	10%	5%	100%			
% of non-family hhs in S.Bris	82%	13%	3%	1%	0%	0%	100%			
% of non-fam hhs in Bris	82%	13%	3%	1%	0%	0%	100%			

The total of residents is from multiplying the number of households by their sizes, assuming 8 persons per household for those with '6 or more'. This assumption can be varied. The population so calculated will not exactly equal the Census count due to data complexities.
Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B31

Community cultures

Birthplaces

In 2006, 69% of South Brisbane's residents were born in Australia and 25% were born overseas (in 34 of the 35 places listed in the Census table), with 6% not saying. The proportion born in Australia was 3% less than Brisbane, and 2% lower than in 2001.

The main overseas birthplaces, and the number and proportion of residents born there, were:

- United Kingdom – 32,255 or 5.4%
- New Zealand – 25,323 or 4.2%
- Vietnam – 7,561 or 1.3%
- China – 6,654 or 1.1%
- South Africa – 5,143 or 0.9%
- the Philippines – 3,738 or 0.6%

The birthplace that increased most as a proportion of the population over the previous five years was China, up 0.5%, with South Africa up 0.3%, then India up 0.2%, New Zealand up 0.1%, and South Korea up 0.1%.

The birthplace which was significantly more common in South Brisbane than in Brisbane was Vietnam with 0.6% more of the population. China was also larger (0.5% more), as was Hong Kong (0.2% more) and India (0.1% more).

In South Brisbane, birthplaces whose males most outnumbered females included India with 1.2 males per female and United Kingdom with 1.1 males per female, while there were 2.1 females per male born in the Philippines and 1.2 females per male born in China.

Main birthplaces of residents	S.Bris 2006				the South Brisbane ESA 2006				
	people	percent	% in Bris	S.Bris's difference	males	females	ratio	S.Bris in 2001	change from 2001
Australia	**414,757**	**69.0%**	**72.0%**	**3.0% less**	**202,165**	**212,592**	**1.1 F:M**	**71.5%**	**dn 2.5%**
United Kingdom	32,255	5.4%	5.4%	0.0% less	16,644	15,611	1.1 M:F	5.6%	dn 0.2%
New Zealand	25,323	4.2%	4.1%	0.1% more	12,610	12,713	1.0 F:M	4.1%	up 0.1%
Vietnam	7,561	1.3%	0.7%	0.6% more	3,613	3,948	1.1 F:M	1.5%	dn 0.3%
China	6,654	1.1%	0.6%	0.5% more	3,064	3,590	1.2 F:M	0.6%	up 0.5%
South Africa	5,143	0.9%	0.7%	0.1% more	2,498	2,645	1.1 F:M	0.6%	up 0.3%
the Philippines	3,738	0.6%	0.6%	0.1% more	1,203	2,535	**2.1 F:M**	0.6%	up 0.1%
Hong Kong	3,480	0.6%	0.3%	0.2% more	1,733	1,747	1.0 F:M	0.5%	up 0.1%
India	3,424	0.6%	0.4%	0.1% more	1,837	1,587	1.2 M:F	0.3%	up 0.2%
Malaysia	2,977	0.5%	0.4%	0.1% more	1,423	1,554	1.1 F:M	0.4%	up 0.1%
Fiji	2,886	0.5%	0.4%	0.1% more	1,377	1,509	1.1 F:M	0.5%	up 0.0%
not stated	33,625	5.6%	6.3%	0.7% less	17,289	16,336	1.1 M:F	4.2%	**up 1.4%**
overseas born	**152,606**	**25.4%**	21.7%	35 places	**74,772**	**77,834**	**1.04 F:M**	24.3%	**up 1.1%**

Not all birthplaces can be shown in this table due to space constrictions, smaller birthplaces are in an appendix. 'All smaller birthplaces' are those not shown in the table. Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B12; 2001 Table U16

Languages

In 2006, 80% of South Brisbane's residents spoke English at home, which was 2% fewer than in 2001, and 4% lower than in Brisbane. While 5% did not say what they spoke, 15% spoke another language at home (4% higher than in Brisbane), speaking 32 of the 35 most common languages reported in the Census.

The main non-English languages spoken in South Brisbane homes, and the number and proportion of residents speaking them, were:

- Mandarin – 12,693 or 2.1%
- Vietnamese – 10,098 or 1.7%
- Cantonese – 9,394 or 1.6%
- Greek – 4,857 or 0.8%
- Spanish – 3,555 or 0.6%

The main language whose use increased most between 2001 and 2006 was Mandarin, up by 0.7% of the population; then Cantonese, up 0.2%; Arabic, up 0.2%; Korean, up 0.2%.

The language spoken proportionally more in South Brisbane than in Brisbane was Mandarin (spoken by 1.0% more of the population) with Vietnamese spoken by 0.8% more; to a lesser extent, Cantonese and Greek.

In South Brisbane, males outnumbered females most among speakers of Arabic, with 1.1 males per female while there were 1.2 females per male speaking German and 1.2 females per male speaking Korean.

Main languages spoken at home	S.Bris 2006				the South Brisbane ESA 2006				
	people	percent	% in Bris	S.Bris's difference	males	females	ratio	S.Bris in 2001	change from 2001
English only	480,097	79.9%	83.9%	4.0% less	234,463	245,634	1.0 F:M	82.3%	dn 2.4%
another language	91,556	15.2%	10.7%	4.5% more	43,835	47,721	1.1 F:M	13.9%	up 1.3%
not stated	29,343	4.9%	5.4%	0.5% less	15,935	13,408	1.2 M:F	3.8%	up 1.1%
residents	**600,996**	100%	100%	32 langs.	**294,233**	**306,763**	1.0 F:M	100%	
Mandarin	12,693	2.1%	1.1%	**1.0% more**	6,006	6,687	1.1 F:M	1.4%	up 0.7%
Vietnamese	10,098	1.7%	0.9%	**0.8% more**	4,950	5,148	1.0 F:M	2.0%	dn 0.3%
Cantonese	9,394	1.6%	0.9%	**0.7% more**	4,529	4,865	1.1 F:M	1.4%	up 0.2%
Greek	4,857	0.8%	0.5%	0.4% more	2,357	2,500	1.1 F:M	1.0%	dn 0.2%
Spanish	3,555	0.6%	0.4%	0.2% more	1,672	1,883	1.1 F:M	0.6%	dn 0.0%
Italian	3,429	0.6%	0.6%	**0.0% less**	1,634	1,795	1.1 F:M	0.7%	dn 0.1%
Arabic	3,110	0.5%	0.3%	0.2% more	1,630	1,480	**1.1 M:F**	0.3%	up 0.2%
Hindi	2,956	0.5%	0.4%	0.1% more	1,512	1,444	1.0 M:F	0.4%	up 0.1%
Korean	2,388	0.4%	0.3%	0.1% more	1,109	1,279	1.2 F:M	0.2%	up 0.2%
German	2,027	0.3%	0.3%	0.0% less	901	1,126	1.2 F:M	0.4%	dn 0.0%
all smaller languages	36,395	6.1%	5.0%	**1.0% more**	17,203	19,192	1.1 F:M	5.1%	up 0.9%
Total	**91,556**	**15.2%**	**10.7%**	**4.5% more**	**43,835**	**47,721**	**1.1 F:M**		**up 15.2%**

Not all languages can be shown in this table due to space constrictions, smaller languages are in an appendix. 'All smaller languages' are those not shown in the table. Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B13; 2001 Table U17

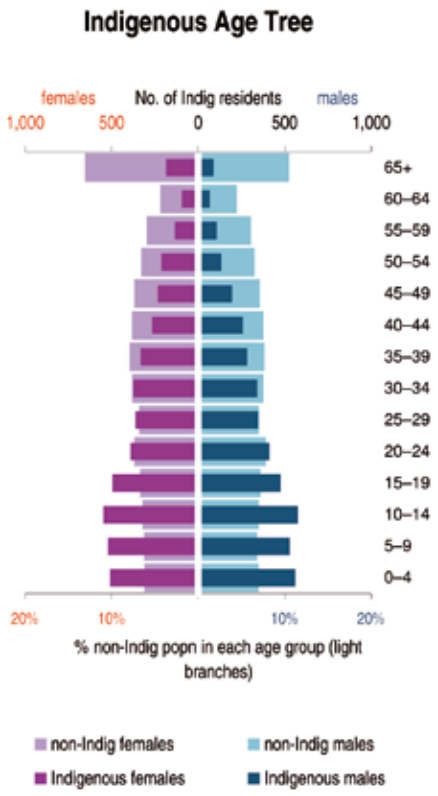
Indigenous residents

In 2006, South Brisbane had 9,039 Indigenous residents, with 7,665 identifying as Aboriginal; 806 identifying as Torres Strait Islanders (TSI); and 568 identifying as both. Indigenous people were 1.5% of South Brisbane's residents; they were 1.7% of Brisbane residents.

The median (mid-point) age of local Indigenous people was 20–24 and the average was about 25 years. By comparison, non-Indigenous residents had an average age of about 36 and a median age of 35–39.

The age structure of an Indigenous community is usually quite different from the non-indigenous residents, due to larger families and higher mortality rates. Young people form a larger share of the Indigenous population, so the Indigenous Age Tree has longer lower branches and shorter upper branches than for non-indigenous people.

For example, 10–14 year-olds made up 12% of Indigenous residents but just 7% of non-indigenous residents. Another 12% of Indigenous residents were 0–4 years old (against 7%), and 12% were 5–9 year-olds (7%). However, there were far fewer Indigenous people aged 65 or older (3% v. 12%).



In 2001, the median age of South Brisbane's Indigenous people was 20–24 and the average was about 24 years, so the average age in 2006 was up about 0.6 years.

An increase in the proportion of Indigenous people in older age groups could indicate that life expectancy is increasing locally. In South Brisbane, the age groups that grew most over 2001 to 2006 were 10–14, 55–59, and 60–64; offsetting these were falling proportions aged 25–29, 5–9, and 20–24.

Indigenous people	S.Bris, 2006				the South Brisbane ESA 2006				
	number	% residents	% in Bris	S.Bris's difference	males	females	ratio	S.Bris in 2001	change from 2001
Aboriginal	7,665	1.3%	1.5%	0.2% less	3,675	3,990	1.09 F:M	6,740	up 925
Torres Strait Islander (TSI)	806	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	418	388	1.08 M:F	756	up 50
Aboriginal and TSI	568	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	279	289	1.04 F:M	544	up 24
Indigenous	**9,039**	**1.5%**	**1.7%**	**0.2% less**	**4,372**	**4,667**	**1.07 F:M**	**8,040**	**up 999**
non-Indigenous	591,947	98.5%	98.3%	0.2% more	289,854	302,093	1.04 F:M	509,513	up 82,434
residents	**600,986**	100%	100%		**294,226**	**306,760**	**1.04 F:M**	517,553	

Ages of Indigenous people	the South Brisbane ESA 2006				S.Bris Indigenous, 2006					
	Indigenous	% of Indig.	% non-Indig	Indig. diff.	males	females	ratio	Bris in 2006	% Indig in S.Bris, 2001	change in share, 2001–06
0–4	1,068	**12%**	7%	**5% more**	560	508	1.1 M:F	13%	12%	dn 0.5%
5–9	1,050	**12%**	7%	**5% more**	529	521	1.0 M:F	13%	12%	dn 0.8%
10–14	1,121	**12%**	7%	**6% more**	575	546	1.1 M:F	13%	11%	**up 1.6%**
15–19	970	11%	7%	4% more	476	494	1.0 F:M	11%	11%	dn 0.1%
20–24	802	9%	8%	1% more	410	392	1.0 M:F	9%	9%	dn 0.6%
25–29	706	8%	7%	1% more	345	361	1.0 F:M	7%	9%	dn 1.2%
30–34	715	8%	8%	0% more	340	375	1.1 F:M	7%	8%	dn 0.2%
35–39	615	7%	8%	1% less	283	332	1.2 F:M	7%	7%	dn 0.1%
40–44	521	6%	8%	2% less	256	265	1.0 F:M	6%	5%	up 0.3%
45–49	428	5%	7%	2% less	196	232	1.2 F:M	4%	5%	dn 0.3%
50–54	345	4%	7%	**3% less**	132	213	**1.6 F:M**	4%	3%	up 0.4%
55–59	241	3%	6%	**3% less**	107	134	1.3 F:M	3%	2%	**up 0.8%**
60–64	159	2%	4%	3% less	65	94	1.4 F:M	2%	1%	**up 0.5%**
65+	271	3%	12%	**9% less**	88	183	**2.1 F:M**	2%	3%	up 0.2%
residents	**9,012**	100%	100%		**4,362**	**4,650**	1.1 F:M	100%	**100%**	
average age		24.9 yrs	35.8 yrs	-10.9 yrs	23.5 yrs	26.2 yrs		23.9 yrs	24.2 yrs	**up 0.6 yrs**

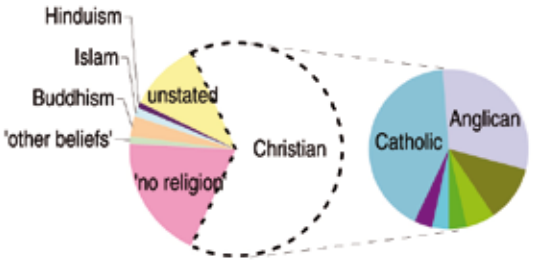
Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B;07 2001 Table U05

Religious beliefs

The range of religious beliefs held within a community is a good indicator of cultural diversity, although nearly everywhere in Australia the majority is Christian. South Brisbane is no exception, with 66% of residents being Christian in 2006 (like Brisbane). Another 18% had no religion and 10% did not state their religion on the Census form.

The main non-Christian beliefs in South Brisbane in 2006, and the number and proportion of residents with these, were:

- Buddhism – 16,860 or 2.8%
- Islam – 7,975 or 1.3%
- Hinduism – 5,232 or 0.9%
- Judaism – 647 or 0.1%



The fastest growing belief system over 2001 to 2006 was 'no religion' with 3.0% more of the population, followed by 'other beliefs' with 0.7% more.

There were falls in the proportion who believed in Christianity (down by 3.7% of the population).

- Uniting Church
- Presbyterian
- Baptist
- Eastern Orthodox
- other Christian

The ratio of male to female believers varied amongst the beliefs. Among Christians generally in South Brisbane, there were 1.1 women per man, while there were 1.2 men per woman among those who did not have a religion. The gender ratio ranged from 1.3 men per woman among followers of 'other beliefs' to 1.3 women per man among followers of Uniting Church.

