



Christmas Island Economic Portrait

compared with Western Australia

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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.

Prepared by The Public Practice Pty Ltd for the Attorney General's Department

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Introduction

This report examines economic activity in Christmas Island (abbreviated to Chr.Is), using data from the 2006 and 2001 Censuses, supplemented with Australian Taxation Office (ATO) data from the annual National Regional Profile, both published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The economic characteristics of Christmas Island are compared with those across Western Australia (abbreviated to WA).

In the Census, completed by about 96% of Australians, people provide information on where they live and where they work. From their responses, the ABS publishes data tables on two groups of 'workers' in any locality: the workforce – those who worked there (in the first week of August 2006); and the working population – the employed residents who usually lived there (but possibly worked in another locality).

In Christmas Island in 2006, the workforce was counted as 680, and the working population as 680. These two groups overlap, with many residents working within Christmas Island, and many of the workforce living here. The difference means that Christmas Island was a net self-sufficiency of none workers, equivalent to none of the working resident population.

Both groups of workers are part of the local economy of Christmas Island. The workforce represents jobs in Christmas Island – the number of workers equals the number of filled jobs – so the nature of the workforce reflects the industries and businesses operating in Christmas Island. Their working patterns – occupations, working hours, incomes etc – provide information on the economic production within Christmas Island. In contrast, the working population represents the supply of labour from Christmas Island, not all of whom will work within Christmas Island.

This Economic Portrait starts by introducing the workforce of Christmas Island, since their characteristics, revealed by the Census, provide the most detailed information available of Christmas Island's economy. The first section discusses the workforce's age-sex profile and how this is changing, and examines how working patterns vary with age and gender.

The second section examines the industries in Christmas Island from the characteristics of the workforce. The relative sizes of the 19 main industry sectors are compared with Western Australia, and the 85 industry sub-groups are listed in order to give a detailed portrait where people work in Christmas Island. Changes for 2001 and variations in working patterns across industries are examined.

The third section looks at the nature of the businesses that make up these industries, using Census data. The Census gives information on owner-managers working in Christmas Island. Information on the industries and sizes of local businesses, which tend to be mainly sole-traders, is also used.

The occupations of the workforce are examined in the fourth section, looking at the roles of the workforce – and the nature of local jobs – in broad and specific occupational groups. Changes since 2001, and the use of occupations by different industries, are investigated.

The fifth section gives more information about the workforce of Christmas Island, looking at aspects such as qualifications, birthplaces, language skills, and incomes. The modes of transport that workers used to come to work in Christmas Island are compared with those used by working residents going to work.

The final section looks in more detail at the difference between the demand for labour in Christmas Island, represented by the workforce, and the supply of labour from Christmas Island, represented by the working population. The difference is here called the labour balance. Places with more working residents than local workforce have a positive labour balance, so some residents have to work outside their home community, and the area effectively exports labour, usually to nearby urban centres. Places with a negative labour balance are usually urban centres or industrial areas – they import labour from surrounding residential areas.

Introducing Christmas Island's workforce

Workforce age-sex profile

The 2006 Census gives the most detailed picture of Christmas Island's workforce, with 680 adults aged 15+ saying they worked here. About 96% of people complete the Census, so the workforce may have been about 4% larger than counted, or around 707.

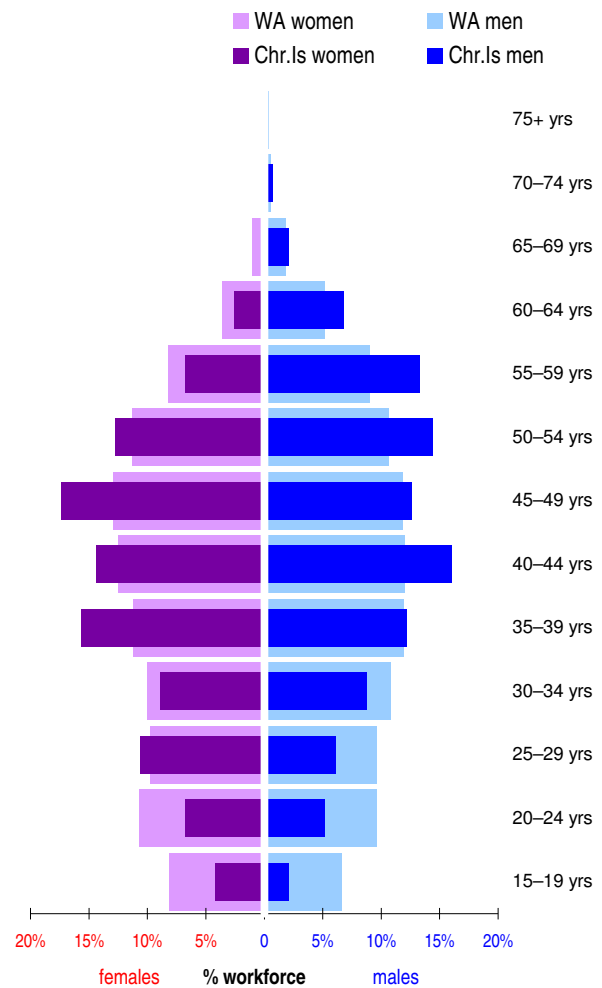
The age profile of Christmas Island's workforce is illustrated in the Workforce Age Tree, compared with Western Australia. The darker branches show the proportion of Christmas Island's workforce in each age group (males right, females left) against the lighter background age profile of the Western Australia workforce.

The common workforce age profile is apple-shaped, widest around the mid-40s when workforce participation is high and mortality is low. The largest age groups in Christmas Island's workforce in 2006 were 40–44 yrs, 45–49 yrs and 50–54 yrs. The average age of workers was 42.7 years (44.2 for men and 40.0 for women).

Relative to the Western Australia workforce, Christmas Island's workforce was 3 years 2 months older. Age groups that were proportionally larger were 40–44 yrs, 50–54 yrs and 55–59 yrs; those that were smaller included 15–19 yrs, 20–24 yrs and 25–29 yrs.

In generational terms, Christmas Island's workforce consisted of 39% Baby-boomers, 38% Generation X and 16% Generation Y, with 7% from the Wartime generation (aged 60–74), and none who were Veterans.

Workforce Age Tree



Ages of workers, 2006	workers in Chr.Is			% of Chr.Is workers			% of WA workforce	difference from WA	Gender ratio	
	males	females	adults	% males	% females	% workers			Chr.Is	WA
15–19 years	9	10	19	2%	4%	3%	7%	4% less	1.1 F:M	1.0 F:M
20–24 years	23	16	39	5%	7%	6%	10%	4% less	1.4 M:F	1.1 M:F
25–29 years	27	25	52	6%	11%	8%	10%	2% less	1.1 M:F	1.2 M:F
Generation Y	59	51	110	13%	22%	16%	27%	11% less		
30–34 years	39	21	60	9%	9%	9%	10%	2% less	1.9 M:F	1.3 M:F
35–39 years	54	37	91	12%	16%	13%	12%	2% more	1.5 M:F	1.3 M:F
40–44 years	71	34	105	16%	14%	15%	12%	3% more	2.1 M:F	1.2 M:F
Generation X	164	92	256	37%	39%	38%	34%	3% more		
45–49 years	56	41	97	13%	17%	14%	12%	2% more	1.4 M:F	1.1 M:F
50–54 years	64	30	94	14%	13%	14%	11%	3% more	2.1 M:F	1.1 M:F
55–59 years	59	16	75	13%	7%	11%	9%	2% more	3.7 M:F	1.3 M:F
Baby-boomers	179	87	266	40%	37%	39%	32%	7% more		
60–64 years	30	6	36	7%	3%	5%	4%	1% more	5.0 M:F	1.7 M:F
65–69 years	9	0	9	2%	nil	1%	1%	0% less	M	2.1 M:F
70–74 years	3	0	3	1%	nil	0%	0%	0% less	M	2.3 M:F
Wartime	42	6	48	9%	3%	7%	6%	1% more		
Veterans: 75+	0	0	0	nil	nil	nil	0%	0% less	=	2.5 M:F
all workers	444	236	680	100%	100%	100%	100%		1.9 M:F	1.2 M:F
average age	44.2 yrs	40.0 yrs	42.7 yrs				39.6 yrs	3.1 yrs		

Gender ratio: Male majority shown in blue as M:F = [no. males] ÷ [no. females]; Female majority shown in red as F:M = [no. females] ÷ [no. males]. Extreme results are in bold; 'M' = all males; 'F' = all females. Source: ABS Working Population Profile (WPP) 2006, Table W01.

Workforce ageing

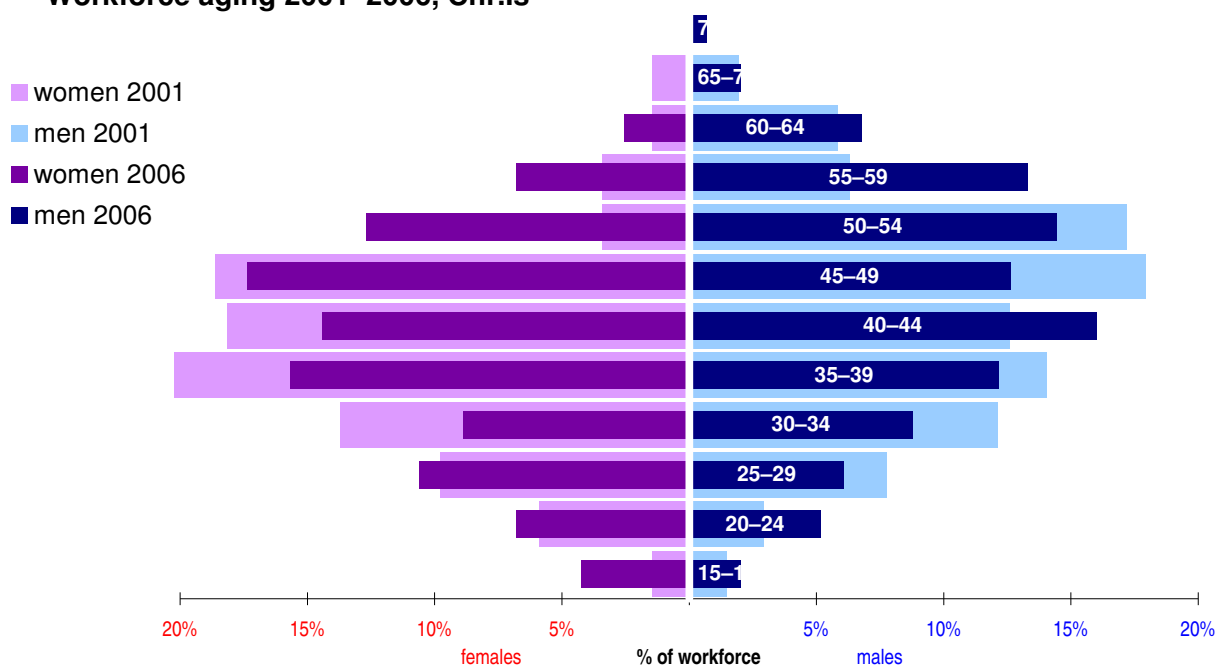
From 2001 to 2006, Christmas Island's workforce increased by 63 jobs from 617 to 680 workers, with a gain of 31 male workers and a gain of 32 female workers.

Proportionally, the age groups that increased most were 55–59 years with 5.7% more of the workforce; 20–24 years with 1.8% more; and 15–19 years with 1.3% more. Conversely, the age groups whose proportion shrunk most were 45–49 years with 3.9% less of the workforce; 30–34 years with 3.8% less; and 35–39 years with 3.5% less.

In generational terms, the number of workers from the Wartime Generation (aged 60–74 in 2006) fell by 21, equivalent to 4% of the workforce, as retirement started. However, the number of Gen Y workers (aged 15–29 in 2006, 10–24 in 2001) increased by 77, or 11% of the workforce, with many of them entering the workforce during this period.

Over these five years, the proportion of the workforce who were baby-boomer workers fell by 6% while the proportion who were Gen X remained stable.

Workforce aging 2001–2006, Chr.Is



Workforce aging 2001–2006, Chr.Is	workers in Chr.Is, 2001			change 2001 to 2006			% of 2006 workforce		% of 2001 workforce	
	males	females	adults	males	females	adults	males	females	males	females
15–19 years	6	3	9	3	7	10	2%	4%	1%	1%
20–24 years	12	12	24	11	4	15	5%	7%	3%	6%
25–29 years	32	20	52	-5	5	0	6%	11%	8%	10%
30–34 years	50	28	78	-11	-7	-18	9%	9%	12%	14%
35–39 years	58	46	104	-4	-9	-13	12%	16%	14%	23%
40–44 years	52	37	89	19	-3	16	16%	14%	13%	18%
45–49 years	74	38	112	-18	3	-15	13%	17%	18%	19%
50–54 years	71	7	78	-7	23	16	14%	13%	17%	3%
55–59 years	26	7	33	33	9	42	13%	7%	6%	3%
60–64 years	24	3	27	6	3	9	7%	3%	6%	1%
65–74 years	8	3	11	4	-3	1	2%	0%	2%	1%
74+ years	0	0	0	0	0	0	1%	0%	0%	0%
all workers	413	204	617	31	32	63	100%	100%	100%	100%
average age	43.2 yrs	39.0 yrs	41.8 yrs	up 0.9 yrs	up 1.0 yrs	up 0.9 yrs	44.3 yrs	40.0 yrs	43.2 yrs	39.0 yrs
Generation Y	18	15	33	41	36	77	13%	22%	4%	7%
Generation X	140	94	234	24	-2	22	37%	39%	34%	46%
Baby-boomers	197	82	279	-18	5	-13	40%	37%	48%	40%
Wartime	56	12	69	-14	-6	-21	9%	3%	14%	6%
Veterans	2	1	2	-2	-1	-2	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source: WPP 2006 Table W01; WPP 2001 Table W04

Part-time work by age

Overall, 17% of Christmas Island's workforce worked part-time and 83% worked full-time (of those who specified). Women are more commonly part-time workers (here, 33% were part-time versus 9% of male workers). Over 2001 to 2006, the proportion working part-time fell by 7.9% (down 9.8% amongst women and down 7.1% amongst men.)

Part-time work is generally most common amongst young and older workers. In Christmas Island, 25% of teenage workers and 18% of 20–24 year-olds worked part-time, with the rate falling to 11% amongst workers aged 55–59 years, before rising to much 25% amongst workers aged 65–74 years. Part-time work was highest amongst women aged 15–19 years (57%), and women aged 30–34 years (48%).

Over the previous five years, the biggest increases in the proportion working part-time were amongst females aged 30–34 years (up 25%), females aged 40–44 years (up 11%) and males aged 60–64 years (up 4%) while the biggest shifts to full-time were among males aged 15–19 years (the part-time proportion was down 43%), females aged 55–59 years (part-time down 38%) and females aged 25–29 years (down 26%).

Part-time workers by age, 2001 and 2006



Note: the percentage part-time is the number part-time divided by the number part or full time, and excludes those with unknown work patterns.

Working patterns in Chr.Is	all workers in Chr.Is away or unstated				% part-time workers			change % part-time 2001-2006		
	full-time	part-time	away or unstated	total	men	women	workers	males	females	workers
15-19 years	12	4	3	19	0%	57%	25%	dn 43%	-	dn 18%
20-24 years	32	7	0	39	13%	25%	18%	dn 17%	same	dn 9%
25-29 years	46	6	0	52	0%	24%	12%	dn 13%	dn 26%	dn 16%
30-34 years	41	13	6	60	9%	48%	24%	dn 10%	up 25%	up 3%
35-39 years	68	20	3	91	11%	41%	23%	up 3%	dn 24%	dn 10%
40-44 years	85	13	7	105	0%	42%	13%	dn 16%	up 11%	dn 9%
45-49 years	74	20	3	97	11%	34%	21%	dn 2%	dn 6%	dn 1%
50-54 years	74	11	9	94	7%	26%	13%	dn 9%	dn 20%	dn 8%
55-59 years	59	7	9	75	13%	0%	11%	dn 8%	dn 38%	dn 14%
60-64 years	30	6	0	36	20%	0%	17%	up 4%	-	up 1%
65-74 years	9	3	0	12	25%	-	25%	dn 8%	-	dn 25%
74+ years	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
all workers	530	110	40	680	9%	33%	17%	dn 7%	dn 10%	dn 8%
average age	40.0 yrs	34.9 yrs	41.5 yrs	38.8 yrs	S.Dev: 8%	19%	6%	13%	21%	9%

Percentages exclude those away from work and 'not stated' responses. The 65-69 and 70-74 age groups are combined to match 2001 data. Source: WPP 2006 Table W01; WPP 2001 Table W04

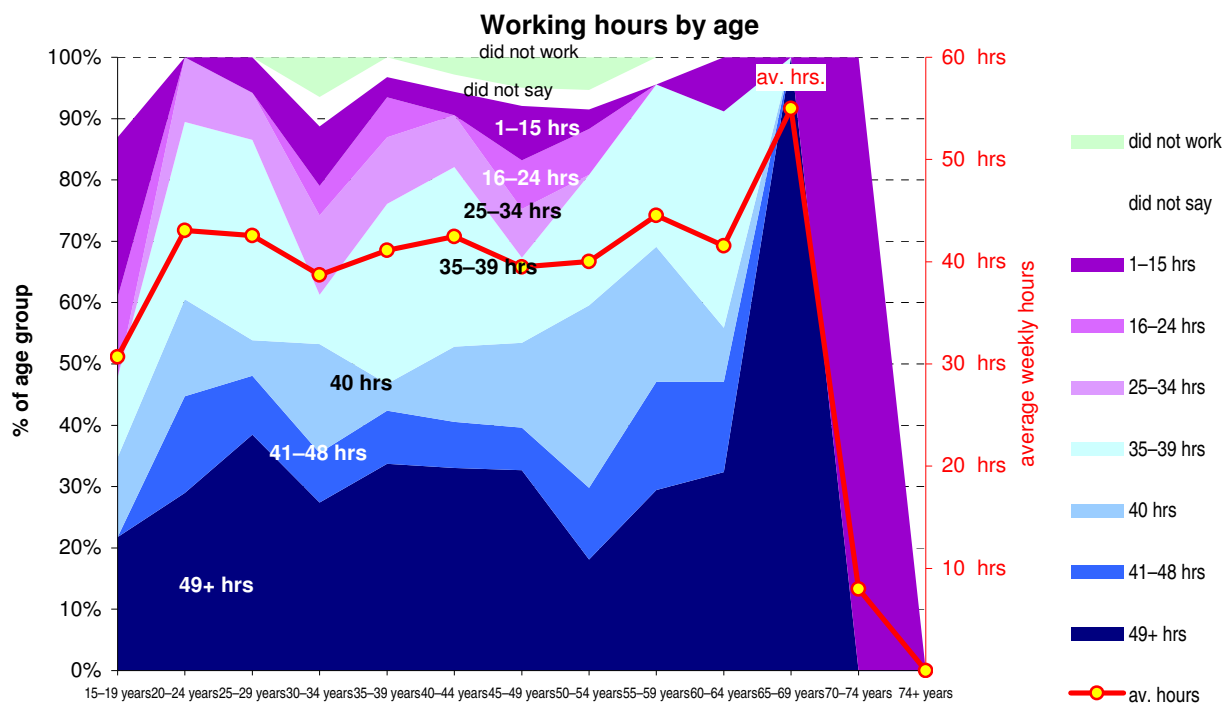
Working hours by age

The graph below shows how the pattern of hours worked varies for workers of different ages, from the youngest on the left and the oldest to the right. Each band represents a range of hours worked in the week before the Census, August 2006 (eg 1–15 or 35–39 hours), with the longer working hours being lower down in blue shades. The width of the band (shown in percentages on the left axis) represents the proportion of workers of each age who worked that many hours.

