



Bega Valley Community Portrait

2006

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

Contents

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

In this Portrait, Bega Valley is the area defined in ABS terms as Bega Valley (A) (LGA 10550).

The copyright in all Census data is held by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for the Commonwealth of Australia. The copyright in the design, text and software code used in this Community Portrait is held by The Public Practice Pty Ltd. Reproduction of this report in electronic or physical form requires a license from The Public Practice and the consent of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. While care has been taken to ensure this report accurately transcribes and reports on data loaded from the Australian Bureau of Statistics web site, neither The Public Practice nor the Australian Bureau of Statistics give any guarantee that this report is accurate and correct in every detail. Before making important decisions, check the data and calculations yourself using original data sources.

prepared for Bega Valley Shire

Population

Population and growth

In the August 2006 Census, 31,060 residents were counted in Bega Valley – 15,763 females and 15,297 males. Of these residents, 28,862 (92.9%) were at home on Census night, while 490 were staying elsewhere within the same locality and 1,707 were staying somewhere else in Australia. There were 2,223 visitors from elsewhere in Australia staying in Bega Valley on Census night; these people are not included in this profile.

The counted resident population had increased by 1,467 or 5.0% since the 2001 Census.

The most recent (pre-Census) ABS estimate of Bega Valley's population at 30 June 2006 was 32,429 residents, indicating that 96% of the population completed the Census. In 2001, the proportion who completed the Census was 96%. The similar response rate in 2006 suggests that the current ABS Some 5.5% of residents were away from the local area on Census night (but completed a form elsewhere). Of these, there were 1.08 males per female. This is consistent with the general pattern that more men are away from home than women, likely due to more work trips.

A high 92% of Bega Valley residents were Australian citizens, compared with 86% for NSW.

Population	people in Bega Valley				Bega V's		Bega Valley 2006		
	2006	2001	2001-2006	2006 % of residents	% in NSW	difference	males	females	ratio
at home on Census Night	28,862	27,508	up 1,354	92.9%	95.8%	2.9% less	14,157	14,705	1.04 F:M
away from locality at Census	1,707	528	up 1,179	5.5%	3.4%	2.1% more	886	822	1.08 M:F
away from home (but local)	490	454	up 36	1.6%	0.8%	0.8% more	254	236	1.08 M:F
counted residents	31,060	29,593	up 1,467	100.0%	100.0%	up 5.0%	15,297	15,763	1.03 F:M
Australian citizens	28,625	27,221	up 1,404	92.2%	85.8%	6.4% more	14,090	14,535	1.03 F:M
Estimated Resident Pop'n	32,429	30,703	up 1,726	104.4%	104.1%	up 5.6%	15,971	16,458	1.03 F:M

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 Valley (where half are younger and half older) was 45 years, which was 8 years older than NSW and 3 years older than in 2001.

Bega Valley had an average of 2.4 residents per occupied dwelling, and 1.1 residents per bedroom. By comparison, NSW averaged 2.6 residents per dwelling and 1.1 per bedroom.

The median individual income in mid-2006 was \$368 a week, 20% less than NSW's \$461. The median family income was \$898 a week, 24% less than NSW's \$1,181.

The median mortgage repayment in Bega Valley in August 2006 was \$1,010 a month, 33% or \$507 less than NSW's median. The median rent was \$160 a week, 24% or \$50 less than NSW.

Some medians	2006		Bega V's difference	2001		Bega V's change from 2001	Bega Valley v. NSW
	Bega V	NSW		Bega V	NSW		
median age	45 yrs	37 yrs	8 y. older	42 yrs	35 yrs	3 y. older	
av. persons per household	2.4	2.6	8% less	2.5	2.6	4% less	
av. persons per bedroom	1.1	1.1	same	0.85	0.91	29% more	
individual weekly income	\$368	\$461	20% less	\$288	\$404	28% more	
family weekly income	\$898	\$1,181	24% less	\$750	\$1,038	20% more	
household weekly income	\$697	\$1,036	33% less	\$634	\$1,038	10% more	
monthly mortgage payment	\$1,010	\$1,517	33% less	\$807	\$1,269	25% more	
weekly rent	\$160	\$210	24% less	\$144	\$202	11% more	
CPI @ 30 June	154.3			133.8		15% more	

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

Age structure

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

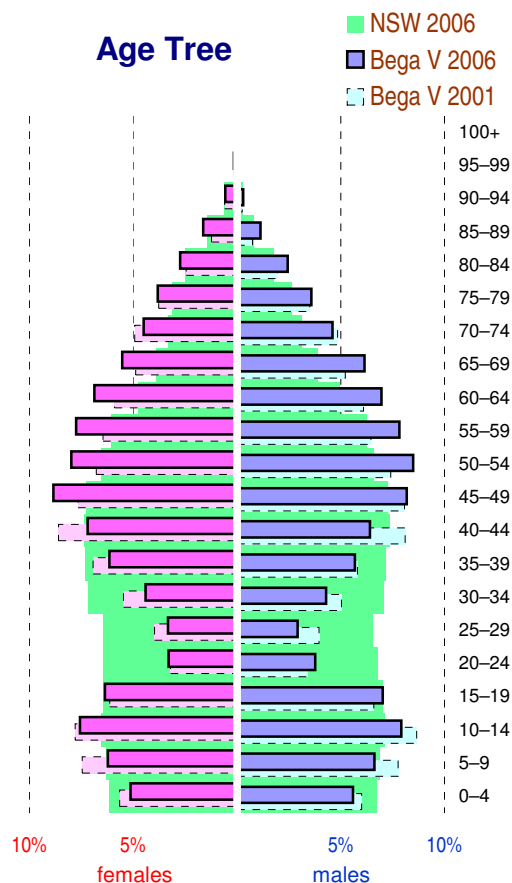
The largest age groups in Bega Valley in 2006, shown by the longest branches, were people 45–49, 50–54 and 55–59 years old.

Compared with NSW, Bega Valley had relatively more people aged 60–64, 65–69 and 50–54 years, but fewer people aged 25–29, 20–24 and 30–34 years.

Over 2001 to 2006, the Bega Valley age groups that increased most were 55–59, 50–54 and 60–64 years-old, while the 40–44, 5–9 and 30–34 age groups fell most as a proportion of the population.

The ratio of females to males rises rapidly over the age of 70, as women tend to live longer than men. In Bega Valley, the ratio peaks at 2.56 women per man among those aged 95–99 years.

Among those under 70, females were most common among people aged 25–29 and 40–44 years, while males were more common among those aged 20–24, 65–69 and 15–19 years.



5-year age groups	Bega Valley 2006				Bega Valley 2006			Bega V's change from 2001	
	people	percent	% in NSW	Bega V's difference	males	females	ratio	Bega V in 2001	Bega V's change from 2001
0–4	1,664	5.4%	6.4%	1.1% less	855	809	1.06 M:F	5.8%	dn 0.5%
5–9	1,993	6.4%	6.6%	0.2% less	1,013	980	1.03 M:F	7.6%	dn 1.2%
10–14	2,404	7.7%	6.8%	0.9% more	1,212	1,192	1.02 M:F	8.2%	dn 0.5%
15–19	2,076	6.7%	6.7%	0.0% less	1,074	1,002	1.07 M:F	6.4%	up 0.3%
20–24	1,097	3.5%	6.6%	3.1% less	577	520	1.11 M:F	3.3%	up 0.2%
25–29	971	3.1%	6.5%	3.4% less	448	523	1.17 F:M	4.0%	dn 0.8%
30–34	1,351	4.3%	7.1%	2.8% less	657	694	1.06 F:M	5.3%	dn 0.9%
35–39	1,838	5.9%	7.2%	1.3% less	869	969	1.12 F:M	6.4%	dn 0.5%
40–44	2,113	6.8%	7.4%	0.6% less	979	1,134	1.16 F:M	8.3%	dn 1.5%
45–49	2,645	8.5%	7.3%	1.3% more	1,252	1,393	1.11 F:M	7.9%	up 0.7%
50–54	2,558	8.2%	6.6%	1.7% more	1,299	1,259	1.03 M:F	7.1%	up 1.1%
55–59	2,418	7.8%	6.1%	1.6% more	1,197	1,221	1.02 F:M	6.4%	up 1.3%
60–64	2,148	6.9%	4.8%	2.1% more	1,066	1,082	1.02 F:M	6.0%	up 0.9%
65–69	1,812	5.8%	3.9%	1.9% more	941	871	1.08 M:F	5.0%	up 0.8%
70–74	1,413	4.5%	3.2%	1.3% more	705	708	1.00 F:M	4.9%	dn 0.3%
75–79	1,151	3.7%	2.9%	0.8% more	549	602	1.10 F:M	3.6%	up 0.1%
80–84	806	2.6%	2.1%	0.4% more	375	431	1.15 F:M	2.2%	up 0.4%
85–89	429	1.4%	1.1%	0.2% more	173	256	1.48 F:M	1.0%	up 0.4%
90–94	134	0.4%	0.4%	0.0% less	46	88	1.91 F:M	0.4%	dn 0.0%
95–99	32	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	9	23	2.56 F:M	0.1%	dn 0.0%
100+	7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% more	0	7	F	0.0%	up 0.0%
residents	31,060	100%	100%		15,296	15,764	1.03 F:M	29,593	5% more

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

Life stages

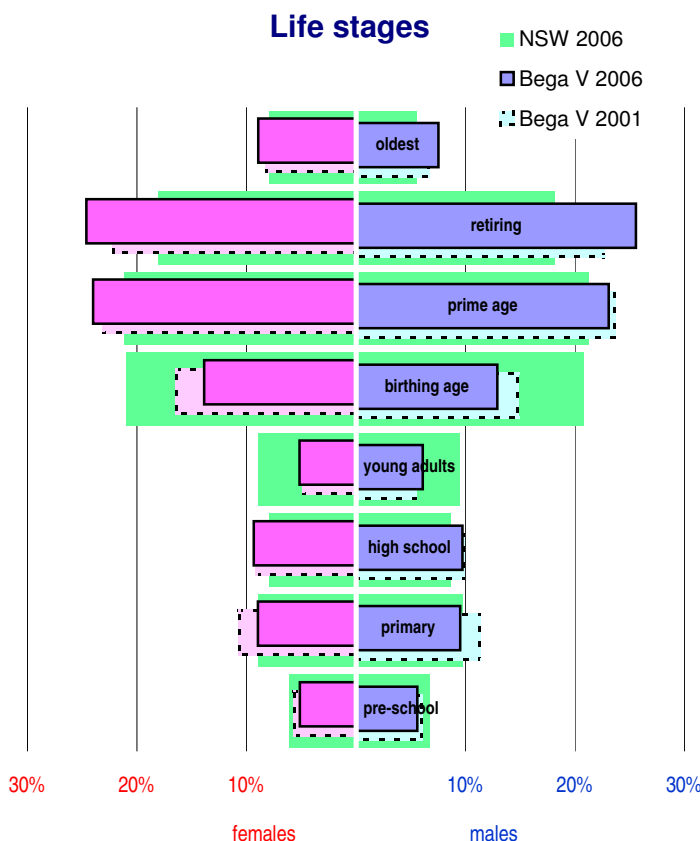
When planning for communities and their services, understanding changes in the numbers of people in key life stages is important. Four broad age groups - children, youth, adults and retirees - can each be divided into two life-stages, giving eight in all. They are pre-school and primary children, secondary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

Over 2001 to 2006, the retiring (55–69 years) group grew most, as a proportion of Bega Valley's residents, gaining another 3.0% of the population, with the young adult (18–24 years) group also growing, up by 0.5%. Offsetting this were declines in the relative size of other life stages, such as the birthing age (25–39 years) group, down by 2.2%, and the primary school (5–11 years) group down by 1.7%.

Compared with NSW, Bega Valley's life stages that were proportionally larger were the retiring (55–69 years), which had 5.7% more of the population, and oldest (70+ years), with 2.8% more. Bega Valley had relatively fewer people in the birthing age (25–39 years) stage of life, with 7.5% less, and in the young adult (18–24 years) stage, with 3.6% fewer.

For most communities with reasonably large populations, the number of males and females is within about 5% of each other. Over Bega Valley, the male:female ratio is 1.03 females per male, reaching 1.22 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 young adult (18–24 years), where there were 1.15 males per female, and the birthing age (25–39 years) stage of life, with 1.11 females per male.



Life stages	Bega Valley 2006		Bega V's difference	Bega Valley 2006			Bega V in 2001	difference from 2001
	people	percent		% in NSW	males	females		
pre-school (0–4 years)	1,664	5.4%	6.4%	5.6%	5.1%	1.06 M:F	5.8%	0.5% less
primary school (5–11 years)	2,868	9.2%	9.3%	9.5%	9.0%	1.03 M:F	11.0%	1.7% less
high school (12–17 years)	2,960	9.5%	8.2%	9.7%	9.3%	1.01 M:F	9.4%	0.1% more
young adult (18–24 years)	1,742	5.6%	9.2%	6.1%	5.1%	1.15 M:F	5.1%	0.5% more
birthing age (25–39 years)	4,160	13.4%	20.9%	12.9%	13.9%	1.11 F:M	15.6%	2.2% less
prime age (40–54 years)	7,316	23.6%	21.2%	23.1%	24.0%	1.07 F:M	23.3%	0.2% more
retiring (55–69 years)	6,378	20.5%	14.9%	20.9%	20.1%	1.01 M:F	17.5%	3.0% more
oldest (70+ years)	3,972	12.8%	9.9%	12.1%	13.4%	1.22 F:M	12.3%	0.5% more
residents	31,060	100%	100%	100%	100%	1.03 F:M	29,593	
aged 15+	29,396	94.6%	93.6%	14,441	14,955	1.04 F:M	94.2%	0.5% more

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

Generations

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

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

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

The Veterans generation, aged 75 to 89 in 2006, is mostly shrinking in size and as a proportion of the population. In Bega Valley, there were 793 fewer veterans in 2006. Their proportion of the population fell by 2.7%. There were 1.18 females per male.

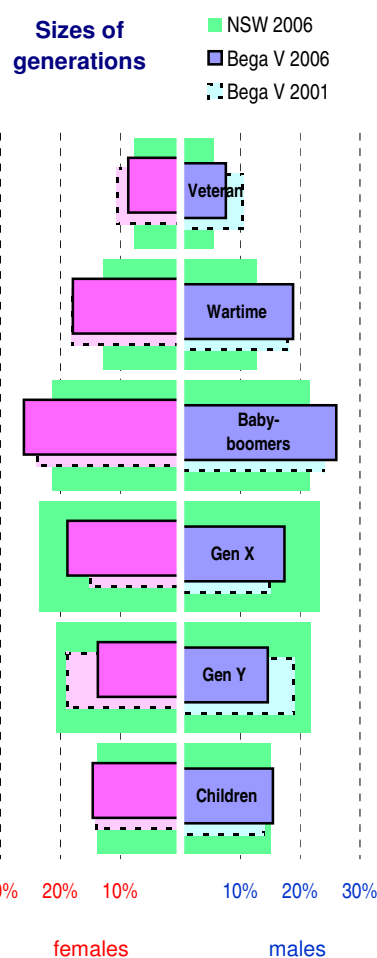
The Wartime generation, aged 60 to 74 in 2006, grew up through World War 2 then raised their baby-boom children. Their number increased by 196 and their population share increased by 0.6% over 2001 to 2006. The gender ratio was 1.02 males per female (more men are living past 75 than in the past).

Baby-boomers, aged 45 to 59 in 2006, made up the largest generation in Bega Valley with 7,621 residents, 26% of the population. Their numbers increased by 724 while their share of the population increased by 2.4% over 2001–2006. There were 1.03 females per male.

Generation X, aged 30–44 in 2006, was the third largest generation. Their population share increased by 2.3% since 2001 to 18.1%, while their numbers rose by 687. Their gender ratio was biased towards women, with 1.12 females per male.

The youngest full generation in 2001, Gen Y, numbered 4,144, which was 1,148 less than 2001, making it the fifth largest generation. Gen Y's share of the population fell by 4.0% since 2001 to 14%, which was 7% smaller than in NSW. This generation has 1.03 males per female.

Over 2001–2006, the number in Children generation (those born from 1991 to 2001 who were 5–14 years old in 2006), rose by 420, indicating an inflow of young families. Their proportion rose 1.4% since 2001, and was 1% larger than NSW.



Generations	Bega Valley						NSW, 2006	
	2006	2001	change	2006%	2001%	change	M / F ratio	share (%) Bega V has
Children (5–14 years)	4,397	3,977	+ 420	15.0%	13.6%	up 1.4%	1.02 M:F	14.4% 0.6% more
Gen Y (15–29 years)	4,144	5,292	- 1,148	14.2%	18.2%	dn 4.0%	1.03 M:F	21.3% 7.1% less
Gen X (30–44 years)	5,302	4,615	+ 687	18.1%	15.8%	up 2.3%	1.12 F:M	23.4% 5.2% less
Baby-boomers (45–59 years)	7,621	6,897	+ 724	26.1%	23.7%	up 2.4%	1.03 F:M	21.4% 4.6% more
Wartime (60–74 years)	5,373	5,177	+ 196	18.4%	17.8%	up 0.6%	1.02 M:F	12.9% 5.5% more
Veteran (75–89 years)	2,386	3,179	- 793	8.2%	10.9%	dn 2.7%	1.18 F:M	6.6% 1.5% more
residents aged 5–89	29,223	29,137	+ 86	100%	100%	S.D.= 2.7%	1.03 F:M	100% up 0.3%
other residents	1,837	456	+ 1,381	6.3%	1.6%			

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.