Religious beliefs	S.Bris 2006			S.Bris's	the South Brisbane ESA 2006			2001 %	change from
	people	percent	% in Bris	difference	males	females	ratio	S.Bris	2001
Christianity	396,109	66%	65%	0% more	185,791	210,318	1.1 F:M	70%	dn 4%
'no religion'	106,340	18%	19%	1% less	56,988	49,352	1.2 M:F	15%	up 3%
Buddhism	16,860	3%	2%	1% more	8,038	8,822	1.1 F:M	3%	up 0%
Islam	7,975	1%	1%	1% more	4,128	3,847	1.1 M:F	1%	up 0%
Hinduism	5,232	1%	1%	0% more	2,710	2,522	1.1 M:F	1%	up 0%
Judaism	647	0%	0%	0% more	318	329	1.0 F:M	0%	dn 0%
Aboriginal faiths	40	0%	0%	0% less	22	18	1.2 M:F	0%	dn 0%
'other beliefs'	7,408	1%	1%	0% more	4,203	3,205	1.3 M:F	1%	up 1%
unstated beliefs	60,379	10%	11%	1% less	32,031	28,348	1.1 M:F	11%	dn 1%
total residents	**600,990**	100%	100%		**294,229**	**306,761**	1.0 F:M	100%	
Christians							=		
Catholic	152,200	25%	25%	1% more	71,907	80,293	1.1 F:M	26%	dn 1%
Anglican	109,056	18%	19%	1% less	51,486	57,570	1.1 F:M	20%	dn 2%
Uniting Church	41,793	7%	7%	0% more	18,558	23,235	1.3 F:M	8%	dn 1%
Presbyterian	20,486	3%	3%	0% less	9,824	10,662	1.1 F:M	4%	dn 0%
Baptist	13,317	2%	2%	0% less	6,285	7,032	1.1 F:M	2%	up 0%
Eastern Orthodox	12,270	2%	1%	1% more	6,045	6,225	1.0 F:M		up 2%
Pentecostal	9,948	2%	2%	0% more	4,592	5,356	1.2 F:M	1%	up 0%
Lutheran	8,826	1%	2%	0% less	4,028	4,798	1.2 F:M	2%	dn 0%
Latter Day Saints	3,075	1%	1%	0% less	1,495	1,580	1.1 F:M	0%	up 0%
Jehovah's Witnesses	2,870	0%	1%	0% less	1,236	1,634	1.3 F:M	0%	dn 0%
Seventh-day Adventist	2,561	0%	0%	0% more	1,102	1,459	1.3 F:M	0%	up 0%
other Protestant	2,019	0%	0%	0% less	987	1,032	1.0 F:M	0%	dn 0%
Salvation Army	1,891	0%	0%	0% less	854	1,037	1.2 F:M	0%	dn 0%
Churches of Christ	1,251	0%	0%	0% less	561	690	1.2 F:M	0%	dn 0%
Brethren	1,171	0%	0%	0% more	510	661	1.3 F:M	0%	dn 0%
Oriental Orthodox	362	0%	0%	0% more	185	177	1.0 M:F	0%	up 0%
Assyrian Apostolic	13	0%	0%	0% more	9	4	2.3 M:F		n.a.
other Christian	13,000	2%	2%	0% less	6,127	6,873	1.1 F:M	2%	up 0%
all other Christian	46,987	8%	8%	0% less	21,686	25,301	1.2 F:M	7%	up 1%
total Christians	**396,109**	**66%**	**65%**	**0% more**	**185,791**	**210,318**	**1.1 F:M**	**70%**	**dn 4%**

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B13.

Community resources

Stability

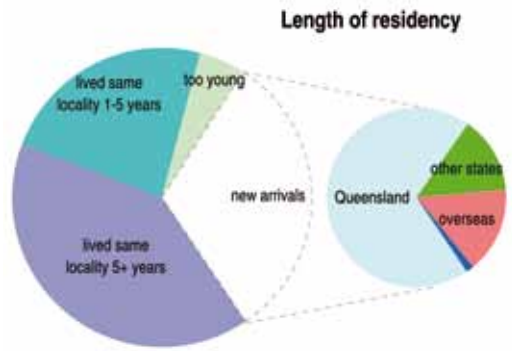
The time that residents have lived in a community affects the extent to which they develop relationships and networks with other residents, and build social capital. The longer that more residents have lived in a place, the stronger their community networks are likely to be. The Census provides valuable indicators of community stability by asking people where they lived one and five years ago.

In 2006, 45% of South Brisbane's residents had lived in the same house for at least 5 years (44% in Brisbane), suggesting that stability here was almost the same as across Brisbane. Another 31% of residents had been in their home for 1 to 5 years (31% for Brisbane).

Possibly a better indicator of community stability is the proportion of residents who have stayed in the same locality, not just the same house, as this counts those who stayed in the area even if they changed their dwelling. The locality measured by the Census is the Statistical Local Area, which is a small Local Government Area, or several suburbs of a large Council area (to town size).

Altogether, 49% of South Brisbane's residents had lived here for more than 5 years, which was similar to the average across Brisbane. Between 2001 to 2006, the proportion who had lived here over 5 years rose by 1.9%.

New residents, who had lived in this locality for at least a year, made up 16% of residents; the average across Brisbane was 15%. The proportion of newcomers fell by 1.3% since 2001.



Residential stability	S.Bris 2006 people	S.Bris 2006 percent	% in Bris	S.Bris's difference	the South Brisbane ESA 2006 males	the South Brisbane ESA 2006 females	ratio	S.Bris in 2001	proportion change from 2001
lived same home 5+ years	268,512	45%	44%	1% more	44%	45%	1.0 F:M	43%	up 1.9%
lived same home 1-5 years	184,760	31%	31%	0% less	31%	31%	1.0 F:M	30%	up 1.0%
lived same home <1 year	109,493	18%	19%	0% less	18%	18%	1.0 F:M	20%	dn 1.8%
not stated / too young	38,221	6%	7%	1% less	7%	6%	1.2 M:F	7%	dn 1.1%
residents	**600,986**	100%	100%		100%	100%		100%	
lived same locality 5+ years	296,427	49%	50%	0% less	49%	50%	1.0 F:M	47%	up 1.9%
lived same locality 1-5 years	171,772	29%	28%	1% more	29%	29%	1.0 F:M	28%	up 0.6%
lived same locality <1 year	94,566	16%	15%	0% more	16%	16%	1.0 F:M	17%	dn 1.3%
too young	38,221	6%	7%	1% less	7%	6%	1.2 M:F	7%	dn 1.1%

New residents	the South Brisbane ESA 2006 people	the South Brisbane ESA 2006 residents	% in Bris	S.Bris's difference	the South Brisbane ESA 2006 males	the South Brisbane ESA 2006 females	ratio	S.Bris in 2001	% change from 2001
Came last year from ...									
Queensland	71,819	12.0%	11.6%	0.3% more	11.9%	12.0%	1.0 F:M	13.3%	dn 1.4%
other states	10,041	1.7%	1.7%	0.1% less	1.7%	1.7%	1.0 M:F	1.9%	dn 0.2%
overseas	11,685	1.9%	1.8%	0.2% more	1.9%	2.0%	1.0 F:M	1.7%	up 0.3%
unstated	1,021	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% less	0.2%	0.2%	1.3 M:F	0.2%	dn 0.0%
new residents last year	**94,566**	**15.7%**	**15.3%**	**0.4% more**	**15.6%**	**15.8%**	**1.0 F:M**	**17.1%**	**dn 1.3%**
Came in last 5 years, from ...									
Queensland	159,516	26.5%	26.0%	0.5% more	26.2%	26.9%	1.0 F:M	28.3%	dn 1.7%
other states	31,801	5.3%	5.6%	0.3% less	5.3%	5.3%	1.0 M:F	5.5%	dn 0.2%
overseas	36,017	6.0%	5.1%	0.8% more	5.9%	6.1%	1.0 F:M	5.2%	up 0.8%
unstated origins	2,994	0.5%	0.6%	0.1% less	0.5%	0.5%	1.2 M:F	0.5%	dn 0.0%
newish residents, last 5 years	**230,328**	**38.3%**	**37.3%**	**1.0% more**	**37.9%**	**38.7%**	**1.0 F:M**	**39.5%**	**dn 1.2%**

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B37, B38; 2001 Table U05

Voluntary work

For the first time, the 2006 Census asked people (if aged 15+) whether they did any voluntary work for a group or organisation in the past year. In South Brisbane, 85,469 residents, or 18%, said that they did volunteer; 356,567 said that they did not (74%), and 38,851 or 8% did not answer. The proportion who volunteered was similar to Brisbane's average volunteering rate of 18%.

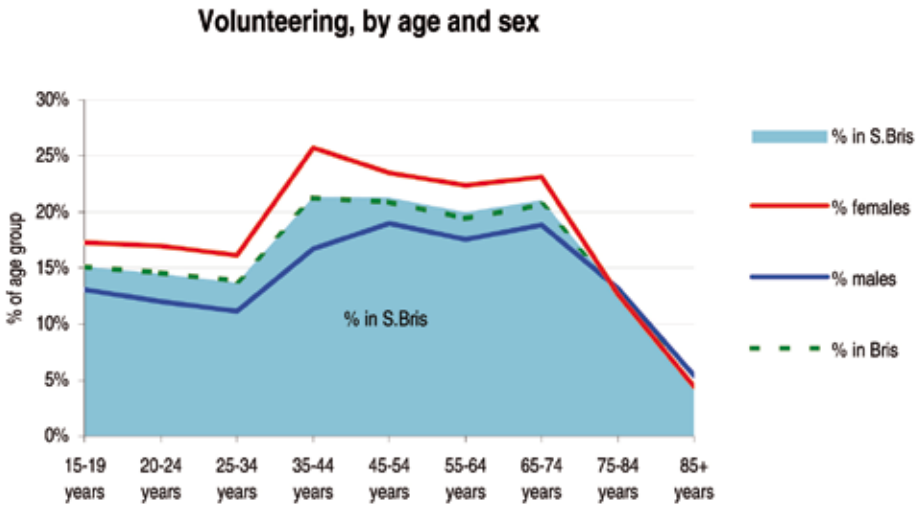
Volunteering tends to be highest amongst middle-aged people, and seems to only decline with incapacity as old age sets in. In South Brisbane, the rate of volunteering was highest amongst those aged 35-44 years where 21% volunteered, and next highest in the 45-54 years and 65-74 years age groups, with 21% volunteering in both.

In terms of numbers, the largest age groups for volunteers were 35-44 years with 19,627 volunteers, 45-54 years with 17,523 and 55-64 years with 12,366.

Women tend to volunteer more than men at most ages. While this could be because women have more time due to lower labour force participation, women tend to spend more time doing housework and child care than men. Women's greater commitment of time to community organisations may indicate stronger community spirit or greater value placed on community services.

In 2006, there were 50,078 women and 35,391 men volunteering in South Brisbane. Some 20% of women and 15% of men were volunteers, meaning that women were 33% more likely to volunteer.

The gender difference in volunteering was highest amongst those aged 35-44 years, when women were 1.5 times more likely to volunteer than men (26% to 17%). Among those aged 25-34 years, they were 1.4 times more likely to volunteer (16% to 11%). Local men's best volunteer performance relative to women was when aged 85+ years when they were 1.2 times more likely to volunteer (5% to 4%).



Volunteering, by age	S.Bris 2006				Volunteers in the South Brisbane ESA 2006				
	number volunteers	% of age group	% in Bris	S.Bris's difference	males	females	% males	% females	ratio M% : F%
15-19 years	6,338	15%	15%	0% more	2,784	3,554	13%	17%	1.3 F:M
20-24 years	6,591	14%	15%	0% less	2,756	3,835	12%	17%	1.4 F:M
25-34 years	11,880	14%	14%	0% less	4,755	7,125	11%	16%	**1.4 F:M**
35-44 years	19,627	**21%**	21%	0% more	7,429	12,198	17%	26%	**1.5 F:M**
45-54 years	17,523	**21%**	21%	0% more	7,548	9,975	19%	23%	1.2 F:M
55-64 years	12,366	20%	19%	**1% more**	5,383	6,983	18%	22%	1.3 F:M
65-74 years	7,416	21%	21%	**0% more**	3,172	4,244	19%	23%	1.2 F:M
75-84 years	3,286	13%	13%	0% more	1,400	1,886	13%	13%	**1.0 M:F**
85+ years	442	5%	5%	0% more	164	278	5%	4%	**1.2 M:F**
residents aged 15+	**85,469**	**18%**	**18%**	**0% more**	**35,391**	**50,078**	**15%**	**20%**	**1.3 F:M**

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B18

Qualifications

Education is a strong determinant of income and social status. A useful indicator of a community's capacities is the proportion of adults (aged 15+) with post-school qualifications. In South Brisbane in the 2006 Census, 54% of residents aged 15+ said they had a tertiary qualification, while 46% said they did not. The proportion without qualifications was similar to Brisbane.

The most common highest qualification was a bachelor degree, held by 14% of adults (aged 15+). Another 13% held a certificate III or IV and 8% held a diploma; 11% gave no details on their qualification.

The proportion of people without qualifications tends to increase with age, as older people generally had less education. Here, 33% of 25 to 34 year-olds had no post-school qualification but 48% of 55 to 64 year-olds had none. Among these younger residents, 25% had a bachelor degree and 15% had a certificate III or IV, while among the older, the proportions with these qualifications were 10% and 15%.

Only 5% of residents had the highest level of qualification, postgraduate, which was similar to Brisbane, with the highest proportions in the 35-44 age group, 8%, and the 45-54 age group, 7%.

Another 14% had a bachelor degree, 1% higher than in Brisbane, including 25% of those aged 25-34 and 18% of those aged 35-44.

