



Eden Community Portrait

2006

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

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In this Portrait, Eden is the area defined in ABS terms as Eden (UCL 128600).

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prepared for Bega Valley Shire

Population

Population and growth

In the August 2006 Census, 3,006 residents were counted in Eden – 1,518 females and 1,488 males. Of these residents, 2,801 (93.2%) were at home on Census night, while 57 were staying elsewhere within the same locality and 149 were staying somewhere else in Australia. There were 228 visitors from elsewhere in Australia staying in Eden on Census night; these people are not included in this profile.

The counted resident population had decreased by 151 or 4.8% since the 2001 Census.

In Bega Valley, 96% of the estimated population completed the Census. If the same proportion did so in Eden, the resident population of Eden would be about 3,138.

Some 5.0% of residents were away from the local area on Census night (but completed a form elsewhere). Of these, there were 1.04 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.

Around 92% of Eden residents were Australian citizens, similar to Bega Valley.

Population	people in Eden				Eden 2006		Eden 2006		ratio
	2006	2001	2001-2006 change	2006 % of residents	% in Bega V	Eden's difference	males	females	
at home on Census Night	2,801	2,915	dn 114	93.2%	92.9%	0.3% more	1,384	1,417	1.02 F:M
away from locality at Census	149	191	dn 42	5.0%	5.5%	0.5% less	76	73	1.04 M:F
away from home (but local)	57	38	up 19	1.9%	1.6%	0.3% more	29	29	=
counted residents	3,006	3,157	dn 151	100.0%	100.0%	dn 4.8%	1,488	1,518	1.02 F:M
Australian citizens	2,762	2,931	dn 169	91.9%	92.2%	0.3% less	1,372	1,390	1.01 F:M
Estimated Resident Pop'n	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	104.4%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

In all tables, negative numbers are in red, and where appropriate, extreme results (highs and lows) are bold. The gender ratio is blue if males dominate (eg 2.12 M:F), or red if females do (eg 1.30 F:M). Very small differences may show as, say '0.0% more' or '0% higher'; this means they are virtually zero, but slightly positive or negative.

Some averages

The median age of all people in Eden (where half are younger and half older) was 43 years, which was 2 years younger than Bega Valley and 6 years older than in 2001.

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

The median individual income in mid-2006 was \$339 a week, 8% less than Bega Valley's \$368. The median family income was \$810 a week, 10% less than Bega Valley's \$898.

The median mortgage repayment in Eden in August 2006 was \$1,000 a month, 1% or \$10 less than Bega Valley's median. The median rent was \$150 a week, 6% or \$10 less than Bega Valley.

Some medians	2006		Eden's difference	2001		Eden's change from 2001	Eden v. Bega V
	Eden	Bega V		Eden	Bega V		
median age	43 yrs	45 yrs	2 y. younger	37 yrs	42 yrs	6 y. older	
av. persons per household	2.4	2.4	same	2.5	2.5	4% less	
av. persons per bedroom	1.1	1.1	same	0.00	0.85	n.a.	
individual weekly income	\$339	\$368	8% less	\$288	\$288	18% more	
family weekly income	\$810	\$898	10% less	\$750	\$750	8% more	
household weekly income	\$653	\$697	6% less	\$634	\$634	3% more	
monthly mortgage payment	\$1,000	\$1,010	1% less	\$1,038	\$807	4% less	
weekly rent	\$150	\$160	6% less	\$144	\$144	4% 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.**

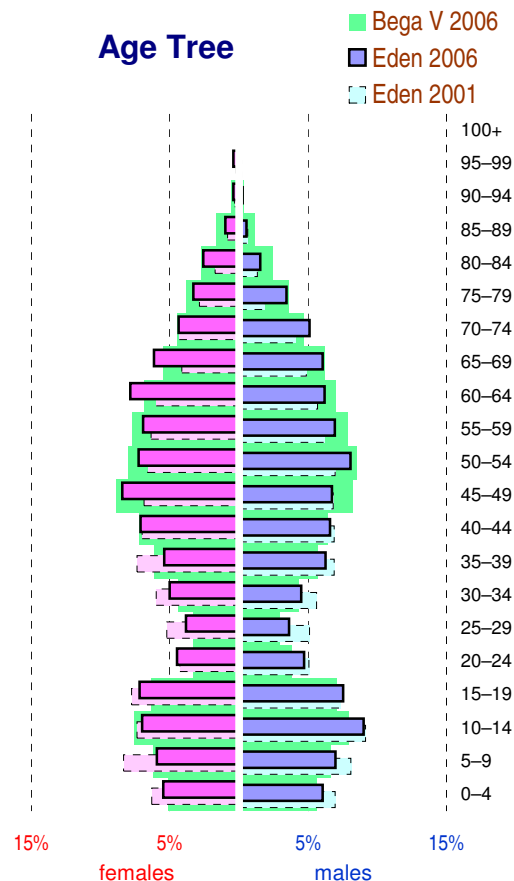
The largest age groups in Eden in 2006, shown by the longest branches, were people 10–14, 50–54 and 45–49 years old.

Compared with Bega Valley, Eden had relatively more people aged 20–24, 15–19 and 25–29 years, but fewer people aged 45–49, 55–59 and 85–89 years.

Over 2001 to 2006, the Eden age groups that increased most were 65–69, 60–64 and 75–79 years-old, while the 5–9, 25–29 and 35–39 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 Eden, the ratio peaks at 1.88 women per man among those aged 85–89 years.

Among those under 70, females were most common among people aged 60–64 and 45–49 years, while males were more common among those aged 10–14, 5–9 and 35–39 years.



5-year age groups	Eden 2006				Eden 2006			Eden's change	
	people	percent	% in Bega V	Eden's difference	males	females	ratio	Eden in 2001	from 2001
0-4	173	5.8%	5.4%	0.4% more	90	83	1.08 M:F	6.6%	dn 0.9%
5-9	194	6.5%	6.4%	0.0% more	104	90	1.16 M:F	8.2%	dn 1.7%
10-14	240	8.0%	7.7%	0.2% more	134	106	1.26 M:F	8.3%	dn 0.3%
15-19	221	7.4%	6.7%	0.7% more	112	109	1.03 M:F	7.5%	dn 0.2%
20-24	138	4.6%	3.5%	1.1% more	70	68	1.03 M:F	4.7%	dn 0.1%
25-29	112	3.7%	3.1%	0.6% more	54	58	1.07 F:M	5.2%	dn 1.4%
30-34	143	4.8%	4.3%	0.4% more	67	76	1.13 F:M	5.8%	dn 1.0%
35-39	175	5.8%	5.9%	0.1% less	93	82	1.13 M:F	7.1%	dn 1.3%
40-44	206	6.9%	6.8%	0.0% more	98	108	1.10 F:M	6.9%	dn 0.1%
45-49	228	7.6%	8.5%	0.9% less	100	128	1.28 F:M	6.8%	up 0.7%
50-54	230	7.7%	8.2%	0.6% less	120	110	1.09 M:F	6.8%	up 0.9%
55-59	208	6.9%	7.8%	0.9% less	103	105	1.02 F:M	6.3%	up 0.6%
60-64	211	7.0%	6.9%	0.1% more	92	119	1.29 F:M	5.8%	up 1.2%
65-69	183	6.1%	5.8%	0.3% more	90	93	1.03 F:M	4.5%	up 1.6%
70-74	142	4.7%	4.5%	0.2% more	76	66	1.15 M:F	4.2%	up 0.5%
75-79	101	3.4%	3.7%	0.3% less	51	50	1.02 M:F	2.3%	up 1.0%
80-84	62	2.1%	2.6%	0.5% less	23	39	1.70 F:M	1.5%	up 0.5%
85-89	23	0.8%	1.4%	0.6% less	8	15	1.88 F:M	0.7%	up 0.0%
90-94	10	0.3%	0.4%	0.1% less	4	6	1.50 F:M	0.2%	up 0.2%
95-99	6	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	0	6	F	0.2%	up 0.0%
100+	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
residents	3,006	100%	100%		1,489	1,517	1.02 F:M	3,158	5% less

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

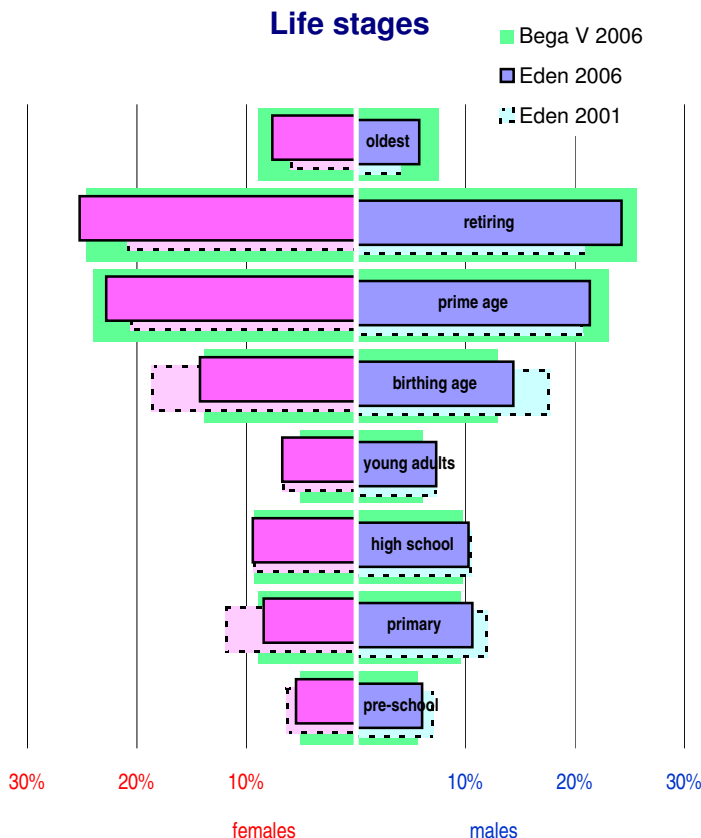
When planning for communities and their services, understanding changes in the numbers of people in key life stages is important. Four broad age groups - children, youth, adults and retirees - can each be divided into two life-stages, giving eight in all. They are pre-school and primary children, secondary 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 Eden's residents, gaining another 3.4% of the population, with the oldest (70+ years) group also growing, up by 2.3%. Offsetting this were declines in the relative size of other life stages, such as the birthing age (25–39 years) group, down by 3.8%, and the primary school (5–11 years) group down by 2.4%.

Compared with Bega Valley, Eden's life stages that were proportionally larger were the young adult (18–24 years), which had 1.4% more of the population, and birthing age (25–39 years), with 0.9% more. Eden had relatively fewer people in the prime age (40–54 years) stage of life, with 1.5% less, and in the oldest (70+ years) stage, with 1.3% fewer.

For most communities with reasonably large populations, the number of males and females is within about 5% of each other. Over Eden, the male:female ratio is 1.02 females per male, reaching 1.35 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 primary school (5–11 years), where there were 1.23 males per female, and the prime age (40–54 years) stage of life, with 1.09 females per male.



Life stages	Eden 2006		% in Bega V	Eden's difference	Eden 2006			Eden in 2001	difference from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
pre-school (0–4 years)	173	5.8%	5.4%	0.4% more	6.0%	5.5%	1.08 M:F	6.6%	0.9% less
primary school (5–11 years)	286	9.5%	9.2%	0.3% more	10.6%	8.4%	1.23 M:F	11.9%	2.4% less
high school (12–17 years)	296	9.8%	9.5%	0.3% more	10.3%	9.4%	1.07 M:F	9.8%	0.0% less
young adult (18–24 years)	211	7.0%	5.6%	1.4% more	7.3%	6.7%	1.07 M:F	6.9%	0.1% more
birthing age (25–39 years)	430	14.3%	13.4%	0.9% more	14.4%	14.2%	1.01 F:M	18.1%	3.8% less
prime age (40–54 years)	664	22.1%	23.6%	1.5% less	21.4%	22.8%	1.09 F:M	20.6%	1.5% more
retiring (55–69 years)	602	20.0%	20.5%	0.5% less	19.1%	20.9%	1.06 F:M	16.6%	3.4% more
oldest (70+ years)	344	11.4%	12.8%	1.3% less	10.9%	12.0%	1.35 F:M	9.1%	2.3% more
residents	3,006	100%	100%		100%	100%	1.02 F:M	3,158	
aged 15+	2,833	94.2%	94.6%	0.4% less	1,399	1,434	1.03 F:M	93.4%	0.9% 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).

Eden is currently undergoing noticeable generational change with Baby-boomers (45–59 years) and the Wartime (60–74 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 Eden, there were 68 fewer veterans in 2006. Their proportion of the population fell by 1.5%. There were 1.27 females per male.

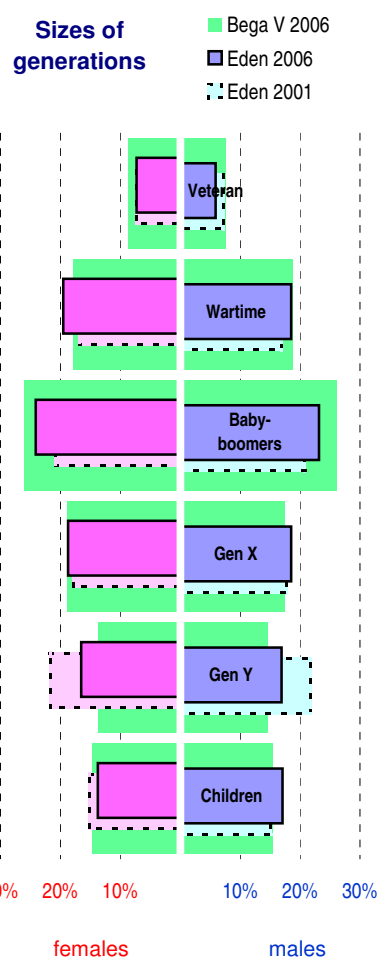
The Wartime generation, aged 60 to 74 in 2006, grew up through World War 2 then raised their baby-boom children. Their number increased by 12 and their population share increased by 2.3% over 2001 to 2006, likely an effect of falling population. The gender ratio was 1.08 females per male (more men are living past 75 than in the past).

Baby-boomers, aged 45 to 59 in 2006, made up the largest generation in Eden with 666 residents, 24% of the population. Their numbers increased by 17 while their share of the population increased by 2.9% over 2001–2006. There were 1.06 females per male.

Generation X, aged 30–44 in 2006, was the third largest generation. Their population share increased by 0.3% since 2001 to 18.6%, while their numbers fell by 47. Their gender ratio was reasonably balanced, with 1.03 females per male.

The youngest full generation in 2001, Gen Y, numbered 471, which was 175 less than 2001, making it the fourth largest generation. Gen Y's share of the population fell by 4.0% since 2001 to 17%, which was 3% larger than in Bega Valley. This generation has 1.00 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), fell by 34. Their proportion little changed since 2001, and was similar to Bega Valley.



Generations	Eden			Bega V, 2006					
	2006	2001	change	2006%	2001%	change	M / F ratio	share (%)	Eden has
Children (5–14 years)	434	468	- 34	15.4%	15.0%	up 0.4%	1.21 M:F	15.0%	0.4% more
Gen Y (15–29 years)	471	646	- 175	16.7%	20.7%	dn 4.0%	1.00 M:F	14.2%	2.5% more
Gen X (30–44 years)	524	571	- 47	18.6%	18.3%	up 0.3%	1.03 F:M	18.1%	0.5% more
Baby-boomers (45–59 years)	666	649	+ 17	23.6%	20.8%	up 2.9%	1.06 F:M	26.1%	2.4% less
Wartime (60–74 years)	536	524	+ 12	19.0%	16.8%	up 2.3%	1.08 F:M	18.4%	0.6% more
Veteran (75–89 years)	186	254	- 68	6.6%	8.1%	dn 1.5%	1.27 F:M	8.2%	1.6% less
residents aged 5–89	2,817	3,112	- 295	100%	100%	S.D.= 2.5%	1.02 F:M	100%	dn 9.5%
other residents	189	34	+ 155	6.7%	1.1%				

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.

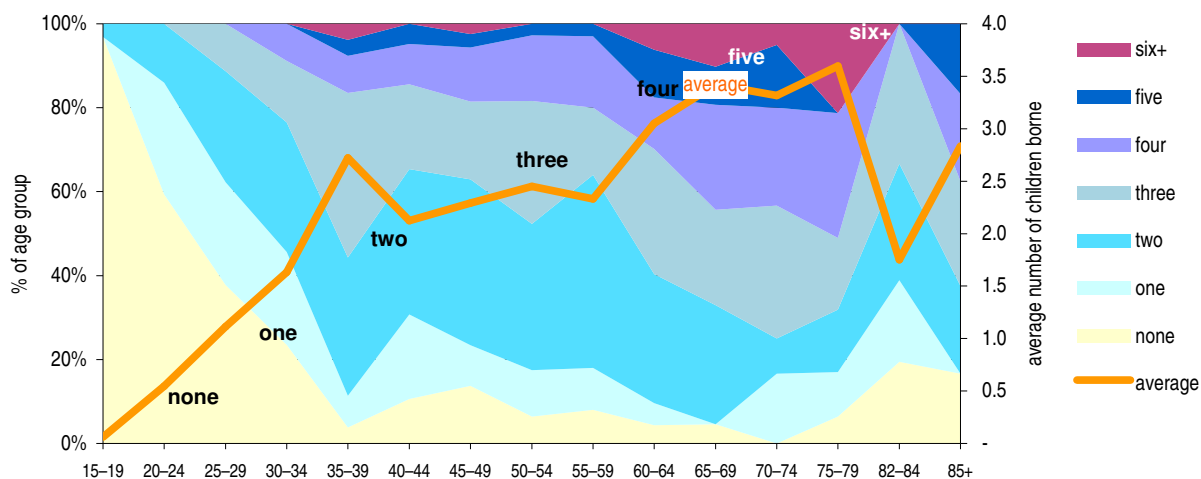
Number of children borne by women

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 Eden, the average number of children borne by all women aged 15+ was 2.2, and the average borne by women who had borne children was 2.8. Across Bega Valley, the averages were lower at 2.1 and 2.7. The average number of births is strongly influenced by the age structure of the community. For example, all women in their seventies averaged 3.5 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						Eden	Bega V	Eden	Bega V
15-19 years	97%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0.06	0.04	2.00	1.42
20-24 years	59%	27%	14%	0%	0%	0.55	0.53	1.35	1.65
25-29 years	38%	25%	26%	11%	0%	1.11	1.08	1.79	1.83
30-34 years	24%	22%	31%	15%	9%	1.63	1.80	2.13	2.25
35-39 years	4%	8%	33%	39%	16%	2.72	2.21	2.83	2.55
40-44 years	11%	20%	35%	20%	14%	2.13	2.14	2.38	2.48
45-49 years	14%	10%	40%	19%	19%	2.29	2.22	2.65	2.57
50-54 years	6%	11%	35%	29%	18%	2.45	2.17	2.62	2.54
55-59 years	8%	10%	46%	16%	20%	2.33	2.27	2.53	2.56
60-64 years	4%	5%	31%	30%	30%	3.05	2.48	3.19	2.77
65-69 years	5%	0%	28%	23%	44%	3.42	2.81	3.58	3.13
70-74 years	0%	17%	8%	32%	43%	3.32	3.02	3.32	3.29
75-79 years	6%	11%	15%	17%	51%	3.60	3.02	3.84	3.25
82-84 years	19%	19%	28%	33%	0%	1.75	2.83	2.17	3.17
85+ years	17%	0%	21%	25%	38%	2.83	2.51	3.40	2.91
Total	20%	11%	28%	20%	20%	2.21	2.09	2.77	2.68

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, Eden's residents lived in 1,125 households, of which 72% were family households, and 28% were lone persons or shared households of unrelated people.

