

Employment



LIVE-PLAY-WORK-INVEST

Observations

The Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region includes the Rockhampton Regional Council and Livingstone Shire Council areas.

In the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region, qualifications received outside of primary and high school increased from 49.9 per cent in 2011 to 54.1 per cent of residents aged 15 years and over in 2016. Engineering and related technologies remained the most common field of qualification.

Health care and social assistance was the largest industry in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region in 2016, employing over one in every ten workers; however, mining experienced the highest percentage growth of employed persons (20.7%).

The largest occupational group in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region in 2016 was technicians and trades workers despite a downturn of 2.2 per cent growth between 2011 and 2016. The community and personal service workers occupational group experienced highest growth rate of 17.5%.

The median weekly personal income in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region was \$623 in 2016. For households, the median income was \$1,268 and \$1,740 was the median income for families.

In the March quarter 2018, the labour force of the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region was estimated to be 58,033 persons compared to 54,544 counted in the 2016 Census. At the time of the 2016 Census, the labour force participation rate was 53.7 per cent in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region. This was lower for females (51.6%), and higher for males (55.9%) and persons with non-school qualifications (78.9%).

Over two in five (43.6%) of agriculture, forestry and fishing workers were aged over 55 years at the time of the 2016 Census in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region. Conversely, less than one in ten accommodation and food services workers was aged over 55 years.

In the week prior to Census night 2016, 85.4 per cent of the employed usual residents of the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region worked in the local government area, while the remainder worked elsewhere in the state or country. The majority of jobs in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region were held by people who lived in the region (93.4%), with a small proportion held by people residing elsewhere.

In the March quarter 2018, the unemployment rate was 7.3 per cent in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region. At the time of the 2016 Census, 8.8 per cent of persons stated that they were unemployed, but rates were higher for those without a non-school qualification (11.9%).

NOTE: The Central Queensland Region is the Statistical Area Level 4 of Central Queensland which includes the local government areas of Banana, Central Highlands, Gladstone, Livingstone, Rockhampton and Woorabinda. The region was previously known as Fitzroy. Some results of the 2016 Census were released in July and October 2017. This report has been updated to reflect the release of Census data where it is available.

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Introduction

Employment statistics are an indicator of socio-economic status with employment levels reflecting the strength and diversity of the local economy and society. For most people, regular income is necessary to maintain a reasonable standard of living. As unemployment or non-participation in the workforce increases, for example, income generally decreases.

Education is important for economic development in an environment where new technologies limit low-skilled jobs and create jobs requiring higher qualifications. Workers with lower schooling levels generally do not fare as well as workers with non-school qualifications in the workforce.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) collects data on the labour force as part of the national Census every five years, last conducted in 2016. Data is also collected as part of the monthly labour force survey.

Education

Non-school qualifications relate to further education beyond the level of primary or high school. These are important indicators of socio-economic status due to the close relationships between levels of education, employment opportunities and levels of occupation achieved. They can be an indication of changes in the labour market.

At the time of the 2016 Census, 54.1 per cent of the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region residents aged 15 years and over held a non-school educational qualification in comparison to 55.0 per cent of Central Queensland. While the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region population overall represents 52.4 per cent of the Central Queensland region, the proportion of persons with a Bachelor degree or higher and advanced diploma and diploma was more than that of Central Queensland.

Table 1 Non-school educational qualification (a), Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region and Central Queensland, 2016

Educational qualification	Capricorn	Central Queensland	Region as a % of Central Queensland
	— persons —		%
Bachelor degree or higher	11,094	19,702	56.3
Advanced diploma and diploma	5,821	10,820	53.8
Certificate	21,580	43,038	50.1
Total (b)	50,102	95,288	52.6
Persons 15 years and over	92,567	173,127	53.5
Proportion with qualifications	54.1	55.0	..

.. not applicable

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over and based on place of usual residence.

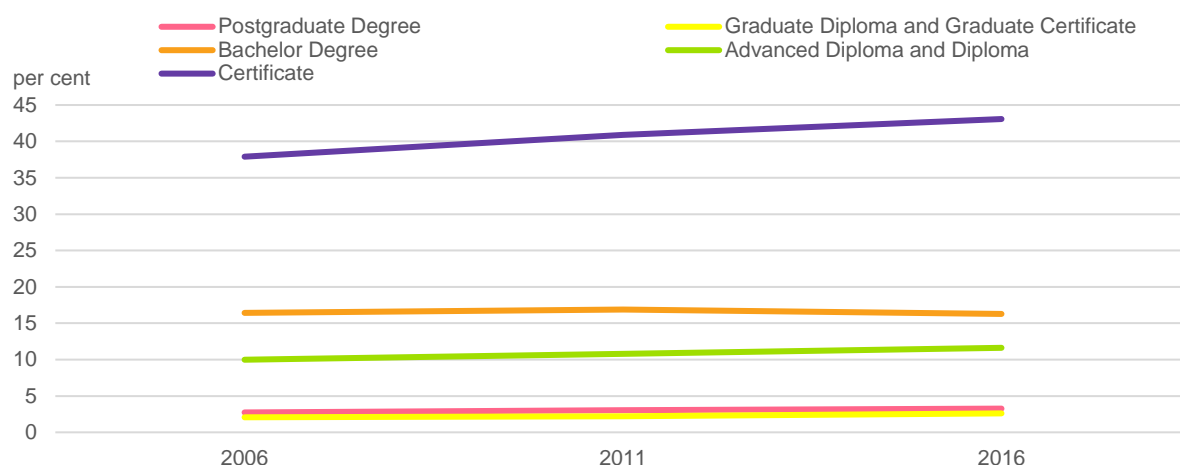
(b) Includes inadequately described and not stated responses.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2016, *General Community Profile – G40*.

The population over 15 years increased by 7.0 percent between 2011 and 2016 in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region; however, the proportion of the population with a non-school qualification increased by more than double this (16.0%). During this time period, the proportion of Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region residents with a non-school qualification increased from 49.9 per cent to 54.1 per cent. The number of residents with postgraduate degrees increased by 25.0 per cent or 327 persons, while the number of residents with certificates increased by 22.2 per cent or 3,922 persons.

In the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region, the proportion of persons with non-school qualification increased since 2006. Over the 10 year period, the number of persons with postgraduate degrees increased by 64.8 per cent, from 991 persons to 1,633 persons. Except for Bachelor degrees, numbers of all other non-school qualification types increased by more than 50 per cent. The number of persons with a Bachelor degree increased by 37.2 per cent, from 5,944 persons to 8,156 persons over the 10 years.

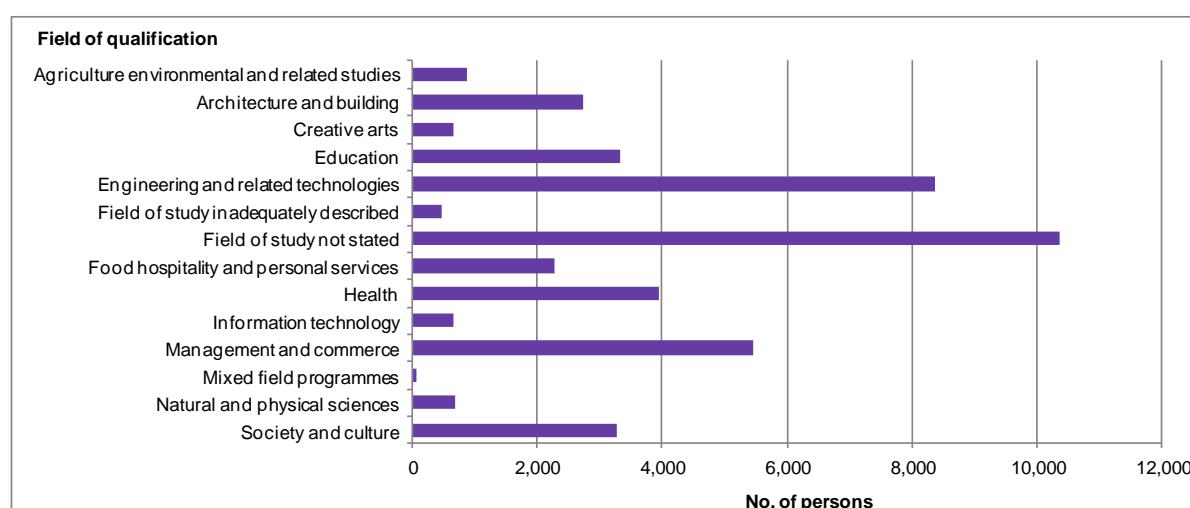
Figure 1 Non-school educational qualification (a), Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region, 2006, 2011 and 2016



(a) Count of persons aged 15 years and over with a qualification and based on place of usual residence.
Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2016, *Time Series Profile – T-31*.

In the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region at the time of the 2016 Census, the most common field of qualification was in engineering and related technologies (19.5%). Management and commerce was the second most popular field of study for the region (13.2%), followed by health (9.8%).

Figure 2 Field of study, non-school qualification (a), Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region, 2016



(a) Persons aged 15 years and over and based on place of usual residence.
Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2016, *General Community Profile – G47*.

