



# Tathra Community Portrait

## 2006

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

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In this Portrait, Tathra is the area defined in ABS terms as Tathra (UCL 172800).

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prepared for Bega Valley Shire

# Population

## Population and growth

In the August 2006 Census, 1,622 residents were counted in Tathra – 837 females and 785 males. Of these residents, 1,501 (92.5%) were at home on Census night, while 35 were staying elsewhere within the same locality and 86 were staying somewhere else in Australia. There were 122 visitors from elsewhere in Australia staying in Tathra on Census night; these people are not included in this profile.

The counted resident population had decreased by 24 or 1.5% since the 2001 Census.

In Bega Valley, 96% of the estimated population completed the Census. If the same proportion did so in Tathra, the resident population of Tathra would be about 1,693.

Some 5.3% of residents were away from the local area on Census night (but completed a form elsewhere). Of these, there were 1.14 females per male. This very much is inconsistent with the general pattern that more men are away from home than women, likely due to more work trips.

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

Population	people in Tathra				Tathra 2006		Tathra 2006		
	2006	2001	2001-2006 change	2006 % of residents	% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	males	females	ratio
at home on Census Night	1,501	1,525	dn 24	92.5%	92.9%	0.4% less	728	773	1.06 F:M
away from locality at Census	86	105	dn 19	5.3%	5.5%	0.2% less	40	46	1.14 F:M
away from home (but local)	35	16	up 19	2.2%	1.6%	0.6% more	17	18	1.09 F:M
<b>counted residents</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>dn 24</b>	100.0%	100.0%	dn 1.5%	<b>785</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>1.07 F:M</b>
Australian citizens	1,506	1,528	dn 22	92.8%	92.2%	0.7% more	730	776	1.06 F:M
<b>Estimated Resident Pop'n</b>	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 Tathra (where half are younger and half older) was 45 years, which was virtually the same as Bega Valley and 3 years older than in 2001.

Tathra 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 \$419 a week, 14% more than Bega Valley's \$368. The median family income was \$984 a week, 10% more than Bega Valley's \$898.

The median mortgage repayment in Tathra in August 2006 was \$1,083 a month, 7% or \$73 more than Bega Valley's median. The median rent was \$165 a week, 3% or \$5 more than Bega Valley.

Some medians	2006		Tathra's difference	2001		Tathra's change from 2001
	Tathra	Bega V		Tathra	Bega V	
median age	45 yrs	45 yrs	same	42 yrs	42 yrs	3 y. older
av. persons per household	2.3	2.4	4% less	2.4	2.5	4% less
av. persons per bedroom	1.1	1.1	same	0.00	0.85	n.a.
individual weekly income	\$419	\$368	14% more	\$404	\$288	4% more
family weekly income	\$984	\$898	10% more	\$865	\$750	14% more
household weekly income	\$743	\$697	7% more	\$750	\$634	1% less
monthly mortgage payment	\$1,083	\$1,010	7% more	\$807	\$807	34% more
weekly rent	\$165	\$160	3% more	\$144	\$144	15% more
<b>CPI @ 30 June</b>	<b>154.3</b>			<b>133.8</b>		<b>15% more</b>

**Tathra v. Bega V**

occ, BR, ind. \$, fam \$, hhd \$, mortg, rent

% lower, % higher

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.**

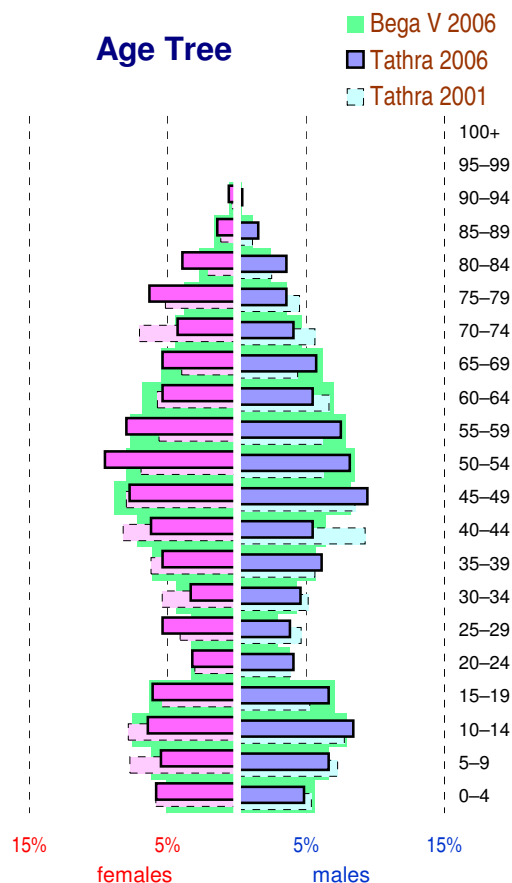
The largest age groups in Tathra in 2006, shown by the longest branches, were people 50–54, 45–49 and 55–59 years old.

Compared with Bega Valley, Tathra had relatively more people aged 25–29, 75–79 and 80–84 years, but fewer people aged 60–64, 40–44 and 30–34 years.

Over 2001 to 2006, the Tathra age groups that increased most were 50–54, 55–59 and 80–84 years-old, while the 40–44, 70–74 and 5–9 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 Tathra, the ratio peaks at 1.67 women per man among those aged 90–94 years.

Among those under 70, females were most common among people aged 25–29 and 0–4 years, while males were more common among those aged 30–34, 10–14 and 20–24 years.



5-year age groups	Tathra 2006				Tathra 2006			Tathra in 2001	Tathra's change from 2001
	people	percent	% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	males	females	ratio		
0–4	87	5.4%	5.4%	0.0% more	38	49	1.29 F:M	5.6%	dn 0.3%
5–9	98	6.0%	6.4%	0.4% less	52	46	1.13 M:F	7.5%	dn 1.5%
10–14	120	7.4%	7.7%	0.3% less	66	54	1.22 M:F	7.8%	dn 0.4%
15–19	103	6.3%	6.7%	0.3% less	52	51	1.02 M:F	5.3%	up 1.0%
20–24	59	3.6%	3.5%	0.1% more	32	27	1.19 M:F	3.5%	up 0.2%
25–29	75	4.6%	3.1%	1.5% more	30	45	1.50 F:M	4.4%	up 0.3%
30–34	64	3.9%	4.3%	0.4% less	36	28	1.29 M:F	5.3%	dn 1.3%
35–39	93	5.7%	5.9%	0.2% less	48	45	1.07 M:F	5.9%	dn 0.2%
40–44	95	5.9%	6.8%	0.9% less	43	52	1.21 F:M	8.7%	dn 2.9%
45–49	139	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	0.0% more	74	65	1.14 M:F	8.2%	up 0.3%
50–54	144	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	0.6% more	64	80	1.25 F:M	6.6%	up 2.3%
55–59	126	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	0.0% less	59	67	1.14 F:M	5.9%	up 1.9%
60–64	88	5.4%	6.9%	1.5% less	43	45	1.05 F:M	6.2%	dn 0.8%
65–69	90	5.5%	5.8%	0.3% less	45	45	=	4.2%	up 1.4%
70–74	68	4.2%	4.5%	0.4% less	32	36	1.13 F:M	6.4%	dn 2.2%
75–79	81	5.0%	3.7%	1.3% more	28	53	1.89 F:M	4.8%	up 0.1%
80–84	61	3.8%	2.6%	1.2% more	28	33	1.18 F:M	2.3%	up 1.5%
85–89	24	1.5%	1.4%	0.1% more	12	12	=	1.2%	up 0.3%
90–94	8	0.5%	0.4%	0.1% more	3	5	1.67 F:M	0.2%	up 0.3%
95–99	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
100+	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
<b>residents</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>785</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>1.07 F:M</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>2% less</b>

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

## Life stages

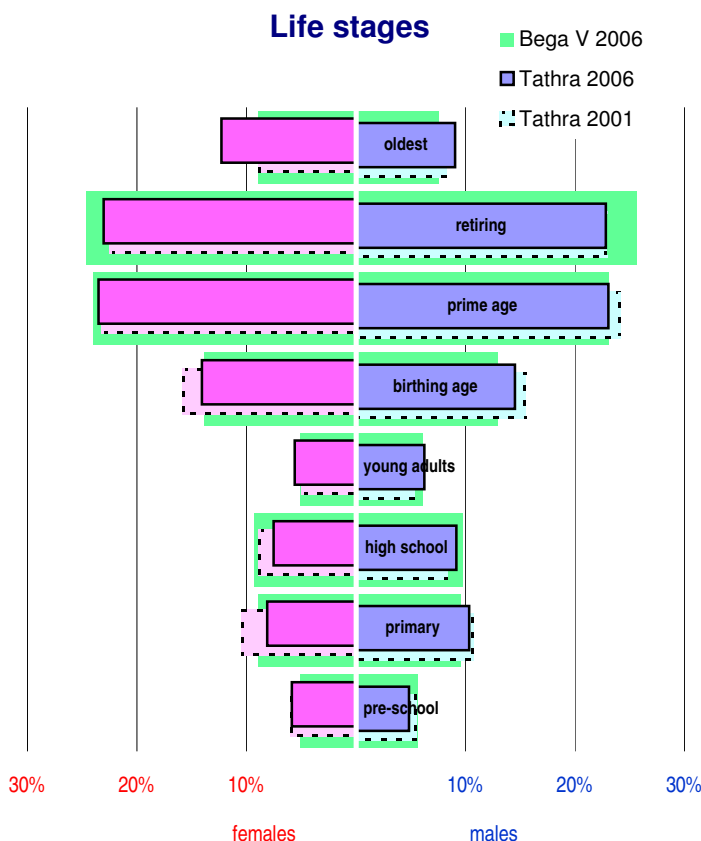
When planning for communities and their services, understanding changes in the numbers of people in key life stages is important. Four broad age groups - children, youth, adults and retirees - can each be divided into two life-stages, giving eight in all. They are pre-school and primary children, secondary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

Over 2001 to 2006, the retiring (55–69 years) group grew most, as a proportion of Tathra's residents, gaining another 2.5% of the population, with the young adult (18–24 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 1.3%, and the birthing age (25–39 years) group down by 1.3%.

