

3.1 Unemployment and labour force participation

Why is this important?

Labour force statistics measure various aspects of the labour market and are important economic and social indicators. They provide measures of demand (e.g. employment, job vacancies) and supply (e.g. unemployment, labour force participation). As a measure of the proportion of the labour force that is underutilised, the unemployment rate is an indicator of the performance of the economy. A high rate indicates limited employment opportunities or a scarcity of skilled labour.

Over the last ten years the unemployment rate in the Cradle Coast Region Tasmania has been consistently above the rate for Tasmania which in turn has been consistently above the rate for total Australia. For the period shown in table 3.1.1 below, 1991–92 to 2001–02, the Region's average monthly unemployment rate has fallen from around 13% and 14% in the early nineties to 9.3% in 2001–02. For the same period Tasmania's unemployment rate has fallen from around 11% and 12% to 8.8% and Australia's from 10% and 11% to 6.7%.

While the unemployment rate in the Region fluctuated over the first half of the last ten years, it has steadily fallen since 1997–98, except in 2000–01 when it remained the same as the previous year.

In 1991–92 around 6,800 persons were estimated to have been unemployed in the Region compared with 4,600 in 2001–02, a decrease of 2,200 persons looking for work. Over the same period the number of employed persons was estimated to have fallen by about 900 persons.

3.1.1 Labour Force Status and Unemployment Rates, Annual Averages, Cradle Coast Region Tasmania—1991–92 to 2001–02

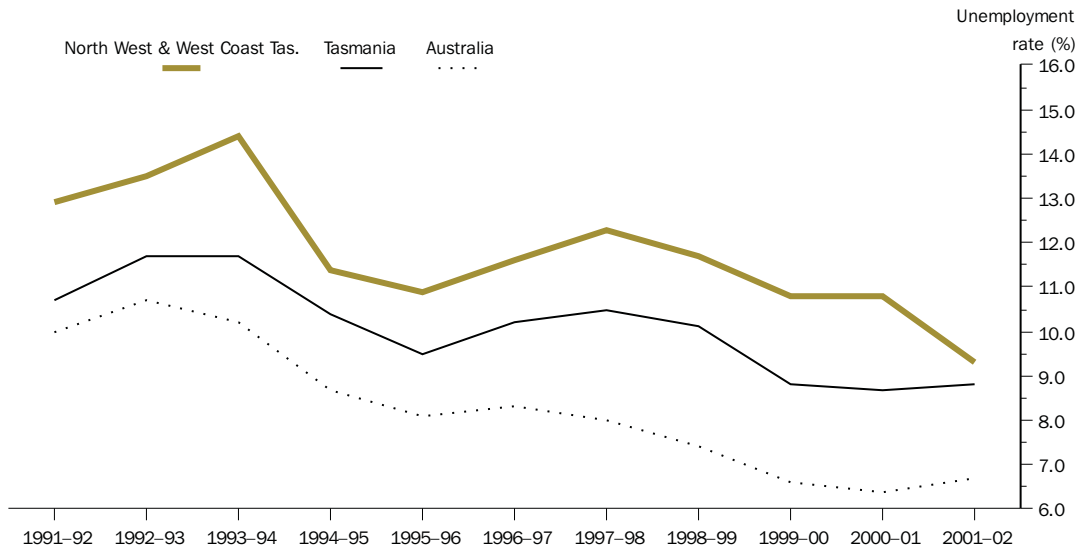
	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00	2000–01	2001–02
LABOUR FORCE STATUS ('000)											
Cradle Coast Region											
Tasmania											
Employed persons	45.4	43.8	41.8	44.1	43.3	41.9	44.6	43.1	44.2	41.9	44.5
Unemployed persons)	6.8	6.8	7.0	5.7	5.3	5.5	6.3	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)											
Cradle Coast Region											
Tasmania	12.9	13.5	14.4	11.4	10.9	11.6	12.3	11.7	10.8	10.8	9.3
Tasmania	10.7	11.7	11.7	10.4	9.5	10.2	10.5	10.1	8.8	8.7	8.8
Australia	10.0	10.7	10.2	8.7	8.1	8.3	8	7.4	6.6	6.4	6.7

Source: ABS, Labour Force Survey, Time Series Spreadsheets, table 16.

- The monthly average unemployment rate in the Region for 2001–02 was 9.3%, significantly lower than the average in the early nineties of around 13% to 14%. However, it still remains slightly above the rate for Tasmania (8.8%) and well above the rate for the nation (6.7%).
- Since 1997–98, the unemployment rate has steadily fallen, except in 2000–01 when it remained the same as the previous year.

3.1 Unemployment and labour force participation *continued*

3.1.2 Unemployment Rates, Annual Averages, Cradle Coast Region Tasmania—1991–92 to 2001–02



Source: ABS, Labour Force Survey, Time Series Spreadsheets, table 16.

Table 3.1.3 on the following page shows unemployment rates at the time of both the 1996 and 2001 Censuses for each of the SLAs that make up the Region. Please note that due to different data collection methodologies these rates are not directly comparable to the Labour Force Survey estimates shown for the Region in table 3.1.1 and graph 3.1.2. As Labour Force Survey data are not available for small areas, the census data provides valuable information about areas within the Region with different levels of unemployment and where services and/or employment programs can be targeted.

In the Burnie–Devonport SSD, i.e. the urban coastal strip from Port Sorell to beyond Wynyard, the unemployment rate at the 2001 Census was 12.4%, down by almost one percentage point from 1996 (13.3%). The Burnie urban area and immediate surrounds (Burnie (C)–Part A) had the highest rate in the subdivision, 13.7%, while Latrobe (M)–Part A, which includes the towns of Latrobe and Port Sorell, had the lowest (10.6%). Since the 1996 Census the unemployment rate in each of the SLAs in the Burnie–Devonport SSD has fallen except in Burnie (C)–Part A which increased slightly.

In the North Western Rural SSD unemployment rates varied considerably between the SLAs from a very low 4.2% for King Island to 16.3% for the municipality of Kentish. There was less variation in the unemployment rates for most of the SLAs in this rural subdivision between 1996 and 2001 in comparison with the SLAs in the urban Burnie–Devonport SSD. The predominantly rural part of the Central Coast LGA (Central Coast (M)–Part B) had the largest change between 1996 and 2001, falling by 2.1 percentage points while in the rural part of Burnie LGA (Burnie (C)–Part B), the unemployment rate increased from 9.5% to 10.4%. Overall, the unemployment rate at the 2001 Census in the North Western Rural SSD was 10.5%, down slightly from 10.8% in 1996.