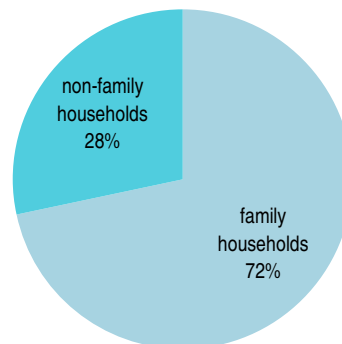
In the Census, people reported the number who usually live in their household, even if some were away on Census night. For Eden, the reported number of residents per household averaged 2.51, with the family households averaging 3.06 people.

Of the 805 family households, 49% had two members (who would be mainly couples), while 22% had three members and 28% had four or more members. By way of comparison, Bega Valley's family households had 53% with two members (4% more), 19% with three (4% fewer), and 28% with four or more members (similar).

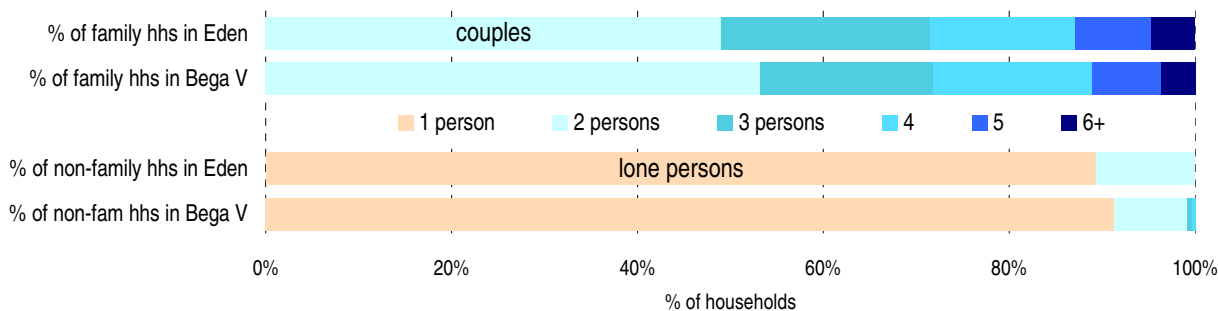
Of the other, non-family households in Eden, 286 or 89% reported just one usual resident. The rest were shared or group housing, with all of these having two 'flat-mates'. Across Bega Valley, nine in every ten of non-family households had just one usual resident.

Since 2001, the average occupancy of all households had decreased by 0.07 persons. That of family households decreased by 0.03 while that of non-family households increased by 0.01.

Types of households



Numbers in households



Sizes of households	Number of households (dwellings) of each size						total dwellings	total residents	av. h/hold size
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 or more			
family households		395	181	125	66	38	805	2,467	3.06
non-family households	286	34	0	0	0	0	320	354	1.11
all dwellings 2006	286	429	181	125	66	38	1,125	2,821	2.51
family households 2001 *		404	177	148	90	32	851	2,637	3.10
non-family households 2001 *	272	29	0	0	0	0	301	330	1.10
all dwellings 2001 *	272	433	177	148	90	32	1,152	2,967	2.58
2006									
% of family hhs in Eden		49%	22%	16%	8%	5%	100%		av. in 6+ person dwgs
% of family hhs in Bega V		53%	19%	17%	7%	4%	100%		8.0 persons
% of non-family hhs in Eden	89%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%		
% of non-fam hhs in Bega V	91%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%		

The total number of residents is calculated by multiplying the number of households by their sizes, assuming 8 persons per household for those recorded as '6 or more'. This assumption can be varied. The population so calculated will not exactly equal the Census count unless the assumed number of residents in 6+ person households is 12.9, 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.

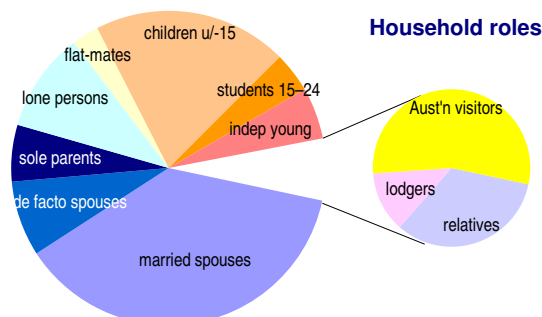
Roles in households

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 Eden, 45% of residents lived as partners in a couple (one-sixth being de facto couples), and 6% lived as sole parents.

Children living with a parent made up 30% of Eden's residents, of whom 20% were under 15 years old, 4% were full-time students, and 5% were independent young adults.

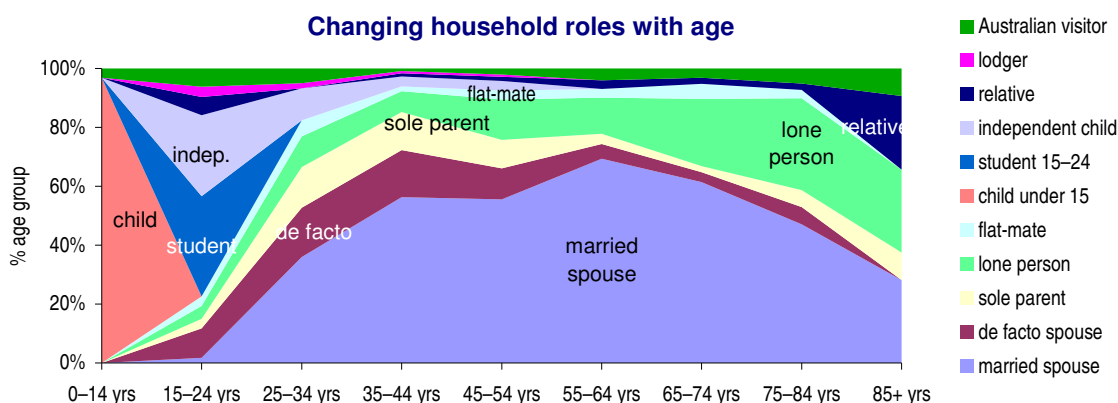
Other adults in Eden were mainly living alone, 10% of residents, or in shared housing, 3%, but 2% lived with relatives and 1% as lodgers.



Eden had more residents than Bega Valley who were sole parents (1% more) and independent young adults (1% more), but fewer married spouses (by 4%).

Since 2001, the biggest changes in the relative sizes of the social groupings were that 0.9% more of the population were married spouses and 0.9% more were lone persons, while 4.4% fewer were children under 15 and 1.0% fewer lived as sole parents.

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	Eden 2006				Eden 2006			Eden 2006	
	no. of all ages	% of all ages	% in Bega V	Eden's difference	males	females	ratio	2001 % in Eden	diff. from 2001
married spouses	1,045	37.5%	41.7%	4.1% less	520	525	1.01 F:M	36.6%	up 0.9%
de facto spouses	214	7.7%	8.1%	0.4% less	99	115	1.16 F:M	7.7%	up 0.0%
sole parents	162	5.8%	4.4%	1.5% more	35	127	3.63 F:M	6.8%	dn 1.0%
lone persons	288	10.3%	10.7%	0.4% less	146	142	1.03 M:F	9.5%	up 0.9%
flat-mates	73	2.6%	1.9%	0.7% more	38	35	1.09 M:F	2.3%	up 0.3%
children under 15	561	20.2%	19.8%	0.4% more	308	253	1.22 M:F	24.5%	dn 4.4%
full-time students (15-24)	116	4.2%	4.3%	0.1% less	56	60	1.07 F:M	4.5%	dn 0.3%
independent young adults	146	5.2%	4.2%	1.0% more	93	53	1.75 M:F	5.1%	up 0.1%
relatives	59	2.1%	1.3%	0.8% more	29	30	1.03 F:M	2.3%	dn 0.1%
lodgers	22	0.8%	0.6%	0.2% more	12	10	1.20 M:F	0.7%	up 0.1%
Aust'n visitors	97	3.5%	3.1%	0.4% more	47	50	1.06 F:M	4.7%	dn 1.2%
Total	2,783	100%	100%		1,383	1,400	1.01 F:M	100%	

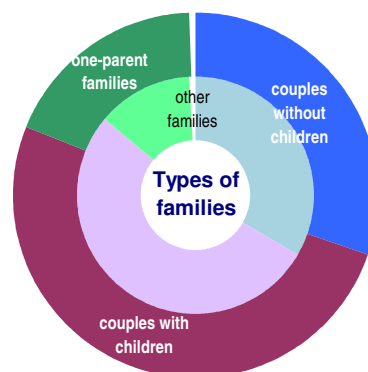
Children living with their families and not a partner are classified into one of three groups - children under 15, dependent children (who are full-time students), and non-dependent children (who may work or be part-time students, or neither). Flat-mates are unrelated people who share a household; Lodgers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

Families

The families in Eden fall into three main types – 'nuclear' families consisting of a couple with children make up 51% of families; couples without children, who tend to be either young or old, are 30% of families; and 18% are one-parent families. In the Census, a family is a group of related people living in the same dwelling (or household).

The biggest difference from Bega Valley in the types of families is that Eden has more one-parent families and fewer couples without children.

Since 2001, the proportion of couples without children has increased by 4.3% while the proportion of one-parent families has decreased by 3.6%.



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

Couples include same-sex couples, but gender imbalances within couples may not indicate the prevalence of same-sex couples. There is often a slight female bias in 'childless' couples because men are more likely to be away Census night (probably business trips). In Eden, 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 110 males per 100 females in families with children.

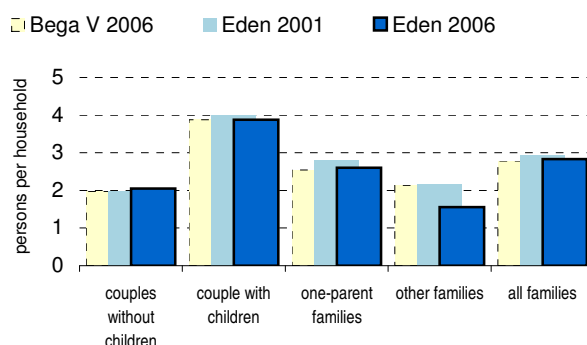
Types of families	Eden 2006		% in Bega V	Eden's difference	Eden 2006			Eden in 2001	Eden's change from 2001
	residents	percent			males	females	ratio		
couples without children	696	30.2%	33.2%	3.0% less	345	351	1.02 F:M	25.9%	up 4.3%
couples with children	1,171	50.8%	52.8%	2.0% less	613	558	1.10 M:F	51.1%	dn 0.3%
one-parent families	424	18.4%	13.2%	5.2% more	176	248	1.41 F:M	22.0%	dn 3.6%
other families	14	0.6%	0.7%	0.1% less	9	5	1.80 M:F	1.0%	dn 0.4%
residents	2,305	100%	100%		1,143	1,162	1.02 F:M	100%	

Average family size

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

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

Women nearly always outnumber men significantly among single parents. With Eden's single parents, there were 141 women per 100 men.



Family size	Eden 2006		% in Bega V	Eden's difference	Eden 2006		av. family size, Bega V	Eden's diff. from Bega V	Eden's change from 2001
	families	% of families			residents	av. family size			
couples without children	340	41.8%	46.8%	5.0% less	696	2.05	1.97	0.07 more	up 0.06
couple with children	302	37.1%	37.8%	0.7% less	1,171	3.88	3.88	0.00 more	dn 0.11
one-parent families	163	20.0%	14.5%	5.6% more	424	2.60	2.54	0.06 more	dn 0.20
other families	9	1.1%	0.9%	0.2% more	14	1.56	2.14	0.58 less	dn 0.61
all families	814	100%	100%		2,305	2.83	2.78	0.05 more	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 Eden's 2,406 residents aged 15+ in 2006, 49% were married, 29% had never married, and 21% were once married, now separated (3.5%), divorced (10.0%), or widowed (7.8%).

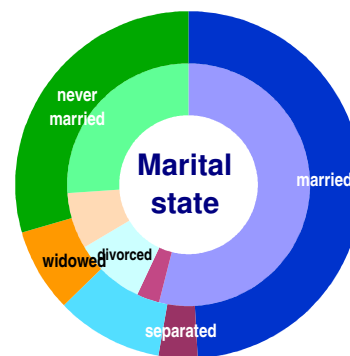
About 49% of residents in Eden reported they lived as a couple, which was similar to the 49% who were legally married. However, they may not be the same people.

Compared with Bega Valley, relatively more residents were never married (3.3% more), while fewer were married (4.5% fewer).

Over 2001 to 2006, the proportions of adults in Eden who were divorced rose by 0.9% and the proportion never married rose by 0.6%. The proportion who were separated fell by 1.5% with the proportion who were married down 0.5%.

While the gender ratio of married couples should always be close to 1 to 1, it is often very imbalanced amongst other marital states. Generally, because women live longer, more tend to be widowed, but also separated and divorced. In Eden, among widowed people, there were 3.92 women per man, while there were 1.07 men per woman among separated adults and 1.20 women per man among divorced adults. People who have never married tend to be male; in Eden, there were 1.16 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 Eden, 17% of these families included at least one step child (not including adopted children) – 12.5% were step families (where the children had one natural parent in the couple), and 4.6% were blended families (with both step and natural children of the couple). For comparison, Bega Valley had 7.8% step-families, and 5.4% blended families. Overall, the proportion of blended or step families in Eden was 4.5% higher than for Bega Valley.



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

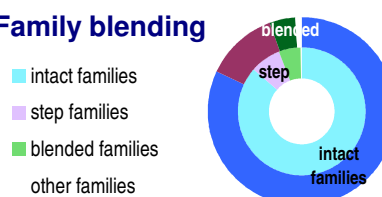
Legal marriage	Eden, 2006		% in Bega V	Eden's difference	Eden 2006			Eden in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
married	1,186	49.3%	53.8%	4.5% less	597	589	1.01 M:F	49.8%	dn 0.5%
separated	85	3.5%	3.1%	0.4% more	44	41	1.07 M:F	5.0%	dn 1.5%
divorced	240	10.0%	9.6%	0.4% more	109	131	1.20 F:M	9.1%	up 0.9%
widowed	187	7.8%	7.4%	0.4% more	38	149	3.92 F:M	7.2%	up 0.5%
never married	708	29.4%	26.2%	3.3% more	380	328	1.16 M:F	28.8%	up 0.6%
residents aged 15+	2,406	100%	100%		1,168	1,238	1.06 F:M	100%	

Living situation	Eden, 2006		% in Bega V	Eden's difference	Eden 2006			Eden in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
married	1,047	49.3%	54.0%	4.7% less	523	524	1.00 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
de facto	214	10.1%	10.5%	0.4% less	102	112	1.10 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
single	863	40.6%	35.5%	5.1% more	407	456	1.12 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
residents aged 15+	2,124	100%	100%		1,032	1,092	1.06 F:M	n.a.	

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

Blended and step families	Eden, 2006		% in Bega V	Eden's difference
	families	%		
intact families	248	81.8%	86.4%	4.5% less
step families	38	12.5%	7.8%	4.7% more
blended families	14	4.6%	5.4%	0.8% less
other families	3	1.0%	0.4%	0.6% more
families	303	100%	100%	

Family blending



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

Child caring

The 2006 Census asked people for the first time whether they voluntarily provided child care, either for their own child or another's, within the past fortnight. The results are illustrated below, showing how the proportion caring for a child rises to a peak with people in their forties, while the proportion caring for another's child peaks in the grandparent age.

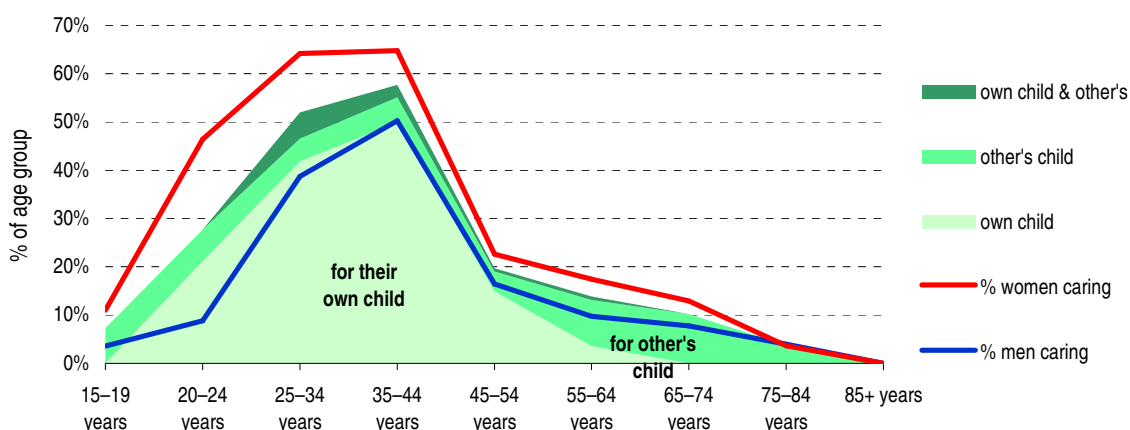
In Eden, 25% of adults (aged 15+) provided some voluntary child care, with 17% caring for their own child, 6% caring for another's child, and 1% caring for their own child and another's.