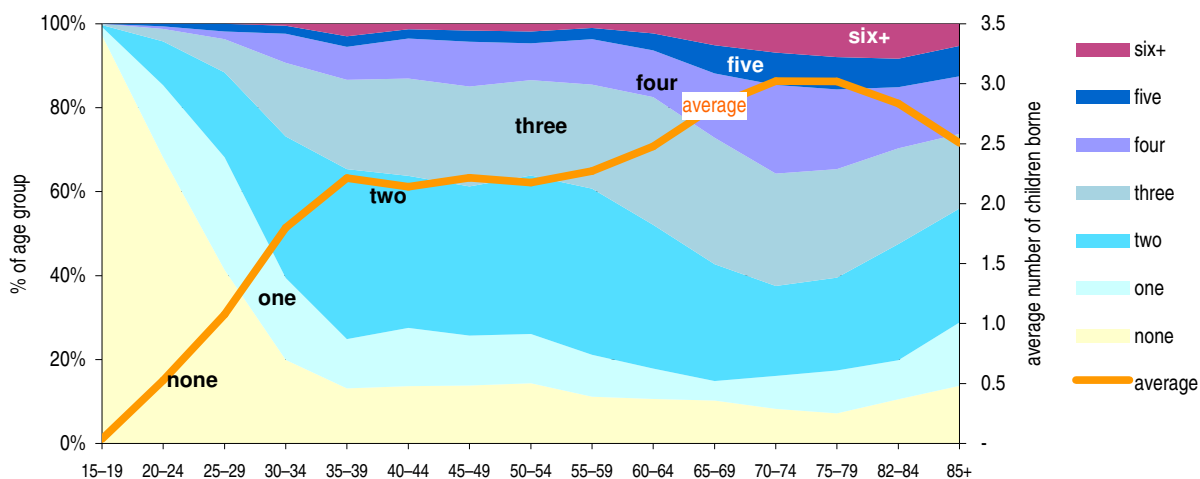
Number of children borne by women

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 Valley, the average number of children borne by all women aged 15+ was 2.1, and the average borne by women who had borne children was 2.7. Across NSW, the averages were lower at 1.7 and 2.5. The average number of births is strongly influenced by the age structure of the community. For example, all women in their seventies averaged 3.0 births each, compared with 2.2 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 V	NSW	Bega V	NSW
15-19 years	97%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0.04	0.03	1.42	1.34
20-24 years	68%	17%	10%	3%	1%	0.53	0.21	1.65	1.48
25-29 years	41%	27%	20%	8%	4%	1.08	0.65	1.83	1.79
30-34 years	20%	19%	34%	18%	9%	1.80	1.29	2.25	2.05
35-39 years	13%	12%	40%	21%	13%	2.21	1.81	2.55	2.31
40-44 years	14%	14%	36%	23%	13%	2.14	2.04	2.48	2.43
45-49 years	14%	12%	36%	24%	15%	2.22	2.13	2.57	2.49
50-54 years	14%	12%	38%	23%	13%	2.17	2.19	2.54	2.54
55-59 years	11%	10%	40%	25%	15%	2.27	2.27	2.56	2.59
60-64 years	11%	7%	34%	30%	17%	2.48	2.42	2.77	2.73
65-69 years	10%	5%	28%	30%	27%	2.81	2.69	3.13	2.99
70-74 years	8%	8%	21%	27%	36%	3.02	2.86	3.29	3.19
75-79 years	7%	10%	22%	26%	35%	3.02	2.84	3.25	3.19
82-84 years	11%	9%	28%	23%	30%	2.83	2.69	3.17	3.06
85+ years	14%	15%	27%	18%	26%	2.51	2.50	2.91	2.90
Total	22%	11%	30%	21%	16%	2.09	1.73	2.68	2.55

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 Valley's residents lived in 11,958 households, of which 72% were family households, and 28% were lone persons or shared households of unrelated people.

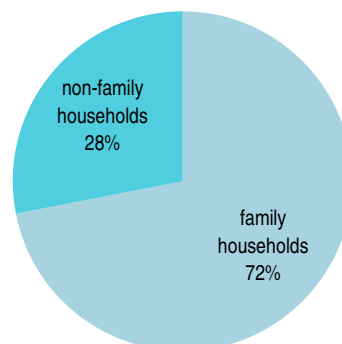
In the Census, people reported the number who usually live in their household, even if some were away on Census night. For Bega Valley, the reported number of residents per household averaged 2.45, with the family households averaging 2.97 people.

Of the 8,607 family households, 53% had two members (who would be mainly couples), while 19% had three members and 28% had four or more members. By way of comparison, NSW's family households had 42% with two members (11% fewer), 21% with three (3% more), and 37% with four or more members (8% more).

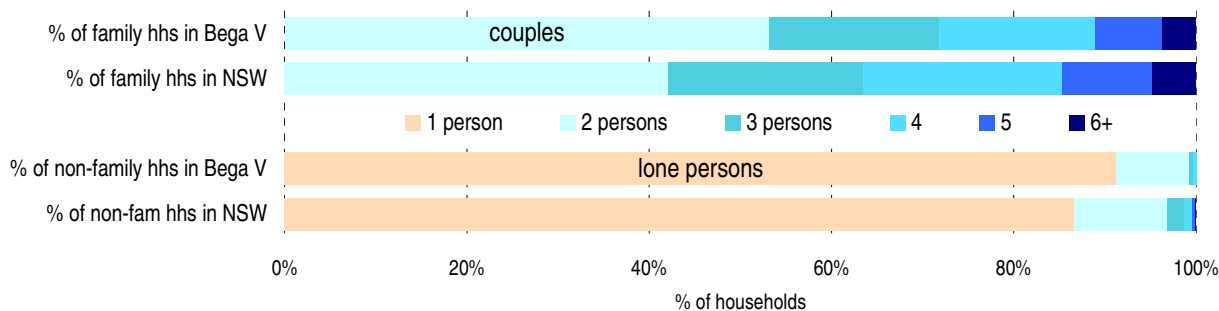
Of the other, non-family households in Bega Valley, 3,058 or 91% reported just one usual resident. The rest were shared or group housing, with nine in every ten of these having two 'flat-mates' and about one in every twenty having three members. Across NSW, almost nine in every ten of non-family households had just one usual resident.

Since 2001, the average occupancy of all households had decreased by 0.06 persons. That of family households decreased by 0.07 while that of non-family households changed little.

Types of households



Numbers in households



Sizes of households	Number of households (dwellings) of each size						total dwellings	total residents	av. h/hold size
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 or more			
family households		4,578	1,599	1,478	634	318	8,607	25,579	2.97
non-family households	3,058	267	14	12	0	0	3,351	3,682	1.10
all dwellings 2006	3,058	4,845	1,613	1,490	634	318	11,958	29,261	2.45
family households 2001 *		4,075	1,500	1,418	729	303	8,025	24,391	3.04
non-family households 2001 *	2,785	265	18	3	0	0	3,071	3,381	1.10
all dwellings 2001 *	2,785	4,340	1,518	1,421	729	303	11,096	27,772	2.50
2006									
% of family hhs in Bega V		53%	19%	17%	7%	4%	100%	av. in 6+ person dwgs	
% of family hhs in NSW		42%	21%	22%	10%	5%	100%	8.0 persons	
% of non-family hhs in Bega V	91%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%		
% of non-fam hhs in NSW	87%	10%	2%	1%	0%	0%	100%		

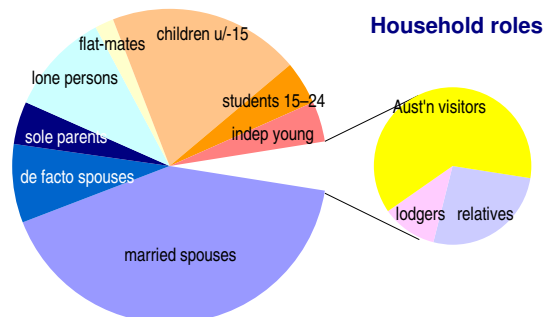
The total number of residents is calculated by multiplying the number of households by their sizes, assuming 8 persons per household for those recorded as '6 or more'. This assumption can be varied. The population so calculated will not exactly equal the Census count unless the assumed number of residents in 6+ person households is 13.7, 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 Valley, 50% of residents lived as partners in a couple (one-sixth being de facto couples), and 4% lived as sole parents. Children living with a parent made up 28% of Bega Valley's residents, of whom 20% were under 15 years old, 4% were full-time students, and 4% were independent young adults.

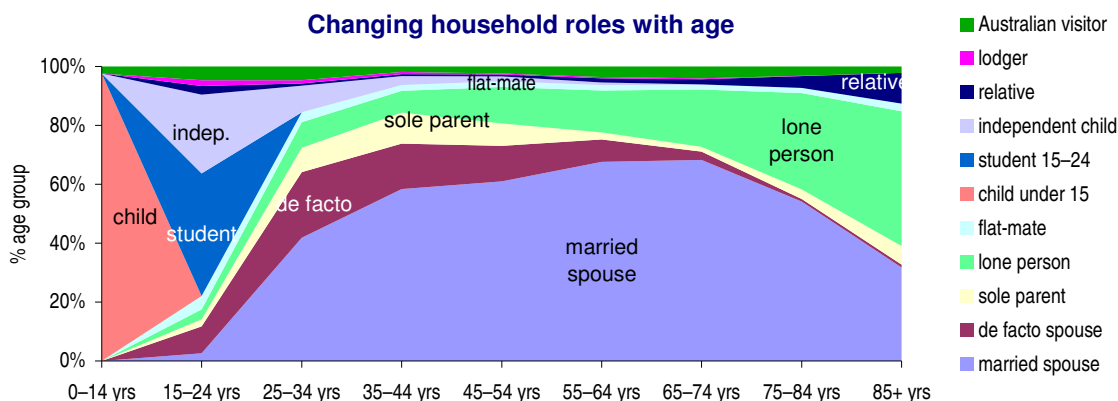
Other adults in Bega Valley were mainly living alone, 11% of residents, or in shared housing, 2%, but 1% lived with relatives and 1% as lodgers.



Bega Valley had more residents than NSW who were de facto spouses (2% more) and married spouses (2% more), but fewer independent young adults (by 3%) and flat-mates (1% fewer).

Since 2001, the biggest changes in the relative sizes of the social groupings were that 1.3% more of the population were de facto spouses and 0.3% more were lone persons, while 2.9% fewer were children under 15 and 1.7% 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 Valley 2006			Bega Valley 2006			2001 % in Bega V	diff. from 2001
	no. of all ages	% of all ages	% in NSW	Bega V's difference	males	females		
married spouses	11,999	41.7%	39.7%	1.9% more	5,961	6,038	1.01 F:M	43.3% dn 1.7%
de facto spouses	2,335	8.1%	6.1%	2.1% more	1,145	1,190	1.04 F:M	6.8% up 1.3%
sole parents	1,256	4.4%	4.6%	0.2% less	254	1,002	3.94 F:M	4.4% dn 0.1%
lone persons	3,092	10.7%	9.5%	1.3% more	1,487	1,605	1.08 F:M	10.4% up 0.3%
flat-mates	540	1.9%	3.0%	1.1% less	295	245	1.20 M:F	2.2% dn 0.3%
children under 15	5,698	19.8%	20.2%	0.4% less	2,912	2,786	1.05 M:F	22.7% dn 2.9%
full-time students (15-24)	1,229	4.3%	5.0%	0.8% less	601	628	1.04 F:M	4.3% up 0.0%
independent young adults	1,223	4.2%	6.9%	2.6% less	823	400	2.06 M:F	4.0% up 0.2%
relatives	380	1.3%	2.3%	0.9% less	168	212	1.26 F:M	1.4% dn 0.0%
lodgers	161	0.6%	0.8%	0.3% less	103	58	1.78 M:F	0.5% up 0.0%
Aust'n visitors	892	3.1%	2.0%	1.1% more	437	455	1.04 F:M	9.3% dn 6.2%
Total	28,805	100%	100%		14,186	14,619	1.03 F:M	100%

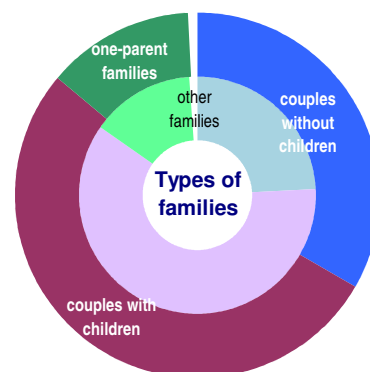
Children living with their families and not a partner are classified into one of three groups - children under 15, dependent children (who are full-time students), and non-dependent children (who may work or be part-time students, or neither). Flat-mates are unrelated people who share a household; Lodgers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

Families

The families in Bega Valley fall into three main types – 'nuclear' families consisting of a couple with children make up 53% of families; couples without children, who tend to be either young or old, are 33% of families; and 13% 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 NSW in the types of families is that Bega Valley has more couples without children and fewer couples with children.

Since 2001, the proportion of couples without children has increased by 2.0% while the proportion of couples with children has decreased by 1.6%.



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

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 Valley, there were 102 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 105 males per 100 females in families with children.

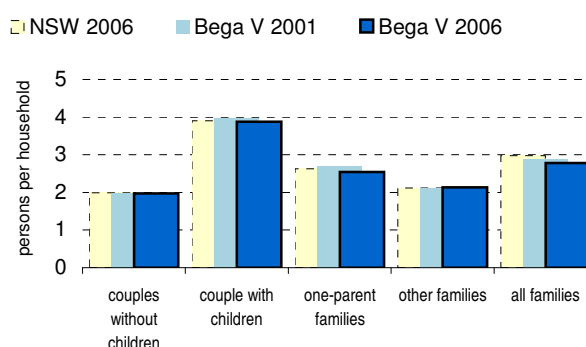
Types of families	Bega Valley 2006			Bega V's difference	Bega Valley 2006			Bega V in 2001	Bega V's change from 2001
	residents	percent	% in NSW		males	females	ratio		
couples without children	8,018	33.2%	24.1%	9.2% more	3,974	4,044	1.02 F:M	31.3%	up 2.0%
couples with children	12,737	52.8%	60.5%	7.7% less	6,522	6,215	1.05 M:F	54.4%	dn 1.6%
one-parent families	3,192	13.2%	14.2%	1.0% less	1,275	1,917	1.50 F:M	13.6%	dn 0.4%
other families	171	0.7%	1.2%	0.5% less	92	79	1.16 M:F	0.7%	up 0.1%
residents	24,118	100%	100%		11,863	12,255	1.03 F:M	100%	

The average size of nuclear families in Bega Valley in 2006 was 3.9 persons (ie 1.9 kids), which was very similar to NSW and virtually unchanged from 2001.

Among single parent families, the average size families was 2.5 persons (ie 1.5 kids), 0.1 less than NSW and 0.1 down from 2001.

Women nearly always outnumber men significantly among single parents. With Bega Valley's single parents, there were 150 women per 100 men.

Average family size



Family size	Bega Valley 2006			Bega V's difference	Bega Valley 2006			Bega V's diff. from NSW	Bega V's change from 2001
	families	% of families	% in NSW		residents	av. family size	av. family size, NSW		
couples without children	4,063	46.8%	36.0%	10.7% more	8,018	1.97	1.99	0.01 less	dn 0.01
couple with children	3,285	37.8%	46.2%	8.4% less	12,737	3.88	3.90	0.02 less	dn 0.08
one-parent families	1,256	14.5%	16.1%	1.6% less	3,192	2.54	2.63	0.09 less	dn 0.14
other families	80	0.9%	1.7%	0.8% less	171	2.14	2.12	0.02 more	up 0.04
all families	8,684	100%	100%		24,118	2.78	2.98	0.20 less	dn 0.09

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 Valley's 25,005 residents aged 15+ in 2006, 54% were married, 26% had never married, and 20% were once married, now separated (3.1%), divorced (9.6%), or widowed (7.4%).

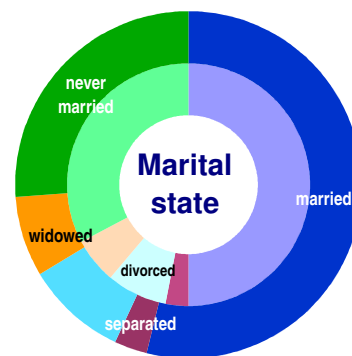
About 54% of residents in Bega Valley reported they lived as a couple, which was similar to the 54% who were legally married. However, they may not be the same people.

Compared with NSW, relatively more residents were married (3.7% more) and divorced (1.6% more), while fewer were never married (6.6% fewer).

Over 2001 to 2006, the proportions of adults in Bega Valley who were never married rose by 1.4% and the proportion divorced rose by 1.3%. The proportion who were married fell by 2.2% with the proportion who were separated down 0.7%.

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 Valley, among widowed people, there were 3.28 women per man, while there were 1.08 women per man among separated adults and 1.13 women per man among divorced adults. People who have never married tend to be male; in Bega Valley, there were 1.20 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 Valley, 13% of these families included at least one step child (not including adopted children) – 7.8% were step families (where the children had one natural parent in the couple), and 5.4% were blended families (with both step and natural children of the couple). For comparison, NSW had 6.0% step-families, and 3.6% blended families. Overall, the proportion of blended or step families in Bega Valley was 3.6% higher than for NSW.



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

Legal marriage	Bega V, 2006		Bega V's		Bega Valley 2006			Bega V in change	
	people	percent	% in NSW	difference	males	females	ratio	2001	from 2001
married	13,443	53.8%	50.1%	3.7% more	6,722	6,721	1.00 M:F	56.0%	dn 2.2%
separated	785	3.1%	3.1%	0.0% more	377	408	1.08 F:M	3.9%	dn 0.7%
divorced	2,397	9.6%	7.9%	1.6% more	1,128	1,269	1.13 F:M	8.3%	up 1.3%
widowed	1,841	7.4%	6.2%	1.2% more	430	1,411	3.28 F:M	7.1%	up 0.2%
never married	6,539	26.2%	32.7%	6.6% less	3,564	2,975	1.20 M:F	24.7%	up 1.4%
residents aged 15+	25,005	100%	100%		12,221	12,784	1.05 F:M	100%	

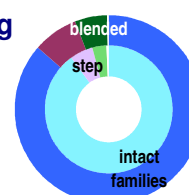
Living situation	Bega V, 2006		Bega V's		Bega Valley 2006			Bega V in change	
	people	percent	% in NSW	difference	males	females	ratio	2001	from 2001
married	11,997	54.0%	51.0%	3.0% more	5,961	6,036	1.01 F:M	56.0%	dn 2.0%
de facto	2,337	10.5%	7.8%	2.7% more	1,143	1,194	1.04 F:M	8.8%	up 1.8%
single	7,883	35.5%	41.2%	5.7% less	3,730	4,153	1.11 F:M	35.2%	up 0.3%
residents aged 15+	22,217	100%	100%		10,834	11,383	1.05 F:M	100%	

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

Blended and step families	Bega V, 2006		Bega V's	
	families	%	% in NSW	difference
intact families	2,837	86.4%	89.9%	3.6% less
step families	256	7.8%	6.0%	1.8% more
blended families	179	5.4%	3.6%	1.8% more
other families	13	0.4%	0.4%	0.0% less
families	3,285	100%	100%	

Family blending

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



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

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.

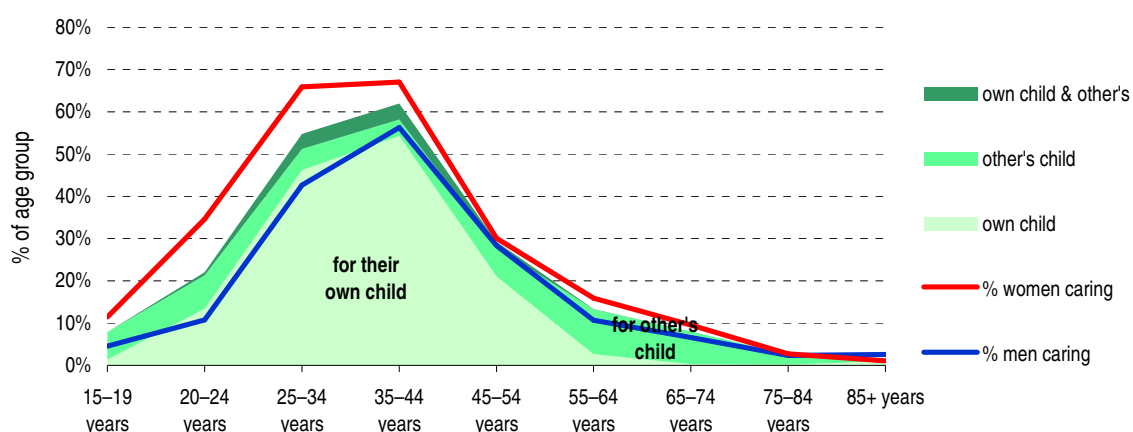
In Bega Valley, 26% of adults (aged 15+) provided some voluntary child care, with 19% caring for their own child, 7% caring for another's child, and 1% caring for their own child and another's.

As might be expected, there is a noticeable difference between child care provision by men and women. This is shown on the chart by the lines representing men and women. At virtually all ages, more women care for children than men. In Bega Valley, 30% of women provided voluntary child caring while 22% of men did. For NSW overall, 31% of women and 23% of men provided child care.

