

LOGAN & REDLANDS

Regional Roadmap
2013 - 2016

Appendices



An Australian Government Initiative



Queensland Government



Working together
for a dynamic,
thriving future in
Logan & Redlands

Glossary

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASC	Australian Sport Commission
CALD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse
CEDA	Committee of Economic Development Australia
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
FaCSIA	Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
FIFO	Fly in Fly out
GCCSA	Greater Capital City Statistical Area
GOLD	Growth Opportunities and Leadership Development
GRP	Gross Regional Product
HELP	Higher Education Loan Program
LGA	Local Government Area
NESB	Non-English speaking background
NBN	National Broadband Network
NDIS	National Disability Insurance Scheme
NGAA	National Growth Area Alliance
NIEIR	National Institute for Economic and Industry Research
NSI	North Stradbroke Island
NSW	New South Wales
OAM	Order of Australia Medal
R&D	Research and Development
RDA	Regional Development Australia
SEIFA	Socio-Economical Indexes for Areas
SEQ	South East Queensland
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SMEs	Small to medium-sized enterprises
SMBI	Southern Moreton Bay Islands
SPRC	Social Policy Research Centre
USA	United State of America
VET	Vocational Education and Training

Welcome to
IndigiScapes

Regional Roadmap 2013-2016

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Appendix 1: Regional Profile

1.1 Logan & Redlands – Human Capital

Our Region has significant human capital, with a population of 483,884 in 2011 and expected to rise to over 640,655 people by 2031, with the bulk of that growth in Logan. Much of this growth is attributed to new housing developments in Yarrabilba and Greater Flagstone.

1.2 Age Distribution

There are major differences in the demographics of residents in the Redland Local Government Area (LGA) and residents the Logan LGA. Overall, Redlands has an ageing population - the median age of residents is 39 years compared to 36 years for Queensland and 37 years for the national median.

By contrast, Logan is characterised by a young population with a median age of 33 years. People aged under 25 years comprise 38.1% of Logan's population, as opposed to Redlands' 33.3% and 32.4% across Queensland.

At the other end of the spectrum, older people aged over 70 years represent almost 10% of Redlands' population (9.8%) compared to just 5.9% in Logan City.

Redlands' ageing population has significant implications for a decreasing workforce and a high demand for aged care and health services to meet the needs of older people and those with disabilities. Similarly, a young population in Logan City places demands on services and supports including education, recreation facilities and youth services.

1.3 Population Growth

Both Redland City and Logan City have experienced variation in the rate of population growth and human capital, although this has been significantly higher in Logan and is expected to expand at a more rapid growth rate due to the development of two greenfield sites – Yarrabilba and Flagstone.

Logan City

In 2009 Logan City had an estimate resident population of 276,577 which had increased to 278,061 by 2011, and is forecast to increase by approximately 64.5% to 454,981 persons by 2031.

In addition to this significant population growth, Logan City's demographic profile is evolving as residents in metropolitan Logan

age, and significant new communities are planned in new urban land release areas including Park Ridge, Bahrs Scrub, Greenbank, Flagstone and Yarrabilba – creating 32,381 new dwellings in Logan's Greenfield areas by 2026.¹

Logan City was the sixth largest growing LGA in South East Queensland (SEQ) in 2011 and population growth patterns mirror the trend in the supply of housing opportunities in Logan. The more established northeastern suburbs are expected to grow moderately with most development coming from small scale (re)developments.

Most land for new large scale developments is available towards the south and southwest where Mount Lindesay Highway and proposed Park Ridge Connector will open up new development corridors and opportunities, especially for new residents.

Although the percentage of ageing demographic in Logan is still in the early stages, the area can expect an increase in the number of people aged over 65. In 2011, Logan had an old age dependency ratio of 12.4%, projected to increase to

Table 1: Age Composition

Age (yrs)	Logan LGA %	Redland LGA %	Greater Brisbane %	Australia %
Babies and Pre-school (0-4)	8.2	6.2	7.0	6.3
Primary School (5-11)	10.5	9.5	9.2	8.8
Secondary School (12-17)	9.4	8.9	8.0	7.8
Tertiary Education & Independents (18-24)	10.0	8.7	10.5	9.4
Young Workforce (25-34)	14.0	10.6	14.8	13.4
Parents & Home Builders (35-49)	21.1	21.4	21.6	22.1
Older Workers & pre-Retirees (50-59)	12.1	14.0	12.0	12.8
Empty-nesters & Retirees (60-69)	8.9	11.0	9.0	8.6
Seniors (70-84)	5.0	7.8	6.4	7.8
Elderly (85 and over)	0.9	2.0	1.6	1.6
Median Age	33 yrs	39 yrs	35yrs	37 yrs

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2011

¹ Logan City Council 'Growth Management Core Matters 2008 to 2026'

29.9 % in 2031. The median age of Logan population is projected to increase by 6 years from a median age of 32 years (2001) to 38 years in 2031. Early indications are that numbers of aged persons are not uniform across the city and are more likely to occur in older, more established suburbs.

Logan's projected average household size is projected to decline to 2.6 persons per household by 2031. The number of new dwellings required in 2031 based on the projected population and the average household size, both present and projected, is between 62,701 and 67,524.

Research shows the potential to develop 45,300 dwellings within broad-hectare areas in Logan - in other words, a minimum 22,393 to 26,060 infill dwellings need to be supplied in the more established suburbs in Logan by 2031.

Redlands

Redlands' population is projected to reach 188,417 by 2031 (medium series), and its residents are ageing at a faster rate than Australia, with the 60–85 year age cohorts growing more quickly and at a faster rate than all other cohorts to 2011.

1.4 Cultural Diversity

Logan

In the 2011 Census, Logan City residents were shown as born in 168 countries – rising to more than 200 countries by mid-2013. The top places of birth (with those numbering over 1000) are listed in the diagram below.

Of the possible cohorts who may have recently arrived as humanitarian entrants were people who were born in Myanmar (558), Sri Lanka (340), Sudan (290), Burundi (231), Iraq (167), South Sudan (136), Kenya

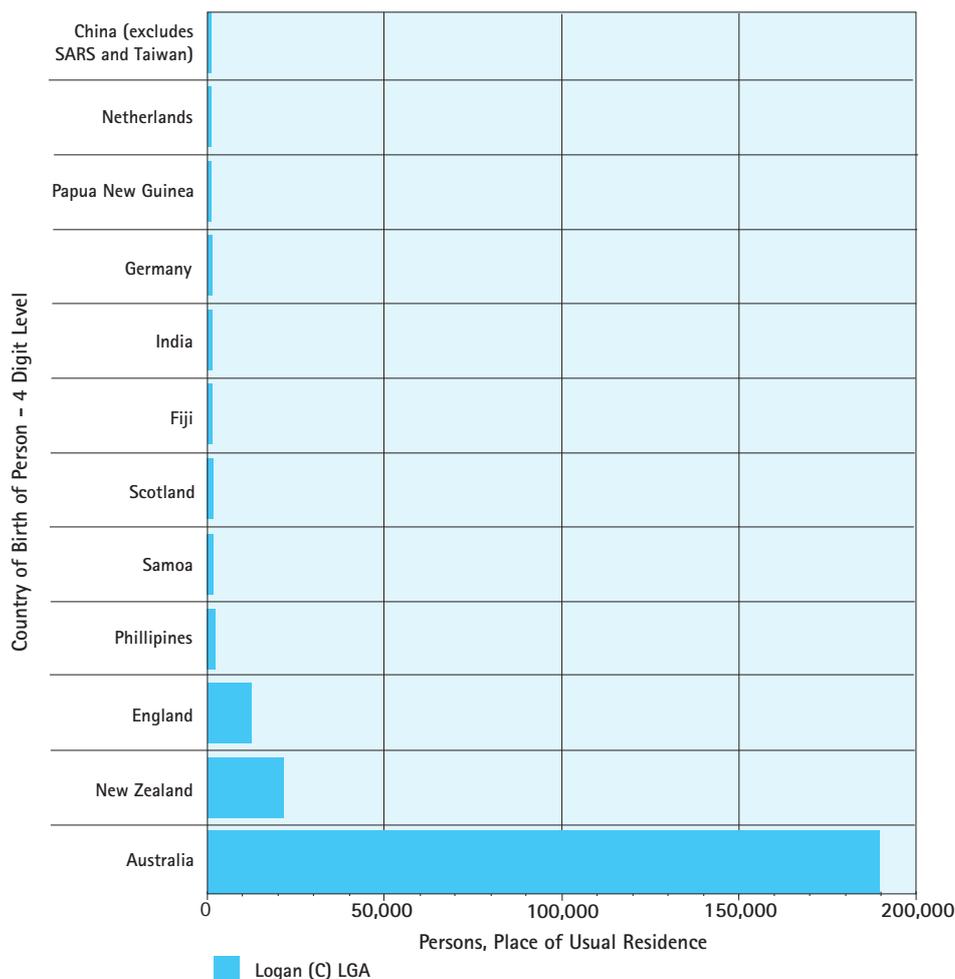
(136), Iran (114) and Democratic Republic of Congo (112).

