Labour Market Profile: North West Tasmania, Australia

People and the Economy Report No.2

2015

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The Centre for Sustainable Organisations and Work

The Centre for Sustainable Organisations and Work (CSOW) brings together social science research expertise across the RMIT College of Business and other areas of the University. Research in the Centre focusses on people in the context of social, economic and organisational change in order to produce theoretically informed analyses that lay the foundation for evidence-based policy and practice. Research carried out by the Centre is interdisciplinary, covering employment relations, organisational studies, industrial relations, gender studies, globalisation and logistics, business and labour history, political economy and sociology, with particular attention given to the Asia Pacific Region.

About this Report

This report forms part of a three year Australian Research Council funded project being carried out by the Centre for Sustainable Organisations and Work (CSOW). The project, Unions and Regional Regeneration, examines how trade unions can support regional economic regeneration, using the North West of Tasmania as a case study. This report profiles the labour market of the North West of Tasmania by presenting socio-demographic data and trends, with a focus on education, employment, and industry. These data help to contextualise further discussion of the broad economic changes taking place in the region.

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People and the Economy
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Key Findings

- The economic base of the North West Tasmania (NWT) region is resource industries (agriculture, aquaculture, minerals and forestry), complemented by manufacturing and processing sectors and a range of tertiary (health and education), transport and speciality activities (such as creative industries). Secondary and service based industries account for a substantial part of the regional economy.

- Economic activity across the region tends to be unevenly distributed and often small scale. There are over eight thousand businesses in the region, with over eighteen hundred employing 1-4 people and over fifteen hundred employing five or more workers.

- Apart from one municipality, Latrobe, the population numbers are relatively stable with modest growth; Latrobe has had considerable growth over the past five years and this is expected to continue.

- The NWT region is characterised by high levels of socio-economic disadvantage.

- The population of the region is relatively homogeneous and ageing, with evidence of out-migration by the population aged between 20 – 39 years.

- Over the fifteen year period between 1996 and 2011 the total employment growth was 24.5 per cent. Men’s employment has increased at an average annual rate of 0.7 per cent, lower than the Australian average of 1.7 per cent while women’s employment has grown at 3.1 per cent per annum compared with the national average of 2.6 per cent.

- Between 1996 and 2011, part-time work grew by 49.5 per cent. Part-time work for women increased by 55.6 per cent and for men by 6.7 per cent. In 2011 women were 70.8 per cent of all part-time workers.

- The region has high levels of workforce containment, with Devonport and Burnie attracting large numbers of workers from neighbouring municipalities. In contrast, employment in Circular Head and King Island predominantly consists of local residents.

- The largest sectors for the male workforce are Manufacturing, Construction, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing, Retail Trade, Transport, Postal and Warehousing, and Mining. The largest sectors for the female workforce are Health Care and Social Assistance, Retail Trade, Education and Training, Accommodation and Food Services, Public Administration and Safety, and Manufacturing.

- The five top-employing industries in NWT are Manufacturing, Retail Trade, Health Care and Social Assistance, Construction, and Education and Training, together employing 50 per cent of the workforce.

- The largest occupational categories are Sales Assistants and Salespersons, Carers and Aides, Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers, Education Professionals, and Specialist Managers. For women, the largest occupational category is ‘Sales Assistants and Salespersons’ (the largest single occupational category in the region) and for males it is ‘Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers’ (the third largest occupational group).

- Average incomes in the region are lower than the state average. Incomes vary considerably by industry of employment. High income industries include Mining and Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services. Incomes are lowest in Accommodation and Food Services and Retail Trade.
Introduction

North West Tasmania (NWT) comprises the nine Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Burnie, Central Coast, Circular Head, Devonport, Kentish, West Coast, King Island, Latrobe and Waratah/Wynyard (Figure 1).

![Figure 1: North West Tasmania Area Municipalities](image)

The Cradle Coast Region, a planning unit for the purposes of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*, comprises these nine municipalities, as does the federal constituency of Braddon. For the purposes of labour market analysis, the Cradle Coast Region/federal electorate will be used as the baseline for the more detailed study of the North West.

This report uses both region-level and municipality-level data. Beginning with the regional population it becomes possible to specify the potential employment resource of NWT and the implications for likely labour market development. Further, by distinguishing between the nine LGAs, the data captures both the employment and skills profile of the populations as well as the complexity of local labour markets.
Economic Activity

The economic base of the NWT region is resource industries (agriculture, aquaculture, minerals and forestry), complemented by a relatively diverse and changing manufacturing and processing sector and a range of tertiary (health and education), transport and speciality activities (such as creative industries). Secondary and service based industries account for a substantial part of the regional economy. There is also capacity, and the possibility of expansion in tourism and renewable energy (Cradle Coast Regional Planning Initiative 2010). Overall, though, the pattern of economic activity across the region tends to be unevenly distributed and often small scale.

Figure 2: North West Tasmania region

Population and industrial centres are concentrated along the North Coast between the port cities of Burnie and Devonport. Airports servicing passenger flights from the Australian mainland are located at Devonport, Burnie/Wynyard, and King Island, while the Spirit of Tasmania ferry service runs between Devonport and Melbourne. There are container ship and related facilities
in Burnie, bulk cargo facilities at Devonport, an iron ore export facility at Port Latta, and other smaller port facilities across the region.