Child caring peaked in Bega Valley between the ages of 35–44 years when 80% of residents were providing child caring (1% of women and 3% of men). It was also higher among people aged 35–44 years and 25–34 years.

Caring for others' children only was highest amongst residents aged 55–64 years with 11% caring for another's child (likely their grandchild). There were 4.0 times more looking after another's child as caring for their own child, in this age group. Caring was next most common among those aged 20–24 years, when 9% 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 Valley		NSW	
	own child	other's child	own child & other's	no child / unstated	any child (total)	% men caring	% women caring	% men caring	% women caring
15–19 years	1%	7%	0%	92%	8%	5%	11%	5%	10%
20–24 years	13%	8%	1%	78%	22%	11%	35%	7%	18%
25–34 years	46%	5%	4%	45%	55%	43%	66%	28%	46%
35–44 years	54%	4%	4%	38%	62%	56%	67%	48%	61%
45–54 years	21%	7%	1%	71%	29%	28%	30%	28%	30%
55–64 years	3%	11%	0%	87%	13%	11%	16%	13%	23%
65–74 years	0%	8%	0%	92%	8%	7%	10%	12%	17%
75–84 years	0%	2%	0%	97%	3%	2%	3%	5%	5%
85+ years	1%	1%	0%	2%	80%	3%	1%	0%	0%
all residents aged 15+	19%	7%	1%	74%	26%	22%	30%	23%	31%

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 Valley, women averaged around 17 hours of domestic work a week, compared to 9 hours for men.

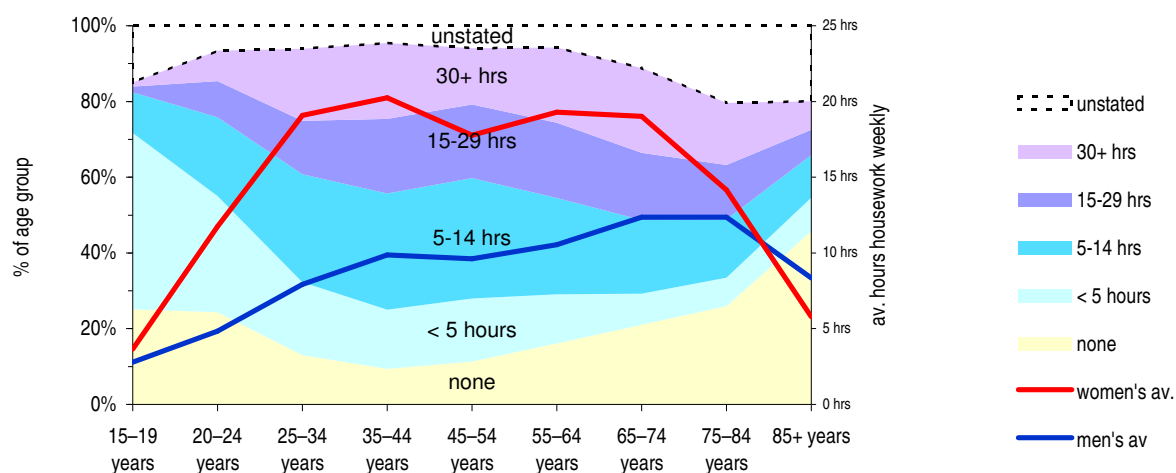
The chart below shows how the contribution to domestic labour changes with age and sex. The shaded areas represent the proportion of residents who did different amounts of housework (eg 5-14 hours a week), running from the youngest on the left to the oldest on the right. The blue and red lines represent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

On average, 17% of Bega Valley residents did not do any housework. They include high proportions of teenagers (here 25% of them), with the proportion who did no housework falling to 9% among those aged 35–44 years, before rising with age to 46% 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 35–44 years, when women average around 20 hours housework each week. Men of the same age averaged 10 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 2.4 times the housework each week, 12 hours to 4.8. It was similarly high amongst residents aged 25–34 years, when women did 2.4 times the housework, and 35–44 years, 2.1 times. By old age, housework tapers off for men and women, until the ratio of their weekly hours reaches 1.4 male to female 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 NSW
15–19 years	25%	47%	11%	1%	1%	2.8 hrs	3.6 hrs	1.31 F:M	1.56 F:M
20–24 years	24%	31%	21%	10%	8%	4.8 hrs	11.8 hrs	2.43 F:M	2.12 F:M
25–34 years	13%	19%	28%	14%	19%	7.9 hrs	19.1 hrs	2.41 F:M	2.50 F:M
35–44 years	9%	16%	31%	20%	20%	9.9 hrs	20.2 hrs	2.05 F:M	2.46 F:M
45–54 years	11%	17%	32%	19%	15%	9.6 hrs	17.8 hrs	1.85 F:M	2.22 F:M
55–64 years	16%	13%	26%	20%	20%	10.6 hrs	19.3 hrs	1.83 F:M	2.13 F:M
65–74 years	21%	8%	19%	18%	22%	12.4 hrs	19.0 hrs	1.54 F:M	1.58 F:M
75–84 years	26%	8%	15%	14%	16%	12.4 hrs	14.2 hrs	1.15 F:M	1.22 F:M
85+ years	46%	9%	11%	7%	8%	8.3 hrs	5.8 hrs	1.44 M:F	1.15 M:F
residents	17%	17%	25%	16%	16%	9.4 hrs	16.9 hrs	1.79 F:M	2.09 F:M

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.

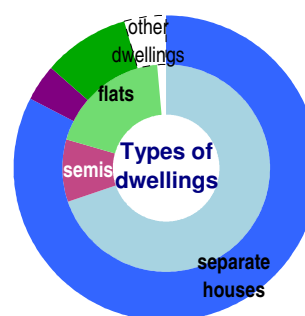
Housing

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 12,628 occupied private dwellings in Bega Valley, an increase of 435 since 2001.

Some 82% of Bega Valley's occupied dwellings were detached houses, which was 13% more than NSW. The other occupied dwellings were 489 attached houses such as semi's and townhouses, 1,137 flats and units, 568 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 V; the inner, lighter ring is NSW.

The count of occupied separate houses is fairly accurate, affected mainly by the return rate on the Census. In Bega Valley, there was a net increase of 1,056 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 Valley recorded a loss of 302 townhouses or semis, and a loss of 162 flats or units.

Of Bega Valley's occupied flats/units in 2006, 98% were low-rise (ground-floor or walk-up), and 2% were in buildings with four or more storeys. The 'other' dwellings' included the 458 caravans or cabins with 62 improvised homes or tents and 48 flats attached to a shop.

Types of occupied private dwellings	occ. dwgs including non-resident dwgs				occupied dwellings including non-resident dwgs					
	Bega V 2006	% Bega V dwgs.	% NSW dwgs.	Bega V's difference	Bega V 2001	change 2001-2006	change %	% change in NSW	Bega V's difference	
separate houses	10,409	82%	70%	13% more	9,353	+ 1,056	up 8%	up 1%	7% more	
semis/ townhouses	489	4%	10%	6% less	791	- 302	dn 41%	up 4%	45% less	
• one storey	358	2.8%	4.9%	2.1% less	380	- 22	dn 10%	up 4%	14% less	
• two or more storeys	131	1.0%	4.8%	3.8% less	411	- 280	dn 70%	up 4%	75% less	
flats or units	1,137	9%	19%	10% less	1,299	- 162	dn 19%	dn 2%	18% less	
• in a 1-2 storey block	1,102	8.7%	6.6%	2.1% more	1,201	- 99	dn 16%	dn 0%	15% less	
• in a 3 storey block	7	0.1%	6.0%	5.9% less	20	- 13	dn 60%	dn 4%	56% less	
• in a 4+ storey block	0	0.0%	6.3%	6.3% less	15	- 15	dn 100%	up 2%	102% less	
• attached to a house	28	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% more	63	- 35	dn 54%	dn 51%	3% less	
other dwellings	568	4%	1.4%	3% more	644	- 76	dn 48%	dn 35%	13% less	
• caravan, cabin, houseboat	458	3.6%	1.0%	2.7% more	498	- 40	dn 53%	dn 10%	43% less	
• improvised home or tent	62	0.5%	0.1%	0.4% more	32	+ 30	up 53%	up 51%	2% more	
• flat attached to a shop	48	0.4%	0.3%	0.0% more	114	- 66	dn 56%	dn 27%	29% less	
not stated	25	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	106	- 81	dn 83%	dn 90%	7% more	
Total	12,628	100%	100%		12,193	+ 435	dn 2%	dn 1%	1% less	

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

Dwelling tenures

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

Overall, 45% of Bega Valley's occupied dwellings were fully owned, which was 10% more than NSW. Generally, more fully-owned dwellings indicates an older, longer-settled population.

Another 27% of Bega Valley's dwellings were being purchased, 5% less than NSW, indicating fewer incoming residents.

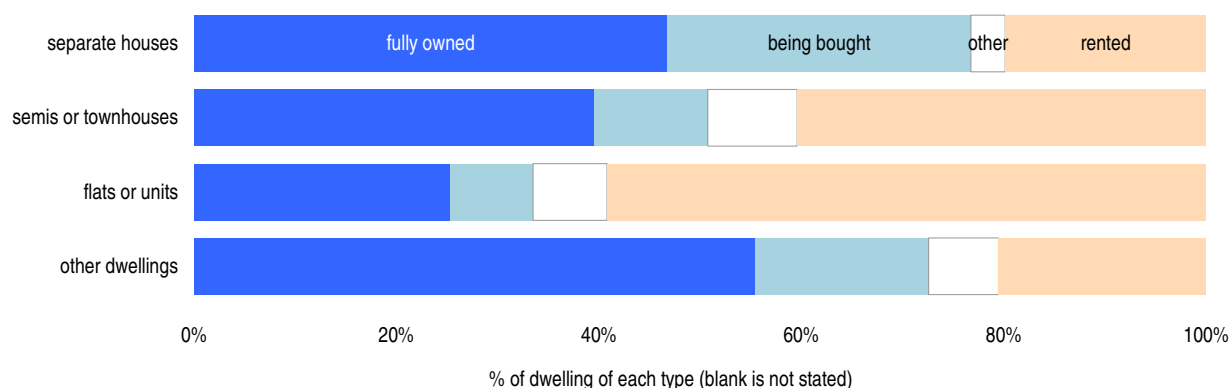
Most of the remaining dwellings were rented (24%), which was 5% lower than NSW.

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 Valley, 47% of houses were fully owned, compared with 55% of the other dwellings and 40% of the semis or townhouses. Conversely, 59% of the flats or units were rented as were 47% of the separate houses.

The proportion of dwellings being bought gives some indication of the incoming population, though some mortgages would be over 20 years old. In Bega Valley, 30% of separate houses were being purchased, as were 17% of the other dwellings.

Of the 24% of occupied dwellings that were rented, 11% were managed by real estate agents and 7% by individuals, most likely small investors; 3% had other private landlords. Another 2.8% of dwellings were public housing, 336 occupied homes in all. Of these, 252 were separate houses, 14 were semi's or townhouses, and 61 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	47%	30%	20%	3%	8.6%	6.2%	2.5%	252	240
semis or townhouses	40%	11%	40%	9%	20.1%	9.1%	3.0%	14	13
flats or units	25%	8%	59%	7%	34.9%	12.5%	5.8%	61	56
other dwellings	55%	17%	20%	7%	1.5%	8.1%	0.0%	0	0
occupied dwgs in Bega V	45%	27%	24%	4%	11.2%	6.9%	2.8%	336	312
occupied dwgs in NSW	35%	32%	30%	4%	17%	6%	5%	108,793	114,130
Bega V diff. from NSW	10% higher	5% lower	5% lower	0% higher	6% lower	1% higher	2% lower	dwellings	

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

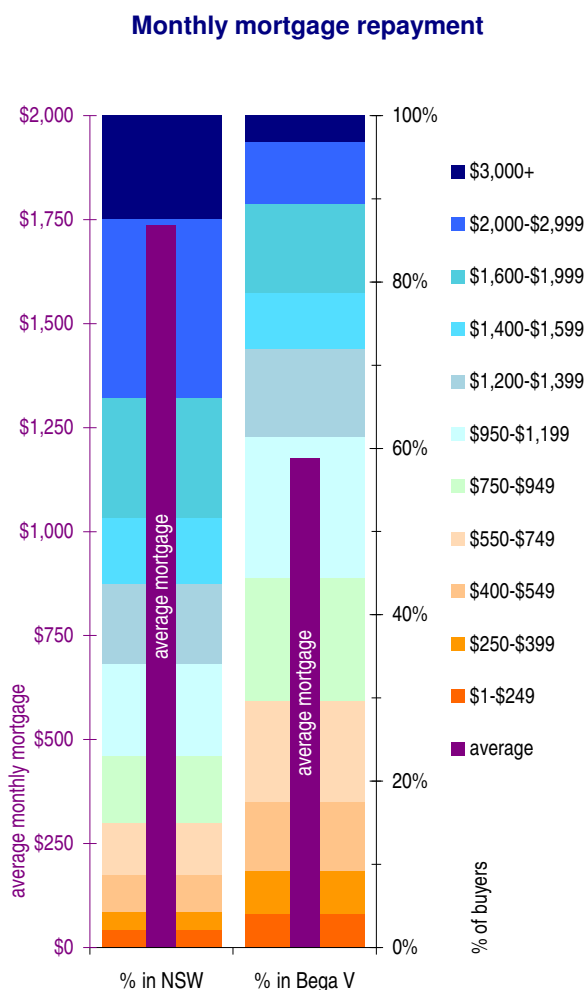
Mortgage payments

The average monthly mortgage paid by the 3,218 households who were paying off their home in 2006 was about \$1,180, which was 32% less than NSW. The median mortgage, where half the households paid more and half less, was in the range \$950-\$1,199.

The average mortgage generally varies with the type of dwelling, and here ranges from about \$1,230 per month for other dwellings and \$1,180 for separate houses, down to \$986 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 \$863, suggesting the average mortgage in Bega Valley had risen by about \$313 or 36%.

Mortgages measured in 2006 can be also adjusted to reflect changes in interest rates from then. At the time of the Census, the Basic House Interest Rate was 7.25%. With interest rates at 9.00% repayments would be about 24% higher. The average monthly mortgage in Bega Valley might have risen to \$1,460 by February 2008.



Monthly mortgage payments	occupied dwellings being purchased				% of dwelling type in mortgage range				% in Bega V, 2001
	number in Bega V	% in Bega V	% in NSW	Bega V's difference	separate houses	attached houses	flats or units	other dwellings	
\$1-\$249	122	4%	2%	2.0% more	4%	9%	8%	0%	3%
\$250-\$399	150	5%	2%	3% more	5%	11%	7%	16%	9%
\$400-\$549	247	8%	5%	4% more	9%	0%	6%	10%	19%
\$550-\$749	358	12%	6%	6% more	12%	9%	18%	18%	24%
\$750-\$949	438	15%	8%	7% more	15%	20%	19%	6%	19%
\$950-\$1,199	502	17%	11%	6% more	17%	13%	14%	20%	10%
\$1,200-\$1,399	310	10%	10%	1% more	11%	11%	10%	6%	6%
\$1,400-\$1,599	201	7%	8%	1% less	7%	13%	6%	0%	3%
\$1,600-\$1,999	314	11%	14%	4% less	11%	9%	4%	8%	2%
\$2,000-\$2,999	221	7%	22%	14% less	7%	7%	8%	8%	1%
\$3,000+	93	3%	12%	9% less	3%	0%	0%	10%	4%
not stated	262				not included in percentages				
Total	3,218	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
av. monthly mortgage	\$1,176		\$1,736	32% lower	\$1,182	\$1,068	\$986	\$1,230	\$863
Housing cost factors	CPI Aug 2001	133.8	CPI Aug 2006	154.3	Basic interest	August 2001	7.25%	Feb 2008	9.00%

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

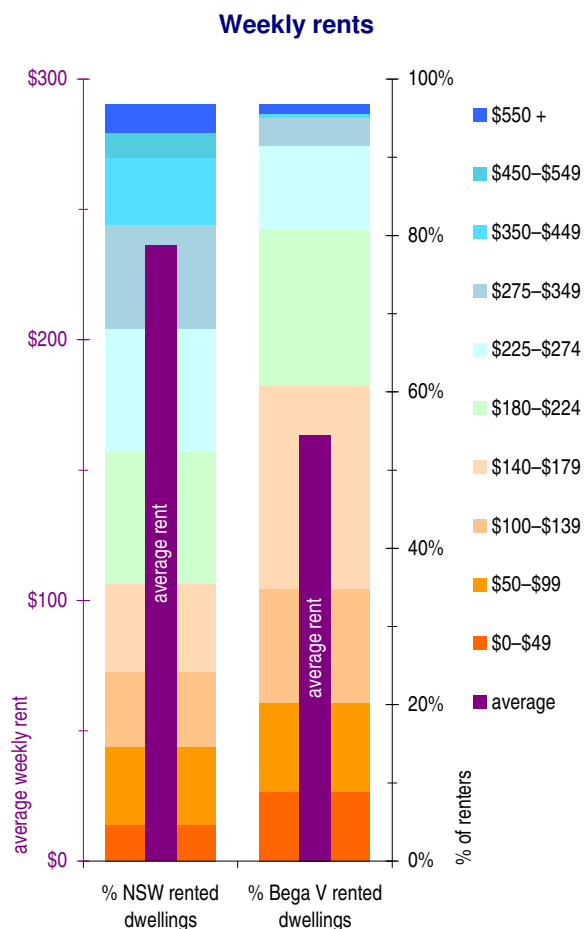
Weekly rents

The average rent paid by the 2,896 households renting in Bega Valley in 2006 was \$164 a week, which was 31% less than the NSW average. The median rent, where half the households paid more and half less, was in the range \$140–\$179.

The average rent was \$194 per week for dwellings managed by real estate agents and \$154 for those run by private landlords (ie people who live elsewhere or housing associations or charities) with \$123 weekly paid in public housing.

The most common rents in 2006 were in the range \$140–\$179, \$180–\$224 then \$100–\$139. These three ranges included 61% of rental households. In NSW, the most common rent was \$140–\$179. In 2001 in Bega Valley, 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 \$167, suggesting the average rent in Bega Valley had decreased by \$3 or 2% in real terms.



Weekly rent payments	occupied dwellings					% dwellings in each rent range, by landlord			
	number	% Bega V rented dwellings	% NSW rented dwellings	Bega V's difference	% Bega V in 2001	real estate agents	private* landlords	public housing	other or not stated
\$0–\$49	256	9%	5%	4% more	5%	0%	11%	4%	79%
\$50–\$99	329	11%	10%	1% more	18%	2%	14%	45%	3%
\$100–\$139	424	15%	10%	5% more	34%	10%	20%	19%	5%
\$140–\$179	753	26%	11%	15% more	19%	34%	23%	16%	4%
\$180–\$224	576	20%	17%	3% more	10%	29%	15%	7%	2%
\$225–\$274	312	11%	16%	5% less	4%	17%	8%	0%	2%
\$275–\$349	101	3%	13%	10% less	2%	6%	2%	0%	0%
\$350–\$449	15	1%	9%	8% less	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
\$450–\$549	3	0%	3%	3% less	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$550 +	34	1%	4%	2% less	1%	0%	2%	3%	0%
not stated	93	3%	3%	0% more	4%	1%	5%	6%	4%
Total	2,896	100%	100%	same	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
average rent	\$164		\$236	31% lower	\$167	\$194	\$154	\$123	\$47

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

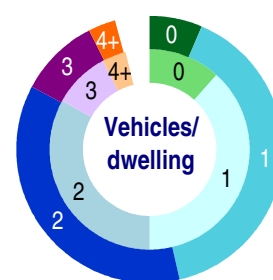
In August 2006, there was an average of 1.64 vehicles parked at each household in Bega Valley, which was 6% or 0.10 vehicles per household more than NSW, and 0.11 vehicles per household higher than in 2001.

