

AUSTRALIA

Labour Force Status ⁽¹⁾

Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors)

During the week prior to Census Night, 8,298,606 people in Australia (4,546,783 males and 3,751,823 females) were employed, representing **92.6%** of the labour force. Of these, 5,360,693 (**64.6%**) people (3,487,853 males and 1,872,840 females) were working full-time and 2,689,709 (**32.4%**) people (916,450 males and 1,773,259 females) were working part-time. This compares with 7,636,319 (**90.8%**) people (4,272,051 males and 3,364,268 females) who were employed in 1996 and 7,086,175 (**88.4%**) people (4,068,763 males and 3,017,412 females) in 1991.

In the 2001 census, 660,709 people (393,967 males and 266,742 females) were unemployed, representing **7.4%** of the labour force. Of these, 472,513 (**71.5%**) people (321,987 males and 150,526 females) were looking for full-time work and 188,196 (**28.5%**) people (71,980 males and 116,216 females) were looking for part-time work. In 1996, there were 771,970 (**9.2%**) unemployed people (467,925 males and 304,045 females) and 929,257 (**11.6%**) people (573,298 males and 355,959 females) in 1991.

Footnote 1: Working full-time is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night.

Non-School Qualification: Level of Education ⁽²⁾

Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 472,970 (**3.2%**) people (241,796 males and 231,174 females) held a postgraduate degree, graduate diploma or graduate certificate. This compares with 373,927 (**2.7%**) people (196,303 males and 177,624 females) in 1996 and 249,624 (1.9%) people (136,772 males and 112,852 females) in 1991. In 2001, 1,445,943 (**9.7%**) people (668,522 males and 777,421 females) held a bachelor degree compared with 1,076,934 (7.7%) people (537,830 males and 539,104 females) in 1996 and 736,424 (5.7%) people (402,279 males and 334,145 females) in 1991.

There were 3,234,300 (**21.8%**) people (2,067,241 males and 1,167,059 females) with an advanced diploma, diploma or certificate in 2001 compared with 2,728,288 (**19.6%**) people (1,782,172 males and 946,116 females) in 1996 and 2,451,151 (**18.8%**) people (1,600,853 males and 850,298 females) in 1991. In 2001, 9,703,561 (**65.3%**) people (4,281,065 males and 5,422,496 females) did not have a qualification, did not state a qualification or stated a qualification outside of the scope of the standard classification. This compares with 9,735,748 (**70.0%**) people (4,300,503 males and 5,435,245 females) in 1996 and 9,580,491 (**73.6%**) people (4,259,514 males and 5,320,977 females) in 1991.

Footnote 2: This classification excludes all schooling up to year 12.

Industry of Employment ⁽³⁾

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 1,010,179 (**12.2%**) people (741,383 males and 268,796 females) were employed in the Manufacturing industry which compares with 965,036 (**12.6%**) people (695,007 males and 270,029 females) in 1996 and 904,046 (**12.8%**) people (655,775 males and 248,271 females) in 1991. There were 558,582 (**6.7%**) people (484,527 males and 74,055 females) employed in the Construction industry compared with 484,084 (**6.3%**) people (419,394 males and 64,690 females) in 1996 and 420,873 (**5.9%**) people (362,810 males and 58,063 females) in 1991.

There were 1,211,332 **(14.6%)** people (575,474 males and 635,858 females) employed in the Retail Trade industry, compared with 1,036,648 **(13.6%)** people (500,105 males and 536,543 females) in 1996 and 937,443 **(13.2%)** people (456,893 males and 480,550 females) in 1991. 920,331 **(11.1%)** people (494,378 males and 425,955 females) were employed in the Property and Business Services industry compared with 750,195 **(9.8%)** people (410,414 males and 339,781 females) in 1996 and 519,435 **(7.3%)** people (281,328 males and 238,107 females) in 1991.

595,398 **(7.2%)** people (186,520 males and 408,878 females) were employed in the Education industry compared with 540,063 **(7.1%)** people (184,287 males and 355,776 females) in 1996 and 471,601 **(6.7%)** people (165,482 males and 306,119 females) in 1991. There were 806,171 **(9.2%)** people (173,479 males and 632,692 females) employed in the Health and Community Services industry compared with 725,178 **(9.5%)** people (161,489 males and 563,689 females) in 1996 and 594,480 **(8.4%)** people (139,219 males and 455,261 females) in 1991.

See **Table 1** for more detailed statistics on industry of employment for the 2001 Census.

Footnote 3: The industry classification underwent a major review following the 1991 Census. The 1991 Census data should be used as an indicator only.

Occupation ⁽⁴⁾

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 764,823 **(9.2%)** people (550,655 males and 214,168 females) were employed as Managers and Administrators which compares with 709,925 **(9.3%)** people (515,371 males and 194,554 females) in 1996 and 693,861 **(9.8%)** people (517,828 males and 176,033 females) in 1991. There were 1,514,096 **(18.2%)** people (718,617 males and 795,479 females) employed as Professionals which compares with 1,309,468 **(17.1%)** people (641,073 males and 668,395 females) in 1996 and 1,050,522 **(14.8%)** people (526,985 males and 523,537 females) in 1991.

There were 975,653 **(11.8%)** people (546,159 males and 429,494 females) employed as Associate Professionals which compares with 861,169 **(11.3%)** people (511,209 males and 349,960 females) in 1996 and 537,875 **(7.6%)** people (340,700 males and 197,175 females) in 1991. 1,018,903 **(12.3%)** people (906,687 males and 112,216 females) were employed as Tradespersons and Related Workers which compares with 997,010 **(13.1%)** people (887,761 males and 109,249 females) in 1996 and 977,549 **(13.8%)** people (872,316 males and 105,233 females) in 1991.

There were 1,366,701 **(16.5%)** people (390,015 males and 976,686 females) were employed as Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers which compares with 1,222,735 **(16.0%)** people (366,389 males and 856,346 females) in 1996 and 840,713 **(11.9%)** people (277,421 males and 563,292 females) in 1991. There were 717,457 **(8.6%)** people (453,115 males and 264,342 females) employed as Labourers and Related Workers which compares with 667,250 **(8.7%)** people (402,975 males and 264,275 females) in 1996 and 656,512 **(9.3%)** people (387,045 males and 269,467 females) in 1991.

See **Table 2** for more detailed statistics on occupation for the 2001 Census.

Footnote 4: The occupation classification underwent a major review following the 1991 Census. The 1991 Census data should be used as an indicator only.

Method of Travel to Work

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

On Census day, 7 August 2001, 265,102 **(3.2%)** people travelled to work by train only, 208,294 **(2.5%)** people took the bus only and 59,863 **(0.7%)** people took both the bus and the train. There were 5,329,832 **(64.2%)** people travelled to work by car, either as the driver or as a passenger and 394,846 **(4.8%)** people either rode a bike or walked to work.

Table 1. Industry of Employment by Sex
Employed Persons (excluding overseas visitors)

	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	230,610	100,172	330,782
Mining	64,947	10,231	75,178
Manufacturing	741,383	268,796	1,010,179
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	48,685	12,007	60,692
Construction	484,527	74,055	558,582
Wholesale Trade	296,012	141,122	437,134
Retail Trade	575,474	635,858	1,211,332
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	180,177	230,412	410,589
Transport and Storage	264,885	90,989	355,874
Communication Services	97,975	50,505	148,480
Finance and Insurance	136,474	175,922	312,396
Property and Business Services	494,376	425,955	920,331
Government Administration and Defence	203,834	166,021	369,855
Education	186,520	408,878	595,398
Health and Community Services	173,479	632,692	806,171
Cultural and Recreational Services	105,477	96,979	202,456
Personal and Other Services	158,749	141,909	300,658
Non-classifiable economic units	27,141	20,765	47,906
Not Stated	76,058	68,555	144,613
Total	4,546,783	3,751,823	8,298,606

Table 2. Occupation by Sex
Employed Persons (excluding overseas visitors)

	Males	Females	Persons
Managers and Administrators	550,655	214,168	764,823
Professionals	718,617	795,479	1,514,096
Associate Professionals	546,159	429,494	975,653
Tradespersons and Related Workers	906,687	112,216	1,018,903
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	35,152	274,816	309,968
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	390,015	976,686	1,366,701
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	578,257	92,564	670,821
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	271,066	521,312	792,378
Labourers and Related Workers	453,115	264,342	717,457
Inadequately Described	45,141	23,836	68,977
Not Stated	51,919	46,910	98,829
Total	4,546,783	3,751,823	8,298,606

General Footnotes:

Results may vary from 1996 and 1991 published material due to methodological and classification changes.

For further information about variables included in this publication, please refer to the 2001 Census Dictionary as linked below.

New South Wales

Labour Force Status ⁽¹⁾

Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors)

During the week prior to Census Night, 2,748,396 people in New South Wales (1,510,026 males and 1,238,370 females) were employed, representing **92.8%** of the labour force. Of these, 1,805,433 (**65.7%**) people (1,164,528 males and 640,905 females) were working full-time and 858,483 (**31.2%**) people (296,390 males and 562,093 females) were working part-time. This compares with 2,558,875 (**91.2%**) people (1,431,553 males and 1,127,322 females) who were employed in 1996 and 2,398,916 (**88.8%**) people (1,383,743 males and 1,015,173 females) in 1991.