Compared with Bega Valley, Tathra's life stages that were proportionally larger were the oldest (70+ years), which had 2.1% more of the population, and birthing age (25–39 years), with 0.9% more. Tathra had relatively fewer people in the retiring (55–69 years) stage of life, with 1.8% less, and in the high school (12–17 years) stage, with 1.2% fewer.

For most communities with reasonably large populations, the number of males and females is within about 5% of each other. Over Tathra, the male:female ratio is 1.07 females per male, reaching 1.45 females per male among those aged 70 or more.

The younger life stages with the biggest differences between the number of males and females were primary school (5–11 years), where there were 1.19 males per female, and the pre-school (0–4 years) stage of life, with 1.29 females per male.



Life stages	Tathra 2006		% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	Tathra 2006			Tathra in 2001	difference from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
pre-school (0–4 years)	87	5.4%	5.4%	0.0% more	4.8%	5.8%	<b>1.29 F:M</b>	5.6%	0.3% less
primary school (5–11 years)	149	9.2%	9.2%	0.1% less	10.3%	8.1%	<b>1.19 M:F</b>	10.5%	1.3% less
high school (12–17 years)	135	8.3%	9.5%	1.2% less	9.2%	7.5%	<b>1.14 M:F</b>	8.5%	0.2% less
young adult (18–24 years)	96	5.9%	5.6%	0.3% more	6.2%	5.6%	<b>1.04 M:F</b>	5.1%	0.8% more
birthing age (25–39 years)	232	14.3%	13.4%	0.9% more	14.5%	14.1%	<b>1.04 F:M</b>	15.6%	1.3% less
prime age (40–54 years)	378	23.3%	23.6%	0.3% less	23.1%	23.5%	<b>1.09 F:M</b>	23.6%	0.3% less
retiring (55–69 years)	304	18.7%	20.5%	1.8% less	18.7%	18.7%	<b>1.08 F:M</b>	16.2%	2.5% more
oldest (70+ years)	242	14.9%	12.8%	2.1% more	13.1%	16.6%	<b>1.45 F:M</b>	14.8%	0.1% more
<b>residents</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1.07 F:M</b>	<b>1,650</b>	
aged 15+	1,536	94.6%	94.6%	0.0% less	747	789	<b>1.06 F:M</b>	94.4%	0.3% 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).

Tathra is currently undergoing noticeable generational change with Baby-boomers (45–59 years) and the Children (5–14 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 Tathra, there were 57 fewer veterans in 2006. Their proportion of the population fell by 2.8%. There were 1.44 females per male.

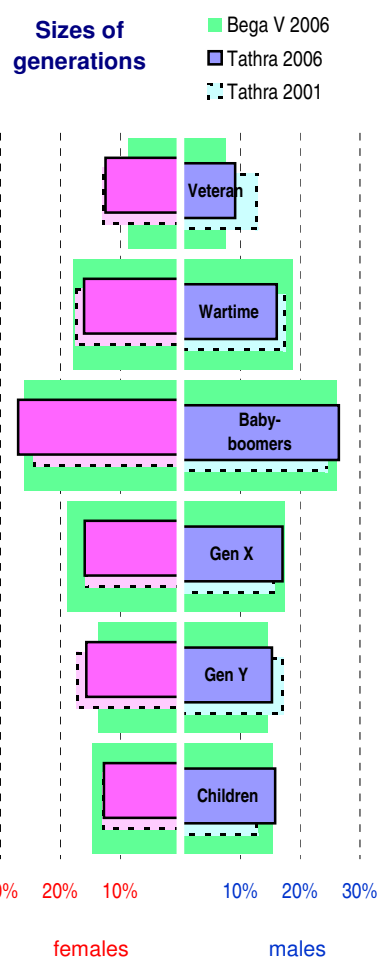
The Wartime generation, aged 60 to 74 in 2006, grew up through World War 2 then raised their baby-boom children. Their number decreased by 22 and their population share decreased by 0.4% over 2001 to 2006. The gender ratio was 1.05 females per male (more men are living past 75 than in the past).

Baby-boomers, aged 45 to 59 in 2006, made up the largest generation in Tathra with 409 residents, 27% of the population. Their numbers increased by 20 while their share of the population increased by 2.9% over 2001–2006. There were 1.08 females per male.

Generation X, aged 30–44 in 2006, was thesecond largest generation. Their population share increased by 0.7% since 2001 to 16.5%, while their numbers remained fairly stable. Their gender ratio was reasonably balanced, with 1.02 males per female.

The youngest full generation in 2001, Gen Y, numbered 237, which was 37 less than 2001, making it thefourth largest generation. Gen Y's share of the population fell by 1.3% since 2001 to 16%, which was 1% larger than in Bega Valley. This generation has 1.08 females per male.

Over 2001–2006, the number in Children generation (those born from 1991 to 2001 who were 5–14 years old in 2006), remained fairly stable. Their proportion rose 0.9% since 2001, and was 1% smaller than Bega Valley.



Generations				Tathra			M / F ratio	Bega V, 2006	
	2006	2001	change	2006%	2001%	change		share (%)	Tathra has
Children (5–14 years)	218	217	+ 1	14.3%	13.3%	up 0.9%	1.18 M:F	15.0%	0.8% less
Gen Y (15–29 years)	237	274	- 37	15.5%	16.8%	dn 1.3%	1.08 F:M	14.2%	1.3% more
Gen X (30–44 years)	252	257	- 5	16.5%	15.8%	up 0.7%	1.02 M:F	18.1%	1.7% less
Baby-boomers (45–59 years)	409	389	+ 20	26.8%	23.9%	up 2.9%	1.08 F:M	26.1%	0.7% more
Wartime (60–74 years)	246	268	- 22	16.1%	16.5%	dn 0.4%	1.05 F:M	18.4%	2.3% less
Veteran (75–89 years)	166	223	- 57	10.9%	13.7%	dn 2.8%	1.44 F:M	8.2%	2.7% more
<b>residents aged 5–89</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>- 100</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>S.D.= 2.0%</b>	<b>1.05 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>dn 6.1%</b>
other residents	95	22	+ 73	6.2%	1.4%				

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.

