



Pambula Community Portrait

2006

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

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In this Portrait, Pambula is the area defined in ABS terms as Pambula (UCL 163600).

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prepared for Bega Valley Shire

Population

Population and growth

In the August 2006 Census, 1,146 residents were counted in Pambula – 590 females and 556 males. Of these residents, 1,057 (92.2%) were at home on Census night, while 35 were staying elsewhere within the same locality and 55 were staying somewhere else in Australia. There were 38 visitors from elsewhere in Australia staying in Pambula on Census night; these people are not included in this profile.

The counted resident population had increased by 37 or 3.3% since the 2001 Census.

In Bega Valley, 96% of the estimated population completed the Census. If the same proportion did so in Pambula, the resident population of Pambula would be about 1,197.

Some 4.8% of residents were away from the local area on Census night (but completed a form elsewhere). Of these, there were 1.50 males per female. This exceeds the general pattern that more men are away from home than women, likely due to more work trips.

Around 95% of Pambula residents were Australian citizens, compared with 92% for Bega Valley.

Population	people in Pambula				% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	Pambula 2006		
	2006	2001	2001-2006 change	2006 % of residents			males	females	ratio
at home on Census Night	1,057	1,048	up 9	92.2%	92.9%	0.7% less	503	554	1.10 F:M
away from locality at Census	55	26	up 29	4.8%	5.5%	0.7% less	32	22	1.50 M:F
away from home (but local)	35	28	up 7	3.1%	1.6%	1.5% more	21	14	1.43 M:F
counted residents	1,146	1,109	up 37	100.1%	100.0%	up 3.3%	556	590	1.06 F:M
Australian citizens	1,084	1,023	up 61	94.6%	92.2%	2.4% more	518	566	1.09 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 Pambula (where half are younger and half older) was 42 years, which was 3 years younger than Bega Valley and 2 years older than in 2001.

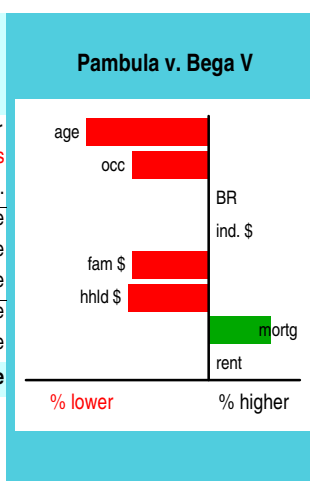
Pambula had an average of 2.3 residents per occupied dwelling, and 1.1 residents per bedroom. By comparison, Bega Valley averaged 2.4 residents per dwelling and 1.1 per bedroom.

The median individual income in mid-2006 was \$368 a week, almost the same as Bega Valley's \$368. The median family income was \$860 a week, 4% less than Bega Valley's \$898.

The median mortgage repayment in Pambula in August 2006 was \$1,044 a month, 3% or \$34 more than Bega Valley's median. The median rent was \$160 a week, the same as Bega Valley.

Some medians	2006			2001		P'bula's change from 2001
	P'bula	Bega V	P'bula's difference	P'bula	Bega V	
median age	42 yrs	45 yrs	3 y. younger	40 yrs	42 yrs	2 y. older
av. persons per household	2.3	2.4	4% less	2.5	2.5	8% less
av. persons per bedroom	1.1	1.1	same	0.00	0.85	n.a.
individual weekly income	\$368	\$368	same	\$288	\$288	28% more
family weekly income	\$860	\$898	4% less	\$750	\$750	15% more
household weekly income	\$666	\$697	4% less	\$634	\$634	5% more
monthly mortgage payment	\$1,044	\$1,010	3% more	\$807	\$807	29% more
weekly rent	\$160	\$160	same	\$144	\$144	11% more
CPI @ 30 June	154.3			133.8		15% more

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



Age structure

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

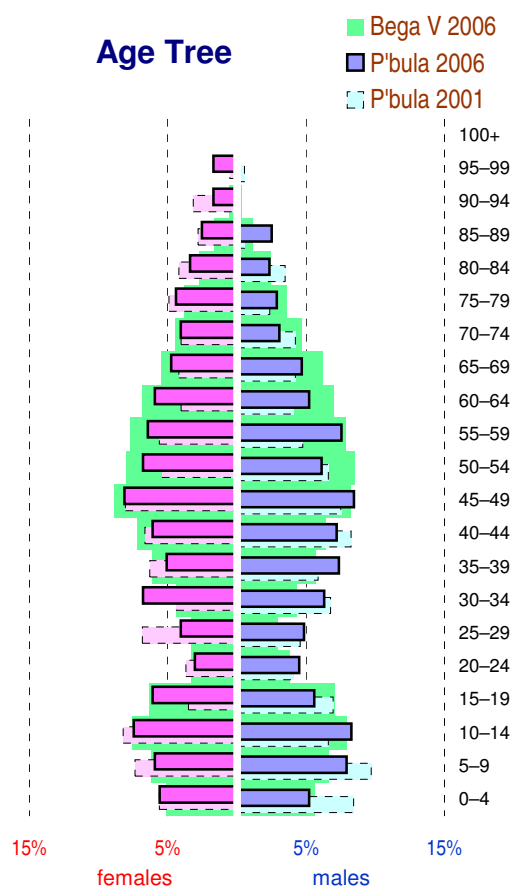
The largest age groups in Pambula in 2006, shown by the longest branches, were people 45–49, 10–14 and 55–59 years old.

Compared with Bega Valley, Pambula had relatively more people aged 30–34, 25–29 and 85–89 years, but fewer people aged 50–54, 60–64 and 65–69 years.

Over 2001 to 2006, the Pambula age groups that increased most were 55–59, 60–64 and 30–34 years-old, while the 5–9, 0–4 and 25–29 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 Pambula, the ratio peaks at 1.07 women per man among those aged 85–89 years.

Among those under 70, females were most common among people aged 60–64 and 50–54 years, while males were more common among those aged 20–24, 35–39 and 5–9 years.



5-year age groups	Pambula 2006				Pambula 2006			P'bula in 2001	P'bula's change from 2001
	people	percent	% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	males	females	ratio		
0–4	62	5.4%	5.4%	0.1% more	29	33	1.14 F:M	7.0%	dn 1.6%
5–9	79	6.9%	6.4%	0.5% more	44	35	1.26 M:F	8.5%	dn 1.6%
10–14	90	7.9%	7.7%	0.1% more	46	44	1.05 M:F	7.4%	up 0.4%
15–19	67	5.8%	6.7%	0.8% less	31	36	1.16 F:M	5.2%	up 0.7%
20–24	43	3.8%	3.5%	0.2% more	25	18	1.39 M:F	3.8%	dn 0.1%
25–29	51	4.5%	3.1%	1.3% more	27	24	1.13 M:F	5.7%	dn 1.3%
30–34	75	6.5%	4.3%	2.2% more	35	40	1.14 F:M	5.6%	up 1.0%
35–39	71	6.2%	5.9%	0.3% more	41	30	1.37 M:F	6.1%	up 0.1%
40–44	76	6.6%	6.8%	0.2% less	40	36	1.11 M:F	7.4%	dn 0.8%
45–49	95	8.3%	8.5%	0.2% less	47	48	1.02 F:M	7.8%	up 0.5%
50–54	74	6.5%	8.2%	1.8% less	34	40	1.18 F:M	6.0%	up 0.5%
55–59	80	7.0%	7.8%	0.8% less	42	38	1.11 M:F	5.2%	up 1.8%
60–64	64	5.6%	6.9%	1.3% less	29	35	1.21 F:M	4.0%	up 1.6%
65–69	54	4.7%	5.8%	1.1% less	26	28	1.08 F:M	4.2%	up 0.5%
70–74	41	3.6%	4.5%	1.0% less	17	24	1.41 F:M	4.1%	dn 0.5%
75–79	42	3.7%	3.7%	0.0% less	16	26	1.63 F:M	3.7%	dn 0.0%
80–84	33	2.9%	2.6%	0.3% more	13	20	1.54 F:M	3.8%	dn 1.0%
85–89	29	2.5%	1.4%	1.1% more	14	15	1.07 F:M	1.7%	up 0.8%
90–94	10	0.9%	0.4%	0.4% more	0	10	F	1.6%	dn 0.7%
95–99	10	0.9%	0.1%	0.8% more	0	10	F	0.5%	up 0.3%
100+	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
residents	1,146	100%	100%		556	590	1.06 F:M	1,117	3% more

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

Life stages

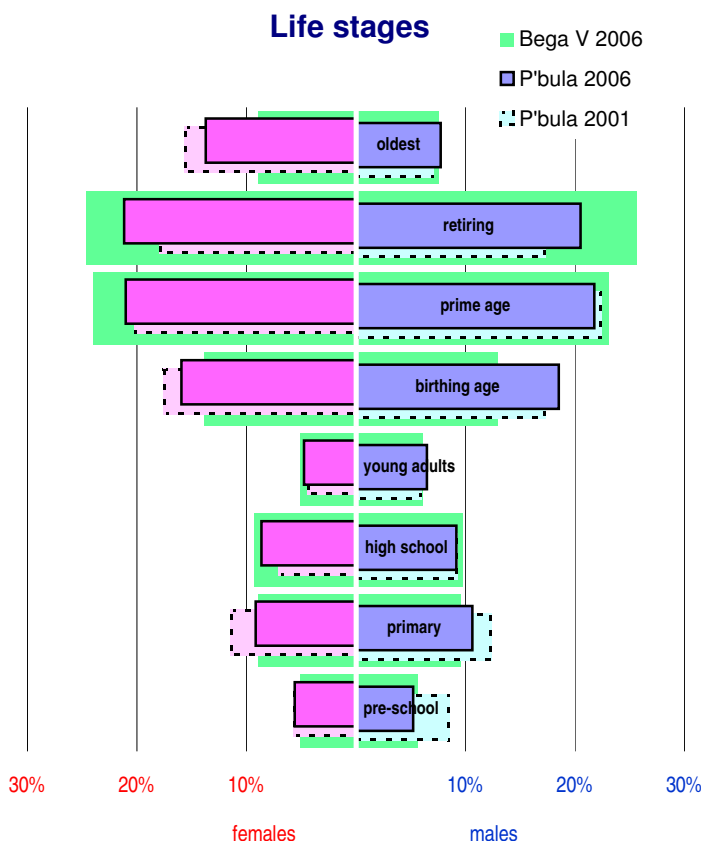
When planning for communities and their services, understanding changes in the numbers of people in key life stages is important. Four broad age groups - children, youth, adults and retirees - can each be divided into two life-stages, giving eight in all. They are pre-school and primary children, secondary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

Over 2001 to 2006, the retiring (55–69 years) group grew most, as a proportion of Pambula's residents, gaining another 3.8% of the population, with the high school (12–17 years) group also growing, up by 0.8%. Offsetting this were declines in the relative size of other life stages, such as the primary school (5–11 years) group, down by 2.0%, and the pre-school (0–4 years) group down by 1.6%.

Compared with Bega Valley, Pambula's life stages that were proportionally larger were the birthing age (25–39 years), which had 3.8% more of the population, and oldest (70+ years), with 1.6% more. Pambula had relatively fewer people in the retiring (55–69 years) stage of life, with 3.3% less, and in the prime age (40–54 years) stage, with 2.2% fewer.

For most communities with reasonably large populations, the number of males and females is within about 5% of each other. Over Pambula, the male:female ratio is 1.06 females per male, reaching 1.88 females per male among those aged 70 or more.

The younger life stages with the biggest differences between the number of males and females were young adult (18–24 years), where there were 1.29 males per female, and the pre-school (0–4 years) stage of life, with 1.14 females per male.



Life stages	Pambula 2006		% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	Pambula 2006			P'bula in 2001	difference from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
pre-school (0–4 years)	62	5.4%	5.4%	0.1% more	5.2%	5.6%	1.14 F:M	7.0%	1.6% less
primary school (5–11 years)	113	9.9%	9.2%	0.6% more	10.6%	9.2%	1.09 M:F	11.8%	2.0% less
high school (12–17 years)	102	8.9%	9.5%	0.6% less	9.2%	8.6%	=	8.1%	0.8% more
young adult (18–24 years)	64	5.6%	5.6%	0.0% less	6.5%	4.7%	1.29 M:F	5.1%	0.5% more
birthing age (25–39 years)	197	17.2%	13.4%	3.8% more	18.5%	15.9%	1.10 M:F	17.4%	0.2% less
prime age (40–54 years)	245	21.4%	23.6%	2.2% less	21.8%	21.0%	1.02 F:M	21.2%	0.2% more
retiring (55–69 years)	198	17.3%	20.5%	3.3% less	17.4%	17.1%	1.10 F:M	13.4%	3.8% more
oldest (70+ years)	165	14.4%	12.8%	1.6% more	10.8%	17.8%	1.88 F:M	15.5%	1.1% less
residents	1,146	100%	100%		100%	100%	1.06 F:M	1,117	
aged 15+	1,084	94.6%	94.6%	0.1% less	527	557	1.06 F:M	93.0%	1.6% more

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

Generations

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

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

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

The Veterans generation, aged 75 to 89 in 2006, is mostly shrinking in size and as a proportion of the population. In Pambula, there were 26 fewer veterans in 2006. Their proportion of the population fell by 2.3%. There were 1.42 females per male.

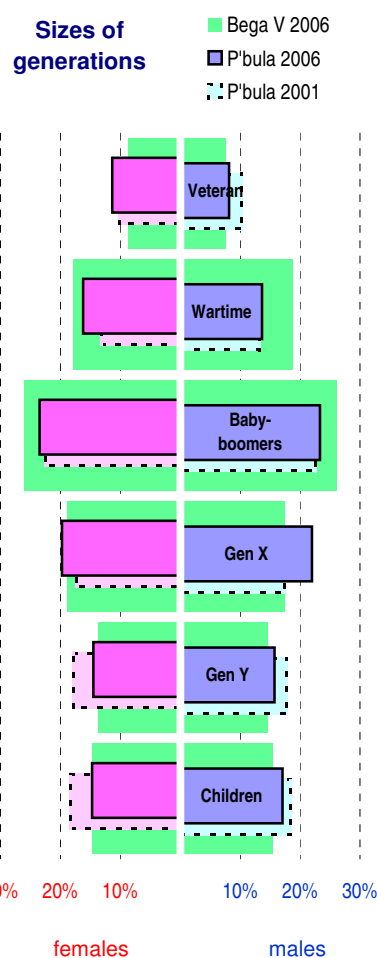
The Wartime generation, aged 60 to 74 in 2006, grew up through World War 2 then raised their baby-boom children. Their number increased by 9 and their population share increased by 1.0% over 2001 to 2006. The gender ratio was 1.21 females per male (even though, generally, more men are living past 75 than in the past).

Baby-boomers, aged 45 to 59 in 2006, made up the largest generation in Pambula with 249 residents, 23% of the population. Their numbers increased by 12 while their share of the population increased by 1.3% over 2001–2006. There were 1.02 females per male.

Generation X, aged 30–44 in 2006, was thesecond largest generation. Their population share increased by 2.8% since 2001 to 20.9%, while their numbers rose by 28. Their gender ratio was biased towards men, with 1.09 males per female.

The youngest full generation in 2001, Gen Y, numbered 161, which was 23 less than 2001, making it thefourth largest generation. Gen Y's share of the population fell by 2.0% since 2001 to 15%, which was 1% larger than in Bega Valley. This generation has 1.06 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), remained fairly stable. Their proportion little changed since 2001, and was 1% larger than Bega Valley.



Generations	Pambula			Bega V, 2006					
	2006	2001	change	2006%	2001%	change	M / F ratio	share (%)	P'bula has
Children (5–14 years)	169	173	- 4	15.9%	16.1%	dn 0.2%	1.14 M:F	15.0%	0.8% more
Gen Y (15–29 years)	161	184	- 23	15.1%	17.1%	dn 2.0%	1.06 M:F	14.2%	1.0% more
Gen X (30–44 years)	222	194	+ 28	20.9%	18.1%	up 2.8%	1.09 M:F	18.1%	2.7% more
Baby-boomers (45–59 years)	249	237	+ 12	23.4%	22.1%	up 1.3%	1.02 F:M	26.1%	2.7% less
Wartime (60–74 years)	159	150	+ 9	14.9%	14.0%	up 1.0%	1.21 F:M	18.4%	3.4% less
Veteran (75–89 years)	104	130	- 26	9.8%	12.1%	dn 2.3%	1.42 F:M	8.2%	1.6% more
residents aged 5–89	1,064	1,068	- 4	100%	99%	S.D.= 2.0%	1.02 F:M	100%	dn 0.4%
other residents	82	43	+ 39	7.7%	4.0%				

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.