In the 2001 Census, 213,196 people (127,917 males and 85,279 females) were unemployed, representing **7.2%** of the labour force. Of these, 152,074 (**71.3%**) people (103,992 males and 48,082 females) were looking for full-time work and 61,122 (**28.7%**) people (23,925 males and 37,197 females) were looking for part-time work. In 1996, there were 247,669 (**8.8%**) unemployed people (150,858 males and 96,811 females) and 303,764 (**11.2%**) people (186,804 males and 116,960 females) in 1991.

Footnote 1: Working full-time is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night.

Non-School Qualification: Level of Education ⁽²⁾

Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 170,573 (**3.4%**) people (88,965 males and 81,608 females) held a postgraduate degree, graduate diploma or graduate certificate. This compares with 136,355 (**2.9%**) people (71,753 males and 64,602 females) in 1996 and 92,587 (**2.1%**) people (49,551 males and 43,036 females) in 1991. In 2001, 506,806 (**10.1%**) people (241,290 males and 265,516 females) held a bachelor degree compared with 376,847 (**8.0%**) people (193,589 males and 183,258 females) in 1996 and 255,818 (**5.8%**) people (143,763 males and 112,055 females) in 1991.

There were 1,132,089 (**22.7%**) people (703,919 males and 428,170 females) with an advanced diploma, diploma or certificate in 2001 compared with 972,194 (**20.6%**) people (621,939 males and 350,255 females) in 1996 and 880,276 (**19.8%**) people (566,259 males and 314,017 females) in 1991. In 2001, 3,188,350 (**63.8%**) people (1,408,647 males and 1,779,703 females) did not have a qualification, did not state a qualification or stated a qualification outside of the scope of the standard classification. This compares with 3,224,557 (**68.5%**) people (1,416,989 males and 1,807,568 females) in 1996 and 3,219,062 (**72.4%**) people (1,427,540 males and 1,791,522 females) in 1991.

Footnote 2: This classification excludes all schooling up to year 12.

Industry of Employment ⁽³⁾

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 316,113 (**11.5%**) people (226,616 males and 89,497 females) were employed in the Manufacturing industry which compares with 311,944 (**12.2%**) people (220,872 males and 91,072 females) in 1996 and 306,241 (**12.8%**) people (219,843 males and 86,398 females) in 1991. There were 189,740 (**6.9%**) people (165,312 males and 24,428 females) employed in the Construction industry compared with 163,598 (**6.4%**) people (142,198 males and 21,400 females) in 1996 and 148,375 (**6.2%**) people (128,906 males and 19,469 females) in 1991.

There were 390,914 (**14.2%**) people (187,868 males and 203,046 females) employed in the Retail Trade industry, compared with 341,277 (**13.3%**) people (165,962 males and 175,315 females) in 1996 and 307,109 (**12.8%**) people (150,419 males and 156,690 females) in 1991. 334,299 (**12.2%**) people (178,892 males and 155,407 females) were employed in the Property and Business Services industry compared with 271,729 (**10.6%**) people (146,800 males and 124,929 females) in 1996 and 196,436 (**8.2%**) people (106,178 males and 90,258 females) in 1991.

There were 187,168 **(6.8%)** people (58,537 males and 128,631 females) were employed in the Education industry compared with 173,530 **(6.8%)** people (59,143 males and 114,387 females) in 1996 and 150,976 **(6.3%)** people (52,299 males and 98,677 females) in 1991. There were 258,522 **(9.4%)** people (57,955 males and 200,567 females) employed in the Health and Community Services industry compared with 238,456 **(9.3%)** people (54,037 males and 184,419 females) in 1996 and 194,189 **(8.1%)** people (46,843 males and 147,346 females) in 1991.

See **Table 1** for more detailed statistics on industry of employment for the 2001 Census.

Footnote 3: The industry classification underwent a major review following the 1991 Census. The 1991 Census data should be used as an indicator only.

Occupation ⁽⁴⁾

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 259,687 **(9.5%)** people (186,377 males and 73,310 females) were employed as Managers and Administrators which compares with 234,576 **(9.2%)** people (170,953 males and 63,623 females) in 1996 and 233,692 **(9.7%)** people (173,940 males and 59,752 females) in 1991. There were 526,101 **(19.1%)** people (251,494 males and 274,607 females) employed as Professionals which compares with 457,586 **(17.9%)** people (223,573 males and 234,013 females) in 1996 and 361,058 **(15.1%)** people (182,491 males and 178,567 females) in 1991.

There were 319,470 **(11.6%)** people (182,461 males and 137,009 females) employed as Associate Professionals which compares with 285,104 **(11.1%)** people (173,874 males and 111,230 females) in 1996 and 178,565 **(7.4%)** people (115,338 males and 63,227 females) in 1991. 327,996 **(11.9%)** people (292,514 males and 35,482 females) were employed as Tradespersons and Related Workers which compares with 326,061 **(12.7%)** people (291,280 males and 34,781 females) in 1996 and 331,101 **(13.8%)** people (297,518 males and 33,583 females) in 1991.

453,866 **(16.5%)** people (132,273 males and 321,593 females) were employed as Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers which compares with 414,938 **(16.2%)** people (126,156 males and 288,782 females) in 1996 and 287,942 **(12.0%)** people (96,348 males and 191,594 females) in 1991. There were 218,795 **(8.0%)** people (141,417 males and 77,378 females) employed as Labourers and Related Workers which compares with 210,223 **(8.2%)** people (129,906 males and 80,317 females) in 1996 and 216,404 **(9.0%)** people (133,096 males and 83,308 females) in 1991.

See **Table 2** for more detailed statistics on occupation for the 2001 Census.

Footnote 4: The occupation classification underwent a major review following the 1991 Census. The 1991 Census data should be used as an indicator only.

Method of Travel to Work

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

On Census day, 7 August 2001, 150,787 **(5.5%)** people travelled to work by train only, 91,850 **(3.3%)** people took the bus only and 40,843 **(1.5%)** people took both the bus and the train. There were 1,656,843 **(60.3%)** people travelled to work by car, either as the driver or as a passenger and 132,657 **(4.8%)** people either rode a bike or walked to work.

Table 1. Industry of Employment by Sex
Employed Persons (excluding overseas visitors)

	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	65,505	26,853	92,358
Mining	13,687	1,136	14,823
Manufacturing	226,616	89,497	316,113
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	16,341	4,048	20,389
Construction	165,312	24,428	189,740
Wholesale Trade	101,574	51,216	152,790
Retail Trade	187,868	203,046	390,914
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	65,298	76,629	141,927
Transport and Storage	92,824	32,928	125,752
Communication Services	37,277	17,681	54,958
Finance and Insurance	59,323	72,632	131,955
Property and Business Services	178,892	155,407	334,299
Government Administration and Defence	59,984	45,396	105,380
Education	58,537	128,631	187,168
Health and Community Services	57,955	200,567	258,522
Cultural and Recreational Services	36,207	31,388	67,595
Personal and Other Services	51,477	46,844	98,321
Non-classifiable economic units	8,200	6,684	14,884
Not Stated	27,149	23,359	50,508
Total	1,510,026	1,238,370	2,748,396

Table 2. Occupation by Sex
Employed Persons (excluding overseas visitors)

	Males	Females	Persons
Managers and Administrators	186,377	73,310	259,687
Professionals	251,494	274,607	526,101
Associate Professionals	182,461	137,009	319,470
Tradespersons and Related Workers	292,514	35,482	327,996
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	12,870	101,264	114,134
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	132,273	321,593	453,866
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	1,866,872	29,123	215,995
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	91,385	165,006	256,391
Labourers and Related Workers	141,417	77,378	218,795
Inadequately Described	14,764	7,890	22,654
Not Stated	17,599	15,708	33,307
Total	1,510,026	1,238,370	2,748,396

General Footnotes:

Results may vary from 1996 and 1991 published material due to methodological and classification changes.

For further information about variables included in this publication, please refer to the 2001 Census Dictionary as linked below.

Victoria

Labour Force Status ⁽¹⁾

Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors)

During the week prior to Census Night, 2,082,216 people in Victoria (1,139,127 males and 943,089 females) were employed, representing **93.2%** of the labour force. Of these, 1,354,647 (**65.1%**) people (884,237 males and 470,410 females) were working full-time and 663,221 (**31.9%**) people (218,142 males and 445,079 females) were working part-time. This compares with 1,884,880 (**90.6%**) people (1,051,675 males and 833,205 females) who were employed in 1996 and 1,806,561 (**88.0%**) people (1,028,427 males and 778,134 females) in 1991.

In the 2001 Census, 151,859 people (87,530 males and 64,329 females) were unemployed, representing **6.8%** of the labour force. Of these, 106,157 (**69.9%**) people (70,408 males and 35,749 females) were looking for full-time work and 45,702 (**30.1%**) people (17,122 males and 28,580 females) were looking for part-time work. In 1996, there were 196,189 (**9.4%**) unemployed people (115,682 males and 80,507 females) and 246,680 (**12.0%**) people (149,810 males and 96,870 females) in 1991.

Footnote 1: Working full-time is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night.

Non-School Qualification: Level of Education ⁽²⁾

Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 130,060 (**3.5%**) people (64,055 males and 66,005 females) held a postgraduate degree, graduate diploma or graduate certificate. This compares with 103,627 (**3.0%**) people (52,361 males and 51,266 females) in 1996 and 70,635 (**2.1%**) people (37,760 males and 32,875 females) in 1991. In 2001, 390,733 (**10.7%**) people (178,489 males and 212,244 females) held a bachelor degree compared with 289,029 (**8.4%**) people (141,633 males and 147,396 females) in 1996 and 205,076 (**6.2%**) people (108,984 males and 96,092 females) in 1991.

