



Gingin Community Portrait

2006

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

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In this Portrait, Gingin is the area defined in ABS terms as Gingin (S) (LGA 53570).

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prepared for the Shire of Gingin

Population

Population and growth

In the August 2006 Census, 4,316 residents were counted in Gingin – 2,089 females and 2,227 males. Of these residents, 3,882 (89.9%) were at home on Census night, while 34 were staying elsewhere within the same locality and 401 were staying somewhere else in Australia. There were 191 visitors from elsewhere in Australia staying in Gingin on Census night; these people are not included in this profile.

The counted resident population had increased by 308 or 7.7% since the 2001 Census.

The most recent (pre-Census) ABS estimate of Gingin's population at 30 June 2006 was 4,584 residents, indicating that 94% of the population completed the Census. In 2001, the proportion who completed the Census was 94%. The similar response rate in 2006 suggests that the current ABS population estimate is fairly accurate.

Some 9.3% of residents were away from the local area on Census night (but completed a form elsewhere). Of these, there were 1.45 males per female. This exceeds the general pattern that more men are away from home than women, likely due to more work trips.

Around 80% of Gingin residents were Australian citizens, compared with 83% for Western Australia.

Population	people in Gingin				2006 % of residents	Gingin's % in WA	Gingin's difference	Gingin 2006		
	2006	2001	2001-2006 change	2006 % of residents				males	females	ratio
at home on Census Night	3,882	3,641	up 241	89.9%	94.5%	4.5% less	1,970	1,912	1.03 M:F	
away from locality at Census	401	348	up 53	9.3%	4.7%	4.5% more	237	163	1.45 M:F	
away from home (but local)	34	19	up 15	0.8%	0.8%	0.0% less	20	14	1.46 M:F	
counted residents	4,316	4,008	up 308	100.0%	100.0%	up 7.7%	2,227	2,089	1.07 M:F	
Australian citizens	3,464	3,523	dn 59	80.3%	83.5%	3.2% less	1,781	1,683	1.06 M:F	
Estimated Resident Pop'n	4,584	4,257	up 327	106.2%	105.1%	up 7.7%	2,365	2,219	1.07 M:F	

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 Gingin (where half are younger and half older) was 43 years, which was 7 years older than Western Australia and 4 years older than in 2001.

Gingin had an average of 2.4 residents per occupied dwelling, and 1.1 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 \$403 a week, 19% less than Western Australia's \$500. The median family income was \$987 a week, 21% less than Western Australia's \$1,246.

The median mortgage repayment in Gingin in August 2006 was \$1,025 a month, 15% or \$188 less than Western Australia's median. The median rent was \$130 a week, 24% or \$40 less than Western Australia.

Some medians	2006			2001		Gingin's change from 2001	Gingin v. WA
	Gingin	WA	Gingin's difference	Gingin	WA		
median age	43 yrs	36 yrs	7 y. older	39 yrs	34 yrs	4 y. older	<p>age</p> <p>occ</p> <p>BR</p> <p>ind. \$</p> <p>fam \$</p> <p>hhld \$</p> <p>mortg</p> <p>rent</p> <p>% lower</p> <p>% higher</p>
av. persons per household	2.4	2.5	4% less	2.5	2.6	4% less	
av. persons per bedroom	1.1	1.1	same	0.79	0.82	39% more	
individual weekly income	\$403	\$500	19% less	\$404	\$404	0% less	
family weekly income	\$987	\$1,246	21% less	\$750	\$1,038	32% more	
household weekly income	\$827	\$1,066	22% less	\$634	\$865	30% more	
monthly mortgage payment	\$1,025	\$1,213	15% less	\$807	\$1,038	27% more	
weekly rent	\$130	\$170	24% less	\$144	\$144	10% less	
CPI @ 30 June	154.3			133.8		15% more	

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.**

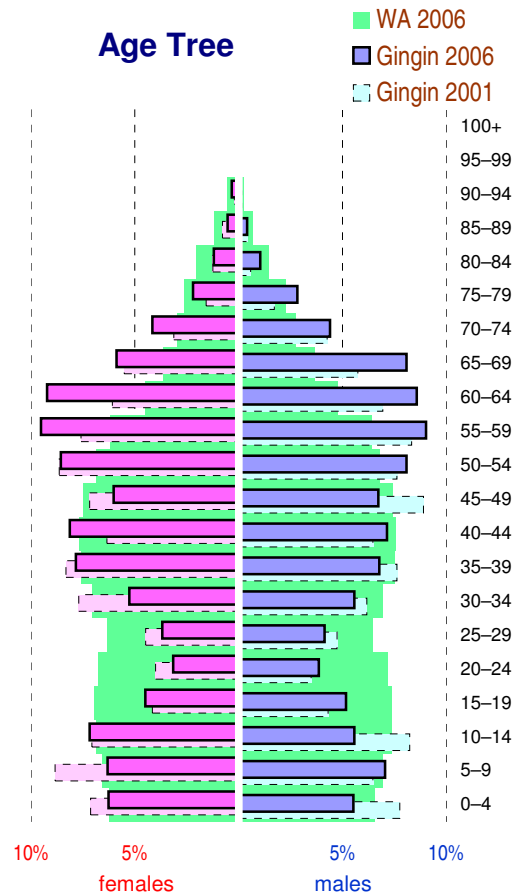
The largest age groups in Gingin in 2006, shown by the longest branches, were people 55–59, 60–64 and 50–54 years old.

Compared with Western Australia, Gingin had relatively more people aged 60–64, 65–69 and 55–59 years, but fewer people aged 20–24, 25–29 and 15–19 years.

Over 2001 to 2006, the Gingin age groups that increased most were 60–64, 65–69 and 55–59 years-old, while the 45–49, 0–4 and 30–34 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 Gingin, the ratio peaks at 1.22 women per man among those aged 85–89 years.

Among those under 70, females were most common among people aged 10–14 and 35–39 years, while males were more common among those aged 65–69, 20–24 and 15–19 years.



5-year age groups	Gingin 2006				Gingin 2006			Gingin in 2001	Gingin's change from 2001
	people	percent	% in WA	Gingin's difference	males	females	ratio		
0-4	254	5.9%	6.4%	0.5% less	123	131	1.07 F:M	7.5%	dn 1.6%
5-9	289	6.7%	6.7%	0.1% less	157	132	1.19 M:F	7.6%	dn 0.9%
10-14	274	6.3%	7.1%	0.8% less	124	150	1.21 F:M	7.7%	dn 1.3%
15-19	209	4.8%	7.1%	2.3% less	115	94	1.22 M:F	4.2%	up 0.6%
20-24	152	3.5%	6.9%	3.4% less	86	66	1.30 M:F	3.7%	dn 0.2%
25-29	169	3.9%	6.4%	2.5% less	92	77	1.19 M:F	4.6%	dn 0.7%
30-34	234	5.4%	7.0%	1.6% less	124	110	1.13 M:F	6.9%	dn 1.5%
35-39	315	7.3%	7.5%	0.2% less	151	164	1.09 F:M	8.0%	dn 0.7%
40-44	329	7.6%	7.6%	0.0% more	159	170	1.07 F:M	6.4%	up 1.2%
45-49	276	6.4%	7.4%	1.1% less	150	126	1.19 M:F	8.1%	dn 1.7%
50-54	359	8.3%	6.8%	1.5% more	180	179	1.01 M:F	8.1%	up 0.2%
55-59	400	9.3%	6.3%	3.0% more	201	199	1.01 M:F	8.0%	up 1.3%
60-64	384	8.9%	4.6%	4.3% more	191	193	1.01 F:M	6.5%	up 2.4%
65-69	303	7.0%	3.6%	3.4% more	180	123	1.46 M:F	5.6%	up 1.4%
70-74	185	4.3%	2.9%	1.4% more	98	87	1.13 M:F	3.7%	up 0.6%
75-79	109	2.5%	2.4%	0.1% more	63	46	1.37 M:F	1.6%	up 0.9%
80-84	48	1.1%	1.7%	0.6% less	23	25	1.09 F:M	0.9%	up 0.2%
85-89	20	0.5%	0.9%	0.4% less	9	11	1.22 F:M	0.6%	dn 0.1%
90-94	7	0.2%	0.4%	0.2% less	0	7	F	0.2%	dn 0.0%
95-99	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
100+	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
residents	4,316	100%	100%		2,226	2,090	1.07 M:F	4,009	8% more

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

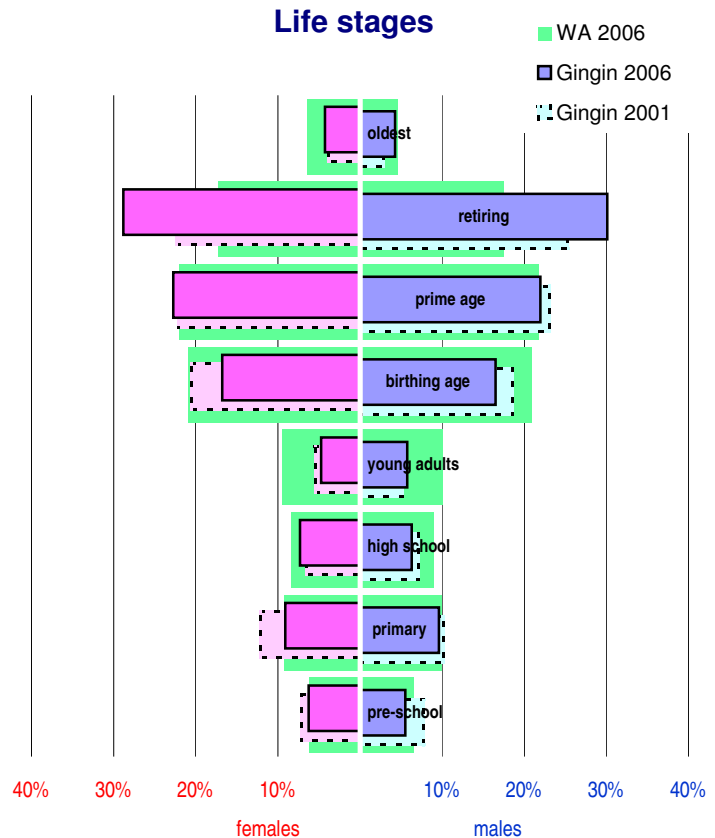
When planning for communities and their services, understanding changes in the numbers of people in key life stages is important. Four broad age groups - children, youth, adults and retirees - can each be divided into two life-stages, giving eight in all. They are pre-school and primary children, secondary 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 Gingin's residents, gaining another 5.0% of the population, with the oldest (70+ years) group also growing, up by 1.5%. Offsetting this were declines in the relative size of other life stages, such as the birthing age (25–39 years) group, down by 2.8%, and the primary school (5–11 years) group down by 1.8%.

Compared with Western Australia, Gingin's life stages that were proportionally larger were the retiring (55–69 years), which had 10.7% more of the population, and prime age (40–54 years), with 0.5% more. Gingin had relatively fewer people in the young adult (18–24 years) stage of life, with 4.5% less, and in the birthing age (25–39 years) stage, with 4.3% fewer.

For most communities with reasonably large populations, the number of males and females is within about 5% of each other. Over Gingin, the male:female ratio is 107 males per 100 females, reaching 107 males per 100 females among those aged 70 or more.

The younger life stages with the biggest differences between the number of males and females were young adult (18–24 years), where there were 1.29 males per female, and the high school (12–17 years) stage of life, with 1.09 females per male.



Life stages	Gingin 2006		Gingin's % in WA	Gingin's difference	Gingin 2006			Gingin in 2001	difference from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
pre-school (0–4 years)	254	5.9%	6.4%	0.5% less	5.5%	6.3%	1.07 F:M	7.5%	1.6% less
primary school (5–11 years)	404	9.4%	9.6%	0.2% less	9.6%	9.1%	1.13 M:F	11.1%	1.8% less
high school (12–17 years)	293	6.8%	8.7%	1.9% less	6.3%	7.3%	1.09 F:M	6.8%	0.0% less
young adult (18–24 years)	227	5.3%	9.7%	4.5% less	5.8%	4.7%	1.29 M:F	5.3%	0.1% less
birthing age (25–39 years)	718	16.6%	20.9%	4.3% less	16.5%	16.8%	1.05 M:F	19.5%	2.8% less
prime age (40–54 years)	964	22.3%	21.9%	0.5% more	22.0%	22.7%	1.03 M:F	22.6%	0.3% less
retiring (55–69 years)	1,087	25.2%	14.5%	10.7% more	25.7%	24.6%	1.11 M:F	20.2%	5.0% more
oldest (70+ years)	369	8.5%	8.4%	0.2% more	8.7%	8.4%	1.07 M:F	7.0%	1.5% more
residents	4,316	100%	100%		100%	100%	1.07 M:F	4,009	
aged 15+	4,062	94.1%	93.6%	0.5% more	2,103	1,959	1.07 M:F	92.5%	1.6% 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).

Gingin is currently undergoing noticeable generational change with Baby-boomers (45–59 years) and the Gen X (30–44 years) increasing their share of the population, mostly at the cost of Gen Y (15–29 years) and to a lesser extent, Veteran (75–89 years).

The Veterans generation, aged 75 to 89 in 2006, is mostly shrinking in size and as a proportion of the population. In Gingin, there were 74 fewer veterans in 2006. Their proportion of the population fell by 1.9%. There were 116 males per 100 females.

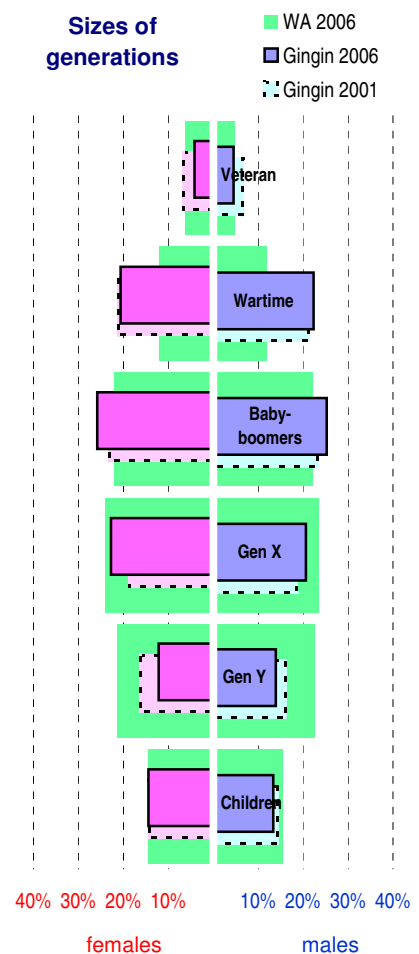
The Wartime generation, aged 60 to 74 in 2006, grew up through World War 2 then raised their baby-boom children. Their number increased by 64 and their population share increased by 1.2% over 2001 to 2006, suggesting more retirement housing has been built recently. The gender ratio was 116 males per 100 females (more men are living past 75 than in the past).

Baby-boomers, aged 45 to 59 in 2006, made up the largest generation in Gingin with 1,035 residents, 26% of the population. Their numbers increased by 129 while their share of the population increased by 2.7% over 2001–2006. There were 105 males per 100 females.

Generation X, aged 30–44 in 2006, was the second largest generation. Their population share increased by 2.0% since 2001 to 21.7%, while their numbers rose by 97. Their gender ratio was reasonably balanced, with 102 females per 100 males.

The youngest full generation in 2001, Gen Y, numbered 530, which was 98 less than 2001, making it the fifth largest generation. Gen Y's share of the population fell by 2.7% since 2001 to 13%, which was 9% smaller than in Western Australia. This generation has 124 males per 100 females.

Over 2001–2006, the number in Children generation (those born from 1991 to 2001 who were 5–14 years old in 2006), fell by 41. Their proportion fell 1.3% since 2001, and was 1% smaller than Western Australia.



Generations				Gingin			M / F ratio	WA, 2006	
	2006	2001	change	2006%	2001%	change		share (%)	Gingin has
Children (5–14 years)	563	604	- 41	13.9%	15.2%	dn 1.3%	1.00 F:M	14.9%	1.0% less
Gen Y (15–29 years)	530	628	- 98	13.1%	15.8%	dn 2.7%	1.24 M:F	22.0%	8.9% less
Gen X (30–44 years)	878	781	+ 97	21.7%	19.6%	up 2.0%	1.02 F:M	23.7%	2.1% less
Baby-boomers (45–59 years)	1,035	906	+ 129	25.5%	22.8%	up 2.7%	1.05 M:F	22.1%	3.5% more
Wartime (60–74 years)	872	808	+ 64	21.5%	20.3%	up 1.2%	1.16 M:F	11.9%	9.6% more
Veteran (75–89 years)	177	251	- 74	4.4%	6.3%	dn 1.9%	1.16 M:F	5.4%	1.1% less
residents aged 5–89	4,055	3,978	+ 77	100%	100%	S.D.= 2.3%	1.08 M:F	100%	up 1.9%
other residents	261	31	+ 230	6.4%	0.8%				

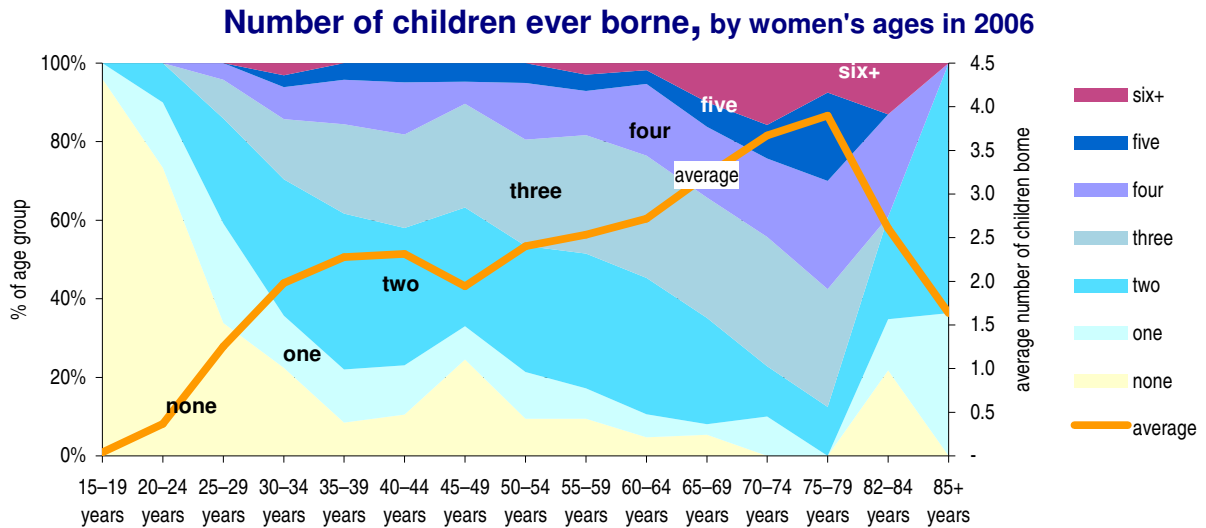
Note: there will generally be fewer residents aged 5-89 in 2006 than lived in 2001. The 2006 total excludes those aged 0-4 and those aged 90+, whereas the 2001 total includes the large age group 0-4 at the cost of the small age group 85-89, so the population will fall.