ABS 2011 data suggests 13% of Logan City's population spoke many languages other than English at home, as follows: Samoan (3877), Mandarin (1857), Hindi (1553), Spanish (1404), Vietnamese (1257), Arabic (1250), Khmer (1171) and Cantonese (1105). Tagalog (932) and Filipino (714) (actually the same language) speakers were also significant.

Recent Migration

In the five years between 1 January 2008 and 31 March 2013, Logan City received 7891 permanent settlers, or around 1500 per year. Of the total permanent settlers in Logan, more than one third (or 2757) arrived as skilled migrants; more than one third (or 2886) arrived as family migrants; and less than one third (or 2248) arrived under the humanitarian stream.

Figure 1: Country of Birth of Person – 4 Digit Level by LGA Counting: Persons, Place of Usual Residence



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2011

In the same five-year period, the top places of birth for recent settlers in Logan were Myanmar (622), India (592), Philippines (582), United Kingdom (490), China (454), Afghanistan (446), Thailand (352), South Africa (281), Pakistan (275), Fiji (265) and South Korea (205).

Of the 2248 recent settlers arriving under the humanitarian program, 107 were infants (aged 0-5), 620 were school aged (6-17), 1,494 were working age (18-64) and 27 were of retirement age (65+) (note: these figures refer to current age based on date of birth). In terms of total number of arrivals, Logan City is in the top ten LGAs for humanitarian settlement.

Redlands

In Redlands 22.6% of the population were born overseas and 6.4% were from a non-English speaking background. Analysis of the ancestry responses of the population in Redland City in 2011 shows that the top five ancestries nominated were:

- English (60,213 people or 43.4%)
- Australian (51,505 people or 37.1%)
- Irish (15,421 people or 11.1%)
- Scottish (15,290 people or 11.0%)
- German (8,198 people or 5.9%).

The major differences between the ancestries of the population in Redland City and Greater Brisbane were:

- A *larger* percentage of people with English ancestry (43.4% compared to 36.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of people with Australian ancestry (37.1% compared to 34.6%)
- A *larger* percentage of people with Scottish ancestry (11.0% compared to 9.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people with Chinese ancestry (1.0% compared to 3.4%)

Indigenous People

In 2011, 2.8% of Logan City's residents (7,772 people) and 2.1% of Redland City residents (2,619) identified as being Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both, including the significant Indigenous community on North Stradbroke Island (NSI) who have a successful Native Title claim over parts of NSI and the Southern Moreton Bay Islands (SMBI) and waters of Moreton Bay.

1.5 Income

More than 50% of individuals living in Logan earn less than \$52,000pa and only 10% earn more than \$65,000pa. By comparison, in Brisbane nearly 20% of the population earn more than \$65,000pa. 2011 analysis of individual income levels in Redland City compared to Greater Brisbane shows a lower proportion of persons

earning a high income (\$1,500 per week or more) and a higher proportion of low income persons (less than \$400 per week). Across Logan Et Redlands, there are higher proportions of people on all Centrelink benefits with the exception of Youth Allowance.

1.6 Education Profile

The highest level of schooling attained in Logan City in 2011 compared to Queensland shows more people leaving school early (Year 10 or less) and fewer who completed Year 12 or equivalent. Overall, 39.7% left school at Year 10 or below, and 42.7% went on to complete Year 12 or equivalent, compared to 36.6% and 46.6% respectively for Queensland.

Statistics for the Redland LGA show higher educational levels with 46% aged 15 and over completing Year 12 schooling or equivalent and 28% who left school at year 10 or below.²

The percentage of Redland and Logan residents holding a Bachelor degree or higher is lower than Greater Brisbane - 13.3% in Redland and just 9.5% in Logan City compared to 20.1% for the greater Brisbane region. However, more Redland and Logan residents hold a vocational qualification - 22.6% and 22.0% respectively - than in the greater Brisbane region (18.1%) and Queensland (19.9%).

Table 2: Comparison of individual weekly incomes for Redland, Logan and Brisbane LGAs

Individual Weekly Income (Annual)	REDLAND LGA		LOGAN LGA		BRISBANE LGA	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Negative/Nil income	8,206	7.4	17,516	8.2%	72,907	8.0%
\$1-\$199 (\$1-\$10,399)	8,292	7.5	16,141	5.80%	58,109	5.58%
\$200-\$299 (\$10,400-\$15,599)	10,659	9.6	21,843	7.85%	67,506	6.48%
\$300-\$399 (\$15,600-\$20,799)	10,977	9.9	19,964	7.18%	70,960	6.81%
\$400-\$599 (\$20,800-\$31,199)	13,494	12.2	25,674	9.23%	87,517	8.40%
\$600-\$799 (\$31,200-\$41,599)	12,545	11.3	27,188	9.78%	83,642	8.03%
\$800-\$999 (\$41,600-\$51,999)	10,227	9.2	21,478	7.72%	73,360	7.04%
\$1,000-\$1,249 (\$52,000-\$64,999)	9,676	8.7	18,902	6.80%	76,222	7.32%
\$1,250-\$1,499 (\$65,000-\$77,999)	6,634	6.0	11,578	4.16%	57,770	5.55%
\$1,500-\$1,999 (\$78,000-\$103,999)	7,413	6.7	10,391	3.74%	72,041	6.91%
\$2,000 or more (\$104,000 or more)	6,066	5.5	5,742	2.06%	74,996	7.20%
Not stated	6,680	6.0	17,004	6.11%	61,046	5.86%
Total	110,869	100.0	278,048	99.99%	1,041,839	100%

Source: Australian Local Government Association - State of the Regions Report 2013

² ABS, 2011, *Census of Population and Housing Basic Community Profile (Catalogue No. 2001)*, Canberra, ACT

Table 3: Centrelink Benefits – Logan & Redlands Region

Social Security Benefit	% Population	Aust. Average %
Disability Support (aged 15-20)	0.14%	0.09%
Disability Support (aged 21-24)	0.18%	0.15%
Disability Support (aged 25+)	3.31%	3.30%
Parenting Payment – Single (aged 15-20)	0.07%	0.04%
Parenting Payment – Single (aged 21-24)	0.33%	0.19%
Parenting Payment – Single (aged 25+)	1.51%	1.15%
Unemployed Long Term	1.55%	1.53%
Unemployed Short Term	1.07%	0.92%
Youth Allowance – Non Student	0.59%	0.39%
Youth Allowance – Student	0.71%	0.98%

Source: Australian Local Government Association – State of the Regions Report 2013

A key issue in Logan City has been related to the high proportion of people born in New Zealand. The Trans Tasman Agreement precluded many New Zealand and Pacific Islander citizens from a wide range of support services to assist with skilling for employment. However, in June 2013 the Federal Government passed legislation enabling New Zealanders who have grown up in Australia to access the Higher Education Loan Program (HELP) for tertiary education or vocational training.

1.7 Labour force

Logan's workforce profile indicates a total labour force of 137,311. In Redlands, 67,969 people are employed, of which 63% are working full time and 35% part time.

Unemployment levels

Logan City has persistently higher unemployment levels – 7.6% at September 2012 – than the national (5.4%) and state (6.2%) averages, concentrated in Woodridge and Kingston areas which register high unemployment rates of around 18.1% and 18% respectively.³ Low employment in these areas has been a persistent issue over the past two decades, rising as high as 22.1% in 2010.

By contrast, Redland City's unemployment rate is low compared to both Brisbane and SEQ: 2011 figures reveal Redlands' unemployment sitting at 5.4%, with 63% of people working full time and 35% part time.⁴ Employment self-sufficiency in 2011

was 52% and Redlands was the only LGA in SEQ to increase this rate in the period 2006-2011. Redlands' target rate is 60% self-sufficiency by 2031.⁵

Redlands' ageing demographic – the median age is expected to rise to 46 years by 2031 – will potentially create skills shortages in certain sectors where an ageing demographic currently exists and this trend is Australia-wide). Of the 42,500 extra residents forecast for Redland City in the next 20 years, the prime working age population (20-64) is forecast to grow by only 8,500.⁶

Qualification Profile

Analysis of Logan City's residents in 2011, compared to Queensland, shows a lower proportion of people holding formal qualifications (Bachelor or higher degree; Advanced Diploma or Diploma; or vocational qualifications) and a higher proportion of people with no formal qualifications.