As might be expected, there is a noticeable difference between child care provision by men and women. This is shown on the chart by the lines representing men and women. At virtually all ages, more women care for children than men. In Eden, 30% of women provided voluntary child caring while 19% of men did. For Bega Valley overall, 30% of women and 22% of men provided child care.

Child caring peaked in Eden between the ages of 85+ years when 80% of residents were providing child caring (none of women and none 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 10% caring for another's child (likely their grandchild). There were 2.9 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 65–74 years, when 10% 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 ...					Eden		Bega Valley	
	own child	other's child	own child & other's	no child / un stated	any child (total)	% men caring	% women caring	% men caring	% women caring
15–19 years	0%	7%	0%	93%	7%	4%	11%	5%	11%
20–24 years	21%	7%	0%	72%	28%	9%	46%	11%	35%
25–34 years	42%	5%	5%	48%	52%	39%	64%	43%	66%
35–44 years	50%	5%	3%	42%	58%	50%	65%	56%	67%
45–54 years	15%	4%	1%	80%	20%	16%	23%	28%	30%
55–64 years	4%	10%	1%	86%	14%	10%	17%	11%	16%
65–74 years	0%	10%	0%	90%	10%	8%	13%	7%	10%
75–84 years	0%	4%	0%	96%	4%	4%	4%	2%	3%
85+ years	0%	0%	0%	0%	80%	0%	0%	0%	0%
all residents aged 15+	17%	6%	1%	75%	25%	19%	30%	22%	30%

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 Eden, women averaged around 16 hours of domestic work a week, compared to 8 hours for men.

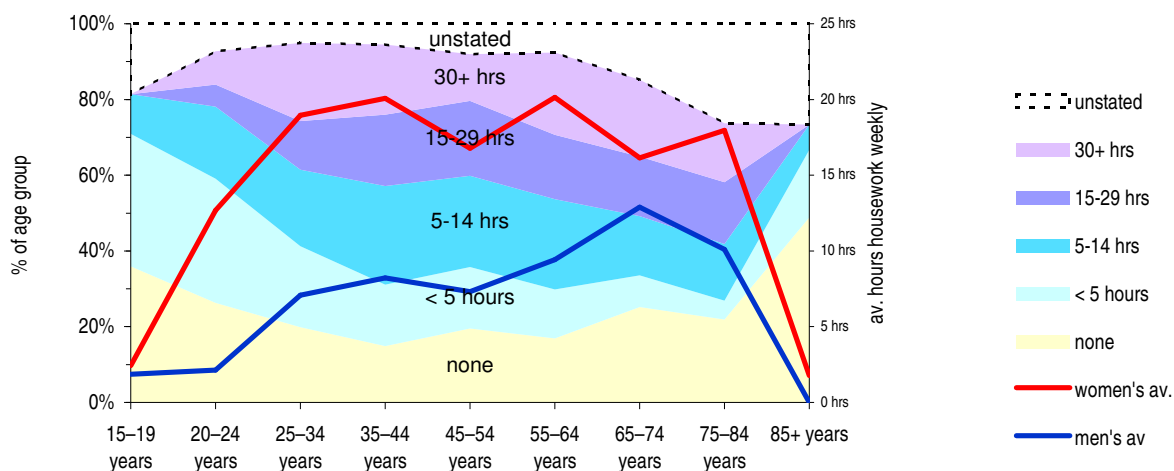
The chart below shows how the contribution to domestic labour changes with age and sex. The shaded areas represent the proportion of residents who did different amounts of housework (eg 5-14 hours a week), running from the youngest on the left to the oldest on the right. The blue and red lines represent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

On average, 22% of Eden residents did not do any housework. They include high proportions of teenagers (here 36% of them), with the proportion who did no housework falling to 15% among those aged 35–44 years, before rising with age to 49% 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 55–64 years, when women average around 20 hours housework each week. Men of the same age averaged 9 hours.

Women tend to do more housework than men regardless of age. Their ratio of housework hours peaks amongst those aged 20–24 years, when women did around 6.0 times the housework each week, 13 hours to 2.1. It was similarly high amongst residents aged 25–34 years, when women did 2.7 times the housework, and 35–44 years, 2.4 times. By old age, housework tapers off for men and women, until the ratio of their weekly hours reaches all 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 Bega V
15–19 years	36%	35%	10%	0%	0%	1.9 hrs	2.4 hrs	1.30 F:M	1.31 F:M
20–24 years	26%	33%	19%	6%	9%	2.1 hrs	12.7 hrs	5.97 F:M	2.43 F:M
25–34 years	20%	21%	20%	13%	21%	7.1 hrs	19.0 hrs	2.68 F:M	2.41 F:M
35–44 years	15%	16%	26%	19%	19%	8.2 hrs	20.1 hrs	2.45 F:M	2.05 F:M
45–54 years	20%	16%	24%	20%	12%	7.3 hrs	16.8 hrs	2.30 F:M	1.85 F:M
55–64 years	17%	13%	24%	17%	22%	9.4 hrs	20.1 hrs	2.14 F:M	1.83 F:M
65–74 years	25%	8%	16%	16%	20%	12.9 hrs	16.1 hrs	1.25 F:M	1.54 F:M
75–84 years	22%	5%	15%	16%	16%	10.1 hrs	18.0 hrs	1.78 F:M	1.15 F:M
85+ years	49%	18%	7%	0%	0%		1.8 hrs	F	1.44 M:F
residents	22%	17%	20%	15%	16%	7.9 hrs	16.5 hrs	2.08 F:M	1.79 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.

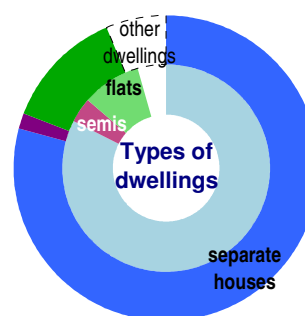
Housing

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 1,196 occupied private dwellings in Eden, a decrease of 5 since 2001.

Some 79% of Eden's occupied dwellings were detached houses, which was 3% less than Bega Valley. The other occupied dwellings were 18 attached houses such as semi's and townhouses, 154 flats and units, 76 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 Eden; the inner, lighter ring is Bega V.

The count of occupied separate houses is fairly accurate, affected mainly by the return rate on the Census. In Eden, there was a net increase of 17 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. Eden recorded a loss of 25 townhouses or semis, and a net increase of 15 flats or units.

Of Eden's occupied flats/units in 2006, 95% were low-rise (ground-floor or walk-up), and 5% were in buildings with four or more storeys. The 'other' dwellings' included the 70 caravans or cabins with 6 flats attached to a shop

Types of occupied private dwellings	occ. dwgs including non-resident dwgs				occupied dwellings including non-resident dwgs				
	Eden 2006	% Eden dwgs.	% Bega V dwgs.	Eden's difference	Eden 2001	change 2001-2006	change %	% change in Bega V	Eden's difference
separate houses	948	79%	82%	3% less	931	+ 17	dn 1%	up 8%	9% less
semis/ townhouses	18	2%	4%	2% less	43	- 25	dn 56%	dn 41%	14% less
• one storey	12	1.0%	2.8%	1.8% less	38	- 26	dn 66%	dn 10%	56% less
• two or more storeys	6	0.5%	1.0%	0.5% less	5	+ 1	up 20%	dn 70%	90% more
flats or units	154	13%	9%	4% more	139	+ 15	up 6%	dn 19%	25% more
• in a 1-2 storey block	146	12.2%	8.7%	3.5% more	128	+ 18	up 11%	dn 16%	27% more
• in a 3 storey block	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	same	-	dn 60%	-
• in a 4+ storey block	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	same	-	dn 100%	-
• attached to a house	8	0.7%	0.2%	0.4% more	11	- 3	dn 55%	dn 54%	1% less
other dwellings	76	6%	4.5%	2% more	85	- 9	dn 54%	dn 48%	6% less
• caravan, cabin, houseboat	70	5.9%	3.6%	2.2% more	70	same	dn 51%	dn 8%	43% less
• improvised home or tent	0	0.0%	0.5%	0.5% less	0	same	n.a.	up 94%	-
• flat attached to a shop	6	0.5%	0.4%	0.1% more	15	- 9	dn 67%	dn 58%	9% less
not stated	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	3	- 3	dn 100%	dn 76%	24% less
Total	1,196	100%	100%		1,201	- 5	dn 6%	dn 2%	4% 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, 39% of Eden's occupied dwellings were fully owned, which was 6% less than Bega Valley, indicating fewer long-term residents.

Another 21% of Eden's dwellings were being purchased, 6% less than Bega Valley, indicating fewer incoming residents.

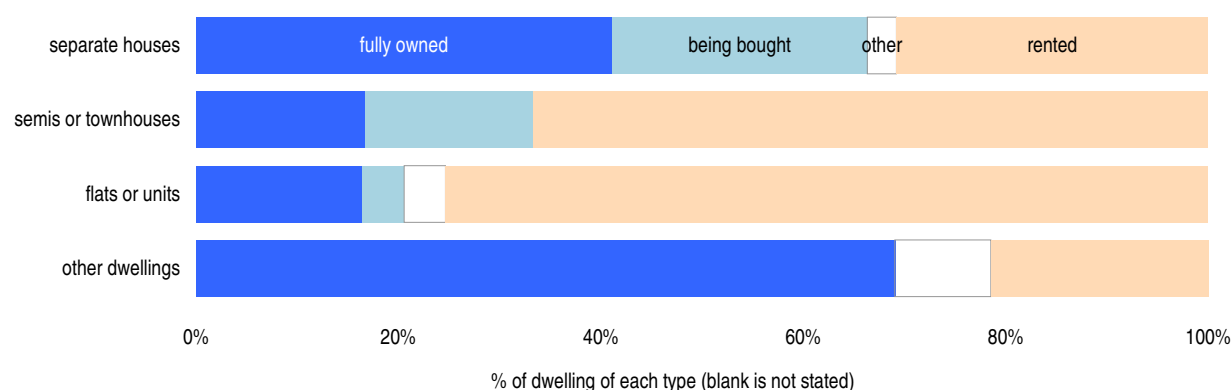
Most of the remaining dwellings were rented (37%), which was 13% higher than Bega Valley. More rental dwellings can indicate a lower-income, more transient population.

Tenures tend to vary with dwelling types, with people more likely to rent flats or units (particularly when they are young) but to own houses (when older). In Eden, 41% of houses were fully owned, compared with 69% of the other dwellings and 17% of the semis or townhouses. Conversely, 75% of the flats or units were rented as were 41% 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 Eden, 25% of separate houses were being purchased, as were 17% of the semis or townhouses.

Of the 37% of occupied dwellings that were rented, 15% were managed by real estate agents and 7% by individuals, most likely small investors; 4% had other private landlords. Another 11.5% of dwellings were public housing, 130 occupied homes in all. Of these, 114 were separate houses, 3 were semi's or townhouses, and 13 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	41%	25%	31%	3%	10.3%	4.9%	12.4%	114	123
semis or townhouses	17%	17%	67%	0%	50.0%	0.0%	16.7%	3	0
flats or units	16%	4%	75%	4%	41.1%	20.5%	8.9%	13	11
other dwellings	69%	0%	21%	10%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0	0
occupied dwgs in Eden	39%	21%	37%	3%	14.6%	6.9%	11.5%	130	134
occupied dwgs in Bega V	45%	27%	24%	4%	11%	7%	3%	336	312
Eden diff. from Bega V	6% lower	6% lower	13% higher	1% lower	3% higher	0% higher	9% higher	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.

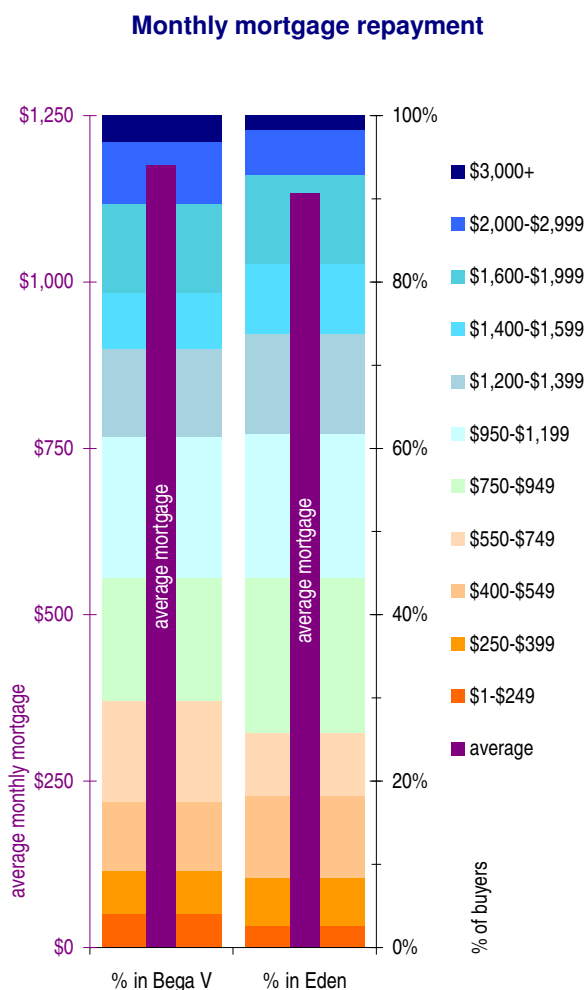
Mortgage payments

The average monthly mortgage paid by the 238 households who were paying off their home in 2006 was about \$1,130, which was 4% less than Bega Valley. 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 \$1,500 per month for attached houses and \$1,130 for separate houses, down to \$1,080 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 \$849, suggesting the average mortgage in Eden had risen by about \$285 or 34%.

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 Eden might have risen to \$1,410 by February 2008.



Monthly mortgage payments	occupied dwellings being purchased				% of dwelling type in mortgage range				% in Eden, 2001
	number in Eden	% in Eden	% in Bega V	Eden's difference	separate houses	attached houses	flats or units	other dwellings	
\$1-\$249	6	3%	4%	1.5% less	3%	0%	0%		2%
\$250-\$399	13	6%	5%	1% more	6%	0%	0%		7%
\$400-\$549	22	10%	8%	1% more	10%	0%	0%		19%
\$550-\$749	17	8%	12%	5% less	8%	0%	0%		21%
\$750-\$949	42	19%	15%	4% more	19%	0%	0%		23%
\$950-\$1,199	39	17%	17%	0% more	16%	0%	100%		14%
\$1,200-\$1,399	27	12%	10%	2% more	12%	0%	0%		5%
\$1,400-\$1,599	19	8%	7%	2% more	7%	100%	0%		3%
\$1,600-\$1,999	24	11%	11%	0% more	11%	0%	0%		1%
\$2,000-\$2,999	12	5%	7%	2% less	6%	0%	0%		2%
\$3,000+	4	2%	3%	1% less	2%	0%	0%		1%
not stated	13				not included in percentages				
Total	238	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	0%	100%
av. monthly mortgage	\$1,134		\$1,176	4% lower	\$1,130	\$1,500	\$1,075	n.a.	\$849
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.

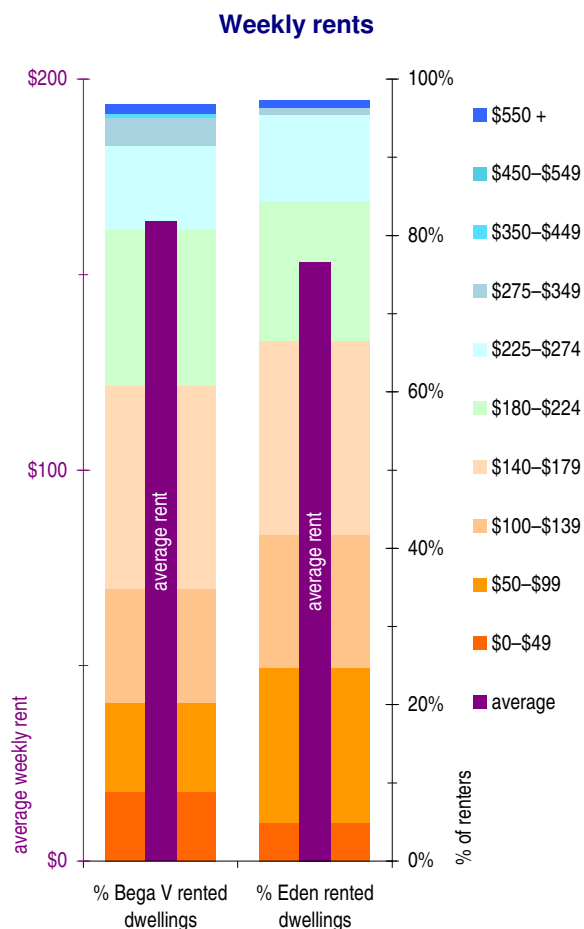
Weekly rents

The average rent paid by the 412 households renting in Eden in 2006 was \$153 a week, which was 6% less than the Bega Valley average. The median rent, where half the households paid more and half less, was in the range \$140–\$179.

The average rent was \$180 per week for dwellings managed by real estate agents and \$172 for those run by private landlords (ie people who live elsewhere or housing associations or charities) with \$113 weekly paid in public housing.

The most common rents in 2006 were in the range \$140–\$179, \$50–\$99 then \$180–\$224. These three ranges included 63% of rental households. In Bega Valley, the most common rent was \$140–\$179. In 2001 in Eden, 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 \$147, suggesting the average rent in Eden had increased by \$7 or 4% in real terms.



Weekly rent payments	occupied dwellings					% dwellings in each rent range, by landlord			
	number	% Eden rented dwellings	% Bega V rented dwellings	Eden's difference	% Eden in 2001	real estate agents	private* landlords	public housing	other or not stated
\$0-\$49	20	5%	9%	4% less	6%	2%	4%	3%	56%
\$50-\$99	82	20%	11%	9% more	28%	3%	19%	44%	0%
\$100-\$139	70	17%	15%	2% more	29%	16%	17%	20%	0%
\$140-\$179	102	25%	26%	1% less	19%	28%	23%	19%	44%
\$180-\$224	74	18%	20%	2% less	9%	28%	15%	10%	0%
\$225-\$274	45	11%	11%	0% more	1%	18%	15%	0%	0%
\$275-\$349	4	1%	3%	3% less	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%
\$350-\$449	0	0%	1%	1% less	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$450-\$549	0	0%	0%	0% less	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$550 +	4	1%	1%	0% less	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%
not stated	11	3%	3%	1% less	4%	2%	4%	3%	0%
Total	412	100%	100%	same	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
average rent	\$153	\$164	6% lower	\$147	\$180	\$172	\$113	\$84	

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.