Much of the region is heavily forested, consisting of National Parks, Reserves and Conservation Areas, as well as tracts of plantation timber. There is extensive agriculture across the Northern Coast, with the town of Smithton administering the western agricultural district. A number of geographically isolated mining towns are located inland along the West Coast. Situated in Bass Straight, King Island is also part of the North West Tasmania region. Tourism occurs across the region but the associated employment is largely seasonal.

As of 2012 there were over eight thousand businesses in the North West Tasmania Region, with over eighteen hundred of these employing 1-4 people and over fifteen hundred employing five or more workers (Table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>North West Tasmania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of non-employing businesses</td>
<td>4,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employing businesses: 1-4 employees</td>
<td>1,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employing businesses: 5 or more employees</td>
<td>1,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of businesses</td>
<td>8,091</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: National Regional Profile 2012

The Population

As of the 2011 census the combined residential population of the nine NWT municipalities was 109,151 (ABS, 2011). This number is an increase of 2.8 per cent from the 2006 census. This compares with national population growth of 9.4 per cent during this same five year period (Table 2).
Table 2: Residents by LGA, 2006 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LGA</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Devonport (C)</td>
<td>24,014</td>
<td>24,618</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Coast (M)</td>
<td>20,663</td>
<td>21,354</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnie (C)</td>
<td>19,056</td>
<td>19,330</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waratah/Wynyard (M)</td>
<td>13,412</td>
<td>13,707</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrobe (M)</td>
<td>8,629</td>
<td>9,834</td>
<td>1,205</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circular Head (M)</td>
<td>7,956</td>
<td>7,978</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentish (M)</td>
<td>5,759</td>
<td>6,086</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Coast</td>
<td>5,001</td>
<td>4,680</td>
<td>-321</td>
<td>-6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Island</td>
<td>1,640</td>
<td>1,564</td>
<td>-76</td>
<td>-4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Residents</strong></td>
<td><strong>106,130</strong></td>
<td><strong>109,151</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,021</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.8%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011

The Devonport City LGA, with 24,618 people (2011), accounts for 22.6 per cent of the total NWT area population, with the Central Coast (21,354) and Burnie (19,056) the next two largest LGAs by population. The West Coast and King Island LGAs experienced population decline between the 2006 and 2011 census periods. This may be attributed to the decline in industry activity and employment in these areas. In contrast, the Latrobe LGA experienced a large increase in population in this time period, growing by 14 per cent, largely occurring in the seaside Shearwater-Port Sorell area, which has seen ongoing housing developments. The remaining municipalities within the North West experienced moderate population growth of between 0.3 per cent (Circular Head) and 5.7 per cent (Kentish). Such changes in population size have implications for employment growth, skills capacities, as well as for infrastructure (water, public transport, energy, communication, land supply, waste management) and related resources.

Population projections made by the Tasmanian Department of Treasury and Finance show relatively stable population numbers across most of NWT to the year 2037. The municipality of Latrobe is an exception to this, and is expected to continue to have considerable population growth over the coming decades (Figure 3).
Socio-economic disadvantage

The ABS Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD) is based on a range of variables, including levels of English proficiency, education attainment, employment, marital status, vehicle ownership, health and disability, dependents, income, and access to the internet in the home. The IRSD ranges in decile groupings from 1 (the most disadvantaged 10 per cent) to 10 (the least disadvantaged 10 per cent).

The NWT region has an overall RSD decile rating of 3, signifying high levels of socio-economic disadvantage.
The municipalities with the highest levels of disadvantage are Devonport, Burnie, and West Coast, all with ratings of 2. Waratah-Wynyard and Kentish have decile ratings of 3. Central Coast and Circular Head have ratings of 4, while Latrobe and King Island have ratings of 5 (Figure 4).
Age and Sex

NWT has an uneven population distribution, as indicated in Figure 5 below.

**Figure 5:** NWT residents by Age Group and LGA, 2011

Of the total population, approximately 78.4 per cent (or 64,947) are aged in what is termed the ‘working age population’ of 15 to 64 years old. The lower proportion of NWT residents aged between 20-39 years suggests that a portion of residents in these age brackets have moved to live (and presumably work) elsewhere, perhaps seeking education, employment, or lifestyle opportunities not available in the region. Such a pattern has implications for employment and training. As people leave the labour market through retirement and natural attrition, there could be a shortfall in ready replacement from the area. Population projections do indicate that residents aged over 60 years will represent a higher proportion of the NWT population over the coming decades (Figure 6).
There is an almost even gender split across the NWT area with 53,867 (49.1 per cent) male and 55,677 (50.9 per cent) female residents. This gender balance is replicated within the LGAs that comprise the NWT area, with minimal differences in the age distribution by sex within the municipalities.
Ethnicity

The NWT area is a relatively homogenous region with low levels of cultural and ethnic diversity. Table 3 below shows that 87.4 per cent of NWT residents were born in Australia.