Particular fields of study are dominated by the different sexes. Over the ten year period 2006 to 2016, the field of study with the highest proportion of males was architecture and building studies, followed by engineering and related technologies and information

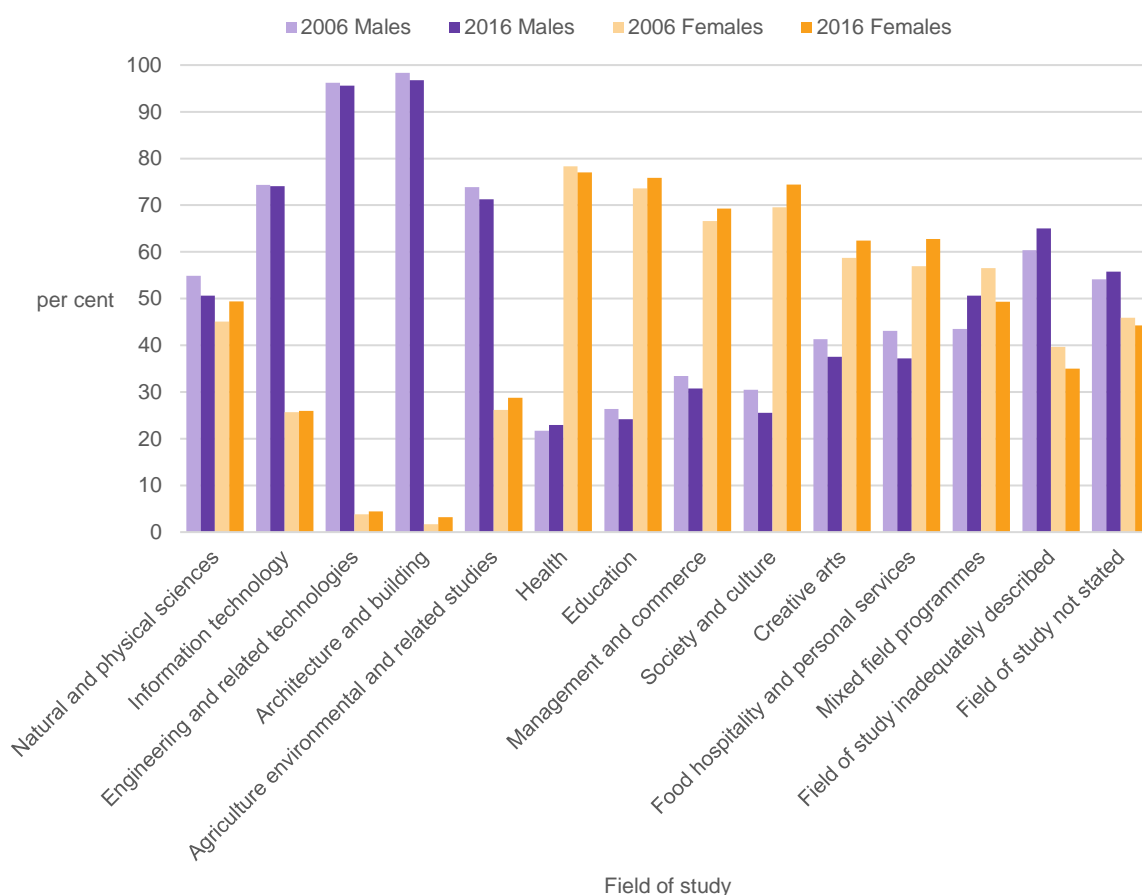
technology. The field of study with the highest proportion of females during this time period was health, followed by education. Other fields dominated by females include management and commerce, society and culture and creative arts.

In 2006, proportionally more males than females studied nature and physical sciences, 54.9 per cent, while more females studied mixed field programs, 56.5 per cent; however, in 2016, these two fields of study had almost equal proportions of males and females.

Between 2006 and 2016, there were increases in the proportion of males with qualifications in health (21.7% to 23.0%) and mixed field programmes (43.5% to 50.7%).

Between 2006 and 2016, there were increases in the proportion of females with qualifications in natural and physical sciences (45.1% to 49.4%), engineering and related technologies (3.8% to 4.4%), architecture and building (1.7% to 3.2%), agriculture environment and related studies (26.1% to 28.8%), education (73.6% to 75.9%), management and commerce (66.6% to 69.3%), society and culture (69.6% to 74.4%), creative arts (58.7% to 62.4%) and food hospitality and personal services (56.9% to 62.8%).

Figure 3 Field of study, non-school qualifications (a), by sex, Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region, 2006 and 2016



(a) Persons aged 15 years and over with a qualification (excludes overseas visitors) by place of usual residence.
Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2016, *Time Series Profile – T32*.

Employment

Employment and unemployment data are used as social indicators and indicators of economic activity. Paid work allows people to meet their day-to-day living and longer term financial needs. It helps people to build skills and social networks and contributes to economic growth and development.

Employment by industry

The significance of an industry can be gauged by its proportion of total employment. In 2016, almost 50,000 of Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region usual residents reported their industry of employment. The industry with the largest number of people was health care and social assistance in both the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region and Central Queensland, employing more than one in every ten workers. The next largest industry was retail trade (10.3% and 9.6% respectively), followed by education and training (10.1% and 9.0%). The Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region had a higher proportion of employed persons in wholesale trade, retail trade, accommodation and food services, information media and telecommunications, financial and insurance services, public administration and safety, education and training, health care and social assistance, arts and recreation services and other services than the proportion of usual residents living in Central Queensland (52.4%).

Table 2 Employed persons (a)(b) by industry, Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region and Central Queensland, 2016

Industry (c)	Capricorn		Central Queensland		Region as a proportion of Central Queensland
	number	%	number	%	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,328	2.7	4,982	5.1	26.7
Mining	3,211	6.5	8,538	8.7	37.6
Manufacturing	2,613	5.3	7,105	7.3	36.8
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	1,259	2.5	2,534	2.6	49.7
Construction	3,967	8.0	8,032	8.2	49.4
Wholesale trade	1,372	2.8	2,389	2.4	57.4
Retail trade	5,141	10.3	9,335	9.6	55.1
Accommodation and food services	3,596	7.2	6,591	6.7	54.6
Transport, postal and warehousing	2,735	5.5	5,714	5.9	47.9
Information media and telecommunications	340	0.7	532	0.5	63.9
Financial and insurance services	672	1.4	1,105	1.1	60.8
Rental, hiring and real estate services	738	1.5	1,473	1.5	50.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,784	3.6	3,842	3.9	46.4
Administrative and Support Services	1,394	2.8	2,798	2.9	49.8
Public Administration and Safety	3,295	6.6	5,406	5.5	61.0
Education and Training	5,027	10.1	8,759	9.0	57.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	6,949	14.0	10,248	10.5	67.8
Arts and Recreation Services	459	0.9	744	0.8	61.7
Other Services	2,165	4.4	3,978	4.1	54.4
Inadequately described/Not stated	1,708	3.4	3,554	3.6	48.1
Total	49,740	100.0	97,655	100.0	50.9

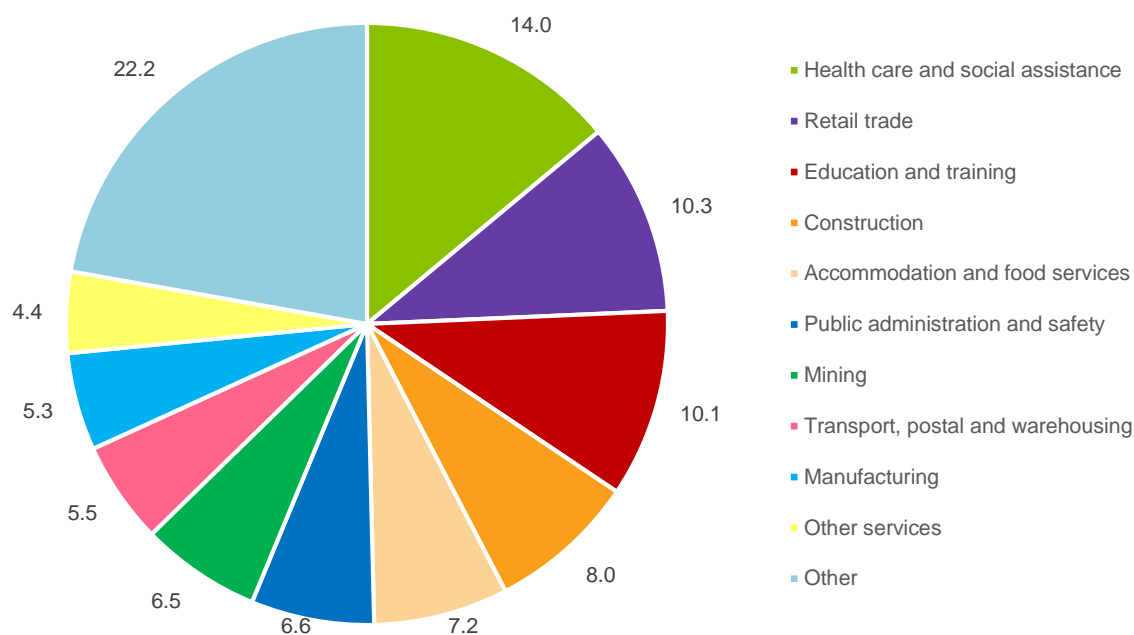
(a) Based on usual residence.

(b) Aged 15 years and over.

(c) Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016, *General Community Profile* – G51.

Figure 4 Industry of employment (a)(b)(c), Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region, 2016



(a) Based on usual residence.

(b) Aged 15 years and over.

(c) Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (Revision 1.0).

