



# Christmas Island Community Portrait

This Portrait uses data from the 2006 Census to examine the social and economic characteristics of the residents of Christmas Island, looking at how this community differs from Western Australia, and how it has changed since 2001.

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The regular 5-yearly Census conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) provides the most important set of data on local communities. About 96% of the population of Australia complete the Census, so its numbers are very accurate. To protect the privacy of individuals, the ABS randomly adjusts very small numbers in Census tables, where there are fewer than 4 people in a category, to be either 0 or 3.

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prepared for Attorney General's Department

# Population

## Population and growth

In the August 2006 Census, 1,348 residents were counted in Christmas Island – 583 females and 765 males. Of these residents, 1,288 (95.5%) were at home on Census night, while 12 were staying elsewhere within the same locality and 47 were staying somewhere else in Australia. There were 236 visitors from elsewhere in Australia staying in Christmas Island on Census night; these people are not included in this profile.

The counted resident population had decreased by 56 or 4.0% since the 2001 Census.

The most recent ABS estimate of Christmas Island's population at 30 June 2006 is 1,403 residents, indicating that 96% of the population completed the Census. In 2001, the proportion who completed the Census was 99%. The lower response rate in 2006 could mean that the population is lower than the current ABS estimate.

Some 3.5% of residents were away from the local area on Census night (but completed a form elsewhere). Of these, there were 1.19 females per male. This very much is inconsistent with the general pattern that more men are away from home than women, likely due to more work trips.

Only 68% of Christmas Island residents were Australian citizens, compared with 83% for Western Australia.

Population	people in Christmas Island				Chr.Is's % in WA	Chr.Is's difference	Christmas Island 2006		
	2006	2001	2001-2006 change	2006 % of residents			males	females	ratio
at home on Census Night	1,288	1,357	dn 69	95.5%	94.5%	1.1% more	738	550	1.34 M:F
away from locality at Census	47	18	up 29	3.5%	4.7%	1.3% less	22	26	1.19 F:M
away from home (but local)	12	6	up 6	0.9%	0.8%	0.1% more	5	7	1.36 F:M
<b>counted residents</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>dn 56</b>	<b>99.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>dn 4.0%</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>1.31 M:F</b>
Australian citizens	911	930	dn 19	67.6%	83.5%	15.9% less	508	403	1.26 M:F
<b>Estimated Resident Pop'n</b>	<b>1,403</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>dn 19</b>	<b>104.1%</b>	<b>105.1%</b>	<b>dn 1.3%</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>1.31 M:F</b>

In all tables, negative numbers are in red, and where appropriate, extreme results (highs and lows) are bold. The gender ratio is blue if males dominate (eg 2.12 M:F), or red if females do (eg 1.30 F:M). Very small differences may show as, say '0.0% more' or '0% higher'; this means they are virtually zero, but slightly positive or negative.

## Some averages

The median age of all people in Christmas Island (where half are younger and half older) was 38 years, which was 2 years older than Western Australia and 3 years older than in 2001.

Christmas Island had an average of 2.6 residents per occupied dwelling, and 1.2 residents per bedroom. By comparison, Western Australia averaged 2.5 residents per dwelling and 1.1 per bedroom.

The median individual income in mid-2006 was \$682 a week, 36% more than Western Australia's \$500.

The median family income was \$1,423 a week, 14% more than Western Australia's \$1,246.

The median mortgage repayment in Christmas Island in August 2006 was \$1,083 a month, 11% or \$130 less than Western Australia's median. The median rent was \$92 a week, 46% or \$78 less than Western Australia.

Some medians	2006		Chr.Is's difference	2001		Chr.Is's change from 2001	Christmas Island v. WA
	Chr.Is	WA		Chr.Is	WA		
median age	38 yrs	36 yrs	<b>2 y. older</b>	35 yrs	35 yrs	3 y. older	
av. persons per household	2.6	2.5	<b>4% more</b>	2.9	2.7	<b>10% less</b>	
av. persons per bedroom	1.2	1.1	<b>9% more</b>	1.27	0.92	<b>6% less</b>	
individual weekly income	\$682	\$500	<b>36% more</b>	\$634	\$404	8% more	
family weekly income	\$1,423	\$1,246	<b>14% more</b>	\$1,038	\$1,038	37% more	
household weekly income	\$1,183	\$1,066	<b>11% more</b>	\$1,038	\$865	14% more	
monthly mortgage payment	\$1,083	\$1,213	<b>11% less</b>	\$1,038	\$1,038	4% more	
weekly rent	\$92	\$170	<b>46% less</b>	\$86	\$144	7% more	
<b>CPI @ 30 June</b>	<b>154.3</b>			<b>133.8</b>		<b>15% more</b>	

Note: the median incomes and housing payments in 2001 were given as ranges (eg \$400-\$499), not exact amounts as in 2006. The approximate median in 2006 dollars is calculated as the mid-point of the range (eg \$450), factored up by the CPI increase of 15% over 2001 to 2006. The 2006 average persons per bedroom is given in Census tables; the 2001 figure is calculated from 2001 Census data and may not be exactly compatible.

## Age structure

This Age Tree illustrates the population's age profile, with each branch representing an age group; older age groups being higher up the tree. The length of each branch is proportional to the number of people in that age group – the shorter branches near the top of the tree show there are fewer older people. **Right-hand branches show males in blue; left branches show females in pink.**

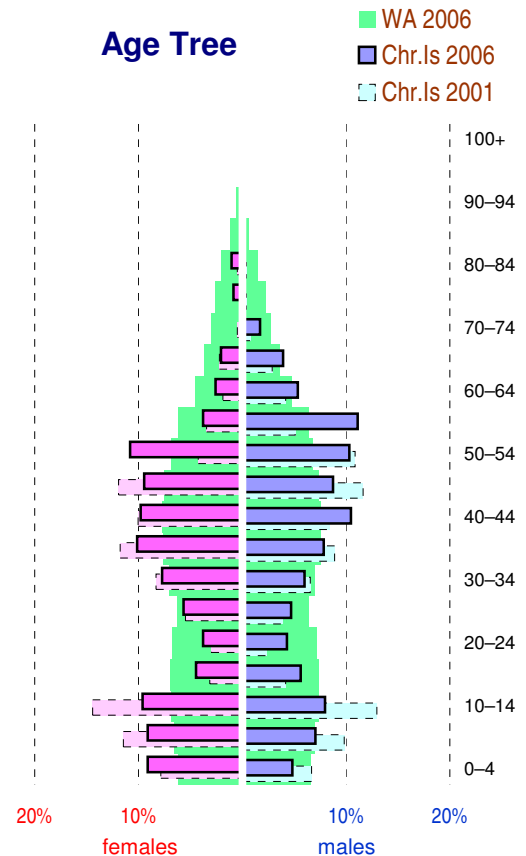
The largest age groups in Christmas Island in 2006, shown by the longest branches, were people 50–54, 40–44 and 45–49 years old.

Compared with Western Australia, Christmas Island had relatively more people aged 50–54, 40–44 and 55–59 years, but fewer people aged 20–24, 75–79 and 15–19 years.

Over 2001 to 2006, the Christmas Island age groups that increased most were 55–59, 50–54 and 20–24 years-old, while the 10–14, 45–49 and 5–9 age groups fell most as a proportion of the population.

The ratio of females to males rises rapidly over the age of 70, as women tend to live longer than men. In Christmas Island, the ratio peaks at women per man among those aged years.

Among those under 70, females were most common among people aged 0–4 and 35–39 years, while males were more common among those aged 55–59, 60–64 and 65–69 years.



5-year age groups	Christmas Island 2006				Christmas Island 2006			Chr.Is's change	
	people	percent	% in WA	Chr.Is's difference	males	females	ratio	Chr.Is in 2001	from 2001
0–4	90	6.7%	6.4%	0.3% more	37	53	<b>1.43 F:M</b>	7.2%	dn 0.5%
5–9	107	7.9%	6.7%	1.2% more	54	53	<b>1.02 M:F</b>	10.6%	dn 2.6%
10–14	117	8.7%	7.1%	1.6% more	61	56	<b>1.09 M:F</b>	13.6%	dn 4.9%
15–19	69	5.1%	7.1%	<b>2.0% less</b>	43	26	<b>1.65 M:F</b>	3.7%	up 1.4%
20–24	55	4.1%	6.9%	<b>2.9% less</b>	33	22	<b>1.50 M:F</b>	2.6%	up 1.4%
25–29	69	5.1%	6.4%	<b>1.2% less</b>	36	33	<b>1.09 M:F</b>	4.6%	up 0.5%
30–34	91	6.8%	7.0%	<b>0.2% less</b>	46	45	<b>1.02 M:F</b>	7.3%	dn 0.6%
35–39	119	8.8%	<b>7.5%</b>	1.3% more	60	59	<b>1.02 M:F</b>	10.2%	dn 1.4%
40–44	137	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>2.6% more</b>	80	57	<b>1.40 M:F</b>	9.1%	up 1.0%
45–49	122	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	1.6% more	67	55	<b>1.22 M:F</b>	11.8%	dn 2.7%
50–54	142	<b>10.5%</b>	6.8%	<b>3.7% more</b>	79	63	<b>1.25 M:F</b>	7.8%	up 2.7%
55–59	107	7.9%	6.3%	<b>1.7% more</b>	85	22	<b>3.86 M:F</b>	4.4%	up 3.6%
60–64	56	4.2%	4.6%	<b>0.5% less</b>	41	15	<b>2.73 M:F</b>	3.1%	up 1.0%
65–69	42	3.1%	3.6%	<b>0.5% less</b>	30	12	<b>2.50 M:F</b>	2.6%	up 0.6%
70–74	13	1.0%	2.9%	<b>1.9% less</b>	13	0	<b>M</b>	0.6%	up 0.3%
75–79	5	0.4%	2.4%	<b>2.0% less</b>	0	5	<b>F</b>	0.2%	up 0.2%
80–84	6	0.4%	1.7%	<b>1.3% less</b>	0	6	<b>F</b>	0.4%	up 0.0%
85–89	0	0.0%	0.9%	<b>0.9% less</b>	0	0	<b>=</b>	0.0%	same
90–94	0	0.0%	0.4%	<b>0.4% less</b>	0	0	<b>=</b>	0.0%	same
95–99	0	0.0%	0.1%	<b>0.1% less</b>	0	0	<b>=</b>	0.0%	same
100+	0	0.0%	0.0%	<b>0.0% less</b>	0	0	<b>=</b>	0.0%	same
<b>residents</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>765</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>1.31 M:F</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>4% less</b>

In this and later tables, the most extreme results in a column (eg differences) are highlighted by bold font so they are easy to spot.

## Life stages

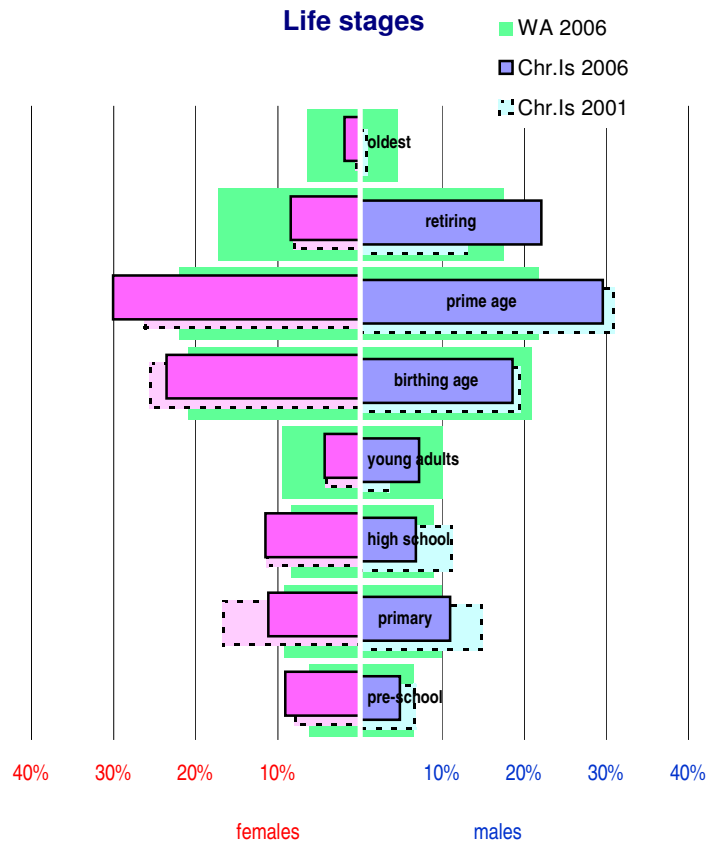
When planning for communities and their services, understanding changes in the numbers of people in key life stages is important. Four broad age groups - children, youth, adults and retirees - can each be divided into two life-stages, giving eight in all. They are pre-school and primary children, secondary and tertiary-age young people, birthing and prime-age adults, and retiring and the oldest people.

Over 2001 to 2006, the retiring (55–69 years) group grew most, as a proportion of Christmas Island's residents, gaining another 5.2% of the population, with the young adult (18–24 years) group also growing, up by 2.2%. Offsetting this were declines in the relative size of other life stages, such as the primary school (5–11 years) group, down by 4.6%, and the high school (12–17 years) group down by 2.4%.

Compared with Western Australia, Christmas Island's life stages that were proportionally larger were the prime age (40–54 years), which had 7.9% more of the population, and primary school (5–11 years), with 1.5% more. Christmas Island had relatively fewer people in the oldest (70+ years) stage of life, with 6.6% less, and in the young adult (18–24 years) stage, with 3.8% fewer.

For most communities with reasonably large populations, the number of males and females is within about 5% of each other. Over Christmas Island, the male:female ratio is 1.31 males per female, reaching only females among those aged 70 or more.

The younger life stages with the biggest differences between the number of males and females were retiring (55–69 years), where there were 3.45 males per female, and the pre-school (0–4 years) stage of life, with 1.43 females per male.



Life stages	Christmas Island 2006		% in WA	Chr. Is's difference	Christmas Island 2006			Chr. Is in 2001	difference from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
pre-school (0–4 years)	90	6.7%	6.4%	0.3% more	4.8%	9.1%	<b>1.43 F:M</b>	7.2%	0.5% less
primary school (5–11 years)	149	11.1%	9.6%	1.5% more	11.0%	11.2%	<b>1.29 M:F</b>	15.6%	4.6% less
high school (12–17 years)	119	8.8%	8.7%	0.2% more	6.8%	11.5%	<b>1.29 F:M</b>	11.2%	2.4% less
young adult (18–24 years)	80	5.9%	9.7%	3.8% less	7.2%	4.3%	<b>2.20 M:F</b>	3.7%	2.2% more
birthing age (25–39 years)	279	20.7%	20.9%	0.2% less	18.6%	23.5%	<b>1.04 M:F</b>	22.2%	1.5% less
prime age (40–54 years)	401	29.8%	21.9%	7.9% more	29.5%	30.1%	<b>1.29 M:F</b>	28.7%	1.0% more
retiring (55–69 years)	205	15.2%	14.5%	0.7% more	20.4%	8.4%	<b>3.45 M:F</b>	10.1%	5.2% more
oldest (70+ years)	24	1.8%	8.4%	6.6% less	1.7%	1.9%	<b>F</b>	1.3%	0.5% more
<b>residents</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1.31 M:F</b>	<b>1,402</b>	
aged 15+	1,257	93.3%	93.6%	0.3% less	728	529	<b>1.38 M:F</b>	92.8%	0.5% more

The male:female ratio is the ratio of their numbers, not their proportions.

# Generations

Your generation is set by the period you are born in, and each generation has different aspirations and values. The relative sizes of generations in a community influences its overall culture. With no incoming population, older generations with higher mortality rates will decline proportionally, and younger generations will become a larger proportion of the population, and gain more influence on community culture as they age.

Statistically, generations are counted as 15 years long (three Censuses). The first 'named' generation, the *Baby-boomers*, was born between 1946 and 1961, followed by *Generation X*, born 1961 to 1976, and *Generation Y*, born 1976 to 1991. Before these were the *Wartime* generation (1931-1946) and the *Veterans* (1916-1931). The most recent generation, simply called *Children*, was born between 1991 and 2006, but only those counted in both of the last two Censuses (i.e. they were born between 1991 to 2001) are included here. Generations are dated as between Censuses (eg August 1946 to July 1961).

Christmas Island is currently undergoing noticeable generational change with Gen X (30–44 years) and the Baby-boomers (45–59 years) increasing their share of the population, mostly at the cost of Gen Y (15–29 years) and to a lesser extent, Wartime (60–74 years).

The Veterans generation, aged 75 to 89 in 2006, is mostly shrinking in size and as a proportion of the population. In Christmas Island, there were 7 fewer veterans in 2006. Their proportion of the population fell by 0.4%. There were only females.

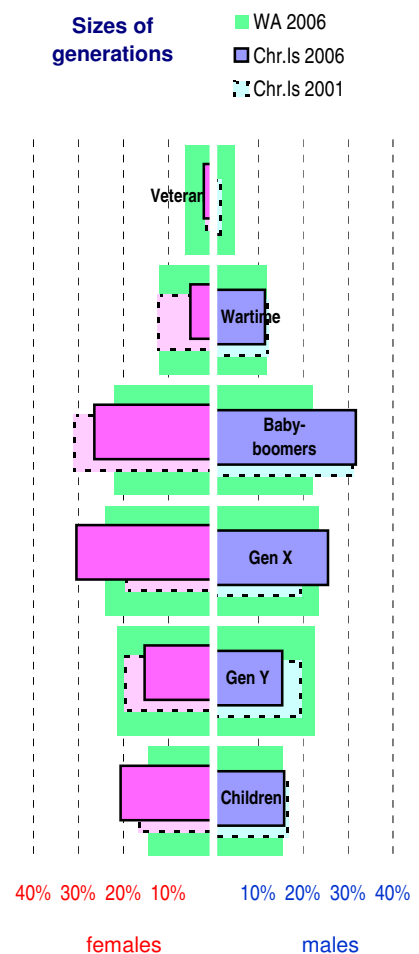
The Wartime generation, aged 60 to 74 in 2006, grew up through World War 2 then raised their baby-boom children. Their number decreased by 30 and their population share decreased by 1.2% over 2001 to 2006. The gender ratio was 3.11 males per female (more men are living past 75 than in the past).

Baby-boomers, aged 45 to 59 in 2006, made up the largest generation in Christmas Island with 371 residents, 30% of the population. Their numbers decreased by 32 while their share of the population increased by 0.8% over 2001–2006. There were 1.65 males per female.

Generation X, aged 30–44 in 2006, was the second largest generation. Their population share increased by 5.4% since 2001 to 27.6%, while their numbers rose by 36. Their gender ratio was strongly biased towards men, with 1.16 males per female.

The youngest full generation in 2001, Gen Y, numbered 193, which was 87 less than 2001, making it the fourth largest generation. Gen Y's share of the population fell by 4.6% since 2001 to 15%, which was 7% smaller than in Western Australia. This generation has 1.38 males per female.

Over 2001–2006, the number in Children generation (those born from 1991 to 2001 who were 5–14 years old in 2006), fell by 25. Their proportion little changed since 2001, and was 3% larger than Western Australia.