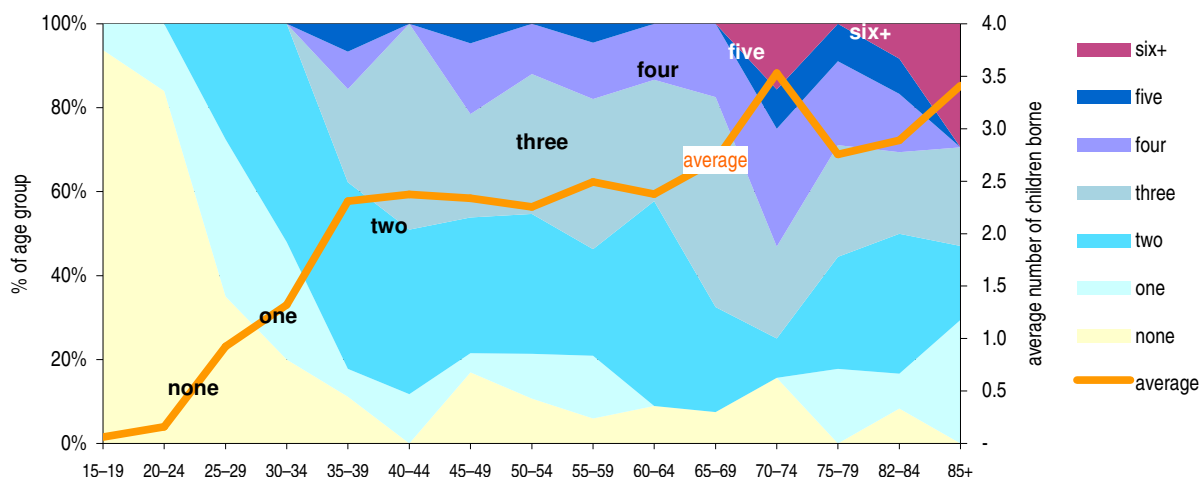
## Number of children borne by women

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 Tathra, the average number of children borne by all women aged 15+ was 2.1, and the average borne by women who had borne children was 2.7. Across Bega Valley, the averages were similar at 2.1 and 2.7. The average number of births is strongly influenced by the age structure of the community. For example, all women in their seventies averaged 3.1 births each, compared with 2.4 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						Tathra	Bega V	Tathra	Bega V
15-19 years	94%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0.06	0.04	1.00	1.42
20-24 years	84%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0.16	0.53	1.00	1.65
25-29 years	35%	38%	28%	0%	0%	0.93	1.08	1.42	1.83
30-34 years	20%	28%	52%	0%	0%	1.32	1.80	1.65	2.25
35-39 years	11%	7%	44%	22%	16%	2.31	2.21	2.60	2.55
40-44 years	0%	12%	39%	49%	0%	2.37	2.14	2.37	2.48
45-49 years	17%	5%	32%	25%	22%	2.34	2.22	2.81	2.57
50-54 years	11%	11%	33%	33%	12%	2.25	2.17	2.52	2.54
55-59 years	6%	15%	25%	36%	18%	2.49	2.27	2.65	2.56
60-64 years	9%	0%	49%	29%	13%	2.38	2.48	2.61	2.77
65-69 years	8%	0%	25%	50%	18%	2.70	2.81	2.92	3.13
70-74 years	16%	0%	9%	22%	53%	3.53	3.02	4.19	3.29
75-79 years	0%	18%	27%	27%	29%	2.76	3.02	2.76	3.25
82-84 years	8%	8%	33%	19%	31%	2.89	2.83	3.15	3.17
85+ years	0%	29%	18%	24%	29%	3.41	2.51	3.41	2.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>2.68</b>

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

most common for age

2 highest birth numbers

# Households

## The types of households

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

In 2006, Tathra's residents lived in 658 households, of which 68% were family households, and 32% were lone persons or shared households of unrelated people.

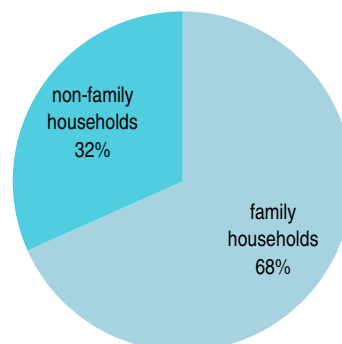
In the Census, people reported the number who usually live in their household, even if some were away on Census night. For Tathra, the reported number of residents per household averaged 2.30, with the family households averaging 2.87 people.

Of the 449 family households, 56% had two members (who would be mainly couples), while 15% had three members and 29% had four or more members. By way of comparison, Bega Valley's family households had 53% with two members (3% fewer), 19% with three (3% more), and 28% with four or more members (similar).

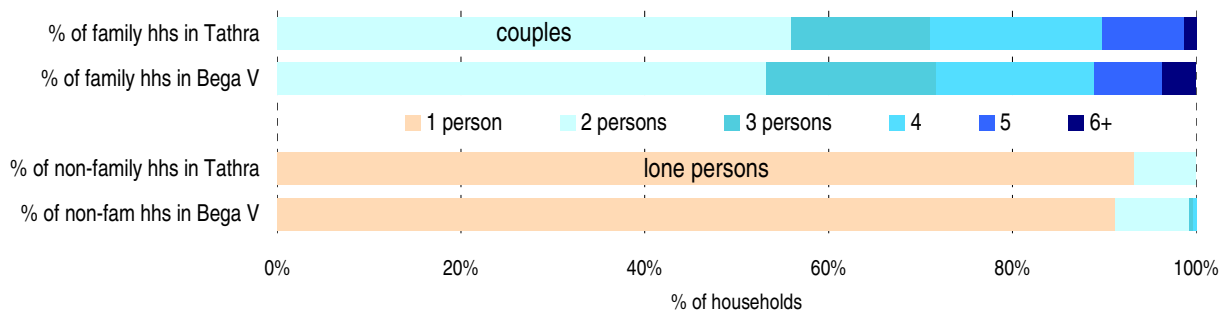
Of the other, non-family households in Tathra, 93% reported just one usual resident. The rest were shared or group housing, with all of these having two 'flat-mates'. Across Bega Valley, nine in every ten of non-family households had just one usual resident.

Since 2001, the average occupancy of all households had decreased by 0.11 persons. That of family households decreased by 0.11 while that of non-family households decreased by 0.07.

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		251	68	84	40	6	449	1,290	2.87
non-family households	195	14	0	0	0	0	209	223	1.07
<b>all dwellings 2006</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>2.30</b>
family households 2001 *		230	82	70	47	12	441	1,317	2.99
non-family households 2001 *	177	22	3	0	0	0	202	230	1.14
<b>all dwellings 2001 *</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>2.41</b>
<b>2006</b>									
% of family hhs in Tathra		56%	15%	19%	9%	1%	100%		av. in 6+ person dwgs
% of family hhs in Bega V		53%	19%	17%	7%	4%	100%		<b>8.0 persons</b>
% of non-family hhs in Tathra	93%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%		
% of non-fam hhs in Bega V	91%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%		

The total number of residents is calculated by multiplying the number of households by their sizes, assuming 8 persons per household for those recorded as '6 or more'. This assumption can be varied. The population so calculated will not exactly equal the Census count unless the assumed number of residents in 6+ person households is 26.2, 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.

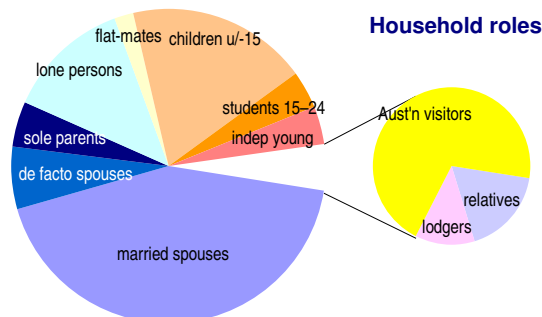
## Roles in households

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 Tathra, 49% of residents lived as partners in a couple (one-eighth being de facto couples), and 5% lived as sole parents.

Children living with a parent made up 26% of Tathra's residents, of whom 18% were under 15 years old, 4% were full-time students, and 4% were independent young adults.

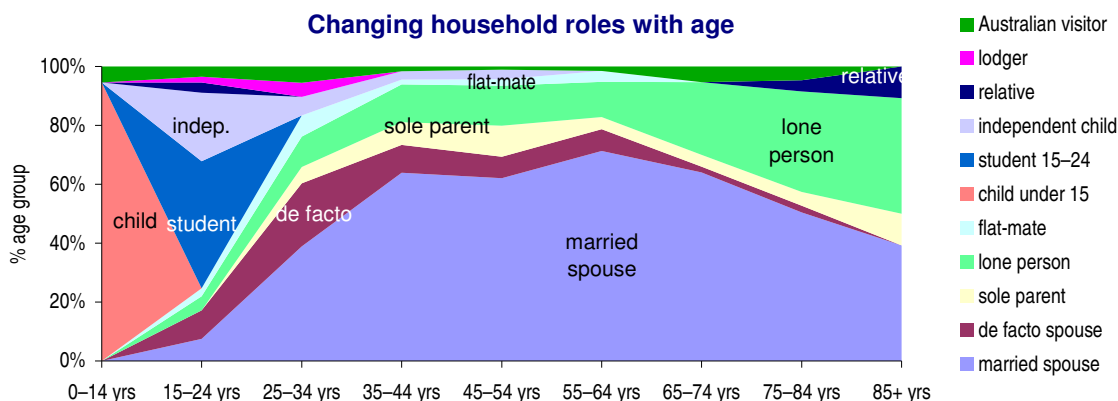
Other adults in Tathra were mainly living alone, 13% of residents, or in shared housing, 2%, but 1% lived with relatives and 1% as lodgers.



Tathra had more residents than Bega Valley who were lone persons (2% more) and married spouses (1% more), but fewer de facto spouses (by 2%) and children under 15 (1% fewer).

Since 2001, the biggest changes in the relative sizes of the social groupings were that 1.1% more of the population were lone persons and 0.5% more were sole parents, while 3.1% fewer were children under 15 and 1.3% fewer lived as flat-mates.