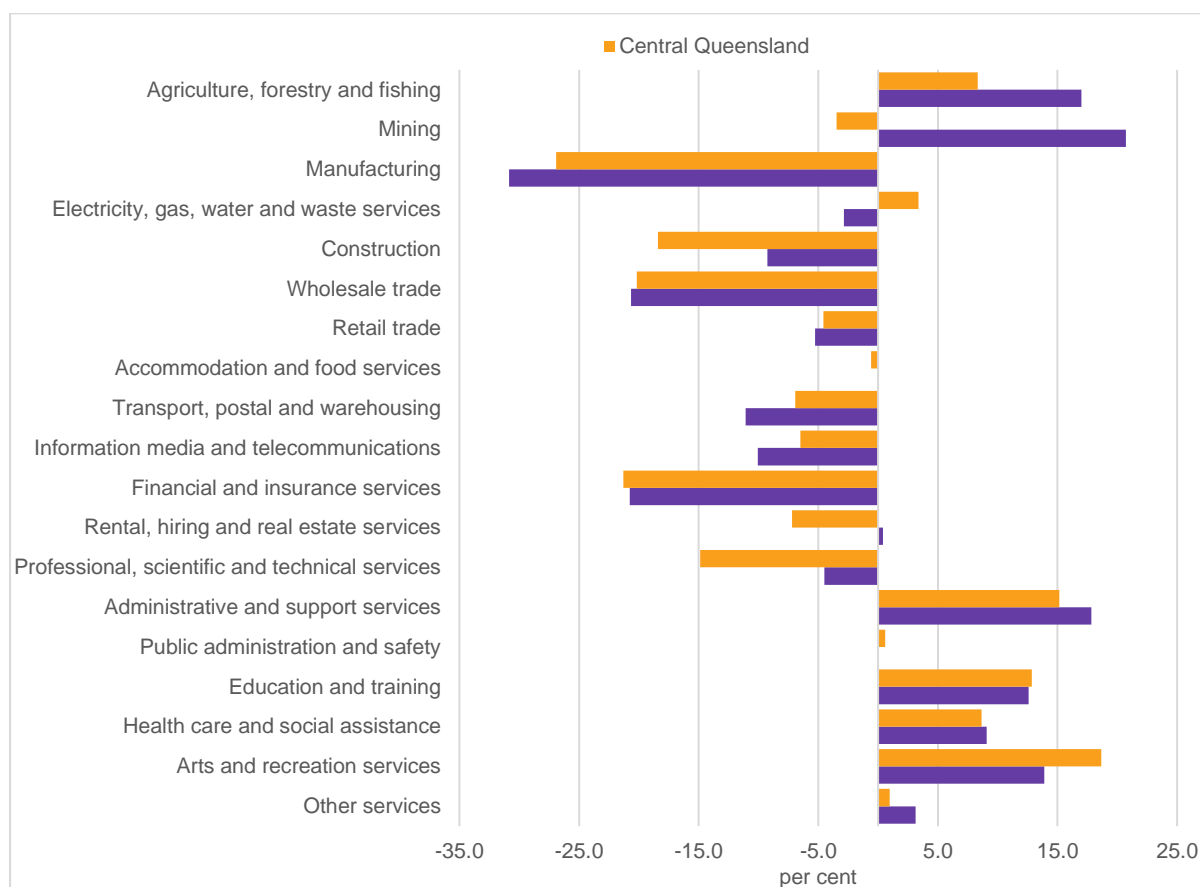
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016, *General Community Profile – G51*.

The economy changes in response to domestic and international forces. The mining industry, for example, expanded between 2006 and 2011 in response to world demand for commodities, slowing between 2011 and 2016. Improvements in technology can have large effects on industries such as financial and insurance services, wholesale trade and information media and telecommunications. Demographic changes including the ageing of the population and a slowing growth rate have implications for health services and dwelling construction.

In the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region, mining experienced the highest percentage growth of employed persons by industry between 2011 and 2016 at 20.7 per cent, while the numbers of persons employed in the mining industry in Central Queensland decreased (3.5%). The administrative and support services industry in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region increased by 17.8 per cent and by 15.1 per cent in the Central Queensland region. The third largest increase was in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry with a 17.0 per cent increase in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region and 8.3 per cent in Central Queensland.

Between 2011 and 2016, the proportion of employed persons in manufacturing had the largest decline, 30.9 per cent in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region and 26.9 per cent in Central Queensland. This was followed by a decline in financial and insurance services, 20.8 per cent and 21.3 per cent respectively. The third largest decrease was in wholesale trade with a decline of 20.6 per cent in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region and 20.2 per cent in Central Queensland.

Figure 5 Percentage change in employed persons (a)(b) by industry (c), Capricorn and Central Queensland, 2011 and 2016



(a) Based on place of usual residence.

(b) Aged 15 years and over.

(c) Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing 2016, *Time Series Profile – T34*.

Occupation

Occupation data informs labour market analysis and policy formation with changes in occupational composition important for planning by industry and regions.

At the time of the 2016 Census, the largest occupational group of residents in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region was technicians and trades workers (8,462 persons), followed by professionals (7,907 persons) and clerical and administrative workers (6,450 persons). Technicians and trades workers and professionals were also the largest occupational groups in Central Queensland, followed by labourers.

In 2016, the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region's share of employed persons in Central Queensland was 50.9 per cent, while its share of the Central Queensland region's population was 52.4 per cent. The Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region had proportionally more professionals, community and personal service workers, clerical and administrative workers and sales workers than the Central Queensland region. The Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region had a significantly smaller proportion of machinery operators and drivers.

Table 3 Employed persons (a)(b) by occupation, Capricorn and Central Queensland, 2016

Occupation (c)	Capricorn		Central Queensland		Region as a proportion of Central Queensland
	number	%	number	%	%
Managers	4,914	9.9	10,984	11.2	44.7
Professionals	7,907	15.9	13,803	14.1	57.3
Technicians and trades workers	8,462	17.0	17,786	18.2	47.6
Community and personal service workers	5,997	12.1	9,913	10.2	60.5
Clerical and administrative workers	6,450	13.0	11,499	11.8	56.1
Sales workers	4,794	9.6	8,556	8.8	56.0
Machinery operators and drivers	4,657	9.4	11,521	11.8	40.4
Labourers	5,853	11.8	12,096	12.4	48.4
Inadequately described/Not Stated	712	1.4	1,494	1.5	47.7
Total	49,740	100.0	97,655	100.0	50.9

(a) Based on place of usual residence.

(b) Aged 15 years and over.

(c) Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, Revision 1.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016, *General Community Profile – G57*.

Not all occupations experienced growth between the 2006 and 2016 censuses. The greatest increases were community and personal service workers (41.8%) and machinery operators and drivers (28.1%). The greatest decrease that occurred between 2011 and 2016 was in clerical and administrative workers (457 persons).

Figure 6 Employed persons (a)(b) by occupation (c), Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region, 2006, 2011 and 2016



(a) Based on place of usual residence.

(b) Aged 15 years and over.

(c) Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, Version 1.2.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016, *Time Series Profile – T35*.

Income

Persons aged 15 years and over were asked in the Census to indicate the range in which their total income fell. Total income includes wages, salaries, overtime, business or farm income, rents, dividends, interest, superannuation, government pensions and allowances and other sources of income. Although incomes tend to be slightly understated in the Census, they are a useful indicator of relative advantage or disadvantage and economic wellbeing.

In Australia, one in eight people is estimated to live below the poverty line. Unemployed people, children (particularly those in lone parent families) and those receiving social security payments are at the most at risk of living below the poverty line. Poverty lines vary with household types and provide a benchmark for the income needed to support the household type. For example, a family with two children will need a higher income than a single person if they are not to fall below the poverty line. Selected poverty lines for the time of the 2016 Census are listed below.

Table 4 Poverty lines (a)(b), Australia, June Quarter, 2016

Household type	Including housing \$ per week	Other than housing \$ per week
One person working		
Couple	704.67	515.39
Couple with 1 child	847.05	640.65
Couple with 2 children	989.43	765.92
Single person	526.77	354.51
Single parent with 1 child	676.27	486.90
Single parent with 2 children	818.55	612.16
Household type	Including housing	Other than housing
No one working	\$ per week	\$ per week
Couple	605.04	415.66
Couple with 1 child	747.41	541.02
Couple with 2 children	889.79	666.28
Single person	427.14	254.88
Single parent with 1 child	576.54	387.26
Single parent with 2 children	718.92	512.52

(a) Based on seasonally adjusted household disposable income per head per week for the June quarter 2016 of \$837.41.

(b) All figures refer to after tax income.

Source: Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, *Poverty lines: Australia*, June quarter 2016.