The solid line crossing the bands represents the average number of hours of workers as they age. This peaks in the 65–69 years age group at 55.0 hours, shown on the right-hand scale of the graph.

Over most ages from around 25 to 60, about four-fifths of workers worked full-time (35 hours a week or more), shown in the lower blue bands, with three-tenths working over 48 hours a week (the lowest band). The proportion working full-time peaked in the 65–69 years age group at 100%; The proportion working over 48 hours weekly was also highest among those aged 65–69 years, with all working these hours.

Generally, about one-sixth of workers were part-time (6% did not work in Census week or did not give their hours). Working part-time was most common in the 70–74 years (100%) and 15–19 years (39%) age groups. Working under 16 hours a week (equivalent to two days) was most common amongst those aged 70–74 years (when all worked these hours), and those aged 15–19 years (26%).



Note: the percentages part-time in this table differ from the previous table because those away from work or working unstated hours are included.

Working hours by age in Chr.Is	% of workers who were full-time				% of workers part-time			% of workers who		av hours pw, all who worked
	49+ hrs	41-48 hrs	40 hrs	35-39 hrs	25-34 hrs	16-24 hrs	1-15 hrs	did not work	did not say	
15-19 years	22%	0%	13%	13%	0%	13%	26%	0%	13%	31 hrs
20-24 years	29%	16%	16%	29%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	43 hrs
25-29 years	38%	10%	6%	33%	8%	0%	6%	0%	0%	43 hrs
30-34 years	27%	8%	18%	8%	13%	5%	10%	6%	5%	39 hrs
35-39 years	34%	9%	4%	29%	11%	7%	3%	0%	3%	41 hrs
40-44 years	33%	8%	12%	29%	8%	0%	4%	3%	3%	42 hrs
45-49 years	33%	7%	14%	14%	8%	8%	9%	5%	3%	39 hrs
50-54 years	18%	12%	30%	21%	0%	7%	3%	5%	3%	40 hrs
55-59 years	29%	18%	22%	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	45 hrs
60-64 years	32%	15%	9%	35%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	42 hrs
65-69 years	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	55 hrs
70-74 years	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	8 hrs
74+ years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all workers	30%	10%	15%	23%	6%	4%	6%	3%	3%	41 hrs

The average is calculated by multiplying the proportion in each band by the mid-point of the band, using 55 hours for the 49+ band, excluding the not stated and did not work responses. The most common hours for each age are shaded green and bold. Source: WPP 2006 Table W03

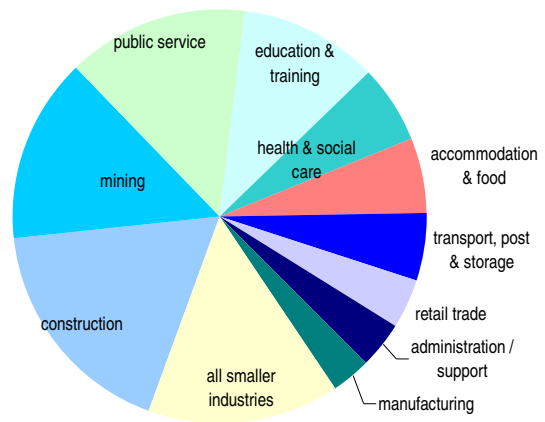
The industries in Christmas Island

Industries are classified into 19 main groups. In Christmas Island, the largest industries by employment in 2006 were construction, with 121 workers, 18% of the workforce; mining, with 98 workers, 14%; and public service, with 96 workers, 14% of the workforce.

The next largest industries were education & training (73 workers), health & social care (42), accommodation & food (39), transport, post & storage (35) and retail trade (27).

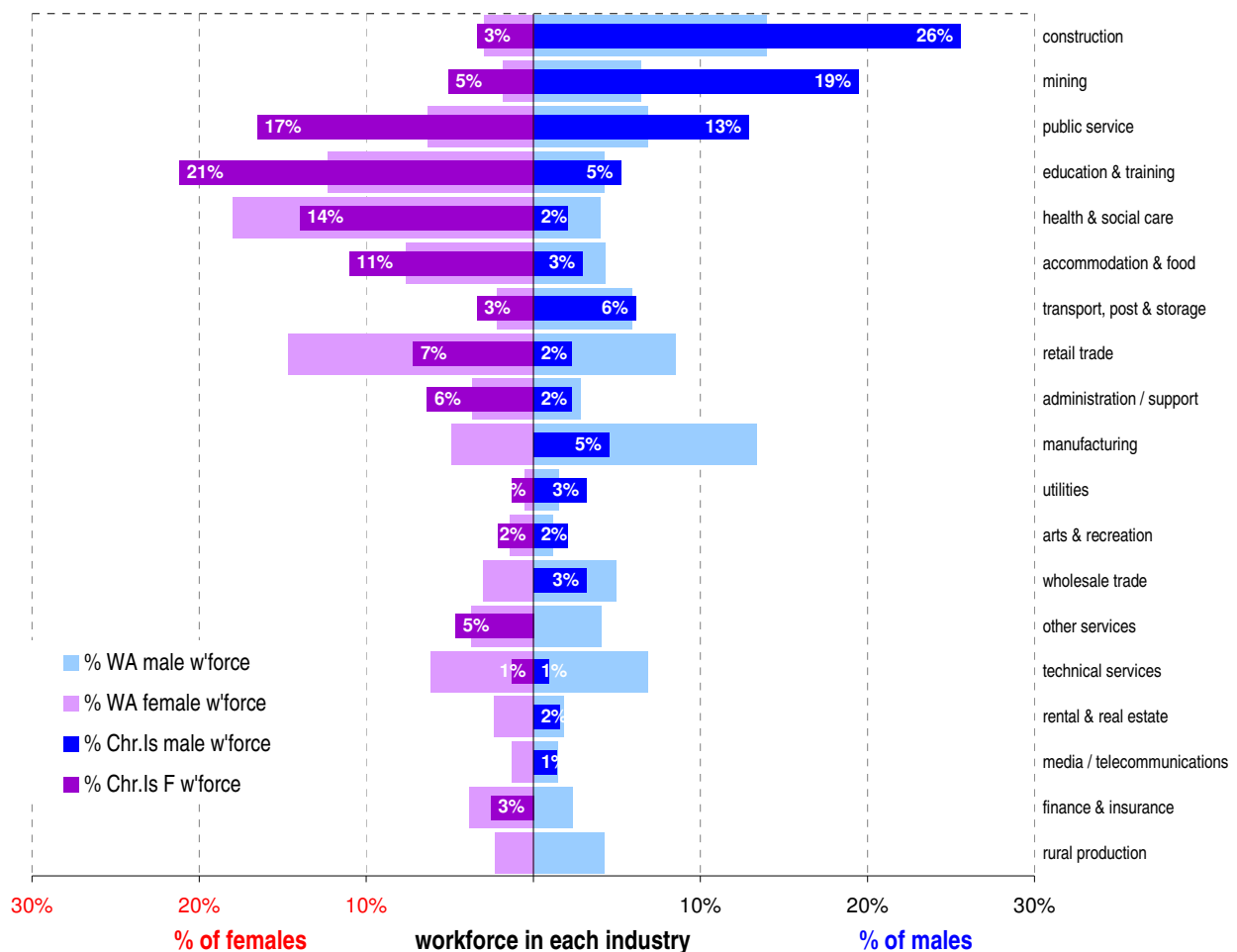
Compared with Western Australia, the industries that were proportionally larger in Christmas Island were mining with 10% more of the workforce, construction with 9% more; then public service with 8% more and education & training with 3% more. The industries that were noticeably smaller than average for Western Australia were retail trade with 7% less of the workforce; manufacturing, 7% less; and technical services, 5% less.

Employment by industry (top 10)



Most industries are very gender-biased and have a preponderance of either male or female workers. In Christmas Island, the most male-dominated of the larger industries were construction with 14.1 men per woman; mining with 7.2; and utilities with 4.7. The most female-dominated were health & social care with 3.7 women per man; education & training with 2.2; and accommodation & food with 2.0.

Industries in Christmas Island



The table below shows the number of men and women employed in each industry sector in Christmas Island in August 2006, and the gender ratio (number of men to women, if more men, or women to men when more women). The table also shows the proportion of the workforce in each industry sector for Christmas Island and Western Australia, and their difference, as well as the proportion of the male and female workforce in each industry in Christmas Island.

Industries in Christmas Island		workers	males	females	gender ratio	% Chr.Is workforce	% WA workforce	Chr.Is diff. from WA	% Chr.Is male workforce	% Chr.Is female workforce
construction	Con	121	113	8	14.1 M:F	18%	9%	9% more	26%	3%
mining	Min	98	86	12	7.2 M:F	14%	4%	10% more	19%	5%
public service	PS	96	57	39	1.5 M:F	14%	7%	8% more	13%	17%
education & training	Edu	73	23	50	2.2 F:M	11%	8%	3% more	5%	21%
health & social care	H&S	42	9	33	3.7 F:M	6%	10%	4% less	2%	14%
accommodation & food	A&F	39	13	26	2.0 F:M	6%	6%	0% less	3%	11%
transport, post & storage	Tran	35	27	8	3.4 M:F	5%	4%	1% more	6%	3%
retail trade	Ret	27	10	17	1.7 F:M	4%	11%	7% less	2%	7%
administration / support	Adm	25	10	15	1.5 F:M	4%	3%	1% more	2%	6%
manufacturing	Man	20	20	0	M	3%	10%	7% less	5%	0%
utilities	Util	17	14	3	4.7 M:F	3%	1%	1% more	3%	1%
arts & recreation	A&R	14	9	5	1.8 M:F	2%	1%	1% more	2%	2%
wholesale trade	WS	14	14	0	M	2%	4%	2% less	3%	0%
other services	Oth	11	0	11	F	2%	4%	2% less	0%	5%
technical services	Tec	7	4	3	1.3 M:F	1%	7%	5% less	1%	1%
rental & real estate	RRE	7	7	0	M	1%	2%	1% less	2%	0%
media / telecommunications	Info	6	6	0	M	1%	1%	0% less	1%	0%
finance & insurance	F&I	6	0	6	F	1%	3%	2% less	0%	3%
rural production	Agr	0	0	0	=	0%	3%	3% less	0%	0%
not known		20	20	0	M	3%	1%	2% more	5%	0%
all smaller industries (not top 10)		102	74	28	2.6 M:F	15%	28%	13% less	17%	12%
All industries		678	442	236	1.9 M:F	100%	100%		100%	100%

The Male/Female ratio is the number of male workers in that industry divided by the number of females (if more males, shown blue), OR the number of females divided by the number of males (if more females, shown red). Extreme results are printed in bold. Source: WPP 2006 Table W09.

Specific industries in Christmas Island

A more detailed breakdown of the industries is given in the table below, listed in decreasing size. Industries which are significantly larger locally are shaded green in the right column; those significantly smaller are shaded orange. The sectors are coloured to match the table above; the cumulative % column is shaded in blues to indicate quartiles.

Specific industries in Christmas Island	sector	Christmas Island workers						quartiles		WA workers	
		total	males	females	Gender ratio	% of workers	cumul. %	% of workers	Chr.Is diff.		
Quarrying	Min	93	79	14	5.6 M:F	13.7%	13.7%	0.3%	13.4% more		
Building construction	Con	80	76	4	19.0 M:F	11.8%	25.5%	2.4%	9.4% more		
Public administration	PS	75	47	28	1.7 M:F	11.1%	36.6%	4.4%	6.7% more		
Preschool and school education	Edu	60	21	39	1.9 F:M	8.8%	45.4%	5.1%	3.8% more		
Food and beverage services	A&F	30	10	20	2.0 F:M	4.4%	49.9%	4.6%	0.1% less		
Construction services	Con	30	26	4	6.5 M:F	4.4%	54.3%	5.4%	0.9% less		
Medical and other health care services	H&S	20	3	17	5.7 F:M	2.9%	57.2%	3.2%	0.3% less		
Public order, safety and regulatory services	PS	20	10	10	=	2.9%	60.2%	1.7%	1.2% more		
Transport support services	Tran	17	13	4	3.3 M:F	2.5%	62.7%	0.5%	2.0% more		
Administrative services	Adm	17	11	6	1.8 M:F	2.5%	65.2%	1.8%	0.7% more		
General shop retailing	Ret	16	10	6	1.7 M:F	2.4%	67.6%	5.9%	3.5% less		
Electricity supply	Util	14	14	nil	M	2.1%	67.3%	0.4%	1.6% more		
Basic material wholesaling	WS	14	14	nil	M	2.1%	69.3%	1.0%	1.1% more		
Social assistance services	H&S	13	3	10	3.3 F:M	1.9%	71.2%	2.1%	0.1% less		
Personal and other services	Oth	13	3	10	3.3 F:M	1.9%	73.2%	1.9%	0.0% less		
Heritage activities	A&R	12	6	6	=	1.8%	73.0%	0.1%	1.6% more		
Chemical products manufacturing	Man	11	11	nil	M	1.6%	74.6%	0.5%	1.1% more		
Accommodation	A&F	10	3	7	2.3 F:M	1.5%	76.1%	1.2%	0.2% more		
Road transport	Tran	10	10	nil	M	1.5%	77.6%	2.2%	0.7% less		
Food retailing	Ret	10	nil	10	F	1.5%	79.1%	3.6%	2.1% less		
Hospitals	H&S	8	3	5	1.7 F:M	1.2%	80.2%	0.3%	0.8% more		
Building cleaning, pest control etc	Adm	7	nil	7	F	1.0%	81.3%	1.3%	0.3% less		
Technical services (except computer)	Tec	6	3	3	=	0.9%	82.2%	5.6%	4.8% less		

