

## Queensland

### Labour Force (all persons aged 15 years and over)

	2011			2006		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total in labour force	2,171,074 (62.8%)	53.0%	47.0%	1,915,948 (61.8%)	53.8%	46.2%
Employed full-time	1,302,954 (37.7%)	63.4%	36.6%	1,180,888 (38.1%)	64.5%	35.5%
Employed part-time	611,296 (17.7%)	31.5%	68.5%	530,502 (17.1%)	30.6%	69.4%
Unemployed, looking for work	131,800 (3.8%)	52.9%	47.1%	90,952 (2.9%)	50.2%	49.8%
Population not in the labour force	1,079,302 (31.2%)	40.4%	59.6%	971,829 (31.4%)	39.2%	60.8%
Total persons	3,456,874 (100.0%)	49.1%	50.9%	3,097,997 (100.0%)	49.1%	50.9%

- In 2011, 62.8% of persons in Queensland aged 15 years and over reported being in the labour force. This is similar to 2006 when 61.8% of persons reported being in the labour force.
- In 2011, 31.2% of persons aged 15 years and over reported not being in the labour force. The proportion is similar to those reported in 2006 (31.4%).
- The proportion of those who reported being unemployed and looking for work increased from 2.9% in 2006 to 3.8% in 2011.
- The number of persons who reported being unemployed and looking for work increased by 44.9% from 90,952 in 2006 to 131,800 in 2011.
- Of those who reported being employed full-time, 63.4% were males and 36.6% were females.
- Of those who reported being employed part-time, 31.5% were males and 68.5% were females.



## Queensland

## Weekly Hours Worked (employed persons aged 15 years and over)

	2011			2006		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
40 hours and above	933,693 (45.8%)	68.9%	31.1%	873,162 (47.8%)	69.6%	30.4%
35-39 hours	369,262 (18.1%)	49.4%	50.6%	307,730 (16.9%)	49.9%	50.1%
25-34 hours	219,806 (10.8%)	32.2%	67.8%	190,554 (10.4%)	32.0%	68.0%
16-24 hours	179,615 (8.8%)	29.3%	70.7%	153,059 (8.4%)	27.8%	72.2%
0-15 hours	292,268 (14.3%)	36.0%	64.0%	250,396 (13.7%)	35.6%	64.4%
Total persons	2,039,275 (100.0%)	53.0%	47.0%	1,824,999 (100.0%)	53.9%	46.1%

- In 2011, 45.8% of those in Queensland who were employed and aged 15 years and over reported working 40 hours or more in the week prior to the Census. A higher proportion of these were males (68.9%).
- Between the 2006 and 2011 Censuses there was a two percentage point decline in the proportion of persons who reported working 40 hours or more (47.8% in 2006 compared to 45.8% in 2011).
- In 2011, 14.3% of all employed persons aged 15 years and over reported working 0 to 15 hours in the week prior to the Census. A higher proportion of these were females (64.0%).



## Queensland

### Top five industries in 2011 (employed persons aged 15 years and over)

	2011			2006		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Health Care and Social Assistance	242,560 (11.9%)	21.1%	78.9%	186,335 (10.2%)	21.2%	78.8%
Retail Trade	217,610 (10.7%)	40.7%	59.3%	212,422 (11.6%)	41.9%	58.1%
Construction	183,779 (9.0%)	85.6%	14.4%	164,936 (9.0%)	85.6%	14.4%
Manufacturing	171,668 (8.4%)	75.6%	24.4%	180,212 (9.9%)	75.9%	24.1%
Education and Training	160,922 (7.9%)	28.4%	71.6%	139,089 (7.6%)	29.0%	71.0%
Total persons	2,039,275 (100.0%)	53.0%	47.0%	1,824,999 (100.0%)	53.9%	46.1%

- In 2011, the largest proportion of employed persons aged 15 years and over reported working in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry (11.9%).
- In 2006, the Retail Trade industry was the most frequently reported response for employed persons aged 15 years and over (11.6%). The proportion of those who reported being employed in this industry declined to 10.7% in 2011, however there has been a minor increase in the number of persons employed in this industry (5,188 persons).
- The proportion of those who reported Manufacturing as their industry of employment has declined from 9.9% in 2006 to 8.4% in 2011. There has also been a decline in the number of persons who reported being employed in this industry (8,544 persons).
- In 2011, of those who reported working in the Manufacturing industry, 75.6% were males.
- In 2011, of those employed in the industries of Health Care and Social Assistance, Education and Training, and Retail Trade, a higher proportion were females (78.9%, 71.6% and 59.3% respectively).



