QUEENSLAND

COMMUNITY PULSE 2018

the **economic** disconnect

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committee for economic development of australia

Community pulse 2018:
the economic disconnect

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About this publication
Community pulse 2018: the economic disconnect – Queensland

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About CEDA

CEDA – the Committee for Economic Development of Australia – is a national, independent, member-based organisation providing thought leadership and policy perspectives on the economic and social issues affecting Australia.

We achieve this through a rigorous and evidence-based research agenda, and forums and events that deliver lively debate and critical perspectives.

CEDA's membership includes more than 750 of Australia's leading businesses and organisations, and leaders from a wide cross-section of industries and academia. It allows us to reach major decision makers across the private and public sectors.

CEDA is an independent not-for-profit organisation, founded in 1960 by leading Australian economist Sir Douglas Copland. Our funding comes from membership fees, events and sponsorship.

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Queensland results

Introduction

This brief paper summarises Queensland results of nation-wide polling exploring Australians' attitudes to work, education, health, community and the economy.

The full results are contained in the report *Community pulse 2018: the economic disconnect*. This Queensland summary is a companion paper to the main report.

Additional state-specific papers have been produced to summarise results from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. *Community pulse 2018: the economic disconnect* and companion reports are available from www.ceda.com.au.

State profile – Queensland

Gross state product (2016–17)	$327 billion
Percentage of national economy	18.6 per cent
Average weekly earnings (November 2017)	$1525.20
Unemployment rate (May)	6.2 per cent
Population (September 2017)	4.95 million
Population in capital city (2016)	2.36 million
Population growth (2012–17)	0.356 million
Population over 65 years old	0.742 million
Annual Government Expenditure (2018–19)	$57.59 billion
Largest industries	Construction, healthcare, mining, financial services, manufacturing