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 Gingin, the average number of children borne by all women aged 15+ was 2.3, and the average borne by women who had borne children was 2.8. Across Western Australia, the averages were noticeably 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 3.8 births each, compared with 2.1 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						Gingin	WA	Gingin	WA
15-19 years	96%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0.04	0.04	1.00	1.35
20-24 years	73%	17%	10%	0%	0%	0.37	0.23	1.38	1.47
25-29 years	34%	25%	27%	10%	4%	1.25	0.69	1.89	1.81
30-34 years	22%	13%	35%	15%	14%	1.98	1.34	2.55	2.06
35-39 years	9%	13%	40%	23%	16%	2.28	1.84	2.49	2.31
40-44 years	10%	13%	35%	24%	18%	2.31	2.08	2.59	2.45
45-49 years	25%	8%	30%	26%	10%	1.94	2.19	2.58	2.52
50-54 years	9%	12%	32%	27%	19%	2.40	2.25	2.65	2.54
55-59 years	9%	8%	34%	30%	18%	2.53	2.33	2.80	2.58
60-64 years	5%	6%	35%	31%	24%	2.72	2.51	2.85	2.75
65-69 years	5%	3%	27%	31%	34%	3.22	2.82	3.40	3.06
70-74 years	0%	10%	13%	33%	44%	3.67	3.05	3.67	3.30
75-79 years	0%	0%	13%	30%	58%	3.90	3.09	3.90	3.35
82-84 years	22%	13%	26%	0%	39%	2.61	2.93	3.33	3.23
85+ years	0%	36%	64%	0%	0%	1.64	2.73	1.64	3.04
Total	18%	10%	29%	23%	19%	2.27	1.76	2.78	2.56

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, Gingin's residents lived in 1,462 households, of which 75% were family households, and 25% were lone persons or shared households of unrelated people.

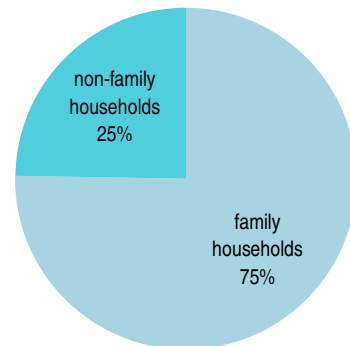
In the Census, people reported the number who usually live in their household, even if some were away on Census night. For Gingin, the reported number of residents per household averaged 2.50, with the family households averaging 2.97 people.

Of the 1,099 family households, 57% had two members (who would be mainly couples), while 16% had three members and 26% had four or more members. By way of comparison, Western Australia's family households had 45% with two members (13% fewer), 21% with three (4% more), and 35% with four or more members (8% more).

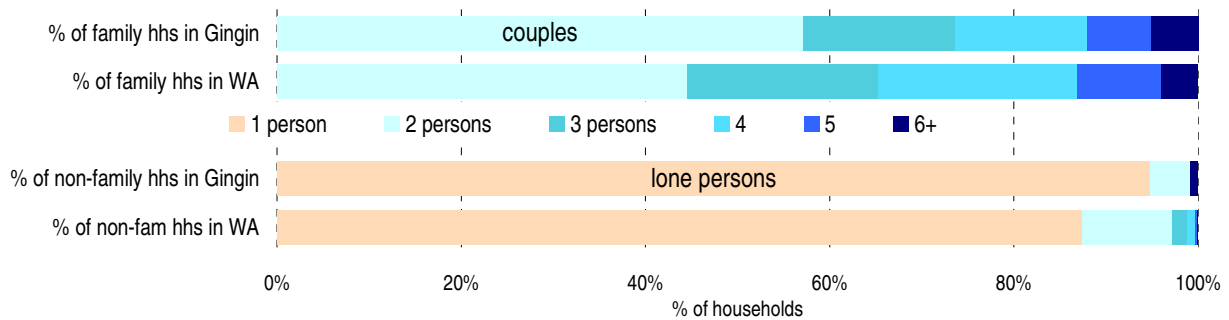
Of the other, non-family households in Gingin, 344 or 95% reported just one usual resident. The rest were shared or group housing, with over eight in every ten of these having two 'flat-mates'. Across Western Australia, almost nine in every ten of non-family households had just one usual resident.

Since 2001, the average occupancy of all households had decreased by 0.07 persons. That of family households decreased by 0.14 while that of non-family households increased by 0.02.

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		628	181	158	76	56	1,099	3,259	2.97
non-family households	344	16	0	0	0	3	363	400	1.10
all dwellings 2006	344	644	181	158	76	59	1,462	3,659	2.50
family households 2001 *		562	170	171	96	62	1,061	3,294	3.10
non-family households 2001 *	351	23	4	0	0	0	378	409	1.08
all dwellings 2001 *	351	585	174	171	96	62	1,439	3,703	2.57
2006									
% of family hhs in Gingin		57%	16%	14%	7%	5%	100%		av. in 6+ person dwgs
% of family hhs in WA		45%	21%	22%	9%	4%	100%		8.0 persons
% of non-family hhs in Gingin	95%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%	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 19.1, 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 Gingin, 54% of residents lived as partners in a couple (one-fifth being de facto couples), and 3% lived as sole parents.

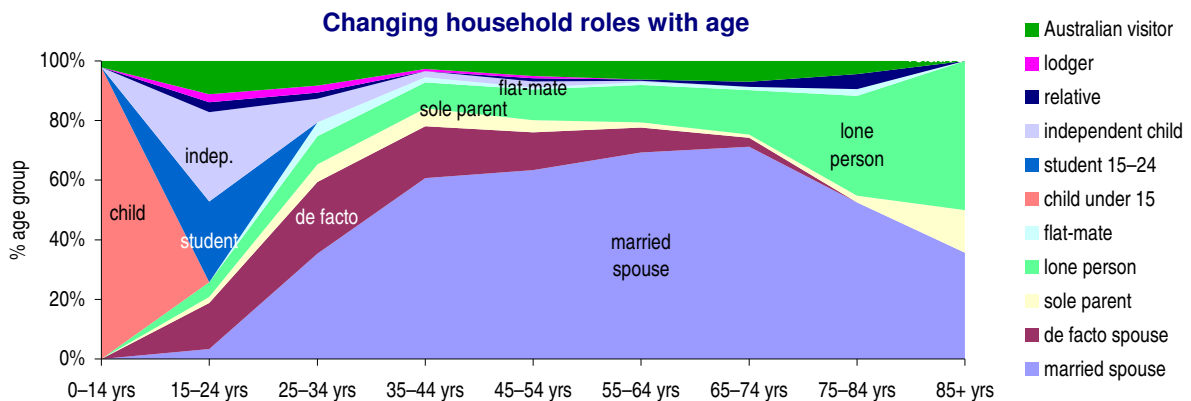
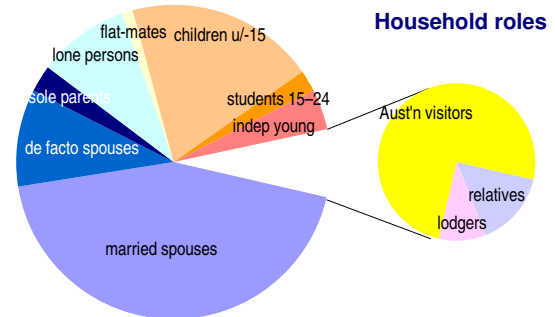
Children living with a parent made up 26% of Gingin's residents, of whom 19% were under 15 years old, 2% were full-time students, and 4% were independent young adults.

Other adults in Gingin were mainly living alone, 10% of residents, or in shared housing, 1%, but 1% lived with relatives and 1% as lodgers.

Gingin had more residents than Western Australia who were married spouses (5% more) and de facto spouses (2% more), but fewer full-time students (15–24) (by 2%) and independent young adults (2% fewer).

Since 2001, the biggest changes in the relative sizes of the social groupings were that 2.7% more of the population were de facto spouses and 0.6% more were full-time students (15–24), while 4.6% fewer were children under 15 and 2.3% 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	Gingin 2006				Gingin 2006			2001 % in Gingin diff. from 2001	
	no. of all ages	% of all ages	% in WA	Gingin's difference	males	females	ratio	2001 % in Gingin	diff. from 2001
married spouses	1,580	44.0%	38.8%	5.2% more	771	809	1.05 F:M	46.3%	dn 2.3%
de facto spouses	351	9.8%	7.8%	1.9% more	166	185	1.11 F:M	7.1%	up 2.7%
sole parents	101	2.8%	4.3%	1.5% less	18	83	4.61 F:M	3.3%	dn 0.5%
lone persons	345	9.6%	10.0%	0.4% less	215	130	1.65 M:F	10.1%	dn 0.5%
flat-mates	41	1.1%	2.8%	1.6% less	24	17	1.41 M:F	1.8%	dn 0.6%
children under 15	694	19.3%	20.6%	1.3% less	348	346	1.01 M:F	23.9%	dn 4.6%
full-time students (15–24)	82	2.3%	4.7%	2.4% less	36	46	1.28 F:M	1.6%	up 0.6%
independent young adults	143	4.0%	6.0%	2.0% less	104	39	2.67 M:F	4.2%	dn 0.2%
relatives	39	1.1%	2.0%	0.9% less	22	17	1.29 M:F	0.9%	up 0.2%
lodgers	24	0.7%	0.7%	0.0% less	15	9	1.67 M:F	0.7%	dn 0.0%
Aust'n visitors	190	5.3%	2.2%	3.1% more	115	75	1.53 M:F	4.5%	up 0.8%
Total	3,590	100%	100%		1,834	1,756	1.04 M:F	100%	

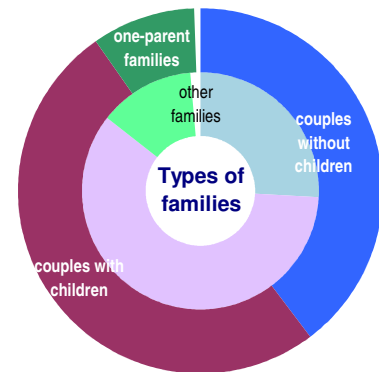
Children living with their families and not a partner are classified into one of three groups - children under 15, dependent children (who are full-time students), and non-dependent children (who may work or be part-time students, or neither). Flat-mates are unrelated people who share a household; Lodgers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

Families

The families in Gingin fall into three main types – 'nuclear' families consisting of a couple with children make up 51% of families; couples without children, who tend to be either young or old, are 40% of families; and 9% 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 Gingin has more couples without children and fewer couples with children.

Since 2001, the proportion of couples without children has increased by 5.2% while the proportion of couples with children has decreased by 4.6%.



The outer, darker ring is Gingin; 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 Gingin, there were 104 females per 100 males 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 103 males per 100 females in families with children.

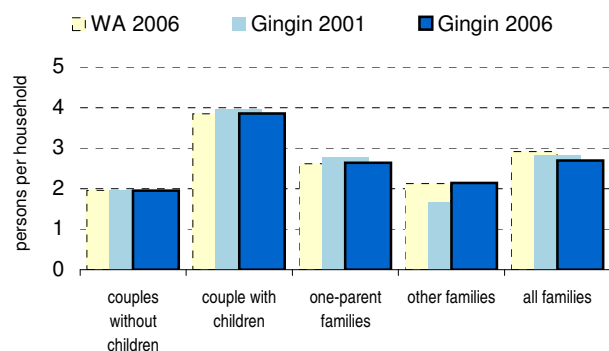
Types of families	Gingin 2006			Gingin's difference	Gingin 2006			Gingin in 2001	Gingin's change from 2001
	residents	percent	% in WA		males	females	ratio		
couples without children	1,190	39.8%	25.8%	13.9% more	584	606	1.04 F:M	34.6%	up 5.2%
couples with children	1,514	50.6%	59.6%	9.0% less	768	746	1.03 M:F	55.2%	dn 4.6%
one-parent families	272	9.1%	13.3%	4.2% less	103	169	1.64 F:M	10.0%	dn 0.9%
other families	15	0.5%	1.3%	0.8% less	12	3	4.00 M:F	0.2%	up 0.3%
residents	2,991	100%	100%		1,467	1,524	1.04 F:M	100%	

The average size of nuclear families in Gingin in 2006 was 3.9 persons (ie 1.9 kids), which was very similar to Western Australia and 0.1 down from 2001.

Among single parent families, the average size families was 2.6 persons (ie 1.6 kids), very close to Western Australia and 0.1 down from 2001.

Women nearly always outnumber men significantly among single parents. With Gingin's single parents, there were 164 women per 100 men.

Average family size



Family size	Gingin 2006			Gingin's difference	Gingin 2006		Gingin's diff. from WA	Gingin's change from 2001	
	families	% of families	% in WA		residents	av. family size			
couples without children	609	54.8%	38.3%	16.4% more	1,190	1.95	1.96	0.01 less	up 0.01
couple with children	393	35.3%	45.1%	9.7% less	1,514	3.85	3.85	0.00 more	dn 0.10
one-parent families	103	9.3%	14.8%	5.6% less	272	2.64	2.61	0.03 more	dn 0.14
other families	7	0.6%	1.7%	1.1% less	15	2.14	2.12	0.02 more	up 0.48
all families	1,112	100%	100%		2,991	2.69	2.91	0.22 less	dn 0.13

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 Gingin's 3,501 residents aged 15+ in 2006, 59% were married, 24% had never married, and 17% were once married, now separated (3.6%), divorced (9.0%), or widowed (4.2%).

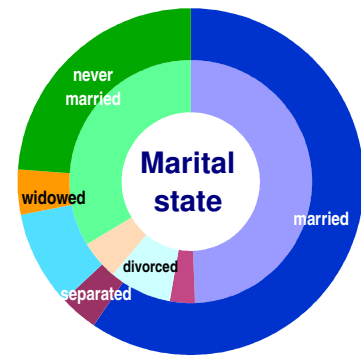
About 58% of residents in Gingin reported they lived as a couple, which was similar to the 59% who were legally married. However, they may not be the same people.

Compared with Western Australia, relatively more residents were married (9.8% more), while fewer were never married (9.8% fewer) and widowed (0.9% fewer).

Over 2001 to 2006, the proportions of adults in Gingin who were never married rose by 1.3% and the proportion divorced rose by 1.1%. The proportion who were married fell by 1.8% with the proportion who were widowed down 0.5%.

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 Gingin, among widowed people, there were 2.65 women per man, while there were equal men and women among separated adults and 1.23 men per woman among divorced adults. People who have never married tend to be male; in Gingin, there were 1.45 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 Gingin, 12% of these families included at least one step child (not including adopted children) – 7.2% were step families (where the children had one natural parent in the couple), and 4.4% 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 Gingin was very similar to Western Australia.



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

Legal marriage	Gingin, 2006		Gingin's		Gingin 2006			Gingin in	
	people	percent	% in WA	difference	males	females	ratio	2001	change from 2001
married	2,077	59.3%	49.5%	9.8% more	1,048	1,029	1.02 M:F	61.1%	dn 1.8%
separated	126	3.6%	3.1%	0.5% more	63	63	=	3.8%	dn 0.2%
divorced	315	9.0%	8.5%	0.5% more	174	141	1.23 M:F	7.8%	up 1.1%
widowed	146	4.2%	5.1%	0.9% less	40	106	2.65 F:M	4.7%	dn 0.5%
never married	837	23.9%	33.7%	9.8% less	496	341	1.45 M:F	22.6%	up 1.3%
residents aged 15+	3,501	100%	100%		1,821	1,680	1.08 M:F	100%	

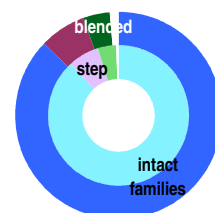
Living situation	Gingin, 2006		Gingin's		Gingin 2006			Gingin in	
	people	percent	% in WA	difference	males	females	ratio	2001	change from 2001
married	1,581	58.4%	50.3%	8.2% more	771	810	1.05 F:M	61.2%	dn 2.7%
de facto	350	12.9%	10.2%	2.8% more	166	184	1.11 F:M	9.3%	up 3.7%
single	775	28.6%	39.6%	10.9% less	437	338	1.29 M:F	29.6%	dn 0.9%
residents aged 15+	2,706	100%	100%		1,374	1,332	1.03 M:F	100%	

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	Gingin, 2006		Gingin's	
	families	%	% in WA	difference
intact families	340	87.2%	87.9%	0.7% less
step families	28	7.2%	7.3%	0.1% less
blended families	17	4.4%	4.3%	0.1% more
other families	5	1.3%	0.5%	0.8% more
families	390	100%	100%	

Family blending

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



The outer, darker ring is Gingin; 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.

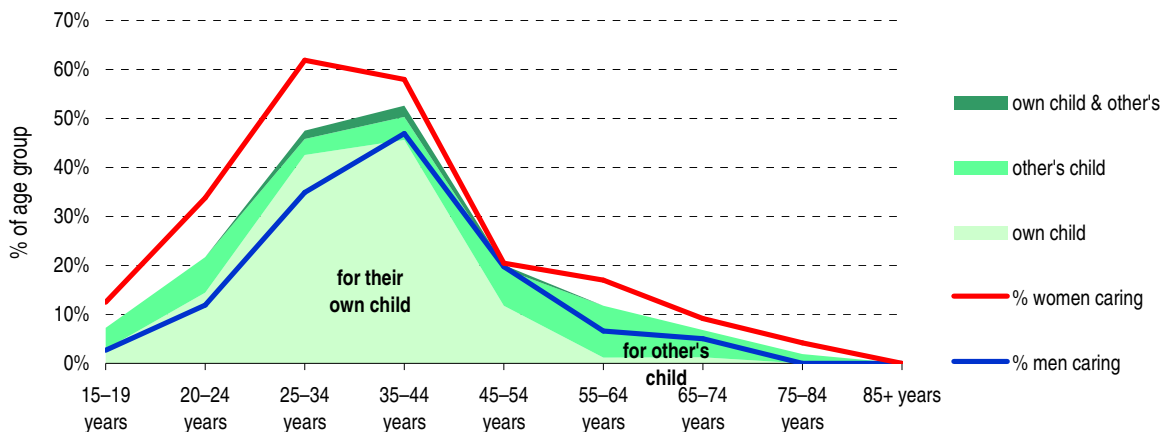
In Gingin, 24% of adults (aged 15+) provided some voluntary child care, with 17% caring for their own child, 6% caring for another's child, and 1% caring for their own child and another's.