There were 757,091 (**20.6%**) people (485,321 males and 271,770 females) with an advanced diploma, diploma or certificate in 2001 compared with 636,005 (**18.5%**) people (414,778 males and 221,227 females) in 1996 and 583,869 (**17.7%**) people (380,706 males and 203,163 females) in 1991. In 2001, 2,390,500 (**65.2%**) people (1,051,377 males and 1,339,123 females) did not have a qualification, did not state a qualification or stated a qualification outside of the scope of the standard classification. This compares with 2,400,114 (**70.0%**) people (1,058,529 males and 1,341,585 females) in 1996 and 2,439,832 (**73.9%**) people (1,085,262 males and 1,354,570 females) in 1991.

Footnote 2: This classification excludes all schooling up to year 12.

Industry of Employment ⁽³⁾

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 318,218 (**15.3%**) people (228,733 males and 89,485 females) were employed in the Manufacturing industry which compares with 307,029 (**16.3%**) people (215,839 males and 91,190 females) in 1996 and 289,266 (**16.0%**) people (202,776 males and 86,490 females) in 1991. There were 136,454 (**6.6%**) people (119,376 males and 17,078 females) employed in the Construction industry compared with 110,482 (**5.9%**) people (96,667 males and 13,815 females) in 1996 and 96,695 (**5.4%**) people (82,946 males and 13,749 females) in 1991.

There were 307,419 **(14.8%)** people (146,580 males and 160,839 females) employed in the Retail Trade industry, compared with 260,829 **(13.8%)** people (127,371 males and 133,458 females) in 1996 and 241,324 **(13.4%)** people (118,955 males and 122,369 females) in 1991. 237,123 **(11.4%)** people (128,756 males and 108,367 females) were employed in the Property and Business Services industry compared with 186,245 **(9.9%)** people (102,897 males and 83,348 females) in 1996 and 126,156 **(7.0%)** people (68,665 males and 57,491 females) in 1991.

There were 147,473 **(7.1%)** people (46,597 males and 100,876 females) were employed in the Education industry compared with 131,119 **(7.0%)** people (45,331 males and 85,788 females) in 1996 and 122,760 **(6.8%)** people (44,494 males and 78,266 females) in 1991. There were 202,226 **(9.7%)** people (41,853 males and 160,373 females) employed in the Health and Community Services industry compared with 175,123 **(9.3%)** people (37,233 males and 137,890 females) in 1996 and 153,744 **(8.5%)** people (35,342 males and 118,402 females) in 1991.

See **Table 1** for more detailed statistics on industry of employment for the 2001 Census.

Footnote 3: The industry classification underwent a major review following the 1991 Census. The 1991 Census data should be used as an indicator only.

Occupation ⁽⁴⁾

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 198,149 **(9.5%)** people (143,092 males and 55,057 females) were employed as Managers and Administrators which compares with 178,421 **(9.5%)** people (130,009 males and 48,412 females) in 1996 and 181,025 **(10.0%)** people (136,099 males and 44,926 females) in 1991. There were 399,158 **(19.2%)** people (189,134 males and 210,024 females) employed as Professionals which compares with 335,123 **(17.8%)** people (164,562 males and 170,561 females) in 1996 and 281,703 **(15.6%)** people (141,346 males and 140,357 females) in 1991.

There were 236,451 **(11.4%)** people (133,270 males and 103,181 females) employed as Associate Professionals which compares with 215,100 **(11.4%)** people (127,578 males and 87,522 females) in 1996 and 136,062 **(7.5%)** people (83,946 males and 52,116 females) in 1991. 253,927 **(12.2%)** people (226,246 males and 27,681 females) were employed as Tradespersons and Related Workers which compares with 243,438 **(12.9%)** people (216,743 males and 26,695 females) in 1996 and 247,047 **(13.7%)** people (219,926 males and 27,121 females) in 1991.

335,140 **(16.1%)** people (97,645 males and 237,495 females) were employed as Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers which compares with 289,721 **(15.4%)** people (87,870 males and 201,851 females) in 1996 and 209,776 **(11.6%)** people (70,089 males and 139,687 females) in 1991. There were 171,732 **(8.2%)** people (106,260 males and 65,472 females) employed as Labourers and Related Workers which compares with 155,616 **(8.3%)** people (92,108 males and 63,508 females) in 1996 and 158,871 **(8.8%)** people (90,518 males and 68,353 females) in 1991.

See **Table 2** for more detailed statistics on occupation for the 2001 Census.

Footnote 4: The occupation classification underwent a major review following the 1991 Census. The 1991 Census data should be used as an indicator only.

Method of Travel to Work

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

On Census day, 7 August 2001, 71,039 **(3.4%)** people travelled to work by train only, 17,489 **(0.8%)** people took the bus only and 9,511 **(0.5%)** people took both the bus and the train. There were 1,386,352 **(66.6%)** people travelled to work by car, either as the driver or as a passenger and 83,642 **(4.0%)** people either rode a bike or walked to work.

Table 1. Industry of Employment by Sex
Employed Persons (excluding overseas visitors)

	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	49,463	23,176	72,639
Mining	3,544	928	4,472
Manufacturing	228,733	89,485	318,218
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	10,126	2,790	12,916
Construction	119,376	17,078	136,454
Wholesale Trade	77,405	38,504	115,909
Retail Trade	146,580	160,839	307,419
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	40,168	50,134	90,302
Transport and Storage	59,502	19,508	79,010
Communication Services	27,328	14,498	41,826
Finance and Insurance	37,784	44,202	81,986
Property and Business Services	128,756	108,367	237,123
Government Administration and Defence	30,805	31,448	62,253
Education	46,597	100,876	147,473
Health and Community Services	41,853	160,373	202,226
Cultural and Recreational Services	27,558	25,693	53,251
Personal and Other Services	37,358	32,173	69,531
Non-classifiable economic units	6,597	5,084	11,681
Not Stated	19,594	17,933	37,527
Total	1,139,127	943,089	2,082,216

Table 2. Occupation by Sex
Employed Persons (excluding overseas visitors)

	Males	Females	Persons
Managers and Administrators	143,092	55,057	198,149
Professionals	189,134	210,024	399,158
Associate Professionals	133,270	103,181	236,451
Tradespersons and Related Workers	226,246	27,681	253,927
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	8,722	66,990	75,712
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	97,645	237,495	335,140
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	141,404	26,916	168,320
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	68,176	131,659	199,835
Labourers and Related Workers	106,260	65,472	171,732
Inadequately Described	11,102	5,834	16,936
Not Stated	14,076	12,780	26,856
Total	1,139,127	943,089	2,082,216

General Footnotes:

Results may vary from 1996 and 1991 published material due to methodological and classification changes.

For further information about variables included in this publication, please refer to the 2001 Census Dictionary as linked below.

Queensland

Labour Force Status ⁽¹⁾

Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors)

During the week prior to Census Night, 1,568,864 people in Queensland (857,914 males and 710,950 females) were employed, representing **91.8%** of the labour force. Of these, 1,002,596 (**63.9%**) people (652,928 males and 349,668 females) were working full-time and 518,158 (**33.0%**) people (177,423 males and 340,735 females) were working part-time. This compares with 1,420,668 (**90.4%**) people (797,308 males and 623,360 females) who were employed in 1996 and 1,222,133 (**88.7%**) people (710,460 males and 511,673 females) in 1991.

In the 2001 Census, 140,748 people (82,943 males and 57,805 females) were unemployed, representing **8.2%** of the labour force. Of these, 101,660 (**72.2%**) people (68,365 males and 33,295 females) were looking for full-time work and 39,088 (**27.8%**) people (14,578 males and 24,510 females) were looking for part-time work. In 1996, there were 151,717 (**9.6%**) unemployed people (92,039 males and 59,678 females) and 156,334 (**11.3%**) people (96,542 males and 59,792 females) in 1991.

Footnote 1: Working full-time is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night.

Non-School Qualification: Level of Education ⁽²⁾

Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 70,515 (**2.5%**) people (35,705 males and 34,810 females) held a postgraduate degree, graduate diploma or graduate certificate. This compares with 52,315 (**2.0%**) people (27,523 males and 24,792 females) in 1996 and 30,494 (**1.3%**) people (16,938 males and 13,556 females) in 1991. In 2001, 235,113 (**8.3%**) people (104,590 males and 130,523 females) held a bachelor degree compared with 170,888 (**6.6%**) people (82,663 males and 88,225 females) in 1996 and 106,107 (**4.7%**) people (57,005 males and 49,102 females) in 1991.

There were 607,526 (**21.5%**) people (404,148 males and 203,378 females) with an advanced diploma, diploma or certificate in 2001 compared with 493,435 (**19.0%**) people (338,995 males and 154,440 females) in 1996 and 413,496 (**18.1%**) people (283,630 males and 129,866 females) in 1991. In 2001, 1,909,943 (**67.7%**) people (836,180 males and 1,073,763 females) did not have a qualification, did not state a qualification or stated a qualification outside of the scope of the standard classification. This compares with 1,875,582 (**72.4%**) people (828,105 males and 1,047,477 females) in 1996 and 1,730,876 (**75.9%**) people (767,647 males and 963,229 females) in 1991.

Footnote 2: This classification excludes all schooling up to year 12.