Since 1996 the unemployment rate in the West Coast LGA has increased from 10.4% to 12.2%. The West Coast has experienced continued re-structuring of the mining industry. Mining operations have become more mechanised and less labour-intensive and continue to be affected by global commodity prices.

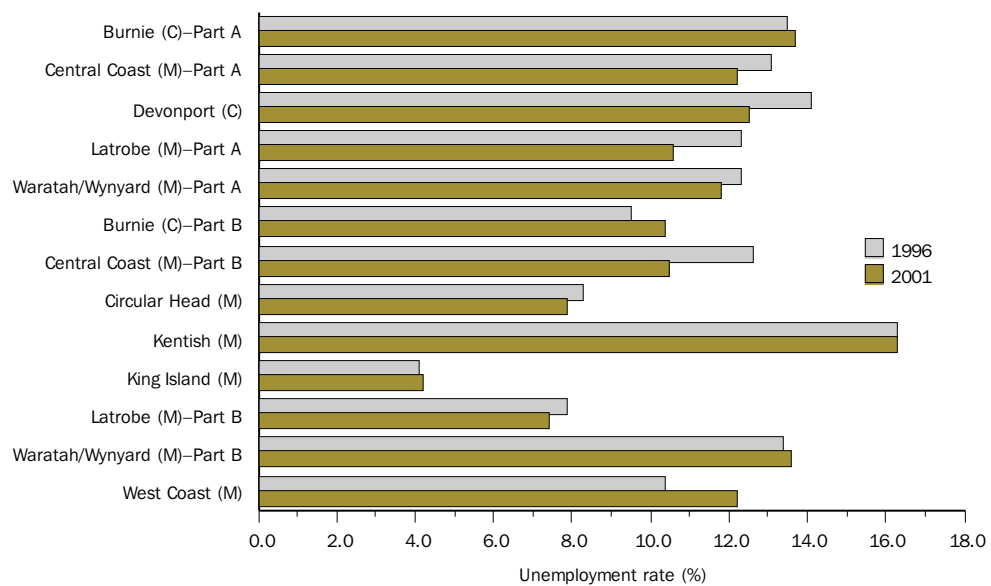
3.1 Unemployment and labour force participation *continued*3.1.3 Unemployment Rates, SLAs, Cradle Coast Region Tasmania—
1996 and 2001 Censuses

SLA	1996 %	2001 %
Burnie (C)–Part A	13.5	13.7
Central Coast (M)–Part A	13.1	12.2
Devonport (C)	14.1	12.5
Latrobe (M)–Part A	12.3	10.6
Waratah/Wynyard (M)–Part A	12.3	11.8
<i>Burnie–Devonport SSD</i>	13.3	12.4
Burnie (C)–Part B	9.5	10.4
Central Coast (M)–Part B	12.6	10.5
Circular Head (M)	8.3	7.9
Kentish (M)	16.3	16.3
King Island (M)	4.1	4.2
Latrobe (M)–Part B	7.9	7.4
Waratah/Wynyard (M)–Part B	13.4	13.6
<i>North Western Rural SSD</i>	10.8	10.5
West Coast (M)	10.4	12.2
<i>Lyell SSD</i>	10.4	12.2

- Unemployment rates along the urban coastal strip between Port Sorell and beyond Wynyard to Sisters Beach are generally higher than in the North Western Rural area of the Region.

Source: ABS, 1996 and 2001 Censuses.

3.1.4 Unemployment Rates, SLAs, Cradle Coast Region Tasmania—1996 and 2001 Censuses



Source: ABS, 1996 and 2001 Censuses.

3.1 Unemployment and labour force participation *continued*

The labour force participation rate is the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over who are either employed or actively looking for work (i.e. the unemployed). Estimates from the ABS Labour Force Survey have been used for the Cradle Coast Region Tasmania, the state and Australia while data from the 1996 and 2001 Population Censuses have been used to provide details about the SLAs within the Region. The data from the different sources are not directly comparable.

While labour force participation in Australia has grown slightly between 1991–92 and 2001–02 (from 62.9% to 63.7%) it has declined in both Tasmania and the Region. In the Cradle Coast Region Tasmania the average monthly labour force participation rate during 2001–02 was 57.5% down from 60.6% in 1991–92. For the period shown, the highest rate was during 1992–93 (61.3%) and the lowest during 2000–01 (57.1%). For the state overall, the participation rate has declined at similar levels, from 60.4% in 1991–92 to 58.3% in 2001–02. However, there has been greater fluctuation in the intervening years in the Region in comparison to the state. In 1991–92, 1992–93 and 1999–2000 the labour force participation rate was higher for the Region than for the state.

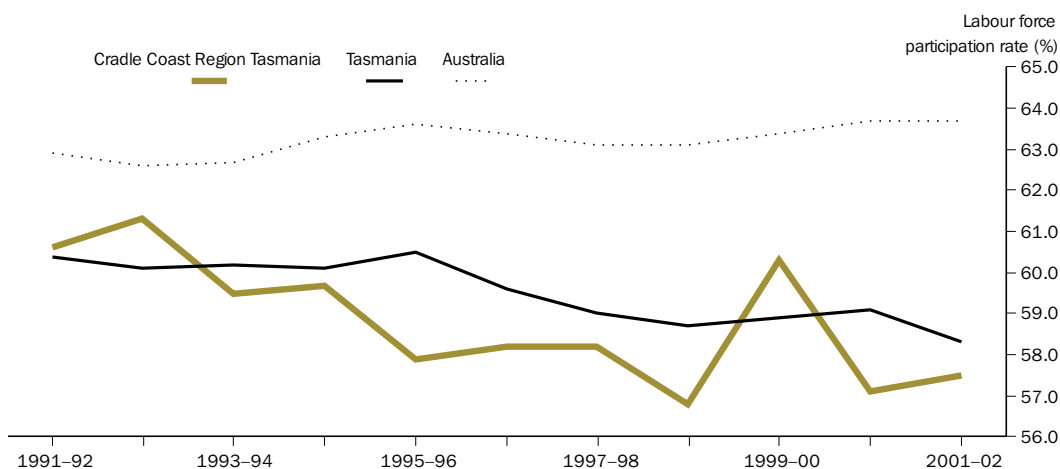
Table 3.1.7 on the next page shows that, at the SLA level, labour force participation rates are significantly lower in the SLAs in the Burnie–Devonport SSD, (i.e. the predominantly urban coastal strip from Port Sorell to Sisters Beach) in comparison with the North Western Rural SSD and the West Coast LGA. At the 2001 Census the highest labour force participation rates in the Region were evident in the mainly rural area of the Latrobe municipality (i.e. Latrobe (M)–Part B) with 70.1% and King Island, with 72.2%, while the lowest rates were in the urban area and immediate surrounds of Waratah/Wynyard and Central Coast municipalities (i.e. Waratah/Wynyard (M)–Part A and Central Coast (M)–Part A) where just over half of the populations aged 15 years and over were in the labour force (53.7% and 54.1% respectively). In the mining area of West Coast LGA the labour force participation rate in 2001 was 61.6%, down from 62.6% in 1996.