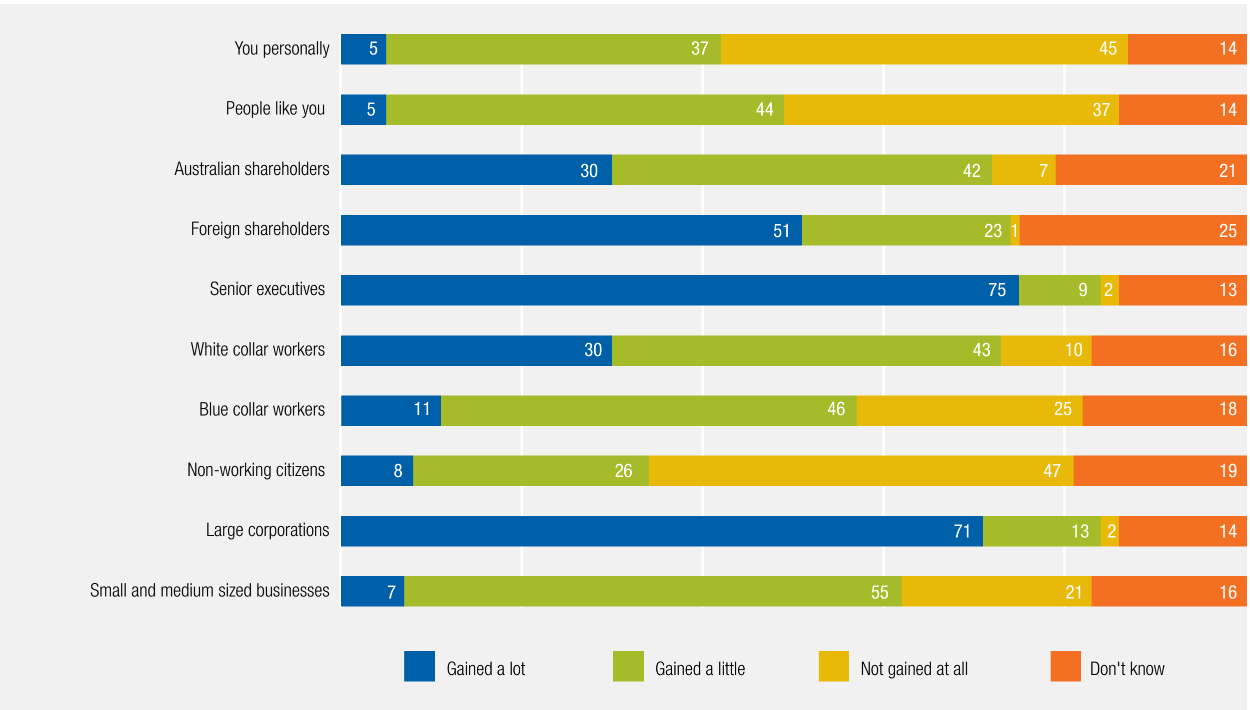
Source: ABS, State Budget papers

Attitudes to recent economic growth and development

Who has benefited from 26 years of economic growth?

- Compared to the national results, Queensland residents were less likely to believe that Australian shareholders have gained (either a little or a lot) from recent economic growth – 72 per cent vs 77 per cent nationally.
- Around 42 per cent of Queenslanders believe they have gained personally (either a little or a lot) from recent economic growth, which is below the national average (45 per cent).
- Queenslanders were less likely to believe that different groups across the community had gained from recent economic growth compared to the national results.

FIGURE 1
WHO HAS GAINED FROM 26 YEARS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH? (% OF RESPONDENTS)*



*Please note numbers have been rounded and may not equal 100 per cent

Personal issues of greatest importance to Queenslanders

Issues of greatest importance

- In addition to the top six personal issues nationally (basic health services, essential services, affordable housing, chronic disease services, job security and reduced violence), Queenslanders place increased importance on:
  – regional development
  – employment opportunities for young adults.

Issues that are most contested

- Queenslanders are most divided over access to affordable private health insurance, the importance of work/life balance, a robust social safety net, the need for regular pay rises and tax avoidance.
- Queensland has more personal priorities which are contested than other jurisdictions.
- At the national level people were most divided over access to affordable private health insurance and a robust social safety net.

National issues of greatest importance to Queenslanders

Issues of greatest importance

- In addition to the top national issues across the population (public hospitals, limiting foreign ownership, aged care and increased pensions) Queenslanders place increased importance on tough criminal laws and protection of national parks.
- Compared to the whole population, Queensland residents place less relative importance on high quality and accessible public transport.

Issues that are most contested

- Queenslanders are most divided over lower immigration and foreign working visas, in line with trends at a national level.

FIGURE 2

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING FACTORS ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT AND LEAST IMPORTANT TO YOU *PERSONALLY*? (RESPONSE RATE)