About 6% of Bega Valley households had no vehicles, with most having one (40%) or two (36%), while 13% had three or more vehicles. The biggest differences from NSW were Bega Valley's greater proportion of households with two vehicles and lower proportion of households with no vehicles.

Since 2001, the proportion of households with two vehicles has grown most, up by 4.8%, while the proportion with one vehicle fell by 5.9%.

Vehicles per dwelling	occupied dwellings with each number of vehicles					
	dwellings 2006	% Bega V dwellings	% NSW dwellings	Bega V's difference	% Bega V dwgs, 01	change in % dwgs
no vehicles	749	6%	12%	5.4% less	7%	dn 1.1%
one vehicle	4,785	40%	38%	1.7% more	46%	dn 5.9%
two vehicles	4,363	36%	33%	3.4% more	32%	up 4.8%
three vehicles	1,145	10%	9%	0.5% more	9%	up 3.9%
four+ vehicles	419	4%	4%	0.4% less	n.a.	n.a.
number not stated	494	4%	4%	0.2% more	6%	dn 1.7%
Total dwellings	11,955	100%	100%		12,196	2.0% less
average vehicles / dwelling	1.64		1.54	0.10 more	1.53	up 0.11

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.



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

Internet connection

By August 2006, 55% of occupied dwellings in Bega Valley were connected to the Internet, with 27% having a broadband connection and 28% still using a dial-up connection. Compared with NSW, there were 7% more households with a dial-up connection and 13% fewer households with a broadband connection.

Overall, 73% of dwellings did not have a high-speed internet connection, compared with 59% for NSW. Across housing types, the proportion without broadband ranged from 71% of houses to 79% of semis / townhouses and 83% of flats.

Internet connection	number	occupied dwellings			% of dwelling type with internet connection			
		% Bega V dwellings	% NSW dwellings	Bega V's difference	separate houses	townhouse s	flats	other dwelling
an Internet connection	6,599	55%	61%	6% less	59%	41%	31%	35%
no Internet connection	4,954	41%	35%	6% more	38%	53%	61%	58%
unstated connections	401	3%	3%	0% less	3%	6%	7%	7%
occupied dwellings	11,954	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%
a broadband connection	3,245	27%	41%	13% less	29%	21%	17%	15%
a dial-up connection	3,301	28%	20%	7% more	30%	19%	14%	18%
another type of connection	53	0%	1%	0% less	0%	1%	0%	2%
no broadband connection	8,709	73%	59%	13% more	71%	79%	83%	85%

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

Community Capital

Stability

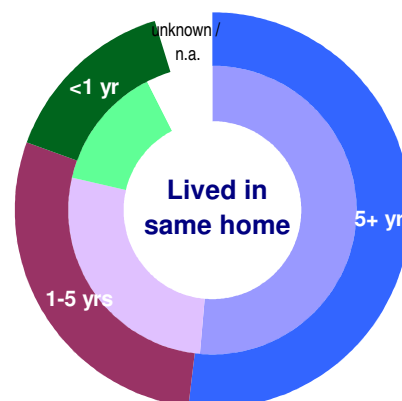
The time that residents have lived in a community affects the extent to which they develop relationships and networks with other residents, and build social capital. The longer that more residents have lived in a place, the stronger their community networks are likely to be. The Census provides valuable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

In 2006, 52% of Bega Valley's residents had lived in the same house for at least 5 years, similar to 51% in NSW, and another 29% had been in their home for 1 to 5 years (27% for NSW). Overall, if staying in the same home over a year is the indicator, local stability was almost the same as in NSW.

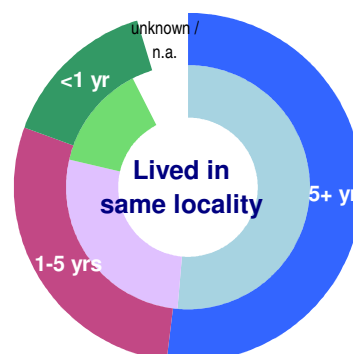
A better indicator of community stability is the proportion of residents who have stayed in the same locality for over five years, either in the same home or after moving. The locality measured by the Census is the Statistical Local Area, which is a small Local Government Area, or several suburbs of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

Altogether, 70% of Bega Valley's residents had lived in the same locality for more than 5 years, which was 7% higher than the average across NSW. In total, 90% of current residents had lived in the same locality for at least a year, compared with NSW at 84%.

Over the five years 2001 to 2006, the proportion of residents who had lived over 5 years in the same house rose by 4%, suggesting a stable community ageing in place. The proportion who moved home within the last year fell by 2%.



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



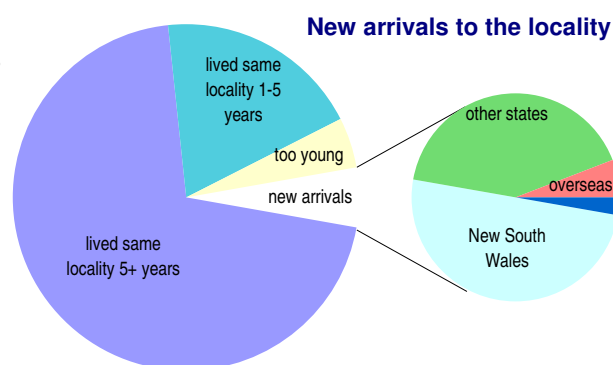
The outer, darker ring is Bega V; the inner, lighter ring is NSW.

Residential stability	Bega Valley 2006		Bega V's difference	Bega Valley 2006			Bega V in change		
	people	percent		% in NSW	males	females	ratio	2001	from 2001
lived same home 5+ years	16,149	52.0%	51.4%	0.6% more	52.5%	51.5%	1.02 M:F	47.8%	up 4.2%
lived same home 1-5 years	8,890	28.6%	27.0%	1.6% more	28.2%	29.0%	1.03 F:M	25.4%	up 3.3%
lived same home <1 year	4,515	14.5%	14.2%	0.4% more	14.3%	14.8%	1.04 F:M	16.6%	2.1% less
not stated / too young	1,506	4.8%	7.4%	2.5% less	5.0%	4.7%	1.08 M:F	10.2%	5.3% less
residents	31,060	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	1.03 F:M	100.0%	
lived same locality 5+ years	21,895	70.5%	63.6%	6.9% more	70.3%	70.6%	1.00 F:M	66.4%	up 4.1%
lived same locality 1-5 years	5,948	19.2%	20.6%	1.5% less	19.1%	19.2%	1.00 F:M	17.0%	up 2.2%
lived same locality <1 year	1,711	5.5%	8.4%	2.9% less	5.5%	5.5%	1.00 F:M	6.4%	dn 0.9%
too young	1,506	4.8%	7.4%	2.5% less	5.0%	4.7%	1.08 M:F	10.2%	dn 5.3%

New arrivals and visitors

The new residents to the locality last year were mainly from New South Wales (857 people or 2.8% of Bega Valley's residents), with 708 from other states and 97 from overseas. New residents from overseas could be immigrants or returning Australians. Overseas visitors who are not Australian residents are not included in this profile.

Compared with NSW, Bega Valley had 2.9% fewer of its population who were recent arrivals (within the last year), with the biggest difference being the lower proportion from New South Wales.



Over the last five years, the largest group of arrivals was from New South Wales, which provided 3,278 new residents (making 11% of the 2006 population). New residents from other states constituted another 8% of the population, steady since 2001. The proportion of the population who had arrived from overseas within the last five years was steady since 2001, to be 1.0% in 2006.

New residents to the locality	Bega Valley 2006				Bega Valley 2006			Bega Valley 2006	
	people	% residents	% in NSW	Bega V's difference	males	females	ratio	Bega V in 2001	changed share from 2001
Came last year from ...									
New South Wales	857	2.8%	5.9%	3.2% less	2.8%	2.7%	1.02 M:F	3.5%	dn 0.7%
other states	708	2.3%	1.0%	1.3% more	2.3%	2.3%	1.02 F:M	2.5%	dn 0.2%
overseas	97	0.3%	1.4%	1.0% less	0.3%	0.3%	1.27 F:M	0.2%	up 0.1%
unstated	49	0.2%	0.1%	0.0% more	0.2%	0.1%	1.16 M:F	0.2%	dn 0.0%
new residents last year	1,711	5.5%	8.4%	2.9% less	5.5%	5.5%	1.00 F:M	6.4%	dn 0.9%
Came in last 5 years, from ...									
New South Wales	3,278	10.6%	16.1%	5.6% less	10.4%	10.7%	1.04 F:M	9.7%	up 0.8%
other states	2,467	7.9%	2.5%	5.5% more	8.0%	7.8%	1.03 M:F	8.0%	dn 0.0%
overseas	314	1.0%	4.2%	3.2% less	0.9%	1.1%	1.25 F:M	0.7%	up 0.3%
unstated origins	127	0.4%	0.4%	0.0% more	0.4%	0.4%	1.12 F:M	0.3%	up 0.1%
newish residents, last 5 years	6,186	19.9%	23.3%	3.3% less	19.7%	20.1%	1.02 F:M	18.7%	up 1.2%

There were 2,713 Australian visitors to Bega Valley on Census night, August 2006, of whom 490 (almost two in every ten) were visitors from within the same locality (probably staying with friends). Most of the other visitors came from Victoria, 1,313 in all.

Visitors on Census night	people in Bega Valley			Bega Valley 2006			Bega V's difference	Bega V in 2001	Bega V's change from 2001
	2006	2001	change 2001-2006	number	% of	% in NSW			
visiting on Census night	2,713	2,939	dn 226	2,713	8.7%	3.9%	4.8% more	9.9%	dn 1.2%
Visitors from ...					% visitors,			% visitors	
the local area	490	454	up 36	490	18%	21%	3% less	15.4%	up 2.6%
Victoria	1,313	1,527	dn 214	1,313	48%	9%	40% more	52.0%	dn 3.6%
New South Wales	651	703	dn 52	651	24%	58%	34% less	23.9%	up 0.1%
the ACT	156	127	up 29	156	6%	2%	4% more	4.3%	up 1.4%
Queensland	45	42	up 3	45	2%	6%	5% less	1.4%	up 0.2%
South Australia	21	39	dn 18	21	1%	2%	1% less	1.3%	dn 0.6%
Tasmania	21	25	dn 4	21	1%	1%	0% less	0.9%	dn 0.1%
Western Australia	16	22	dn 6	16	1%	1%	1% less	0.7%	dn 0.2%
the Northern Territory	0	0	same	0	0%	0%	0% less	0.0%	same
other Territories	0	0	same	0	0%	0%	0% less	0.0%	same
Total visitors	2,713	2,862	dn 149	2,713	100%	100%		100%	

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

Voluntary work

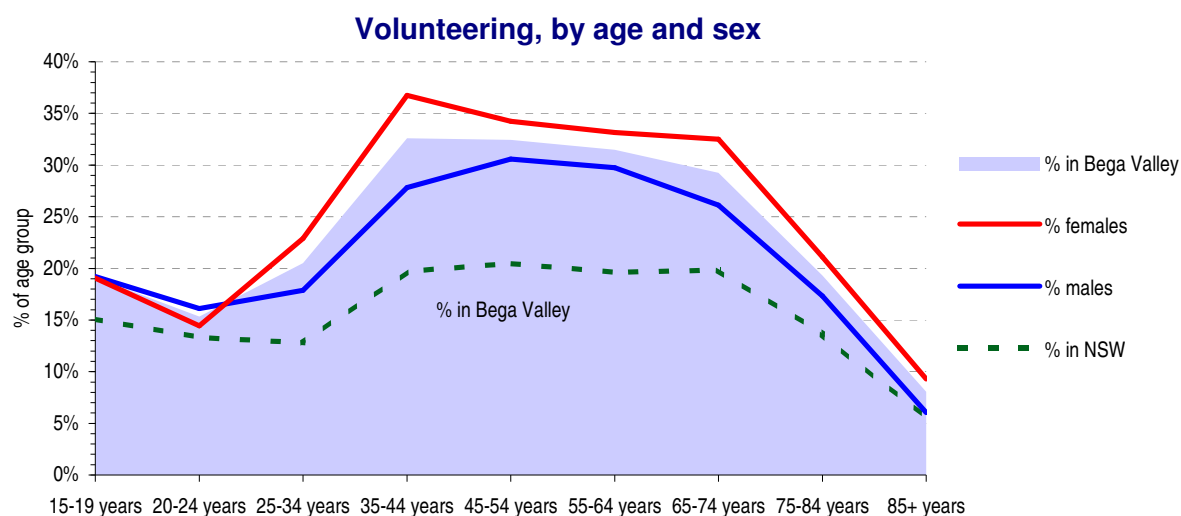
For the first time, the 2006 Census asked people (if aged 15+) whether they did any voluntary work for a group or organisation in the past year. In Bega Valley, 6,824 residents said that they did (27%), 16,168 said that they did not (65%), and 2,014 or 8% did not answer. The proportion who volunteered was 10% higher than NSW's average volunteering rate of 17%. Put another way, the rate of volunteering was 1.6 times the average across NSW.

Volunteering tends to be highest amongst middle-aged people, and seems to only decline with incapacity as old age sets in. In Bega Valley, the rate of volunteering was highest amongst those aged 35-44 years when 33% volunteered, and next highest in the 45-54 years and 55-64 years age groups, with 32% and 31% volunteering, respectively.

In terms of volunteer numbers, the largest groups of volunteers were 1,689 aged 45-54 years, 1,437 aged 55-64 years and 1,287 aged 35-44 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 3,756 women and 3,068 men volunteering in Bega Valley, 1.17 women per man. Overall, 29% of women and 25% of men were volunteers, meaning that women were 17% more likely to volunteer. This gender imbalance was highest amongst those aged 85+ years when women were 54% more likely to volunteer than men that age, and those aged 35-44 years, when women were 32% more likely to volunteer than men. Local men's best volunteer performance relative to women was when aged 20-24 years when they were 12% more likely to volunteer.



Volunteering, by age	Bega Valley 2006				Volunteers in Bega Valley 2006				
	number volunteers	% of age group	% in NSW	Bega V's difference	males	females	% males	% females	ratio M% : F%
15-19 years	397	19%	15%	4%	206	191	19%	19%	1.0 M:F
20-24 years	168	15%	13%	2%	93	75	16%	14%	1.1 M:F
25-34 years	476	20%	13%	8%	198	278	18%	23%	1.3 F:M
35-44 years	1,287	33%	20%	13%	513	774	28%	37%	1.3 F:M
45-54 years	1,689	32%	20%	12%	781	908	31%	34%	1.1 F:M
55-64 years	1,437	31%	20%	12%	673	764	30%	33%	1.1 F:M
65-74 years	943	29%	20%	9%	430	513	26%	33%	1.2 F:M
75-84 years	378	19%	14%	6%	160	218	17%	21%	1.2 F:M
85+ years	49	8%	5%	3%	14	35	6%	9%	1.5 F:M
residents aged 15+	6,824	27%	17%	10%	3,068	3,756	25%	29%	1.2 F:M

Need for disability assistance

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

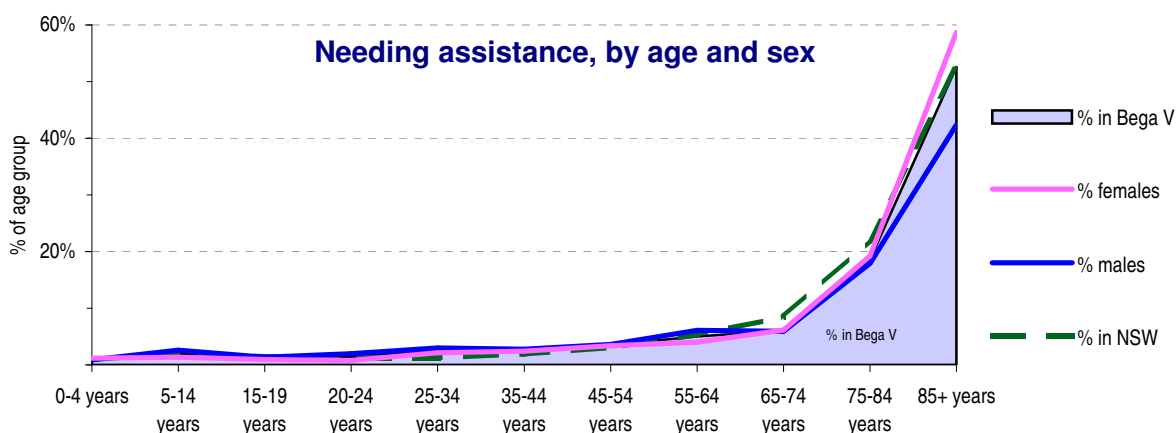
In Bega Valley, the overall proportion needing assistance because of disability was 5.1%, which was 0.5% higher than NSW. However, because disability rates increase so strongly with old age, the overall disability rate can be more a reflection of the community's age structure than any other factor.

The chart below shows, with the shaded area, how the proportion of people with a severe disability rises slowly from around 1% of infants to about half of the oldest people. In Bega Valley, the disability rate reaches 53% among those aged 85+ years. The next highest rate is among those aged 75-84 years at 19%.

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 Valley and NSW is that the proportion of those aged 25-34 years with a severe disability in Bega Valley was 1.3% 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, 5.0% of males and 5.2% of females reported a severe or profound disability requiring assistance; the overall female disability rate was 4% higher than males'.

In Bega Valley, the gender imbalance in disability rates is most biased towards women in the 85+ years age group, who are 38% more likely to need assistance than men their age; those aged 0-4 years are 37% more likely. Conversely, males aged 20-24 years are 2.5 times as likely than females their age to have a disability; those aged 5-14 years are 94% more so.



Residents needing assistance with core activities	Bega V in 2006		Bega V's		Bega Valley, 2006				
	number	% of age group	% in NSW	difference	males	females	% males	% females	ratio of %'s
0-4 years	16	1.0%	1.0%	0.1% more	7	9	0.9%	1.2%	1.37 F:M
5-14 years	84	2.0%	2.0%	0.0% more	56	28	2.6%	1.4%	1.94 M:F
15-19 years	23	1.2%	1.5%	0.3% less	14	9	1.4%	1.0%	1.44 M:F
20-24 years	15	1.4%	1.2%	0.2% more	11	4	2.0%	0.8%	2.51 M:F
25-34 years	56	2.5%	1.3%	1.3% more	31	25	3.0%	2.2%	1.38 M:F
35-44 years	99	2.6%	1.9%	0.7% more	49	50	2.8%	2.5%	1.13 M:F
45-54 years	176	3.5%	3.1%	0.5% more	89	87	3.6%	3.4%	1.07 M:F
55-64 years	223	5.0%	5.3%	0.3% less	134	89	6.1%	4.0%	1.54 M:F
65-74 years	187	6.1%	8.4%	2.4% less	94	93	6.0%	6.2%	1.04 F:M
75-84 years	338	18.6%	22.1%	3.5% less	155	183	17.9%	19.2%	1.07 F:M
85+ years	295	52.6%	52.6%	0.0% more	89	206	42.4%	58.7%	1.38 F:M
residents	1,512	5.1%	4.5%	0.5% more	729	783	5.0%	5.2%	1.04 F:M

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.