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	Tathra 2006				Tathra 2006			2001 % in Tathra		diff. from 2001
	no. of all ages	% of all ages	% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	males	females	ratio			
married spouses	654	43.0%	41.7%	<b>1.3% more</b>	327	327	=	43.5%	dn 0.5%	
de facto spouses	98	6.4%	8.1%	<b>1.7% less</b>	46	52	1.13 F:M	6.4%	up 0.1%	
sole parents	73	4.8%	4.4%	0.4% more	20	53	2.65 F:M	4.3%	up 0.5%	
lone persons	195	12.8%	10.7%	<b>2.1% more</b>	79	116	1.47 F:M	11.7%	up 1.1%	
flat-mates	29	1.9%	1.9%	0.0% more	20	9	2.22 M:F	3.2%	dn 1.3%	
children under 15	280	18.4%	19.8%	<b>1.4% less</b>	146	134	1.09 M:F	21.6%	dn 3.1%	
full-time students (15-24)	63	4.1%	4.3%	0.1% less	31	32	1.03 F:M	4.0%	up 0.1%	
independent young adults	56	3.7%	4.2%	<b>0.6% less</b>	38	18	2.11 M:F	3.4%	up 0.3%	
relatives	13	0.9%	1.3%	<b>0.5% less</b>	0	13	F	1.4%	dn 0.5%	
lodgers	9	0.6%	0.6%	0.0% more	3	6	2.00 F:M	0.5%	up 0.1%	
Aust'n visitors	51	3.4%	3.1%	0.3% more	26	25	1.04 M:F	8.0%	dn 4.7%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>736</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>1.07 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>		

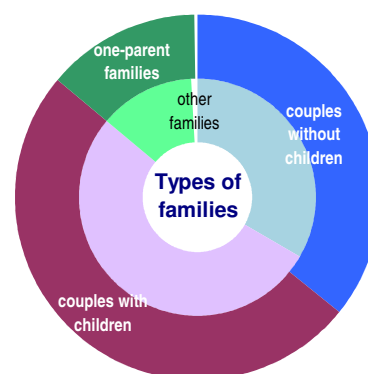
Children living with their families and not a partner are classified into one of three groups - children under 15, dependent children (who are full-time students), and non-dependent children (who may work or be part-time students, or neither). Flat-mates are unrelated people who share a household; Lodgers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

## Families

The families in Tathra fall into three main types – 'nuclear' families consisting of a couple with children make up 50% of families; couples without children, who tend to be either young or old, are 36% of families; and 14% 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 Tathra has more couples without children and fewer couples with children.

Since 2001, the proportion of couples without children has increased by 3.1% while the proportion of couples with children has decreased by 4.5%.



The outer, darker ring is Tathra; 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 Tathra, there were 104 females per 100 males in couples without children. However, despite some men being away, there can be a male bias in couple families with children, as normally more children are male; here there were 105 males per 100 females in families with children.

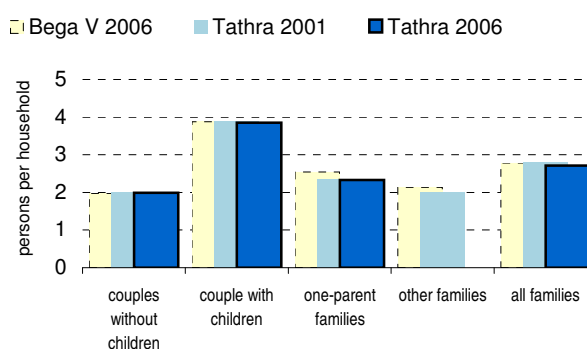
Types of families	Tathra 2006		% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	Tathra 2006			Tathra in 2001	Tathra's change from 2001
	residents	percent			males	females	ratio		
couples without children	445	35.9%	33.2%	2.6% more	218	227	1.04 F:M	32.8%	up 3.1%
couples with children	624	50.3%	52.8%	2.5% less	320	304	1.05 M:F	54.8%	dn 4.5%
one-parent families	168	13.5%	13.2%	0.3% more	73	95	1.30 F:M	12.0%	up 1.5%
other families	4	0.3%	0.7%	0.4% less	0	4	F	0.5%	dn 0.2%
<b>residents</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>611</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>1.03 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	

### Average family size

The average size of nuclear families in Tathra in 2006 was 3.9 persons (ie 1.9 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 almost the same as 2001.

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



Family size	Tathra 2006		% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	Tathra 2006		av. family size, Bega V	Tathra's diff. from Bega V	Tathra's change from 2001
	families	% of families			residents	av. family size			
couples without children	224	48.9%	46.8%	2.1% more	445	1.99	1.97	0.01 more	dn 0.01
couple with children	162	35.4%	37.8%	2.5% less	624	3.85	3.88	0.03 less	dn 0.04
one-parent families	72	15.7%	14.5%	1.3% more	168	2.33	2.54	0.21 less	dn 0.03
other families	0	0.0%	0.9%	0.9% less	4	0	2.14	-	n.a.
<b>all families</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>1,241</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>0.07 less</b>	<b>dn 0.09</b>

Excludes family members temporarily absent on Census Night.

## Marriage and family blending

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

Of Tathra's 1,311 residents aged 15+ in 2006, 55% were married, 25% had never married, and 20% were once married, now separated (3.4%), divorced (8.5%), or widowed (8.4%).

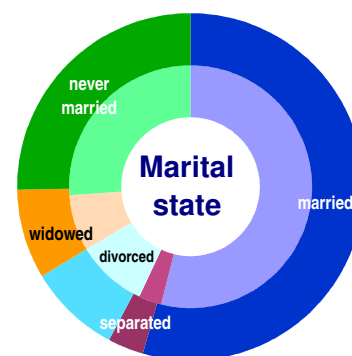
About 55% of residents in Tathra reported they lived as a couple, which was similar to the 55% who were legally married. However, they may not be the same people.

Compared with Bega Valley, relatively more residents were widowed (1.0% more) and married (0.8% more), while fewer were divorced (1.1% fewer) and never married (0.9% fewer).

Over 2001 to 2006, the proportions of adults in Tathra who were never married rose by 1.4% and the proportion widowed rose by 1.3%. The proportion who were married fell by 2.0% with the proportion who were separated down 0.6%.

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 Tathra, among widowed people, there were 3.78 women per man, while there were 1.20 women per man among separated adults and 1.52 women per man among divorced adults. People who have never married tend to be male; in Tathra, there were 1.27 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 Tathra, 6% of these families included at least one step child (not including adopted children) – 3.7% were step families (where the children had one natural parent in the couple), and 2.5% 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 Tathra was 7.5% lower than for Bega Valley.



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

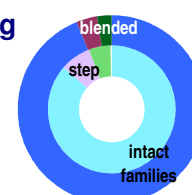
Legal marriage	Tathra, 2006		% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	Tathra 2006			Tathra in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
married	715	54.5%	53.8%	0.8% more	355	360	1.01 F:M	56.5%	dn 2.0%
separated	44	3.4%	3.1%	0.2% more	20	24	1.20 F:M	4.0%	dn 0.6%
divorced	111	8.5%	9.6%	1.1% less	44	67	1.52 F:M	8.7%	dn 0.2%
widowed	110	8.4%	7.4%	1.0% more	23	87	3.78 F:M	7.1%	up 1.3%
never married	331	25.2%	26.2%	0.9% less	185	146	1.27 M:F	23.8%	up 1.4%
<b>residents aged 15+</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>627</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>1.09 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	
Living situation									
married	655	55.1%	54.0%	1.1% more	324	331	1.02 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
de facto	103	8.7%	10.5%	1.8% less	49	54	1.10 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
single	430	36.2%	35.5%	0.7% more	191	239	1.25 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
<b>residents aged 15+</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>564</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>1.11 F:M</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	

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	Tathra, 2006		% in Bega V	Tathra's difference
	families	%		
intact families	152	93.8%	86.4%	7.5% more
step families	6	3.7%	7.8%	4.1% less
blended families	4	2.5%	5.4%	3.0% less
other families	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less
<b>families</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

### Family blending

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



The outer, darker ring is Tathra; 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.

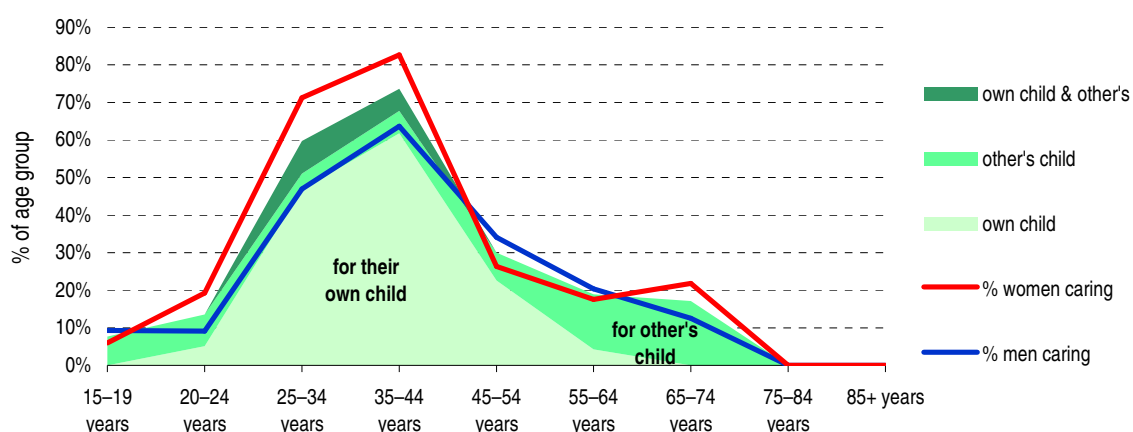
In Tathra, 30% of adults (aged 15+) provided some voluntary child care, with 20% caring for their own child, 8% caring for another's child, and 2% caring for their own child and another's.

As might be expected, there is a noticeable difference between child care provision by men and women. This is shown on the chart by the lines representing men and women. At virtually all ages, more women care for children than men. In Tathra, 32% of women provided voluntary child caring while 27% of men did. For Bega Valley overall, 30% of women and 22% of men provided child care.