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 Gingin, 30% 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 Gingin between the ages of 35–44 years when 53% of residents were providing child caring (58% of women and 47% of men). It was also higher among people aged 25–34 years and 20–24 years.

Caring for others' children only was highest amongst residents aged 55–64 years with 11% caring for another's child (likely their grandchild). There were 9.2 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 45–54 years, when 8% looked after another's child.

Proportion of age group who give child care



Child care given, residents aged 15+	Proportion of residents of each age who cared for ...					Gingin		Western Australia	
	own child	other's child	own child & other's	no child / un stated	any child (total)	% men caring	% women caring	% men caring	% women caring
15-19 years	3%	4%	0%	93%	7%	3%	13%	5%	11%
20-24 years	14%	7%	0%	78%	22%	12%	34%	8%	20%
25-34 years	43%	3%	2%	52%	48%	35%	62%	29%	49%
35-44 years	46%	5%	2%	47%	53%	47%	58%	49%	63%
45-54 years	12%	8%	1%	80%	20%	20%	20%	27%	29%
55-64 years	1%	11%	0%	88%	12%	7%	17%	12%	23%
65-74 years	1%	6%	0%	93%	7%	5%	9%	11%	17%
75-84 years	0%	2%	0%	98%	2%	0%	4%	5%	5%
85+ years	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
all residents aged 15+	17%	6%	1%	76%	24%	19%	30%	23%	33%

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 Gingin, women averaged around 18 hours of domestic work a week, compared to 9 hours for men.

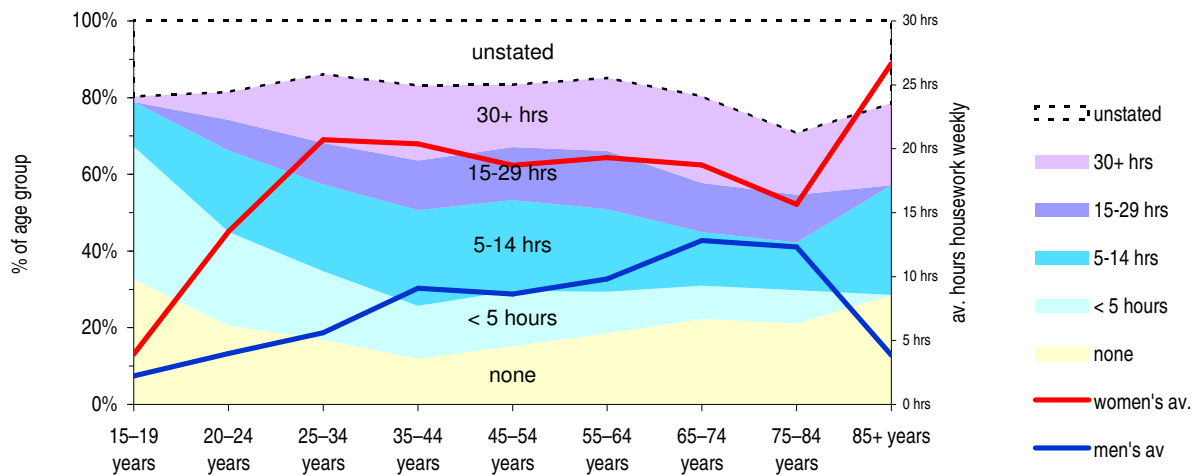
The chart below shows how the contribution to domestic labour changes with age and sex. The shaded areas represent the proportion of residents who did different amounts of housework (eg 5-14 hours a week), running from the youngest on the left to the oldest on the right. The blue and red lines represent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

On average, 18% of Gingin residents did not do any housework. They include high proportions of teenagers (here 33% of them), with the proportion who did no housework falling to 12% among those aged 35–44 years, before rising with age to 29% among those 85+ 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 85+ years, when women average around 27 hours housework each week. Men of the same age averaged 4 hours.

Women tend to do more housework than men regardless of age. Their ratio of housework hours peaks amongst those aged 85+ years, when women did around 6.9 times the housework each week. It was similarly high amongst residents aged 20–24 years, when women did 3.4 times the housework, and 35–44 years, 2.2 times. By old age, housework tapers off for men and women, until the ratio of their weekly hours reaches 6.9 female to male hours, amongst those aged over 85.

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	33%	35%	12%	0%	1%	2.2 hrs	3.9 hrs	1.77 F:M	1.59 F:M
20–24 years	21%	25%	21%	8%	7%	4.0 hrs	13.5 hrs	3.41 F:M	2.23 F:M
25–34 years	17%	18%	23%	11%	18%	5.6 hrs	20.7 hrs	3.70 F:M	2.65 F:M
35–44 years	12%	14%	25%	13%	20%	9.1 hrs	20.4 hrs	2.24 F:M	2.60 F:M
45–54 years	15%	14%	24%	14%	16%	8.6 hrs	18.7 hrs	2.17 F:M	2.34 F:M
55–64 years	19%	11%	21%	15%	19%	9.8 hrs	19.3 hrs	1.97 F:M	2.24 F:M
65–74 years	22%	9%	14%	13%	23%	12.8 hrs	18.7 hrs	1.46 F:M	1.57 F:M
75–84 years	21%	9%	12%	12%	16%	12.3 hrs	15.7 hrs	1.27 F:M	1.19 F:M
85+ years	29%	0%	29%	0%	21%	3.8 hrs	26.7 hrs	6.93 F:M	1.13 M:F
residents	18%	14%	21%	12%	17%	8.7 hrs	18.4 hrs	2.11 F:M	2.20 F:M

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.

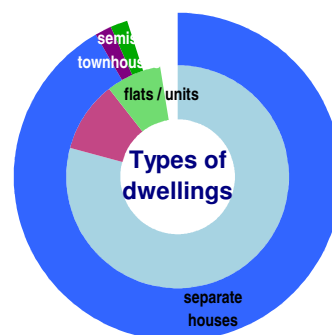
Housing

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 1,737 occupied private dwellings in Gingin, an increase of 162 since 2001.

Some 92% of Gingin's occupied dwellings were detached houses, which was 13% more than Western Australia. The other occupied dwellings were 32 attached houses such as semi's and townhouses; 26 flats and units; and 88 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 Gingin; 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 Gingin, there was a net increase of 160 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. Gingin recorded a loss of 1 townhouses or semis, and a net increase of 4 flats or units.

Of Gingin's occupied flats/units in 2006, 81% were low-rise (ground-floor or walk-up), and 19% were in buildings with four or more storeys. The 'other' dwellings' included the 59 caravans or cabins with 19 improvised homes or tents and 10 flats attached to a shop.

Types of occupied private dwellings	occ. dwgs including non-resident dwgs				occupied dwellings including non-resident dwgs				
	Gingin 2006	% Gingin dwgs.	% WA dwgs.	Gingin's difference	Gingin 2001	change 2001-2006	% change	% change in WA	Gingin's difference
separate houses	1,591	92%	79%	13% more	1,431	+ 160	dn 5%	up 4%	9% less
semis/ townhouses	32	2%	10%	9% less	33	- 1	dn 27%	dn 7%	20% less
• one storey	29	1.7%	8.2%	7% less	28	+ 1	dn 25%	dn 9%	16% less
• two or more storeys	3	0.2%	2.3%	2% less	5	- 2	dn 40%	dn 3%	37% less
flats or units	26	1%	8%	7% less	22	+ 4	dn 23%	up 6%	29% less
• in a 1-2 storey block	21	1%	5%	4% less	17	+ 4	dn 18%	up 16%	34% less
• in a 3 storey block	0	0.0%	1.5%	2% less	0	same	-	dn 11%	-
• in a 4+ storey block	0	0.0%	1.5%	2% less	0	same	-	dn 4%	-
• attached to a house	5	0.3%	0.1%	0% more	5	same	dn 40%	dn 32%	8% less
other dwellings	88	5%	2%	3% more	53	+ 35	up 8%	dn 54%	61% more
• caravan, cabin, houseboat	59	3%	2%	1% more	32	+ 27	up 9%	up 10%	0% less
• improvised home or tent	19	1.1%	0.3%	1% more	17	+ 2	up 29%	dn 18%	47% more
• flat attached to a shop	10	0.6%	0.1%	0% more	4	+ 6	dn 100%	dn 28%	72% less
not stated	0	0.0%	0.1%	0% less	36	- 36	dn 100%	dn 91%	9% less
Total	1,737	100%	100%		1,575	+ 162	dn 7%	up 1%	8% less

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, 45% of Gingin's occupied dwellings were fully owned, which was 14% more than Western Australia. Generally, more fully-owned dwellings indicates an older, longer-settled population.

Another 32% of Gingin's dwellings were being purchased, 6% less than Western Australia, indicating fewer incoming residents.

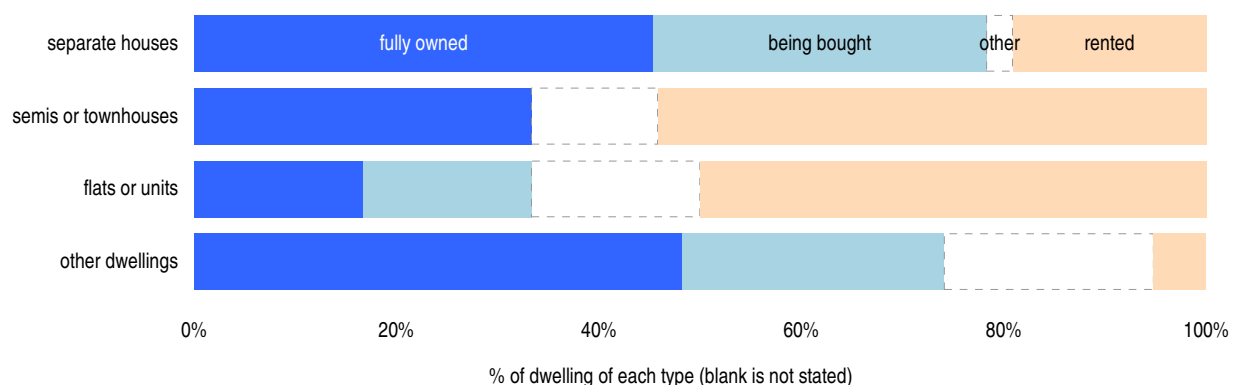
Most of the remaining dwellings were rented (20%), which was 8% lower than Western Australia.

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 Gingin, 45% of houses were fully owned, compared with 33% of the semi's or townhouses and 17% of the flats. Conversely, 50% of flats/units, 19% of houses and 54% of semis or townhouses were rented.

The proportion of dwellings being bought gives some indication of the incoming population, though some mortgages would be over 20 years old. In Gingin, 33% of houses were being purchased, as were none of the semi's / townhouses and 17% of the flats or units.

Of the 20% of occupied dwellings that were rented, 4% were managed by real estate agents and 9% by individuals, most likely small investors; 5% had other private landlords. Another 1.1% of dwellings were public housing, 16 occupied homes in all. Of these, 7 were separate houses, 3 were semi's or townhouses, and 3 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	45%	33%	19%	3%	3.6%	9.7%	0.5%	7	4
semis or townhouses	33%	0%	54%	13%	25.0%	0.0%	12.5%	3	0
flats or units	17%	17%	50%	17%	0.0%	33.3%	16.7%	3	5
other dwellings	48%	26%	5%	21%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	3	0
occupied dwgs in Gingin	45%	32%	20%	4%	3.8%	9.5%	1.1%	16	9
occupied dwgs in WA	31%	38%	27%	4%	11%	8%	4%	28,621	29,399
Gingin diff. from WA	14% higher	6% lower	8% lower	0% lower	7% lower	1% higher	3% lower	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

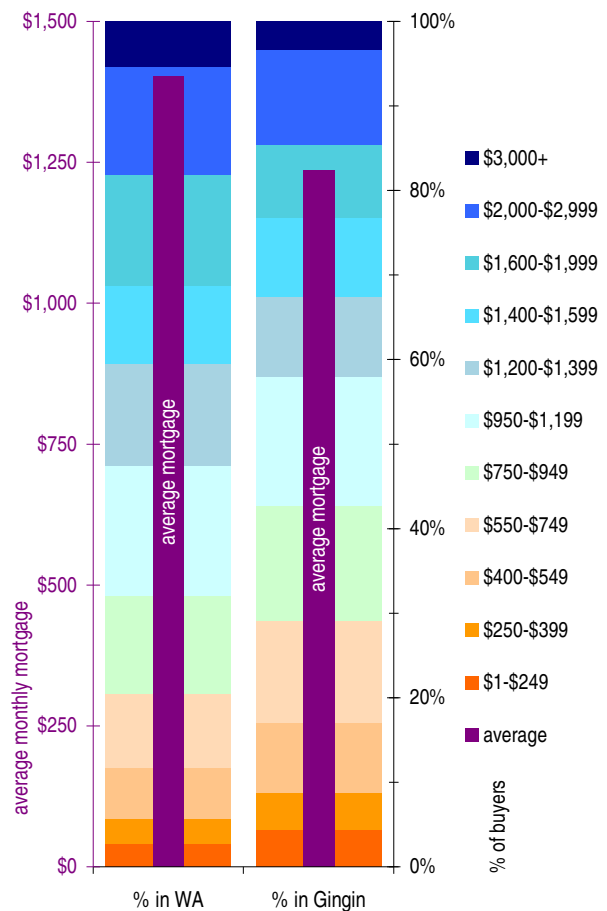
The average monthly mortgage paid by the 465 households who were paying off their home in 2006 was about \$1,240, which was 12% less than Western Australia. The median mortgage, where half the households paid more and half less, was in the range \$950-\$1,199.

The average mortgage generally varies with the type of dwelling, and here ranges from about \$1,830 per month for other dwellings and \$1,800 for attached houses, down to \$1,210 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 \$907, suggesting the average mortgage in Gingin had risen by about \$329 or 36%.

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%. By 1/02/2008, interest rates were 9.00%, which meant repayments would be about 24% higher. The average monthly mortgage in Gingin might have been about \$1,530 in February 2008.

Monthly mortgage repayment



Monthly mortgage payments	occupied dwellings being purchased				% of dwelling type in mortgage range				% in Gingin, 2001
	number in Gingin	% in Gingin	% in WA	Gingin's difference	separate houses	attached houses	flats or units	other dwellings	
\$1-\$249	18	4%	3%	1.7% more	5%	0%	0%	0%	3%
\$250-\$399	18	4%	3%	1% more	5%	0%	0%	0%	10%
\$400-\$549	34	8%	6%	2% more	9%	0%	0%	0%	17%
\$550-\$749	50	12%	9%	3% more	12%	0%	0%	31%	23%
\$750-\$949	56	14%	11%	2% more	14%	0%	0%	0%	18%
\$950-\$1,199	63	15%	15%	0% less	15%	0%	0%	23%	12%
\$1,200-\$1,399	39	9%	12%	3% less	10%	0%	0%	0%	7%
\$1,400-\$1,599	38	9%	9%	0% more	10%	0%	0%	0%	3%
\$1,600-\$1,999	36	9%	13%	4% less	8%	100%	0%	0%	2%
\$2,000-\$2,999	46	11%	13%	2% less	11%	0%	0%	23%	1%
\$3,000+	14	3%	5%	2% less	3%	0%	0%	23%	5%
not stated	53				not included in percentages				
Total	465	100%	100%		100%	100%	0%	100%	100%
av. monthly mortgage	\$1,235		\$1,402	12% lower	\$1,212	\$1,800	n.a.	\$1,833	\$907
Housing cost factors	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.

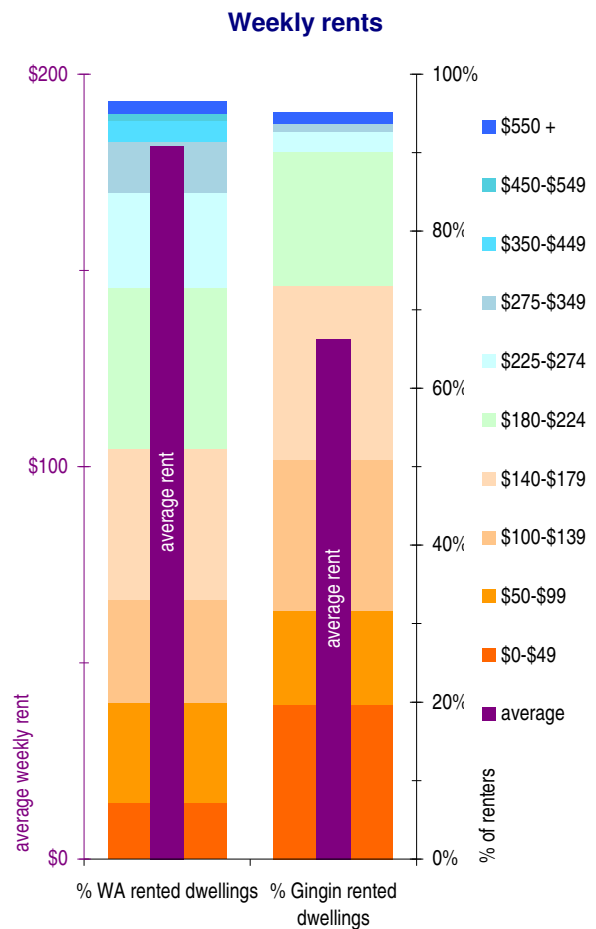
Weekly rents

The average rent paid by the 285 households renting in Gingin in 2006 was \$133 a week, which was 27% 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 \$179 per week for dwellings managed by real estate agents and \$120 for those run by private landlords (ie people who live elsewhere or housing associations or charities) with \$339 weekly paid in public housing.

The most common rents in 2006 were in the range \$140-\$179, \$0-\$49 then \$100-\$139. These three ranges included 61% of rental households. In Western Australia, the most common rent was \$140-\$179. In 2001 in Gingin, it was in the range \$100-\$139 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 \$158, suggesting the average rent in Gingin had decreased by \$25 or 16% in real terms.



Weekly rent payments	occupied dwellings					% dwellings in each rent range, by landlord			
	number	% Gingin rented dwellings	% WA rented dwellings	Gingin's difference	% Gingin in 2001	real estate agents	private* landlords	public housing	other or not stated
\$0-\$49	56	20%	7%	12% more	7%	0%	17%	0%	100%
\$50-\$99	34	12%	13%	1% less	15%	5%	14%	30%	0%
\$100-\$139	55	19%	13%	6% more	43%	7%	25%	30%	0%
\$140-\$179	63	22%	19%	3% more	19%	43%	19%	0%	0%
\$180-\$224	49	17%	20%	3% less	6%	28%	17%	0%	0%
\$225-\$274	7	2%	12%	10% less	1%	7%	2%	0%	0%
\$275-\$349	3	1%	7%	6% less	1%	5%	0%	0%	0%
\$350-\$449	0	0%	3%	3% less	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$450-\$549	0	0%	1%	1% less	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$550 +	4	1%	2%	0% less	1%	0%	0%	40%	0%
not stated	14	5%	3%	1% more	6%	5%	6%	0%	0%
Total	285	100%	100%	same	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
average rent	\$133		\$182	27% lower	\$158	\$179	\$120	\$339	\$25

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.