Table 3: NWT residents by Place of Birth, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens</th>
<th>Oceania and Antarctica</th>
<th>North-West Europe</th>
<th>Not stated</th>
<th>South-East Asia</th>
<th>South-Eastern and Eastern Europe</th>
<th>Americas</th>
<th>Sub-Saharan Africa</th>
<th>South-Eastern Asia</th>
<th>North-East Asia</th>
<th>North Africa and the Middle East</th>
<th>Total Residents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burnie (C)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>16,897</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>1,052</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>87.4%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Coast (M)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>18,621</td>
<td>1,299</td>
<td>1,093</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>87.2%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circular Head (M)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>7,114</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>89.2%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devonport (C)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>21,490</td>
<td>1,262</td>
<td>1,269</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>87.3%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentish (M)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>5,222</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>85.8%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Island</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>4,070</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>87.0%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrobe (M)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>8,665</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>86.1%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waratah/Wynyard (M)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>11,946</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>87.2%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Coast</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>1,325</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>84.6%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>95,350</td>
<td>5,828</td>
<td>5,152</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>87.4%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011

Of the 12.6 per cent of the regional population not born in Australian 5.3 per cent were born in North-West Europe (4.2 per cent in the United Kingdom), while a further 5 per cent of residents did not state a country of birth. The Indigenous population represents less than one per cent of the region's population, lower than the Australian average of 2.4 per cent (ABS 2011).

Education

The NWT population has a relatively low level of educational attainment when compared to Tasmania as a whole (Table 4). Amongst those aged 15 years and over, there are lower than State-average levels of Year 12 completion (24.6 per cent compared with 35.3 per cent). Completion of schooling at year 10 or earlier is higher than the state average (58.2 per cent compared with 48.2 per cent).
Table 4: Residents by Highest Year of School Completed, NWT and Victoria, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NWT Residents</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>NWT Total</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 12 or equivalent</td>
<td>9,515</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>12,075</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td>21,590</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 11 or equivalent</td>
<td>3,639</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>4,429</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>8,068</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 10 or equivalent</td>
<td>17,239</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>16,886</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
<td>34,125</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 9 or equivalent</td>
<td>5,334</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>5,018</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>10,352</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 8 or below</td>
<td>3,253</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>3,124</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>6,377</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not go to school</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>3,522</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>3,577</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>7,099</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>10,860</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>10,403</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>21,263</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Attainment by Residents</strong></td>
<td><strong>53,510</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>55,643</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>109,153</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tasmanian Residents</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Tasmania Total</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 12 or equivalent</td>
<td>65,616</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
<td>76,019</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
<td>141,635</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 11 or equivalent</td>
<td>16,315</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>18,873</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>35,188</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 10 or equivalent</td>
<td>65,226</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
<td>65,101</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td>130,327</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 9 or equivalent</td>
<td>19,253</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>18,454</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>37,707</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 8 or below</td>
<td>11,867</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>12,186</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>24,052</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not go to school</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>1,478</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>15,490</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>15,603</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>31,093</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>48,133</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
<td>45,739</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>93,872</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Attainment by Residents</strong></td>
<td><strong>242,673</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>252,678</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>495,351</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011

Just under a third (30.4 per cent) of the NWT resident population have completed a vocational, higher or postgraduate qualification (Table 5). Non-school qualifications are skewed towards the certificate-level; 18 per cent of NWT residents have certificate-level qualifications compared with 16.3 per cent for Tasmania as a whole and 14.6 per cent for Australia. A further 5.5 per cent of NWT residents hold diploma, advanced diploma, graduate diploma and advanced certificate qualifications; below the figures for Tasmania (6.6 per cent) and Australia (7.9 per cent). The proportion of NWT residents holding Bachelor’s or postgraduate qualifications (6.1 per cent) is significantly lower than the figures for Tasmania (10.3 per cent) and Australia as a whole (13.8 per cent).
Table 5: Residents by Qualification Attainment, NWT, Tasmania and Australia, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Education</th>
<th>Male Number</th>
<th>Male Per cent</th>
<th>Female Number</th>
<th>Female Per cent</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
<th>Total Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postgraduate Degree Level</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor Degree Level</td>
<td>2,169</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>4,129</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level</td>
<td>2,075</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>3,825</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate Level</td>
<td>12,580</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>7,086</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>19,666</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of education inadequately described</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of education not stated</td>
<td>3,863</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>4,505</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>8,368</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>31,772</td>
<td>59.4%</td>
<td>35,813</td>
<td>64.4%</td>
<td>67,585</td>
<td>61.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Residents by Qualification Attainment</td>
<td>53,510</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>55,643</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>109,153</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011

The education profile of NWT is not merely representative of patterns found in regional Australia. Rather, levels of education are lower than the average for non-major urban areas (defined as population centres with less than 100,000 residents) (Figure 7). Compared with residents of both Australia’s major urban areas and non-major urban areas, NWT residents are less likely to have completed year 12 and more likely to have completed their schooling at year 10 or year 9.
Figure 7: Residents by Highest Year of School Completed, NWT, Australian Major Urban Centres, Australian Non-major Urban Centres, 2011

Data Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011
Employment

As of the 2011 census, Australia had a working-age population (those aged 15 years and over) of 17.3 million. The participation rate, representing those who are considered economically active and are employed either full or part-time, or are unemployed and looking for work, was 61.4 per cent. At the time of the 2011 census Australia’s unemployment rate was 5.6 per cent.

Overall, total employment growth for NWT over the fifteen year period between 1996 and 2011 was 24.5 per cent, representing 8,644 new jobs in the region. Men’s employment in NWT increased at an average annual rate of 0.7 per cent, lower than the Australian average of 1.7 per cent while women’s employment increased at 3.1 per cent per annum compared with the national average of 2.6 per cent.

In 1996 NWT had a participation rate for men of 68.1 per cent; close to the Australian average of 69.5 per cent. Meanwhile, women’s participation rate was 45.9 per cent, below the Australian average for women of 51.7 per cent. As of February 2015 the participation rate for men in NWT was 64.7 per cent, 7.2 per cent lower than the Australian figure for males, while the participation rate for women in NWT was 55.1, 4.2 per cent lower than the figure for Australian women (Figure 7).