Child caring peaked in Tathra between the ages of 35–44 years when 74% of residents were providing child caring (83% of women and 64% of men). It was also higher among people aged 85+ years and 25–34 years.

Caring for others' children only was highest amongst residents aged 65–74 years with 17% caring for another's child (likely their grandchild). There were none caring for their own child, in this age group. Caring was next most common among those aged 55–64 years, when 15% 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 ...					Tathra		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%	8%	0%	92%	8%	9%	6%	5%	11%
20-24 years	5%	8%	0%	86%	14%	9%	19%	11%	35%
25-34 years	47%	4%	9%	40%	60%	47%	71%	43%	66%
35-44 years	62%	6%	6%	26%	74%	64%	83%	56%	67%
45-54 years	23%	7%	0%	70%	30%	34%	26%	28%	30%
55-64 years	4%	15%	0%	81%	19%	20%	18%	11%	16%
65-74 years	0%	17%	0%	83%	17%	13%	22%	7%	10%
75-84 years	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%
85+ years	0%	0%	0%	0%	61%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>all residents aged 15+</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>30%</b>

## Housework

The 2006 Census asked people how many hours housework (unpaid domestic work) they did in the last week, including cleaning, cooking, washing, shopping, gardening and maintenance. The pattern between the sexes is similar to child caring – women do more hours. In Tathra, women averaged around 15 hours of domestic work a week, compared to 9 hours for men.

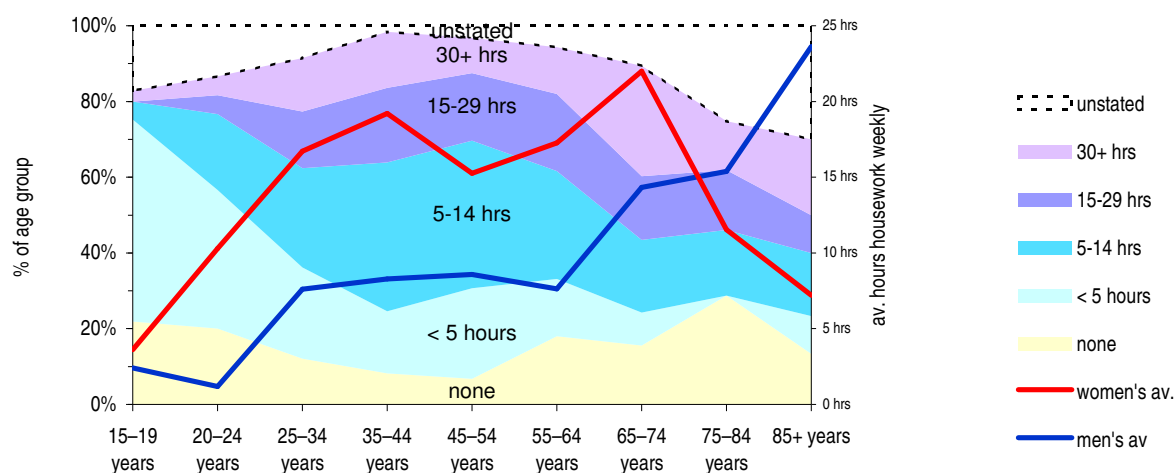
The chart below shows how the contribution to domestic labour changes with age and sex. The shaded areas represent the proportion of residents who did different amounts of housework (eg 5-14 hours a week), running from the youngest on the left to the oldest on the right. The blue and red lines represent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

On average, 15% of Tathra residents did not do any housework. They include high proportions of teenagers (here 22% of them), with the proportion who did no housework falling to 7% among those aged 45–54 years, before rising with age to 29% among those 75–84 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 65–74 years, when women average around 22 hours housework each week. Men of the same age averaged 14 hours.

Women tend to do more housework than men regardless of age. Their ratio of housework hours peaks amongst those aged 20–24 years, when women did around 8.7 times the housework each week, 10 hours to 1.2. It was similarly high amongst residents aged 35–44 years, when women did 2.3 times the housework, and 55–64 years, also 2.3 times. By old age, housework tapers off for men and women, until the ratio of their weekly hours reaches 3.3 male to female hours, amongst those aged over 85.

**Hours of housework, by age and sex**



Housework by residents aged 15+	hours of unpaid domestic work per week					average hours housework			
	none	< 5 hours	5-14 hrs	15-29 hrs	30+ hrs	men's average	women's average	ratio of hours	ratio in Bega V
15–19 years	22%	53%	5%	0%	3%	2.4 hrs	3.6 hrs	1.50 F:M	1.31 F:M
20–24 years	20%	37%	20%	5%	5%	1.2 hrs	10.3 hrs	8.72 F:M	2.43 F:M
25–34 years	12%	24%	26%	15%	14%	7.6 hrs	16.7 hrs	2.20 F:M	2.41 F:M
35–44 years	8%	16%	39%	20%	15%	8.3 hrs	19.2 hrs	2.32 F:M	2.05 F:M
45–54 years	7%	24%	39%	18%	9%	8.6 hrs	15.3 hrs	1.78 F:M	1.85 F:M
55–64 years	18%	15%	28%	20%	12%	7.6 hrs	17.3 hrs	2.26 F:M	1.83 F:M
65–74 years	16%	9%	19%	17%	29%	14.3 hrs	22.0 hrs	1.54 F:M	1.54 F:M
75–84 years	29%	0%	17%	16%	13%	15.4 hrs	11.5 hrs	1.33 M:F	1.15 F:M
85+ years	13%	10%	17%	10%	20%	23.6 hrs	7.2 hrs	3.28 M:F	1.44 M:F
<b>residents</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>9.1 hrs</b>	<b>15.4 hrs</b>	<b>1.69 F:M</b>	<b>1.79 F:M</b>

The average number of hours is estimated by multiplying the proportion in each range by an estimated average for that range, where there are more than 5 people. The averages used are 0 for none, 2 for <5 hours, 10 for 5-14 hours, 22 for 15-29 hours, and 35 for 30+ hours.

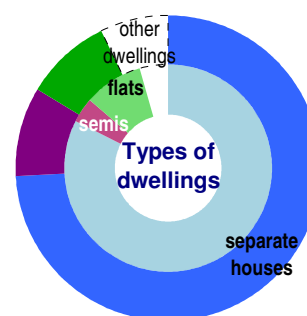
# Housing

## Types of dwellings

Each household occupies a private dwelling, and this Portrait focuses on resident households, which excludes dwellings occupied only by visitors and dwellings where the occupants did not complete a Census form, or were otherwise unclassifiable. However, the table below shows all occupied dwellings, which allows better tracking of dwelling stock (data on vacant dwellings is not available). This shows there were 713 occupied private dwellings in Tathra, an increase of 10 since 2001.

Some 71% of Tathra's occupied dwellings were detached houses, which was 11% less than Bega Valley. The other occupied dwellings were 65 attached houses such as semi's and townhouses, 64 flats and units, 49 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 Tathra; 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 Tathra, there was a net increase of 178 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. Tathra recorded a loss of 191 townhouses or semis, and a net increase of 12 flats or units.

Of Tathra's occupied flats/units in 2006, 94% were low-rise (ground-floor or walk-up), and 6% were in buildings with four or more storeys. The 'other' dwellings' included the 42 caravans or cabins with 7 flats attached to a shop

Types of occupied private dwellings	occ. dwgs including non-resident dwgs				occupied dwellings including non-resident dwgs				
	Tathra 2006	% Tathra dwgs.	% Bega V dwgs.	Tathra's difference	Tathra 2001	change 2001-2006	% change	% change in Bega V	Tathra's difference
<b>separate houses</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>11% less</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>+ 178</b>	<b>up 50%</b>	<b>up 8%</b>	<b>42% more</b>
<b>semis/ townhouses</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5% more</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>- 191</b>	<b>dn 75%</b>	<b>dn 41%</b>	<b>34% less</b>
• one storey	41	5.8%	2.8%	2.9% more	32	+ 9	up 19%	dn 10%	29% more
• two or more storeys	24	3.4%	1.0%	2.3% more	224	- 200	dn 89%	dn 70%	19% less
<b>flats or units</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>0% less</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>+ 12</b>	<b>up 12%</b>	<b>dn 19%</b>	<b>31% more</b>
• in a 1-2 storey block	60	8.4%	8.7%	0.3% less	47	+ 13	up 17%	dn 16%	33% 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	4	0.6%	0.2%	0.3% more	5	- 1	dn 40%	dn 54%	14% more
<b>other dwellings</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>2% more</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>+ 11</b>	<b>dn 42%</b>	<b>dn 48%</b>	<b>6% more</b>
• caravan, cabin, houseboat	42	5.9%	3.6%	2.3% more	34	+ 8	dn 56%	dn 8%	48% less
• improvised home or tent	0	0.0%	0.5%	0.5% less	0	same	n.a.	up 94%	-
• flat attached to a shop	7	1.0%	0.4%	0.6% more	4	+ 3	up 75%	dn 58%	133% more
not stated	26	3.6%	0.2%	3.4% more	26	same	dn 31%	dn 76%	46% more
<b>Total</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>703</b>	<b>+ 10</b>	<b>dn 7%</b>	<b>dn 2%</b>	<b>5% less</b>

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

## Dwelling tenures

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

Overall, 42% of Tathra's occupied dwellings were fully owned, which was 3% less than Bega Valley, indicating fewer long-term residents.

