WIIMALI
LOCAL COUNCIL

COMMUNITY
PROFILE

Wiimali's people at a glance

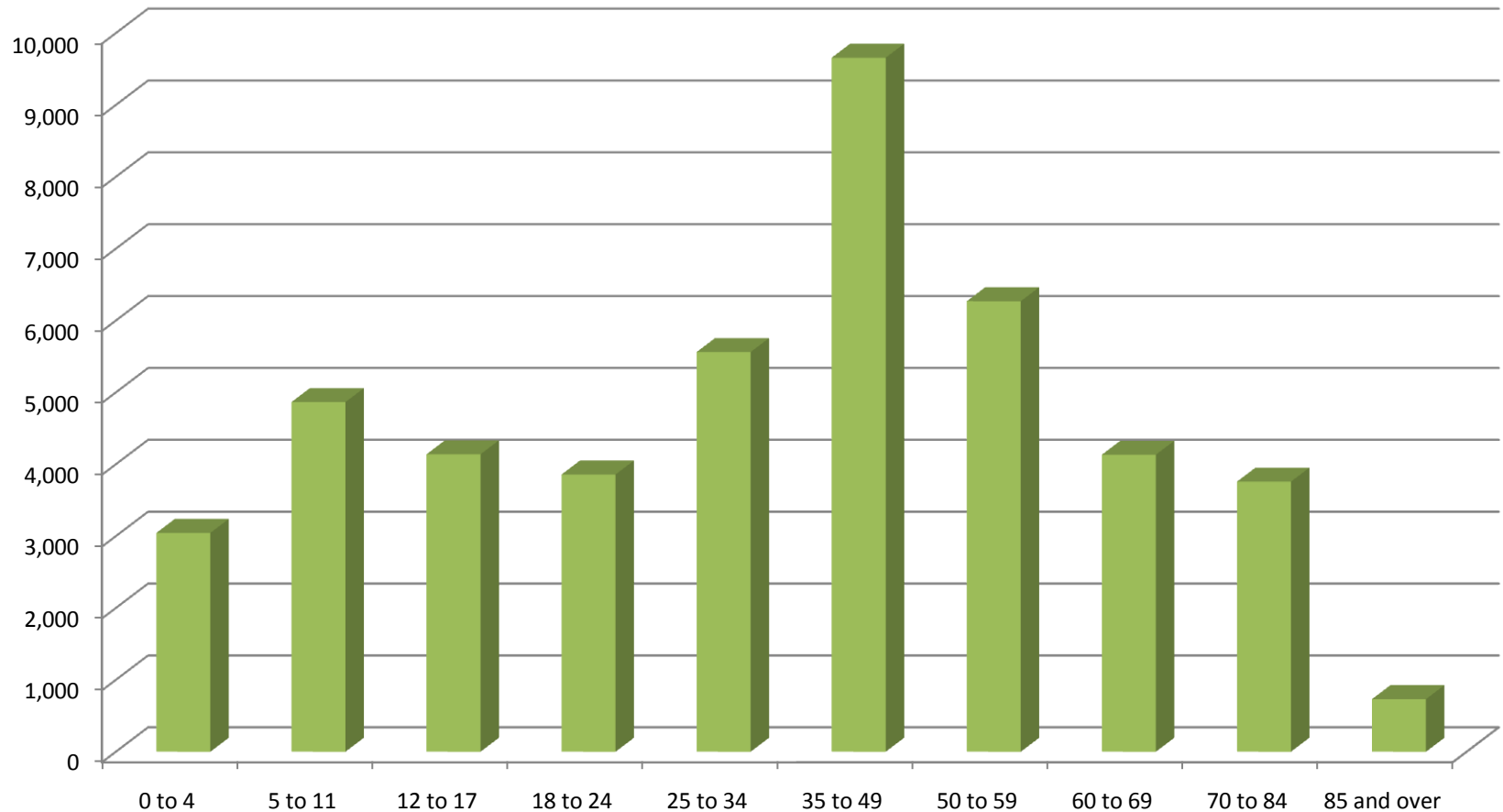|	Number	%
Males	22, 861	49.5
Females	23,347	50.5
Total population	52, 884	
Australia citizens	45, 103	85.5
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1,586	2.9
Total employed	17,976	91.4
Unemployed	1690	8.6

How old are we?