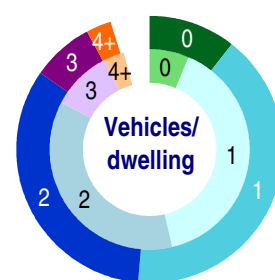
Vehicles

In August 2006, there was an average of 1.51 vehicles parked at each household in Eden, which was 7% or 0.12 vehicles per household less than Bega Valley, and 0.11 vehicles per household higher than in 2001.

About 11% of Eden households had no vehicles, with most having one (41%) or two (34%), while 11% had three or more vehicles. The biggest differences from Bega Valley were Eden's greater proportion of households with no vehicles and lower proportion of households with two vehicles.

Since 2001, the proportion of households with two vehicles has grown most, up by 4.1%, while the proportion with one vehicle fell by 3.4%.

Vehicles per dwelling	occupied dwellings with each number of vehicles					
	dwellings 2006	% Eden dwellings	% Bega V dwellings	Eden's difference	% Eden dwgs, 01	change in % dwgs
no vehicles	119	11%	6%	4.3% more	12%	dn 1.0%
one vehicle	460	41%	40%	0.7% more	44%	dn 3.4%
two vehicles	379	34%	36%	2.9% less	29%	up 4.1%
three vehicles	83	7%	10%	2.2% less	8%	up 2.4%
four+ vehicles	36	3%	4%	0.3% less	n.a.	n.a.
number not stated	52	5%	4%	0.5% more	7%	dn 2.1%
Total dwellings	1,129	100%	100%		1,205	6.3% less
average vehicles / dwelling	1.51		1.63	0.12 less	1.40	up 0.11



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

The average vehicles per dwelling is calculated assuming 4.5 vehicles average in dwellings with 4+ vehicles in 2006, and 3.5 vehicles average for dwellings with 3+ vehicle in 2001.

Internet connection

By August 2006, 46% of occupied dwellings in Eden were connected to the Internet, with 24% having a broadband connection and 22% still using a dial-up connection. Compared with Bega Valley, there were 9% more households with no Internet connection and 9% fewer households with an Internet connection.

Overall, 76% of dwellings did not have a high-speed internet connection, compared with 73% for Bega Valley. Across housing types, the proportion without broadband ranged from 74% of houses to 78% of semis / townhouses and 88% of flats.

Internet connection	number	occupied dwellings			% of dwelling type with internet connection			
		% Eden dwellings	% Bega V dwellings	Eden's difference	separate houses	townhouse s	flats	other dwelling
an Internet connection	521	46%	55%	9% less	51%	39%	25%	10%
no Internet connection	567	50%	41%	9% more	46%	61%	71%	78%
unstated connections	38	3%	3%	0% more	3%	0%	5%	12%
occupied dwellings	1,126	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%
a broadband connection	269	24%	27%	3% less	26%	22%	12%	10%
a dial-up connection	249	22%	28%	6% less	25%	17%	13%	0%
another type of connection	3	0%	0%	0% less	0%	0%	0%	0%
no broadband connection	857	76%	73%	3% more	74%	78%	88%	90%

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

Community Capital

Stability

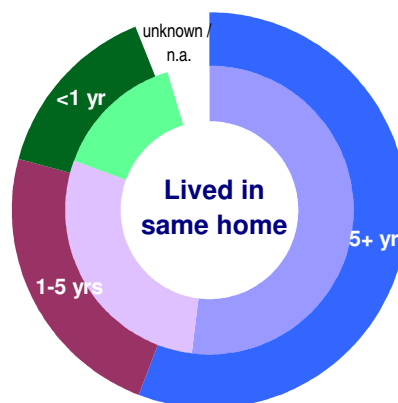
The time that residents have lived in a community affects the extent to which they develop relationships and networks with other residents, and build social capital. The longer that more residents have lived in a place, the stronger their community networks are likely to be. The Census provides valuable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

In 2006, 56% of Eden's residents had lived in the same house for at least 5 years, compared with 52% in Bega Valley, and another 23% had been in their home for 1 to 5 years (29% for Bega Valley). Overall, if staying in the same home over a year is the indicator, local stability was almost the same as in Bega Valley.

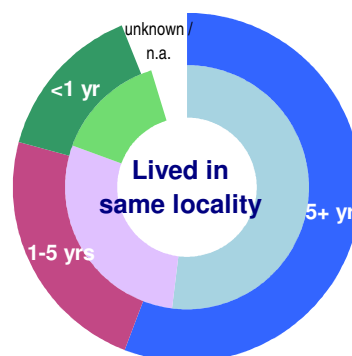
A better indicator of community stability is the proportion of residents who have stayed in the same locality for over five years, either in the same home or after moving. The locality measured by the Census is the Statistical Local Area, which is a small Local Government Area, or several suburbs of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

Altogether, 72% of Eden's residents had lived in the same locality for more than 5 years, which was 2% higher than the average across Bega Valley. In total, 89% of current residents had lived in the same locality for at least a year, compared with Bega Valley at 90%.

Over the five years 2001 to 2006, the proportion of residents who had lived over 5 years in the same house rose by 8%, suggesting a stable community ageing in place. The proportion who moved home within the last year fell by 3%.



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



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

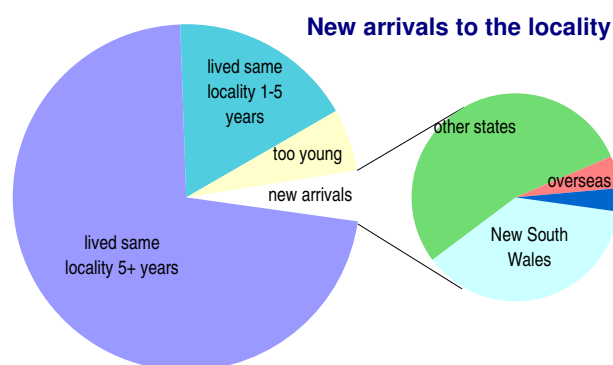
Residential stability	Eden 2006		% in Bega V	Eden's difference	Eden 2006			Eden in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
lived same home 5+ years	1,681	55.9%	52.0%	3.9% more	56.5%	55.3%	1.02 M:F	48.1%	up 7.8%
lived same home 1-5 years	695	23.1%	28.6%	5.5% less	21.7%	24.5%	1.13 F:M	28.9%	dn 5.8%
lived same home <1 year	450	15.0%	14.5%	0.4% more	15.9%	14.1%	1.13 M:F	18.2%	3.2% less
not stated / too young	180	6.0%	4.8%	1.1% more	5.9%	6.1%	1.02 F:M	4.7%	1.3% more
residents	3,006	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	1.02 F:M	100.0%	
lived same locality 5+ years	2,168	72.1%	70.5%	1.6% more	71.6%	72.7%	1.02 F:M	48.1%	up 24.0%
lived same locality 1-5 years	519	17.3%	19.2%	1.9% less	17.0%	17.5%	1.03 F:M	28.9%	dn 11.7%
lived same locality <1 year	139	4.6%	5.5%	0.9% less	5.5%	3.8%	1.47 M:F	18.2%	dn 13.6%
too young	180	6.0%	4.8%	1.1% more	5.9%	6.1%	1.02 F:M	4.7%	up 1.3%

New arrivals and visitors

The new residents to the locality last year were mainly from other states (75 people or 2.5% of Eden's residents), with 52 from New South Wales and 7 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 Bega Valley, Eden had 0.9% 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 other states, which provided 266 new residents (making 9% of the 2006 population). New residents from New South Wales constituted another 7% of the population, up by 7% since 2001. The proportion of the population who had arrived from overseas within the last five years rose by 0.7% since 2001, to be 0.7% in 2006.



New residents to the locality	Eden 2006				Eden 2006			Eden 2006		changed share from 2001
	people	% residents	% in Bega V	Eden's difference	males	females	ratio	Eden in 2001		
Came last year from ...										
New South Wales	52	1.7%	2.8%	1.0% less	2.2%	1.3%	1.63 M:F	0.0%	up 1.7%	
other states	75	2.5%	2.3%	0.2% more	2.6%	2.4%	1.05 M:F	0.0%	up 2.5%	
overseas	7	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	0.5%	0.0%	M	0.0%	up 0.2%	
unstated	5	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% more	0.3%	0.0%	M	0.0%	up 0.2%	
new residents last year	139	4.6%	5.5%	0.9% less	5.5%	3.8%	1.47 M:F	18.2%	dn 13.6%	
Came in last 5 years, from ...										
New South Wales	223	7.4%	10.6%	3.1% less	8.1%	6.8%	1.19 M:F	0.0%	up 7.4%	
other states	266	8.8%	7.9%	0.9% more	9.0%	8.7%	1.04 M:F	0.0%	up 8.8%	
overseas	22	0.7%	1.0%	0.3% less	0.5%	0.9%	1.72 F:M	0.0%	up 0.7%	
unstated origins	10	0.3%	0.4%	0.1% less	0.5%	0.2%	2.38 M:F	0.0%	up 0.3%	
newish residents, last 5 years	521	17.3%	19.9%	2.6% less	18.1%	16.6%	1.09 M:F	41.5%	dn 24.2%	

There were 285 Australian visitors to Eden on Census night, August 2006, of whom 57 (two in every ten) were visitors from within the same locality (probably staying with friends). Most of the other visitors came from Victoria, 120 in all.

Visitors on Census night	people in Eden			Eden 2006				Eden 2006		Eden's change from 2001
	2006	2001	change 2001-2006	number	% of	% in Bega V	Eden's difference	Eden in 2001		
visiting on Census night	285	229	up 56	285	9.5%	8.7%	0.7% more	7.3%	up 2.2%	
Visitors from ...					% visitors,			% visitors		
the local area	57	38	up 19	57	20%	18%	2% more	16.6%	up 3.4%	
Victoria	120	66	up 54	120	42%	48%	6% less	28.8%	up 13.3%	
New South Wales	87	82	up 5	87	31%	24%	7% more	35.8%	dn 5.3%	
Queensland	10	5	up 5	10	4%	2%	2% more	2.2%	up 1.3%	
the ACT	6	6	same	6	2%	6%	4% less	2.6%	dn 0.5%	
Tasmania	5	9	dn 4	5	2%	1%	1% more	3.9%	dn 2.2%	
South Australia	0	15	dn 15	0	0%	1%	1% less	6.6%	dn 6.6%	
Western Australia	0	8	dn 8	0	0%	1%	1% less	3.5%	dn 3.5%	
the Northern Territory	0	0	same	0	0%	0%	same	0.0%	same	
other Territories	0	0	same	0	0%	0%	same	0.0%	same	
Total visitors	285	217	up 68	285	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

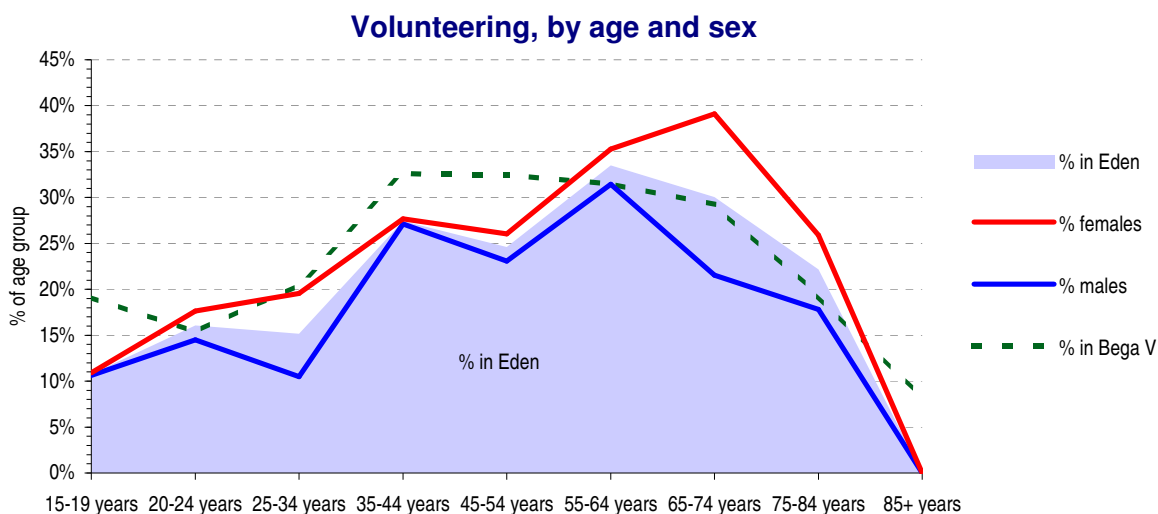
For the first time, the 2006 Census asked people (if aged 15+) whether they did any voluntary work for a group or organisation in the past year. In Eden, 576 residents said that they did (24%), 1,599 said that they did not (66%), and 231 or 10% did not answer. The proportion who volunteered was 3% lower than Bega Valley's average volunteering rate of 27%. Put another way, the rate of volunteering was 14% below the average rate across Bega Valley.

Volunteering tends to be highest amongst middle-aged people, and seems to only decline with incapacity as old age sets in. In Eden, the rate of volunteering was highest amongst those aged 55-64 years when 33% volunteered, and next highest in the 65-74 years and 35-44 years age groups, with 30% and 27% volunteering, respectively.

In terms of volunteer numbers, the largest groups of volunteers were 140 aged 55-64 years, 114 aged 45-54 years and 105 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 329 women and 247 men volunteering in Eden, 1.25 women per man. Overall, 27% of women and 21% of men were volunteers, meaning that women were 25% more likely to volunteer. This gender imbalance was highest amongst those aged 25-34 years when women were 86% more likely to volunteer than men that age, and those aged 65-74 years, when women were 81% more likely to volunteer than men. Local men's best volunteer performance relative to women was in age groups with small numbers



Volunteering, by age	Eden 2006				Volunteers in Eden 2006				
	number volunteers	% of age group	% in Bega V	Eden's difference	males	females	% males	% females	ratio M% : F%
15-19 years	24	11%	19%	-8%	12	12	11%	11%	1.0 F:M
20-24 years	22	16%	15%	1%	10	12	14%	18%	1.2 F:M
25-34 years	39	15%	20%	-5%	13	26	10%	20%	1.9 F:M
35-44 years	105	27%	33%	-5%	51	54	27%	28%	1.0 F:M
45-54 years	114	25%	32%	-8%	51	63	23%	26%	1.1 F:M
55-64 years	140	33%	31%	2%	61	79	31%	35%	1.1 F:M
65-74 years	97	30%	29%	1%	36	61	22%	39%	1.8 F:M
75-84 years	35	22%	19%	3%	13	22	18%	26%	1.5 F:M
85+ years	0	0%	8%	-8%	0	0	0%	0%	=
residents aged 15+	576	24%	27%	-3%	247	329	21%	27%	1.3 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.

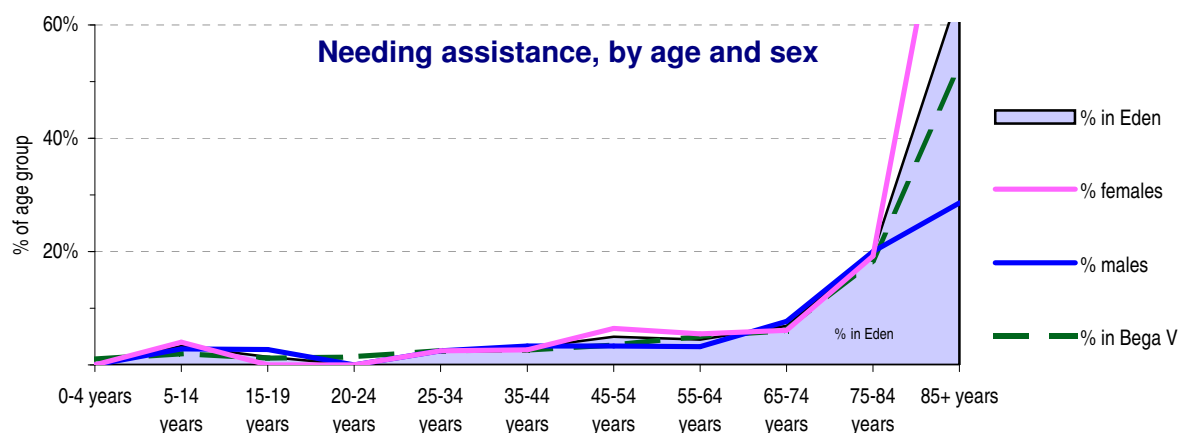
In Eden, the overall proportion needing assistance because of disability was 5.3%, which was 0.2% higher than Bega Valley. However, because disability rates increase so strongly with old age, the overall disability rate can be more a reflection of the community's age structure than any other factor.

The chart below shows, with the shaded area, how the proportion of people with a severe disability rises slowly from around none of infants to about half of the oldest people. In Eden, the disability rate reaches 66% among those aged 85+ years. The next highest rate is among 75-84 years at 20%.

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 Eden and Bega Valley is that the proportion of those aged 85+ years with a severe disability in Eden was 13.3% 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, 4.4% of males and 6.2% of females reported a severe or profound disability requiring assistance; the overall female disability rate was 41% higher than males'.

In Eden, the gender imbalance in disability rates is most biased towards women in the 85+ years age group, who are 250% more likely to need assistance than men their age; those aged 45-54 years are 93% more likely. Conversely, males aged 35-44 years are 1.3 times as likely than females their age to have a disability; those aged 65-74 years are 26% more so.