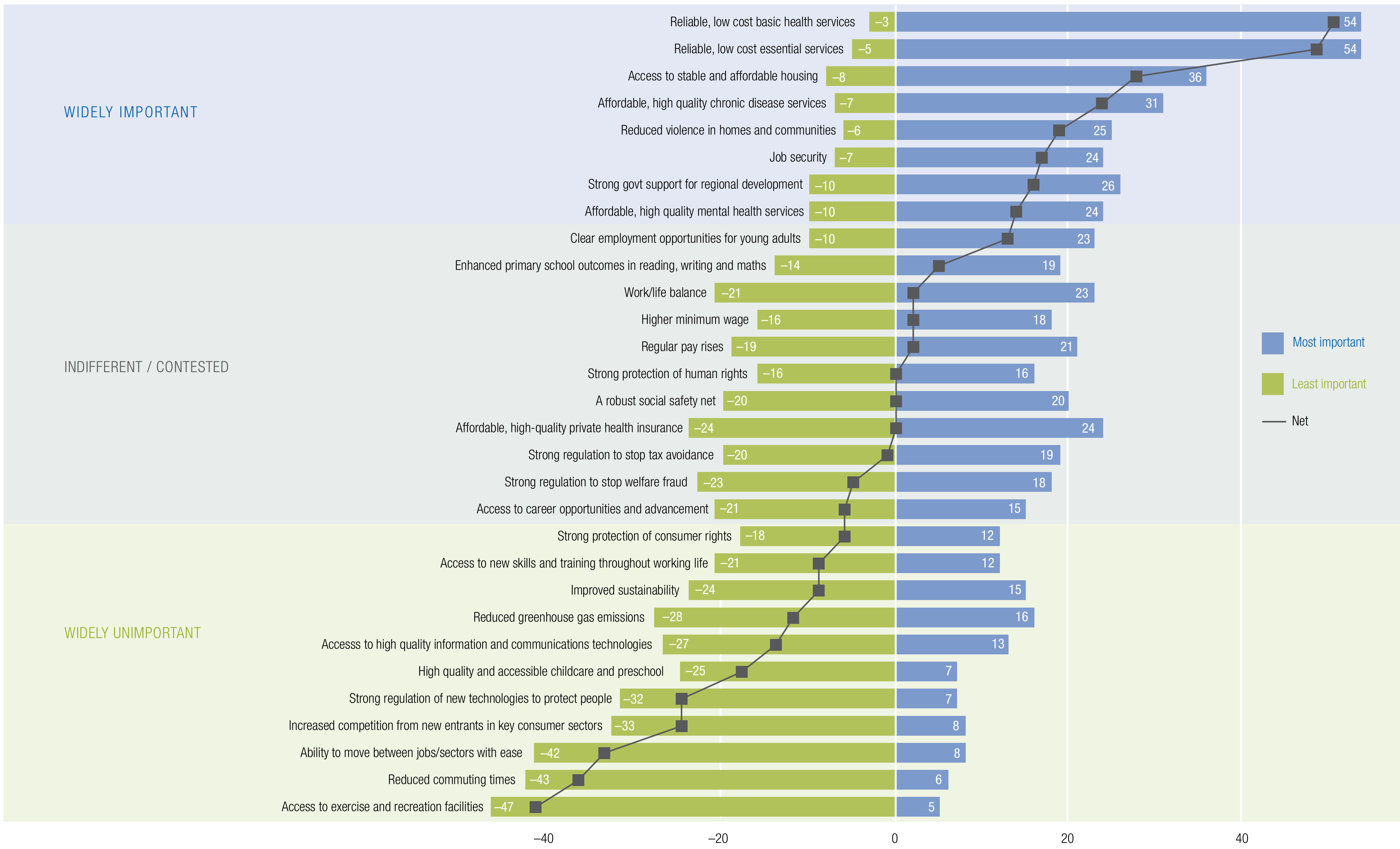


FIGURE 3

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE SCORES FOR PERSONAL ISSUES IN QUEENSLAND