3.1.5 Labour Force Participation Rates, Annual Averages, Cradle Coast Region Tasmania—1991–92 to 2001–02

	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00	2000–01	2001–02
Cradle Coast Region											
Tasmania	60.6	61.3	59.5	59.7	57.9	58.2	58.2	56.8	60.3	57.1	57.5
Tasmania	60.4	60.1	60.2	60.1	60.5	59.6	59.0	58.7	58.9	59.1	58.3
Australia	62.9	62.6	62.7	63.3	63.6	63.4	63.1	63.1	63.4	63.7	63.7

Source: ABS, Labour Force Survey, Time Series Spreadsheets, table 16.

3.1.6 Labour Force Participation Rates, Annual Averages, Cradle Coast Region Tasmania—1991–92 to 2001–02



Source: ABS, Labour Force Survey, Time Series Spreadsheets, table 16.

3.1 Unemployment and labour force participation *continued*

3.1.7 Labour Force Participation Rates, SLAs, Cradle Coast Region Tasmania—1996 and 2001 Censuses

SLA	1996 %	2001 %
Burnie (C)—Part A	55.9	55.4
Central Coast (M)—Part A	53.2	54.1
Devonport (C)	55.3	55.5
Latrobe (M)—Part A	57.4	56.7
Waratah/Wynyard (M)—Part A	53.7	53.7
<i>Burnie–Devonport SSD</i>	54.9	55.0
Burnie (C)—Part B	66.3	63.8
Central Coast (M)—Part B	63.3	65.2
Circular Head (M)	64.2	64.6
Kentish (M)	56.9	57.3
King Island (M)	70.4	72.2
Latrobe (M)—Part B	67.5	70.1
Waratah/Wynyard (M)—Part B	65.4	61.3
<i>North Western Rural SSD</i>	63.3	63.4
West Coast (M)	62.6	61.6
<i>Lyell SSD</i>	62.6	61.6

Source: ABS, 1996 and 2001 Censuses.

3.1 Unemployment and labour force participation *continued***Labour force participation of Indigenous persons**

As outlined in Section 2.4, the Cradle Coast Region Tasmania contains a significant proportion of Indigenous Australians (4.9% of the Region's total population). Table 3.1.8 shows unemployment and labour force participation rates for the Indigenous population in each of the SLAs in the Region for the last two Censuses. At the time of the 2001 Census there were 1,889 Indigenous persons in the labour force with 1,494 persons employed and 395 unemployed. Unemployment rates across all SLAs for the Indigenous population are significantly higher than for the total population (as shown in table 3.1.3), ranging from 31.9% in Waratah/Wynyard (M)–Part B to 14.3% in the rural area of Burnie (Burnie (M)–Part (B)).

For the Region as a whole the unemployment rate for Indigenous persons was 20.9% in both 2001 and 1996. This was similar to the rates for Tasmania which were 20.1% and 19.7% in 1996 and 2001 respectively.

In this Region, labour force participation rates are higher for Indigenous persons. One possible explanation could be that there is a lower proportion of Indigenous persons aged 65 years and over when compared with the non-Indigenous population.

3.1.8 Indigenous Persons, Unemployment and Labour Force Participation Rates, SLAs, Cradle Coast Region Tasmania—1996 and 2001 Censuses

SLA	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE.....		LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE...	
	1996 %	2001 %	1996 %	2001 %
Burnie (C)–Part A	24.9	22.0	60.3	61.2
Central Coast (M)–Part A	19.7	19.6	62.5	60.2
Devonport (C)	18.2	23.7	61.6	60.2
Latrobe (M)–Part A	24.0	16.8	66.8	62.3
Waratah/Wynyard (M)–Part A	23.4	17.5	61.9	55.9
<i>Burnie–Devonport SSD</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>62.2</i>	<i>59.8</i>
Burnie (C)–Part B	21.7	14.3	62.2	67.7
Central Coast (M)–Part B	18.3	24.6	66.7	67.6
Circular Head (M)	16.2	14.7	68.1	67.0
Kentish (M)	20.3	26.8	64.8	59.7
King Island (M)	0.0	15.8	73.3	100.0
Latrobe (M)–Part B	20.0	20.0	69.0	83.3
Waratah/Wynyard (M)–Part B	17.9	31.9	61.9	60.3
<i>North Western Rural SSD</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>66.5</i>	<i>66.6</i>
West Coast (M)	27.7	29.5	64.7	62.9
<i>Lyell SSD</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>62.9</i>
Cradle Coast Region Tasmania	20.9	20.9	63.3	61.6
Tasmania	20.1	19.7	61.0	58.6

Source: ABS, 1996 and 2001 Censuses.

3.2 Employed persons by industry

Why is this important?

A breakdown of employed persons by industry for census years gives an insight into the relative importance of different sectors of the economy within a region and also how this changes over time.

At the 2001 Census there were 39,075 employed persons who were usual residents of the Cradle Coast Region Tasmania. This was a decrease of 3.2% from the 1996 Census when 40,382 usual residents were employed, and a decrease of 3.7% from the 1991 Census when 40,583 people were employed. However, as the population of the Region has decreased over the past 10 years the proportion of usual residents who were employed has remained stable at approximately 36% at the 1991, 1996 and 2001 Censuses.

