



# Bega Community Portrait

## 2006

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

### Contents

<b>Population</b>	Population growth	Some averages	Age structure	<b>2</b>
	Life stages	Generations	Children borne	
<b>Households</b>	Types of households	Roles in households	Families	<b>7</b>
	Marriage, family blending	Child caring	Housework	
<b>Housing</b>	Types of dwelling	Dwelling tenures	Mortgage payments	<b>13</b>
	Weekly rents	Vehicles	Internet connection	
<b>Community capital</b>	Stability	New arrivals & visitors	Voluntary work	<b>18</b>
	Need for assistance	Disability care given		
<b>Education</b>	Current schooling	Tertiary studies	Education attained	<b>23</b>
<b>Local economy</b>	Individual incomes	Family incomes	Employment	<b>26</b>
	Industries	Occupations	Travel to work	
<b>Community cultures</b>	Ancestry	Indigenous residents	Birthplaces	<b>32</b>
	Languages	Beliefs		

In this Portrait, Bega is the area defined in ABS terms as Bega (UCL 106600).

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prepared for Bega Valley Shire

# Population

## Population and growth

In the August 2006 Census, 4,536 residents were counted in Bega – 2,406 females and 2,130 males. Of these residents, 4,289 (94.6%) were at home on Census night, while 120 were staying elsewhere within the same locality and 128 were staying somewhere else in Australia. There were 138 visitors from elsewhere in Australia staying in Bega on Census night; these people are not included in this profile.

The counted resident population had increased by 147 or 3.3% since the 2001 Census.

In Bega Valley, 96% of the estimated population completed the Census. If the same proportion did so in Bega, the resident population of Bega would be about 4,736.

Some 2.8% of residents were away from the local area on Census night (but completed a form elsewhere). Of these, there were 1.18 females per male. This very much is inconsistent with the general pattern that more men are away from home than women, likely due to more work trips.

Around 93% of Bega residents were Australian citizens, similar to Bega Valley.

Population	people in Bega				Bega 2006		Bega 2006		ratio
	2006	2001	2001-2006 change	2006 % of residents	% in Bega V	Bega's difference	males	females	
at home on Census Night	4,289	4,143	up 146	94.6%	92.9%	1.6% more	2,017	2,272	1.13 F:M
away from locality at Census	128	137	dn 9	2.8%	5.5%	2.7% less	58	69	1.18 F:M
away from home (but local)	120	111	up 9	2.6%	1.6%	1.1% more	55	65	1.19 F:M
<b>counted residents</b>	<b>4,536</b>	<b>4,389</b>	<b>up 147</b>	100.0%	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>up 3.3%</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>1.13 F:M</b>
Australian citizens	4,220	4,063	up 157	93.0%	92.2%	0.9% more	1,973	2,247	1.14 F:M
<b>Estimated Resident Pop'n</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>104.4%</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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 Bega (where half are younger and half older) was 40 years, which was 5 years younger than Bega Valley and 3 years older than in 2001.

Bega had an average of 2.4 residents per occupied dwelling, and 1.1 residents per bedroom. By comparison, Bega Valley also averaged 2.4 residents per dwelling and 1.1 per bedroom.

The median individual income in mid-2006 was \$350 a week, 5% less than Bega Valley's \$368. The median family income was \$882 a week, almost the same as Bega Valley's \$898.

The median mortgage repayment in Bega in August 2006 was \$925 a month, 8% or \$85 less than Bega Valley's median. The median rent was \$153 a week, 5% or \$8 less than Bega Valley.

Some medians	2006		Bega's difference	2001		Bega's change from 2001	Bega v. Bega V
	Bega	Bega V		Bega	Bega V		
median age	40 yrs	45 yrs	5 y. younger	37 yrs	42 yrs	3 y. older	
av. persons per household	2.4	2.4	same	2.4	2.5	same	
av. persons per bedroom	1.1	1.1	same	0.00	0.85	n.a.	
individual weekly income	\$350	\$368	5% less	\$288	\$288	22% more	
family weekly income	\$882	\$898	2% less	\$750	\$750	18% more	
household weekly income	\$635	\$697	9% less	\$634	\$634	0% more	
monthly mortgage payment	\$925	\$1,010	8% less	\$807	\$807	15% more	
weekly rent	\$153	\$160	5% less	\$144	\$144	6% more	
<b>CPI @ 30 June</b>	<b>154.3</b>			<b>133.8</b>		<b>15% more</b>	

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

## Age structure

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

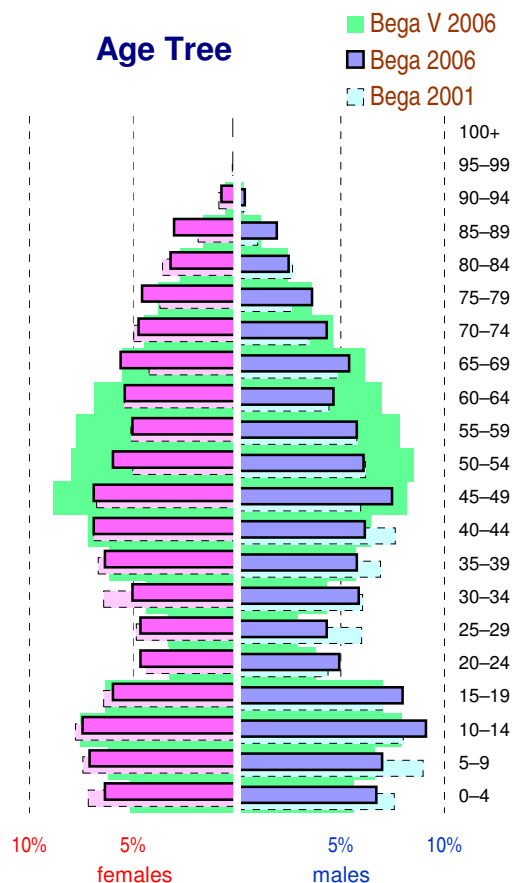
The largest age groups in Bega in 2006, shown by the longest branches, were people 10–14, 45–49 and 5–9 years old.

Compared with Bega Valley, Bega had relatively more people aged 25–29, 20–24 and 0–4 years, but fewer people aged 55–59, 50–54 and 60–64 years.

Over 2001 to 2006, the Bega age groups that increased most were 85–89, 65–69 and 75–79 years-old, while the 5–9, 25–29 and 0–4 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 Bega, the ratio peaks at 2.25 women per man among those aged 90–94 years.

Among those under 70, females were most common among people aged 60–64 and 40–44 years, while males were more common among those aged 15–19, 10–14 and 30–34 years.



5-year age groups	Bega 2006				Bega 2006			Bega's change	
	people	percent	% in Bega V	Bega's difference	males	females	ratio	Bega in 2001	from 2001
0–4	296	6.5%	5.4%	<b>1.2% more</b>	143	153	1.07 F:M	7.4%	<b>dn 0.8%</b>
5–9	320	<b>7.1%</b>	6.4%	0.6% more	149	171	1.15 F:M	8.2%	<b>dn 1.1%</b>
10–14	373	<b>8.2%</b>	7.7%	0.5% more	194	179	<b>1.08 M:F</b>	7.9%	up 0.3%
15–19	314	6.9%	6.7%	0.2% more	170	144	<b>1.18 M:F</b>	6.7%	up 0.2%
20–24	217	4.8%	3.5%	<b>1.3% more</b>	105	112	1.07 F:M	4.4%	up 0.4%
25–29	204	4.5%	3.1%	<b>1.4% more</b>	92	112	1.22 F:M	5.4%	<b>dn 0.9%</b>
30–34	246	5.4%	4.3%	1.1% more	125	121	<b>1.03 M:F</b>	6.2%	<b>dn 0.8%</b>
35–39	276	6.1%	5.9%	0.2% more	123	153	1.24 F:M	6.8%	<b>dn 0.7%</b>
40–44	297	6.5%	6.8%	<b>0.3% less</b>	131	166	1.27 F:M	7.2%	<b>dn 0.7%</b>
45–49	325	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>1.4% less</b>	159	166	1.04 F:M	6.4%	up 0.8%
50–54	274	6.0%	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>2.2% less</b>	130	144	1.11 F:M	5.6%	up 0.5%
55–59	244	5.4%	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>2.4% less</b>	123	121	1.02 M:F	5.4%	<b>dn 0.0%</b>
60–64	229	5.0%	6.9%	<b>1.9% less</b>	99	130	1.31 F:M	4.9%	up 0.1%
65–69	250	5.5%	5.8%	<b>0.3% less</b>	115	135	1.17 F:M	4.5%	<b>up 1.0%</b>
70–74	206	4.5%	4.5%	<b>0.0% less</b>	92	114	1.24 F:M	4.3%	up 0.3%
75–79	187	4.1%	3.7%	0.4% more	77	110	1.43 F:M	3.2%	<b>up 0.9%</b>
80–84	130	2.9%	2.6%	0.3% more	53	77	<b>1.45 F:M</b>	3.1%	<b>dn 0.3%</b>
85–89	114	2.5%	1.4%	1.1% more	41	73	<b>1.78 F:M</b>	1.5%	<b>up 1.1%</b>
90–94	26	0.6%	0.4%	0.1% more	8	18	<b>2.25 F:M</b>	0.6%	<b>dn 0.0%</b>
95–99	4	0.1%	0.1%	<b>0.0% less</b>	0	4	F	0.2%	<b>dn 0.1%</b>
100+	4	0.1%	0.0%	0.1% more	0	4	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
<b>residents</b>	<b>4,536</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>2,129</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>1.13 F:M</b>	<b>4,388</b>	<b>3% more</b>

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

## Life stages

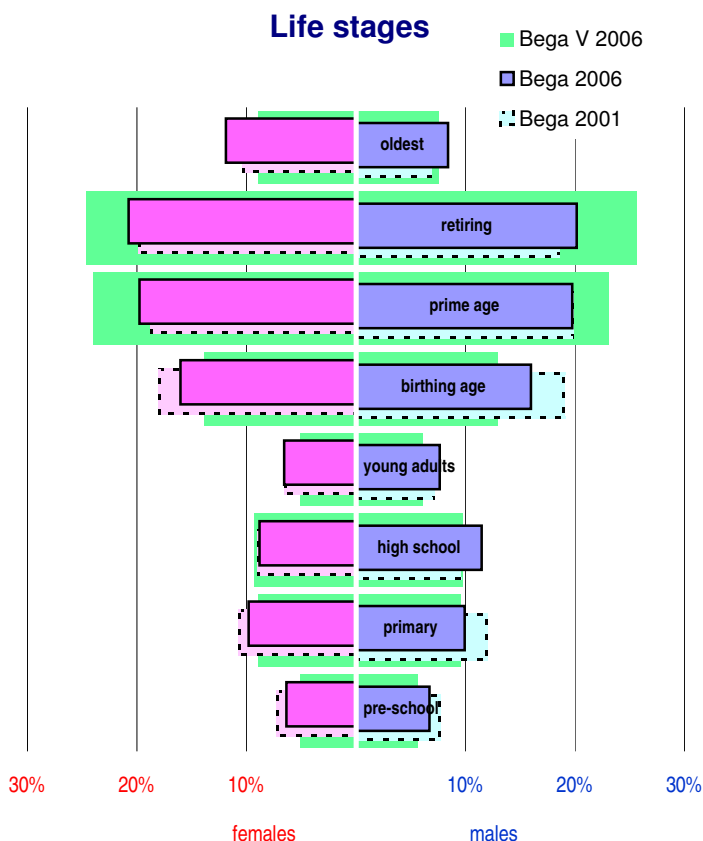
When planning for communities and their services, understanding changes in the numbers of people in key life stages is important. Four broad age groups - children, youth, adults and retirees - can each be divided into two life-stages, giving eight in all. They are pre-school and primary children, secondary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

Over 2001 to 2006, the oldest (70+ years) group grew most, as a proportion of Bega's residents, gaining another 1.9% of the population, with the retiring (55–69 years) group also growing, up by 1.1%. Offsetting this were declines in the relative size of other life stages, such as the birthing age (25–39 years) group, down by 2.4%, and the primary school (5–11 years) group down by 1.4%.

Compared with Bega Valley, Bega's life stages that were proportionally larger were the birthing age (25–39 years), which had 2.6% more of the population, and oldest (70+ years), with 2.0% more. Bega had relatively fewer people in the retiring (55–69 years) stage of life, with 4.6% less, and in the prime age (40–54 years) stage, with 3.8% fewer.

For most communities with reasonably large populations, the number of males and females is within about 5% of each other. Over Bega, the male:female ratio is 1.13 females per male, reaching 1.60 females per male among those aged 70 or more.

The younger life stages with the biggest differences between the number of males and females were high school (12–17 years), where there were 1.15 males per female, and the retiring (55–69 years) stage of life, with 1.17 females per male.



Life stages	Bega 2006		% in Bega V	Bega's difference	Bega 2006			Bega in 2001	difference from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
pre-school (0–4 years)	296	6.5%	5.4%	1.2% more	6.7%	6.4%	1.07 F:M	7.4%	0.8% less
primary school (5–11 years)	447	9.9%	9.2%	0.6% more	9.9%	9.8%	1.12 F:M	11.2%	1.4% less
high school (12–17 years)	456	10.1%	9.5%	0.5% more	11.5%	8.8%	1.15 M:F	9.2%	0.9% more
young adult (18–24 years)	321	7.1%	5.6%	1.5% more	7.7%	6.6%	1.03 M:F	6.7%	0.4% more
birthing age (25–39 years)	726	16.0%	13.4%	2.6% more	16.0%	16.0%	1.14 F:M	18.4%	2.4% less
prime age (40–54 years)	896	19.8%	23.6%	3.8% less	19.7%	19.8%	1.13 F:M	19.2%	0.5% more
retiring (55–69 years)	723	15.9%	20.5%	4.6% less	15.8%	16.0%	1.17 F:M	14.9%	1.1% more
oldest (70+ years)	671	14.8%	12.8%	2.0% more	12.7%	16.6%	1.60 F:M	12.9%	1.9% more
<b>residents</b>	<b>4,536</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1.13 F:M</b>	<b>4,388</b>	
aged 15+	4,240	93.5%	94.6%	1.2% less	1,986	2,254	1.13 F:M	92.6%	0.8% 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).

Bega is currently undergoing noticeable generational change with Wartime (60–74 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 Bega, there were 34 fewer veterans in 2006. Their proportion of the population fell by 0.6%. There were 1.52 females per male.

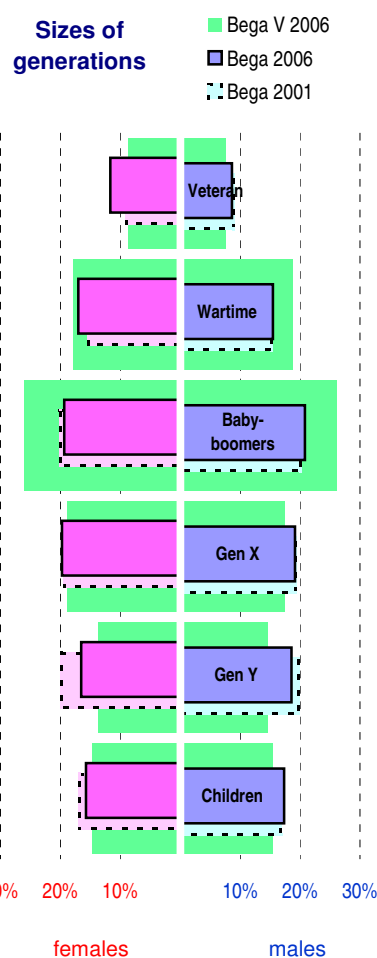
The Wartime generation, aged 60 to 74 in 2006, grew up through World War 2 then raised their baby-boom children. Their number increased by 32 and their population share increased by 1.1% over 2001 to 2006, suggesting more retirement housing has been built recently. The gender ratio was 1.24 females per male (even though, generally, more men are living past 75 than in the past).

Baby-boomers, aged 45 to 59 in 2006, made up the largest generation in Bega with 843 residents, 20% of the population. Their numbers remained stable while their share of the population increased by 0.4% over 2001–2006. There were 1.05 females per male.

Generation X, aged 30–44 in 2006, was thesecond largest generation. Their population share increased by 0.6% since 2001 to 19.5%, while their numbers remained fairly stable. Their gender ratio was biased towards women, with 1.16 females per male.

The youngest full generation in 2001, Gen Y, numbered 735, which was 98 less than 2001, making it thethird largest generation. Gen Y's share of the population fell by 1.9% since 2001 to 17%, which was 3% larger than in Bega Valley. This generation has 1.00 females per male.

Over 2001–2006, the number in Children generation (those born from 1991 to 2001 who were 5–14 years old in 2006), remained fairly stable. Their proportion rose 0.6% since 2001, and was 1% larger than Bega Valley.



Generations	Bega			Bega V, 2006					
	2006	2001	change	2006%	2001%	change	M / F ratio	share (%)	Bega has
Children (5–14 years)	693	681	+ 12	16.5%	15.9%	up 0.6%	1.02 F:M	15.0%	1.4% more
Gen Y (15–29 years)	735	833	- 98	17.5%	19.4%	dn 1.9%	1.00 F:M	14.2%	3.3% more
Gen X (30–44 years)	819	809	+ 10	19.5%	18.9%	up 0.6%	1.16 F:M	18.1%	1.3% more
Baby-boomers (45–59 years)	843	843	same	20.0%	19.7%	up 0.4%	1.05 F:M	26.1%	6.0% less
Wartime (60–74 years)	685	653	+ 32	16.3%	15.2%	up 1.1%	1.24 F:M	18.4%	2.1% less
Veteran (75–89 years)	431	465	- 34	10.2%	10.8%	dn 0.6%	1.52 F:M	8.2%	2.1% more
<b>residents aged 5–89</b>	<b>4,206</b>	<b>4,284</b>	<b>- 78</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>S.D.= 1.1%</b>	<b>1.13 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>dn 1.8%</b>
other residents	330	99	+ 231	7.8%	2.3%				

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.