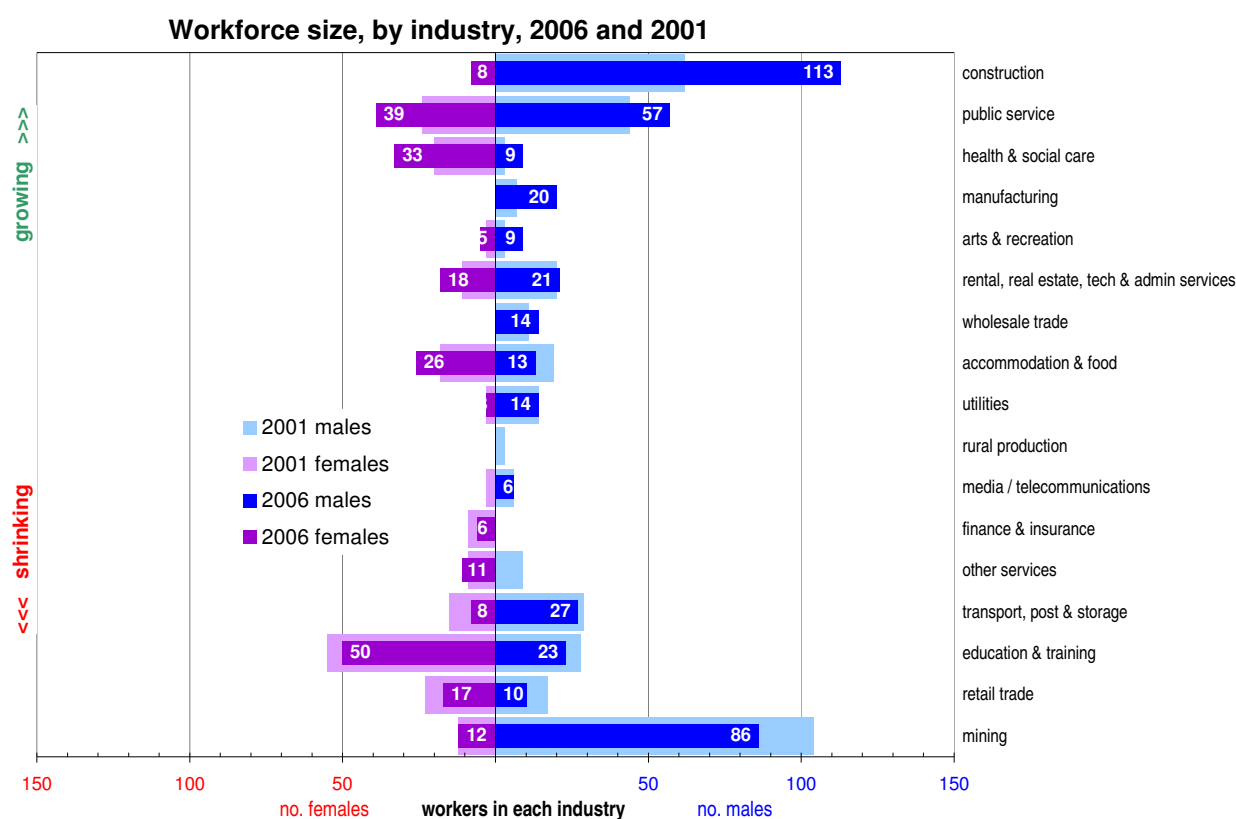
Repair and maintenance	Oth	6	6	nil	M	0.9%	83.0%	2.0%	1.1% less
Finance	F&I	6	nil	6	F	0.9%	83.9%	1.5%	0.6% less
Water transport	Tran	5	nil	5	F	0.7%	84.7%	0.1%	0.6% more
Rental services (except real estate)	RRE	5	5	nil	M	0.7%	85.4%	0.6%	0.2% more
Adult, community and other education	Edu	4	nil	4	F	0.6%	86.0%	0.8%	0.2% less
Water, sewerage and drainage	Util	3	3	nil	M	0.4%	86.4%	0.3%	0.1% more
Defence	PS	3	3	nil	M	0.4%	86.9%	0.5%	0.1% less
Residential care services	H&S	3	3	nil	M	0.4%	87.3%	3.0%	2.5% less
Food product manufacturing	Man	3	3	nil	M	0.4%	87.8%	1.2%	0.7% less
Sports and recreation activities	A&R	3	3	nil	M	0.4%	88.2%	0.6%	0.2% less
Telecommunications services	Info	3	3	nil	M	0.4%	88.6%	0.5%	0.0% less
Library and other information services	Info	3	3	nil	=	0.4%	88.6%	0.1%	same
Petroleum and coal manufacturing	Man	3	3	nil	M	0.4%	89.1%	0.1%	0.3% more
Postal / delivery services	Tran	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.6%	0.6% less
Tertiary education	Edu	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	1.8%	1.8% less
Movie and sound recording	Info	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.1%	0.1% less
Air and space transport	Tran	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.3%	0.3% less
Agriculture	Agr	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	2.9%	2.9% less
Agriculture support services	Agr	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.2%	0.2% less
Warehousing and storage services	Tran	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.2%	0.2% less
Motor vehicle and parts retailing	Ret	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.9%	0.9% less
Fuel retailing	Ret	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.4%	0.4% less
Rail transport	Tran	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.2%	0.2% less
Textile & clothing manufacturing	Man	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.3%	0.3% less
Machinery and equipment wholesaling	WS	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.8%	0.8% less
Fabricated metal manufacturing	Man	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.8%	0.8% less
Heavy engineering construction	Con	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.9%	0.9% less
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	Man	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	1.0%	1.0% less
Exploration and mining support	Min	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	1.0%	1.0% less
Property operators and real estate services	RRE	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	1.5%	1.5% less
Publishing (not internet or music)	Info	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.4%	0.4% less
Primary metal manufacturing	Man	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	1.3%	1.3% less
Commission-based wholesaling	WS	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.1%	0.1% less
Other goods wholesaling	WS	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.7%	0.7% less
Grocery, liquor and tobacco wholesaling	WS	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.9%	0.9% less
Non-metallic minerals manufacturing	Man	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.5%	0.5% less
Insurance and superannuation funds	F&I	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.0%	0.0% less
Coal mining	Min	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.1%	0.1% less
Computer system services	Tec	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.9%	0.9% less
Waste disposal services	Util	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.2%	0.2% less
Creative and performing arts activities	A&R	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.2%	0.2% less
Gas supply	Util	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.1%	0.1% less
Motor vehicle and parts wholesaling	WS	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.4%	0.4% less
Wood product manufacturing	Man	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.4%	0.4% less
Transport equipment manufacturing	Man	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.7%	0.7% less
Forestry and logging	Agr	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.1%	0.1% less
Printing	Man	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.3%	0.3% less
Auxiliary finance and insurance services	F&I	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.9%	0.9% less
Furniture and other manufacturing	Man	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.5%	0.5% less
Aquaculture	Agr	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.0%	0.0% less
Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	Man	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.3%	0.3% less
Broadcasting (except internet)	Info	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.1%	0.1% less
Polymer and rubber manufacturing	Man	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.3%	0.3% less
Fishing, hunting and trapping	Agr	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.1%	0.1% less
Internet & data processing	Info	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.1%	0.1% less
Pulp & paper manufacturing	Man	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.1%	0.1% less
Gambling activities	A&R	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	89.1%	0.3%	0.3% less
Metal ore mining	Min	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1% less
Oil and gas extraction	Min	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5% less
Household staff	Oth	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less
Internet publishing and broadcasting	Info	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less
total		636	411	225	1.8 M:F	93.8%		93.2%	S.Dev: 2.3%

The difference from Western Australia is the % of Christmas Island workers in an industry minus the % in Western Australia. The greatest differences are in bold and shaded: green if the % inChr.Is is bigger than in WA; darker orange if smaller. The Male/Female ratio is the number of male workers in that industry divided by the number of females (if more males, shown blue), OR the number of females divided by the number of males (if more females, shown red). Extreme results are printed in bold.

The changing sizes of industries

Over the five years 2001 to 2006, the industry which grew most in employment terms in Christmas Island was construction with 59 more workers (51 more men and 8 more women), which was a 7.6% larger share of the workforce than in 2001. This was followed by public service with 28 more workers (a 2.9% larger share), and health & social care with 19 more workers (a 2.4% larger share).

Over this period, the industries where the most jobs were lost in Christmas Island were mining with 18 fewer workers (18 fewer men and the same number of women, equivalent to 4.7% of the workforce), retail trade with 13 fewer workers (2.6% of the workforce) and education & training with 10 fewer (2.9%).



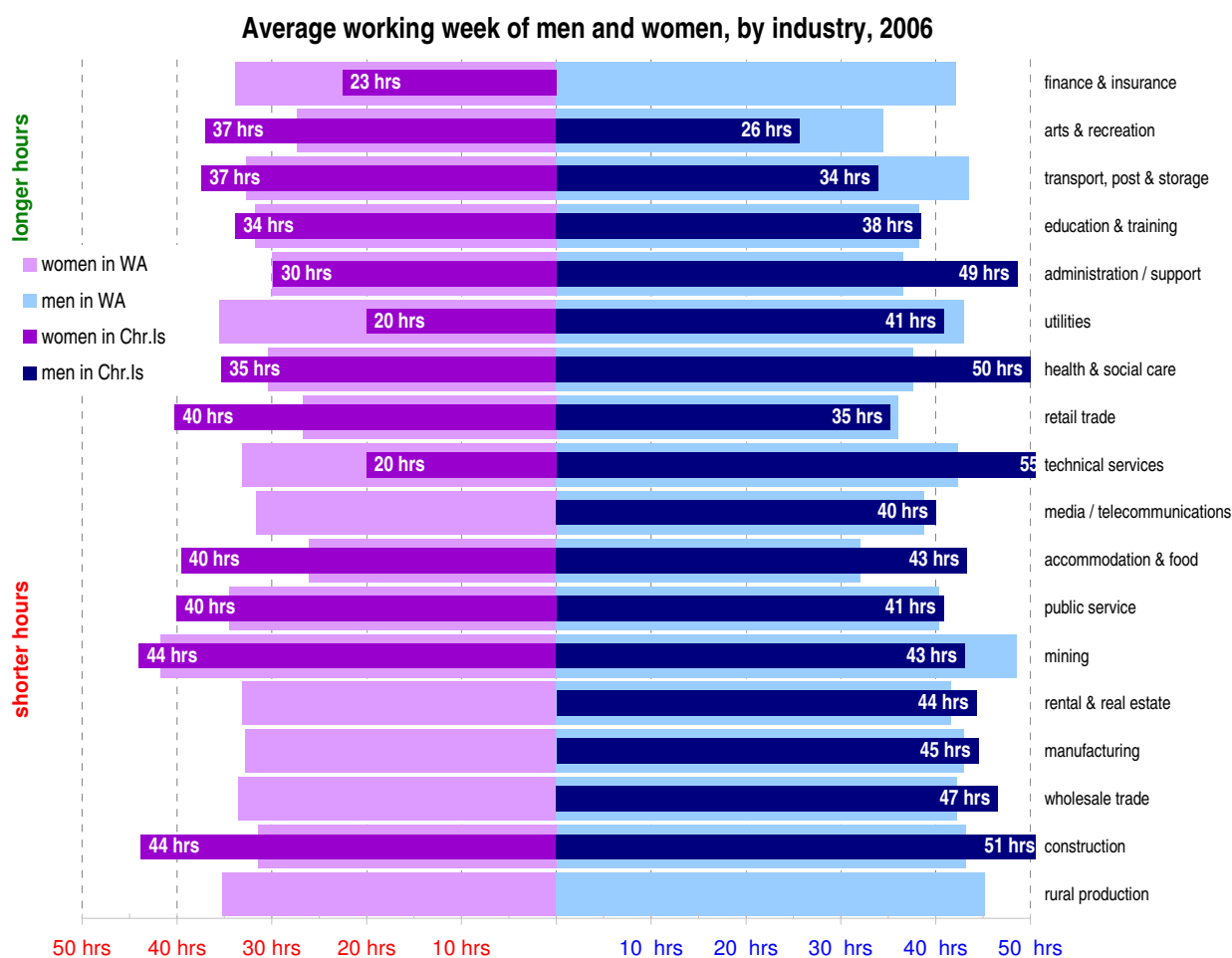
This chart lists the numbers of men and women employed in each industry in 2006, from an earlier table. Small numbers may not be shown.

Industry changes in Chr.Is 2001–06, in growth order	workers in 2001			change in workers 2001–2006			changed share of workers 01–06		
	number	males	females	number	males	females	number	males	females
construction	62	62	0	59	51	8	up 7.6%	up 9.9%	up 3.4%
public service	68	44	24	28	13	15	up 2.9%	up 1.8%	up 5.2%
health & social care	23	3	20	19	6	13	up 2.4%	up 1.3%	up 4.5%
manufacturing	7	7	0	13	13	0	up 1.8%	up 2.8%	same
arts & recreation	6	3	3	8	6	2	up 1.1%	up 1.3%	up 0.7%
rental, real estate, tech & admin services	31	20	11	8	1	7	up 0.6%	dn 0.3%	up 2.4%
wholesale trade	11	11	0	3	3	0	up 0.2%	up 0.4%	same
accommodation & food	37	19	18	2	-6	8	dn 0.4%	dn 1.9%	up 2.5%
utilities	17	14	3	0	0	0	dn 0.3%	dn 0.4%	dn 0.2%
rural production	3	3	0	-3	-3	0	dn 0.5%	dn 0.8%	same
media / telecommunications	9	6	3	-3	0	-3	dn 0.6%	dn 0.2%	dn 1.4%
finance & insurance	9	0	9	-3	0	-3	dn 0.6%	same	dn 1.7%
other services	18	9	9	-7	-9	2	dn 1.3%	dn 2.3%	up 0.4%
transport, post & storage	44	29	15	-9	-2	-7	dn 2.1%	dn 1.2%	dn 3.7%
education & training	83	28	55	-10	-5	-5	dn 2.9%	dn 1.9%	dn 4.9%
retail trade	40	17	23	-13	-7	-6	dn 2.6%	dn 2.0%	dn 3.7%
mining	116	104	12	-18	-18	0	dn 4.7%	dn 6.9%	dn 0.6%
not known	22	16	6	-2	4	-6	dn 0.7%	up 0.5%	dn 2.8%
All industries	606	395	211	72	47	25	S.Dev: 3%	S.Dev: 3%	S.Dev: 3%

Note that classification changes between 2001 and 2006 make these comparisons imprecise, particularly for the aggregate 'rental, real estate, technical & admin services' which approximates the 2001 'property and business services'. Source: WPP 2006 Table W11; WPP 2001 Table W10.

The average working week by industry

The chart below shows the average number of hours worked per week by men and women in each industry in Christmas Island (the darker narrow bars, and numbers), in order from the lowest average hours, compared with Western Australia (shown as the lighter background).



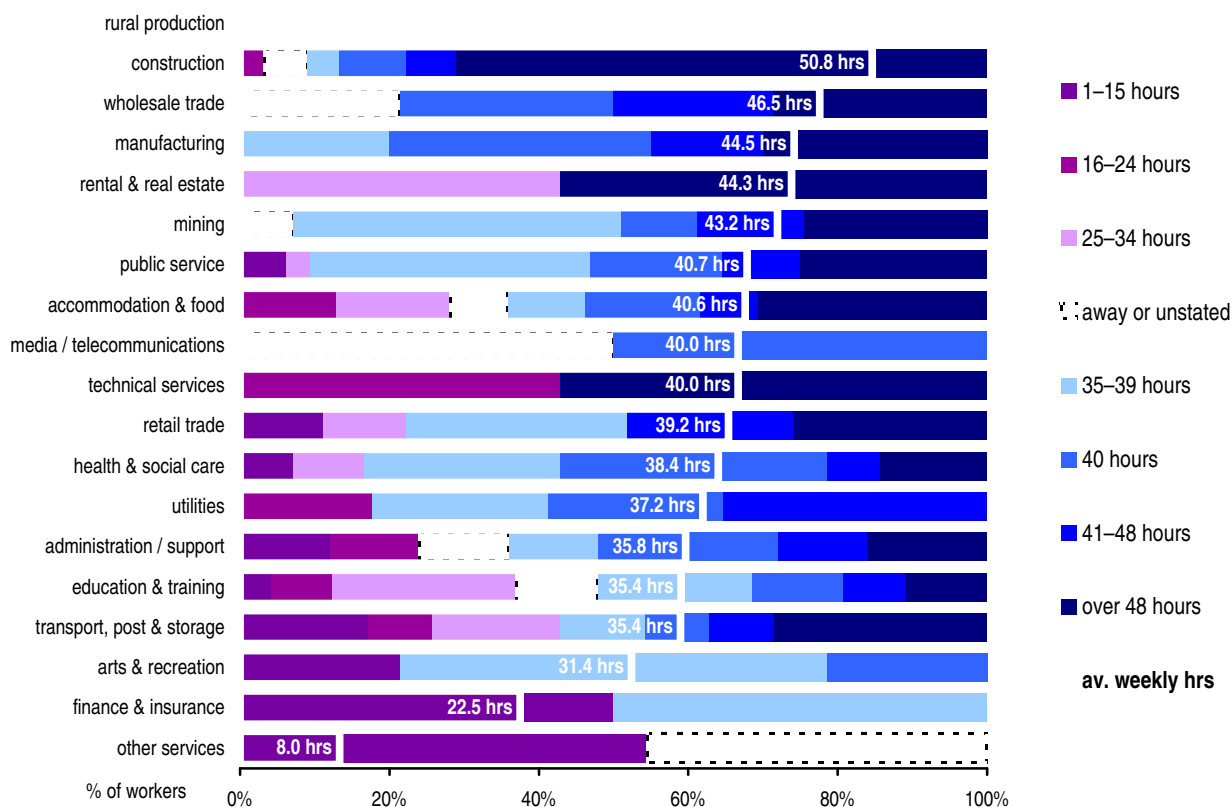
Working hours by industry	av. hrs pw, Chr.Is 2006				difference from WA			change, Chr.Is, 2001-2006		
	men in Chr.Is	women in Chr.Is	Chr.Is workers	female hrs as % male	men	women	all workers	men	women	all workers
finance & insurance	-	23	23	-	-	-11 hrs	-15 hrs	-	dn 15	dn 15
arts & recreation	26	37	31	144%	-9 hrs	10 hrs	1 hrs	dn 11	same	dn 6
transport, post & storage	34	37	35	110%	-10 hrs	5 hrs	-6 hrs	dn 8	up 1	dn 4
education & training	38	34	35	88%	0 hrs	2 hrs	2 hrs	up 4	dn 0	up 1
administration / support	49	30	36	61%	12 hrs	-0 hrs	3 hrs	up 5	up 10	up 1
utilities	41	20	37	49%	-2 hrs	-16 hrs	-4 hrs	dn 2	dn 17	dn 5
health & social care	50	35	38	70%	12 hrs	5 hrs	7 hrs	up 13	up 5	up 8
retail trade	35	40	39	114%	-1 hrs	13 hrs	9 hrs	dn 9	up 12	up 4
technical services	55	20	40	36%	13 hrs	-13 hrs	2 hrs	up 12	up 1	up 5
media / telecommunications	40	-	40	-	1 hrs	-	4 hrs	dn 1	-	dn 2
accommodation & food	43	40	41	91%	11 hrs	13 hrs	12 hrs	dn 4	up 10	up 2
public service	41	40	41	98%	0 hrs	6 hrs	3 hrs	dn 0	up 8	up 3
mining	43	44	43	102%	-6 hrs	2 hrs	-4 hrs	up 1	up 5	up 1
rental & real estate	44	-	44	-	3 hrs	-	7 hrs	up 1	-	up 10
manufacturing	45	-	45	-	2 hrs	-	4 hrs	dn 3	-	dn 3
wholesale trade	47	-	47	-	4 hrs	-	7 hrs	up 17	-	up 17
construction	51	44	51	85%	8 hrs	12 hrs	9 hrs	up 8	-	up 8
rural production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other services	-	8	8	-	-	-22 hrs	-28 hrs	-	dn 31	dn 28
not known	45	-	45	-	5 hrs	-	9 hrs	up 5	-	up 21
All industries	44	36	41	81%	3 hrs	5 hrs	5 hrs	up 3	up 4	up 3
stnd dev'n	7	11	9	0.3	7	11	10	8	13	11

Average hours are calculated from the mid-point of the ranges (eg 1-15 hours is taken as 8), excluding those who did not work or did not state their hours. The differences between places and changes between Censuses are by subtraction; extreme values are in bold and shaded. Source 2006 Table

Working patterns across industries

This chart below shows the pattern of working hours for all workers in each industry sector in Christmas Island in 2006, with the average written and marked on each bar. Industries with more part-time workers have longer purple-shaded sections to the left; those with more full-time workers have longer blue sections to the right. The chart and table can be set to show data for men, women or all workers.