The largest employing industries in the Region at the 2001 Census were Retail trade (5,965 persons), Manufacturing (5,645), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (3,935) and Health and community services (3,900).

It should be noted, however, that for the purposes of comparison, some industry sectors have high rates of part-time employment. At the 2001 Census, 38% of Retail workers worked 1–29 hours per week. Part-time hours were also significant in Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (53%), Property and business services (30%), Education (34%) and Health and community services (41%). On the other hand Mining (5%) and Manufacturing (12%) had comparatively low rates of part-time employment.

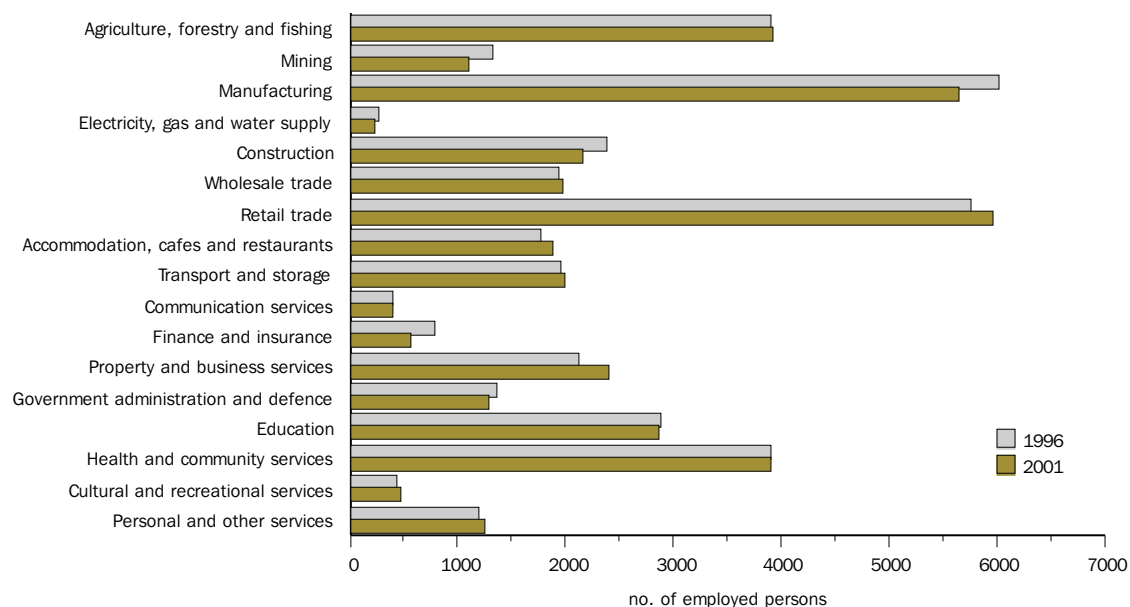
The industries with the largest percentage decrease in employment numbers between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses were Finance and insurance, with a decrease of 28.1% (from 783 to 563 employed persons), and Mining, with a decrease of 16.2% (from 1,323 to 1,109 employed persons). Both of these sectors have undergone restructuring and downsizing in many parts of regional Australia. In terms of a decline in the overall numbers of persons employed, the Manufacturing sector had the largest fall, from 6,023 persons in 1996 to 5,645 in 2001 (a fall of 378 persons or 6.3%). A large manufacturing sector employer, the Burnie pulp mill, closed its operations in 1998, which was a setback for local manufacturing employment.

During this same five-year period there were increases in some of the industry sectors that are worth noting. Employment in the Retail sector increased by 194 persons, while employment in Accommodation, cafes and restaurants increased by 102 persons. Property and business services saw an increase of 264 persons.

- *In terms of employment, most residents are employed in Retail trade (5,965 persons), Manufacturing (5,645) and Agriculture, forestry and fishing (3,935).*

3.2 Employed persons by industry *continued*

3.2.1 Employed Usual Residents by Industry, Cradle Coast Region Tasmania—1996 and 2001 Censuses



Source: ABS, 1996 and 2001 Censuses.

3.2.2 Employed Usual Residents by Industry, Cradle Coast Region Tasmania—1991, 1996 and 2001 Censuses

	1991	1996	2001	% change
	no.	no.	no.	1996 to 2001
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 648	3 901	3 935	0.9
Mining	1 644	1 323	1 109	-16.2
Manufacturing	6 452	6 023	5 645	-6.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	523	270	236	-12.6
Construction	2 081	2 377	2 161	-9.1
Wholesale trade	2 078	1 946	1 970	1.2
Retail trade	5 331	5 771	5 965	3.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1 483	1 775	1 877	5.7
Transport and storage	1 764	1 963	2 000	1.9
Communication services	410	404	399	-1.2
Finance and insurance	925	783	563	-28.1
Property and business services	1 430	2 135	2 399	12.4
Government administration and defence	1 509	1 361	1 291	-5.1
Education	2 620	2 878	2 861	-0.6
Health and community services	3 377	3 902	3 900	-0.1
Cultural and recreational services	415	428	466	8.9
Personal and other services	1 027	1 199	1 257	4.8
Non-classifiable	219	390	365	-6.4
Not stated	3 647	1 553	676	-56.5
Total employed persons	40 583	40 382	39 075	-3.2

Source: ABS, 1991, 1996 and 2001 Censuses.

3.2 Employed persons by industry *continued*

Indigenous employment by industry and sector

At the 2001 Census 1,492 Indigenous persons, who were usual residents of the Region, were employed. At this time Indigenous persons comprised 3.8% of all employed persons in the Region.

The private sector was the biggest employer of Indigenous persons, employing 1,274 persons (85.4%). The government sector employed 180 Indigenous persons (12.1%), comprising 7.2% in State Government, 2.7% in Commonwealth Government and 2.1% in Local Government.

The industries employing the greatest numbers of Indigenous persons were the largest employing industries in the Region. 278 Indigenous persons (18.6%) were employed in Retail trade, 215 (14.4 %) were employed in Manufacturing, 143 (9.6%) were employed in Health and community services and 133 (8.9%) were employed in Agriculture, forestry and fishing.