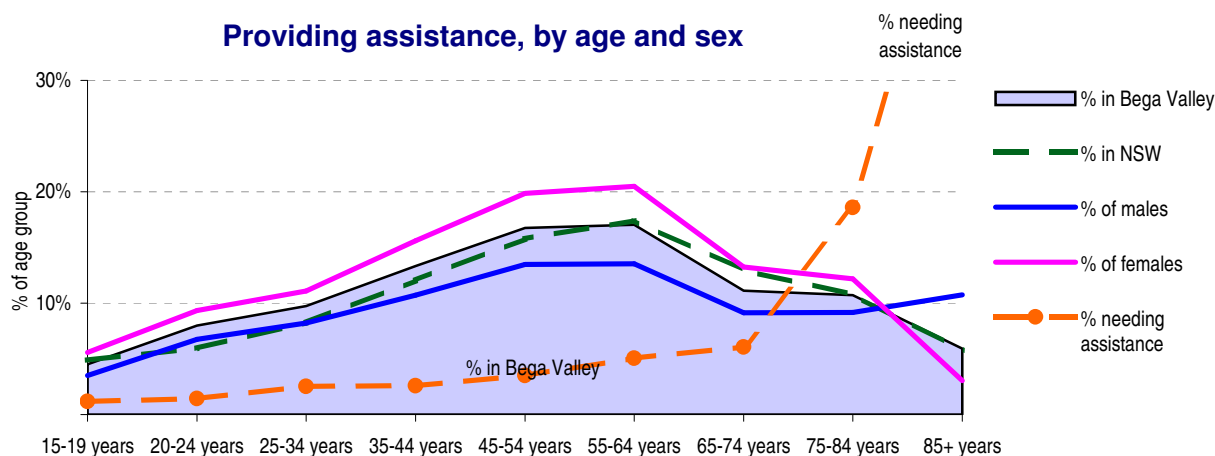
In Bega Valley, 13% of residents aged 15+ gave unpaid care to another needing assistance, making 2,944 carers in all. This rate was 1.3% higher than NSW. The rate differed more between men and women, with 11% of men but 15% of women being unpaid carers, meaning women were 44% more likely to be carers than men.

Caring is provided by people almost regardless of age. Among younger age groups, 10% of those aged 25-34 years and 8% of those aged 20-24 years were carers. Similarly, 6% 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 Valley, the proportion who gave care was highest amongst those aged 55-64 years, when 17% were carers. And while 14% of men this age were carers, 20% of women were.

Women are more likely to be carers than men at most ages, with the ratio peaking in the 15-19 years age group, when women were 59% more likely to be carers. They were 51% more likely to be carers than men in the 55-64 years age group, and 47% more likely in the 45-54 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 Valley, there were 2,944 carers for 1,512 residents needing care, a ratio of 1.9 to 1. Among women there were 2.3 carers to each cared-for woman; among men, there were 1.6 per man. The ratio peaked for women in the 20-24 years age group, when women were 11.5 times more likely to be carers than cared for, and for men aged 35-44 years, who were 3.8 times more likely to be carers than cared for.



Provided disability assistance	Bega Valley 2006		Bega V's difference	Bega Valley 2006			Carers per cared-for		
	no. giving assistance	% of age group		% in NSW	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	men	women
15-19 years	80	4.5%	4.9%	0.4% less	3.5%	5.6%	1.59 F:M	2.3	5.3
20-24 years	82	8.0%	6.0%	2.0% more	6.7%	9.3%	1.39 F:M	3.3	11.5
25-34 years	210	9.7%	8.3%	1.5% more	8.2%	11.1%	1.35 F:M	2.7	5.1
35-44 years	502	13.3%	12.0%	1.3% more	10.7%	15.6%	1.46 F:M	3.8	6.3
45-54 years	823	16.8%	15.8%	1.0% more	13.5%	19.9%	1.47 F:M	3.6	5.8
55-64 years	735	17.0%	17.4%	0.4% less	13.5%	20.5%	1.51 F:M	2.1	5.0
65-74 years	319	11.1%	13.0%	1.8% less	9.1%	13.3%	1.45 F:M	1.4	2.0
75-84 years	165	10.7%	10.8%	0.1% less	9.2%	12.2%	1.33 F:M	0.4	0.5
85+ years	28	5.9%	5.8%	0.2% more	10.7%	3.0%	3.53 M:F	0.2	0.0
residents aged 15+	2,944	12.9%	11.6%	1.3% more	10.5%	15.2%	1.44 F:M	1.6	2.3

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 5,599 school students living in Bega Valley, of whom 474 were at pre-school, 2,755 were in primary/infants school, and 2,370 were at high school.

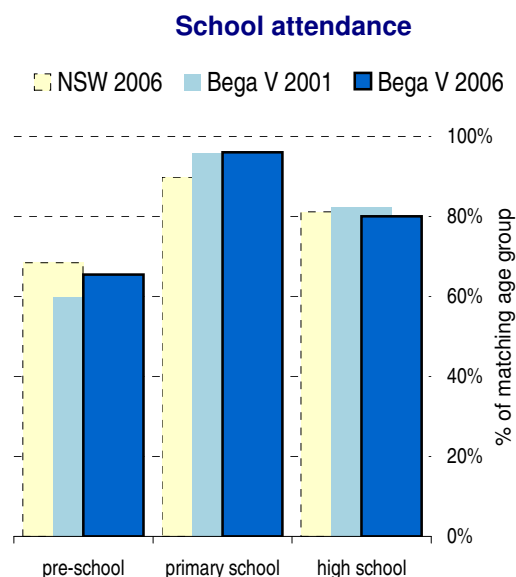
School attendance rates can be indicated by dividing the student population by their main age group. In Bega Valley, 65% of the number of 3–4 year-old residents attended pre-school, 96% of the number of 5–11 year-olds attended primary school*, and 80% of the number of 12–17 year-olds attended high school.

Since 2001, attendance rates for 3–4 year-olds at pre-school had increased by 6%; attendance rates for primary-aged children remained stable and those for high-school aged decreased by 2%.

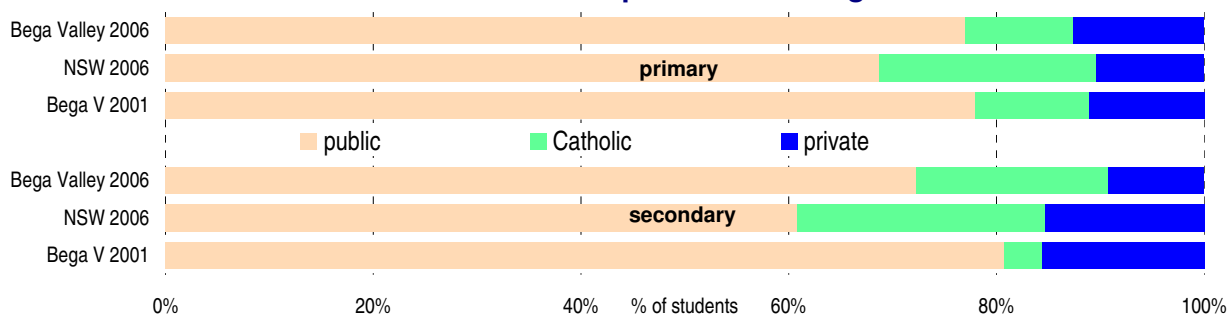
Compared with NSW, the attendance rate at pre-school was 3% lower while attendance rate for primary-aged children was 6% higher, and that for high-school aged was 1% lower.

About 68% of all school students were in public schools (vs 58% for NSW), while there were 13% at Catholic schools (vs 20%), and 10% were at other private schools (vs 11%). Since 2001, the proportion at private primary schools rose by 1.5% and that at public fell by 1.0%, while in secondary school, the proportion at Catholic schools rose by 14.9% and that at public fell by 8.5%.

Among school students, there were 101 males per 100 females, ranging from 104 males per 100 females among pre-school students to 103 females per 100 males among high school students.



Public or private schooling?



School education	Bega Valley 2006		Bega V's		Bega Valley 2006			Bega V's	
	students	% school pop'n	NSW 2006	difference	males	females	ratio	Bega V 2001	change from 2001
pre-school	474	65.5%	68.4%	3.0% less	242	232	1.04 M:F	59.7%	up 5.8%
primary school	2,755	96.1%	89.8%	6.2% more	1,405	1,350	1.04 M:F	95.7%	up 0.3%
high school	2,370	80.1%	81.2%	1.1% less	1,168	1,202	1.03 F:M	82.2%	dn 2.1%
Students	5,599				2,815	2,784	1.01 M:F		
Primary		% students						% students	
public	2,120	77.0%	68.7%	8.2% more	1,090	1,030	1.06 M:F	77.9%	dn 1.0%
Catholic	288	10.5%	20.9%	10.5% less	148	140	1.06 M:F	11.0%	dn 0.5%
private	347	12.6%	10.4%	2.2% more	167	180	1.08 F:M	11.1%	up 1.5%
Secondary		% students						% students	
public	1,713	72.3%	60.8%	11.4% more	854	859	1.01 F:M	80.8%	dn 8.5%
Catholic	439	18.5%	23.9%	5.3% less	209	230	1.10 F:M	3.6%	up 14.9%
private	218	9.2%	15.3%	6.1% less	105	113	1.08 F:M	15.6%	dn 6.4%

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

Tertiary studies

Bega Valley residents included 1,135 tertiary students in 2006, of whom 362 were at university, 626 at TAFE, and 147 at other tertiary colleges.

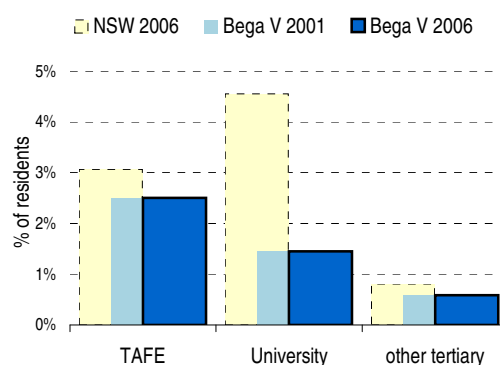
These students constituted 4.5% of the population, which was 3.9% lower than NSW. The biggest difference was in Bega Valley's 3.1% lower proportion at University courses.

From 2001 to 2006, the number of residents enrolled in tertiary courses decreased by 89. The proportion of the population aged 15+ who were tertiary students fell by 0.7%, while across NSW it fell by 1.0%.

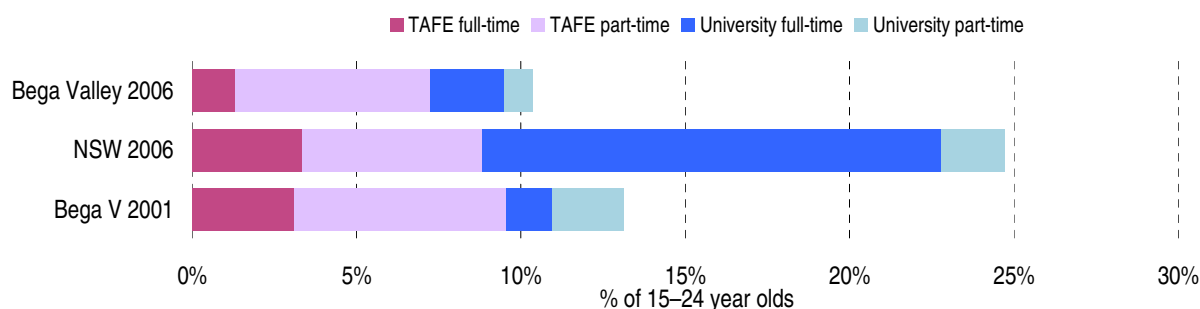
Among the 15 to 24 year-olds in Bega Valley, 7% were at TAFE and 3% were at university. This compares with 9% at TAFE and 16% at university in NSW. There were 10% at TAFE and 4% at university in Bega Valley in 2001. From 2001 to 2006, the greatest local growth was in attendance at University full-time, with 0.9% more of the young adults. Four-fifths of local younger TAFE students attended part-time. One-quarter 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 1.6 females per male, the gender ratio was 1.6 males per female student aged 15–24 at TAFE part-time and 2.8 females per male student aged 25–74 at University full-time.

Tertiary attendance



Tertiary attendance by 15–24 year olds



Tertiary education	Bega Valley 2006				Bega Valley 2006			Bega V in	
	people	% of 15+yrs	% in NSW	Bega V's difference	males	females	ratio	2001	change from 2001
TAFE	626	2.5%	3.1%	0.6% less	290	336	1.16 F:M	3.2%	dn 0.7%
University	362	1.4%	4.6%	3.1% less	107	255	2.38 F:M	1.3%	up 0.1%
other tertiary	147	0.6%	0.8%	0.2% less	44	103	2.34 F:M	0.7%	dn 0.1%
tertiary students	1,135	4.5%	8.4%	3.9% less	441	694	1.57 F:M	5.3%	dn 0.7%
15–24 year olds	% 15–24 yrs				% 15–24 yrs				
TAFE full-time	42	1.3%	3.4%	2.0% less	21	21	=	3.1%	dn 1.8%
TAFE part-time	188	5.9%	5.5%	0.5% more	116	72	1.61 M:F	6.4%	dn 0.5%
University full-time	72	2.3%	14.0%	11.7% less	24	48	2.00 F:M	1.4%	up 0.9%
University part-time	27	0.9%	1.9%	1.1% less	12	15	1.25 F:M	2.2%	dn 1.3%
all 15–24 students	329	10.4%	24.7%	14.4% less	173	156	1.11 M:F	13.1%	dn 2.7%
25+ year olds	% 25–74 yrs				% 25–74 yrs				
TAFE full-time	48	0.2%	0.5%	0.2% less	15	33	2.20 F:M	0.3%	dn 0.0%
TAFE part-time	339	1.8%	1.6%	0.2% more	129	210	1.63 F:M	2.4%	dn 0.6%
University full-time	65	0.3%	0.9%	0.6% less	17	48	2.82 F:M	0.3%	up 0.0%
University part-time	198	1.0%	1.6%	0.6% less	54	144	2.67 F:M	0.8%	up 0.2%
all 25+ students	650	3.4%	4.6%	1.2% less	215	435	2.02 F:M	3.7%	dn 0.4%

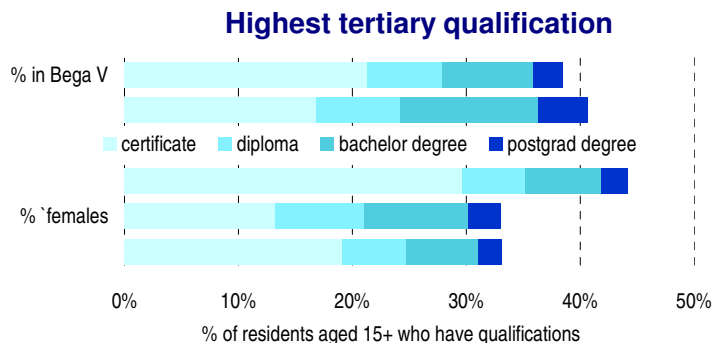
Note: 2001 data on part and full-time attendance by age groups is not available for small localities.

Level of education attained

Education is a strong determinant of income and social status. Two indicators of a community's education level are the proportions with tertiary qualifications and the average school leaving age. In Bega Valley, 51% of residents aged 15+ stated they had a tertiary qualification, and the average schooling completed was 10 years 3 months. By comparison, NSW had 54% with tertiary qualifications and average schooling of 10 years 6 months.

While overall the ratio of qualified males to females was 105 women per 100 men, this ranged from 2.24 men per woman having a certificate to 1.41 women per man having a diploma or advanced diploma.

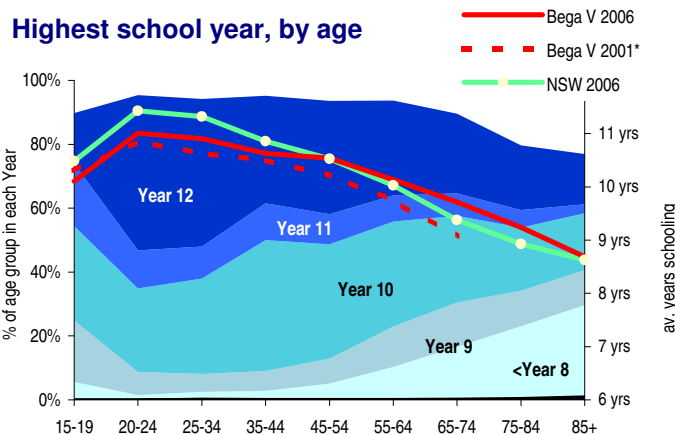
In 2001, 46% had a tertiary qualification, with the most noticeable changes since then being a 2.2% rise in the proportion with a certificate and a rise of 1.6% in the proportion with a bachelor degree.



Highest tertiary qualifications	Bega Valley 2006		Bega V's difference	Bega Valley 2006			Bega V change from 2001	
	people aged 15+	% in Bega V		% males	% females	ratio	Bega V, 2001	change in %
postgraduate degree/diploma	653	2.6%	4.4%	2.3%	2.9%	1.24 F:M	2.0%	up 0.6%
bachelor degree	1,985	7.9%	12.1%	6.7%	9.1%	1.35 F:M	6.3%	up 1.6%
diploma or advanced diploma	1,667	6.7%	7.4%	5.5%	7.8%	1.41 F:M	5.7%	up 1.0%
certificate	5,315	21.3%	16.8%	29.6%	13.3%	2.24 M:F	19.1%	up 2.2%
inadequately described	3,078	12.3%	13.8%	10.9%	13.6%	1.25 F:M	12.7%	dn 0.4%
none or not stated	12,301	49.2%	45.5%	44.9%	53.4%	1.19 F:M	54.2%	dn 5.0%
Residents aged 15+	24,999	100.0%	5,250,261	12,216	12,783	1.05 F:M	100.0%	

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

Under half the recent students finished Year 12, peaking at 49% of 20-24 year-olds. With older age groups, the proportions who finished Year 12 decreases, and the average number of years schooling falls to 8 years 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 V 2006	NSW 2006	Bega V 2001*
15-19	16%	20%	30%	19%	6%	0%	10.1 yrs	10.5 yrs	10.3 yrs
20-24	49%	12%	26%	7%	1%	0%	11.0 yrs	11.4 yrs	10.9 yrs
25-34	46%	10%	30%	6%	2%	0%	10.9 yrs	11.3 yrs	10.6 yrs
35-44	34%	11%	41%	6%	3%	0%	10.6 yrs	10.9 yrs	10.5 yrs
45-54	35%	9%	36%	8%	5%	0%	10.5 yrs	10.5 yrs	10.2 yrs
55-64	30%	8%	33%	13%	10%	0%	10.1 yrs	10.0 yrs	9.7 yrs
65-74	25%	7%	27%	14%	16%	0%	9.7 yrs	9.4 yrs	9.1 yrs
75-84	20%	6%	20%	11%	23%	1%	9.2 yrs	8.9 yrs	n.a.
85+	16%	3%	18%	11%	29%	1%	8.7 yrs	8.6 yrs	n.a.
residents	7,761	2,435	7,946	2,566	2,146	63	10.3 yrs	10.5 yrs	10.0 yrs

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

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

The Local Economy

Individual incomes

In mid-2006, the average income from all sources of the adults (aged 15+) in Bega Valley was around \$485 a week, which was \$154 lower than the \$639 average for NSW. The average income of local women was \$406 and the average of local men was 40% higher than this at \$568. 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 Valley rose by 3% less (up 21%), suggesting that Bega Valley became relatively poorer. Male average incomes went from \$472 in 2001 to \$568 in 2006, up by 20%; women's from \$332 in 2001 to \$406 in 2006, up by 22%.