Another 22% of Tathra's dwellings were being purchased, 5% less than Bega Valley, indicating fewer incoming residents.

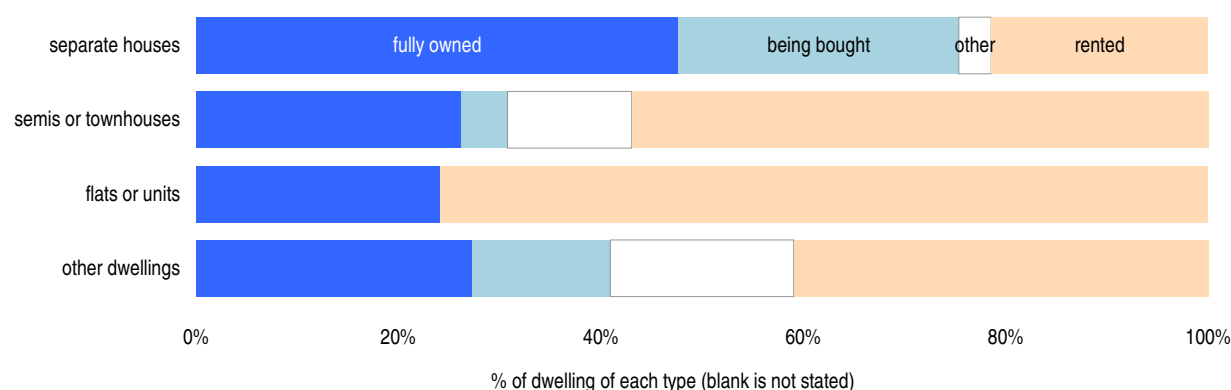
Most of the remaining dwellings were rented (32%), which was 8% higher than Bega Valley. More rental dwellings can indicate a lower-income, more transient population.

Tenures tend to vary with dwelling types, with people more likely to rent flats or units (particularly when they are young) but to own houses (when older). In Tathra, 48% of houses were fully owned, compared with 27% of the other dwellings and 26% of the semis or townhouses. Conversely, 76% of the flats or units were rented as were 27% 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 Tathra, 28% of separate houses were being purchased, as were 14% of the other dwellings.

Of the 32% of occupied dwellings that were rented, 18% were managed by real estate agents and 10% by individuals, most likely small investors; 3% had other private landlords. Another 1.2% of dwellings were public housing, 8 occupied homes in all. Of these, nil 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	48%	28%	21%	3%	12.1%	8.5%	0.0%	0	0
semis or townhouses	26%	5%	57%	12%	35.4%	21.5%	0.0%	0	0
flats or units	24%	0%	76%	0%	58.6%	17.2%	0.0%	0	0
other dwellings	27%	14%	41%	18%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
<b>occupied dwgs in Tathra</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>
occupied dwgs in Bega V	45%	27%	24%	4%	11%	7%	3%	336	312
<b>Tathra diff. from Bega V</b>	<b>3% lower</b>	<b>5% lower</b>	<b>8% higher</b>	<b>0% higher</b>	<b>7% higher</b>	<b>3% higher</b>	<b>2% lower</b>	dwellings	

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

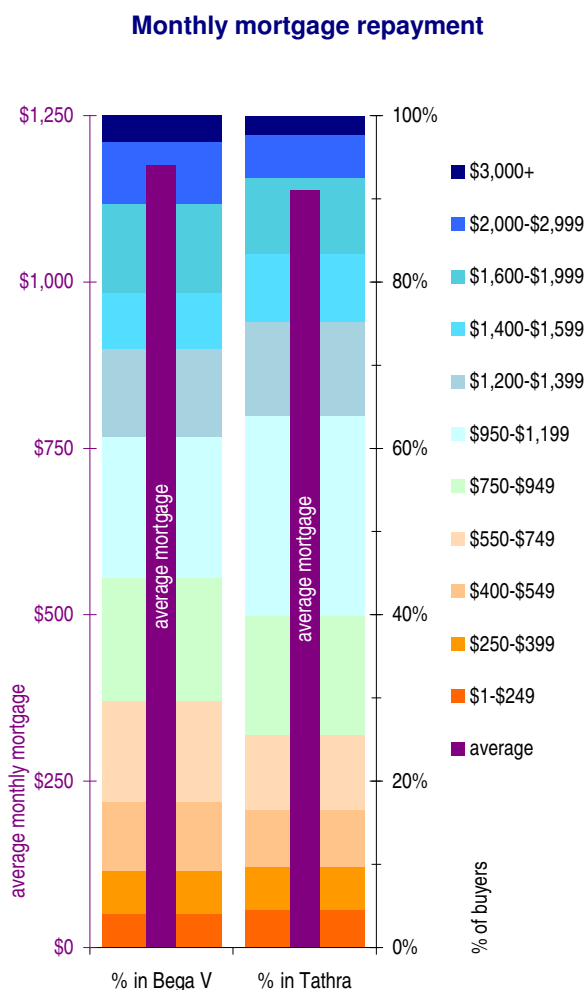
## Mortgage payments

The average monthly mortgage paid by the 148 households who were paying off their home in 2006 was about \$1,140, which was 3% less than Bega Valley. The median mortgage, where half the households paid more and half less, was in the range \$950-\$1,199.

The average mortgage generally varies with the type of dwelling, and here ranges from about \$1,190 per month for separate houses and \$962 for attached houses, down to \$150 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 \$933, suggesting the average mortgage in Tathra had risen by about \$205 or 22%.

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



Monthly mortgage payments	occupied dwellings being purchased				% of dwelling type in mortgage range				% in Tathra, 2001
	number in Tathra	% in Tathra	% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	separate houses	attached houses	flats or units	other dwellings	
\$1-\$249	6	5%	4%	0.4% more	2%	0%	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	4%
\$250-\$399	7	5%	5%	0% more	6%	0%	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	10%
\$400-\$549	9	7%	8%	<b>2% less</b>	5%	0%	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	12%
\$550-\$749	12	9%	12%	<b>3% less</b>	10%	0%	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>24%</b>
\$750-\$949	19	<b>14%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>1% less</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>22%</b>
\$950-\$1,199	32	<b>24%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>7% more</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	15%
\$1,200-\$1,399	15	11%	10%	1% more	12%	0%	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	3%
\$1,400-\$1,599	11	8%	7%	<b>1% more</b>	9%	0%	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	2%
\$1,600-\$1,999	12	9%	11%	<b>2% less</b>	10%	0%	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	0%
\$2,000-\$2,999	7	5%	7%	<b>2% less</b>	6%	0%	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	0%
\$3,000+	3	2%	3%	<b>1% less</b>	2%	0%	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	7%
not stated	15	not included in percentages							
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
av. monthly mortgage	\$1,138		\$1,176	<b>3% lower</b>	\$1,188	\$963	\$150	\$475	\$933
<b>Housing cost factors</b>	CPI Aug 2001	133.8	CPI Aug 2006	154.3	Basic interest	August 2001	7.25%	Feb 2008	9.00%

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

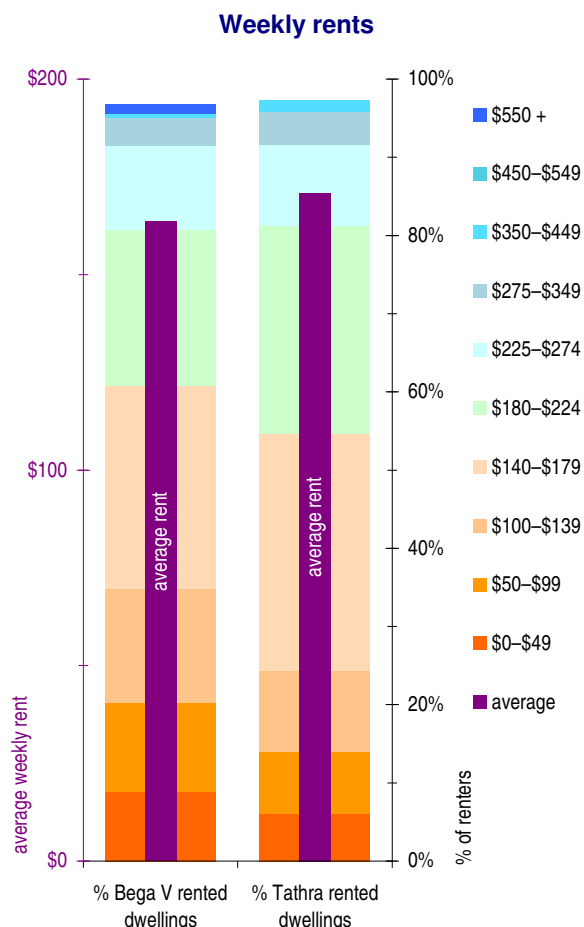
## Weekly rents

The average rent paid by the 214 households renting in Tathra in 2006 was \$171 a week, which was 4% 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 \$200 per week for dwellings managed by real estate agents and \$143 for those run by private landlords (ie people who live elsewhere or housing associations or charities) with \$75 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 67% of rental households. In Bega Valley, the most common rent was \$140–\$179. In 2001 in Tathra, 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 \$156, suggesting the average rent in Tathra had increased by \$15 or 9% in real terms.