3.2.3 Employed Indigenous Usual Residents by Industry and Sector, Cradle Coast Region Tasmania—2001 Census

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Commonwealth Government</i>	<i>State Government</i>	<i>Local Government</i>	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Community Development Employment Program</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	5	—	124	—	4	133
Mining	—	—	—	33	—	—	33
Manufacturing	—	—	—	212	—	3	215
Electricity, gas and water supply	—	3	—	9	—	—	12
Construction	—	—	3	74	—	—	77
Wholesale trade	3	3	—	61	—	—	67
Retail trade	—	—	—	275	—	3	278
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	—	—	—	73	—	—	73
Transport and storage	—	5	—	74	—	—	79
Communication services	10	—	—	7	—	—	17
Finance and insurance	—	—	—	16	—	—	16
Property and business services	—	5	—	88	—	3	96
Government administration and defence	19	11	21	—	—	—	51
Education	6	54	—	21	—	3	84
Health and community services	3	10	4	126	—	—	143
Cultural and recreational services	—	3	—	15	—	—	18
Personal and other services	—	9	3	44	—	3	59
Non-classifiable	—	—	—	14	—	5	19
Not stated	—	—	—	8	—	14	22
Total employed Indigenous persons	41	108	31	1 274	—	38	1 492

Note: Small cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid release information about particular individuals.

Source: ABS, 2001 Census.

3.3 Detailed breakdown of employed persons by industry

Table 3.3.1 on the following pages expands on the information presented in table 3.1.2 by providing a more detailed breakdown of the industries in which the employed usual residents of the Cradle Coast Region Tasmania worked at the time of the 2001 Census. The data is presented at the 'Group' level (3-digit) of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), except for the category Government administration, which is shown at the more detailed 'Class' level (4-digit). From this table more specific information about the total employment size of various industries can be analysed. Data is presented for each of the three statistical subdivisions that make up the Region; Burnie–Devonport SSD, (i.e. the mainly urban coastal strip and immediate surrounds between Port Sorell and Sisters Beach), North Western Rural SSD and Lyell SSD which equates to the West Coast municipal council area.

As outlined in the previous section, Retail trade was the Region's largest employer with just under 6,000 persons or 15.3% of all employed residents. Of these, 21.1% were employed in Specialised food retailing such as butchers, fruit and vegetable shops, takeaway food and bread shops, 18.6% in Supermarket and grocery stores, while a further 15.1% were employed in Motor vehicle services. Together, these three retail sectors accounted for just over half of all persons employed in Retail trade.

In the Manufacturing sector, the second largest employing industry in the Region (14.4% of all employed persons), significant sub-categories included Dairy product manufacturing (571 persons) and Fruit and vegetable processing (mainly vegetables) (559 persons). Paper and paper product manufacturing employed 496 persons at the time of the 2001 Census while Log sawmilling and other wood product manufacturing employed a further 536 persons. Industrial machinery and equipment manufacturing, which includes mining and construction machinery, employed around 550 people. Further details about the Manufacturing sector are provided in Section 4.2.

In the Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, the largest numbers of people were engaged in Dairying and beef cattle farming (a combined total of 1,823 persons) as well as Horticulture and fruit growing (mainly vegetables) (910 persons). Further details about the Agriculture sector are provided in Section 4.3. Forestry and logging employed 530 persons or 13.5% of all persons employed in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. There were 244 persons engaged in aquaculture and fishing activities.

In the West Coast council area (Lyell SSD) 632 people, or 30% of all employed usual residents in the area, were employed in the Mining sector. Most of these (511 persons), were engaged in Metal ore mining (i.e. zinc, copper, iron ore, gold, etc.). Also, the data suggests that an additional number of mine workers have their place of usual residence in Burnie–Devonport and other parts of the north west and commute to West Coast mines for their rostered weekly or fortnightly shifts. Further details about the Mining industry are provided in Section 4.6.

In employment terms, School education is the largest single industry 'group' in the Region with 2,256 persons employed at the time of the 2001 Census. This represents almost 6% of all employed persons. Hospitals and nursing homes were the second largest single industry group in the Region with 1,526 persons employed.

3.3 Detailed breakdown of employed persons by industry *continued*

3.3.1 Detailed Industry Breakdown, Employed Usual Residents, SSDs, Cradle Coast Region Tasmania—2001 Census

<i>Industry (ANZSIC Group)</i>		<i>Burnie– Devonport SSD</i>	<i>North Western Rural SSD</i>	<i>Lyell SSD</i>	<i>Cradle Coast Region Tasmania</i>
010	Agriculture, undefined	41	49	—	90
011	Horticulture and fruit growing	542	365	3	910
012	Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming	226	713	8	947
013	Dairy cattle farming	95	781	—	876
014	Poultry farming	23	7	—	30
015	Other livestock farming	15	25	—	40
016	Other crop growing	65	18	—	83
020	Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping, undefined	3	—	—	3
021	Services to agriculture	89	70	—	159
022	Hunting and trapping	4	—	—	4
030	Forestry and logging	284	235	11	530
040	Commercial fishing, undefined	26	18	3	47
041	Marine fishing	14	72	14	100
042	Aquaculture	14	48	35	97
A00	Agriculture, forestry and fishing, undefined	12	9	—	21
A TOTAL AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING		1 453	2 410	74	3 937
110	Coal mining	3	—	17	20
131	Metal ore mining	275	106	511	892
141	Construction material mining	10	6	3	19
150	Services to mining, undefined	—	—	—	—
151	Exploration	10	—	22	32
152	Other mining services	17	3	39	59
B00	Mining, undefined	17	6	40	63
B TOTAL MINING		332	121	632	1 085
210	Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing, undefined	74	91	—	165
211	Meat and meat product manufacturing	54	139	—	193
212	Dairy product manufacturing	328	243	—	571
213	Fruit and vegetable processing	323	236	—	559
215	Flour mill and cereal food manufacturing	13	3	—	16
216	Bakery product manufacturing	49	9	3	61
217	Other food manufacturing	100	94	4	198
218	Beverage and malt manufacturing	17	6	—	23
219	Tobacco product manufacturing	3	—	—	3
220	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing, undefined	8	—	—	8
221	Textile fibre, yarn and woven fabric manufacturing	15	3	—	18
222	Textile product manufacturing	364	38	—	402