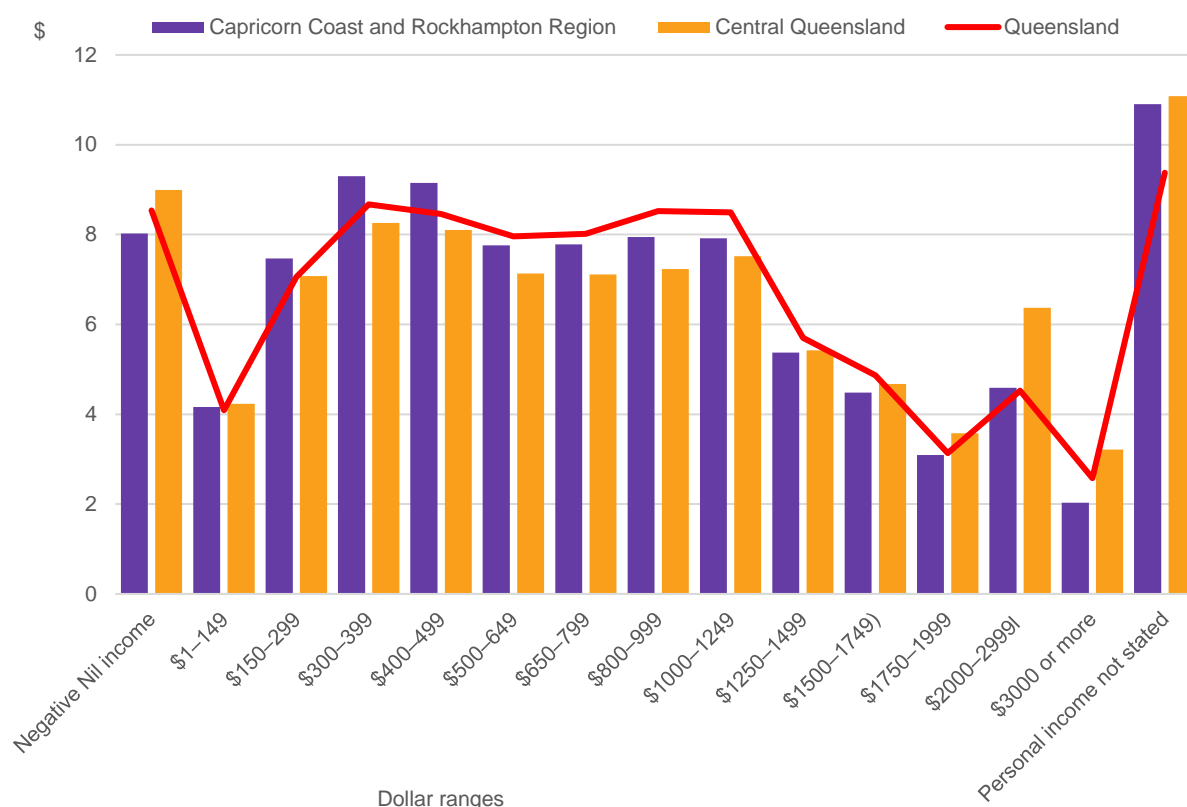
Median weekly personal income

In 2016, the median weekly personal income in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region for all persons aged 15 years and over was \$623. It was lower than Central Queensland, \$664, and Queensland, \$660. Where a household relied on a single income, the household may have been at risk of being below the poverty line.

The mean total income excluding Government pensions and allowances in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region in the 2014/15 financial year was \$60,390, an increase of 1.2 per cent from the previous financial year. In comparison, the median total income excluding Government pensions and allowances in 2014/15 was \$49,483, an increase of 1.8 per cent from the previous financial year.

Figure 7 demonstrates that Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region residents generally had lower personal weekly income in 2016 compared to the broader region and Queensland. Higher proportions of residents (13.2%) in the Central Queensland Region were in the higher income ranges at the time of the 2016 Census compared to the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region (9.7%).

Figure 7 Personal income (weekly)(a), Capricorn, Central Queensland and Queensland, 2016



(a) Based on persons aged 15 years and over by place of usual residence.
Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2016, *General Community Profile – G17*.

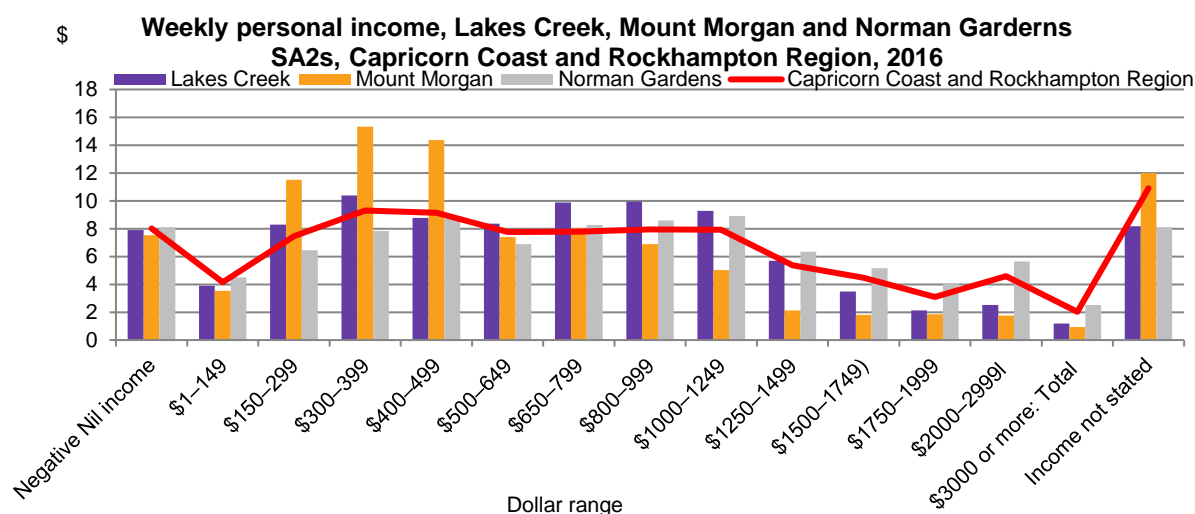
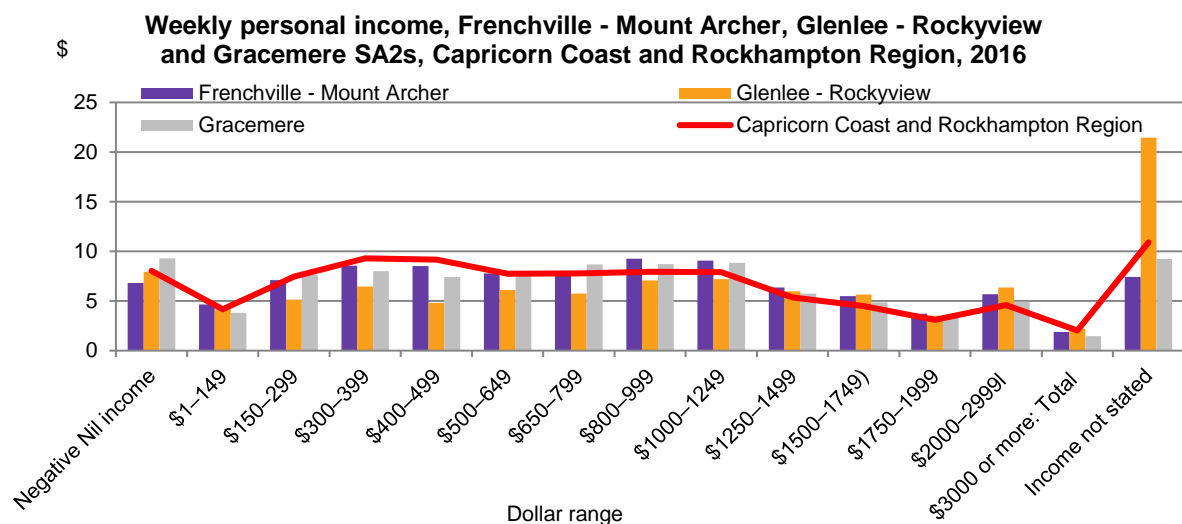
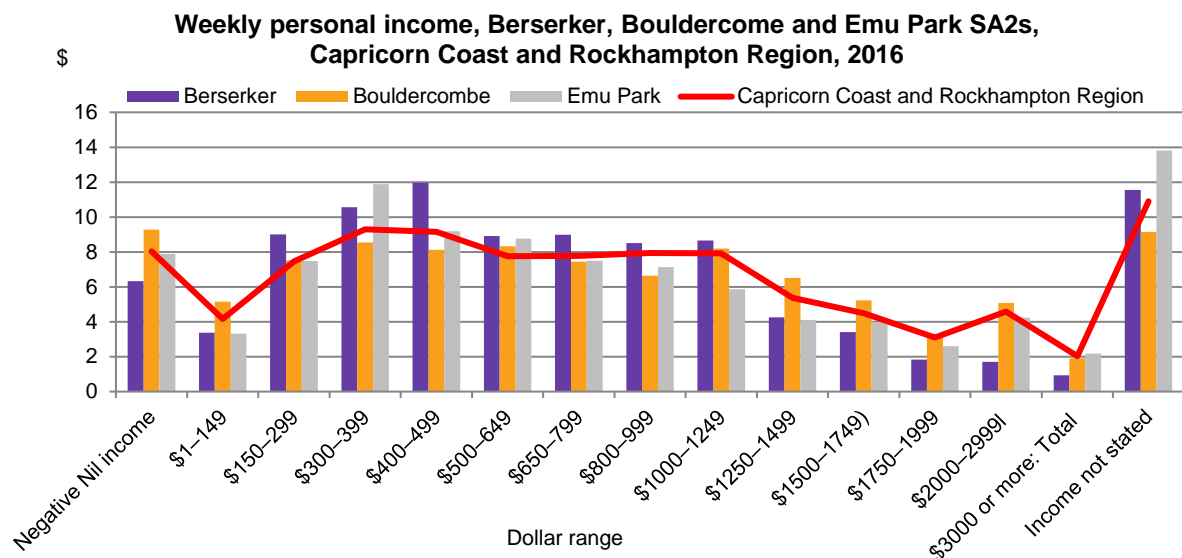
What's happening in your neighbourhood?