Industry of Employment ⁽³⁾

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 167,380 (**10.7%**) people (126,659 males and 40,721 females) were employed in the Manufacturing industry which compares with 149,272 (**10.5%**) people (110,592 males and 38,680 females) in 1996 and 128,977 (**10.6%**) people (97,095 males and 31,882 females) in 1991. There were 111,209 (**7.1%**) people (95,238 males and 15,971 females) employed in the Construction industry compared with 102,129 (**7.2%**) people (87,661 males and 14,468 females) in 1996 and 84,156 (**6.9%**) people (72,362 males and 11,794 females) in 1991.

There were 239,615 (**15.3%**) people (111,909 males and 127,706 females) employed in the Retail Trade industry, compared with 201,023 (**14.1%**) people (94,134 males and 106,889 females) in 1996 and 173,518 (**14.2%**) people (82,659 males and 90,859 females) in 1991. 153,864 (**9.8%**) people (81,568 males and 72,296 females) were employed in the Property and Business Services industry compared with 132,016 (**9.3%**) people (72,400 males and 59,616 females) in 1996 and 86,489 (**7.1%**) people (46,702 males and 39,787 females) in 1991.

There were 118,896 **(7.6%)** people (35,656 males and 83,240 females) were employed in the Education industry compared with 102,271 **(7.2%)** people (33,788 males and 68,483 females) in 1996 and 81,949 **(6.7%)** people (27,425 males and 54,524 females) in 1991. There were 151,029 **(9.6%)** people (32,712 males and 118,317 females) employed in the Health and Community Services industry compared with 132,062 **(9.3%)** people (29,662 males and 102,400 females) in 1996 and 94,140 **(7.7%)** people (22,105 males and 72,035 females) in 1991.

See **Table 1** for more detailed statistics on industry of employment for the 2001 Census.

Footnote 3: The industry classification underwent a major review following the 1991 Census. The 1991 Census data should be used as an indicator only.

Occupation ⁽⁴⁾

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 133,295 **(8.5%)** people (95,852 males and 37,443 females) were employed as Managers and Administrators which compares with 125,553 **(8.8%)** people (90,122 males and 35,431 females) in 1996 and 117,196 **(9.6%)** people (86,516 males and 30,680 females) in 1991. There were 251,273 **(16.0%)** people (116,618 males and 134,655 females) employed as Professionals which compares with 214,018 **(15.1%)** people (103,150 males and 110,868 females) in 1996 and 157,898 **(12.9%)** people (77,635 males and 80,263 females) in 1991.

There were 187,910 **(12.0%)** people (102,660 males and 85,250 females) employed as Associate Professionals which compares with 163,135 **(11.5%)** people (94,286 males and 68,849 females) in 1996 and 92,490 **(7.6%)** people (59,094 males and 33,396 females) in 1991. 200,665 **(12.8%)** people (178,691 males and 21,974 females) were employed as Tradespersons and Related Workers which compares with 193,765 **(13.6%)** people (172,616 males and 21,149 females) in 1996 and 172,050 **(14.1%)** people (153,362 males and 18,688 females) in 1991.

265,751 **(16.9%)** people (73,714 males and 192,037 females) were employed as Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers which compares with 231,131 **(16.3%)** people (68,205 males and 162,926 females) in 1996 and 142,621 **(11.7%)** people (46,873 males and 95,748 females) in 1991. There were 152,773 **(9.7%)** people (97,497 males and 55,276 females) employed as Labourers and Related Workers which compares with 139,163 **(9.8%)** people (85,408 males and 53,755 females) in 1996 and 130,052 **(10.6%)** people (79,387 males and 50,665 females) in 1991.

See **Table 2** for more detailed statistics on occupation for the 2001 Census.

Footnote 4: The occupation classification underwent a major review following the 1991 Census. The 1991 Census data should be used as an indicator only.

Method of Travel to Work

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

On Census day, 7 August 2001, 28,966 **(1.8%)** people travelled to work by train only, 37,663 **(2.4%)** people took the bus only and 2,487 **(0.2%)** people took both the bus and the train. There were 1,018,482 **(64.9%)** people travelled to work by car, either as the driver or as a passenger and 80,781 **(5.1%)** people either rode a bike or walked to work.

Table 1. Industry of Employment by Sex
Employed Persons (excluding overseas visitors)

	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	52,646	23,886	76,532
Mining	17,085	2,201	19,286
Manufacturing	126,659	40,721	167,380
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	10,118	2,241	12,359
Construction	95,238	15,971	111,209
Wholesale Trade	55,270	24,448	79,718
Retail Trade	111,909	127,706	239,615
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	37,644	50,737	88,381
Transport and Storage	57,660	19,927	77,587
Communication Services	14,720	8,296	23,016
Finance and Insurance	17,784	26,778	44,562
Property and Business Services	81,568	72,296	153,864
Government Administration and Defence	43,459	31,589	75,048
Education	35,656	83,240	118,896
Health and Community Services	32,712	118,317	151,029
Cultural and Recreational Services	19,560	17,781	37,341
Personal and Other Services	29,506	28,156	57,662
Non-classifiable economic units	4,173	3,279	7,452
Not Stated	14,547	13,380	27,927
Total	857,914	710,950	1,568,864

Table 2. Occupation by Sex
Employed Persons (excluding overseas visitors)

	Males	Females	Persons
Managers and Administrators	95,852	37,443	133,295
Professionals	116,618	134,655	251,273
Associate Professionals	102,660	85,250	187,910
Tradespersons and Related Workers	178,691	21,974	200,665
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	5,952	48,725	54,677
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	73,714	192,037	265,751
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	116,727	16,975	133,702
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	52,533	105,689	158,222
Labourers and Related Workers	97,497	55,276	152,773
Inadequately Described	7,557	3,828	11,385
Not Stated	10,113	9,098	19,211
Total	857,914	710,950	1,568,864

General Footnotes:

Results may vary from 1996 and 1991 published material due to methodological and classification changes.

For further information about variables included in this publication, please refer to the 2001 Census Dictionary as linked below.

South Australia

Labour Force Status ⁽¹⁾

Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors)

During the week prior to Census Night, 635,325 people in South Australia (347,687 males and 287,638 females) were employed, representing **92.4%** of the labour force. Of these, 397,681 (**62.6%**) people (263,502 males and 134,179 females) were working full-time and 221,056 (**34.8%**) people (74,824 males and 146,232 females) were working part-time. This compares with 592,507 (**89.6%**) people (329,462 males and 263,045 females) who were employed in 1996 and 602,907 (**88.3%**) people (340,225 males and 262,682 females) in 1991.

In the 2001 Census, 52,340 people (32,074 males and 20,266 females) were unemployed, representing **7.6%** of the labour force. Of these, 38,434 (**73.4%**) people (26,756 males and 11,678 females) were looking for full-time work and 13,906 (**26.6%**) people (5,318 males and 8,588 females) were looking for part-time work. In 1996, there were 68,559 (**10.4%**) unemployed people (43,065 males and 25,494 females) and 80,005 (**11.7%**) people (50,409 males and 29,596 females) in 1991.

Footnote 1: Working full-time is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night.

Non-School Qualification: Level of Education ⁽²⁾

Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 29,599 (**2.5%**) people (15,082 males and 14,517 females) held a postgraduate degree, graduate diploma or graduate certificate. This compares with 24,171 (**2.1%**) people (13,147 males and 11,024 females) in 1996 and 17,009 (**1.5%**) people (9,937 males and 7,072 females) in 1991. In 2001, 95,840 (**8.2%**) people (43,383 males and 52,457 females) held a bachelor degree compared with 72,855 (**6.5%**) people (35,826 males and 37,029 females) in 1996 and 52,725 (**4.8%**) people (28,896 males and 23,829 females) in 1991.

There were 248,669 (**21.2%**) people (161,650 males and 87,019 females) with an advanced diploma, diploma or certificate in 2001 compared with 217,962 (**19.3%**) people (142,506 males and 75,456 females) in 1996 and 204,355 (**18.6%**) people (132,243 males and 72,112 females) in 1991. In 2001, 797,626 (**68.1%**) people (351,021 males and 446,605 females) did not have a qualification, did not state a qualification or stated a qualification outside of the scope of the standard classification. This compares with 813,401 (**72.1%**) people (357,432 males and 455,969 females) in 1996 and 826,202 (**75.1%**) people (365,964 males and 460,238 females) in 1991.

Footnote 2: This classification excludes all schooling up to year 12.

Industry of Employment ⁽³⁾

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 93,428 (**14.7%**) people (70,873 males and 22,555 females) were employed in the Manufacturing industry which compares with 88,645 (**15%**) people (65,835 males and 22,810 females) in 1996 and 84,963 (**14.1%**) people (63,413 males and 21,550 females) in 1991. There were 36,463 (**5.7%**) people (31,407 males and 5,056 females) employed in the Construction industry compared with 29,301 (**5.0%**) people (25,090 males and 4,211 females) in 1996 and 29,771 (**4.9%**) people (25,454 males and 4,317 females) in 1991.

There were 92,549 (**14.6%**) people (44,311 males and 48,238 females) employed in the Retail Trade industry, compared with 79,007 (**13.3%**) people (38,857 males and 40,150 females) in 1996 and 78,461 (**13.0%**) people (39,029 males and 39,432 females) in 1991. 59,374 (**9.3%**) people (30,562 males and 28,812 females) were employed in the Property and Business Services industry compared with 49,878 (**8.4%**) people (26,440 males and 23,438 females) in 1996 and 36,021 (**6.0%**) people (18,598 males and 17,423 females) in 1991.