% of all workers working each hours, per industry



Working hours, % of workers by industry	% of all workers working each hours, per industry								unstated hours	av. weekly hrs
	none, away from work	1-15 hours	16-24 hours	25-34 hours	35-39 hours	40 hours	41-48 hours	over 48 hours		
rural production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
construction	3%	0%	3%	0%	4%	9%	7%	71%	2%	51 hrs
wholesale trade	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	21%	29%	21%	47 hrs
manufacturing	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	35%	15%	30%	0%	45 hrs
rental & real estate	0%	0%	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%	57%	0%	44 hrs
mining	4%	0%	0%	0%	44%	10%	14%	24%	3%	43 hrs
public service	0%	6%	0%	3%	38%	18%	10%	25%	0%	41 hrs
accommodation & food	8%	0%	13%	15%	10%	15%	8%	31%	0%	41 hrs
media / telecommunications	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	40 hrs
technical services	0%	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%	0%	57%	0%	40 hrs
retail trade	0%	11%	0%	11%	30%	0%	22%	26%	0%	39 hrs
health & social care	0%	7%	0%	10%	26%	36%	7%	14%	0%	38 hrs
utilities	0%	0%	18%	0%	24%	24%	35%	0%	0%	37 hrs
administration / support	0%	12%	12%	0%	12%	24%	12%	16%	12%	36 hrs
education & training	7%	4%	8%	25%	21%	12%	8%	11%	4%	35 hrs
transport, post & storage	0%	17%	9%	17%	11%	9%	9%	29%	0%	35 hrs
arts & recreation	0%	21%	0%	0%	57%	21%	0%	0%	0%	31 hrs
finance & insurance	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	23 hrs
other services	0%	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	45%	8 hrs
not known	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	15%	0%	35%	15%	45 hrs
All industries	3%	5%	4%	6%	23%	15%	10%	30%	3%	41 hrs
st dev'n	11%	16%	11%	12%	18%	14%	10%	21%	11%	9 hrs

The table shows the percentage of workers in each industry working the hours shown for the column, in the week prior to the Census, August 2006. Unusually large or small proportions in a column are in bold and shaded green if high or orange if low. The 'average hours' is calculated by multiplying the mid-point of each range in table above by the % in the range, ignoring 'none or unstated', and using 55 hours as the average for those working 48+ hours. Source WPP 2006 Table W11.

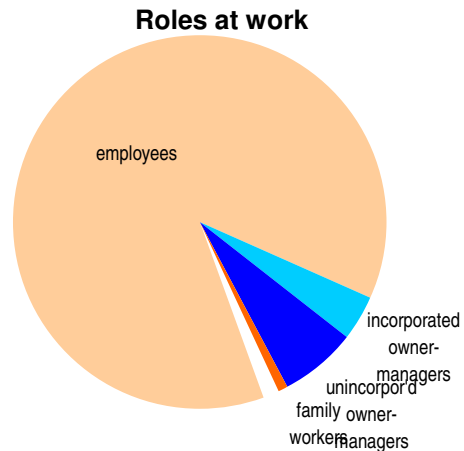
Businesses in Christmas Island

Owners and staff in businesses

In the 2006 Census, 87% of Christmas Island's workforce were employees, 11% were small-business owner-managers (4% incorporated and 7% unincorporated) and 1% worked in a family business.

Compared with Western Australia, 6% more of Christmas Island's workforce were employees but 4% fewer were unincorporated owner-managers.

While on average the workforce had 1.9 men per woman, this ratio varied according to role of the worker. Owner-managers are generally more likely to be men. In Christmas Island, there were 8.3 men per woman among incorporated businessmen and 3.1 men per woman among unincorporated (self-employed) owner-managers.



Roles at work, 2006	males	females	workers	% of males	% of females	Gender ratio	% of Chr.Is workers	% of workers in WA	diff. from WA
employees	380	214	594	85%	91%	1.8 M:F	87%	81%	6% more
incorporated owner-managers	25	3	28	6%	1%	8.3 M:F	4%	6%	2% less
unincorporated owner-managers	34	11	45	8%	5%	3.1 M:F	7%	11%	4% less
family workers	3	3	6	1%	1%	=	1%	2%	1% less
not stated	6	3	9	1%	1%	2.0 M:F	1%	1%	1% more
total	448	234	682	100%	100%	1.9 M:F	100%	100%	
total business owners	59	14	73	13%	6%	4.2 M:F	11%	17%	6% less

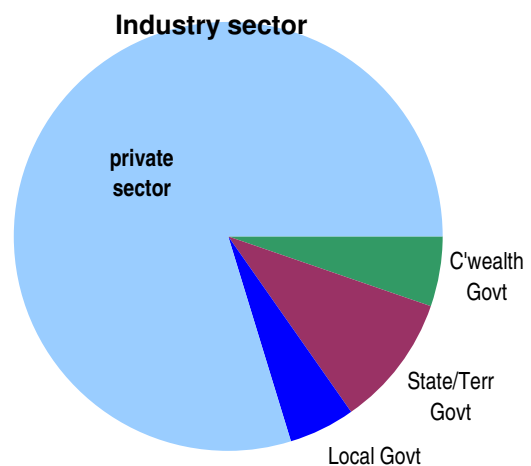
Source: 2006 Census Table W02

Private / public sectors

The private sector engaged 80% of Christmas Island's workforce in 2006, with 10% employed by the State/Territory Government, 5% employed by the Commonwealth Government and 5% employed by the Local Government.

Compared with Western Australia, Christmas Island had 4% more the workforce working for the Local Government and 5% fewer working for the private sector.

Since 2001, the proportion of the workforce in the private sector grew by 8.9% while that in the Commonwealth Government fell by 4.5%. State/Territory Government's share fell by 1.5% and the Local Government's share fell by 1.9%.



Employment sector	workers	% of workers	% in WA	difference	workers in 2001	% in 2001	change
Commonwealth Government	35	5.1%	3.2%	2.0% more	60	9.6%	dn 4.5%
State/Territory Government	68	10.0%	10.1%	0.1% less	72	11.5%	dn 1.5%
Local Government	35	5.1%	1.6%	3.6% more	44	7.1%	dn 1.9%
private sector	542	79.7%	85.0%	5.3% less	442	70.8%	up 8.9%
not stated	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	6	1.0%	dn 1.0%
total workers	680	100%	100%		624	100%	

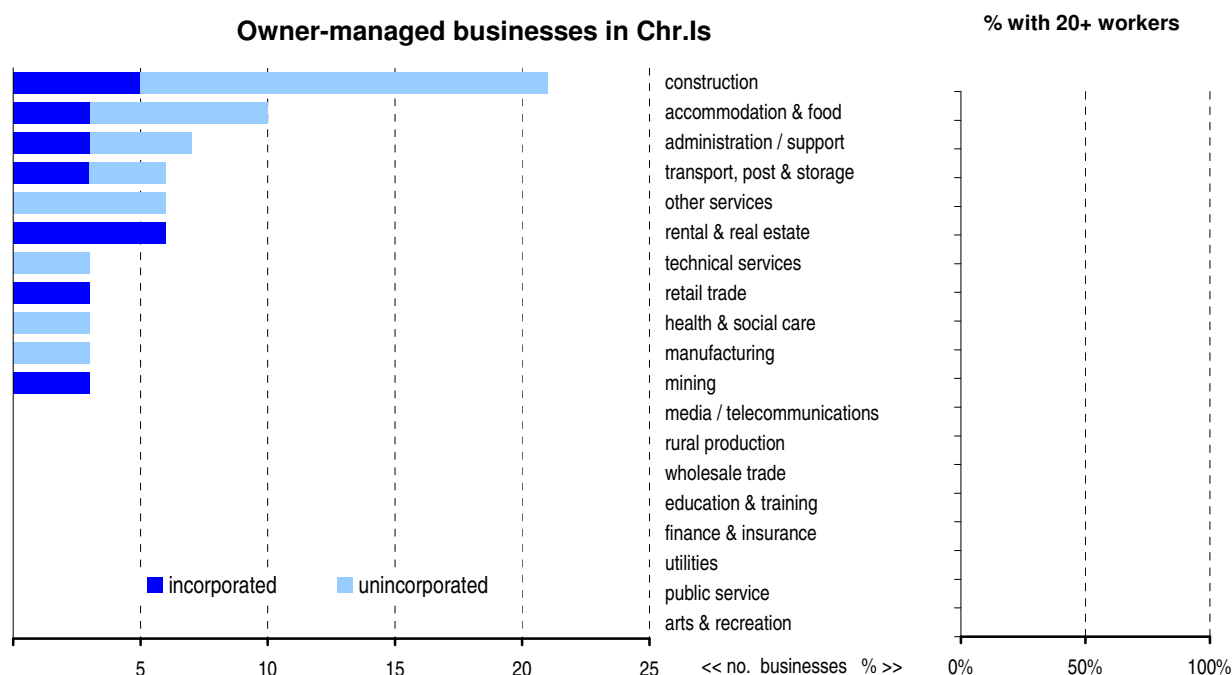
Source: 2006 Census Table W15

Owner-managed business

The graph and table below examine 2006 Census data on people who worked in Christmas Island as owner-managers. There were 71 owner-managers in all, with 26 running an incorporated business and 45 running an unincorporated business (eg a sole trader or partnership). The number of owner-managers of each type in each industry is illustrated in the graph, from construction with 21 owner-managers and accommodation & food with 10 down to arts & recreation with no owner-managers.

Overall in Christmas Island, 63% of owner-managers ran an unincorporated business. Across industries, unincorporated owner-managers were proportionally most common in other services (all unincorporated), technical services (all), health & social care (all), manufacturing (all). On the other hand, owner-managers were more likely to be incorporated when in rental & real estate (where all were incorporated), retail trade (100% incorporated), mining (100%), and transport, post & storage (50%).

The bar graph on the right shows the proportion of these owner-managed businesses with 20+ employees, but here numbers are tiny. Overall, none of the owner-managers ran unincorporated businesses with this many workers.



Owner-managed businesses in Chr.Is	number of owner-managers			% not incorp'd	incorporated		unincorporated			% with 20+ workers
	incorporated	unincorporated	total		1-19 workers	20+ workers	self only	1-19 workers	20+ workers	
construction	5	16	21	76%	5	0	10	3	0	0%
accommodation & food	3	7	10	70%	3	0	4	3	0	0%
administration / support	3	4	7	57%	3	0	4	0	0	0%
transport, post & storage	3	3	6	50%	3	0	0	3	0	0%
other services	0	6	6	100%	0	0	6	0	0	0%
rental & real estate	6	0	6	0%	6	0	0	0	0	0%
technical services	0	3	3	100%	0	0	3	0	0	0%
retail trade	3	0	3	0%	3	0	0	0	0	0%
health & social care	0	3	3	100%	0	0	0	3	0	0%
manufacturing	0	3	3	100%	0	0	3	0	0	0%
mining	3	0	3	0%	3	0	0	0	0	0%
media / telecommunications	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-
rural production	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-
wholesale trade	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-
education & training	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-
finance & insurance	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-
utilities	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-
public service	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-
arts & recreation	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-
not known	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-
All industries	26	45	71	63%	26	0	30	12	0	0%

Source: WPP 2006 Table W10. st dev'n: 42%

Occupations in Christmas Island

Occupational groups

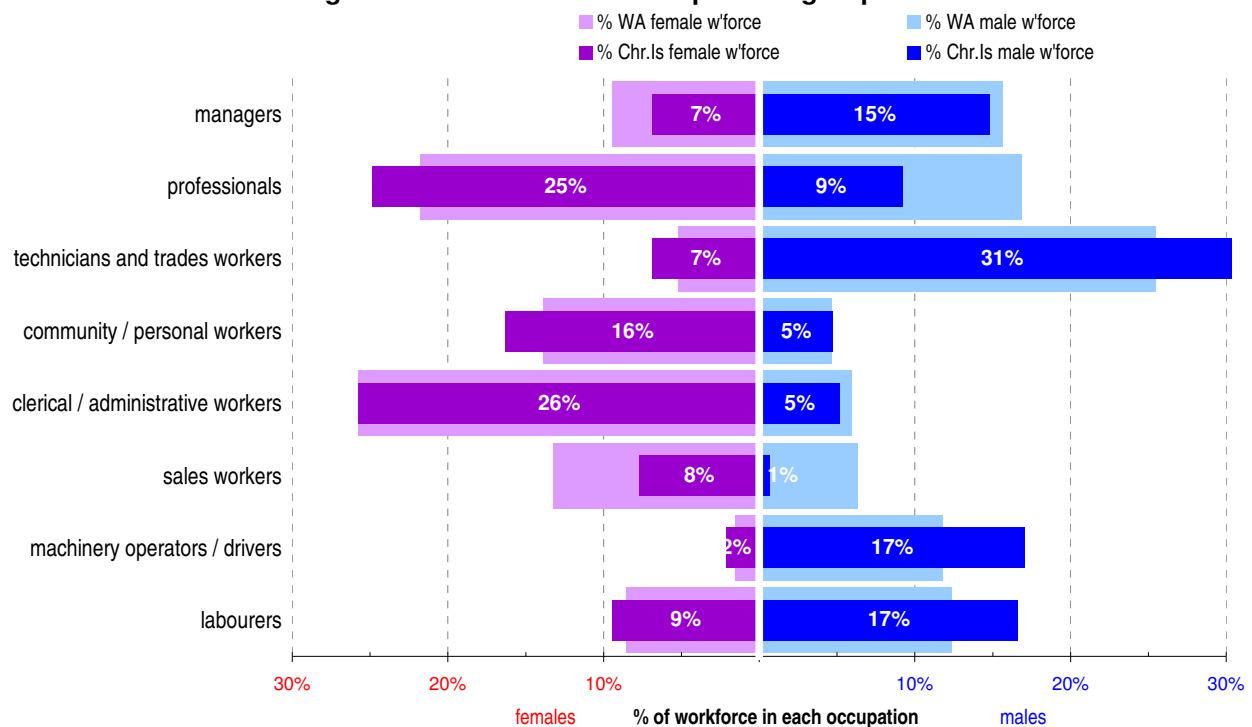
The largest occupational group in Christmas Island's workforce in 2006 was technicians and trades workers in 2006 was technicians and trades workers of whom 155 were counted in the 2006 Census, 23% of the local workforce. The next largest occupation groups were professionals (99 workers or 15%); labourers (96 or 14%); and clerical / administrative workers (83 workers or 12%).

Many occupations are very gender-biased. In Christmas Island, the most male-dominated occupations were machinery operators / drivers with 15.2 men per woman, technicians and trades workers with 8.7 men per woman, and managers with 4.1 men per woman. The most female-dominated were sales workers with 6.0 women per man, clerical / administrative workers with 2.6 women per man, and community / personal workers with 1.8 women per man.

The chart below shows the proportions of the male and female workforce in each of the eight broad occupational groups, with Christmas Island in dark bars against the background of Western Australia. Where the darker bar is longer than the background, that occupation is proportionally larger in Christmas Island than in Western Australia.

The occupations that were more common here included technicians and trades workers with 7% more of the workforce than in Western Australia, and machinery operators / drivers with 5% more. Offsetting this, there were fewer working as sales workers with 6% less of the workforce, and professionals with 5% less.

Percentage of workforce in each occupational group

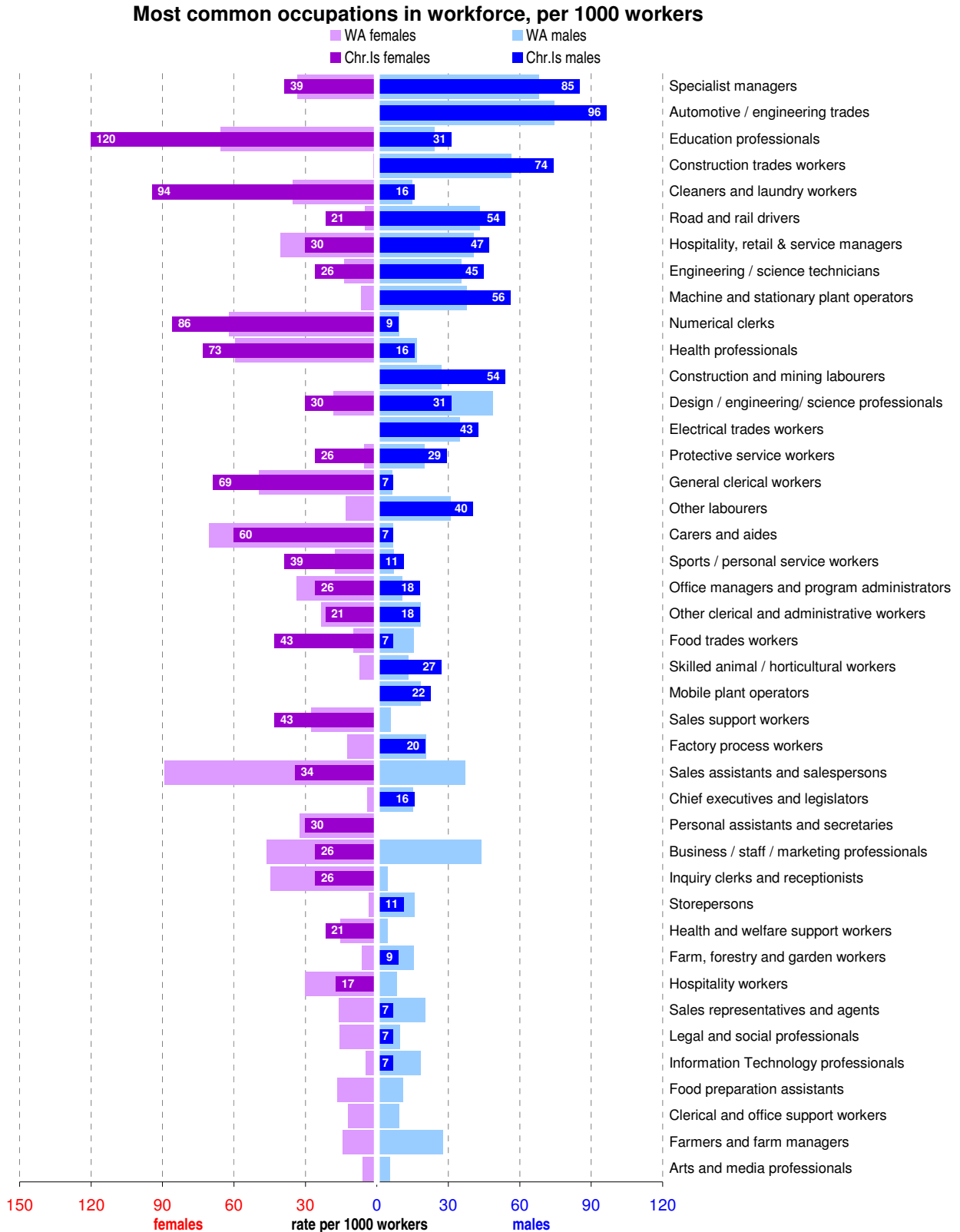


Occupations in Christmas Island	number	males	females	gender ratio	% Chr.Is workforce	% WA workforce	Chr.Is diff. from WA	% Chr.Is Male w/force	% Chr.Is Female w/force
managers	82	66	16	4.1 M:F	12%	13%	1% less	15%	7%
professionals	99	41	58	1.4 F:M	15%	19%	5% less	9%	25%
technicians and trades workers	155	139	16	8.7 M:F	23%	16%	7% more	31%	7%
community / personal workers	59	21	38	1.8 F:M	9%	9%	0% less	5%	16%
clerical / administrative workers	83	23	60	2.6 F:M	12%	15%	3% less	5%	26%
sales workers	21	3	18	6.0 F:M	3%	9%	6% less	1%	8%
machinery operators / drivers	81	76	5	15.2 M:F	12%	7%	5% more	17%	2%
labourers	96	74	22	3.4 M:F	14%	11%	4% more	17%	9%
inadequately described / not stated	3	3	0	M	0%	1%	0% less	1%	0%
total workforce	679	446	233	1.9 M:F	100%	100%		100%	100%

Larger results are in bold. Source: WPP 2006 Table W13.