The age structure of a population is usually indicative of an area's era of settlement and provides key insights into the level of demand for services and facilities (as most services and facilities are age-specific).
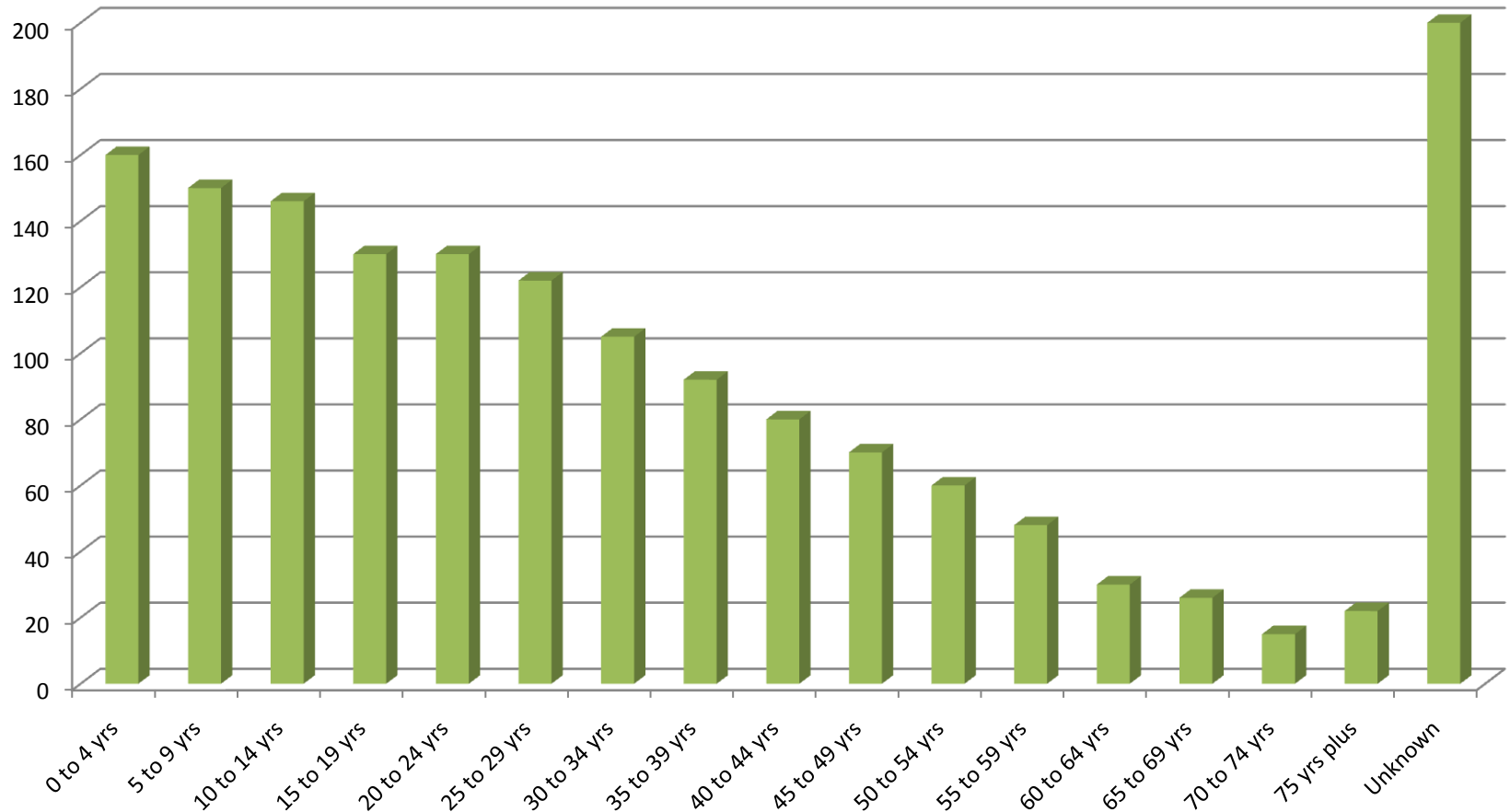
Analysis of the age structure of Wiimali in 2010 compared to the general population of NSW shows that there is a larger proportion of people in the younger age groups (0 to 17) but a smaller proportion of people in the older age groups (60+).