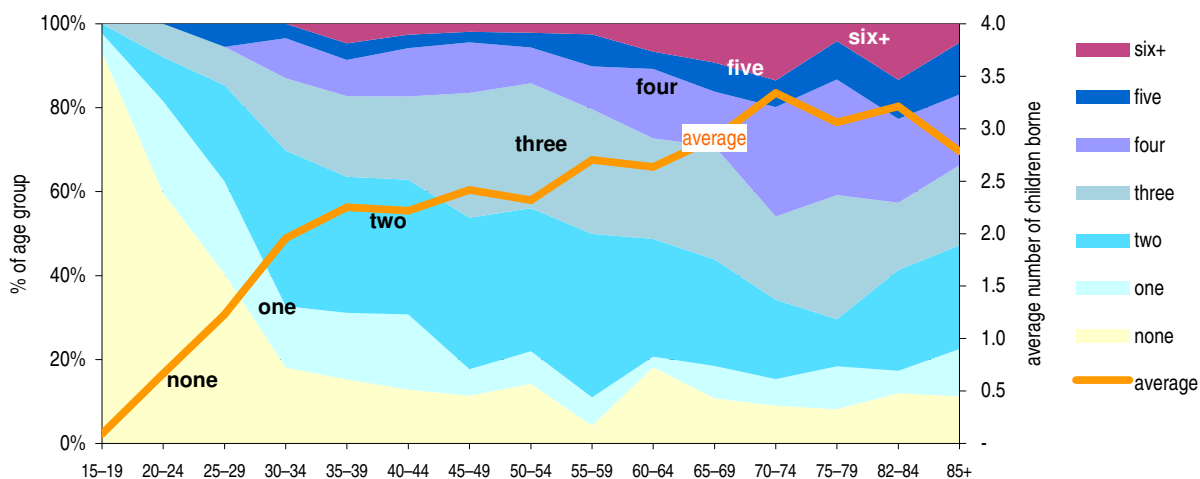
## Number of children borne by women

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 Bega, the average number of children borne by all women aged 15+ was 2.2, and the average borne by women who had borne children was 2.9. Across Bega Valley, the averages were lower at 2.1 and 2.7. The average number of births is strongly influenced by the age structure of the community. For example, all women in their seventies averaged 3.2 births each, compared with 2.3 for women in their forties, most of whom will have no more births.

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

Number of children ever borne, by women's ages in 2006



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						Bega	Bega V	Bega	Bega V
15-19 years	93%	5%	2%	0%	0%	0.09	0.04	1.33	1.42
20-24 years	60%	22%	11%	8%	0%	0.67	0.53	1.65	1.65
25-29 years	40%	22%	23%	9%	6%	1.23	1.08	2.06	1.83
30-34 years	18%	15%	37%	17%	13%	1.96	1.80	2.39	2.25
35-39 years	15%	16%	32%	19%	17%	2.25	2.21	2.66	2.55
40-44 years	13%	18%	32%	20%	17%	2.22	2.14	2.54	2.48
45-49 years	11%	6%	36%	30%	16%	2.42	2.22	2.73	2.57
50-54 years	14%	8%	34%	30%	14%	2.32	2.17	2.70	2.54
55-59 years	4%	7%	39%	30%	20%	2.70	2.27	2.82	2.56
60-64 years	18%	2%	28%	24%	27%	2.64	2.48	3.22	2.77
65-69 years	11%	8%	25%	27%	29%	2.91	2.81	3.26	3.13
70-74 years	9%	6%	19%	20%	46%	3.34	3.02	3.67	3.29
75-79 years	8%	10%	11%	30%	41%	3.06	3.02	3.33	3.25
82-84 years	12%	5%	24%	16%	43%	3.21	2.83	3.65	3.17
85+ years	11%	11%	25%	19%	34%	2.79	2.51	3.14	2.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>2.68</b>

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

most common for age

2 highest birth numbers

# Households

## The types of households

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

In 2006, Bega's residents lived in 1,792 households, of which 66% were family households, and 34% were lone persons or shared households of unrelated people.

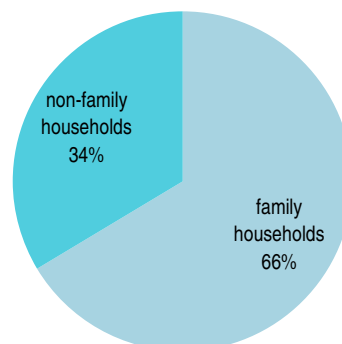
In the Census, people reported the number who usually live in their household, even if some were away on Census night. For Bega, the reported number of residents per household averaged 2.42, with the family households averaging 3.09 people.

Of the 1,191 family households, 50% had two members (who would be mainly couples), while 19% had three members and 30% had four or more members. By way of comparison, Bega Valley's family households had 53% with two members (3% more), 19% with three (similar), and 28% with four or more members (2% fewer).

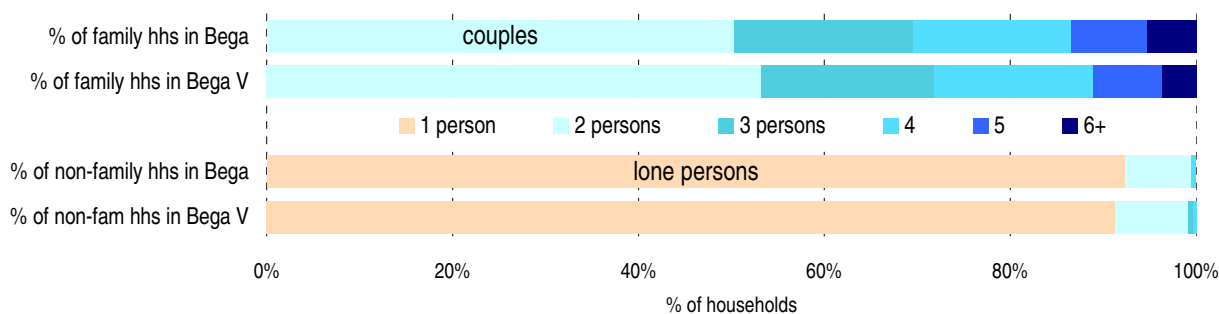
Of the other, non-family households in Bega, 555 or 92% reported just one usual resident. The rest were shared or group housing, with over nine in every ten of these having two 'flat-mates'. Across Bega Valley, nine in every ten of non-family households had just one usual resident.

Since 2001, the average occupancy of all households had decreased by 0.02 persons. That of family households decreased by 0.05 while that of non-family households increased by 0.01.

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		599	229	203	97	63	1,191	3,686	3.09
non-family households	555	43	0	3	0	0	601	653	1.09
<b>all dwellings 2006</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>4,339</b>	<b>2.42</b>
family households 2001 *		526	227	219	102	53	1,127	3,543	3.14
non-family households 2001 *	538	38	0	3	0	0	579	626	1.08
<b>all dwellings 2001 *</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>4,169</b>	<b>2.44</b>
<b>2006</b>									
% of family hhs in Bega		50%	19%	17%	8%	5%	100%	av. in 6+ person dwgs	
% of family hhs in Bega V		53%	19%	17%	7%	4%	100%	<b>8.0 persons</b>	
% of non-family hhs in Bega	92%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%		
% of non-fam hhs in Bega V	91%	8%	0%	0%	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 11.1, 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.

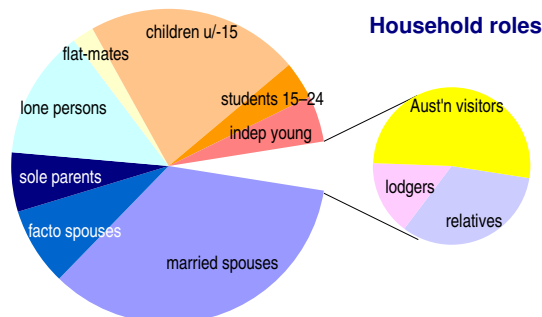
## Roles in households

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 Bega, 43% of residents lived as partners in a couple (one-fifth being de facto couples), and 6% lived as sole parents.

Children living with a parent made up 31% of Bega's residents, of whom 22% were under 15 years old, 4% were full-time students, and 5% were independent young adults.

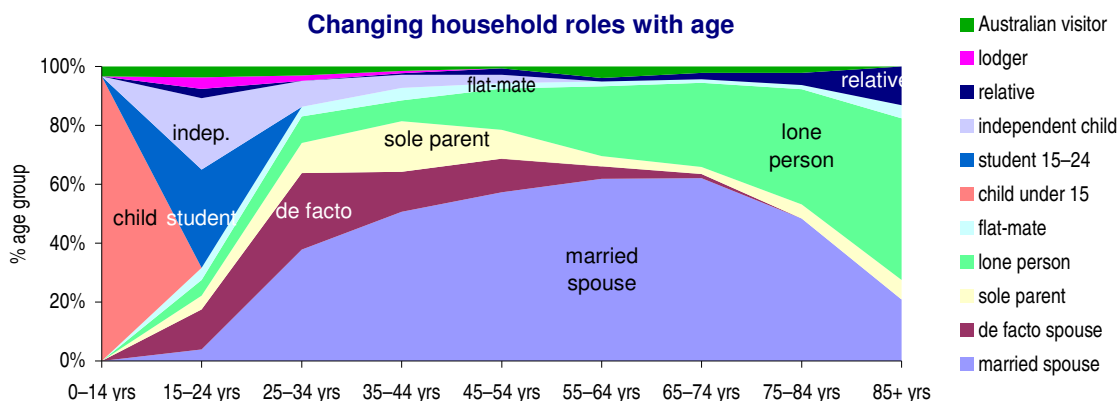
Other adults in Bega were mainly living alone, 13% of residents, or in shared housing, 2%, but 2% lived with relatives and 1% as lodgers.



Bega had more residents than Bega Valley who were lone persons (3% more) and children under 15 (2% more), but fewer married spouses (by 7%).

Since 2001, the biggest changes in the relative sizes of the social groupings were that 1.5% more of the population were de facto spouses and 0.3% more were lodgers, while 2.8% fewer were children under 15 and 1.8% fewer lived as married spouses.

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



Roles in households	Bega 2006				Bega 2006			2001 % in Bega		diff. from 2001
	no. of all ages	% of all ages	% in Bega V	Bega's difference	males	females	ratio	2001 % in Bega		
married spouses	1,460	34.6%	41.7%	<b>7.1% less</b>	723	737	1.02 F:M	36.4%	<b>dn 1.8%</b>	
de facto spouses	343	8.1%	8.1%	0.0% more	171	172	1.01 F:M	6.6%	<b>up 1.5%</b>	
sole parents	260	6.2%	4.4%	1.8% more	28	232	<b>8.29 F:M</b>	6.1%	up 0.1%	
lone persons	563	13.3%	10.7%	<b>2.6% more</b>	236	327	<b>1.39 F:M</b>	13.5%	<b>dn 0.1%</b>	
flat-mates	89	2.1%	1.9%	0.2% more	56	33	<b>1.70 M:F</b>	2.1%	up 0.0%	
children under 15	926	21.9%	19.8%	<b>2.2% more</b>	459	467	1.02 F:M	24.7%	<b>dn 2.8%</b>	
full-time students (15-24)	170	4.0%	4.3%	<b>0.2% less</b>	82	88	1.07 F:M	3.9%	up 0.1%	
independent young adults	201	4.8%	4.2%	0.5% more	130	71	<b>1.83 M:F</b>	4.8%	up 0.0%	
relatives	68	1.6%	1.3%	0.3% more	35	33	1.06 M:F	1.6%	up 0.0%	
lodgers	32	0.8%	0.6%	0.2% more	18	14	1.29 M:F	0.5%	up 0.3%	
Aust'n visitors	108	2.6%	3.1%	<b>0.5% less</b>	48	60	1.25 F:M	3.6%	<b>dn 1.0%</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,220</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>1,986</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>1.12 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>		

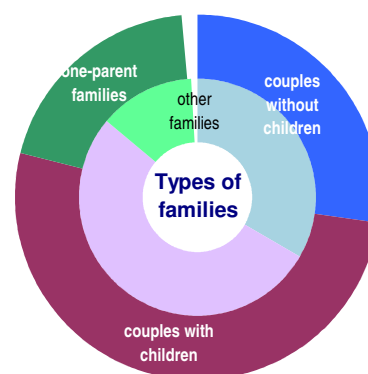
Children living with their families and not a partner are classified into one of three groups - children under 15, dependent children (who are full-time students), and non-dependent children (who may work or be part-time students, or neither). Flat-mates are unrelated people who share a household; Lodgers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

## Families

The families in Bega fall into three main types – 'nuclear' families consisting of a couple with children make up 52% of families; couples without children, who tend to be either young or old, are 27% of families; and 20% 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 Bega Valley in the types of families is that Bega has more one-parent families and fewer couples without children.

Since 2001, the proportion of couples without children has increased by 1.8% while the proportion of couples with children has decreased by 1.7%.



The outer, darker ring is Bega; the inner, lighter ring is Bega V.

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 Bega, there were 103 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 104 males per 100 females in families with children.

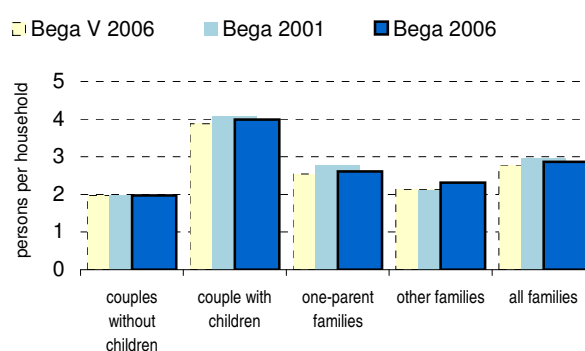
Types of families	Bega 2006		% in Bega V	Bega's difference	Bega 2006			Bega in 2001	Bega's change from 2001
	residents	percent			males	females	ratio		
couples without children	936	27.3%	33.2%	6.0% less	461	475	1.03 F:M	25.5%	up 1.8%
couples with children	1,775	51.7%	52.8%	1.1% less	903	872	1.04 M:F	53.4%	dn 1.7%
one-parent families	679	19.8%	13.2%	6.5% more	244	435	1.78 F:M	20.0%	dn 0.2%
other families	44	1.3%	0.7%	0.6% more	24	20	1.20 M:F	1.1%	up 0.1%
<b>residents</b>	<b>3,434</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>1,632</b>	<b>1,802</b>	<b>1.10 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	

### Average family size

The average size of nuclear families in Bega in 2006 was 4.0 persons (ie 2.0 kids), which was 0.1 more than Bega Valley and virtually unchanged from 2001.

Among single parent families, the average size families was 2.6 persons (ie 1.6 kids), 0.1 more than Bega Valley and 0.2 down from 2001.

Women nearly always outnumber men significantly among single parents. With Bega's single parents, there were 178 women per 100 men.



Family size	Bega 2006		% in Bega V	Bega's difference	Bega 2006		av. family size, Bega V	Bega's diff. from Bega V	Bega's change from 2001
	families	% of families			residents	av. family size			
couples without children	475	39.6%	46.8%	7.2% less	936	1.97	1.97	0.00 less	dn 0.01
couple with children	445	37.1%	37.8%	0.7% less	1,775	3.99	3.88	0.11 more	dn 0.07
one-parent families	260	21.7%	14.5%	7.2% more	679	2.61	2.54	0.07 more	dn 0.16
other families	19	1.6%	0.9%	0.7% more	44	2.32	2.14	0.18 more	up 0.20
<b>all families</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>3,434</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>0.09 more</b>	<b>dn 0.10</b>

Excludes family members temporarily absent on Census Night.

## Marriage and family blending

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

Of Bega's 3,552 residents aged 15+ in 2006, 45% were married, 32% had never married, and 23% were once married, now separated (3.3%), divorced (8.8%), or widowed (10.9%).

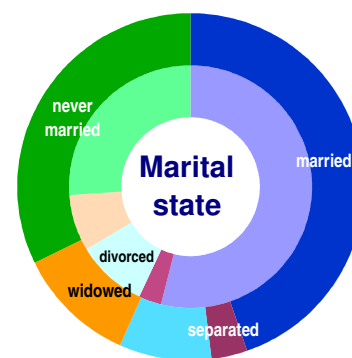
About 46% of residents in Bega reported they lived as a couple, which was similar to the 45% who were legally married. However, they may not be the same people.

Compared with Bega Valley, relatively more residents were never married (6.2% more) and widowed (3.5% more), while fewer were married (9.2% fewer) and divorced (0.7% fewer).

Over 2001 to 2006, the proportions of adults in Bega who were never married rose by 2.9% and the proportion widowed rose by 1.4%. The proportion who were married fell by 4.1% with the proportion who were separated down 0.9%.

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 Bega, among widowed people, there were 4.38 women per man, while there were 1.41 women per man among separated adults and 1.42 women per man among divorced adults. People who have never married tend to be male; in Bega, there were 1.14 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 Bega, 18% of these families included at least one step child (not including adopted children) – 10.4% were step families (where the children had one natural parent in the couple), and 7.4% were blended families (with both step and natural children of the couple). For comparison, Bega Valley had 7.8% step-families, and 5.4% blended families. Overall, the proportion of blended or step families in Bega was 5.3% higher than for Bega Valley.



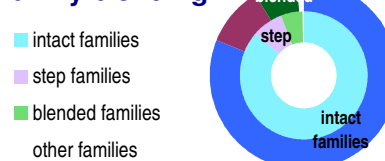
The outer, darker ring is Bega; the inner, lighter ring is Bega V.

Legal marriage	Bega, 2006		% in Bega V	Bega's difference	Bega 2006			Bega in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
married	1,584	44.6%	53.8%	<b>9.2% less</b>	782	802	<b>1.03 F:M</b>	48.7%	<b>dn 4.1%</b>
separated	118	3.3%	3.1%	0.2% more	49	69	<b>1.41 F:M</b>	4.3%	<b>dn 0.9%</b>
divorced	314	8.8%	9.6%	<b>0.7% less</b>	130	184	<b>1.42 F:M</b>	8.1%	up 0.7%
widowed	387	10.9%	7.4%	3.5% more	72	315	<b>4.38 F:M</b>	9.5%	up 1.4%
never married	1,149	32.3%	26.2%	<b>6.2% more</b>	613	536	<b>1.14 M:F</b>	29.4%	<b>up 2.9%</b>
<b>residents aged 15+</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>1,646</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>1.16 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	
Living situation									
married	1,459	45.8%	54.0%	<b>8.2% less</b>	721	738	<b>1.02 F:M</b>	n.a.	n.a.
de facto	341	10.7%	10.5%	0.2% more	171	170	<b>1.01 M:F</b>	n.a.	n.a.
single	1,385	43.5%	35.5%	<b>8.0% more</b>	588	797	<b>1.36 F:M</b>	n.a.	n.a.
<b>residents aged 15+</b>	<b>3,185</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>1,480</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>1.15 F:M</b>	n.a.	

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	Bega, 2006		% in Bega V	Bega's difference
	families	%		
intact families	359	81.0%	86.4%	<b>5.3% less</b>
step families	46	10.4%	7.8%	<b>2.6% more</b>
blended families	33	7.4%	5.4%	2.0% more
other families	5	1.1%	0.4%	0.7% more
<b>families</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

### Family blending



The outer, darker ring is Bega; the inner, lighter ring is Bega V.