Residents needing assistance with core activities	Eden in 2006				Eden, 2006					
	number	% of age group	% in Bega V	Eden's difference	males	females	% males	% females	ratio of %'s	
0-4 years	0	0.0%	1.0%	1.0% less	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	=	
5-14 years	13	3.3%	2.0%	1.3% more	6	7	2.8%	4.0%	1.43 F:M	
15-19 years	3	1.4%	1.2%	0.2% more	3	0	2.7%	0.0%	M	
20-24 years	0	0.0%	1.4%	1.4% less	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	=	
25-34 years	6	2.5%	2.5%	0.1% less	3	3	2.5%	2.5%	1.01 M:F	
35-44 years	11	3.0%	2.6%	0.4% more	6	5	3.4%	2.6%	1.27 M:F	
45-54 years	22	5.0%	3.5%	1.4% more	7	15	3.3%	6.4%	1.93 F:M	
55-64 years	18	4.5%	5.0%	0.6% less	6	12	3.2%	5.5%	1.69 F:M	
65-74 years	21	6.9%	6.1%	0.8% more	12	9	7.7%	6.1%	1.26 M:F	
75-84 years	28	19.6%	18.6%	1.0% more	13	15	20.0%	19.2%	1.04 M:F	
85+ years	29	65.9%	52.6%	13.3% more	6	23	28.6%	100.0%	3.50 F:M	
residents	151	5.3%	5.1%	0.2% more	62	89	4.4%	6.2%	1.41 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.

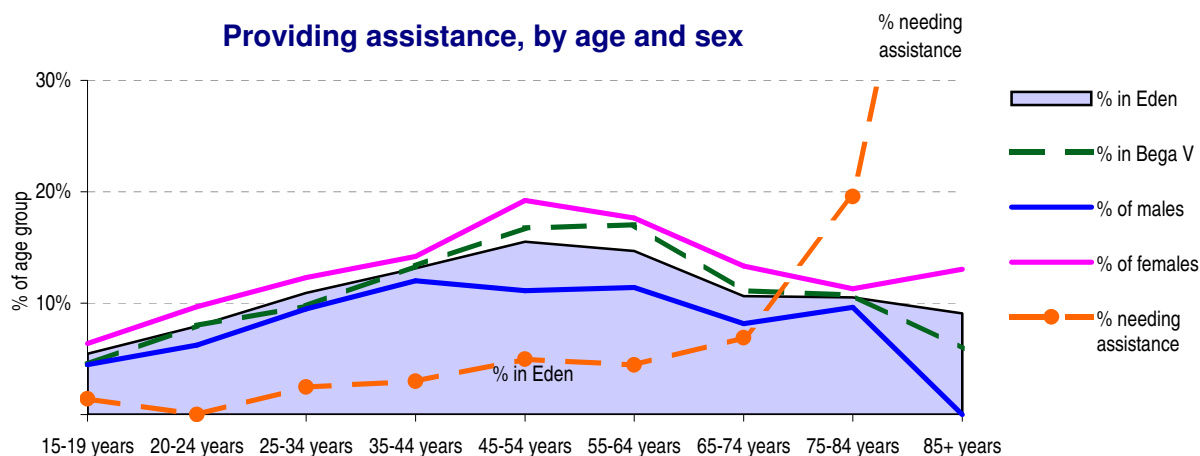
In Eden, 12% of residents aged 15+ gave unpaid care to another needing assistance, making 262 carers in all. This rate was 0.7% lower than Bega Valley. The rate differed more between men and women, with 10% of men but 14% of women being unpaid carers, meaning women were 50% more likely to be carers than men.

Caring is provided by people almost regardless of age. Among younger age groups, 11% of those aged 25-34 years and 8% of those aged 20-24 years were carers. Similarly, 9% 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 Eden, the proportion who gave care was highest amongst those aged 45-54 years, when 16% were carers. And while 11% of men this age were carers, 19% of women were.

Women are more likely to be carers than men at most ages, with the ratio peaking in the 45-54 years age group, when women were 73% more likely to be carers. They were 63% more likely to be carers than men in the 65-74 years age group, and 55% more likely in the 20-24 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 Eden, there were 262 carers for 151 residents needing care, a ratio of 1.7 to 1. Among women there were 1.8 carers to each cared-for woman; among men, there were 1.6 per man. The ratio peaked for women in the 35-44 years age group, when women were 5.2 times more likely to be carers than cared for, and for men aged 25-34 years, who were 3.7 times more likely to be carers than cared for.



Provided disability assistance	Eden 2006				Eden 2006			Carers per cared-for	
	no. giving assistance	% of age group	% in Bega V	Eden's difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	men	women
15-19 years	10	5.5%	4.5%	1.0% more	4.5%	6.4%	1.42 F:M	1.3	n.a.
20-24 years	10	7.9%	8.0%	0.1% less	6.3%	9.7%	1.55 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
25-34 years	26	10.9%	9.7%	1.2% more	9.5%	12.3%	1.30 F:M	3.7	5.0
35-44 years	47	13.1%	13.3%	0.2% less	12.0%	14.2%	1.18 F:M	3.5	5.2
45-54 years	67	15.5%	16.8%	1.2% less	11.1%	19.2%	1.73 F:M	3.1	3.0
55-64 years	57	14.7%	17.0%	2.4% less	11.4%	17.6%	1.55 F:M	3.5	3.0
65-74 years	30	10.6%	11.1%	0.5% less	8.2%	13.3%	1.63 F:M	1.0	2.0
75-84 years	12	10.5%	10.7%	0.2% less	9.6%	11.3%	1.17 F:M	0.4	0.5
85+ years	3	9.1%	5.9%	3.2% more	0.0%	13.0%	F	0	0.1
residents aged 15+	262	12.2%	12.9%	0.7% less	9.7%	14.5%	1.50 F:M	1.6	1.8

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 547 school students living in Eden, of whom 51 were at pre-school, 266 were in primary/infants school, and 230 were at high school.

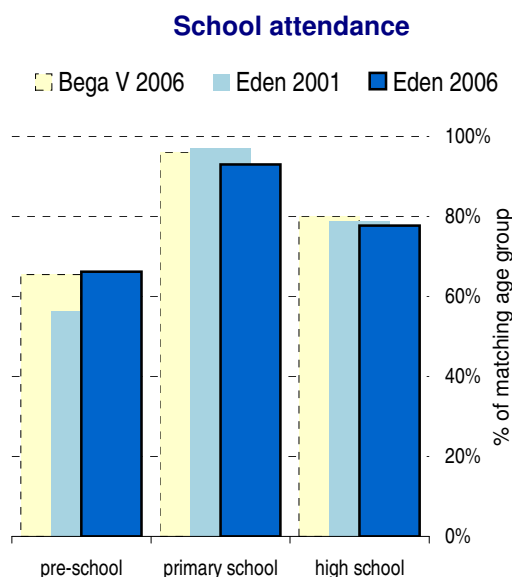
School attendance rates can be indicated by dividing the student population by their main age group. In Eden, 66% of the number of 3–4 year-old residents attended pre-school, 93% of the number of 5–11 year-olds attended primary school*, and 78% of the number of 12–17 year-olds attended high school.

Since 2001, attendance rates for 3–4 year-olds at pre-school had increased by 10%; attendance rates for primary-aged children decreased by 4% and those for high-school aged decreased by 1%.

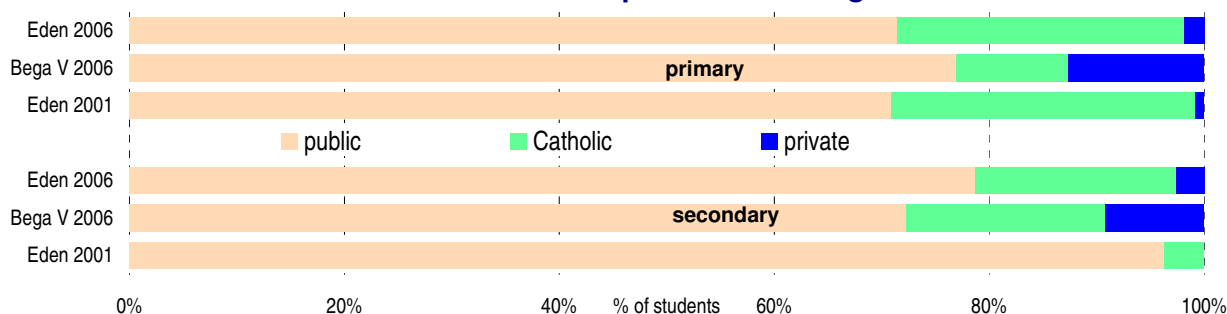
Compared with Bega Valley, the attendance rate at pre-school was 1% higher while attendance rate for primary-aged children was 3% lower, and that for high-school aged was 2% lower.

About 68% of all school students were in public schools (vs 68% for Bega Valley), while there were 21% at Catholic schools (vs 13%), and 2% were at other private schools (vs 10%). Since 2001, the proportion at private primary schools rose by 1.1% and that at Catholic fell by 1.6%, while in secondary school, the proportion at Catholic schools rose by 15.0% and that at public fell by 17.6%.

Among school students, there were 115 males per 100 females, ranging from 132 males per 100 females among pre-school students to 105 males per 100 females among high school students.



Public or private schooling?



School education	Eden 2006		Bega V 2006	Eden's difference	Eden 2006			Eden's change	
	students	% school pop'n			males	females	ratio	Eden 2001	from 2001
pre-school	51	66.2%	65.5%	0.8% more	29	22	1.32 M:F	56.3%	up 9.9%
primary school	266	93.0%	96.1%	3.1% less	145	121	1.20 M:F	97.1%	dn 4.1%
high school	230	77.7%	80.1%	2.4% less	118	112	1.05 M:F	78.8%	dn 1.1%
Students	547				292	255	1.15 M:F		
Primary		% students						% students	
public	190	71.4%	77.0%	5.5% less	98	92	1.07 M:F	70.9%	up 0.5%
Catholic	71	26.7%	10.5%	16.2% more	47	24	1.96 M:F	28.3%	dn 1.6%
private	5	1.9%	12.6%	10.7% less	0	5	F	0.8%	up 1.1%
Secondary		% students						% students	
public	181	78.7%	72.3%	6.4% more	93	88	1.06 M:F	96.3%	dn 17.6%
Catholic	43	18.7%	18.5%	0.2% more	22	21	1.05 M:F	3.7%	up 15.0%
private	6	2.6%	9.2%	6.6% less	3	3	=	0.0%	up 2.6%

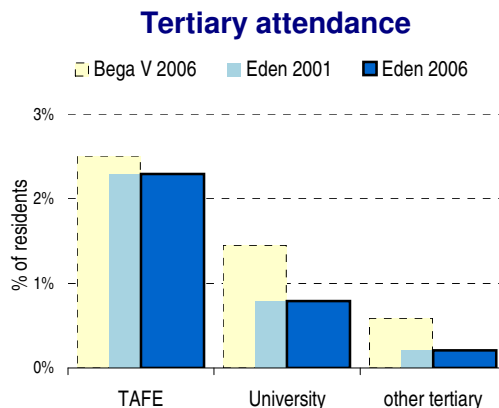
* The attendance rate at primary school should theoretically be 100% because primary school is compulsory, but here student numbers are divided by the number of 5 to 11 year olds. If some students start younger and others finish later, and the year age groups are different in size, the ratio can vary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

Tertiary studies

Eden residents included 79 tertiary students in 2006, of whom 19 were at university, 55 at TAFE, and 5 at other tertiary colleges.

These students constituted 3.3% of the population, which was 1.2% lower than Bega Valley. The biggest difference was in Eden's 0.7% lower proportion at University courses.

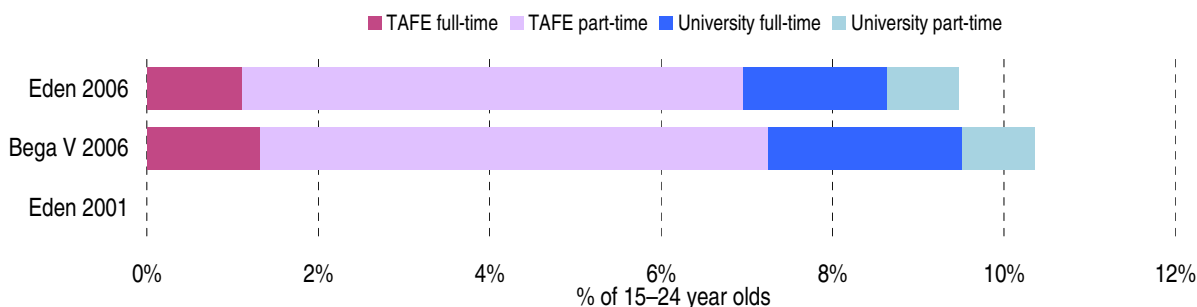
From 2001 to 2006, the number of residents enrolled in tertiary courses decreased by 26. The proportion of the population aged 15+ who were tertiary students fell by 1.0%, while across Bega Valley it fell by 0.7%.



Among the 15 to 24 year-olds in Eden, 7% were at TAFE and 3% were at university. This compares with 7% at TAFE and 3% at university in Bega Valley. Full- and part-time attendance rates are not available for 2001 at this local level. Five-sixths of local younger TAFE students attended part-time. One-third 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 1.9 females per male, the gender ratio was 1.6 males per female student aged 15–24 at TAFE part-time and 1.5 females per male student aged 25–74 at TAFE part-time.

Tertiary attendance by 15–24 year olds



Tertiary education	Eden 2006				Eden 2006			Eden in 2001	
	people	% of 15+ yrs	% in Bega V	Eden's difference	males	females	ratio	2001	change from 2001
TAFE	55	2.3%	2.5%	0.2% less	24	31	1.29 F:M	2.9%	dn 0.6%
University	19	0.8%	1.4%	0.7% less	3	16	5.33 F:M	0.8%	up 0.0%
other tertiary	5	0.2%	0.6%	0.4% less	0	5	F	0.6%	dn 0.4%
tertiary students	79	3.3%	4.5%	1.2% less	27	52	1.93 F:M	4.3%	dn 1.0%
15–24 year olds	% 15–24 yrs				% 15–24 yrs				
TAFE full-time	4	1.1%	1.3%	0.2% less	0	4	F	n.a.	
TAFE part-time	21	5.8%	5.9%	0.1% less	13	8	1.63 M:F	n.a.	
University full-time	6	1.7%	2.3%	0.6% less	3	3	=	n.a.	
University part-time	3	0.8%	0.9%	0.0% less	0	3	F	n.a.	
all 15–24 students	34	9.5%	10.4%	0.9% less	16	18	1.13 F:M	n.a.	
25+ year olds	% 25–74 yrs				% 25–74 yrs				
TAFE full-time	3	0.2%	0.2%	0.1% less	0	3	F	n.a.	
TAFE part-time	27	1.5%	1.8%	0.3% less	11	16	1.45 F:M	n.a.	
University full-time	3	0.2%	0.3%	0.2% less	0	3	F	n.a.	
University part-time	7	0.4%	1.0%	0.6% less	0	7	F	n.a.	
all 25+ students	40	2.2%	3.4%	1.2% less	11	29	2.64 F:M	n.a.	

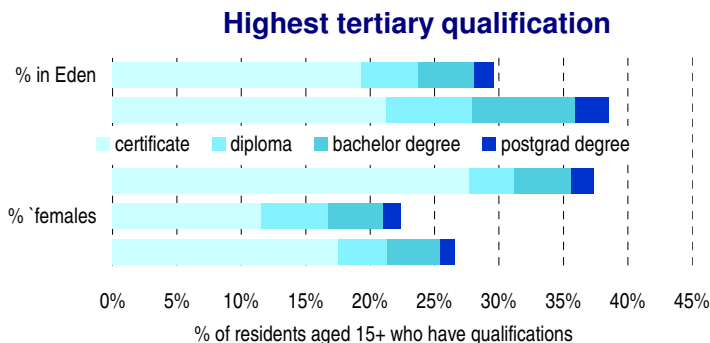
Note: 2001 data on part and full-time attendance by age groups is not available for small localities.

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 Eden, 43% of residents aged 15+ stated they had a tertiary qualification, and the average schooling completed was 10 years. By comparison, Bega Valley had 51% with tertiary qualifications and average schooling of 10 years 3 months.

While overall the ratio of qualified males to females was 107 women per 100 men, this ranged from 2.39 men per woman having a certificate to 1.46 women per man having a diploma or advanced diploma.

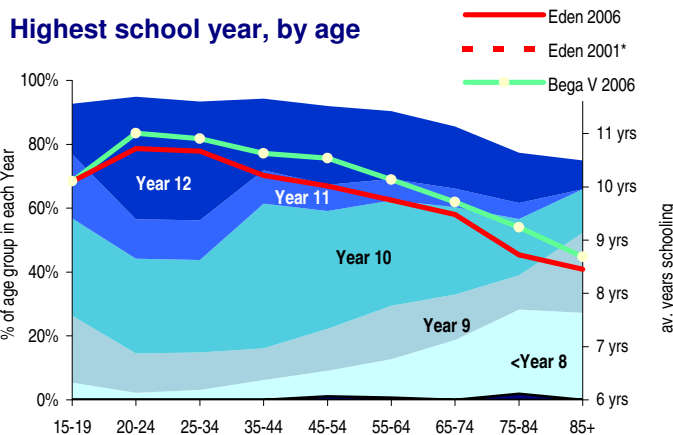
In 2001, 39% had a tertiary qualification, with the most noticeable changes since then being a 1.8% rise in the proportion with a certificate and a rise of 0.6% in the proportion with a diploma.