Qualifications of residents, by age	age groups of the South Brisbane ESA residents								in Bris	
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	adults	adults	diff.
postgraduate degree/diploma	0%	5%	8%	8%	6%	3%	1%	5%	5%	0% more
bachelor degree	7%	22%	17%	14%	11%	7%	5%	13%	12%	1% more
diploma or advanced diploma	4%	7%	9%	9%	9%	7%	5%	7%	7%	1% more
certificate III or IV	9%	21%	23%	25%	25%	26%	20%	21%	21%	0% less
certificate I or II	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	0% less
unknown or unstated	11%	10%	10%	9%	10%	15%	24%	11%	12%	0% less
none	67%	33%	32%	33%	38%	41%	44%	41%	43%	1% less
total males	**44,301**	**42,731**	**44,503**	**39,834**	**30,704**	**16,849**	**13,688**	**232,610**	682,615	
postgraduate degree/diploma	1%	7%	7%	7%	4%	2%	1%	5%	4%	0% more
bachelor degree	10%	28%	19%	15%	10%	6%	3%	15%	14%	1% more
diploma or advanced diploma	5%	11%	11%	10%	9%	6%	3%	9%	8%	1% more
certificate III or IV	7%	9%	8%	7%	5%	3%	2%	7%	7%	0% less
certificate I or II	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	2%	1%	3%	3%	0% less
unknown or unstated	9%	8%	9%	9%	11%	17%	29%	11%	12%	0% less
none	64%	33%	42%	48%	58%	65%	62%	51%	52%	1% less
total females	**43,240**	**44,217**	**47,464**	**42,513**	**31,240**	**18,349**	**21,255**	**248,278**	721,773	
postgraduate degree/diploma	1%	6%	8%	7%	5%	3%	1%	5%	4%	0% more
bachelor degree	8%	25%	18%	15%	10%	6%	4%	14%	13%	1% more
diploma or advanced diploma	4%	9%	10%	10%	9%	6%	4%	8%	7%	1% more
certificate III or IV	8%	15%	15%	16%	15%	14%	9%	13%	14%	0% less
certificate I or II	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	3%	3%	0% less
unknown or unstated	10%	9%	9%	9%	11%	16%	27%	11%	12%	0% less
none	66%	33%	37%	41%	48%	53%	55%	46%	47%	1% less
total adults	**87,541**	**86,948**	**91,967**	**82,347**	**61,944**	**35,198**	**34,943**	**480,888**	1,404,388	

Source: 2006 Census Table W18; 2001 Census Table W07.

Income

In mid-2006, the average income from all sources of adults (aged 15+) in South Brisbane was around $684 a week, which was $11 higher than the $673 average for Brisbane. The average income of local women was $531 and the average of local men was $849 (60% more than women's). Half of all adults got less than the median income of $537 a week ($516 across Brisbane).

From 2001 to 2006, while average weekly earnings rose 24% across Australia, the average income in South Brisbane rose by 5% more (up 29%), suggesting that local wages growth was high.

Male average incomes went from $652 in 2001 to $849 in 2006, up by 30%; women's from $418 in 2001 to $531 in 2006, up by 27%.

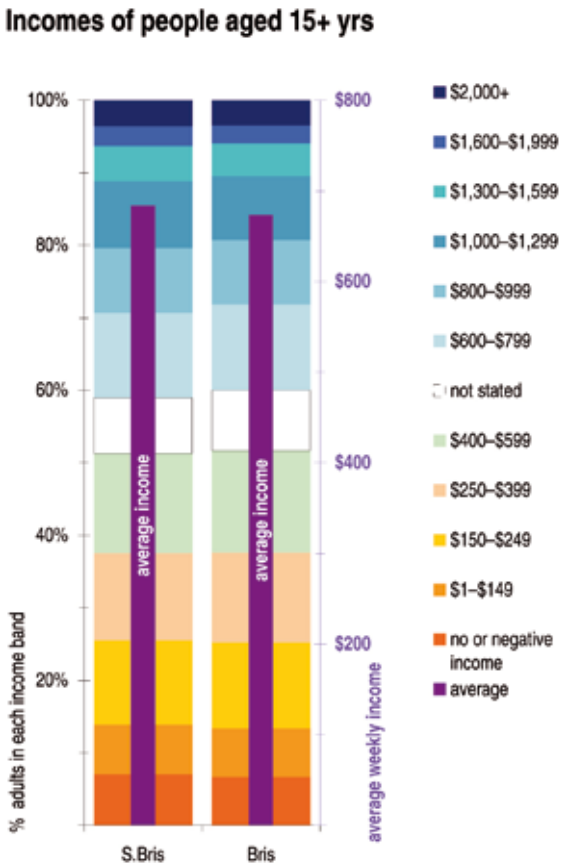
In 2006, 26% of adults in South Brisbane received low-incomes, defined as less than 30% of average earnings, or $250 a week (roughly the single pension). Across Brisbane, 25% received low incomes.

Another 26% had middle-incomes, up to 70% of average earnings ($250 to $600 pw) and 30% had high-incomes, from 70% to 155% of the average ($600-$1299 pw). Some 11% were in the highest income group, getting over $1,300 a week.

South Brisbane had 1% more in the highest income band than Brisbane, and 1% fewer in the middle income band.

Almost without exception, there are more men than women in the higher income bands, and more women than men in the lower. In South Brisbane, the sex ratio ranges from 4.3 men per woman earning $2,000+ to 2.0 women per man earning $1–$149.

The total value of personal incomes in South Brisbane in 2006 was about $15,790 million.



Incomes of people aged 15+ yrs	S.Bris 2006				the South Brisbane ESA 2006				
	no. aged 15+ yrs	% aged 15+ yrs	% in Bris	S.Bris's difference	males 15+ yrs	females 15+ yrs	ratio	% of age 15+ yrs, S.Bris, 2001	S.Bris's change from 2001
no or negative income	33,880	7%	7%	0% more	13,392	20,488	1.5 F:M	6%	up 0.6%
$1–$149	32,787	7%	7%	0% more	10,871	21,916	2.0 F:M	10%	dn 3.3%
$150–$249	56,140	12%	12%	0% less	21,811	34,329	1.6 F:M	16%	dn 3.9%
$250–$399	57,561	12%	12%	0% less	20,355	37,206	1.8 F:M	15%	dn 2.6%
$400–$599	66,262	14%	14%	0% less	27,516	38,746	1.4 F:M	17%	dn 2.8%
$600–$799	56,285	12%	12%	0% less	28,365	27,920	1.0 M:F	12%	dn 0.3%
$800–$999	43,144	9%	9%	0% more	24,133	19,011	1.3 M:F	7%	up 1.8%
$1,000–$1,299	44,207	9%	9%	0% more	26,997	17,210	1.6 M:F	4%	up 4.7%
$1,300–$1,599	23,370	5%	5%	0% more	16,157	7,213	2.2 M:F	3%	up 1.5%
$1,600–$1,999	13,308	3%	3%	0% more	10,059	3,249	3.1 M:F	1%	up 1.4%
$2,000+	17,074	4%	3%	0% more	13,865	3,209	4.3 M:F	2%	up 1.8%
not stated	36,865	8%	8%	1% less	19,091	17,774	1.1 M:F	7%	up 1.1%
total	**480,883**	100%	100%	S.Dev: 0.3%	**232,612**	**248,271**	**1.1 F:M**	100%	S.Dev: 2.6%
average weekly income		**$684**	**$673**	**2% more**	**$849**	**$531**	**1.6 M:F**	**$531**	**up 29%**

The average weekly income is calculated by multiplying the mid-point of each income range by the number of people in that range, using $3,000 for the $2000+ range, and dividing by the number who stated their income. The 2001 average is calculated in the same way; the 2001 percentages are by apportioning the numbers from the 2001 income ranges to the

From August 2001 to August 2006, the average Australian adult total earnings increased from $673 to $837, by 24%. Men's earnings rose 25% from $801 to $1003, while women's rose 22% from $535 to $654.

Community needs

Dwelling tenures

The Census asks whether each occupied dwelling is owned, being bought (under a mortgage) or rented (under various landlords). The balance between these three forms of housing tenure gives some indications about the permanency, age and wealth of a community.

Overall, 31% of South Brisbane's occupied dwellings were fully owned, which was quite similar to Brisbane. Generally, more fully-owned dwellings indicates an older, longer-settled population.

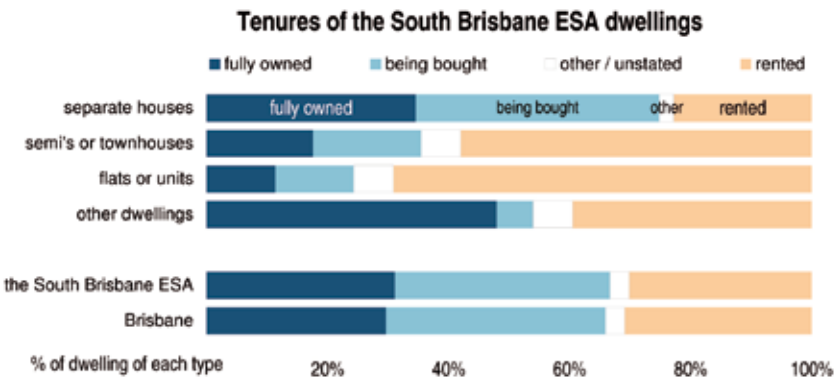
Another 36% of South Brisbane's dwellings were being purchased, quite similar to Brisbane.

Most of the remaining dwellings were rented (30%), which was quite similar to Brisbane. Rental tenure is most common among lower income people, and also suits those who are transient.

Tenures tend to vary with dwelling types, with people more likely to rent flats or units but to own houses. In South Brisbane, 69% of the flats or units were rented as were 58% of the semi's or townhouses. Conversely, while 35% of houses were fully owned, only 11% of the flats or units were.

Even though mortgages could be over 20 years old, a high proportion of dwellings being bought can indicate a youthful or growing population. In South Brisbane, 40% of separate houses were being purchased, as were 18% of the semi's or townhouses.

Of the 30% of occupied dwellings that were rented, 16% were managed by real estate agents and 8% by individuals (eg small investors); 2% had other private landlords. Another 4% of dwellings were public housing, 8,753 occupied homes in all. Of these, 4,832 were separate houses, 1,551 were semi's or townhouses, and 2,354 were flats or units.



Tenures of S.Bris dwellings	% of dwelling type in each tenure				% of dwellings under different landlords					
	fully owned	being bought	rented	other / unstated	estate agent	owner investor	public housing	co-op / other	% rented in Bris	S.Bris diff. from Bris
separate houses	35%	40%	23%	2%	13%	6%	3%	1%	23%	0% less
semi's or townhouses	18%	18%	58%	7%	27%	17%	8%	5%	56%	2% more
flats or units	11%	13%	69%	7%	37%	15%	13%	3%	68%	1% more
other dwellings	48%	6%	39%	7%	2%	5%	1%	31%	37%	3% more
the South Brisbane ESA	**31%**	**36%**	**30%**	**3%**	**16%**	**8%**	**4%**	**2%**	**31%**	**1% less**
Brisbane	30%	36%	31%	3%	17%	8%	4%	2%		
Dwelling numbers										
separate houses	60,335	70,200	39,741	4,224	22,424	10,308	4,832	1,299		
semis or townhouses	3,444	3,491	11,335	1,282	5,269	3,358	1,551	912		
flats or units	2,114	2,402	12,849	1,230	6,825	2,851	2,354	586		
other dwellings	870	110	716	119	33	95	16	559		
not stated	20	16	18	3	15	3	-	-		
Total	**66,783**	**76,219**	**64,659**	**6,858**	**34,566**	**16,615**	**8,753**	**3,356**		

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B32.

Need for disability assistance

The 2006 Census asked for the first time whether people needed assistance in their daily life with self-care, movement or communication, and the reasons for needing help. People who did need assistance due to a disability or health condition lasting over six months or old age are defined as having a chronic (long lasting) and severe disability.

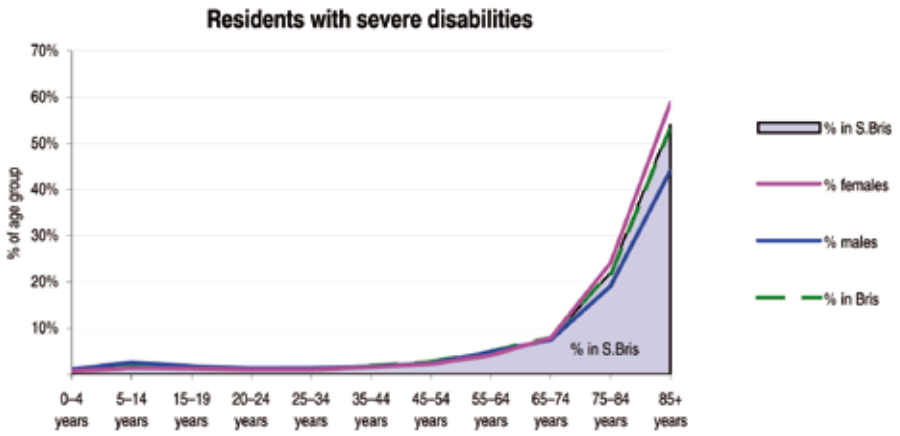
In South Brisbane, 3.9% of the population had such a disability, which was similar to Brisbane.

The chart below shows, with the shaded area, how the proportion of people with a chronic, severe disability rises slowly from around 1% of infants to about half of the oldest people. In South Brisbane, the disability rate peaked among those aged 85+ years when 54% had a severe disability. Disability was next highest among residents aged 75–84 years, of whom 22% had a severe disability.

Differences in average disability rates between places are strongly affected by the communities' age structures. Because disability increases significantly with old age, an older population will generally have a higher average disability rate. Disability rates here were not significantly higher than in Brisbane among any age groups. They were lowest relative to Brisbane among those aged 55–64 years with similar proportions having a severe disability.

Males tend to have higher disability rates from birth than females, and this trend continues through adulthood due to their having more disabling accidents. With ageing, women's disability rates tend to rise faster, until they can eventually exceed men's rates. Here overall, 3.5% of males and 4.2% of females reported a severe or profound disability requiring assistance, meaning the rate of female disability was 20% higher than for males.

In South Brisbane, the gender imbalance in disability rates across age groups is most biased towards women in the 85+ years age group, who are 33% more likely to need assistance than men their age; those aged 75–84 years are 26% more likely. Conversely, males aged 5–14 years are 92% more likely than females their age to have a disability; those aged 0–4 years are 68% more likely.