Generations	Christmas Island						WA, 2006		
	2006	2001	change	2006%	2001%	change	M / F ratio	share (%)	Chr.Is has
Children (5–14 years)	224	249	- 25	17.8%	17.8%	up 0.1%	1.06 M:F	14.9%	2.9% more
Gen Y (15–29 years)	193	280	- 87	15.4%	20.0%	dn 4.6%	1.38 M:F	22.0%	6.6% less
Gen X (30–44 years)	347	311	+ 36	27.6%	22.2%	up 5.4%	1.16 M:F	23.7%	3.9% more
Baby-boomers (45–59 years)	371	403	- 32	29.5%	28.7%	up 0.8%	1.65 M:F	22.1%	7.5% more
Wartime (60–74 years)	111	141	- 30	8.8%	10.1%	dn 1.2%	3.11 M:F	11.9%	3.1% less
Veteran (75–89 years)	11	18	- 7	0.9%	1.3%	dn 0.4%	F	5.4%	4.5% less
<b>residents aged 5–89</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>- 145</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>S.D.= 3.3%</b>	<b>1.38 M:F</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>dn 10.3%</b>
other residents	90	0	+ 90	7.2%	0.0%				

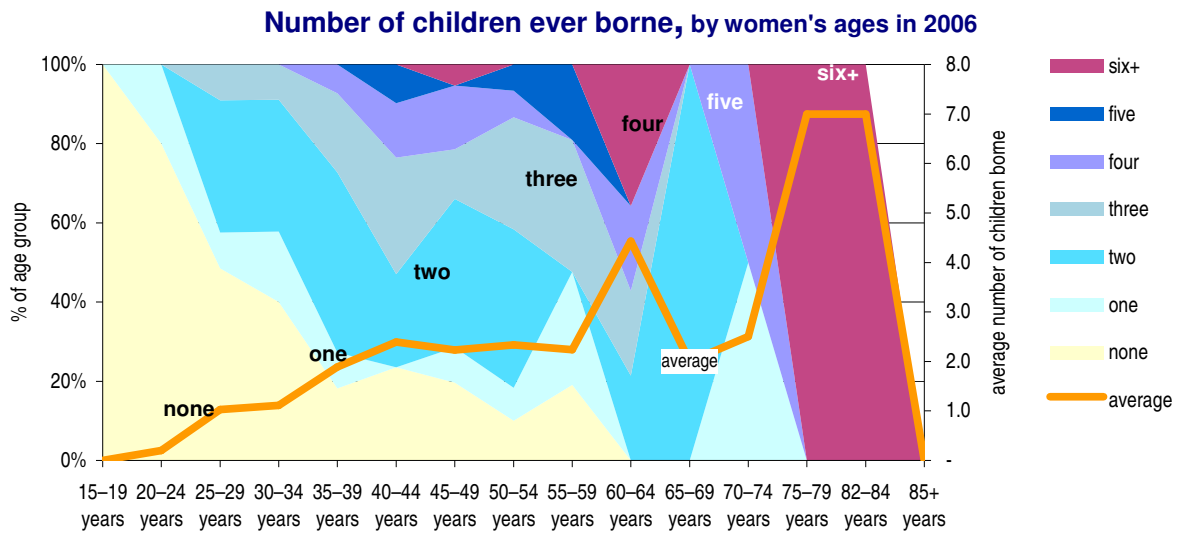
Note: there will generally be fewer residents aged 5-89 in 2006 than lived in 2001. The 2006 total excludes those aged 0-4 and those aged 90+, whereas the 2001 total includes the large age group 0-4 at the cost of the small age group 85-89, so the population will fall.

## Number of children borne by women

Every decade, the Census asks women how many children they had ever given birth to. The pattern is charted below, with the solid line representing the average number of births for women of different ages, and the shaded areas the proportion who had one, two, or more children. It is clear that older women have had more children on average than do younger ones; the average number rises fairly consistently with the women's ages (in 2006).

In Christmas Island, the average number of children borne by all women aged 15+ was 1.9, and the average borne by women who had borne children was 2.7. Across Western Australia, the averages were lower at 1.8 and 2.6. The average number of births is strongly influenced by the age structure of the community. For example, all women in their seventies averaged 4.8 births each, compared with 2.3 for women in their forties, most of whom will have no more births.

Across their ages, women's birth numbers tend to fall into three broad patterns. Among women aged under 40, the average number of births increases with age, and the proportions with one, two or three children all grow. The rising birth rate plateaus around the age of 40; few women have babies after this age. Women aged from 45 to 60 (the baby boomer generation, when the Pill first became available) tend to have different birthing patterns from older women, with fewer births.



Number of children ever born	Number of children ever born					average births per women this age			
	none	one	two	three	four +	all women		women who had child	
age of women in 2006						Chr.Is	WA	Chr.Is	WA
15-19 years	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	0.04	n.a.	1.35
20-24 years	80%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0.20	0.23	1.00	1.47
25-29 years	48%	9%	33%	9%	0%	1.03	0.69	2.00	1.81
30-34 years	40%	18%	33%	9%	0%	1.11	1.34	1.85	2.06
35-39 years	18%	9%	45%	20%	7%	1.89	1.84	2.31	2.31
40-44 years	24%	0%	24%	29%	24%	2.39	2.08	3.13	2.45
45-49 years	20%	9%	38%	13%	21%	2.23	2.19	2.78	2.52
50-54 years	10%	8%	40%	28%	13%	2.33	2.25	2.59	2.54
55-59 years	19%	29%	0%	33%	19%	2.24	2.33	2.76	2.58
60-64 years	0%	0%	21%	21%	57%	4.43	2.51	4.43	2.75
65-69 years	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	2.00	2.82	2.00	3.06
70-74 years	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	2.50	3.05	2.50	3.30
75-79 years	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	7.00	3.09	7.00	3.35
82-84 years	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	7.00	2.93	7.00	3.23
85+ years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>2.56</b>

Average births calculated from raw data assuming 7 births average for women with 6+ births.

most common for age

2 highest birth numbers

# Households

## The types of households

Households are the fundamental unit of a community, with three broad types - families, lone persons, and shared households. The Australian trend is towards more single person households, but locally the types of households are often a reflection of the sizes of dwellings available.

In 2006, Christmas Island's residents lived in 481 households, of which 68% were family households, and 32% were lone persons or shared households of unrelated people.

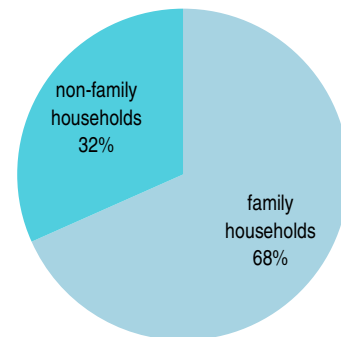
In the Census, people reported the number who usually live in their household, even if some were away on Census night. For Christmas Island, the reported number of residents per household averaged 2.71, with the family households averaging 3.47 people.

Of the 329 family households, 36% had two members (who would be mainly couples), while 19% had three members and 45% had four or more members. By way of comparison, Western Australia's family households had 45% with two members (8% more), 21% with three (2% more), and 35% with four or more members (10% fewer).

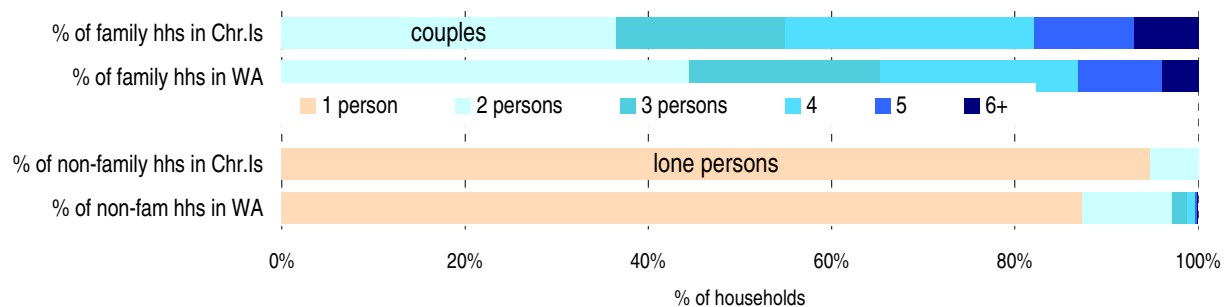
Of the other, non-family households in Christmas Island, 144 or 95% reported just one usual resident. The rest were shared or group housing, with all of these having two 'flat-mates'. Across Western Australia, almost nine in every ten of non-family households had just one usual resident.

Since 2001, the average occupancy of all households had decreased by 0.29 persons. That of family households decreased by 0.21 while that of non-family households changed little.

Types of households



Numbers in households



Sizes of households	Number of households (dwellings) of each size						total dwellings	total residents	av. h'hold size
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 or more			
family households		120	61	89	36	23	329	1,143	3.47
non-family households	144	8	0	0	0	0	152	160	1.05
<b>all dwellings 2006</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>2.71</b>
family households 2001 *		100	93	89	41	35	358	1,320	3.69
non-family households 2001 *	119	7	0	0	0	0	126	133	1.06
<b>all dwellings 2001 *</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>3.00</b>
<b>2006</b>									
% of family hhs in Chr.Is		36%	19%	27%	11%	7%	100%		av. in 6+ person dwgs
% of family hhs in WA		45%	21%	22%	9%	4%	100%		<b>8.0 persons</b>
% of non-family hhs in Chr.Is	95%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%		
% of non-fam hhs in WA	87%	10%	2%	1%	0%	0%	100%		

The total number of residents is calculated by multiplying the number of households by their sizes, assuming 8 persons per household for those recorded as '6 or more'. This assumption can be varied. The population so calculated will not exactly equal the Census count unless the assumed number of residents in 6+ person households is 10.0, due to data complexities.

The 2001 dwellings include non-visitor and non-classifiable households which the 2006 dwellings do not, so the numbers of dwellings is not comparable. The average household size should not vary much due to this variation.

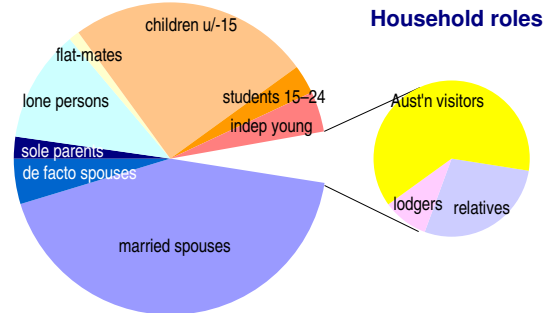
## Roles in households

The social structure of a community can be better understood by looking at the different roles of people in households, and these differ between the sexes, from other places, and over time. In most places, the most common household role for adults is as a partner in a couple, while children are classified into three roles – children under 15, full-time students (aged 15 to 24), and independent young adults (who are aged 15 to 24 but not full-time students).

In Christmas Island, 47% of residents lived as partners in a couple (one-tenth being de facto couples), and 2% lived as sole parents.

Children living with a parent made up 32% of Christmas Island's residents, of whom 25% were under 15 years old, 3% were full-time students, and 4% were independent young adults.

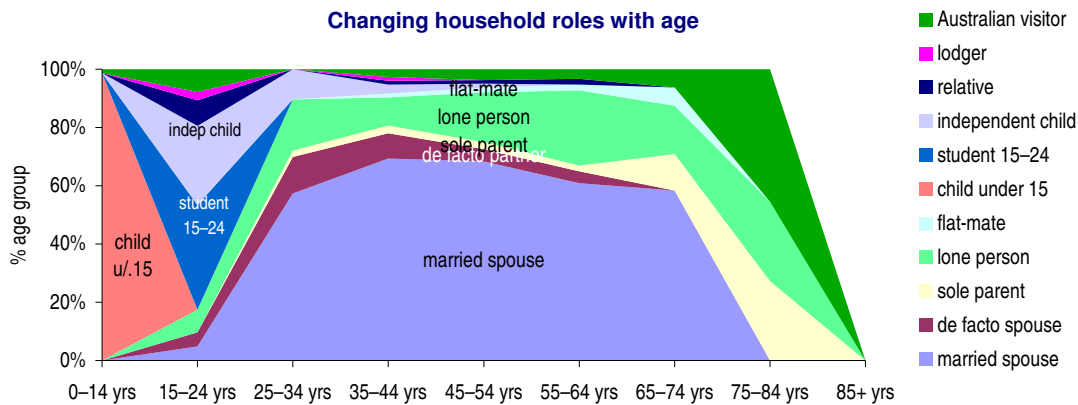
Other adults in Christmas Island were mainly living alone, 12% of residents, or in shared housing, 1%, but 1% lived with relatives and none as lodgers.



Christmas Island had more residents than Western Australia who were children under 15 (4% more) and married spouses (4% more), but fewer de facto partners (by 3%) and sole parents (2% fewer).

Since 2001, the biggest changes in the relative sizes of the social groupings were that 2.8% more of the population were lone persons and 1.1% more were full-time students (15–24), while 7.1% fewer were children under 15 and 1.8% fewer lived as married spouses.

The roles people have in their household changes as they age and move home. The chart below shows the proportions of different age groups in the main roles. The dominant feature is the proportion who are married spouses, which peaks at over half the people in their 60s. The proportion in de facto relationships peaks among those in their thirties, while the proportion who live alone tends to increase with age to being about half the oldest people.



Roles in households	Christmas Island 2006		% in WA	Chr.Is's difference	Christmas Island 2006			2001 % in Chr.Is	diff. from 2001
	no. of all ages	% of all ages			males	females	ratio		
married spouses	525	42.7%	38.8%	<b>3.9% more</b>	268	257	1.04 M:F	44.5%	dn 1.8%
de facto partners	58	4.7%	7.8%	<b>3.1% less</b>	27	31	1.15 F:M	5.0%	dn 0.3%
sole parents	27	2.2%	4.3%	<b>2.1% less</b>	9	18	2.00 F:M	2.1%	up 0.1%
lone persons	145	11.8%	10.0%	1.8% more	113	32	3.53 M:F	9.0%	up 2.8%
flat-mates	13	1.1%	2.8%	<b>1.7% less</b>	13	0	M	1.3%	dn 0.2%
children under 15	308	25.1%	20.6%	<b>4.4% more</b>	152	156	1.03 F:M	32.2%	dn 7.1%
full-time students (15–24)	37	3.0%	4.7%	<b>1.7% less</b>	19	18	1.06 M:F	1.9%	up 1.1%
independent young adults	52	4.2%	6.0%	<b>1.8% less</b>	36	16	2.25 M:F	3.6%	up 0.6%
relatives	18	1.5%	2.0%	<b>0.6% less</b>	8	10	1.25 F:M	0.5%	up 1.0%
lodgers	6	0.5%	0.7%	<b>0.2% less</b>	6	0	M	0.0%	up 0.5%
Aust'n visitors	40	3.3%	2.2%	1.0% more	16	24	1.50 F:M	4.3%	dn 1.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>667</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>1.19 M:F</b>	<b>100%</b>	

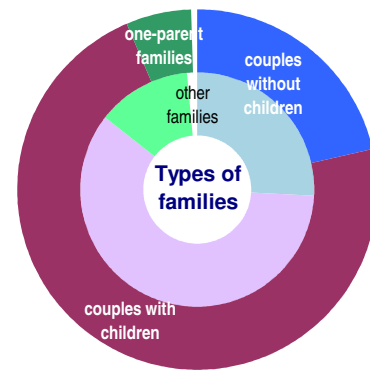
Children living with their families and not a partner are classified into one of three groups - children under 15, dependent children (who are full-time students), and non-dependent children (who may work or be part-time students, or neither). Flat-mates are unrelated people who share a household; Lodgers are unrelated residents living with a family.

# Families

The families in Christmas Island fall into three main types – 'nuclear' families consisting of a couple with children make up 72% of families; couples without children, who tend to be either young or old, are 21% of families; and 6% are one-parent families. In the Census, a family is a group of related people living in the same dwelling (or household).

The biggest difference from Western Australia in the types of families is that Christmas Island has more couples with children and fewer one-parent families.

Since 2001, the proportion of couples without children has increased by 4.0% while the proportion of couples with children has decreased by 5.1%.



The outer, darker ring is Chr.Is; the inner, lighter ring is WA.

Couples include same-sex couples, but gender imbalances within couples may not indicate the prevalence of same-sex couples. There is often a slight female bias in 'childless' couples because men are more likely to be away Census night (probably business trips). In Christmas Island, there were 104 males per 100 females in couples without children. However, despite some men being away, there can be a male bias in couple families with children, as normally more children are male; here there were 102 males per 100 females in families with children.

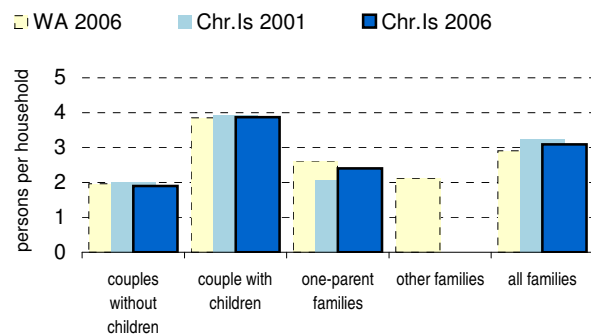
Types of families	Christmas Island 2006			Chr.Is's difference	Christmas Island 2006			Chr.Is in 2001	Chr.Is's change from 2001
	residents	percent	% in WA		males	females	ratio		
couples without children	220	21.5%	25.8%	4.4% less	112	108	1.04 M:F	17.4%	up 4.0%
couples with children	739	72.1%	59.6%	12.5% more	374	365	1.02 M:F	77.2%	dn 5.1%
one-parent families	60	5.9%	13.3%	7.5% less	33	27	1.22 M:F	5.4%	up 0.5%
other families	6	0.6%	1.3%	0.7% less	0	6	F	0.0%	up 0.6%
<b>residents</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>519</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>1.03 M:F</b>	<b>100%</b>	

The average size of nuclear families in Christmas Island in 2006 was 3.9 persons (ie 1.9 kids), which was very similar to Western Australia and virtually unchanged from 2001.

Among single parent families, the average size families was 2.4 persons (ie 1.4 kids), 0.2 less than Western Australia and 0.3 up from 2001.

Women nearly always outnumber men significantly among single parents. With Christmas Island's single parents, there were 122 men per 100 women.

## Average family size



Family size	Christmas Island 2006			Chr.Is's difference	Christmas Island 2006		Chr.Is's diff. from WA	Chr.Is's change from 2001
	families	% of families	% in WA		residents	av. family size		
couples without children	116	34.9%	38.3%	3.4% less	220	1.90	0.07 less	dn 0.10
couple with children	191	57.5%	45.1%	12.5% more	739	3.87	0.02 more	dn 0.07
one-parent families	25	7.5%	14.8%	7.3% less	60	2.40	0.21 less	up 0.34
other families	0	0.0%	1.7%	1.7% less	6	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	n.a.
<b>all families</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>1,025</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>0.18 more</b>	<b>dn 0.15</b>

Excludes family members temporarily absent on Census Night.

## Marriage and family blending

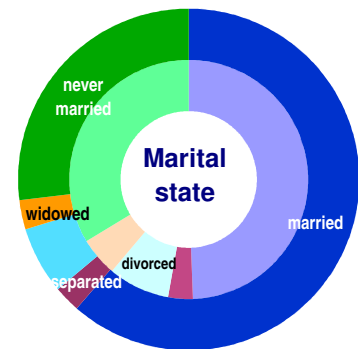
The high prevalence of divorce, coupled with a reluctance to marry amongst younger generations, has resulted in many families consisting of couples who may not be married to each other, living with children who may not be both of theirs by birth. A person's marital state can be a poor indicator of their lifestyle. To address this, the Census collects information on a person's legal marital status (eg married, divorced) and their social marital status (whether they live as a couple or a single). For children living with adults, the Census asked which adults were their parents, allowing families to be classified as either natural families (where children come from both parents, or were adopted), step-families (where all children came from one partner), or blended families (with children from each partner).

Of Christmas Island's 1,030 residents aged 15+ in 2006, 61% were married, 27% had never married, and 12% were once married, now separated (2.5%), divorced (6.5%), or widowed (2.7%).

About 59% of residents in Christmas Island reported they lived as a couple, which was similar to the 61% who were legally married. However, they may not be the same people.

Compared with Western Australia, relatively more residents were married (11.8% more), while fewer were never married (6.8% fewer) and widowed (2.4% fewer).

Over 2001 to 2006, the proportions of adults in Christmas Island who were never married rose by 4.8% and the proportion divorced rose by 1.2%. The proportion who were married fell by 7.1%.



The outer, darker ring is Chr.Is; the inner, lighter ring is WA.

While the gender ratio of married couples should always be close to 1 to 1, it is often very imbalanced amongst other marital states. Generally, because women live longer, more tend to be widowed, but also separated and divorced. In Christmas Island, among widowed people, there were 2.50 women per man, while there were 3.33 men per woman among separated adults and 2.94 men per woman among divorced adults. People who have never married tend to be male; in Christmas Island, there were 2.22 men per woman among those who had never married.

For the first time, the 2006 Census asked couple families whether they included step-children. In Christmas Island, 8% of these families included at least one step child (not including adopted children) – 6.3% were step families (where the children had one natural parent in the couple), and 2.1% were blended families (with both step and natural children of the couple). For comparison, Western Australia had 7.3% step-families, and 4.3% blended families. Overall, the proportion of blended or step families in Christmas Island was 3.6% lower than for Western Australia.