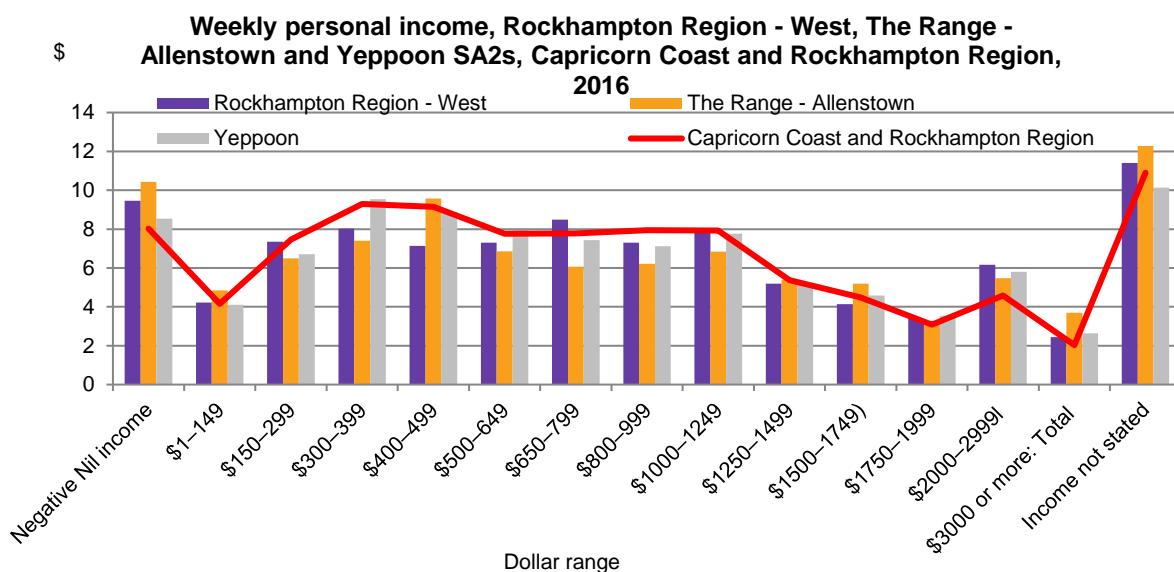
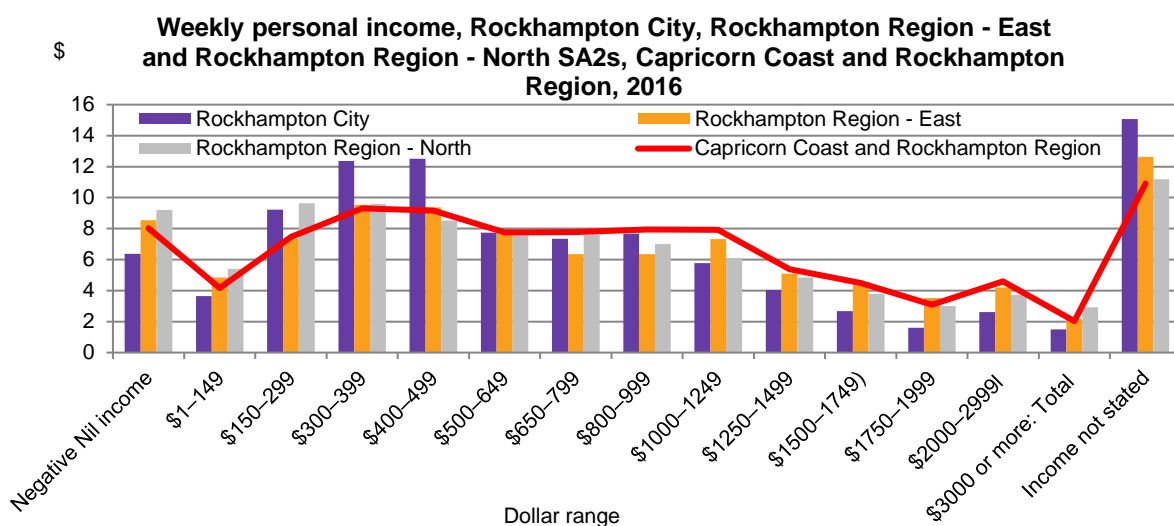
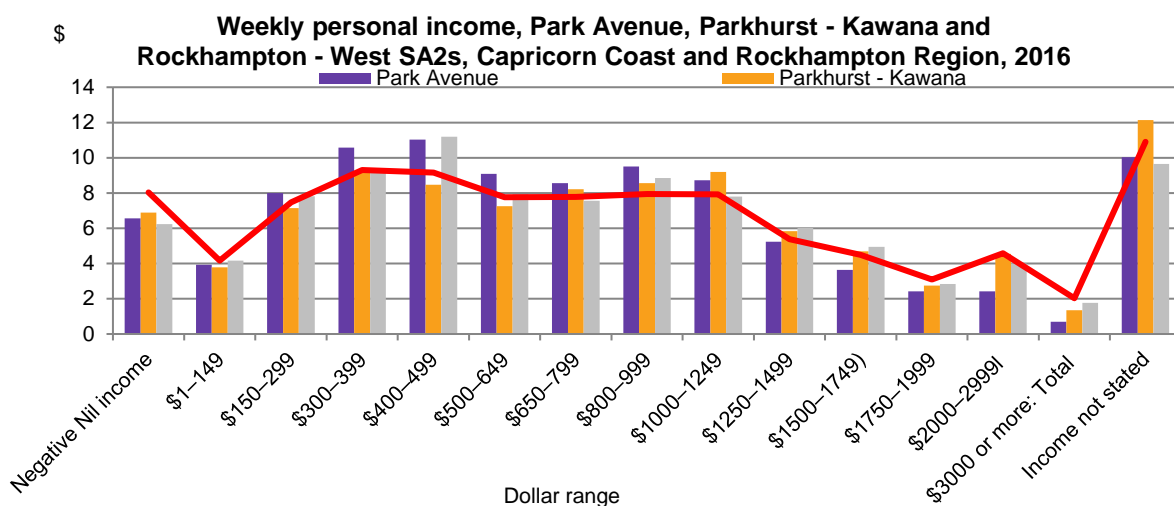
Income ranges across the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region varied considerably with some regions having higher or lower proportions of persons in the higher income ranges.

In 2016, The Range - Allentown Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) (9.2%), Glenlee – Rockyview SA2 (8.6%) and Rockhampton Region – North SA2 (8.6%) had the highest proportions of residents earning \$2000 or more each week. While Rockhampton Region – North SA2 had higher proportions of higher income earners, half (50.0%) of the people earned less than \$650 per week. More than half of Berserker, Mount Morgan and Rockhampton City SA2 residents' weekly personal incomes were less than \$650 in 2016. Areas with higher numbers of retired residents, for example, will tend have lower median incomes.

Over one-fifth of Bouldercombe, Frenchville – Mount Archer, Glenlee - Rockyview, Gracemere, Norman Gardens, Rockhampton Region – West, The Range - Allentown and Yeppoon SA2 residents earned more than \$1,250 per week in 2016.

Figure 8 Weekly personal income, SA2 in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region (a)(b), 2016





(a) Based on persons aged 15 years and over by place of usual residence.

(b) Shoalwater Bay SA2 not included due to low population counts.

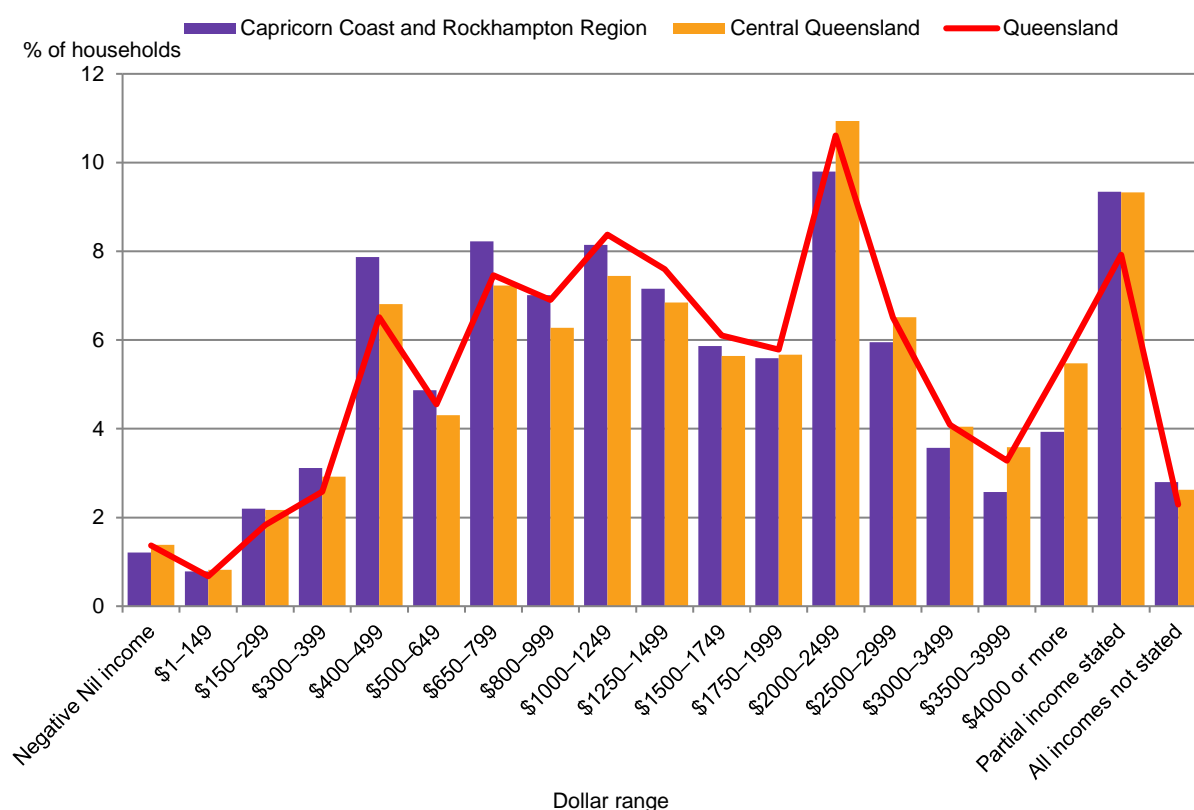
Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2016, *General Community Profile – G17*.