There were 44,933 **(7.1%)** people (14,753 males and 30,180 females) were employed in the Education industry compared with 43,422 **(7.3%)** people (15,384 males and 28,058 females) in 1996 and 40,687 **(6.7%)** people (14,794 males and 25,893 females) in 1991. There were 72,441 **(11.4%)** people (15,225 males and 57,216 females) employed in the Health and Community Services industry compared with 67,057 **(11.3%)** people (14,445 males and 52,612 females) in 1996 and 60,656 **(10.1%)** people (13,540 males and 47,116 females) in 1991.

See **Table 1** for more detailed statistics on industry of employment for the 2001 Census.

Footnote 3: The industry classification underwent a major review following the 1991 Census. The 1991 Census data should be used as an indicator only.

Occupation ⁽⁴⁾

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 60,010 **(9.4%)** people (43,696 males and 16,314 females) were employed as Managers and Administrators which compares with 58,604 **(9.9%)** people (42,728 males and 15,876 females) in 1996 and 59,092 **(9.8%)** people (43,927 males and 15,165 females) in 1991. There were 107,132 **(16.9%)** people (49,928 males and 57,204 females) employed as Professionals which compares with 97,943 **(16.5%)** people (47,189 males and 50,754 females) in 1996 and 85,718 **(14.2%)** people (42,213 males and 43,505 females) in 1991.

There were 73,110 **(11.5%)** people (39,942 males and 33,168 females) employed as Associate Professionals which compares with 63,858 **(10.8%)** people (36,726 males and 27,132 females) in 1996 and 45,282 **(7.5%)** people (28,087 males and 17,195 females) in 1991. 78,081 **(12.3%)** people (68,624 males and 9,457 females) were employed as Tradespersons and Related Workers which compares with 76,827 **(13.0%)** people (67,451 males and 9,376 females) in 1996 and 82,692 **(13.7%)** people (72,777 males and 9,915 females) in 1991.

104,832 **(16.5%)** people (28,673 males and 76,159 females) were employed as Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers which compares with 96,104 **(16.2%)** people (28,294 males and 67,810 females) in 1996 and 73,720 **(12.2%)** people (23,985 males and 49,735 females) in 1991. There were 67,440 **(10.6%)** people (41,532 males and 25,908 females) employed as Labourers and Related Workers which compares with 59,855 **(10.1%)** people (34,454 males and 25,401 females) in 1996 and 59,002 **(9.8%)** people (31,586 males and 27,416 females) in 1991.

See **Table 2** for more detailed statistics on occupation for the 2001 Census.

Footnote 4: The occupation classification underwent a major review following the 1991 Census. The 1991 Census data should be used as an indicator only.

Method of Travel to Work

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

On Census day, 7 August 2001, 4,673 **(0.7%)** people travelled to work by train only, 22,589 **(3.6%)** people took the bus only and 1,620 **(0.3%)** people took both the bus and the train. There were 429,966 **(67.7%)** people travelled to work by car, either as the driver or as a passenger and 27,442 **(4.3%)** people either rode a bike or walked to work.

Table 1. Industry of Employment by Sex
Employed Persons (excluding overseas visitors)

	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	26,138	10,729	36,867
Mining	3,210	655	3,865
Manufacturing	70,873	22,555	93,428
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	3,802	838	4,640
Construction	31,407	5,056	36,463
Wholesale Trade	21,966	9,595	31,561
Retail Trade	44,311	48,238	92,549
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	11,670	17,034	28,704
Transport and Storage	18,302	5,703	24,005
Communication Services	6,868	3,466	10,334
Finance and Insurance	8,083	11,852	19,935
Property and Business Services	30,562	28,812	59,374
Government Administration and Defence	14,580	12,044	26,624
Education	14,753	30,180	44,933
Health and Community Services	15,225	57,216	72,441
Cultural and Recreational Services	6,602	6,636	13,238
Personal and Other Services	13,076	11,357	24,433
Non-classifiable economic units	1,683	1,405	3,088
Not Stated	4,576	4,268	8,844
Total	347,687	287,639	635,326

Table 2. Occupation by Sex
Employed Persons (excluding overseas visitors)

	Males	Females	Persons
Managers and Administrators	43,696	16,314	60,010
Professionals	49,928	57,204	107,132
Associate Professionals	39,942	33,168	73,110
Tradespersons and Related Workers	68,624	9,457	78,081
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	2,744	18,156	20,900
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	28,673	76,159	104,832
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	45,859	7,072	52,931
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	19,455	39,155	58,610
Labourers and Related Workers	41,532	25,908	67,440
Inadequately Described	3,906	1,959	5,865
Not Stated	3,328	3,086	6,414
Total	347,687	287,638	635,325

General Footnotes:

Results may vary from 1996 and 1991 published material due to methodological and classification changes.

For further information about variables included in this publication, please refer to the 2001 Census Dictionary as linked below.

Western Australia

Labour Force Status ⁽¹⁾

Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors)

During the week prior to Census Night, 828,781 people in Western Australia (457,992 males and 370,789 females) were employed, representing **92.5%** of the labour force. Of these, 520,491 (**58.1%**) people (346,532 males and 173,959 females) were working full-time (2) and 285,302 (**31.8%**) people (98,428 males and 186,874 females) were working part-time. This compares with 763,207 (**91.9%**) people (432,994 males and 330,213 females) who were employed in 1996 and 664,265 (**87.6%**) people (384,189 males and 280,076 females) in 1991.

In the 2001 Census, 67,485 people (41,668 males and 25,817 females) were unemployed, representing **7.5%** of the labour force. Of these, 48,790 (**72.3%**) people (34,612 males and 14,178 females) were looking for full-time work and 18,695 (**27.7%**) people (7,056 males and 11,639 females) were looking for part-time work. In 1996, there were 66,830 (**8.1%**) unemployed people (41,036 males and 25,794 females) and 94,200 (**12.4%**) people (59,828 males and 34,372 females) in 1991.

Footnote 1: Working full-time is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night.

Non-School Qualification: Level of Education ⁽²⁾

Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 38,728 (**2.7%**) people (20,001 males and 18,727 females) held a postgraduate degree, graduate diploma or graduate certificate. This compares with 30,637 (**2.3%**) people (16,613 males and 14,024 females) in 1996 and 20,426 (**1.7%**) people (11,709 males and 8,717 females) in 1991. In 2001, 135,273 (**9.4%**) people (63,334 males and 71,939 females) held a bachelor degree compared with 100,564 (**7.6%**) people (51,160 males and 49,404 females) in 1996 and 67,272 (**5.6%**) people (36,962 males and 30,310 females) in 1991.

There were 333,457 (**23.2%**) people (213,645 males and 119,812 females) with an advanced diploma, diploma or certificate in 2001 compared with (276,450 (**20.8%**) people (180,267 males and 96,183 females) in 1996 and 245,837 (**20.4%**) people (160,539 males and 85,298 females) in 1991. In 2001, 931,874 (**64.7%**) people (414,261 males and 517,613 females) did not have a qualification, did not state a qualification or stated a qualification outside of the scope of the standard classification. This compares with 920,369 (**69.3%**) people (410,982 males and 509,387 females) in 1996 and 872,830 (**72.4%**) people (389,216 males and 483,614 females) in 1991.

Footnote 2: This classification excludes all schooling up to year 12.

Industry of Employment ⁽³⁾

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 84,281 (**10.2%**) people (64,933 males and 19,348 females) were employed in the Manufacturing industry which compares with 77,355 (**10.1%**) people (58,981 males and 18,374 females) in 1996 and 64,477 (**9.7%**) people (49,722 males and 14,755 females) in 1991. There were 61,961 (**7.5%**) people (53,087 males and 8,874 females) employed in the Construction industry compared with 54,713 (**7.2%**) people (46,766 males and 7,947 females) in 1996 and 40,899 (**6.2%**) people (34,860 males and 6,039 females) in 1991.

There were 123,049 (**14.8%**) people (56,898 males and 66,151 females) employed in the Retail Trade industry, compared with 103,274 (**13.5%**) people (48,678 males and 54,596 females) in 1996 and 89,718 (**13.5%**) people (42,939 males and 46,779 females) in 1991. 90,141 (**10.9%**) people (49,255 males and 40,886 females) were employed in the Property and Business Services industry compared with 75,819 (**9.9%**) people (42,393 males and 33,426 females) in 1996 and 48,926 (**7.4%**) people (26,945 males and 21,981 females) in 1991.

There were 60,318 **(7.3%)** people (18,698 males and 41,620 females) were employed in the Education industry compared with 55,704 **(7.3%)** people (18,576 males and 37,128 females) in 1996 and 45,958 **(6.9%)** people (15,824 males and 30,134 females) in 1991. There were 79,276 **(9.6%)** people (16,570 males and 62,706 females) employed in the Health and Community Services industry compared with 71,467 **(9.4%)** people (16,477 males and 54,990 females) in 1996 and 58,167 **(8.8%)** people (13,521 males and 44,646 females) in 1991.

See **Table 1** for more detailed statistics on industry of employment for the 2001 Census.

Footnote 3: The industry classification underwent a major review following the 1991 Census. The 1991 Census data should be used as an indicator only.

Occupation ⁽⁴⁾

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 71,818 **(8.7%)** people (52,699 males and 19,119 females) were employed as Managers and Administrators which compares with 71,383 **(9.4%)** people (51,953 males and 19,430 females) in 1996 and 65,158 **(9.8%)** people (48,702 males and 16,456 females) in 1991. There were 141,807 **(17.1%)** people (68,815 males and 72,992 females) employed as Professionals which compares with 122,515 **(16.1%)** people (62,207 males and 60,308 females) in 1996 and 95,281 **(14.3%)** people (48,564 males and 46,717 females) in 1991.