3.3 Detailed breakdown of employed persons by industry *continued*3.3.1 Detailed Industry Breakdown, Employed Usual Residents, SSDs, Cradle Coast Region Tasmania—2001 Census *continued*

Industry (ANZSIC Group)	Burnie– Devonport SSD	North Western Rural SSD	Lyell SSD	Cradle Coast Region Tasmania
224 Clothing manufacturing	25	—	—	25
226 Leather and leather product manufacturing	—	3	—	3
230 Wood and paper product manufacturing, undefined	15	9	—	24
231 Log sawmilling and timber dressing	57	164	4	225
232 Other wood product manufacturing	244	40	3	287
233 Paper and paper product manufacturing	448	48	—	496
240 Printing, publishing and recorded media, undefined	7	—	—	7
241 Printing and services to printing	78	23	3	104
242 Publishing	163	17	6	186
252 Petroleum and coal product manufacturing, n.e.c.	5	—	—	5
253 Basic chemical manufacturing	28	4	—	32
254 Other chemical product manufacturing	84	20	3	107
255 Rubber product manufacturing	16	4	4	24
256 Plastic product manufacturing	27	—	—	27
260 Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing, undefined	4	3	—	7
261 Glass and glass product manufacturing	20	5	—	25
262 Ceramic product manufacturing	8	4	—	12
263 Cement, lime, plaster and concrete product manufacturing	126	81	3	210
264 Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing, n.e.c.	56	5	—	61
270 Metal product manufacturing, undefined	10	4	—	14
271 Iron and steel manufacturing	98	17	8	123
272 Basic non-ferrous metal manufacturing	17	5	18	40
273 Non-ferrous basic metal product manufacturing	32	4	—	36
274 Structural metal product manufacturing	59	17	3	79
275 Sheet metal product manufacturing	38	13	—	51
276 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	105	36	5	146
280 Machinery and equipment manufacturing, undefined	10	5	—	15
281 Motor vehicle and part manufacturing	67	13	—	80
282 Other transport equipment manufacturing	34	7	—	41
283 Photographic and scientific equipment manufacturing	9	—	—	9
284 Electronic equipment manufacturing	16	—	—	16
285 Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	49	10	3	62
286 Industrial machinery and equipment manufacturing	445	100	7	552
290 Other manufacturing, undefined	3	—	—	3
291 Prefabricated building manufacturing	5	7	—	12
292 Furniture manufacturing	88	32	3	123
294 Other manufacturing	19	3	5	27
C00 Manufacturing, undefined	86	33	7	126
C TOTAL MANUFACTURING	3 949	1 598	92	5 639

n.e.c. not elsewhere classified

3.3 Detailed breakdown of employed persons by industry *continued*3.3.1 Detailed Industry Breakdown, Employed Usual Residents, SSDs, Cradle Coast Region Tasmania—2001 Census *continued*

<i>Industry (ANZSIC Group)</i>		<i>Burnie– Devonport SSD</i>	<i>North Western Rural SSD</i>	<i>Lyell SSD</i>	<i>Cradle Coast Region Tasmania</i>
361	Electricity supply	117	46	22	185
362	Gas supply	3	3	—	6
370	Water supply, sewerage and drainage services	36	5	5	46
D TOTAL ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY		156	54	27	237
410	General construction, undefined	5	3	—	8
411	Building construction	370	99	16	485
412	Non-building construction	266	87	20	373
420	Construction trade services, undefined	5	5	—	10
421	Site preparation services	71	59	21	151
422	Building structure services	104	18	6	128
423	Installation trade services	351	96	25	472
424	Building completion services	306	59	10	375
425	Other construction services	86	34	10	130
E00	Construction, undefined	21	10	—	31
E TOTAL CONSTRUCTION		1 585	470	108	2 163
450	Basic material wholesaling, undefined	4	—	—	4
451	Farm produce wholesaling	131	71	—	202
452	Mineral, metal and chemical wholesaling	94	21	3	118
453	Builders supplies wholesaling	121	66	4	191
460	Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling, undefined	3	3	—	6
461	Machinery and equipment wholesaling	296	82	6	384
462	Motor vehicle wholesaling	148	22	3	173
470	Personal and household good wholesaling, undefined	3	—	—	3
471	Food, drink and tobacco wholesaling	475	203	14	692
472	Textile, clothing and footwear wholesaling	13	3	—	16
473	Household good wholesaling	34	3	3	40
479	Other wholesaling	86	18	—	104
F00	Wholesale trade, undefined	35	6	—	41
F TOTAL WHOLESALE TRADE		1 443	498	33	1 974
510	Food retailing, undefined	24	4	3	31
511	Supermarket and grocery stores	827	214	70	1 111
512	Specialised food retailing	997	203	58	1 258
520	Personal and household good retailing, undefined	22	4	—	26
521	Department stores	206	20	—	226
522	Clothing and soft good retailing	297	77	9	383
523	Furniture, houseware and appliance retailing	432	98	10	540

3.3 Detailed breakdown of employed persons by industry *continued*3.3.1 Detailed Industry Breakdown, Employed Usual Residents, SSDs, Cradle Coast Region Tasmania—2001 Census *continued*

Industry (ANZSIC Group)	Burnie– Devonport SSD	North Western Rural SSD	Lyell SSD	Cradle Coast Region Tasmania
524 Recreational good retailing	276	46	14	336
525 Other personal and household good retailing	512	125	18	655
526 Household equipment repair services	62	18	—	80
530 Motor vehicle retailing and services, undefined	7	—	—	7
531 Motor vehicle retailing	246	29	3	278
532 Motor vehicle services	655	201	47	903
G00 Retail trade, undefined	88	39	3	130
G TOTAL RETAIL TRADE	4 651	1 078	235	5 964
570 Accommodation, cafes and restaurants, undefined	22	7	3	32
571 Accommodation	431	220	192	843
572 Pubs, taverns and bars	142	37	30	209
573 Cafes and restaurants	483	142	37	662
574 Clubs (hospitality)	89	33	10	132
H TOTAL ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS	1 167	439	272	1 878
610 Road transport, undefined	11	3	—	14
611 Road freight transport	604	181	30	815
612 Road passenger transport	197	83	15	295
620 Rail transport	40	3	5	48
630 Water transport	218	32	16	266
640 Air and space transport	49	6	3	58
650 Other transport	—	3	—	3
660 Services to transport, undefined	3	—	—	3
661 Services to road transport	3	3	—	6
662 Services to water transport	156	31	—	187
663 Services to air transport	10	3	—	13
664 Other services to transport	119	25	13	157
670 Storage	38	9	—	47
I00 Transport and storage, undefined	72	18	3	93
I TOTAL TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1 520	400	85	2 005
710 Communication services, undefined	3	—	—	3
711 Postal and courier services	173	45	14	232
712 Telecommunication services	123	37	3	163
J TOTAL COMMUNICATION SERVICES	299	82	17	398