Specific occupations in Christmas Island

This chart shows the relative size of more specific occupations in Christmas Island's workforce listed in descending order of size from the largest, specialist managers, who constitute 69 in every 1000 workers (85 in every 1000 males and 39 in every 1000 female workers. Then come automotive / engineering trades, education professionals and so on. The darker bands represent Christmas Island, with men on the right and women on the left; the lighter background bars represent Western Australia. The data for this graph is in the table overleaf.



Specific occupations in Christmas Island	Workers in Christmas Island				per 1000 workers	WA workers		rate /1000 Chr.Is workers	
	total	men	women	M : F ratio		per 1000 workers	Chr.Is diff.	men	women
Specialist managers	47	38	9	4.2 M:F	69	52	17 more	85	39
Automotive / engineering trades	43	43	0	M	63	41	22 more	96	0
Education professionals	42	14	28	2.0 F:M	62	43	19 more	31	120
Construction trades workers	33	33	0	M	49	31	17 more	74	0
Cleaners and laundry workers	29	7	22	3.1 F:M	43	24	19 more	16	94
Road and rail drivers	29	24	5	4.8 M:F	43	26	17 more	54	21
Hospitality, retail & service managers	28	21	7	3.0 M:F	41	41	1 more	47	30
Engineering / science technicians	26	20	6	3.3 M:F	38	25	13 more	45	26
Machine and stationary plant operators	25	25	0	M	37	24	13 more	56	0
Numerical clerks	24	4	20	5.0 F:M	35	33	2 more	9	86
Health professionals	24	7	17	2.4 F:M	35	36	1 fewer	16	73
Construction and mining labourers	24	24	0	M	35	15	20 more	54	0
Design / engineering/ science professionals	21	14	7	2.0 M:F	31	35	4 fewer	31	30
Electrical trades workers	19	19	0	M	28	19	9 more	43	0
Protective service workers	19	13	6	2.2 M:F	28	13	15 more	29	26
General clerical workers	19	3	16	5.3 F:M	28	26	2 more	7	69
Other labourers	18	18	0	M	27	23	4 more	40	0
Carers and aides	17	3	14	4.7 F:M	25	36	11 fewer	7	60
Sports / personal service workers	14	5	9	1.8 F:M	21	12	9 more	11	39
Office managers and program administrators	14	8	6	1.3 M:F	21	21	0 fewer	18	26
Other clerical and administrative workers	13	8	5	1.6 M:F	19	21	1 fewer	18	21
Food trades workers	13	3	10	3.3 F:M	19	13	6 more	7	43
Skilled animal / horticultural workers	12	12	0	M	18	10	7 more	27	0
Mobile plant operators	10	10	0	M	15	10	4 more	22	0
Sales support workers	10	0	10	F	15	16	1 fewer	0	43
Factory process workers	9	9	0	M	13	17	4 fewer	20	0
Sales assistants and salespersons	8	0	8	F	12	61	49 fewer	0	34
Chief executives and legislators	7	7	0	=	10	10	0 more	16	0
Personal assistants and secretaries	7	0	7	F	10	15	5 fewer	0	30
Business / staff / marketing professionals	6	0	6	F	9	45	36 fewer	0	26
Inquiry clerks and receptionists	6	0	6	F	9	23	14 fewer	0	26
Storepersons	5	5	0	M	7	10	3 fewer	11	0
Health and welfare support workers	5	0	5	F	7	9	2 fewer	0	21
Farm, forestry and garden workers	4	4	0	M	6	11	5 fewer	9	0
Hospitality workers	4	0	4	F	6	18	12 fewer	0	17
Sales representatives and agents	3	3	0	M	4	18	14 fewer	7	0
Legal and social professionals	3	3	0	M	4	12	8 fewer	7	0
Information Technology professionals	3	3	0	M	4	12	8 fewer	7	0
Food preparation assistants	0	0	0	=	0	13	13 fewer	0	0
Clerical and office support workers	0	0	0	=	0	10	10 fewer	0	0
Farmers and farm managers	0	0	0	=	0	21	21 fewer	0	0
Arts and media professionals	0	0	0	=	0	6	6 fewer	0	0
Workers included	643	410	233	1.8 M:F	947	959	S.Dev: 15	919	1,000

Source: WPP 2006 Table W13

Occupational changes 2001 to 2006

Changes in occupational classifications make comparisons between the 2001 and 2006 Census data inexact. The table below compares the number of men and women in each occupational group where reasonably possible; the middle rows are aggregated due to significant changes in these groups. Some 2001 technicians became 2006 professionals, so these occupations might change inversely.

Occupational changes, 2001-2006	Chr.Is w'force, 2001			change, 2001 to 2006			(% 2006) minus (% 2001)		
	workers	males	females	workers	males	females	workers	males	females
managers	68	52	16	14	14	0	up 1%	up 2%	dn 1%
professionals	97	18	49	2	23	9	dn 1%	up 5%	up 1%
technicians / trades workers	143	143	30	12	-4	-14	dn 0%	dn 3%	dn 8%
community / personal workers									
clerical / administrative workers	107	26	81	56	21	35	up 7%	up 4%	up 10%
sales workers									
machinery operators / drivers	100	97	3	-19	-21	2	dn 4%	dn 6%	up 1%
labourers	80	59	21	16	15	1	up 1%	up 2%	dn 1%
unknown	24	21	3	-21	-18	-3	dn 3%	dn 4%	dn 1%
total workforce	619	416	203	60	30	30			

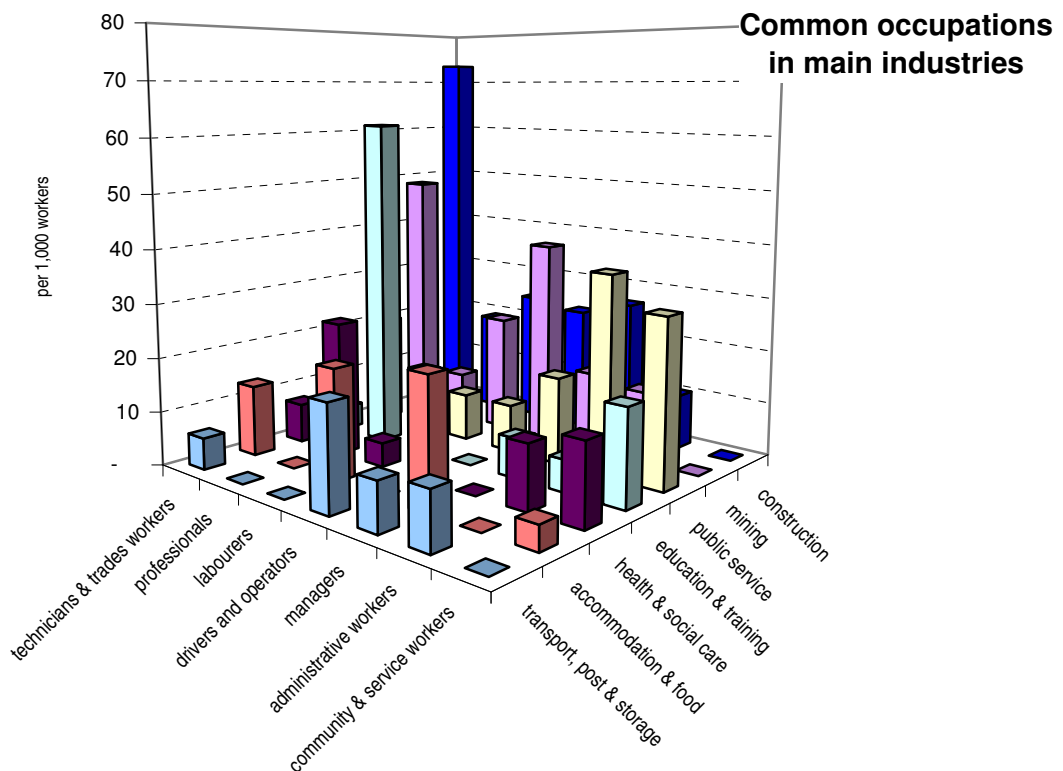
Source: WPP 2006 Table W13; WPP 2001 Table W13

Occupations across industries

The chart below shows, by the height of the blocks, the number of workers per 1,000 in the main occupations in the main industries. The height of the back-corner blue block, for example, represents the number of technicians & trades workers in construction, showing that they constituted 73 of every 1,000 workers in Christmas Island, and were the largest occupation–industry combination.

The next largest concentrations of occupations in industries were:

- professionals in education & training (62 of every 1000 workers);
- technicians & trades workers in mining (48 per 1000);
- drivers and operators in mining (38 per 1000);
- administrative workers in public service (37 per 1000);
- community & service workers in public service (31 per 1000).



Rate /1,000 workers, industry x occup'n	technicians & trades workers			drivers and operators			administrative workers			community & service workers		Total
	professionals	labourers	managers	sales workers	Not stated							
construction	19	25	23	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	
mining	9	22	38	15	13	-	-	-	-	-	145	
public service	12	9	9	16	37	31	4	-	-	-	138	
education & training	62	9	-	7	6	18	-	-	-	-	106	
health & social care	25	4	-	-	12	15	-	-	-	-	63	
accommodation & food	-	21	23	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	62	
transport, post & storage	-	-	19	9	10	-	4	-	-	-	48	
retail trade	4	4	4	4	6	-	18	-	-	-	41	
administration / support	-	15	-	7	6	9	-	-	-	-	37	
other services	12	4	4	4	-	9	-	-	-	-	29	
manufacturing	7	-	12	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	28	
utilities	16	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	25	
arts & recreation	4	6	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	21	
wholesale trade	-	-	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	
technical services	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
finance & insurance	-	-	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	12	
media / telecommunications	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
rental & real estate	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
rural production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
unclear	9	-	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	
All industries	227	151	147	120	117	117	89	31	0	0	1,000	

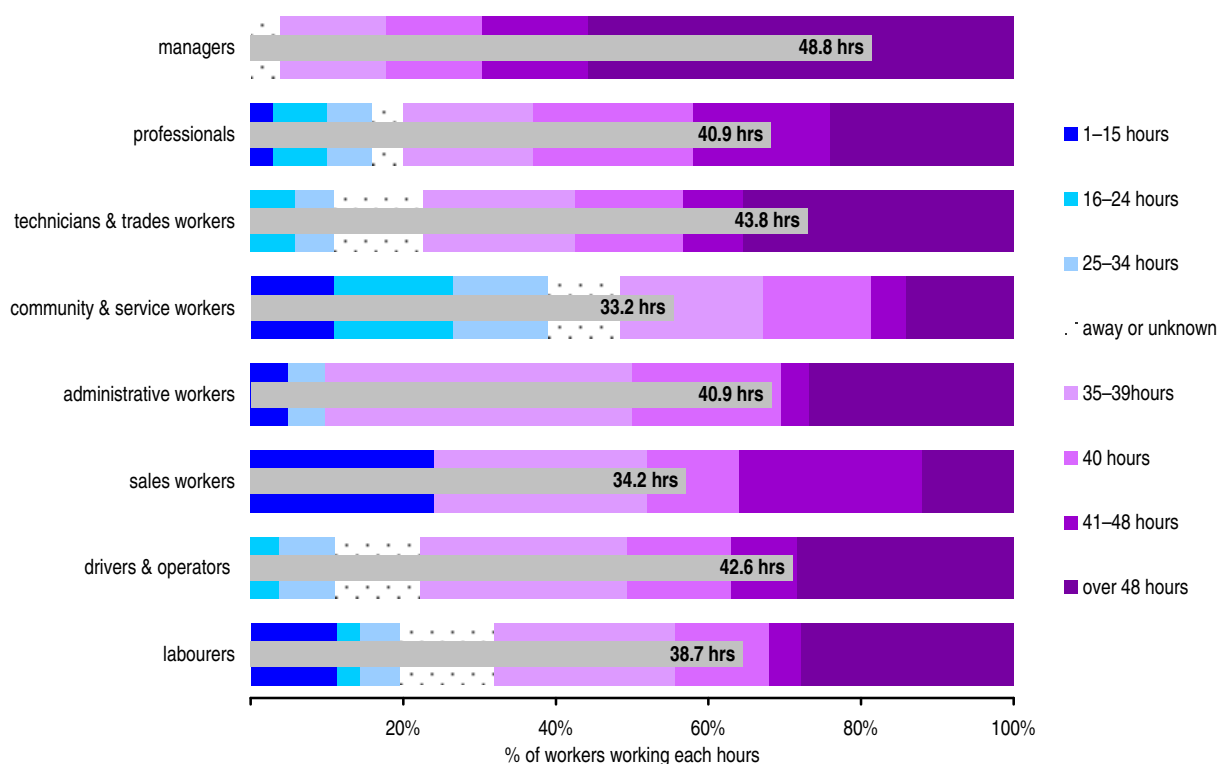
The most common occupations among the industries are in bold and shaded (top 10 darkest). Source: 2006 Census Table W12.

Working hours across occupations

The chart below shows how the working hours varied among the different occupational groups, ranging from managers who averaged 48.8 hours a week, to community & service workers who averaged 33.2 hours. The shaded segments on each bar represent the proportion working in each hourly range, with the shorter working week being in blue colours to the left. The grey box inside each the bar represents the average number of hours per week, written on the box.

The occupations where more people worked over 48 hours a week were managers (56% of whom worked over 48 hours), technicians & trades workers (35%) and drivers & operators (28%). Occupations where part-time work was more common included sales workers (where 24% worked under 16 hours or two days a week), labourers (11%) and community & service workers (11%).

Working hours by occupation, Christmas Island



Working hours by occupation, Chr.Is	% of workforce of Christmas Island working these hours								unstated hours	average pw, all workers
	none, away work	1-15 hours	16-24 hours	25-34 hours	35-39hours	40 hours	41-48 hours	over 48 hours		
managers	4%	0%	0%	0%	14%	13%	14%	56%	0%	48.8 hrs
professionals	4%	3%	7%	6%	17%	21%	18%	24%	0%	40.9 hrs
technicians & trades workers	2%	0%	6%	5%	20%	14%	8%	35%	10%	43.8 hrs
community & service workers	0%	11%	16%	13%	19%	14%	5%	14%	9%	33.2 hrs
administrative workers	0%	5%	0%	5%	40%	20%	4%	27%	0%	40.9 hrs
sales workers	0%	24%	0%	0%	28%	12%	24%	12%	0%	34.2 hrs
drivers & operators	7%	0%	4%	7%	27%	14%	9%	28%	4%	42.6 hrs
labourers	3%	11%	3%	5%	24%	12%	4%	28%	9%	38.7 hrs
not clear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all occupations	3%	5%	5%	5%	23%	15%	9%	30%	5%	41.4 hrs
stnd dev'n	3%	8%	5%	4%	8%	3%	7%	14%	5%	507%

Working hours where the percentage of workers is unusually high are in bold and shaded green; where results are low, they are shaded lighter orange.
Source: WPP 2006 Table W17.

Characteristics of workers

Qualifications of workers

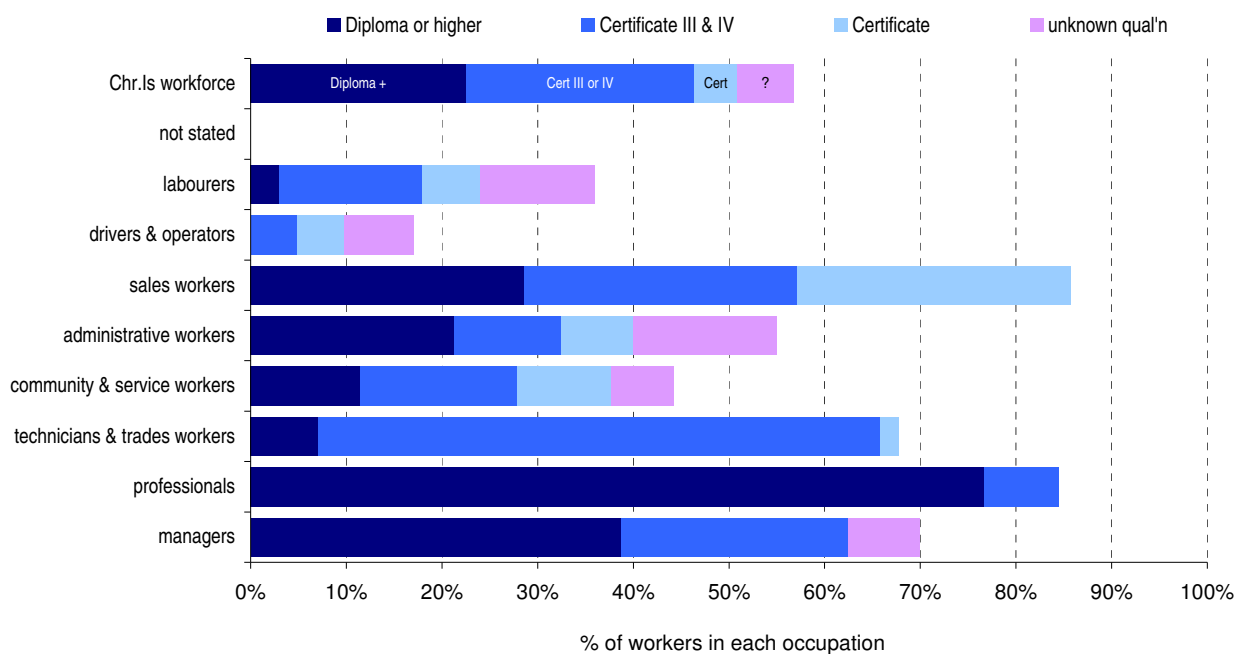
Overall, 57% of Christmas Island's workforce had tertiary (post-school) qualifications, with 23% having a diploma, degree or higher; 24% having a level III or IV Certificate and 5% having another Certificate; and a further 6% having an unstated qualification. Compared with Western Australia, very similar proportions were tertiary-qualified, though with 7% fewer having a diploma or higher.