Age	Number	%
0 to 4	3,045	6.6
5 to 11	4,865	10.6
12 to 17	4,139	9.0
18 to 24	3,858	8.4
25 to 34	5,562	12.1
35 to 49	9,658	21.0
50 to 59	6,269	13.6
60 to 69	4,133	9.0
70 to 84	3,758	8.2
85 and over	732	1.6
0 to 4	3,045	6.6

What is the age profile of our people (total = 52, 884)?

The age profile of Wiimali's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples (total = 1586)

Where were we born?

Country of Birth data identifies where people were born and is indicative of the level of cultural diversity in an area.

The mix of Country of Birth groups within an area is also indicative of historical settlement patterns, as source countries for Australia's immigration program have varied significantly over time.
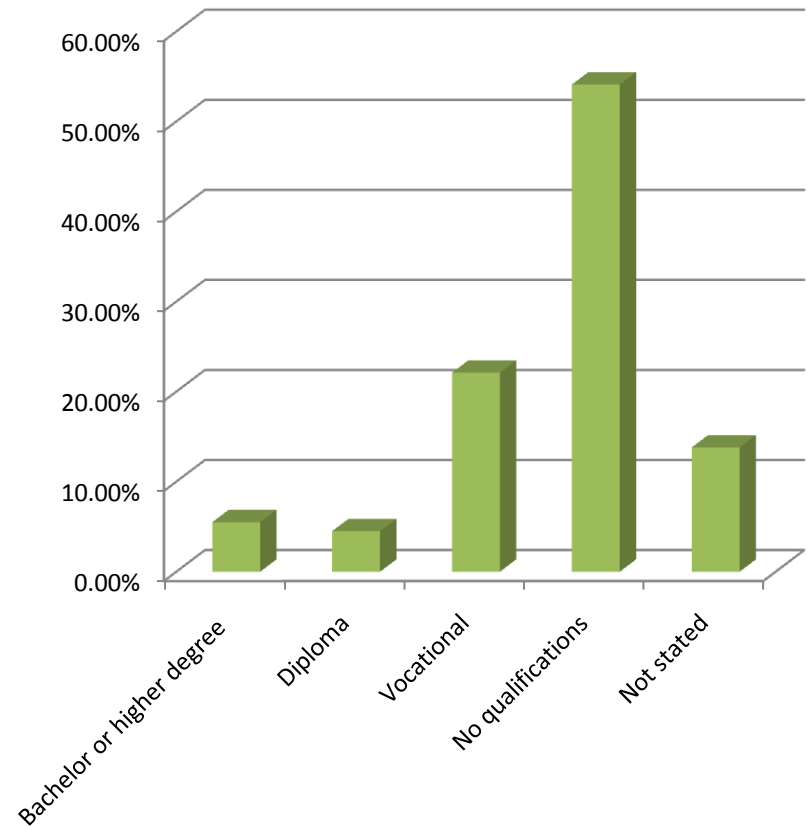
Note: In Wiimali 6097 people come from non-English speaking backgrounds.

Country	Number	%
United Kingdom	3334	6.3
New Zealand	1382	2.6
Poland	197	0.4
Africa	1850	3.4
China	850	1.6
Iran	490	0.9
Korea	480	0.9
South Africa	1370	2.6
Germany	870	1.6
India	1360	2.5
Total overseas born	12,183	23.0

What are our qualifications?

Educational Qualifications are one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status.

Analysis of the qualifications of the population in Wiimali in 2010 compared to NSW overall shows that there was a smaller proportion of people holding formal qualifications (Bachelor degree, Diploma, or Vocational qualifications) and a larger proportion of people with no formal qualifications.

What are our occupations?

The occupational structure of the work force is an important indicator of the characteristics of the labour force and is a key component of evaluating the socio-economic status of an area.