Overall 38.1% of the population aged 15 and over hold educational qualifications and 51.4% had no qualifications, compared with 43.3% and 45.8% respectively for Queensland. The differences between qualifications held by the population of Logan City and Queensland were:

- More people with no qualifications (51.4% compared to 45.8%)
- Fewer people with Bachelor or higher degrees (9.5% compared to 15.9%)

In 2011, 44.9% of Redland City residents had a vocational qualification or higher but fewer residents had a Bachelor degree or higher (13.3%) – lower than Brisbane. In terms of the proportion of residents with a vocational qualification, Redlands' residents at 22.6% scored higher than Brisbane.⁷ Compared to Brisbane and Queensland in general, Redland City has a higher proportion of technician and trade workers and a slightly higher proportion of labourers and machinery operators, but a slightly lower proportion of professionals.

Skill Shortages

In 2010, Skills Australia released their report into Australia's workforce futures, highlighting key areas of the economy up to 2025 where it is anticipated to be the greatest potential for growth and a possible shortage of skilled workers.⁸ Industry sectors and occupation areas where high growth and possible skills shortages have been identified as relevant to Logan & Redlands include the following:

- Community services
- Services to finance and insurance
- Water transport
- Scientific research, technical and computer services
- Welfare associate professionals
- Carers and aides
- University and vocational teachers
- Computing workers
- Process workers and elementary clerks.

Future employment growth industries have been centred on health care and social assistance, construction, education and training, accommodation and food services, and manufacturing, professional, scientific and technical services.⁹

Future skills development and training will need to concentrate on these employment areas in the Logan & Redlands region. COAG¹⁰ and the Productivity Commission¹¹ both recognise that, as with the broader economy, skills upgrading is a significant issue they need to address.

³ Small Area Labour Market Data December 2012 quarter. Department of Education, Employment and Workforce Relations (DEEWR)

⁴ ABS, 2011, *Census of Population and Housing Basic Community Profile (Catalogue No. 2001)*, Canberra, ACT.

⁵ Redland City Council, 2013, *Redland City Centres and Employment Strategy and Review*, 2013, Urbis, Brisbane

⁶ OESR, *Redland City Population and Dwelling Profile*, April 2012, OESR, Brisbane

⁷ ABS, 2011, *Census of Population and Housing Basic Community Profile (Catalogue No. 2001)*, Canberra, ACT.

⁸ Skills Australia, 2010, *Australian Workforce Futures: A National Workforce Development Strategy*, Canberra, Australia

⁹ National Institute for Economic and Industry Research, 2011, *Employment by Industry Sector Redland City*, retrieved from <http://www.nieir.com.au>

¹⁰ COAG Reform Council, 2011, *Seamless National Economy: Report on Performance – Overview*, Canberra, Australia

¹¹ Productivity Commission, *Impacts of COAG reforms: Business Regulation and VET*, Productivity Commission Report, April, 2012, Canberra, Australia

Table 4: Centrelink Weekly Rent Payments

Centrelink Weekly Rent payments	Logan LGA	Redland LGA	Greater Brisbane GCCSA	Qld State	Australia
Median Rent	\$300	\$350	\$325	\$300	\$285
Households with rent payments less than 30% of household income	87.9%	90.2%	88.3%	88.1%	86.9%
Households with rent payments more than 30% of household income	12.1%	9.8%	11.7%	11.9%	10.4%

Journey to Work

The limits of local employment opportunities force many Logan residents to spend long hours commuting to jobs in Brisbane or the Gold Coast, leaving little time or energy for family or community involvement. 47.6% of Logan City's working residents travel outside the area to work. Combined with limited public transport services and reliance on private motor vehicles, long journeys to work impact financially on low income households and place additional strain on the major arterial infrastructure. Acacia Ridge, Ormeau-Yatala, Rocklea, Archerfield, Upper Mount Gravatt and inner city Brisbane are the primary destinations outside Logan to which residents travel.

By contrast, 53% or 35,575 jobs are located within Redlands LGA, with a net shortfall of local jobs (31,794) for local residents who travel outside Redlands to work. 2011 ABS figures for Logan and Redlands residents travelling outside their LGAs – and just where they travel to work – are very interesting:

- 26,379 Redland residents travel to Brisbane to work
- 46,977 Logan residents travel to Brisbane to work
- 14,224 Brisbane people travel to Logan to work
- 5,016 people travel from Brisbane to Redlands to work
- 2,987 Redland residents travel to Logan for work as opposed to 1,848 Logan people who travel to Redlands to work.

1.8 Housing

In Logan the median weekly rent was \$300 which is below that of Brisbane but comparable to Queensland. For 12.1% of

households, rent accounted for more than 30.0% of their household income, indicating that they are likely to be experiencing housing stress and limited disposable income for other household expenses. This is higher than for Brisbane, Queensland and Australia.

By contrast, the median rent in Redlands was \$350 and 30.7% of renting households were paying rent of more than \$400 per week. Redlands also has a higher rate of home ownership with 72.2% of occupied private dwellings either owned outright or being purchased, compared to 65.8% for Logan City and 63.5% for Queensland.

An analysis of dwelling types for Logan shows the largest percentage of Logan's population is accommodated in detached houses, indicating a lack of diversity in housing types. Analysis of the change of the number of bedrooms per occupied dwelling in Logan between 2006 and 2011 shows the main area of growth was in the larger number of bedroom dwellings, with four or more bedrooms making up 84.53% of new occupied dwellings.

Of the total of government owned housing, 51.5% are 21-30 years old, 28.6% are 31-40 years old and 7.1% are more than 40 years old. In September 2012, the Department of Housing and Public Works started a two-stage, national process to find a suitable organisation to help the Queensland Government and Logan City Council to renew social housing in Logan. Shortlisted tenders are preparing detailed plans of how they would deliver the Logan Renewal Initiative.

The new Redlands Planning Scheme, currently under development, will seek to support the supply of appropriate housing in the future. The *Redlands Housing Strategy 2011-2031* outlines the Council's

requirements of future housing in Redlands, which will need to be:

- Well located and close to transport, employment and facilities so that residents have good access to the things they need so they can live a good life
- Diverse, in order to meet the changing needs of the population of Redlands which over the next 20 years will age, live in smaller households and have a higher proportion of people with disabilities
- Affordable, so that average first home owners can find housing that suits their budget, and low income renters are able to find somewhere to live without the chronic risk of homelessness
- Sustainable - environmentally, socially and economically - to enable people to live in safe, well-designed neighbourhoods which deliver the lowest possible ecological impact.

1.9 Health and Ageing

Logan has a comparable proportion of people with a disability to Brisbane, Queensland and Australia. Due to a disability, long-term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age, 4.4% of the Logan population require assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication. This increased from 2006 when 9,404 or 3.8% of the Logan population required assistance.¹² Jimboomba-Logan Village, Browns Plains, Woodridge and Marsden exhibit the highest population of people requiring assistance.¹³

In Redlands, 6,514 people or 4.7% of the population report that they need help in

Table 5: People needing assistance with day to day living

LGA	Number	%
Logan LGA	12,160	4.4%
Redland LGA	6,514	4.7%
Greater Brisbane GCCSA	86,453	4.2%
Queensland STE	192,019	4.4%
Australia	998,601	4.6%

Source: ABS, 2011 Census of Population and Housing

¹² City of Choice Summit 2013, Preliminary Findings Paper, 17 February 2013

¹³ Community Infrastructure Strategy. Needs Assessment - Community, Cultural, Sport and Recreation Facilities, December 2010

their day-to-day lives due to disability. This represents an increase of 1,280 people (or an additional 0.6%) who require assistance compared to figures 5 years ago.¹⁴ Self-reported health surveys 2009–2010 and hospitalisation rates (2007 to 2010) indicate that Redlands has significantly higher rates of obesity, cancer, anxiety and depression, cardiovascular disease and coronary heart disease than the rest of Queensland. Additionally, Redlands has a significantly higher number of people over 65 and continues to age at a higher rate than the surrounding LGAs.¹⁵

1.10 Socio-Economic Disadvantage

The Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) Index is an indicator of socio-economic disadvantage based on certain Census data. The SEIFA index is based on characteristics that reflect disadvantage including low income levels, low education attainment, high unemployment and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations. The SEIFA index for 2011 has now been released. Logan City scores 970.9 on the SEIFA index of disadvantage. The suburbs in Logan that have a higher level of disadvantage based on the SEIFA index

include: Logan Central, Beenleigh, Woodridge, Marsden, Kingston, Waterford West, Loganlea, Crestmead, Eagleby and Slacks Creek.¹⁶

Overall, Redlands is ranked as number three of advantaged areas across QLD according to SEIFA. However, there are pockets of social disadvantage, notably the SMBI and NSI which are some of the most disadvantaged areas in Queensland and Australia. These areas also have a very high proportion of families who are jobless and lone parent families who are jobless.