**Figure 8:** Participation rate (1998-2015), Males and Females, NWT and Australia

![Graph showing participation rate (1998-2015), Males and Females, NWT and Australia](image)

Data about the changes in the labour market from 1996 to 2001 show the impact on men across the NWT region. During this period, the unemployment rate for men sat above 13 per cent, employment fell by 6.1 per cent, and participation in the labour force fell by 6.6 per cent (Table 6). Meanwhile, there was a net loss in the region of 2.9 per cent of the adult male population.

### Table 6: Percentage change in labour force participation in NWT, 1996-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>Unemployment rate</th>
<th>In LF</th>
<th>Total pop aged 15+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>-6.1%</td>
<td>-0.4%</td>
<td>-6.6%</td>
<td>-2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>-0.9%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>-3.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: ABS Census, 2006, Time Series Profile

Amongst women, there was a 3.5 per cent net decline in the total adult population over this period. The rate of women’s participation in the labour market increased slightly and women’s employment levels also rose. However, unemployment rates for women fell by only 0.9 per cent from 11.3 per cent to 10.4 per cent.

As of 2011 over 45,800 residents of NWT were employed, representing 52.1 per cent of the population of working age (aged 15 years old or above) (Table 7).

### Table 7: NWT residents by Labour Force Status and Sex, population aged 15 and over 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed, worked full-time</td>
<td>18,267</td>
<td>8,812</td>
<td>27,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed, worked part-time</td>
<td>4,517</td>
<td>10,937</td>
<td>15,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed, away from work</td>
<td>1,693</td>
<td>1,588</td>
<td>3,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed population 15 yrs and over</td>
<td>24,477</td>
<td>21,337</td>
<td>45,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed, looking for full-time work</td>
<td>1,520</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>2,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed, looking for part-time work</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>1,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total residents in the labour force</td>
<td>26,424</td>
<td>22,832</td>
<td>49,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in the labour force</td>
<td>14,142</td>
<td>20,345</td>
<td>34,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>2,082</td>
<td>2,064</td>
<td>4,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Residents</td>
<td>42,648</td>
<td>45,241</td>
<td>87,889</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011

Over the fifteen year period from 1996-2011, part-time work grew by 49.5 per cent. For women, there was growth in part-time work of 55.6 per cent, representing an increase of 3,709 jobs, while amongst men, part-time work grew at 6.7 per cent and led to a total growth of 1,150 jobs. In 2011 women made up 70.8 per cent of all part-time workers.
The proportion of NWT residents employed full-time (30.8 per cent) is lower than the figure for Australian as a whole (36.7 per cent). This proportion includes 42.8 per cent of males and 19.5 per cent of females (Table 8).

**Table 8:** Australian residents’ Labour Force Status by Sex, population aged 15 and over, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed, worked full-time</td>
<td>4,071,062</td>
<td>47.9%</td>
<td>2,296,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed, worked part-time</td>
<td>982,232</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>2,080,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed, away from work</td>
<td>313,371</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>314,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed population 15 yrs and over</td>
<td>5,366,665</td>
<td>63.1%</td>
<td>4,691,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed, looking for full-time work</td>
<td>225,188</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>132,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed, looking for part-time work</td>
<td>94,943</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>147,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total residents in the labour force</td>
<td>5,686,796</td>
<td>66.9%</td>
<td>4,971,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not the labour force</td>
<td>2,304,961</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
<td>3,424,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>514,418</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>461,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Residents</td>
<td>8,506,175</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>8,857,513</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011

More than a sixth of the NWT population (17.6 per cent) are employed part time, including 10.6 per cent of males and 24.2 per cent of females. A further 3.7 per cent are ‘away from work’. The population of NWT residents ‘not in the labour force’ (39.2 per cent) is higher than the national figure (33 per cent).

Unemployment figures continue to sit above the national average (Figure 8).
There is a marked difference in the employment status of working-age men and women who are in the labour force (Table 9). This pattern is evident with the initial age cohort of 15-19 year olds. Amongst males in this age group, 49 per cent are employed full-time and 44 per cent are employed part-time. Amongst women in this age group, 21 per cent are employed full-time and 71 per cent are employed part-time. The proportion of both males and females employed full-time increases with subsequent age-group cohorts, however through all age groups a greater percentage of males hold full-time positions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19 years</td>
<td>Employed, worked full-time</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, worked part-time</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, away from work</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24 years</td>
<td>Employed, worked full-time</td>
<td>1,579</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, worked part-time</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, away from work</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29 years</td>
<td>Employed, worked full-time</td>
<td>1,748</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, worked part-time</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, away from work</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34 years</td>
<td>Employed, worked full-time</td>
<td>1,753</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, worked part-time</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, away from work</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39 years</td>
<td>Employed, worked full-time</td>
<td>2,035</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, worked part-time</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, away from work</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44 years</td>
<td>Employed, worked full-time</td>
<td>2,262</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, worked part-time</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, away from work</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49 years</td>
<td>Employed, worked full-time</td>
<td>2,419</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, worked part-time</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, away from work</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54 years</td>
<td>Employed, worked full-time</td>
<td>2,358</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, worked part-time</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, away from work</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59 years</td>
<td>Employed, worked full-time</td>
<td>1,838</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, worked part-time</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, away from work</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-64 years</td>
<td>Employed, worked full-time</td>
<td>1,077</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, worked part-time</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, away from work</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-69 years</td>
<td>Employed, worked full-time</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, worked part-time</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, away from work</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-74 years</td>
<td>Employed, worked full-time</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, worked part-time</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, away from work</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-79 years</td>
<td>Employed, worked full-time</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, worked part-time</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, away from work</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-84 years</td>
<td>Employed, worked full-time</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, worked part-time</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, away from work</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85-89 years</td>
<td>Employed, worked full-time</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, worked part-time</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, away from work</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Employed, worked full-time</td>
<td>18,268</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, worked part-time</td>
<td>4,512</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed, away from work</td>
<td>1,694</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011
Travel for Work