3.3 Detailed breakdown of employed persons by industry *continued*3.3.1 Detailed Industry Breakdown, Employed Usual Residents, SSDs, Cradle Coast Region Tasmania—2001 Census *continued*

Industry (ANZSIC Group)		Burnie– Devonport SSD	North Western Rural SSD	Lyell SSD	Cradle Coast Region Tasmania
730	Finance, undefined	13	4	—	17
732	Deposit taking financiers	224	46	10	280
733	Other financiers	3	—	—	3
734	Financial asset Investors	6	—	—	6
741	Life Insurance and superannuation funds	6	—	—	6
742	Other insurance	110	15	—	125
750	Services to finance and insurance, undefined	3	3	—	6
751	Services to finance and investment	92	13	—	105
752	Services to insurance	11	4	—	15
K00	Finance and insurance, undefined	3	—	—	3
K TOTAL FINANCE AND INSURANCE		471	85	10	566
770	Property services, undefined	22	—	3	25
771	Property operators and developers	34	5	—	39
772	Real estate agents	171	30	3	204
774	Machinery and equipment hiring and leasing	107	28	8	143
780	Business services, undefined	10	4	—	14
781	Scientific research	29	9	—	38
782	Technical services	180	35	9	224
783	Computer services	82	10	3	95
784	Legal and accounting services	370	74	3	447
785	Marketing and business management services	156	37	3	196
786	Other business services	797	127	51	975
L TOTAL PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES		1 958	359	83	2 400
8111	Central government administration	259	53	8	320
8112	State government administration	226	56	11	293
8113	Local government administration	461	119	41	621
812	Justice	27	4	—	31
820	Defence	17	4	—	21
M TOTAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE		990	236	60	1 286
840	Education, undefined	47	11	4	62
841	Preschool education	25	19	5	49
842	School education	1 678	468	110	2 256
843	Post school education	278	44	9	331
844	Other education	136	26	—	162
N TOTAL EDUCATION		2 164	568	128	2 860

3.3 Detailed breakdown of employed persons by industry *continued*3.3.1 Detailed Industry Breakdown, Employed Usual Residents, SSDs, Cradle Coast Region Tasmania—2001 Census *continued*

Industry (ANZSIC Group)	Burnie– Devonport SSD	North Western Rural SSD	Lyell SSD	Cradle Coast Region Tasmania
860 Health services, undefined	55	13	3	71
861 Hospitals and nursing homes	1 188	289	49	1 526
862 Medical and dental services	339	67	14	420
863 Other health services	369	75	6	450
864 Veterinary services	40	27	3	70
870 Community services, undefined	50	11	3	64
871 Child care services	247	56	15	318
872 Community care services	608	107	16	731
000 Health and community services, undefined	200	44	9	253
O TOTAL HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	3 096	689	118	3 903
911 Film and video services	37	6	4	47
912 Radio and television services	18	3	—	21
920 Libraries, museums and the arts, undefined	—	3	—	3
921 Libraries	41	9	4	54
922 Museums	9	—	9	18
923 Parks and gardens	13	17	4	34
924 Arts	14	7	3	24
925 Services to the arts	7	3	—	10
930 Sport and recreation, undefined	3	3	—	6
931 Sport	138	35	3	176
932 Gambling services	37	4	3	44
933 Other recreation services	9	4	18	31
P00 Cultural and recreational services, undefined	—	—	—	—
P TOTAL CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES	326	94	48	468
951 Personal and household goods hiring	42	14	—	56
952 Other personal services	537	123	19	679
960 Other services, undefined	—	—	—	—
961 Religious organisations	70	17	3	90
962 Interest groups	39	7	3	49
963 Public order and safety services	297	57	26	380
Q TOTAL PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES	985	218	51	1 254
Non-classifiable	252	94	19	365
Not stated	478	170	28	676
TOTAL	27 275	9 663	2 120	39 058

Note: Small cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: ABS, 2001 Census.

3.4 Level of qualification of the labour force

Why is this important?

Education and training are important aspects in the preparation of people for the labour market and the maintenance of skills once in the labour market. Information on post-school qualification of the labour force for small areas is available from the five-yearly Population Census. A well-qualified workforce is likely to be better placed to embrace change and new technologies.

Employed persons—post-school qualification

At the 2001 Census, 39.1% of employed residents of the Cradle Coast Region Tasmania held some form of post-school qualification. This was lower than the rate for Tasmania as a whole (42.5%). Across Australia, 46.8% of employed persons held a post-school qualification at the time of the 2001 Census. However, the level of qualification of the Region's labour force has increased slightly since 1996. At the 1996 Census, 34.5% of employed residents of the Region held some form of post-school qualification.

Just under 10% of employed persons in the Region held a university degree, while the equivalent figure for Tasmania was around 15%. However, the Cradle Coast Region Tasmania had a higher proportion of employed persons with a skilled vocational qualification, with 20.8% having completed a Certificate III or IV level compared with 17.7% in Tasmania as a whole.

There was some degree of variation across the Region in terms of the level of qualification of the labour force. The Burnie–Devonport SSD had a higher proportion of employed residents with some form of post-school qualification (40.8%), compared with both the North Western Rural SSD (34.3%) and the Lyell SSD (38.7%). However, a relatively high proportion of employed residents of the Lyell SSD (24.5%) held a skilled vocational qualification, indicative of the trades skills required in the mining sector.