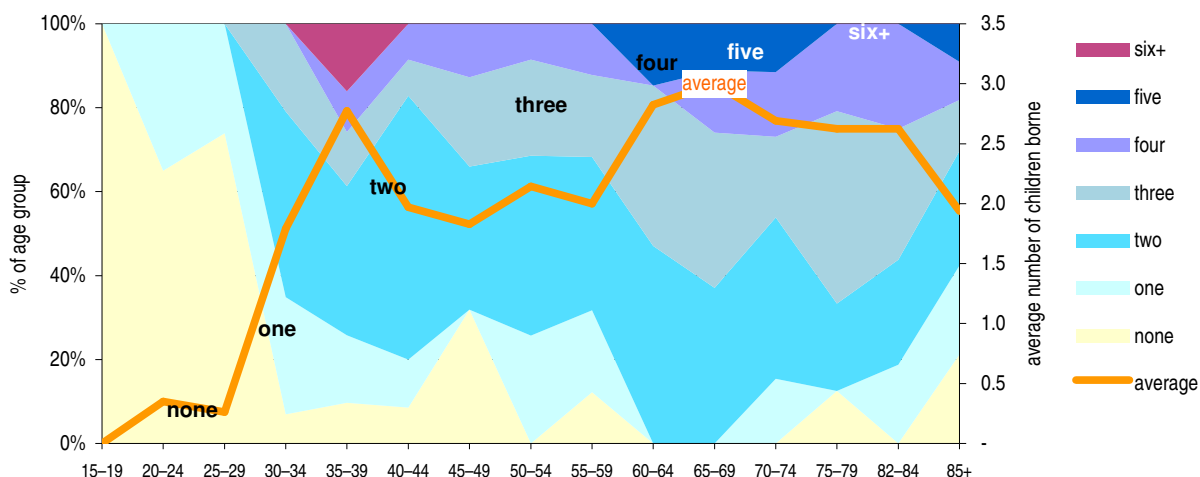
Number of children borne by women

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 Pambula, the average number of children borne by all women aged 15+ was 1.9, and the average borne by women who had borne children was 2.5. Across Bega Valley, the averages were higher 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 2.7 births each, compared with 1.9 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						P'bula	Bega V	P'bula	Bega V
15-19 years	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	0.04	n.a.	1.42
20-24 years	65%	35%	0%	0%	0%	0.35	0.53	1.00	1.65
25-29 years	74%	26%	0%	0%	0%	0.26	1.08	1.00	1.83
30-34 years	7%	28%	44%	21%	0%	1.79	1.80	1.93	2.25
35-39 years	10%	16%	35%	13%	26%	2.77	2.21	3.07	2.55
40-44 years	9%	11%	63%	9%	9%	1.97	2.14	2.16	2.48
45-49 years	32%	0%	34%	21%	13%	1.83	2.22	2.69	2.57
50-54 years	0%	26%	43%	23%	9%	2.14	2.17	2.14	2.54
55-59 years	12%	20%	37%	20%	12%	2.00	2.27	2.28	2.56
60-64 years	0%	0%	47%	38%	15%	2.82	2.48	2.82	2.77
65-69 years	0%	0%	37%	37%	26%	3.00	2.81	3.00	3.13
70-74 years	0%	15%	38%	19%	27%	2.69	3.02	2.69	3.29
75-79 years	13%	0%	21%	46%	21%	2.63	3.02	3.00	3.25
82-84 years	0%	19%	25%	31%	25%	2.63	2.83	2.63	3.17
85+ years	21%	21%	27%	12%	18%	1.94	2.51	2.46	2.91
Total	21%	14%	33%	19%	13%	1.94	2.09	2.47	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, Pambula's residents lived in 438 households, of which 69% were family households, and 31% were lone persons or shared households of unrelated people.

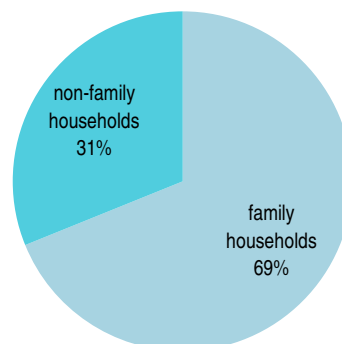
In the Census, people reported the number who usually live in their household, even if some were away on Census night. For Pambula, the reported number of residents per household averaged 2.33, with the family households averaging 2.88 people.

Of the 302 family households, 50% 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 (3% more), 19% with three (3% fewer), and 28% with four or more members (similar).

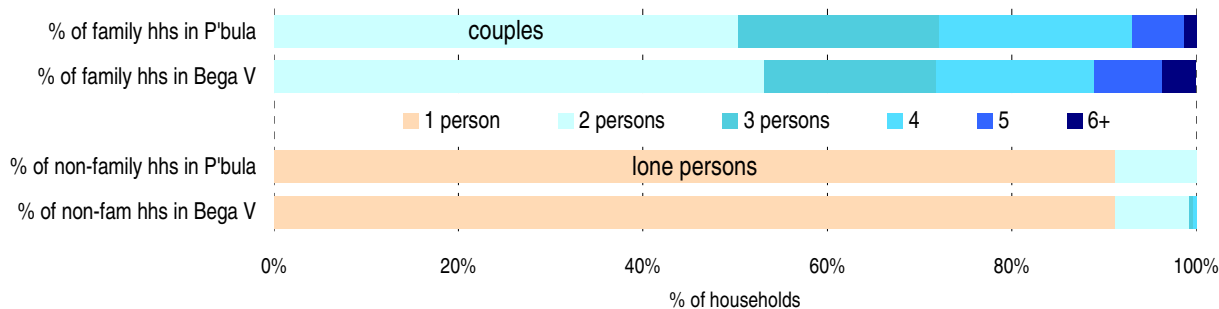
Of the other, non-family households in Pambula, 124 or 91% reported just one usual resident. The rest were shared or group housing, with all of these having two 'flat-mates'. Across Bega Valley, nine in every ten of non-family households had just one usual resident.

Since 2001, the average occupancy of all households had decreased by 0.21 persons. That of family households decreased by 0.21 while that of non-family households decreased by 0.04.

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		152	66	63	17	4	302	871	2.88
non-family households	124	12	0	0	0	0	136	148	1.09
all dwellings 2006	124	164	66	63	17	4	438	1,019	2.33
family households 2001 *		135	55	61	28	9	288	891	3.09
non-family households 2001 *	102	9	3	0	0	0	114	129	1.13
all dwellings 2001 *	102	144	58	61	28	9	402	1,020	2.54
2006									
% of family hhs in P'bula		50%	22%	21%	6%	1%	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 P'bula	91%	9%	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 39.8, 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.

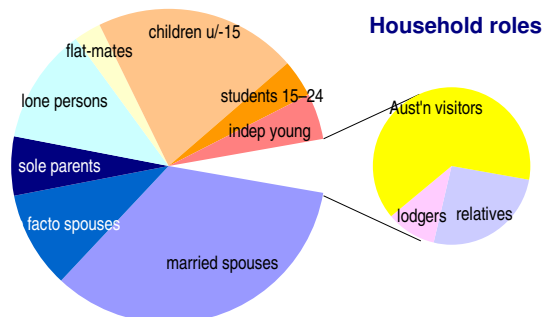
Roles in households

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 Pambula, 44% of residents lived as partners in a couple (one-quarter being de facto couples), and 6% lived as sole parents.

Children living with a parent made up 29% of Pambula's residents, of whom 21% were under 15 years old, 4% were full-time students, and 5% were independent young adults.

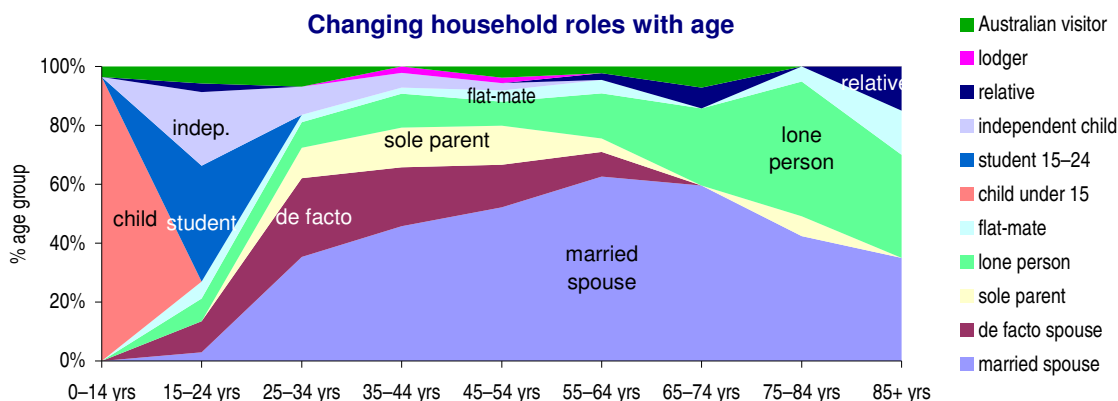
Other adults in Pambula were mainly living alone, 12% of residents, or in shared housing, 3%, but 1% lived with relatives and 1% as lodgers.



Pambula had more residents than Bega Valley who were de facto spouses (2% more) and sole parents (2% more), but fewer married spouses (by 7%).

Since 2001, the biggest changes in the relative sizes of the social groupings were that 1.4% more of the population were lone persons and 1.0% more were de facto spouses, while 4.2% fewer were children under 15 and 1.7% fewer lived as married spouses.

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



Roles in households	Pambula 2006				Pambula 2006			2001 % in P'bula		diff. from 2001
	no. of all ages	% of all ages	% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	males	females	ratio	2001 % in P'bula		
married spouses	355	34.2%	41.7%	7.4% less	178	177	1.01 M:F	35.9%	dn 1.7%	
de facto spouses	104	10.0%	8.1%	1.9% more	49	55	1.12 F:M	9.0%	up 1.0%	
sole parents	62	6.0%	4.4%	1.6% more	11	51	4.64 F:M	6.2%	dn 0.2%	
lone persons	123	11.9%	10.7%	1.1% more	52	71	1.37 F:M	10.4%	up 1.4%	
flat-mates	30	2.9%	1.9%	1.0% more	18	12	1.50 M:F	2.5%	up 0.4%	
children under 15	216	20.8%	19.8%	1.0% more	113	103	1.10 M:F	25.0%	dn 4.2%	
full-time students (15-24)	41	4.0%	4.3%	0.3% less	15	26	1.73 F:M	3.1%	up 0.8%	
independent young adults	48	4.6%	4.2%	0.4% more	42	6	7.00 M:F	5.4%	dn 0.7%	
relatives	15	1.4%	1.3%	0.1% more	6	9	1.50 F:M	2.1%	dn 0.7%	
lodgers	6	0.6%	0.6%	0.0% more	3	3	=	0.3%	up 0.3%	
Aust'n visitors	37	3.6%	3.1%	0.5% more	18	19	1.06 F:M	4.0%	dn 0.5%	
Total	1,037	100%	100%		505	532	1.05 F:M	100%		

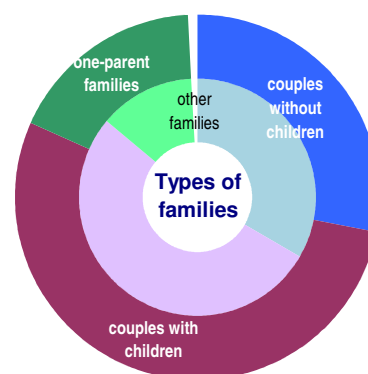
Children living with their families and not a partner are classified into one of three groups - children under 15, dependent children (who are full-time students), and non-dependent children (who may work or be part-time students, or neither). Flat-mates are unrelated people who share a household; Lodgers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

Families

The families in Pambula fall into three main types – 'nuclear' families consisting of a couple with children make up 54% of families; couples without children, who tend to be either young or old, are 28% of families; and 17% 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 Pambula has more one-parent families and fewer couples without children.

Since 2001, the proportion of couples without children has increased by 2.8% while the proportion of couples with children has decreased by 2.2%.



The outer, darker ring is P'bula; 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 Pambula, there were 105 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 102 males per 100 females in families with children.

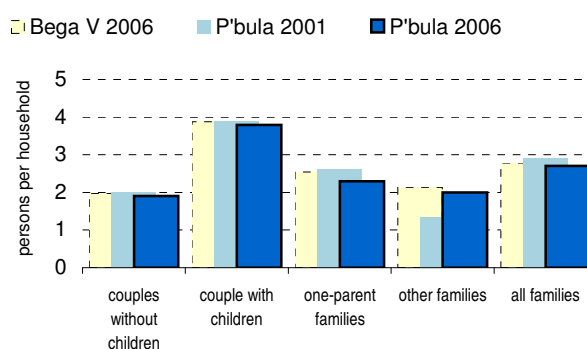
Types of families	Pambula 2006		% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	Pambula 2006			P'bula in 2001	P'bula's change from 2001
	residents	percent			males	females	ratio		
couples without children	236	28.0%	33.2%	5.2% less	115	121	1.05 F:M	25.3%	up 2.8%
couples with children	451	53.6%	52.8%	0.8% more	228	223	1.02 M:F	55.8%	dn 2.2%
one-parent families	147	17.5%	13.2%	4.2% more	64	83	1.30 F:M	18.5%	dn 1.0%
other families	8	1.0%	0.7%	0.2% more	4	4	=	0.5%	up 0.5%
residents	842	100%	100%		411	431	1.05 F:M	100%	

The average size of nuclear families in Pambula in 2006 was 3.8 persons (ie 1.8 kids), which was very similar to Bega Valley and virtually unchanged from 2001.

Among single parent families, the average size families was 2.3 persons (ie 1.3 kids), 0.2 less than Bega Valley and 0.3 down from 2001.

Women nearly always outnumber men significantly among single parents. With Pambula's single parents, there were 130 women per 100 men.

Average family size



Family size	Pambula 2006		% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	Pambula 2006		av. family size, Bega V	P'bula's diff. from Bega V	P'bula's change from 2001
	families	% of families			residents	av. family size			
couples without children	124	39.9%	46.8%	6.9% less	236	1.90	1.97	0.07 less	dn 0.11
couple with children	119	38.3%	37.8%	0.4% more	451	3.79	3.88	0.09 less	dn 0.09
one-parent families	64	20.6%	14.5%	6.1% more	147	2.30	2.54	0.24 less	dn 0.30
other families	4	1.3%	0.9%	0.4% more	8	2.00	2.14	0.14 less	up 0.67
all families	311	100%	100%		842	2.71	2.78	0.07 less	dn 0.20

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 Pambula's 917 residents aged 15+ in 2006, 46% were married, 30% had never married, and 24% were once married, now separated (3.6%), divorced (10.6%), or widowed (9.4%).

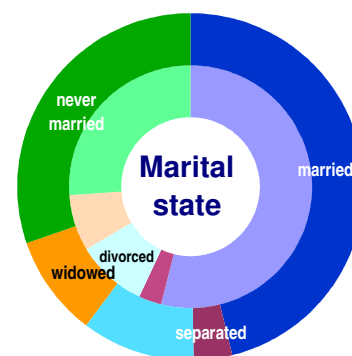
About 46% of residents in Pambula reported they lived as a couple, which was similar to the 46% who were legally married. However, they may not be the same people.

Compared with Bega Valley, relatively more residents were never married (4.2% more) and widowed (2.0% more), while fewer were married (7.6% fewer).

Over 2001 to 2006, the proportions of adults in Pambula who were never married rose by 4.9% and the proportion divorced rose by 0.6%. The proportion who were separated fell by 3.1% with the proportion who were widowed down 1.8%.

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 Pambula, among widowed people, there were 6.82 women per man, while there were 1.06 men per woman among separated adults and 1.43 women per man among divorced adults. People who have never married tend to be male; in Pambula, there were 1.24 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 Pambula, 18% of these families included at least one step child (not including adopted children) – 14.2% were step families (where the children had one natural parent in the couple), and 4.2% 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 Pambula was 4.7% higher than for Bega Valley.



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

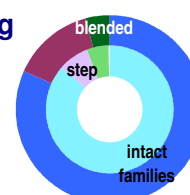
Legal marriage	P'bula, 2006		% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	Pambula 2006			P'bula in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
married	423	46.1%	53.8%	7.6% less	215	208	1.03 M:F	46.8%	dn 0.7%
separated	33	3.6%	3.1%	0.5% more	17	16	1.06 M:F	6.7%	dn 3.1%
divorced	97	10.6%	9.6%	1.0% more	40	57	1.43 F:M	10.0%	up 0.6%
widowed	86	9.4%	7.4%	2.0% more	11	75	6.82 F:M	11.1%	dn 1.8%
never married	278	30.3%	26.2%	4.2% more	154	124	1.24 M:F	25.4%	up 4.9%
residents aged 15+	917	100%	100%		437	480	1.10 F:M	100%	
Living situation									
married	357	45.7%	54.0%	8.3% less	177	180	1.02 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
de facto	106	13.6%	10.5%	3.1% more	51	55	1.08 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
single	318	40.7%	35.5%	5.2% more	143	175	1.22 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
residents aged 15+	781	100%	100%		371	410	1.11 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	P'bula, 2006		% in Bega V	P'bula's difference
	families	%		
intact families	98	81.7%	86.4%	4.7% less
step families	17	14.2%	7.8%	6.4% more
blended families	5	4.2%	5.4%	1.3% less
other families	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less
families	120	100%	100%	

Family blending

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



The outer, darker ring is P'bula; 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.

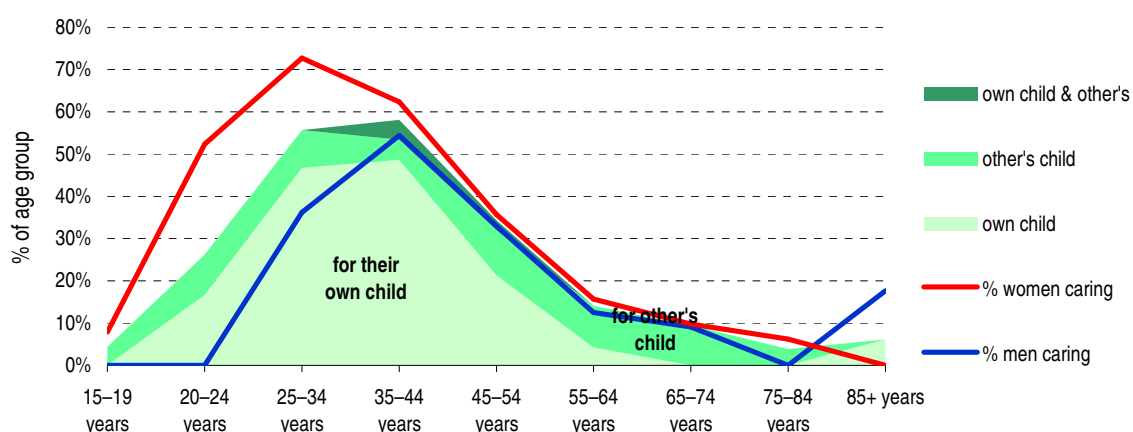
In Pambula, 29% of adults (aged 15+) provided some voluntary child care, with 20% caring for their own child, 8% caring for another's child, and 1% caring for their own child and another's.