Travel to work patterns vary throughout the North West of Tasmania. Some areas have relatively self-contained workforces, while others show higher levels of workforce mobility, with residents travelling to other municipalities for employment. Table 10, below, presents the place of work for employed residents of each NWT LGA. Table 11 shows where those who work in each of the NWT LGAs reside. Together these data sets give a picture of travel for work across the region.

Travel flows for employment are evident in some areas of North-West Tasmania. In particular, the cities of Burnie and Devonport attract large numbers of workers from other municipalities. Among workers in Burnie 55.7 per cent reside in Burnie, with a significant portion travelling from the neighbouring municipalities of Waratah/Wynyard (21 per cent) and Central Coast (16 per cent). Among those employed in Devonport, 57.5 per cent reside in Devonport while many commute from the neighbouring municipalities of Latrobe (14.6 per cent) Central Coast (14.6 per cent), and Kentish (7.2 per cent).

Commuter flows in this part of NWT are not one-directional, with workers travelling between these municipalities. Nonetheless, the municipalities of Central Coast, Kentish, Latrobe, and Waratah/Wynyard have a net loss of workers following commuter flows. Large percentages of employed residents of Kentish and Latrobe work in Devonport (33.3 per cent and 38.9 per cent respectively), while 36.5 per cent of employed residents in Waratah-Wynyard work in Burnie. Amongst employed residents of Central Coast, 17.7 per cent work in Burnie and 18.8 per cent work Devonport.

97 per cent of workers in King Island reside in King Island. 93.6 per cent of the workforce in Circular Head are residents of the LGA. Seventy-five per cent of the workforce in the West Coast are West Coast residents, with 17.2 per cent travelling from a spread of other NWT municipalities and 6 per cent travelling from other parts of Tasmania. There is, however, very little outflow of workers from the West Coast.

A comparison of data on where people were on Census night and where they usually reside also gives an indication of levels of fly-in fly-out (FIFO) or drive-in rive-out (DIDO) employment in a region. Across the whole of NWT 98 per cent of residents were present in their home municipality on Census night. Meanwhile, the West Coast had a respondent figure 14 per cent above that of the resident population, indicating a sizeable population (around 400 people) in the area who normally reside elsewhere. Of this non-resident population, the vast majority are working age males (Figure 9). This is consistent with a FIFO/DIDO workforce in the mining industry on the West Coast.
Table 10: NWT residents by Place of Work, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of Work</th>
<th>Burmio (C)</th>
<th>Central Coast (M)</th>
<th>Circular Head (M)</th>
<th>Devonport (C)</th>
<th>Kuntish (M)</th>
<th>King Island (M)</th>
<th>Latrobe (M)</th>
<th>Waratah/ Wynyard (M)</th>
<th>West Coast (M)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burmio (C)</td>
<td>5467</td>
<td>83.4%</td>
<td>1560</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Coast (M)</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>3910</td>
<td>43.7%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circular Head (M)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>3172</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devonport (C)</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>1680</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>662</td>
<td>65.7%</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuntish (M)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>51.9%</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>35.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Island (M)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrobe (M)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waratah/ Wynyard (M)</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Coast (M)</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total NWT</td>
<td>6857</td>
<td>85.9%</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>96.1%</td>
<td>3282</td>
<td>40.7%</td>
<td>6624</td>
<td>65.5%</td>
<td>2069</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011
### Table 11: Place of Residence for NWT as a Place of Work, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of Residence</th>
<th>Burnie (C)</th>
<th>Central Coast (M)</th>
<th>Circular Head (M)</th>
<th>Devonport (C)</th>
<th>Kentish (M)</th>
<th>King Island (M)</th>
<th>Latrobe (M)</th>
<th>Waratah/Wynyard (M)</th>
<th>West Coast (M)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burnie (C)</td>
<td>5467</td>
<td>55.7%</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Coast (M)</td>
<td>1580</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>3910</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circular Head (M)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>3172</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devonport (C)</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>6236</td>
<td>57.5%</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentish (M)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>981</td>
<td>70.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Island (M)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrobe (M)</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>1684</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waratah/Wynyard (M)</td>
<td>2035</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Coast (M)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6857</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>7707</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>3296</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>2624</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011
Overall, 97.3 per cent of people employed in NWT are residents of the region. A further 2.1 per cent reside elsewhere in Tasmania (1.5 per cent from Launceston and the North East), while 0.6 per cent reside in other Australian State or Territories (0.3 per cent in Victoria).