1.11 Environmental

Logan City

Logan City Council currently enjoys:

- 69% vegetation cover which contributes significantly to a broad range of environmental values including koala habitat, scenic amenity, biodiversity protection and operates as a means of cooling the region.
- The northern forest areas of Daisy Hill, Carbrook and Cornubia form part of the Koala Coast area and koala populations occur across Logan where suitable habitat remains.

- The main waterways and associated catchments of the Logan River, Albert River and Oxley Creek all drain into Moreton Bay, which is a major fishery and recreation asset for our whole Region.
- There has been a significant uptake with renewable energy within the City and Council conducts a variety of programs to plan for and promote action on Climate Change.
- Council is responsible for licensing of Environmentally Relevant Activities and other environmental matters that may cause a loss of environmental value or nuisance to residents.

Redlands

Redland Council (2012) has identified the following water cycle management issues based on a detailed risk assessment (based on Australian Standard AS/NZ 31000:20009) and water account analysis:

- Deterioration of waterway health
- Impact on environmentally sensitive receiving waters (significant wetlands, Moreton Bay Marine Park and high ecological value areas)

Table 5: Incomes Flows and Productivity

YEAR	Level \$m cvm						Per Capita \$cvm						%p.a. Growth of Level	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	-2011	-2013
Wages/Salaries	9,968	10,109	9,931	10,353	10,705	10,642	24,378	24,128	23,379	24,014	24,258	23,584	1.3%	1.4%
Tax Paid	2,159	2,103	1,914	2,020	2,186	2,227	5,279	5,019	4,506	4,686	4,954	4,936	-2.2%	5.0%
Benefits	1,824	2,302	2,170	2,260	2,492	2,664	4,460	5,495	5,110	5,241	5,646	5,903	7.4%	8.6%
Business Income	1,655	1,529	1,582	1,890	1,788	1,689	4,048	3,649	3,725	4,383	4,052	3,744	4.5%	-5.4%
Interest Paid	1,786	1,624	1,545	1,781	1,776	1,552	4,367	3,877	3,636	4,132	4,024	3,439	-0.1%	-6.7%
Property Income	1,486	1,466	1,456	1,608	1,629	1,605	3,633	3,500	3,427	3,730	3,692	3,557	2.7%	-0.1%
Disposable Income	13,644	14,573	14,788	15,482	15,947	16,251	33,368	34,785	34,816	35,908	36,135	36,012	4.3%	2.5%
Rank%							55	51	52	46	47	50		
Rank #1							28%	29%	29%	28%	28%	28%		
Resident GRP (local)	12,569	12,659	12,755	14,064	15,427	16,942	133,115	131,415	131,409	144,020	156,079	170,293	3.8%	9.8%
Rank							4	4	4	4	4	4		
Industry GRP (local)	7,483	7,526	7,607	8,309	9,016	9,731	56,559	54,972	54,623	58,295	63,146	69,838	3.6%	8.2%
Rank							50	49	55	43	35	23		

1) All years stated above are fiscal year ending.

2) Figures for wages/salaries include superannuation supplements.

3) Figures for disposable income (less depreciation expense) include imputed income from ownership of dwellings.

4) Figures for Resident GRP (Local) are per working age population and figures for Industry GRP (Local) are per industry employee.

5) \$m cvm = \$ million chain volume measure, which is flows of constant 2010–11 value converted from current values by the ABS using their chain volume methodology

Source: National Economics/Australian Local Government Association, State of the Regions 2013–14

¹⁴ ABS Population and Housing data 2011

¹⁵ ABS 2011

¹⁶ Summit Preliminary Findings Paper

- Sewerage treatment plant constraints
- Flooding
- Storm tide
- Landfill liquid emission control
- Sewerage overflows.

The standard of nutrient removal in Redlands' main wastewater treatment plants is at least industry-best, however, some sewers overflow in wet weather and infiltrate salt water.

1.12 Economic

Logan City

- The highest employing industries in Logan City are: retail; healthcare and social assistance; manufacturing; education and training; and construction.
- The output (gross revenue generated) is: manufacturing \$4.7 billion; construction \$2.2 billion; rental hiring and real estate services \$2.1 billion; wholesale trade \$1.1 billion; retail trade \$1 billion.
- Gross Regional Product (GRP) is \$8,742 billion, representing 5.58% of South East Queensland's GRP and 3.08% of Queensland GRP.¹⁷

Redlands

- GRP in 2012 was \$4,198
- Redland City GRP represents around 1.6% of Queensland's Gross State Product¹⁸
- Redland City has experienced consistent growth in its GRP over the last 12 years, with average annual growth rates of around 4%¹⁹
- High growth industries include health care and social assistance, retail trade, construction and manufacturing
- Knowledge-based sectors such as education and training, professional and scientific sectors, information, media and telecommunications
- Growth will also occur in tourism sectors such as accommodation and food and in rural sectors including agriculture.²⁰

1.13 Regional Indicators by COAG Determinants

The SEQ Regional Development Initiative is a project which brings together the seven SEQ RDAs (including RDA Logan & Redlands) plus the Northern Rivers NSW RDA to work on common issues at a greater regional level. The project has

developed a unique set of SEQ regional indicators - to assist in priority project identification and performance management - from three primary sources:

- Regional Australia Institute's Regional Competitiveness Index
- RDA MyRegion website
- most recent NIEIR State of the Region report (June 2013).

The indicators were clustered under the 2012 COAG Regional Australia Standing Council's determinants for long-term regional economic growth:

- Human capital (education and skills)
- Comparative advantages and business competitiveness
- Access to international, national and regional markets
- Sustainability (economic, environment and social).

The COAG framework provides a common lens for benchmarking regional development through the RDA network Australia-wide. The following tables show how the Logan & Redlands region ranks nationally and in SEQ on a broad range of indicators.

Table 6: Human Capital – Logan & Redlands' ranking nationally and in SEQ

HUMAN CAPITAL (Education and Skills)	Logan & Redlands Region:	National Ranking	SEQ Ranking
Human Capital		44	
University qualification (% of working age population)		38	7
Technical qualification (% of working age population with certificate and diploma)		23	5
Lifelong learning (% of working age population participating in education and training)		40	7
Early school leavers (% adult population did not complete year 12)		17	4
Health (adults with at least one of four of the risk factors)		5	1
English proficiency (% population)		30	5
Early childhood performance (% children developmentally vulnerable)		55	8
School performance – Primary (% students in top 2 bands)		44	7
School performance – Secondary (% students in top 2 bands)		44	7
Population over 15 with post high school qualification*		n/a	6

Source: Regional Australia Institute, <http://www.regionalaustralia.org.au>

*Source: MyRegion Australia, <http://www.myregion.gov.au>

Notes: Regional rankings are made following RAI's guidelines. National ranking is from 1 to 55. SEQ ranking is from 1 to 8 (includes the Northern rivers NSW RDA region). Rankings marked in red are of particular significance for Logan & Redlands.

¹⁷ Source: Latest REMPLAN data incorporating Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) June 2012 Gross State Product, 2008 / 2009 National Input Output Tables and 2011 Census Place of Work Employment Data.

¹⁸ National Institute of Economic and Industry Research, 2012, *Redland City Gross Regional Product 2012*, economy.id, Melbourne

¹⁹ National Institute of Economic and Industry Research, 2012, *Redland City Gross Regional Product 2012*, economy.id, Melbourne

²⁰ Redland City Council, 2013, *Redland City Centres & Employment Strategy and Review*, 2013, Urbis, Brisbane 0

Table 7: Comparative Advantage and Business Competitiveness – Logan & Redlands' ranking nationally and in SEQ

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE & BUSINESS COMPETITIVENESS	Logan & Redlands Region:	National Ranking	SEQ Ranking
Technological Readiness		10	
Internet connection (% of households with internet connection)		4	2
Broadband connections (% Households and businesses with broadband internet)		12	3
Businesses in technology and related industries (% of workforce employed by technology related businesses)		18	5
Workers in ICT and electronics (% employed as ICT and electronics specialists)		13	3
Business Sophistication		16	
Economic diversification (Index where national industry structure = 0, lower values gives higher ranking)		3	3
Dominance of large employers (% of employment by businesses with 20-199 and 200+ employees)		18	4
Exporters, importers, wholesalers (% employed as importers, exporters or wholesalers)		9	5
Income source - Own business (Average own unincorporated business income)		20	3
Access to local finance (Number of banks/lending institutions within 50km as a share of total businesses)		28	6
Exports (Average value of exports per business)		6	6
Innovation		49	
Human resources in science and technology (Average value of exports per business)		21	4
Research and development managers (% employed as research and development managers)		19	4
Presence of research organisations (% of research organisations out of all businesses)		29	6
Expenditure on research and development (Average expenditure on R&D per business [AUD\$ '000])		9	7