Sales workers were the occupation where the largest proportion had some form of qualification (86%). They had the third largest proportion with a diploma or higher (29%). Other occupations where high proportions were qualified included professionals (84% were qualified, with 77% having a diploma or higher), and managers (70% qualified, 39% with diplomas or higher).

Overall, the least-qualified occupations were drivers & operators, of whom only 17% had any type of tertiary qualification; then labourers, with 36% having one; and community & service workers, of whom 44% were qualified.

Higher level certificates (III and IV) were most common amongst technicians & trades workers (of whom 59% had a certificate), sales workers (29%), and managers (24%). Short-course certificates (I and II) were the highest qualification for 29% of sales workers, 10% of community & service workers and 8% of administrative workers.

Workers with tertiary qualifications, by occupation, 2006



Qualifications of workers by occupation	% of occupation with qual'ns in Chr.Is					% of occupation with qual'ns in WA				
	Diploma or higher	Certificate III & IV	Certificate	unknown qual'n	total with quals	Diploma or higher	Certificate III & IV	Certificate	unknown qual'n	total
managers	39%	24%	0%	8%	70%	35%	16%	3%	5%	58%
professionals	77%	8%	0%	0%	84%	79%	5%	1%	4%	90%
technicians & trades workers	7%	59%	2%	0%	68%	11%	52%	2%	4%	69%
community & service workers	11%	16%	10%	7%	44%	24%	21%	6%	7%	58%
administrative workers	21%	11%	8%	15%	55%	23%	11%	6%	6%	46%
sales workers	29%	29%	29%	0%	86%	13%	10%	4%	5%	33%
drivers & operators	0%	5%	5%	7%	17%	6%	21%	3%	6%	35%
labourers	3%	15%	6%	12%	36%	7%	14%	3%	6%	31%
not stated	-	-	-	-	-	20%	21%	2%	10%	53%
Chr.Is workforce	23%	24%	5%	6%	57%	29%	19%	3%	5%	57%
stnd dev'n	25%	17%	13%	6%	61%	24%	14%	2%	1%	42%
all workers 2001	21%	19%	2%	9%	51%	25%	18%	3%	5%	52%
change	up 2%	up 5%	up 2%	up 2%	up 6%	up 4%	up 1%	dn 0%	up 5%	

Where the % with a qualification in Christmas Island is more than 5% above that in Western Australia, it is shaded green and bold; lower results are shaded darker orange and bold. Source: 2006 Census WPP Table W18; 2001 Census Table W07.

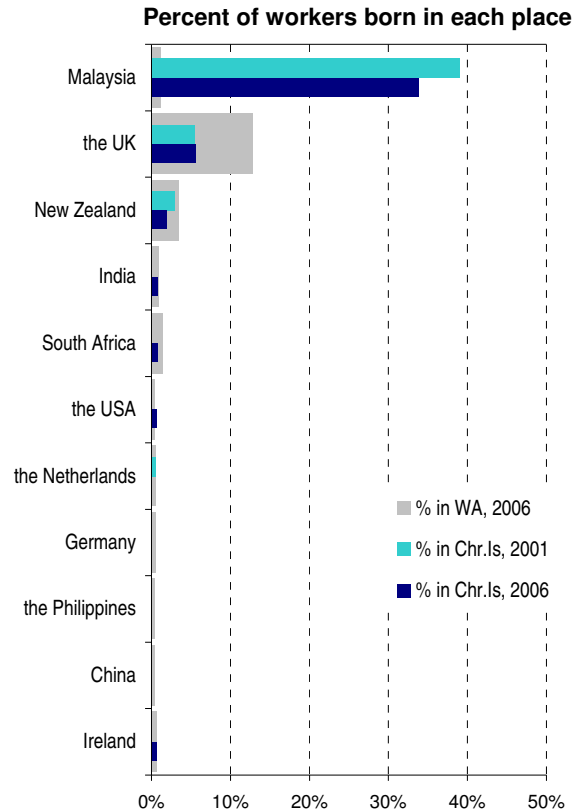
Birthplaces of Christmas Island's workforce

Overall, 45% of Christmas Island's workforce were born in Australia, with 52% born overseas (and 4% not stating). The most common overseas birthplaces were Malaysia with 33.9% of the workforce (230 workers), the UK (5.6% or 38 workers), then New Zealand, as listed below.

The chart shows the main foreign birthplaces in descending size, with the proportions in Christmas Island in 2006 and 2001 shown as the darker, narrower bands, against the grey background showing the proportions in Western Australia.

Relative to Western Australia, Christmas Island had much less of its workforce born in Australia. The main difference in overseas birthplaces were Christmas Island's greater proportions born in Malaysia (32.7% more of the workforce), and also from Singapore (2.7% more) and Indonesia (0.5% more).

Over 2001 to 2006, the workforce born in Indonesia grew most proportionally, rising by 0.9% as a proportion of the workforce, followed by India, up 0.7%; South Africa, up 0.7%; and the USA, up 0.6%.



Birthplaces of workers					% in Chr.Is, 2006	% in WA, 2006	difference: Chr.Is is	no. in 2001	% in Chr.Is, 2001	change 2001 to 2006
	men	women	workers	M / F ratio						
Australia	203	101	304	2.0 M:F	45%	67%	22.0% less	257	41%	3.5% more
overseas	224	126	350	1.8 M:F	52%	31%	20.1% more	350	56%	4.7% less
not stated	17	8	25	2.1 M:F	4%	2%	1.9% more	15	2%	1.3% more
total	444	235	679	1.9 M:F	100%	100%		622	100%	
Malaysia	150	80	230	1.9 M:F	33.9%	1.2%	32.7% more	243	39.1%	5.2% less
the UK	24	14	38	1.7 M:F	5.6%	12.8%	7.2% less	34	5.5%	0.1% more
New Zealand	13	0	13	M	1.9%	3.5%	1.6% less	18	2.9%	1.0% less
India	5	0	5	M	0.7%	0.9%	0.2% less	0	0.0%	0.7% more
South Africa	0	5	5	F	0.7%	1.4%	0.7% less	0	0.0%	0.7% more
the USA	0	4	4	F	0.6%	0.4%	0.2% more	0	0.0%	0.6% more
the Netherlands	0	0	0	=	0.0%	0.5%	0.5% less	3	0.5%	0.5% less
Germany	0	0	0	=	0.0%	0.6%	0.6% less	0	0.0%	same
the Philippines	0	0	0	=	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less	0	0.0%	same
China	0	0	0	=	0.0%	0.4%	same	0	0.0%	same
Ireland	4	0	4	M	0.6%	0.6%	0.0% less	0	0.0%	0.6% more
elsewhere	7	9	16	1.3 F:M	2.4%	3.7%	1.4% less	10	1.6%	0.7% more

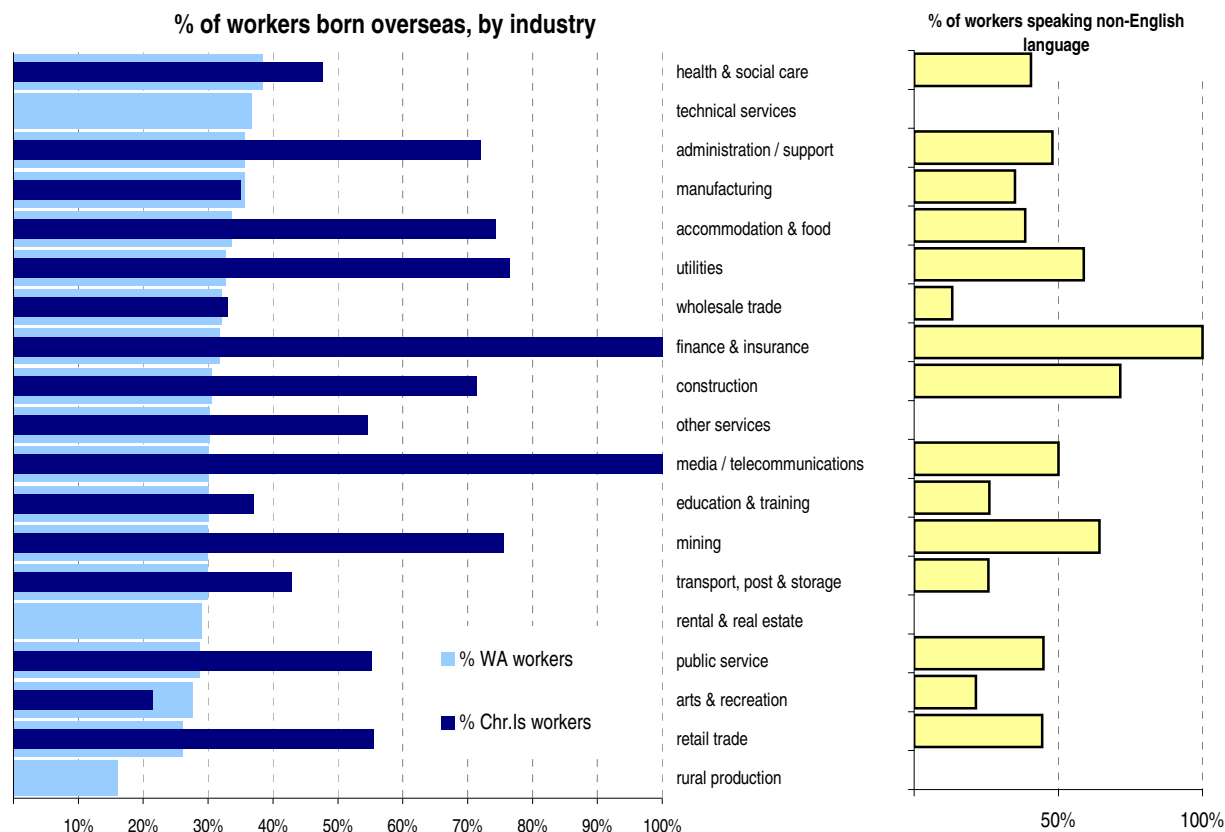
Source: Table W05, WPP 2006; Table W03 WPP 2001

Overseas-born workers

The chart below shows, for each industry, the proportions of Christmas Island's workforce born overseas (the darker, narrow bars) compared with the proportions in the Western Australia workforce (the lighter background bars). The proportion of workers who speak a language other than English at home is shown by the bars in the right-hand graph.

For Christmas Island, the industries that had the highest proportions of overseas-born workers were finance & insurance where 100% of workers were overseas-born (vs 7% across Western Australia), then media / telecommunications (100% born overseas), utilities (76%) and mining (76%).

Christmas Island's industries with the highest proportions of non-English-speaking workers were finance & insurance where 100% of workers spoke a language other than English at home, then construction (71%), mining (64%) and utilities (59%).



Overseas born workers	overseas born workers			% workers speaking LOTE			speak English poorly, % LOTE workers			
	no. in Chr.Is	% Chr.Is workers	% WA workers	Chr.Is	WA	Chr.Is, 2001	workers in Chr.Is	% in Chr.Is	% in WA	% Chr.Is, 2001
health & social care	20	48%	38%	40%	9%	65%	3	15%	1%	20%
technical services	0	0%	37%	0%	10%	48%	0	-	0%	40%
administration / support	18	72%	36%	48%	11%	48%	3	22%	0%	40%
manufacturing	7	35%	36%	35%	11%	0%	0	0%	5%	-
accommodation & food	29	74%	34%	38%	16%	41%	6	21%	7%	20%
utilities	13	76%	33%	59%	8%	88%	4	31%	1%	20%
wholesale trade	10	33%	32%	13%	9%	145%	10	8%	1%	31%
finance & insurance	6	100%	32%	100%	7%	0%	3	-	1%	-
construction	40	71%	31%	71%	6%	29%	3	100%	3%	39%
other services	6	55%	30%	0%	7%	67%	0	0%	1%	0%
media / telecommunications	6	100%	30%	50%	6%	33%	0	0%	1%	0%
education & training	27	37%	30%	26%	6%	33%	6	17%	3%	11%
mining	74	76%	30%	64%	5%	90%	33	45%	0%	34%
transport, post & storage	15	43%	30%	26%	7%	43%	6	40%	1%	16%
rental & real estate	0	0%	29%	0%	6%	48%	0	50%	0%	40%
public service	53	55%	29%	45%	5%	82%	14	26%	0%	25%
arts & recreation	3	21%	28%	21%	6%	50%	0	0%	2%	0%
retail trade	15	56%	26%	44%	7%	50%	3	20%	2%	15%
rural production	0	-	16%	-	5%	-	0	-	7%	-
not known	14	70%	34%	70%	10%	68%	9	64%	3%	40%
all workers	356	53%	31%	38%	8%	54%	103	29%	2%	26%
std dev'n	19	29%	5%	27%	3%	33%	8	27%	2%	15%

LOTE = speaks Language Other Than English. Bold, shaded results are over one standard deviation above average. Source: Table W08, WPP 2006

Incomes of Christmas Island's workforce

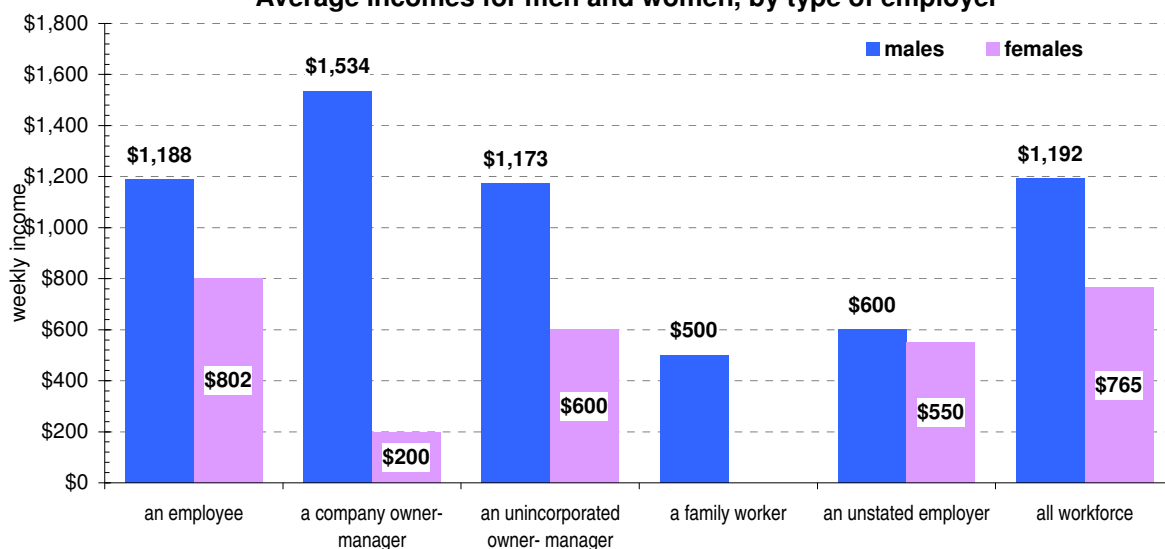
The average weekly income of Christmas Island's workforce in August 2006 was \$1,042 a week, which was 117% of the Western Australia average of \$888. Women's average income, at \$765 was 64% of men's, \$1,192.

Workers' incomes varied according to their role in the business. The average income of employees was \$1,050 a week, while that of owner-managers of incorporated businesses was \$1,374 a week and that of unincorporated owner-managers was \$982 a week. People working in family businesses averaged \$250 a week.

Overall, 14% of the workforce had low-incomes (under \$400, or half the male average income). Among employees, 13% were low-income; these would be mainly part-time workers. By comparison, 22% of unincorporated owner-managers and 50% of family workers received low incomes. Because women more often work part-time than men, 27% of women were on low incomes compared with 8% of men.

At the other end of the income scale, 17% of the workforce had high incomes (over twice the male average income; more than \$1,600 a week). Of employees, 16% were high-income, while 36% of incorporated owner-managers and 16% of unincorporated owner-managers were. Of family workers, just none received high incomes. Over all workers, 6% of women were on high incomes compared with 21% of men.