**Employment Sectors**

The NWT region’s economy has relied on commodity production but data indicates it is diversifying due to restructuring such as the declines in manufacturing of textiles and processing of frozen vegetables (Tasmanian Government, 2012). Rural and remote areas are often impacted by industry closures and the resulting unemployment (Tasmanian Government, 2012). Since the 1990’s some areas within the NWT region have experienced out-migration due to employment loss and restructuring in the mining, manufacturing, and forestry and energy infrastructure industries (McDonald et al., 2013, Davidson and Lockwood, 2008).

The problems of unemployment, low per capita GDP, population aging and decline, high rates of welfare receipt and low levels of educational attainment (Davidson and Lockwood, 2008) are pronounced in the North West region. This pattern may reflect in part a history of dependence on the capitalisation of resources through agricultural production, food manufacturing, forestry processing and tourism (McDonald et al., 2013).

As with other regional localities such as the Greater Geelong Area and the Greater Latrobe Valley (see www.rmit.edu.au/business/csow) the NWT area has had a traditional manufacturing base, with implications for employment levels and skills. As of the 2011 census, this sector still
accounts for 12.2 per cent of all employed residents but this has declined from 15.2 per cent in 2006 (Table 12).

Table 12: NWT residents employed by Top 10 Divisions, 2006 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>2011 Number</th>
<th>2011 Per cent</th>
<th>2006 Number</th>
<th>2006 Per cent</th>
<th>Difference Number</th>
<th>Difference Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Manufacturing</td>
<td>5,596</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>6,272</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>-676</td>
<td>-10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Retail Trade</td>
<td>5,260</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>5,161</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Health Care and Social Assistance</td>
<td>4,954</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>4,369</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Construction</td>
<td>3,512</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>2,871</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Education and Training</td>
<td>3,655</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>3,250</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</td>
<td>3,257</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>3,606</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>-349</td>
<td>-9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Accommodation and Food Services</td>
<td>3,188</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>2,944</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Public Administration and Safety</td>
<td>2,744</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>2,456</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Mining</td>
<td>1,837</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>1,089</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>68.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>1,805</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>1,679</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total Top 10 Industry of Employment</td>
<td>35,808</td>
<td>78.2%</td>
<td>33,597</td>
<td>81.8%</td>
<td>2,211</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other Industries</td>
<td>10,008</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>7,501</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
<td>2,507</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Residents Employed by Division</td>
<td>45,816</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>41,198</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>4,618</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011

In 2011-12, manufacturing accounted for 8.7 per cent of Tasmania’s gross value added (output), down from 16.7 per cent in 1991-92. By 2013, gross value added from manufacturing was less than 7 per cent of gross state product. The Economic Policy Branch (2013) provides some valuable statistics and trends of the current situation for the manufacturing sector in Tasmania:

- The number of people employed in manufacturing declined from 28,700 persons in the early 1990’s to around 16,000 in 2011-2012;
- The ‘food and beverages’ (Cadbury Schweppes, J Boag and Son, Blue Ribbon, Simplot and UMT), ‘wood paper products’ (Australian Paper, ANM, North Forest Products) and ‘metal products’ (Comalco, TEMCO, Pasminco-EZ) sub-sectors were the top three employers in the 1990’s;
- Closures and down-scaling have occurred in the ‘food and beverages’ (Blue Ribbon, Simplot, McCain, and JB Swift on King Island), ‘wood and paper products’ (Burnie and West Vale paper Mills and Starwood sawmill in Bell Bay) and ‘textiles, clothing, and footwear’ (Tascot Templeton Carpets, Australian Weaving Mills, Blundstone) sub-sectors.
- Three large smelters in the metal products sector have reduced employee numbers to secure productivity gains but remain important employers in the state.

Other notable sectors of employment for NWT residents include Retail Trade, Health Care and Social Assistance, Construction, and Education and Training. All of these industries posted employment increases between the 2006-2011 census periods.
There are significant differences in the distribution of males and females across these employment divisions (Table 13).

### Table 13: NWT residents employed by Division and Sex, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Male Number</th>
<th>Male Per cent</th>
<th>Female Number</th>
<th>Female Per cent</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
<th>Total Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</td>
<td>2,310</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>3,257</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>1,657</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>1,837</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>4,196</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>5,596</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>3,151</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>3,512</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>1,347</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>1,805</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>2,031</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>3,229</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>5,260</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and Food Services</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>2,248</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>3,148</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport, Postal and Warehousing</td>
<td>1,905</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>2,470</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Media and Telecommunications</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial and Insurance Services</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>662</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, Scientific and Technical Services</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>1,353</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative and Support Services</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>1,410</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration and Safety</td>
<td>1,232</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>1,512</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>2,744</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Training</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>2,660</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>3,655</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care and Social Assistance</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>4,063</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>4,954</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts and Recreation Services</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>1,017</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>1,774</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequately described</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWT residents employed by division</td>
<td>24,232</td>
<td>99.0%</td>
<td>21,140</td>
<td>99.1%</td>
<td>45,372</td>
<td>99.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011

The largest sectors for the male workforce are Manufacturing, Construction, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing, Retail Trade, Transport, Postal and Warehousing, and Mining. The largest employment divisions for the female workforce are Health Care and Social Assistance, Retail Trade, Education and Training, Accommodation and Food Services, Public Administration and Safety, and Manufacturing.