There were 101,949 **(12.3%)** people (57,096 males and 44,853 females) employed as Associate Professionals which compares with 86,467 **(11.3%)** people (51,332 males and 35,135 females) in 1996 and 53,684 **(8.1%)** people (34,345 males and 19,339 females) in 1991. 110,286 **(13.3%)** people (98,407 males and 11,879 females) were employed as Tradespersons and Related Workers which compares with 108,361 **(14.2%)** people (97,029 males and 11,332 females) in 1996 and 95,562 **(14.4%)** people (85,596 males and 9,966 females) in 1991.

133,162 **(16.1%)** people (35,826 males and 97,336 females) were employed as Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers which compares with 120,015 **(15.7%)** people (34,433 males and 85,582 females) in 1996 and 78,977 **(11.9%)** people (25,156 males and 53,821 females) in 1991. There were 73,255 **(8.8%)** people (45,820 males and 27,435 females) employed as Labourers and Related Workers which compares with 69,400 **(9.1%)** people (41,591 males and 27,809 females) in 1996 and 61,153 **(9.2%)** people (34,527 males and 26,626 females) in 1991.

See **Table 2** for more detailed statistics on occupation for the 2001 Census.

Footnote 4: The occupation classification underwent a major review following the 1991 Census. The 1991 Census data should be used as an indicator only.

Method of Travel to Work

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

On Census day, 7 August 2001, 9,502 **(1.1%)** people travelled to work by train only, 24,493 **(3.0%)** people took the bus only and 5,344 **(0.6%)** people took both the bus and the train. There were 550,614 **(66.4%)** people travelled to work by car, either as the driver or as a passenger and 36,586 **(4.4%)** people either rode a bike or walked to work.

Table 1. Industry of Employment by Sex
Employed Persons (excluding overseas visitors)

	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	25,404	11,270	36,674
Mining	23,850	4,921	28,771
Manufacturing	64,933	19,348	84,281
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	5,499	1,379	6,878
Construction	53,087	8,874	61,961
Wholesale Trade	29,021	13,284	42,305
Retail Trade	56,898	66,151	123,049
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	15,461	22,860	38,321
Transport and Storage	24,239	8,391	32,630
Communication Services	7,910	4,205	12,115
Finance and Insurance	9,718	14,403	24,121
Property and Business Services	49,255	40,886	90,141
Government Administration and Defence	19,111	16,977	36,088
Education	18,698	41,620	60,318
Health and Community Services	16,570	62,706	79,276
Cultural and Recreational Services	9,221	8,999	18,220
Personal and Other Services	17,939	15,165	33,104
Non-classifiable economic units	4,268	2,825	7,093
Not Stated	6,910	6,525	13,435
Total	457,992	370,789	828,781

Table 2. Occupation by Sex
Employed Persons (excluding overseas visitors)

	Males	Females	Persons
Managers and Administrators	52,699	19,119	71,818
Professionals	68,815	72,992	141,807
Associate Professionals	57,096	44,853	101,949
Tradespersons and Related Workers	98,407	11,879	110,286
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	3,156	27,994	31,150
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	35,826	97,336	133,162
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	61,799	9,142	70,941
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	25,177	53,487	78,664
Labourers and Related Workers	45,820	27,435	73,255
Inadequately Described	4,586	2,347	6,933
Not Stated	4,611	4,205	8,816
Total	457,992	370,789	828,781

General Footnotes:

Results may vary from 1996 and 1991 published material due to methodological and classification changes.

For further information about variables included in this publication, please refer to the 2001 Census Dictionary as linked below.

Tasmania

Labour Force Status ⁽¹⁾

Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors)

During the week prior to Census Night, 182,522 people in Tasmania (98,844 males and 83,678 females) were employed, representing **89.9%** of the labour force. Of these, 111,134 (**60.9%**) people (74,107 males and 37,027 females) were working full-time and 66,030 (**36.2%**) people (21,601 males and 44,429 females) were working part-time. This compares with 182,211 (**89.0%**) people (102,190 males and 80,021 females) who were employed in 1996 and 178,187 (**86.5%**) people (103,417 males and 74,770 females) in 1991.

In the 2001 Census, 20,526 people (13,179 males and 7,347 females) were unemployed, representing **10.1%** of the labour force. Of these, 15,639 (**76.2%**) people (11,236 males and 4,403 females) were looking for full-time work and 4,887 (**23.8%**) people (1,943 males and 2,944 females) were looking for part-time work. In 1996, there were 22,465 (**11.0%**) unemployed people (14,310 males and 8,155 females) and 27,726 (**13.5%**) people (17,810 males and 9,916 females) in 1991.

Footnote 1: Working full-time is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night.

Non-School Qualification: Level of Education ⁽²⁾

Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 8,116 (**2.3%**) people (4,152 males and 3,964 females) held a postgraduate degree, graduate diploma or graduate certificate. This compares with 7,119 (**2.0%**) people (3,753 males and 3,366 females) in 1996 and 5,024 (**1.5%**) people (2839 males and 2,185 females) in 1991. In 2001, 27,132 (**7.6%**) people (11,547 males and 15,585 females) held a bachelor degree compared with 21,065 (**5.9%**) people (9,910 males and 11,155 females) in 1996 and 15,601 (**4.5%**) people (8,017 males and 7,584 females) in 1991.

There were 72,206 (**20.2%**) people (47,806 males and 24,400 females) with an advanced diploma, diploma or certificate in 2001 compared with 63,311 (**17.9%**) people (42,011 males and 21,300 females) in 1996 and 60,477 (**17.5%**) people (39,453 males and 21,024 females) in 1991. In 2001, 249,852 (**69.9%**) people (109,644 males and 140,208 females) did not have a qualification, did not state a qualification or stated a qualification outside of the scope of the standard classification. This compares with 262,738 (**74.2%**) people (116,791 males and 145,947 females) in 1996 and 263,609 (**76.5%**) people (118,268 males and 145,341 females) in 1991.

Footnote 2: This classification excludes all schooling up to year 12.

Industry of Employment ⁽³⁾

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 21,125 (**11.6%**) people (16,327 males and 4,798 females) were employed in the Manufacturing industry which compares with 22,239 (**12.2%**) people (16,783 males and 5,456 females) in 1996 and 22,288 (**12.5%**) people (17,276 males and 5,012 females) in 1991. There were 9,326 (**5.1%**) people (8,317 males and 1,009 females) employed in the Construction industry compared with 10,696 (**5.9%**) people (9,482 males and 1,214 females) in 1996 and 9,406 (**5.3%**) people (8,255 males and 1,151 females) in 1991.

There were 27,354 (**15.0%**) people (12,941 males and 14,413 females) employed in the Retail Trade industry, compared with 24,944 (**13.7%**) people (12,086 males and 12,858 females) in 1996 and 23,378 (**13.1%**) people (11,375 males and 12,003 females) in 1991. 14,113 (**7.7%**) people (7,553 males and 6,560 females) were employed in the Property and Business Services industry compared with 12,096 (**6.6%**) people (6,721 males and 5,375 females) in 1996 and 8,525 (**4.8%**) people (4,565 males and 3,960 females) in 1991.

There were 15,040 **(8.2%)** people (5,006 males and 10,034 females) were employed in the Education industry compared with 14,390 **(7.9%)** people (5,163 males and 9,227 females) in 1996 and 12,514 **(7.0%)** people (4,528 males and 7,986 females) in 1991. There were 21,261 **(11.6%)** people (4,288 males and 16,973 females) employed in the Health and Community Services industry compared with 19,918 **(10.9%)** people (4,210 males and 15,708 females) in 1996 and 17,827 **(10.0%)** people (4,074 males and 13,753 females) in 1991.

See **Table 1** for more detailed statistics on industry of employment for the 2001 Census.

Footnote 3: The industry classification underwent a major review following the 1991 Census. The 1991 Census data should be used as an indicator only.

Occupation ⁽⁴⁾

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 15,833 **(8.7%)** people (11,717 males and 4,116 females) were employed as Managers and Administrators which compares with 16,937 **(9.3%)** people (12,628 males and 4,309 females) in 1996 and 16,224 **(9.1%)** people (12,412 males and 3,812 females) in 1991. There were 30,778 **(16.9%)** people (13,782 males and 16,996 females) employed as Professionals which compares with 29,970 **(16.4%)** people (13,919 males and 16,051 females) in 1996 and 26,159 **(14.7%)** people (12,515 males and 13,644 females) in 1991.

There were 21,164 **(11.6%)** people (11,452 males and 9,712 females) employed as Associate Professionals which compares with 18,790 **(10.3%)** people (10,966 males and 7,824 females) in 1996 and 12,751 **(7.2%)** people (7,819 males and 4,932 females) in 1991. 22,695 **(12.4%)** people (19,717 males and 2,978 females) were employed as Tradespersons and Related Workers which compares with 24,698 **(13.6%)** people (21,526 males and 3,172 females) in 1996 and 25,602 **(14.4%)** people (22,291 males and 3,311 females) in 1991.

30,489 **(16.7%)** people (8,310 males and 22,179 females) were employed as Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers which compares with 29,570 **(16.2%)** people (8,601 males and 20,969 females) in 1996 and 21,040 **(11.8%)** people (6,800 males and 14,240 females) in 1991. There were 17,882 **(9.8%)** people (10,460 males and 7,422 females) employed as Labourers and Related Workers which compares with 17,313 **(9.5%)** people (9,819 males and 7,494 females) in 1996 and 17,625 **(9.9%)** people (9,848 males and 7,777 females) in 1991.