Table 8: Access to International, National and Regional Markets – Logan & Redlands' ranking nationally and in SEQ

ACCESS TO INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL & REGIONAL MARKETS	Logan & Redlands Region:	National Ranking	SEQ Ranking
Market Size		12	
Size of economy (Value of business turnover [with Sa4])		14	4
Population (Number of working age residents [within Sa4])		12	3
Infrastructure			
Aviation infrastructure (km to and from region's business centre to nearest airport)		14	5
Port infrastructure (km to and from region's business centre to nearest port)		10	2
Road infrastructure (km from region's business centre to nearest major highway)		36	7
Rail infrastructure (km to nearest railway station/service)		14	3
Labour Market Efficiency		41	
Unemployment rate (% persons in the labour force looking for work)		43	4
Young unemployment (% persons in the labour force aged 15-24 looking for work)		42	4
Participation rate (% working age population in the labour force)		24	6
Skilled labour (% of workforce employed as managers and professionals)		51	7
Welfare dependence (% of population using Government support as main source income)		11	4

Source: Regional Australia Institute, <http://www.regionalaustralia.org.au>

Notes: Regional rankings are made following RAI's guidelines. National ranking is from 1 to 55. SEQ ranking is from 1 to 8 (includes the Northern rivers NSW RDA region). Rankings marked in red are of particular significance for Logan & Redlands.

Table 9: Sustainability (Social, Economic, Environmental) – Logan & Redlands' ranking nationally and in SEQ

SUSTAINABILITY (Social, Economic, Environmental)	Logan & Redlands Region:	National Ranking	SEQ Ranking
Population*		n/a	3
Population growth*		n/a	3
Population age 0-14*		n/a	2
Population age 15-65*		n/a	3
Population age 65+*		n/a	8
Economic Fundamentals		13	
Building approvals per capita (value in AUD '000)		13	5
Wage/labour costs (average wage and salary income)		27	3
Business confidence (higher points higher confidence)		3	3
Salary income growth rate*		n/a	6
Essential Services			
Access to tertiary education services (% of working age population attending higher education institution)		28	5
Access to technical or further education (% of working age population attending)		34	2
Access to hospital services (Number of people employed in hospitals in a region per resident population)		49	7
Access to allied health services (% of workforce employed in other health services)		40	8
Access to GP services (Number of GP services per capita)		36	5
Police services (Number of people employed in police per resident population)		51	7
Access to primary education services (km to nearest primary school)		13	3
Access to secondary education services (km to nearest secondary school)		11	3
Institutions		38	
Public service (% of workforce employed in the public service)		40	5
Local government expenditure (Expenditure per capita)		32	7
Development applications		n/a	n/a
Regional government influence at state/national level (Business perspectives, higher value for higher influence)		3	5
Transparency of local government policy (Business perspectives, higher value for higher transparency)		10	8
Clear roles and responsibilities in regional governance (Business perspectives, higher value for greater clarity)		10	8
Financial burden of local government (Business perspectives, higher value for bigger burden)		0	6
Local government assistance for businesses (Business perspectives, higher value for higher assistance)		2	3
Natural Resources		25	
Mineral resources (% local workforce employed in mining)		36	6
Timber resources (% local workforce employed in logging)		41	8
Commercial fishing and aquaculture (% local workforce employed in aquaculture and fishing)		40	7
Coastal access (km to and from region's population centre to nearest coast)		9	3
National Park (km to and from region's population centre)		6	2
Net primary productivity		30	0

Source: Regional Australia Institute, <http://www.regionalaustralia.org.au>

*Source: MyRegion Australia, <http://www.myregion.gov.au>

Notes: Regional rankings are made following RAI's guidelines. National ranking is from 1 to 55. SEQ ranking is from 1 to 8 (includes the Northern rivers NSW RDA region). Rankings marked in red are of particular significance for Logan & Redlands.

Appendix 2: Strategic Policy Context

This Roadmap has been developed by taking into account a range of relevant key policy initiatives, research and practice drivers that are guiding:

Australian Government

The Asian Century

Growing urbanisation, increasing population, rising national wealth and a rapidly emerging middle class all combine to place Asia as the economic powerhouse of coming decades. The Australian Government White Paper *Australia in the Asian Century* sets out a vision that Australia will be a more prosperous and resilient nation, fully part of the region and open to the world by 2025.

The vision of the Asian Century provides both challenges and opportunities for Logan & Redlands. Much of the investment coming from Asia targets the resources sector, pushing our dollar upwards to the benefit of the resources sector but potentially disadvantaging local manufacturing, agricultural production and tourism. Despite modest productivity growth, the resources boom has driven our terms of trade upwards and attracted more investment in the resources sector, resulting in a substantial growth in national income.

Logan & Redlands will need to pursue several related strategies to reap the benefits of the Asian Century:

- While our Region does not have a natural resources base to exploit, our central location between Brisbane and the Gold Coast suggests Logan & Redlands could benefit from fly in, fly out (FIFO) opportunities that have been created in the resources sector.
- A closer engagement with Asia should provide opportunities in areas such as financial services, education, tourism and science and technology. Redlands – with its explicit support for positioning

itself in future as a home to knowledge workers, plus its natural and heritage tourism potential – is very well positioned to benefit from closer engagement with Asia.

- Both Logan and Redlands contain areas of agricultural production, and value-adding to agricultural production is a potential source of increased exports. Critically though, the region needs to avoid limiting its production to third world crops – vision and innovation in our Region's agricultural sector is critical.
- Logan has a strong manufacturing base that presents both a challenge and an opportunity because closer engagement with Asia, alongside a high Australian dollar, could see the viability of Logan's local manufacturing undermined. Growing productivity, specialisation and innovative products and services could see Logan well placed in the international economy.
- Both Logan and Redlands have a wealth of knowledge in managing urban and rural growth. As Asia becomes more urbanised, and with increasing recognition of the value of its natural resources, these 'city management' skills will mature into a saleable knowledge resource.

Our Region has a strong comparative advantage in our cultural diversity – particularly in Logan – and the concentration of creative and other knowledge workers, particularly in Redlands. Our policy challenge is to build on our ethnic diversity and the small/home business resources of our Region, particularly knowledge-based or creative, to facilitate better engagement with Asia in trade and cultural exchanges.

Our Cities, Our Future

Our Cities, Our Future – A National Urban Policy for a productive, sustainable and liveable future broadly depicts the current and potential future state of Australia's major cities. The report is replete with recommendations, many of which are being enacted or are still under consideration. The detail of the report is too expansive to be fairly summarised here, but two points stand out.

First is the return of urban policy into the national policy agenda. Under the Federal Constitution, the states have responsibility for cities, but the reality is that national policy decisions impact upon cities, often in unpredicted or misunderstood ways. *Our Cities Our Future* argues that national policy in migration, taxation and welfare (the list goes on) all work to shape the reality of urban and metropolitan areas. A coherent framework is proposed to inform Australian Government policy as it impacts upon major cities.

The second aspect of *Our Cities – Our Future* – one that is not overly explicit in the document – is a conceptual shift in urban policy. Whereas earlier urban policy focused on cities as the site of problems that needed to be resolved (eg, urban renewal of disadvantaged areas, homelessness, pollution), *Our Cities – our Future* recognises that cities are critical to the economic, social and environmental outcomes of Australia. Well-managed and prosperous cities are good for all Australians, not just the residents of those cities.

Logan and Redlands – as two major cities in their own right – deliver benefits to their regional neighbours and to the nation as a whole. Infrastructure investment in Logan & Redlands benefits their trading partners across the region and nationally, and facilitates access to a workforce for Brisbane and the Gold Coast. Critically,

State and Australian Government policy decisions need to be informed at the local and regional level, hence this Roadmap and others like it that seek to put the question of place into the national policy agenda.

Sustainable Australia

In 2011 the Australian Government released *Sustainable Australia – Sustainable Communities: A Sustainable Population Strategy for Australia*. The Strategy's focus is to establish the necessary policy settings and governance arrangements to deliver future improvements in Australia's well-being at local, regional and national levels.

The Strategy introduced four new points of focus:

- *Suburban jobs* – encouraging State and Local Governments to plan and provide for employment precincts outside the Central Business Districts of our major cities – an initiative directly relevant to Logan & Redlands: our RDA is strongly advocating for increased local employment
- *Sustainable regional development* – building on the Federal Government's existing program of strategic assessments under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 to provide greater capacity for undertaking strategic environmental impact assessments of Australia's high growth regional areas
- *Measuring sustainability* – to improve the information on Australia's sustainability and develop indicators to assist decision-making at the regional level
- *Promoting regional living* – supporting regional communities to promote themselves as places to live and do business.