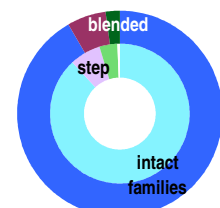
Legal marriage	Chr.Is, 2006		% in WA	Chr.Is's difference	Christmas Island 2006			Chr.Is in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
married	632	61.4%	49.5%	<b>11.8% more</b>	343	289	1.19 M:F	68.5%	<b>dn 7.1%</b>
separated	26	2.5%	3.1%	<b>0.6% less</b>	20	6	3.33 M:F	1.5%	up 1.1%
divorced	67	6.5%	8.5%	<b>2.0% less</b>	50	17	2.94 M:F	5.3%	up 1.2%
widowed	28	2.7%	5.1%	<b>2.4% less</b>	8	20	2.50 F:M	2.7%	up 0.0%
never married	277	26.9%	33.7%	<b>6.8% less</b>	191	86	2.22 M:F	22.1%	up 4.8%
<b>residents aged 15+</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>612</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>1.46 M:F</b>	<b>100%</b>	
Living situation									
married	525	59.5%	50.3%	9.2% more	266	259	1.03 M:F	66.0%	<b>dn 6.5%</b>
de facto	61	6.9%	10.2%	<b>3.3% less</b>	30	31	1.03 F:M	6.7%	up 0.2%
single	297	33.6%	39.6%	<b>5.9% less</b>	202	95	2.13 M:F	27.3%	up 6.3%
<b>residents aged 15+</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>498</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>1.29 M:F</b>	<b>100%</b>	

These tables excludes those who were temporarily absent on Census night, and people living in 'visitors only' households or non-private dwellings (eg nursing homes, barracks).

Blended and step families	Chr.Is, 2006		% in WA	Chr.Is's difference
	families	%		
intact families	173	91.5%	87.9%	3.6% more
step families	12	6.3%	7.3%	<b>1.0% less</b>
blended families	4	2.1%	4.3%	<b>2.2% less</b>
other families	0	0.0%	0.5%	<b>0.5% less</b>
<b>families</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

### Family blending

- intact families
- step families
- blended families
- other families



The outer, darker ring is Chr.Is; the inner, lighter ring is WA.

## Child caring

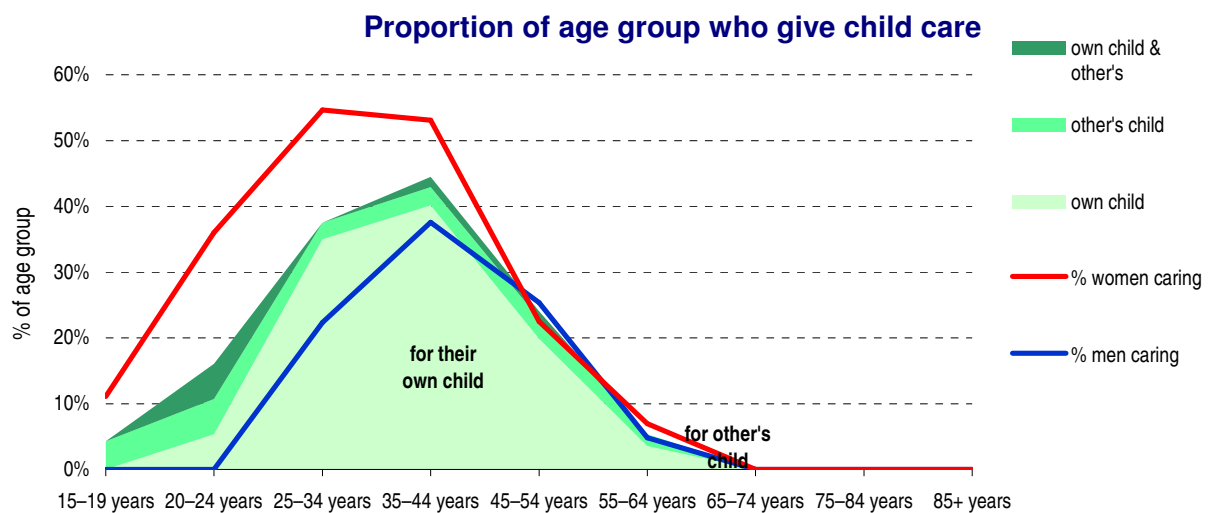
The 2006 Census asked people for the first time whether they voluntarily provided child care, either for their own child or another's, within the past fortnight. The results are illustrated below, showing how the proportion caring for a child rises to a peak with people in their forties, while the proportion caring for another's child peaks in the grandparent age.

In Christmas Island, 25% of adults (aged 15+) provided some voluntary child care, with 21% caring for their own child, 3% caring for another's child, and 1% caring for their own child and another's.

As might be expected, there is a noticeable difference between child care provision by men and women. This is shown on the chart by the lines representing men and women. At virtually all ages, more women care for children than men. In Christmas Island, 34% of women provided voluntary child caring while 19% of men did. For Western Australia overall, 33% of women and 23% of men provided child care.

Child caring peaked in Christmas Island between the ages of 35–44 years when 44% of residents were providing child caring (53% of women and 38% of men). It was also higher among people aged 25–34 years and 45–54 years.

Caring for others' children only was highest amongst residents aged 20–24 years with 11% caring for another's child (likely their relative). There were 2.0 times more looking after another's child as caring for their own child, in this age group. Caring was next most common among those aged 35–44 years, when 4% looked after another's child.



Child care given, residents aged 15+	Proportion of residents of each age who cared for ...					Christmas Island		Western Australia	
	own child	other's child	own child & other's	no child / unstated	any child (total)	% men caring	% women caring	% men caring	% women caring
15–19 years	0%	4%	0%	96%	4%	0%	11%	5%	11%
20–24 years	5%	5%	5%	84%	16%	0%	36%	8%	20%
25–34 years	35%	3%	0%	63%	38%	22%	55%	29%	49%
35–44 years	40%	3%	2%	56%	44%	38%	53%	49%	63%
45–54 years	20%	3%	1%	76%	24%	25%	23%	27%	29%
55–64 years	4%	2%	0%	95%	5%	5%	7%	12%	23%
65–74 years	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	11%	17%
75–84 years	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	#DIV/0!	0%	5%	5%
85+ years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>all residents aged 15+</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>33%</b>

# Housework

The 2006 Census asked people how many hours housework (unpaid domestic work) they did in the last week, including cleaning, cooking, washing, shopping, gardening and maintenance. The pattern between the sexes is similar to child caring – women do more hours. In Christmas Island, women averaged around 13 hours of domestic work a week, compared to 5 hours for men.

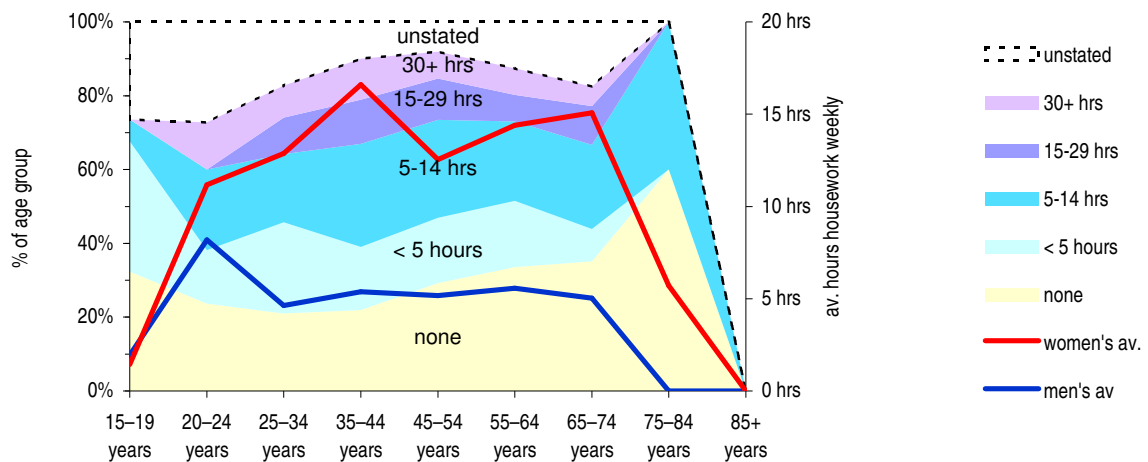
The chart below shows how the contribution to domestic labour changes with age and sex. The shaded areas represent the proportion of residents who did different amounts of housework (eg 5-14 hours a week), running from the youngest on the left to the oldest on the right. The blue and red lines represent the average hours work done by men and women, shown on the right axis.

On average, 27% of Christmas Island residents did not do any housework. They include high proportions of teenagers (here 32% of them), with the proportion who did no housework falling to 21% among those aged 25–34 years, before rising with age to 60% among those 75–84 years old.

Housework is strongly affected by having older children, with the peak housework hours usually occurring over the main child-rearing ages, particularly for women. Here, the peak housework age is around 35–44 years, when women average around 17 hours housework each week. Men of the same age averaged 5 hours.

Women tend to do more housework than men regardless of age. Their ratio of housework hours peaks amongst those aged 35–44 years, when women did around 3.1 times the housework each week. It was similarly high amongst residents aged 65–74 years, when women did 3.0 times the housework, and 25–34 years, 2.8 times. By old age, housework tapers off for men and women, until the ratio of their weekly hours reaches all female hours, amongst those aged over 75.

**Hours of housework, by age and sex**



Housework by residents aged 15+	hours of unpaid domestic work per week					average hours housework		
	none	< 5 hours	5-14 hrs	15-29 hrs	30+ hrs	men's average	women's average	ratio of hours ratio in WA
15–19 years	32%	35%	6%	0%	0%	1.9 hrs	1.4 hrs	<b>1.34 M:F</b> <b>1.59 F:M</b>
20–24 years	24%	15%	22%	0%	13%	<b>8.2 hrs</b>	11.2 hrs	<b>1.36 F:M</b> <b>2.23 F:M</b>
25–34 years	21%	25%	19%	10%	9%	4.6 hrs	12.9 hrs	<b>2.77 F:M</b> <b>2.65 F:M</b>
35–44 years	22%	17%	28%	12%	11%	5.4 hrs	<b>16.6 hrs</b>	<b>3.09 F:M</b> <b>2.60 F:M</b>
45–54 years	29%	18%	27%	11%	7%	5.2 hrs	12.5 hrs	<b>2.42 F:M</b> <b>2.34 F:M</b>
55–64 years	34%	18%	22%	7%	7%	<b>5.6 hrs</b>	14.4 hrs	<b>2.59 F:M</b> <b>2.24 F:M</b>
65–74 years	35%	9%	23%	11%	5%	5.0 hrs	<b>15.1 hrs</b>	<b>3.00 F:M</b> <b>1.57 F:M</b>
75–84 years	60%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0.0 hrs	5.7 hrs	F <b>1.19 F:M</b>
85+ years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	= <b>1.13 M:F</b>
<b>residents</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>5.1 hrs</b>	<b>13.3 hrs</b>	<b>2.59 F:M</b> <b>2.20 F:M</b>

The average number of hours is estimated by multiplying the proportion in each range by an estimated average for that range. The averages used are 0 for none, 2 for <5 hours, 10 for 5-14 hours, 22 for 15-29 hours, and 35 for 30+ hours. There is no evidence for these averages, but different assumptions will yield similar comparisons between ages and sexes.

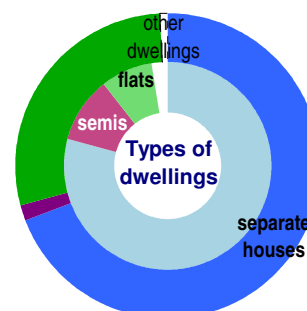
# Housing

## Types of dwellings

Each household occupies a private dwelling, and this Portrait focuses on resident households, which excludes dwellings occupied only by visitors and dwellings where the occupants did not complete a Census form, or were otherwise unclassifiable. However, the table below shows all occupied dwellings, which allows better tracking of dwelling stock (data on vacant dwellings is not available). This shows there were 533 occupied private dwellings in Christmas Island, an increase of 13 since 2001.

Some 69% of Christmas Island's occupied dwellings were detached houses, which was 10% less than Western Australia. The other occupied dwellings were 9 attached houses such as semi's and townhouses, 151 flats and units, 4 other dwellings, notably caravans or cabins.

Since 2001, many new dwellings across Australia have been flats or townhouses, to cater for smaller households. However, changes in the count of these dwellings are not necessarily accurate, because they can be classified differently at different Censuses.



The outer, darker ring is Chr.Is; the inner, lighter ring is WA.

The count of occupied separate houses is fairly accurate, affected mainly by the return rate on the Census. In Christmas Island, there was a net increase of 150 houses from 2001 to 2006. With attached houses and flats/units, changes in numbers are less certain, as they can be classified as one then the other. Christmas Island recorded a net increase of 6 townhouses or semis, and a loss of 143 flats or units.

Of Christmas Island's occupied flats/units in 2006, 85% were low-rise (ground-floor or walk-up), and 15% were in buildings with four or more storeys. The 'other' dwellings' included the 4 caravans or cabins but no other named types.

Types of occupied private dwellings	occ. dwgs including non-resident dwgs				occupied dwellings including non-resident dwgs				
	Chr.Is 2006	% Chr.Is dwgs.	% WA dwgs.	Chr.Is's difference	Chr.Is 2001	change 2001-2006	% change	% change in WA	Chr.Is's difference
<b>separate houses</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>10% less</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>+ 150</b>	<b>up 52%</b>	<b>up 803%</b>	<b>751% less</b>
<b>semis/ townhouses</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9% less</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>+ 6</b>	<b>up 33%</b>	<b>up 2250%</b>	<b>2217% less</b>
• one storey	0	0.0%	8.2%	8.2% less	3	- 3	dn 100%	up 2998%	3098% less
• two or more storeys	9	1.7%	2.3%	0.6% less	0	+ 9	n.a.	up 1123%	-
<b>flats or units</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>20% more</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>- 143</b>	<b>dn 53%</b>	<b>up 479%</b>	<b>532% less</b>
• in a 1-2 storey block	73	13.7%	5.0%	8.7% more	147	- 74	dn 56%	up 343%	399% less
• in a 3 storey block	56	10.5%	1.5%	9.0% more	144	- 88	dn 65%	up 1057%	1122% less
• in a 4+ storey block	10	1.9%	1.5%	0.4% more	3	+ 7	up 233%	up 1658%	1425% less
• attached to a house	12	2.3%	0.1%	2.2% more	0	+ 12	-	up 297%	-
<b>other dwellings</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>2% less</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+ 4</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>up 80%</b>	<b>-</b>
• caravan, cabin, houseboat	4	0.8%	2.0%	1.2% less	0	+ 4	n.a.	up 315%	-
• improvised home or tent	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	same	n.a.	up 308%	-
• flat attached to a shop	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	same	n.a.	up 152%	-
not stated	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	4	- 4	dn 100%	dn 36%	64% less
<b>Total</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>520</b>	<b>+ 13</b>	<b>dn 8%</b>	<b>up 775%</b>	<b>783% less</b>

The 2006 data is from the 2006 Place of Enumeration Profile (PEP) and includes dwellings occupied by visitors and non-classifiable households, which are not included in the other tables in this Portrait. Non-classifiable households would mainly be dwellings that appeared inhabited but where a Census form was not collected. The 2001 BCP data includes all occupied dwellings and is compatible with the 2006 PEP data but not the 2006 BCP data. Note that changes in the number of dwellings between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses can be caused by dwellings being classified differently (attached houses and flats can switch).

## Dwelling tenures

The Census asks whether each occupied dwelling is owned, being bought (under a mortgage) or rented. The balance between these three forms of housing tenure gives some indications about the permanency, age and wealth of a community.

Overall, 36% of Christmas Island's occupied dwellings were fully owned, which was 5% more than Western Australia. Generally, more fully-owned dwellings indicates an older, longer-settled population.

Another 12% of Christmas Island's dwellings were being purchased, 26% less than Western Australia, indicating fewer incoming residents.

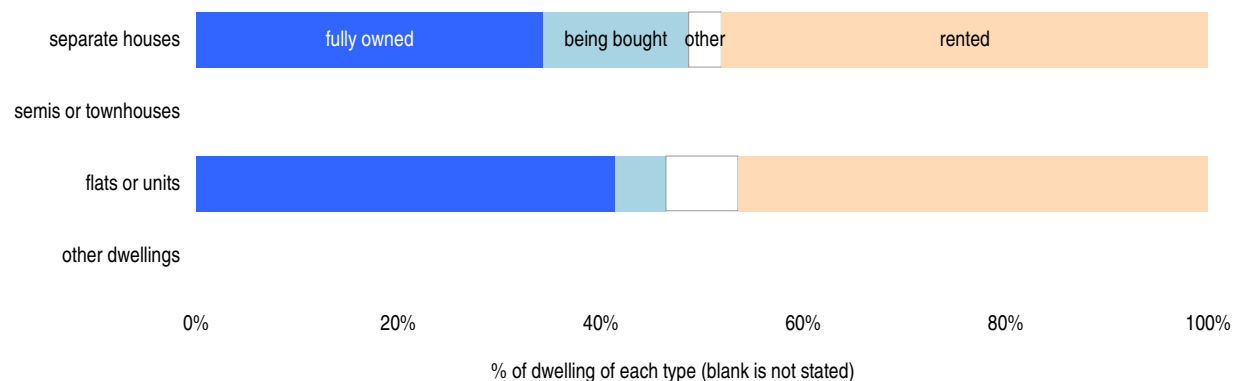
Most of the remaining dwellings were rented (48%), which was 20% higher than Western Australia. More rental dwellings can indicate a lower-income or more transient population.

Tenures tend to vary with dwelling types, with people more likely to rent flats or units (particularly when they are young) but to own houses (when older). In Christmas Island, 34% of houses were fully owned, compared with 41% of the flats or units and of the . Conversely, 48% of the separate houses were rented as were 34% of the separate houses.

The proportion of dwellings being bought gives some indication of the incoming population, though some mortgages would be over 20 years old. In Christmas Island, 14% of separate houses were being purchased, as were 5% of the flats or units.

Of the 48% of occupied dwellings that were rented, 1% were managed by real estate agents and 12% by individuals, most likely small investors; 13% had other private landlords. Another 20.6% of dwellings were public housing, 98 occupied homes in all. Of these, 53 were separate houses, and 45 were flats or units.

### Tenure of dwellings, by type



Tenures of dwellings, by type	% of each dwelling type in each tenure				% under different landlords			public housing	
	fully owned	being bought	rented	not stated	estate agent	owner	public housing	2006	2001
separate houses	34%	14%	48%	3%	1.5%	11.6%	15.8%	53	40
semis or townhouses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
flats or units	41%	5%	46%	7%	0.0%	14.3%	32.1%	45	85
other dwellings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
<b>occupied dwgs in Chr.Is</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>125</b>
occupied dwgs in WA	31%	38%	27%	4%	11%	8%	4%	28,621	3,849
<b>Chr.Is diff. from WA</b>	<b>5% higher</b>	<b>26% lower</b>	<b>20% higher</b>	<b>1% higher</b>	<b>10% lower</b>	<b>4% higher</b>	<b>17% higher</b>	dwellings	

The proportions under different landlords do not add to the total rental proportion due to the exclusion of smaller landlord types eg cooperative, not stated or other.

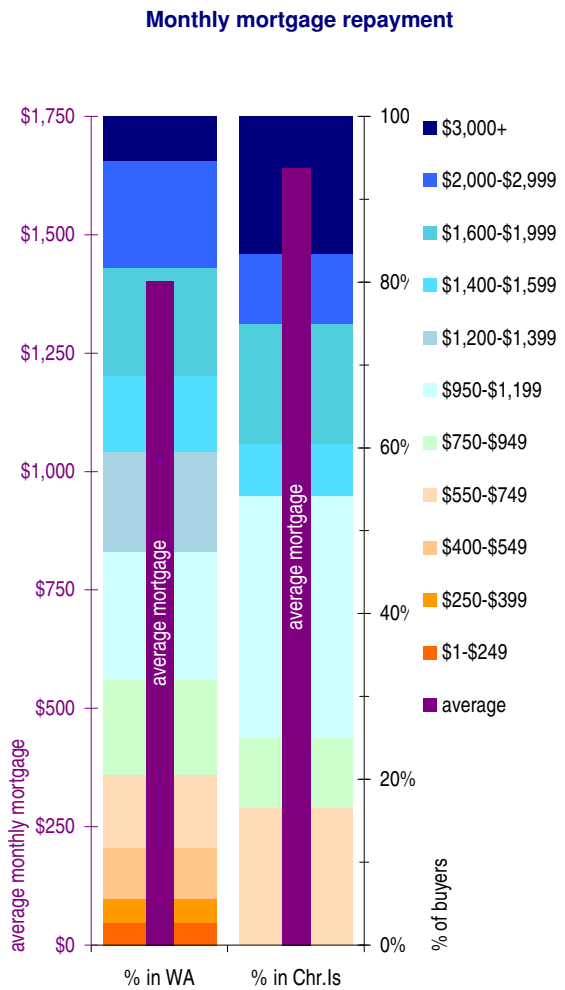
# Mortgage payments

The average monthly mortgage paid by the 56 households who were paying off their home in 2006 was about \$1,640, which was 17% more than Western Australia. The median mortgage, where half the households paid more and half less, was in the range \$950-\$1,199.

The average mortgage generally varies with the type of dwelling, and here ranges from about \$1,740 per month for flats or units and \$1,620 for separate houses, down to \$1,620 for separate houses.