## 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.

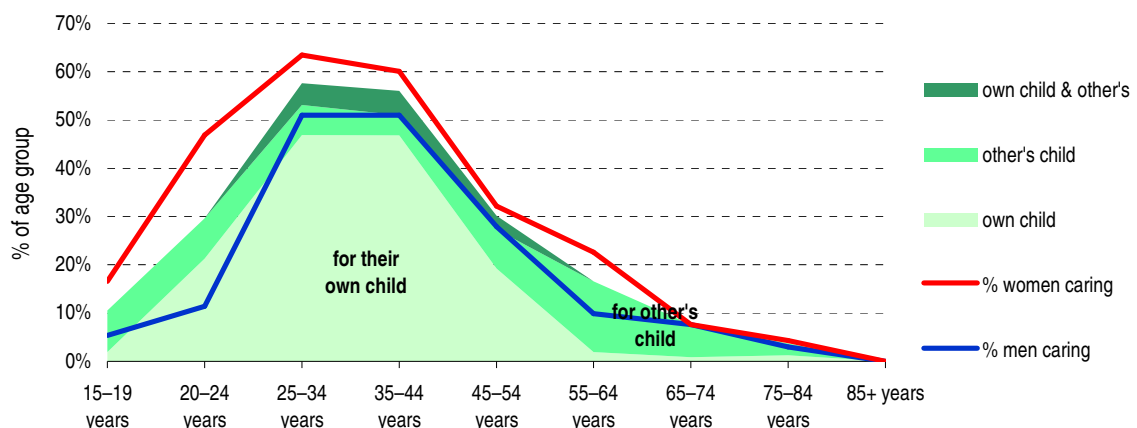
In Bega, 28% of adults (aged 15+) provided some voluntary child care, with 19% caring for their own child, 7% caring for another's child, and 2% caring for their own child and another's.

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 Bega, 32% of women provided voluntary child caring while 23% of men did. For Bega Valley overall, 30% of women and 22% of men provided child care.

Child caring peaked in Bega between the ages of 85+ years when 85% of residents were providing child caring (none of women and none of men). It was also higher among people aged 25–34 years and 35–44 years.

Caring for others' children only was highest amongst residents aged 55–64 years with 15% caring for another's child (likely their grandchild). There were 7.7 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 11% 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 ...					Bega		Bega Valley	
	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	2%	9%	0%	89%	11%	5%	17%	5%	11%
20–24 years	21%	8%	0%	70%	30%	11%	47%	11%	35%
25–34 years	47%	6%	4%	42%	58%	51%	63%	43%	66%
35–44 years	47%	4%	5%	44%	56%	51%	60%	56%	67%
45–54 years	19%	8%	3%	70%	30%	28%	32%	28%	30%
55–64 years	2%	15%	0%	83%	17%	10%	23%	11%	16%
65–74 years	1%	7%	0%	92%	8%	8%	8%	7%	10%
75–84 years	1%	2%	0%	96%	4%	3%	4%	2%	3%
85+ years	0%	0%	0%	0%	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>all residents aged 15+</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>30%</b>

## Housework

The 2006 Census asked people how many hours housework (unpaid domestic work) they did in the last week, including cleaning, cooking, washing, shopping, gardening and maintenance. The pattern between the sexes is similar to child caring – women do more hours. In Bega, women averaged around 16 hours of domestic work a week, compared to 9 hours for men.

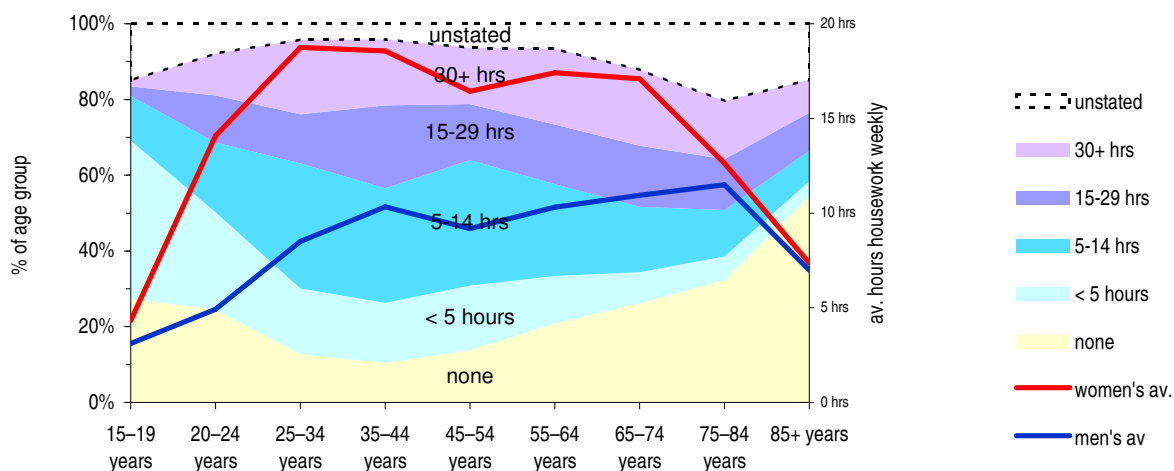
The chart below shows how the contribution to domestic labour changes with age and sex. The shaded areas represent the proportion of residents who did different amounts of housework (eg 5-14 hours a week), running from the youngest on the left to the oldest on the right. The blue and red lines represent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

On average, 21% of Bega residents did not do any housework. They include high proportions of teenagers (here 27% of them), with the proportion who did no housework falling to 10% among those aged 35–44 years, before rising with age to 54% 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 25–34 years, when women average around 19 hours housework each week. Men of the same age averaged 9 hours.

Women tend to do more housework than men regardless of age. Their ratio of housework hours peaks amongst those aged 20–24 years, when women did around 2.9 times the housework each week, 14 hours to 4.9. It was similarly high amongst residents aged 25–34 years, when women did 2.2 times the housework, and 35–44 years, 1.8 times. By old age, housework tapers off for men and women, until the ratio of their weekly hours reaches 1.1 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 Bega V
15–19 years	27%	42%	12%	3%	2%	3.1 hrs	4.3 hrs	1.39 F:M	1.31 F:M
20–24 years	24%	26%	18%	12%	11%	4.9 hrs	14.1 hrs	2.86 F:M	2.43 F:M
25–34 years	13%	17%	33%	13%	20%	8.5 hrs	<b>18.7 hrs</b>	<b>2.20 F:M</b>	<b>2.41 F:M</b>
35–44 years	10%	16%	30%	22%	17%	10.3 hrs	<b>18.6 hrs</b>	<b>1.80 F:M</b>	<b>2.05 F:M</b>
45–54 years	14%	17%	33%	15%	15%	9.2 hrs	16.4 hrs	1.79 F:M	1.85 F:M
55–64 years	21%	13%	24%	16%	20%	10.3 hrs	17.4 hrs	1.69 F:M	1.83 F:M
65–74 years	26%	8%	17%	16%	20%	<b>10.9 hrs</b>	17.1 hrs	1.56 F:M	1.54 F:M
75–84 years	32%	6%	12%	13%	15%	<b>11.5 hrs</b>	12.6 hrs	1.10 F:M	1.15 F:M
85+ years	54%	4%	8%	10%	9%	7.0 hrs	7.3 hrs	1.05 F:M	1.44 M:F
<b>residents</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>8.9 hrs</b>	<b>15.5 hrs</b>	<b>1.74 F:M</b>	<b>1.79 F:M</b>

The average number of hours is estimated by multiplying the proportion in each range by an estimated average for that range, where there are more than 5 people. 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.

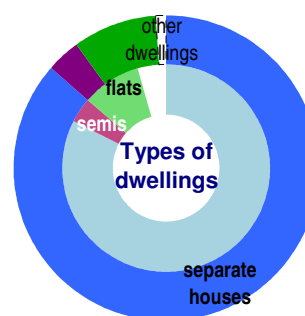
# Housing

## 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 1,833 occupied private dwellings in Bega, an increase of 88 since 2001.

Some 86% of Bega's occupied dwellings were detached houses, which was 4% more than Bega Valley. The other occupied dwellings were 67 attached houses such as semi's and townhouses, 161 flats and units, 21 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 Bega; the inner, lighter ring is Bega V.

The count of occupied separate houses is fairly accurate, affected mainly by the return rate on the Census. In Bega, there was a net increase of 63 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. Bega recorded a loss of 3 townhouses or semis, and a net increase of 59 flats or units.

Of Bega's occupied flats/units in 2006, 100% were low-rise (ground-floor or walk-up), and none were in buildings with four or more storeys. The 'other' dwellings' included the 17 caravans or cabins with 4 flats attached to a shop

Types of occupied private dwellings	occ. dwgs including non-resident dwgs				occupied dwellings including non-resident dwgs					
	Bega 2006	% Bega dwgs.	% Bega V dwgs.	Bega's difference	Bega 2001	change 2001-2006	change %	% change in Bega V	Bega's difference	
<b>separate houses</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>4% more</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>+ 63</b>	<b>up 2%</b>	<b>up 8%</b>	<b>6% less</b>	
<b>semis/ townhouses</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0% less</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>- 3</b>	<b>dn 3%</b>	<b>dn 41%</b>	<b>38% more</b>	
• one storey	67	3.7%	2.8%	0.8% more	60	+ 7	up 13%	dn 10%	23% more	
• two or more storeys	0	0.0%	1.0%	1.0% less	10	- 10	dn 100%	dn 70%	30% less	
<b>flats or units</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>0% less</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>+ 59</b>	<b>up 55%</b>	<b>dn 19%</b>	<b>74% more</b>	
• in a 1-2 storey block	161	8.8%	8.7%	0.1% more	82	+ 79	up 93%	dn 16%	108% more	
• in a 3 storey block	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	same	-	dn 60%	-	
• in a 4+ storey block	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	same	-	dn 100%	-	
• attached to a house	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	20	- 20	dn 100%	dn 54%	46% less	
<b>other dwellings</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>3% less</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>- 19</b>	<b>dn 68%</b>	<b>dn 48%</b>	<b>19% less</b>	
• caravan, cabin, houseboat	17	0.9%	3.6%	2.7% less	17	same	dn 41%	dn 8%	33% less	
• improvised home or tent	0	0.0%	0.5%	0.5% less	0	same	n.a.	up 94%	-	
• flat attached to a shop	4	0.2%	0.4%	0.2% less	23	- 19	dn 87%	dn 58%	29% less	
not stated	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	12	- 12	dn 100%	dn 76%	24% less	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>1,745</b>	<b>+ 88</b>	<b>up 3%</b>	<b>dn 2%</b>	<b>5% more</b>	

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

## Dwelling tenures

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

Overall, 37% of Bega's occupied dwellings were fully owned, which was 7% less than Bega Valley, indicating fewer long-term residents.

Another 28% of Bega's dwellings were being purchased, quite similar to Bega Valley.

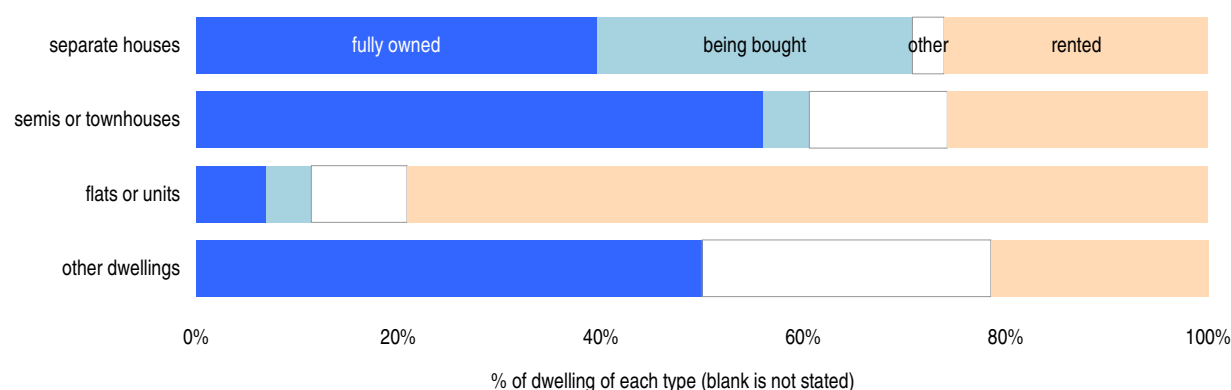
Most of the remaining dwellings were rented (31%), which was 6% higher than Bega Valley. More rental dwellings can indicate a lower-income, more transient population.

Tenures tend to vary with dwelling types, with people more likely to rent flats or units (particularly when they are young) but to own houses (when older). In Bega, 40% of houses were fully owned, compared with 56% of the semis or townhouses and 50% of the other dwellings. Conversely, 79% of the flats or units were rented as were 50% of the other dwellings.

The proportion of dwellings being bought gives some indication of the incoming population, though some mortgages would be over 20 years old. In Bega, 31% of separate houses were being purchased, as were 5% of the semis or townhouses.

Of the 31% of occupied dwellings that were rented, 15% were managed by real estate agents and 5% by individuals, most likely small investors; 3% had other private landlords. Another 8.2% of dwellings were public housing, 147 occupied homes in all. Of these, 112 were separate houses, 6 were semi's or townhouses, and 29 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	40%	31%	26%	3%	11.3%	4.8%	7.2%	112	101
semis or townhouses	56%	5%	26%	14%	9.1%	0.0%	9.1%	6	8
flats or units	7%	4%	79%	9%	48.1%	7.0%	18.4%	29	25
other dwellings	50%	0%	21%	29%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
<b>occupied dwgs in Bega</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>137</b>
occupied dwgs in Bega V	45%	27%	24%	4%	11%	7%	3%	336	312
<b>Bega diff. from Bega V</b>	<b>7% lower</b>	<b>1% higher</b>	<b>6% higher</b>	<b>0% higher</b>	<b>3% higher</b>	<b>2% lower</b>	<b>5% higher</b>	dwellings	

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

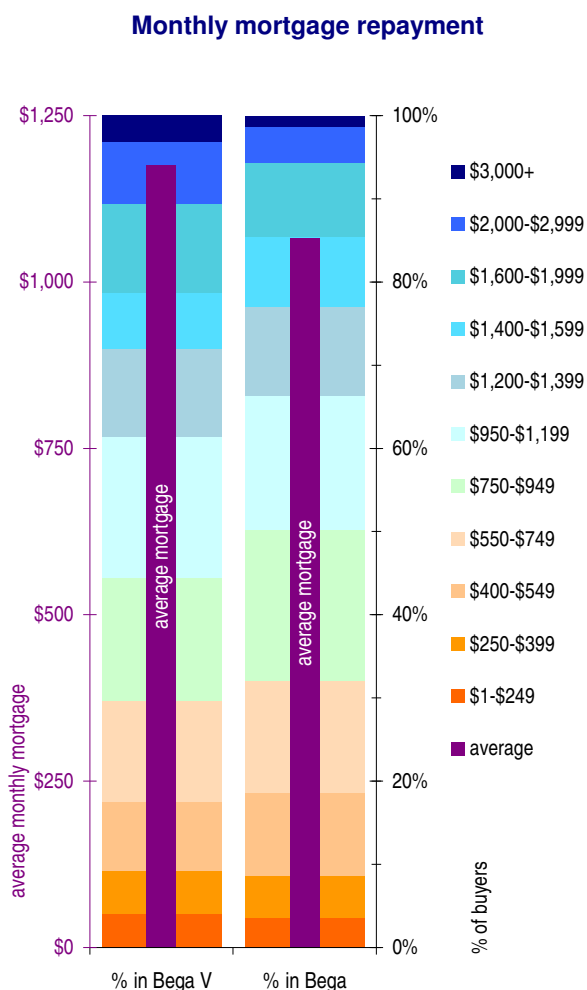
## Mortgage payments

The average monthly mortgage paid by the 494 households who were paying off their home in 2006 was about \$1,070, which was 9% less than Bega Valley. The median mortgage, where half the households paid more and half less, was in the range \$750-\$949.

The average mortgage generally varies with the type of dwelling, and here ranges from about \$3,500 per month for attached houses and \$1,050 for separate houses, down to \$475 for flats or units.

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 \$748, suggesting the average mortgage in Bega had risen by about \$317 or 42%.

Mortgages measured in 2006 can be also adjusted to reflect changes in interest rates from then. At the time of the Census, the Basic House Interest Rate was 7.25%. With interest rates at 9.00% repayments would be about 24% higher. The average monthly mortgage in Bega might have risen to \$1,320 by February 2008.



Monthly mortgage payments	occupied dwellings being purchased				% of dwelling type in mortgage range				% in Bega, 2001
	number in Bega	% in Bega	% in Bega V	Bega's difference	separate houses	attached houses	flats or units	other dwellings	
\$1-\$249	16	4%	4%	0.6% less	4%	0%	0%		4%
\$250-\$399	23	5%	5%	0% more	5%	0%	0%		6%
\$400-\$549	45	10%	8%	2% more	9%	0%	100%		26%
\$550-\$749	61	13%	12%	1% more	14%	0%	0%		30%
\$750-\$949	82	18%	15%	3% more	18%	0%	0%		17%
\$950-\$1,199	73	16%	17%	1% less	16%	0%	0%		8%
\$1,200-\$1,399	48	11%	10%	0% more	11%	0%	0%		5%
\$1,400-\$1,599	38	8%	7%	2% more	9%	0%	0%		1%
\$1,600-\$1,999	40	9%	11%	2% less	9%	0%	0%		1%
\$2,000-\$2,999	20	4%	7%	3% less	4%	0%	0%		0%
\$3,000+	6	1%	3%	2% less	1%	100%	0%		2%
not stated	42				not included in percentages				
<b>Total</b>	<b>494</b>	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	0%	100%
av. monthly mortgage	\$1,065		\$1,176	9% lower	\$1,053	\$3,500	\$475	n.a.	\$748
<b>Housing cost factors</b>	CPI Aug 2001	133.8	CPI Aug 2006	154.3	Basic interest	August 2001	7.25%	Feb 2008	9.00%

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

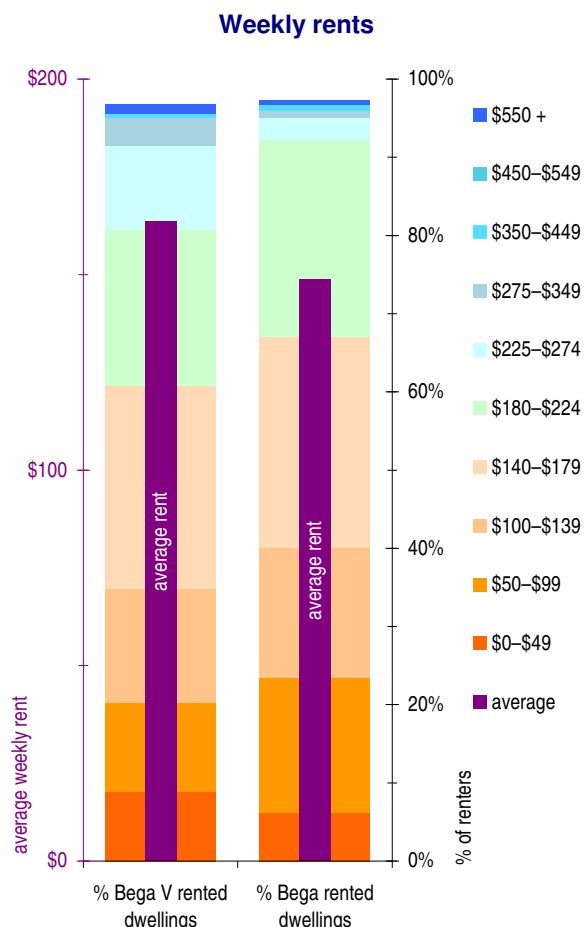
## Weekly rents

The average rent paid by the 550 households renting in Bega in 2006 was \$149 a week, which was 9% less than the Bega Valley average. The median rent, where half the households paid more and half less, was in the range \$140–\$179.