Weekly rent payments	occupied dwellings					% dwellings in each rent range, by landlord			
	number	% Tathra rented dwellings	% Bega V rented dwellings	Tathra's difference	% Tathra in 2001	real estate agents	private* landlords	public housing	other or not stated
\$0-\$49	13	6%	9%	3% less	4%	0%	10%	0%	100%
\$50-\$99	17	8%	11%	3% less	12%	0%	15%	100%	0%
\$100-\$139	22	10%	15%	4% less	41%	6%	17%	0%	0%
\$140-\$179	65	30%	26%	4% more	24%	39%	22%	0%	0%
\$180-\$224	57	27%	20%	7% more	11%	30%	25%	0%	0%
\$225-\$274	22	10%	11%	0% less	2%	13%	8%	0%	0%
\$275-\$349	9	4%	3%	1% more	1%	8%	0%	0%	0%
\$350-\$449	3	1%	1%	1% more	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
\$450-\$549	0	0%	0%	0% less	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$550 +	0	0%	1%	1% less	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
not stated	6	3%	3%	0% less	4%	3%	3%	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	214	100%	100%	same	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>average rent</b>	<b>\$171</b>	<b>\$164</b>	<b>4% higher</b>	<b>\$156</b>	<b>\$200</b>	<b>\$143</b>	<b>\$75</b>	<b>\$25</b>	

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

## Vehicles

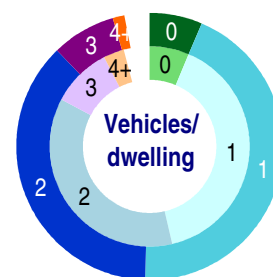
In August 2006, there was an average of 1.53 vehicles parked at each household in Tathra, which was 6% or 0.10 vehicles per household less than Bega Valley, and 0.03 vehicles per household higher than in 2001.

About 6% of Tathra households had no vehicles, with most having one (44%) or two (37%), while 9% had three or more vehicles. The biggest differences from Bega Valley were Tathra's greater proportion of households with one vehicle and lower proportion of households with four+ vehicles.

Since 2001, the proportion of households with two vehicles has grown most, up by 3.3%, while the proportion with one vehicle fell by 4.5%.

Vehicles per dwelling	occupied dwellings with each number of vehicles					
	dwellings 2006	% Tathra dwellings	% Bega V dwellings	Tathra's difference	% Tathra dwgs, 01	change in % dwgs
no vehicles	41	6%	6%	0.0% less	7%	dn 0.7%
one vehicle	290	44%	40%	4.2% more	49%	dn 4.5%
two vehicles	244	37%	36%	0.8% more	34%	up 3.3%
three vehicles	50	8%	10%	1.9% less	6%	up 3.2%
four+ vehicles	10	2%	4%	2.0% less	n.a.	n.a.
number not stated	20	3%	4%	1.1% less	4%	dn 1.2%
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>703</b>	<b>6.8% less</b>
<b>average vehicles / dwelling</b>	<b>1.53</b>		<b>1.63</b>	<b>0.10 less</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>up 0.03</b>

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 Tathra; the inner, lighter ring is Bega V.

## Internet connection

By August 2006, 57% of occupied dwellings in Tathra were connected to the Internet, with 36% having a broadband connection and 20% still using a dial-up connection. Compared with Bega Valley, there were 9% more households with a broadband connection and 7% fewer households with a dial-up connection.

Overall, 64% 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 59% of houses to 83% of flats.

Internet connection	number	occupied dwellings			% of dwelling type with internet connection			
		% Tathra dwellings	% Bega V dwellings	Tathra's difference	separate houses	townhouse s	flats	other dwelling
an Internet connection	373	57%	55%	2% more	63%	40%	51%	14%
no Internet connection	262	40%	41%	1% less	34%	56%	49%	67%
unstated connections	20	3%	3%	0% less	3%	5%	0%	19%
<b>occupied dwellings</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
a broadband connection	236	36%	27%	9% more	41%	17%	25%	14%
a dial-up connection	133	20%	28%	7% less	22%	22%	19%	0%
another type of connection	4	1%	0%	0% more	0%	0%	7%	0%
<b>no broadband connection</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>9% less</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>86%</b>

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

# Community Capital

## Stability

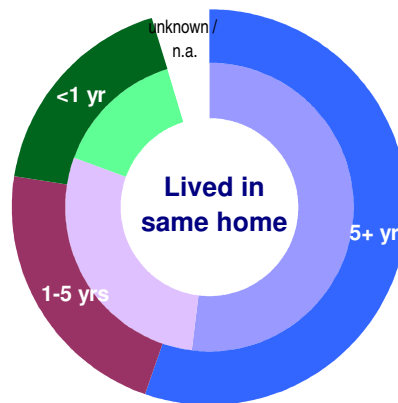
The time that residents have lived in a community affects the extent to which they develop relationships and networks with other residents, and build social capital. The longer that more residents have lived in a place, the stronger their community networks are likely to be. The Census provides valuable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

In 2006, 55% of Tathra's residents had lived in the same house for at least 5 years, compared with 52% in Bega Valley, and another 22% 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 lower than Bega Valley.

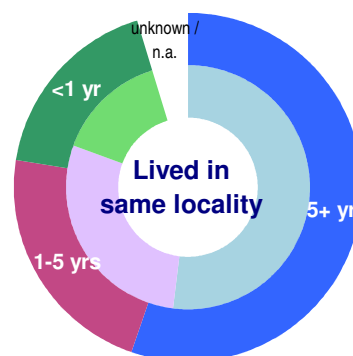
A better indicator of community stability is the proportion of residents who have stayed in the same locality for over five years, either in the same home or after moving. The locality measured by the Census is the Statistical Local Area, which is a small Local Government Area, or several suburbs of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

Altogether, 73% of Tathra's residents had lived in the same locality for more than 5 years, which was 2% higher than the average across Bega Valley. In total, 88% of current residents had lived in the same locality for at least a year, compared with Bega Valley at 90%.

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



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



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

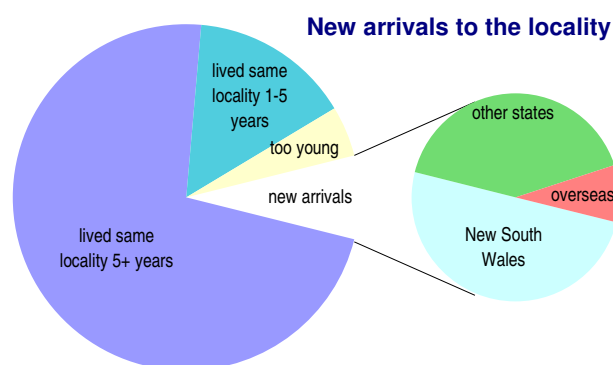
Residential stability	Tathra 2006		% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	Tathra 2006			Tathra in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
lived same home 5+ years	897	55.3%	52.0%	3.3% more	55.4%	55.2%	1.00 M:F	52.4%	up 2.9%
lived same home 1-5 years	358	22.1%	28.6%	6.6% less	22.7%	21.5%	1.05 M:F	24.0%	dn 1.9%
lived same home <1 year	290	17.9%	14.5%	3.3% more	16.3%	19.4%	1.19 F:M	19.3%	1.4% less
not stated / too young	77	4.7%	4.8%	0.1% less	5.6%	3.9%	1.42 M:F	4.3%	0.4% more
<b>residents</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.07 F:M</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
lived same locality 5+ years	1,178	72.6%	70.5%	2.1% more	72.1%	73.1%	1.01 F:M	52.4%	up 20.2%
lived same locality 1-5 years	243	15.0%	19.2%	4.2% less	14.6%	15.3%	1.04 F:M	24.0%	dn 9.0%
lived same locality <1 year	124	7.6%	5.5%	2.1% more	7.6%	7.6%	1.00 F:M	19.3%	dn 11.6%
too young	77	4.7%	4.8%	0.1% less	5.6%	3.9%	1.42 M:F	4.3%	up 0.4%

## New arrivals and visitors

The new residents to the locality last year were mainly from New South Wales (62 people or 3.8% of Tathra's residents), with 51 from other states and 11 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, Tathra had 2.1% more of its population who were recent arrivals (within the last year), with the biggest difference being the greater proportion from New South Wales.

Over the last five years, the largest group of arrivals was from New South Wales, which provided 179 new residents (making 11% of the 2006 population). New residents from other states constituted another 5% of the population, up by 5% since 2001. The proportion of the population who had arrived from overseas within the last five years rose by 1.1% since 2001, to be 1.1% in 2006.