A rough comparison can be made with mortgages in 2001 by adjusting the mortgage ranges used in the 2001 Census to match those of the 2006 Census, then turning the resulting average into 2006 dollars by adjusting for CPI changes. This gives an average 2001 mortgage of around \$1,270, suggesting the average mortgage in Christmas Island had risen by about \$366 or 29%.

Mortgages measured in 2006 can be also adjusted to reflect changes in interest rates from then. At the time of the Census, the Basic House Interest Rate was 7.25%. With interest rates at 9.00% repayments would be about 24% higher. The average monthly mortgage in Christmas Island might have risen to \$2,040 by February 2008.



Monthly mortgage payments	occupied dwellings being purchased				% of dwelling type in mortgage range				% in Chr. Is, 2001
	number in Chr. Is	% in Chr. Is	% in WA	Chr. Is's difference	separate houses	attached houses	flats or units	other dwellings	
\$1-\$249	0	0%	3%	2.7% less	0%		0%		0%
\$250-\$399	0	0%	3%	3% less	0%		0%		10%
\$400-\$549	0	0%	6%	6% less	0%		0%		19%
\$550-\$749	8	17%	9%	8% more	13%		33%		13%
\$750-\$949	4	8%	11%	3% less	10%		0%		10%
\$950-\$1,199	14	29%	15%	14% more	28%		33%		10%
\$1,200-\$1,399	0	0%	12%	12% less	0%		0%		10%
\$1,400-\$1,599	3	6%	9%	3% less	8%		0%		0%
\$1,600-\$1,999	7	15%	13%	2% more	18%		0%		10%
\$2,000-\$2,999	4	8%	13%	4% less	10%		0%		10%
\$3,000+	8	17%	5%	11% more	13%		33%		10%
not stated	8				not included in percentages				
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>
av. monthly mortgage	\$1,641		\$1,402	17% higher	\$1,617	n.a.	\$1,742	n.a.	\$1,274
<b>Housing cost factors</b>	CPI Aug 2001	133.8	CPI Aug 2006	154.3	Basic interest	August 2001	7.25%	Feb 2008	9.00%

The largest bands for each place and dwelling type are highlighted in bold. The basic house interest rate is as reported by the Reserve Bank. The mortgage ranges measured in the 2001 Census were different from the 2006 Census, so the number in each 2006 range (those shown in the table) is calculated by apportioning the 2001 ranges. The average is calculated from the number in the 2006 ranges using the same formula as 2006 averages, then increased by the CPI increase over 2001 to 2006, to show equivalent dollars.

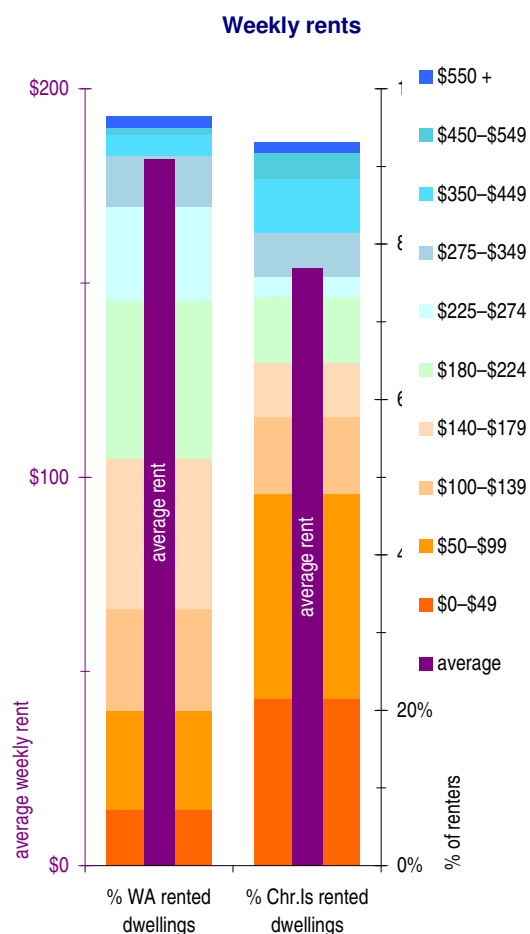
## Weekly rents

The average rent paid by the 232 households renting in Christmas Island in 2006 was \$154 a week, which was 15% less than the Western Australia average. The median rent, where half the households paid more and half less, was in the range \$100–\$139.

The average rent was \$406 per week for dwellings managed by real estate agents and \$173 for those run by private landlords (ie people who live elsewhere or housing associations or charities) with \$117 weekly paid in public housing.

The most common rents in 2006 were in the range \$50–\$99, \$0–\$49 then \$100–\$139. These three ranges included 58% of rental households. In Western Australia, the most common rent was \$50–\$99. In 2001 in Christmas Island, it was in the range \$50–\$99 a week.

Rents in 2001 can be compared with 2006 by adjusting the rent ranges measured in the 2001 Census to match those of the 2006 Census, then turning the resultant average into 2006 dollars by adjusting for CPI changes. This gives an average 2001 rent of \$122, suggesting the average rent in Christmas Island had increased by \$32 or 26% in real terms.



Weekly rent payments	occupied dwellings					% dwellings in each rent range, by landlord			
	number	% Chr. Is rented dwellings	% WA rented dwellings	Chr. Is's difference	% Chr. Is in 2001	real estate agents	private* landlords	public housing	other or not stated
\$0-\$49	50	<b>22%</b>	7%	<b>14% more</b>	<b>19%</b>	0%	<b>20%</b>	<b>25%</b>	-
\$50-\$99	61	<b>26%</b>	13%	<b>14% more</b>	<b>34%</b>	0%	<b>22%</b>	<b>34%</b>	-
\$100-\$139	23	10%	<b>13%</b>	<b>3% less</b>	<b>14%</b>	0%	5%	<b>17%</b>	-
\$140-\$179	16	7%	<b>19%</b>	<b>12% less</b>	11%	0%	6%	9%	-
\$180-\$224	20	9%	<b>20%</b>	<b>12% less</b>	7%	0%	10%	8%	-
\$225-\$274	6	3%	12%	<b>9% less</b>	3%	0%	5%	0%	-
\$275-\$349	13	6%	7%	<b>1% less</b>	3%	<b>33%</b>	8%	0%	-
\$350-\$449	16	7%	3%	4% more	0%	0%	<b>10%</b>	3%	-
\$450-\$549	8	3%	1%	3% more	0%	<b>33%</b>	4%	0%	-
\$550 +	3	1%	2%	<b>0% less</b>	0%	0%	0%	3%	-
not stated	16	7%	3%	3% more	9%	<b>33%</b>	<b>10%</b>	0%	-
<b>Total</b>	232	100%	100%	same	100%	100%	100%	100%	-
<b>average rent</b>	<b>\$154</b>		<b>\$182</b>	<b>15% lower</b>	<b>\$122</b>	<b>\$406</b>	<b>\$173</b>	<b>\$117</b>	-

The most common rent ranges are have their data in bolded. The rent ranges measured in the 2001 Census were different from the 2006 Census, so the number in each 2006 range (those shown in the table) is calculated by apportioning the 2001 ranges. The average is calculated from the number in the 2006 ranges using the same formula as 2006 averages, then increased by the CPI increase over 2001 to 2006, to show equivalent dollars.

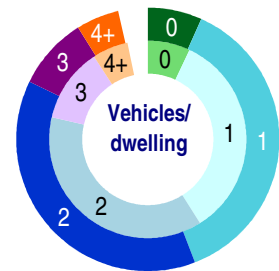
## Vehicles

In August 2006, there was an average of 1.70 vehicles parked at each household in Christmas Island, which was 3% or 0.06 vehicles per household less than Western Australia, and 0.21 vehicles per household higher than in 2001.

About 7% of Christmas Island households had no vehicles, with most having one (38%) or two (38%), while 14% had three or more vehicles. The biggest differences from Western Australia were Christmas Island's greater proportion of households with one vehicle and lower proportion of households with three vehicles.

Since 2001, the proportion of households with three vehicles has grown most, up by 4.8%, while the proportion with number not stated fell by 2.7%.

Vehicles per dwelling	occupied dwellings with each number of vehicles					
	dwellings 2006	% Chr.Is dwellings	% WA dwellings	Chr.Is's difference	% Chr.Is dwgs, 01	change in % dwgs
no vehicles	32	7%	7%	0.2% less	9%	dn 2.3%
one vehicle	180	38%	34%	3.4% more	37%	up 0.9%
two vehicles	183	38%	38%	0.4% more	39%	dn 0.7%
three vehicles	42	9%	12%	3.2% less	9%	up 4.8%
four+ vehicles	26	5%	6%	0.4% less	n.a.	n.a.
number not stated	17	4%	3%	0.1% more	6%	dn 2.7%
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>525</b>	<b>8.6% less</b>
<b>average vehicles / dwelling</b>	<b>1.70</b>		<b>1.76</b>	<b>0.06 less</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>up 0.21</b>



The outer, darker ring is Chr.Is; the inner, lighter ring is WA.

The average vehicles per dwelling is calculated assuming 4.5 vehicles average in dwellings with 4+ vehicles in 2006, and 3.5 vehicles average for dwellings with 3+ vehicle in 2001.

## Internet connection

By August 2006, 53% of occupied dwellings in Christmas Island were connected to the Internet, with 4% having a broadband connection and 48% still using a dial-up connection. Compared with Western Australia, there were 26% more households with a dial-up connection and 37% fewer households with a broadband connection.

Overall, 96% of dwellings did not have a high-speed internet connection, compared with 60% for Western Australia. Across housing types, the proportion without broadband ranged from 97% of houses to 100% of semis / townhouses and 97% of flats.

Internet connection	number	occupied dwellings			% of dwelling type with internet connection			
		% Chr.Is dwellings	% WA dwellings	Chr.Is's difference	separate houses	townhouse s	flats	other dwelling
an Internet connection	252	53%	63%	10% less	59%	100%	35%	100%
no Internet connection	208	44%	34%	10% more	38%	0%	60%	0%
unstated connections	18	4%	3%	1% more	3%	0%	5%	0%
<b>occupied dwellings</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
a broadband connection	18	4%	40%	37% less	3%	0%	3%	100%
a dial-up connection	229	48%	22%	26% more	54%	100%	32%	0%
another type of connection	5	1%	1%	0% more	1%	0%	0%	0%
<b>no broadband connection</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>37% more</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>0%</b>

Other types of internet connection include mobile phone, but wireless is included in broadband.

# Community Capital

## Stability

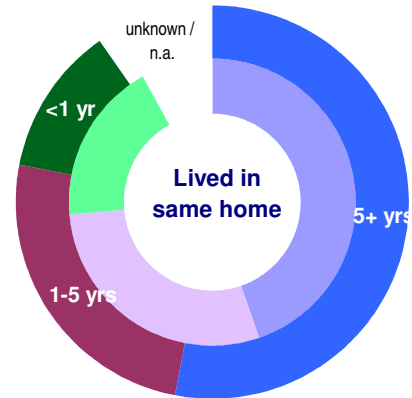
The time that residents have lived in a community affects the extent to which they develop relationships and networks with other residents, and build social capital. The longer that more residents have lived in a place, the stronger their community networks are likely to be. The Census provides valuable indicators of community stability by asking people where they lived one and five years ago.

In 2006, 53% of Christmas Island's residents had lived in the same house for at least 5 years, compared with 45% in Western Australia, and another 25% had been in their home for 1 to 5 years (29% for Western Australia). Overall, if staying in the same home over a year is the indicator, local stability was higher than Western Australia.

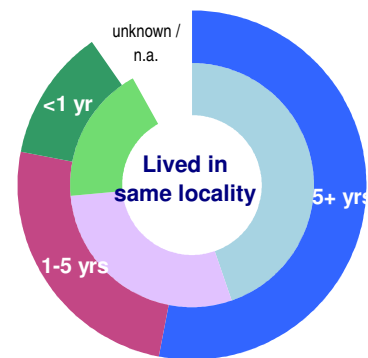
A better indicator of community stability is the proportion of residents who have stayed in the same locality for over five years, either in the same home or after moving. The locality measured by the Census is the Statistical Local Area, which is a small Local Government Area, or several suburbs of a large Council area (to town size).

Altogether, 61% of Christmas Island's residents had lived in the same locality for more than 5 years, which was 4% higher than the average across Western Australia. In total, 82% of current residents had lived in the same locality for at least a year, compared with Western Australia at 80%.

Over the five years 2001 to 2006, the proportion of residents who had lived over 5 years in the same house fell by 7%. The proportion who moved home within the last year stayed fairly constant.



The outer, darker ring is Chr.Is; the inner, lighter ring is WA.



The outer, darker ring is Chr.Is; the inner, lighter ring is WA.

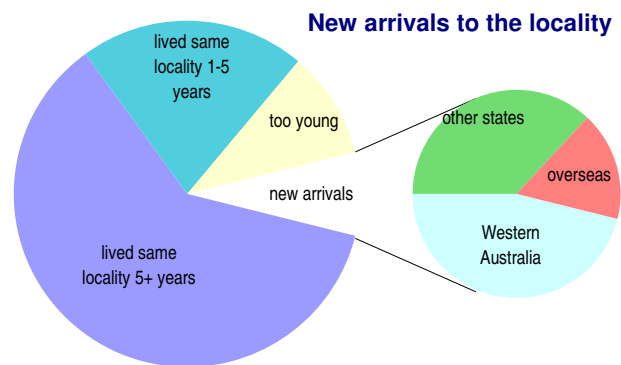
Residential stability	Christmas Island 2006		Chr.Is's % in WA	Chr.Is's difference	Christmas Island 2006			Chr.Is in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
lived same home 5+ years	714	53.0%	44.6%	8.3% more	51.6%	54.7%	1.06 F:M	60.1%	dn 7.1%
lived same home 1-5 years	337	25.0%	29.1%	4.1% less	23.7%	26.8%	1.13 F:M	20.7%	up 4.3%
lived same home <1 year	165	12.2%	18.3%	6.0% less	11.2%	13.6%	1.21 F:M	12.9%	0.7% less
not stated / too young	132	9.8%	8.0%	1.8% more	13.5%	5.0%	2.71 M:F	6.3%	3.5% more
<b>residents</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.31 M:F</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
lived same locality 5+ years	824	61.1%	56.9%	4.2% more	59.1%	63.8%	1.08 F:M	71.4%	dn 10.2%
lived same locality 1-5 years	286	21.2%	23.1%	1.9% less	19.9%	23.0%	1.16 F:M	16.1%	up 5.1%
lived same locality <1 year	106	7.9%	11.9%	4.0% less	7.6%	8.2%	1.09 F:M	6.3%	up 1.6%
too young	132	9.8%	8.0%	1.8% more	13.5%	5.0%	2.71 M:F	6.3%	up 3.5%

## New arrivals and visitors

The new residents to the locality last year were mainly from Western Australia (49 people or 3.6% of Christmas Island's residents), with 39 from other states and 18 from overseas. New residents from overseas could be immigrants or returning Australians. Overseas visitors who are not Australian residents are not included in this profile.

Compared with Western Australia, Christmas Island had 4.0% fewer of its population who were recent arrivals (within the last year), with the biggest difference being the lower proportion from Western Australia.

Over the last five years, the largest group of arrivals was from Western Australia, which provided 154 new residents (making 11% of the 2006 population). New residents from other states constituted another 9% of the population, up by 6% since 2001. The proportion of the population who had arrived from overseas within the last five years rose by 1.8% since 2001, to be 3.7% in 2006.



New residents to the locality	Christmas Island 2006				Christmas Island 2006			Christmas Island 2006	
	people	% residents	% in WA	Chr.Is's difference	males	females	ratio	Chr.Is in 2001	changed share from 2001
<b>Came last year from ...</b>									
Western Australia	49	3.6%	8.5%	4.9% less	2.9%	4.6%	1.61 F:M	4.6%	dn 1.0%
other states	39	2.9%	1.4%	1.5% more	3.8%	1.7%	2.21 M:F	1.1%	up 1.8%
overseas	18	1.3%	1.9%	0.5% less	0.9%	1.9%	2.06 F:M	0.5%	up 0.8%
unstated	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
<b>new residents last year</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>4.0% less</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>1.09 F:M</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>up 1.6%</b>
<b>Came in last 5 years, from ...</b>									
Western Australia	154	11.4%	20.3%	8.9% less	11.1%	11.8%	1.07 F:M	11.2%	up 0.2%
other states	116	8.6%	3.3%	5.3% more	8.9%	8.2%	1.08 M:F	2.9%	up 5.7%
overseas	50	3.7%	5.2%	1.5% less	3.4%	4.1%	1.21 F:M	1.9%	up 1.8%
unstated origins	0	0.0%	0.5%	0.5% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.4%	dn 0.4%
<b>newish residents, last 5 years</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>23.7%</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>5.5% less</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>1.03 F:M</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>up 7.3%</b>

There were 248 Australian visitors to Christmas Island on Census night, August 2006, of whom 12 (about one in every twenty) were visitors from within the same locality (probably staying with friends). Most of the other visitors came from Western Australia, 82 in all.

Visitors on Census night	people in Christmas Island			Christmas Island 2006			Chr.Is's difference	Chr.Is in 2001	Chr.Is's change from 2001
	2006	2001	change 2001-2006	number	% of	% in WA			
visiting on Census night	248	93	up 155	248	18.4%	5.8%	12.6% more	6.6%	up 11.8%
<b>Visitors from ...</b>					% visitors,			% visitors	
the local area	12	6	up 6	12	5%	14%	9% less	6.5%	dn 1.6%
Western Australia	82	76	up 6	82	33%	64%	31% less	81.7%	dn 48.7%
Queensland	57	0	up 57	57	23%	4%	19% more	0.0%	up 23.0%
Victoria	37	3	up 34	37	15%	7%	8% more	3.2%	up 11.7%
New South Wales	29	0	up 29	29	12%	6%	6% more	0.0%	up 11.7%
other Territories	13	8	up 5	13	5%	0%	5% more	8.6%	dn 3.4%
the ACT	10	0	up 10	10	4%	1%	3% more	0.0%	up 4.0%
South Australia	8	0	up 8	8	3%	3%	0% more	0.0%	up 3.2%
Tasmania	0	0	same	0	0%	1%	1% less	0.0%	same
the Northern Territory	0	0	same	0	0%	1%	1% less	0.0%	same
<b>Total visitors</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>up 215</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

Note: The column 'number any age' can be altered to a specific age group. When this is not the case, the numbers are the same as in the 2006 column.

## Voluntary work

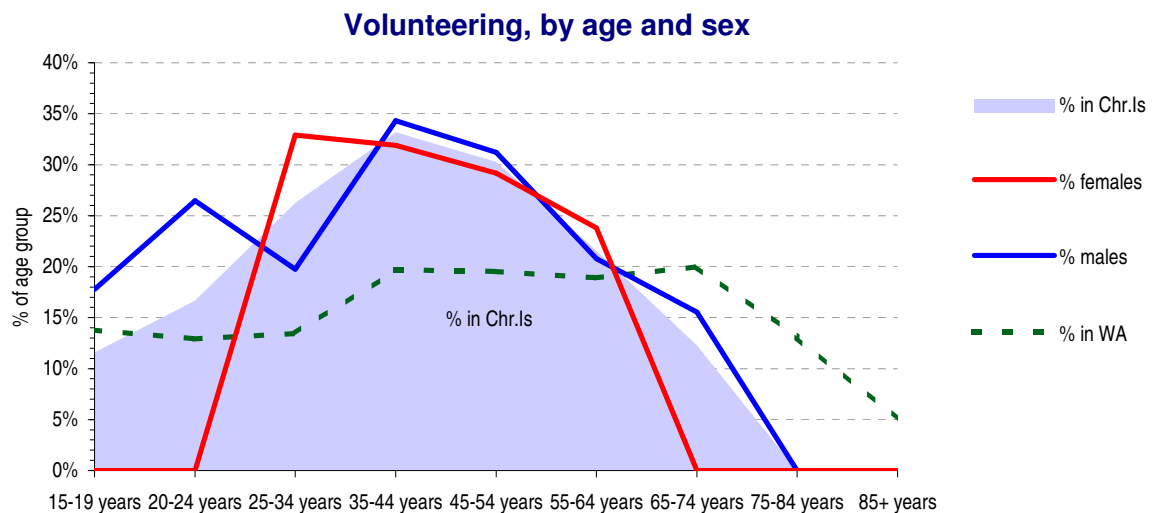
For the first time, the 2006 Census asked people (if aged 15+) whether they did any voluntary work for a group or organisation in the past year. In Christmas Island, 265 residents said that they did (26%), 632 said that they did not (61%), and 132 or 13% did not answer. The proportion who volunteered was 9% higher than Western Australia's average volunteering rate of 17%. Put another way, the rate of volunteering was 1.5 times the average across Western Australia.