The average rent was \$179 per week for dwellings managed by real estate agents and \$143 for those run by private landlords (ie people who live elsewhere or housing associations or charities) with \$109 weekly paid in public housing.

The most common rents in 2006 were in the range \$140–\$179, \$180–\$224 then \$50–\$99. These three ranges included 69% of rental households. In Bega Valley, the most common rent was \$140–\$179. In 2001 in Bega, 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 \$138, suggesting the average rent in Bega had increased by \$11 or 8% in real terms.



Weekly rent payments	occupied dwellings					% dwellings in each rent range, by landlord			
	number	% Bega rented dwellings	% Bega V rented dwellings	Bega's difference	% Bega in 2001	real estate agents	private* landlords	public housing	other or not stated
\$0-\$49	34	6%	9%	<b>3% less</b>	8%	0%	8%	6%	<b>65%</b>
\$50-\$99	95	<b>17%</b>	11%	<b>6% more</b>	<b>25%</b>	4%	15%	<b>47%</b>	0%
\$100-\$139	91	17%	<b>15%</b>	<b>2% more</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>22%</b>
\$140-\$179	149	<b>27%</b>	<b>26%</b>	1% more	<b>16%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>
\$180-\$224	138	<b>25%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>5% more</b>	4%	<b>39%</b>	<b>24%</b>	5%	0%
\$225-\$274	16	3%	11%	<b>8% less</b>	0%	4%	5%	0%	0%
\$275-\$349	5	1%	3%	<b>3% less</b>	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%
\$350-\$449	4	1%	1%	0% more	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%
\$450-\$549	0	0%	0%	<b>0% less</b>	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$550 +	3	1%	1%	<b>1% less</b>	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
not stated	15	3%	3%	<b>0% less</b>	4%	0%	3%	8%	0%
<b>Total</b>	550	100%	100%	same	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>average rent</b>	<b>\$149</b>		<b>\$164</b>	<b>9% lower</b>	<b>\$138</b>	<b>\$179</b>	<b>\$143</b>	<b>\$109</b>	<b>\$63</b>

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

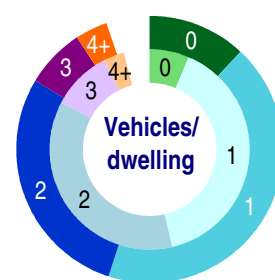
## Vehicles

In August 2006, there was an average of 1.47 vehicles parked at each household in Bega, which was 10% or 0.17 vehicles per household less than Bega Valley, and 0.14 vehicles per household higher than in 2001.

About 12% of Bega households had no vehicles, with most having one (43%) or two (29%), while 11% had three or more vehicles. The biggest differences from Bega Valley were Bega's greater proportion of households with no vehicles and lower proportion of households with two vehicles.

Since 2001, the proportion of households with three vehicles has grown most, up by 3.3%, while the proportion with one vehicle fell by 3.9%.

Vehicles per dwelling	occupied dwellings with each number of vehicles					
	dwellings 2006	% Bega dwellings	% Bega V dwellings	Bega's difference	% Bega dwgs, 01	change in % dwgs
no vehicles	216	12%	6%	5.8% more	15%	dn 2.7%
one vehicle	768	43%	40%	2.9% more	47%	dn 3.9%
two vehicles	514	29%	36%	7.8% less	27%	up 1.8%
three vehicles	129	7%	10%	2.4% less	8%	up 3.3%
four+ vehicles	67	4%	4%	0.2% more	n.a.	n.a.
number not stated	97	5%	4%	1.3% more	4%	up 1.4%
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>1,743</b>	<b>2.8% more</b>
<b>average vehicles / dwelling</b>	<b>1.47</b>		<b>1.63</b>	<b>0.17 less</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>up 0.14</b>



The outer, darker ring is Bega; the inner, lighter ring is Bega V.

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, 42% of occupied dwellings in Bega were connected to the Internet, with 22% having a broadband connection and 20% still using a dial-up connection. Compared with Bega Valley, there were 12% more households with no Internet connection and 13% fewer households with an Internet connection.

Overall, 78% of dwellings did not have a high-speed internet connection, compared with 73% for Bega Valley. Across housing types, the proportion without broadband ranged from 76% of houses to 96% of flats.

Internet connection	number	occupied dwellings			% of dwelling type with internet connection			
		% Bega dwellings	% Bega V dwellings	Bega's difference	separate houses	townhouse s	flats	other dwelling
an Internet connection	758	42%	55%	13% less	46%	18%	19%	29%
no Internet connection	949	53%	41%	12% more	50%	70%	71%	50%
unstated connections	84	5%	3%	1% more	4%	12%	10%	21%
<b>occupied dwellings</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
a broadband connection	390	22%	27%	5% less	24%	4%	9%	29%
a dial-up connection	359	20%	28%	8% less	22%	13%	10%	0%
another type of connection	9	1%	0%	0% more	1%	0%	0%	0%
<b>no broadband connection</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>5% more</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>71%</b>

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

# Community Capital

## Stability

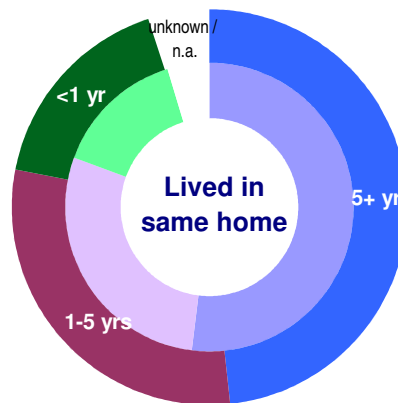
The time that residents have lived in a community affects the extent to which they develop relationships and networks with other residents, and build social capital. The longer that more residents have lived in a place, the stronger their community networks are likely to be. The Census provides valuable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

In 2006, 48% of Bega's residents had lived in the same house for at least 5 years, compared with 52% in Bega Valley, and another 30% had been in their home for 1 to 5 years (29% for Bega Valley). Overall, if staying in the same home over a year is the indicator, local stability was almost the same as in Bega Valley.

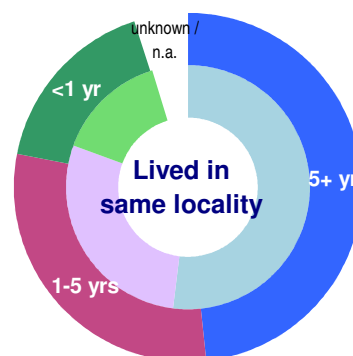
A better indicator of community stability is the proportion of residents who have stayed in the same locality for over five years, either in the same home or after moving. The locality measured by the Census is the Statistical Local Area, which is a small Local Government Area, or several suburbs of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

Altogether, 73% of Bega's residents had lived in the same locality for more than 5 years, which was 2% higher than the average across Bega Valley. In total, 91% of current residents had lived in the same locality for at least a year, compared with Bega Valley at 90%.

Over the five years 2001 to 2006, the proportion of residents who had lived over 5 years in the same house stayed fairly constant. The proportion who moved home within the last year fell by 4%.



The outer, darker ring is Bega; the inner, lighter ring is Bega V.



The outer, darker ring is Bega; the inner, lighter ring is Bega V.

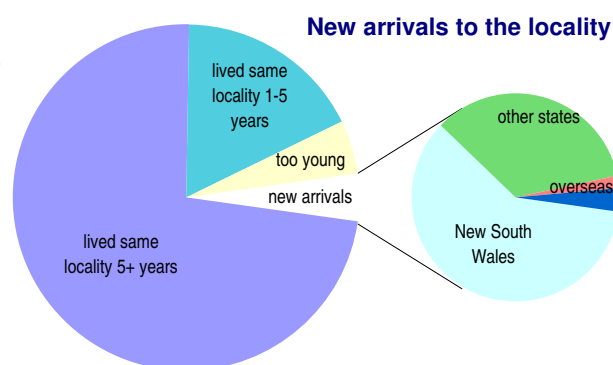
Residential stability	Bega 2006		% in Bega V	Bega's difference	Bega 2006			Bega in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
lived same home 5+ years	2,193	48.3%	52.0%	3.6% less	48.0%	48.6%	1.01 F:M	47.1%	up 1.3%
lived same home 1-5 years	1,346	29.7%	28.6%	1.1% more	30.0%	29.4%	1.02 M:F	26.2%	up 3.4%
lived same home <1 year	774	17.1%	14.5%	2.5% more	16.9%	17.2%	1.02 F:M	20.9%	3.8% less
not stated / too young	223	4.9%	4.8%	0.1% more	5.2%	4.7%	1.10 M:F	5.8%	0.9% less
<b>residents</b>	<b>4,536</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.13 F:M</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
lived same locality 5+ years	3,310	73.0%	70.5%	2.5% more	72.4%	73.4%	1.01 F:M	47.1%	up 25.9%
lived same locality 1-5 years	803	17.7%	19.2%	1.4% less	18.1%	17.4%	1.04 M:F	26.2%	dn 8.5%
lived same locality <1 year	200	4.4%	5.5%	1.1% less	4.3%	4.5%	1.04 F:M	20.9%	dn 16.5%
too young	223	4.9%	4.8%	0.1% more	5.2%	4.7%	1.10 M:F	5.8%	dn 0.9%

## New arrivals and visitors

The new residents to the locality last year were mainly from New South Wales (120 people or 2.6% of Bega's residents), with 69 from other states and 7 from unlisted. 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 Bega Valley, Bega had 1.1% fewer of its population who were recent arrivals (within the last year), with the biggest difference being the lower proportion from other states.

Over the last five years, the largest group of arrivals was from New South Wales, which provided 463 new residents (making 10% of the 2006 population). New residents from other states constituted another 5% of the population, up by 5% since 2001. The proportion of the population who had arrived from overseas within the last five years rose by 0.6% since 2001, to be 0.6% in 2006.



New residents to the locality	Bega 2006				Bega 2006			changed	
	people	% residents	% in Bega V	Bega's difference	males	females	ratio	Bega in 2001	share from 2001
<b>Came last year from ...</b>									
New South Wales	120	2.6%	2.8%	0.1% less	2.6%	2.7%	1.01 F:M	0.0%	up 2.6%
other states	69	1.5%	2.3%	0.8% less	1.5%	1.5%	1.02 F:M	0.0%	up 1.5%
overseas	4	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	0.0%	0.2%	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
unlisted	7	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% less	0.2%	0.1%	1.51 M:F	0.0%	up 0.2%
<b>new residents last year</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>1.1% less</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>1.04 F:M</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>dn 16.5%</b>
<b>Came in last 5 years, from ...</b>									
New South Wales	463	10.2%	10.6%	0.3% less	10.1%	10.3%	1.01 F:M	0.0%	up 10.2%
other states	206	4.5%	7.9%	3.4% less	4.9%	4.2%	1.17 M:F	0.0%	up 4.5%
overseas	29	0.6%	1.0%	0.4% less	0.5%	0.8%	1.68 F:M	0.0%	up 0.6%
unlisted origins	32	0.7%	0.4%	0.3% more	0.5%	0.9%	1.69 F:M	0.0%	up 0.7%
<b>newish residents, last 5 years</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>3.8% less</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>1.00 F:M</b>	<b>41.1%</b>	<b>dn 25.0%</b>

There were 258 Australian visitors to Bega on Census night, August 2006, of whom 120 (almost five in every ten) were visitors from within the same locality (probably staying with friends). Most of the other visitors came from New South Wales, 107 in all.

Visitors on Census night	people in Bega			Bega 2006				Bega's	
	2006	2001	change 2001-2006	number	% of	% in Bega V	Bega's difference	Bega in 2001	change from 2001
visiting on Census night	258	248	up 10	258	5.7%	8.7%	3.0% less	5.7%	up 0.0%
<b>Visitors from ...</b>					% visitors,			% visitors	
the local area	120	111	up 9	120	47%	18%	28% more	44.8%	up 1.8%
New South Wales	107	101	up 6	107	41%	24%	17% more	40.7%	up 0.7%
the ACT	12	13	dn 1	12	5%	6%	1% less	5.2%	dn 0.6%
Victoria	11	8	up 3	11	4%	48%	44% less	3.2%	up 1.0%
Queensland	8	6	up 2	8	3%	2%	1% more	2.4%	up 0.7%
South Australia	0	3	dn 3	0	0%	1%	1% less	1.2%	dn 1.2%
Tasmania	0	3	dn 3	0	0%	1%	1% less	1.2%	dn 1.2%
Western Australia	0	3	dn 3	0	0%	1%	1% less	1.2%	dn 1.2%
the Northern Territory	0	0	same	0	0%	0%	same	0.0%	same
other Territories	0	0	same	0	0%	0%	same	0.0%	same
<b>Total visitors</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>up 15</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

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

## Voluntary work

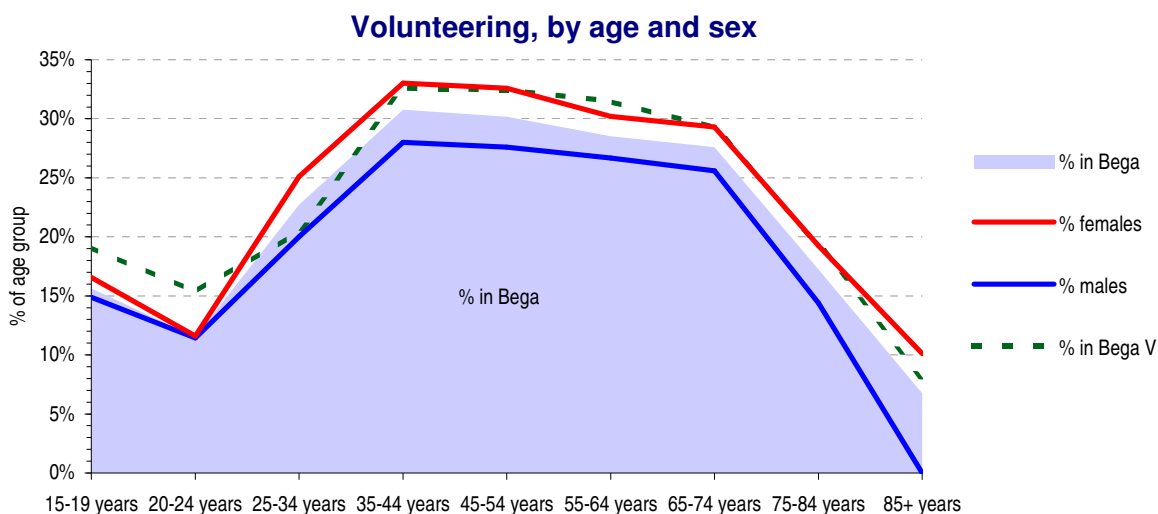
For the first time, the 2006 Census asked people (if aged 15+) whether they did any voluntary work for a group or organisation in the past year. In Bega, 861 residents said that they did (24%), 2,381 said that they did not (67%), and 312 or 9% did not answer. The proportion who volunteered was 3% lower than Bega Valley's average volunteering rate of 27%. Put another way, the rate of volunteering was 13% below the average rate across Bega Valley.

Volunteering tends to be highest amongst middle-aged people, and seems to only decline with incapacity as old age sets in. In Bega, the rate of volunteering was highest amongst those aged 35-44 years when 31% volunteered, and next highest in the 45-54 years and 55-64 years age groups, with 30% and 29% volunteering, respectively.

In terms of volunteer numbers, the largest groups of volunteers were 182 aged 45-54 years, 177 aged 35-44 years and 134 aged 55-64 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 497 women and 364 men volunteering in Bega, 1.18 women per man. Overall, 26% of women and 22% of men were volunteers, meaning that women were 18% more likely to volunteer. This gender imbalance was highest amongst those aged 75-84 years when women were 34% more likely to volunteer than men that age, and those aged 25-34 years, when women were 26% more likely to volunteer than men. Local men's best volunteer performance relative to women was in age groups with small numbers



Volunteering, by age	Bega 2006				Volunteers in Bega 2006				
	number volunteers	% of age group	% in Bega V	Bega's difference	males	females	% males	% females	ratio M% : F%
15-19 years	49	16%	19%	-3%	25	24	15%	17%	1.1 F:M
20-24 years	25	12%	15%	-4%	12	13	11%	12%	1.0 F:M
25-34 years	102	23%	20%	2%	42	60	20%	25%	1.3 F:M
35-44 years	177	31%	33%	-2%	72	105	28%	33%	1.2 F:M
45-54 years	182	30%	32%	-2%	80	102	28%	33%	1.2 F:M
55-64 years	134	29%	31%	-3%	60	74	27%	30%	1.1 F:M
65-74 years	127	28%	29%	-2%	54	73	26%	29%	1.1 F:M
75-84 years	55	17%	19%	-2%	19	36	14%	19%	1.3 F:M
85+ years	10	7%	8%	-1%	0	10	0%	10%	F
<b>residents aged 15+</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>1.2 F:M</b>

## Need for disability assistance

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

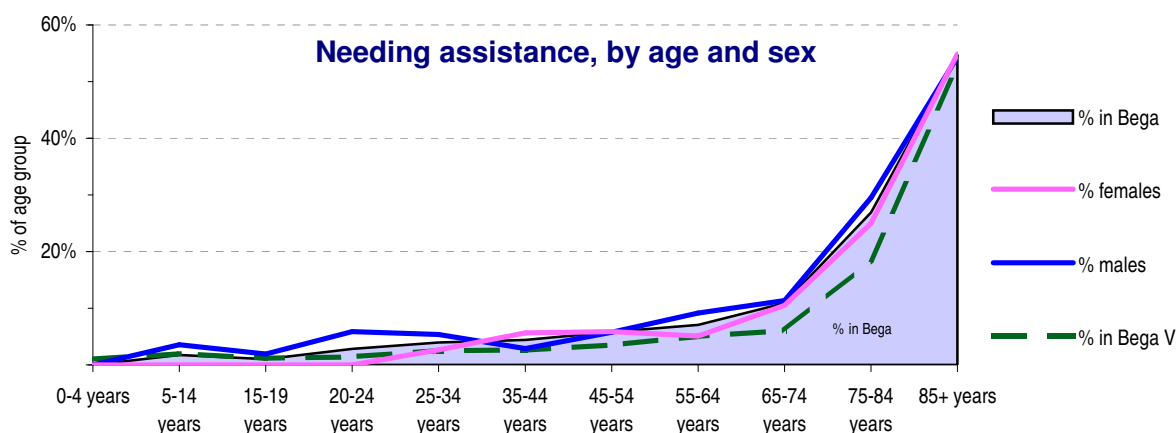
In Bega, the overall proportion needing assistance because of disability was 7.6%, which was 2.5% higher than Bega Valley. However, because disability rates increase so strongly with old age, the overall disability rate can be more a reflection of the community's age structure than any other factor.

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 Bega, the disability rate reaches 55% among those aged 85+ years. The next highest rate is among 75-84 years at 27%.