Residents with severe disabilities	S.Bris, 2006				the South Brisbane ESA, 2006				ratio of disability rates
	number	% age gp	% in Bris	S.Bris's difference	males	females	% males	% females	
0–4 years	327	0.9%	1.0%	0.1% less	210	117	1.1%	0.7%	1.68 M:F
5–14 years	1,492	2.0%	2.3%	0.4% less	995	497	2.6%	1.3%	1.92 M:F
15–19 years	606	1.5%	1.7%	0.2% less	366	240	1.8%	1.2%	1.49 M:F
20–24 years	510	1.2%	1.3%	0.1% less	290	220	1.4%	1.0%	1.33 M:F
25–34 years	989	1.2%	1.3%	0.1% less	567	422	1.4%	1.0%	1.42 M:F
35–44 years	1,397	1.6%	1.8%	0.2% less	708	689	1.7%	1.5%	1.12 M:F
45–54 years	1,819	2.3%	2.7%	0.4% less	912	907	2.4%	2.2%	1.09 M:F
55–64 years	2,638	4.5%	4.9%	0.4% less	1,416	1,222	4.9%	4.1%	1.19 M:F
65–74 years	2,573	7.7%	8.0%	0.3% less	1,193	1,380	7.5%	7.9%	1.06 F:M
75–84 years	5,201	22.1%	21.9%	0.2% more	1,879	3,322	19.1%	24.1%	1.26 F:M
85+ years	4,476	54.0%	53.0%	1.0% more	1,190	3,286	44.1%	58.8%	1.33 F:M
residents	**22,028**	**4%**	**4%**	**0.1% less**	**9,726**	**12,302**	**3.5%**	**4.2%**	**1.20 F:M**

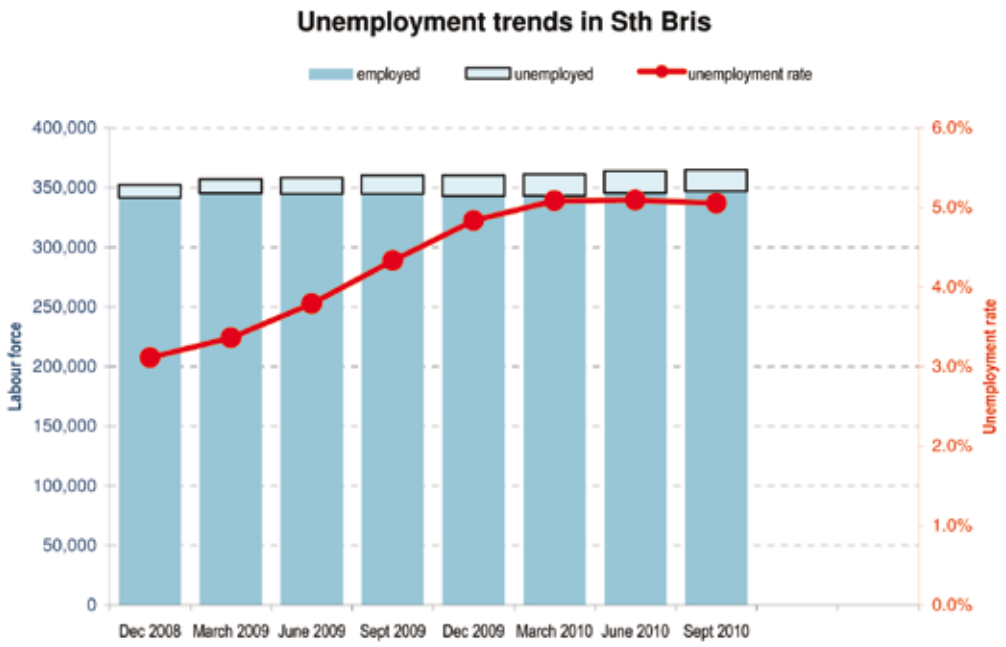
Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B17.

Employment of residents

In the 2006 Census, 311,051 residents of the South Brisbane ESA reported they were in the labour force, out of 480,883 residents aged 15+. This means the labour force participation rate was 65%. There were 298,262 employed residents (62% of the adults), while 12,789 residents were unemployed and looking for work, giving an unemployment rate of 4.1 %. Allowing for those not completing the Census, and allocating the unstated responses proportionally, suggests there would have been around 326,604 residents in the labour force in August 2006.

The Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) estimates that in September 2010 the labour force was 365,157. The labour force had increased by 4,897 over the previous twelve months. During this period, the annualised labour force growth rate ranged from 0.0% p.a. in the December 2009 quarter to +1.4% p.a. in the September 2010 quarter.

South Brisbane's unemployment was estimated at 18,455 in September 2010, a rate of 5.1%. The estimated number of unemployed residents had increased by 2,840 over the previous twelve months, while the unemployment rate increased from 4.3% to 5.1%.



Unemployment trends in Sth Bris	Dec 2008	March 2009	June 2009	Sept 2009	Dec 2009	March 2010	June 2010	Sept 2010
employed	341,446	345,019	344,775	344,645	342,879	342,948	345,366	346,702
unemployed	10,972	12,007	13,582	15,615	17,424	18,379	18,533	18,455
labour force	352,418	357,026	358,357	360,260	360,303	361,327	363,899	365,157
unemployment rate	**3.1%**	**3.4%**	**3.8%**	**4.3%**	**4.8%**	**5.1%**	**5.1%**	**5.1%**
labour force growth p.a.		5.2%	1.5%	2.1%	0.0%	1.1%	2.8%	1.4%

Source: Small Area Labour Market data smoothed estimates, Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, DEEWR.

The economy of South Brisbane

In the Census, completed by about 96% of Australians, people provide information on where they work, as well as where they live. From their responses, the ABS publishes sets of tables on the workforce of each locality in Australia – those who had jobs there. These tables, called the Working Population Profile, provide a great deal of information about local economies, for they reveal features and changes among local industries in 2001 and 2006.

These statistics are supplemented here by more recent data from the Australian Taxation Office, published by the ABS in its National Regional Profile data series. This gives information up to 2008.

In South Brisbane in 2006, the Census counted 226,675 employed workers in the local workforce. This is the number of filled jobs there were here. Allowing for people not completing the Census, there were probably around 238,009 jobs (or people working) in South Brisbane in mid-2006.

The types of industries

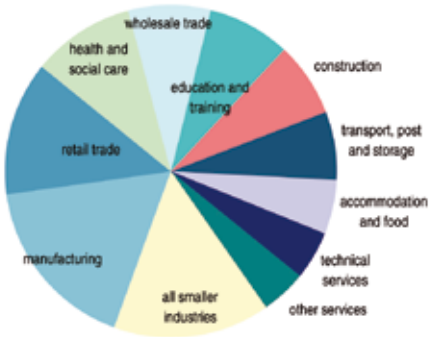
Industries are classified into 19 main groups. In South Brisbane, the largest industries by employment in 2006, with their size and share of the workforce, were:

- manufacturing, with 38,771 jobs (17%)
- retail trade, with 30,014 jobs (13%)
- health and social care, with 22,252 jobs (10%)
- wholesale trade, with 18,514 jobs (8%)
- education and training, with 18,354 jobs (8%)

The next largest industries were

- construction, with 16,279 jobs (7%)
- transport, post and storage, with 15,081 jobs (7%)
- accommodation and food, with 12,137 jobs (5%)
- technical services, with 10,481 jobs (5%)
- other services, with 10,043 jobs (4%)

Main Industries in the South Brisbane ESA



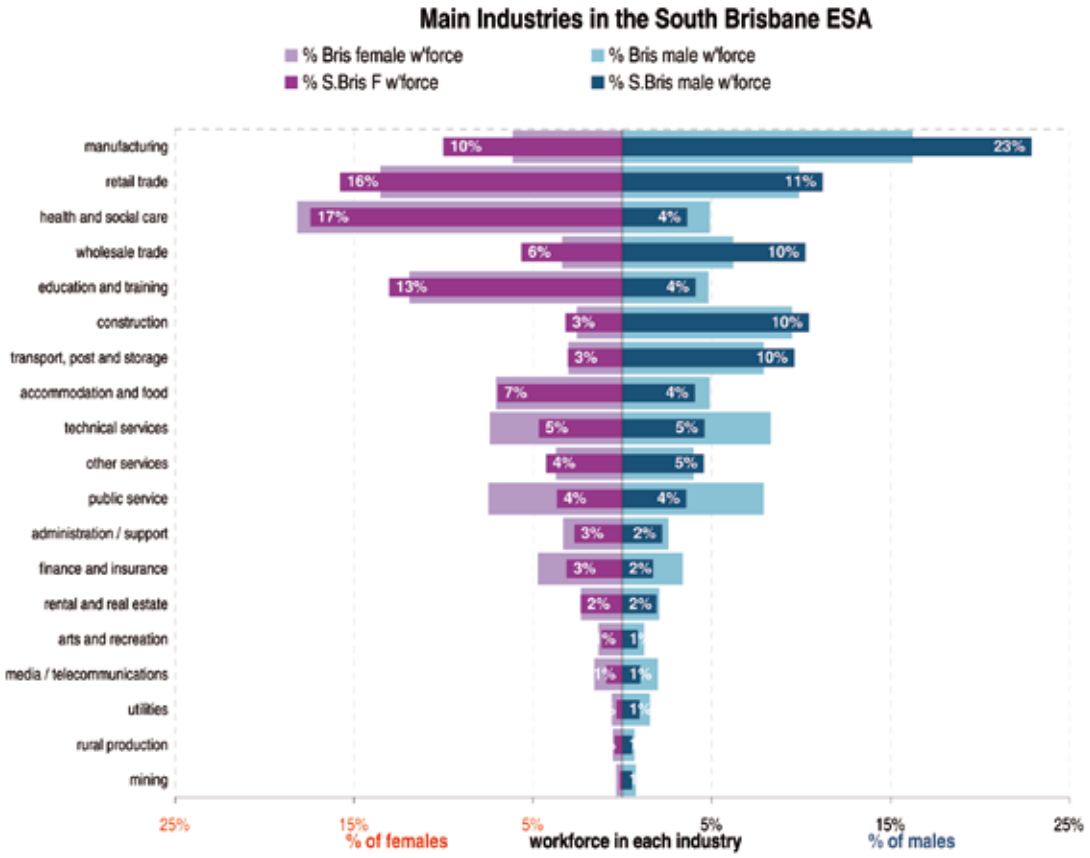
Compared with Brisbane, the industry that was proportionally larger in South Brisbane was manufacturing with 6% more of the workforce. Other locally-significant industries were wholesale trade with 3% more of the workforce, and retail trade with 2% more; transport, post and storage had 1% more.

The industries that were noticeably smaller compared to Brisbane were public service with 4% less of the workforce; technical services, 3% less; and finance and insurance, 2% less.

Most industries are very gender-biased and have a preponderance of either male or female workers. In South Brisbane, the most male-dominated of the larger industries were construction with 4.0 men per woman; transport, post and storage with 3.9; and manufacturing with 2.8

The most female-dominated of the larger industries in South Brisbane were health and social care with 3.9 women per man; education and training with 2.6; and finance and insurance with 1.5.

The graph and table show the number of men and women employed in each industry sector in South Brisbane in August 2006, compared with proportions in Brisbane. The table shows the gender ratio in each industry sector.



Main Industries in the South Brisbane ESA	abbrev	Employment in industries, S.Bris, 2006 workers	males	females	gender ratio	% S.Bris workforce	% Bris workforce	S.Bris diff. from Bris	% S.Bris male w'force	% S.Bris female w'force
manufacturing	Man	38,771	28,600	10,171	2.8 M:F	17%	11%	**6% more**	23%	10%
retail trade	Ret	30,014	13,980	16,034	1.1 F:M	13%	12%	**2% more**	11%	16%
health and social care	H&S	22,252	4,528	17,724	**3.9 F:M**	10%	11%	1% less	4%	17%
wholesale trade	WS	18,514	12,779	5,735	2.2 M:F	8%	5%	**3% more**	10%	6%
education and training	Edu	18,354	5,095	13,259	**2.6 F:M**	8%	8%	0% less	4%	13%
construction	Con	16,279	13,043	3,236	**4.0 M:F**	7%	6%	1% more	10%	3%
transport, post and storage	Tran	15,081	11,988	3,093	3.9 M:F	7%	6%	1% more	10%	3%
accommodation and food	A&F	12,137	5,050	7,087	1.4 F:M	5%	6%	1% less	4%	7%
technical services	Tec	10,481	5,730	4,751	1.2 M:F	5%	8%	**3% less**	5%	5%
other services	Oth	10,043	5,699	4,344	1.3 M:F	4%	4%	1% more	5%	4%
public service	PS	8,159	4,450	3,709	1.2 M:F	4%	8%	**4% less**	4%	4%
administration / support	Adm	5,532	2,794	2,738	1.0 M:F	2%	3%	0% less	2%	3%
finance and insurance	F&I	5,324	2,153	3,171	1.5 F:M	2%	4%	**2% less**	2%	3%
rental and real estate	RRE	4,752	2,378	2,374	1.0 M:F	2%	2%	0% less	2%	2%
arts and recreation	A&R	2,212	1,045	1,167	1.1 F:M	1%	1%	0% less	1%	1%
media / telecommunications	Info	2,162	1,226	936	1.3 M:F	1%	2%	1% less	1%	1%
utilities	Util	1,519	1,185	334	3.5 M:F	1%	1%	0% less	1%	0%
rural production	Agr	1,079	646	433	1.5 M:F	0%	1%	0% less	1%	0%
mining	Min	789	647	142	**4.6 M:F**	0%	1%	0% less	1%	0%
not known		3,227	2,015	1,212	1.7 M:F	1%	1%	0% more	2%	1%
all smaller industries (not top 10)		34,755	18,539	16,216	1.1 M:F	15%	23%	8% less	15%	16%
All industries		**226,681**	**125,031**	**101,650**	**1.2 M:F**	100%	100%		100%	100%

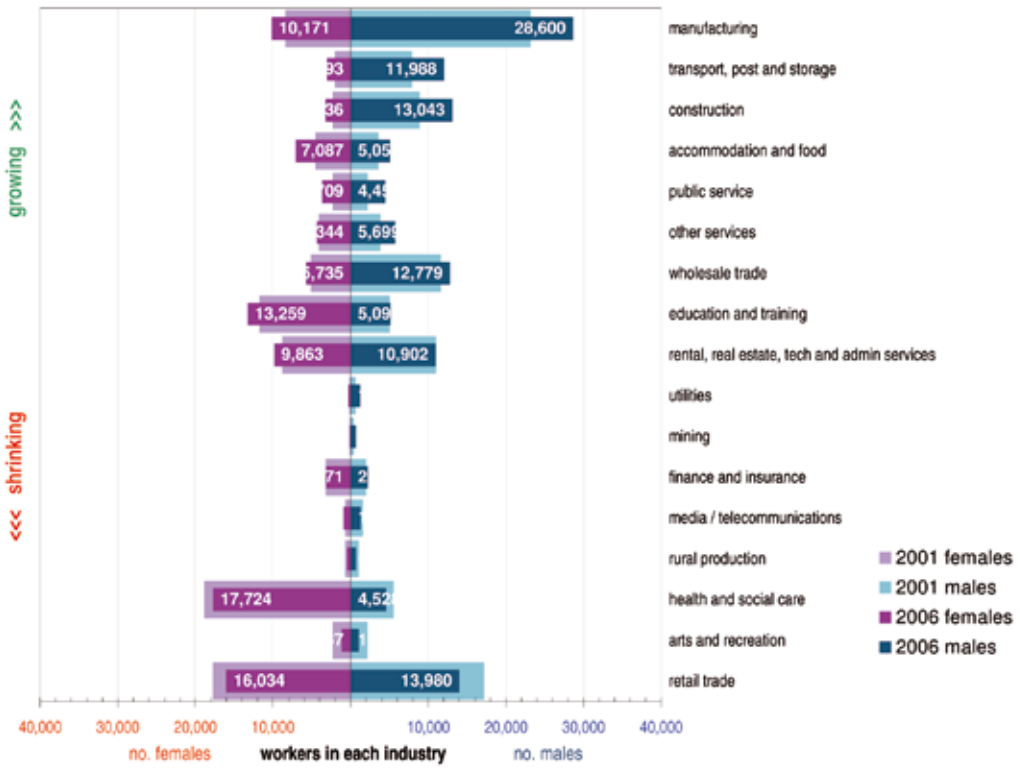
Source: ABS Census 2006 Table W11.