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 Pambula, 32% of women provided voluntary child caring while 25% of men did. For Bega Valley overall, 30% of women and 22% of men provided child care.

Child caring peaked in Pambula between the ages of 85+ years when 86% of residents were providing child caring (none of women and 18% 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 45–54 years with 13% caring for another's child (likely their relative). There were 2 times more caring for their own child, in this age group. Caring was next most common among those aged 55–64 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 ...					Pambula		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%	4%	0%	96%	4%	0%	8%	5%	11%
20-24 years	17%	10%	0%	74%	26%	0%	52%	11%	35%
25-34 years	47%	9%	0%	44%	56%	36%	73%	43%	66%
35-44 years	49%	5%	5%	42%	58%	54%	62%	56%	67%
45-54 years	21%	11%	2%	66%	34%	33%	36%	28%	30%
55-64 years	4%	10%	0%	86%	14%	13%	16%	11%	16%
65-74 years	0%	9%	0%	91%	9%	9%	10%	7%	10%
75-84 years	0%	4%	0%	96%	4%	0%	6%	2%	3%
85+ years	6%	0%	0%	6%	86%	18%	0%	0%	0%
all residents aged 15+	20%	8%	1%	71%	29%	25%	32%	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 Pambula, women averaged around 15 hours of domestic work a week, compared to 9 hours for men.

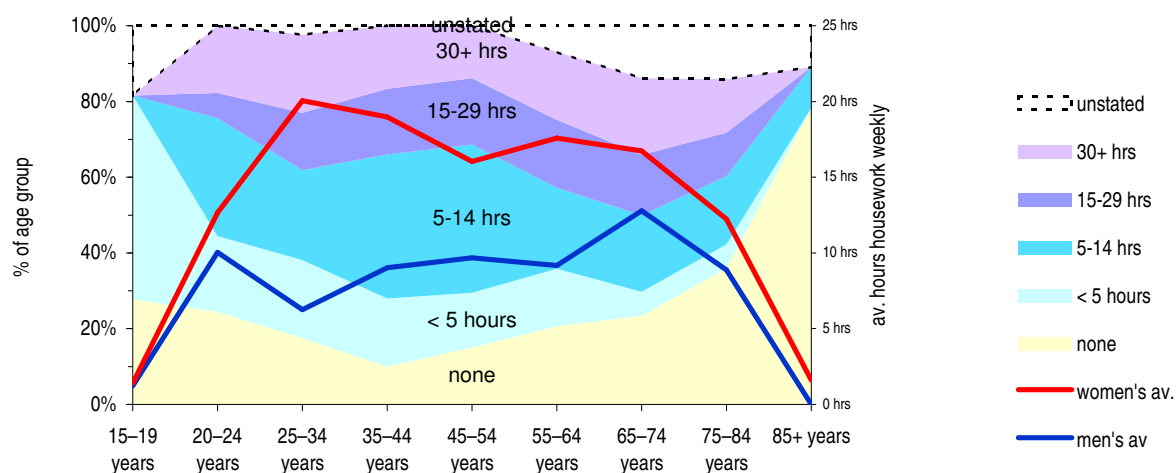
The chart below shows how the contribution to domestic labour changes with age and sex. The shaded areas represent the proportion of residents who did different amounts of housework (eg 5-14 hours a week), running from the youngest on the left to the oldest on the right. The blue and red lines represent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

On average, 23% of Pambula residents did not do any housework. They include high proportions of teenagers (here 28% of them), with the proportion who did no housework falling to 10% among those aged 35–44 years, before rising with age to 78% among those 85+ years old.

Housework is strongly affected by having older children, with the peak housework hours usually occurring over the main child-rearing ages, particularly for women. Here, the peak housework age is around 25–34 years, when women average around 20 hours housework each week. Men of the same age averaged 6 hours.

Women tend to do more housework than men regardless of age. Their ratio of housework hours peaks amongst those aged 25–34 years, when women did around 3.2 times the housework each week. It was similarly high amongst residents aged 35–44 years, when women did 2.1 times the housework, and 55–64 years, 1.9 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	28%	54%	0%	0%	0%	1.2 hrs	1.4 hrs	1.15 F:M	1.31 F:M
20–24 years	24%	20%	31%	7%	18%	10.0 hrs	12.7 hrs	1.26 F:M	2.43 F:M
25–34 years	17%	21%	24%	15%	21%	6.3 hrs	20.0 hrs	3.20 F:M	2.41 F:M
35–44 years	10%	18%	38%	17%	17%	9.0 hrs	19.0 hrs	2.10 F:M	2.05 F:M
45–54 years	15%	14%	39%	17%	14%	9.7 hrs	16.0 hrs	1.66 F:M	1.85 F:M
55–64 years	21%	15%	21%	18%	18%	9.2 hrs	17.6 hrs	1.92 F:M	1.83 F:M
65–74 years	23%	6%	20%	16%	20%	12.8 hrs	16.7 hrs	1.31 F:M	1.54 F:M
75–84 years	36%	6%	18%	12%	14%	8.9 hrs	12.2 hrs	1.38 F:M	1.15 F:M
85+ years	78%	0%	11%	0%	0%		1.6 hrs	F	1.44 M:F
residents	23%	17%	26%	14%	15%	8.5 hrs	15.0 hrs	1.75 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.

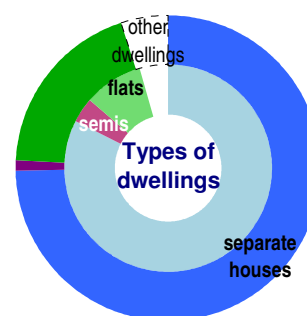
Housing

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 445 occupied private dwellings in Pambula, an increase of 27 since 2001.

Some 75% of Pambula's occupied dwellings were detached houses, which was 8% less than Bega Valley. The other occupied dwellings were 5 attached houses such as semi's and townhouses, 85 flats and units, 22 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 P'bula; 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 Pambula, there was a net increase of 29 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. Pambula recorded a loss of 60 townhouses or semis, and a net increase of 75 flats or units.

Of Pambula's occupied flats/units in 2006, 100% were low-rise (ground-floor or walk-up), and none were in buildings with four or more storeys. The 'other' dwellings' included the 18 caravans or cabins with 4 flats attached to a shop

Types of occupied private dwellings	occ. dwgs including non-resident dwgs				occupied dwellings including non-resident dwgs					
	P'bula 2006	% P'bula dwgs.	% Bega V dwgs.	P'bula's difference	P'bula 2001	change 2001-2006	change %	% change in Bega V	P'bula's difference	
separate houses	333	75%	82%	8% less	304	+ 29	up 6%	up 8%	2% less	
semis/ townhouses	5	1%	4%	3% less	65	- 60	dn 92%	dn 41%	51% less	
• one storey	5	1.1%	2.8%	1.7% less	65	- 60	dn 92%	dn 10%	82% less	
• two or more storeys	0	0.0%	1.0%	1.0% less	0	same	n.a.	dn 70%	-	
flats or units	85	19%	9%	10% more	10	+ 75	up 760%	dn 19%	779% more	
• in a 1-2 storey block	85	19.1%	8.7%	10.4% more	10	+ 75	up 760%	dn 16%	776% more	
• in a 3 storey block	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	same	-	dn 60%	-	
• in a 4+ storey block	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	same	-	dn 100%	-	
• attached to a house	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	same	-	dn 54%	-	
other dwellings	22	5%	4.5%	0% more	36	- 14	dn 36%	dn 48%	12% more	
• caravan, cabin, houseboat	18	4.0%	3.6%	0.4% more	21	- 3	dn 14%	dn 8%	6% less	
• improvised home or tent	0	0.0%	0.5%	0.5% less	3	- 3	dn 100%	up 94%	194% less	
• flat attached to a shop	4	0.9%	0.4%	0.5% more	12	- 8	dn 58%	dn 58%	0% less	
not stated	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	3	- 3	dn 100%	dn 76%	24% less	
Total	445	100%	100%		418	+ 27	up 5%	dn 2%	7% more	

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, 41% of Pambula's occupied dwellings were fully owned, which was 4% less than Bega Valley, indicating fewer long-term residents.

Another 35% of Pambula's dwellings were being purchased, 8% more than Bega Valley. Generally, more dwellings being purchased indicates an influx of newer residents.

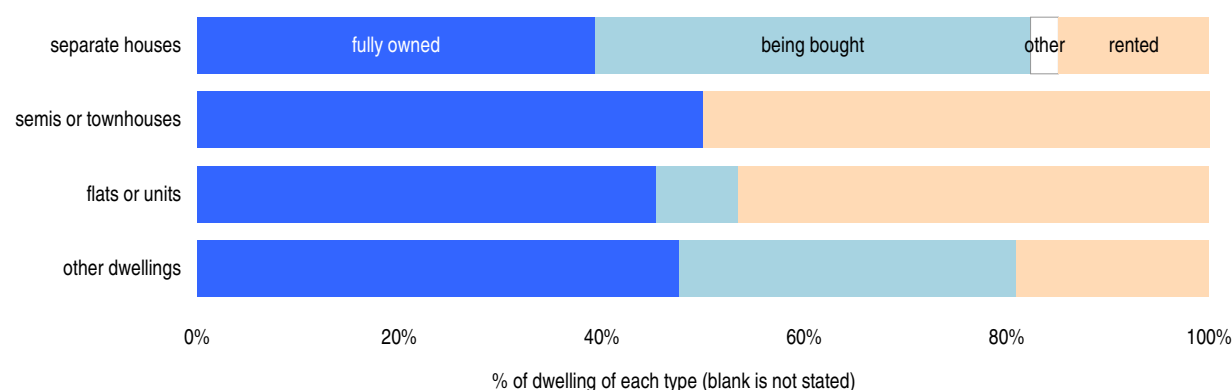
Most of the remaining dwellings were rented (22%), which was 2% lower than Bega Valley.

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 Pambula, 39% of houses were fully owned, compared with 50% of the semis or townhouses and 48% of the other dwellings. Conversely, 50% of the semis or townhouses were rented as were 48% of the other dwellings.

The proportion of dwellings being bought gives some indication of the incoming population, though some mortgages would be over 20 years old. In Pambula, 43% of separate houses were being purchased, as were 33% of the other dwellings.

Of the 22% of occupied dwellings that were rented, 10% were managed by real estate agents and 10% by individuals, most likely small investors; 1% had other private landlords. Another 1.4% of dwellings were public housing, 6 occupied homes in all. All were separate houses.

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	39%	43%	15%	3%	4.0%	9.0%	1.9%	6	3
semis or townhouses	50%	0%	50%	0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
flats or units	45%	8%	47%	0%	30.2%	16.3%	0.0%	0	0
other dwellings	48%	33%	19%	0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
occupied dwgs in P'bula	41%	35%	22%	2%	9.6%	9.9%	1.4%	6	3
occupied dwgs in Bega V	45%	27%	24%	4%	11%	7%	3%	336	312
P'bula diff. from Bega V	4% lower	8% higher	2% lower	2% lower	2% lower	3% higher	1% lower	dwellings	

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

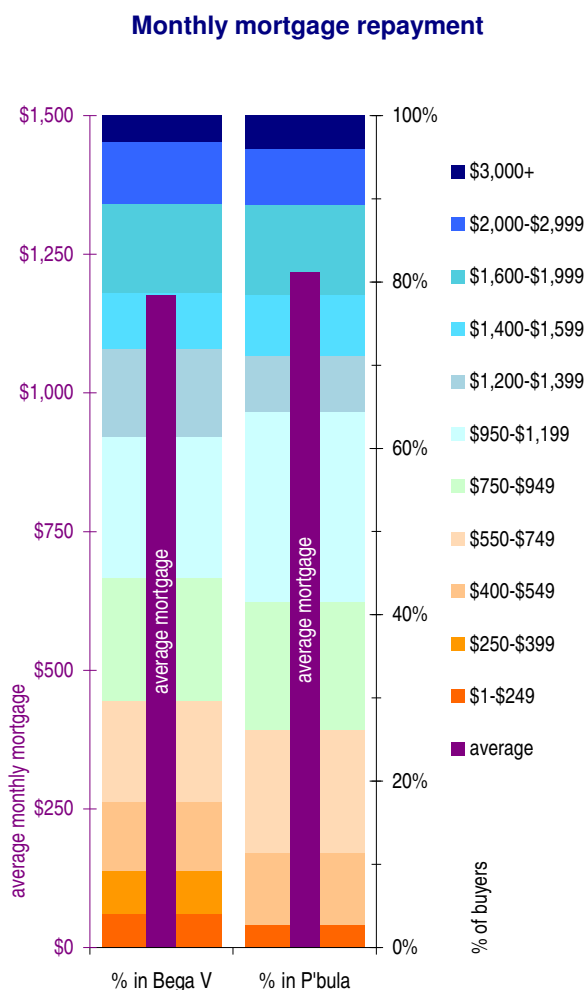
Mortgage payments

The average monthly mortgage paid by the 153 households who were paying off their home in 2006 was about \$1,220, which was 4% more 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 \$2,600 per month for other dwellings and \$1,140 for separate houses, down to \$832 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 \$906, suggesting the average mortgage in Pambula had risen by about \$312 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 Pambula might have risen to \$1,510 by February 2008.



Monthly mortgage payments	occupied dwellings being purchased				% of dwelling type in mortgage range				% in P'bula, 2001
	number in P'bula	% in P'bula	% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	separate houses	attached houses	flats or units	other dwellings	
\$1-\$249	4	3%	4%	1.4% less	3%		0%	0%	3%
\$250-\$399	0	0%	5%	5% less	0%		0%	0%	4%
\$400-\$549	13	9%	8%	0% more	10%		0%	0%	18%
\$550-\$749	22	15%	12%	3% more	14%		57%	0%	27%
\$750-\$949	23	15%	15%	1% more	17%		0%	0%	20%
\$950-\$1,199	34	23%	17%	6% more	23%		43%	0%	6%
\$1,200-\$1,399	10	7%	10%	4% less	8%		0%	0%	10%
\$1,400-\$1,599	11	7%	7%	1% more	8%		0%	0%	3%
\$1,600-\$1,999	16	11%	11%	0% more	10%		0%	33%	3%
\$2,000-\$2,999	10	7%	7%	1% less	5%		0%	33%	0%
\$3,000+	6	4%	3%	1% more	2%		0%	33%	4%
not stated	4				not included in percentages				
Total	153	100%	100%		100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
av. monthly mortgage	\$1,218		\$1,176	4% higher	\$1,145	n.a.	\$832	\$2,600	\$906
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.

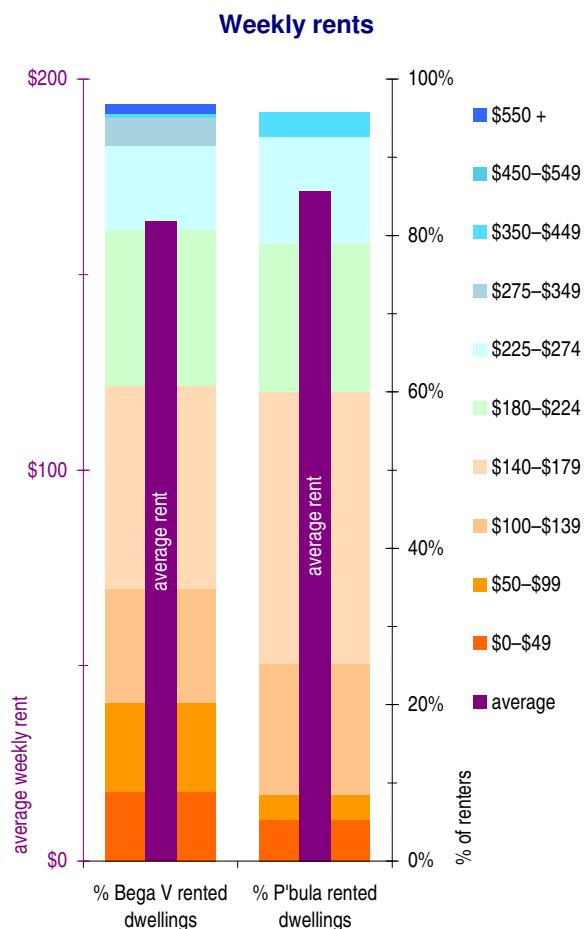
Weekly rents

The average rent paid by the 95 households renting in Pambula in 2006 was \$171 a week, which was 5% more 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 \$190 per week for dwellings managed by real estate agents and \$154 for those run by private landlords (ie people who live elsewhere or housing associations or charities) with - weekly paid in public housing.

The most common rents in 2006 were in the range \$140–\$179, \$180–\$224 then \$100–\$139. These three ranges included 71% of rental households. In Bega Valley, the most common rent was \$140–\$179. In 2001 in Pambula, 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 \$155, suggesting the average rent in Pambula had increased by \$17 or 11% in real terms.