## Queensland

### Top five Occupations in 2011 (employed persons aged 15 years and over)

	2011			2006		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Professionals	385,582 (18.9%)	44.7%	55.3%	312,869 (17.1%)	46.2%	53.8%
Technicians and Trades Workers	304,563 (14.9%)	85.8%	14.2%	280,340 (15.4%)	85.9%	14.1%
Clerical and Administrative Workers	299,326 (14.7%)	21.0%	79.0%	269,198 (14.8%)	21.0%	79.0%
Managers	245,605 (12.0%)	63.4%	36.6%	225,693 (12.4%)	64.3%	35.7%
Labourers	215,232 (10.6%)	63.7%	36.3%	217,251 (11.9%)	63.5%	36.5%
Total persons	2,039,275 (100.0%)	53.0%	47.0%	1,824,999 (100.0%)	53.9%	46.1%

- In 2011, 18.9% of employed persons aged 15 years and over reported working as Professionals. Of those who reported working as Professionals, 55.3% were females.
- The proportion of employed persons aged 15 years and over who reported working as Professionals has increased by 1.8 percentage point to 18.9% in 2011 from 17.1% in 2006.
- The proportion of employed persons aged 15 years and over who reported working as Labourers declined (by 1.3 percentage point from 11.9% in 2006 to 10.6% in 2011). There was also a decline in the number of persons who reported working as Labourers (2,019 persons).
- There was a slight decline in the proportion of employed persons aged 15 years and over who reported working as Technicians and Trade Workers (from 15.4% in 2006 to 14.9% in 2011), but there was an increase in the number of persons who reported working in this occupation (24,223 persons).
- Of employed persons aged 15 years and over who reported working as Technicians and Trades Workers (14.9%), a higher proportion were males (85.8%). This compared to 14.7% of persons reporting as Clerical and Administrative workers, of whom 79.0% were females.



## Queensland

## Highest Level of Education (all persons aged 15 years and over)

	2011			2006		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Postgraduate Degree	94,645(100.0%)	53.1%	46.9%	60,399(1.9%)	56.3%	43.7%
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	49,477(1.4%)	36.1%	63.9%	36,177(1.2%)	37.2%	62.8%
Bachelor Degree	404,771(11.7%)	42.1%	57.9%	309,327(10.0%)	42.9%	57.1%
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	260,780(7.5%)	41.7%	58.3%	204,041(6.6%)	42.7%	57.3%
Certificate III/IV	589,002(17.0%)	70.6%	29.4%	471,771(15.2%)	74.5%	25.5%
Year 12	614,440(17.8%)	45.9%	54.1%	538,796(17.4%)	45.8%	54.2%
Year 11 or below (includes Certificate I/II/nfd)	1,026,518(29.7%)	43.3%	56.7%	1,041,162(33.6%)	42.6%	57.4%
Total persons	3,456,874(100.0%)	49.1%	50.9%	3,097,997(100.0%)	49.1%	50.9%

- In 2011, there was a significant increase in number of persons who reported completing a Postgraduate Degree, from 60,399 in 2006 to 94,645 in 2011 (a 56.7% increase).
- There has also been a significant increase in the number of persons who reported completing a Graduate Diploma or Graduate Certificate as their highest level of education, from 36,177 in 2006 to 49,477 in 2011 (an increase of 36.8%).
- There was significant growth in persons who reported completing a Bachelor Degree as their highest level of education, from 309,327 in 2006 to 404,771 in 2011 (an increase of 30.9%).
- There has been a decline in the number of those who reported Year 11 and below (including Certificate level I/II) as their highest level of education, from 1,041,162 in 2006 to 1,026,518 in 2011.
- A higher proportion of those who reported their highest level of education as Graduate Diploma or Graduate Certificate, Bachelor Degree, and Advanced Diploma and Diploma were females (63.9%, 57.9% and 58.3% respectively)..
- Of those who reported completing Certificate III/IV as their highest level of education, a higher proportion were males (70.6%).