The changing sizes of industries

Over the five years 2001 to 2006, the industry which grew most in employment terms in South Brisbane was manufacturing with 7,224 more workers (5,458 more men and 1,766 more women), which was a 1.5% larger share of the workforce than in 2001. This was followed by transport, post and storage with 5,228 more workers (a 1.8% larger share), and construction with 5,114 more workers (a 1.7% larger share).

Over this period, the industries where the most jobs were lost in South Brisbane were retail trade with 4,918 fewer workers (3,179 fewer men and 1,739 fewer women, equivalent to 4.1% of the workforce), arts and recreation with 2,210 fewer workers (1.2% of the workforce) and health and social care with 2,096 fewer (2.2%).

Workforce size, by industry, 2006 and 2001

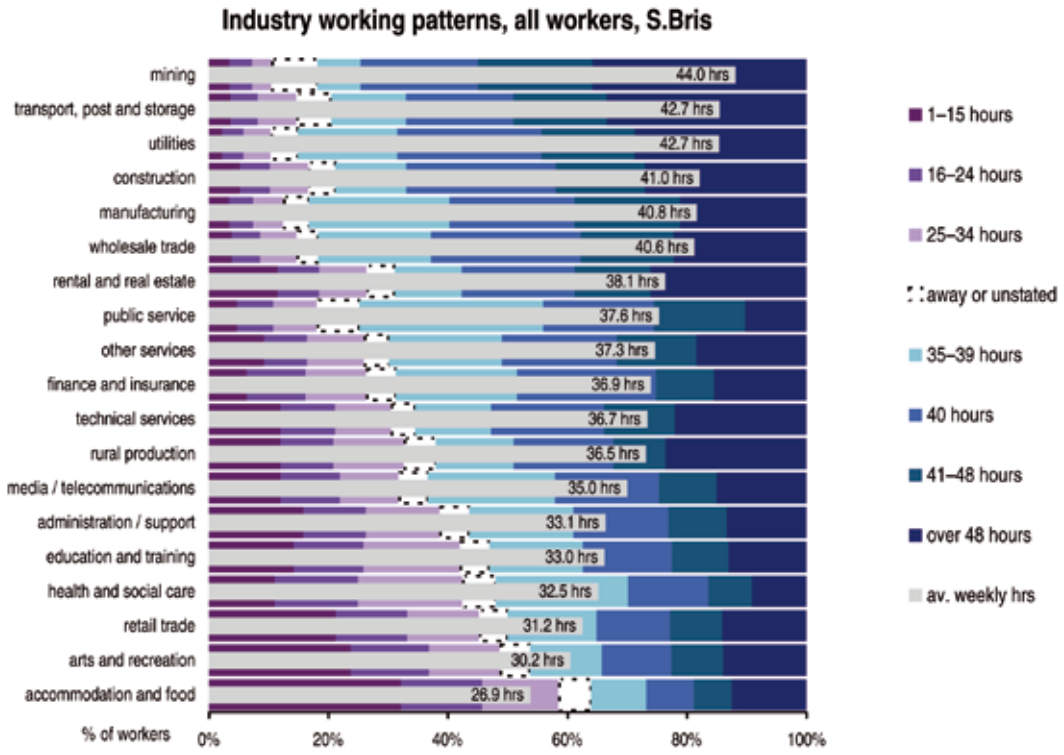


Industry changes in S.Bris 2001–06, in growth order	workers in 2001			change in workers 2001–2006			changed share of workers 01–06		
	adults	males	females	number	males	females	adults	males	females
manufacturing	31,547	23,142	8,405	**7,224**	5,458	1,766	**up 1.5%**	up 1.4%	up 1.1%
transport, post and storage	9,853	7,832	2,021	**5,228**	4,156	1,072	**up 1.8%**	**up 2.3%**	up 0.9%
construction	11,165	8,848	2,317	**5,114**	4,195	919	**up 1.7%**	**up 2.2%**	up 0.7%
accommodation and food	8,157	3,586	4,571	**3,980**	1,464	2,516	up 1.3%	up 0.7%	**up 2.1%**
public service	4,471	2,164	2,307	**3,688**	2,286	1,402	up 1.4%	up 1.6%	up 1.2%
other services	7,902	3,809	4,093	**2,141**	1,890	251	up 0.5%	up 1.0%	dn 0.1%
wholesale trade	16,703	11,566	5,137	**1,811**	1,213	598	dn 0.1%	dn 0.5%	up 0.2%
education and training	16,723	5,018	11,705	**1,631**	77	1,554	dn 0.2%	dn 0.6%	up 0.6%
rental, real estate, tech and admin services	19,731	10,936	8,795	**1,034**	-34	1,068	dn 0.6%	dn 1.4%	up 0.3%
utilities	726	590	136	**793**	595	198	up 0.3%	up 0.4%	up 0.2%
mining	466	368	98	**323**	279	44	up 0.1%	up 0.2%	up 0.0%
finance and insurance	5,176	1,973	3,203	**148**	180	-32	dn 0.2%	dn 0.1%	dn 0.3%
media / telecommunications	2,205	1,540	665	**-43**	-314	**271**	dn 0.1%	dn 0.4%	up 0.2%
rural production	1,703	1,020	683	**-624**	-374	-250	dn 0.4%	dn 0.4%	dn 0.3%
health and social care	24,348	5,494	18,854	**-2,096**	-966	-1,130	**dn 2.2%**	dn 1.5%	**dn 2.6%**
arts and recreation	4,422	2,100	2,322	**-2,210**	-1,055	-1,155	dn 1.2%	dn 1.1%	**dn 1.3%**
retail trade	34,932	17,159	17,773	**-4,918**	-3,179	-1,739	**dn 4.1%**	**dn 4.7%**	**dn 3.2%**
not known	1,653	827	826	**1,574**	1,188	386	up 0.6%	up 0.8%	up 0.3%
All industries	**201,883**	**107,972**	**93,911**	**24,798**	**17,059**	**7,739**	S.Dev: 1.5%	S.Dev: 1.6%	S.Dev: 1.3%

Note that classification changes between 2001 and 2006 make these comparisons imprecise, particularly for the aggregate 'rental, real estate, technical & admin services' which approximates the 2001 'property and business services'. Source: WPP 2006 Table W11; WPP

Working patterns across industries

This chart shows the pattern of working hours for all workers in each industry sector in South Brisbane in 2006, with the average written and marked on each bar. Industries with more part-time workers have longer purple-shaded sections to the left; those with more full-time workers have longer blue sections to the right.



Industry working patterns, all workers, S.Bris	% of all workers working each hours, per industry									
	none, away from work	1–15 hours	16–24 hours	25–34 hours	35–39 hours	40 hours	41–48 hours	over 48 hours	unstated hours	av. weekly hrs
mining	**6%**	3%	**4%**	**3%**	**7%**	20%	**19%**	**36%**	1%	**44 hrs**
transport, post and storage	3%	4%	**5%**	7%	13%	18%	16%	**33%**	2%	**43 hrs**
utilities	3%	**2%**	**4%**	**5%**	17%	**24%**	16%	**29%**	1%	**43 hrs**
construction	2%	5%	5%	7%	**12%**	**25%**	15%	**27%**	2%	**41 hrs**
manufacturing	2%	3%	**4%**	**5%**	**24%**	21%	**18%**	21%	2%	41 hrs
wholesale trade	2%	4%	**5%**	6%	19%	**25%**	16%	22%	1%	41 hrs
rental and real estate	3%	11%	7%	8%	**11%**	19%	13%	**26%**	2%	38 hrs
public service	**5%**	5%	6%	7%	**31%**	19%	15%	**10%**	2%	38 hrs
other services	2%	9%	7%	10%	19%	19%	13%	18%	2%	37 hrs
finance and insurance	4%	6%	10%	10%	20%	**23%**	10%	15%	**1%**	37 hrs
technical services	3%	12%	9%	9%	13%	19%	12%	22%	1%	37 hrs
rural production	3%	12%	9%	12%	13%	17%	9%	24%	2%	37 hrs
media / telecommunications	3%	12%	10%	10%	21%	17%	10%	15%	2%	35 hrs
administration / support	3%	16%	10%	13%	17%	16%	10%	13%	2%	33 hrs
education and training	3%	14%	12%	**16%**	16%	15%	9%	13%	1%	33 hrs
health and social care	4%	11%	**14%**	**18%**	22%	13%	**7%**	**9%**	2%	33 hrs
retail trade	3%	**21%**	**12%**	12%	15%	**12%**	9%	14%	2%	**31 hrs**
arts and recreation	3%	**24%**	**13%**	12%	12%	**12%**	**9%**	14%	2%	**30 hrs**
accommodation and food	3%	**32%**	**14%**	13%	**9%**	**8%**	**6%**	13%	**3%**	**27 hrs**
not known	3%	12%	8%	8%	15%	20%	10%	19%	**5%**	36 hrs
All industries	**3%**	**11%**	**8%**	**10%**	**18%**	**18%**	**12%**	**19%**	**2%**	**36 hrs**
st dev'n	1%	8%	3%	4%	6%	5%	4%	8%	1%	5 hrs

The table shows the percentage of workers in each industry working the hours shown for the column, in the week prior to the Census, August 2006. Unusually large or small proportions in a column are in bold and shaded green if high or orange if low. The 'average hours' is calculated by multiplying the mid-point of each range in table above by the % in the range, ignoring 'none or unstated', and using 55 hours as the average for those working 48+ hours. Source WPP 2006 Table W11.

Number of businesses

Actively trading businesses are recorded in the Australian Business Register (ABR), maintained by the Australian Taxation Office. The ABS uses this information to construct its Business Register (ABSBR) as a source of data on business activity at the local level. This Register includes all registered active businesses, whether employing staff or not, but excludes non-trading entities such as clubs, charities, government agencies, and inactive businesses.

In South Brisbane, 59,634 businesses were recorded in June 2007, with 34,446 or 58% being non-employing (e.g. sole trader, holding company) while 15,786 or 26% employed under 5 people and 9,402 or 16% employed 5 or more.

The number of businesses fluctuates as enterprises come and go. From June 2004 to June 2007, the following changes occurred among businesses in South Brisbane:

- the number of businesses grew by 5,481 or 9% from 54,153 to 59,634
- the number of non-employing businesses fell by 390 or 1%
- the number of businesses employing less than five workers grew by 5,082 or 32%
- the number of businesses employing 5 or more grew by 789 or 8%

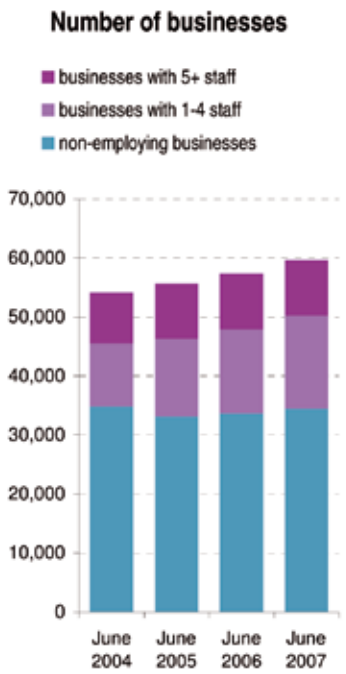
The 2006 Census counted 33,880 owner-managers in South Brisbane's workforce, so there was an average of 1.8 registered businesses per owner-manager. There are generally more small businesses than owner-managers, since some owner-managers will have several businesses, and some employed people might run a small business on the side.

Businesses in the South Brisbane ESA	June 2004	June 2005	June 2006	June 2007
non-employing businesses	34,836	33,162	33,675	34,446
businesses with 1-4 staff	10,704	13,110	14,256	15,786
businesses with 5+ staff	8,613	9,363	9,432	9,402
Total businesses	**54,153**	**55,635**	**57,363**	**59,634**

Source: National Regional Profile Table 1; data is @ 30 June of year.

Change in business numbers, S.Bris	2003–2004	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2003–2007
non-employing businesses					
number @ start year	35,175	34,836	33,162	33,675	34,974
entries	7,596	7,380	6,936	7,800	29,712
exits	(7,935)	(8,571)	(6,438)	(6,828)	(29,772)
changed from employing	n.a.	(483)	15		(468)
number @ end year	**34,836**	**33,162**	**33,675**	**34,446**	**34,446**
employing businesses					
number @ start year	16,596	19,461	22,548	23,424	16,740
entries	3,021	3,525	3,405	3,837	13,788
exits	(300)	(513)	(2,265)	(2,073)	(5,151)
changed from non-employing		75	(264)		(189)
number @ end year	**19,317**	**22,473**	**23,688**	**25,188**	**25,188**

Source: National Regional Profile Table 1

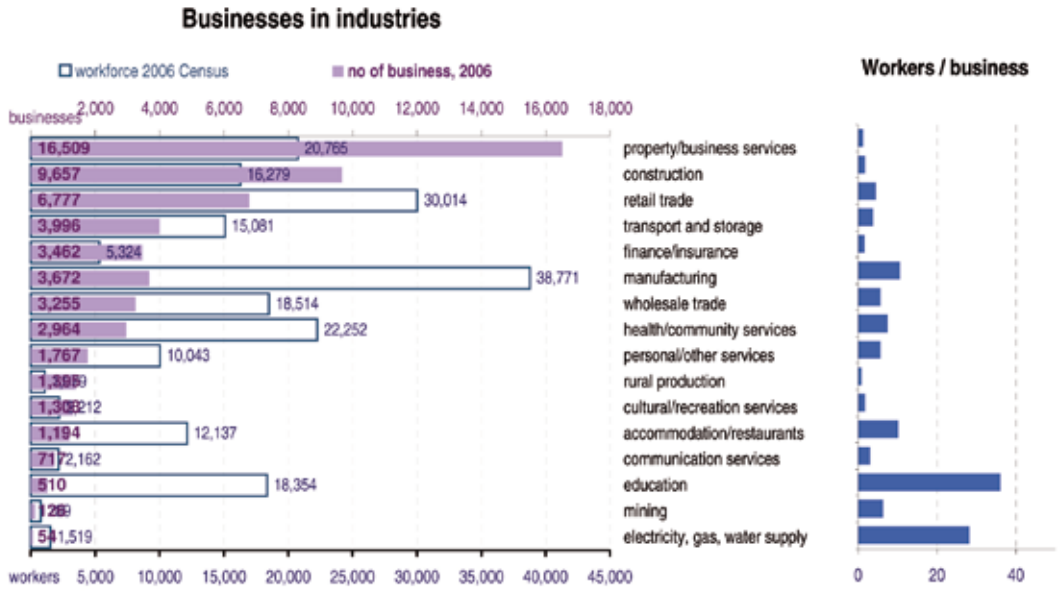


Businesses in industries

Australian Tax Office data shows the number of active businesses in South Brisbane according to their industry. These are shown below, listed in order from the industry with the largest number of businesses in South Brisbane (property/business services, with 17,319 businesses), down to the smallest (electricity, gas, water supply, with 54 businesses).