Volunteering tends to be highest amongst middle-aged people, and seems to only decline with incapacity as old age sets in. In Christmas Island, the rate of volunteering was highest amongst those aged when volunteered, and next highest in the and age groups, with volunteering.

In terms of volunteer numbers, the largest groups of volunteers were 84 aged 35-44 years, 79 aged 45-54 years and 42 aged 25-34 years.

Volunteering also tends to be more common amongst women than men across most age groups. This could be influenced by women's lower labour force participation, but countering this is women's greater time commitment to housework and child care than men's. Where women spend longer hours doing paid work, housework and childcare than men, then their further commitment of time of community organisations may indicate greater community spirit or greater value placed on community services.

In 2006, there were 108 women and 157 men volunteering in Christmas Island, 1.01 women per man. Overall, 26% of women and 26% of men were volunteers, meaning that women were 1% more likely to volunteer. This gender imbalance was highest amongst those aged 25-34 years when women were 67% more likely to volunteer than men that age, and those aged 55-64 years, when women were 14% more likely to volunteer than men. Local men's best volunteer performance relative to women was when aged 35-44 years when they were 8% more likely to volunteer.



Volunteering, by age	Chr.Is 2006				Volunteers in Christmas Island 2006				
	number volunteers	% of age group	% in WA	Chr.Is's difference	males	females	% males	% females	ratio M% : F%
15-19 years	8	11.6%	13.8%	2.2% less	8	0	17.8%	0.0%	M
20-24 years	9	16.7%	12.9%	3.8% more	9	0	26.5%	0.0%	M
25-34 years	42	26.3%	13.4%	12.8% more	16	26	19.8%	32.9%	1.67 F:M
35-44 years	84	33.2%	19.7%	13.5% more	47	37	34.3%	31.9%	1.08 M:F
45-54 years	79	30.3%	19.5%	10.7% more	44	35	31.2%	29.2%	1.07 M:F
55-64 years	36	21.6%	18.9%	2.7% more	26	10	20.8%	23.8%	1.14 F:M
65-74 years	7	12.3%	20.0%	7.7% less	7	0	15.6%	0.0%	M
75-84 years	0	0.0%	13.1%	13.1% less	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	=
85+ years	0	#DIV/0!	5.0%	#DIV/0!	0	0	0.0%	-	F
<b>residents aged 15+</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>25.8%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>8.9% more</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>25.8%</b>	<b>1.01 F:M</b>

## Need for disability assistance

The 2006 Census asked for the first time whether people needed assistance with three core activities in daily life – self-care, movement and communication – because of a disability, a health condition lasting six months or more, or old age. People with a profound or severe disability are defined as those who reported a need for assistance in self-care, mobility or communication.

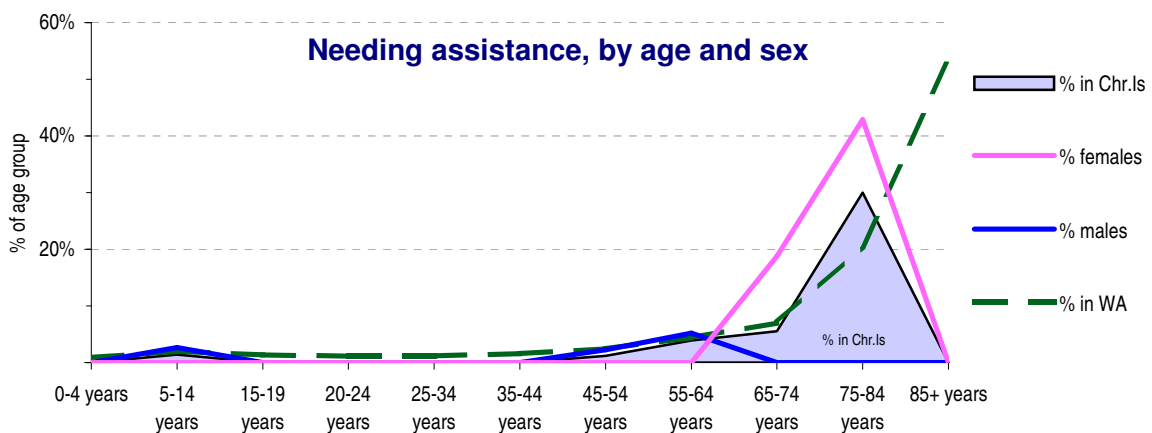
In Christmas Island, the overall proportion needing assistance because of disability was 1.4%, which was 2.3% lower than Western Australia. However, because disability rates increase so strongly with old age, the overall disability rate can be more a reflection of the community's age structure than any other factor.

The chart below shows, with the shaded area, how the proportion of people with a severe disability rises slowly from around none of infants to about half of the oldest people. In Christmas Island, the disability rate reaches 30% among those aged 75-84 years. The next highest rate is among 65-74 years at 6%.

The main differences in disability rates from other places tends to be in the older age groups, simply because the proportions at other age groups are so small. In this case, the biggest difference in disability rates between Christmas Island and Western Australia were that the proportion of those aged 75-84 years with a severe disability in Christmas Island was 9.4% higher while the proportion aged 85+ years was 53.2% lower.

Males tend to have higher disability rates from birth than females, and this trend continues through adulthood due to their having more disabling accidents. With ageing, women's disability rates rise faster, until they exceed men's. Overall, 1.8% of males and 1.1% of females reported a severe or profound disability requiring assistance; the overall female disability rate was 39% lower than males'.

In Christmas Island, the gender imbalance in disability rates is distorted by low numbers of people with disability.



Residents needing assistance with core activities	Chr.Is in 2006				Christmas Island, 2006				
	number	% of age group	% in WA	Chr.Is's difference	males	females	% males	% females	ratio of %'s
0-4 years	0	0.0%	0.9%	0.9% less	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	=
5-14 years	3	1.4%	2.0%	0.6% less	3	0	2.7%	0.0%	M
15-19 years	0	0.0%	1.4%	1.4% less	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	=
20-24 years	0	0.0%	1.1%	1.1% less	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	=
25-34 years	0	0.0%	1.2%	1.2% less	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	=
35-44 years	0	0.0%	1.6%	1.6% less	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	=
45-54 years	3	1.2%	2.4%	1.2% less	3	0	2.2%	0.0%	M
55-64 years	6	3.9%	4.4%	0.6% less	6	0	5.2%	0.0%	M
65-74 years	3	5.6%	7.0%	1.5% less	0	3	0.0%	18.8%	F
75-84 years	3	30.0%	20.6%	9.4% more	0	3	0.0%	42.9%	F
85+ years	0	0.0%	53.2%	53.2% less	0	0	-	0.0%	M
<b>residents</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>2.3% less</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.64 M:F</b>

The total used for the percentages does not include those who did not state whether they needed assistance.

## Disability care given

Many people in the community need assistance with core tasks of daily living, and this can require significant contributions from a number of people. The Census asked people aged 15 or more whether they provided unpaid care to people with profound or severe disabilities, within the previous fortnight, and found that on average about one person in every nine provided disability care.

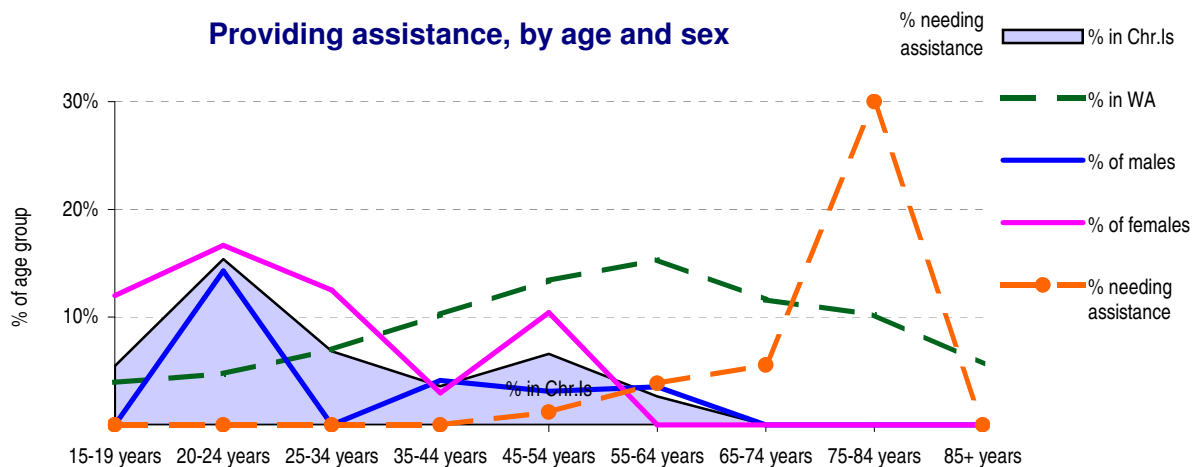
In Christmas Island, 5% of residents aged 15+ gave unpaid care to another needing assistance, making 46 carers in all. This rate was 4.9% lower than Western Australia. The rate differed more between men and women, with 3% of men but 8% of women being unpaid carers, meaning women were 147% more likely to be carers than men.

Caring is provided by people almost regardless of age. Among younger age groups, 15% of those aged 20-24 years and 7% of those aged 25-34 years were carers. Similarly, - of those aged 85 or more were carers.

However, as with most other forms of domestic labour, the contribution tends to be highest from people in their middle years caring for an aged spouse or relative, or a child with a disability still at home. In Christmas Island, the proportion who gave care was highest amongst those aged 20-24 years, when 15% were carers. And while 14% of men this age were carers, 17% of women were.

Women are more likely to be carers than men at most ages, with the ratio peaking in the 45-54 years age group, when women were 234% more likely to be carers. They were 17% more likely to be carers than men in the 20-24 years age group, and 100% more likely in the 15-19 years age group.

The ratio of carers to cared-for people in different age-sex group gives an indication of how caring is shared between the generations and the genders. Overall in Christmas Island, there were 46 carers for 18 residents needing care, a ratio of 2.6 to 1. Among women there were 5.0 carers to each cared-for woman; among men, there were 1.3 per man. The ratio peaked for women in the 65-74 years age group, when women were 0.0 times more likely to be carers than cared for, and for men aged 45-54 years, who were 1.3 times more likely to be carers than cared for. However, the number of people giving assistance is small, which distorts these ratios.



Provided disability assistance	Christmas Island 2006		% in WA	Chr. Is's difference	Christmas Island 2006			Carers per cared-for	
	no. giving assistance	% of age group			% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	men	women
15-19 years	3	5.5%	4.0%	1.5% more	0.0%	12.0%	F	n.a.	n.a.
20-24 years	6	15.4%	4.8%	10.6% more	14.3%	16.7%	1.17 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
25-34 years	9	6.8%	7.0%	0.2% less	0.0%	12.5%	F	n.a.	n.a.
35-44 years	8	3.6%	10.3%	6.6% less	4.1%	3.0%	1.39 M:F	n.a.	n.a.
45-54 years	16	6.6%	13.4%	6.8% less	3.1%	10.4%	3.34 F:M	1.3	n.a.
55-64 years	4	2.6%	15.3%	12.7% less	3.5%	0.0%	M	0.7	n.a.
65-74 years	0	0.0%	11.6%	11.6% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	n.a.	0
75-84 years	0	0.0%	10.2%	10.2% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	n.a.	0
85+ years	0	-	5.7%	-	0.0%	0.0%	=	n.a.	n.a.
<b>residents aged 15+</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>4.9% less</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>2.47 F:M</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>

The carers per cared-for ratio is "n.a." if there are no cared-for of that age.

# Education

## Current schooling

In 2006, there were 258 school students living in Christmas Island, of whom 25 were at pre-school, 144 were in primary/infants school, and 89 were at high school.

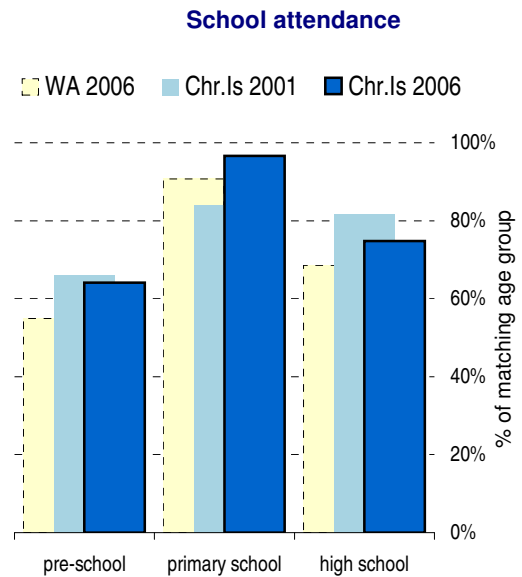
School attendance rates can be indicated by dividing the student population by their main age group. In Christmas Island, 64% of the number of 3–4 year-old residents attended pre-school, 97% of the number of 5–11 year-olds attended primary school\*, and 75% of the number of 12–17 year-olds attended high school.

Since 2001, attendance rates for 3–4 year-olds at pre-school had decreased by 2%; attendance rates for primary-aged children increased by 13% and those for high-school aged decreased by 7%.

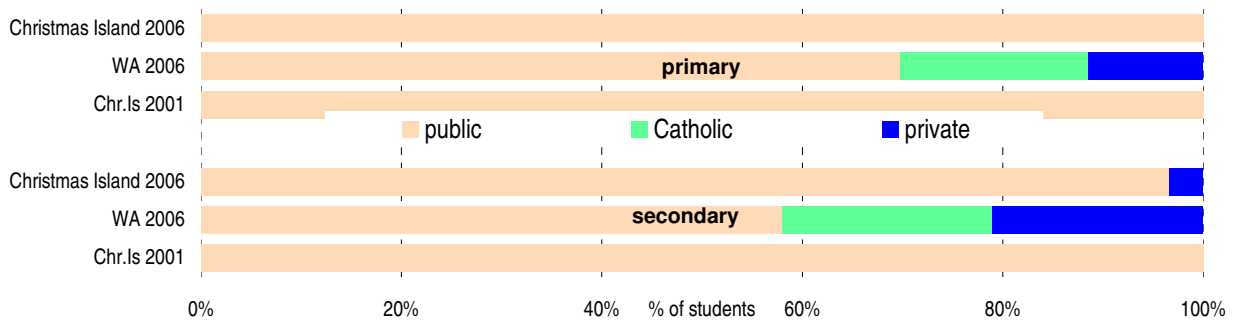
Compared with Western Australia, the attendance rate at pre-school was 9% higher while attendance rate for primary-aged children was 6% higher, and that for high-school aged was 6% higher.

About 99% of all primary and high school students were in public schools (vs 65% for Western Australia), while there were none at Catholic schools (vs 20%), and 1% were at other private schools (vs 15%). Since 2001, the proportion at public primary schools rose by nil and that at public fell by none, while in secondary school, the proportion at private schools rose by 3% and that at public fell by 3%.

Among school students, there were 103 females per 100 males, ranging from 118 males per 100 females among primary school students to 134 females per 100 males among high school students.



## Public or private schooling?



School education	Christmas Island 2006		WA 2006		Christmas Island 2006			Chr.Is's change from 2001	
	students	% school pop'n	students	Chr.Is's difference	males	females	ratio	Chr.Is 2001	Chr.Is's change from 2001
pre-school	25	64.1%	54.9%	9.2% more	11	14	1.27 F:M	65.9%	dn 1.8%
primary school	144	96.6%	90.7%	6.0% more	78	66	1.18 M:F	84.0%	up 12.6%
high school	89	74.8%	68.6%	6.2% more	38	51	1.34 F:M	81.5%	dn 6.7%
<b>Students</b>	<b>258</b>				<b>127</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1.03 F:M</b>		
<b>Primary</b>	% students							% students	
public	144	100.0%	69.7%	30.3% more	78	66	1.18 M:F	100.0%	same
Catholic	0	0.0%	18.8%	18.8% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
private	0	0.0%	11.4%	11.4% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
<b>Secondary</b>	% students							% students	
public	86	96.6%	58.0%	38.6% more	35	51	1.46 F:M	100.0%	dn 3.4%
Catholic	0	0.0%	21.0%	21.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
private	3	3.4%	21.0%	17.7% less	3	0	M	0.0%	up 3.4%

\* The attendance rate at primary school should theoretically be 100% because primary school is compulsory, but here student numbers are divided by the number of 5 to 11 year olds. If some students start younger and others finish later, and the year age groups are different in size, the ratio can vary from 100%.

## Tertiary studies

Christmas Island residents included 36 tertiary students in 2006, of whom 7 were at university, 18 at TAFE, and 11 at other tertiary colleges.

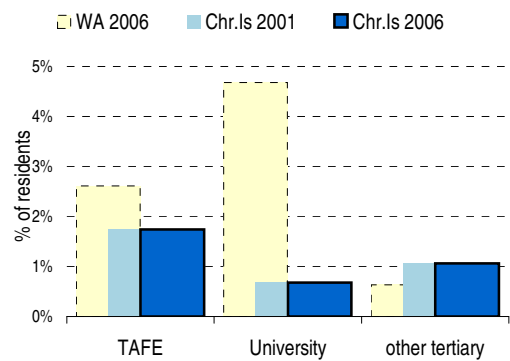
These students constituted 3.5% of the population, which was 4.4% lower than Western Australia. The biggest difference was in Christmas Island's 4.0% lower proportion at University courses.

From 2001 to 2006, the number of residents enrolled in tertiary courses decreased by 17. The proportion of the population aged 15+ who were tertiary students fell by 2.0%, while across Western Australia it rose by 6.9%.

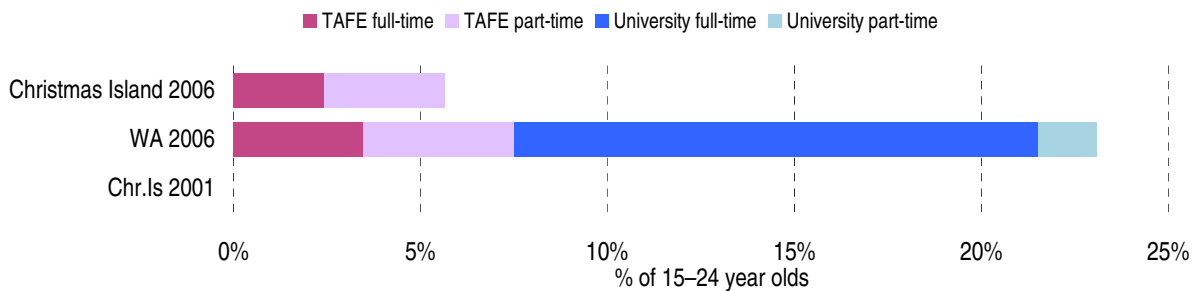
Among the 15 to 24 year-olds in Christmas Island, 6% were at TAFE and none were at university. This compares with 8% at TAFE and 16% at university in Western Australia. There were none at TAFE and none at university in Christmas Island in 2001. From 2001 to 2006, the greatest local growth was in attendance at TAFE part-time, with 3.2% more of the young adults. Four-sevenths of local younger TAFE students attended part-time.

Young men and women tend to attend different courses and tertiary institutions, with men generally more likely to attend TAFE. While local tertiary attendance had 2.6 females per male, the gender ratio was 1.3 males per female student aged at all 15–24 students and 2.7 females per male student aged 25–74 at TAFE part-time.

Tertiary attendance



Tertiary attendance by 15–24 year olds



Tertiary education	Christmas Island 2006				Christmas Island 2006			Christmas Island 2006	
	people	% of 15+ yrs	% in WA	Chr.Is's difference	males	females	ratio	Chr.Is in 2001	change from 2001
TAFE	18	1.7%	2.6%	0.9% less	7	11	1.57 F:M	1.9%	dn 0.1%
University	7	0.7%	4.7%	4.0% less	0	7	F	2.6%	dn 1.9%
other tertiary	11	1.1%	0.6%	0.4% more	3	8	2.67 F:M	1.0%	up 0.0%
<b>tertiary students</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>4.4% less</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2.60 F:M</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>dn 2.0%</b>
<b>15–24 year olds</b>	% 15–24 yrs		% 15–24 yrs						
TAFE full-time	3	2.4%	3.5%	1.1% less	0	3	F	0.0%	up 2.4%
TAFE part-time	4	3.2%	4.1%	0.8% less	4	0	M	0.0%	up 3.2%
University full-time	0	0.0%	14.0%	14.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
University part-time	0	0.0%	1.6%	1.6% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
<b>all 15–24 students</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>17.4% less</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.33 M:F</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>up 5.6%</b>
<b>25+ year olds</b>	% 25–74 yrs		% 25–74 yrs						
TAFE full-time	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
TAFE part-time	11	1.2%	1.2%	0.0% less	3	8	2.67 F:M	2.1%	dn 0.9%
University full-time	0	0.0%	1.0%	1.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
University part-time	7	0.8%	1.5%	0.7% less	0	7	F	2.5%	dn 1.8%
<b>all 25+ students</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>2.2% less</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5.00 F:M</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>dn 2.6%</b>

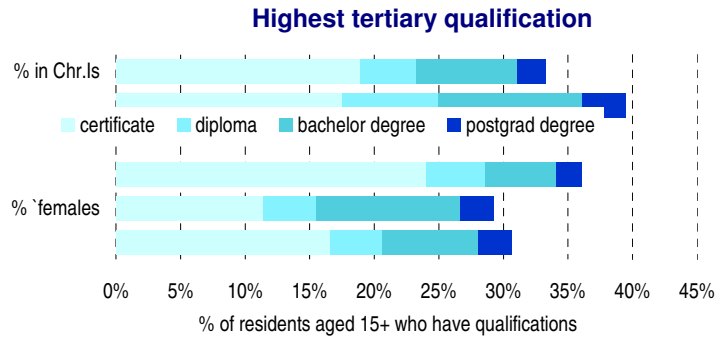
Note: 2001 data on part and full-time attendance by age groups is not available for small localities.