Weekly rent payments	occupied dwellings					% dwellings in each rent range, by landlord			
	number	% P'bula rented dwellings	% Bega V rented dwellings	P'bula's difference	% P'bula in 2001	real estate agents	private* landlords	public housing	other or not stated
\$0-\$49	5	5%	9%	4% less	0%	0%	10%	-	-
\$50-\$99	3	3%	11%	8% less	6%	0%	6%	-	-
\$100-\$139	16	17%	15%	2% more	59%	18%	16%	-	-
\$140-\$179	33	35%	26%	9% more	27%	43%	27%	-	-
\$180-\$224	18	19%	20%	1% less	8%	16%	22%	-	-
\$225-\$274	13	14%	11%	3% more	0%	16%	12%	-	-
\$275-\$349	0	0%	3%	3% less	0%	0%	0%	-	-
\$350-\$449	3	3%	1%	3% more	0%	7%	0%	-	-
\$450-\$549	0	0%	0%	0% less	0%	0%	0%	-	-
\$550 +	0	0%	1%	1% less	0%	0%	0%	-	-
not stated	4	4%	3%	1% more	0%	0%	8%	-	-
Total	95	100%	100%	same	100%	100%	100%	-	-
average rent	\$171		\$164	5% higher	\$155	\$190	\$154	-	-

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

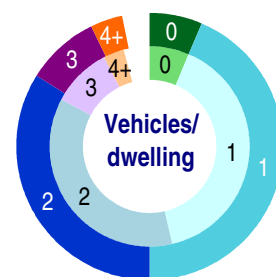
In August 2006, there was an average of 1.61 vehicles parked at each household in Pambula, which was 1% or 0.02 vehicles per household less than Bega Valley, and 0.14 vehicles per household higher than in 2001.

About 6% of Pambula households had no vehicles, with most having one (44%) or two (34%), while 13% had three or more vehicles. The biggest differences from Bega Valley were Pambula's greater proportion of households with one vehicle and lower proportion of households with two vehicles.

Since 2001, the proportion of households with two vehicles has grown most, up by 2.5%, while the proportion with one vehicle fell by 3.2%.

Vehicles per dwelling	occupied dwellings with each number of vehicles					
	dwellings 2006	% P'bula dwellings	% Bega V dwellings	P'bula's difference	% P'bula dwgs, 01	change in % dwgs
no vehicles	28	6%	6%	0.1% more	5%	up 1.1%
one vehicle	191	44%	40%	3.7% more	47%	dn 3.2%
two vehicles	147	34%	36%	2.9% less	31%	up 2.5%
three vehicles	39	9%	10%	0.7% less	10%	up 2.4%
four+ vehicles	17	4%	4%	0.4% more	n.a.	n.a.
number not stated	15	3%	4%	0.7% less	6%	dn 2.8%
Total dwellings	437	100%	100%		414	5.6% more
average vehicles / dwelling	1.61		1.63	0.02 less	1.47	up 0.14

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



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

Internet connection

By August 2006, 52% of occupied dwellings in Pambula were connected to the Internet, with 28% having a broadband connection and 24% still using a dial-up connection. Compared with Bega Valley, there were 5% more households with no Internet connection and 4% fewer households with a dial-up connection.

Overall, 72% 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 68% of houses to 100% of semis / townhouses and 86% of flats.

Internet connection	number	occupied dwellings			% of dwelling type with internet connection			
		% P'bula dwellings	% Bega V dwellings	P'bula's difference	separate houses	townhouse s	flats	other dwelling
an Internet connection	227	52%	55%	3% less	58%	57%	34%	33%
no Internet connection	204	47%	41%	5% more	40%	43%	66%	67%
unstated connections	7	2%	3%	2% less	2%	0%	0%	0%
occupied dwellings	438	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%
a broadband connection	124	28%	27%	1% more	32%	0%	14%	33%
a dial-up connection	103	24%	28%	4% less	25%	57%	20%	0%
another type of connection	0	0%	0%	0% less	0%	0%	0%	0%
no broadband connection	314	72%	73%	1% less	68%	100%	86%	67%

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

Community Capital

Stability

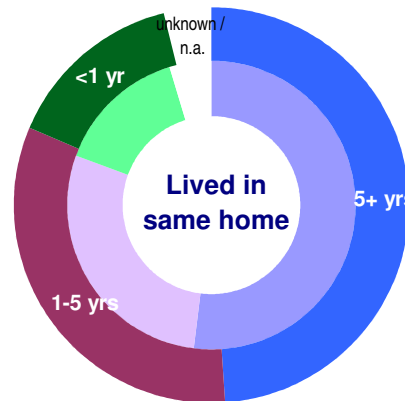
The time that residents have lived in a community affects the extent to which they develop relationships and networks with other residents, and build social capital. The longer that more residents have lived in a place, the stronger their community networks are likely to be. The Census provides valuable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

In 2006, 49% of Pambula's residents had lived in the same house for at least 5 years, compared with 52% in Bega Valley, and another 32% 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.

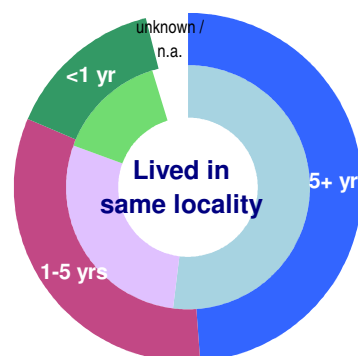
A better indicator of community stability is the proportion of residents who have stayed in the same locality for over five years, either in the same home or after moving. The locality measured by the Census is the Statistical Local Area, which is a small Local Government Area, or several suburbs of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

Altogether, 75% of Pambula's residents had lived in the same locality for more than 5 years, which was 4% higher than the average across Bega Valley. In total, 93% of current residents had lived in the same locality for at least a year, compared with Bega Valley at 90%.

Over the five years 2001 to 2006, the proportion of residents who had lived over 5 years in the same house stayed fairly constant. The proportion who moved home within the last year fell by 6%.



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



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

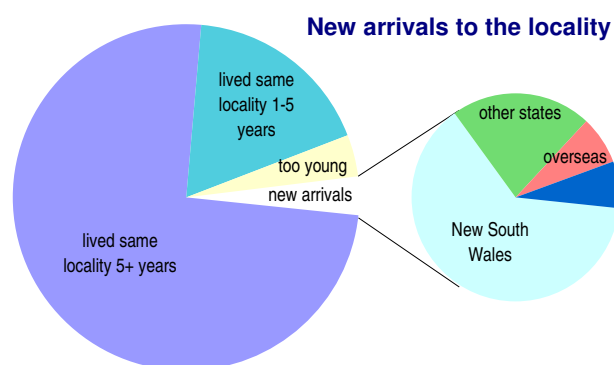
Residential stability	Pambula 2006		% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	Pambula 2006			P'bula in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
lived same home 5+ years	561	49.0%	52.0%	3.0% less	51.4%	46.6%	1.10 M:F	48.2%	up 0.8%
lived same home 1-5 years	371	32.4%	28.6%	3.8% more	29.9%	34.7%	1.16 F:M	26.1%	up 6.3%
lived same home <1 year	170	14.8%	14.5%	0.3% more	14.4%	15.3%	1.06 F:M	21.3%	6.4% less
not stated / too young	44	3.8%	4.8%	1.0% less	4.3%	3.4%	1.27 M:F	4.5%	0.7% less
residents	1,146	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	1.06 F:M	100.0%	
lived same locality 5+ years	856	74.7%	70.5%	4.2% more	75.0%	74.4%	1.01 M:F	48.2%	up 26.5%
lived same locality 1-5 years	205	17.9%	19.2%	1.3% less	16.2%	19.5%	1.20 F:M	26.1%	dn 8.2%
lived same locality <1 year	41	3.6%	5.5%	1.9% less	4.5%	2.7%	1.66 M:F	21.3%	dn 17.7%
too young	44	3.8%	4.8%	1.0% less	4.3%	3.4%	1.27 M:F	4.5%	dn 0.7%

New arrivals and visitors

The new residents to the locality last year were mainly from New South Wales (26 people or 2.3% of Pambula's residents), with 9 from other states and 3 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, Pambula had 1.9% fewer of its population who were recent arrivals (within the last year), with the biggest difference being the lower proportion from other states.

Over the last five years, the largest group of arrivals was from New South Wales, which provided 88 new residents (making 8% of the 2006 population). New residents from other states constituted another 8% of the population, up by 8% since 2001. The proportion of the population who had arrived from overseas within the last five years rose by 0.9% since 2001, to be 0.9% in 2006.



New residents to the locality	Pambula 2006				Pambula 2006			changed	
	people	% residents	% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	males	females	ratio	P'bula in 2001	share from 2001
Came last year from ...									
New South Wales	26	2.3%	2.8%	0.5% less	2.9%	1.7%	1.70 M:F	0.0%	up 2.3%
other states	9	0.8%	2.3%	1.5% less	1.6%	0.0%	M	0.0%	up 0.8%
overseas	3	0.3%	0.3%	0.1% less	0.0%	0.5%	F	0.0%	up 0.3%
unstated	3	0.3%	0.2%	0.1% more	0.0%	0.5%	F	0.0%	up 0.3%
new residents last year	41	3.6%	5.5%	1.9% less	4.5%	2.7%	1.66 M:F	21.3%	dn 17.7%
Came in last 5 years, from ...									
New South Wales	88	7.7%	10.6%	2.9% less	7.9%	7.5%	1.06 M:F	0.0%	up 7.7%
other states	87	7.6%	7.9%	0.4% less	7.2%	8.0%	1.11 F:M	0.0%	up 7.6%
overseas	10	0.9%	1.0%	0.1% less	0.9%	0.8%	1.06 M:F	0.0%	up 0.9%
unstated origins	3	0.3%	0.4%	0.1% less	0.0%	0.5%	F	0.0%	up 0.3%
newish residents, last 5 years	188	16.4%	19.9%	3.5% less	16.0%	16.8%	1.05 F:M	41.3%	dn 24.9%

There were 73 Australian visitors to Pambula on Census night, August 2006, of whom 35 (almost five in every ten) were visitors from within the same locality (probably staying with friends). Most of the other visitors came from New South Wales, 21 in all.

Visitors on Census night	people in Pambula			Pambula 2006		% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	P'bula in 2001	P'bula's change from 2001
	2006	2001	change 2001-2006	number	% of				
visiting on Census night	73	54	up 19	73	6.4%	8.7%	2.4% less	4.9%	up 1.5%
Visitors from ...					% visitors,			% visitors	
the local area	35	28	up 7	35	48%	18%	30% more	51.9%	dn 3.9%
New South Wales	21	14	up 7	21	29%	24%	5% more	25.9%	up 2.8%
Victoria	12	9	up 3	12	16%	48%	32% less	16.7%	dn 0.2%
the ACT	5	0	up 5	5	7%	6%	1% more	0.0%	up 6.8%
Western Australia	0	0	same	0	0%	1%	1% less	0.0%	same
Tasmania	0	0	same	0	0%	1%	1% less	0.0%	same
South Australia	0	0	same	0	0%	1%	1% less	0.0%	same
Queensland	0	3	dn 3	0	0%	2%	2% less	5.6%	dn 5.6%
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	73	51	up 22	73	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

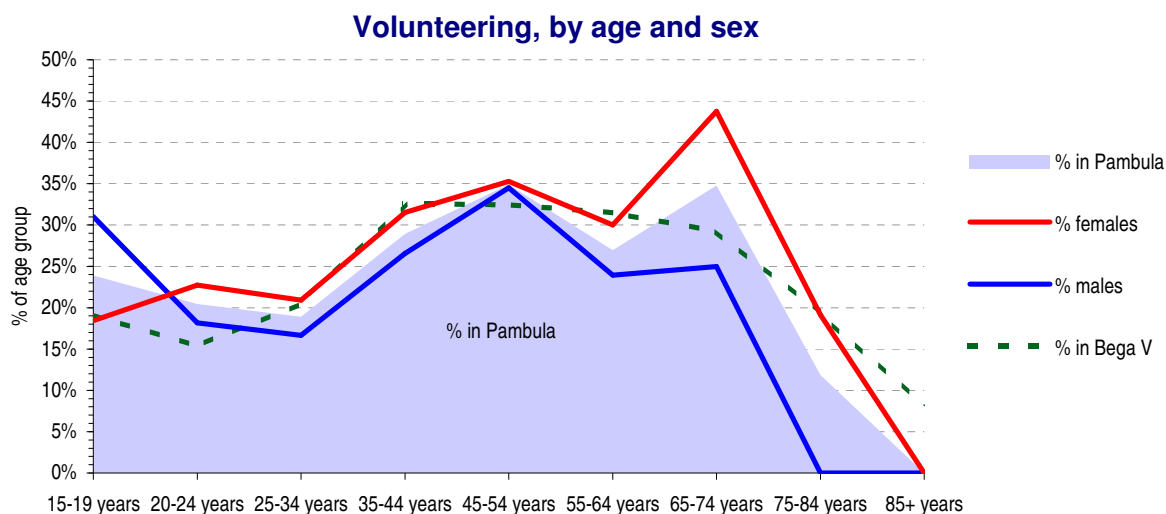
For the first time, the 2006 Census asked people (if aged 15+) whether they did any voluntary work for a group or organisation in the past year. In Pambula, 231 residents said that they did (25%), 635 said that they did not (69%), and 50 or 5% did not answer. The proportion who volunteered was 2% lower than Bega Valley's average volunteering rate of 27%. Put another way, the rate of volunteering was 8% 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 Pambula, the rate of volunteering was highest amongst those aged 45-54 years when 35% volunteered, and next highest in the 65-74 years and 35-44 years age groups, with 35% and 29% volunteering, respectively.

In terms of volunteer numbers, the largest groups of volunteers were 59 aged 45-54 years, 44 aged 35-44 years and 38 aged 55-64 years.

Volunteering also tends to be more common amongst women than men across most age groups. This could be influenced by women's lower labour force participation, but countering this is women's greater time commitment to housework and child care than men's. Where women spend longer hours doing paid work, housework and childcare than men, then their further commitment of time of community organisations may indicate greater community spirit or greater value placed on community services.

In 2006, there were 130 women and 101 men volunteering in Pambula, 1.17 women per man. Overall, 27% of women and 23% of men were volunteers, meaning that women were 17% more likely to volunteer. This gender imbalance was highest amongst those aged 65-74 years when women were 75% more likely to volunteer than men that age, and those aged 25-34 years, when women were 25% more likely to volunteer than men. Local men's best volunteer performance relative to women was when aged 15-19 years when they were 68% more likely to volunteer.



Volunteering, by age	Pambula 2006				Volunteers in Pambula 2006				
	number volunteers	% of age group	% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	males	females	% males	% females	ratio M% : F%
15-19 years	16	24%	19%	5%	9	7	31%	18%	1.7 M:F
20-24 years	9	20%	15%	5%	4	5	18%	23%	1.3 F:M
25-34 years	24	19%	20%	-2%	10	14	17%	21%	1.3 F:M
35-44 years	44	29%	33%	-4%	21	23	27%	32%	1.2 F:M
45-54 years	59	35%	32%	2%	29	30	35%	35%	1.0 F:M
55-64 years	38	27%	31%	-5%	17	21	24%	30%	1.3 F:M
65-74 years	32	35%	29%	6%	11	21	25%	44%	1.8 F:M
75-84 years	9	12%	19%	-7%	0	9	0%	19%	F
85+ years	0	0%	8%	-8%	0	0	0%	0%	=
residents aged 15+	231	25%	27%	-2%	101	130	23%	27%	1.2 F:M

Need for disability assistance

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

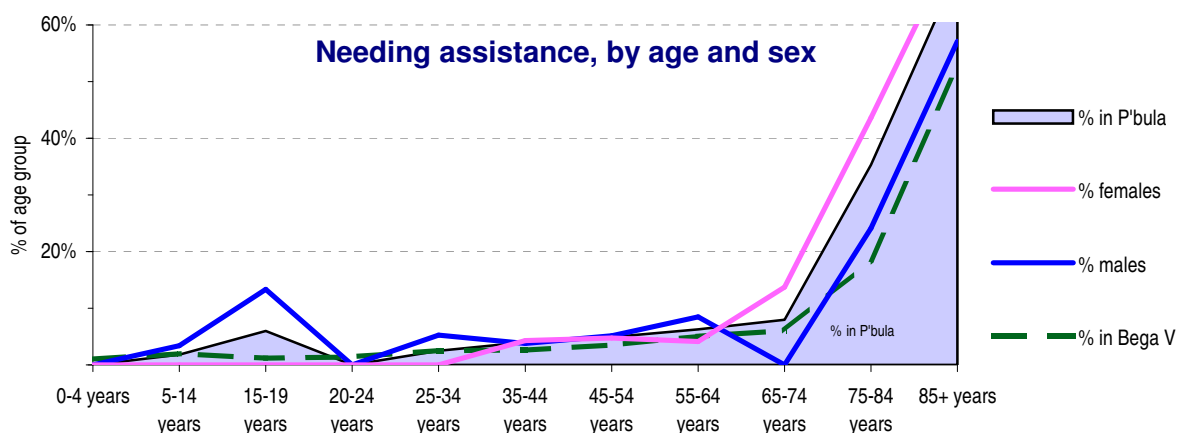
In Pambula, the overall proportion needing assistance because of disability was 8.6%, which was 3.5% higher than Bega Valley. However, because disability rates increase so strongly with old age, the overall disability rate can be more a reflection of the community's age structure than any other factor.