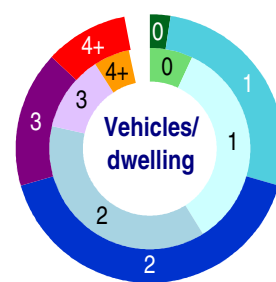
Vehicles

In August 2006, there was an average of 2.10 vehicles parked at each household in Gingin, which was 19% or 0.34 vehicles per household more than Western Australia, and 0.38 vehicles per household higher than in 2001.

About 3% of Gingin households had no vehicles, with most having one (27%) or two (41%), while 26% had three or more vehicles. The biggest differences from Western Australia were Gingin's greater proportion of households with three vehicles and lower proportion of households with one vehicle.

Since 2001, the proportion of households with two vehicles has grown most, up by 5.4%, while the proportion with one vehicle fell by 5.6%.

Vehicles per dwelling	occupied dwellings with each number of vehicles					
	dwellings 2006	% Gingin dwellings	% WA dwellings	Gingin's difference	% Gingin dwgs, 01	change in % dwgs
no vehicles	37	3%	7%	4.3% less	3%	dn 0.7%
one vehicle	391	27%	34%	7.3% less	32%	dn 5.6%
two vehicles	601	41%	38%	3.5% more	36%	up 5.4%
three vehicles	238	16%	12%	4.3% more	21%	up 5.0%
four+ vehicles	146	10%	6%	4.2% more	n.a.	n.a.
number not stated	45	3%	3%	0.4% less	7%	dn 4.1%
Total dwellings	1,458	100%	100%		1,573	7.3% less
average vehicles / dwelling	2.10		1.76	0.34 more	1.72	up 0.38



The outer, darker ring is Gingin; 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, 56% of occupied dwellings in Gingin were connected to the Internet, with 13% having a broadband connection and 43% still using a dial-up connection. Compared with Western Australia, there were 21% more households with a dial-up connection and 28% fewer households with a broadband connection.

Overall, 87% 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 87% of houses to 78% of semis / townhouses and 86% of flats.

Internet connection	number	occupied dwellings			% of dwelling type with internet connection			
		% Gingin dwellings	% WA dwellings	Gingin's difference	separate houses	townhouses	flats	other dwelling
an Internet connection	818	56%	63%	7% less	57%	48%	29%	38%
no Internet connection	601	41%	34%	7% more	41%	52%	57%	45%
unstated connections	42	3%	3%	0% less	2%	0%	14%	18%
occupied dwellings	1,461	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%
a broadband connection	189	13%	40%	28% less	13%	22%	14%	0%
a dial-up connection	623	43%	22%	21% more	44%	26%	14%	38%
another type of connection	6	0%	1%	0% less	0%	0%	0%	0%
no broadband connection	1,272	87%	60%	28% more	87%	78%	86%	100%

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

Community Capital

Stability

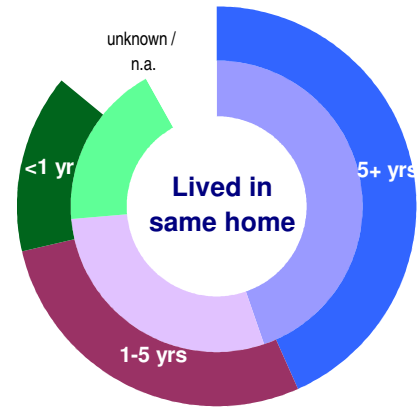
The time that residents have lived in a community affects the extent to which they develop relationships and networks with other residents, and build social capital. The longer that more residents have lived in a place, the stronger their community networks are likely to be. The Census provides valuable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

In 2006, 43% of Gingin's residents had lived in the same house for at least 5 years, similar to 45% in Western Australia, and another 28% had been in their home for 1 to 5 years (29% for Western Australia). Overall, if staying in the same home is the indicator, local stability was lower than Western Australia.

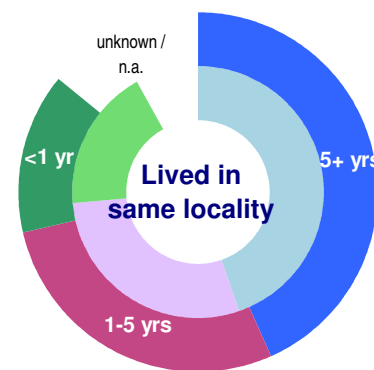
A better indicator of community stability is the proportion of residents who have stayed in the same locality for over five years, either in the same home or after moving. The locality measured by the Census is the Statistical Local Area, which is a small Local Government Area, or several suburbs of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

Altogether, 51% of Gingin's residents had lived in the same locality for more than 5 years, which was 5% lower than the average across Western Australia. In total, 75% 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 rose by 5%, suggesting a stable community ageing in place. The proportion who moved home within the last year fell by 1%.



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



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

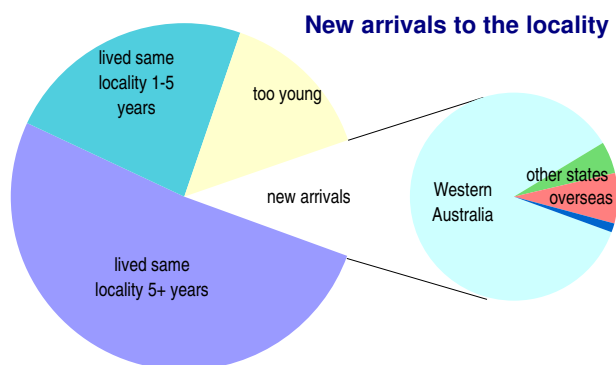
Residential stability	Gingin 2006		% in WA	Gingin's difference	Gingin 2006			Gingin in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
lived same home 5+ years	1,875	43.4%	44.6%	1.2% less	44.5%	42.4%	1.05 M:F	38.7%	up 4.7%
lived same home 1-5 years	1,207	28.0%	29.1%	1.1% less	27.3%	28.6%	1.05 F:M	30.6%	dn 2.6%
lived same home <1 year	618	14.3%	18.3%	3.9% less	13.8%	14.8%	1.07 F:M	15.1%	0.8% less
not stated / too young	616	14.3%	8.0%	6.2% more	14.4%	14.2%	1.01 M:F	15.5%	1.3% less
residents	4,316	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	1.07 M:F	100.0%	
lived same locality 5+ years	2,221	51.5%	56.9%	5.5% less	52.3%	50.6%	1.03 M:F	47.7%	up 3.8%
lived same locality 1-5 years	1,010	23.4%	23.1%	0.3% more	22.8%	24.0%	1.05 F:M	26.5%	dn 3.1%
lived same locality <1 year	469	10.9%	11.9%	1.0% less	10.6%	11.2%	1.06 F:M	10.3%	up 0.6%
too young	616	14.3%	8.0%	6.2% more	14.4%	14.2%	1.01 M:F	15.5%	dn 1.3%

New arrivals and visitors

The new residents to the locality last year were mainly from other states (421 people or 9.8% of Gingin's residents), with 36 from overseas and 7 from unstated. 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, Gingin had 1.0% fewer of its population who were recent arrivals (within the last year), with the biggest difference being the lower proportion from overseas.

The largest source of arrivals over the last five years was other states providing 1,140 new residents (making 26% of the 2006 population). New residents from overseas constituted another 2% of the population, up by 1% since 2001. The proportion of the population who had arrived from overseas within the last five years rose by 0.9% since 2001, to be 1.8% in 2006.



New residents to the locality	Gingin 2006				Gingin 2006			Gingin in 2001	changed share from 2001
	people	% residents	% in WA	Gingin's difference	males	females	ratio		
Came last year from ...									
Western Australia	403	9.3%	8.5%	0.8% more	8.8%	9.9%	1.11 F:M	9.4%	dn 0.1%
other states	23	0.5%	1.4%	0.8% less	0.5%	0.6%	1.16 F:M	0.6%	dn 0.0%
overseas	36	0.8%	1.9%	1.0% less	1.1%	0.6%	1.88 M:F	0.3%	up 0.5%
unstated	7	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% less	0.1%	0.2%	1.42 F:M	0.0%	up 0.2%
new residents last year	469	10.9%	11.9%	1.0% less	10.6%	11.2%	1.06 F:M	10.3%	up 0.6%
Came in last 5 years, from ...									
Western Australia	1,093	25.3%	20.3%	5.0% more	24.5%	26.2%	1.07 F:M	28.4%	dn 3.0%
other states	58	1.3%	3.3%	1.9% less	1.1%	1.6%	1.41 F:M	1.3%	up 0.1%
overseas	79	1.8%	5.2%	3.3% less	2.2%	1.5%	1.45 M:F	0.9%	up 0.9%
unstated origins	30	0.7%	0.5%	0.2% more	0.8%	0.6%	1.23 M:F	0.2%	up 0.4%
newish residents, last 5 years	1,260	29.2%	29.2%	0.0% less	28.5%	29.9%	1.05 F:M	30.8%	dn 1.6%

There were 225 Australian visitors to Gingin on Census night, August 2006, of whom 34 (over one in every ten) were visitors from within the same locality (probably staying with friends). Most of the other visitors came from Western Australia, 157 in all.

Visitors on Census night	people in Gingin			Gingin 2006				Gingin in 2001	Gingin's change from 2001
	2006	2001	change 2001-2006	number	% of	% in WA	Gingin's difference		
visiting on Census night	225	159	up 66	225	5.2%	5.8%	0.6% less	4.0%	up 1.2%
Visitors from ...					% visitors,			% visitors	
the local area	34	19	up 15	34	15%	14%	2% more	11.9%	up 3.2%
Western Australia	157	120	up 37	157	70%	64%	5% more	75.5%	dn 5.7%
Queensland	13	0	up 13	13	6%	4%	2% more	0.0%	up 5.8%
South Australia	11	3	up 8	11	5%	3%	2% more	1.9%	up 3.0%
Victoria	4	8	dn 4	4	2%	7%	5% less	5.0%	dn 3.3%
New South Wales	3	9	dn 6	3	1%	6%	5% less	5.7%	dn 4.3%
the Northern Territory	3	0	up 3	3	1%	1%	1% more	0.0%	up 1.3%
the ACT	0	0	same	0	0%	1%	1% less	0.0%	same
Tasmania	0	0	same	0	0%	1%	1% less	0.0%	same
other Territories	0	0	same	0	0%	0%	0% less	0.0%	same
Total visitors	225	114	up 111	225	100%	100%		100%	

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

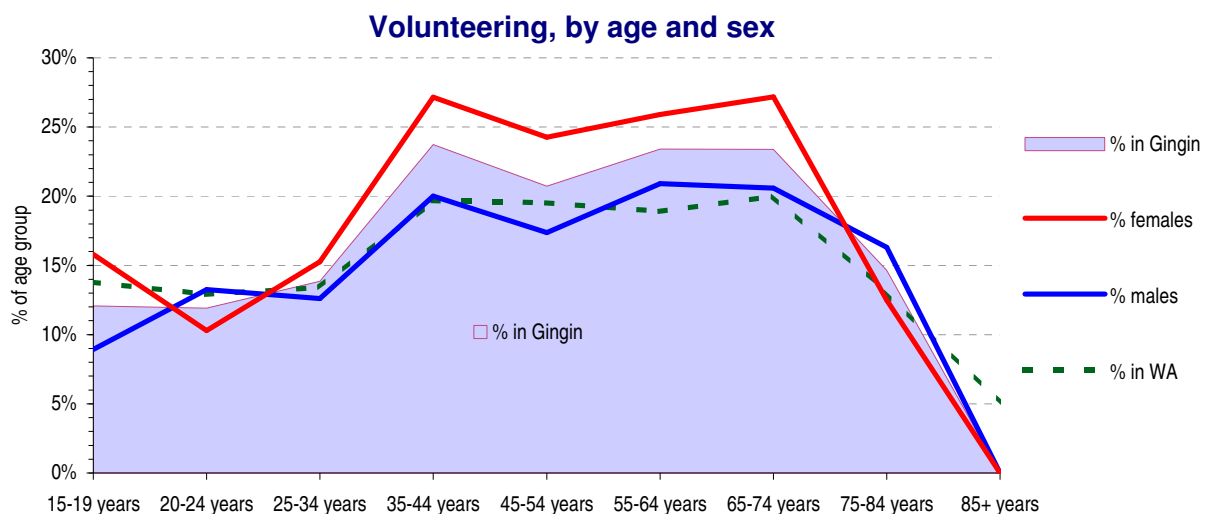
For the first time, the 2006 Census asked people (if aged 15+) whether they did any voluntary work for a group or organisation in the past year. In Gingin, 704 residents said that they did (20%), 2,228 said that they did not (64%), and 569 or 16% did not answer. The proportion who volunteered was 3% higher than Western Australia's average volunteering rate of 17%. Put another way, the rate of volunteering was 1.2 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 Gingin, the rate of volunteering was highest amongst those aged 35-44 years when 24% volunteered, and next highest in the 55-64 years and 65-74 years age groups, with 23% volunteering.

In terms of volunteer numbers, the largest groups of volunteers were 183 aged 55-64 years, 153 aged 35-44 years and 132 aged 45-54 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 383 women and 321 men volunteering in Gingin, 1.29 women per man. Overall, 23% of women and 18% of men were volunteers, meaning that women were 29% more likely to volunteer. This gender imbalance was highest amongst those aged 15-19 years when women were 77% more likely to volunteer than men that age, and those aged 45-54 years, when women were 40% more likely to volunteer than men. Local men's best volunteer performance relative to women was when aged 75-84 years when they were 30% more likely to volunteer.



Volunteering, by age	Gingin 2006				Volunteers in Gingin 2006				
	number volunteers	% of age group	% in WA	Gingin's difference	males	females	% males	% females	ratio M% : F%
15-19 years	25	12.1%	13.8%	1.7% less	10	15	8.9%	15.8%	1.77 F:M
20-24 years	18	11.9%	12.9%	1.0% less	11	7	13.3%	10.3%	1.29 M:F
25-34 years	56	13.9%	13.4%	0.4% more	27	29	12.6%	15.3%	1.21 F:M
35-44 years	153	23.7%	19.7%	4.0% more	62	91	20.0%	27.2%	1.36 F:M
45-54 years	132	20.7%	19.5%	1.2% more	57	75	17.4%	24.3%	1.40 F:M
55-64 years	183	23.4%	18.9%	4.5% more	82	101	20.9%	25.9%	1.24 F:M
65-74 years	113	23.4%	20.0%	3.4% more	57	56	20.6%	27.2%	1.32 F:M
75-84 years	24	14.6%	13.1%	1.6% more	15	9	16.3%	12.5%	1.30 M:F
85+ years	0	0.0%	5.0%	5.0% less	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	=
residents aged 15+	704	20.1%	16.8%	3.3% more	321	383	17.6%	22.8%	1.29 F:M

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.

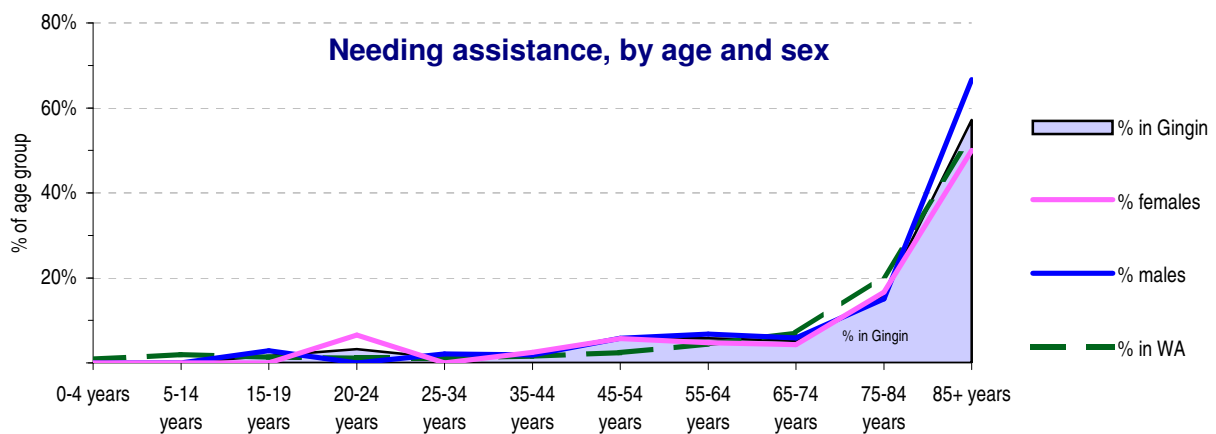
In Gingin, the overall proportion needing assistance because of disability was 4.0%, which was 0.2% higher than Western Australia. However, because disability rates increase so strongly with old age, the overall disability rate can be more a reflection of the community's age structure than any other 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 Gingin, the disability rate reaches 57% among those aged 85+ years. The next highest rate is among 75-84 years at 16%.

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 Gingin and Western Australia is that the proportion of those aged 85+ years with a severe disability in Gingin was 3.9% higher.

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, 4.3% of males and 3.6% of females reported a severe or profound disability requiring assistance; the overall female disability rate was 15% lower than males'.

In Gingin, the gender imbalance in disability rates is most biased towards women in the 35-44 years age group, who are 33% more likely to need assistance than men their age; those aged 75-84 years are 11% more likely. Conversely, males aged 55-64 years are 1.4 times as likely than females their age to have a disability; those aged 65-74 years are 37% more so.



Residents needing assistance with core activities	Gingin in 2006				Gingin, 2006					
	number	% of age group	% in WA	Gingin'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	0	0.0%	2.0%	2.0% less	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	=	
15-19 years	3	1.6%	1.4%	0.3% more	3	0	2.9%	0.0%	M	
20-24 years	4	3.3%	1.1%	2.1% more	0	4	0.0%	6.6%	F	
25-34 years	4	1.1%	1.2%	0.1% less	4	0	2.1%	0.0%	M	
35-44 years	12	2.2%	1.6%	0.6% more	5	7	1.9%	2.5%	1.33 F:M	
45-54 years	31	5.8%	2.4%	3.4% more	16	15	5.8%	5.7%	1.01 M:F	
55-64 years	39	5.8%	4.4%	1.3% more	23	16	6.8%	4.7%	1.43 M:F	
65-74 years	22	5.2%	7.0%	1.8% less	14	8	5.9%	4.3%	1.37 M:F	
75-84 years	20	15.7%	20.6%	4.8% less	11	9	15.1%	16.7%	1.11 F:M	
85+ years	12	57.1%	53.2%	3.9% more	6	6	66.7%	50.0%	1.33 M:F	
residents	147	4.0%	3.8%	0.2% more	82	65	4.3%	3.6%	1.18 M:F	

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.