The Strategy also builds upon several other initiatives introduced by the Federal Government, namely:

- Building Australia's future workforce – investing in the skills needed in the workforce and increasing participation
- Increasing the effectiveness of Australia's migration program – ensuring it is able to respond effectively to the changing needs of the economy,

including through building the skills needed in regional areas

- Improving the liveability of our cities – investing in managed motorways and inner city urban renewal projects
- Investing in Australia's regions – delivering over \$4.3 billion of initiatives to ensure individuals and communities across regional Australia share in the nation's prosperity.

A central concern of the Strategy is to see sustainable population growth in areas outside the major capital cities. Logan & Redlands' anticipated growth is from 383,884 in 2011 to over 640,655 by 2031, with the vast majority of that growth occurring in Logan. The Federal Government's approach to driving population growth is 'market led' – ie, economic and lifestyle drivers will be the determinants of where people choose to live. Economic diversity will be a critical factor in long-term sustainability of population growth. Our Roadmap recognises the need for a diverse economic base and recommends a range of strategies to achieve that outcome.

A National Plan for School Improvement

As discussed elsewhere in this Roadmap, our Logan & Redlands Region is underperforming in school retention rates, particularly in Logan. The Australian Government's National Plan aims to reform five core areas:

- Quality teaching
- Quality learning
- Empowered school leadership
- Meeting student need
- Great transparency and accountability.

Several aspects of the reforms are particularly relevant to Logan & Redlands:

- A focus on reading skills over the first three years of school – with our Region's high level of Migrant population, investment in reading skills (ie, learning English and learning it well) is an essential precursor to subsequent educational outcomes.
- Greater access to quality vocational education – Logan in particular is likely to maintain a high level of blue-collar jobs. Investment in vocational education can only serve to better prepare students for life in the workforce.

- Engagement with the region – students will have the opportunity to learn Asian languages, with the four priority languages being Mandarin, Hindi, Indonesian and Japanese. This builds on the 'Asian Century' concept and recommendations discussed earlier.
- Greater support for schools to engage with parents, families, local groups and employers to strengthen relationships between the school and the community.
- Additional funding for students who need extra supports, including those from low socio-economic backgrounds, Indigenous students, students with a disability and students with limited English skills.

The *National Plan for School Improvement* is much broader than the short list of actions noted above, however, these are directly relevant to the needs of our Region. RDA Logan & Redlands will work with our Region's schools to appropriately support implementation of these initiatives.

Smart Manufacturing

Business leaders and unions came together under the auspice of the Prime Minister's Smart Manufacturing Taskforce to develop policy directions aimed at growing Australia's manufacturing industry. The recommendations of this Taskforce are particularly relevant to Logan & Redlands. In short, their advice was to:

- Build a stronger generation of small to large manufacturers able to compete in the global market
- Get better value for industry from the \$9.4 billion invested by the Australian Government in science and research
- Give incentives to keep manufacturers investing in Australia
- Build better supply chains that promote excellence in business and provide ready access to global markets
- Build a smarter and more efficient manufacturing industry that helps build mines, cities and urban and regional infrastructure
- Encourage better, more productive and smarter workplaces where trust, co-operation and collaboration fuels more profitable manufacturing businesses

- Build a world class food industry and establish a centre to capture Asian consumer interests and develop capacity to respond to those insights
- Capture the lion's share of the \$25 billion plus to be spent on next generation submarines and upgrade to the current fleet as a means of building a marine engineering industry of substance in Australia
- Build a manufacturing industry capable of dealing with cyclical change within an investment environment that is internationally competitive.

In response to the Taskforce recommendations, the Australian Government released *A Plan for Australian Jobs*. The Plan has three basic propositions:

- Backing Australian firms to win more work at home
- Supporting Australian industry to win new business abroad
- Helping small and medium-sized businesses to grow and create new jobs.

As part of the strategy outlined in the Plan, the Government will establish up to 10 'Innovation Precincts' which bring together business and research partners. Firms lying outside these precincts can still benefit through a new 'Industry Innovation Network' – a technology platform based on the National Broadband Network (NBN). Two precincts have already been identified: a Manufacturing Precinct in two locations (South East Melbourne and Adelaide) and a Food Precinct located in Melbourne. Sites for the remaining precincts are to be selected during 2013 and established in 2014. Funding rising to \$50 million annually will be available for projects that exploit market or technology opportunities or improve the efficiency of supply chains.

Additional reforms include: a support program for high-growth potential firms, Growth Opportunities and Leadership Development (GOLD); Venture Australia to support new investment and facilitate growth in innovation and knowledge-based businesses; and Enterprise Solutions to assist Australian small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to be more effective in winning Australian public sector contracts.

With its significant knowledge industry (Redlands) and manufacturing base

(Logan), our Region is ideally positioned to capture the benefits of these policy reforms.

Carbon Pricing

The Australian Government introduced carbon pricing on 1 July 2012 with the second year fixed charge rising to \$24.15 per tonne on 1 July 2013.

As Australia moves to a flexible pricing carbon system by 2015, Logan and Redlands are both well placed to take a leading role in metropolitan carbon reduction. Increasing densities around public transport nodes or transport-oriented developments, further support for working from home and smarter manufacturing practices are all strategies to which both Councils are committed and which will have a significant impact on our Region's carbon footprint.

Redlands, for example, has a clear and consistent vision to protect green spaces within its LGA and both Logan and Redlands have agricultural land adding to their 'green' credentials.

National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)

The announcement and passage through parliament of a National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) is one of the single most important policy reforms to occur within Australia's health and community sector. The Australian Government has committed \$1 billion to support the first stage of an NDIS. The funding will see the scheme start in mid-2013 for around 10,000 people with significant and permanent disabilities in select locations across the country. This will increase to 20,000 people from mid-2014. Initial funding includes establishment of a new National Disability Transition Agency to run delivery of care and support to people with disability, their families and carers in select locations. DisabilityCare Australia launched four sites across the country from 1 July 2013, including:

- Hunter area in New South Wales – people aged 0-64 yrs
- Barwon Victoria – people aged 0-64 yrs
- South Australia – children aged 0-14 yrs
- Tasmania – young people 15-24 yrs.

DisabilityCare Australia will launch across the Australian Capital Territory and the Barkly region in the Northern Territory in 2014. The full implementation will occur in 2019.

Migration – Department of Immigration and Citizenship

Australia is a nation built on migration and according to the 2011 Census of Population and Housing, almost half of Australia's population were people either born overseas or who had a migrant parent. Migration continues to be the major component of population growth in Australia. Between June 1996 and June 2011, Australia's overseas-born population grew by 41.6% to 6.0 million people.

Migration continues to be significant in enhancing our social fabric and economy and is helping to address challenges of an ageing population by increasing workforce participation, boosting productivity and economic growth. According to the latest Scanlon Foundation social cohesion survey, almost two-thirds of Australians believe migration from a diverse range of countries makes us a stronger nation.

State Government

The Queensland Government laid the foundations for a stronger future for Queensland with its commitments in their *First 100 Day Action Plan* and the *Six Month Action Plan July to December 2012* – renewing its focus on developing Queensland's strengths in tourism, agriculture, resources and construction (Four Pillars). Besides introducing the Economic Development Act, the Premier promised to cut red tape and regulation and to speed up project approvals for business to help get Queensland's economy growing and create jobs.

State Government has set its sights on encouraging more business activity and jobs creation as the platform for strengthening our State. In the second *Six Month Action Plan January – June 2013* the State continued to capitalise on this to build confidence in our economic future, increase certainty for industry, moving to balance the budget and achieve a 4% state unemployment target in six years.

Governing for Growth

Released in July 2013, *Governing for Growth* follows the strong case set by the Queensland Commission of Audit for strong and decisive action to restore the State's record of productivity and economic growth.

Governing for Growth provides a framework for whole-of-government action to support a stronger Queensland economy to enhance our competitiveness in a global market and considers issues are impacting on our economy and business competitiveness, including:

- ongoing global economic uncertainty
- fluctuating commodity prices and alternative sources of supply coming on-stream
- a relatively strong Australian dollar
- skills gaps
- rising labour costs and the costs of inputs
- a tightening fiscal environment at all levels of government.

Governing for Growth provides a stock take of actions completed and underway. These actions set the foundations for long-term improvements in Queensland's economic performance.

The Queensland Plan

During 2013 the State will also develop *The Queensland Plan - a 30-year vision for Queensland* - which is being created by Queenslanders, for Queensland during 2013 and will be published in September. It is intended to go beyond politics and personal priorities and be a genuine reflection of collective aspirations and collective priorities for the future.