The chart below shows, with the shaded area, how the proportion of people with a severe disability rises slowly from around none of infants to about half of the oldest people. In Pambula, the disability rate reaches 70% among those aged 85+ years. The next highest rate is among those aged 75-84 years at 35%.

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 Pambula and Bega Valley is that the proportion of those aged 85+ years with a severe disability in Pambula was 17.0% higher.

Males tend to have higher disability rates from birth than females, and this trend continues through adulthood due to their having more disabling accidents. With ageing, women's disability rates rise faster, until they exceed men's. Overall, 7.1% of males and 10.0% of females reported a severe or profound disability requiring assistance; the overall female disability rate was 41% higher than males'.

In Pambula, the gender imbalance in disability rates is most biased towards women in the 75-84 years age group, who are 81% more likely to need assistance than men their age; those aged 85+ years are 31% more likely. Conversely, males aged 55-64 years are 2.1 times as likely than females their age to have a disability. However, the number of people with disabilities is small, which distorts male-female ratios.



Residents needing assistance with core activities	P'bula in 2006				Pambula, 2006					
	number	% of age group	% in Bega V	P'bula'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	3	1.8%	2.0%	0.2% less	3	0	3.4%	0.0%	M	
15-19 years	4	6.0%	1.2%	4.8% more	4	0	13.3%	0.0%	M	
20-24 years	0	0.0%	1.4%	1.4% less	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	=	
25-34 years	3	2.5%	2.5%	0.1% less	3	0	5.3%	0.0%	M	
35-44 years	6	4.0%	2.6%	1.4% more	3	3	3.8%	4.3%	1.13 F:M	
45-54 years	8	4.9%	3.5%	1.4% more	4	4	5.1%	4.8%	1.08 M:F	
55-64 years	9	6.3%	5.0%	1.2% more	6	3	8.5%	4.1%	2.06 M:F	
65-74 years	7	8.0%	6.1%	1.9% more	0	7	0.0%	13.7%	F	
75-84 years	24	35.3%	18.6%	16.7% more	7	17	24.1%	43.6%	1.81 F:M	
85+ years	32	69.6%	52.6%	17.0% more	8	24	57.1%	75.0%	1.31 F:M	
residents	96	8.6%	5.1%	3.5% more	38	58	7.1%	10.0%	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 Pambula, 11% of residents aged 15+ gave unpaid care to another needing assistance, making 96 carers in all. This rate was 1.7% lower than Bega Valley. The rate differed more between men and women, with 10% of men but 12% of women being unpaid carers, meaning women were 23% more likely to be carers than men.

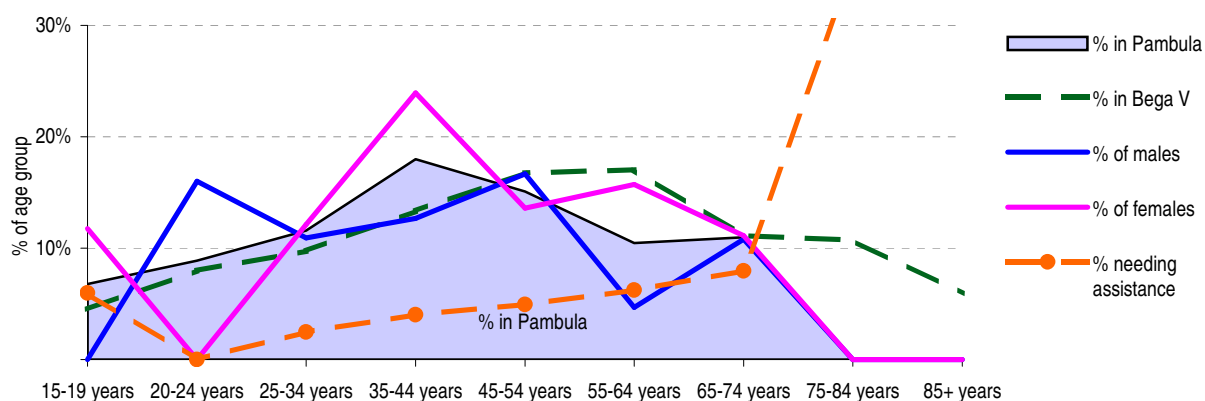
Caring is provided by people almost regardless of age. Among younger age groups, 12% of those aged 25-34 years and 9% of those aged 20-24 years were carers.

However, as with most other forms of domestic labour, the contribution tends to be highest from people in their mature years caring for an aged spouse or relative, or a child with a disability still at home. In Pambula, the proportion who gave care was highest amongst those aged 35-44 years, when 18% were carers. And while 13% of men this age were carers, 24% of women were.

Women are more likely to be carers than men at most ages, with the ratio peaking in the 55-64 years age group, when women were 235% more likely to be carers. They were 89% more likely to be carers than men in the 35-44 years age group, and 11% more likely in the 25-34 years age group.

The ratio of carers to cared-for people in different age-sex group gives an indication of how caring is shared between the generations and the genders. Overall in Pambula, there were 96 carers for 96 residents needing care, a ratio of 1.0 to 1. Among women there were 1.0 carers to each cared-for woman; among men, there were 1.1 per man. The ratio peaked for women in the 35-44 years age group, when women were 5.7 times more likely to be carers than cared for, and for men aged 35-44 years, who were 3.3 times more likely to be carers than cared for. However, the number of people giving assistance is small, which distorts these ratios.

Providing assistance, by age and sex



Provided disability assistance	Pambula 2006				Pambula 2006			Carers per cared-for	
	no. giving assistance	% of age group	% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	men	women
15-19 years	4	6.8%	4.5%	2.3% more	0.0%	11.8%	F	0	n.a.
20-24 years	4	8.9%	8.0%	0.9% more	16.0%	0.0%	M	n.a.	n.a.
25-34 years	14	11.6%	9.7%	1.8% more	10.9%	12.1%	1.11 F:M	2.0	n.a.
35-44 years	27	18.0%	13.3%	4.7% more	12.7%	23.9%	1.89 F:M	3.3	5.7
45-54 years	24	15.1%	16.8%	1.7% less	16.7%	13.6%	1.23 M:F	3.3	2.8
55-64 years	14	10.4%	17.0%	6.6% less	4.7%	15.7%	3.35 F:M	0.5	3.7
65-74 years	9	11.0%	11.1%	0.2% less	10.8%	11.1%	1.03 F:M	n.a.	0.7
75-84 years	0	0.0%	10.7%	10.7% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0	0
85+ years	0	0.0%	5.9%	5.9% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0	0
residents aged 15+	96	11.2%	12.9%	1.7% less	10.0%	12.3%	1.23 F:M	1.1	1.0

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 211 school students living in Pambula, of whom 22 were at pre-school, 104 were in primary/infants school, and 85 were at high school.

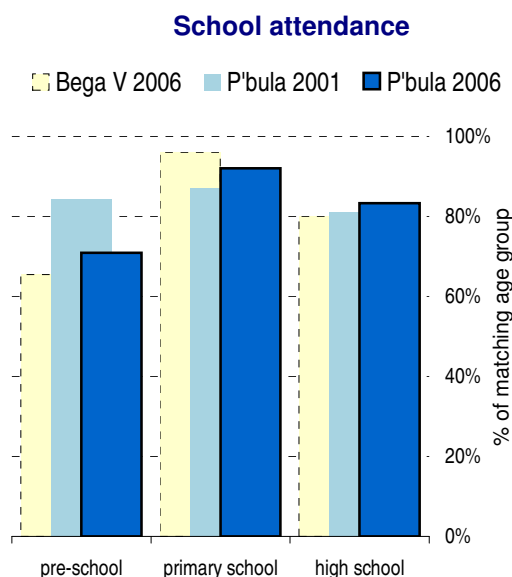
School attendance rates can be indicated by dividing the student population by their main age group. In Pambula, 71% of the number of 3–4 year-old residents attended pre-school, 92% of the number of 5–11 year-olds attended primary school*, and 83% of the number of 12–17 year-olds attended high school.

Since 2001, attendance rates for 3–4 year-olds at pre-school had decreased by 13%; attendance rates for primary-aged children increased by 5% and those for high-school aged increased by 2%.

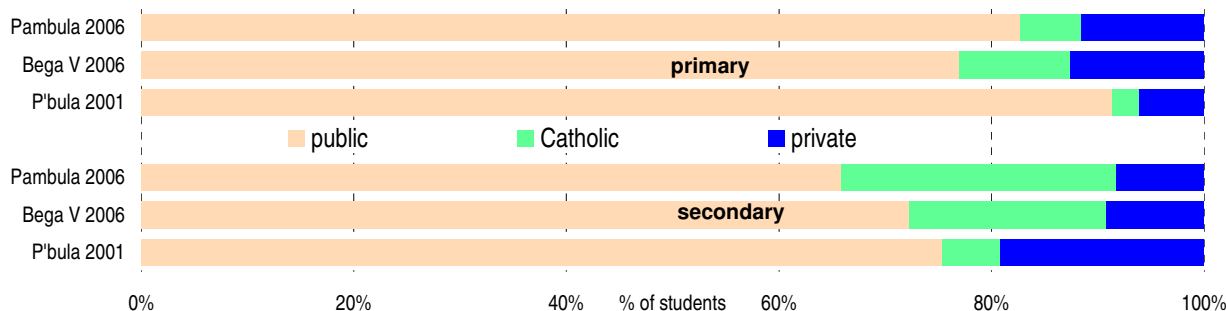
Compared with Bega Valley, the attendance rate at pre-school was 5% higher while attendance rate for primary-aged children was 4% lower, and that for high-school aged was 3% higher.

About 67% of all school students were in public schools (vs 68% for Bega Valley), while there were 13% at Catholic schools (vs 13%), and 9% were at other private schools (vs 10%). Since 2001, the proportion at private primary schools rose by 5.5% and that at public fell by 8.6%, while in secondary school, the proportion at Catholic schools rose by 20.4% and that at private fell by 10.9%.

Among school students, there were 107 males per 100 females, ranging from 112 males per 100 females among high school students to 104 males per 100 females among primary school students.



Public or private schooling?



School education	Pambula 2006		Bega V 2006		Pambula 2006			P'bula's change	
	students	% school pop'n	2006	P'bula's difference	males	females	ratio	P'bula 2001	from 2001
pre-school	22	71.0%	65.5%	5.5% more	11	11	=	84.2%	dn 13.2%
primary school	104	92.0%	96.1%	4.0% less	53	51	1.04 M:F	87.1%	up 4.9%
high school	85	83.3%	80.1%	3.3% more	45	40	1.13 M:F	81.1%	up 2.2%
Students	211				109	102	1.07 M:F		
Primary		% students						% students	
public	86	82.7%	77.0%	5.7% more	45	41	1.10 M:F	91.3%	dn 8.6%
Catholic	6	5.8%	10.5%	4.7% less	3	3	=	2.6%	up 3.2%
private	12	11.5%	12.6%	1.1% less	5	7	1.40 F:M	6.1%	up 5.5%
Secondary		% students						% students	
public	56	65.9%	72.3%	6.4% less	35	21	1.67 M:F	75.3%	dn 9.5%
Catholic	22	25.9%	18.5%	7.4% more	6	16	2.67 F:M	5.5%	up 20.4%
private	7	8.2%	9.2%	1.0% less	4	3	1.33 M:F	19.2%	dn 10.9%

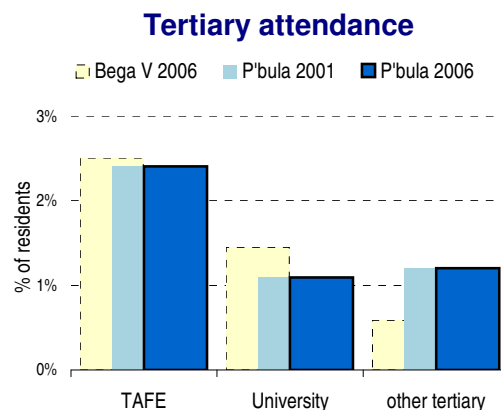
* The attendance rate at primary school should theoretically be 100% because primary school is compulsory, but here student numbers are divided by the number of 5 to 11 year olds. If some students start younger and others finish later, and the year age groups are different in size, the ratio can vary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

Tertiary studies

Pambula residents included 43 tertiary students in 2006, of whom 10 were at university, 22 at TAFE, and 11 at other tertiary colleges.

These students constituted 4.7% of the population, which was very similar to Bega Valley. The biggest difference was in Pambula's 0.6% higher proportion in other tertiary courses.

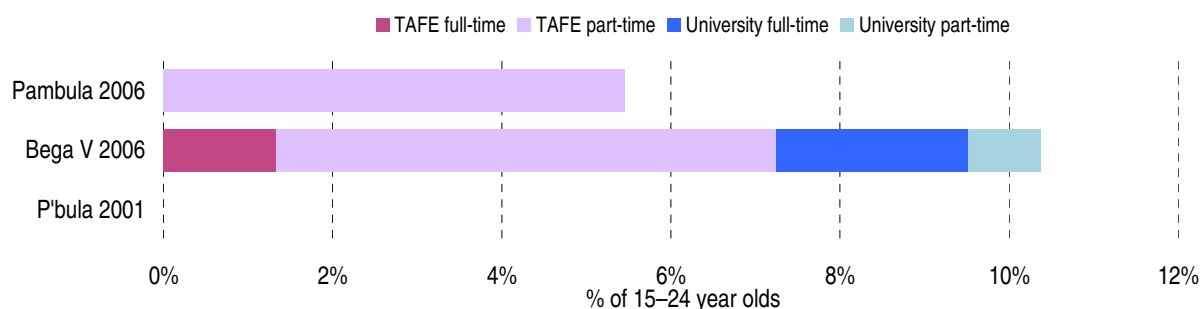
From 2001 to 2006, the number of residents enrolled in tertiary courses increased by 6. The proportion of the population aged 15+ who were tertiary students stayed fairly constant, while across Bega Valley it fell by 0.7%.



Among the 15 to 24 year-olds in Pambula, 5% were at TAFE and none 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. All of local younger TAFE 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 1.5 females per male, the gender ratio was 1.7 females per male student aged 25–74 at TAFE part-time.

Tertiary attendance by 15–24 year olds



Tertiary education	Pambula 2006				Pambula 2006			Pambula in	
	people	% of 15+ yrs	% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	males	females	ratio	2001	change from 2001
TAFE	22	2.4%	2.5%	0.1% less	9	13	1.44 F:M	3.1%	dn 0.7%
University	10	1.1%	1.4%	0.4% less	5	5	=	1.2%	dn 0.1%
other tertiary	11	1.2%	0.6%	0.6% more	3	8	2.67 F:M	0.0%	up 1.2%
tertiary students	43	4.7%	4.5%	0.2% more	17	26	1.53 F:M	4.3%	up 0.4%
15–24 year olds	% 15–24 yrs				% 15–24 yrs				
TAFE full-time	0	0.0%	1.3%	1.3% less	0	0	=	n.a.	
TAFE part-time	6	5.5%	5.9%	0.5% less	3	3	=	n.a.	
University full-time	0	0.0%	2.3%	2.3% less	0	0	=	n.a.	
University part-time	0	0.0%	0.9%	0.9% less	0	0	=	n.a.	
all 15–24 students	6	5.5%	10.4%	4.9% less	3	3	=	n.a.	
25+ year olds	% 25–74 yrs				% 25–74 yrs				
TAFE full-time	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	n.a.	
TAFE part-time	16	2.3%	1.8%	0.6% more	6	10	1.67 F:M	n.a.	
University full-time	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	n.a.	
University part-time	10	1.5%	1.0%	0.4% more	5	5	=	n.a.	
all 25+ students	26	3.8%	3.4%	0.4% more	11	15	1.36 F:M	n.a.	

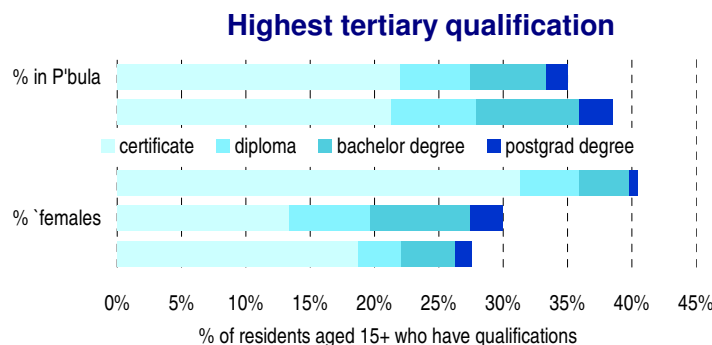
Note: 2001 data on part and full-time attendance by age groups is not available for small localities.

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 Pambula, 47% 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 109 women per 100 men, this ranged from 2.34 men per woman having a certificate to 3.66 women per man having a postgraduate degree/diploma.

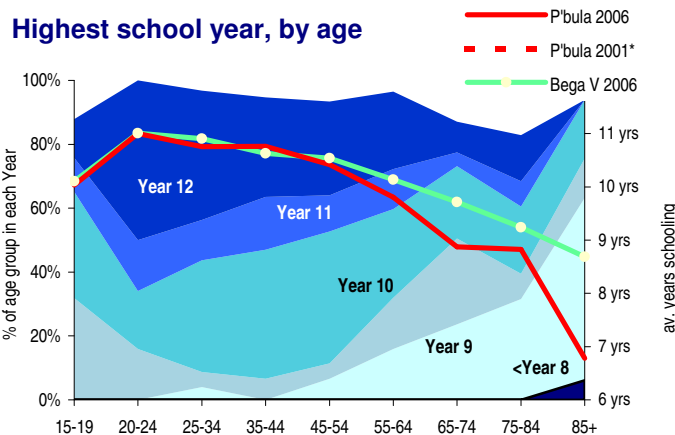
In 2001, 40% had a tertiary qualification, with the most noticeable changes since then being a 3.3% rise in the proportion with a certificate and a rise of 2.1% in the proportion with a diploma.