An indication of the average sizes of businesses in each industry is given by dividing the workforce of each industry by the number of businesses. This is only an approximation, but a useful guide. The business numbers from the ATO use the old (2001) industry classification; the worker numbers are from 2006 Census, which uses a slightly different classification. Also, not all workers are in private firms.

The left graph shows the number of businesses and workers in each industry. The right graph shows the rough average size of businesses in each industry.



The table below shows the number of businesses registered in South Brisbane from 2004 to 2007, and the change over those four years. The biggest absolute increases were in property/business services with 1,749 more businesses, construction with 1,323 more, and finance/insurance with 615 more.

Businesses in industries	number of active businesses				change 2004–2007		workforce 2006 Census	average workers / business
	June 2004	June 2005	June 2006	June 2007	number	% of 2004		
property/business services	15,570	16,011	16,509	17,319	1,749	up 11%	20,765	1
construction	8,898	9,231	9,657	10,221	1,323	up 15%	16,279	2
retail trade	6,495	6,645	6,777	6,930	435	up 7%	30,014	4
transport and storage	3,975	4,020	3,996	4,044	69	up 2%	15,081	4
finance/insurance	3,195	3,276	3,462	3,810	615	up 19%	5,324	2
manufacturing	3,615	3,600	3,672	3,723	108	up 3%	38,771	11
wholesale trade	3,243	3,288	3,255	3,267	24	up 1%	18,514	6
health/community services	2,691	2,784	2,964	3,087	396	up 15%	22,252	8
personal/other services	1,656	1,725	1,767	1,782	126	up 8%	10,043	6
rural production	1,191	1,311	1,395	1,470	279	up 23%	1,079	1
cultural/recreation services	1,233	1,263	1,308	1,341	108	up 9%	2,212	2
accommodation/restaurants	1,047	1,128	1,194	1,182	135	up 13%	12,137	10
communication services	678	690	717	750	72	up 11%	2,162	3
education	507	498	510	528	21	up 4%	18,354	36
mining	117	120	126	126	9	up 8%	789	6
electricity, gas, water supply	42	45	54	54	12	up 29%	1,519	28
Total businesses	**54,153**	**55,635**	**57,363**	**59,634**	**5,481**	**up 10%**	**226,681**	**4**

Source: Australian Taxation Office, from the ABS National Regional Profile Table 1; 2006 Census Table W11.

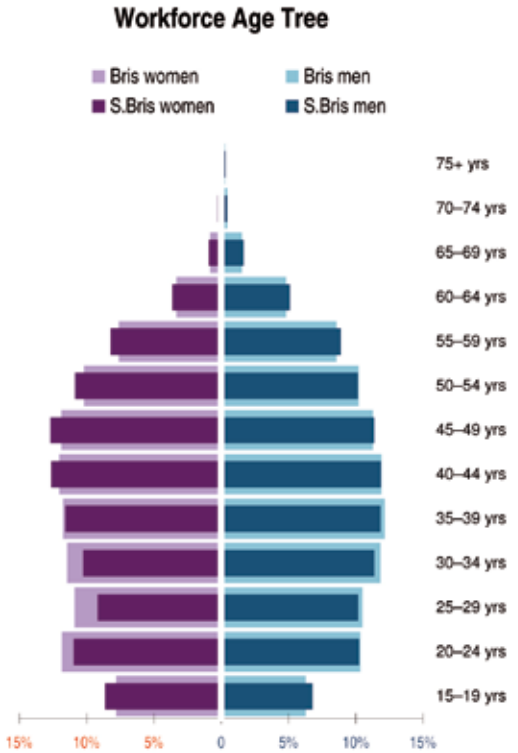
South Brisbane's workforce

Workforce age-sex profile

The 2006 Census gives the most detailed picture of South Brisbane's workforce, with 226,675 adults aged 15+ saying they worked here. About 96% of people complete the Census, so the workforce may have been about 4% larger than counted, or around 235,742.

The age profile of South Brisbane's workforce is illustrated in the Workforce Age Tree, compared with Brisbane. The darker branches show the proportion of South Brisbane's workforce in each age group (males right, females left) against the lighter background age profile of the Brisbane workforce.

The common workforce age profile is apple-shaped, widest around the mid-40s when workforce participation is high and mortality is low. The largest age groups in South Brisbane's workforce in 2006 were 40–44 yrs, 45–49 yrs and 35–39 yrs. The average age of workers was 39.2 years (39.6 for men and 38.7 for women).



Relative to the Brisbane workforce, South Brisbane's workforce was 5 months older. Age groups that were proportionally larger included 15–19 yrs, 55–59 yrs and 45–49 yrs; those that were smaller included 25–29 yrs, 30–34 yrs and 20–24 yrs.

In generational terms, South Brisbane's workforce consisted of 35% Generation X, 31% Baby-boomers and 28% Generation Y, with 6% from the Wartime generation (aged 60–74), and just 0.2% who were Veterans.

Ages of workers, 2006	workers in S.Bris			% of S.Bris workers			% of Bris workforce	difference from Bris	Gender ratio	
	males	females	adults	% males	% females	% workers			S.Bris	Bris
15–19 years	8,446	8,754	17,200	7%	9%	**8%**	7%	1% more	**1.0 F:M**	**1.2 F:M**
20–24 years	12,779	11,137	23,916	10%	11%	**11%**	11%	1% less	1.1 M:F	**1.1 F:M**
25–29 years	12,710	9,325	22,035	10%	9%	**10%**	11%	1% less	1.4 M:F	1.0 M:F
Generation Y	**33,935**	**29,216**	**63,151**	**27%**	**29%**	**28%**	**29%**	**1% less**	**1.2 M:F**	
30–34 years	14,178	10,431	24,609	11%	10%	**11%**	12%	1% less	1.4 M:F	1.1 M:F
35–39 years	14,760	11,761	26,521	12%	12%	**12%**	12%	0% less	1.3 M:F	1.1 M:F
40–44 years	14,822	12,852	27,674	12%	13%	**12%**	12%	0% more	1.2 M:F	1.1 M:F
Generation X	**43,760**	**35,044**	**78,804**	**35%**	**34%**	**35%**	**36%**	**1% less**	**1.2 M:F**	
45–49 years	14,178	12,921	27,099	11%	13%	**12%**	12%	0% more	1.1 M:F	1.0 M:F
50–54 years	12,694	11,032	23,726	10%	11%	**10%**	10%	0% more	1.2 M:F	1.1 M:F
55–59 years	11,078	8,356	19,434	9%	8%	**9%**	8%	0% more	1.3 M:F	1.2 M:F
Baby-boomers	**37,950**	**32,309**	**70,259**	**30%**	**32%**	**31%**	**30%**	**1% more**	**1.2 M:F**	
60–64 years	6,388	3,707	10,095	5%	4%	**4%**	4%	0% more	1.7 M:F	1.6 M:F
65–69 years	2,046	940	2,986	2%	1%	**1%**	1%	0% more	**2.2 M:F**	2.0 M:F
70–74 years	571	280	851	0%	0%	**0%**	0%	0% more	2.0 M:F	**2.1 M:F**
Wartime	**9,005**	**4,927**	**13,932**	**7%**	**5%**	**6%**	**6%**	**1% more**	**1.8 M:F**	
Veterans: 75+	376	153	529	0%	0%	**0%**	0%	0% more	**2.5 M:F**	**2.1 M:F**
all workers	**125,026**	**101,649**	**226,675**	100%	100%	100%	100%		1.2 M:F	1.1 M:F
average age	39.6 yrs	38.7 yrs	39.2 yrs				38.8 yrs	0.4 yrs		

Gender ratio: Male majority shown in blue as M:F = [no. males] ÷ [no. females]; Female majority shown in red as F:M = [no. females] ÷ [no. males]. Extreme results are in bold; 'M' = all males; 'F' = all females. Source: ABS Working Population Profile (WPP) 2006, Table W01.

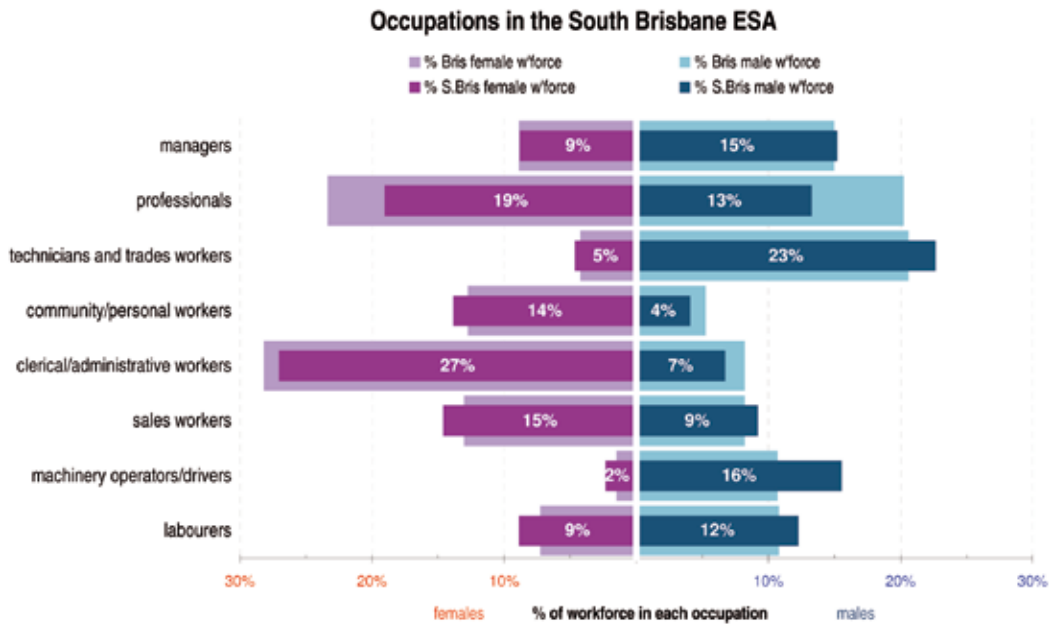
Occupations in the workforce

The chart below shows the proportions of the male and female workforce in each of the eight broad occupational groups, with South Brisbane in dark bars against the background of Brisbane. Where the darker bar is longer than the background, that occupation is proportionally larger in South Brisbane than in Brisbane.

The largest occupational group in South Brisbane's workforce in 2006 was professionals with 35,930 counted in the 2006 Census, 16% of the local workforce. The next largest occupation groups were clerical/administrative workers (35,859 workers or 16%), technicians and trades workers (33,035 or 15%), and managers (27,983 workers or 12%). Managers include farm and small business managers.

The occupations that were more common here than in Brisbane included machinery operators/drivers with 3% more of the workforce and technicians and trades workers with 2% more. Offsetting this, there were fewer working as professionals with 6% less of the workforce, or as clerical/administrative workers with 2% less.

Many occupations are very gender-biased. In South Brisbane, the most male-dominated occupations were machinery operators/drivers with 8.1 men per woman, technicians and trades workers with 6.0 men per woman, and managers with 2.1 men per woman. The most female-dominated were clerical/administrative workers with 3.3 women per man, community/personal workers with 2.8 women per man, and sales workers with 1.3 women per man.



Occupations in the South Brisbane ESA	Workers / jobs in the South Brisbane ESA				% workforce				
	number	males	females	gender ratio	S.Bris	Bris	difference	% S.Bris males	% S.Bris females
managers	27,983	19,005	8,978	2.1 M:F	12%	12%	0% more	15%	9%
professionals	35,930	16,572	19,358	1.2 F:M	**16%**	**22%**	**6% less**	13%	**19%**
technicians and trades workers	33,035	28,315	4,720	6.0 M:F	15%	13%	**2% more**	**23%**	5%
community/personal workers	19,220	5,108	14,112	2.8 F:M	8%	9%	0% less	4%	14%
clerical/administrative workers	35,859	8,372	27,487	**3.3 F:M**	**16%**	**18%**	**2% less**	7%	**27%**
sales workers	26,352	11,494	14,858	1.3 F:M	12%	11%	1% more	9%	15%
machinery operators/drivers	21,817	19,421	2,396	**8.1 M:F**	10%	6%	**3% more**	**16%**	2%
labourers	24,366	15,321	9,045	1.7 M:F	11%	9%	2% more	12%	9%
inadequately described / not stated	2,109	1,408	701	2.0 M:F	1%	1%	0% less	1%	1%
total workforce	**226,671**	**125,016**	**101,655**	**1.2 M:F**	100%	100%		100%	100%

Larger results are in bold. Source: WPP 2006 Table W13.

Specific occupations

The table below shows the relative size of more specific occupations in South Brisbane's workforce, listed in descending order of size from the largest, Sales assistants and salespersons, who constitute 70 in every 1000 workers (48 in every 1000 males and 97 in every 1000 female workers). Then come Specialist managers with 63 per 1000 workers, Automotive / engineering trades and so on.