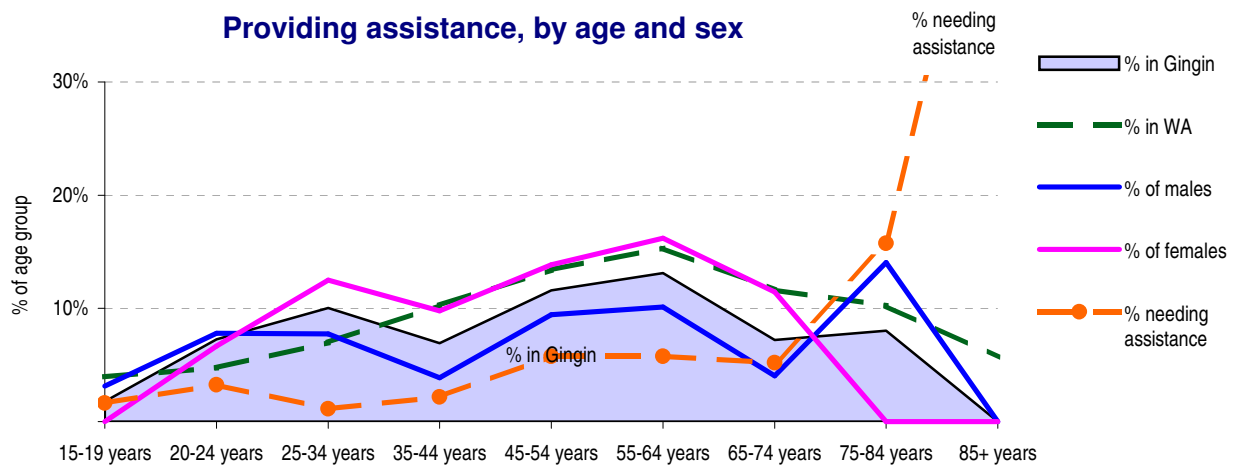
In Gingin, 9% of residents aged 15+ gave unpaid care to another needing assistance, making 270 carers in all. This rate was 0.7% lower than Western Australia. The rate differed more between men and women, with 7% of men but 12% of women being unpaid carers, meaning women were 57% more likely to be carers than men.

Caring is provided by people almost regardless of age. Among younger age groups, 10% of those aged 25-34 years and 7% of those aged 20-24 years were carers.

However, as with most other forms of domestic labour, the contribution tends to be highest from people in their mature years caring for an aged spouse or relative, or a child with a disability still at home. In Gingin, the proportion who gave care was highest amongst those aged 55-64 years, when 13% were carers. And while 10% of men this age were carers, 16% of women were.

Women are more likely to be carers than men at most ages, with the ratio peaking in the 65-74 years age group, when women were 184% more likely to be carers. They were 153% more likely to be carers than men in the 35-44 years age group, and 62% more likely in the 25-34 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 Gingin, there were 270 carers for 147 residents needing care, a ratio of 1.8 to 1. Among women there were 2.5 carers to each cared-for woman; among men, there were 1.3 per man. The ratio peaked for women in the 35-44 years age group, when women were 3.9 times more likely to be carers than cared for, and for men aged 25-34 years, who were 3.5 times more likely to be carers than cared for.



Provided disability assistance	Gingin 2006		Gingin's difference		Gingin 2006			Carers per cared-for	
	no. giving assistance	% of age group	% in WA	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	men	women	
15-19 years	3	1.8%	4.0%	2.2% less	3.1%	0.0%	M	1.0	n.a.
20-24 years	9	7.3%	4.8%	2.5% more	7.8%	6.7%	1.17 M:F	n.a.	1.0
25-34 years	35	10.0%	7.0%	3.1% more	7.7%	12.5%	1.62 F:M	3.5	n.a.
35-44 years	37	6.9%	10.3%	3.3% less	3.9%	9.8%	2.53 F:M	2.0	3.9
45-54 years	62	11.6%	13.4%	1.8% less	9.5%	13.8%	1.46 F:M	1.6	2.4
55-64 years	87	13.1%	15.3%	2.2% less	10.1%	16.2%	1.60 F:M	1.5	3.3
65-74 years	28	7.2%	11.6%	4.4% less	4.0%	11.4%	2.84 F:M	0.6	2.4
75-84 years	9	8.0%	10.2%	2.2% less	14.1%	0.0%	M	0.8	0
85+ years	0	0.0%	5.7%	5.7% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0	0
residents aged 15+	270	9.3%	10.0%	0.7% less	7.3%	11.5%	1.57 F:M	1.3	2.5

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 544 school students living in Gingin, of whom 53 were at pre-school, 333 were in primary/infants school, and 158 were at high school.

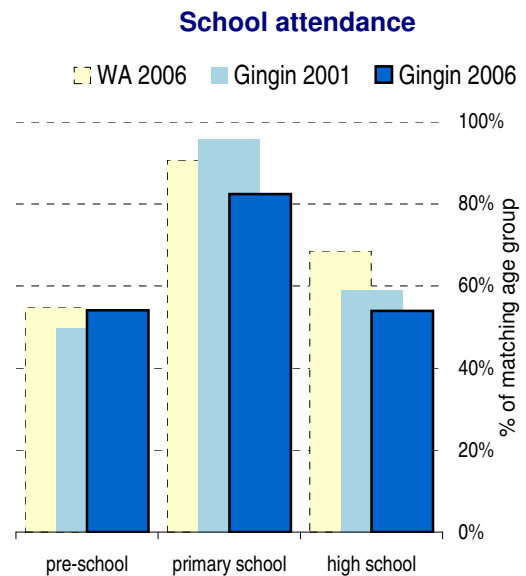
School attendance rates can be indicated by dividing the student population by their main age group. In Gingin, 54% of the number of 3–4 year-old residents attended pre-school, 82% of the number of 5–11 year-olds attended primary school*, and 54% of the number of 12–17 year-olds attended high school.

Since 2001, attendance rates for 3–4 year-olds at pre-school had increased by 4%; attendance rates for primary-aged children decreased by 14% and those for high-school aged decreased by 5%.

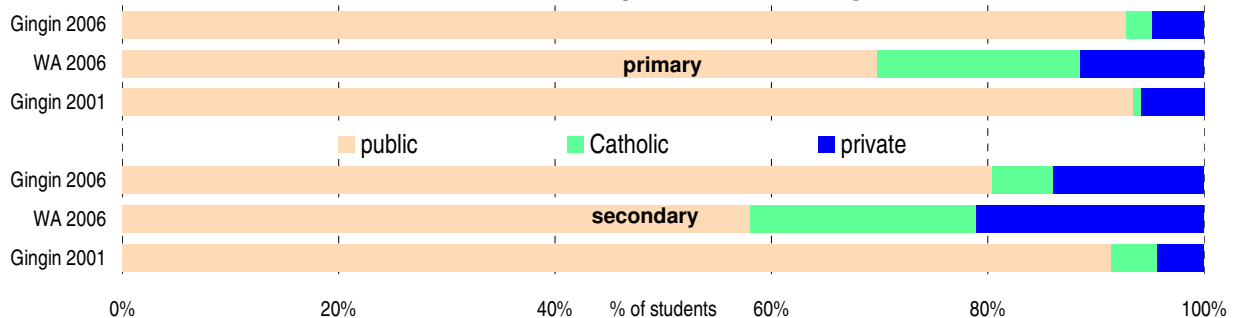
Compared with Western Australia, the attendance rate at pre-school was 1% lower while attendance rate for primary-aged children was 8% lower, and that for high-school aged was 15% lower.

About 80% of all school students were in public schools (vs 59% for Western Australia), while there were 3% at Catholic schools (vs 18%), and 7% were at other private schools (vs 14%). Since 2001, the proportion at Catholic primary schools rose by 1.7% and that at private fell by 1.0%, while in secondary school, the proportion at private schools rose by 9.6% and that at public fell by 11.0%.

Among school students, there were 105 females per 100 males, ranging from 111 males per 100 females among primary school students to 151 females per 100 males among high school students.



Public or private schooling?



School education	Gingin 2006		Gingin's		Gingin 2006			Gingin's	
	students	% school pop'n	WA 2006	difference	males	females	ratio	Gingin 2001	change from 2001
pre-school	53	54.1%	54.9%	0.8% less	27	26	1.04 M:F	49.6%	up 4.5%
primary school	333	82.4%	90.7%	8.3% less	175	158	1.11 M:F	96.0%	dn 13.5%
high school	158	53.9%	68.6%	14.6% less	63	95	1.51 F:M	59.1%	dn 5.2%
Students	544				265	279	1.05 F:M		
Primary		% students						% students	
public	309	92.8%	69.7%	23.1% more	168	141	1.19 M:F	93.5%	dn 0.7%
Catholic	8	2.4%	18.8%	16.4% less	0	8	F	0.7%	up 1.7%
private	16	4.8%	11.4%	6.6% less	7	9	1.29 F:M	5.8%	dn 1.0%
Secondary		% students						% students	
public	127	80.4%	58.0%	22.4% more	57	70	1.23 F:M	91.4%	dn 11.0%
Catholic	9	5.7%	21.0%	15.3% less	0	9	F	4.3%	up 1.4%
private	22	13.9%	21.0%	7.1% less	6	16	2.67 F:M	4.3%	up 9.6%

* 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

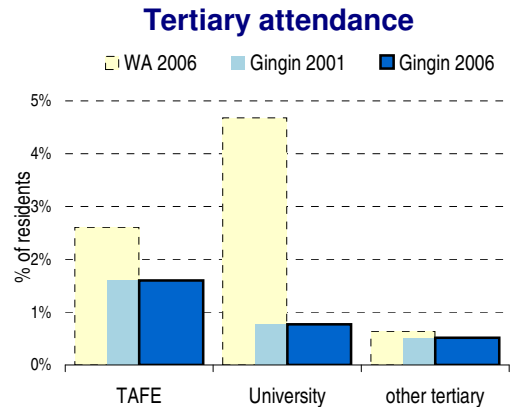
Gingin residents included 101 tertiary students in 2006, of whom 27 were at university, 56 at TAFE, and 18 at other tertiary colleges.

These students constituted 2.9% of the population, which was 5.0% lower than Western Australia. The biggest difference was in Gingin's 3.9% lower proportion at University courses.

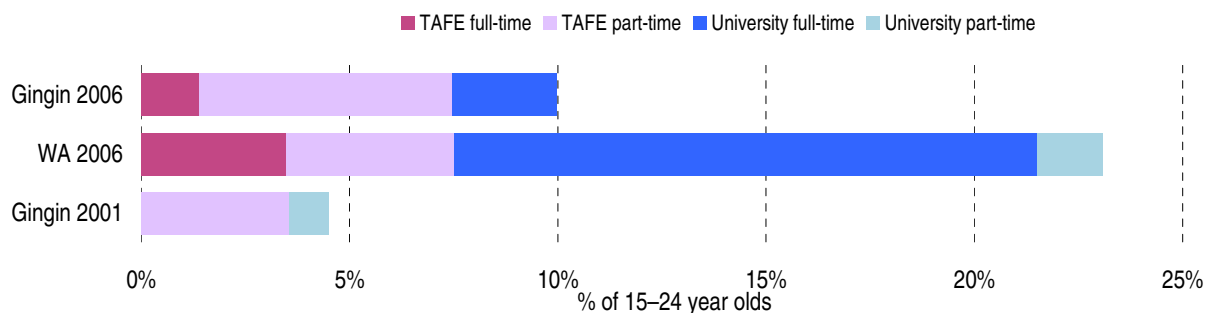
From 2001 to 2006, the number of residents enrolled in tertiary courses increased by 12. The proportion of the population aged 15+ who were tertiary students stayed fairly constant, while across Western Australia it fell by 1.4%.

Among the 15 to 24 year-olds in Gingin, 7% were at TAFE and 2% were at university. This compares with 8% at TAFE and 16% at university in Western Australia. There were 4% at TAFE and 1% at university in Gingin in 2001. From 2001 to 2006, the greatest local growth was in attendance at TAFE part-time, with 2.5% more of the young adults. Four-fifths of local younger TAFE students attended part-time. none of local university 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 1.3 females per male, the gender ratio was 1.8 males per female student aged 15–24 at TAFE part-time and 1.6 females per male student aged at all 15–24 students.



Tertiary attendance by 15–24 year olds



Tertiary education	Gingin 2006			Gingin 2006			Gingin in 2001		change from 2001
	people	% of 15+yrs	% in WA	males	females	ratio	2001		
TAFE	56	1.6%	2.6%	28	28	=	1.6%	dn 0.0%	
University	27	0.8%	4.7%	8	19	2.38 F:M	0.5%	up 0.2%	
other tertiary	18	0.5%	0.6%	7	11	1.57 F:M	0.7%	dn 0.2%	
tertiary students	101	2.9%	7.9%	43	58	1.35 F:M	2.9%	up 0.0%	
15–24 year olds	% 15–24 yrs			% 15–24 yrs					
TAFE full-time	5	1.4%	3.5%	0	5	F	0.0%	up 1.4%	
TAFE part-time	22	6.1%	4.1%	14	8	1.75 M:F	3.6%	up 2.5%	
University full-time	9	2.5%	14.0%	0	9	F	0.0%	up 2.5%	
University part-time	0	0.0%	1.6%	0	0	=	0.9%	dn 0.9%	
all 15–24 students	36	10.0%	23.1%	14	22	1.57 F:M	4.5%	up 5.5%	
25+ year olds	% 25–74 yrs			% 25–74 yrs					
TAFE full-time	4	0.1%	0.4%	4	0	M	0.5%	dn 0.3%	
TAFE part-time	25	0.8%	1.2%	10	15	1.50 F:M	1.0%	dn 0.2%	
University full-time	6	0.2%	1.0%	3	3	=	0.2%	dn 0.0%	
University part-time	12	0.4%	1.5%	5	7	1.40 F:M	0.3%	up 0.1%	
all 25+ students	47	1.6%	4.2%	22	25	1.14 F:M	2.0%	dn 0.4%	

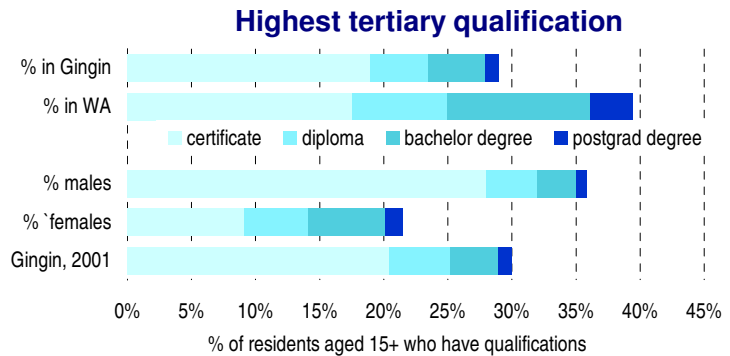
Note: 2001 data on part and full-time attendance by age groups is not available for small localities.

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 Gingin, 49% of residents aged 15+ stated they had a tertiary qualification, and the average schooling completed was 10 years and 3 months. By comparison, Western Australia had 53% with tertiary qualifications and average schooling of 10 years and 9 months.

While overall the ratio of qualified males to females was 109 men per 100 women, this ranged from 3.06 men per woman having a certificate to 1.98 women per man having a bachelor degree.

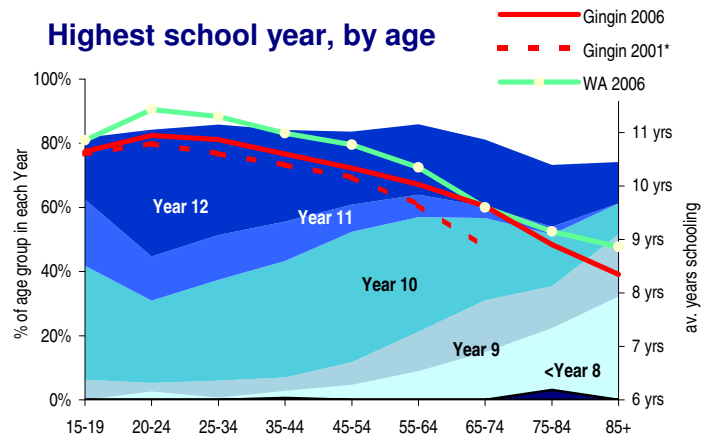
In 2001, 45% had a tertiary qualification, with the most noticeable changes since then being a 0.7% rise in the proportion with a bachelor degree and a fall of 1.5% in the proportion with a certificate.



Highest tertiary qualifications	Gingin 2006		Gingin 2006				Gingin change from 2001		
	people aged 15+	% in Gingin	% in WA	Gingin's difference	% males	% females	ratio	Gingin, 2001	change in %
postgraduate degree/diploma	38	1.1%	3.4%	2% less	0.8%	1.4%	1.67 F:M	1.1%	up 0.0%
bachelor degree	155	4.4%	11.1%	7% less	3.0%	6.0%	1.98 F:M	3.8%	up 0.7%
diploma or advanced diploma	158	4.5%	7.4%	3% less	4.1%	5.0%	1.23 F:M	4.8%	dn 0.3%
certificate	662	18.9%	17.6%	1% more	27.9%	9.1%	3.06 M:F	20.4%	dn 1.5%
inadequately described	712	20.3%	13.8%	7% more	20.0%	20.7%	1.03 F:M	14.8%	up 5.6%
none or not stated	1,774	50.7%	46.8%	4% more	44.1%	57.8%	1.31 F:M	55.2%	dn 4.5%
Residents aged 15+	3,499	100.0%	1,562,653		1,822	1,677	1.09 M:F	100.0%	

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 39% of 20-24 year-olds. With older age groups, the proportions who finished Year 12 decreases, and the average number of years schooling falls to 8 years and 4 months amongst 85+ 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	Gingin 2006	WA 2006	Gingin 2001*
15-19	19%	21%	36%	6%	0%	0%	10.6 yrs	10.9 yrs	10.6 yrs
20-24	39%	14%	26%	3%	3%	0%	10.9 yrs	11.4 yrs	10.8 yrs
25-34	34%	14%	32%	5%	1%	0%	10.9 yrs	11.3 yrs	10.6 yrs
35-44	29%	12%	36%	4%	2%	1%	10.6 yrs	11.0 yrs	10.4 yrs
45-54	23%	8%	41%	7%	5%	0%	10.3 yrs	10.8 yrs	10.2 yrs
55-64	22%	7%	36%	12%	9%	0%	10.0 yrs	10.3 yrs	9.7 yrs
65-74	21%	4%	26%	16%	15%	0%	9.6 yrs	9.6 yrs	8.9 yrs
75-84	19%	2%	16%	13%	19%	3%	8.9 yrs	9.1 yrs	n.a.
85+	13%	0%	10%	19%	32%	0%	8.3 yrs	8.9 yrs	n.a.
residents	875	329	1,165	311	234	9	10.3 yrs	10.7 yrs	10.0 yrs

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 Gingin was around \$562 a week, which was \$105 lower than the \$667 average for Western Australia. The average income of local women was \$392 and the average of local men was 83% higher than this at \$719. For most people this income is wages, but it can include government benefits, superannuation and dividends.