Highest tertiary qualifications	Eden 2006		% in Bega V	Eden's difference	Eden 2006			Eden change from 2001	
	people aged 15+	% in Eden			% males	% females	ratio	Eden, 2001	change in %
postgraduate degree/diploma	37	1.5%	2.6%	1% less	1.7%	1.4%	1.25 M:F	1.2%	up 0.4%
bachelor degree	105	4.4%	7.9%	4% less	4.5%	4.3%	1.05 M:F	4.1%	up 0.3%
diploma or advanced diploma	105	4.4%	6.7%	2% less	3.5%	5.2%	1.46 F:M	3.8%	up 0.6%
certificate	464	19.3%	21.3%	2% less	27.6%	11.6%	2.39 M:F	17.5%	up 1.8%
inadequately described	312	13.0%	12.3%	1% more	12.1%	13.9%	1.15 F:M	12.8%	up 0.2%
none or not stated	1,376	57.4%	49.2%	8% more	50.6%	63.7%	1.26 F:M	60.6%	dn 3.2%
Residents aged 15+	2,399	100.0%	24,999		1,161	1,238	1.07 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 38% 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 5 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	Eden 2006	Bega V 2006	Eden 2001*
15-19	16%	20%	30%	21%	5%	0%	10.1 yrs	10.1 yrs	n.a.
20-24	38%	12%	30%	12%	2%	0%	10.7 yrs	11.0 yrs	n.a.
25-34	37%	13%	29%	12%	3%	0%	10.7 yrs	10.9 yrs	n.a.
35-44	22%	10%	45%	10%	6%	0%	10.2 yrs	10.6 yrs	n.a.
45-54	25%	8%	37%	13%	8%	1%	10.0 yrs	10.5 yrs	n.a.
55-64	21%	7%	33%	17%	12%	1%	9.8 yrs	10.1 yrs	n.a.
65-74	19%	6%	27%	14%	19%	0%	9.5 yrs	9.7 yrs	n.a.
75-84	16%	5%	18%	11%	26%	2%	8.7 yrs	9.2 yrs	n.a.
85+	9%	0%	14%	25%	27%	0%	8.5 yrs	8.7 yrs	n.a.
residents	564	226	787	336	249	11	10.0 yrs	10.3 yrs	9.8 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 Eden was around \$459 a week, which was \$26 lower than the \$485 average for Bega Valley. The average income of local women was \$357 and the average of local men was 59% higher than this at \$568. For most people this income is wages, but it can include government benefits, superannuation and dividends.

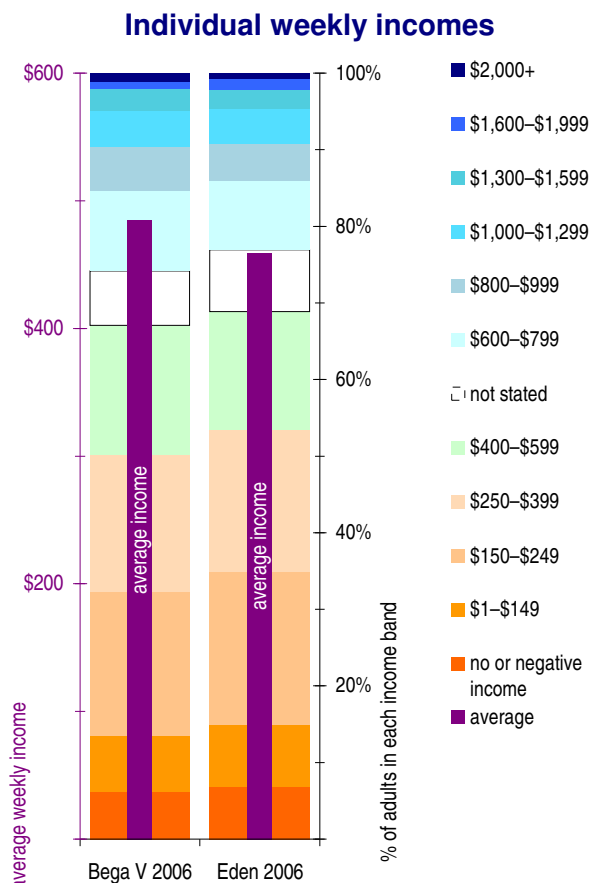
Since 2001, while average weekly earnings rose 24% across Australia, the average income in Eden rose by 13% less (up 11%), suggesting that Eden became relatively poorer. Male average incomes went from \$522 in 2001 to \$568 in 2006, up by 9%; women's from \$314 in 2001 to \$357 in 2006, up by 14%.

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, 35% of adults in Eden received low-incomes, 34% got middle-incomes, 14% got high-incomes, and 9% were in the highest income group. Eden had 2.6% more in the low income band than Bega Valley, and 2.3% fewer in the high 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 Eden, the sex ratio ranges from 4.50 men per woman earning \$1,600-\$1,999 to 1.98 women per man earning no or negative income.

The total value of personal incomes in Eden in 2006 was about \$55 million.



Incomes of people aged 15+ yrs	Eden 2006				Eden 2006			Eden's	
	no. aged 15+ yrs	% aged 15+ yrs	% in Bega V	Eden's difference	males 15+ yrs	females 15+ yrs	ratio	% in Eden in 2001	change from 2001
no or negative income	164	6.8%	6.2%	0.6% more	55	109	1.98 F:M	5.4%	up 1.4%
\$1-\$149	196	8.1%	7.4%	0.8% more	66	130	1.97 F:M	13.7%	dn 5.5%
\$150-\$249	481	20.0%	18.8%	1.2% more	203	278	1.37 F:M	19.9%	up 0.1%
\$250-\$399	446	18.5%	17.9%	0.7% more	180	266	1.48 F:M	17.8%	up 0.7%
\$400-\$599	369	15.3%	16.9%	1.5% less	173	196	1.13 F:M	16.5%	dn 1.2%
\$600-\$799	217	9.0%	10.5%	1.5% less	135	82	1.65 M:F	7.2%	up 1.9%
\$800-\$999	117	4.9%	5.7%	0.9% less	83	34	2.44 M:F	5.7%	dn 0.9%
\$1,000-\$1,299	109	4.5%	4.8%	0.3% less	85	24	3.54 M:F	2.4%	up 2.1%
\$1,300-\$1,599	61	2.5%	2.7%	0.2% less	49	12	4.08 M:F	1.6%	up 0.9%
\$1,600-\$1,999	33	1.4%	1.0%	0.4% more	27	6	4.50 M:F	0.9%	up 0.5%
\$2,000+	18	0.7%	1.1%	0.3% less	12	6	2.00 M:F	0.9%	dn 0.2%
not stated	195	8.1%	7.1%	1.0% more	99	96	1.03 M:F	7.9%	up 0.2%
total	2,406	100%	100%		1,167	1,239	1.06 F:M	100%	
average weekly income		\$459	\$485	6% less	\$568	\$357	1.59 M:F	\$416	up 11%

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

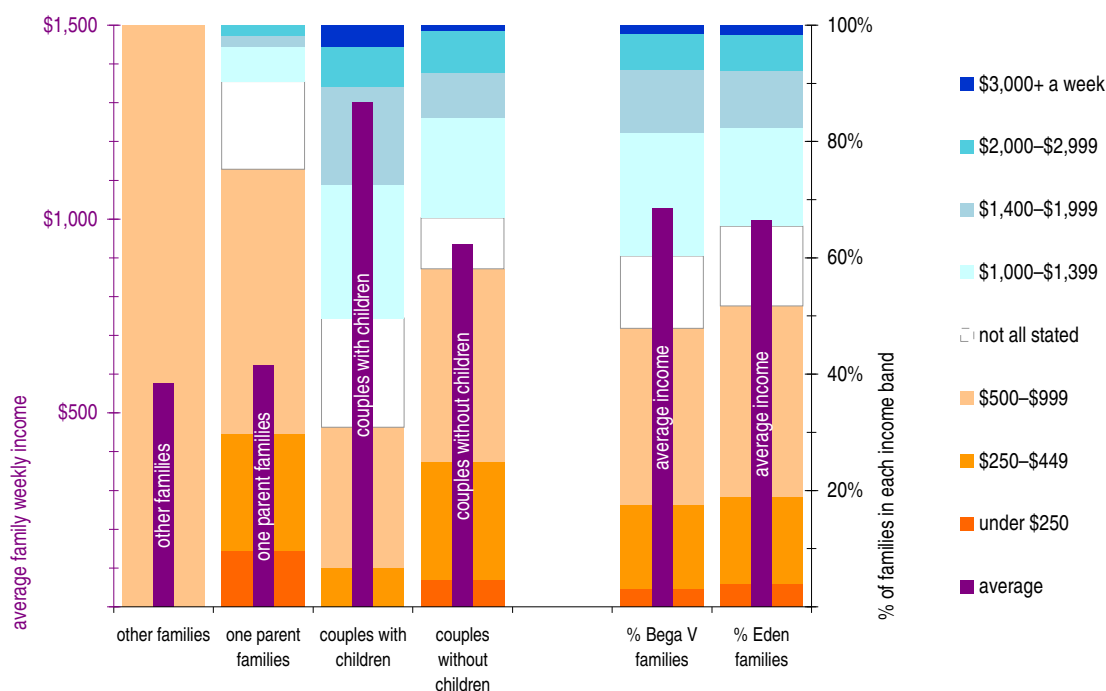
The average weekly family income in Eden in July 2006 was \$998, which was 3% or \$31 a week lower than the \$1,029 average for Bega Valley. The family income was equivalent to 2.2 individual incomes (2.1 in Bega Valley).

Average family incomes ranges across family types from \$1,302 for couples with children and \$934 for couples without children to \$621 for one parent families and \$575 for other 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 \$998, 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 Eden, one-parent families had a median income around \$500–\$649 a week. 'Other' families had a median of \$500–\$649.

Family weekly incomes



Family incomes	families in each income range				% of family types in each income range			
	number	% Eden families	% Bega V families	Eden's difference	couples without children	couples with children	one parent families	other families
under \$250	32	4%	3%	0.9% more	5%	0%	10%	0%
\$250-\$449	122	15%	15%	0.4% more	20%	7%	20%	0%
\$500-\$999	266	33%	30%	2.4% more	33%	24%	45%	100%
\$1,000-\$1,399	138	17%	21%	4.2% less	17%	23%	6%	0%
\$1,400-\$1,999	80	10%	11%	0.9% less	8%	17%	2%	0%
\$2,000-\$2,999	49	6%	6%	0.2% less	7%	7%	2%	0%
\$3,000+ a week	14	2%	1%	0.3% more	1%	4%	0%	0%
not all stated	112	14%	12%	1.3% more	9%	19%	15%	0%
Total	813	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%
average weekly income		\$998	\$1,029	3% less	\$934	\$1,302	\$621	\$575
av. Inc. in Bega V					\$966	\$1,279	\$619	\$820

The average weekly income is calculated by multiplying the mid-point of each income range (\$3,500 for the \$3000+ range) by the number in that range, and dividing by the total in all ranges. The ranges shown in the table are summarised from a larger number. The larger income bands are highlighted by bolding.

Employment

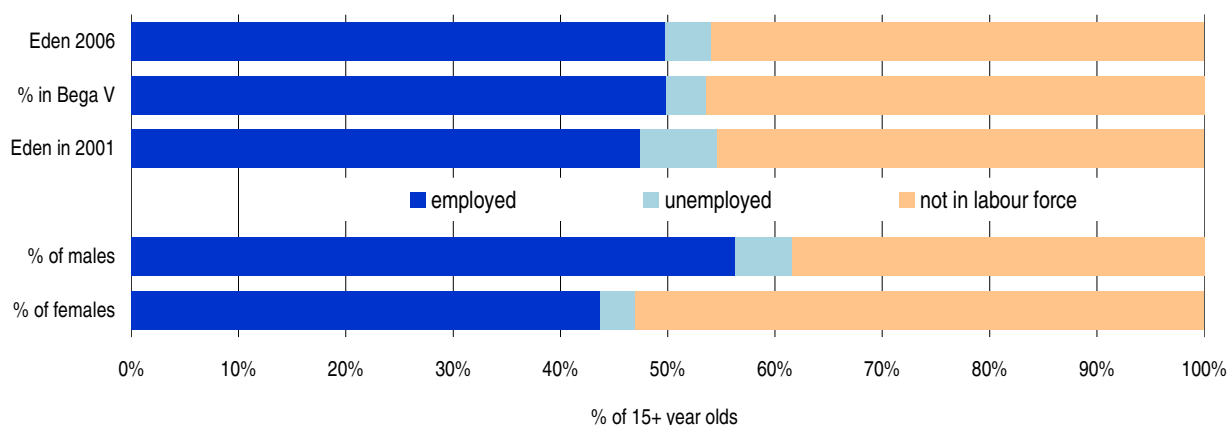
There were 1,300 residents of Eden in the workforce in 2006, 54% of the adult (aged 15+) population (this is called the workforce participation rate). About 50% of the adults were employed, and 4% were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 7.9% of the workforce.

Compared with Bega Valley, Eden's workforce participation rate in 2006 was 0.5% higher and its unemployment rate was 0.9% higher. Since 2001, the participation rate had fallen by 0.6% and the unemployment rate had fallen by 5.3%.

Women tend to have lower workforce participation rates on average, with greater time spent in child raising, housework and caring. In Eden, women's workforce participation was at 47% compared with 62% for men. Women also tend to have lower attachment to the workforce, and to withdraw (by not seeking work) when unemployed. This can cause their measured unemployment rate to be lower. Here, however, women's unemployment in 2006 was 7.0% when men's was 8.6%.

Women's domestic responsibilities also make them more inclined towards working part-time. In Eden, 61% of female workers were part-timers, compared with 22% of the men. The same pattern can apply amongst those looking for part-time work. Here, 39% of unemployed women wanted part-time work, while 24% of unemployed men did. The overall proportion of unemployed residents wanting part-time work was 4.3% lower than in Bega Valley and 7.2% higher than in 2001.

Labour force status, adults 15+



Employment status	Eden 2006		% in Bega V	Eden's difference	Eden 2006		ratio of percents	Eden in 2001	Eden's change from 2001
	number	% of adults			% of males	% of females			
employed	1,197	49.8%	49.8%	0.1% less	56.3%	43.7%	1.29 M:F	47.4%	up 2.3%
unemployed	103	4.3%	3.7%	0.5% more	5.3%	3.3%	1.61 M:F	7.2%	dn 2.9%
labour force (participation rate)	1,300	54.1%	53.6%	0.5% more	61.6%	47.0%	1.31 M:F	54.6%	dn 0.6%
not in labour force	1,105	45.9%	46.4%	0.5% less	38.4%	53.0%	1.38 F:M	45.4%	up 0.6%
residents aged 15+	2,405	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	1.07 F:M	100.0%	
unemployment rate (% labour force)		7.9%	7.0%	0.9% more	8.6%	7.0%	1.23 M:F	13.2%	dn 5.3%
full-time workers	619	51.7%	54.5%	2.8% less	68.9%	30.9%	2.23 M:F	56.2%	dn 4.5%
part-time workers	479	40.0%	38.6%	1.4% more	22.4%	61.4%	2.74 F:M	38.6%	up 1.4%
unemployed want full-time work	72	69.9%	65.6%	4.3% more	75.8%	61.0%	1.24 M:F	77.1%	dn 7.2%
unemployed want part-time	31	30.1%	34.4%	4.3% less	24.2%	39.0%	1.61 F:M	22.9%	up 7.2%

Industries employing residents

The main industries employing Eden residents in 2006 were:

- retail trade, with 16% of workers
- food and accommodation, 14%
- manufacturing, 13%
- rural industries, 11%
- health & social care, 7%.

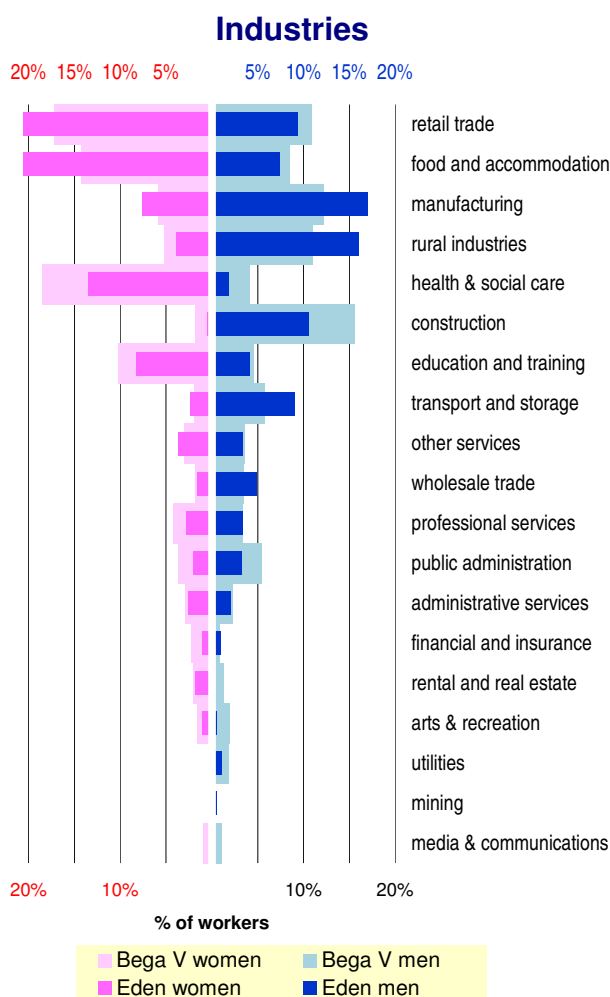
These main five industries together employed around 60% of working residents. Other significant industries for local workers were: construction, with 6% of the workers; construction, 6%; construction, 6%; and other services, 4%.

Industries that employed greater proportions of local residents than average for Bega Valley were manufacturing (3.5% more), food and accommodation (2.6% more), and rural industries (2.2% more).

The industries that employed proportionally more local women were health & social care (6.1 women per man), food and accommodation (2.4 women per man), and retail trade (2.1 women per man). For men, they were construction (23.0 men per woman), rural industries (5.0 men per woman), and transport and storage (4.5 men per woman).

Since 2001, the fastest-growing employers were the food and accommodation, other services, and health & social care industries, whose share of local workers rose by 2.0%, 1.4% and 1.2%, respectively.

Note that industry classifications changed somewhat between 2001 and 2006.