## Level of education attained

Education is a strong determinant of income and social status. Two indicators of a community's education level are the proportions with tertiary qualifications and the average school leaving age. In Christmas Island, 51% of residents aged 15+ stated they had a tertiary qualification, and the average schooling completed was 9 years 7 months. By comparison, Western Australia had 53% with tertiary qualifications and average schooling of 10 years 9 months.

While overall the ratio of qualified males to females was 146 men per 100 women, this ranged from 2.10 men per woman having a certificate to 2.02 women per man having a bachelor degree.

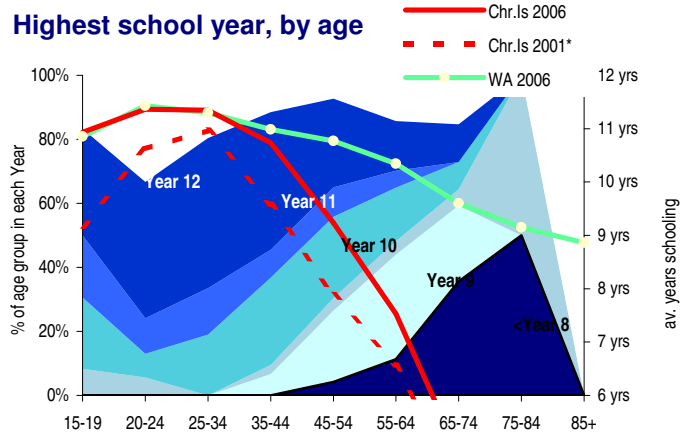
In 2001, 41% had a tertiary qualification, with the most noticeable changes since then being a 2.2% rise in the proportion with a certificate and a rise of 0.4% in the proportion with a diploma.



Highest tertiary qualifications	Christmas Island 2006		Chr. Is's difference	Christmas Island 2006			Chr. Is change from 2001		
	people aged 15+	% in Chr. Is		% in WA	% males	% females	ratio	Chr. Is, 2001	change in %
postgraduate degree/diploma	23	2.2%	3.4%	1% less	2.0%	2.6%	1.34 F:M	2.6%	dn 0.4%
bachelor degree	81	7.8%	11.1%	3% less	5.5%	11.2%	2.02 F:M	7.5%	up 0.4%
diploma or advanced diploma	45	4.4%	7.4%	3% less	4.6%	4.0%	1.13 M:F	4.0%	up 0.4%
certificate	195	18.9%	17.6%	1% more	24.0%	11.4%	2.10 M:F	16.6%	up 2.2%
inadequately described	181	17.5%	13.8%	4% more	19.2%	15.0%	1.28 M:F	10.7%	up 6.8%
none or not stated	508	49.2%	46.8%	2% more	44.7%	55.7%	1.25 F:M	58.6%	dn 9.5%
<b>Residents aged 15+</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,562,653</b>		<b>613</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>1.46 M:F</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

The chart shows the highest year of school completed by residents of different ages. The shaded bands show the proportion of each age group who completed that year, and the lines show the average years schooling completed.

Under half the recent students finished Year 12, peaking at 47% of 25-34 year-olds. With older age groups, the proportions who finished Year 12 decreases, and the average number of years schooling falls to 4 years 6 months amongst 75-84 year-olds.



Highest school year	Highest school year						average years schooling		
	Year 12	Year 11	Year 10	Year 9	<Year 8	Did not go to school	Chr. Is 2006	WA 2006	Chr. Is 2001*
15-19	33%	19%	22%	8%	0%	0%	10.9 yrs	10.9 yrs	9.2 yrs
20-24	43%	11%	7%	6%	0%	0%	11.4 yrs	11.4 yrs	10.6 yrs
25-34	47%	15%	19%	0%	0%	0%	11.3 yrs	11.3 yrs	11.0 yrs
35-44	43%	9%	27%	3%	7%	0%	10.7 yrs	11.0 yrs	9.6 yrs
45-54	28%	9%	25%	4%	22%	4%	9.2 yrs	10.8 yrs	7.9 yrs
55-64	15%	5%	17%	4%	33%	11%	7.5 yrs	10.3 yrs	6.6 yrs
65-74	12%	0%	8%	5%	24%	36%	4.9 yrs	9.6 yrs	4.2 yrs
75-84	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	4.5 yrs	9.1 yrs	n.a.
85+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.9 yrs	n.a.
<b>residents</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>9.6 yrs</b>	<b>10.7 yrs</b>	<b>8.8 yrs</b>

The average schooling is estimated by multiplying the proportions who finished each year by the number of years, taking the average for <Year 8 as Year 6, excluding non-stated.

\* 2001 data is not available on people aged over 75 or for small areas (eg. suburbs).

# The Local Economy

## Individual incomes

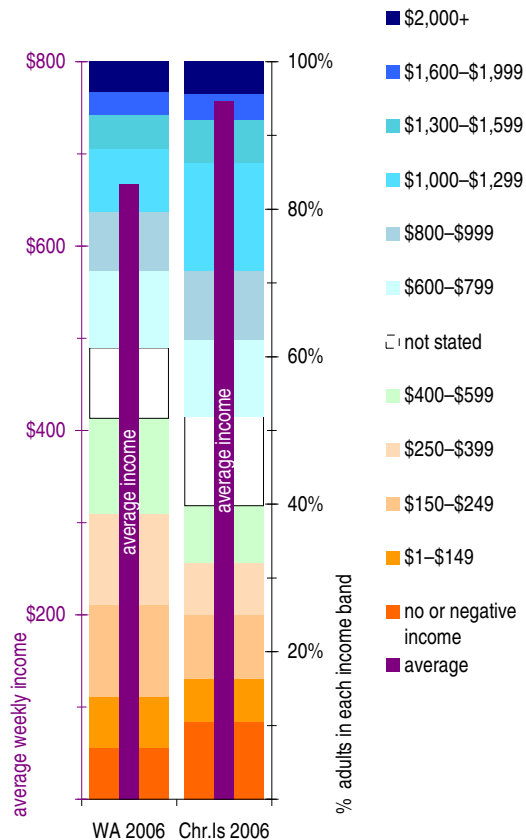
In mid-2006, the average income from all sources of the adults (aged 15+) in Christmas Island was around \$757 a week, which was \$90 higher than the \$667 average for Western Australia. The average income of local women was \$482 and the average of local men was 102% higher than this at \$975. For most people this income is wages, but it can include government benefits, superannuation and dividends.

Since 2001, while average weekly earnings rose 24% across Australia, the average income in Christmas Island rose by 12% more (up 36%), suggesting that local wages growth was high. Male average incomes went from \$740 in 2001 to \$975 in 2006, up by 32%; women's from \$339 in 2001 to \$482 in 2006, up by 42%.

The income ranges measured in the 2006 Census can be aggregated into four broad income groups. Low income is less than 30% of average earnings, or \$250 a week (roughly the single pension); middle income lies up to 70% of average earnings (\$250 to \$600 pw); high income is from 70% to 155% of the average (\$600-\$1299); and highest income is over 155% or \$1,300 a week.

In 2006, 25% of adults in Christmas Island received low-incomes, 15% got middle-incomes, 34% got high-incomes, and 14% were in the highest income group. Christmas Island had 7% more in the high income band than Western Australia, and 10% fewer in the middle income. Almost without exception, there are more men than women in the higher income bands, and more women than men in the lower. In Christmas Island, the sex ratio ranges from 14.00 men per woman earning \$2,000+ to 5.00 women per man earning \$1-\$149.

Individual weekly incomes



The total value of personal incomes in Christmas Island in 2006 was about \$36 million.

Incomes of people aged 15+ yrs	Christmas Island 2006				Christmas Island 2006			Chr. Is's	
	no. aged 15+ yrs	% aged 15+ yrs	% in WA	Chr. Is's difference	males 15+ yrs	females 15+ yrs	ratio	% in Chr. Is in 2001	Chr. Is's change from 2001
no or negative income	108	10.5%	6.9%	<b>3.6% more</b>	33	75	<b>2.27 F:M</b>	12.1%	<b>dn 1.6%</b>
\$1-\$149	60	5.8%	6.9%	<b>1.1% less</b>	10	50	<b>5.00 F:M</b>	11.0%	<b>dn 5.2%</b>
\$150-\$249	89	8.6%	12.5%	<b>3.8% less</b>	32	57	<b>1.78 F:M</b>	9.1%	<b>dn 0.4%</b>
\$250-\$399	73	7.1%	12.3%	<b>5.3% less</b>	34	39	<b>1.15 F:M</b>	6.6%	<b>up 0.5%</b>
\$400-\$599	79	7.7%	12.9%	<b>5.2% less</b>	41	38	<b>1.08 M:F</b>	14.0%	<b>dn 6.3%</b>
\$600-\$799	107	10.4%	10.5%	<b>0.1% less</b>	63	44	<b>1.43 M:F</b>	17.0%	<b>dn 6.6%</b>
\$800-\$999	97	9.4%	8.1%	<b>1.3% more</b>	64	33	<b>1.94 M:F</b>	9.4%	<b>up 0.0%</b>
\$1,000-\$1,299	150	14.6%	8.4%	<b>6.2% more</b>	110	40	<b>2.75 M:F</b>	6.1%	<b>up 8.5%</b>
\$1,300-\$1,599	60	5.8%	4.7%	<b>1.1% more</b>	47	13	<b>3.62 M:F</b>	4.1%	<b>up 1.7%</b>
\$1,600-\$1,999	36	3.5%	3.0%	<b>0.5% more</b>	29	7	<b>4.14 M:F</b>	1.5%	<b>up 2.0%</b>
\$2,000+	45	4.4%	4.1%	<b>0.3% more</b>	42	3	<b>14.00 M:F</b>	1.5%	<b>up 2.8%</b>
not stated	125	12.1%	9.6%	<b>2.6% more</b>	106	19	<b>5.58 M:F</b>	7.4%	<b>up 4.7%</b>
<b>total</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>611</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>1.46 M:F</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>average weekly income</b>		<b>\$757</b>	<b>\$667</b>	<b>12% more</b>	<b>\$975</b>	<b>\$482</b>	<b>2.02 M:F</b>	<b>\$559</b>	<b>up 36%</b>

The average weekly income is calculated by multiplying the mid-point of each income range by the number of people in that range, using \$2,500 for the \$2000+ range, and dividing by the number who stated their income. The 2001 average is calculated in the same way, after apportioning the numbers from the different 2001 income ranges to the 2006 ranges. From August 2001 to August 2006, the average Australian adult total earnings increased from \$673 to \$837, by 24%. Men's earnings rose 25% from \$801 to \$1003, while women's rose 22% from \$535 to \$654.

## Family incomes

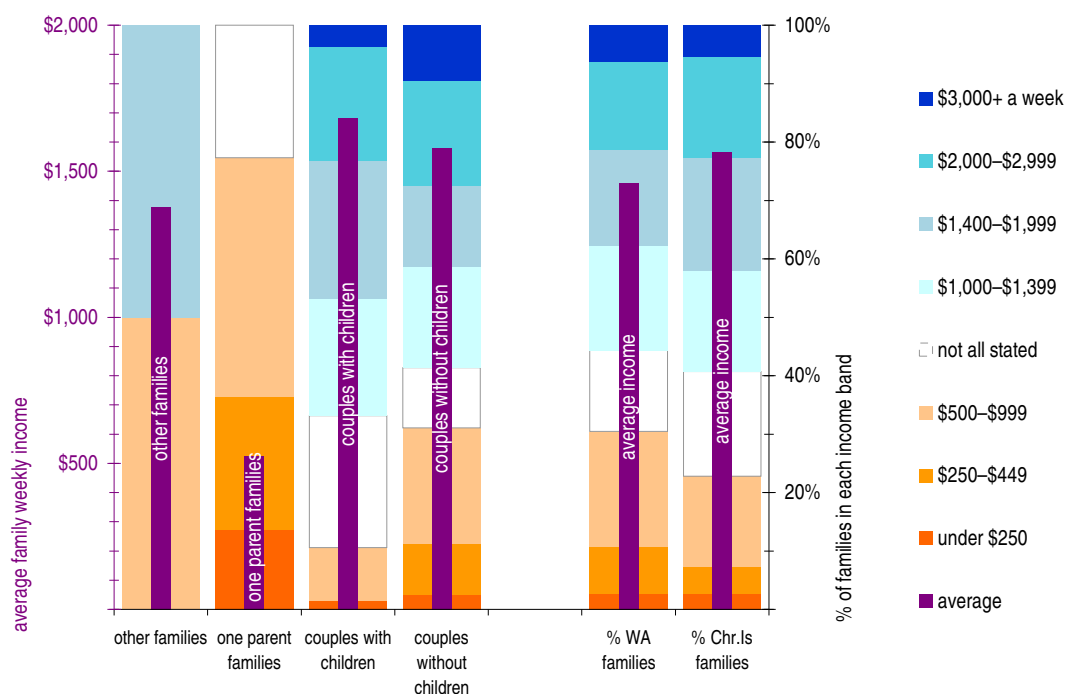
The average weekly family income in Christmas Island in July 2006 was \$1,565, which was 7% or \$107 a week higher than the \$1,458 average for Western Australia. The family income was equivalent to 2.1 individual incomes (2.2 in Western Australia).

Average family incomes ranges across family types from \$1,681 for couples with children and \$1,581 for couples without children to \$1,375 for other families and \$524 for one parent families. The 'other' families here are households of related people where there is not a main parent, say an aunt with her nieces.

While the average family income was \$1,565, the median income for all families (where half earn more and half less) was in the range \$1,400–\$1,699. Generally, the more the average is above the median range, the more higher-income families there are, or vice versa.

The median income was \$1,400–\$1,699 a week for couples with children and \$1,200–\$1,399 for couples without children. One-parent families usually have fewer income earners than families with children, and hence lower family incomes. In Christmas Island, one-parent families had a median income around \$500–\$649 a week. 'Other' families had a median of \$1,700–\$1,999.

Family weekly incomes



Family incomes	families in each income range				% of family types in each income range			
	number	% Chr.Is families	% WA families	Chr.Is's difference	couples without children	couples with children	one parent families	other families
under \$250	9	3%	3%	0.1% more	3%	2%	14%	0%
\$250–\$449	15	4%	8%	<b>3.6% less</b>	9%	0%	23%	0%
\$500–\$999	52	16%	20%	<b>4.1% less</b>	20%	9%	41%	50%
\$1,000–\$1,399	58	17%	18%	<b>0.6% less</b>	17%	20%	0%	0%
\$1,400–\$1,999	64	19%	17%	<b>2.6% more</b>	14%	24%	0%	50%
\$2,000–\$2,999	58	17%	15%	2.5% more	18%	19%	0%	0%
\$3,000+ a week	18	5%	6%	<b>0.9% less</b>	9%	4%	0%	0%
not all stated	60	18%	14%	<b>4.0% more</b>	10%	23%	23%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>334</b>	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>average weekly income</b>		<b>\$1,565</b>	<b>\$1,458</b>	<b>7% more</b>	<b>\$1,581</b>	<b>\$1,681</b>	<b>\$524</b>	<b>\$1,375</b>
av. Inc. in WA					\$1,352	\$1,781	\$853	\$1,114

The average weekly income is calculated by multiplying the mid-point of each income range (\$3,500 for the \$3000+ range) by the number in that range, and dividing by the total in all ranges. The ranges shown in the table are summarised from a larger number. The larger income bands are highlighted by bolding.

## Employment

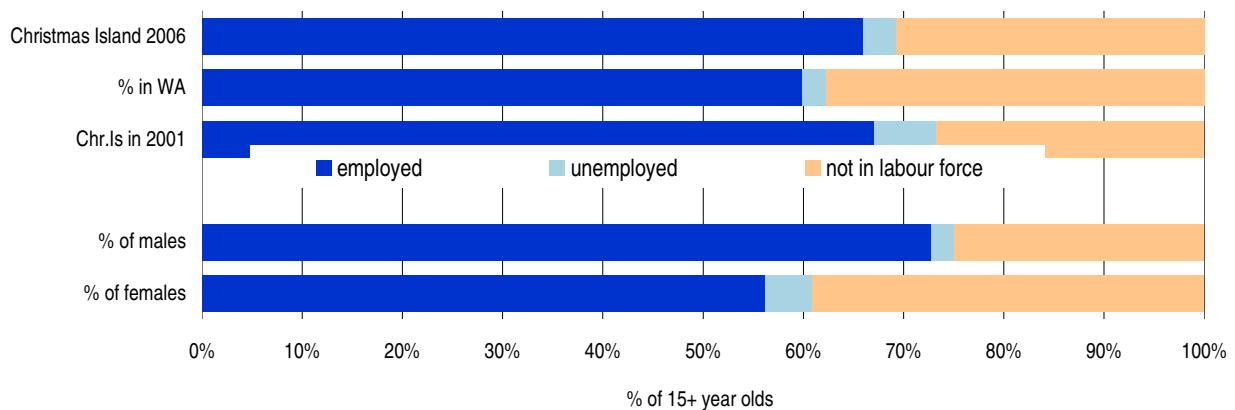
There were 714 residents of Christmas Island in the workforce in 2006, 69% of the adult (aged 15+) population (this is called the workforce participation rate). About 66% of the adults were employed, and 3% were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 4.8% of the workforce.

Compared with Western Australia, Christmas Island's workforce participation rate in 2006 was 7.0% higher and its unemployment rate was 1.0% higher. Since 2001, the participation rate had fallen by 4.1% and the unemployment rate had fallen by 3.7%.

Women tend to have lower workforce participation rates on average, with greater time spent in child raising, housework and caring. In Christmas Island, women's workforce participation was at 61% compared with 75% for men. Women also tend to have lower attachment to the workforce, and to withdraw (by not seeking work) when unemployed. This can cause their measured unemployment rate to be lower. Here, however, women's unemployment in 2006 was 7.8% when men's was 3.1%.

Women's domestic responsibilities also make them more inclined towards working part-time. In Christmas Island, 18% of female workers were part-timers, compared with 26% of the men. The same pattern can apply amongst those looking for part-time work. Here, 50% of unemployed women wanted part-time work, while 21% of unemployed men did. The overall proportion of unemployed residents wanting part-time work was 3.5% lower than in Western Australia and 4.9% higher than in 2001.

### Labour force status, adults 15+



Employment status	Christmas Island 2006		Chr.Is's difference	Christmas Island 2006			Chr.Is in 2001	Chr.Is's change from 2001	
	number	% of adults		% in WA	% of males	% of females			ratio of percents
employed	680	66.0%	59.9%	6.0% more	72.7%	56.2%	1.30 M:F	67.1%	dn 1.1%
unemployed	34	3.3%	2.3%	1.0% more	2.3%	4.7%	2.06 F:M	6.2%	dn 2.9%
labour force (participation rate)	714	69.3%	62.3%	7.0% more	75.0%	60.9%	1.23 M:F	73.3%	dn 4.1%
not in labour force	317	30.7%	37.7%	7.0% less	25.0%	39.1%	1.57 F:M	26.7%	up 4.1%
<b>residents aged 15+</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.46 M:F</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
unemployment rate (% labour force)		4.8%	3.8%	1.0% more	3.1%	7.8%	2.54 F:M	8.5%	dn 3.7%
full-time workers	508	74.7%	63.4%	11.3% more	73.7%	82.4%	1.12 F:M	70.3%	up 4.4%
part-time workers	119	17.5%	29.5%	12.0% less	26.3%	17.6%	1.49 M:F	22.7%	dn 5.2%
unemployed want full-time work	21	61.8%	58.3%	3.5% more	78.6%	50.0%	1.57 M:F	66.7%	dn 4.9%
unemployed want part-time	13	38.2%	41.7%	3.5% less	21.4%	50.0%	2.33 F:M	33.3%	up 4.9%

# Industries employing residents

The main industries employing Christmas Island residents in 2006 were:

- construction, with 15% of workers
- mining, 14%
- public administration, 14%
- education and training, 10%
- food and accommodation, 6%.