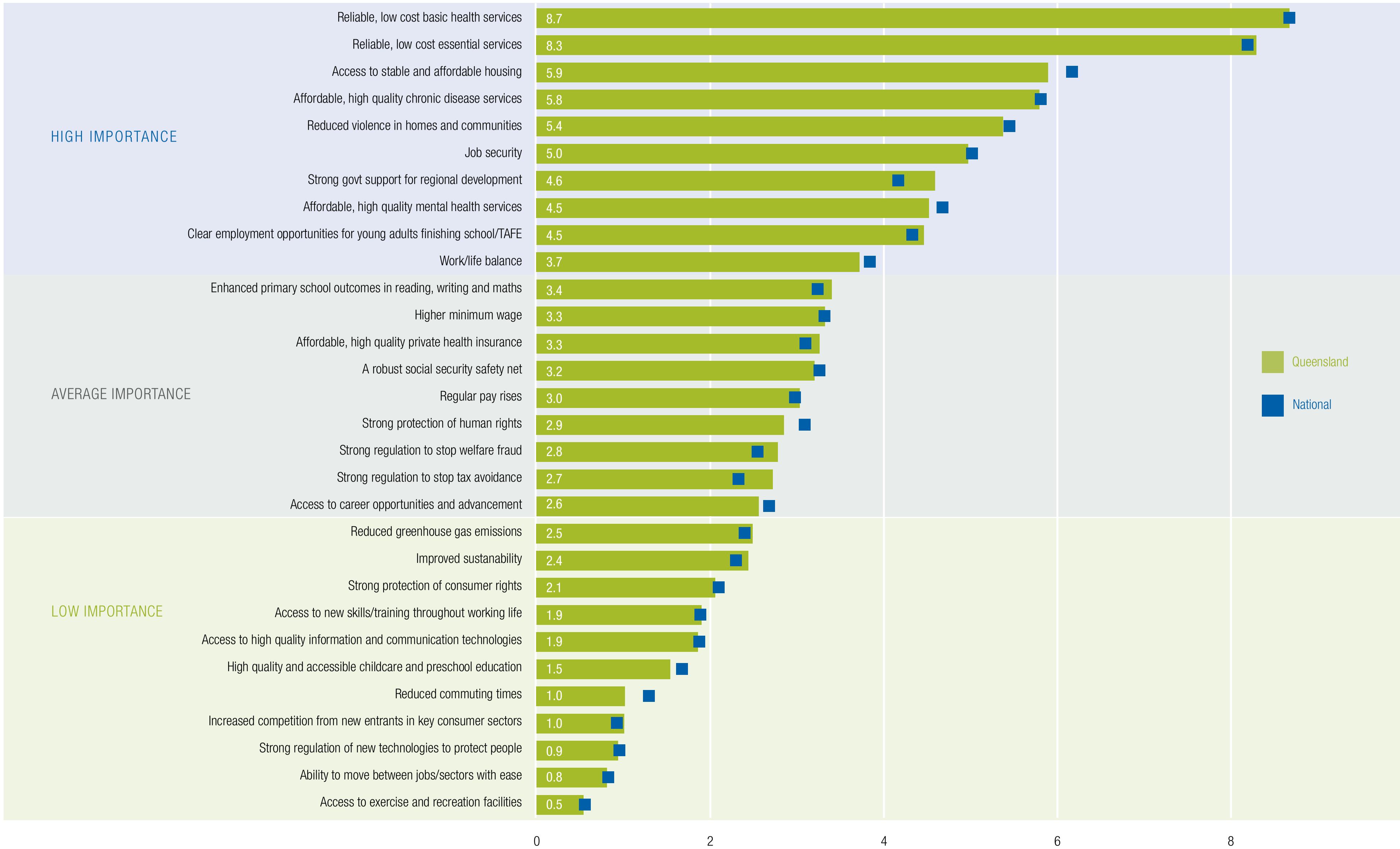


FIGURE 4

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MOST CRITICAL AND LEAST CRITICAL PATHS FOR THE *NATION*? (RESPONSE RATE)