## Queensland

**Top five Fields of Study in 2011 (all persons aged 15 years and over who stated a completed qualification)**

	2011			2006		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Engineering and Related Technologies	314,630(16.8%)	94.4%	5.6%	269,402(17.3%)	94.8%	5.2%
Management and Commerce	310,801(16.6%)	37.4%	62.6%	228,738(14.7%)	37.9%	62.1%
Society and Culture	180,558(9.6%)	31.1%	68.9%	128,353(8.2%)	33.1%	66.9%
Health	173,990(9.3%)	22.9%	77.1%	131,993(8.5%)	22.3%	77.7%
Education	139,977(7.5%)	23.5%	76.5%	119,072(7.6%)	24.6%	75.4%
Total persons	1,875,324(100.0%)	52.7%	47.3%	1,560,869(100.0%)	53.9%	46.1%

- In 2011 Engineering and Related Technologies (16.8%) and Management and Commerce (16.6%) were the two most common fields of study completed reported by persons aged 15 years and over. These fields were also reported as the most common fields of study in the 2006 Census.
- Between the 2006 and 2011 Censuses there has been a decline in the proportion of those who reported Engineering and Related Technologies (0.5 percentage point) but a proportionate increase in those who reported Management and Commerce (1.9 percentage point). The number of those reporting these fields of study completed has increased between 2006 and 2011.
- Of those who reported Management and Commerce, and Society and Culture as their field of study, a higher proportion were females (62.6% and 68.9% respectively). Of those who reported Engineering and Related Technologies as their field of study a significantly higher proportion were males (94.4%).
- Over three quarters of those who reported Health and Education as their fields of study were females (77.1% and 76.5% respectively).





**Queensland****Top five Methods of Travel to Work in 2011 (employed persons aged 15 years and over)**

	2011	2006
	Total Persons	Total Persons
Car, as driver	1,248,541(61.2%)	1,090,011(59.7%)
Car, as passenger	125,270(6.1%)	123,256(6.8%)
Walked only	75,561(3.7%)	72,983(4.0%)
Bus	67,192(3.3%)	52,270(2.9%)
Train	42,800(2.1%)	36,036(2.0%)
Total persons	2,039,275(100.0%)	1,824,999(100.0%)

- Transport by car continues to be the most commonly reported method of travel to work. Over two thirds (67.3%) of employed persons aged 15 years and over reported that they travelled to work by car (either as driver or a passenger) on 9 August 2011.
- The number of employed persons aged 15 years and over who walked to work has increased from 72,983 in 2006 to 75,561 in 2011; however, the proportion of persons who walked to work has declined from 4.0% in 2006 to 3.7% in 2011 (reflecting a slower rate of growth compared to other forms of travel).



## Queensland

### Place of Usual Residence one year ago (all persons who moved, excluding persons aged under one year)

	2011	2006
Within State	616,280 (80.6%)	610,133 (80.4%)
Interstate	75,240 (9.8%)	83,007 (10.9%)
Overseas	63,185 (8.3%)	57,581 (7.6%)
Total persons	764,692 (100.0%)	759,132 (100.0%)

- Of the Queensland residents who moved in the year prior to the 2011 Census, most moved within the State (80.6%).
- There were 63,185 (8.3%) of persons who had moved to Queensland from overseas in the year prior to the 2011 Census.

### Place of Usual Residence five years ago (all persons who moved, excluding persons aged under five years)

	2011	2006
Within State	1,331,607 (73.4%)	1,292,142 (74.0%)
Interstate	218,734 (12.1%)	259,885 (15.0%)
Overseas	238,591 (13.1%)	159,539 (9.0%)
Total persons	1,815,132 (100.0%)	1,734,698 (100.0%)

- More than three quarters (73.4%) of the Queensland residents who moved five years prior to Census moved within the State.
- There were 238,591 (13.1%) of persons who had moved to Queensland from overseas in the five years prior to the 2011 Census.