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, 32% of adults in Bega Valley received low-incomes, 35% got middle-incomes, 16% got high-incomes, and 10% were in the highest income group. Bega Valley had 8.9% more in the middle income band than NSW, and 9.2% fewer in the highest income band.

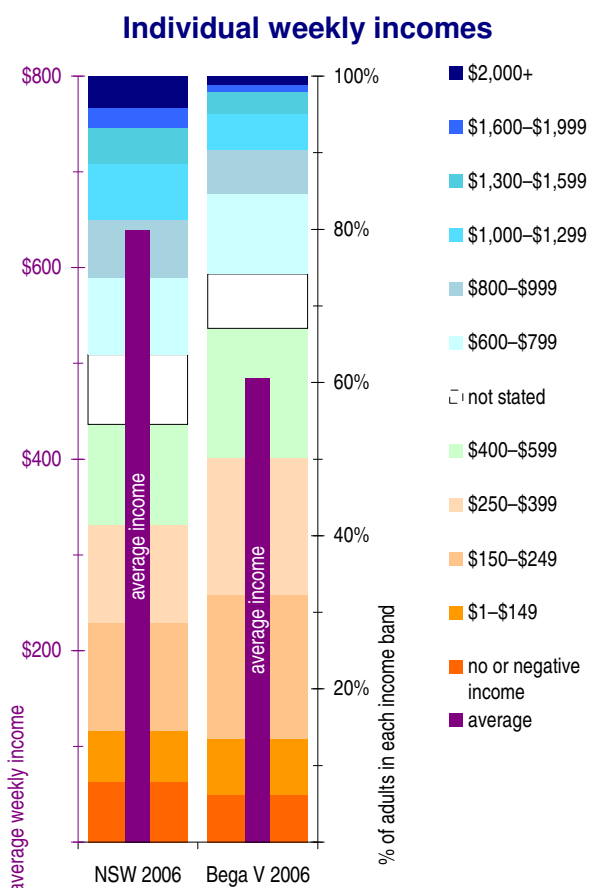
Almost without exception, there are more men than women in the higher income bands, and more women than men in the lower. In Bega Valley, the sex ratio ranges from 3.70 men per woman earning \$1,600-\$1,999 to 1.68 women per man earning \$1-\$149.

The total value of personal incomes in Bega Valley in 2006 was about \$609 million.

Incomes of people aged 15+ yrs	Bega Valley 2006			Bega V's difference	Bega Valley 2006			% in Bega V in 2001	Bega V's change from 2001
	no. aged 15+ yrs	% aged 15+ yrs	% in NSW		males 15+ yrs	females 15+ yrs	ratio		
no or negative income	1,545	6.2%	7.8%	1.6% less	659	886	1.34 F:M	5.2%	up 1.0%
\$1-\$149	1,841	7.4%	6.7%	0.6% more	688	1,153	1.68 F:M	12.8%	dn 5.4%
\$150-\$249	4,693	18.8%	14.1%	4.6% more	1,994	2,699	1.35 F:M	20.2%	dn 1.4%
\$250-\$399	4,467	17.9%	12.8%	5.1% more	1,793	2,674	1.49 F:M	19.4%	dn 1.6%
\$400-\$599	4,217	16.9%	13.0%	3.8% more	2,029	2,188	1.08 F:M	17.2%	dn 0.3%
\$600-\$799	2,622	10.5%	10.1%	0.4% more	1,571	1,051	1.49 M:F	7.8%	up 2.6%
\$800-\$999	1,432	5.7%	7.5%	1.8% less	927	505	1.84 M:F	4.2%	up 1.5%
\$1,000-\$1,299	1,199	4.8%	7.4%	2.6% less	792	407	1.95 M:F	2.3%	up 2.5%
\$1,300-\$1,599	684	2.7%	4.6%	1.9% less	450	234	1.92 M:F	1.5%	up 1.2%
\$1,600-\$1,999	254	1.0%	2.7%	1.7% less	200	54	3.70 M:F	0.7%	up 0.3%
\$2,000+	270	1.1%	4.1%	3.0% less	209	61	3.43 M:F	0.7%	up 0.4%
not stated	1,782	7.1%	9.1%	2.0% less	907	875	1.04 M:F	8.0%	dn 0.9%
total	25,006	100%	100%		12,219	12,787	1.05 F:M	100%	
average weekly income		\$485	\$639	32% less	\$568	\$406	1.40 M:F	\$401	up 21%

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

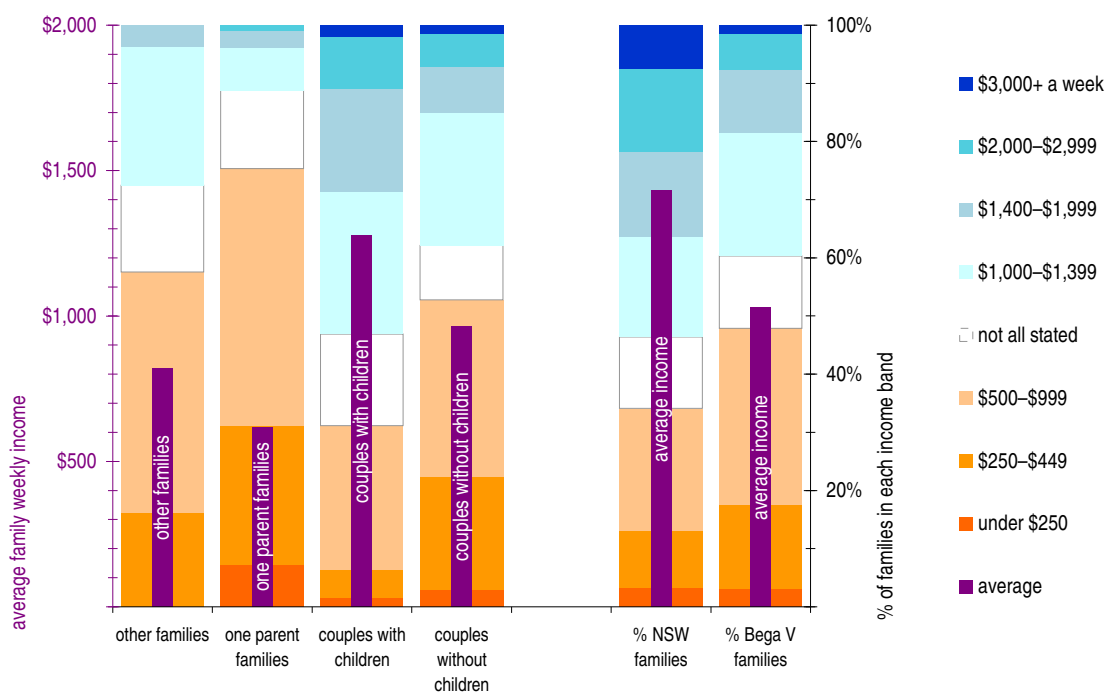
The average weekly family income in Bega Valley in July 2006 was \$1,029, which was 28% or \$403 a week lower than the \$1,432 average for NSW. The family income was equivalent to 2.1 individual incomes (2.2 in NSW).

Average family incomes ranges across family types from \$1,279 for couples with children and \$966 for couples without children to \$820 for other families and \$619 for one parent families. The 'other' families here are households of related people where there is not a main parent, say an aunt with her nieces.

While the average family income was \$1,029, 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 \$650–\$799 for couples without children. One-parent families usually have fewer income earners than families with children, and hence lower family incomes. In Bega Valley, 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 V families	% NSW families	Bega V's difference	couples without children	couples with children	one parent families	other families
under \$250	261	3%	3%	0.2% less	3%	2%	7%	0%
\$250–\$449	1,265	15%	10%	4.7% more	19%	5%	24%	16%
\$500–\$999	2,629	30%	21%	9.3% more	30%	25%	44%	41%
\$1,000–\$1,399	1,843	21%	17%	3.9% more	23%	24%	7%	24%
\$1,400–\$1,999	935	11%	15%	3.8% less	8%	18%	3%	4%
\$2,000–\$2,999	545	6%	14%	8.0% less	6%	9%	1%	0%
\$3,000+ a week	122	1%	8%	6.1% less	1%	2%	0%	0%
not all stated	1,084	12%	12%	0.2% more	9%	16%	14%	15%
Total	8,684	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%
average weekly income		\$1,029	\$1,432	28% less	\$966	\$1,279	\$619	\$820
av. Inc. in NSW					\$1,307	\$1,760	\$848	\$1,110

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

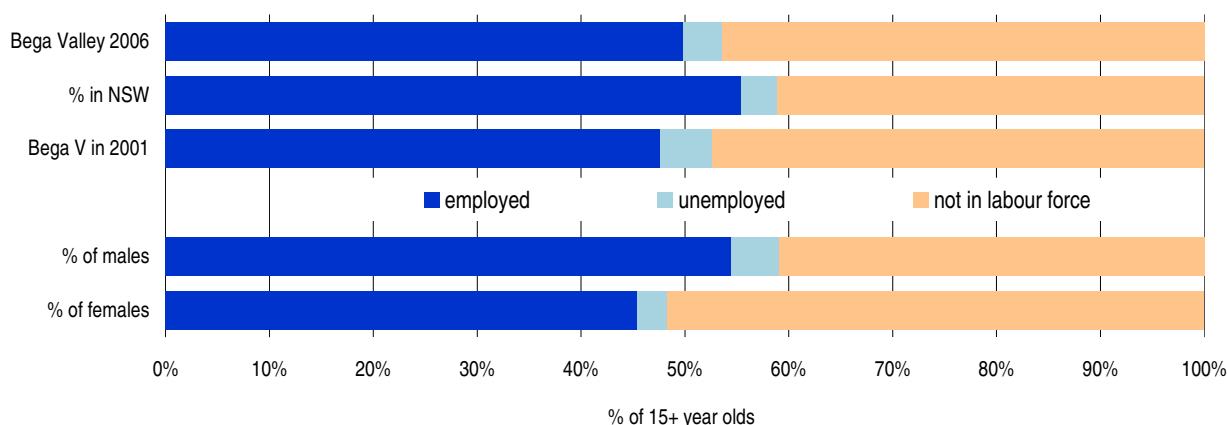
There were 13,400 residents of Bega Valley in the workforce in 2006, 54% of the adult (aged 15+) population (this is called the workforce participation rate). About 50% of the adults were employed, and 4% were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 7.0% of the workforce.

Compared with NSW, Bega Valley's workforce participation rate in 2006 was 5.3% lower and its unemployment rate was 1.1% higher. Since 2001, the participation rate had risen by 0.9% and the unemployment rate had fallen by 2.6%.

Women tend to have lower workforce participation rates on average, with greater time spent in child raising, housework and caring. In Bega Valley, women's workforce participation was at 48% compared with 59% 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 6.1% when men's was 7.7%.

Women's domestic responsibilities also make them more inclined towards working part-time. In Bega Valley, 55% of female workers were part-timers, compared with 24% of the men. The same pattern can apply amongst those looking for part-time work. Here, 51% of unemployed women wanted part-time work, while 23% of unemployed men did. The overall proportion of unemployed residents wanting part-time work was 2.8% lower than in NSW and 9.3% higher than in 2001.

Labour force status, adults 15+



Employment status	Bega Valley 2006		Bega V's difference	Bega Valley 2006			Bega V in 2001	Bega V's change from 2001
	number	% of adults		% in NSW	% of males	% of females		
employed	12,463	49.8%	55.4%	54.5%	45.4%	1.20 M:F	47.6%	up 2.2%
unemployed	937	3.7%	3.5%	4.6%	3.0%	1.53 M:F	5.0%	dn 1.3%
labour force (participation rate)	13,400	53.6%	58.9%	59.1%	48.4%	1.22 M:F	52.7%	up 0.9%
not in labour force	11,604	46.4%	41.1%	40.9%	51.6%	1.26 F:M	47.3%	dn 0.9%
residents aged 15+	25,004	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	1.05 F:M	100.0%	
unemployment rate (% labour force)		7.0%	5.9%	7.7%	6.1%	1.26 M:F	9.6%	dn 2.6%
full-time workers	6,790	54.5%	64.6%	68.6%	38.2%	1.80 M:F	56.2%	dn 1.7%
part-time workers	4,808	38.6%	29.0%	24.3%	55.0%	2.27 F:M	40.7%	dn 2.1%
unemployed want full-time work	615	65.6%	62.9%	76.7%	49.5%	1.55 M:F	74.9%	dn 9.3%
unemployed want part-time	322	34.4%	37.1%	23.3%	50.5%	2.16 F:M	25.1%	up 9.3%

Industries employing residents

The main industries employing Bega Valley residents in 2006 were:

- retail trade, with 14% of workers
- food and accommodation, 11%
- health & social care, 11%
- manufacturing, 9%
- construction, 9%.

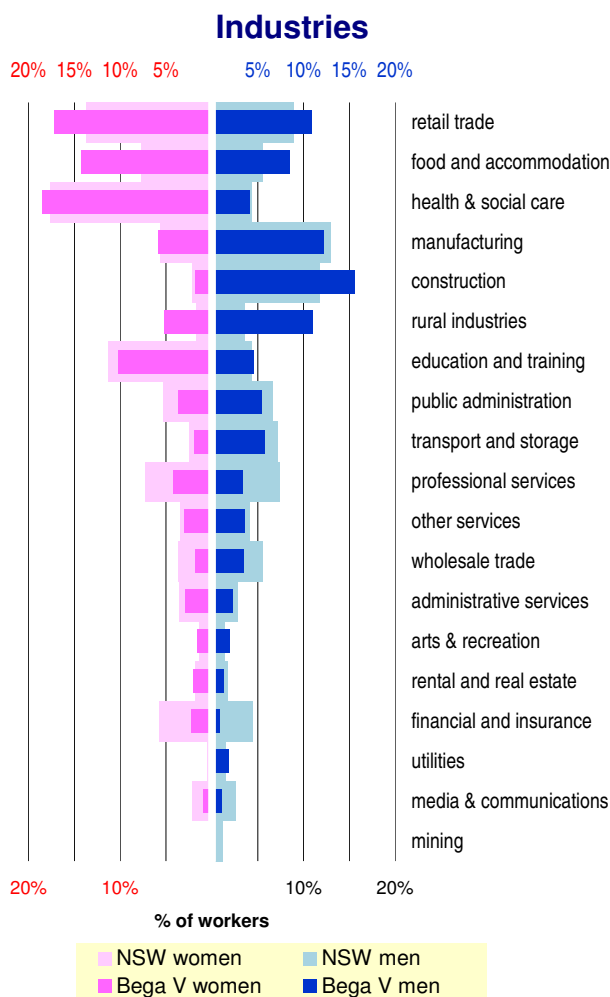
These main five industries together employed around 54% of working residents. Other significant industries for local workers were: rural industries, with 8% of the workers; education and training, 7%; public administration, 5%; and transport and storage, 4%.

Industries that employed greater proportions of local residents than average for NSW were rural industries (5.6% more), food and accommodation (4.6% more), and retail trade (2.7% more).

The industries that employed proportionally more local women were health & social care (4.0 women per man), financial and insurance (2.7 women per man), and education and training (2.0 women per man). For men, they were construction (9.5 men per woman), mining (6.3 men per woman), and utilities (6.0 men per woman).

Since 2001, the fastest-growing employers were the public administration, construction, and food and accommodation industries, whose share of local workers rose by 1.5%, 1.3% and 0.6%, respectively.

Note that industry classifications changed somewhat between 2001 and 2006.



Industry of employers	Bega Valley 2006				Bega Valley 2006			Bega V's	
	number	% of workers	% in NSW	Bega V's difference	males	females	ratio of workers	Bega V in 2001	change from 2001
retail trade	1,721	13.8%	11.1%	2.7% more	10.9%	17.2%	1.4 F:M	17.3%	dn 3.5%
food and accommodation	1,392	11.2%	6.5%	4.6% more	8.5%	14.3%	1.5 F:M	10.5%	up 0.6%
health & social care	1,342	10.8%	10.5%	0.3% more	4.0%	18.5%	4.0 F:M	10.3%	up 0.5%
manufacturing	1,150	9.2%	9.6%	0.3% less	12.2%	5.8%	2.4 M:F	8.7%	up 0.5%
construction	1,145	9.2%	7.3%	1.9% more	15.6%	1.9%	9.5 M:F	7.9%	up 1.3%
rural industries	1,036	8.3%	2.7%	5.6% more	11.0%	5.2%	2.4 M:F	10.6%	dn 2.3%
education and training	897	7.2%	7.6%	0.4% less	4.5%	10.2%	2.0 F:M	7.0%	up 0.2%
public administration	571	4.6%	6.0%	1.4% less	5.4%	3.6%	1.7 M:F	3.1%	up 1.5%
transport and storage	491	3.9%	5.0%	1.1% less	5.7%	1.9%	3.3 M:F	3.7%	up 0.3%
professional services	471	3.8%	7.3%	3.6% less	3.3%	4.3%	1.1 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
other services	410	3.3%	3.8%	0.5% less	3.5%	3.0%	1.3 M:F	3.1%	up 0.2%
wholesale trade	339	2.7%	4.7%	2.0% less	3.5%	1.9%	2.1 M:F	3.7%	dn 1.0%
administrative services	321	2.6%	3.1%	0.5% less	2.3%	2.9%	1.1 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
arts & recreation	221	1.8%	1.4%	0.4% more	1.9%	1.6%	1.3 M:F	1.9%	dn 0.1%
rental and real estate	201	1.6%	1.7%	0.1% less	1.2%	2.0%	1.4 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
financial and insurance	181	1.5%	5.0%	3.5% less	0.7%	2.3%	2.7 F:M	1.5%	dn 0.1%
utilities	140	1.1%	1.0%	0.1% more	1.8%	0.3%	6.0 M:F	0.5%	up 0.6%
media & communications	127	1.0%	2.4%	1.4% less	1.1%	1.0%	1.3 M:F	0.9%	up 0.1%
mining	22	0.2%	0.7%	0.5% less	0.3%	0.1%	6.3 M:F	0.1%	up 0.1%
inadequately described	285	2.3%	2.7%	0.4% less	2.7%	1.9%	1.6 M:F	2.2%	up 0.0%
employed residents	12,463	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	=	93.0%	

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

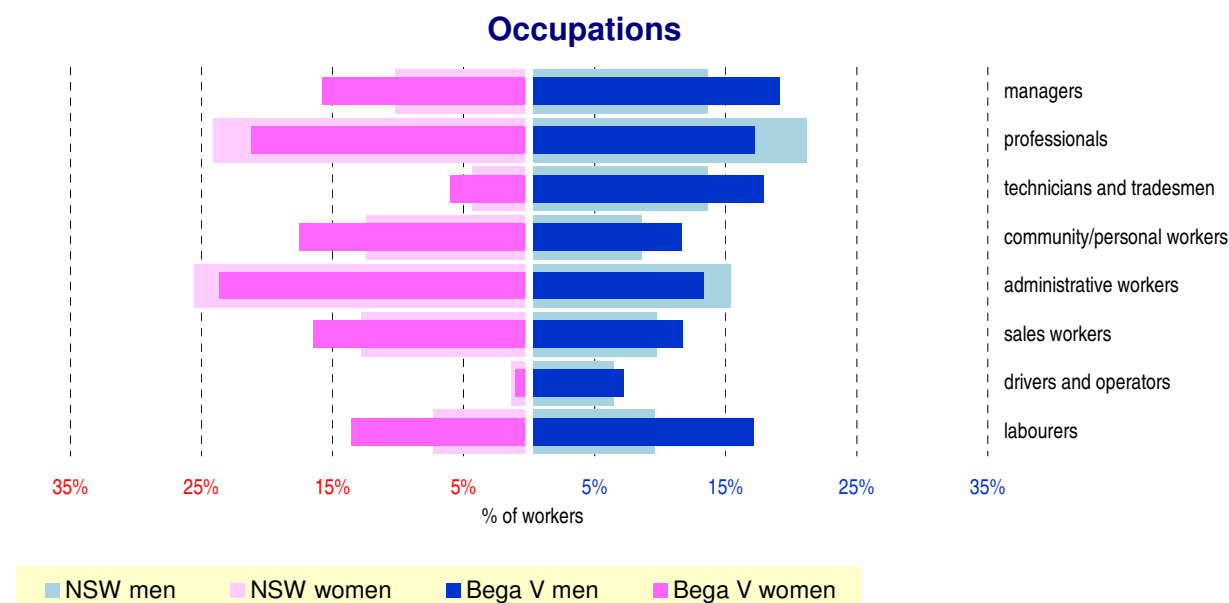
Occupations are a good indicator of socio-economic status, and communities with more people in more highly educated occupations tend to be wealthier. The occupational tree below shows the proportions of men and women in the eight occupational bands in Bega Valley in 2006, with the more educated ones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

Bega Valley's had 31% workers in the top two occupational bands (16% were managers, including farmers and small business operators, and 15% professionals), compared with 35% for NSW. The two lowest bands made up 21% of Bega Valley's workers (6% were drivers / machine operators and 15% were labourers), while NSW had 16% in these occupations.