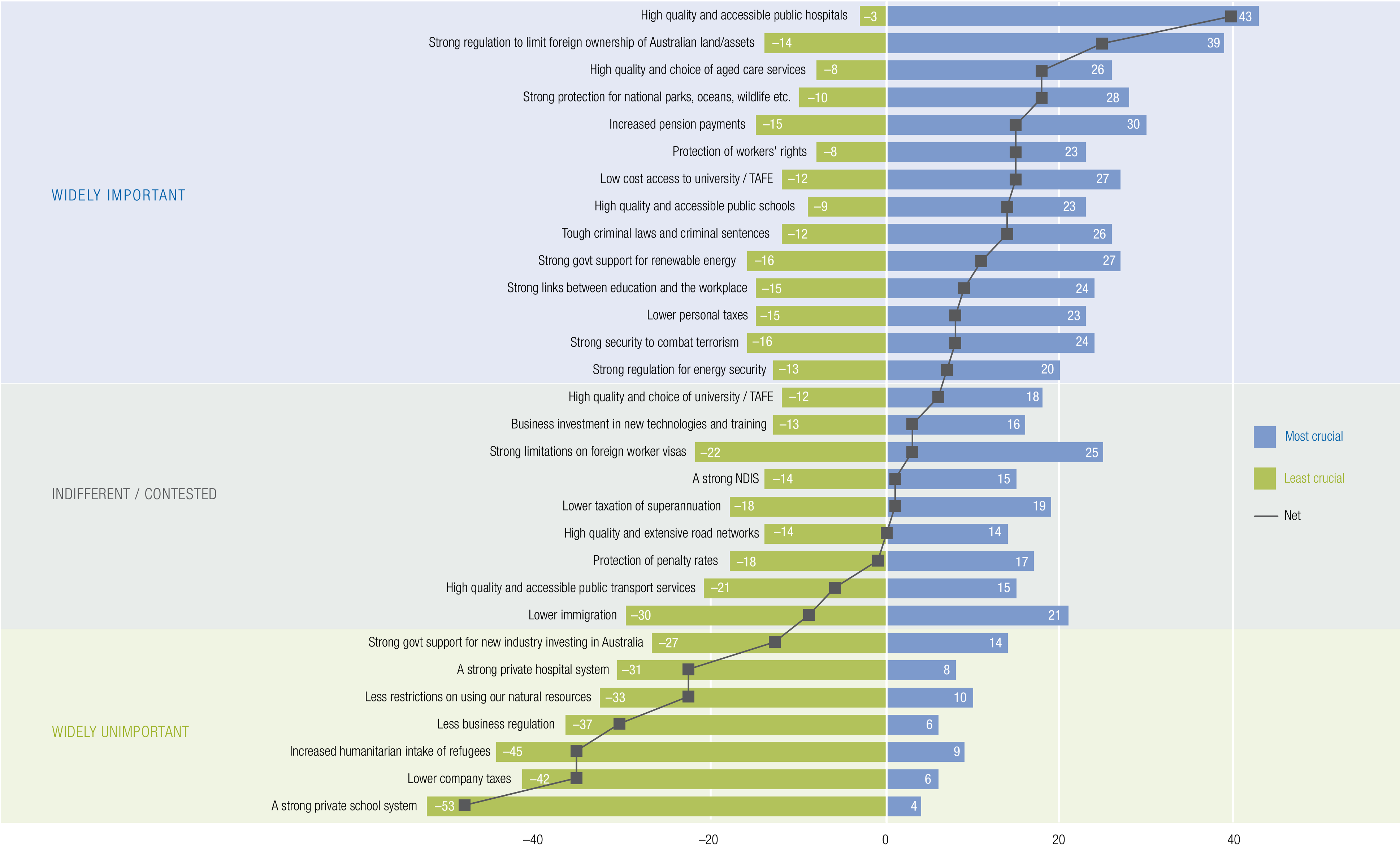
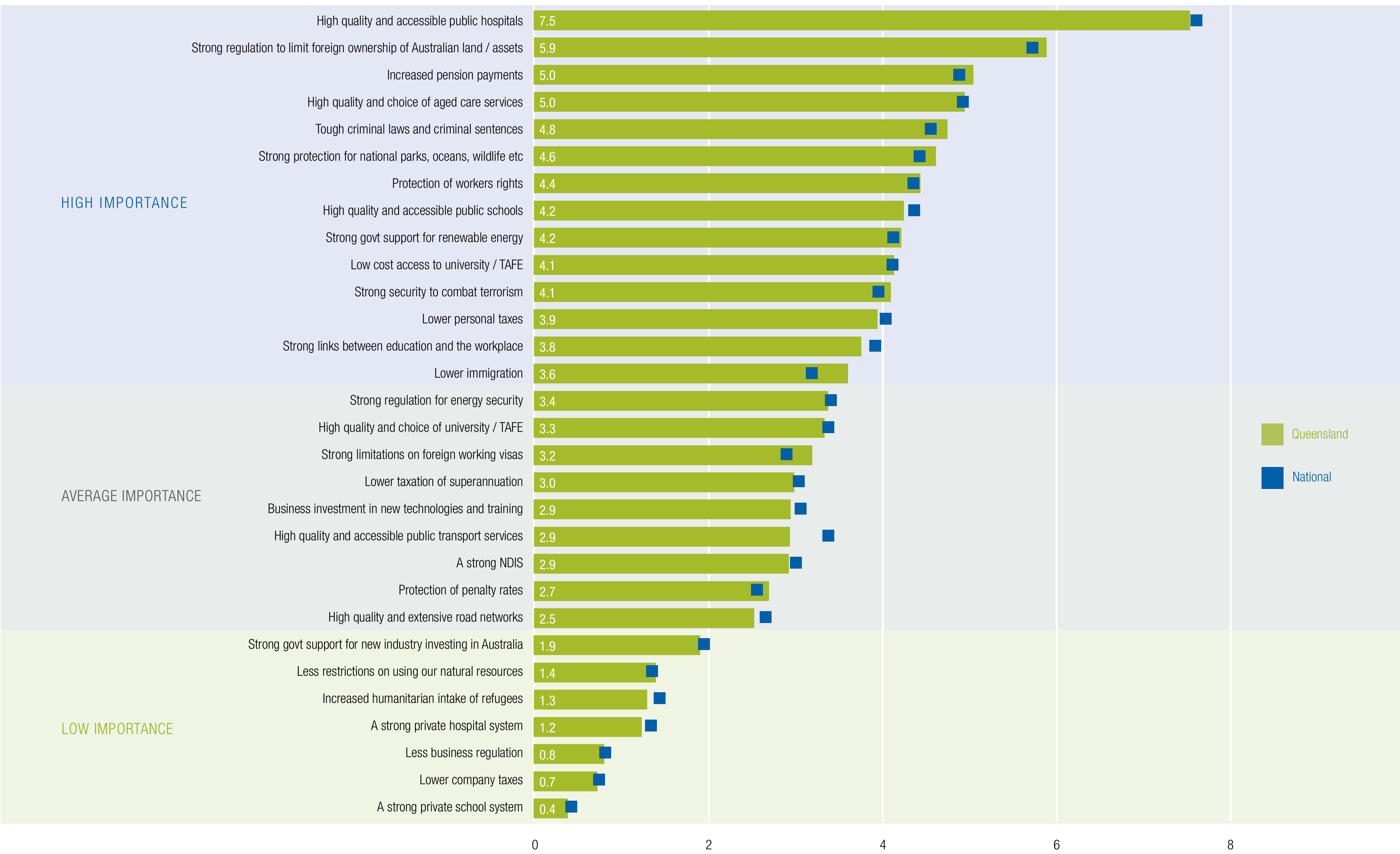