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 Bega and Bega Valley is that the proportion of those aged 75-84 years with a severe disability in Bega was 8.3% 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, 7.8% of males and 7.5% of females reported a severe or profound disability requiring assistance; the overall female disability rate was 4% lower than males'.

In Bega, the gender imbalance in disability rates is most biased towards women in the 35-44 years age group, who are 96% more likely to need assistance than men their age; those aged 45-54 years are 3% more likely. Conversely, males aged 25-34 years are 2.0 times as likely than females their age to have a disability; those aged 55-64 years are 79% more so.



Residents needing assistance with core activities	Bega in 2006				Bega, 2006					
	number	% of age group	% in Bega V	Bega's difference	males	females	% males	% females	ratio of %'s	
0-4 years	0	0.0%	1.0%	1.0% less	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	=	
5-14 years	12	1.8%	2.0%	0.2% less	12	0	3.6%	0.0%	M	
15-19 years	3	1.0%	1.2%	0.1% less	3	0	1.9%	0.0%	M	
20-24 years	6	2.8%	1.4%	1.4% more	6	0	5.9%	0.0%	M	
25-34 years	17	3.9%	2.5%	1.4% more	11	6	5.4%	2.6%	2.05 M:F	
35-44 years	24	4.4%	2.6%	1.8% more	7	17	2.9%	5.6%	1.96 F:M	
45-54 years	34	5.8%	3.5%	2.3% more	16	18	5.8%	5.9%	1.03 F:M	
55-64 years	32	7.0%	5.0%	2.0% more	20	12	9.1%	5.1%	1.79 M:F	
65-74 years	48	10.9%	6.1%	4.8% more	23	25	11.3%	10.5%	1.08 M:F	
75-84 years	79	26.9%	18.6%	8.3% more	36	43	29.5%	25.0%	1.18 M:F	
85+ years	76	54.7%	52.6%	2.1% more	25	51	54.3%	54.8%	1.01 F:M	
<b>residents</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>2.5% more</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>1.05 M:F</b>	

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

## Disability care given

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

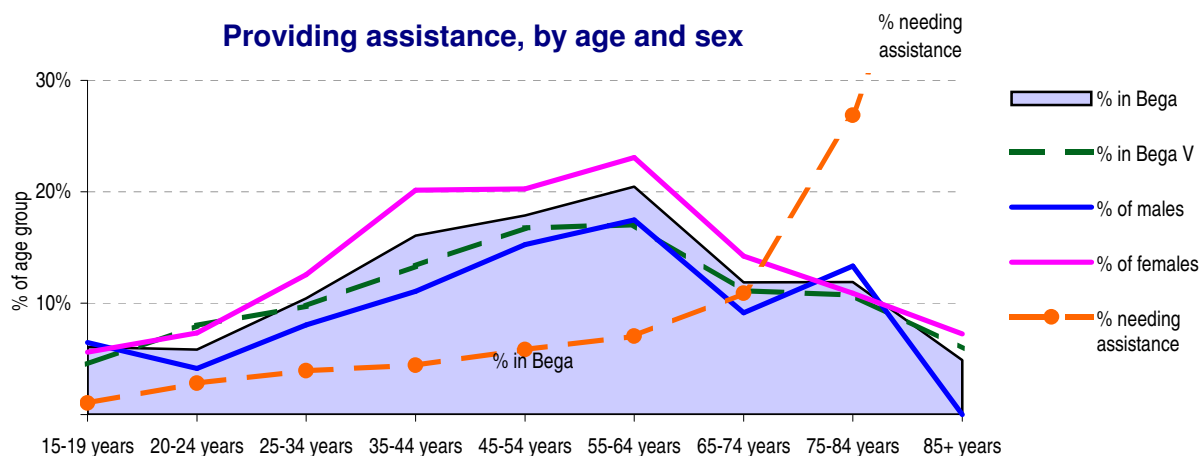
In Bega, 13% of residents aged 15+ gave unpaid care to another needing assistance, making 435 carers in all. This rate was 0.6% higher than Bega Valley. The rate differed more between men and women, with 11% of men but 16% of women being unpaid carers, meaning women were 41% more likely to be carers than men.

Caring is provided by people almost regardless of age. Among younger age groups, 10% of those aged 25-34 years and 6% of those aged 15-19 years were carers. Similarly, 5% of those aged 85 or more were carers.

However, as with most other forms of domestic labour, the contribution tends to be highest from people in their mature years caring for an aged spouse or relative, or a child with a disability still at home. In Bega, the proportion who gave care was highest amongst those aged 55-64 years, when 20% were carers. And while 17% of men this age were carers, 23% of women were.

Women are more likely to be carers than men at most ages, with the ratio peaking in the 35-44 years age group, when women were 82% more likely to be carers. They were 78% more likely to be carers than men in the 20-24 years age group, and 56% 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 Bega, there were 435 carers for 331 residents needing care, a ratio of 1.3 to 1. Among women there were 1.6 carers to each cared-for woman; among men, there were 1.0 per man. The ratio peaked for women in the 25-34 years age group, when women were 4.7 times more likely to be carers than cared for, and for men aged 35-44 years, who were 3.9 times more likely to be carers than cared for.



Provided disability assistance	Bega 2006				Bega 2006			Carers per cared-for	
	no. giving assistance	% of age group	% in Bega V	Bega's difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	men	women
15-19 years	16	6.1%	4.5%	1.5% more	6.5%	5.6%	<b>1.16 M:F</b>	3.0	n.a.
20-24 years	12	5.8%	8.0%	<b>2.2% less</b>	4.1%	7.3%	<b>1.78 F:M</b>	0.7	n.a.
25-34 years	44	10.4%	9.7%	0.7% more	8.0%	12.6%	<b>1.56 F:M</b>	1.5	4.7
35-44 years	87	16.1%	13.3%	2.7% more	11.1%	20.1%	<b>1.82 F:M</b>	3.9	3.5
45-54 years	102	17.9%	16.8%	1.1% more	15.3%	20.3%	<b>1.33 F:M</b>	2.6	3.3
55-64 years	90	20.5%	17.0%	3.4% more	17.5%	23.1%	<b>1.32 F:M</b>	1.8	4.5
65-74 years	48	11.9%	11.1%	0.8% more	9.1%	14.2%	<b>1.56 F:M</b>	0.7	1.2
75-84 years	30	11.9%	10.7%	1.2% more	13.3%	10.9%	<b>1.23 M:F</b>	0.4	0.4
85+ years	6	4.9%	5.9%	<b>1.0% less</b>	0.0%	7.2%	<b>F</b>	0	0.1
<b>residents aged 15+</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>0.6% more</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>1.41 F:M</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>

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

# Education

## Current schooling

In 2006, there were 845 school students living in Bega, of whom 58 were at pre-school, 435 were in primary/infants school, and 352 were at high school.

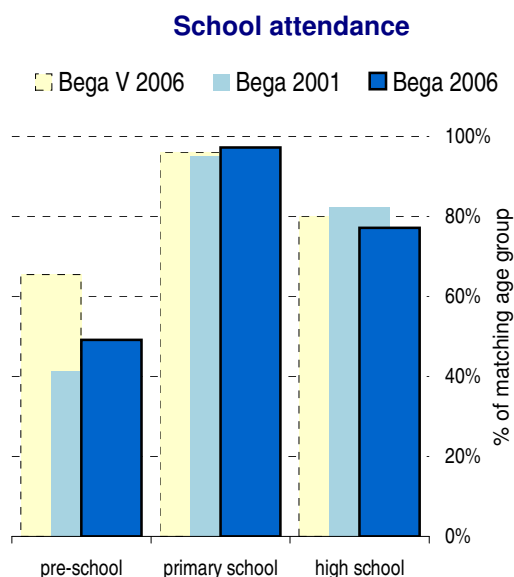
School attendance rates can be indicated by dividing the student population by their main age group. In Bega, 49% of the number of 3–4 year-old residents attended pre-school, 97% of the number of 5–11 year-olds attended primary school\*, and 77% of the number of 12–17 year-olds attended high school.

Since 2001, attendance rates for 3–4 year-olds at pre-school had increased by 8%; attendance rates for primary-aged children increased by 2% and those for high-school aged decreased by 5%.

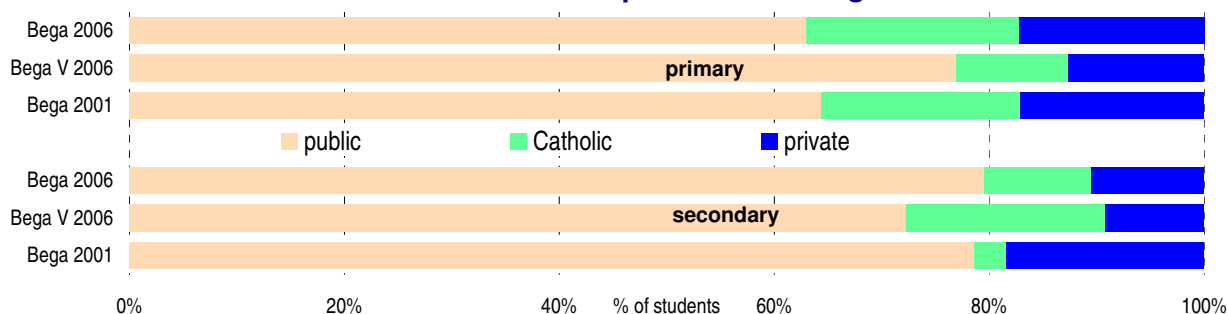
Compared with Bega Valley, the attendance rate at pre-school was 16% lower while attendance rate for primary-aged children was 1% higher, and that for high-school aged was 3% lower.

About 66% of all school students were in public schools (vs 68% for Bega Valley), while there were 14% at Catholic schools (vs 13%), and 13% were at other private schools (vs 10%). Since 2001, the proportion at Catholic primary schools rose by 1.2% and that at public fell by 1.4%, while in secondary school, the proportion at Catholic schools rose by 6.9% and that at private fell by 7.9%.

Among school students, there were 104 females per 100 males, ranging from 103 males per 100 females among high school students to 132 females per 100 males among pre-school students.



## Public or private schooling?



School education	Bega 2006		Bega V 2006		Bega 2006			Bega's change	
	students	% school pop'n	Bega V 2006	Bega's difference	males	females	ratio	Bega 2001	from 2001
pre-school	58	49.2%	65.5%	16.3% less	25	33	1.32 F:M	41.3%	up 7.8%
primary school	435	97.3%	96.1%	1.3% more	210	225	1.07 F:M	95.1%	up 2.2%
high school	352	77.2%	80.1%	2.9% less	179	173	1.03 M:F	82.4%	dn 5.2%
<b>Students</b>	<b>845</b>				<b>414</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>1.04 F:M</b>		
<b>Primary</b>		% students						% students	
public	274	63.0%	77.0%	14.0% less	131	143	1.09 F:M	64.4%	dn 1.4%
Catholic	86	19.8%	10.5%	9.3% more	47	39	1.21 M:F	18.6%	up 1.2%
private	75	17.2%	12.6%	4.6% more	32	43	1.34 F:M	17.1%	up 0.2%
<b>Secondary</b>		% students						% students	
public	280	79.5%	72.3%	7.3% more	138	142	1.03 F:M	78.6%	up 0.9%
Catholic	35	9.9%	18.5%	8.6% less	21	14	1.50 M:F	3.0%	up 6.9%
private	37	10.5%	9.2%	1.3% more	20	17	1.18 M:F	18.4%	dn 7.9%

\* 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

Bega residents included 180 tertiary students in 2006, of whom 55 were at university, 108 at TAFE, and 17 at other tertiary colleges.

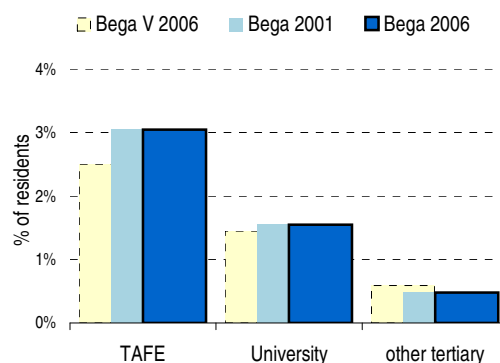
These students constituted 5.1% of the population, which was 0.5% higher than Bega Valley. The biggest difference was in Bega's 0.5% higher proportion in TAFE courses.

From 2001 to 2006, the number of residents enrolled in tertiary courses decreased by 24. The proportion of the population aged 15+ who were tertiary students fell by 1.0%, while across Bega Valley it fell by 0.7%.

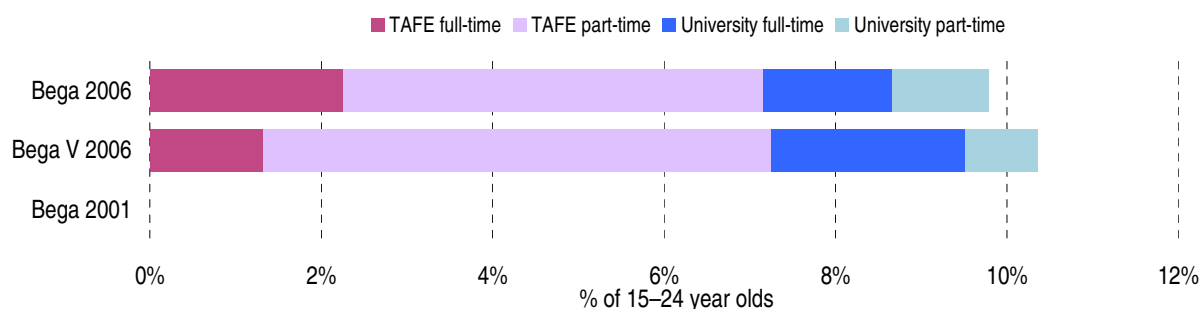
Among the 15 to 24 year-olds in Bega, 7% were at TAFE and 3% were at university. This compares with 7% at TAFE and 3% at university in Bega Valley. Full- and part-time attendance rates are not available for 2001 at this local level. Two-thirds of local younger TAFE students attended part-time. Three-sevenths 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 1.7 females per male, the gender ratio was 3.0 males per female student aged 15–24 at TAFE full-time and 3.7 females per male student aged 25–74 at University part-time.

### Tertiary attendance



### Tertiary attendance by 15–24 year olds



Tertiary education	Bega 2006				Bega 2006			Bega in 2001	change from 2001
	people	% of 15+ yrs	% in Bega V	Bega's difference	males	females	ratio		
TAFE	108	3.0%	2.5%	0.5% more	44	64	1.45 F:M	4.3%	dn 1.2%
University	55	1.6%	1.4%	0.1% more	17	38	2.24 F:M	1.0%	up 0.6%
other tertiary	17	0.5%	0.6%	0.1% less	6	11	1.83 F:M	0.8%	dn 0.4%
<b>tertiary students</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>0.5% more</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>1.69 F:M</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>dn 1.0%</b>
<b>15–24 year olds</b>	% 15–24 yrs				% 15–24 yrs				
TAFE full-time	12	2.3%	1.3%	0.9% more	9	3	3.00 M:F	n.a.	
TAFE part-time	26	4.9%	5.9%	1.0% less	9	17	1.89 F:M	n.a.	
University full-time	8	1.5%	2.3%	0.8% less	4	4	=	n.a.	
University part-time	6	1.1%	0.9%	0.3% more	0	6	F	n.a.	
<b>all 15–24 students</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>0.6% less</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1.36 F:M</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	
<b>25+ year olds</b>	% 25–74 yrs				% 25–74 yrs				
TAFE full-time	9	0.4%	0.2%	0.1% more	5	4	1.25 M:F	n.a.	
TAFE part-time	61	2.4%	1.8%	0.6% more	21	40	1.90 F:M	n.a.	
University full-time	13	0.5%	0.3%	0.2% more	7	6	1.17 M:F	n.a.	
University part-time	28	1.1%	1.0%	0.1% more	6	22	3.67 F:M	n.a.	
<b>all 25+ students</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>1.0% more</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1.85 F:M</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	

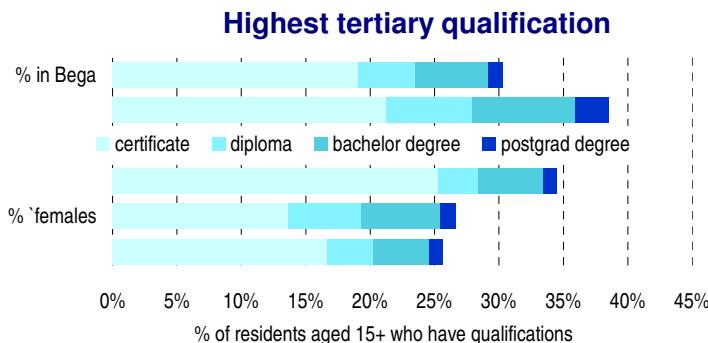
Note: 2001 data on part and full-time attendance by age groups is not available for small localities.

## Level of education attained

Education is a strong determinant of income and social status. Two indicators of a community's education level are the proportions with tertiary qualifications and the average school leaving age. In Bega, 43% of residents aged 15+ stated they had a tertiary qualification, and the average schooling completed was 9 years 11 months. By comparison, Bega Valley had 51% with tertiary qualifications and average schooling of 10 years 3 months.

While overall the ratio of qualified males to females was 116 women per 100 men, this ranged from 1.86 men per woman having a certificate to 1.84 women per man having a diploma or advanced diploma.

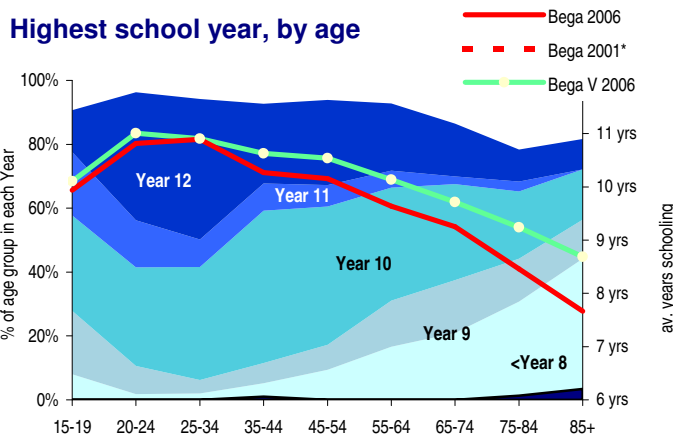
In 2001, 39% had a tertiary qualification, with the most noticeable changes since then being a 2.4% rise in the proportion with a certificate and a rise of 1.3% in the proportion with a bachelor degree.