Highest tertiary qualifications	Pambula 2006		Pambula 2006		Pambula 2006		P'bula change from 2001		
	people aged 15+	% in P'bula	% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	% males	% females	ratio	P'bula, 2001	change in %
postgraduate degree/diploma	15	1.6%	2.6%	1% less	0.7%	2.5%	3.66 F:M	1.3%	up 0.4%
bachelor degree	54	5.9%	7.9%	2% less	3.9%	7.7%	1.99 F:M	4.2%	up 1.7%
diploma or advanced diploma	50	5.5%	6.7%	1% less	4.6%	6.3%	1.37 F:M	3.4%	up 2.1%
certificate	201	22.0%	21.3%	1% more	31.4%	13.4%	2.34 M:F	18.7%	up 3.3%
inadequately described	110	12.0%	12.3%	0% less	11.2%	12.8%	1.14 F:M	12.9%	dn 0.9%
none or not stated	485	53.0%	49.2%	4% more	48.3%	57.3%	1.19 F:M	59.6%	dn 6.6%
Residents aged 15+	915	100.0%	24,999		437	478	1.09 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.

Most recent students finished Year 12, peaking at 50% 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 6 years 9 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	P'bula 2006	Bega V 2006	P'bula 2001*
15-19	12%	11%	33%	32%	0%	0%	10.0 yrs	10.1 yrs	n.a.
20-24	50%	16%	18%	16%	0%	0%	11.0 yrs	11.0 yrs	n.a.
25-34	40%	13%	35%	5%	4%	0%	10.8 yrs	10.9 yrs	n.a.
35-44	31%	17%	40%	7%	0%	0%	10.8 yrs	10.6 yrs	n.a.
45-54	29%	11%	41%	5%	7%	0%	10.4 yrs	10.5 yrs	n.a.
55-64	24%	13%	28%	16%	16%	0%	9.8 yrs	10.1 yrs	n.a.
65-74	10%	4%	23%	27%	24%	0%	8.9 yrs	9.7 yrs	n.a.
75-84	14%	8%	21%	8%	32%	0%	8.8 yrs	9.2 yrs	n.a.
85+	0%	0%	18%	12%	57%	6%	6.8 yrs	8.7 yrs	n.a.
residents	232	102	290	112	113	3	10.0 yrs	10.3 yrs	9.6 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 Pambula was around \$445 a week, which was \$40 lower than the \$485 average for Bega Valley. The average income of local women was \$370 and the average of local men was 44% higher than this at \$532. For most people this income is wages, but it can include government benefits, superannuation and dividends.

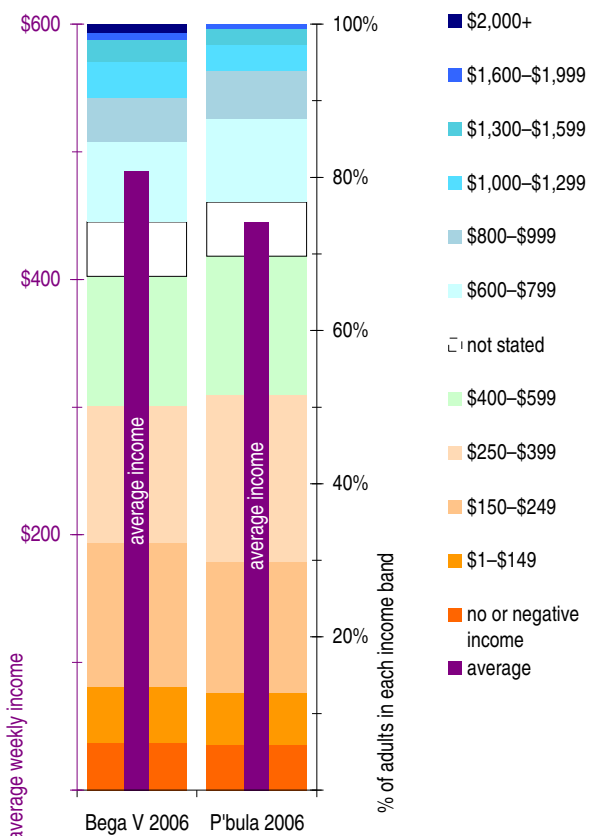
Since 2001, while average weekly earnings rose 24% across Australia, the average income in Pambula rose by 12% less (up 12%), suggesting that Pambula became relatively poorer. Male average incomes went from \$469 in 2001 to \$532 in 2006, up by 14%; women's from \$332 in 2001 to \$370 in 2006, up by 11%.

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, 30% of adults in Pambula received low-incomes, 40% got middle-incomes, 17% got high-incomes, and 6% were in the highest income group. Pambula had 5.1% more in the middle income band than Bega Valley, and 3.5% fewer in the highest income band.

Almost without exception, there are more men than women in the higher income bands, and more women than men in the lower. In Pambula, the sex ratio ranges from 2.44 men per woman earning \$1,000-\$1,299 to 2.71 women per man earning \$1-\$149.

Individual weekly incomes



The total value of personal incomes in Pambula in 2006 was about \$21 million.

Incomes of people aged 15+ yrs	Pambula 2006				Pambula 2006			% in P'bula in 2001	P'bula's change from 2001
	no. aged 15+ yrs	% aged 15+ yrs	% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	males 15+ yrs	females 15+ yrs	ratio		
no or negative income	54	5.9%	6.2%	0.3% less	27	27	=	4.4%	up 1.5%
\$1-\$149	63	6.9%	7.4%	0.5% less	17	46	2.71 F:M	11.8%	dn 5.0%
\$150-\$249	156	17.0%	18.8%	1.7% less	63	93	1.48 F:M	20.4%	dn 3.4%
\$250-\$399	199	21.7%	17.9%	3.9% more	64	135	2.11 F:M	19.6%	up 2.1%
\$400-\$599	166	18.1%	16.9%	1.3% more	74	92	1.24 F:M	15.7%	up 2.5%
\$600-\$799	100	10.9%	10.5%	0.4% more	67	33	2.03 M:F	8.8%	up 2.1%
\$800-\$999	57	6.2%	5.7%	0.5% more	40	17	2.35 M:F	2.8%	up 3.4%
\$1,000-\$1,299	31	3.4%	4.8%	1.4% less	22	9	2.44 M:F	1.6%	up 1.8%
\$1,300-\$1,599	20	2.2%	2.7%	0.6% less	14	6	2.33 M:F	1.1%	up 1.1%
\$1,600-\$1,999	5	0.5%	1.0%	0.5% less	5	0	M	0.9%	dn 0.3%
\$2,000+	0	0.0%	1.1%	1.1% less	0	0	=	0.9%	dn 0.9%
not stated	65	7.1%	7.1%	0.0% less	43	22	1.95 M:F	12.1%	dn 5.0%
total	916	100%	100%		436	480	1.10 F:M	100%	
average weekly income		\$445	\$485	9% less	\$532	\$370	1.44 M:F	\$398	up 12%

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

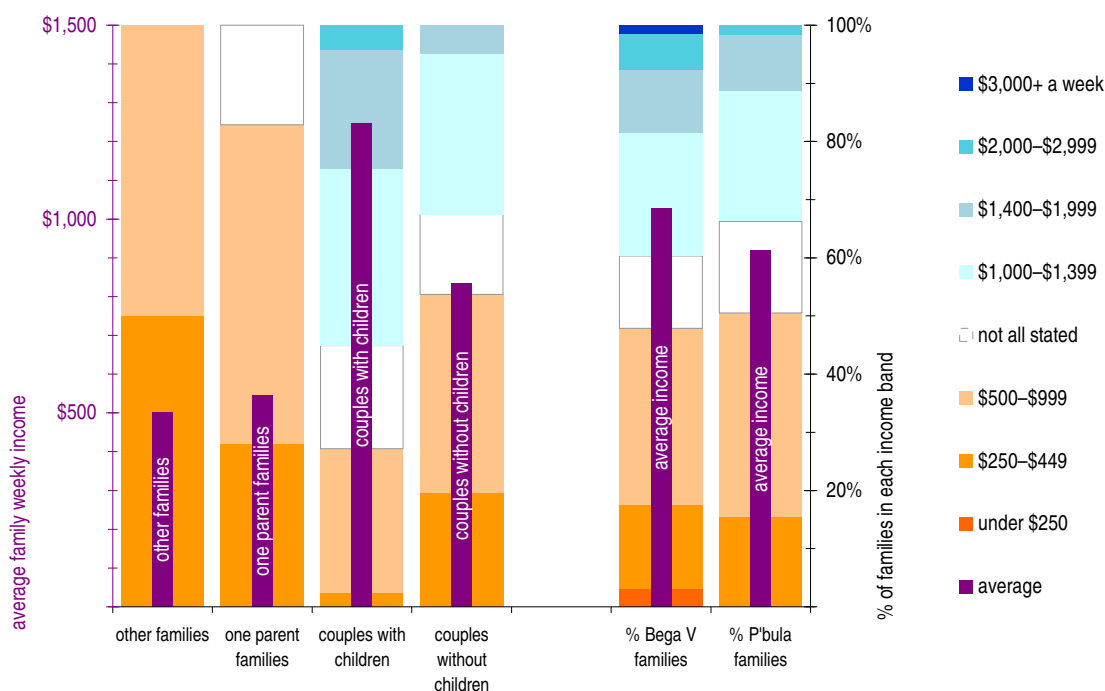
The average weekly family income in Pambula in July 2006 was \$921, which was 11% or \$108 a week lower than the \$1,029 average for Bega Valley. The family income was equivalent to 2.1 individual incomes (also 2.1 in Bega Valley).

Average family incomes ranges across family types from \$1,248 for couples with children and \$833 for couples without children to \$545 for one parent families and \$500 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 \$921, 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 Pambula, 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	% P'bula families	% Bega V families	P'bula's difference	couples without children	couples with children	one parent families	other families
under \$250	0	0%	3%	3.0% less	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$250–\$449	48	15%	15%	0.9% more	20%	3%	28%	50%
\$500–\$999	109	35%	30%	4.8% more	34%	25%	55%	50%
\$1,000–\$1,399	70	23%	21%	1.3% more	28%	31%	0%	0%
\$1,400–\$1,999	30	10%	11%	1.1% less	5%	20%	0%	0%
\$2,000–\$2,999	5	2%	6%	4.7% less	0%	4%	0%	0%
\$3,000+ a week	0	0%	1%	1.4% less	0%	0%	0%	0%
not all stated	49	16%	12%	3.3% more	14%	18%	17%	0%
Total	311	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%
average weekly income		\$921	\$1,029	11% less	\$833	\$1,248	\$545	\$500
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

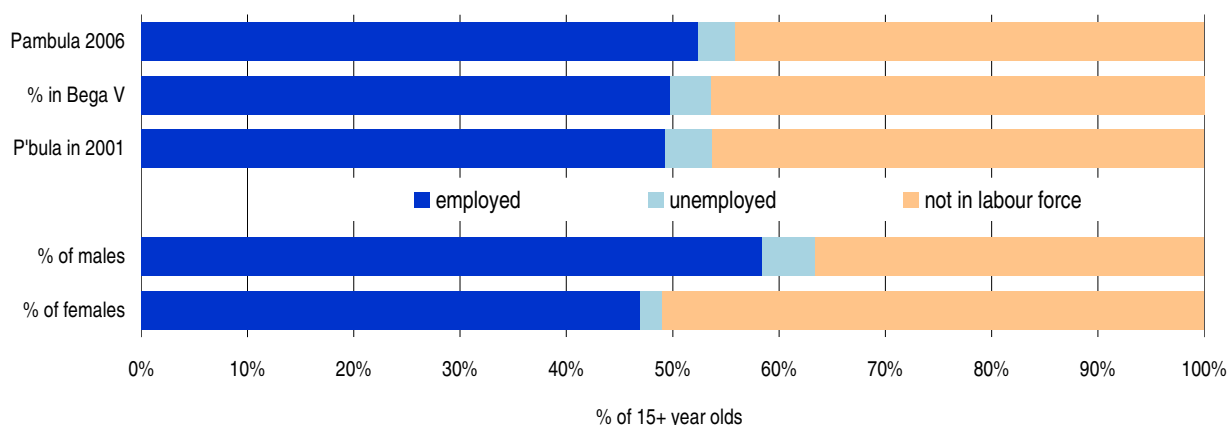
There were 511 residents of Pambula in the workforce in 2006, 56% of the adult (aged 15+) population (this is called the workforce participation rate). About 52% of the adults were employed, and 4% were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 6.3% of the workforce.

Compared with Bega Valley, Pambula's workforce participation rate in 2006 was 2.3% higher and its unemployment rate was 0.7% lower. Since 2001, the participation rate had risen by 2.2% and the unemployment rate had fallen by 2.0%.

Women tend to have lower workforce participation rates on average, with greater time spent in child raising, housework and caring. In Pambula, women's workforce participation was at 49% compared with 63% for men. Women also tend to have lower attachment to the workforce, and to withdraw (by not seeking work) when unemployed. This can cause their measured unemployment rate to be lower. Here, however, women's unemployment in 2006 was 4.3% when men's was 8.0%.

Women's domestic responsibilities also make them more inclined towards working part-time. In Pambula, 57% of female workers were part-timers, compared with 18% of the men. The same pattern can apply amongst those looking for part-time work. Here, 60% of unemployed women wanted part-time work, while 32% of unemployed men did. The overall proportion of unemployed residents wanting part-time work was 6.3% higher than in Bega Valley and 6.4% higher than in 2001.

Labour force status, adults 15+



Employment status	Pambula 2006				Pambula 2006			P'bula in 2001	P'bula's change from 2001
	number	% of adults	% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents		
employed	479	52.4%	49.8%	2.6% more	58.4%	47.0%	1.24 M:F	49.3%	up 3.1%
unemployed	32	3.5%	3.7%	0.2% less	5.1%	2.1%	2.42 M:F	4.5%	dn 1.0%
labour force (participation rate)	511	55.9%	53.6%	2.3% more	63.4%	49.1%	1.29 M:F	53.8%	up 2.2%
not in labour force	403	44.1%	46.4%	2.3% less	36.6%	50.9%	1.39 F:M	46.2%	dn 2.2%
residents aged 15+	914	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	1.09 F:M	100.0%	
unemployment rate (% labour force)		6.3%	7.0%	0.7% less	8.0%	4.3%	1.87 M:F	8.3%	dn 2.0%
full-time workers	266	55.5%	54.5%	1.1% more	73.6%	35.1%	2.10 M:F	56.2%	dn 0.7%
part-time workers	174	36.3%	38.6%	2.3% less	17.7%	57.3%	3.24 F:M	41.0%	dn 4.6%
unemployed want full-time work	19	59.4%	65.6%	6.3% less	68.2%	40.0%	1.70 M:F	65.8%	dn 6.4%
unemployed want part-time	13	40.6%	34.4%	6.3% more	31.8%	60.0%	1.89 F:M	34.2%	up 6.4%

Industries employing residents

The main industries employing Pambula residents in 2006 were:

- retail trade, with 16% of workers
- food and accommodation, 14%
- health & social care, 13%
- construction, 12%
- manufacturing, 9%.

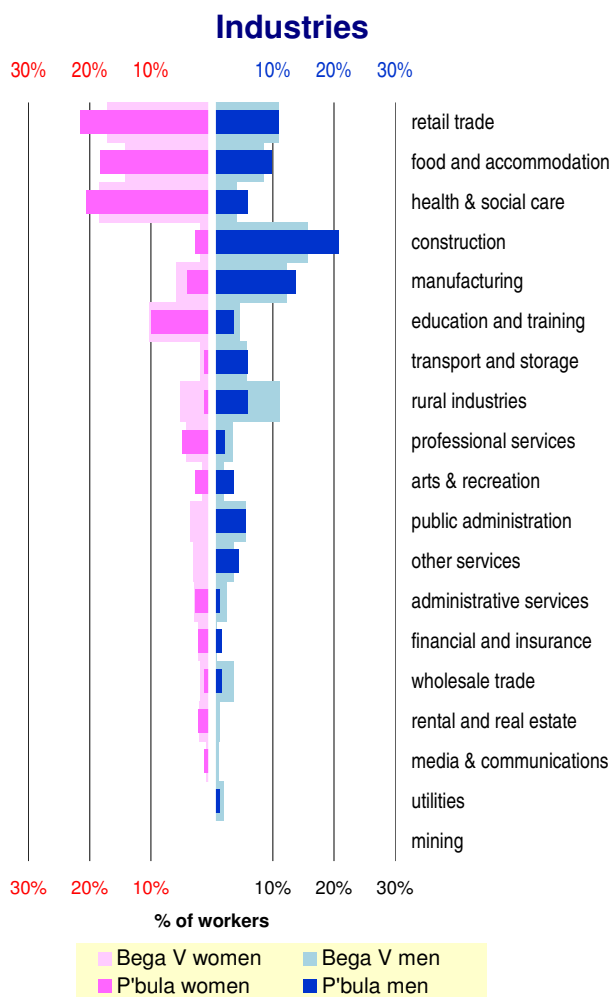
These main five industries together employed around 64% of working residents. Other significant industries for local workers were: education and training, with 6% of the workers; transport and storage, 4%; transport and storage, 4%; and professional services, 3%.

Industries that employed greater proportions of local residents than average for Bega Valley were construction (3.1% more), food and accommodation (2.6% more), and retail trade (2.1% more).