These main five industries together employed around 59% of working residents. Other significant industries for local workers were: transport and storage, with 6% of the workers; health & social care, 5%; retail trade, 4%; and administrative services, 3%.

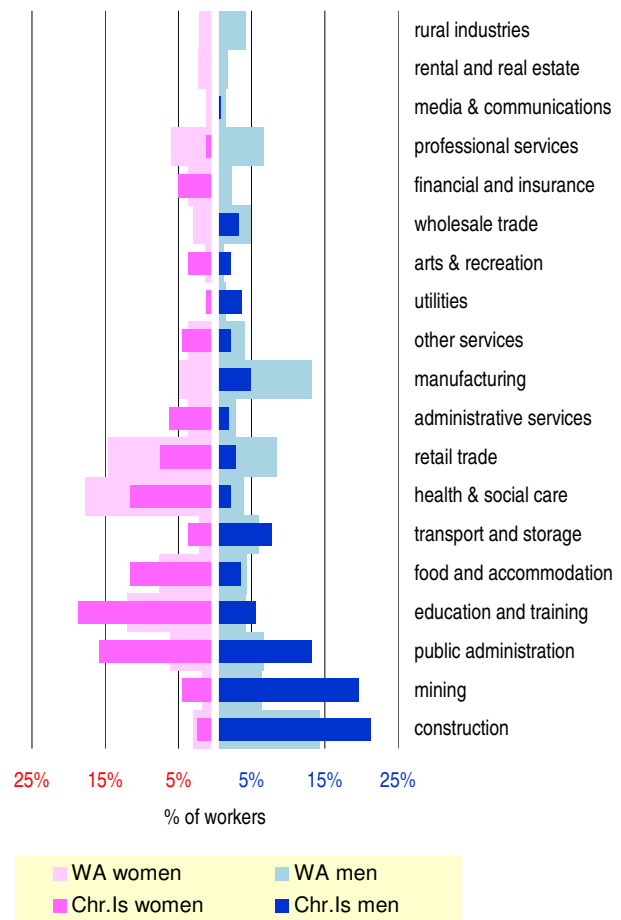
Industries that employed greater proportions of local residents than average for Western Australia included mining (10.0% more), public administration (7.7% more), and construction (5.4% more).

The industries that employed proportionally more local women included health & social care (3.1 women per man), education and training (1.9 women per man), and administrative services (1.9 women per man). For men, they were construction (15.5 men per woman), mining (7.8 men per woman), and utilities (5.3 men per woman).

Since 2001, the fastest-growing employers were the construction, public administration, and health & social care industries, whose share of local workers rose by 5.1%, 2.6% and 1.3%, respectively.

Note that industry classifications changed somewhat between 2001 and 2006.

Industries



Industry of employers	Christmas Island 2006			Chr.Is's difference	Christmas Island 2006			Chr.Is in 2001	Chr.Is's change from 2001
	number	% of workers	% in WA		males	females	ratio of workers		
construction	99	14.5%	9.1%	<b>5.4% more</b>	21.1%	2.5%	<b>15.5 M:F</b>	9.5%	up 5.1%
mining	97	14.2%	4.3%	<b>10.0% more</b>	19.5%	4.6%	<b>7.8 M:F</b>	18.9%	dn 4.7%
public administration	96	14.1%	6.4%	<b>7.7% more</b>	13.2%	15.8%	<b>1.5 M:F</b>	11.5%	up 2.6%
education and training	69	10.1%	7.7%	2.5% more	5.5%	18.7%	<b>1.9 F:M</b>	13.0%	dn 2.8%
food and accommodation	43	6.3%	5.8%	0.5% more	3.4%	11.6%	<b>1.9 F:M</b>	5.0%	up 1.3%
transport and storage	43	6.3%	4.2%	2.1% more	7.7%	3.7%	<b>3.8 M:F</b>	6.1%	up 0.2%
health & social care	37	5.4%	10.2%	<b>4.7% less</b>	2.0%	11.6%	<b>3.1 F:M</b>	4.1%	up 1.3%
retail trade	30	4.4%	11.1%	<b>6.7% less</b>	2.7%	7.5%	<b>1.5 F:M</b>	6.9%	dn 2.5%
administrative services	23	3.4%	3.2%	0.2% more	1.8%	6.2%	<b>1.9 F:M</b>	n.a.	n.a.
manufacturing	21	3.1%	9.4%	<b>6.4% less</b>	4.8%	0.0%	<b>M</b>	1.8%	up 1.3%
other services	20	2.9%	3.8%	<b>0.9% less</b>	2.0%	4.6%	<b>1.2 F:M</b>	2.3%	up 0.6%
utilities	19	2.8%	1.0%	1.8% more	3.6%	1.2%	<b>5.3 M:F</b>	3.5%	dn 0.7%
arts & recreation	18	2.6%	1.2%	1.4% more	2.0%	3.7%	<b>=</b>	1.4%	up 1.3%
wholesale trade	14	2.1%	4.0%	<b>1.9% less</b>	3.2%	0.0%	<b>M</b>	2.9%	dn 0.8%
financial and insurance	12	1.8%	2.9%	<b>1.1% less</b>	0.0%	5.0%	<b>F</b>	0.9%	up 0.8%
professional services	3	0.4%	6.3%	<b>5.9% less</b>	0.0%	1.2%	<b>F</b>	n.a.	n.a.
media & communications	3	0.4%	1.3%	<b>0.9% less</b>	0.7%	0.0%	<b>M</b>	0.0%	up 0.4%
rental and real estate	0	0.0%	2.0%	<b>2.0% less</b>	0.0%	0.0%	<b>=</b>	n.a.	n.a.
rural industries	0	0.0%	3.3%	<b>3.3% less</b>	0.0%	0.0%	<b>=</b>	0.9%	dn 0.9%
inadequately described	34	5.0%	2.7%	2.3% more	6.6%	2.1%	<b>5.8 M:F</b>	6.3%	dn 1.3%
<b>employed residents</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>95.0%</b>	

Comparisons between 2001 and 2006 are difficult because the 2006 industry classification is different from the 2001 with new industries 'professional services', 'administrative services' and 'rental and real estate' replacing the 2001 'professional and business services', and minor adjustments in some other industries (eg media added to communications).

## Occupations of employed residents

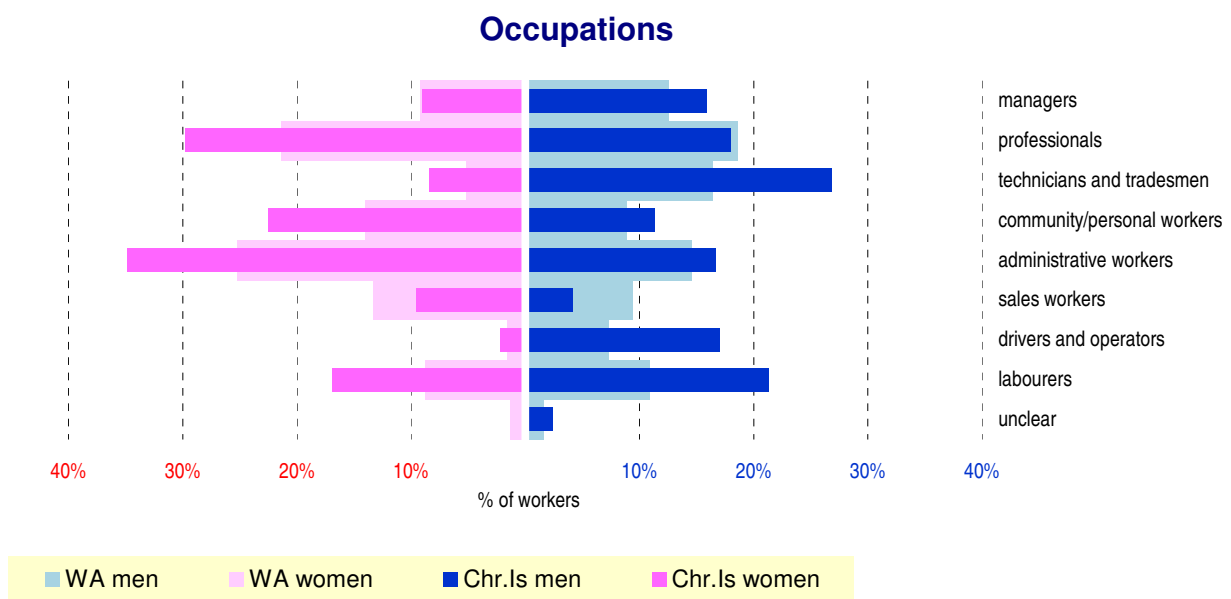
Occupations are a good indicator of socio-economic status, and communities with more people in more highly educated occupations tend to be wealthier. The occupational tree below shows the proportions of men and women in the eight occupational bands in Christmas Island in 2006, with the more educated ones being higher branches. The more top-heavy the tree, the higher is the socio-economic status of the community. The lighter background tree shows Western Australia's occupations for comparison.

Christmas Island's had 25% workers in the top two occupational bands (12% were managers, including farmers and small business operators, and 13% professionals), compared with 31% for Western Australia. The two lowest bands made up 29% of Christmas Island's workers (13% were drivers / machine operators and 16% were labourers), while Western Australia had 18% in these occupations.

Relative to Western Australia, Christmas Island had 5.5% more workers who were drivers and operators and 5.1% more who were labourers, but 6.3% fewer workers who were sales workers and 5.1% fewer who were professionals.

Many occupations have a significant gender bias. In Christmas Island, there were 7.6 men per woman among drivers and operators and 3.2 men per woman among technicians and tradesmen but there were 2.3 women per man among sales workers and 2.1 women per man among administrative workers.

Occupational changes since 2001 are difficult to measure at the local level because of changes to the classification system used in the 2006 Census. Some occupational classifications changed little; of those, labourers gained about 13% of the workforce, but drivers and operators lost about 3%.



Occupations of employed residents	Christmas Island 2006		workers in Christmas Island		workers in Christmas Island		Chr.Is in 2001	Chr.Is's change from 2001
	number of workers	% of workers	% in WA	Chr.Is's difference	% of males	% of females		
managers	81	12%	13%	0.6% less	12%	7%	1.8 M:F	5% up 6%
professionals	92	13%	19%	5.1% less	13%	22%	1.7 F:M	16% dn 3%
technicians and tradesmen	137	20%	16%	3.7% more	20%	6%	3.2 M:F	27% n.a.
community/personal workers	58	9%	9%	0.4% less	9%	17%	2.0 F:M	n.a. n.a.
administrative workers	85	12%	15%	2.1% less	12%	26%	2.1 F:M	n.a. n.a.
sales workers	21	3%	9%	6.3% less	3%	7%	2.3 F:M	n.a. n.a.
drivers and operators	87	13%	7%	5.5% more	13%	2%	7.6 M:F	16% dn 3%
labourers	109	16%	11%	5.1% more	16%	13%	1.3 M:F	3% up 13%
unclear	12	2%	2%	0.2% more	2%	0%	M	6% dn 4%
<b>total employed residents</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>same</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1.9 M:F</b>	<b>74%</b>

The 2006 occupations are coded to the 2006 Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), which has replaced the 1996 Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) used in the 2001 Census. Where reasonable, 2001 occupations have been matched to 2006 classifications, otherwise 'n.a.' is shown for 2001.

## Travel to work

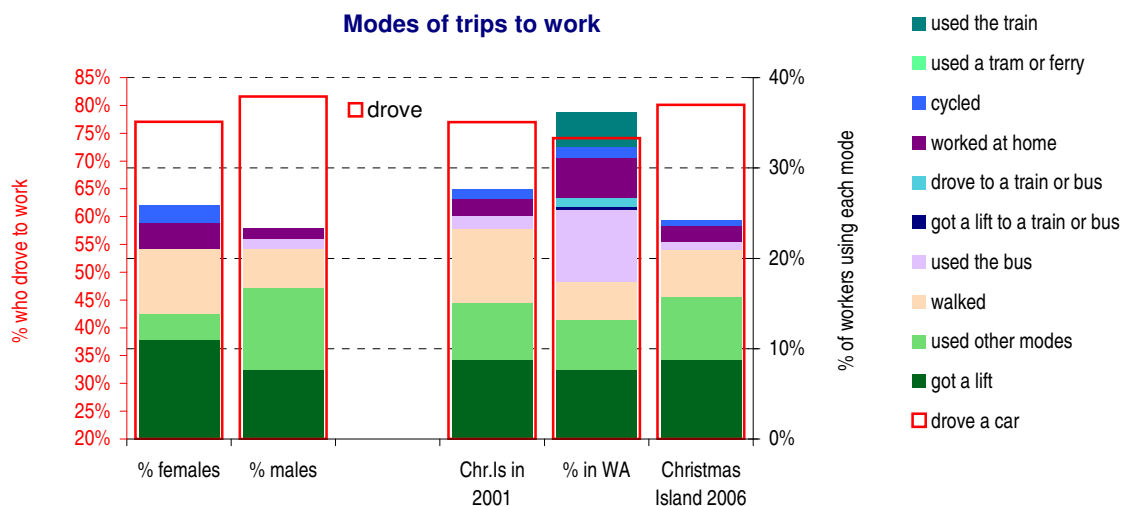
In the 2006 Census, people were asked how they travelled to work on Tuesday 8 August. In Christmas Island, 92% of the 684 employed residents travelled to work that day, with 4% not going to work, and 2% working from home; some did not say.

Some workers' journeys involved multiple trips, often when they got a lift to the bus or train. The total trips taken to work by Christmas Island workers was 644, which suggests an average of 1.03 trips per worker; most people used just one mode of transport to work.

The most common way to get to work nearly everywhere is by driving, and in Christmas Island, 80% of travellers drove to work in 2006 (74% in Western Australia). Since 2001, the proportion who drove rose by 3.1%. Driving is generally biased towards males; in Christmas Island, there were 2.1 men per woman among drivers. Similarly male-biased were those who used other modes (7.3 men per woman), and who drove a car (2.1 men per woman).

Other than driving, the other main ways people travelled to work in Christmas Island were that 9% of travellers got a lift, 7% used other modes, 5% walked, and 1% used the bus. Less common were those who cycled (1%).

Women tend to use public transport to get to work more than men. In Christmas Island, women were most numerous among those who worked at home, with 1.4 women per man doing this; or who did not work on Census day, with 1.2 women per man.



Trips to work	Christmas Island 2006				Christmas Island 2006		Chr.Is in 2001		
	workers	% travellers	% in WA	Chr.Is's difference	% males	% females	ratio of workers	% of trips	change
drove a car	503	80.1%	74.1%	<b>6.0% more</b>	81.6%	77.0%	<b>2.1 M:F</b>	77.0%	up 3.1%
got a lift	55	8.8%	7.6%	1.1% more	7.6%	11.0%	<b>1.4 M:F</b>	8.8%	dn 0.0%
used other modes	44	7.0%	5.6%	1.4% more	9.1%	2.9%	<b>7.3 M:F</b>	6.2%	up 0.8%
walked	33	5.3%	4.1%	1.1% more	4.3%	7.2%	<b>1.2 M:F</b>	8.3%	dn 3.1%
used the bus	5	0.8%	8.0%	<b>7.2% less</b>	1.2%	0.0%	<b>M</b>	1.4%	dn 0.6%
cycled	4	0.6%	1.2%	<b>0.6% less</b>	0.0%	1.9%	<b>F</b>	1.1%	dn 0.5%
got a lift to a train or bus	0	0.0%	0.4%	<b>0.4% less</b>	0.0%	0.0%	<b>=</b>	0.0%	same
drove to a train or bus	0	0.0%	0.9%	<b>0.9% less</b>	0.0%	0.0%	<b>=</b>	0.0%	same
used a tram or ferry	0	0.0%	0.1%	<b>0.1% less</b>	0.0%	0.0%	<b>=</b>	0.0%	same
used the train	0	0.0%	3.9%	<b>3.9% less</b>	0.0%	0.0%	<b>=</b>	0.0%	same
<b>Trips to work</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>103%</b>	<b>106%</b>		<b>104%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2.0 M:F</b>	<b>103%</b>	
<b>Employed residents</b>		% workers			% workers			% workers	
travelled to work	628	92%	82%	<b>9.6% more</b>	94%	88%	<b>2.0 M:F</b>	94%	dn 2.0%
worked at home	12	2%	4%	<b>2.7% less</b>	1%	3%	<b>1.4 F:M</b>	2%	dn 0.0%
did not work on Census day	28	4%	12%	<b>7.5% less</b>	3%	6%	<b>1.2 F:M</b>	3%	up 1.5%
not stated	16	2%	2%	0.6% more	2%	3%	<b>1.3 M:F</b>	2%	up 0.5%
<b>Employed residents</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>100%</b>	

The top half of the table shows trips, not workers, and multiple-mode trips (eg lift to bus) are counted as several trips, where possible. The 'used other modes' category includes 3 taxi trips, 5 by truck, 11 by motorcycle, 6 by unnamed other modes, and 19 trips by multiple modes.

# Community Cultures

## Ancestry

People's ancestry is a good indicator of their cultural heritage. While many people now give their heritage as 'Australian' (20% in Christmas Island in 2006), they are a minority in most places.

People could give at most two ancestries on the Census form, which limits information on ancestry. About 28% of residents here named two ancestries. Only 6 ancestries were prompted with tick boxes (English, Irish, Italian, German, Chinese, Scottish and Australian); others had to be written in. This biases the results towards these 6 ancestries. The inclusion of Scottish in the named list in 2006, but not 2001, generally causes a leap in acknowledged Scots descendents.

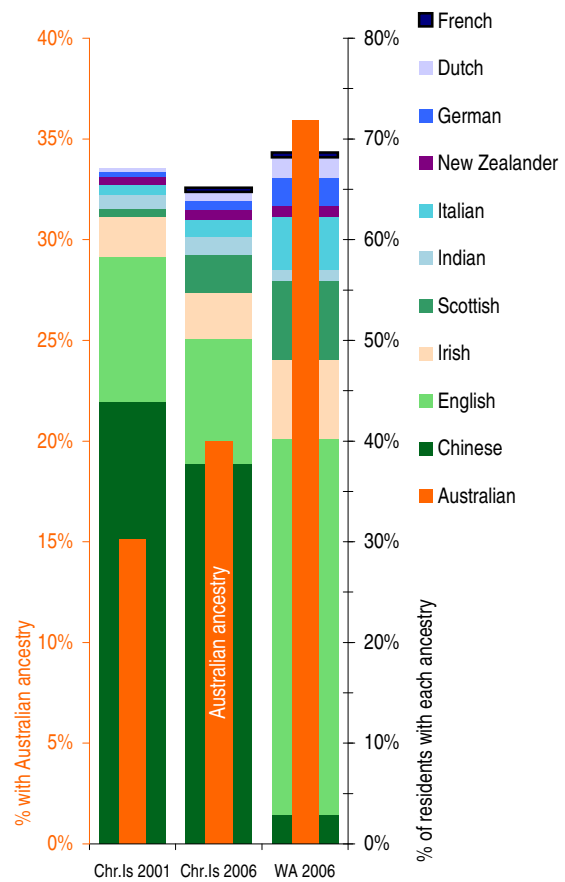
The most commonly cited, non-Australian ancestries of Christmas Island residents, and the proportion with that ancestry, were: Chinese 38%; English 12.5%; Irish 4.5%; Scottish 3.8%; Indian 1.8%; and Italian 1.7%.

Compared with Western Australia, Christmas Island had more people with Chinese, Serbian, Indian, Lebanese and French ancestry.

Over the five years since 2001, three ancestries that became more common in Christmas Island were Australian, claimed by 4.9% more of the population than in 2001, Scottish (3.0% more), and Italian (0.7% more).

In 2006, Christmas Island had 7 Indigenous residents.