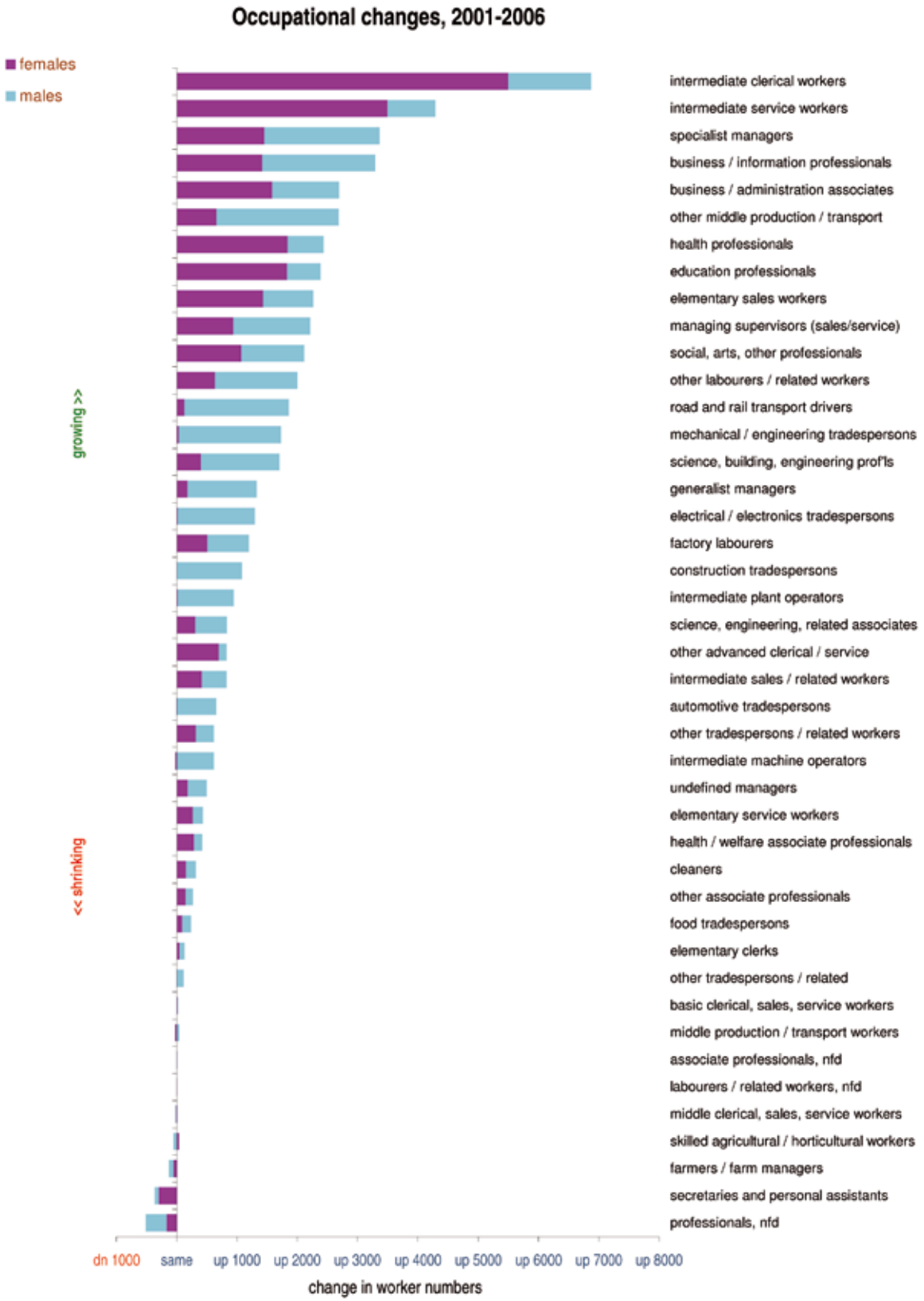
The columns of the table show the number of men and women working in South Brisbane in each occupation, and the gender ratio. The proportion of South Brisbane workers per 1,000 in each occupation is shown, compared with Brisbane, and the difference per 1000 workers is calculated by subtraction. The last two columns show the proportion of men and women in each occupation, per 1000 workers.

Specific occupations in the South Brisbane ESA	Workers in the South Brisbane ESA					Bris workers		rate /1000, S.Bris	
	total	men	women	gender ratio	per 1000 workers	per 1000 workers	S.Bris diff.	men	women
Sales assistants and salespersons	15,769	5,956	9,813	2 F:M	70	65	5 more	48	97
Specialist managers	14,319	10,374	3,945	3 M:F	63	62	1 more	83	39
Automotive / engineering trades	10,295	10,172	123	83 M:F	45	33	13 more	81	1
Education professionals	10,146	2,913	7,233	2 F:M	45	42	3 more	23	71
Hospitality, retail & service managers	9,503	5,411	4,092	1 M:F	42	41	1 more	43	40
Carers and aides	9,071	903	8,168	9 F:M	40	35	5 more	7	80
Business/HR/marketing professionals	8,546	4,724	3,822	1 M:F	38	57	19 fewer	38	38
Factory process workers	8,347	5,023	3,324	2 M:F	37	25	12 more	40	33
Road and rail drivers	7,728	7,339	389	19 M:F	34	24	11 more	59	4
Numerical clerks	7,712	1,228	6,484	5 F:M	34	36	2 fewer	10	64
General clerical workers	7,146	826	6,320	8 F:M	32	35	4 fewer	7	62
Health professionals	6,797	1,928	4,869	3 F:M	30	41	11 fewer	15	48
Sales representatives and agents	6,688	4,456	2,232	2 M:F	30	24	6 more	36	22
Other clerical and administrative workers	6,028	3,304	2,724	1 M:F	27	27	0 fewer	26	27
Storepersons	5,917	5,039	878	6 M:F	26	15	11 more	40	9
Design / engineering/ science professionals	5,154	3,762	1,392	3 M:F	23	33	10 fewer	30	14
Other labourers	5,151	3,849	1,302	3 M:F	23	19	4 more	31	13
Inquiry clerks and receptionists	5,047	590	4,457	8 F:M	22	26	3 fewer	5	44
Office managers and program administrators	4,866	1,145	3,721	3 F:M	21	27	6 fewer	9	37
Machine and stationary plant operators	4,678	3,698	980	4 M:F	21	14	7 more	30	10
Electronic/ telecom workers	4,440	4,365	75	58 M:F	20	16	3 more	35	1
Engineering / science technicians	4,202	3,036	1,166	3 M:F	19	22	4 fewer	24	11
Cleaners and laundry workers	4,198	1,774	2,424	1 F:M	19	19	0 fewer	14	24
Construction trades workers	4,133	4,061	72	56 M:F	18	17	1 more	32	1
Sales support workers	3,839	1,051	2,788	3 F:M	17	16	1 more	8	27
Hospitality workers	3,396	754	2,642	4 F:M	15	19	4 fewer	6	26
Mobile plant operators	3,209	3,087	122	25 M:F	14	9	5 more	25	1
Food preparation assistants	2,975	1,391	1,584	1 F:M	13	13	0 fewer	11	16
Personal assistants and secretaries	2,764	39	2,725	70 F:M	12	16	3 fewer	0	27
Food trades workers	2,732	1,930	802	2 M:F	12	12	0 more	15	8
Protective service workers	2,634	2,074	560	4 M:F	12	14	2 fewer	17	6
Chief executives and legislators	2,467	2,072	395	=	11	10	0 more	17	4
Sports / personal service workers	2,320	794	1,526	2 F:M	10	12	2 fewer	6	15
Clerical and office support workers	2,205	1,211	994	1 M:F	10	11	1 fewer	10	10
Construction and mining labourers	2,051	1,996	55	36 M:F	9	9	0 more	16	1
Information Technology professionals	1,974	1,666	308	5 M:F	9	19	10 fewer	13	3
Legal and social professionals	1,915	812	1,103	1 F:M	8	15	7 fewer	6	11
Health and welfare support workers	1,782	577	1,205	2 F:M	8	8	1 fewer	5	12
Skilled animal / horticultural workers	1,629	1,069	560	2 M:F	7	7	0 more	9	6
Farm, forestry and garden workers	1,055	782	273	3 M:F	5	5	0 fewer	6	3
Arts and media professionals	1,004	570	434	1 M:F	4	6	2 fewer	5	4
Farmers and farm managers	422	288	134	2 M:F	2	2	0 fewer	2	1
Workers included	**216,254**	**118,039**	**98,215**	1.2 M:F	**954**	**958**	S.Dev: 6	**944**	**966**

Source: WPP 2006 Table W13

Occupational changes, 2001 to 2006

The graph below and table overleaf show the changes in occupations from 2001 to 2006 using the occupational classification that applied in 2001, so the data is comparable. Occupations are shown in order of total growth, and each bar shows the change in the number of male and female workers. ('nfd' occupations are not fully defined).



Occupational changes, 2001-2006	S.Bris w'force, 2001			S.Bris w'force, 2006			change, 2001 to 2006			
	males	females	workers	males	females	workers	males	females	workers	% wf 2006
middle clerical, sales, service workers	11,594	26,572	38,166	14,166	35,968	50,134	2,572	9,396	**11,968**	4.7% more
professionals	15,580	20,127	35,707	20,604	26,515	47,119	5,024	6,388	**11,412**	4.5% more
associate professionals	13,121	11,296	24,417	16,283	14,558	30,841	3,162	3,262	**6,424**	2.5% more
middle production / transport workers	16,612	2,851	19,463	21,955	3,606	25,561	5,343	755	**6,098**	2.4% more
tradespersons and related workers	20,452	2,733	23,185	25,653	3,231	28,884	5,201	498	**5,699**	2.2% more
managers and administrators	11,391	3,842	15,233	14,694	5,603	20,297	3,303	1,761	**5,064**	2.0% more
labourers and related workers	10,142	6,327	16,469	12,365	7,620	19,985	2,223	1,293	**3,516**	1.4% more
basic clerical, sales, service workers	7,263	13,618	20,881	8,342	15,380	23,722	1,079	1,762	**2,841**	1.1% more
advanced clerical and service workers	752	5,864	6,616	815	6,249	7,064	63	385	**448**	0.2% more
inadequately described	1,165	597	1,762	1,482	833	2,315	317	236	**553**	0.2% more
Total	**108,072**	**93,827**	**201,899**	**136,359**	**119,563**	**255,922**	**28,287**	**25,736**	**54,023**	**21.1% more**
Specific occupational changes										
intermediate clerical workers	4,816	15,011	19,827	6,189	20,513	26,702	1,373	5,502	**6,875**	2.7% more
intermediate service workers	2,319	9,944	12,263	3,114	13,438	16,552	795	3,494	**4,289**	1.7% more
specialist managers	6,554	2,552	9,106	8,468	4,008	12,476	1,914	1,456	**3,370**	1.3% more
business / information professionals	5,099	3,395	8,494	6,969	4,814	11,783	1,870	1,419	**3,289**	1.3% more
business / administration associates	3,645	5,217	8,862	4,752	6,802	11,554	1,107	1,585	**2,692**	1.1% more
other middle production / transport	5,442	1,261	6,703	7,466	1,922	9,388	2,024	661	**2,685**	1.0% more
health professionals	2,271	6,962	9,233	2,864	8,803	11,667	593	1,841	**2,434**	1.0% more
education professionals	2,868	6,383	9,251	3,423	8,212	11,635	555	1,829	**2,384**	0.9% more
elementary sales workers	5,113	11,556	16,669	5,941	12,991	18,932	828	1,435	**2,263**	0.9% more
managing supervisors (sales/service)	5,271	3,723	8,994	6,542	4,664	11,206	1,271	941	**2,212**	0.9% more
social, arts, other professionals	2,159	2,253	4,412	3,202	3,323	6,525	1,043	1,070	**2,113**	0.8% more
other labourers / related workers	4,292	1,765	6,057	5,657	2,402	8,059	1,365	637	**2,002**	0.8% more
road and rail transport drivers	6,230	430	6,660	7,959	558	8,517	1,729	128	**1,857**	0.7% more
mechanical / engineering tradespersons	4,343	51	4,394	6,039	86	6,125	1,696	35	**1,731**	0.7% more
science, building, engineering prof'ls	2,594	729	3,323	3,900	1,131	5,031	1,306	402	**1,708**	0.7% more
generalist managers	3,832	849	4,681	4,977	1,030	6,007	1,145	181	**1,326**	0.5% more
electrical / electronics tradespersons	3,502	60	3,562	4,777	81	4,858	1,275	21	**1,296**	0.5% more
factory labourers	3,686	2,411	6,097	4,372	2,920	7,292	686	509	**1,195**	0.5% more
construction tradespersons	3,304	103	3,407	4,376	112	4,488	1,072	9	**1,081**	0.4% more
intermediate plant operators	3,560	186	3,746	4,487	206	4,693	927	20	**947**	0.4% more
science, engineering, related associates	2,397	911	3,308	2,917	1,220	4,137	520	309	**829**	0.3% more
other advanced clerical / service	657	2,350	3,007	786	3,049	3,835	129	699	**828**	0.3% more
intermediate sales / related workers	4,435	1,546	5,981	4,848	1,960	6,808	413	414	**827**	0.3% more
automotive tradespersons	3,083	61	3,144	3,742	51	3,793	659	-10	**649**	0.3% more
other tradespersons / related workers	3,398	1,729	5,127	3,693	2,051	5,744	295	322	**617**	0.2% more
intermediate machine operators	1,188	920	2,108	1,806	896	2,702	618	-24	**594**	0.2% more
undefined managers	665	280	945	981	463	1,444	316	183	**499**	0.2% more
elementary service workers	1,573	1,051	2,624	1,738	1,316	3,054	165	265	**430**	0.2% more
health / welfare associate professionals	380	734	1,114	516	1,020	1,536	136	286	**422**	0.2% more
cleaners	1,675	2,074	3,749	1,845	2,225	4,070	170	151	**321**	0.1% more
other associate professionals	1,392	678	2,070	1,512	824	2,336	120	146	**266**	0.1% more
food tradespersons	1,400	579	1,979	1,549	667	2,216	149	88	**237**	0.1% more
elementary clerks	560	996	1,556	637	1,044	1,681	77	48	**125**	0.0% more
other tradespersons / related	302	15	317	417	12	429	115	-3	**112**	0.0% more
basic clerical, sales, service workers	17	15	32	26	29	55	9	14	**23**	0.0% more
middle production / transport workers	192	54	246	237	24	261	45	-30	**15**	0.0% more
associate professionals, nfd	36	33	69	44	28	72	8	-5	**3**	0.0% more
labourers / related workers, nfd	489	77	566	491	73	564	2	-4	**-2**	0.0% less
middle clerical, sales, service workers	24	71	95	15	57	72	-9	-14	**-23**	0.0% less
skilled agricultural / horticultural workers	1,120	135	1,255	1,060	171	1,231	-60	36	**-24**	0.0% less
farmers / farm managers	340	161	501	268	102	370	-72	-59	**-131**	0.1% less
secretaries and personal assistants	92	3,502	3,594	29	3,200	3,229	-63	-302	**-365**	0.1% less
professionals, nfd	589	405	994	246	232	478	-343	-173	**-516**	0.2% less
inadequately described	951	424	1,375	1,328	729	2,057	377	305	**682**	0.3% more
not stated	214	173	387	154	104	258	-60	-69	**-129**	0.1% less
Total	**108,069**	**93,815**	**201,884**	**136,359**	**119,563**	**255,922**	**28,290**	**25,748**	**54,038**	**21.1% more**

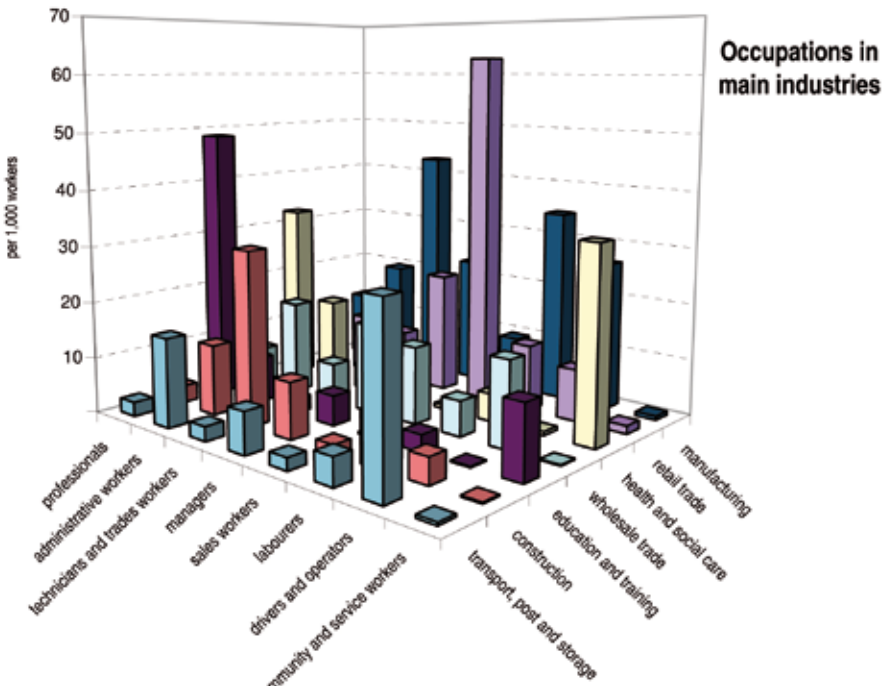
Source: ABS Working Population Profile 2001 Table W13; ABS Tablebuilder for 2006 data.