All Queenslanders have been invited to work together - community members, community groups, business and industry, government officers - to help make sure Queensland remains a great place for generations to come. This plan when developed will drive and hone RDA Logan & Redlands' activities.

Queensland Science: Building a Smarter Future and Queensland Research and Development Investment Strategy 2010-2020

Queensland Science: Building a Smarter Future plots a pathway for the more efficient and effective use of the State's research and development (R&D) investment which is further developed in *Queensland's Research and Development Investment Strategy*.

Building a Smarter Future recommends a variety of actions organised around the following themes:

- Making our smart industries bigger... and our bigger industries smarter
- Healthy people... in healthy communities
- Living within our environmental means... in a more tropical environment
- Gathering the resources... and creating the culture.

The Report argues that research effort needs to be focused and our current annual investment represents 0.13 % of global expenditure on R&D. Specifically there is an opportunity to further invest in growing our 'smart' industries such as IT, biotechnology, e-security and nano-technology. At the same time our existing industries - largely dominated by mining, agriculture, manufacturing and services - need to be supported by a strong R&D base. Both Logan and Redlands have much to offer here - Logan's manufacturing base needs access to quality R&D, and both Logan and Redlands have a strong but often overlooked agricultural sector. Redlands' vision of being a knowledge city is directly relevant in this regard as both the producer and consumer of R&D.

Queensland Research and Development Investment Strategy identifies five areas of action for government, as relevant at the regional level at state, national and international levels:

1. Focus on needs and strengths
2. Build critical mass
3. Skill the workforce
4. Connect researchers, end users and investors
5. Engage the community.

South East Queensland Regional Plan

Our Regional Roadmap has been based on the following growth assumptions for Logan & Redlands:

Long-term population forecasts predict Logan City's population will double over the next 40 years. The *South East Queensland Regional Plan 2009-2031* targets for Logan City are to build an additional 70,000 dwellings or 160,000 people and 50,000 jobs by 2031. The Plan requires Logan City to accommodate a minimum of 40% of these new dwellings within its existing urban area, as part of infill development, ie, the new development areas of Yarrabilba and Greater Flagstone.

Redland City faces the challenge of ensuring adequate urban land is available for the City's population growth from 142,000 at present to 182,000 by 2031 and of providing more than 17,000 new jobs in business and industry.

Our Regional Roadmap seeks to balance population and job growth in existing and new development areas, with socio-economic challenges in Logan & Redlands. These include:

- Changes in household size and composition
- Social Integration
- Provision of affordable housing
- Public transport and social infrastructure
- Education and skilling entrants into the labour force
- Ensuring local employment opportunities.

The next review of the SEQ Plan is anticipated in 2014.

Local Government

Logan City Council

Logan City's *Corporate Plan 2013-2018* identifies a vision for Logan as: 'Logan City: Building Our Communities, Our Businesses and Our Pride.' Logan Council unpacks this vision noting that:

- Opportunities for families relate to a place where neighbours, generations and cultures can connect in a safe and healthy environment.

- Opportunities for lifestyle are about creating a dynamic place that can sustain quality of life and build relationships within the environment where all generations will be happy to live.
- Opportunities for businesses to recognise Logan's strategic position within a rapidly changing economy and building on these strengths.

Further, Logan Council's draft *Two Year City of Choice Action Plan* identifies specific five themes:

- **Education**, including prevention and early intervention educationally at risk young people; partnerships to develop a 'full-service school model' that responds to children's social, emotional, and academic needs; reviewing the Trans-Tasman Agreement to reduce barriers to federal and state funded services; better targeting and increased funding for schools; and cultural education.
- **Employment**, including a 'one-stop shop' to access employment-related services; bringing industry and employment service providers together to develop strategies for creating entry level jobs for people from areas of high unemployment; develop a two year employment strategy between State and Federal Governments to identify opportunities to resolve long-term unemployment, including targeted pilot programs; implement the Logan Central Master Plan to create a new and modern educational hub and attract business and employment into the areas; and strategies to promote and develop employment and skills of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Logan City.
- **Housing**, including increased and better quality and located public housing; investigating tenure mix; facilitating funding schemes such as the National Rental Affordability Scheme; supporting people to maintain their tenancy; and establish partnership agreements between housing providers and local support services to ensure adequate resources for wrap around services.

- **Safety**, including support for community-based initiatives such as neighbourhood watch; and investigating opportunities for increased policing, including Police Liaison Officers drawn from the local community.
- **Social infrastructure**, including improved public transport; opportunities to engage with Logan youth; building a positive identity for Logan through events that are community owned and include elements such as food, music, dancing, street parades, sports, arts, craft and literature; develop an online one-stop shop to keep communities informed of services, programs and facilities available in Logan; support for both an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Centre and working with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community to establish a representative body for Logan that can advise on a broad range of issues; and the development of a multicultural hub or community centre.

Redland City Council

The *Redlands 2030 Community Plan* identifies vision for the city as:

'In 2030 the Redlands will be a well-designed, vibrant city of mainland and island communities, each with distinctive character, heritage and lifestyles. Our shared values will shape the way we care for each other and how we protect the land, seas and waters where we choose to be.'

To attain that vision Council has identified eight priority areas:

- **Healthy natural environment** including sanctuaries and corridors for wildlife, clean healthy waterways, Bay and catchments, and positive interactions between people and their environment.
- **Green living** including a culture of sustainability and associated behaviours; a community prepared for climate change; clear land water and air; local food production; green transport; and resource-efficient building, energy use and waste management.

- **Embracing Moreton Bay** through strategies that protect the Bay while making it accessible to residents and visitors, and promoting sustainable living on the Islands.
- **Quandamooka Country** where First peoples are respected, their traditional boundaries recognised, and Indigenous peoples play a leading role in stewardship of natural and cultural resources; building strong and sustainable partnerships; and Indigenous knowledge, culture and heritage are recognised, acknowledged and understood.
- **Wise planning and design** that retains the City's distinctive character in a sustainable way that maximises access to views and breezes from the Bay; agricultural land is retained for primary production; maintaining sustainable liveability through vibrant community centres, creative approaches to design, and varied housing options; ensuring the right mix of public infrastructure and maximising green spaces.
- **A supportive and vibrant economy** through infrastructure that supports business; attracting environmentally responsible businesses and creative industries; redeveloped commercial centres; support for working families; growing local jobs including through home business culture and social enterprises; supporting skill development; and capitalising on the tourism potential of the city.
- **Strong and connected communities** through building inclusive communities that have a shared spirit and sense of belonging; safeguarding community well-being including through access to affordable housing and social infrastructure; and building on the local strengths of clubs and organisations, an active community, inclusive schools and a thriving arts scene.
- **Inclusive and ethical governance** where communities are engaged; leadership is endemic; and accountability evident.

Non-Government and Private Sector

Committee for Economic Development of Australia - CEDA

The Committee for Economic Development of Australia (CEDA) has recently identified the future of work as a critical issue. With a softening in the mining industry, the key to maintaining low unemployment will be re-igniting the non-mining economy. While the strong Australian dollar is a potential barrier to economic growth, improvements in the USA and stabilisation in China will both assist the Australian economy, as would reduced interest rates. A major challenge is to transition Australia's driver of economic growth from mining and energy investment to exports and the non-resources sector of the economy – the labour market holds the key for that transition.

Outcomes in the labour market in Australia are influenced by four factors:

- Changes in **technology** – with a decline in manufacturing there has been an increase in services that 'lend themselves to virtualisation'.
- The **form** of tomorrow's **company** – companies lower costs through minimising transaction costs of economic activity, albeit at the expense of hierarchy costs. Technological change is challenging the traditional model of the company, promoting peer to peer and crowd-sourced solutions.
- **Education systems** – universities have changed remarkably: higher education is now a contestable market; universities need to compete for students, which requires understanding their needs; and there is the pressing need to make a profit through slicing out a defensible competitive position. CEDA proposes that this is a 'realistic environment for young people anticipating careers in a market economy'.
- The rise of **women** in the workforce – for more than a decade there have been more women in Australian universities than males (57% vs 43%) and scoring better marks. The industrial system was designed by men for men, but changes outlined above are opening doors to

new work practices, more attuned to the needs of women. Flexible working hours, child care and paid paternity leave will help but the future may see women in more senior positions to men, and perhaps male partners taking on the role of primary parental carer. Working from home is increasingly enabled by 24/7 access to hi-bandwidth accessibility, and an economy more based on services than manufacturing may combine to provide 'a perfect storm' which redefines the company and women's roles within the workforce.