Median weekly household income

Many households have more than one person with a weekly personal income. The incomes of those living in the same household are used to derive a median weekly household income.

The median weekly household income in 2016 for the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region was \$1,268 while the median weekly family income was \$1,555. Households that earned the median household weekly income were likely to be above the poverty line. At this time, the median weekly household income was higher in Central Queensland at \$1,421 and the median weekly family income was also higher at \$1,740.

Figure 9 Median weekly household income (a)(b)(c), Capricorn, Central Queensland and Queensland, 2016



(a) Based on persons aged 15 years and over by place of enumeration.

(b) Partial income stated comprises households where at least one, but not all, member(s) aged 15 years and over did not state an income.

(c) All incomes not stated comprises households where no members present stated an income.

Source: ABS, *Census of Population and Housing, 2016, General Community Profile – G29*.

In 2016 in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region, Central Queensland and Queensland, the highest proportion of households stated that \$2000 to \$2499 was the dollar range representing their weekly household income (9.8%, 10.9% and 10.6% respectively). In the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region, there were higher proportions (50.6%) of households with incomes less than \$1499 than in Central Queensland (46.2%). Central Queensland (19.6%) had higher proportions of households with incomes more than \$2500 than the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region (16.0%) or Queensland (19.4%).

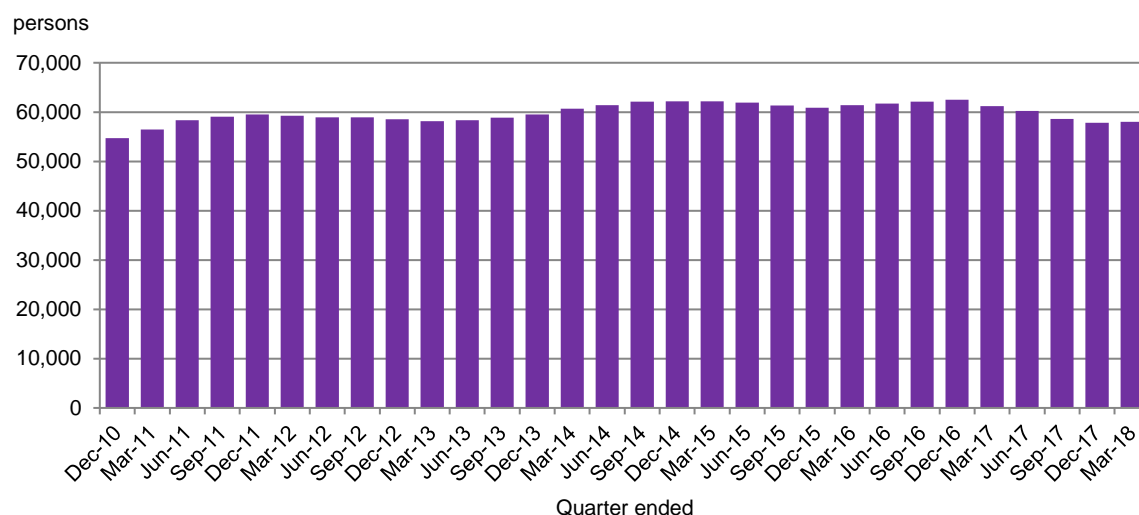
Labour force

The labour force of an area consists of those people who are employed either full time or part time and those who are looking for either full time or part time work. Labour force participation varies with age, gender and educational qualifications. Some people are not part of the labour force, including students, retirees and stay at home parents or others who have been discouraged from seeking employment. Data is collected on employment for people over 15 years of age as those younger are generally engaged in education. While there is no upper age limit, labour force participation decreases with age and the working population is generally considered to be over 15 years and under 65 years.

The Australian Government Department of Employment produces the *Small Area Labour Markets Australia* report and data tables quarterly. These present estimates of the number of unemployed persons and unemployment rates.

The total estimated labour force in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region for the March quarter 2018 was 58,033 persons (Figure 10). The labour force increased by 0.4 per cent from the previous quarter.

Figure 10 Labour force (a)(b), Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region, 2010 to 2018



(a) Small Area Labour Force data can exhibit considerable variability at the regional level and care should be taken when interpreting these values.

(b) Based on smoothed (four quarter average) data.

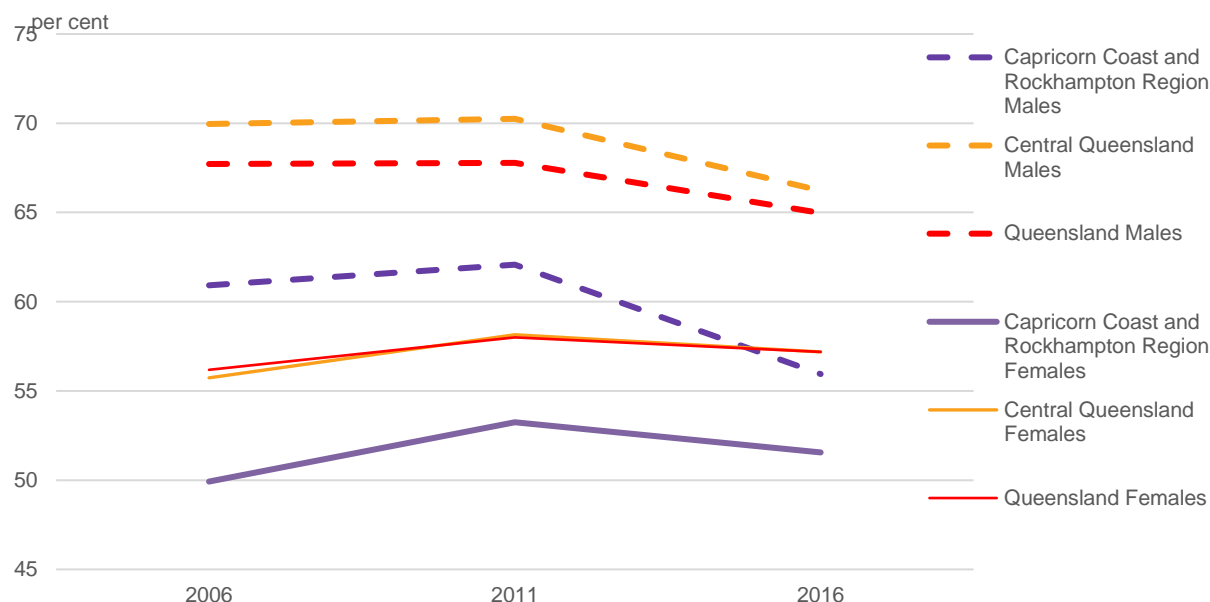
Source: Australian Department of Employment, *Small Area Labour Markets Australia* various editions.

Labour force participation

Participation in the labour force varies for males and females, between localities and with age and educational qualifications. In 2016, in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region, 54 544 people reported that they were in the labour force, either employed or unemployed. At the time of the 2016 Census, the participation rates for the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region and Central Queensland Region were 53.7 and 61.8 per cent respectively, which was lower than the participation rates in 2011, 57.6 and 64.3 per cent respectively. Both male and female participation in the labour force rates decreased across the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region, Central Queensland and Queensland. Lower participation rates may be an indication of discouragement, with people unable to gain employment no longer participating in the labour force by looking for employment and instead entering other roles such as study, parenting or retirement.

Male participation rates in 2016 were lower than rates in 2006, while rates for females were higher in 2016 than in 2006. Participation rates for males were higher in Central Queensland (66.2%) and Queensland (65.0) than in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region (55.9%) in 2016.

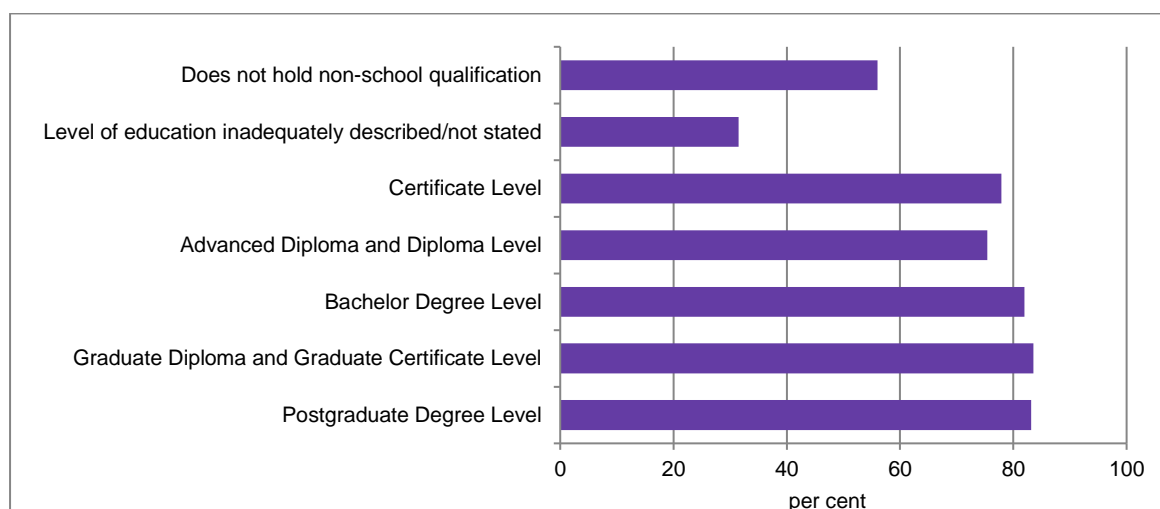
Figure 11 Labour force participation rate by sex (a), Capricorn, Central Queensland and Queensland, 2006-2016



(a) Count of persons aged 15 years and over and based on place of enumeration.
Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing 2016, *Time Series Profile – T33*.