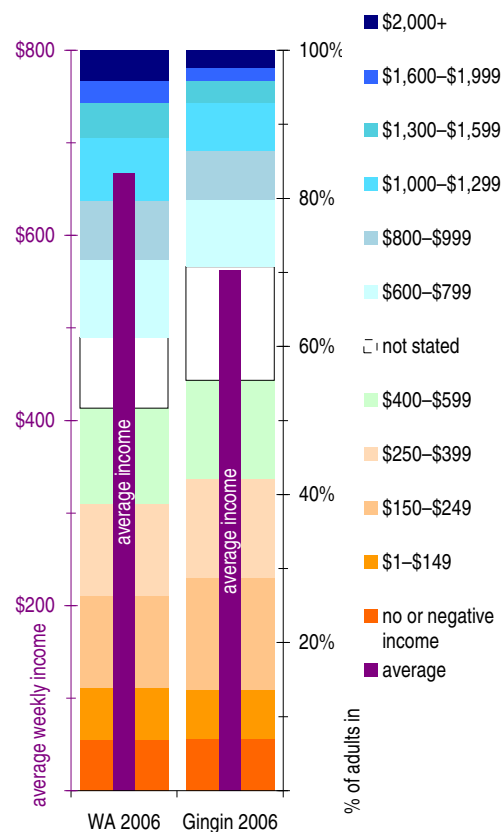
Since 2001, while average weekly earnings rose 24% across Australia, the average income in Gingin rose by 4% more (up 28%), suggesting that local wages growth was high. Male average incomes went from \$544 in 2001 to \$719 in 2006, up by 32%; women's from \$325 in 2001 to \$392 in 2006, up by 21%.

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 120% of the average (\$600-\$999); and highest income is over 120% or \$1,000 a week.

In 2006, 29% of adults in Gingin received low-incomes, 27% got middle-incomes, 16% got high-incomes, and 14% were in the highest income group. Gingin had 2.5% more in the low income band than Western Australia, and 6.7% fewer in the highest income band.

Almost without exception, there are more men than women in the higher income bands, and more women than men in the lower. In Gingin, the sex ratio ranges from 6.36 men per woman earning \$2,000+ to 3.02 women per man earning \$1-\$149.

Individual weekly incomes



The total value of personal incomes in Gingin in 2006 was about \$89 million.

Incomes of people aged 15+ yrs	Gingin 2006				Gingin 2006			% in Gingin in 2001	Gingin's change from 2001
	no. aged 15+ yrs	% aged 15+ yrs	% in WA	Gingin's difference	males 15+ yrs	females 15+ yrs	ratio		
no or negative income	247	7.1%	6.9%	0.1% more	78	169	2.17 F:M	6.8%	up 0.3%
\$1-\$149	229	6.5%	6.9%	0.4% less	57	172	3.02 F:M	12.4%	dn 5.9%
\$150-\$249	533	15.2%	12.5%	2.7% more	230	303	1.32 F:M	18.6%	dn 3.4%
\$250-\$399	465	13.3%	12.3%	0.9% more	196	269	1.37 F:M	17.3%	dn 4.1%
\$400-\$599	464	13.3%	12.9%	0.3% more	230	234	1.02 F:M	16.4%	dn 3.1%
\$600-\$799	318	9.1%	10.5%	1.4% less	207	111	1.86 M:F	7.5%	up 1.6%
\$800-\$999	230	6.6%	8.1%	1.5% less	162	68	2.38 M:F	5.0%	up 1.6%
\$1,000-\$1,299	229	6.5%	8.4%	1.9% less	175	54	3.24 M:F	3.0%	up 3.6%
\$1,300-\$1,599	100	2.9%	4.7%	1.9% less	80	20	4.00 M:F	2.0%	up 0.9%
\$1,600-\$1,999	65	1.9%	3.0%	1.2% less	52	13	4.00 M:F	1.4%	up 0.5%
\$2,000+	81	2.3%	4.1%	1.8% less	70	11	6.36 M:F	1.4%	up 1.0%
not stated	539	15.4%	9.6%	5.8% more	285	254	1.12 M:F	8.3%	up 7.1%
total	3,500	100%	100%		1,822	1,678	1.09 M:F	100%	
average weekly income		\$562	\$667	19% less	\$719	\$392	1.83 M:F	\$440	up 28%

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

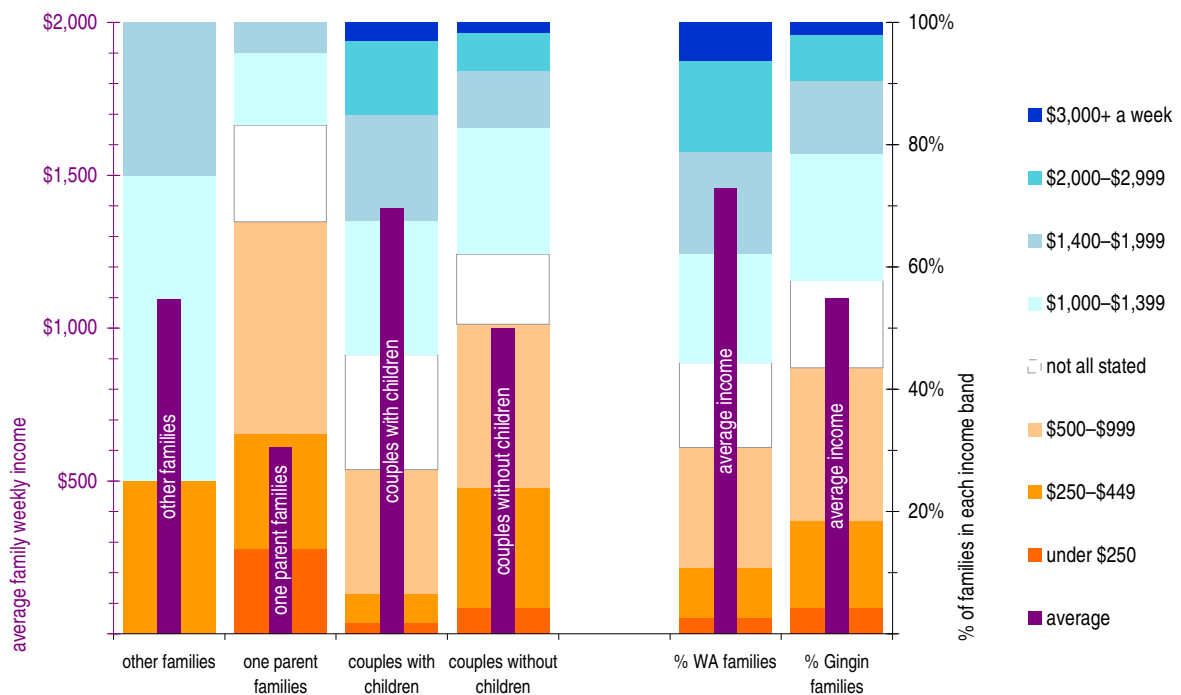
The average weekly family income in Gingin in July 2006 was \$1,097, which was 25% or \$361 a week lower than the \$1,458 average for Western Australia. The family income was equivalent to 2.0 individual incomes (2.2 in Western Australia).

Average family incomes ranges across family types from \$1,393 for couples with children and \$1,094 for other families to \$999 for couples without children and \$611 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 \$1,097, the median income for all families (where half earn more and half less) was in the range \$800–\$999. Generally, the more the average is above the median range, the more higher-income families there are, or vice versa.

The median income was \$1,200–\$1,399 a week for couples with children and \$800–\$999 for couples without children. One-parent families usually have fewer income earners than families with children, and hence lower family incomes. In Gingin, one-parent families had a median income around \$500–\$649 a week. 'Other' families had a median of \$1,200–\$1,399.

Family weekly incomes



Family incomes	families in each income range				% of family types in each income range			
	number	% Gingin families	% WA families	Gingin's difference	couples without children	couples with children	one parent families	other families
under \$250	47	4%	3%	1.6% more	4%	2%	14%	0%
\$250–\$449	160	14%	8%	6.2% more	20%	5%	19%	25%
\$500–\$999	277	25%	20%	5.2% more	27%	20%	35%	0%
\$1,000–\$1,399	230	21%	18%	2.7% more	21%	22%	12%	50%
\$1,400–\$1,999	133	12%	17%	4.6% less	9%	17%	5%	25%
\$2,000–\$2,999	84	8%	15%	7.3% less	6%	12%	0%	0%
\$3,000+ a week	23	2%	6%	4.3% less	2%	3%	0%	0%
not all stated	160	14%	14%	0.4% more	11%	19%	16%	0%
Total	1,114	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%
average weekly income		\$1,097	\$1,458	25% less	\$999	\$1,393	\$611	\$1,094
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

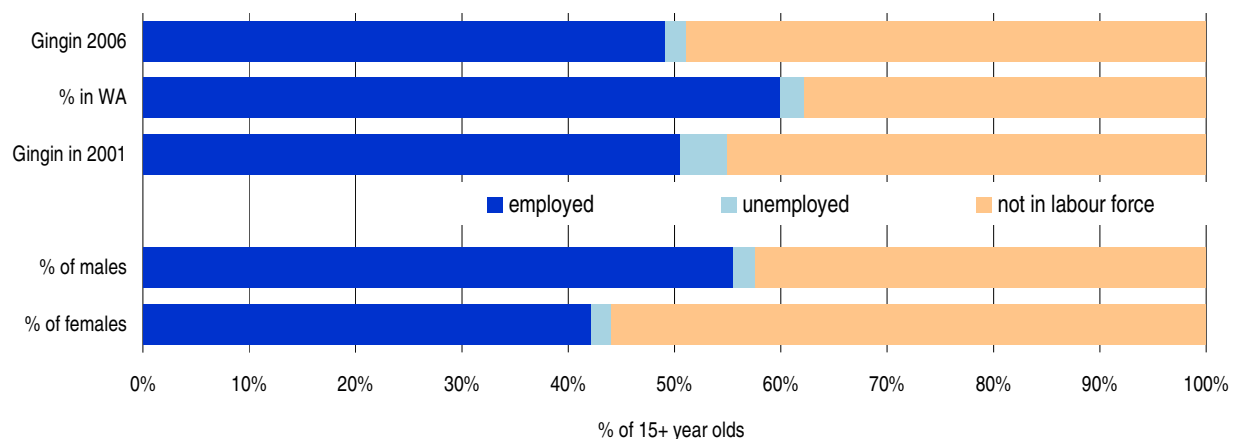
There were 1,792 residents of Gingin in the workforce in 2006, 51% of the adult (aged 15+) population (this is called the workforce participation rate). About 49% of the adults were employed, and 2% were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 3.9% of the workforce.

Compared with Western Australia, Gingin's workforce participation rate in 2006 was 11.1% lower and its unemployment rate was very similar. Since 2001, the participation rate had fallen by 3.9% and the unemployment rate had fallen by 4.3%.

Women tend to have lower workforce participation rates on average, with greater time spent in child raising, housework and caring. In Gingin, women's workforce participation was at 44% compared with 58% 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 4.3% when men's was 3.6%.

Women's domestic responsibilities also make them more inclined towards working part-time. In Gingin, 35% of female workers were part-timers, compared with 13% of the men. The same pattern can apply amongst those looking for part-time work. Here, 47% of unemployed women wanted part-time work, while 16% of unemployed men did. The overall proportion of unemployed residents wanting part-time work was 11.7% lower than in Western Australia and 10.6% higher than in 2001.

Labour force status, adults 15+



Employment status	Gingin 2006		Gingin's difference	Gingin 2006			Gingin's change from 2001		
	number	% of adults		% in WA	% of males	% of females		ratio of percents	
employed	1,722	49.1%	59.9%	10.8% less	55.5%	42.2%	1.32 M:F	50.5%	dn 1.4%
unemployed	70	2.0%	2.3%	0.3% less	2.1%	1.9%	1.09 M:F	4.5%	dn 2.5%
labour force (participation rate)	1,792	51.1%	62.3%	11.1% less	57.6%	44.1%	1.31 M:F	55.0%	dn 3.9%
not in labour force	1,714	48.9%	37.7%	11.1% more	42.4%	55.9%	1.32 F:M	45.0%	up 3.9%
residents aged 15+	3,506	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	1.09 M:F	100.0%	
unemployment rate (% labour force)		3.9%	3.8%	0.1% more	3.6%	4.3%	1.19 F:M	8.2%	dn 4.3%
full-time workers	1,046	60.7%	63.4%	2.7% less	78.2%	54.1%	1.45 M:F	55.8%	up 4.9%
part-time workers	499	29.0%	29.5%	0.5% less	12.7%	35.1%	2.76 F:M	41.2%	dn 12.2%
unemployed want full-time work	49	70.0%	58.3%	11.7% more	84.2%	53.1%	1.59 M:F	80.6%	dn 10.6%
unemployed want part-time	21	30.0%	41.7%	11.7% less	15.8%	46.9%	2.97 F:M	19.4%	up 10.6%

Industries employing residents

The main industries employing the Gingin workforce in 2006 were:

- rural industries, with 28% of workers
- construction, 12%
- manufacturing, 8%
- retail trade, 6%
- mining, 5%.

These main five industries together employed around 60% of the workforce. Other significant industries for local workers were: education and training, with 5% of the workers; food and accommodation, 5%; transport and storage, 5%; and public administration, 5%.

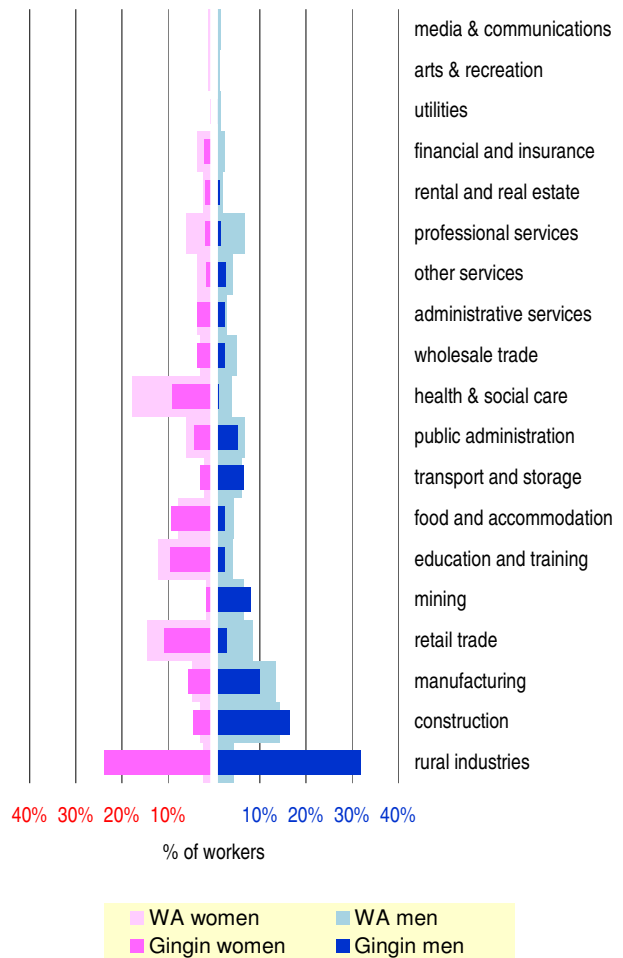
Industries that employed greater proportions of local residents than occurred in Western Australia were rural industries (25.2% more), construction (2.5% more), and mining (1.1% more).

The industries that employed proportionally more local women were health & social care (7.1 women per man), food and accommodation (3.0 women per man), and education and training (3.0 women per man). For men, they were mining (6.7 men per woman), construction (5.0 men per woman), and transport and storage (3.0 men per woman).

Since 2001, the fastest-growing employers were the construction, transport and storage, and manufacturing industries, whose share of local workers rose by 3.0%, 2.2% and 1.8%, respectively.

Note that industry classifications changed somewhat between 2001 and 2006.