See **Table 2** for more detailed statistics on occupation for the 2001 Census.

Footnote 4: The occupation classification underwent a major review following the 1991 Census. The 1991 Census data should be used as an indicator only.

Method of Travel to Work

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

On Census day, 7 August 2001, 32 **(0.02%)** people travelled to work by train only, 4,187 **(2.3%)** people took the bus only and 11 **(0.01%)** people took both the bus and the train. There were 122,886 **(67.3%)** people travelled to work by car, either as the driver or as a passenger and 11,215 **(6.1%)** people either rode a bike or walked to work.

Table 1. Industry of Employment by Sex
Employed Persons (excluding overseas visitors)

	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	9,057	3,204	12,261
Mining	1,435	114	1,549
Manufacturing	16,327	4,798	21,125
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1,472	315	1,787
Construction	8,317	1,009	9,326
Wholesale Trade	6,159	2,243	8,402
Retail Trade	12,941	14,413	27,354
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	3,628	5,830	9,458
Transport and Storage	5,859	2,040	7,899
Communication Services	1,630	1,151	2,781
Finance and Insurance	1,681	2,762	4,443
Property and Business Services	7,553	6,560	14,113
Government Administration and Defence	5,091	4,601	9,692
Education	5,006	10,034	15,040
Health and Community Services	4,288	16,973	21,261
Cultural and Recreational Services	2,146	2,164	4,310
Personal and Other Services	3,651	3,237	6,888
Non-classifiable economic units	926	582	1,508
Not Stated	1,677	1,647	3,324
Total	98,844	83,677	182,521

Table 2. Occupation by Sex
Employed Persons (excluding overseas visitors)

	Males	Females	Persons
Managers and Administrators	11,717	4,116	15,833
Professionals	13,782	16,996	30,778
Associate Professionals	11,452	9,712	21,164
Tradespersons and Related Workers	19,717	2,978	22,695
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	734	4,486	5,220
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	8,310	22,179	30,489
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	14,438	1,995	16,433
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	6,092	12,198	18,290
Labourers and Related Workers	10,460	7,422	17,882
Inadequately Described	1,118	598	1,716
Not Stated	1,024	998	2,022
Total	98,844	83,678	182,522

General Footnotes:

Results may vary from 1996 and 1991 published material due to methodological and classification changes.

For further information about variables included in this publication, please refer to the 2001 Census Dictionary as linked below.

Northern Territory

Labour Force Status ⁽¹⁾

Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors)

During the week prior to Census Night, 90,434 people in the Northern Territory (50,864 males and 39,570 females) were employed, representing **94.1%** of the labour force. Of these, 60,671 (**67.1%**) people (37,412 males and 23,259 females) were working full-time and 26,919 (**29.8%**) people (11,790 males and 15,129) females) were working part-time. This compares with 82,976 (**92.6%**) people (46,991 males and 35,985 females) who were employed in 1996 and 73,652 (**88.6%**) people (42,544 males and 31,108 females) in 1991.

In the 2001 Census, 5,714 people (3,444 males and 2,270 females) were unemployed, representing **5.9%** of the labour force. Of these, 4,345 (**76.0**) people (2,882 males and 1,463 females) were looking for full-time work and 1,369 (**24.0%**) people (562 males and 807 females) were looking for part-time work. In 1996, there were 6,625 (**7.4%**) unemployed people (3,950 males and 2,675 females) and 9,468 (**11.4%**) people (5,889 males and 3,579 females) in 1991.

Footnote 1: Working full-time is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night.

Non-School Qualification: Level of Education ⁽²⁾

Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 4,719 (**3.1%**) people (2,253 males and 2,466 females) held a postgraduate degree, graduate diploma or graduate certificate. This compares with 3,609 (**2.6%**) people (1,787 males and 1,822 females) in 1996 and 2,437 (**1.9%**) people (1,328 males and 1,109 females) in 1991. In 2001, 12,606 (**8.2%**) people (5,331 males and 7,275 females) held a bachelor degree compared with 9,981 (**7.1%**) people (4,568 males and 5,413 females) in 1996 and 6,741 (**5.3%**) people (3,454 males and 3,287 females) in 1991.

There were 33,159 (**21.6%**) people (22,478 males and 10,681 females) with an advanced diploma, diploma or certificate in 2001 compared with 27,152 (**19.2%**) people (18,474 males and 8,678 females) in 1996 and 24,669 (**19.5%**) people (16,661 males and 8,008 females) in 1991. In 2001, 103,100 (**67.1%**) people (50,627 males and 52,473 females) did not have a qualification, did not state a qualification or stated a qualification outside of the scope of the standard classification. This compares with 100,497 (**71.2%**) people (49,028 males and 51,469 females) in 1996 and 92,866 (**73.3%**) people (44,810 males and 48,056 females) in 1991.

Footnote 2: This classification excludes all schooling up to year 12.

Industry of Employment ⁽³⁾

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 4,059 (**4.5%**) people (3,187 males and 872 females) were employed in the Manufacturing industry which compares with 3,612 (**4.4%**) people (2,755 males and 857 females) in 1996 and 3,349 (**4.5%**) people (2,574 males and 775 females) in 1991. There were 5,594 (**6.2%**) people (4,870 males and 724 females) employed in the Construction industry compared with 6,148 (**7.4%**) people (5,420 males and 728 females) in 1996 and 4,386 (**6.0%**) people (3,794 males and 592 females) in 1991.

There were 10,729 (**11.9%**) people (5,201 males and 5,528 females) employed in the Retail Trade industry, compared with 9,158 (**11.0%**) people (4,511 males and 4,647 females) in 1996 and 8,345 (**11.3%**) people (4,023 males and 4,322 females) in 1991. 7,673 (**8.5%**) people (4,028 males and 3,645 females) were employed in the Property and Business Services industry compared with 6,342 (**7.6%**) people (3,631 males and 2,711 females) in 1996 and 4,660 (**6.3%**) people (2,718 males and 1,942 females) in 1991.

There were 7,179 (**7.9%**) people (2,087 males and 5,092 females) were employed in the Education industry compared with 6,175 (**7.4%**) people (1,919 males and 4,256 females) in 1996 and 5,318 (**7.2%**) people (1,803 males and 3,515 females) in 1991. There were 7,976 (**8.8%**) people (1,905 males and 6,071 females) employed in the Health and Community Services industry compared with 9,135 (**11.0%**) people (2,893 males and 6,242 females) in 1996 and 5,858 (**8.0%**) people (1,592 males and 4,266 females) in 1991.

See **Table 1** for more detailed statistics on industry of employment for the 2001 Census.

Footnote 3: The industry classification underwent a major review following the 1991 Census. The 1991 Census data should be used as an indicator only.

Occupation ⁽⁴⁾

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 7,476 (**8.3%**) people (5,180 males and 2,296 females) were employed as Managers and Administrators which compares with 6,773 (**8.2%**) people (4,844 males and 1,929 females) in 1996 and 5,762 (**7.8%**) people (4,378 males and 1,384 females) in 1991. There were 15,687 (**17.3%**) people (7,069 males and 8,618 females) employed as Professionals which compares with 14,227 (**17.1%**) people (6,763 males and 7,464 females) in 1996 and 11,683 (**15.9%**) people (5,749 males and 5,934 females) in 1991.

There were 12,668 (**14.0%**) people (7,128 males and 5,540 females) employed as Associate Professionals which compares with 10,210 (**12.3%**) people (5,999 males and 4,211 females) in 1996 and 7,661 (**10.4%**) people (4,869 males and 2,792 females) in 1991. 12,271 (**13.6%**) people (11,045 males and 1,226 females) were employed as Tradespersons and Related Workers which compares with 11,149 (**13.4%**) people (10,035 males and 1,114 females) in 1996 and 10,508 (**14.3%**) people (9,358 males and 1,150 females) in 1991.

14,233 (**15.7%**) people (4,446 males and 9,787 females) were employed as Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers which compares with 13,341 (**16.1%**) people (4,065 males and 9,276 females) in 1996 and 8,631 (**11.7%**) people (2,703 males and 5,928 females) in 1991. There were 9,033 (**10.0%**) people (5,883 males and 3,150 females) employed as Labourers and Related Workers which compares with 9,246 (**11.1%**) people (5,824 males and 3,422 females) in 1996 and 6,998 (**9.5%**) people (4,270 males and 2,728 females) in 1991.

See **Table 2** for more detailed statistics on occupation for the 2001 Census.

Footnote 4: The occupation classification underwent a major review following the 1991 Census. The 1991 Census data should be used as an indicator only.

Method of Travel to Work

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

On Census day, 7 August 2001, 40 (**0.04%**) people travelled to work by train only, 2,606 (**2.9%**) people took the bus only and 18 (**0.02%**) people took both the bus and the train. There were 51,604 (**57.1%**) people travelled to work by car, either as the driver or as a passenger and 13,407 (**14.8%**) people either rode a bike or walked to work.