Projections made by the Department of Employment indicate that over the five years to 2018 Health Care and Social Assistance will see the highest employment growth of any industry in NWT, at 10.7 per cent or around 700 jobs (Figures 10 and 11). Meanwhile, employment losses of between 300-400 jobs are projected in each of Mining, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, and Manufacturing.
Figure 11: Projected Employment Growth by Industry (‘000), NWT, 2013-2018

Figure 12: Projected Employment Growth by Industry (%), NWT, 2013-2018

Data Source: Department of Employment, 2014
Occupations

The NWT area has a mix of low-skilled and trade occupations across a range of labour and government disciplines. Of the 45,818 NWT residents employed in 2011, the largest occupational category is ‘Sales Assistants and Salespersons’ (7.2 per cent) followed by ‘Carers and Aides (5.5 per cent) (Table 14).

Table 14: NWT residents by Occupation and Sex, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Male Number</th>
<th>Male Per cent</th>
<th>Female Number</th>
<th>Female Per cent</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
<th>Total Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales Assistants and Salespersons</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>2358</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>3291</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carers and Aides</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>2154</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>2498</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers</td>
<td>2460</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>2482</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Professionals</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>1375</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialist Managers</td>
<td>1389</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory Process Workers</td>
<td>1068</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>1768</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers and Farm Managers</td>
<td>1267</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>1752</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Professionals</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>1288</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>1732</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road and Rail Drivers</td>
<td>1446</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>1554</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine and Stationary Plant Operators</td>
<td>1351</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>1484</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Trades Workers</td>
<td>1388</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>1406</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaners and Laundry Workers</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>1067</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>1369</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Clerical Workers</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>1095</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>1194</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Labourers</td>
<td>867</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1108</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal top 15 Occupations</strong></td>
<td>14847</td>
<td>60.7%</td>
<td>12422</td>
<td>58.2%</td>
<td>27269</td>
<td>59.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Occupations</td>
<td>9632</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
<td>8917</td>
<td>41.79%</td>
<td>18549</td>
<td>40.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Residents Employed by Occupation</strong></td>
<td>24479</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>21339</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>45818</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011

These employment data show typical gendered patterns of employment, with ‘heavy’ industry being dominated by male employees whereas health services, retail, education, and clerical positions are predominantly female employees.

‘Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers’ are the third largest occupational group in NWT, representing 5.4 per cent of workers, of which 99 per cent are male. This is the most common occupational category for male workers, representing 10 per cent of the male workforce. This is followed by Road and Rail Drivers (5.9 per cent), Specialist Managers (5.7 per cent), Construction Trades Workers (5.7 per cent), Machine and Stationary Plant Operators (5.5 per cent), and Farmers and Farm Managers (5.2 per cent).

For female residents of the NWT area, the largest occupation category is Sales Assistants and Salespersons, which accounts for 11.1 per cent of all female residents’ employment. This is followed by Carers and Aides (10.1 per cent), Education Professionals (6.4 per cent), Health Professionals (6 per cent), General Clerical Workers (5.1 per cent), and Cleaners and Laundry Workers (5 per cent).
Incomes and Households

As discussed above, male and female workers in the region are differentially involved in the labour market. This is reflected in earning patterns (Table 15).

Table 15: NWT residents by Employment Status, Personal Income (weekly) and Sex, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employed, worked full-time</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative income</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nil income</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1-$199 ($1-$10,399)</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200-$299 ($10,400-$15,599)</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$300-$399 ($15,600-$20,799)</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$400-$599 ($20,800-$31,199)</td>
<td>1,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$600-$799 ($31,200-$41,599)</td>
<td>3,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$800-$999 ($41,600-$51,999)</td>
<td>3,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000-$1,249 ($52,000-$64,999)</td>
<td>3,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,250-$1,499 ($65,000-$77,999)</td>
<td>2,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,500-$1,999 ($78,000-$103,999)</td>
<td>2,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000 or more ($104,000 or more)</td>
<td>1,391</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nil income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1-$199 ($1-$10,399)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200-$299 ($10,400-$15,599)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$300-$399 ($15,600-$20,799)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$400-$599 ($20,800-$31,199)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$600-$799 ($31,200-$41,599)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$800-$999 ($41,600-$51,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000-$1,249 ($52,000-$64,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,250-$1,499 ($65,000-$77,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,500-$1,999 ($78,000-$103,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000 or more ($104,000 or more)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nil income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1-$199 ($1-$10,399)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200-$299 ($10,400-$15,599)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$300-$399 ($15,600-$20,799)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$400-$599 ($20,800-$31,199)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$600-$799 ($31,200-$41,599)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$800-$999 ($41,600-$51,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000-$1,249 ($52,000-$64,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,250-$1,499 ($65,000-$77,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,500-$1,999 ($78,000-$103,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000 or more ($104,000 or more)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employed, worked part-time</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative income</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nil income</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1-$199 ($1-$10,399)</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200-$299 ($10,400-$15,599)</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$300-$399 ($15,600-$20,799)</td>
<td>840</td>
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<td>2,620</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4,720</td>
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<tr>
<td>$1,000-$1,249 ($52,000-$64,999)</td>
<td>4,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,250-$1,499 ($65,000-$77,999)</td>
<td>3,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,500-$1,999 ($78,000-$103,999)</td>
<td>3,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000 or more ($104,000 or more)</td>
<td>1,599</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nil income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1-$199 ($1-$10,399)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200-$299 ($10,400-$15,599)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$300-$399 ($15,600-$20,799)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$400-$599 ($20,800-$31,199)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$600-$799 ($31,200-$41,599)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$800-$999 ($41,600-$51,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000-$1,249 ($52,000-$64,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,250-$1,499 ($65,000-$77,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,500-$1,999 ($78,000-$103,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000 or more ($104,000 or more)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nil income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1-$199 ($1-$10,399)</td>
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<td>$200-$299 ($10,400-$15,599)</td>
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<td>$400-$599 ($20,800-$31,199)</td>
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<td>$600-$799 ($31,200-$41,599)</td>
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<td>$800-$999 ($41,600-$51,999)</td>
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<tr>
<td>$1,000-$1,249 ($52,000-$64,999)</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,500-$1,999 ($78,000-$103,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000 or more ($104,000 or more)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Residents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011