Labour force participation varies with educational qualifications. People who did not hold qualifications from institutions other than primary or high schools had lower participation rates than people with qualifications. In 2016 in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region, 78.9 per cent of persons with a non-school qualification were in the labour force. The proportion of persons in the labour force with only primary or high school qualifications was considerably lower at 56.0 percent.

Figure 12 Labour force participation rate by non-school qualification (a), Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region, 2016



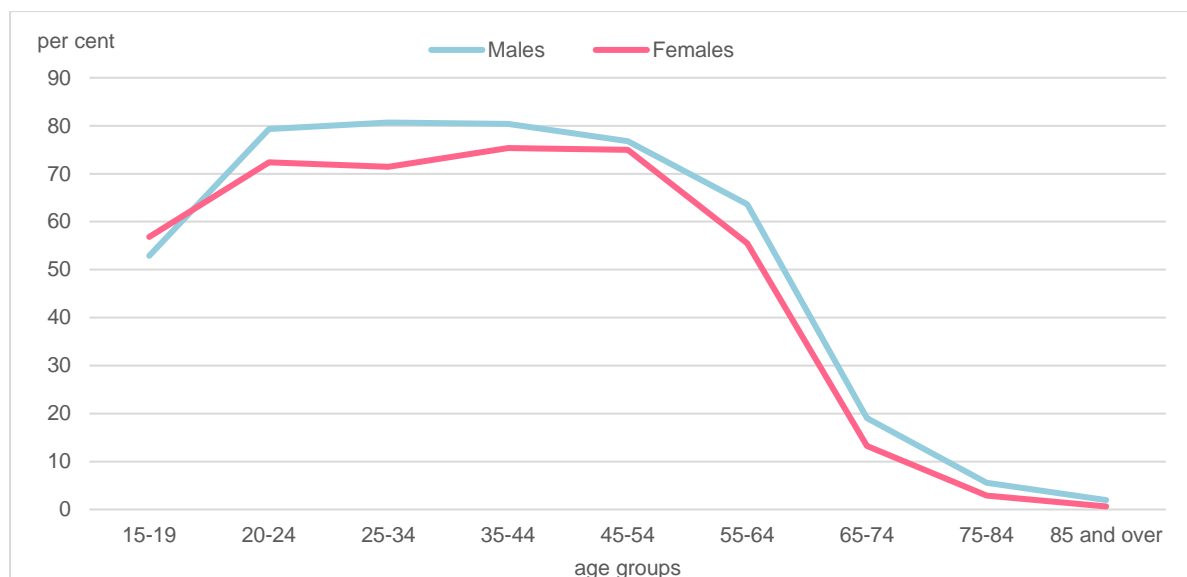
(a) Count of persons aged 15 years and over, based on place of usual residence.
Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Graph generated using Tablebuilder).

Participation in the labour force also varies with age. As people age, participation in the labour force declines. In the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region, both male and female participation in the labour force experiences a significant decline in the 55 to 64 year age group. A small percentage of older persons continued to work past the early or traditional retirement ages.

In the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region in 2016, female participation in the labour force was initially higher than male participation for the 15 to 19 year age group (56.8% and 52.9% respectively); however, this was reversed in all other age groups. Participation for males increased from the 20 to 24 year age group, possibly reflecting the completion of education and training and peaked in the 25 to 44 year age ranges at over 80 per cent. Female participation rose in the 20 to 24 year age group before declining slightly in the 25 to 34 year age group, reflecting the likelihood of births and child rearing. Participation rates for women peak at approximately 75 per cent between 35 and 54 years.

Participation rates for the different age groups in Central Queensland were generally higher for males than those in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region while female participation was generally lower.

Figure 13 Labour force participation (a) by age by sex, Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region, 2016



(a) Based on place of usual residence.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing 2016, *General Community Profile – G43*.

Age profile

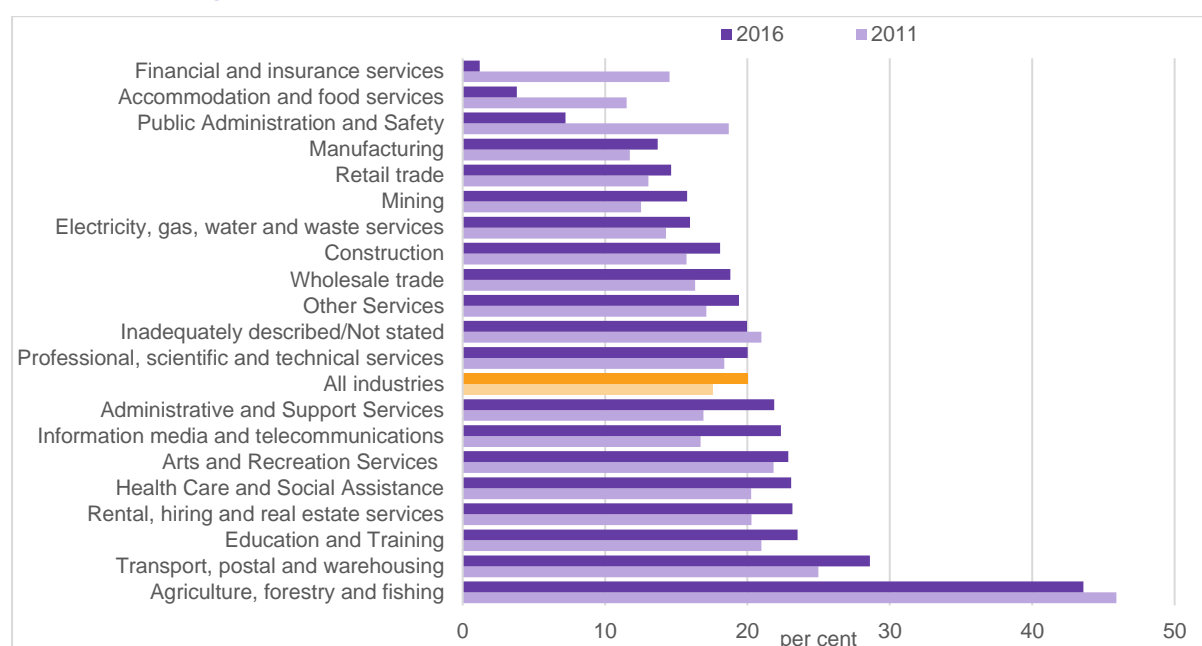
There were 49,740 usual residents of the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region that reported they were employed at the time of the 2016 Census. Of these, 9,957 were mature aged – 55 years and over and accounted for one in five workers (20.0%). Although mature workers start retiring between 55 and 65 years of age, the first of the large baby boomer generation reached 65 years or retirement age in 2011.

There have been major changes in the number of persons employed in industries across the region, with a significant downturn in actual numbers of persons employed in the industries of manufacturing, wholesale trade and financial and insurance services while mining and administrative and support services have grown. In the mining and administrative and support services, the proportion of mature aged workers increased in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region (52.0% and 52.5% respectively). The agriculture, forestry and

fishing industry had the highest proportion of workers aged 55 years and over (43.6%) but this was a lower proportion than in 2011 (45.9%). In comparison, less than one in twenty workers (3.8%) in the accommodation and food services industry was mature aged.

Between 2011 and 2016 in most industries of employment in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region, the actual numbers of mature aged workers increased with the exception of manufacturing (down by 86 people), accommodation and food services (down by 34 people), wholesale trade (down by 24 people) and financial and insurance services (down by 3 people). The proportion of mature aged workers in the financial and insurance services industry decreased significantly in 2016 from 2011, reducing to 1.2 per cent of the workers from 14.5 per cent.

Figure 14 Industry of employment by workers aged over 55 years (a)(b), Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region 2011 and 2016



(a) Based on count of persons aged 15 years and over.

(b) Based on usual place of residence.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing 2016, *General Community Profile – G51*.

Journey to work

Workers who usually live in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region may not have worked in Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region in the week prior to Census in 2016. Similarly, workers who usually live in another local government area may have worked in Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region at that time. Information about the origin and destination of workers assists us in developing a picture of the region's workforce.

In the week prior to Census night 2016, 85.4 per cent of the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region's employed usual residents worked in the region. The others worked in the Central Queensland region (4.5%), Queensland (14.0%) or elsewhere (0.6%). The largest numbers of Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region residents working outside the local government area were in Central Highlands (R), Isaac (R), Banana (S) and Gladstone (R).

In 2016, 93.4 per cent of jobs in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region were held by people who lived in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region. Small percentages of

people from elsewhere worked in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region in the week prior to Census, including 143 persons from Gladstone (R). In comparison 81.1 per cent of Banana (S) jobs were held by residents of Banana (S), 71.9 per cent in the Central Highlands and 43.1 per cent in Isaac (R).