Industries



Industry of employers	Gingin 2006				Gingin 2006			Gingin's change	
	number	% of workers	% in WA	Gingin's difference	males	females	ratio of workers	Gingin in 2001	from 2001
rural industries	491	28.5%	3.3%	25.2% more	31.8%	23.8%	1.9 M:F	29.8%	dn 1.3%
construction	199	11.5%	9.1%	2.5% more	16.4%	4.7%	5.0 M:F	8.6%	up 3.0%
manufacturing	139	8.1%	9.4%	1.4% less	9.9%	5.5%	2.6 M:F	6.2%	up 1.8%
retail trade	105	6.1%	11.1%	5.0% less	2.8%	10.9%	2.8 F:M	8.9%	dn 2.8%
mining	92	5.3%	4.3%	1.1% more	7.9%	1.7%	6.7 M:F	3.7%	up 1.7%
education and training	91	5.3%	7.7%	2.4% less	2.3%	9.6%	3.0 F:M	5.1%	up 0.2%
food and accommodation	88	5.1%	5.8%	0.7% less	2.2%	9.3%	3.0 F:M	5.6%	dn 0.5%
transport and storage	87	5.0%	4.2%	0.8% more	6.4%	3.1%	3.0 M:F	2.9%	up 2.2%
public administration	82	4.8%	6.4%	1.7% less	5.0%	4.4%	1.6 M:F	3.9%	up 0.8%
health & social care	73	4.2%	10.2%	5.9% less	0.9%	9.0%	7.1 F:M	4.8%	dn 0.5%
wholesale trade	49	2.8%	4.0%	1.1% less	2.3%	3.7%	1.1 F:M	5.9%	dn 3.1%
administrative services	48	2.8%	3.2%	0.4% less	2.2%	3.7%	1.2 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
other services	36	2.1%	3.8%	1.7% less	2.4%	1.7%	2.0 M:F	3.5%	dn 1.4%
professional services	27	1.6%	6.3%	4.7% less	1.4%	1.8%	1.1 M:F	n.a.	n.a.
rental and real estate	24	1.4%	2.0%	0.6% less	1.1%	1.8%	1.2 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
financial and insurance	21	1.2%	2.9%	1.7% less	0.6%	2.1%	2.5 F:M	0.6%	up 0.6%
utilities	14	0.8%	1.0%	0.2% less	0.8%	0.8%	1.3 M:F	0.3%	up 0.5%
arts & recreation	10	0.6%	1.2%	0.7% less	0.6%	0.6%	1.5 M:F	0.5%	up 0.1%
media & communications	6	0.3%	1.3%	1.0% less	0.6%	0.0%	M	1.2%	dn 0.9%
inadequately described	41	2.4%	2.7%	0.3% less	2.8%	1.8%	2.2 M:F	4.1%	dn 1.7%
employed residents	1,723	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	=	95.5%	

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

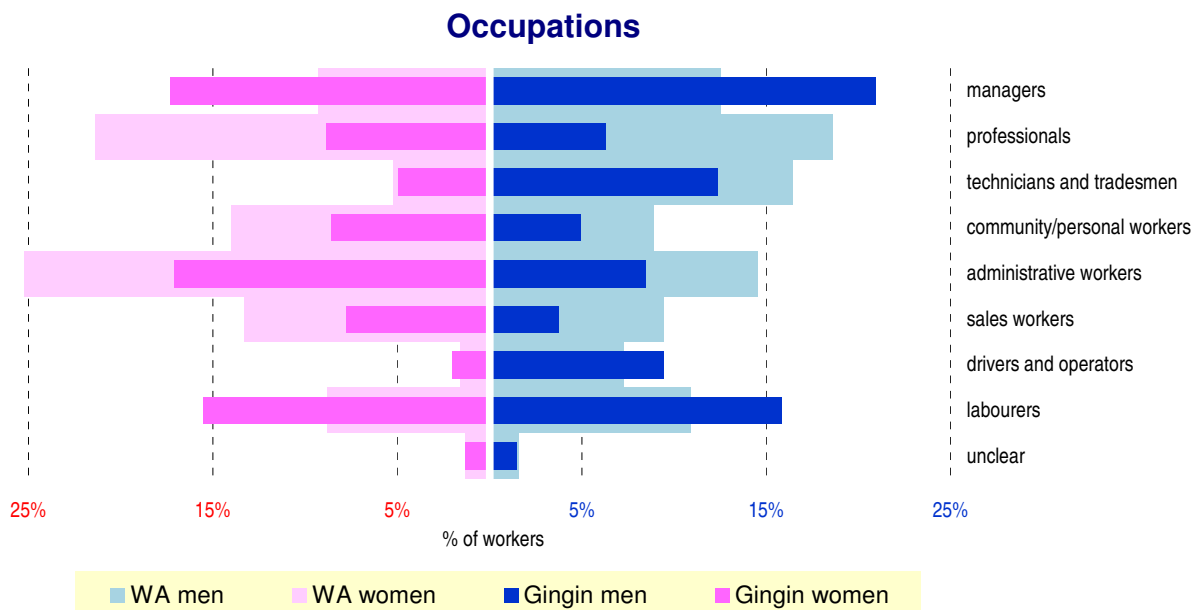
Occupations are a good indicator of socio-economic status, and communities with more people in more highly educated occupations tend to be wealthier. The occupational tree below shows the proportions of men and women in the eight occupational bands in Gingin in 2006, with the more educated ones being 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.

Gingin's had 33% workers in the top two occupational bands (25% were managers, including farmers and small business operators, and 8% professionals), compared with 31% for Western Australia. The two lowest bands made up 30% of Gingin's workers (11% were drivers / machine operators and 19% were labourers), while Western Australia had 18% in these occupations.

Relative to Western Australia, Gingin had 12.6% more workers who were managers and 8.1% more who were labourers, but 11.1% fewer workers who were professionals and 4.9% fewer who were sales workers.

Many occupations have a significant gender bias. In Gingin, there were 4.7 men per woman among drivers and operators and 2.5 men per woman among technicians and tradesmen but there were 2.1 women per man among sales workers and 2.0 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 14% of the workforce, but professionals remained a pretty constant proportion.



Occupations of employed residents	Gingin 2006		workers in Gingin				Gingin's change		
	number	% of workers	% in WA	Gingin's difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	Gingin in 2001	change from 2001
managers	432	25%	13%	12.6% more	25%	21%	1.2 M:F	21%	up 4%
professionals	129	8%	19%	11.1% less	8%	11%	1.4 F:M	8%	dn 0%
technicians and tradesmen	255	15%	16%	1.6% less	15%	6%	2.5 M:F	23%	n.a.
community/personal workers	102	6%	9%	2.9% less	6%	10%	1.7 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
administrative workers	174	10%	15%	4.4% less	10%	20%	2.0 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
sales workers	77	4%	9%	4.9% less	4%	9%	2.1 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
drivers and operators	195	11%	7%	4.1% more	11%	2%	4.7 M:F	10%	up 1%
labourers	326	19%	11%	8.1% more	19%	19%	1.0 M:F	5%	up 14%
unclear	30	2%	2%	0.2% more	2%	2%	1.1 M:F	3%	dn 1%
total employed residents	1,720	100%	100%	same	100%	100%	1.4 M:F	71%	

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

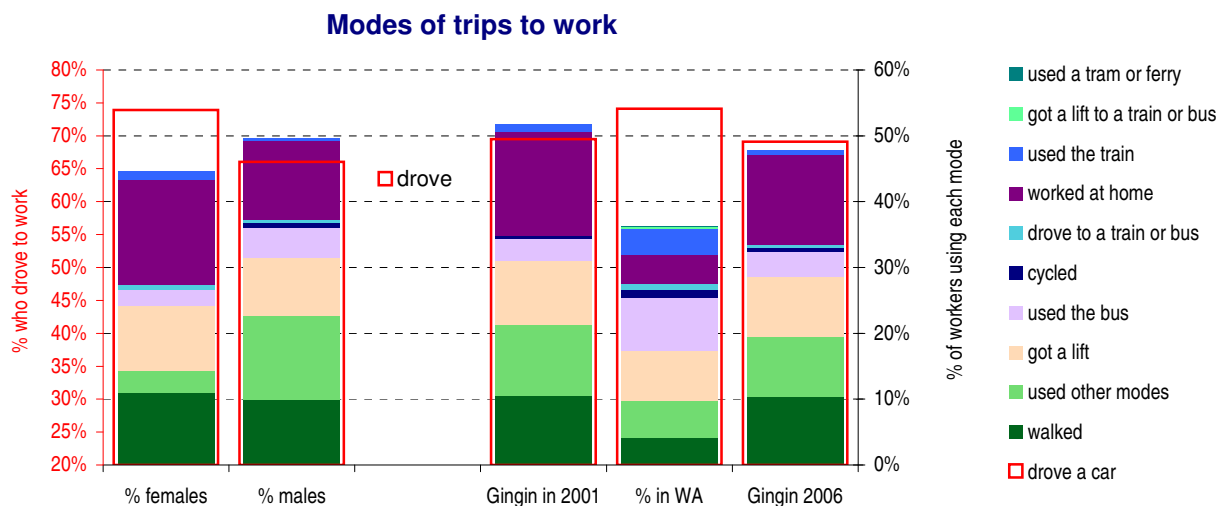
In the 2006 Census, people were asked how they travelled to work on Tuesday 8 August. In Gingin, 71% of the 1,721 employed residents travelled to work that day, with 14% not going to work, and 14% working from home; some did not say.

Some workers' journeys involved multiple trips, often when they got a lift to the bus or train. The total trips taken to work by Gingin workers was 1,266, 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 Gingin, 69% of travellers drove to work in 2006 (74% in Western Australia). Since 2001, the proportion who drove remained fairly stable. Driving is generally biased towards males; in Gingin, there were 1.4 men per woman among drivers. Similarly male-biased were those who used other modes (7.0 men per woman), and who used the bus (2.9 men per woman).

Other than driving, the other main ways people travelled to work in Gingin were that 10% of travellers walked, 9% used other modes, 9% used other modes, and 4% used the bus. Less common were those who used the train (1%), or cycled (<1%).

Women tend to use public transport to get to work more than men. In Gingin, women were most numerous among those who used the train, with 2.0 women per man doing this.



Trips to work	Gingin 2006				Gingin 2006		Gingin in 2001		
	workers	travellers	% in WA	Gingin's difference	% males	% females	ratio of workers	% of trips	change
drove a car	847	69.1%	74.1%	5.0% less	66.0%	73.9%	1.4 M:F	69.5%	dn 0.4%
walked	127	10.4%	4.1%	6.2% more	9.9%	11.0%	1.4 M:F	10.6%	dn 0.2%
used other modes	112	9.1%	5.6%	3.5% more	12.7%	3.4%	7.0 M:F	10.7%	dn 1.6%
got a lift	112	9.1%	7.6%	1.5% more	8.8%	9.7%	1.4 M:F	9.7%	dn 0.6%
used the bus	47	3.8%	8.0%	4.2% less	4.6%	2.5%	2.9 M:F	3.4%	up 0.5%
used the train	9	0.7%	3.9%	3.2% less	0.4%	1.3%	2.0 F:M	1.1%	dn 0.4%
cycled	6	0.5%	1.2%	0.7% less	0.8%	0.0%	M	0.4%	up 0.1%
drove to a train or bus	6	0.5%	0.9%	0.4% less	0.4%	0.6%	=	0.0%	up 0.5%
got a lift to a train or bus	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
used a tram or ferry	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
Trips to work	1,266	103%	106%		104%	103%	1.6 M:F	105%	
Employed residents		% workers			% workers			% workers	
travelled to work	1,226	71%	82%	10.9% less	74%	67%	1.6 M:F	68%	up 3.4%
worked at home	235	14%	4%	9.2% more	12%	16%	1.1 M:F	16%	dn 2.2%
did not work on Census day	241	14%	12%	2.4% more	12%	17%	1.1 M:F	14%	up 0.1%
not stated	19	1%	2%	0.7% less	1%	1%	2.2 M:F	2%	dn 1.3%
Employed residents	1,721	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 4 taxi trips, 42 by truck, 8 by motorcycle, 30 by unnamed other modes, and 28 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' (40% in Gingin in 2006), they are a minority in most places.

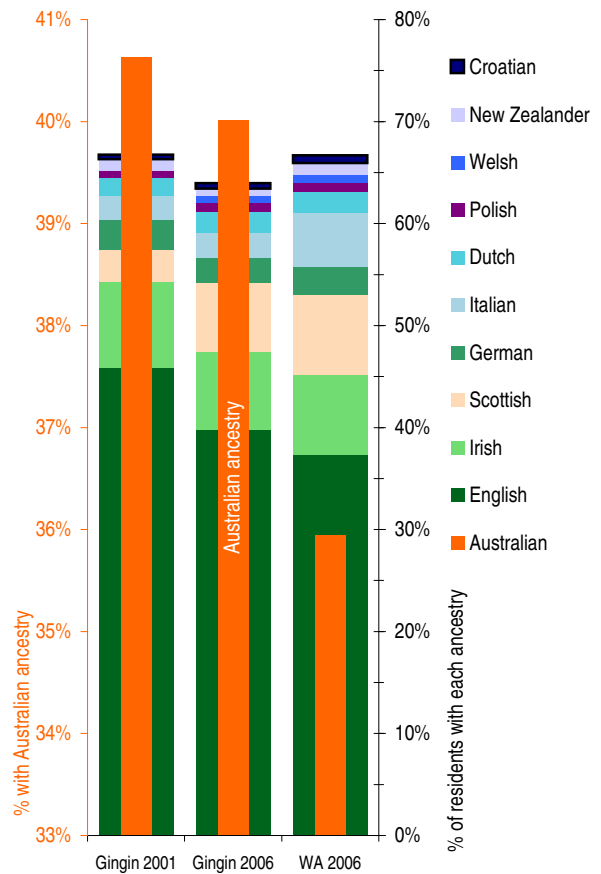
People could give at most two ancestries on the Census form, which limits information on ancestry. About 49% of residents here named two ancestries. Only 6 ancestries were prompted with tick boxes (English, Irish, Italian, German, Chinese, Scottish and Australian); others had to be written in. This biases 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 Gingin residents, and the proportion with that ancestry, were: English 40%; Irish 7.7%; Scottish 6.8%; German 2.5%; Italian 2.4%; and Dutch 2.1%.

Compared with Western Australia, Gingin had more people with Australian, English, American, Maltese and Dutch ancestry.

Over the five years since 2001, three ancestries that became more common in Gingin were Scottish, claimed by 3.6% more of the population than in 2001, Dutch (0.3% more), and Vietnamese (0.2% more).

Most common ancestries



Ancestry	Gingin 2006			Gingin's difference	Parents of Gingin residents			Gingin in 2001	Gingin's change from 2001
	residents	percent	% in WA		both born overseas	one born overseas	both born Australia		
Australian	1,725	40.0%	35.9%	4.1% more	2%	20%	75%	40.6%	dn 0.6%
Australian Aboriginal	0	0.0%	0.9%	0.9% less	-	-	-	0.0%	same
English	1,716	39.8%	37.3%	2.5% more	34%	20%	44%	45.9%	dn 6.1%
Irish	330	7.7%	7.9%	0.3% less	25%	17%	54%	8.4%	dn 0.8%
Scottish	291	6.8%	7.8%	1.1% less	34%	15%	47%	3.2%	up 3.6%
German	108	2.5%	2.7%	0.2% less	42%	9%	49%	2.9%	dn 0.4%
Italian	102	2.4%	5.2%	2.8% less	39%	15%	46%	2.3%	up 0.0%
Dutch	92	2.1%	2.1%	0.1% more	55%	27%	17%	1.8%	up 0.3%
Polish	34	0.8%	0.9%	0.1% less	65%	12%	24%	0.7%	up 0.1%
Welsh	31	0.7%	0.8%	0.1% less	55%	10%	35%	n.a.	n.a.
New Zealander	29	0.7%	1.1%	0.4% less	55%	45%	0%	1.1%	dn 0.4%
Croatian	25	0.6%	0.8%	0.2% less	52%	16%	32%	0.5%	up 0.1%
American	23	0.5%	0.4%	0.2% more	74%	26%	0%	0.9%	dn 0.4%
South African	20	0.5%	0.8%	0.4% less	85%	0%	15%	n.a.	n.a.
Vietnamese	15	0.3%	0.6%	0.3% less	100%	0%	0%	0.1%	up 0.2%
Chinese	14	0.3%	2.9%	2.5% less	43%	0%	57%	0.2%	up 0.2%
French	13	0.3%	0.5%	0.2% less	69%	0%	31%	n.a.	n.a.
Total responses	5,425	125.8%	129.3%	3.4% less	28%	22%	60%	121.1%	up 4.7%
residents	4,311	100%	100%		24%	13%	48%	100%	

Note: the apparent growth in Scottish ancestry from 121 to 291 probably indicates that 58% of local Scots did not name this heritage in 2001 when unprompted, rather than that their number increased by 140%. 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 Gingin, Greek ancestry was given by 4 in 2001 and 11 in 2006. Note also that the number writing in Indigenous ancestry is often low, because there is a specific Indigenous Census question (see later).

Indigenous residents

In 2006, Gingin had 48 Indigenous residents, with 40 identifying as Aboriginal; 5 identifying as Torres Strait Islanders (TSI); and 3 identifying as both. Indigenous people constituted 1.1% of the residents, compared with 3.0% of Western Australia.

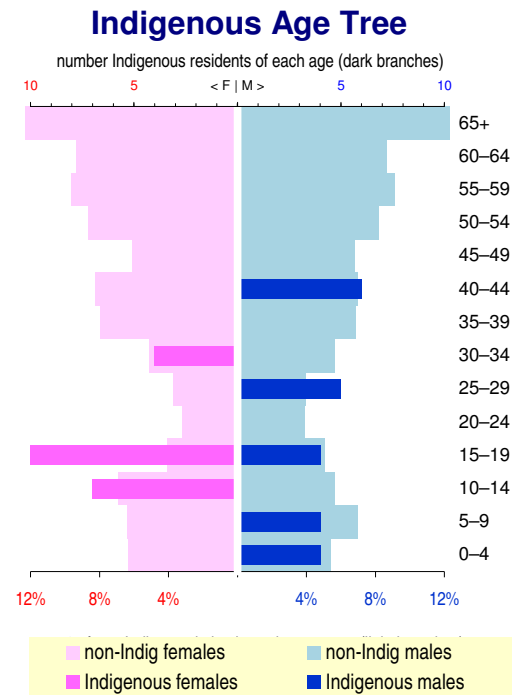
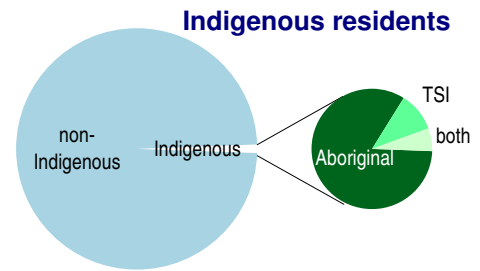
The median (mid-point) age of local Indigenous people was 15–19 and the average was about 20 years. By comparison, non-Indigenous residents had an average age of about 41 and a median age of 40–44.

The age structure of the Indigenous population is very different from the non-indigenous community, due to higher mortality rates at most ages. Young people form a larger share of the Indigenous population, so the Indigenous age tree has wider lower branches and shorter upper branches than for non-indigenous people.

For example, 15–19 year-olds are 32% of Indigenous residents but just 5% of non-indigenous residents; 10–14 year-olds are 16% v. 6%, and 25–29 year-olds are 11% v. 4%. However, there are far fewer Indigenous people aged 65 or older (<1% v. 16%).

In 2001, the median age of Gingin's Indigenous people was 10–14 and the average was about 22 years, so the average age was down about 2.1 years.

An increase in the proportion of Indigenous people in older age groups could indicate that life expectancy is increasing locally. In Gingin, the age groups that grew most over 2001 to 2006 were 15–19, 40–44, and 0–4; offsetting these were the falling proportions aged 5–9, 35–39, and 35–39.