If full-time earnings are considered, 49.7 per cent of males in full-time employment earn more than a $1,000 a week, while 35.7 per cent of females in full-time employment earn this level of income. In the case of part-time work, 60.2 per cent of males earn less than $600 a week, while 70.2 per cent of women in part-time employment earn less than $600 a week. Average incomes in North West Tasmania are slightly below the state of Tasmania as a whole (Table 16).
Table 16: Personal Income (weekly) distribution for NWT residents, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Personal Income (weekly)</th>
<th>Burnie (C)</th>
<th>Central Coast (M)</th>
<th>Circular Head (M)</th>
<th>Devonport (C)</th>
<th>Kentish (M)</th>
<th>King Island (M)</th>
<th>Latrobe (M)</th>
<th>Waratah/Wynyard (M)</th>
<th>West Coast (M)</th>
<th>NWT Total</th>
<th>Tasmania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below $300</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$300-$599</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
<td>33.7%</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$600-$999</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>29.4%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000-$1,499</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,500 or more</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: 2011 Census of Population and Housing

Incomes in North West Tasmania vary considerably by industry of employment. High income industries include Mining and Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services, where the proportion of workers earning $1,500 or more per week is 53.7 per cent and 30.8 per cent respectively. This compares with an average of 12.6 per cent for all industries (Table 17). Incomes are lowest in Accommodation and Food Services, an industry in which 71.3 per cent earn less than $600 per week, and Retail Trade, in which 59.2 per cent earn less than $600 per week (Table 17). This compares with an average of 35 per cent earning less than $600 per week across all industries.

Table 17: Personal Income (weekly) distribution by Industry for NWT residents, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Personal Income (weekly)</th>
<th>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</th>
<th>Mining</th>
<th>Manufacturing</th>
<th>Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services</th>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Wholesale Trade</th>
<th>Retail Trade</th>
<th>Accommodation and Food Services</th>
<th>Transport, Postal and Warehousing</th>
<th>Information and Telecommunications</th>
<th>Financial and Insurance Services</th>
<th>Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services</th>
<th>Professional and Technical Services</th>
<th>Administrative and Support Services</th>
<th>Public Administration and Safety</th>
<th>Education and Training</th>
<th>Health Care and Social Assistance</th>
<th>Arts and Recreation Services</th>
<th>Other Services</th>
<th>Inadequately described</th>
<th>Not stated</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below $300</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$300-$599</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>34.3%</td>
<td>38.2%</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$600-$999</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>40.7%</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
<td>38.9%</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td>36.7%</td>
<td>36.6%</td>
<td>35.1%</td>
<td>40.5%</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
<td>37.1%</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000-$1,499</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>34.5%</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,500 or more</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>53.7%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
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<td>100.0%</td>
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<td>100.0%</td>
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<td>100.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: 2011 Census of Population and Housing
Conclusion

NWT is a relatively socially homogenous region with low levels of cultural and ethnic diversity. The region has high levels of socio-economic disadvantage, with ongoing problems of high unemployment, low per capita GDP, population aging and decline, high rates of welfare receipt and low levels of educational attainment. These problems vary throughout the region. A lower proportion of residents aged between 20-39 years suggest out-migration to pursue education, employment, or lifestyle opportunities.

The region has high levels of workforce self-containment, with the vast majority of workers being residents in the region. Within NWT, the regional centres of Devonport and Burnie attract large numbers of workers from neighbouring municipalities. In contrast, employment in Circular Head and King Island predominantly consists of local residents.

NWT has a history of dependence on the capitalisation of natural resources, through agricultural production, mining, food manufacturing, forestry processing and tourism. The region, however, has been forced to lay the foundation for a more diversified economy. This shift is due to the recent employment loss and industry restructuring in manufacturing, forestry, and mining.

The five top-employing industries in NWT are Manufacturing, Retail Trade, Health Care and Social Assistance, Construction, and Education and Training. Together these industries employ 50 per cent of the NWT workforce. While the manufacturing sector remains the region’s top employer, it employed less people in 2011 than in 2006. The largest occupational categories are Sales Assistants and Salespersons, Carers and Aides, Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers, Education Professionals, and Specialist Managers.

NWT is a relatively self-contained economy, as indicated by employment and occupational patterns. The population is largely socially homogenous, although it is important to note that in critical ways it is characterised by patterns of diversity in gender, age, racialization and educational achievement. Such patterns of diversity have implications for social cohesion and unity in this changing economy. These changes can play out in stark ways in relation to the contours of employment and industry in the region. Addressing these changes and laying the foundation for a resilient and sustainable future is the challenge facing all in the region.
References


Cradle Coast Regional Planning Initiative (2010) Living on the Coast: Cradle Coast Regional Land Use Planning Framework.