Highest tertiary qualifications	Bega 2006		% in Bega V	Bega's difference	Bega 2006			Bega change from 2001	
	people aged 15+	% in Bega			% males	% females	ratio	Bega, 2001	change in %
postgraduate degree/diploma	40	1.1%	2.6%	1% less	1.0%	1.2%	1.17 F:M	1.1%	up 0.1%
bachelor degree	199	5.6%	7.9%	2% less	5.0%	6.1%	1.23 F:M	4.3%	up 1.3%
diploma or advanced diploma	160	4.5%	6.7%	2% less	3.1%	5.7%	1.84 F:M	3.6%	up 0.9%
certificate	675	19.0%	21.3%	2% less	25.3%	13.6%	1.86 M:F	16.6%	up 2.4%
inadequately described	439	12.4%	12.3%	0% more	11.4%	13.2%	1.15 F:M	12.9%	dn 0.6%
none or not stated	2,034	57.3%	49.2%	8% more	54.1%	60.1%	1.11 F:M	61.4%	dn 4.0%
<b>Residents aged 15+</b>	<b>3,547</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>24,999</b>		<b>1,643</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>1.16 F:M</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

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

Under half the recent students finished Year 12, peaking at 44% of 25-34 year-olds. With older age groups, the proportions who finished Year 12 decreases, and the average number of years schooling falls to 7 years 8 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	Bega 2006	Bega V 2006	Bega 2001*
15-19	13%	20%	30%	20%	8%	0%	9.9 yrs	10.1 yrs	n.a.
20-24	40%	15%	31%	9%	2%	0%	10.8 yrs	11.0 yrs	n.a.
25-34	44%	9%	35%	4%	2%	0%	10.9 yrs	10.9 yrs	n.a.
35-44	25%	9%	48%	6%	4%	1%	10.3 yrs	10.6 yrs	n.a.
45-54	27%	7%	43%	8%	9%	0%	10.2 yrs	10.5 yrs	n.a.
55-64	21%	5%	35%	14%	17%	0%	9.6 yrs	10.1 yrs	n.a.
65-74	17%	2%	30%	17%	21%	0%	9.3 yrs	9.7 yrs	n.a.
75-84	10%	3%	21%	13%	29%	1%	8.5 yrs	9.2 yrs	n.a.
85+	10%	0%	16%	12%	41%	3%	7.7 yrs	8.7 yrs	n.a.
<b>residents</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9.9 yrs</b>	<b>10.3 yrs</b>	<b>9.7 yrs</b>

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

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

# The Local Economy

## Individual incomes

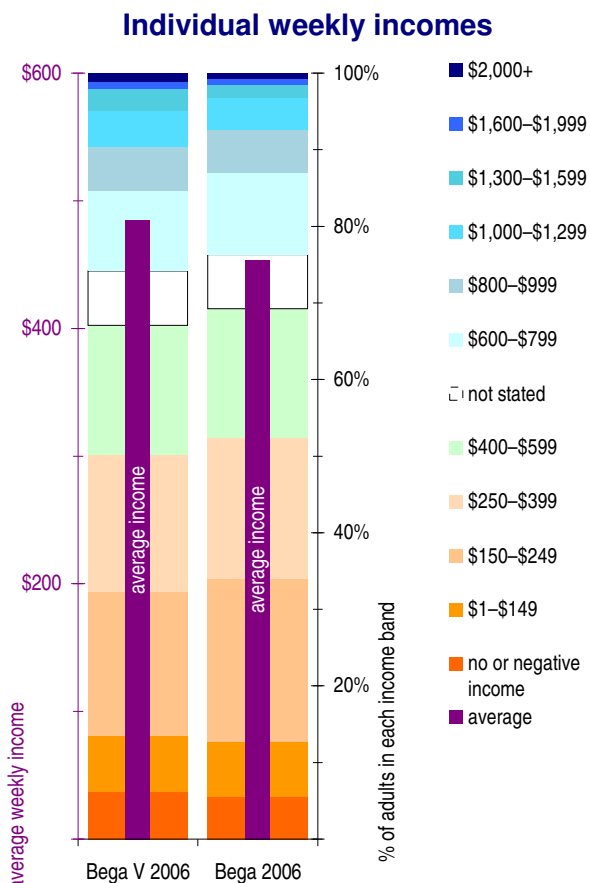
In mid-2006, the average income from all sources of the adults (aged 15+) in Bega was around \$454 a week, which was \$31 lower than the \$485 average for Bega Valley. The average income of local women was \$389 and the average of local men was 36% higher than this at \$529. For most people this income 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 Bega rose by 9% less (up 15%), suggesting that Bega became relatively poorer. Male average incomes went from \$463 in 2001 to \$529 in 2006, up by 14%; women's from \$332 in 2001 to \$389 in 2006, up by 17%.

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, 34% of adults in Bega received low-incomes, 35% got middle-incomes, 16% got high-incomes, and 7% were in the highest income group. Bega had 1.8% more in the low income band than Bega Valley, and 2.3% 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 Bega, the sex ratio ranges from 5.00 men per woman earning \$2,000+ to 2.03 women per man earning \$250-\$399.



The total value of personal incomes in Bega in 2006 was about \$81 million.

Incomes of people aged 15+ yrs	Bega 2006				Bega 2006			Bega's	
	no. aged 15+ yrs	% aged 15+ yrs	% in Bega V	Bega's difference	males 15+ yrs	females 15+ yrs	ratio	% in Bega in 2001	change from 2001
no or negative income	196	5.5%	6.2%	0.7% less	90	106	1.18 F:M	4.7%	up 0.8%
\$1-\$149	254	7.1%	7.4%	0.2% less	109	145	1.33 F:M	11.9%	dn 4.7%
\$150-\$249	761	21.4%	18.8%	2.6% more	318	443	1.39 F:M	20.9%	up 0.5%
\$250-\$399	655	18.4%	17.9%	0.6% more	216	439	2.03 F:M	19.3%	dn 0.9%
\$400-\$599	594	16.7%	16.9%	0.2% less	263	331	1.26 F:M	18.4%	dn 1.7%
\$600-\$799	381	10.7%	10.5%	0.2% more	211	170	1.24 M:F	8.2%	up 2.5%
\$800-\$999	201	5.7%	5.7%	0.1% less	124	77	1.61 M:F	3.9%	up 1.7%
\$1,000-\$1,299	144	4.1%	4.8%	0.7% less	105	39	2.69 M:F	1.9%	up 2.1%
\$1,300-\$1,599	62	1.7%	2.7%	1.0% less	44	18	2.44 M:F	1.3%	up 0.5%
\$1,600-\$1,999	30	0.8%	1.0%	0.2% less	21	9	2.33 M:F	0.5%	up 0.3%
\$2,000+	24	0.7%	1.1%	0.4% less	20	4	5.00 M:F	0.5%	up 0.2%
not stated	252	7.1%	7.1%	0.0% less	126	126	=	8.4%	dn 1.3%
<b>total</b>	<b>3,554</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>1,647</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>1.16 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>average weekly income</b>		<b>\$454</b>	<b>\$485</b>	<b>7% less</b>	<b>\$529</b>	<b>\$389</b>	<b>1.36 M:F</b>	<b>\$395</b>	<b>up 15%</b>

The average weekly income is calculated by multiplying the mid-point of each income range by the number of people in that range, using \$2,500 for the \$2000+ range, and dividing by the number who stated their income. The 2001 average is calculated in the same way, after apportioning the numbers from the different 2001 income ranges to the 2006 ranges.

From August 2001 to August 2006, the average Australian adult total earnings increased from \$673 to \$837, by 24%. Men's earnings rose 25% from \$801 to \$1003, while women's rose 22% from \$535 to \$654.

## Family incomes

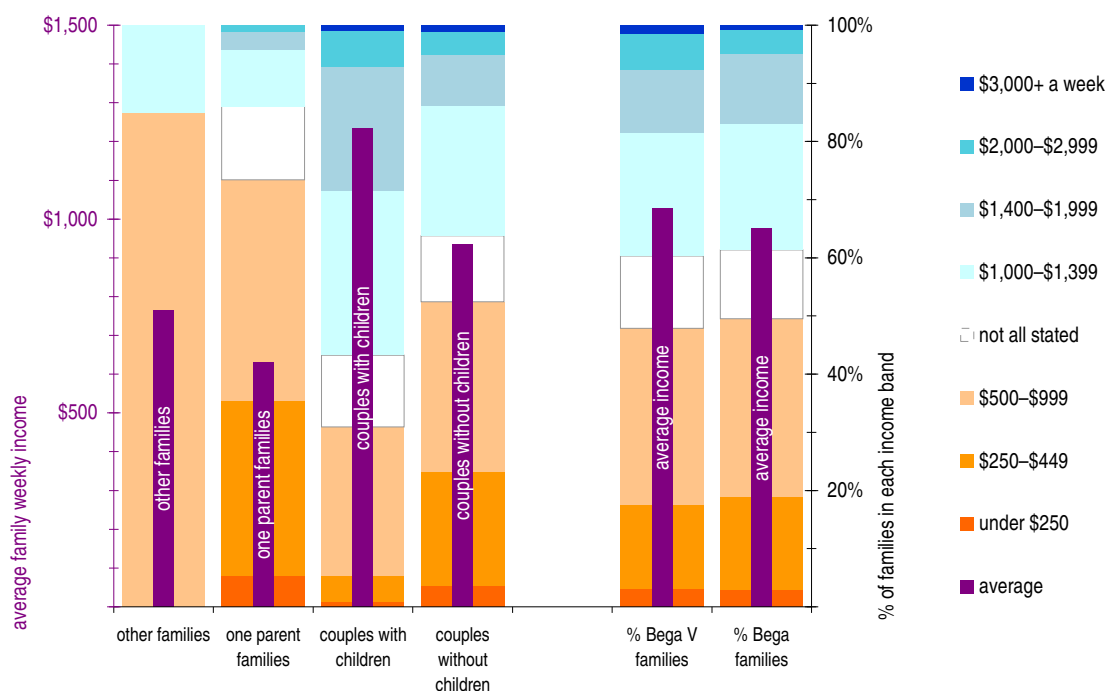
The average weekly family income in Bega in July 2006 was \$976, which was 5% or \$53 a week lower than the \$1,029 average for Bega Valley. The family income was equivalent to 2.2 individual incomes (2.1 in Bega Valley).

Average family incomes ranges across family types from \$1,234 for couples with children and \$935 for couples without children to \$764 for other families and \$630 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 \$976, 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 \$1,000–\$1,199 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 Bega, one-parent families had a median income around \$500–\$649 a week. 'Other' families had a median of \$650–\$799.

### Family weekly incomes



Family incomes	families in each income range				% of family types in each income range			
	number	% Bega families	% Bega V families	Bega's difference	couples without children	couples with children	one parent families	other families
under \$250	35	3%	3%	0.1% less	4%	1%	5%	0%
\$250-\$449	191	16%	15%	1.4% more	20%	5%	30%	0%
\$500-\$999	367	31%	30%	0.4% more	29%	25%	38%	85%
\$1,000-\$1,399	260	22%	21%	0.5% more	22%	28%	10%	15%
\$1,400-\$1,999	144	12%	11%	1.3% more	9%	21%	3%	0%
\$2,000-\$2,999	50	4%	6%	2.1% less	4%	6%	1%	0%
\$3,000+ a week	9	1%	1%	0.7% less	1%	1%	0%	0%
not all stated	142	12%	12%	0.6% less	11%	12%	13%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>average weekly income</b>		<b>\$976</b>	<b>\$1,029</b>	<b>5% less</b>	<b>\$935</b>	<b>\$1,234</b>	<b>\$630</b>	<b>\$764</b>
av. Inc. in Bega V					\$966	\$1,279	\$619	\$820

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

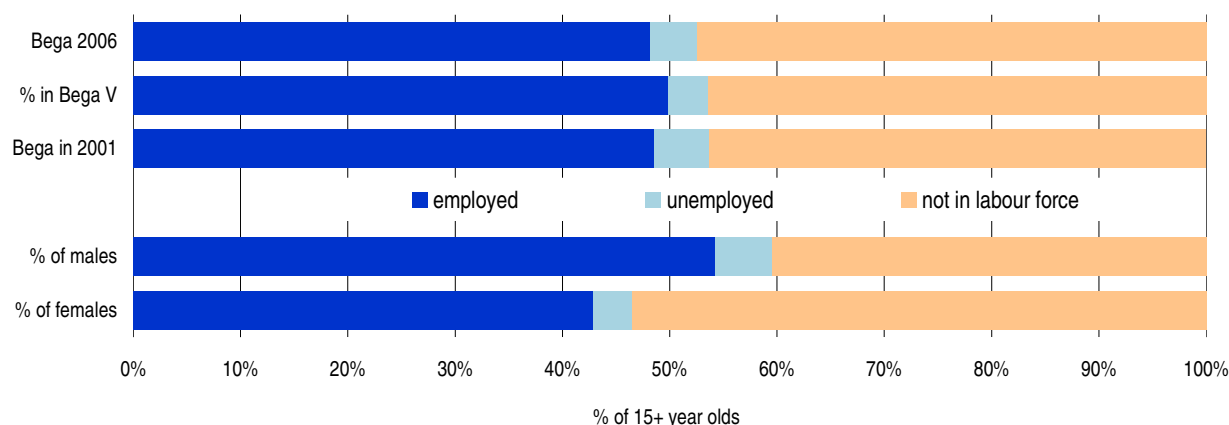
There were 1,866 residents of Bega in the workforce in 2006, 53% of the adult (aged 15+) population (this is called the workforce participation rate). About 48% of the adults were employed, and 4% were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 8.3% of the workforce.

Compared with Bega Valley, Bega's workforce participation rate in 2006 was 1.1% lower and its unemployment rate was 1.3% higher. Since 2001, the participation rate had fallen by 1.2% and the unemployment rate had fallen by 1.2%.

Women tend to have lower workforce participation rates on average, with greater time spent in child raising, housework and caring. In Bega, women's workforce participation was at 46% compared with 60% for men. Women also tend to have lower attachment to the workforce, and to withdraw (by not seeking work) when unemployed. This can cause their measured unemployment rate to be lower. Here, however, women's unemployment in 2006 was 7.8% when men's was 8.8%.

Women's domestic responsibilities also make them more inclined towards working part-time. In Bega, 52% of female workers were part-timers, compared with 23% of the men. The same pattern can apply amongst those looking for part-time work. Here, 57% of unemployed women wanted part-time work, while 17% of unemployed men did. The overall proportion of unemployed residents wanting part-time work was similar to Bega Valley and 5.8% higher than in 2001.

### Labour force status, adults 15+



Employment status	Bega 2006		Bega 2006		Bega 2006		Bega in 2001	Bega's change from 2001
	number	% of adults	% in Bega V	Bega's difference	% of males	% of females		
employed	1,711	48.2%	49.8%	1.7% less	54.3%	42.9%	1.27 M:F	48.6% dn 0.4%
unemployed	155	4.4%	3.7%	0.6% more	5.2%	3.6%	1.44 M:F	5.1% dn 0.8%
labour force (participation rate)	1,866	52.5%	53.6%	1.1% less	59.5%	46.5%	1.28 M:F	53.7% dn 1.2%
not in labour force	1,686	47.5%	46.4%	1.1% more	40.5%	53.5%	1.32 F:M	46.3% up 1.2%
<b>residents aged 15+</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.16 F:M</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
unemployment rate (% labour force)		8.3%	7.0%	1.3% more	8.8%	7.8%	1.12 M:F	9.6% dn 1.2%
full-time workers	966	56.5%	54.5%	2.0% more	69.2%	42.5%	1.63 M:F	58.8% dn 2.4%
part-time workers	630	36.8%	38.6%	1.8% less	23.4%	51.6%	2.21 F:M	37.8% dn 1.0%
unemployed want full-time work	101	65.2%	65.6%	0.5% less	82.6%	43.5%	1.90 M:F	70.9% dn 5.8%
unemployed want part-time	54	34.8%	34.4%	0.5% more	17.4%	56.5%	3.24 F:M	29.1% up 5.8%

## Industries employing residents

The main industries employing Bega residents in 2006 were:

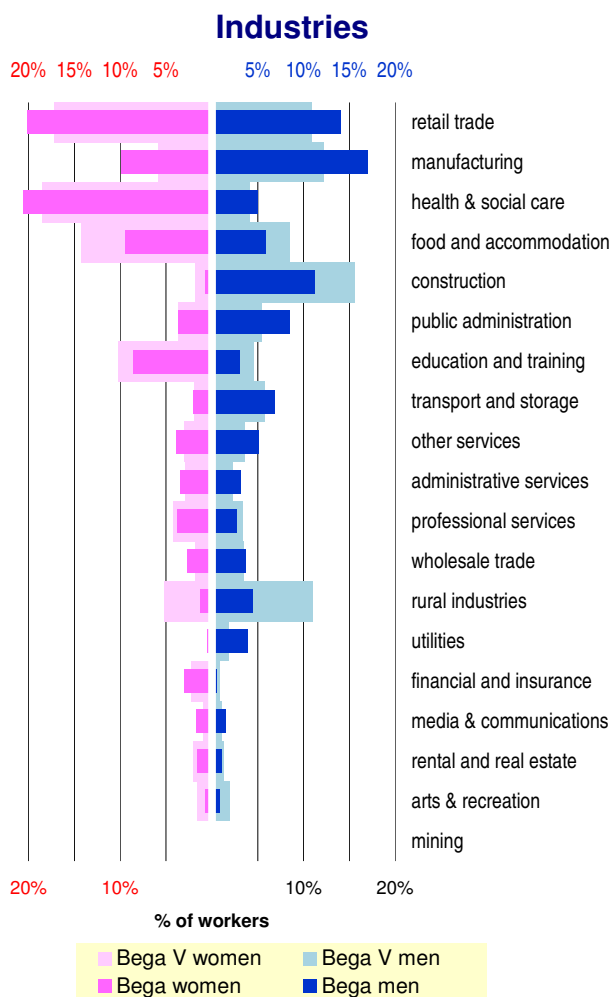
- retail trade, with 17% of workers
- manufacturing, 14%
- health & social care, 13%
- food and accommodation, 8%
- construction, 6%.

These main five industries together employed around 57% of working residents. Other significant industries for local workers were: construction, with 6% of the workers; education and training, 6%; transport and storage, 5%; and other services, 5%.

Industries that employed greater proportions of local residents than average for Bega Valley were manufacturing (4.4% more), retail trade (3.1% more), and health & social care (1.7% more).

The industries that employed proportionally more local women were financial and insurance (6.3 women per man), health & social care (3.9 women per man), and education and training (2.6 women per man). For men, they were construction (16.7 men per woman), utilities (8.8 men per woman), and rural industries (4.0 men per woman).

Since 2001, the fastest-growing employers were the manufacturing, public administration, and utilities industries, whose share of local workers rose by 3.0%, 2.0% and 1.5%, respectively.



Note that industry classifications changed somewhat between 2001 and 2006.