Relative to NSW, Bega Valley had 5.1% more workers who were labourers and 2.7% more who were managers, but 6.5% fewer workers who were professionals and 4.0% fewer who were administrative workers.

Many occupations have a significant gender bias. In Bega Valley, there were 6.9 men per woman among drivers and operators and 3.0 men per woman among technicians and tradesmen but there were 1.8 women per man among administrative workers and 1.5 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, managers gained about 6% of the workforce, but drivers and operators lost about 2%.



Occupations of employed residents	Bega Valley 2006		Bega V's difference		workers in Bega Valley			Bega V's change	
	number	% of workers	% in NSW	difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	Bega V in 2001	change from 2001
managers	2,037	16%	14%	2.7% more	16%	14%	1.2 M:F	10%	up 6%
professionals	1,831	15%	21%	6.5% less	15%	18%	1.2 F:M	14%	up 1%
technicians and tradesmen	1,914	15%	14%	1.7% more	15%	5%	3.0 M:F	26%	n.a.
community/personal workers	1,237	10%	9%	1.3% more	10%	15%	1.5 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
administrative workers	1,419	11%	15%	4.0% less	11%	20%	1.8 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
sales workers	1,249	10%	10%	0.3% more	10%	14%	1.4 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
drivers and operators	770	6%	6%	0.3% less	6%	1%	6.9 M:F	9%	dn 2%
labourers	1,826	15%	10%	5.1% more	15%	12%	1.3 M:F	9%	up 5%
unclear	183	1%	2%	0.4% less	1%	1%	1.4 M:F	2%	dn 0%
total employed residents	12,466	100%	100%	same	100%	100%	1.1 M:F	70%	

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

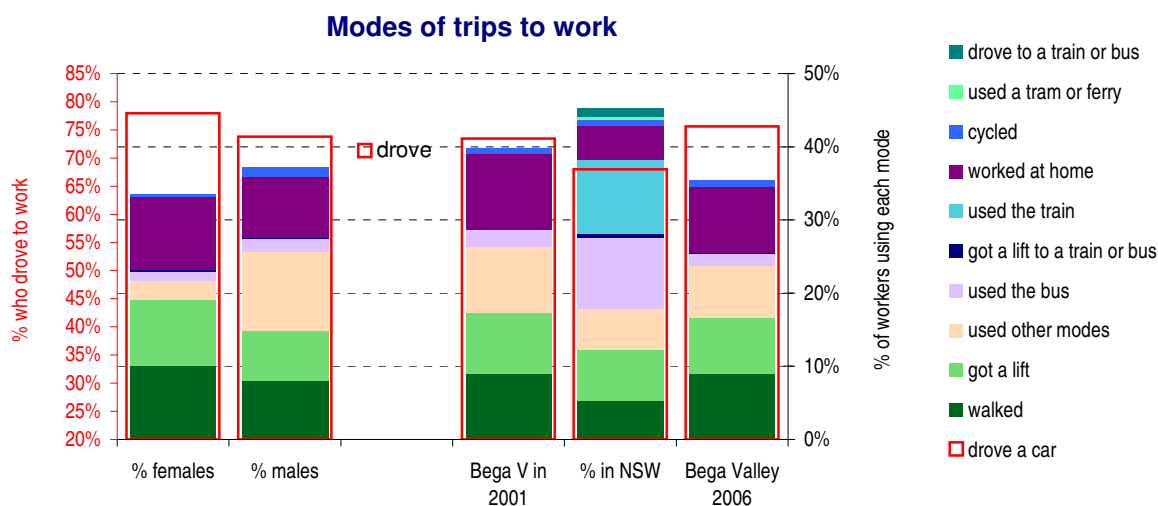
In the 2006 Census, people were asked how they travelled to work on Tuesday 8 August. In Bega Valley, 77% of the 12,466 employed residents travelled to work that day, with 12% not going to work, and 9% working from home; some did not say.

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 Valley workers was 9,778, which suggests an average of 1.02 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 Valley, 76% of travellers drove to work in 2006 (68% in NSW). Since 2001, the proportion who drove rose by 2.1%. Driving is generally biased towards males; in Bega Valley, there were 1.2 men per woman among drivers. Similarly male-biased were those who used other modes (6.3 men per woman), and who cycled (4.0 men per woman).

Other than driving, the other main ways people travelled to work in Bega Valley were that 9% of travellers walked, 8% got a lift, 7% used other modes, and 2% used the bus. Less common were those who cycled (1%), or got a lift to a train or bus (<1%).

Women tend to use public transport to get to work more than men. In Bega Valley, women were most numerous among those who got a lift to a train or bus, with 1.6 women per man doing this; or who did not work on Census day, with 1.5 women per man; or who worked at home, with 1.1 women per man.



Trips to work	Bega Valley 2006		Bega V's		Bega Valley 2006		Bega V in 2001		
	workers	% travellers	% in NSW	difference	% males	% females	ratio of workers	% of trips	change
drove a car	7,248	75.6%	68.0%	7.6% more	73.8%	77.9%	1.2 M:F	73.5%	up 2.1%
walked	860	9.0%	5.3%	3.7% more	8.1%	10.1%	1.0 M:F	9.0%	dn 0.0%
got a lift	739	7.7%	6.9%	0.8% more	6.7%	8.9%	1.0 F:M	8.4%	dn 0.7%
used other modes	675	7.0%	5.7%	1.4% more	10.8%	2.6%	6.3 M:F	8.9%	dn 1.9%
used the bus	158	1.6%	9.7%	8.0% less	1.9%	1.4%	1.8 M:F	2.4%	dn 0.7%
cycled	85	0.9%	0.8%	0.1% more	1.3%	0.4%	4.0 M:F	0.8%	up 0.1%
got a lift to a train or bus	13	0.1%	0.6%	0.5% less	0.1%	0.2%	1.6 F:M	0.0%	up 0.1%
used the train	0	0.0%	10.0%	10.0% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
used a tram or ferry	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
drove to a train or bus	0	0.0%	1.2%	1.2% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
Trips to work	9,778	102%	109%		103%	101%	1.3 M:F	103%	
Employed residents		% workers			% workers			% workers	
travelled to work	9,587	77%	83%	6.0% less	81%	73%	1.3 M:F	74%	up 3.1%
worked at home	1,133	9%	5%	4.3% more	8%	10%	1.1 F:M	10%	dn 1.3%
did not work on Census day	1,494	12%	10%	1.5% more	9%	15%	1.5 F:M	14%	dn 2.0%
not stated	252	2%	2%	0.2% more	2%	2%	1.3 M:F	2%	up 0.2%
Employed residents	12,466	100%	100%		100%	100%	=	100%	

The top half of the table shows trips, not workers, and multiple-mode trips (eg lift to bus) are counted as several trips, where possible. The 'used other modes' category includes 5 taxi trips, 288 by truck, 98 by motorcycle, 102 by unnamed other modes, and 182 trips by multiple modes.

Community Cultures

Ancestry

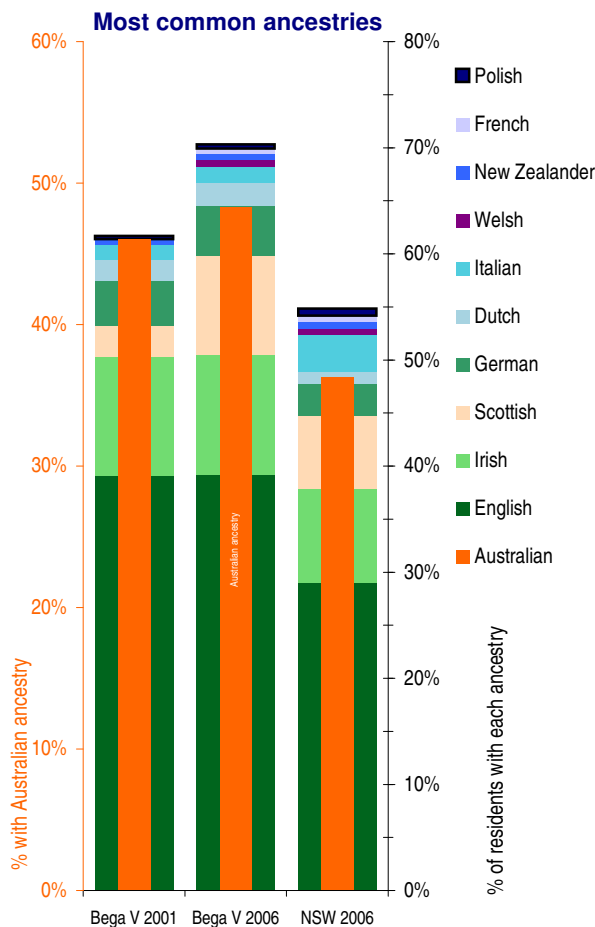
People's ancestry is a good indicator of their cultural heritage. While many people now give their heritage as 'Australian' (48% in Bega Valley in 2006), they are a minority in most places.

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 Valley residents, and the proportion with that ancestry, were: English 39%; Irish 11.3%; Scottish 9.3%; German 4.7%; Dutch 2.2%; and Italian 1.5%.

Compared with NSW, Bega Valley had more people with Australian, English, Scottish, Irish and German ancestry.

Over the five years since 2001, three ancestries that became more common in Bega Valley were Scottish, claimed by 6.4% more of the population than in 2001, Australian (2.3% more), and German (0.5% more).



Ancestry	Bega Valley 2006			Bega V's difference	Parents of Bega V residents			Bega V in 2001	Bega V's change from 2001
	residents	percent	% in NSW		both born overseas	one born overseas	both born Australia		
Australian	14,990	48.3%	36.3%	12.0% more	1%	13%	85%	46.0%	up 2.3%
Australian Aboriginal	154	0.5%	0.3%	0.2% more	0%	3%	94%	0.2%	up 0.3%
English	12,178	39.2%	29.0%	10.2% more	18%	14%	66%	39.1%	up 0.1%
Irish	3,498	11.3%	8.8%	2.4% more	9%	9%	80%	11.2%	up 0.1%
Scottish	2,896	9.3%	6.9%	2.5% more	16%	12%	70%	3.0%	up 6.4%
German	1,466	4.7%	3.0%	1.7% more	26%	11%	61%	4.2%	up 0.5%
Dutch	676	2.2%	1.1%	1.1% more	54%	24%	20%	2.0%	up 0.2%
Italian	480	1.5%	3.5%	2.0% less	33%	19%	47%	1.4%	up 0.2%
Welsh	202	0.7%	0.5%	0.1% more	35%	17%	47%	n.a.	n.a.
New Zealander	182	0.6%	0.7%	0.1% less	53%	34%	13%	0.5%	up 0.1%
French	130	0.4%	0.5%	0.1% less	27%	10%	57%	n.a.	n.a.
Polish	126	0.4%	0.7%	0.3% less	64%	15%	21%	0.3%	up 0.1%
Chinese	115	0.4%	4.7%	4.3% less	43%	16%	42%	0.4%	dn 0.0%
Greek	106	0.3%	1.9%	1.5% less	41%	17%	42%	0.4%	dn 0.1%
Maltese	103	0.3%	0.9%	0.6% less	59%	19%	21%	0.2%	up 0.1%
Maori	92	0.3%	0.5%	0.1% less	42%	34%	21%	0.2%	up 0.1%
Filipino	84	0.3%	1.2%	0.9% less	75%	25%	0%	0.2%	up 0.1%
Total responses	40,769	131.3%	126.3%	5.0% more	17%	17%	91%	121.1%	up 10.1%
residents	31,057	100%	100%		14%	10%	70%	100%	

Note: the apparent growth in Scottish ancestry from 901 to 2,896 probably indicates that 69% of local Scots did not name this heritage in 2001 when unprompted, rather than that their number increased by 221%. 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 Valley, Greek ancestry was given by 120 in 2001 and 106 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 Valley had 816 Indigenous residents, with 777 identifying as Aboriginal; 25 identifying as Torres Strait Islanders (TSI); and 14 identifying as both. Indigenous people constituted 2.6% of the residents, compared with 2.1% of NSW.

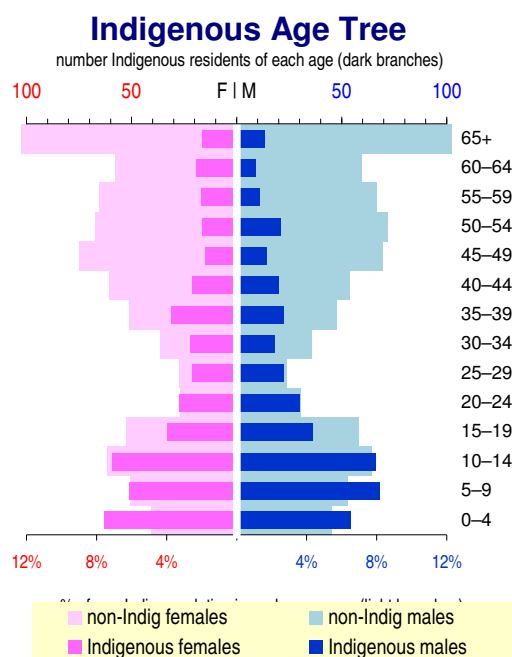
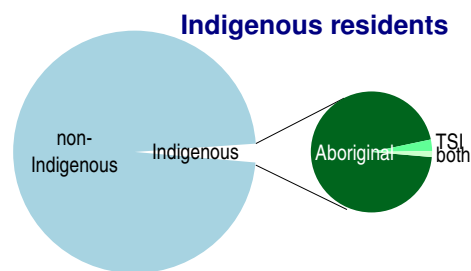
The median (mid-point) age of local Indigenous people was 15–19 and the average was about 24 years. By comparison, non-Indigenous residents had an average age of about 41 and a median age of 45–49.

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 14% of Indigenous residents but just 5% of non-indigenous residents; 5–9 year-olds are 15% v. 6%, and 10–14 year-olds are 15% v. 8%. However, there are far fewer Indigenous people aged 65 or older (4% v. 19%).

In 2001, the median age of Bega Valley's Indigenous people was 15–19 and the average was about 23 years, so the average age was up about 0.8 years.

An increase in the proportion of Indigenous people in older age groups could indicate that life expectancy is increasing locally. In Bega Valley, the age groups that grew most over 2001 to 2006 were 10–14, 60–64, and 65+; offsetting these were the falling proportions aged 15–19, 25–29, and 45–49.



Indigenous people	Bega Valley 2006		Bega V's		Bega Valley 2006			Bega V in	
	number	% residents	% in NSW	difference	males	females	ratio	2001	change from 2001
Aboriginal	777	2.5%	2.0%	0.5% more	381	396	1.04 F:M	1.9%	up 0.6%
Torres Strait Islander (TSI)	25	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	15	10	1.50 M:F	0.1%	up 0.0%
Aboriginal and TSI	14	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% more	8	6	1.33 M:F	0.1%	dn 0.0%
Indigenous	816	2.6%	2.1%	0.5% more	404	412	1.02 F:M	2.1%	up 0.5%
non-Indigenous	30,244	97.4%	97.9%	0.5% less	14,893	15,351	1.03 F:M	97.9%	dn 0.5%
residents	31,060	100%	100%		15,297	15,763	1.03 F:M	100%	

Ages of Indigenous people	Bega Valley 2006				Bega V Indigenous residents, 2006			Bega V in	
	Indigenous	% Indig.	% non-Indig	Indig. diff.	males	females	ratio	2001	changed share
0–4	117	14%	5%	9% more	54	63	1.2 F:M	14%	up 0.5%
5–9	119	15%	6%	8% more	68	51	1.3 M:F	15%	dn 0.4%
10–14	125	15%	8%	8% more	66	59	1.1 M:F	13%	up 2.8%
15–19	69	8%	7%	2% more	36	33	1.1 M:F	12%	dn 3.3%
20–24	57	7%	3%	4% more	30	27	1.1 M:F	6%	up 1.0%
25–29	43	5%	3%	2% more	22	21	1.0 M:F	7%	dn 2.0%
30–34	40	5%	4%	1% more	18	22	1.2 F:M	7%	dn 1.7%
35–39	53	7%	6%	1% more	22	31	1.4 F:M	6%	up 0.2%
40–44	41	5%	7%	2% less	20	21	1.1 F:M	4%	up 0.9%
45–49	29	4%	9%	5% less	14	15	1.1 F:M	5%	dn 1.8%
50–54	37	5%	8%	4% less	21	16	1.3 M:F	3%	up 1.1%
55–59	28	3%	8%	4% less	11	17	1.5 F:M	4%	dn 0.1%
60–64	28	3%	7%	4% less	9	19	2.1 F:M	2%	up 1.6%
65+	29	4%	19%	15% less	13	16	1.2 F:M	2%	up 1.2%
residents	815	100%	100%		404	411	-1.02	100%	
average age		24.3 yrs	41.2 yrs	dn 16.9 yrs	23.1 yrs	25.4 yrs		23.4 yrs	up 0.8 yrs

Birthplaces

Of Bega Valley residents, 83% were born in Australia and 11% were born overseas (in 30 of the 35 places listed in the Census table), with 5% not saying. The proportion born in Australia was 14% more than NSW, and quite similar to 2001.

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

- United Kingdom – 1,672 or 5.4%;
- New Zealand – 353 or 1.1%;
- Germany – 248 or 0.8%;
- the Netherlands – 231 or 0.7%;
- the USA – 81 or 0.3%;
- South Africa – 72 or 0.2%.