National Growth Area Alliance (NGAA)

The National Growth Area Alliance (NGAA) represents Local Governments in outer metropolitan regions that are experiencing rapid growth. In their 2013–2014 budget submission to the Australian Government, the NGAA argued a five-point plan:

- Establish a four-year Suburban Community Infrastructure Program. In 2013-14 it is proposed that the Australian Government allocate \$100 million in low interest loans and grants to contribute to the capital cost of critically needed community infrastructure in growth areas and a \$10 million allocation to encourage innovative approaches to community facility provision.
- Providing incentives is an important aim of the program and would foster cutting-edge design and delivery of community infrastructure, as well as innovative management and funding approaches.
- Initiate a growth area place-based initiative under the auspices of the Department of Regional Australia, Local Government, Arts and Sport to manage growth, employment and infrastructure investment. In 2013/14, it is proposed that this occur in Western Sydney.
- Extend the Regional Development Australia Fund and prioritise allocations for community infrastructure and other infrastructure catalytic for economic development to outer metropolitan growth areas because these places often service a larger regional area.

- Extend testing of recommendations in *Strong Foundations for Sustainable Local Infrastructure* (Ernst and Young, 2012), to community infrastructure and support a pilot project in outer metropolitan growth areas.

Redland and Logan Councils stress the importance of a quadruple bottom line approach to consider the dimensions of people, planet and profit in assessing the need for, and impact of, government and community activity. The theme of partnerships across government – and between government and community – is a constant reminder that no one level of government can 'go it alone' in managing the complexities of our Region. Each Council has a different vision but the theme of a vibrant community spirit is common to both. With diverse and deeply rooted linkages, RDA Logan & Redlands can facilitate the creation of partnerships that cross the quadruple bottom line.

The Queensland Government has ambitious plans for the State to focus on the 'Four Pillars' of the economy – construction, manufacturing, tourism and agriculture and their aforementioned commitment to reducing unemployment to 4%. Demand for more housing, particularly in Logan, and a vision of a revitalised city centre feed well into State's vision of a more robust construction sector. If Logan can capture opportunities inherent in the Asian Century and build on its manufacturing base in line with the Australian Government's smart manufacturing agenda, the potential for future prosperity is real and increased university enrolments alongside a dynamic VET sector will be critical.

Multiculturalism - Migration Council of Australia

Migration is helping to address the challenges of an ageing population by increasing workforce participation, adding to productivity and boosting economic growth – also helping to reunite families and loved ones and in helping Australia fulfil its international humanitarian obligations.

Research

Cortis, N; Sawriker, P & Muir, K.
Participation in Sport and Recreation by Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Women. May 2007

.In June 2006, the Australian Government Office for Women in the then Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaCSIA) engaged the Social Policy Research Centre (SPRC) at the University of NSW to research how Culturally And Linguistically Diverse (CALD) women participate in sport and recreation and the factors that may limit their involvement.

The research aimed to inform development of policies and programs that would effectively support the inclusion of CALD women in informal and organised sport and in recreation activities in Australia, in both playing and non-playing roles. The subsequent report found that only 34.7% of CALD women and 35.2% of CALD men were likely to participate in sport and physical activity compared to 68.5% of Australian-born males and 63.6% of Australian-born females

In the study which was undertaken across four study regions - Western Sydney, central Adelaide, regional Victoria, and

regional NSW - women identified the ways in which cultural and religious notions of female physicality raised particular issues for their involvement in sport and recreation, with physical activity not seen as appropriate or important for women from some cultural backgrounds.

This was particularly the case for women needing to cover their bodies and adhere to cultural and religious standards of modesty, an experience strongest amongst (but not exclusive to) women from Muslim backgrounds. Other barriers were access barriers relating to language, facilities and transport - the fact that sport was not encouraged in some cultures - and resource barriers related to time and finances. Other issues were physiological barriers relating to poor health or old age and a lack of confidence which operated as a barrier to participation in sports, especially when people from CALD backgrounds did not know any others who participated.

Morgan, L. *The role of Sport in assisting Refugee settlement*.

According to the Australian Sports Commission, 80% of all Australians participate in sport (ASC 2007). However, people from non-English speaking

backgrounds (NESB) and people from CALD backgrounds, including refugees, are less likely to participate than the general population (Chau 2007, p. 6; ABS 2006, p. 1; Krolik 2002, p. 6). A 2005-6 survey of Australians over 15 years of age found nearly two-thirds participate in some sport and/or physical recreation (ABS 2007, para. 1). However, people born in non-English speaking countries have significantly lower participation rates (52%), and women from this group have a particularly low participation rate (48%) (ABS 2007, "Birthplace" section).

Numerous studies have identified multiple barriers which people from CALD backgrounds (particularly refugees) face when accessing and participating in sport and physical activity. These include cultural barriers, practical and financial constraints and a lack of culturally-appropriate programs.

Appendix 3: Committee Achievements

Since we launched our inaugural Roadmap in June 2011, the RDA Logan & Redlands Committee has enjoyed a busy and successful program of liaison with key stakeholders in our neighbouring communities. We have participated in regular meetings and forums and have presented a range of special events geared to engage our communities and focus on our five initial major themes: Economic Development and Job Creation; Transport; National Broadband Network; Social Inclusion; and Growth Management Planning.

Just as all five themes are important to a successful and integrated regional community, some of our special events have addressed more than one theme. In July 2012, RDA Logan & Redlands facilitated a three day "MidiCities" Conference at the Logan Entertainment Centre, to address the challenges faced by cities that might be on the edge of major capitals, or regional centres.

This was our most outstanding achievement - it was an unrivalled success, featuring an impressive roll of speakers who covered a diverse range of topics. Delegates included representatives from all three levels of government, RDAs, academia, private companies and not-for-profit organisations. MidiCities exhibit differences to major cities and have thus tended to be absent in the policy debate over cities. MidiCities often rely on a narrower economic base than major cities, making their economies potentially more turbulent in the wake of economic shifts. But because of their more manageable scope, medium-sized cities offer the opportunity to test new ideas.

In August 2012 - in partnership with Redland City Council and Redland Chamber of Commerce - we hosted a Digital Economy Breakfast in Redlands attended by more than 90 local businesses. This is the third in a series of Digital Economy

events for our region - encouraging local businesses to leverage the benefits of high speed broadband and make better use of online and technology-based solutions to increase productivity, profits and customer reach.

Also in August 2012, RDA Logan & Redlands participated in a think-tank on the role of community transport in addressing mobility in an ageing population, and transport solutions for people with disabilities. TransitCare, a community transport provider for the southern Brisbane and Logan regions, hosted this "Lunch With Leaders", including leaders from peak associations for community transport in the USA and UK and local stakeholders.

As a result of that event, RDA Logan & Redlands is investigating the community transport model as part of the solution to meeting the growing demand for transport services in the region. Community transport provides personalised service for those unable to access routine scheduled services such as buses and trains. It can use existing infrastructure and other transport resources to meet individual needs in a cost-effective and accessible manner.

In October 2012 we hosted 'Building Blocks for Change' - a very successful housing conference at Redlands' Sirromet Winery, attracting 95 delegates from across our Region and beyond, with speakers focusing on several major themes including public housing and homelessness. The Queensland Minister for Housing outlined the current state of most public housing - particularly challenging in Logan - and Redlands Mayor Karen Williams launched a study into youth homelessness in the Redlands. Thirty delegates participated in a tour of housing in Brisbane, Logan and Redlands to acquaint them with the current status of public housing. Keynote Speaker Tim Horton described successful integrated decision-making for Australian cities using

an 'Integrated Design Strategy' model, allowing governments to engage in early planning and allowing relevant parties (planners, developers, investors, architects etc) early input to optimise the success of a master-planned community with people-friendly features such as transport hubs, green space and affordability.

In March 2013 local leaders attended our State of The Region Forum to hear guest speaker Ivan Neville - Labour Market Research and Analysis Branch Manager at the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations - analyse the 2011 Census figures for Logan & Redlands and discuss their implications for regional planning processes.

Mayors Pam Parker (Logan City) and Karen Williams (Redland City) gave presentations on activities of their respective Councils, and Senior Sgt Mike Pearson, Member of the Regional Managers' Coordination Network and Local Advisory Group in Logan, offered a local management perspective of local community issues.

Several of our Committee Members have received recognition reflecting their ongoing valuable contribution to the region. In 2011, Deputy Chair Ms Gail Ker OAM was honoured for her work as a multicultural advocate and named as one of Queensland's 50 top achievers in the Courier Mail's QWeekend magazine. Committee Member Ms Myann Burrows received the Premier's Award for Queensland Seniors for long-standing commitment and service to the Arts. To complete our 2011 trifecta, our CEO Ms Mariae Leckie was recognised in local media as one of the 'Remarkable Women of Logan'. In April 2013, Committee Member Ms Glenda Stanley received an International Women's Day Community Service Award. Our Chair Robert Hannaford, Committee Members and staff deserve congratulations for their services to RDA and to their local communities.





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