Indigenous people	Gingin 2006			Gingin's difference	Gingin 2006			Gingin in 2001	change from 2001
	number	% residents	% in WA		males	females	ratio		
Aboriginal	40	0.9%	2.9%	2.0% less	20	20	=	0.7%	up 0.2%
Torres Strait Islander (TSI)	5	0.1%	0.1%	0.1% more	5	0	M	0.1%	up 0.0%
Aboriginal and TSI	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	0	3	F	0.1%	dn 0.0%
Indigenous	48	1.1%	3.0%	1.9% less	25	23	1.09 M:F	0.8%	up 0.3%
non-Indigenous	4,268	98.9%	97.0%	1.9% more	2,202	2,066	1.07 M:F	99.2%	dn 0.3%
residents	4,316	100%	100%		2,227	2,089	1.07 M:F	100%	

Ages of Indigenous people	Gingin 2006				Gingin Indigenous residents, 2006			Gingin in 2001	changed share
	Indigenous	% Indig.	% non-Indig	Indig. diff.	males	females	ratio		
0-4	4	9%	6%	3% more	4	0	M	9%	same
5-9	4	9%	7%	2% more	4	0	M	24%	dn 15.2%
10-14	7	16%	6%	10% more	0	7	F	21%	dn 5.3%
15-19	14	32%	5%	27% more	4	10	2.5 F:M	0%	up 31.8%
20-24	0	0%	4%	4% less	0	0	=	0%	same
25-29	5	11%	4%	8% more	5	0	M	18%	dn 6.8%
30-34	4	9%	5%	4% more	0	4	F	9%	same
35-39	0	0%	7%	7% less	0	0	=	9%	dn 9.1%
40-44	6	14%	8%	6% more	6	0	M	0%	up 13.6%
45-49	0	0%	6%	6% less	0	0	=	0%	same
50-54	0	0%	8%	8% less	0	0	=	0%	same
55-59	0	0%	9%	9% less	0	0	=	0%	same
60-64	0	0%	9%	9% less	0	0	=	0%	same
65+	0	0%	16%	16% less	0	0	=	9%	dn 9.1%
residents	44	100%	100%		23	21	1.10	100%	
average age		19.8 yrs	40.9 yrs	dn 21.0 yrs	21.3 yrs	18.2 yrs		22.0 yrs	dn 2.1 yrs

Birthplaces

Of Gingin residents, 66% were born in Australia and 19% were born overseas (in 19 of the 35 places listed in the Census table), with 15% not saying. The proportion born in Australia was quite similar to Western Australia, and 9% lower than in 2001.

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

- United Kingdom – 456 or 10.6%;
- New Zealand – 99 or 2.3%;
- the Netherlands – 30 or 0.7%;
- Germany – 26 or 0.6%;
- South Africa – 21 or 0.5%;
- the USA – 20 or 0.5%.

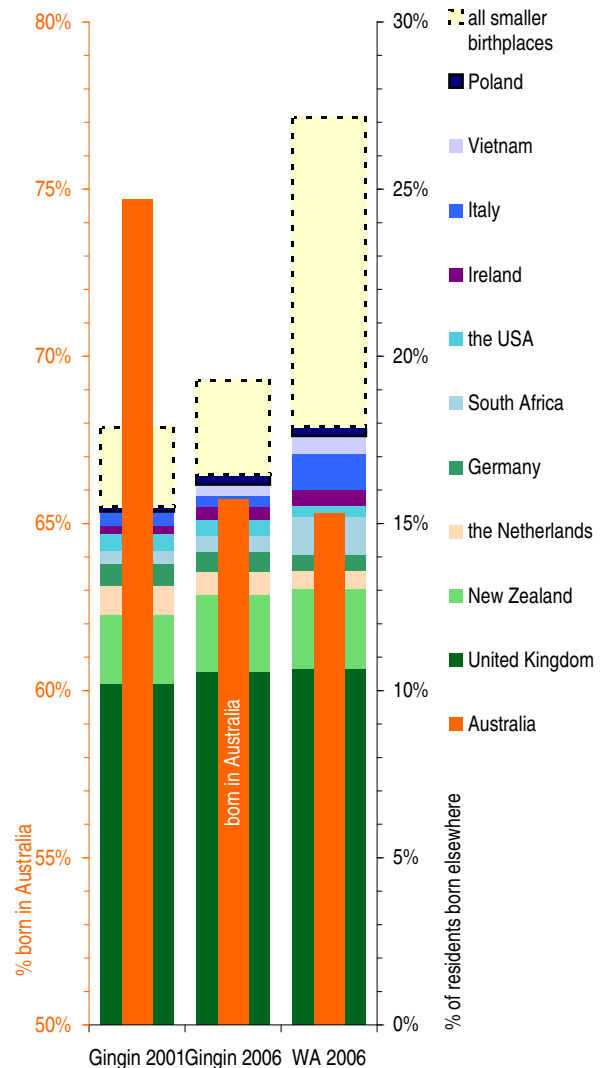
The birthplace that increased most as a proportion of the population over the previous five years was United Kingdom, up 0.3%, with Vietnam up 0.3%, then New Zealand up 0.2%, Poland up 0.2%, and Greece up 0.1%.

The birthplace which was significantly more common in Gingin than in Western Australia was the Netherlands with 0.2% more of the population. The USA was also larger (0.1% 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 Gingin, birthplaces whose males most outnumbered females included Germany with 1.6 males per female and Germany with 1.6 males per female, while there were 1.8 females per male born in India and 1.4 females per male born in New Zealand.

Most common birthplaces



Main birthplaces of residents	Gingin 2006		% in WA	Gingin's difference	Gingin 2006			Gingin in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Australia	2,836	65.7%	65.3%	0.4% more	1,478	1,358	1.1 M:F	74.7%	dn 9.0%
United Kingdom	456	10.6%	10.6%	0.1% less	224	232	1.0 F:M	10.2%	up 0.3%
New Zealand	99	2.3%	2.4%	0.1% less	41	58	1.4 F:M	2.1%	up 0.2%
the Netherlands	30	0.7%	0.5%	0.2% more	18	12	1.5 M:F	0.8%	dn 0.2%
Germany	26	0.6%	0.5%	0.1% more	16	10	1.6 M:F	0.7%	dn 0.1%
South Africa	21	0.5%	1.1%	0.6% less	12	9	1.3 M:F	0.4%	up 0.1%
the USA	20	0.5%	0.3%	0.1% more	10	10	=	0.5%	dn 0.0%
Ireland	17	0.4%	0.5%	0.1% less	8	9	1.1 F:M	0.3%	up 0.1%
Italy	15	0.3%	1.1%	0.7% less	8	7	1.1 M:F	0.4%	dn 0.1%
Vietnam	13	0.3%	0.5%	0.2% less	8	5	1.6 M:F	0.0%	up 0.3%
Poland	13	0.3%	0.3%	0.0% more	8	5	1.6 M:F	0.1%	up 0.2%
India	11	0.3%	0.8%	0.5% less	4	7	1.8 F:M	0.2%	up 0.1%
the Philippines	8	0.2%	0.3%	0.2% less	8	0	M	0.1%	up 0.1%
a non-listed place	72	1.7%	3.4%	1.8% less	35	37	1.1 F:M	1.5%	up 0.1%
all smaller birthplaces	122	2.8%	9.2%	6.4% less	57	65		-5.1%	up 7.9%
not stated	648	15.0%	7.6%	7.5% more	339	309	1.1 M:F	7.5%	up 7.6%
overseas born	832	19.3%	27.1%	20 places	410	422	1.03 F:M	17.9%	up 1.4%

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, 83% of Gingin's residents spoke English at home, which was 8% fewer than in 2001, and very similar to Western Australia. While 14% did not say what they spoke, 4% spoke another language at home (8% fewer than in Western Australia), including 12 of the 35 most common languages listed in the Census report.

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

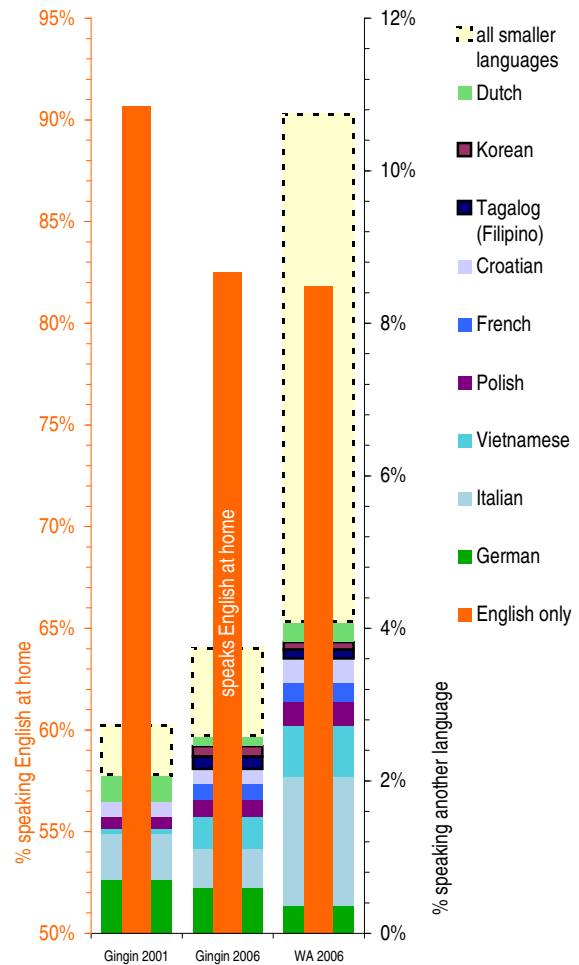
- German – 26 or 0.6%;
- Italian – 22 or 0.5%;
- Vietnamese – 18 or 0.4%;
- Polish – 10 or 0.2%;

The main language whose use increased most between 2001 and 2006 was Vietnamese, up by 0.3% of the population; then French, up 0.2%.

The language spoken proportionally more in Gingin than in Western Australia was German (spoken by 0.2% more of the population).

Many places will have some languages spoken by just a few people, often a few families. These cases may have significant gender imbalances. In Gingin, male speakers most outnumbered females among speakers of Vietnamese, with 2.0 males per female, and Italian, by 1.8 males per female, while there were 1.6 females per male speaking German and 1.3 females per male speaking French.

Most common languages



Main languages spoken at home	Gingin 2006		Gingin's difference		Gingin 2006			Gingin in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent	% in WA		males	females	ratio		
English only	3,562	82.5%	81.8%	0.7% more	1,823	1,739	1.0 M:F	90.7%	dn 8.2%
another language	166	3.8%	11.6%	7.7% less	95	71	1.3 M:F	2.7%	up 1.1%
not stated	589	13.6%	6.6%	7.0% more	309	280	1.1 M:F	6.6%	up 7.0%
residents	4,317	100%	100%	12 langs.	2,227	2,090	1.1 M:F	100%	
German	26	0.6%	0.4%	0.2% more	10	16	1.6 F:M	0.7%	dn 0.1%
Italian	22	0.5%	1.7%	1.2% less	14	8	1.8 M:F	0.6%	dn 0.1%
Vietnamese	18	0.4%	0.7%	0.3% less	12	6	2.0 M:F	0.1%	up 0.3%
Polish	10	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	6	4	1.5 M:F	0.2%	up 0.1%
French	9	0.2%	0.3%	0.0% less	4	5	1.3 F:M	0.0%	up 0.2%
Croatian	8	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	0	8	F	0.2%	dn 0.0%
Tagalog (Filipino)	7	0.2%	0.1%	0.0% more	7	0	M	0.0%	up 0.2%
Korean	6	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	0	6	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
Dutch	6	0.1%	0.3%	0.1% less	6	0	M	0.4%	dn 0.2%
Mandarin	5	0.1%	0.8%	0.7% less	5	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
all smaller languages	49	1.1%	6.6%	5.5% less	31	18	1.7 M:F	0.7%	up 0.5%
Total	166	13.6%	6.6%	7.0% more	309	280	1.1 M:F	6.6%	up 7.0%

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. Gingin is no exception, with 51% of residents being Christian in 2006. Nonetheless, there has been a broad trend towards more people either having no religion (here, 26% of residents in 2006) or not stating their religion on the Census form (21%).

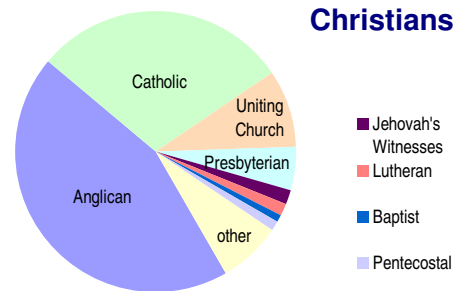
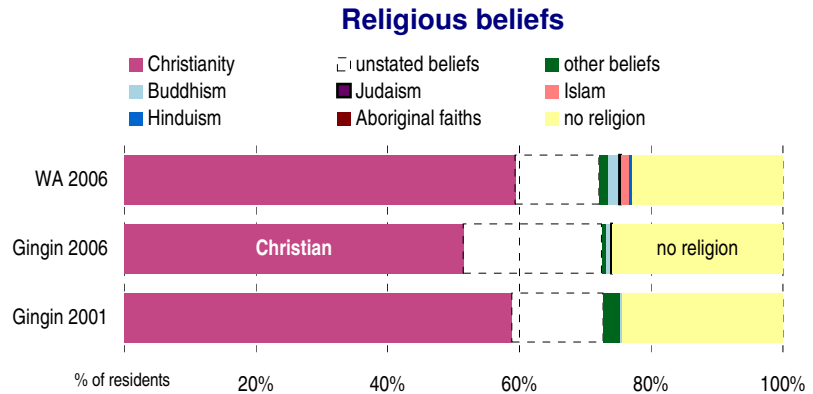
The main non-Christian beliefs in Gingin in 2006, and the number and proportion of residents with these, were:

- Buddhism – 34 or 0.8%;
- Judaism – 3 or 0.1%.

The fastest growing belief system over 2001 to 2006 was no religion with 1.7% more of the population, followed by Buddhism with 0.5% more

There were falls in the proportion who believed in Christianity (down by 7.4% of the population) and in other beliefs (down 1.8%).

The ratio of male to female believers varied amongst the beliefs. Among Christians generally in Gingin, there were 102 women per 100 men, while there were 123 men per 100 women among those who did not have a religion. The gender ratio ranged from 170 men per 100 women among followers of Lutheran to 185 women per 100 men among followers of Jehovah's Witnesses.



Religious beliefs	Gingin 2006		Gingin's		Gingin 2006			2001 % Gingin	change from 2001
	people	percent	% in WA	difference	males	females	ratio		
Christianity	2,221	51.4%	59.3%	7.9% less	1,102	1,119	1.02 F:M	58.8%	dn 7.4%
no religion	1,121	26.0%	22.9%	3.1% more	619	502	1.23 M:F	24.3%	up 1.7%
Buddhism	34	0.8%	1.8%	1.0% less	16	18	1.13 F:M	0.3%	up 0.5%
Judaism	3	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
Islam	0	0.0%	1.2%	1.2% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Hinduism	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Aboriginal faiths	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
other beliefs	30	0.7%	1.3%	0.6% less	14	16	1.14 F:M	2.5%	dn 1.8%
unlisted beliefs	909	21.1%	12.8%	8.3% more	473	436	1.08 M:F	13.9%	up 7.2%
total residents	4,318	100%	100%		2,227	2,091	1.07 M:F	100%	
Christians							=		
Anglican	996	23.1%	20.4%	2.6% more	496	500	1.01 F:M	26.1%	dn 3.0%
Catholic	654	15.1%	23.7%	8.5% less	338	316	1.07 M:F	17.0%	dn 1.8%
Uniting Church	202	4.7%	3.8%	0.9% more	91	111	1.22 F:M	5.3%	dn 0.6%
Presbyterian	113	2.6%	2.2%	0.4% more	55	58	1.05 F:M	2.6%	up 0.0%
Jehovah's Witnesses	37	0.9%	0.5%	0.3% more	13	24	1.85 F:M	1.9%	dn 1.1%
Lutheran	27	0.6%	0.6%	0.0% more	17	10	1.70 M:F	0.5%	up 0.1%
Baptist	23	0.5%	1.7%	1.1% less	13	10	1.30 M:F	0.8%	dn 0.3%
Pentecostal	21	0.5%	0.9%	0.4% less	8	13	1.63 F:M	0.3%	up 0.2%
Eastern Orthodox	18	0.4%	1.3%	0.9% less	10	8	1.25 M:F	0.2%	up 0.2%
Seventh-day Adventist	12	0.3%	0.3%	0.0% less	7	5	1.40 M:F	0.2%	up 0.1%
Other Protestant	12	0.3%	0.4%	0.1% less	5	7	1.40 F:M	0.2%	up 0.1%
Salvation Army	10	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	3	7	2.33 F:M	0.4%	dn 0.1%
Churches of Christ	10	0.2%	0.5%	0.3% less	3	7	2.33 F:M	0.4%	dn 0.1%
other Christian	80	1.9%	2.2%	0.4% less	40	40	=	2.8%	dn 1.0%
all other Christian	86	2.0%	2.7%	0.7% less	43	43	=	2.9%	dn 0.9%
total Christians	2,221	51.4%	59.3%	7.9% less	1,102	1,119	1.02 F:M	58.8%	dn 7.4%

Attachments

Other birthplaces of residents	Gingin 2006		Gingin's		Gingin 2006			Gingin in	change
	people	percent	% in WA	difference	males	females	ratio	2001	from 2001
the Philippines	8	0.2%	0.3%	0.2% less	8	0	M	0.1%	up 0.1%
Greece	6	0.1%	0.2%	0.0% less	3	3	=	0.0%	up 0.1%
SE Europe	6	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	3	3	=	0.0%	up 0.1%
South Korea	5	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	0	5	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
Malaysia	4	0.1%	1.0%	0.9% less	0	4	F	0.1%	up 0.0%
Canada	4	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	4	0	M	0.1%	dn 0.0%
Singapore	3	0.1%	0.6%	0.5% less	0	3	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
India	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	0	3	F	0.1%	dn 0.0%
China	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Lebanon	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Thailand	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Fiji	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Japan	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Hong Kong	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Turkey	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Indonesia	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Egypt	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
Croatia	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	0.2%	dn 0.2%
Papua New Guinea	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Iraq	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Macedonia (FYROM)	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
a non-listed place	72	1.7%	3.4%	1.8% less	35	37	1.1 F:M	1.5%	up 0.1%
all smaller birthplaces	122	2.8%	9.2%	6.4% less	57	65	F	-5.1%	up 7.9%
not stated	648	15.0%	7.6%	7.5% more	339	309	1.1 M:F	7.5%	up 7.6%
overseas born	832	19.3%	27.1%	20 places	410	422	1.03 F:M	17.9%	up 1.4%

Other languages spoken at home	Gingin 2006		Gingin's		Gingin 2006			Gingin in	change
	people	percent	% in WA	difference	males	females	ratio	2001	from 2001
Mandarin	5	0.1%	0.8%	0.7% less	5	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
Greek	4	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	4	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
Portuguese	3	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	3	0	M	0.1%	dn 0.0%
Spanish	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Arabic	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Cantonese	0	0.0%	0.8%	0.8% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Hindi	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Japanese	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Hungarian	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Serbian	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
Indonesian	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Russian	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
Maltese	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Indigenous languages	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
other Chinese dialects	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Persian	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
Filipino	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Samoan	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
Khmer	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Tamil	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Dari (Persian)	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
other languages	42	1.0%	2.2%	1.3% less	24	18	1.33 M:F	0.4%	up 0.5%
all smaller languages	49	1.1%	6.6%	5.5% less	31	18	1.72 M:F	0.7%	up 0.5%
Total	166	13.6%	6.6%	7.0% more	309	280	1.10 M:F	6.6%	up 7.0%