Occupations across industries

The graph below shows, by the height of the blocks, the number of workers per 1,000 in the main occupations in the main industries. The tallest column, for example, represents the largest occupation–industry combination, sales workers in retail trade with 63 in every 1000 workers.

Other large concentrations of occupations in industries were:

- professionals in education and training (49 of every 1000 workers)
- technicians and trades workers in manufacturing (43 per 1000)
- labourers in manufacturing (35 per 1000)
- community and service workers in health and social care (34 per 1000)
- professionals in health and social care (32 per 1000).



Rate /1,000 workers, industry x occup'n	professionals	administrative workers	technicians and trades workers	managers	sales workers	labourers	drivers and operators	community and service workers	Not stated	Total
manufacturing	12	**19**	**43**	**23**	9	**35**	**26**	1	2	**171**
retail trade	5	11	9	**22**	**63**	12	9	1	1	**132**
health and social care	**32**	**15**	5	5	1	5	1	**34**	0	**98**
wholesale trade	6	**17**	7	**16**	**14**	6	**15**	0	1	**82**
education and training	**49**	8	3	5	0	3	0	**13**	0	**81**
construction	3	**13**	**31**	10	2	9	4	0	1	**72**
transport, post and storage	2	**16**	3	7	2	5	**30**	1	1	**67**
accommodation and food	1	3	6	9	9	12	1	**14**	0	**54**
technical services	**21**	11	6	5	1	1	0	0	1	**46**
other services	4	6	**21**	3	1	3	1	4	0	**44**
public service	6	11	3	3	0	2	1	11	0	**36**
administration / support	3	4	2	2	0	9	1	2	0	**24**
finance and insurance	5	**12**	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	**23**
rental and real estate	1	4	1	3	10	1	1	0	0	**21**
arts and recreation	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	3	0	**10**
media / telecommunications	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	**10**
utilities	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	**7**
rural production	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	-	**5**
mining	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	-	-	**3**
unclear	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	**14**
All industries	**159**	**158**	**146**	**123**	**116**	**108**	**96**	**85**	**9**	**1,000**

The most common occupations among the industries are in bold and shaded (top 10 darkest). Source: 2006 Census Table W12.

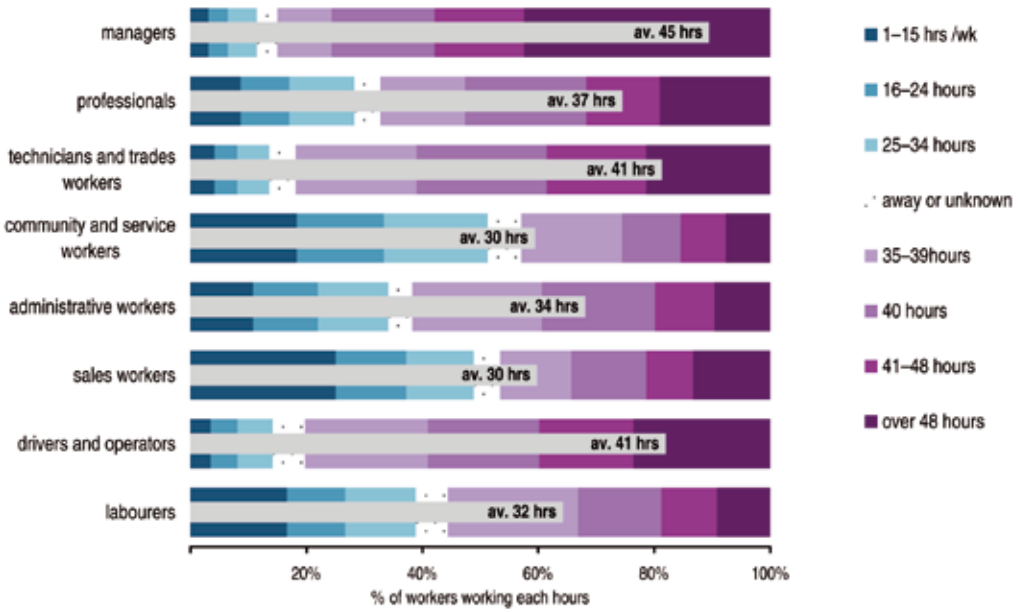
Working hours across occupations

Working hours varied considerably among occupational groups, ranging from managers who averaged 44.7 hours a week to community and service workers who averaged 29.7 hours. This is shown in the graph, where each occupation is represented by a bar. The shaded segments on the bars represent the proportion working in each hourly range, with the shorter working week being in blue colours to the left. The grey box within each bar shows the average number of hours per week, which is written on the box.

The occupations where more people worked over 48 hours a week (shown by the dark right ends of the bars) were managers (42% of whom worked over 48 hours), drivers and operators (24%) and technicians and trades workers (21%).

Occupations where part-time work was more common (shown by the blue left ends of the bars) included sales workers (where 25% worked under 16 hours or two days a week), community and service workers (18%) and labourers (17%).

Working hours by occupation, the South Brisbane ESA



Working hours by occupation, S.Bris	% of workforce of the South Brisbane ESA working these hours									
	none, away work	1–15 hrs /wk	16–24 hours	25–34 hours	35–39hours	40 hours	41–48 hours	over 48 hours	unstated hours	average pw, all workers
managers	**2%**	3%	**3%**	**5%**	**9%**	18%	15%	**42%**	1%	**44.7 hrs**
professionals	3%	9%	8%	11%	15%	21%	13%	19%	1%	37.2 hrs
technicians and trades workers	3%	4%	**4%**	**6%**	21%	**22%**	**17%**	21%	2%	40.6 hrs
community and service workers	**4%**	18%	**15%**	**18%**	17%	**10%**	**8%**	8%	2%	**29.7 hrs**
administrative workers	3%	11%	11%	12%	22%	20%	10%	10%	**1%**	34.0 hrs
sales workers	3%	**25%**	12%	12%	**12%**	**13%**	**8%**	13%	2%	**29.9 hrs**
drivers and operators	3%	3%	5%	6%	21%	19%	**16%**	24%	**2%**	41.0 hrs
labourers	3%	17%	10%	12%	23%	14%	10%	9%	**2%**	32.1 hrs
not clear	**4%**	9%	7%	8%	17%	19%	11%	20%	**5%**	37.6 hrs
all occupations	3%	11%	8%	10%	18%	18%	12%	19%	2%	**36.5 hrs**
stnd dev'n	0%	8%	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	11%	1%	5.6 hrs

Working hours where the percentage of workers is unusually high are in bold and shaded green; where results are low, they are shaded lighter orange. Source: WPP 2006 Table W17.

Labour demand and supply

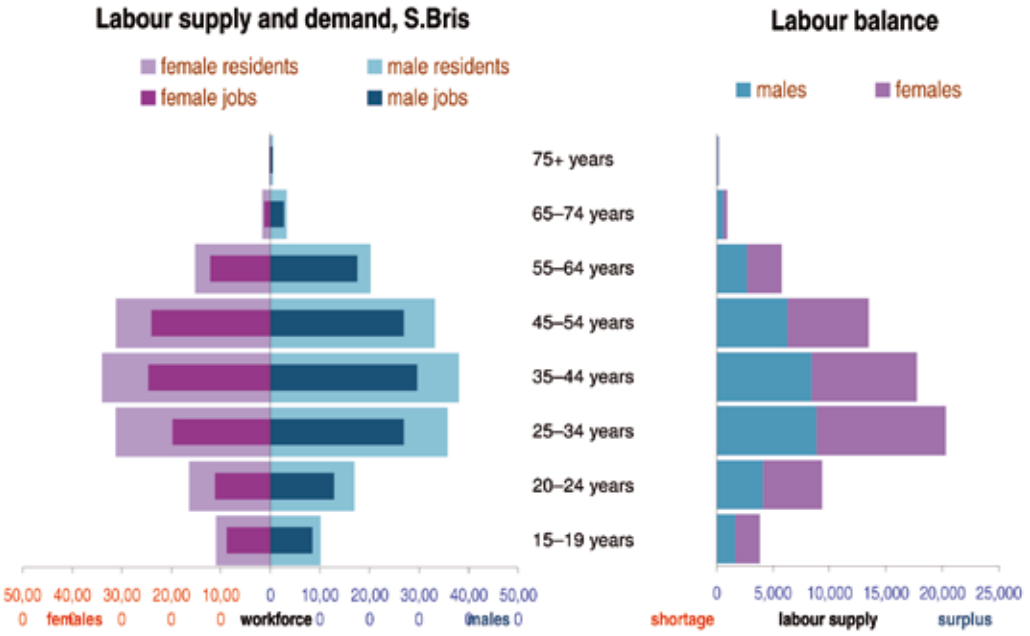
Labour balance by age

The balance between local labour supply (working residents) and demand (local jobs) is a useful indicator of where job opportunities might lie. A surplus labour supply means that some residents have to work outside the locality; a labour deficit means that workers come into the area to fill local jobs.

In South Brisbane in 2006, there were 298,262 working residents and 226,675 local workers (jobs). While many residents worked within South Brisbane, the difference means that South Brisbane has a net surplus of 71,587 workers, equivalent to 24% of the working resident population.

South Brisbane's labour supply and demand is illustrated in the left graph, by the age of workers. The narrow solid bars represent the number of local workers (jobs); the wider background bars represent the working residents. If the darker 'jobs' bar is shorter than the lighter 'workers' bar, there is a labour surplus – labour supply from working residents exceeds labour demand from local jobs. A longer dark bar means a labour deficit, with more local jobs than working residents.

The net labour balance is illustrated in the right graph for people of different ages. Here, bars to the right mean a labour surplus, bars to the left mean a jobs surplus. The longest bar to the right, for example, shows there was a labour surplus of 20,305 among those aged 25–34 years, with 8,823 too many males and 11,482 too many females for the number of local jobs. Here, no bar extends to the left because there was a labour surplus across all age groups.



Ages of workers & employed residents	S.Bris employed residents			S.Bris workforce			labour surplus / (shortage)			working residents as % workforce
	males	females	workers	males	females	workers	males	females	workers	
15–19 years	10,108	10,906	21,014	8,446	8,754	17,200	1,662	2,152	3,814	122%
20–24 years	16,881	16,384	33,265	12,779	11,137	23,916	4,102	5,247	9,349	139%
25–34 years	35,711	31,238	66,949	26,888	19,756	46,644	8,823	11,482	20,305	144%
35–44 years	37,972	33,948	71,920	29,582	24,613	54,195	8,390	9,335	17,725	133%
45–54 years	33,140	31,152	64,292	26,872	23,953	50,825	6,268	7,199	13,467	126%
55–64 years	20,152	15,136	35,288	17,466	12,063	29,529	2,686	3,073	5,759	120%
65–74 years	3,215	1,576	4,791	2,617	1,220	3,837	598	356	954	125%
75+ years	496	247	743	376	153	529	120	94	214	140%
all workers	**157,675**	**140,587**	**298,262**	**125,026**	**101,649**	**226,675**	**32,649**	**38,938**	**71,587**	**132%**

Source: WPP 2006 Table 01; BCP 2006 Table B41.

This page is intentionally blank

Our Services & Programs

Northern Territory

- Australian Apprenticeship Access Program

Queensland

- Job Services Australia
- Disability Employment Services
- Australian Apprenticeship Access Program
- Youth Connections
- Community Support Service
- With potential expansion into Labour Hire in 2010–2011

NSW & ACT

- Job Services Australia
- Disability Employment Services
- Comcare
- Australian Apprenticeship Access Program
- Group Training in the Trade Pre-Vocational Program
- RecruitFLEX
- Youth Connections
- Community Support Service
- Volunteer Home Visiting Service
- Links to Learning
- Drug & Alcohol
- Aboriginal Reconnect Service
- Pre-School
- Youth Centres
- Youth Refuge
- Eurobodalla Aboriginal Youth Project

South Australia

- Job Services Australia
- Disability Employment Services
- WorkCover
- Australian Apprenticeship Access Program
- Innovative Community Action Networks
- With potential expansion into Labour Hire in 2010–2011

Tasmania

- Job Services Australia
- Learning & Training
- RecruitFLEX
- Indigenous Employment Programs
- Community Services

Victoria

- Job Services Australia
- Disability Employment Services
- Comcare
- Australian Apprenticeship Access Program
- With potential expansion into Labour Hire in 2010–2011

Printed on Recycled Paper

South Brisbane

Annerley
PO Box 465
483 Ipswich Road
Annerley QLD 4103
Ph: (07) 3426 7550

Inala
Shop 55A, Inala Plaza
156 Inala Avenue
Inala QLD 4077
Ph: (07) 3000 4560

Mount Gravatt
Level 3, 57 Sanders Street
Upper Mount Gravatt
QLD 4122
Ph: (07) 3426 1800

Wynnum
Shops 3 & 15
Wynnum Shopping Centre
69-89 Bay Terrace
Wynnum QLD 4178
Ph: (07) 3131 2560

Head Office

Batemans Bay
Research Department
Cnr Orient Street & Museum Place
Batemans Bay NSW 2536
Ph: (02) 4475 3555
Email: research@campbellpage.org.au

www.campbellpage.org.au

campbell page™