Industry of employers	Eden 2006				Eden 2006			Eden in 2001	Eden's change from 2001
	number	% of workers	% in Bega V	Eden's difference	males	females	ratio of workers		
retail trade	187	15.6%	13.8%	1.8% more	9.3%	23.2%	2.1 F:M	17.9%	dn 2.3%
food and accommodation	165	13.8%	11.2%	2.6% more	7.3%	21.6%	2.4 F:M	11.7%	up 2.0%
manufacturing	152	12.7%	9.2%	3.5% more	16.9%	7.6%	2.7 M:F	12.9%	dn 0.2%
rural industries	126	10.5%	8.3%	2.2% more	16.0%	3.9%	5.0 M:F	12.3%	dn 1.8%
health & social care	85	7.1%	10.8%	3.7% less	1.8%	13.5%	6.1 F:M	5.9%	up 1.2%
construction	72	6.0%	9.2%	3.2% less	10.5%	0.6%	23.0 M:F	5.1%	up 0.9%
education and training	72	6.0%	7.2%	1.2% less	4.1%	8.3%	1.7 F:M	4.9%	up 1.1%
transport and storage	72	6.0%	3.9%	2.1% more	9.0%	2.4%	4.5 M:F	8.0%	dn 2.0%
other services	42	3.5%	3.3%	0.2% more	3.4%	3.7%	1.1 M:F	2.1%	up 1.4%
wholesale trade	41	3.4%	2.7%	0.7% more	4.9%	1.7%	3.6 M:F	4.3%	dn 0.9%
professional services	37	3.1%	3.8%	0.7% less	3.4%	2.8%	1.5 M:F	n.a.	n.a.
public administration	32	2.7%	4.6%	1.9% less	3.2%	2.0%	1.9 M:F	2.8%	dn 0.1%
administrative services	27	2.3%	2.6%	0.3% less	2.0%	2.6%	1.1 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
financial and insurance	12	1.0%	1.5%	0.5% less	0.9%	1.1%	=	1.7%	dn 0.7%
rental and real estate	10	0.8%	1.6%	0.8% less	0.0%	1.8%	F	n.a.	n.a.
arts & recreation	9	0.8%	1.8%	1.0% less	0.5%	1.1%	2.0 F:M	0.3%	up 0.5%
utilities	7	0.6%	1.1%	0.5% less	1.1%	0.0%	M	0.8%	dn 0.2%
mining	3	0.3%	0.2%	0.1% more	0.5%	0.0%	M	0.3%	dn 0.0%
media & communications	0	0.0%	1.0%	1.0% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.8%	dn 0.8%
inadequately described	47	3.9%	2.3%	1.6% more	5.3%	2.2%	2.9 M:F	2.5%	up 1.5%
employed residents	1,198	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	=	94.0%	

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

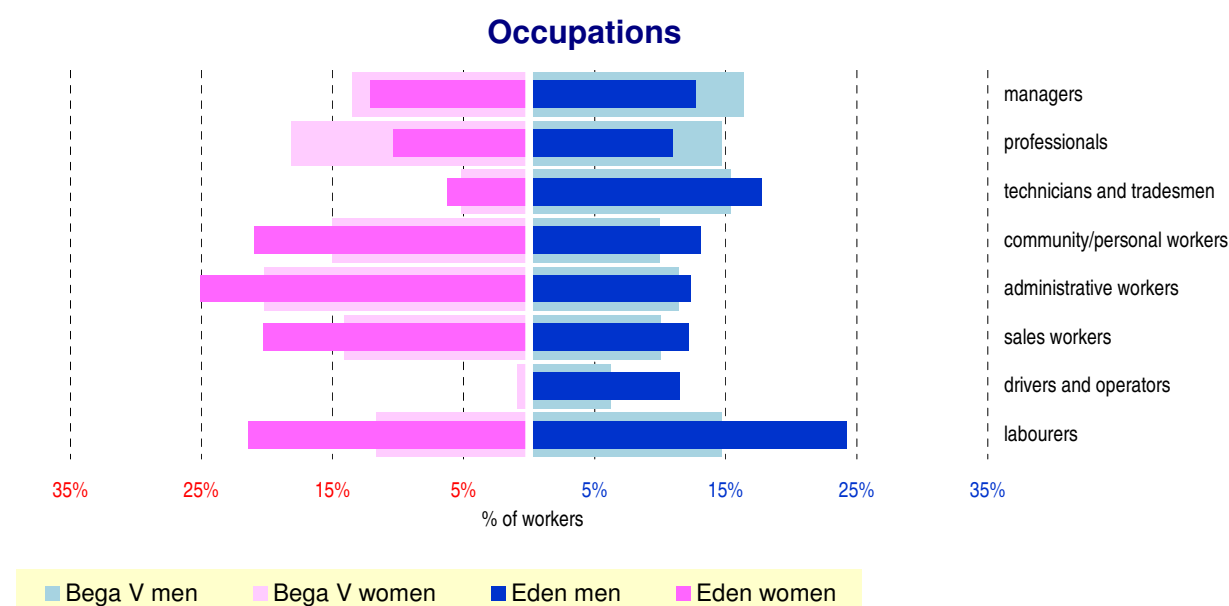
Occupations are a good indicator of socio-economic status, and communities with more people in more highly educated occupations tend to be wealthier. The occupational tree below shows the proportions of men and women in the eight occupational bands in Eden in 2006, with the more educated ones being higher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

Eden's had 20% workers in the top two occupational bands (11% were managers, including farmers and small business operators, and 9% professionals), compared with 31% for Bega Valley. The two lowest bands made up 31% of Eden's workers (10% were drivers / machine operators and 21% were labourers), while Bega Valley had 21% in these occupations.

Relative to Bega Valley, Eden had 6.1% more workers who were labourers and 3.6% more who were drivers and operators, but 5.5% fewer workers who were managers and 5.3% fewer who were professionals.

Many occupations have a significant gender bias. In Eden, there were 2.8 men per woman among technicians and tradesmen and 1.1 men per woman among labourers but there were 2.0 women per man among administrative workers and 1.7 women per man among sales workers.

Occupational changes since 2001 are difficult to measure at the local level because of changes to the classification system used in the 2006 Census. Some occupational classifications changed little; of those, labourers gained about 10% of the workforce, but drivers and operators lost about 7%.



Occupations of employed residents	Eden 2006		% in Bega V		workers in Eden			Eden's change from 2001	
	number workers	% of workers	% in Bega V	Eden's difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	Eden in 2001	Eden's change from 2001
managers	130	11%	16%	5.5% less	11%	10%	1.0 M:F	5%	up 6%
professionals	112	9%	15%	5.3% less	9%	9%	1.1 M:F	10%	dn 1%
technicians and tradesmen	181	15%	15%	0.2% less	15%	5%	2.8 M:F	25%	n.a.
community/personal workers	134	11%	10%	1.3% more	11%	18%	1.6 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
administrative workers	126	11%	11%	0.8% less	11%	22%	2.0 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
sales workers	124	10%	10%	0.4% more	10%	17%	1.7 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
drivers and operators	117	10%	6%	3.6% more	10%	0%	M	17%	dn 7%
labourers	248	21%	15%	6.1% more	21%	18%	1.1 M:F	11%	up 10%
unclear	22	2%	1%	0.4% more	2%	0%	M	2%	dn 1%
total employed residents	1,194	100%	100%	same	100%	100%	1.2 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

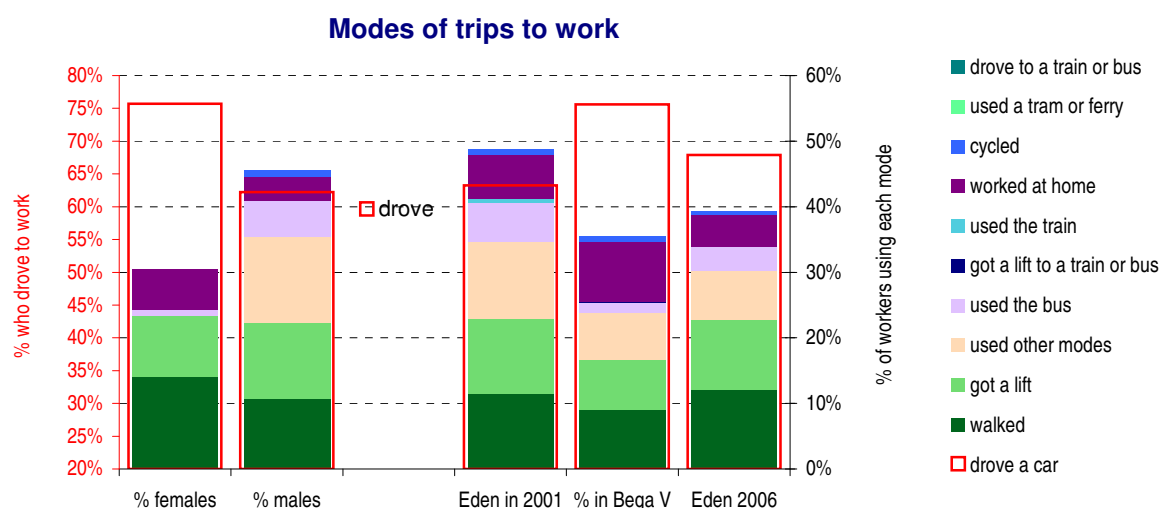
In the 2006 Census, people were asked how they travelled to work on Tuesday 8 August. In Eden, 79% of the 1,196 employed residents travelled to work that day, with 13% not going to work, and 5% working from home; some did not say.

Some workers' journeys involved multiple trips, often when they got a lift to the bus or train. The total trips taken to work by Eden workers was 972, 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 Eden, 68% of travellers drove to work in 2006 (76% in Bega Valley). Since 2001, the proportion who drove rose by 4.6%. Driving is generally biased towards males; in Eden, there were 1.1 men per woman among drivers. Similarly male-biased were those who used the bus (7.5 men per woman), and who got a lift (1.7 men per woman).

Other than driving, the other main ways people travelled to work in Eden were that 12% of travellers walked, 11% got a lift, 8% used other modes, and 4% used the bus. Less common were those who cycled (1%).

Women tend to use public transport to get to work more than men. In Eden, women were most numerous among those who did not work on Census day, with 1.5 women per man doing this; or who worked at home, with 1.3 women per man.



Trips to work	Eden 2006				Eden 2006		ratio of workers	Eden in 2001	
	workers	% travellers	% in Bega V	Eden's difference	% males	% females		% of trips	change
drove a car	645	67.9%	75.6%	7.7% less	62.3%	75.7%	1.1 M:F	63.3%	up 4.6%
walked	115	12.1%	9.0%	3.1% more	10.7%	14.0%	1.1 M:F	11.5%	up 0.6%
got a lift	101	10.6%	7.7%	2.9% more	11.6%	9.3%	1.7 M:F	11.4%	dn 0.7%
used other modes	72	7.6%	7.0%	0.5% more	13.1%	0.0%	M	11.8%	dn 4.2%
used the bus	34	3.6%	1.6%	1.9% more	5.4%	1.0%	7.5 M:F	6.0%	dn 2.4%
cycled	5	0.5%	0.9%	0.4% less	0.9%	0.0%	M	0.9%	dn 0.3%
got a lift to a train or bus	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
used the train	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.7%	dn 0.7%
used a tram or ferry	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
drove to a train or bus	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
Trips to work	972	102%	102%		104%	100%	1.4 M:F	105%	
Employed residents		% workers			% workers			% workers	
travelled to work	950	79%	77%	2.5% more	84%	74%	1.4 M:F	79%	dn 0.0%
worked at home	58	5%	9%	4.2% less	4%	6%	1.3 F:M	7%	dn 1.8%
did not work on Census day	151	13%	12%	0.6% more	9%	17%	1.5 F:M	12%	up 0.9%
not stated	37	3%	2%	1.1% more	3%	3%	1.2 M:F	2%	up 0.9%
Employed residents	1,196	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 0 taxi trips, 31 by truck, 8 by motorcycle, 11 by unnamed other modes, and 22 trips by multiple modes.

Community Cultures

Ancestry

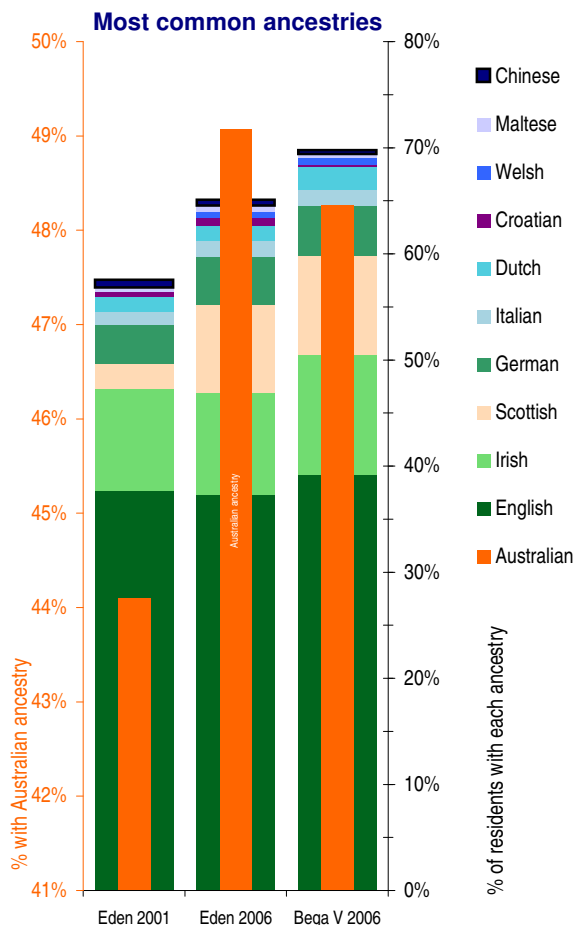
People's ancestry is a good indicator of their cultural heritage. While many people now give their heritage as 'Australian' (49% in Eden in 2006), they are a minority in most places.

People could give at most two ancestries on the Census form, which limits information on ancestry. About 40% 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 Eden residents, and the proportion with that ancestry, were: English 37%; Irish 9.7%; Scottish 8.3%; German 4.5%; Italian 1.6%; and Dutch 1.4%.

Compared with Bega Valley, Eden had more people with Australian, Australian Aboriginal, Croatian, Maltese and Chinese ancestry.

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



Ancestry	Eden 2006		% in Bega V	Eden's difference	Parents of Eden residents			Eden in 2001	Eden's change from 2001
	residents	percent			both born overseas	one born overseas	both born Australia		
Australian	1,473	49.1%	48.3%	0.8% more	1%	11%	86%	44.1%	up 5.0%
Australian Aboriginal	37	1.2%	0.5%	0.7% more	0%	0%	73%	0.3%	up 0.9%
English	1,118	37.2%	39.2%	2.0% less	13%	13%	71%	37.7%	dn 0.5%
Irish	290	9.7%	11.3%	1.6% less	6%	9%	82%	9.5%	up 0.1%
Scottish	248	8.3%	9.3%	1.1% less	11%	10%	76%	2.4%	up 5.8%
German	135	4.5%	4.7%	0.2% less	28%	15%	54%	3.6%	up 0.9%
Italian	48	1.6%	1.5%	0.1% more	35%	29%	35%	1.3%	up 0.3%
Dutch	42	1.4%	2.2%	0.8% less	62%	21%	17%	1.3%	up 0.1%
Croatian	22	0.7%	0.2%	0.6% more	64%	36%	0%	0.5%	up 0.2%
Welsh	17	0.6%	0.7%	0.1% less	29%	18%	53%	n.a.	n.a.
Maltese	17	0.6%	0.3%	0.2% more	53%	47%	0%	0.3%	up 0.2%
Chinese	17	0.6%	0.4%	0.2% more	53%	0%	47%	0.8%	dn 0.2%
French	16	0.5%	0.4%	0.1% more	44%	38%	19%	n.a.	n.a.
Polish	14	0.5%	0.4%	0.1% more	64%	0%	36%	0.4%	up 0.0%
Greek	12	0.4%	0.3%	0.1% more	75%	0%	25%	0.5%	dn 0.1%
New Zealander	12	0.4%	0.6%	0.2% less	42%	25%	33%	0.7%	dn 0.3%
Serbian	11	0.4%	0.2%	0.0% more	100%	0%	0%	0.4%	#VALUE!
Total responses	3,900	129.9%	131.3%	1.4% less	15%	15%	92%	118.1%	up 11.9%
residents	3,002	100%	100%		13%	9%	71%	100%	

Note: the apparent growth in Scottish ancestry from 77 to 248 probably indicates that 69% of local Scots did not name this heritage in 2001 when unprompted, rather than that their number increased by 222%. 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 Eden, Greek ancestry was given by 17 in 2001 and 12 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

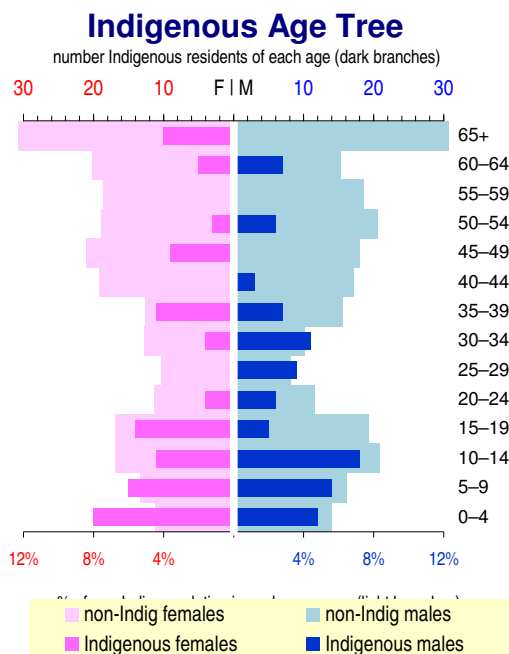
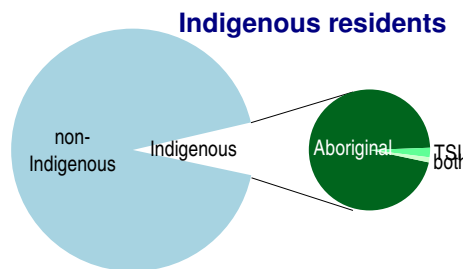
In 2006, Eden had 206 Indigenous residents, with 198 identifying as Aboriginal; 5 identifying as Torres Strait Islanders (TSI); and 3 identifying as both. Indigenous people constituted 6.9% of the residents, compared with 2.6% of Bega Valley.

The median (mid-point) age of local Indigenous people was 15–19 and the average was about 25 years. By comparison, non-Indigenous residents had an average age of about 41 and a median age of 40–44.

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

For example, 0–4 year-olds are 16% of Indigenous residents but just 5% of non-indigenous residents; 5–9 year-olds are 14% v. 6%, and 10–14 year-olds are 14% v. 8%. However, there are far fewer Indigenous people aged 65 or older (5% v. 18%).