The industries that employed proportionally more local women were health & social care (3.1 women per man), education and training (2.4 women per man), and professional services (2.2 women per man). For men, they were construction (8.8 men per woman), transport and storage (5.0 men per woman), and transport and storage (5.0 men per woman).

Since 2001, the fastest-growing employers were the food and accommodation, education and training, and health & social care industries, whose share of local workers rose by 2.7%, 1.8% and 1.2%, respectively.

Note that industry classifications changed somewhat between 2001 and 2006.



Industry of employers	Pambula 2006				Pambula 2006			P'bula's	
	number	% of workers	% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	males	females	ratio of workers	P'bula in 2001	change from 2001
retail trade	76	15.9%	13.8%	2.1% more	10.9%	21.5%	1.7 F:M	18.4%	dn 2.5%
food and accommodation	66	13.8%	11.2%	2.6% more	9.8%	18.4%	1.6 F:M	11.0%	up 2.7%
health & social care	61	12.7%	10.8%	2.0% more	5.9%	20.6%	3.1 F:M	11.5%	up 1.2%
construction	59	12.3%	9.2%	3.1% more	20.7%	2.7%	8.8 M:F	12.0%	up 0.3%
manufacturing	44	9.2%	9.2%	0.0% less	13.7%	4.0%	3.9 M:F	10.8%	dn 1.6%
education and training	31	6.5%	7.2%	0.7% less	3.5%	9.9%	2.4 F:M	4.7%	up 1.8%
transport and storage	18	3.8%	3.9%	0.2% less	5.9%	1.3%	5.0 M:F	3.9%	dn 0.2%
rural industries	18	3.8%	8.3%	4.6% less	5.9%	1.3%	5.0 M:F	6.6%	dn 2.9%
professional services	16	3.3%	3.8%	0.4% less	2.0%	4.9%	2.2 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
arts & recreation	15	3.1%	1.8%	1.4% more	3.5%	2.7%	1.5 M:F	2.9%	up 0.2%
public administration	14	2.9%	4.6%	1.7% less	5.5%	0.0%	M	3.2%	dn 0.3%
other services	11	2.3%	3.3%	1.0% less	4.3%	0.0%	M	1.2%	up 1.1%
administrative services	9	1.9%	2.6%	0.7% less	1.2%	2.7%	2.0 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
financial and insurance	9	1.9%	1.5%	0.4% more	1.6%	2.2%	1.3 F:M	0.7%	up 1.1%
wholesale trade	7	1.5%	2.7%	1.3% less	1.6%	1.3%	1.3 M:F	1.7%	dn 0.3%
rental and real estate	5	1.0%	1.6%	0.6% less	0.0%	2.2%	F	n.a.	n.a.
media & communications	3	0.6%	1.0%	0.4% less	0.0%	1.3%	F	1.5%	dn 0.8%
utilities	3	0.6%	1.1%	0.5% less	1.2%	0.0%	M	0.0%	up 0.6%
mining	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
inadequately described	14	2.9%	2.3%	0.6% more	3.1%	2.7%	1.3 M:F	2.2%	up 0.7%
employed residents	479	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	=	92.4%	

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

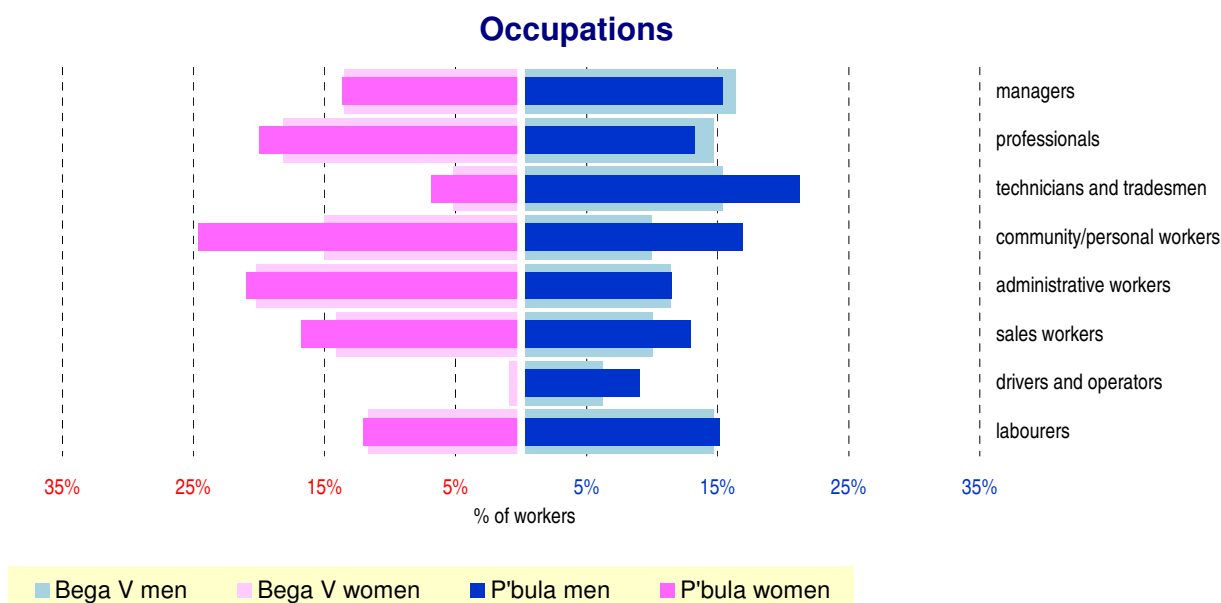
Occupations are a good indicator of socio-economic status, and communities with more people in more highly educated occupations tend to be wealthier. The occupational tree below shows the proportions of men and women in the eight occupational bands in Pambula in 2006, with the more educated ones being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

Pambula's had 24% workers in the top two occupational bands (13% were managers, including farmers and small business operators, and 11% professionals), compared with 31% for Bega Valley. The two lowest bands made up 21% of Pambula's workers (8% were drivers / machine operators and 13% were labourers), while Bega Valley also had 21% in these occupations.

Relative to Bega Valley, Pambula had 4.5% more workers who were community/personal workers and 2.8% more who were technicians and tradesmen, but 3.4% fewer workers who were professionals and 3.2% fewer who were managers.

Many occupations have a significant gender bias. In Pambula, there were 3.1 men per woman among technicians and tradesmen and 1.3 men per woman among labourers but there were 1.8 women per man among administrative workers and 1.5 women per man among professionals.

Occupational changes since 2001 are difficult to measure at the local level because of changes to the classification system used in the 2006 Census. Some occupational classifications changed little; of those, managers gained about 7% of the workforce, but drivers and operators lost about 4%.



Occupations of employed residents	Pambula 2006		workers in Pambula		ratio of		P'bula's change	
	number workers	% of workers	% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	% of males	% of females	P'bula in 2001	change from 2001
managers	63	13%	16%	3.2% less	13%	12%	1.1 M:F	7% up 7%
professionals	54	11%	15%	3.4% less	11%	17%	1.5 F:M	9% up 2%
technicians and tradesmen	87	18%	15%	2.8% more	18%	6%	3.1 M:F	29% n.a.
community/personal workers	69	14%	10%	4.5% more	14%	21%	1.5 F:M	n.a. n.a.
administrative workers	47	10%	11%	1.6% less	10%	18%	1.8 F:M	n.a. n.a.
sales workers	53	11%	10%	1.1% more	11%	14%	1.3 F:M	n.a. n.a.
drivers and operators	37	8%	6%	1.6% more	8%	0%	M	12% dn 4%
labourers	62	13%	15%	1.7% less	13%	10%	1.3 M:F	11% up 2%
unclear	6	1%	1%	0.2% less	1%	1%	1.1 F:M	1% dn 0%
total employed residents	478	100%	100%	same	100%	100%	1.2 M:F	69%

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

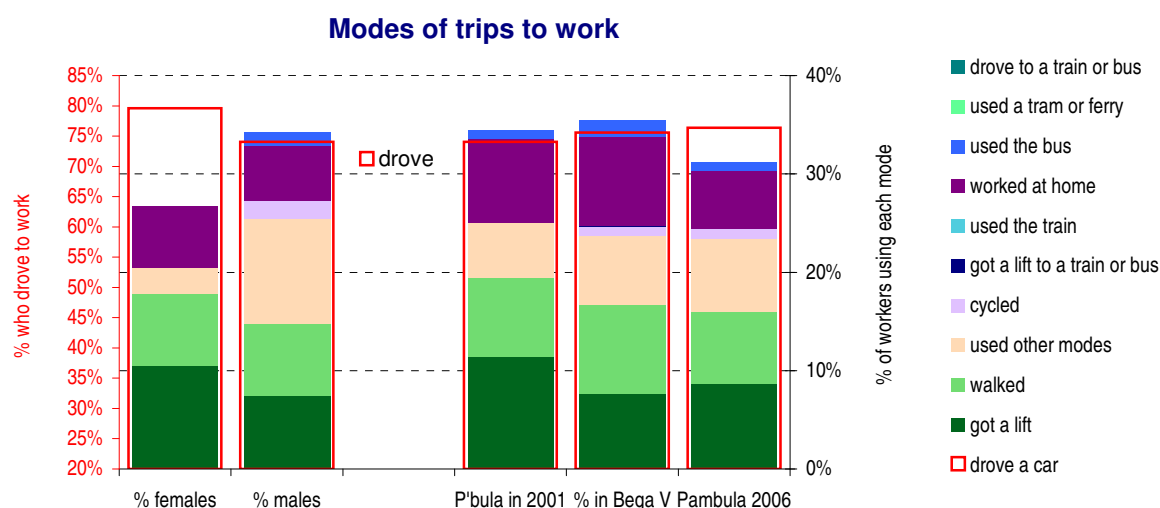
In the 2006 Census, people were asked how they travelled to work on Tuesday 8 August. In Pambula, 77% of the 478 employed residents travelled to work that day, with 15% not going to work, and 6% working from home; some did not say.

Some workers' journeys involved multiple trips, often when they got a lift to the bus or train. The total trips taken to work by Pambula workers was 374, 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 Pambula, 76% of travellers drove to work in 2006 (76% in Bega Valley). Since 2001, the proportion who drove rose by 2.3%. Driving is generally biased towards males; in Pambula, there were 1.3 men per woman among drivers. Similarly male-biased were those who used other modes (6.8 men per woman), and who walked (1.5 men per woman).

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

Women tend to use public transport to get to work more than men. In Pambula, women were most numerous among those who did not work on Census day, with 2.4 women per man doing this.



Trips to work	Pambula 2006				Pambula 2006		ratio of workers	P'bula in 2001	
	workers	% travellers	% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	% males	% females		% of trips	change
drove a car	281	76.4%	75.6%	0.8% more	74.1%	79.6%	1.3 M:F	74.1%	up 2.3%
got a lift	32	8.7%	7.7%	1.0% more	7.4%	10.5%	=	11.4%	dn 2.7%
walked	27	7.3%	9.0%	1.6% less	7.4%	7.2%	1.5 M:F	8.0%	dn 0.7%
used other modes	27	7.3%	7.0%	0.3% more	10.6%	2.6%	6.8 M:F	5.6%	up 1.8%
cycled	4	1.1%	0.9%	0.2% more	1.9%	0.0%	M	0.0%	up 1.1%
used the bus	3	0.8%	1.6%	0.8% less	1.4%	0.0%	M	0.9%	dn 0.1%
got a lift to a train or bus	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
used the train	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
used a tram or ferry	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
drove to a train or bus	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
Trips to work	374	102%	102%		103%	100%	1.4 M:F	100%	
Employed residents		% workers			% workers			% workers	
travelled to work	368	77%	77%	0.1% more	85%	68%	1.4 M:F	79%	dn 1.8%
worked at home	28	6%	9%	3.2% less	5%	6%	=	9%	dn 2.7%
did not work on Census day	72	15%	12%	3.1% more	8%	23%	2.4 F:M	11%	up 3.6%
not stated	10	2%	2%	0.1% more	2%	3%	1.5 F:M	1%	up 0.9%
Employed residents	478	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, 18 by truck, 0 by motorcycle, 3 by unnamed other modes, and 6 trips by multiple modes.

Community Cultures

Ancestry

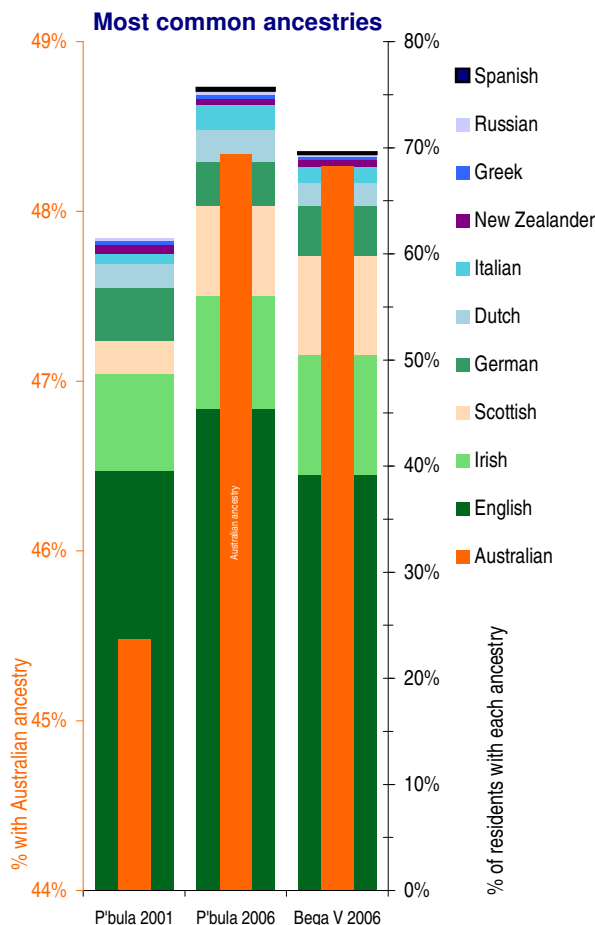
People's ancestry is a good indicator of their cultural heritage. While many people now give their heritage as 'Australian' (48% in Pambula in 2006), they are a minority in most places.

People could give at most two ancestries on the Census form, which limits information on ancestry. About 37% 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 Pambula residents, and the proportion with that ancestry, were: English 45%; Irish 10.7%; Scottish 8.5%; German 4.2%; Dutch 3.0%; and Italian 2.4%.

Compared with Bega Valley, Pambula had more people with English, Italian, Dutch, Russian and Spanish ancestry.

Over the five years since 2001, three ancestries that became more common in Pambula were English, claimed by 5.9% more of the population than in 2001, Scottish (5.4% more), and Australian (2.9% more).



Ancestry	Pambula 2006		% in Bega V		Parents of P'bula residents			P'bula in 2001	P'bula's change from 2001
	residents	percent	% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	both born overseas	one born overseas	both born Australia		
Australian	553	48.3%	48.3%	0.1% more	1%	11%	85%	45.5%	up 2.9%
Australian Aboriginal	0	0.0%	0.5%	0.5% less	-	-	-	0.0%	same
English	519	45.4%	39.2%	6.2% more	14%	14%	70%	39.5%	up 5.9%
Irish	122	10.7%	11.3%	0.6% less	9%	8%	80%	9.2%	up 1.4%
Scottish	97	8.5%	9.3%	0.8% less	16%	9%	74%	3.1%	up 5.4%
German	48	4.2%	4.7%	0.5% less	25%	17%	58%	5.1%	dn 0.9%
Dutch	34	3.0%	2.2%	0.8% more	32%	59%	9%	2.2%	up 0.8%
Italian	27	2.4%	1.5%	0.8% more	19%	33%	48%	1.0%	up 1.4%
New Zealander	7	0.6%	0.6%	0.0% more	0%	43%	57%	0.8%	dn 0.2%
Greek	4	0.3%	0.3%	0.0% more	0%	0%	100%	0.4%	dn 0.0%
Russian	4	0.3%	0.2%	0.1% more	0%	100%	0%	0.3%	up 0.1%
Spanish	3	0.3%	0.2%	0.1% more	0%	100%	0%	n.a.	n.a.
Filipino	3	0.3%	0.3%	0.0% less	0%	100%	0%	0.0%	up 0.3%
Serbian	3	0.3%	0.2%	0.4% less	100%	0%	0%	0.0%	same
Maltese	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	-	-	-	0.0%	same
Welsh	0	0.0%	0.7%	0.7% less	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	n.a.	n.a.
South African	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
Total responses	1,503	131.4%	131.3%	0.1% more	13%	18%	95%	120.0%	up 11.4%
residents	1,144	100%	100%		13%	10%	72%	100%	

Note: the apparent growth in Scottish ancestry from 34 to 97 probably indicates that 65% of local Scots did not name this heritage in 2001 when unprompted, rather than that their number increased by 185%. 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 Pambula, Greek ancestry was given by 4 in 2001 and 4 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

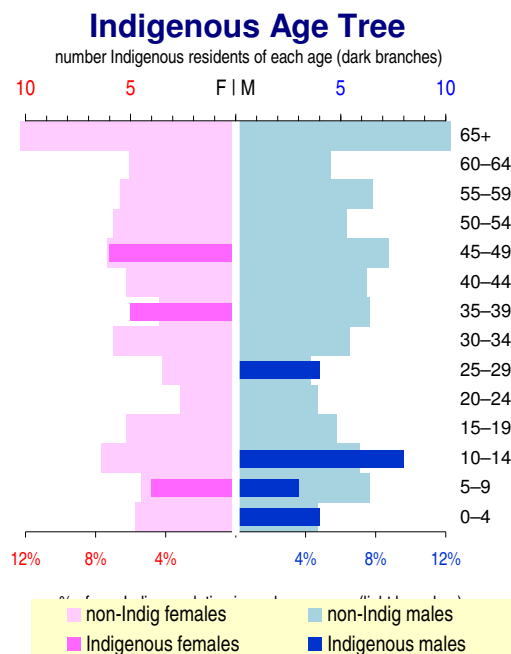
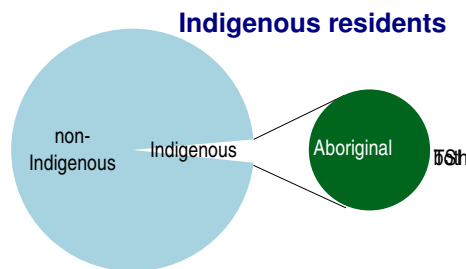
In 2006, Pambula had 36 Indigenous residents, with all identifying as Aboriginal. Indigenous people constituted 3.1% of the residents, compared with 2.6% of Bega Valley.