FIGURE 5

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE SCORES FOR NATIONAL ISSUES IN QUEENSLAND



Queenslanders' attitudes to work

Work satisfaction

- Queensland workers are less satisfied (very + somewhat) with a number of aspects of their work than the national population:
  - current level of pay (46 per cent satisfied vs 53 per cent nationally)
  - other benefits such as superannuation (49 per cent vs 57 per cent)
  - level of job training (46 per cent vs 50 per cent)
  - conditions in the workplace (65 per cent vs 69 per cent).

Work/life balance

- 67 per cent of Queensland workers are satisfied (very + somewhat) with their travel time to and from work, compared to 63 per cent nationally. They are least satisfied with flexibility to work from home, reflecting the national trend in the results.

Commuting

- 85 per cent of Queensland workers have a commute to work of less than an hour (nationally this was 81 per cent).
- 73 per cent of Queensland respondents drive to work (nationally this was 67 per cent).

FIGURE 6
SATISFACTION WITH DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF WORK (%)

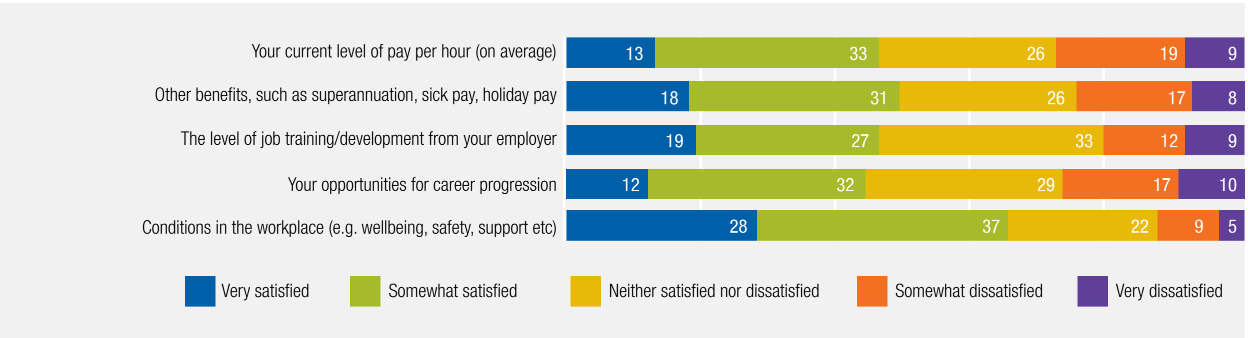
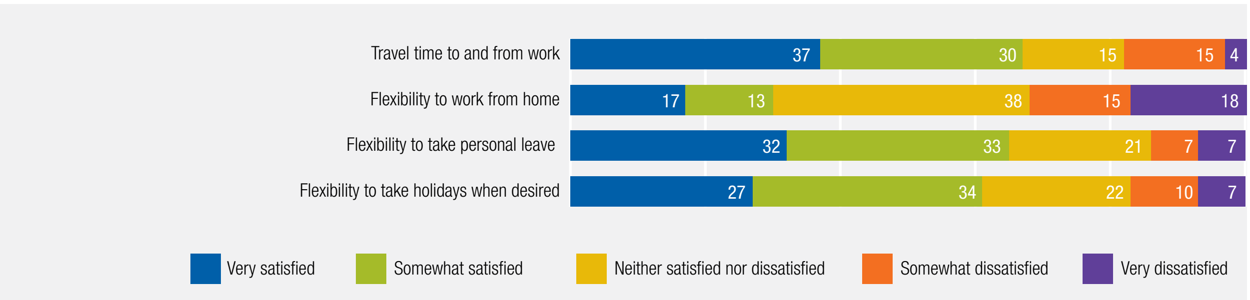