Industry of employers	Bega 2006				Bega 2006			Bega in 2001	Bega's change from 2001
	number	% of workers	% in Bega V	Bega's difference	males	females	ratio of workers		
retail trade	290	16.9%	13.8%	3.1% more	14.0%	20.1%	1.3 F:M	23.0%	dn 6.1%
manufacturing	233	13.6%	9.2%	4.4% more	16.9%	10.0%	1.9 M:F	10.6%	up 3.0%
health & social care	214	12.5%	10.8%	1.7% more	4.9%	20.9%	3.9 F:M	13.9%	dn 1.4%
food and accommodation	129	7.5%	11.2%	3.6% less	5.8%	9.5%	1.5 F:M	6.3%	up 1.2%
construction	106	6.2%	9.2%	3.0% less	11.1%	0.7%	16.7 M:F	7.6%	dn 1.4%
public administration	106	6.2%	4.6%	1.6% more	8.5%	3.7%	2.5 M:F	4.2%	up 2.0%
education and training	97	5.7%	7.2%	1.5% less	3.0%	8.6%	2.6 F:M	5.6%	up 0.1%
transport and storage	78	4.6%	3.9%	0.6% more	6.8%	2.1%	3.6 M:F	3.6%	up 1.0%
other services	77	4.5%	3.3%	1.2% more	5.0%	3.9%	1.4 M:F	3.7%	up 0.8%
administrative services	56	3.3%	2.6%	0.7% more	3.1%	3.4%	=	n.a.	n.a.
professional services	55	3.2%	3.8%	0.6% less	2.7%	3.8%	1.3 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
wholesale trade	55	3.2%	2.7%	0.5% more	3.7%	2.7%	1.5 M:F	4.9%	dn 1.7%
rural industries	50	2.9%	8.3%	5.4% less	4.5%	1.2%	4.0 M:F	4.6%	dn 1.7%
utilities	39	2.3%	1.1%	1.2% more	3.9%	0.5%	8.8 M:F	0.8%	up 1.5%
financial and insurance	29	1.7%	1.5%	0.2% more	0.4%	3.1%	6.3 F:M	1.9%	dn 0.2%
media & communications	27	1.6%	1.0%	0.6% more	1.4%	1.7%	1.1 F:M	0.9%	up 0.7%
rental and real estate	22	1.3%	1.6%	0.3% less	1.0%	1.6%	1.4 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
arts & recreation	13	0.8%	1.8%	1.0% less	0.8%	0.7%	1.2 M:F	0.5%	up 0.2%
mining	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
inadequately described	35	2.0%	2.3%	0.2% less	2.3%	1.7%	1.5 M:F	1.7%	up 0.3%
<b>employed residents</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>93.8%</b>	

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

## Occupations of employed residents

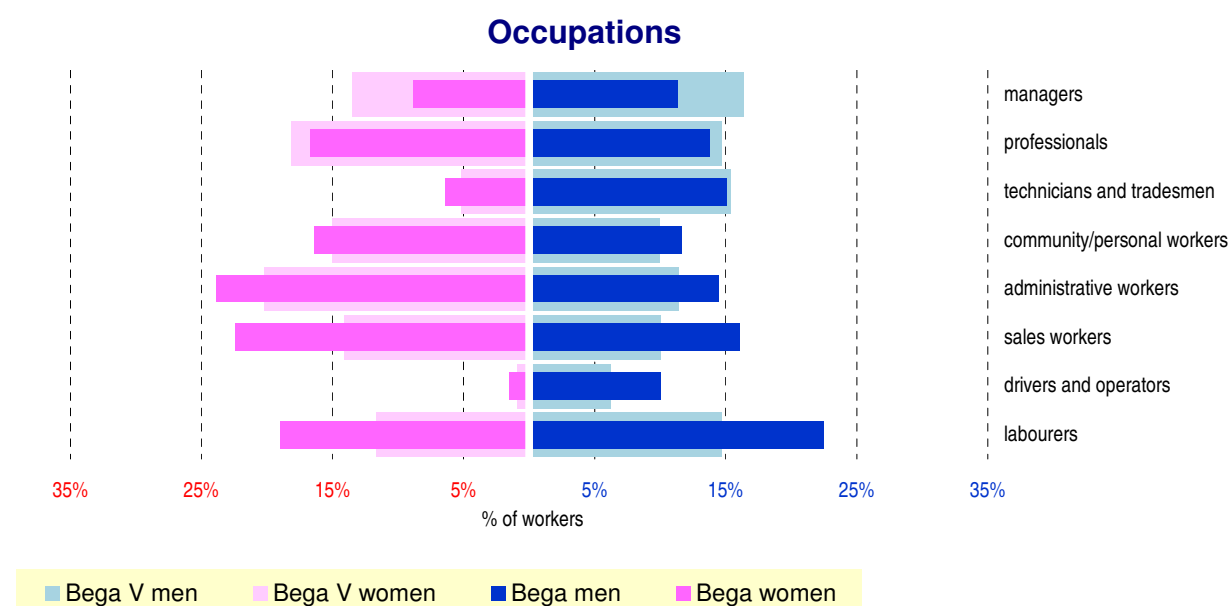
Occupations are a good indicator of socio-economic status, and communities with more people in more highly educated occupations tend to be wealthier. The occupational tree below shows the proportions of men and women in the eight occupational bands in Bega in 2006, with the more educated ones being higher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

Bega's had 22% workers in the top two occupational bands (10% were managers, including farmers and small business operators, and 12% professionals), compared with 31% for Bega Valley. The two lowest bands made up 28% of Bega's workers (9% were drivers / machine operators and 19% were labourers), while Bega Valley had 21% in these occupations.

Relative to Bega Valley, Bega had 4.6% more workers who were labourers and 3.7% more who were sales workers, but 6.6% fewer workers who were managers and 2.9% fewer who were professionals.

Many occupations have a significant gender bias. In Bega, there were 6.4 men per woman among drivers and operators and 2.3 men per woman among technicians and tradesmen but there were 1.7 women per man among administrative workers and 1.4 women per man among community/personal 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 7% of the workforce, but drivers and operators lost about 1%.



Occupations of employed residents	Bega 2006		Bega's difference		workers in Bega			Bega's change	
	number workers	% of workers	% in Bega V	Bega's difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	Bega in 2001	change from 2001
managers	166	10%	16%	<b>6.6% less</b>	10%	8%	<b>1.3 M:F</b>	5%	up 5%
professionals	202	12%	15%	<b>2.9% less</b>	12%	14%	<b>1.2 F:M</b>	10%	up 1%
technicians and tradesmen	221	13%	15%	<b>2.4% less</b>	13%	6%	<b>2.3 M:F</b>	23%	n.a.
community/personal workers	170	10%	10%	0.0% more	10%	14%	<b>1.4 F:M</b>	n.a.	n.a.
administrative workers	212	12%	11%	1.0% more	12%	20%	<b>1.7 F:M</b>	n.a.	n.a.
sales workers	235	14%	10%	<b>3.7% more</b>	14%	19%	<b>1.4 F:M</b>	n.a.	n.a.
drivers and operators	147	9%	6%	2.4% more	9%	1%	<b>6.4 M:F</b>	10%	dn 1%
labourers	329	19%	15%	<b>4.6% more</b>	19%	16%	<b>1.2 M:F</b>	12%	up 7%
unclear	29	2%	1%	0.2% more	2%	1%	<b>1.5 M:F</b>	2%	up 0%
<b>total employed residents</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>same</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1.1 M:F</b>	<b>62%</b>	

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

## Travel to work

In the 2006 Census, people were asked how they travelled to work on Tuesday 8 August. In Bega, 82% of the 1,710 employed residents travelled to work that day, with 11% not going to work, and 5% working from home; some did not say.

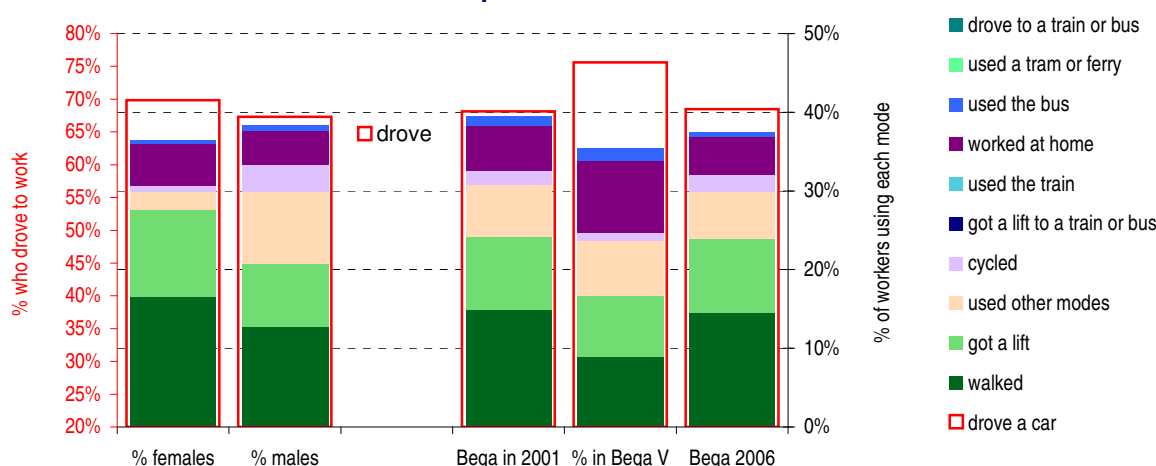
Some workers' journeys involved multiple trips, often when they got a lift to the bus or train. The total trips taken to work by Bega workers was 1,411, which suggests an average of 1.01 trips per worker; most people used just one mode of transport to work.

The most common way to get to work nearly everywhere is by driving, and in Bega, 68% of travellers drove to work in 2006 (76% in Bega Valley). Since 2001, the proportion who drove remained fairly stable. Driving is generally biased towards males; in Bega, there were 1.1 men per woman among drivers. Similarly male-biased were those who cycled (6.8 men per woman), and who used other modes (5.5 men per woman).

Other than driving, the other main ways people travelled to work in Bega were that 14% of travellers walked, 9% got a lift, 6% used other modes, and 2% cycled. Less common were those who used the bus (1%).

Women tend to use public transport to get to work more than men. In Bega, women were most numerous among those who did not work on Census day, with 1.5 women per man doing this; or who got a lift, with 1.2 women per man; or who worked at home, with 1.2 women per man.

### Modes of trips to work



Trips to work	Bega 2006				Bega 2006		Bega in 2001		
	workers	% travellers	% in Bega V	Bega's difference	% males	% females	ratio of workers	% of trips	change
drove a car	955	68.5%	75.6%	7.1% less	67.3%	69.8%	1.1 M:F	68.1%	up 0.3%
walked	202	14.5%	9.0%	5.5% more	12.7%	16.6%	1.1 F:M	14.8%	dn 0.4%
got a lift	132	9.5%	7.7%	1.8% more	8.1%	11.1%	1.2 F:M	9.3%	up 0.2%
used other modes	83	5.9%	7.0%	1.1% less	9.0%	2.3%	5.5 M:F	6.7%	dn 0.7%
cycled	31	2.2%	0.9%	1.3% more	3.6%	0.6%	6.8 M:F	1.8%	up 0.4%
used the bus	8	0.6%	1.6%	1.1% less	0.7%	0.5%	1.7 M:F	1.2%	dn 0.6%
got a lift to a train or bus	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
used the train	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
used a tram or ferry	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
drove to a train or bus	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
<b>Trips to work</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>102%</b>		<b>101%</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>1.2 M:F</b>	<b>102%</b>	
<b>Employed residents</b>		% workers			% workers			% workers	
travelled to work	1,395	82%	77%	4.7% more	84%	78%	1.2 M:F	82%	dn 0.5%
worked at home	82	5%	9%	4.3% less	4%	5%	1.2 F:M	6%	dn 0.9%
did not work on Census day	195	11%	12%	0.6% less	9%	14%	1.5 F:M	11%	up 0.6%
not stated	38	2%	2%	0.2% more	3%	2%	1.5 M:F	1%	up 0.8%
<b>Employed residents</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>100%</b>	

The top half of the table shows trips, not workers, and multiple-mode trips (eg lift to bus) are counted as several trips, where possible. The 'used other modes' category includes 0 taxi trips, 47 by truck, 15 by motorcycle, 5 by unnamed other modes, and 16 trips by multiple modes.

# Community Cultures

## Ancestry

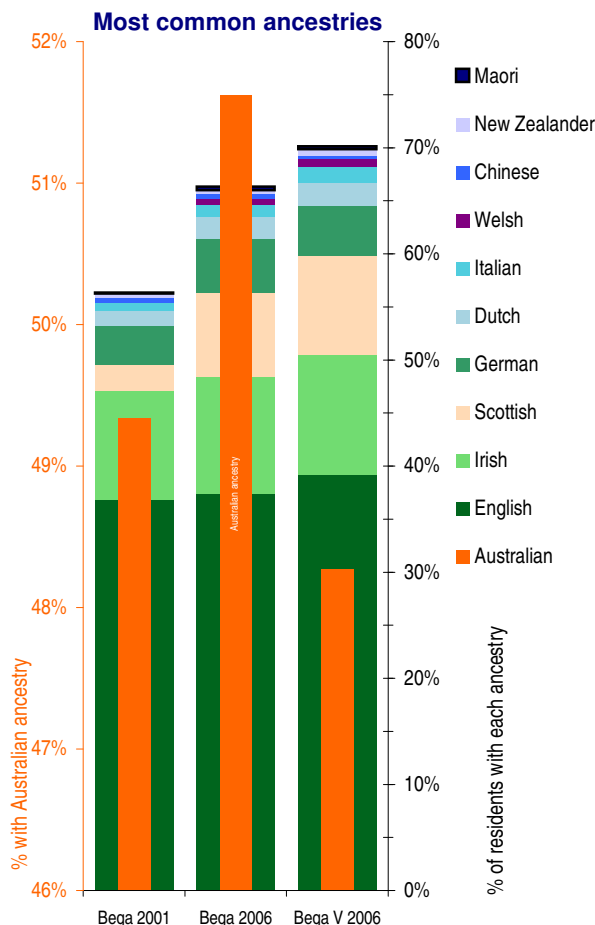
People's ancestry is a good indicator of their cultural heritage. While many people now give their heritage as 'Australian' (52% in Bega in 2006), they are a minority in most places.

People could give at most two ancestries on the Census form, which limits information on ancestry. About 39% 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 Bega residents, and the proportion with that ancestry, were: English 37%; Irish 11.1%; Scottish 7.9%; German 5.1%; Dutch 2.1%; and Italian 1.1%.

Compared with Bega Valley, Bega had more people with Australian, Australian Aboriginal, German, Indian and Vietnamese ancestry.

Over the five years since 2001, three ancestries that became more common in Bega were , claimed by more of the population than in 2001, ( more), and ( more).



Ancestry	Bega 2006		Parents of Bega residents					Bega's change	
	residents	percent	% in Bega V	Bega's difference	both born overseas	one born overseas	both born Australia	Bega in 2001	change from 2001
Australian	2,346	51.6%	48.3%	<b>3.4% more</b>	0%	10%	87%	49.3%	up 2.3%
Australian Aboriginal	51	1.1%	0.5%	0.6% more	0%	8%	92%	0.4%	up 0.7%
English	1,699	37.4%	39.2%	<b>1.8% less</b>	11%	13%	74%	36.8%	up 0.5%
Irish	504	11.1%	11.3%	<b>0.2% less</b>	5%	7%	86%	10.3%	up 0.8%
Scottish	357	7.9%	9.3%	<b>1.5% less</b>	10%	11%	77%	2.4%	up 5.4%
German	231	5.1%	4.7%	0.4% more	13%	11%	73%	3.6%	up 1.5%
Dutch	97	2.1%	2.2%	<b>0.0% less</b>	42%	22%	31%	1.4%	up 0.7%
Italian	49	1.1%	1.5%	<b>0.5% less</b>	22%	29%	49%	0.9%	up 0.2%
Welsh	27	0.6%	0.7%	<b>0.1% less</b>	26%	19%	56%	n.a.	n.a.
Chinese	18	0.4%	0.4%	0.0% more	83%	0%	17%	0.4%	dn 0.0%
New Zealander	17	0.4%	0.6%	<b>0.2% less</b>	47%	53%	0%	0.4%	up 0.0%
Maori	16	0.4%	0.3%	<b>0.0% less</b>	38%	44%	19%	0.1%	up 0.2%
Greek	14	0.3%	0.3%	<b>0.0% less</b>	29%	21%	50%	0.4%	dn 0.1%
Maltese	14	0.3%	0.3%	<b>0.0% less</b>	29%	0%	71%	0.1%	up 0.2%
Polish	12	0.3%	0.4%	<b>0.1% less</b>	33%	0%	67%	0.1%	up 0.2%
Indian	9	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% more	33%	33%	33%	0.1%	up 0.1%
Russian	8	0.2%	0.2%	<b>0.0% less</b>	0%	38%	63%	0.1%	up 0.1%
<b>Total responses</b>	<b>5,917</b>	<b>130.2%</b>	<b>131.3%</b>	<b>1.1% less</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>118.2%</b>	<b>up 12.0%</b>
<b>residents</b>	<b>4,545</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Note: the apparent growth in Scottish ancestry from 106 to 357 probably indicates that 70% of local Scots did not name this heritage in 2001 when unprompted, rather than that their number increased by 237%. 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 Bega, Greek ancestry was given by 19 in 2001 and 14 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

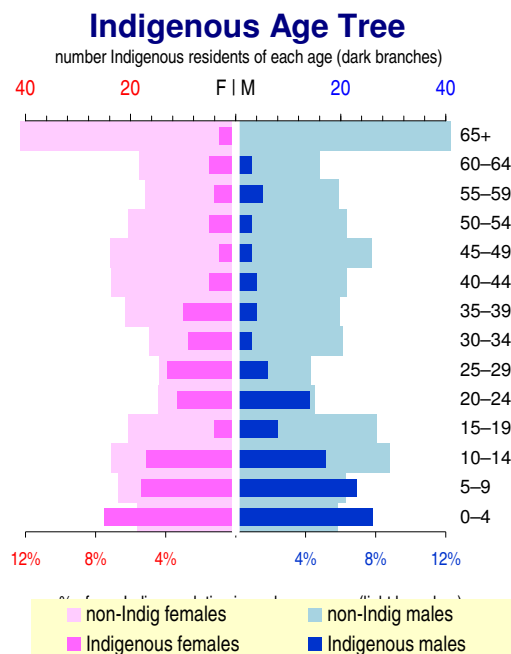
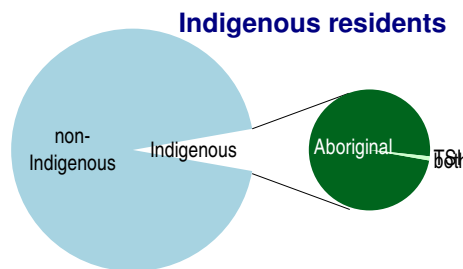
In 2006, Bega had 250 Indigenous residents, with 247 identifying as Aboriginal; and 3 identifying as both. Indigenous people constituted 5.5% of the residents, compared with 2.6% of Bega Valley.

The median (mid-point) age of local Indigenous people was 10–14 and the average was about 21 years. By comparison, non-Indigenous residents had an average age of about 40 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, 0–4 year-olds are 20% of Indigenous residents but just 6% of non-indigenous residents; 5–9 year-olds are 16% v. 7%, and 10–14 year-olds are 14% v. 8%. However, there are far fewer Indigenous people aged 65 or older (1% v. 21%).