Most common ancestries



Ancestry	Christmas Island 2006			Chr.Is's difference	Parents of Chr.Is residents			Chr.Is in 2001	Chr.Is's change from 2001
	residents	percent	% in WA		both born overseas	one born overseas	both born Australia		
Australian	270	20.0%	35.9%	15.9% less	7%	22%	66%	15.1%	up 4.9%
Australian Aboriginal	0	0.0%	0.9%	0.9% less	-	-	-	0.0%	same
Chinese	509	37.7%	2.9%	34.9% more	91%	5%	2%	43.9%	dn 6.2%
English	168	12.5%	37.3%	24.9% less	48%	14%	39%	14.4%	dn 1.9%
Irish	61	4.5%	7.9%	3.4% less	25%	20%	56%	4.0%	up 0.5%
Scottish	51	3.8%	7.8%	4.1% less	35%	20%	45%	0.8%	up 3.0%
Indian	24	1.8%	1.1%	0.6% more	83%	0%	17%	1.4%	up 0.4%
Italian	23	1.7%	5.2%	3.5% less	22%	26%	52%	1.0%	up 0.7%
New Zealander	13	1.0%	1.1%	0.1% less	77%	23%	0%	0.8%	up 0.1%
German	12	0.9%	2.7%	1.9% less	42%	33%	25%	0.6%	up 0.3%
Dutch	12	0.9%	2.1%	1.2% less	50%	50%	0%	0.3%	up 0.5%
French	6	0.4%	0.5%	0.1% less	50%	50%	0%	n.a.	n.a.
Lebanese	5	0.4%	0.1%	0.3% more	0%	0%	100%	0.0%	up 0.4%
Maori	4	0.3%	0.6%	0.6% less	100%	0%	0%	0.0%	up 0.3%
Polish	3	0.2%	0.9%	0.7% less	100%	0%	0%	0.2%	up 0.0%
Welsh	3	0.2%	0.8%	0.6% less	0%	0%	100%	n.a.	n.a.
South African	3	0.2%	0.8%	0.6% less	100%	0%	0%	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Total responses</b>	1,555	115.3%	129.3%	14.0% less	64%	15%	27%	109.8%	up 5.5%
<b>residents</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>59%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Note: the apparent growth in Scottish ancestry from 11 to 51 probably indicates that 78% of local Scots did not name this heritage in 2001 when unprompted, rather than that their number increased by 364%. Because Greek was offered as an ancestry option in 2001, but required a write-in in 2006, their count might fall as a result. In Christmas Island, Greek ancestry was given by 5 in 2001 and nil in 2006. Note also that the number writing in Indigenous ancestry is often low, because there is a specific Indigenous Census question (see

Of Christmas Island residents, 45% were born in Australia and 45% were born overseas (in 15 of the 35 places listed in the Census table), with 10% not saying. The proportion born in Australia was 20% less than Western Australia, and 1% lower than in 2001.

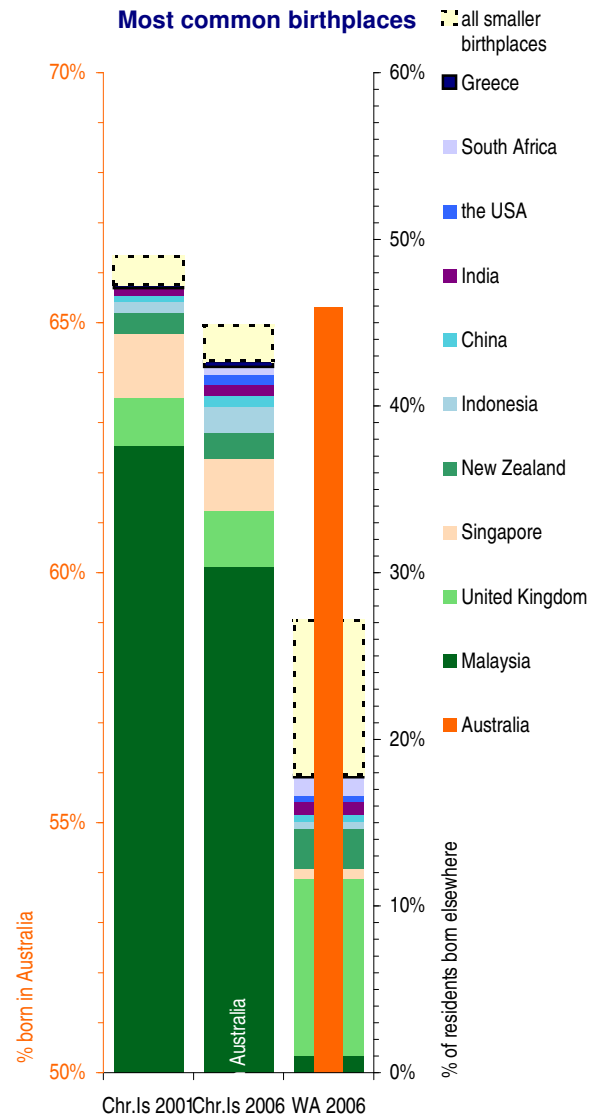
The main overseas birthplaces, and the number and proportion of residents born there, were:

- Malaysia – 409 or 30.3%;
- United Kingdom – 46 or 3.4%;
- Singapore – 42 or 3.1%;
- New Zealand – 21 or 1.6%;
- Indonesia – 21 or 1.6%;
- China – 9 or 0.7%.

The birthplace that increased most as a proportion of the population over the previous five years was Indonesia, up 0.8%, with the USA up 0.6%, then United Kingdom up 0.5%, South Africa up 0.4%, and New Zealand up 0.3%.

The birthplace which was significantly more common in Christmas Island than in Western Australia was Malaysia with 29.3% more of the population. Singapore was also larger (2.5% more), as was Indonesia (1.2% more) and China (0.3% more). Because Australians were born in many different countries, most places will have some very small 'birthplace' communities, where the male-female balance may become skewed and even unisex.

In Christmas Island, birthplaces whose males most outnumbered females included Singapore with 2.5 males per female and New Zealand with 1.6 males per female, while there were 2.0 females per male born in China and 1.6 females per male born in Indonesia.



Main birthplaces of residents	Christmas Island 2006		% in WA	Chr.Is's difference	Christmas Island 2006			Chr.Is in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Australia	608	45.1%	65.3%	20.2% less	339	269	1.3 M:F	45.9%	dn 0.8%
Malaysia	409	30.3%	1.0%	29.3% more	218	191	1.1 M:F	37.6%	dn 7.3%
United Kingdom	46	3.4%	10.6%	7.2% less	23	23	=	2.9%	up 0.5%
Singapore	42	3.1%	0.6%	2.5% more	30	12	2.5 M:F	3.8%	dn 0.7%
New Zealand	21	1.6%	2.4%	0.9% less	13	8	1.6 M:F	1.2%	up 0.3%
Indonesia	21	1.6%	0.4%	1.2% more	8	13	1.6 F:M	0.7%	up 0.8%
China	9	0.7%	0.4%	0.3% more	3	6	2.0 F:M	0.4%	up 0.3%
India	9	0.7%	0.8%	0.1% less	4	5	1.3 F:M	0.4%	up 0.2%
the USA	8	0.6%	0.3%	0.2% more	4	4	=	0.0%	up 0.6%
South Africa	6	0.4%	1.1%	0.7% less	3	3	=	0.0%	up 0.4%
Greece	5	0.4%	0.2%	0.2% more	5	0	M	0.2%	up 0.2%
Germany	4	0.3%	0.5%	0.2% less	4	0	M	0.0%	up 0.3%
the Philippines	4	0.3%	0.3%	0.1% less	0	4	F	0.2%	up 0.1%
a non-listed place	11	0.8%	3.4%	2.6% less	6	5	1.2 M:F	0.9%	dn 0.0%
<b>all smaller birthplaces</b>	29	2.1%	9.3%	7.1% less	13	16		-3.4%	up 5.6%
not stated	136	10.1%	7.6%	2.5% more	102	34	3.0 M:F	5.1%	up 5.0%
<b>overseas born</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>44.8%</b>	<b>27.1%</b>	<b>16 places</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>1.15 M:F</b>	<b>49.0%</b>	<b>dn 4.1%</b>

Not all birthplaces can be shown in this table due to space constrictions, smaller birthplaces are in an appendix. 'All smaller birthplaces' are those not shown in the table.

# Languages

In 2006, 35% of Christmas Island's residents spoke English at home, which was 5% more than in 2001, and 47% less than in Western Australia. While 7% did not say what they spoke, 58% spoke another language at home (46% more than in Western Australia), including 9 of the 35 most common languages listed in the Census report.

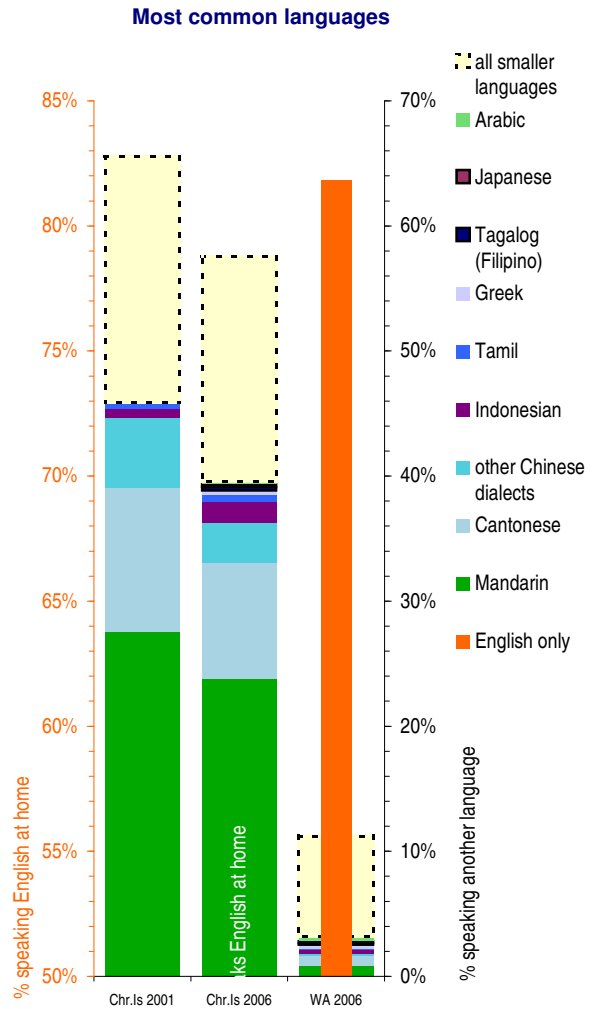
The main non-English languages spoken in Christmas Island homes, and the number and proportion of residents speaking them, were:

- Mandarin – 321 or 23.8%;
- Cantonese – 124 or 9.2%;
- other Chinese dialects – 44 or 3.3%;
- Indonesian – 22 or 1.6%;

The main language whose use increased most between 2001 and 2006 was Indonesian, up by 0.8% of the population; then Greek, up 0.3%.

The language spoken proportionally more in Christmas Island than in Western Australia was Mandarin (spoken by 23.0% more of the population) with Cantonese spoken by 8.4% more; to a lesser extent, other Chinese dialects and Indonesian.

Many places will have some languages spoken by just a few people, often a few families. These cases may have significant gender imbalances. In Christmas Island, male speakers most outnumbered females among speakers of Cantonese, with 1.2 males per female (possibly with some small, all-male languages), while there



Main languages spoken at home	Christmas Island 2006		% in WA	Chr.Is's difference	Christmas Island 2006			Chr.Is in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
English only	471	35.0%	81.8%	46.9% less	279	192	1.5 M:F	30.3%	up 4.6%
another language	775	57.5%	11.6%	46.0% more	399	376	1.1 M:F	65.5%	dn 8.0%
not stated	101	7.5%	6.6%	0.9% more	85	16	5.3 M:F	4.1%	up 3.4%
<b>residents</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9 langs.</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>1.3 M:F</b>	<b>100%</b>	
Mandarin	321	23.8%	0.8%	23.0% more	163	158	1.0 M:F	27.6%	dn 3.7%
Cantonese	124	9.2%	0.8%	8.4% more	67	57	1.2 M:F	11.5%	dn 2.3%
other Chinese dialects	44	3.3%	0.2%	3.1% more	22	22	=	5.6%	dn 2.3%
Indonesian	22	1.6%	0.3%	1.3% more	6	16	2.7 F:M	0.8%	up 0.8%
Tamil	8	0.6%	0.1%	0.5% more	3	5	1.7 F:M	0.5%	up 0.1%
Greek	4	0.3%	0.3%	0.0% more	4	0	M	0.0%	up 0.3%
Tagalog (Filipino)	4	0.3%	0.1%	0.2% more	0	4	F	0.0%	up 0.3%
Japanese	3	0.2%	0.2%	0.1% more	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.2%
Arabic	3	0.2%	0.4%	0.2% less	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.2%
German	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
all smaller languages	242	18.0%	8.0%	10.0% more	128	114	1.1 M:F	19.6%	dn 1.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>0.9% more</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5.3 M:F</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>up 3.4%</b>

Not all languages can be shown in this table due to space constrictions, smaller languages are in an appendix. 'All smaller languages' are those not shown in the table.

# Beliefs

The range of religious beliefs held within a community is a good indicator of cultural diversity, although nearly everywhere in Australia is majority Christian. Christmas Island is a rare exception, with 25% of residents being Christian in 2006. Nonetheless, there has been a broad trend towards more people either having no religion (here, 13% of residents in 2006) or not stating their religion on the Census form (11%).

The main non-Christian beliefs in Christmas Island in 2006, and the number and proportion of residents with these, were:

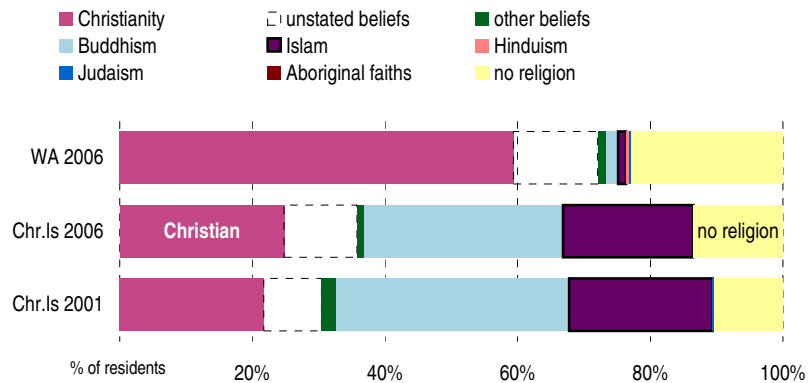
- Buddhism – 406 or 30.0%;
- Islam – 266 or 19.7%.

The fastest growing belief system over 2001 to 2006 was no religion with 3.1% more of the population, followed by Christianity with 3.1% more

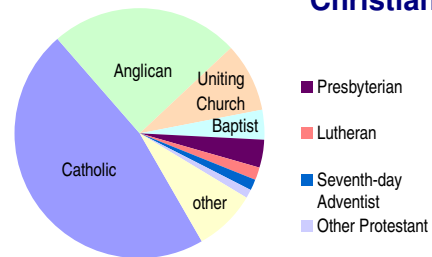
There were falls in the proportion who believed in Buddhism (down by 5.0% of the population) and in Islam (down 2.0%) and other beliefs, down 1.2%.

The ratio of male to female believers varied amongst the beliefs. Among Christians generally in Christmas Island, there were 129 men per 100 women, while there were 136 men per 100 women among those who did not have a religion. The gender ratio ranged from 314 men per 100 women among followers of unstated beliefs to 225 women per 100 men among followers of Baptist.

## Religious beliefs



## Christians



Religious beliefs	Christmas Island 2006		Chr.Is's % in WA	difference	Christmas Island 2006			2001 % Chr.Is	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Christianity	335	24.8%	59.3%	<b>34.6% less</b>	189	146	1.29 M:F	21.7%	up 3.1%
no religion	182	13.5%	22.9%	<b>9.4% less</b>	105	77	1.36 M:F	10.4%	up 3.1%
Buddhism	406	30.0%	1.8%	<b>28.3% more</b>	206	200	1.03 M:F	35.1%	dn 5.0%
Islam	266	19.7%	1.2%	<b>18.4% more</b>	141	125	1.13 M:F	21.6%	dn 2.0%
Hinduism	0	0.0%	0.4%	<b>0.4% less</b>	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Judaism	0	0.0%	0.3%	<b>0.3% less</b>	0	0	=	0.2%	dn 0.2%
Aboriginal faiths	0	0.0%	0.0%	<b>0.0% less</b>	0	0	=	0.0%	same
other beliefs	14	1.0%	1.3%	<b>0.3% less</b>	14	0	M	2.3%	dn 1.2%
unstated beliefs	149	11.0%	12.8%	<b>1.8% less</b>	113	36	3.14 M:F	8.7%	up 2.3%
<b>total residents</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>768</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>1.32 M:F</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>Christians</b>							=		
Catholic	157	11.6%	23.7%	<b>12.1% less</b>	86	71	1.21 M:F	9.0%	up 2.6%
Anglican	82	6.1%	20.4%	<b>14.4% less</b>	54	28	1.93 M:F	5.7%	up 0.4%
Uniting Church	30	2.2%	3.8%	<b>1.6% less</b>	12	18	1.50 F:M	3.0%	dn 0.8%
Baptist	13	1.0%	1.7%	<b>0.7% less</b>	4	9	2.25 F:M	1.0%	dn 0.0%
Presbyterian	12	0.9%	2.2%	<b>1.3% less</b>	12	0	M	0.6%	up 0.3%
Lutheran	6	0.4%	0.6%	<b>0.2% less</b>	3	3	=	0.0%	up 0.4%
Seventh-day Adventist	4	0.3%	0.3%	<b>0.0% more</b>	4	0	M	0.4%	dn 0.1%
Other Protestant	4	0.3%	0.4%	<b>0.1% less</b>	4	0	M	0.0%	up 0.3%
Pentecostal	3	0.2%	0.9%	<b>0.7% less</b>	3	0	M	0.4%	dn 0.2%
Eastern Orthodox	3	0.2%	1.3%	<b>1.1% less</b>	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.2%
Latter Day Saints	0	0.0%	0.3%	<b>0.3% less</b>	0	0	=	0.2%	dn 0.2%
Churches of Christ	0	0.0%	0.5%	<b>0.5% less</b>	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Salvation Army	0	0.0%	0.3%	<b>0.3% less</b>	0	0	=	0.0%	same
other Christian	21	1.6%	2.2%	<b>0.7% less</b>	4	17	4.25 F:M	1.4%	up 0.1%
all other Christian	21	1.6%	2.9%	<b>1.4% less</b>	4	17	4.25 F:M	1.4%	up 0.1%
<b>total Christians</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>59.3%</b>	<b>34.6% less</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1.29 M:F</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>up 3.1%</b>

## Attachments

Other birthplaces of residents	Christmas Island 2006			Chr.Is's difference	Christmas Island 2006			Chr.Is in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent	% in WA		males	females	ratio		
the Philippines	4	0.3%	0.3%	0.1% less	0	4	F	0.2%	up 0.1%
Canada	4	0.3%	0.2%	0.1% more	0	4	F	0.0%	up 0.3%
Poland	3	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	0	3	F	0.2%	up 0.0%
Japan	3	0.2%	0.2%	0.1% more	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.2%
the Netherlands	0	0.0%	0.5%	0.5% less	0	0	=	0.2%	dn 0.2%
Italy	0	0.0%	1.1%	1.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Ireland	0	0.0%	0.5%	0.5% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Papua New Guinea	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Hong Kong	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Thailand	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Croatia	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
South Korea	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Fiji	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
SE Europe	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Sri Lanka	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
India	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Vietnam	0	0.0%	0.5%	0.5% less	0	0	=	0.2%	dn 0.2%
Turkey	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Egypt	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Lebanon	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Macedonia (FYROM)	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Iraq	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
a non-listed place	11	0.8%	3.4%	2.6% less	6	5	1.2 M:F	0.9%	dn 0.0%
<b>all smaller birthplaces</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>7.1% less</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>	<b>up 5.6%</b>
not stated	136	10.1%	7.6%	2.5% more	102	34	3.0 M:F	5.1%	up 5.0%
<b>overseas born</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>44.8%</b>	<b>27.1%</b>	<b>16 places</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>1.15 M:F</b>	<b>49.0%</b>	<b>dn 4.1%</b>

Other languages spoken at home	Christmas Island 2006			Chr.Is's difference	Christmas Island 2006			Chr.Is in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent	% in WA		males	females	ratio		
German	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Italian	0	0.0%	1.7%	1.7% less	0	0	=	0.2%	dn 0.2%
Spanish	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	0.2%	dn 0.2%
Dutch	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
French	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	0.2%	dn 0.2%
Croatian	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Polish	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Indigenous languages	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Hungarian	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Korean	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Filipino	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Russian	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Vietnamese	0	0.0%	0.7%	0.7% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Persian	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Portuguese	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Turkish	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Maltese	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Hindi	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Macedonian	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Samoan	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Serbian	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Khmer	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Sinhalese	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
other Persian languages	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Dari (Persian)	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
other languages	242	18.0%	2.2%	15.7% more	128	114	1.12 M:F	19.0%	dn 1.0%
<b>all smaller languages</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>18.0%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>10.0% more</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1.12 M:F</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>dn 1.7%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>0.9% more</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5.31 M:F</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>up 3.4%</b>