Table 5 Journey to work summary (a), employed usual residents, Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region and select local government areas, 2016

Place of usual residence	Place of work							Total
	Capricorn Region	Banana (S)	Central Highlands (R)	Gladstone (R)	Isaac (R)	Rest of QLD	Other (b)	
Capricorn Region	42,475	378	1,603	272	1,035	3,671	306	49,745
Banana (S)	74	6,610	78	36	42	329	23	7,191
Central Highlands (R)	134	64	11,576	20	764	836	64	13,459
Gladstone (R)	143	141	118	24,488	83	1,490	606	27,074
Isaac (R)	44	8	402	15	8,631	835	31	9,969
Rest of QLD	2,444	884	2,152	1,370	9,074
Other	146	60	167	398	402
Total	45,462	8,151	16,096	26,596	20,035

(a) Place of work relates to where the person worked in the week prior to Census night and is applicable to persons aged 15 years and over.

(b) Includes other states and territories and place of work not stated.

(c) Table generated using ABS TableBuilder, cells have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

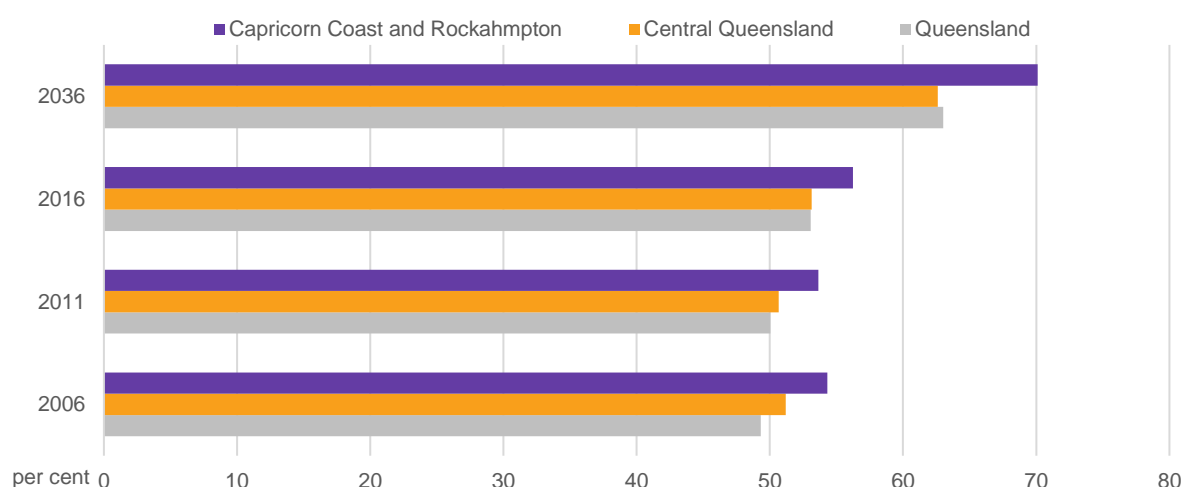
Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (unpublished data).

Of the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region employed persons who worked in Banana (S), Central Highlands (R) and Isaac (R), the majority worked in the mining industry (52.6%, 75.8% and 77.5% respectively).

Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio compares the proportion of the population that could be in the labour force (the productive population) to the proportion of the population that is economically dependent upon them, generally considered to be those under 15 years or over 65 years. The dependency ratio increases as the population ages with less people in the workforce to support the other members of the society.

Figure 15 Dependency ratio (a), Capricorn, Central Queensland and Queensland, 2006-2036



Source: ABS, *Census of Population and Housing 2016, Time Series Profile – T03* and Queensland Government, *Queensland Government Population Projections*, 2011 edition.

In 2006, the dependency ratio in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region was 54.3 per cent which was higher than for Central Queensland and Queensland (51.2% and 49.3% respectively). This means that for every hundred persons of working age, there were 53.5 residents not of working age. In the ten years to 2016, this increased to 56.2 per cent for the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region, the dependency rate remained higher than Central Queensland and Queensland (both 53.1%). As the population ages over the years to 2036, it is anticipated that the dependency ratio will increase to 70.1 per cent in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region. This will be a higher rate than in Central Queensland (62.6%) and Queensland (63.0%).

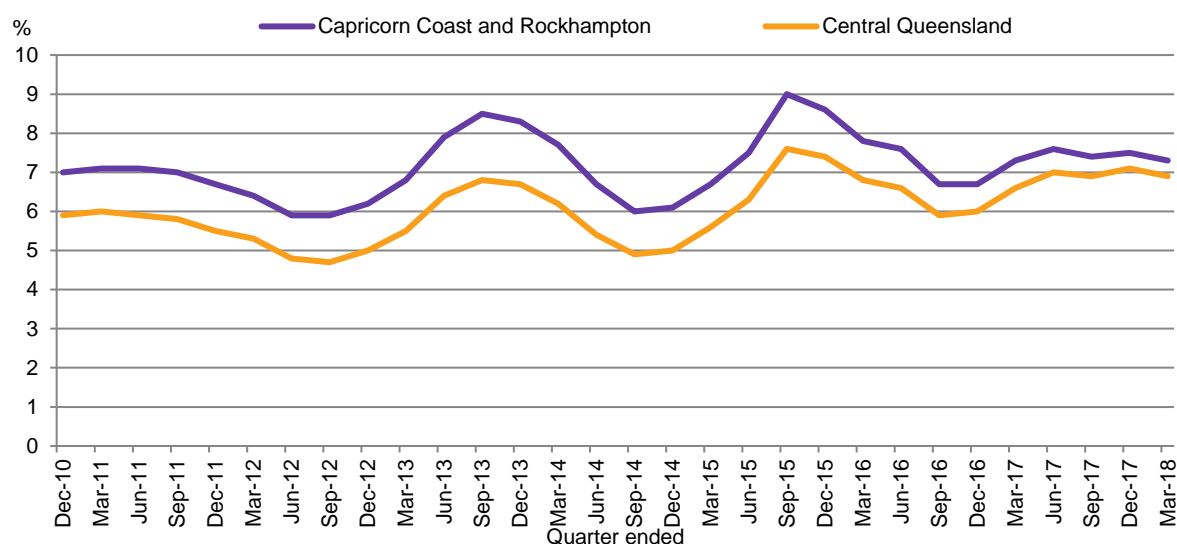
The rate of dependency in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region is projected to increase at a faster rate than in Central Queensland or Queensland. Central Queensland's dependency ratio is increasing at a slower rate than Queensland.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate is defined as the number of people in the region actively looking for a job, either full-time or part-time, as a percentage of the labour force.

The unemployment rate in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region in the March quarter 2018 was higher than the Central Queensland region. The unemployment rate in the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region was 7.3% in the March quarter 2018, 0.2 percentage points lower than the previous quarter and the same as the March quarter in 2017. It remained above the regional rate of 7.0% and was 1.3 percentage points higher than the Queensland rate of 6.0%.

Figure 16 Unemployment rate (a), Capricorn and Central Queensland, December 2010 – March 2018

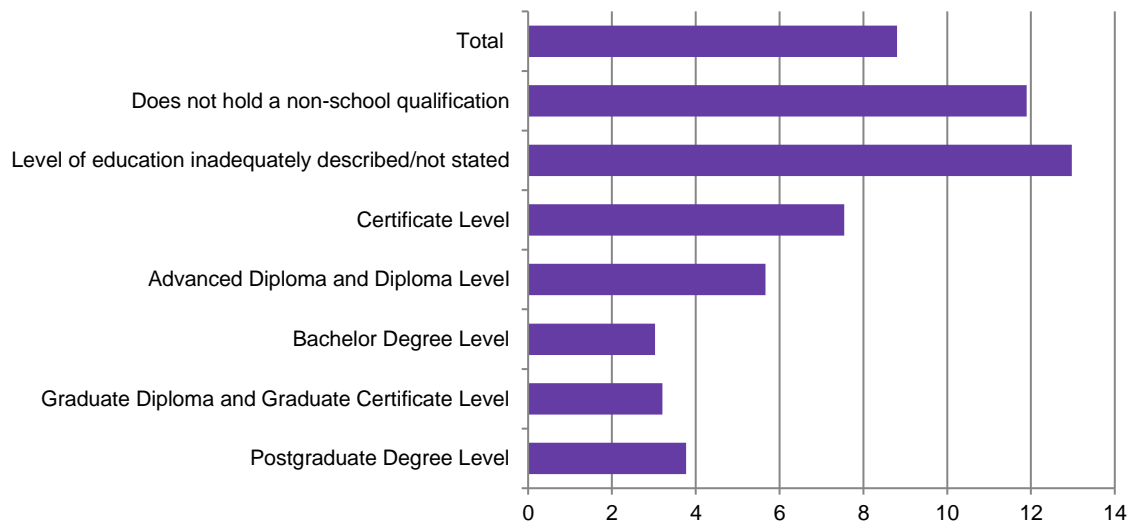


(a) Smoothed data (Data based on four quarter average) is not available prior to December quarter 2010. Estimates of unemployment and the unemployment rate at the regional level can display significant variability and should be viewed with caution. Quarter-to-quarter comparisons may not be indicative of actual movements in the labour market.

Source: Australian Government Department of Employment, *Small Area Labour Markets Australia*, various editions.

Unemployment rates also vary with educational qualifications. At the time of the 2016 Census, 8.8 per cent of the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region residents stated that they were unemployed and looking for part-time or full-time work. In comparison, less than 4.0 per cent of persons with an advanced diploma or diploma or higher were unemployed and 11.9 per cent of persons without a non-school qualification were unemployed.

Figure 17 Unemployment rate by non-school qualification (a), Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region, 2016



(a) Count of persons aged 15 years and over, based on place of usual residence.
Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (unpublished data).