In 2001, the median age of Bega Valley's Indigenous people was 15–19 and the average was about 23 years. Local Indigenous age data is not available for 2001.



Indigenous people	Bega 2006		% in Bega V	Bega's difference	Bega 2006			Bega in 2001	change from 2001
	number	% residents			males	females	ratio		
Aboriginal	247	5.4%	2.5%	2.9% more	116	131	1.13 F:M	3.6%	up 1.8%
Torres Strait Islander (TSI)	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Aboriginal and TSI	3	0.1%	0.0%	0.0% more	3	0	M	0.1%	dn 0.0%
<b>Indigenous residents</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.9% more</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1.10 F:M</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>up 1.8%</b>
non-Indigenous	4,286	94.5%	97.4%	2.9% less	2,011	2,275	1.13 F:M	96.3%	dn 1.8%
<b>residents</b>	<b>4,536</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>2,130</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>1.13 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Ages of Indigenous people	Bega 2006				Bega Indigenous residents, 2006			Bega in 2001	changed share
	Indigenous	% Indig.	% non-Indig	Indig. diff.	males	females	ratio		
0–4	51	20%	6%	15% more	26	25	1.0 M:F	n.a.	n.a.
5–9	41	16%	7%	10% more	23	18	1.3 M:F	n.a.	n.a.
10–14	34	14%	8%	6% more	17	17	=	n.a.	n.a.
15–19	12	5%	7%	2% less	8	4	2.0 M:F	n.a.	n.a.
20–24	25	10%	4%	5% more	14	11	1.3 M:F	n.a.	n.a.
25–29	19	8%	4%	3% more	6	13	2.2 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
30–34	12	5%	5%	1% less	3	9	3.0 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
35–39	14	6%	6%	1% less	4	10	2.5 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
40–44	9	4%	7%	3% less	4	5	1.3 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
45–49	6	2%	7%	5% less	3	3	=	n.a.	n.a.
50–54	8	3%	6%	3% less	3	5	1.7 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
55–59	9	4%	5%	2% less	5	4	1.3 M:F	n.a.	n.a.
60–64	8	3%	5%	2% less	3	5	1.7 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
65+	3	1%	21%	20% less	0	3	F	n.a.	n.a.
<b>residents</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>119</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>-1.11</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>average age</b>		<b>21.0 yrs</b>	<b>39.7 yrs</b>	<b>dn 18.8 yrs</b>	<b>18.5 yrs</b>	<b>23.2 yrs</b>		<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

## Birthplaces

Of Bega residents, 88% were born in Australia and 7% were born overseas (in 17 of the 35 places listed in the Census table), with 5% not saying. The proportion born in Australia was 5% more than Bega Valley, and 1% more than in 2001.

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

- United Kingdom – 153 or 3.4%;
- New Zealand – 36 or 0.8%;
- the Netherlands – 28 or 0.6%;
- Germany – 20 or 0.4%;
- the Philippines – 9 or 0.2%;
- the USA – 8 or 0.2%.

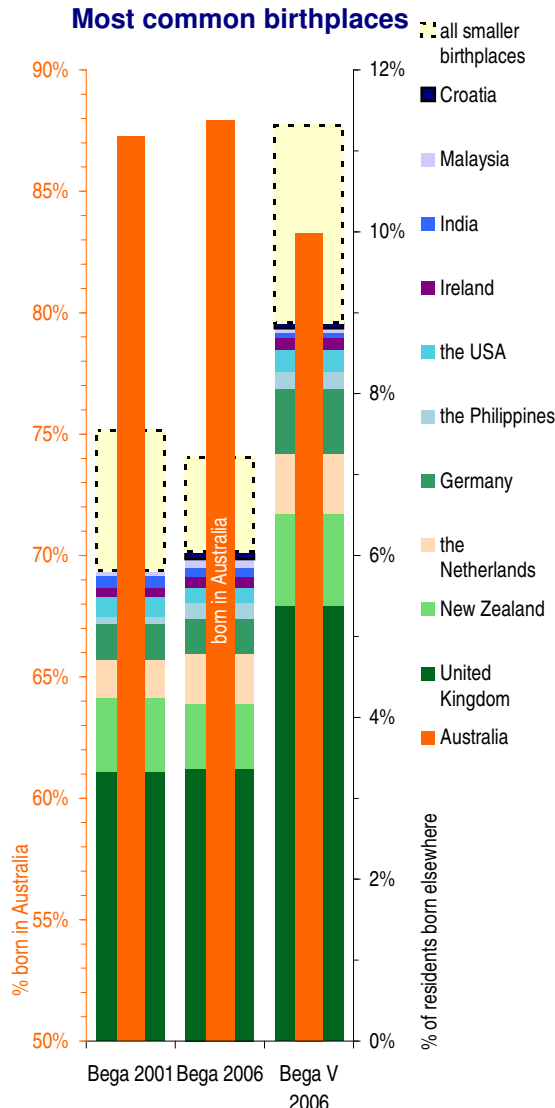
The birthplace that increased most as a proportion of the population over the previous five years was Australia, up 0.7%, with the Netherlands up 0.1%, then the Philippines up 0.1%.

No overseas birthplace was significantly more common in Bega than in Bega Valley.

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 Bega, birthplaces whose males most outnumbered females included only very small all-male birthplaces, while there were 1.5 females per male born in the Netherlands and 1.4 females per male born in New Zealand.

Most common birthplaces



Main birthplaces of residents	Bega 2006		% in Bega V	Bega's difference	Bega 2006			Bega in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Australia	3,989	87.9%	83.3%	4.7% more	1,867	2,122	1.1 F:M	87.3%	up 0.7%
United Kingdom	153	3.4%	5.4%	2.0% less	71	82	1.2 F:M	3.3%	up 0.0%
New Zealand	36	0.8%	1.1%	0.3% less	15	21	1.4 F:M	0.9%	dn 0.1%
the Netherlands	28	0.6%	0.7%	0.1% less	11	17	1.5 F:M	0.5%	up 0.1%
Germany	20	0.4%	0.8%	0.4% less	10	10	=	0.4%	up 0.0%
the Philippines	9	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% less	4	5	1.3 F:M	0.1%	up 0.1%
the USA	8	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	4	4	=	0.3%	dn 0.1%
Ireland	6	0.1%	0.2%	0.0% less	3	3	=	0.1%	up 0.0%
India	5	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	0	5	F	0.1%	dn 0.0%
Malaysia	5	0.1%	0.1%	0.1% more	0	5	F	0.1%	up 0.0%
Croatia	4	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	0	4	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
Vietnam	4	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	4	0	M	0.1%	up 0.0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	0.1%	0.0%	0.1% more	4	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
a non-listed place	29	0.6%	1.0%	0.4% less	16	13	1.2 M:F	0.8%	dn 0.2%
<b>all smaller birthplaces</b>	53	1.2%	2.4%	1.3% less	36	17		-3.5%	up 4.6%
not stated	220	4.9%	5.4%	0.6% less	110	110	=	5.2%	dn 0.3%
<b>overseas born</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>18 places</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>1.12 F:M</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>dn 0.3%</b>

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

# Languages

In 2006, 95% of Bega's residents spoke English at home, which was 2% more than in 2001, and very similar to Bega Valley. While 4% did not say what they spoke, 2% spoke another language at home (like Bega Valley), including 9 of the 35 most common languages listed in the Census report.

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

- Cantonese – 11 or 0.2%;
- German – 10 or 0.2%;
- Dutch – 10 or 0.2%;
- Vietnamese – 8 or 0.2%;

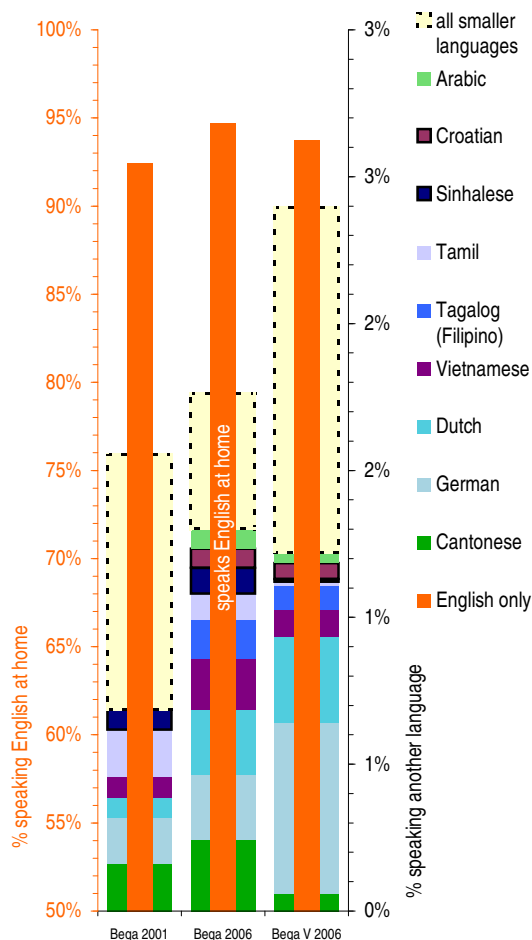
The main language whose use increased most between 2001 and 2006 was Dutch, up by 0.2% of the population; then Tagalog (Filipino), up 0.1%; Vietnamese, up 0.1%.

The language spoken proportionally more in Bega than in Bega Valley was Cantonese (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 Bega, there were fewer male speakers of most languages than females, except for very small language groups.

Most common languages



Main languages spoken at home	Bega 2006		% in Bega V	Bega's difference	Bega 2006			Bega in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
English only	4,297	94.7%	93.7%	0.9% more	2,011	2,286	1.1 F:M	92.4%	up 2.3%
another language	80	1.8%	2.6%	0.9% less	36	44	1.2 F:M	1.6%	up 0.1%
not stated	161	3.5%	3.6%	0.1% less	84	77	1.1 M:F	5.8%	dn 2.3%
<b>residents</b>	<b>4,538</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9 langs.</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>1.1 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	
Cantonese	11	0.2%	0.1%	0.2% more	5	6	1.2 F:M	0.2%	up 0.1%
German	10	0.2%	0.6%	0.4% less	5	5	=	0.2%	up 0.1%
Dutch	10	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	3	7	2.3 F:M	0.1%	up 0.2%
Vietnamese	8	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	4	4	=	0.1%	up 0.1%
Tagalog (Filipino)	6	0.1%	0.1%	0.1% more	3	3	=	0.0%	up 0.1%
Tamil	4	0.1%	0.0%	0.1% more	0	4	F	0.2%	dn 0.1%
Sinhalese	4	0.1%	0.0%	0.1% more	4	0	M	0.1%	up 0.0%
Croatian	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	0	3	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
Arabic	3	0.1%	0.0%	0.0% more	0	3	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
Italian	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
all smaller languages	21	0.5%	1.2%	0.7% less	12	9	1.3 M:F	0.9%	dn 0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>0.1% less</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1.1 M:F</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>dn 2.3%</b>

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

# Beliefs

The range of religious beliefs held within a community is a good indicator of cultural diversity, although nearly everywhere in Australia is majority Christian. Bega is no exception, with 72% of residents being Christian in 2006. Nonetheless, there has been a broad trend towards more people either having no religion (here, 18% of residents in 2006) or not stating their religion on the Census form (9%).

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

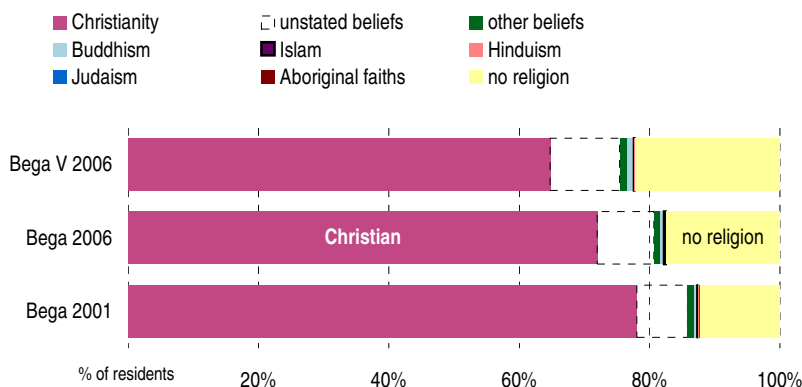
- Buddhism – 26 or 0.6%;
- Islam – 13 or 0.3%.

The fastest growing belief system over 2001 to 2006 was no religion with 5.4% more of the population, followed by Islam with 0.2% more

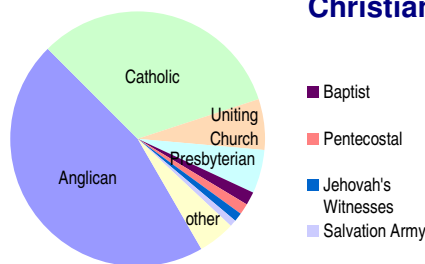
There were falls in the proportion who believed in Christianity (down by 6.1% of the population).

The ratio of male to female believers varied amongst the beliefs. Among Christians generally in Bega, there were 120 women per 100 men, while there were 106 men per 100 women among those who did not have a religion. The gender ratio ranged from 117 men per 100 women among followers of Buddhism to 350 women per 100 men among followers of Jehovah's Witnesses.

## Religious beliefs



## Christians



Religious beliefs	Bega 2006		% in Bega V	Bega's difference	Bega 2006			2001 % Bega	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Christianity	3,263	71.9%	64.7%	<b>7.2% more</b>	1,481	1,782	<b>1.20 F:M</b>	78.0%	<b>dn 6.1%</b>
no religion	794	17.5%	22.1%	<b>4.6% less</b>	408	386	<b>1.06 M:F</b>	12.1%	<b>up 5.4%</b>
Buddhism	26	0.6%	1.0%	<b>0.4% less</b>	14	12	<b>1.17 M:F</b>	0.5%	up 0.0%
Islam	13	0.3%	0.1%	<b>0.2% more</b>	7	6	<b>1.17 M:F</b>	0.1%	up 0.2%
Hinduism	0	0.0%	0.1%	<b>0.1% less</b>	0	0	=	0.3%	<b>dn 0.3%</b>
Judaism	0	0.0%	0.1%	<b>0.1% less</b>	0	0	=	0.1%	<b>dn 0.1%</b>
Aboriginal faiths	0	0.0%	0.0%	<b>0.0% less</b>	0	0	=	0.0%	same
other beliefs	42	0.9%	1.1%	<b>0.2% less</b>	17	25	<b>1.47 F:M</b>	0.9%	up 0.0%
unlisted beliefs	398	8.8%	10.7%	<b>1.9% less</b>	202	196	<b>1.03 M:F</b>	7.8%	up 0.9%
<b>total residents</b>	<b>4,536</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>2,129</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>1.13 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>Christians</b>							=		
Anglican	1,501	33.1%	28.9%	<b>4.2% more</b>	684	817	<b>1.19 F:M</b>	36.6%	<b>dn 3.5%</b>
Catholic	1,064	23.5%	20.9%	<b>2.6% more</b>	484	580	<b>1.20 F:M</b>	25.4%	<b>dn 1.9%</b>
Uniting Church	207	4.6%	5.2%	<b>0.6% less</b>	89	118	<b>1.33 F:M</b>	6.4%	<b>dn 1.9%</b>
Presbyterian	175	3.9%	3.8%	0.0% more	86	89	<b>1.03 F:M</b>	3.5%	up 0.3%
Baptist	60	1.3%	1.2%	0.1% more	23	37	<b>1.61 F:M</b>	1.2%	up 0.2%
Pentecostal	46	1.0%	0.3%	<b>0.7% more</b>	16	30	<b>1.88 F:M</b>	0.7%	up 0.3%
Jehovah's Witnesses	36	0.8%	0.6%	0.2% more	8	28	<b>3.50 F:M</b>	1.0%	<b>dn 0.3%</b>
Salvation Army	29	0.6%	0.3%	0.3% more	11	18	<b>1.64 F:M</b>	0.5%	up 0.1%
Seventh-day Adventist	24	0.5%	0.4%	0.2% more	16	8	<b>2.00 M:F</b>	0.5%	up 0.1%
Lutheran	21	0.5%	0.7%	<b>0.2% less</b>	9	12	<b>1.33 F:M</b>	0.4%	up 0.1%
Eastern Orthodox	6	0.1%	0.3%	<b>0.1% less</b>	6	0	<b>M</b>	0.3%	<b>dn 0.1%</b>
Other Protestant	6	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	3	3	=	0.1%	<b>dn 0.0%</b>
Latter Day Saints	3	0.1%	0.2%	<b>0.1% less</b>	3	0	<b>M</b>	0.0%	up 0.1%
other Christian	82	1.8%	1.9%	<b>0.0% less</b>	43	39	<b>1.10 M:F</b>	1.4%	up 0.4%
all other Christian	85	1.9%	1.9%	<b>0.1% less</b>	43	42	<b>1.02 M:F</b>	1.5%	up 0.4%
<b>total Christians</b>	<b>3,263</b>	<b>71.9%</b>	<b>64.7%</b>	<b>7.2% more</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>1.20 F:M</b>	<b>78.0%</b>	<b>dn 6.1%</b>

## Attachments

Other birthplaces of residents	Bega 2006		% in Bega V	Bega's difference	Bega 2006			Bega in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	0.1%	0.0%	0.1% more	4	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
Singapore	4	0.1%	0.0%	0.1% more	0	4	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
Poland	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	3	0	M	0.1%	dn 0.0%
China	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
Japan	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
Sri Lanka	3	0.1%	0.0%	0.0% more	3	0	M	0.2%	dn 0.1%
South Africa	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Italy	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Canada	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
India	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
SE Europe	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Indonesia	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Papua New Guinea	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Greece	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Fiji	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Hong Kong	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Egypt	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Thailand	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Turkey	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
South Korea	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Lebanon	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Macedonia (FYROM)	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Iraq	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
a non-listed place	29	0.6%	1.0%	0.4% less	16	13	1.2 M:F	0.8%	dn 0.2%
<b>all smaller birthplaces</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>1.3% less</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>-3.5%</b>	<b>up 4.6%</b>
not stated	220	4.9%	5.4%	0.6% less	110	110	=	5.2%	dn 0.3%
<b>overseas born</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>18 places</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>1.12 F:M</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>dn 0.3%</b>

Other languages spoken at home	Bega 2006		% in Bega V	Bega's difference	Bega 2006			Bega in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Italian	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
French	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Greek	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Japanese	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Spanish	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Filipino	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
other Chinese dialects	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Polish	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Mandarin	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Hungarian	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Russian	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Maltese	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Serbian	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Indigenous languages	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Samoan	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Turkish	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Hindi	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Indonesian	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Persian	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Korean	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Portuguese	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Dari (Persian)	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Khmer	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Macedonian	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
other Persian languages	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
other languages	21	0.5%	0.4%	0.0% more	12	9	1.33 M:F	0.7%	dn 0.2%
<b>all smaller languages</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.7% less</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.33 M:F</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>dn 0.4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>0.1% less</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1.09 M:F</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>dn 2.3%</b>