Average incomes for men and women, by type of employer

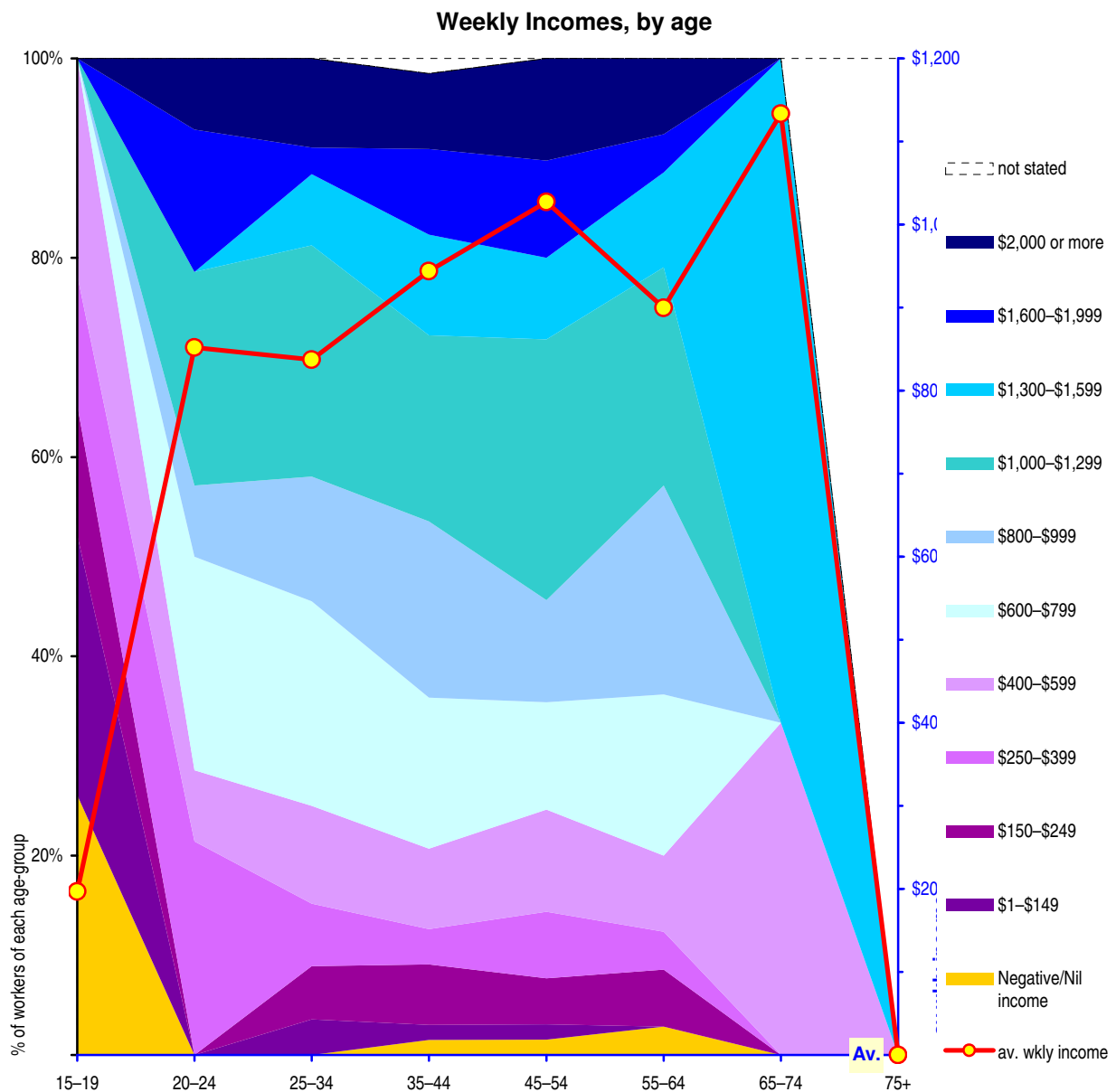


Income by type of employer	an					all workforce	males	females	gender ratio of workers
	an employee	a company owner-manager	unincorporated owner-manager	a family worker	an unstated employer				
negative/nil income	1%	0%	9%	50%	0%	2%	2%	3%	1.2 M:F
\$1 – \$149	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	4%	2.0 F:M
\$150 – \$249	4%	12%	0%	0%	25%	4%	2%	8%	2.9 F:M
\$250 – \$399	6%	0%	13%	0%	0%	6%	3%	11%	1.8 F:M
\$400 – \$599	9%	0%	13%	50%	25%	10%	7%	14%	1.0 F:M
\$600 – \$799	15%	16%	7%	0%	25%	15%	14%	16%	1.6 M:F
\$800 – \$999	14%	0%	9%	0%	25%	14%	13%	14%	1.8 M:F
\$1,000 – \$1,299	22%	24%	27%	0%	0%	22%	23%	19%	2.4 M:F
\$1,300 – \$1,599	9%	12%	7%	0%	0%	9%	11%	4%	5.1 M:F
\$1,600 – \$1,999	7%	16%	7%	0%	0%	7%	9%	4%	4.6 M:F
\$2,000 or more	8%	20%	9%	0%	0%	9%	12%	2%	10.8 M:F
not stated	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	M
av income	\$1,050	\$1,374	\$982	\$250	\$575	\$1,042	\$1,192	\$765	1.9 M:F
males	\$1,188	\$1,534	\$1,173	\$500	\$600	\$1,192	Average incomes are calculated by multiplying the number of people in each income range by the mid point of the range (using \$2500 as the average for \$2000+ range), then dividing by that number of people.		
females	\$802	\$200	\$600	\$0	\$550	\$765			
female income as % male's	67%	13%	51%	0%	92%	64%			
average income, WA	\$871	\$1,216	\$884	\$475	\$729	\$888			
ratio to WA	121%	113%	111%	53%	79%	117%			

The largest two income bands are shaded; the four income quartiles separated by lines. Source: WPP 2006 Table W06.

Incomes by age, all workers

The chart below shows the incomes of in Christmas Island's workforce in August 2006, by age. This chart and its data table can be altered to show the incomes of any of the eight occupational groups, or of all workers. The chart falls to zero at the end because there were no workers aged 75+



Incomes by age, Chr.Is w'force	% of all workers of each age in each income band								total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Negative/Nil income	26%	0%	0%	2%	2%	3%	0%		2%
\$1-\$149	26%	0%	4%	2%	2%	0%	0%		2%
\$150-\$249	13%	0%	5%	6%	5%	6%	0%		5%
\$250-\$399	13%	21%	6%	4%	7%	4%	0%		6%
\$400-\$599	22%	7%	10%	8%	10%	8%	33%		10%
\$600-\$799	0%	21%	21%	15%	11%	16%	0%		15%
\$800-\$999	0%	7%	13%	18%	10%	21%	0%		14%
\$1,000-\$1,299	0%	21%	23%	19%	26%	22%	0%		21%
\$1,300-\$1,599	0%	0%	7%	10%	8%	10%	67%		9%
\$1,600-\$1,999	0%	14%	3%	9%	10%	4%	0%		7%
\$2,000 or more	0%	7%	9%	8%	10%	8%	0%		8%
not stated	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%
av. wkly income	\$197	\$852	\$837	\$944	\$1,027	\$900	\$1,133	-	\$915

The largest two income bands are shaded. Source: WPP 2006 Table W16.

Journeys to and from work

The chart below shows the journey-to-work patterns of Christmas Island's workforce, male and female, on the left, compared with its working residents, on the right. The workforce are travelling into or within Christmas Island while the residents are travelling within or out of the area.

Overall, 625 workers travelled in/to Christmas Island to get to work, 92% of the workforce, while 628 residents travelled to work from Christmas Island, 92% of the employed residents. Most drove a car – 80% of trips by the workforce, and 80% of trips by working residents.

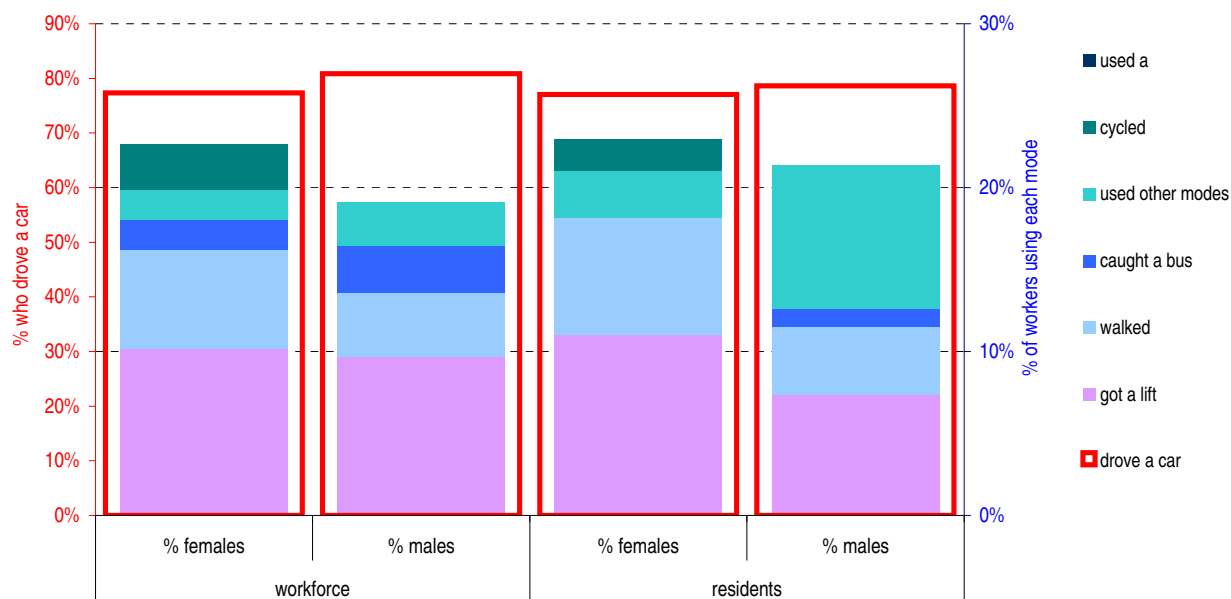
The other most common modes of transport in journeys to work, and the proportion of trips, were:

- * 10% of workforce and 9% of working residents got a lift
- * 5% of workforce and 5% of the residents walked
- * 3% of workforce and 1% of the residents caught a bus
- * 2% of workforce and 7% of the residents used other modes

The journey-to-work data shows that, in Christmas Island, the number in the workforce who worked at home was 16, while the number of employed residents who did so was 12. Those working at home made up 2% of the workforce and 2% of employed residents, compared with 5% of the workforce across Western Australia.

The journey-to-work also indicates the average absentee rate in Christmas Island's workforce was about 5%, when it was 12% across Western Australia.

Modes of trips to work



Trips to work	workforce		residents		workforce		ratio of workers	residents		ratio of workers
	workers	% travellers	workers	% travellers	% males	% females		% males	% females	
drove a car	501	80%	503	80%	81%	77%	2.0 M:F	79%	77%	2.1 M:F
got a lift	62	10%	55	9%	10%	10%	1.8 M:F	7%	11%	1.4 M:F
walked	29	5%	33	5%	4%	6%	1.2 M:F	4%	7%	1.2 M:F
caught a bus	16	3%	5	1%	3%	2%	3.0 M:F	1%	0%	M
used other modes	15	2%	44	7%	3%	2%	2.8 M:F	9%	3%	6.3 M:F
cycled	6	1%	4	1%	0%	3%	F	0%	2%	F
used a	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	=	0%	0%	=
went by train	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	=	0%	0%	=
Trips to work	629	101%	644	103%	100%	100%	1.9 M:F	100%	100%	2.1 M:F
Employed adults	% workers									
travelled to work	625	92%	628	92%	93%	90.2%	1.9 M:F	94%	88%	2.0 M:F
worked at home	16	2%	12	2%	2%	3.8%	1.3 F:M	1%	3%	1.4 F:M
did not work on Census day	35	5%	28	4%	5%	6.0%	1.5 M:F	3%	6%	1.2 F:M
not stated	3	0%	16	2%	1%	0.0%	M	2%	3%	1.3 M:F
Total employed	679	100%	684	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%	=

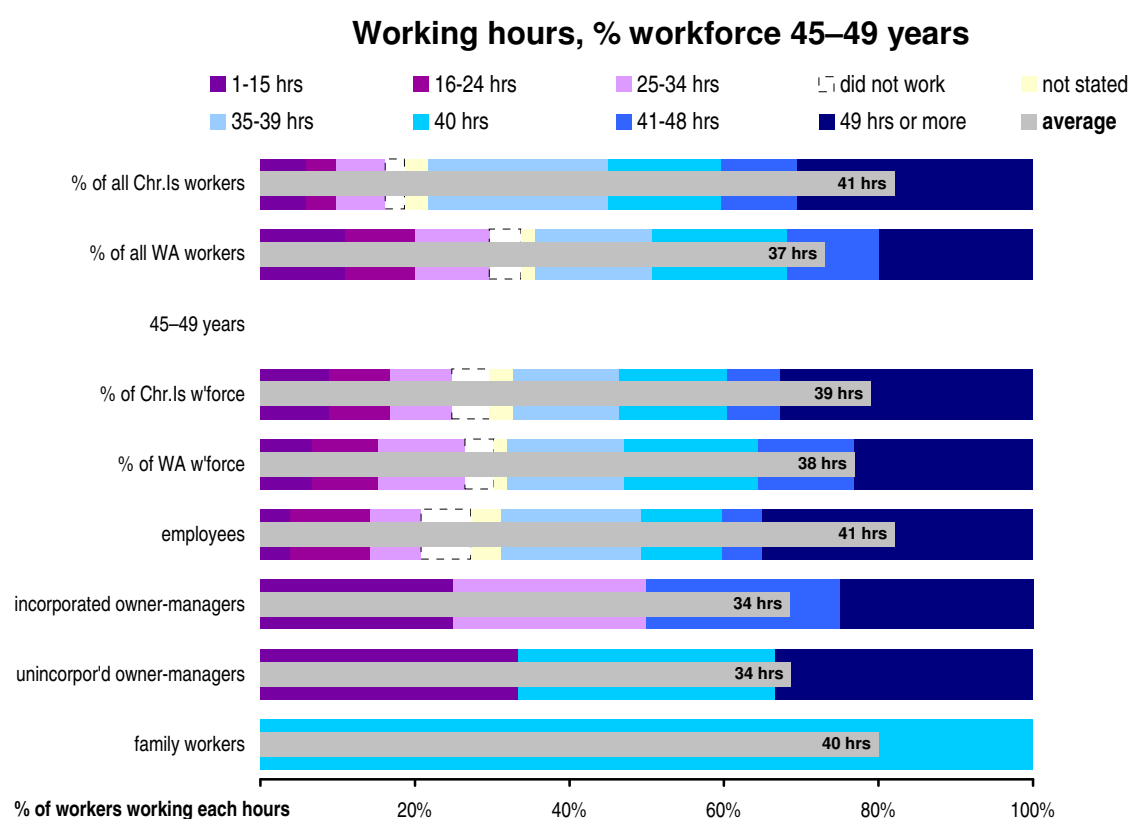
The top half of the table shows trips, not workers, and multiple-mode trips (eg lift to bus) are counted as several trips, where possible. The 'used other modes' category includes trips by taxi, truck, motorcycle and 'other'.

Working patterns by role, workers 45–49 years

Across all ages in Christmas Island's workforce, the average working week was 41.0 hours (36.5 in Western Australia). Those who were employees averaged 41.1 hours a week, compared with 45.4 hours for (incorporated) owner-managers; 39.3 hours for (unincorporated) self-employed managers; family workers averaged 24.0 hours a week.

The chart and table below show the working hours of workers aged 45–49 years, according to their role at work (ie owner or employee). The average weekly hours is shown in the narrow grey bars, against the shaded background showing the proportions in each hourly range. The chart can be set to show workers of any age. In the table, the three left-hand columns show the proportion of workers of all ages who worked each of the hourly patterns, while the right-hand columns show those aged 45–49 years.

Owner-managers often work longer hours than employees; they include the people who run the variety of small businesses found in most communities. The largest number were aged 45–49 years; their working week averaged 34.3 hours a week compared with 41.1 for employees of that age.



Working hours by role and age	All workers			Workers aged 45–49 years			Working hours, % workforce 45–49 years			
	number in Chr.Is	% of all Chr.Is workers	% of all WA workers	workers in Chr.Is	% of Chr.Is w'force	% of WA w'force	employees	incorporated owner-managers	unincorporated owner-managers	family workers
did not work	17	3%	4%	5	5%	4%	6%	0%	0%	0%
1-15 hrs	40	6%	11%	9	9%	7%	4%	25%	33%	0%
16-24 hrs	27	4%	9%	8	8%	9%	10%	0%	0%	0%
25-34 hrs	43	6%	10%	8	8%	11%	6%	25%	0%	0%
35-39 hrs	158	23%	15%	14	14%	15%	18%	0%	0%	0%
40 hrs	100	15%	17%	14	14%	17%	10%	0%	33%	100%
41-48 hrs	67	10%	12%	7	7%	12%	5%	25%	0%	0%
49 hrs or more	207	30%	20%	33	33%	23%	35%	25%	33%	0%
not stated	21	3%	2%	3	3%	2%	4%	0%	0%	0%
all workers	680	100%	100%	101	100%	100%	77	12	9	3
average		41.0 hrs	36.5 hrs		39.5 hrs	38.4 hrs	41.1 hrs	34.3 hrs	34.3 hrs	40.0 hrs

Average hours calculated by multiplying the proportion in each range by the mid-point of the range, using 55 average for the 48+ range. Results higher than Western Australia are shaded green and bold; lower results are shaded darker orange and bold. Source: WPP 2006 Table W03. Note that the right-hand columns in this table can be focussed on any age groups by altering the settings.

Labour demand and supply

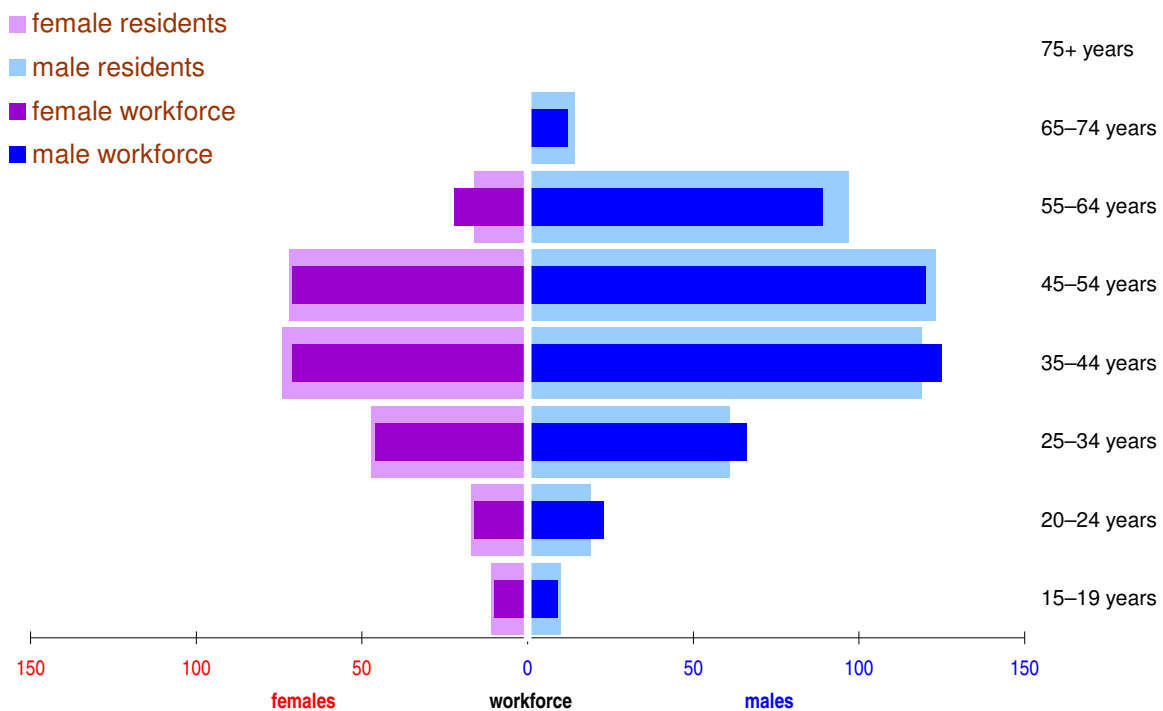
The next few pages examine the difference between the supply of labour (local working residents) and the demand (local jobs). However, in remote communities, the workers and the working residents are virtually the same people. The only difference are the few visiting workers, and residents temporarily working elsewhere.