3.4.1 Level of Post-School Qualification, Employed Usual Residents, Cradle Coast Region Tasmania—2001 Census

Highest post-school qualification	Burnie– Devonport SSD	North Western Rural SSD	Lyell SSD	Cradle Coast Region Tasmania	Tasmania
NUMBER					
Bachelor degree or higher	2 792	718	179	3 689	27 721
Advanced diploma and diploma level	1 743	464	68	2 275	12 105
Certificate III & IV level(a)	5 735	1 878	519	8 132	32 609
Certificate I & II level(b)	870	254	53	1 177	5 605
No qualifications(c)	16 154	6 352	1 296	23 802	105 742
Total employed persons	27 294	9 666	2 115	39 075	183 782
PER CENT					
Bachelor degree or higher	10.2	7.4	8.5	9.4	15.1
Advanced diploma and diploma level	6.4	4.8	3.2	5.8	6.6
Certificate III & IV level(a)	21.0	19.4	24.5	20.8	17.7
Certificate I & II level(b)	3.2	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.0
No qualifications(c)	59.2	65.7	61.3	60.9	57.5
Total employed persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Skilled vocational.

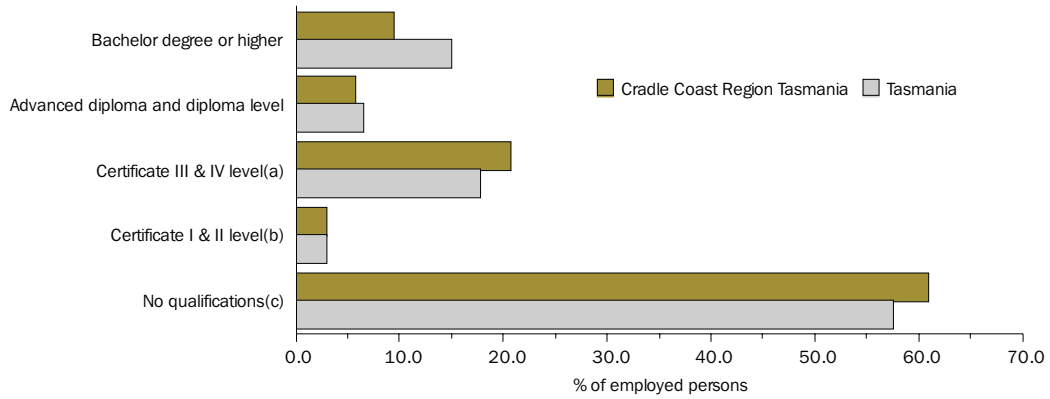
(b) Basic vocational.

((c) Includes inadequately described and not stated.

Source: ABS, 2001 Census.

3.4 Level of qualification of the labour force *continued*

3.4.2 Level of Post-School Qualification, Employed Usual Residents, Cradle Coast Region Tasmania—2001 Census



(a) Skilled vocational.
(b) Basic vocational.

(c) Includes 'level inadequately described' and not stated.
Source: ABS, 2001 Census.

■ Around 39% of the Region's employed residents held some form of post-school qualification compared with 42.5% for Tasmania and 46.8% for Australia.

3.4 Level of qualification of the labour force *continued*

Unemployed persons—post school-qualification

At the 2001 Census, there were 5,282 unemployed usual residents of the Cradle Coast Region Tasmania. Of these, 19.4% held some form of post-school qualification. The proportion of unemployed usual residents with a university degree was 1.3%, while 2.5% held an advanced diploma or diploma and 12.2% a trade qualification (Certificate III or IV).

3.4.3 Level of Post-School Qualification, Unemployed Usual Residents, Cradle Coast Region Tasmania—2001 Census

Highest post-school qualification	Burnie– Devonport SSD	North Western Rural SSD	Lyell SSD	Cradle Coast Region Tasmania	Tasmania
NUMBER					
Bachelor degree or higher	47	18	5	70	847
Advanced diploma and diploma level	103	26	3	131	580
Certificate III & IV level(a)	460	147	37	644	2404
Certificate I & II level(b)	141	27	12	180	663
No qualifications(c)	3 108	911	238	4257	16139
Total unemployed persons	3 859	1 129	295	5 282	20 633
PER CENT					
Bachelor degree or higher	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	4.1
Advanced diploma and diploma level	2.7	2.3	1.0	2.5	2.8
Certificate III & IV level(a)	11.9	13.0	12.5	12.2	11.7
Certificate I & II level(b)	3.7	2.4	4.1	3.4	3.2
No qualifications(c)	80.5	80.7	80.7	80.6	78.2
Total unemployed persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

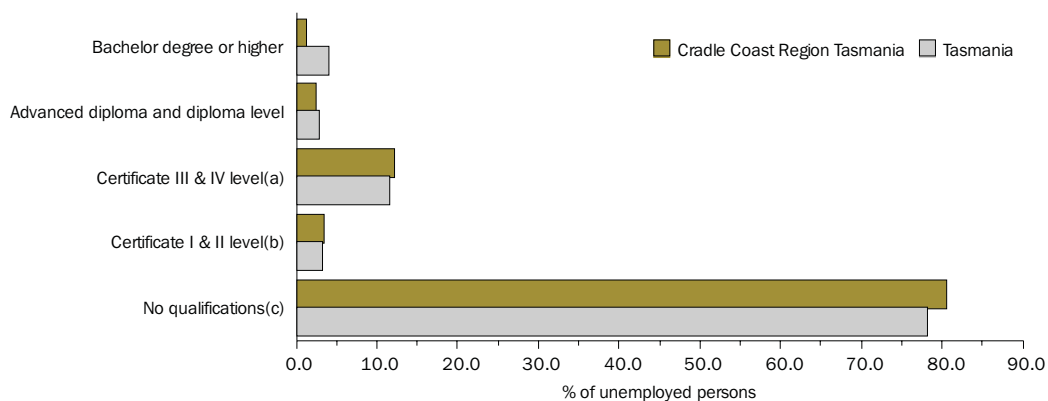
(a) Skilled vocational.

(b) Basic vocational.

(c) Includes inadequately described and not stated.

Source: ABS, 2001 Census.

3.4.4 Level of Post-School Qualification, Unemployed Usual Residents, Cradle Coast Region Tasmania—2001 Census



(a) Skilled vocational.

(b) Basic vocational.

(c) Includes 'level inadequately described' or not stated.

Source: ABS, 2001 Census.