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



Indigenous people	Eden 2006		% in Bega V	Eden's difference	Eden 2006			Eden in 2001	change from 2001
	number	% residents			males	females	ratio		
Aboriginal	198	6.6%	2.5%	4.1% more	97	101	1.04 F:M	4.9%	up 1.6%
Torres Strait Islander (TSI)	5	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	0	5	F	0.2%	dn 0.0%
Aboriginal and TSI	3	0.1%	0.0%	0.1% more	3	0	M	0.2%	dn 0.1%
Indigenous	206	6.9%	2.6%	4.2% more	100	106	1.06 F:M	5.3%	up 1.5%
non-Indigenous	2,800	93.1%	97.4%	4.2% less	1,388	1,412	1.02 F:M	94.7%	dn 1.5%
residents	3,006	100%	100%		1,488	1,518	1.02 F:M	100%	

Ages of Indigenous people	Eden 2006				Eden Indigenous residents, 2006			Eden in 2001	changed share
	Indigenous	% Indig.	% non-Indig	Indig. diff.	males	females	ratio		
0–4	32	16%	5%	11% more	12	20	1.7 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
5–9	29	14%	6%	8% more	14	15	1.1 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
10–14	29	14%	8%	7% more	18	11	1.6 M:F	n.a.	n.a.
15–19	19	9%	7%	2% more	5	14	2.8 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
20–24	10	5%	5%	0% more	6	4	1.5 M:F	n.a.	n.a.
25–29	9	4%	4%	1% more	9	0	M	n.a.	n.a.
30–34	15	7%	5%	3% more	11	4	2.8 M:F	n.a.	n.a.
35–39	18	9%	6%	3% more	7	11	1.6 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
40–44	3	1%	7%	6% less	3	0	M	n.a.	n.a.
45–49	9	4%	8%	3% less	0	9	F	n.a.	n.a.
50–54	9	4%	8%	3% less	6	3	2.0 M:F	n.a.	n.a.
55–59	0	0%	7%	7% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
60–64	12	6%	7%	1% less	7	5	1.4 M:F	n.a.	n.a.
65+	10	5%	18%	14% less	0	10	F	n.a.	n.a.
residents	204	100%	100%		98	106	-1.08	0%	
average age		24.5 yrs	40.5 yrs	dn 16.0 yrs	23.3 yrs	25.7 yrs		n.a.	n.a.

Birthplaces

Of Eden residents, 83% were born in Australia and 10% were born overseas (in 17 of the 35 places listed in the Census table), with 7% not saying. The proportion born in Australia was quite similar to Bega Valley, and 1% lower than in 2001.

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

- United Kingdom – 106 or 3.5%;
- New Zealand – 31 or 1.0%;
- Germany – 23 or 0.8%;
- the Netherlands – 16 or 0.5%;
- Croatia – 13 or 0.4%;
- South Africa – 9 or 0.3%.

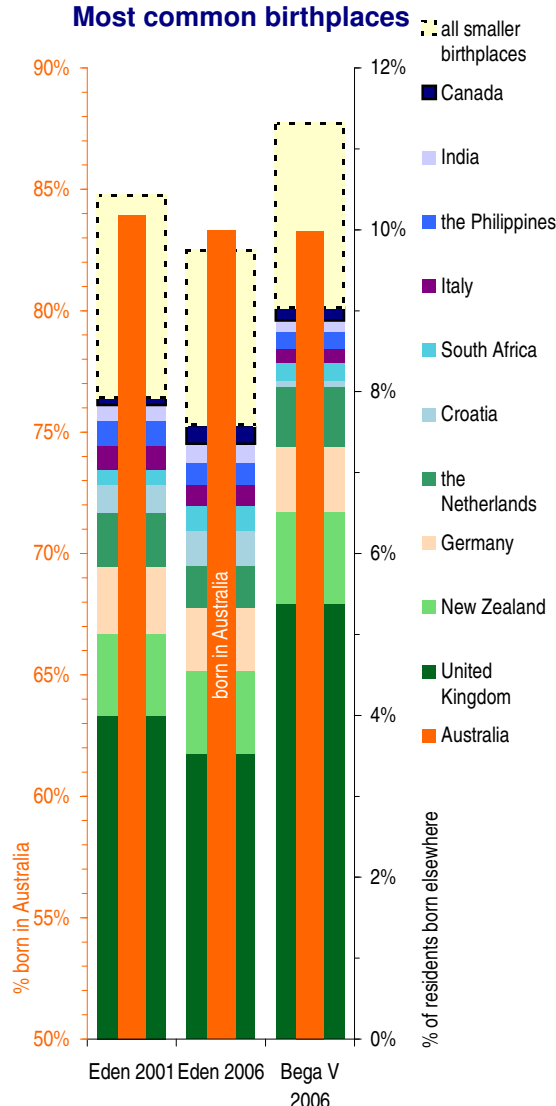
The birthplace that increased most as a proportion of the population over the previous five years was Japan, up 0.2%, with SE Europe up 0.2%, then Canada up 0.1%, South Africa up 0.1%.

The birthplace which was significantly more common in Eden than in Bega Valley was Croatia with 0.4% more of the population. Greece was also larger (0.2% more), as was Japan (0.1% more) and SE Europe (0.1% more).

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

In Eden, birthplaces whose males most outnumbered females included Croatia with 2.3 males per female and the Netherlands with 1.7 males per female, while there were 1.7 females per male born in Italy and 1.3 females per male born in India.

Most common birthplaces



Main birthplaces of residents	Eden 2006		% in Bega V	Eden's difference	Eden 2006			Eden in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Australia	2,504	83.3%	83.3%	0.0% more	1,240	1,264	1.0 F:M	83.9%	dn 0.6%
United Kingdom	106	3.5%	5.4%	1.9% less	49	57	1.2 F:M	4.0%	dn 0.5%
New Zealand	31	1.0%	1.1%	0.1% less	18	13	1.4 M:F	1.0%	up 0.0%
Germany	23	0.8%	0.8%	0.0% less	14	9	1.6 M:F	0.8%	dn 0.1%
the Netherlands	16	0.5%	0.7%	0.2% less	10	6	1.7 M:F	0.7%	dn 0.1%
Croatia	13	0.4%	0.1%	0.4% more	9	4	2.3 M:F	0.3%	up 0.1%
South Africa	9	0.3%	0.2%	0.1% more	5	4	1.3 M:F	0.2%	up 0.1%
Italy	8	0.3%	0.2%	0.1% more	3	5	1.7 F:M	0.3%	dn 0.0%
the Philippines	8	0.3%	0.2%	0.1% more	0	8	F	0.3%	dn 0.1%
India	7	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	3	4	1.3 F:M	0.2%	up 0.0%
Canada	7	0.2%	0.2%	0.1% more	3	4	1.3 F:M	0.1%	up 0.1%
Japan	6	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	3	3	=	0.0%	up 0.2%
Greece	6	0.2%	0.0%	0.2% more	3	3	=	0.2%	up 0.0%
a non-listed place	36	1.2%	1.0%	0.2% more	16	20	1.3 F:M	1.5%	dn 0.3%
all smaller birthplaces	65	2.2%	2.3%	0.1% less	36	29		-3.0%	up 5.2%
not stated	209	7.0%	5.4%	1.5% more	99	110	1.1 F:M	5.5%	up 1.4%
overseas born	293	9.7%	11.3%	18 places	150	143	1.05 M:F	10.4%	dn 0.7%

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, 93% of Eden's residents spoke English at home, which was not very different from 2001, and 1% less than in Bega Valley. While 4% did not say what they spoke, 3% spoke another language at home (like Bega Valley), including 13 of the 35 most common languages listed in the Census report.

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

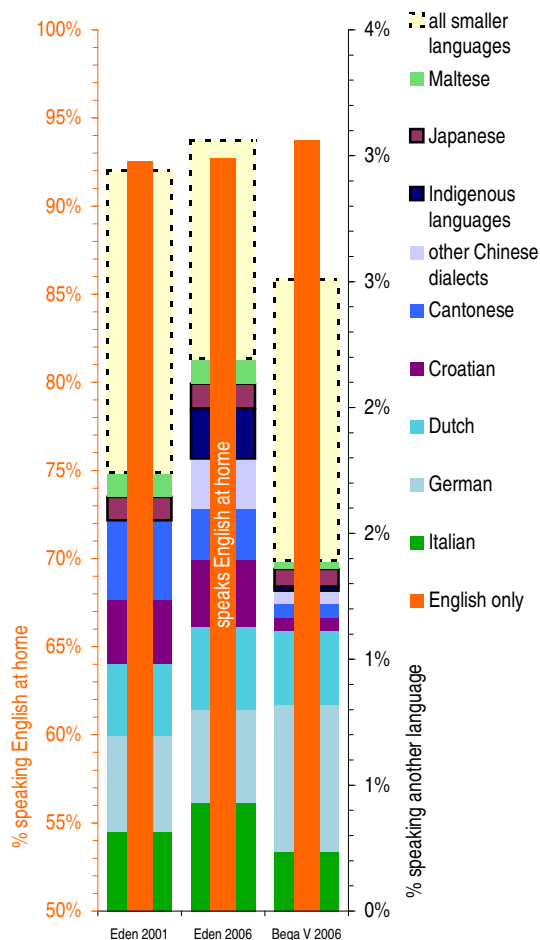
- Italian – 13 or 0.4%;
- German – 11 or 0.4%;
- Dutch – 10 or 0.3%;
- Croatian – 8 or 0.3%;

The main language whose use increased most between 2001 and 2006 was other Chinese dialects, up by 0.2% of the population; then Italian, up 0.1%.

The language spoken proportionally more in Eden than in Bega Valley was Croatian (spoken by 0.2% more of the population) with Italian spoken by 0.2% more; to a lesser extent, Indigenous languages and other Chinese dialects.

Many places will have some languages spoken by just a few people, often a few families. These cases may have significant gender imbalances. In Eden, male speakers most outnumbered females among speakers of Italian, with 3.3 males per female, while there were only females speaking Japanese.

Most common languages



Main languages spoken at home	Eden 2006		% in Bega V	Eden's difference	Eden 2006			Eden in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
English only	2,788	92.7%	93.7%	1.0% less	1,377	1,411	1.0 F:M	92.5%	up 0.2%
another language	95	3.2%	2.6%	0.5% more	51	44	1.2 M:F	3.0%	up 0.1%
not stated	124	4.1%	3.6%	0.5% more	60	64	1.1 F:M	4.1%	up 0.1%
residents	3,007	100%	100%	13 langs.	1,488	1,519	1.0 F:M	100%	
Italian	13	0.4%	0.2%	0.2% more	10	3	3.3 M:F	0.3%	up 0.1%
German	11	0.4%	0.6%	0.2% less	6	5	1.2 M:F	0.4%	dn 0.0%
Dutch	10	0.3%	0.3%	0.0% more	7	3	2.3 M:F	0.3%	up 0.0%
Croatian	8	0.3%	0.1%	0.2% more	5	3	1.7 M:F	0.3%	up 0.0%
Cantonese	6	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	6	0	M	0.3%	dn 0.1%
other Chinese dialects	6	0.2%	0.0%	0.2% more	3	3	=	0.0%	up 0.2%
Indigenous languages	6	0.2%	0.0%	0.2% more	6	0	M	0.0%	up 0.2%
Japanese	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	0	3	F	0.1%	up 0.0%
Maltese	3	0.1%	0.0%	0.1% more	0	3	F	0.1%	up 0.0%
French	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	0	3	F	0.1%	up 0.0%
all smaller languages	26	0.9%	1.1%	0.3% less	8	18	2.3 F:M	1.2%	dn 0.3%
Total	95	4.1%	3.6%	0.5% more	60	64	1.1 F:M	4.1%	up 0.1%

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. Eden is no exception, with 69% of residents being Christian in 2006. Nonetheless, there has been a broad trend towards more people either having no religion (here, 19% of residents in 2006) or not stating their religion on the Census form (11%).

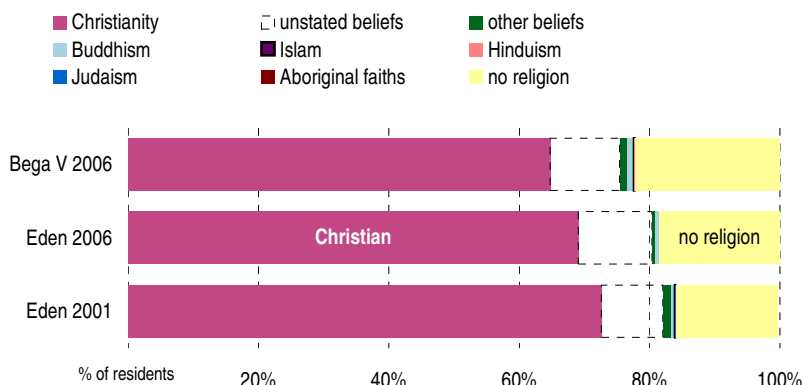
Only one non-Christian belief was identified in Eden in 2006, Buddhism with 18 followers, or 0.6% of residents.

The fastest growing belief system over 2001 to 2006 was no religion with 3.0% more of the population.

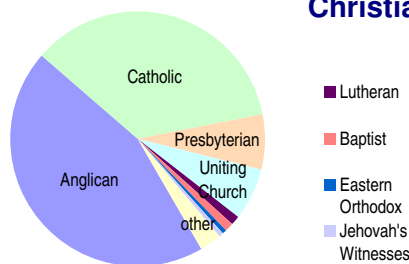
There were falls in the proportion who believed in Christianity (down by 3.6% of the population).

The ratio of male to female believers varied amongst the beliefs. Among Christians generally in Eden, there were 106 women per 100 men, while there were 107 men per 100 women among those who did not have a religion. The gender ratio ranged from 243 men per 100 women among followers of Lutheran to 267 women per 100 men among followers of Jehovah's Witnesses.

Religious beliefs



Christians



Religious beliefs	Eden 2006		% in Bega V	Eden's difference	Eden 2006			2001 % Eden	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Christianity	2,075	69.1%	64.7%	4.3% more	1,008	1,067	1.06 F:M	72.6%	dn 3.6%
no religion	556	18.5%	22.1%	3.6% less	287	269	1.07 M:F	15.5%	up 3.0%
Buddhism	18	0.6%	1.0%	0.4% less	11	7	1.57 M:F	0.5%	up 0.1%
Islam	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Hinduism	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Judaism	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Aboriginal faiths	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
other beliefs	15	0.5%	1.1%	0.6% less	5	10	2.00 F:M	1.3%	dn 0.8%
unlisted beliefs	341	11.3%	10.7%	0.6% more	176	165	1.07 M:F	9.5%	up 1.9%
total residents	3,005	100%	100%		1,487	1,518	1.02 F:M	100%	
Christians							=		
Anglican	927	30.8%	28.9%	1.9% more	448	479	1.07 F:M	31.1%	dn 0.3%
Catholic	737	24.5%	20.9%	3.6% more	358	379	1.06 F:M	25.7%	dn 1.2%
Presbyterian	145	4.8%	3.8%	1.0% more	67	78	1.16 F:M	4.6%	up 0.2%
Uniting Church	140	4.7%	5.2%	0.5% less	73	67	1.09 M:F	5.7%	dn 1.1%
Lutheran	24	0.8%	0.7%	0.1% more	17	7	2.43 M:F	0.9%	dn 0.2%
Baptist	21	0.7%	1.2%	0.5% less	9	12	1.33 F:M	0.4%	up 0.3%
Eastern Orthodox	12	0.4%	0.3%	0.1% more	8	4	2.00 M:F	0.5%	dn 0.1%
Jehovah's Witnesses	11	0.4%	0.6%	0.2% less	3	8	2.67 F:M	1.3%	dn 0.9%
Churches of Christ	11	0.4%	0.1%	0.3% more	5	6	1.20 F:M	0.3%	up 0.1%
Salvation Army	9	0.3%	0.3%	0.0% more	5	4	1.25 M:F	0.3%	up 0.0%
Other Protestant	7	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	4	3	1.33 M:F	0.5%	dn 0.2%
Latter Day Saints	4	0.1%	0.2%	0.0% less	0	4	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
Seventh-day Adventist	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
other Christian	27	0.9%	1.9%	1.0% less	11	16	1.45 F:M	1.1%	dn 0.2%
all other Christian	27	0.9%	2.2%	1.3% less	11	16	1.45 F:M	1.3%	dn 0.4%
total Christians	2,075	69.1%	64.7%	4.3% more	1,008	1,067	1.06 F:M	72.6%	dn 3.6%

Attachments

Other birthplaces of residents	Eden 2006		% in Bega V	Eden's difference	Eden 2006			Eden in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Greece	6	0.2%	0.0%	0.2% more	3	3	=	0.2%	up 0.0%
SE Europe	5	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	5	0	M	0.0%	up 0.2%
India	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
Malaysia	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	0	3	F	0.1%	up 0.0%
China	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	3	0	M	0.2%	dn 0.1%
Turkey	3	0.1%	0.0%	0.1% more	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
Vietnam	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
the USA	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Lebanon	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Ireland	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.2%	dn 0.2%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Singapore	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Poland	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Sri Lanka	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Indonesia	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Papua New Guinea	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Fiji	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Hong Kong	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Egypt	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Thailand	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
South Korea	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Macedonia (FYROM)	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Iraq	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
a non-listed place	36	1.2%	1.0%	0.2% more	16	20	1.3 F:M	1.5%	dn 0.3%
all smaller birthplaces	65	2.2%	2.3%	0.1% less	36	29	F	-3.0%	up 5.2%
not stated	209	7.0%	5.4%	1.5% more	99	110	1.1 F:M	5.5%	up 1.4%
overseas born	293	9.7%	11.3%	18 places	150	143	1.05 M:F	10.4%	dn 0.7%

Other languages spoken at home	Eden 2006		% in Bega V	Eden's difference	Eden 2006			Eden in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
French	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	0	3	F	0.1%	up 0.0%
Greek	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	0	3	F	0.3%	dn 0.2%
Filipino	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	0	3	F	0.2%	dn 0.1%
Turkish	3	0.1%	0.0%	0.1% more	0	3	F	0.1%	up 0.0%
Vietnamese	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Arabic	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Tagalog (Filipino)	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Tamil	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Sinhalese	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Spanish	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Polish	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Mandarin	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Hungarian	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Russian	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Serbian	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Samoan	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Hindi	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Indonesian	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Persian	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Korean	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Portuguese	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Dari (Persian)	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Khmer	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Macedonian	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
other Persian languages	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
other languages	17	0.6%	0.4%	0.1% more	8	9	1.13 F:M	0.4%	up 0.2%
all smaller languages	26	0.9%	1.1%	0.3% less	8	18	2.25 F:M	1.2%	dn 0.3%
Total	95	4.1%	3.6%	0.5% more	60	64	1.07 F:M	4.1%	up 0.1%