The occupations held by a workforce are linked to a range of factors including:

- the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area;
- the educational qualification levels of the population; and
- the working and social aspirations of the population.

Occupation	Number	%
Managers	1,601	8.9
Professionals	1,889	10.5
Technicians and Trades Workers	3,496	19.5
Community and Personal Service Workers	1,794	10.0
Clerical and Administrative Workers	1,970	11.0
Sales Workers	1,869	10.4
Machinery Operators and Drivers	2,386	13.3
Labourers	2,608	14.5
Inadequately described or not stated	318	1.8
Total	17,931	100.0

What industries do we work in?

The industry structure of the work force is indicative of the skill base and (to some extent) the socio-economic status of an area.

The major differences between the jobs held by the population of Wiimali and NSW are:

- A *larger* percentage of people are employed in Mining
- A *larger* percentage of people are employed in Manufacturing
- A *smaller* percentage of people are employed in Education and Training

Industry	Number	%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	425	2.4
Mining	1,373	7.7
Manufacturing	2,512	14.0
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	192	1.1
Construction	1,294	7.2
Retail Trade	2,338	13.0
Wholesale Trade	542	3.0
Accommodation and Food Services	698	9.5
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	692	3.9
Information Media and Telecommunications	115	0.6
Financial and Insurance Services	296	1.7
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	250	1.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	601	3.4
Administrative and Support Services	501	2.8
Public Administration and Safety	776	4.3
Education and Training	876	4.9
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,885	10.5
Arts and Recreation Services	182	1.0
Other Services	855	4.8
Inadequately described or Not stated	1,528	2.9

What is our income?

Individual income is an indicator of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as Educational Qualifications and Occupation, it helps to evaluate the socio-economic status of an area.

The amount of income an individual receives is linked to a number of factors including the person's:

- employment status
- age (students and retirees often receive a lower income)
- qualifications
- type of employment

Weekly individual income	Number	%
nil income	2,332	6.5
$1 to $149	2,625	7.3
$150 to $249	7,090	19.7
$250 to $399	5,923	16.5
$400 to $599	5,036	14.0
$600 to $799	3,065	8.5
$800 to $999	2,038	5.7
$1,000 to $1,299	1,919	5.3
$1,300 to $1,599	1,241	3.5
$1,600 to $1,999	861	2.4

Index of disadvantage

SEIFA index of disadvantage

The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage is derived from attributes such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment, jobs in relatively unskilled occupations and variables that reflect disadvantage (e.g., Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples and Separated/Divorced).

High scores on the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage occur when the area has few families of low income and few people with little training and in unskilled occupations.

Low scores on the index occur when the area has many low income families and people with little training and in unskilled occupations.

For example, an area that has a Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage Index value of 1200 is less disadvantaged than an area with an index value of 900.

Location	SIEFA index
Wiimali	938.6
Newcastle	983.1
Parramatta	987.4
Gosford	1011.7
Blue Mountains	1051.2
North Sydney	1114.1

What type of dwellings do we live in?

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Dwelling Type is derived from an assessment by a Census Collector who observes and records the type of dwelling structure.

The types of dwellings that are common to areas are important determinants in the role and function that the area plays in the housing market.

A greater concentration of higher density dwellings is likely to attract more young adults and smaller households; while larger, detached or separate dwellings are more likely to have families and prospective families living in them.

Weekly individual income	Number	%
Separate house	16,136	84.4
Medium density	862	4.5
High density	20	0.1
Caravan / cabin	138	0.7
Other	41	0.2
Not stated	34	0.2
Total dwellings	19, 112	

Note: Medium density refers to semi-detached, row, terrace, townhouses and villa units, plus flats and apartments in blocks of 1 or 2 storeys, and flats attached to houses.
High density refers to flats and apartments in 3 storey and larger blocks.

What type of internet connection do we have?

It is widely accepted that broadband internet access is an essential requirement to participate in the so-called 'new economy' and households with only dial-up or no internet service are increasingly being left behind in the information age.

The internet also offers better access to health resources and educational opportunities.

Analysis of the type of internet connection of households in Wiimali compared to NSW shows that there was a larger proportion of households with either no internet connection or a dial up connection, and a smaller proportion of households with broadband connectivity.