Table 1. Industry of Employment by Sex
Employed Persons (excluding overseas visitors)

	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,945	843	2,788
Mining	1,960	254	2,214
Manufacturing	3,187	872	4,059
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	617	164	781
Construction	4,870	724	5,594
Wholesale Trade	2,328	946	3,274
Retail Trade	5,201	5,528	10,729
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	2,456	2,984	5,440
Transport and Storage	3,494	1,268	4,762
Communication Services	642	378	1,020
Finance and Insurance	537	1,004	1,541
Property and Business Services	4,028	3,645	7,673
Government Administration and Defence	10,302	5,661	15,963
Education	2,087	5,092	7,179
Health and Community Services	1,905	6,071	7,976
Cultural and Recreational Services	1,328	1,327	2,655
Personal and Other Services	2,563	1,742	4,305
Non-classifiable economic units	518	347	865
Not Stated	896	719	1,615
Total	50,864	39,569	90,433

Table 2. Occupation by Sex
Employed Persons (excluding overseas visitors)

	Males	Females	Persons
Managers and Administrators	5,180	2,296	7,476
Professionals	7,069	861	15,687
Associate Professionals	7,128	5,540	12,668
Tradespersons and Related Workers	11,045	1,226	12,271
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	300	2,500	2,800
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	4,446	9,787	14,233
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	5,939	673	6,612
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	2,454	4,836	7,290
Labourers and Related Workers	5,883	3,150	9,033
Inadequately Described	732	373	1,105
Not Stated	688	571	1,259
Total	50,864	39,570	90,434

General Footnotes:

Results may vary from 1996 and 1991 published material due to methodological and classification changes.

For further information about variables included in this publication, please refer to the 2001 Census Dictionary as linked below.

Australian Capital Territory

Labour Force Status ⁽¹⁾

Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors)

During the week prior to Census Night, 160,866 people in the Australian Capital Territory (83,532 males and 77,334 females) were employed, representing **94.9%** of the labour force. Of these, 107,179 (**66.6%**) people (63,972 males and 43,207 females) were working full-time and 50,263 (**31.2%**) people (17,734 males and 32,529 females) were working part-time. This compares with 149,415 (**92.7%**) people (78,816 males and 70,599 females) who were employed in 1996 and 139,173 (**92.7%**) people (75,501 males and 63,672 females) in 1991.

In the 2001 Census, 8,720 people (5,138 males and 3,582 females) were unemployed, representing **5.1%** of the labour force. Of these, 5,335 (**61.2%**) people (3,683 males and 1,652 females) were looking for full-time work and 3,386 (**38.8%**) people (1,455 males and 1,931 females) were looking for part-time work. In 1996, there were 11,804 (**7.3%**) unemployed people (6,912 males and 4,892 females) and 11,028 (**7.3%**) people (6,172 males and 4,856 females) in 1991.

Footnote 1: Working full-time is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night.

Non-School Qualification: Level of Education ⁽²⁾

Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 20,604 (**8.5%**) people (11,550 males and 9,054 females) held a postgraduate degree, graduate diploma or graduate certificate. This compares with 16,047 (**7.0%**) people (9,341 males and 6,706 females) in 1996 and 11,005 (**5.2%**) people (6,703 males and 4,302 females) in 1991. In 2001, 42,282 (**17.4%**) people (20,481 males and 21,801 females) held a bachelor degree compared with 35,537 (**15.5%**) people (18,388 males and 17,149 females) in 1996 and 27,011 (**12.8%**) people (15,149 males and 11,862 females) in 1991.

There were 49,692 (**20.4%**) people (27,984 males and 21,708 females) with an advanced diploma, diploma or certificate in 2001 compared with 41,303 (**18.0%**) people (22,850 males and 18,453 females) in 1996 and 38,052 (**18.0%**) people (21,275 males and 16,777 females) in 1991. In 2001, 131,029 (**53.8%**) people (58,636 males and 72,393 females) did not have a qualification, did not state a qualification or stated a qualification outside of the scope of the standard classification. This compares with 136,829 (**59.6%**) people (61,748 males and 75,081 females) in 1996 and 134,848 (**63.9%**) people (60,626 males and 74,222 females) in 1991.

Footnote 2: This classification excludes all schooling up to year 12.

Industry of Employment ⁽³⁾

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 5,562 (**3.5%**) people (4,043 males and 1,519 females) were employed in the Manufacturing industry which compares with 4,918 (**3.3%**) people (3,329 males and 1,589 females) in 1996 and 4,483 (**3.2%**) people (3,076 males and 1,407 females) in 1991. There were 7,732 (**4.8%**) people (6,824 males and 908 females) employed in the Construction industry compared with 6,936 (**4.6%**) people (6,036 males and 900 females) in 1996 and 7,179 (**5.2%**) people (6,228 males and 951 females) in 1991.

There were 19,633 (**12.2%**) people (9,729 males and 9,904 females) employed in the Retail Trade industry, compared with 17,051 (**11.4%**) people (8,458 males and 8,593 females) in 1996 and 15,585 (**11.2%**) people (7,494 males and 8,091 females) in 1991. 23,684 (**14.7%**) people (13,719 males and 9,965 females) were employed in the Property and Business Services industry compared with 16,028 (**10.7%**) people (9,102 males and 6,926 females) in 1996 and 12,220 (**8.8%**) people (6,956 males and 5,264 females) in 1991.

There were 14,276 **(8.9%)** people (5,145 males and 9,131 females) were employed in the Education industry compared with 13,321 **(8.9%)** people (4,949 males and 8,372 females) in 1996 and 11,435 **(8.2%)** people (4,315 males and 7,120 females) in 1991. There were 13,372 **(8.3%)** people (2,948 males and 10,424 females) employed in the Health and Community Services industry compared with 11,884 **(8.0%)** people (2,505 males and 9,379 females) in 1996 and 9,884 **(7.1%)** people (2,196 males and 7,688 females) in 1991.

See **Table 1** for more detailed statistics on industry of employment for the 2001 Census.

Footnote 3: The industry classification underwent a major review following the 1991 Census. The 1991 Census data should be used as an indicator only.

Occupation ⁽⁴⁾

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

In the 2001 Census, 18,372 **(11.4%)** people (11,911 males and 6,461 females) were employed as Managers and Administrators which compares with 17,547 **(11.7%)** people (12,029 males and 5,518 females) in 1996 and 15,627 **(11.2%)** people (11,791 males and 3,836 females) in 1991. There were 41,976 **(26.1%)** people (21,690 males and 20,286 females) employed as Professionals which compares with 37,863 **(25.3%)** people (19,587 males and 18,276 females) in 1996 and 30,972 **(22.3%)** people (16,434 males and 14,538 females) in 1991.

There were 22,782 **(14.2%)** people (12,058 males and 10,724 females) employed as Associate Professionals which compares with 18,267 **(12.2%)** people (10,283 males and 7,984 females) in 1996 and 11,337 **(8.1%)** people (7,174 males and 4,163 females) in 1991. 12,801 **(8.0%)** people (11,270 males and 1,531 females) were employed as Tradespersons and Related Workers which compares with 12,409 **(8.3%)** people (10,803 males and 1,606 females) in 1996 and 12,937 **(9.3%)** people (11,446 males and 1,491 females) in 1991.

29,092 **(18.1%)** people (9,087 males and 20,005 females) were employed as Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers which compares with 27,650 **(18.5%)** people (8,645 males and 19,005 females) in 1996 and 17,956 **(12.9%)** people (5,447 males and 12,509 females) in 1991. There were 6,421 **(4.0%)** people (4,153 males and 2,268 females) employed as Labourers and Related Workers which compares with 6,303 **(4.2%)** people (3,782 males and 2,521 females) in 1996 and 6,402 **(4.6%)** people (3,811 males and 2,591 females) in 1991.

See **Table 2** for more detailed statistics on occupation for the 2001 Census.

Footnote 4: The occupation classification underwent a major review following the 1991 Census. The 1991 Census data should be used as an indicator only.

Method of Travel to Work

Applicable to employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)

On Census day, 7 August 2001, 63 **(0.04%)** people travelled to work by train only, 7,401 **(4.6%)** people took the bus only and 30 **(0.02%)** people took both the bus and the train. There were 112,430 **(69.9%)** people travelled to work by car, either as the driver or as a passenger and 8,856 **(5.5%)** people either rode a bike or walked to work.

Table 1. Industry of Employment by Sex
Employed Persons (excluding overseas visitors)

	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	444	209	653
Mining	58	4	62
Manufacturing	4,043	1,519	5,562
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	684	231	915
Construction	6,824	908	7,732
Wholesale Trade	2,269	884	3,153
Retail Trade	9,729	9,904	19,633
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	3,825	4,171	7,996
Transport and Storage	2,957	1,209	4,166
Communication Services	1,595	825	2,420
Finance and Insurance	1,558	2,282	3,840
Property and Business Services	13,719	9,965	23,684
Government Administration and Defence	20,276	18,199	38,475
Education	5,145	9,131	14,276
Health and Community Services	2,948	10,424	13,372
Cultural and Recreational Services	2,845	2,985	5,830
Personal and Other Services	3,168	3,220	6,388
Non-classifiable economic units	763	546	1,309
Not Stated	679	713	1,392
Total	83,529	77,329	160,858

Table 2. Occupation by Sex
Employed Persons (excluding overseas visitors)

	Males	Females	Persons
Managers and Administrators	11,911	6,461	18,372
Professionals	21,690	20,286	41,976
Associate Professionals	12,058	10,724	22,782
Tradespersons and Related Workers	11,270	1,531	12,801
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	671	4,678	5,349
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	9,087	20,005	29,092
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	5,100	664	5,764
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	5,785	9,254	15,039
Labourers and Related Workers	4,153	2,268	6,421
Inadequately Described	1,342	1,005	2,347
Not Stated	465	458	923
Total	83,532	77,334	160,866

General Footnotes:

Results may vary from 1996 and 1991 published material due to methodological and classification changes.

For further information about variables included in this publication, please refer to the 2001 Census Dictionary as linked below.