Labour balance by age

The balance between labour supply and demand in Christmas Island is indicated by comparing the number of employed residents living here (the supply) with the size of the workforce (the demand). This is illustrated in the chart below for people of different ages. Where the narrow solid bars, representing the size of the workforce of different ages, are shorter than the wider background bars, representing the working residents, there is a positive labour balance – labour supply from working residents exceeds labour demand from local jobs, for that age group. If the narrow bar is longer, there is a negative labour balance with more local jobs than working residents.

Overall, the island had a negative labour balance with the same working residents than there were jobs in the local workforce (the working population was 100% of the workforce). The labour balance was most positive amongst residents aged 65–74 years, where the working population was 117% of the workforce that age) while working residents aged 20–24 years were only 92% of the workforce that age.

Christmas Island Labour supply – demand balance



Ages of workers & employed residents	Chr.Is employed residents			Christmas Island workforce			labour surplus / (shortage)			working residents as % workforce
	males	females	workers	males	females	workers	males	females	workers	
15–19 years	10	11	21	9	10	19	1	1	2	111%
20–24 years	19	17	36	23	16	39	(4)	1	(3)	92%
25–34 years	61	47	108	66	46	112	(5)	1	(4)	96%
35–44 years	119	74	193	125	71	196	(6)	3	(3)	98%
45–54 years	123	72	195	120	71	191	3	1	4	102%
55–64 years	97	16	113	89	22	111	8	(6)	2	102%
65–74 years	14	0	14	12	0	12	2	same	2	117%
75+ years	0	0	0	0	0	0	same	same	same	-
all workers	443	237	680	444	236	680	(1)	1	same	100%

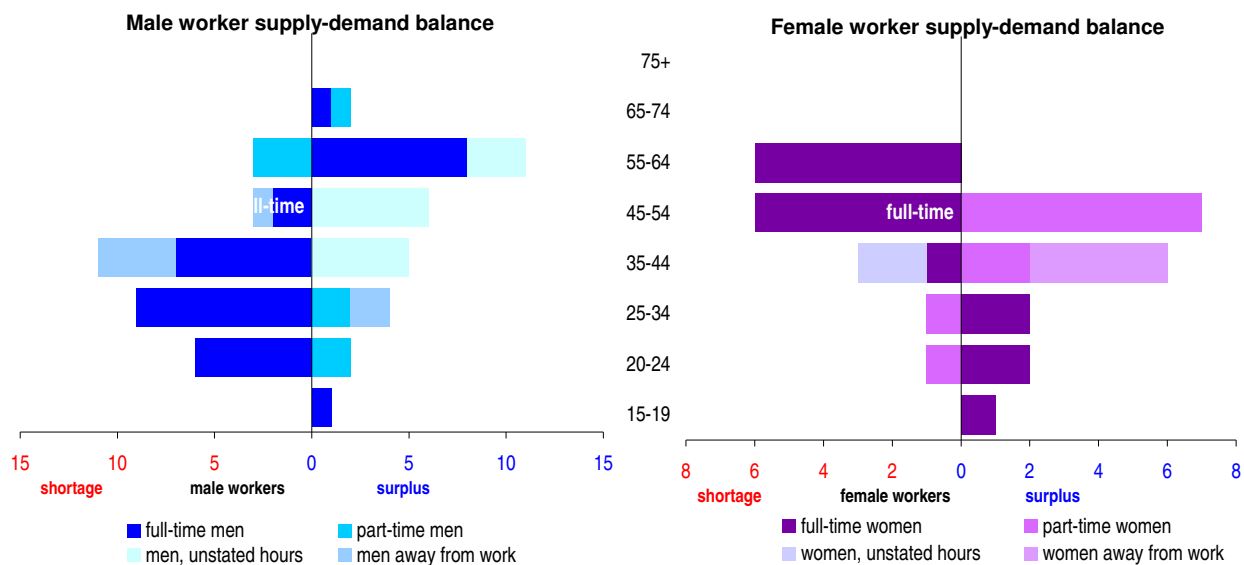
Source: WPP 2006 Table 01; BCP 2006 Table B41.

Labour balance by employment and age

The table and chart below show the difference between labour supply (residents) and jobs, for male and female workers of different ages, according to their labour force status. This status can be working full-time or part-time, or they could have been away from work that day. The labour balance is by subtracting workforce / job numbers from resident worker numbers. Positive numbers, with bars pointing to the right in the chart, mean that there are more working residents in that group than local jobs. Negative numbers indicate more local jobs than residents, so labour has to be imported from other areas.

Here, there was a surplus of resident workers (over local jobs) in no age-sex group, to any significant number.

The local workforce outnumbered employed residents, so labour had to be imported, in no age-sex group, to any significant number.



Labour balance by employment, Chr.Is	Male labour surplus / (shortage)				Female labour surplus / (shortage)				Total surplus / (shortage)
	full-time men	part-time men	men away from work	men, unstated hours	full-time women	part-time women	women away from work	women, unstated	
15-19	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
20-24	(6)	2	0	0	2	(1)	0	0	(3)
25-34	(9)	2	2	0	2	(1)	0	0	(4)
35-44	(7)	0	(4)	5	(1)	2	4	(2)	(3)
45-54	(2)	0	(1)	6	(6)	7	0	0	4
55-64	8	(3)	0	3	(6)	0	0	0	2
65-74	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
75+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	(14)	2	(3)	14	(8)	7	4	(2)	0

Working patterns in Chr.Is, by sex	male workers in 2006			female workers in 2006			male workers 2001		female workers 2001	
	full-time	part-time	unstated	full-time	part-time	unstated	full-time	part-time	full-time	part-time
15-19 years	9	0	0	3	4	3	4	3	0	0
20-24 years	20	3	0	12	4	0	7	3	9	3
25-29 years	27	0	0	19	6	0	26	4	10	10
30-34 years	30	3	6	11	10	0	37	9	24	7
35-39 years	48	6	0	20	14	3	55	5	16	30
40-44 years	67	0	4	18	13	3	42	8	24	11
45-49 years	47	6	3	27	14	0	64	10	21	14
50-54 years	54	4	6	20	7	3	52	10	6	5
55-59 years	49	7	3	10	0	6	20	5	5	3
60-64 years	24	6	0	6	0	0	21	4	0	0
65-74 years	9	3	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	3
74+ years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
all workers	384	38	22	146	72	18	334	64	115	86
average age	44 yrs	49 yrs	45 yrs	41 yrs	38 yrs	44 yrs	43 yrs	43 yrs	38 yrs	40 yrs

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table W01 age by labour force status (full-time/part-time) by sex

Occupational balance

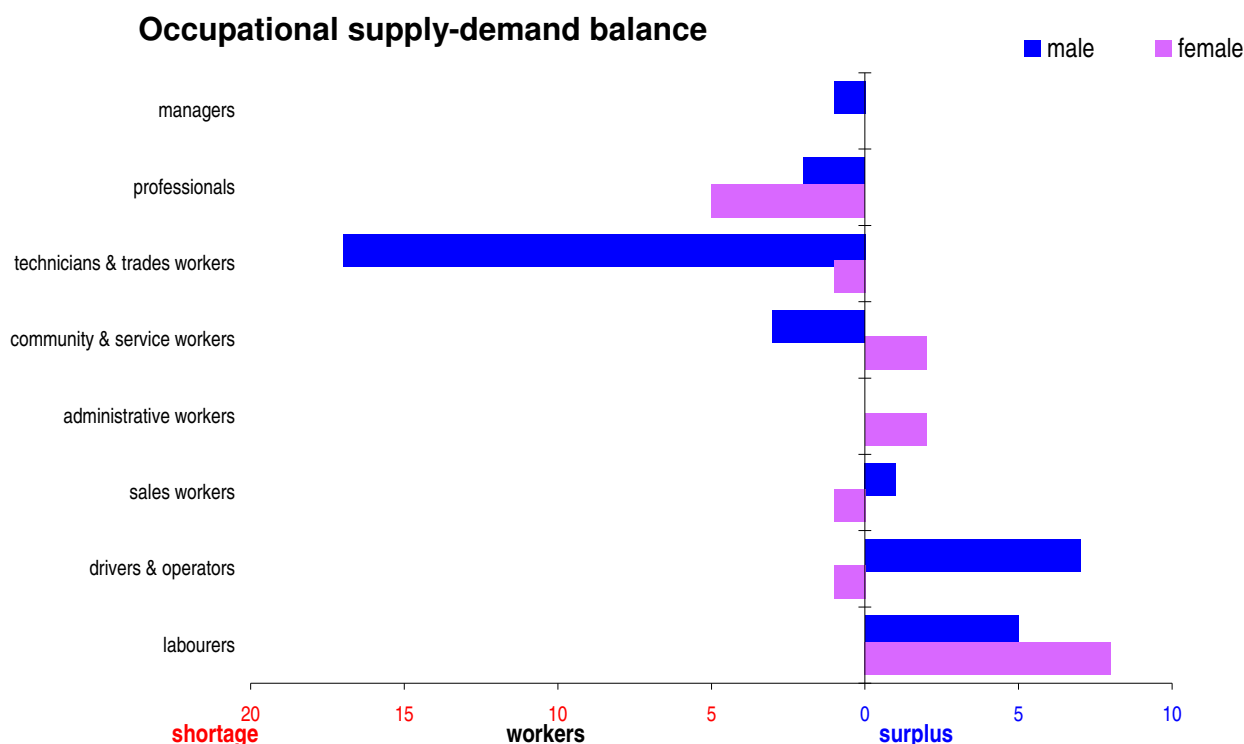
The balance between labour supply and jobs in Christmas Island can also be examined by occupation, to see differences between the occupations of residents and those needed in the local economy (in current jobs). The chart below shows the occupational balance by subtracting workforce numbers from resident numbers in each occupation. Positive numbers, and bars to the right in the chart, indicate there are more working residents in that occupation than used in local jobs. Negative numbers indicate more local jobs in that occupation than residents.

Here, the largest labour surpluses were amongst:

- female labourers (8 more residents than local jobs),
- male drivers & operators (7 more),
- male labourers (5 more) and
- female community & service workers and female administrative workers (2 more).

The occupational groups where there were more local jobs than residents, so workers had to come into Christmas Island, included:

- male technicians & trades workers (17 more jobs than residents),
- female professionals (5 more jobs than residents),
- male community & service workers (3 more jobs than residents), and
- male professionals (2 more jobs than residents).



Occupational balance, Chr.Is	Surplus (shortage) = residents – jobs			Workforce			Residents		
	male	female	workers	male	female	workers	male	female	workers
managers	(1)	0	(1)	66	16	82	65	16	81
professionals	(2)	(5)	(7)	41	58	99	39	53	92
technicians & trades workers	(17)	(1)	(18)	139	16	155	122	15	137
community & service workers	(3)	2	(1)	21	38	59	18	40	58
administrative workers	0	2	2	23	60	83	23	62	85
sales workers	1	(1)	0	3	18	21	4	17	21
drivers & operators	7	(1)	6	76	5	81	83	4	87
labourers	5	8	13	74	22	96	79	30	109
unknown occupation	9	0	9	3	0	3	12	0	12
total employed workers	(1)	4	3	446	233	679	445	237	682

Source: ABS Census 2006 Tables W13 and B44

Industries' occupational balance

The table following shows the labour balance for each industry-occupation sub-group, with both the industries and occupations listed in order of their labour balance. Industries and occupations where there is the greatest surplus of labour, meaning most leave Christmas Island to work, are in the top left corner, while the greatest labour shortages are in the bottom right corner of the table.

In Christmas Island, the largest labour surpluses across industry-occupation sub-groups were:

- labourers in transport, post & storage (10 more residents than local jobs)
- professionals in public service (7 more residents than local jobs)
- labourers in arts & recreation and administrative workers in other services (6 more residents than local jobs)

The smallest labour surpluses, or most excess jobs, across industry-occupation sub-groups were:

- technicians & trades workers in construction (15 fewer residents than local jobs),
- professionals in health & social care (7 fewer residents than local jobs)
- labourers in administration / support and community & service workers in other services (6 fewer residents than local jobs)
- professionals in education & training and drivers & operators in construction (5 fewer residents than local jobs)

Workforce balance, industry X occupation, Christmas Island	Surplus (shortage) = residents – jobs									total workers
	drivers & operators	labourers	administrative workers	sales workers	community & service workers	managers	professionals	technicians & trades workers	unknown occupation	
transport, post & storage	1	10	(2)	2	0	1	0	(4)	0	8
rental & real estate	3	0	3	0	0	0	(3)	3	0	6
wholesale trade	(4)	1	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
arts & recreation	0	6	(4)	3	(3)	0	0	(3)	6	5
manufacturing	4	4	0	(3)	0	0	0	(1)	0	4
rural production	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
public service	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	3	2	7	0	0	2
retail trade	0	(3)	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	2
accommodation & food	0	(3)	0	0	5	1	0	(2)	0	1
finance & insurance	0	(3)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)
administration / support	3	(6)	(1)	0	1	(2)	0	3	0	(2)
mining	2	1	(2)	0	0	(2)	(3)	(3)	4	(3)
education & training	3	0	3	0	(3)	(2)	(5)	1	0	(3)
other services	0	(3)	6	0	(6)	(3)	0	3	0	(3)
utilities	0	0	1	0	0	(3)	0	(1)	0	(3)
technical services	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(4)	0	(3)
media / telecommunications	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0	(3)
health & social care	0	(3)	(3)	0	1	3	(7)	(2)	0	(11)
construction	(5)	4	(1)	0	0	0	(3)	(15)	0	(20)
unstated	1	2	3	0	0	3	0	1	4	14
all workers	5	3	2	0	(2)	(5)	(11)	(17)	10	(15)

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table W12 Industry of employment by occupation

Additional Tables

Labour force status: workforce of Chr.Is	Men employed ...				Women employed ...				Total total
	full-time	part-time	away work	unstated	full-time	part-time	away work	unstated	
15-19 years	9	0	0	0	3	4	0	3	19
20-24 years	20	3	0	0	12	4	0	0	39
25-29 years	27	0	0	0	19	6	0	0	52
30-34 years	30	3	3	3	11	10	0	0	60
35-39 years	48	6	0	0	20	14	0	3	91
40-44 years	67	0	4	0	18	13	0	3	105
45-49 years	47	6	3	0	27	14	0	0	97
50-54 years	54	4	3	3	20	7	0	3	94
55-59 years	49	7	3	0	10	0	3	3	75
60-64 years	24	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	36
65-69 years	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
70-74 years	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
75 years and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	384	38	16	6	146	72	3	15	680

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table W01

Labour force status: residents of Chr.Is	Men employed ...				Women employed ...				Total total
	full-time	part-time	away	unstated	full-time	part-time	away	unstated	
15-19	10	0	0	0	4	4	0	3	21
20-24	14	5	0	0	14	3	0	0	36
25-34	48	5	5	3	32	15	0	0	108
35-44	108	6	0	5	37	29	4	4	193
45-54	99	10	5	9	41	28	0	3	195
55-64	81	10	3	3	10	0	3	3	113
65-74	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
75-84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	370	40	13	20	138	79	7	13	680

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B47

Industry by occupation, working residents	No. employed residents over 15 of Christmas Island										all workers 2006
	managers	professionals	trades workers	technicians & community & service workers	administrative workers	sales workers	drivers & operators	labourers	unknown occupation		
rural production	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
mining	8	3	30	0	7	0	28	16	4	0	96
manufacturing	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	12	0	0	23
utilities	0	0	10	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	14
construction	18	10	35	0	6	0	11	21	0	0	101
wholesale trade	0	0	5	0	3	0	5	5	0	0	18
retail trade	3	4	3	0	4	13	3	0	0	0	30
accommodation & food	17	0	7	8	0	0	0	11	0	0	43
transport, post & storage	7	0	0	0	5	5	14	10	0	0	41
media / telecommunications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
finance & insurance	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
rental & real estate	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	9
technical services	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
administration / support	3	0	3	7	3	0	3	4	0	0	23
public service	13	15	14	24	22	0	4	4	0	0	96
education & training	3	37	4	9	7	0	3	6	0	0	69
health & social care	3	10	3	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	32
arts & recreation	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	6	6	0	19
other services	0	0	11	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	17
not known	3	0	7	0	3	0	7	10	4	0	34
all workers	78	92	139	59	85	21	88	105	14	0	681

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B43

Industry by occupation, local workforce	No. adults employed within Christmas Island workforce									all workers 2006									
	managers		professionals		technicians & community & trades workers		service workers		administrative workers		sales workers		drivers & operators		labourers		unknown occupation		
rural production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
mining	10	6	33	0	9	0	26	15	0	99									
manufacturing	0	0	5	0	0	3	3	8	0	19									
utilities	3	0	11	0	3	0	0	0	0	17									
construction	18	13	50	0	7	0	16	17	0	121									
wholesale trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	0	13									
retail trade	3	3	0	0	4	12	3	3	0	28									
accommodation & food	16	0	9	3	0	0	0	14	0	42									
transport, post & storage	6	0	4	0	7	3	13	0	0	33									
media / telecommunications	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3									
finance & insurance	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	8									
rental & real estate	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3									
technical services	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8									
administration / support	5	0	0	6	4	0	0	10	0	25									
public service	11	8	14	21	25	3	6	6	0	94									
education & training	5	42	3	12	4	0	0	6	0	72									
health & social care	0	17	5	10	8	0	0	3	0	43									
arts & recreation	0	4	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	14									
other services	3	0	8	6	0	0	0	3	0	20									
not known	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	8	0	20									
all workers	80	103	155	61	80	21	82	100	0	682									

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table W12

Workforce surplus by income, Chr.Is	Surplus (shortage) = residents - jobs			Workforce			Residents		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	nil or negative	26	69	95	7	6	13	33	75
\$1-\$149	5	40	45	5	10	15	10	50	60
\$150-\$249	25	37	62	7	20	27	32	57	89
\$250-\$399	19	12	31	15	27	42	34	39	73
\$400-\$599	8	4	12	33	34	67	41	38	79
\$600-\$799	1	5	6	62	39	101	63	44	107
\$800-\$999	5	0	5	59	33	92	64	33	97
\$1,000-\$1,299	6	(4)	2	104	44	148	110	40	150
\$1,300-\$1,599	(4)	3	(1)	51	10	61	47	13	60
\$1,600-\$1,999	(12)	(2)	(14)	41	9	50	29	7	36
\$2,000 or more	(12)	(2)	(14)	54	5	59	42	3	45
Not stated	100	19	119	6	0	6	106	19	125
Total	167	181	348	444	237	681	611	418	1,029

Source: ABS Census 2006 Tables W06 and B16