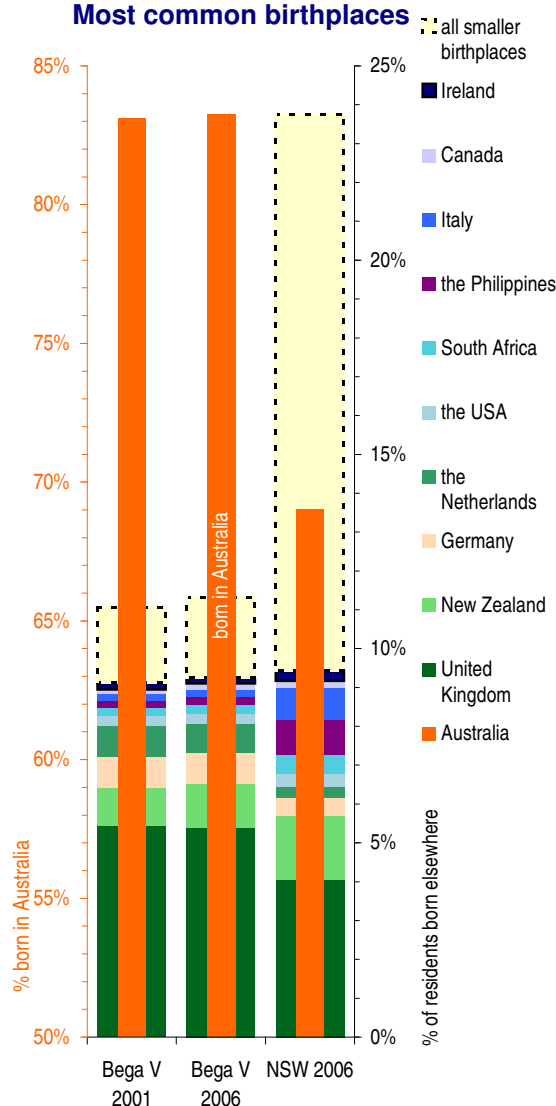
The birthplace that increased most as a proportion of the population over the previous five years was Australia, up 0.2%, with New Zealand up 0.2%.

The birthplace which was significantly more common in Bega Valley than in NSW was United Kingdom with 1.3% more of the population. The Netherlands was also larger (0.5% more), as was Germany (0.3% more).

Because Australians were born in many different countries, most places will have some very small 'birthplace' communities, where the male-female balance may become skewed and even unisex.

In Bega Valley, birthplaces whose males most outnumbered females included Italy with 2.1 males per female and Poland with 1.3 males per female, while there were 10.2 females per male born in the Philippines and 1.5 females per male born in the USA.

Most common birthplaces



Main birthplaces of residents	Bega Valley 2006		Bega V's % in NSW	Bega V's difference	Bega Valley 2006			Bega V in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Australia	25,867	83.3%	69.0%	14.2% more	12,751	13,116	1.0 F:M	83.1%	up 0.2%
United Kingdom	1,672	5.4%	4.1%	1.3% more	805	867	1.1 F:M	5.4%	dn 0.1%
New Zealand	353	1.1%	1.6%	0.5% less	179	174	1.0 M:F	1.0%	up 0.2%
Germany	248	0.8%	0.5%	0.3% more	120	128	1.1 F:M	0.8%	dn 0.0%
the Netherlands	231	0.7%	0.3%	0.5% more	100	131	1.3 F:M	0.8%	dn 0.1%
the USA	81	0.3%	0.3%	0.1% less	33	48	1.5 F:M	0.2%	up 0.0%
South Africa	72	0.2%	0.5%	0.3% less	34	38	1.1 F:M	0.2%	up 0.0%
the Philippines	67	0.2%	0.9%	0.7% less	6	61	10.2 F:M	0.2%	up 0.0%
Italy	52	0.2%	0.8%	0.7% less	35	17	2.1 M:F	0.2%	dn 0.0%
Canada	50	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% more	26	24	1.1 M:F	0.1%	up 0.1%
Ireland	47	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	26	21	1.2 M:F	0.2%	dn 0.0%
India	41	0.1%	0.3%	0.1% less	22	19	1.2 M:F	0.1%	dn 0.0%
Poland	27	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	15	12	1.3 M:F	0.1%	up 0.0%
a non-listed place	324	1.0%	4.2%	3.1% less	168	156	1.1 M:F	1.0%	up 0.0%
all smaller birthplaces	640	2.1%	14.3%	12.3% less	331	309		-3.8%	up 5.9%
not stated	1,680	5.4%	7.2%	1.8% less	851	829	1.0 M:F	5.8%	dn 0.4%
overseas born	3,513	11.3%	23.8%	31 places	1,695	1,818	1.07 F:M	11.1%	up 0.2%

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, 94% of Bega Valley's residents spoke English at home, which was 1% more than in 2001, and 20% higher than in NSW. While 4% did not say what they spoke, 3% spoke another language at home (17% fewer than in NSW), including 27 of the 35 most common languages listed in the Census report.

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

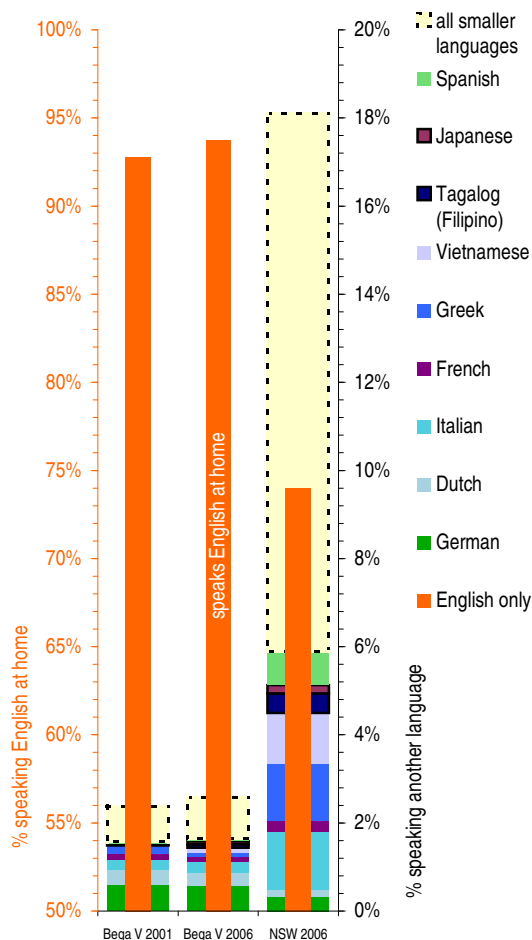
- German – 181 or 0.6%;
- Dutch – 91 or 0.3%;
- Italian – 73 or 0.2%;
- French – 38 or 0.1%;

No foreign language was spoken significantly more than in 2001.

The language spoken proportionally more in Bega Valley than in NSW was German (spoken by 0.2% more of the population) with Dutch spoken by 0.2% more.

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 Valley, male speakers most outnumbered females among speakers of Cantonese, with 2.0 males per female, and Italian, by 1.8 males per female, while there were 3.2 females per male

Most common languages



Main languages spoken at home	Bega Valley 2006		% in NSW	Bega V's difference	Bega Valley 2006			Bega V in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
English only	29,118	93.7%	74.0%	19.7% more	14,347	14,771	1.0 F:M	92.8%	up 1.0%
another language	817	2.6%	20.1%	17.4% less	382	435	1.1 F:M	2.5%	up 0.1%
not stated	1,125	3.6%	5.9%	2.3% less	568	557	1.0 M:F	4.7%	dn 1.1%
residents	31,060	100%	100%	27 langs.	15,297	15,763	1.0 F:M	100%	
German	181	0.6%	0.3%	0.2% more	83	98	1.2 F:M	0.6%	dn 0.0%
Dutch	91	0.3%	0.1%	0.2% more	39	52	1.3 F:M	0.3%	dn 0.0%
Italian	73	0.2%	1.3%	1.1% less	47	26	1.8 M:F	0.2%	dn 0.0%
French	38	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	13	25	1.9 F:M	0.1%	dn 0.0%
Greek	33	0.1%	1.3%	1.2% less	16	17	1.1 F:M	0.2%	dn 0.1%
Vietnamese	29	0.1%	1.1%	1.0% less	17	12	1.4 M:F	0.0%	up 0.1%
Tagalog (Filipino)	25	0.1%	0.4%	0.4% less	6	19	3.2 F:M	0.0%	up 0.1%
Japanese	22	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	11	11	=	0.0%	up 0.0%
Spanish	21	0.1%	0.8%	0.7% less	10	11	1.1 F:M	0.0%	up 0.0%
Cantonese	18	0.1%	2.0%	1.9% less	12	6	2.0 M:F	0.1%	dn 0.0%
all smaller languages	286	0.9%	12.2%	11.3% less	128	158	1.2 F:M	0.8%	up 0.1%
Total	817	3.6%	5.9%	2.3% less	568	557	1.0 M:F	4.7%	dn 1.1%

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 Valley is no exception, with 65% of residents being Christian in 2006. Nonetheless, there has been a broad trend towards more people either having no religion (here, 22% of residents in 2006) or not stating their religion on the Census form (11%).

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

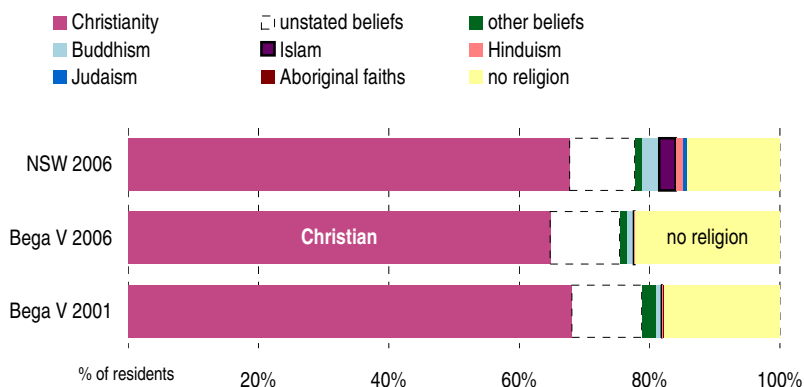
- Buddhism – 309 or 1.0%;
- Islam – 35 or 0.1%;
- Hinduism – 24 or 0.1%;
- Judaism – 18 or 0.1%.

The fastest growing belief system over 2001 to 2006 was no religion with 4.3% more of the population, followed by Buddhism with 0.2% more

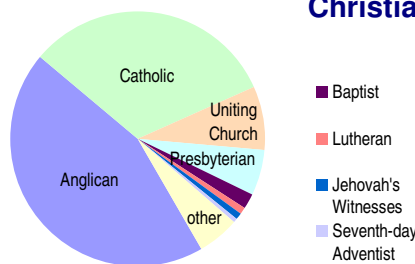
There were falls in the proportion who believed in Christianity (down by 3.4% of the population) and in other beliefs (down 1.0%).

The ratio of male to female believers varied amongst the beliefs. Among Christians generally in Bega Valley, there were 110 women per 100 men, while there were 112 men per 100 women among those who did not have a religion. The gender ratio ranged from 150 men per 100 women among followers of Islam to 260 women per 100 men among followers of Judaism.

Religious beliefs



Christians



Religious beliefs	Bega Valley 2006		Bega V's		Bega Valley 2006			2001 % Bega V	change from 2001
	people	percent	% in NSW	difference	males	females	ratio		
Christianity	20,108	64.7%	67.7%	3.0% less	9,578	10,530	1.10 F:M	68.1%	dn 3.4%
no religion	6,877	22.1%	14.3%	7.9% more	3,636	3,241	1.12 M:F	17.8%	up 4.3%
Buddhism	309	1.0%	2.6%	1.6% less	142	167	1.18 F:M	0.8%	up 0.2%
Islam	35	0.1%	2.6%	2.5% less	21	14	1.50 M:F	0.1%	up 0.0%
Hinduism	24	0.1%	1.1%	1.1% less	13	11	1.18 M:F	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Judaism	18	0.1%	0.6%	0.5% less	5	13	2.60 F:M	0.1%	dn 0.0%
Aboriginal faiths	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% more	6	0	M	0.0%	dn 0.0%
other beliefs	356	1.1%	1.1%	0.0% more	172	184	1.07 F:M	2.2%	dn 1.0%
unspoken beliefs	3,328	10.7%	10.1%	0.7% more	1,725	1,603	1.08 M:F	10.8%	dn 0.1%
total residents	31,061	100%	100%		15,298	15,763	1.03 F:M	100%	
Christians							=		
Anglican	8,979	28.9%	21.8%	7.2% more	4,290	4,689	1.09 F:M	30.5%	dn 1.6%
Catholic	6,486	20.9%	28.2%	7.3% less	3,153	3,333	1.06 F:M	21.0%	dn 0.2%
Uniting Church	1,614	5.2%	4.6%	0.6% more	699	915	1.31 F:M	6.3%	dn 1.1%
Presbyterian	1,186	3.8%	3.3%	0.5% more	593	593	=	4.3%	dn 0.5%
Baptist	376	1.2%	1.5%	0.3% less	179	197	1.10 F:M	1.1%	up 0.1%
Lutheran	202	0.7%	0.5%	0.1% more	104	98	1.06 M:F	0.7%	dn 0.0%
Jehovah's Witnesses	172	0.6%	0.3%	0.2% more	63	109	1.73 F:M	0.7%	dn 0.1%
Seventh-day Adventist	112	0.4%	0.3%	0.0% more	48	64	1.33 F:M	0.4%	dn 0.0%
Pentecostal	108	0.3%	1.1%	0.7% less	48	60	1.25 F:M	0.4%	dn 0.1%
Salvation Army	93	0.3%	0.3%	0.0% less	40	53	1.33 F:M	0.3%	dn 0.0%
Eastern Orthodox	87	0.3%	3.1%	2.9% less	46	41	1.12 M:F	0.3%	up 0.0%
Latter Day Saints	52	0.2%	0.2%	0.1% less	27	25	1.08 M:F	0.2%	dn 0.0%
Other Protestant	38	0.1%	0.3%	0.1% less	16	22	1.38 F:M	0.2%	dn 0.1%
other Christian	575	1.9%	1.5%	0.4% more	258	317	1.23 F:M	1.5%	up 0.3%
all other Christian	603	1.9%	2.2%	0.2% less	272	331	1.22 F:M	1.7%	up 0.3%
total Christians	20,108	64.7%	67.7%	3.0% less	9,578	10,530	1.10 F:M	68.1%	dn 3.4%

Attachments

Other birthplaces of residents	Bega Valley 2006		Bega V's		Bega Valley 2006			Bega V in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent	% in NSW	difference	males	females	ratio		
Poland	27	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	15	12	1.3 M:F	0.1%	up 0.0%
China	25	0.1%	1.7%	1.7% less	11	14	1.3 F:M	0.1%	up 0.0%
Japan	25	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	8	17	2.1 F:M	0.1%	up 0.0%
Croatia	21	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	11	10	1.1 M:F	0.1%	dn 0.0%
India	20	0.1%	0.9%	0.8% less	10	10	=	0.1%	dn 0.0%
Vietnam	17	0.1%	1.0%	0.9% less	12	5	2.4 M:F	0.0%	up 0.0%
SE Europe	17	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	11	6	1.8 M:F	0.0%	up 0.1%
Malaysia	16	0.1%	0.4%	0.3% less	6	10	1.7 F:M	0.1%	up 0.0%
Indonesia	13	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	8	5	1.6 M:F	0.0%	up 0.0%
Papua New Guinea	13	0.0%	0.1%	0.0% less	8	5	1.6 M:F	0.0%	dn 0.0%
Greece	13	0.0%	0.5%	0.5% less	7	6	1.2 M:F	0.1%	dn 0.0%
Fiji	13	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less	8	5	1.6 M:F	0.0%	up 0.0%
Sri Lanka	12	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	5	7	1.4 F:M	0.0%	dn 0.0%
Hong Kong	11	0.0%	0.6%	0.6% less	4	7	1.8 F:M	0.0%	dn 0.0%
Egypt	10	0.0%	0.3%	0.2% less	7	3	2.3 M:F	0.0%	same
Thailand	8	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	8	F	0.0%	up 0.0%
Turkey	5	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	5	0	M	0.0%	up 0.0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	5	0	M	0.0%	up 0.0%
South Korea	4	0.0%	0.5%	0.5% less	0	4	F	0.0%	dn 0.0%
Lebanon	0	0.0%	0.9%	0.9% less	0	0	=	0.0%	dn 0.0%
Singapore	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	dn 0.0%
Macedonia (FYROM)	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	0.0%	dn 0.0%
Iraq	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	0.0%	dn 0.0%
a non-listed place	324	1.0%	4.2%	3.1% less	168	156	1.1 M:F	1.0%	up 0.0%
all smaller birthplaces	640	2.1%	14.3%	12.3% less	331	309	F	-3.8%	up 5.9%
not stated	1,680	5.4%	7.2%	1.8% less	851	829	1.0 M:F	5.8%	dn 0.4%
overseas born	3,513	11.3%	23.8%	31 places	1,695	1,818	1.07 F:M	11.1%	up 0.2%

Other languages spoken at home	Bega Valley 2006		Bega V's		Bega Valley 2006			Bega V in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent	% in NSW	difference	males	females	ratio		
Cantonese	18	0.1%	2.0%	1.9% less	12	6	2.00 M:F	0.1%	dn 0.0%
Filipino	17	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	0	17	F	0.1%	dn 0.0%
Croatian	17	0.1%	0.4%	0.3% less	9	8	1.13 M:F	0.1%	dn 0.0%
other Chinese dialects	15	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	9	6	1.50 M:F	0.0%	up 0.0%
Polish	15	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	5	10	2.00 F:M	0.1%	dn 0.0%
Mandarin	14	0.0%	1.5%	1.5% less	4	10	2.50 F:M	0.0%	up 0.0%
Hungarian	13	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	7	6	1.17 M:F	0.0%	up 0.0%
Arabic	11	0.0%	2.5%	2.5% less	8	3	2.67 M:F	0.0%	up 0.0%
Russian	11	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	8	3	2.67 M:F	0.0%	up 0.0%
Maltese	10	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	3	7	2.33 F:M	0.1%	dn 0.0%
Serbian	6	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	6	0	M	0.0%	up 0.0%
Indigenous languages	5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	5	0	M	0.0%	up 0.0%
Samoan	4	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	4	F	0.0%	up 0.0%
Tamil	4	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	4	F	0.0%	dn 0.0%
Turkish	3	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	3	F	0.0%	up 0.0%
Sinhalese	3	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.0%
Hindi	3	0.0%	0.6%	0.6% less	0	3	F	0.0%	up 0.0%
Indonesian	3	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	3	F	0.0%	up 0.0%
Persian	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Korean	0	0.0%	0.6%	0.6% less	0	0	=	0.0%	dn 0.0%
Portuguese	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.0%	dn 0.0%
Dari (Persian)	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Khmer	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Macedonian	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
other Persian languages	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
other languages	132	0.4%	2.8%	2.4% less	61	71	1.16 F:M	0.4%	up 0.0%
all smaller languages	286	0.9%	12.2%	11.3% less	128	158	1.23 F:M	0.8%	up 0.1%
Total	817	3.6%	5.9%	2.3% less	568	557	1.02 M:F	4.7%	dn 1.1%