FIGURE 7
SATISFACTION WITH DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF WORK/LIFE BALANCE (%)



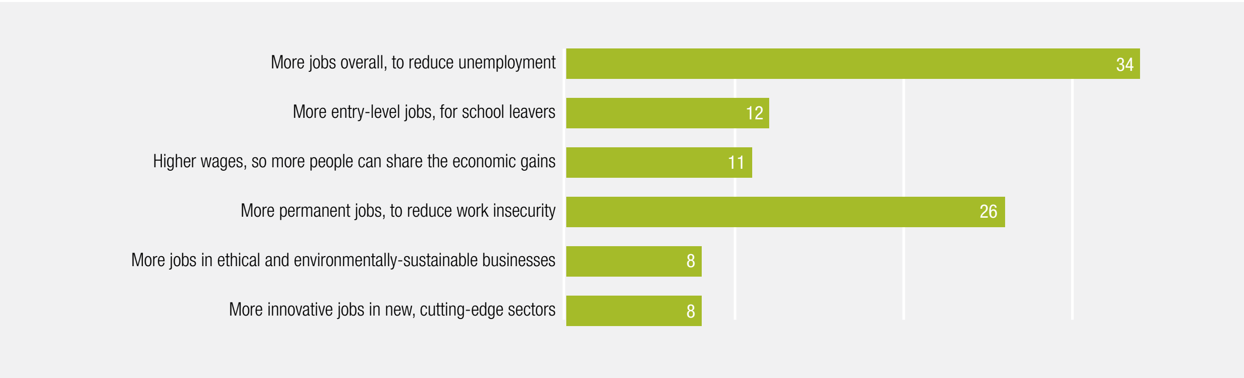
Technology

- Queenslanders are in some respects less optimistic than the general population about the impact of technology on their job.
- 71 per cent would welcome new technology in their job in line with national trends but 13 per cent are worried they won't have the skills to use new technology (nine per cent nationally).

Future jobs

- Like most Australians, Queenslanders place greatest priority on more jobs overall and more permanent jobs for future job creation (Figure 8). Queenslanders place slightly less importance on more innovative jobs (eight per cent vs 11 per cent nationally).
- When looking for a job, consistent with national trends, conditions in the workplace are the most important factor. However, Queenslanders are much more likely to rank 'opportunities for career progression' as very important (55 per cent compared to 42 per cent nationally).

FIGURE 8
WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS MOST CRITICAL FOR FUTURE JOB CREATION?



Notes on methodology and sample

- Total sample; Weight: QLD Weight; base n = 400; total n = 3000.
- For Queensland, the margin of area at the 95 per cent confidence interval is +/-4.9 per cent.
- This Queensland results profile is supplementary to *Community Pulse 2018: the economic disconnec*t. A full description of the methodology and sample is available in this report at pages 47 to 55.

Acknowledgements

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