The median (mid-point) age of local Indigenous people was 10–14 and the average was about 21 years. By comparison, non-Indigenous residents had an average age of about 40 and a median age of 40–44.

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

For example, 10–14 year-olds are 24% of Indigenous residents but just 7% of non-indigenous residents; 5–9 year-olds are 21% v. 6%, and 45–49 year-olds are 18% v. 8%. However, there are far fewer Indigenous people aged 65 or older (nil v. 20%).

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	Pambula 2006		% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	Pambula 2006			P'bula in 2001	change from 2001
	number	% residents			males	females	ratio		
Aboriginal	36	3.1%	2.5%	0.6% more	21	15	1.40 M:F	2.4%	up 0.7%
Torres Strait Islander (TSI)	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Aboriginal and TSI	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Indigenous	36	3.1%	2.6%	0.5% more	21	15	1.40 M:F	2.4%	up 0.7%
non-Indigenous	1,110	96.9%	97.4%	0.5% less	535	575	1.07 F:M	97.6%	dn 0.7%
residents	1,146	100%	100%		556	590	1.06 F:M	100%	

Ages of Indigenous people	Pambula 2006				P'bula Indigenous residents, 2006			P'bula in 2001	changed share
	Indigenous	% Indig.	% non-Indig	Indig. diff.	males	females	ratio		
0–4	4	12%	5%	7% more	4	0	M	n.a.	n.a.
5–9	7	21%	6%	14% more	3	4	1.3 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
10–14	8	24%	7%	16% more	8	0	M	n.a.	n.a.
15–19	0	0%	6%	6% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
20–24	0	0%	4%	4% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
25–29	4	12%	4%	8% more	4	0	M	n.a.	n.a.
30–34	0	0%	7%	7% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
35–39	5	15%	6%	9% more	0	5	F	n.a.	n.a.
40–44	0	0%	7%	7% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
45–49	6	18%	8%	10% more	0	6	F	n.a.	n.a.
50–54	0	0%	7%	7% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
55–59	0	0%	7%	7% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
60–64	0	0%	6%	6% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
65+	0	0%	20%	20% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
residents	34	100%	100%		19	15	1.27	0%	
average age		21.4 yrs	40.4 yrs	dn 18.9 yrs	12.3 yrs	33.0 yrs		n.a.	n.a.

Birthplaces

Of Pambula residents, 86% were born in Australia and 9% were born overseas (in 6 of the 35 places listed in the Census table), with 5% not saying. The proportion born in Australia was 3% more than Bega Valley, and 1% more than in 2001.

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

- United Kingdom – 60 or 5.2%;
- New Zealand – 9 or 0.8%;
- the Netherlands – 9 or 0.8%;
- Germany – 9 or 0.8%;
- the Philippines – 3 or 0.3%;
- Papua New Guinea – 3 or 0.3%.

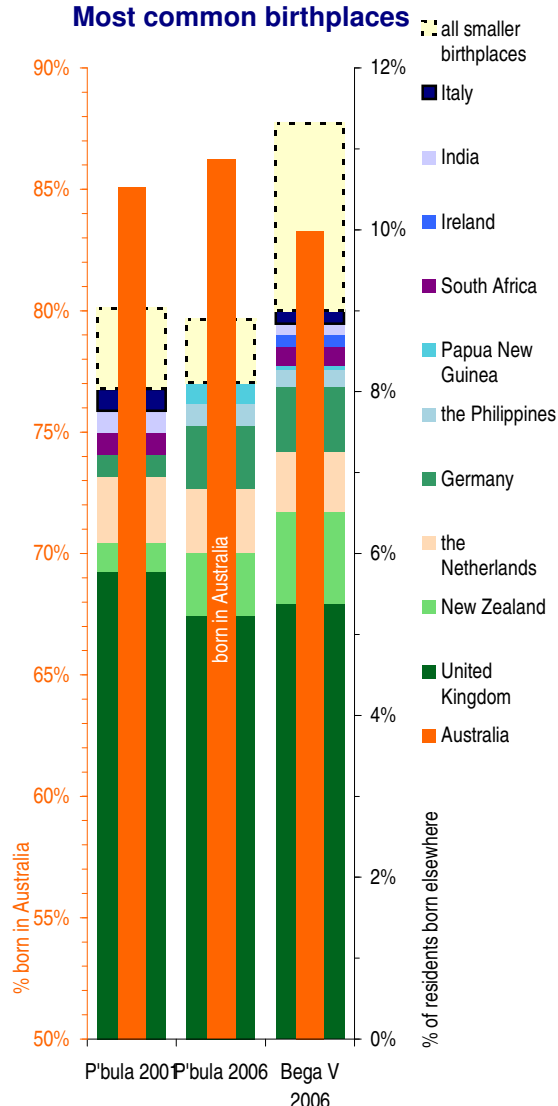
The birthplace that increased most as a proportion of the population over the previous five years was Australia, up 1.1%, with Germany up 0.5%, then New Zealand up 0.4%, the Philippines up 0.3%, and the Philippines up 0.3%.

The birthplace which was significantly more common in Pambula than in Bega Valley was Papua New Guinea with 0.2% more of the population.

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 Pambula, birthplaces whose males most outnumbered females included only very small all-male birthplaces, while there were 1.3 females per male born in New Zealand and 1.3 females per male born in New Zealand.

Most common birthplaces



Main birthplaces of residents	Pambula 2006		% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	Pambula 2006			P'bula in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Australia	989	86.2%	83.3%	2.9% more	480	509	1.1 F:M	85.1%	up 1.1%
United Kingdom	60	5.2%	5.4%	0.2% less	27	33	1.2 F:M	5.8%	dn 0.5%
New Zealand	9	0.8%	1.1%	0.4% less	4	5	1.3 F:M	0.4%	up 0.4%
the Netherlands	9	0.8%	0.7%	0.0% more	0	9	F	0.8%	dn 0.0%
Germany	9	0.8%	0.8%	0.0% less	4	5	1.3 F:M	0.3%	up 0.5%
the Philippines	3	0.3%	0.2%	0.0% more	0	3	F	0.0%	up 0.3%
Papua New Guinea	3	0.3%	0.0%	0.2% more	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.3%
South Africa	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.3%	dn 0.3%
Ireland	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
India	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.3%	dn 0.3%
Italy	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.3%	dn 0.3%
Canada	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
the USA	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
a non-listed place	9	0.8%	1.0%	0.3% less	4	5	1.3 F:M	0.7%	up 0.1%
all smaller birthplaces	9	0.8%	2.3%	1.5% less	4	5		-4.9%	up 5.7%
not stated	56	4.9%	5.4%	0.5% less	34	22	1.5 M:F	5.9%	dn 1.0%
overseas born	102	8.9%	11.3%	7 places	42	60	1.43 F:M	9.0%	dn 0.1%

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, 96% of Pambula's residents spoke English at home, which was 3% more than in 2001, and 2% higher than in Bega Valley. While 2% did not say what they spoke, 2% spoke another language at home (like Bega Valley), including 5 of the 35 most common languages listed in the Census report.

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

- Spanish – 6 or 0.5%;
- German – 4 or 0.3%;
- Italian – 4 or 0.3%;
- Dutch – 3 or 0.3%;

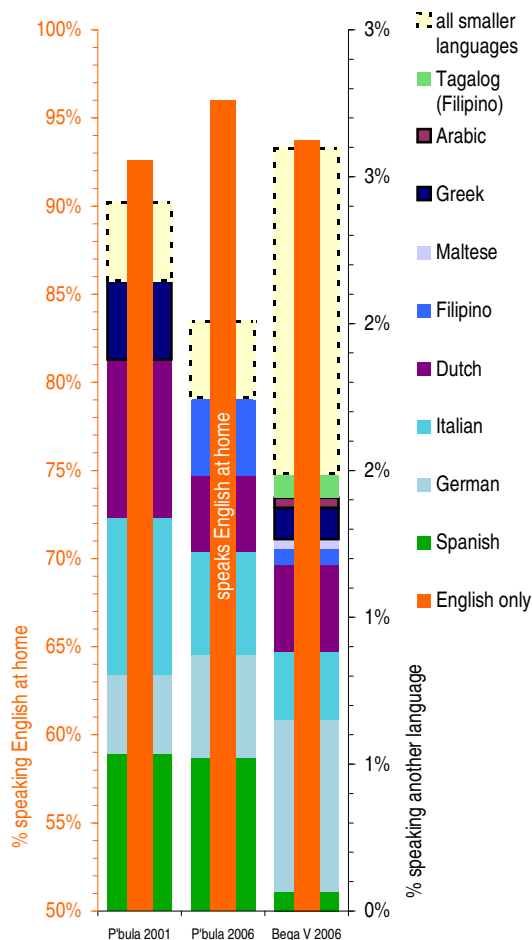
The main language whose use increased most between 2001 and 2006 was Filipino, up by 0.3% of the population.

The language spoken proportionally more in Pambula than in Bega Valley was Spanish (spoken by 0.5% more of the population) with Filipino spoken by 0.2% more; to a lesser extent, Italian.

Many places will have some languages spoken by just a few people, often a few families. These cases may have significant gender imbalances.

In Pambula, there were fewer male speakers of most languages than females, except for very small language groups.

Most common languages



Main languages spoken at home	Pambula 2006		% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	Pambula 2006			P'bula in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
English only	1,100	96.0%	93.7%	2.2% more	528	572	1.1 F:M	92.6%	up 3.4%
another language	23	2.0%	2.6%	0.6% less	10	13	1.3 F:M	2.7%	dn 0.7%
not stated	23	2.0%	3.6%	1.6% less	17	6	2.8 M:F	4.5%	dn 2.5%
residents	1,146	100%	100%	5 langs.	555	591	1.1 F:M	100%	
Spanish	6	0.5%	0.1%	0.5% more	3	3	=	0.5%	dn 0.0%
German	4	0.3%	0.6%	0.2% less	0	4	F	0.3%	up 0.1%
Italian	4	0.3%	0.2%	0.1% more	4	0	M	0.5%	dn 0.2%
Dutch	3	0.3%	0.3%	0.0% less	0	3	F	0.5%	dn 0.3%
Filipino	3	0.3%	0.1%	0.2% more	0	3	F	0.0%	up 0.3%
Maltese	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Greek	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.3%	dn 0.3%
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
Russian	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.3%	dn 0.3%
all smaller languages	3	0.3%	1.1%	0.8% less	3	0	M	0.3%	dn 0.0%
Total	23	2.0%	3.6%	1.6% less	17	6	2.8 M:F	4.5%	dn 2.5%

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. Pambula is no exception, with 67% of residents being Christian in 2006. Nonetheless, there has been a broad trend towards more people either having no religion (here, 22% of residents in 2006) or not stating their religion on the Census form (9%).

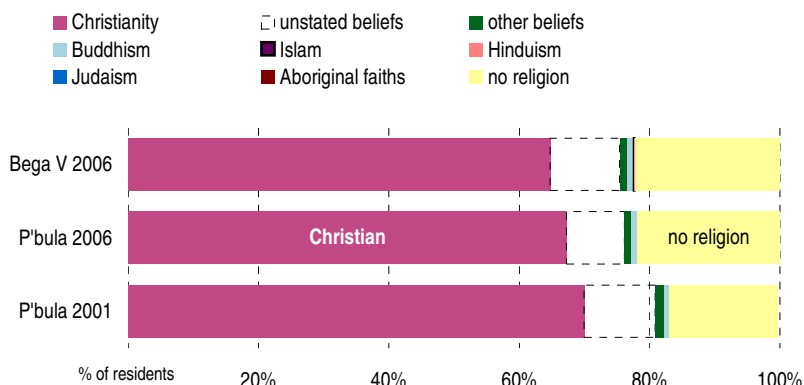
Only one non-Christian belief was identified in Pambula in 2006, Buddhism with 12 followers, or 1.0% of residents.

The fastest growing belief system over 2001 to 2006 was no religion with 5.1% more of the population, followed by Buddhism with 0.1% more

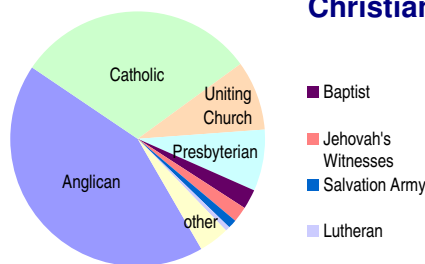
There were falls in the proportion who believed in Christianity (down by 2.7% of the population).

The ratio of male to female believers varied amongst the beliefs. Among Christians generally in Pambula, there were 111 women per 100 men, while there were 107 women per 100 men among those who did not have a religion. The gender ratio ranged from 136 men per 100 women among followers of Presbyterian to 200 women per 100 men among followers of Buddhism.

Religious beliefs



Christians



Religious beliefs	Pambula 2006		% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	Pambula 2006			2001 % P'bula	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Christianity	771	67.2%	64.7%	2.5% more	365	406	1.11 F:M	70.0%	dn 2.7%
no religion	250	21.8%	22.1%	0.3% less	121	129	1.07 F:M	16.7%	up 5.1%
Buddhism	12	1.0%	1.0%	0.1% more	4	8	2.00 F:M	0.9%	up 0.1%
Islam	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
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	=	0.0%	same
Aboriginal faiths	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
other beliefs	11	1.0%	1.1%	0.2% less	11	0	M	1.3%	dn 0.3%
unlisted beliefs	103	9.0%	10.7%	1.7% less	57	46	1.24 M:F	11.0%	dn 2.0%
total residents	1,147	100%	100%		558	589	1.06 F:M	100%	
Christians							=		
Anglican	329	28.7%	28.9%	0.2% less	146	183	1.25 F:M	33.7%	dn 5.0%
Catholic	236	20.6%	20.9%	0.3% less	121	115	1.05 M:F	17.1%	up 3.5%
Uniting Church	69	6.0%	5.2%	0.8% more	25	44	1.76 F:M	6.2%	dn 0.2%
Presbyterian	59	5.1%	3.8%	1.3% more	34	25	1.36 M:F	6.8%	dn 1.6%
Baptist	20	1.7%	1.2%	0.5% more	9	11	1.22 F:M	2.4%	dn 0.7%
Jehovah's Witnesses	16	1.4%	0.6%	0.8% more	9	7	1.29 M:F	0.3%	up 1.1%
Salvation Army	7	0.6%	0.3%	0.3% more	0	7	F	0.7%	dn 0.1%
Lutheran	6	0.5%	0.7%	0.1% less	3	3	=	0.5%	dn 0.0%
Latter Day Saints	4	0.3%	0.2%	0.2% more	4	0	M	0.3%	up 0.1%
Pentecostal	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	0.8%	dn 0.8%
Eastern Orthodox	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Other Protestant	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Churches of Christ	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
other Christian	25	2.2%	1.9%	0.3% more	14	11	1.27 M:F	1.1%	up 1.1%
all other Christian	25	2.2%	2.2%	0.0% less	14	11	1.27 M:F	1.1%	up 1.1%
total Christians	771	67.2%	64.7%	2.5% more	365	406	1.11 F:M	70.0%	dn 2.7%

Attachments

Other birthplaces of residents	Pambula 2006		% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	Pambula 2006			P'bula in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
the USA	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
China	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
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
SE Europe	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
India	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Poland	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Thailand	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Croatia	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.3%	dn 0.3%
Japan	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Greece	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Malaysia	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Turkey	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Vietnam	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Lebanon	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
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
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
Fiji	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
South Korea	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
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	9	0.8%	1.0%	0.3% less	4	5	1.3 F:M	0.7%	up 0.1%
all smaller birthplaces	9	0.8%	2.3%	1.5% less	4	5	F	-4.9%	up 5.7%
not stated	56	4.9%	5.4%	0.5% less	34	22	1.5 M:F	5.9%	dn 1.0%
overseas born	102	8.9%	11.3%	7 places	42	60	1.43 F:M	9.0%	dn 0.1%

Other languages spoken at home	Pambula 2006		% in Bega V	P'bula's difference	Pambula 2006			P'bula in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Russian	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.3%	dn 0.3%
French	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Polish	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Hungarian	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.3%	dn 0.3%
Samoan	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Croatian	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Cantonese	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
other Chinese dialects	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Indigenous languages	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Japanese	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Turkish	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Vietnamese	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
Mandarin	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
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	3	0.3%	0.4%	0.2% less	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.3%
all smaller languages	3	0.3%	1.1%	0.8% less	3	0	M	0.3%	dn 0.0%
Total	23	2.0%	3.6%	1.6% less	17	6	2.83 M:F	4.5%	dn 2.5%