New residents to the locality	Tathra 2006				Tathra 2006			changed	
	people	% residents	% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	males	females	ratio	Tathra in 2001	share from 2001
<b>Came last year from ...</b>									
New South Wales	62	3.8%	2.8%	1.1% more	4.1%	3.6%	1.14 M:F	0.0%	up 3.8%
other states	51	3.1%	2.3%	0.9% more	3.2%	3.1%	1.03 M:F	0.0%	up 3.1%
overseas	11	0.7%	0.3%	0.4% more	0.4%	1.0%	2.50 F:M	0.0%	up 0.7%
unstated	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
<b>new residents last year</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>2.1% more</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>1.00 F:M</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>dn 11.6%</b>
<b>Came in last 5 years, from ...</b>									
New South Wales	179	11.0%	10.6%	0.5% more	11.2%	10.9%	1.03 M:F	0.0%	up 11.0%
other states	88	5.4%	7.9%	2.5% less	5.9%	5.0%	1.17 M:F	0.0%	up 5.4%
overseas	18	1.1%	1.0%	0.1% more	0.8%	1.4%	1.88 F:M	0.0%	up 1.1%
unstated origins	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
<b>newish residents, last 5 years</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>2.3% less</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>1.03 M:F</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	<b>dn 20.8%</b>

There were 157 Australian visitors to Tathra on Census night, August 2006, of whom 35 (two in every ten) were visitors from within the same locality (probably staying with friends). Most of the other visitors came from New South Wales, 71 in all.

Visitors on Census night	people in Tathra			Tathra 2006				Tathra's	
	2006	2001	change 2001-2006	number	% of	% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	Tathra in 2001	change from 2001
visiting on Census night	157	121	up 36	157	9.7%	8.7%	0.9% more	7.4%	up 2.3%
<b>Visitors from ...</b>					% visitors,			% visitors	
the local area	35	16	up 19	35	22%	18%	4% more	13.2%	up 9.1%
New South Wales	71	24	up 47	71	45%	24%	21% more	19.8%	up 25.4%
Victoria	36	66	dn 30	36	23%	48%	25% less	54.5%	dn 31.6%
the ACT	12	12	same	12	8%	6%	2% more	9.9%	dn 2.3%
Queensland	3	0	up 3	3	2%	2%	0% more	0.0%	up 1.9%
South Australia	0	0	same	0	0%	1%	1% less	0.0%	same
Western Australia	0	3	dn 3	0	0%	1%	1% less	2.5%	dn 2.5%
Tasmania	0	0	same	0	0%	1%	1% less	0.0%	same
the Northern Territory	0	0	same	0	0%	0%	same	0.0%	same
other Territories	0	0	same	0	0%	0%	same	0.0%	same
<b>Total visitors</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>up 36</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

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

## Voluntary work

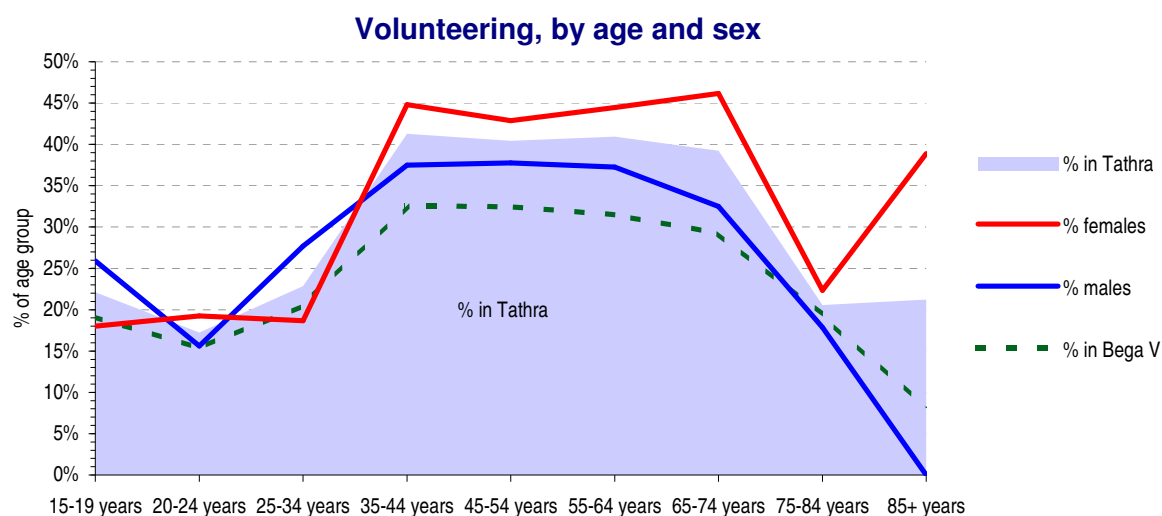
For the first time, the 2006 Census asked people (if aged 15+) whether they did any voluntary work for a group or organisation in the past year. In Tathra, 439 residents said that they did (34%), 762 said that they did not (58%), and 109 or 8% did not answer. The proportion who volunteered was 6% higher than Bega Valley's average volunteering rate of 27%. Put another way, the rate of volunteering was 1.2 times the average 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 Tathra, the rate of volunteering was highest amongst those aged 35-44 years when 41% volunteered, and next highest in the 55-64 years and 45-54 years age groups, with 41% and 40% volunteering, respectively.

In terms of volunteer numbers, the largest groups of volunteers were 114 aged 45-54 years, 86 aged 55-64 years and 76 aged 35-44 years.

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

In 2006, there were 244 women and 195 men volunteering in Tathra, 1.15 women per man. Overall, 36% of women and 31% of men were volunteers, meaning that women were 15% more likely to volunteer. This gender imbalance was highest amongst those aged 65-74 years when women were 42% more likely to volunteer than men that age, and those aged 75-84 years, when women were 25% more likely to volunteer than men. Local men's best volunteer performance relative to women was when aged 25-34 years when they were 48% more likely to volunteer.



Volunteering, by age	Tathra 2006				Volunteers in Tathra 2006				
	number volunteers	% of age group	% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	males	females	% males	% females	ratio M% : F%
15-19 years	23	22%	19%	3%	14	9	26%	18%	1.4 M:F
20-24 years	10	17%	15%	2%	5	5	16%	19%	1.2 F:M
25-34 years	32	23%	20%	2%	18	14	28%	19%	1.5 M:F
35-44 years	76	41%	33%	9%	33	43	38%	45%	1.2 F:M
45-54 years	114	40%	32%	8%	51	63	38%	43%	1.1 F:M
55-64 years	86	41%	31%	9%	38	48	37%	44%	1.2 F:M
65-74 years	62	39%	29%	10%	26	36	33%	46%	1.4 F:M
75-84 years	29	21%	19%	1%	10	19	18%	22%	1.3 F:M
85+ years	7	21%	8%	13%	0	7	0%	39%	F
<b>residents aged 15+</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>1.1 F:M</b>

## Need for disability assistance

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

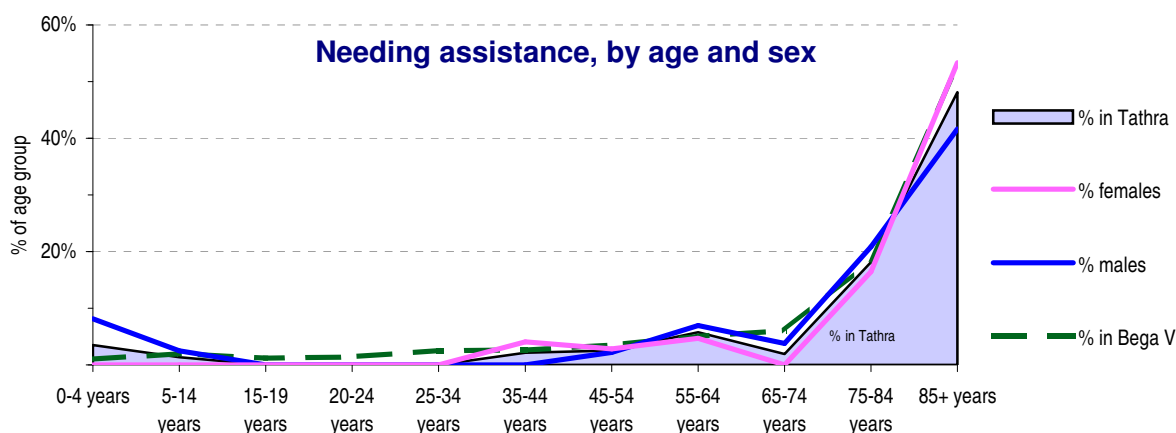
In Tathra, the overall proportion needing assistance because of disability was 4.3%, which was 0.8% lower than Bega Valley. However, because disability rates increase so strongly with old age, the overall disability rate can be more a reflection of the community's age structure than any other factor.

The chart below shows, with the shaded area, how the proportion of people with a severe disability rises slowly from around 3% of infants to about half of the oldest people. In Tathra, the disability rate reaches 48% among those aged 85+ years. The next highest rate is among 75-84 years at 18%.

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 Tathra and Bega Valley is that the proportion of those aged 85+ years with a severe disability in Tathra was 4.4% lower.

Males tend to have higher disability rates from birth than females, and this trend continues through adulthood due to their having more disabling accidents. With ageing, women's disability rates rise faster, until they exceed men's. Overall, 4.5% of males and 4.2% of females reported a severe or profound disability requiring assistance; the overall female disability rate was 7% lower than males'.

In Tathra, the gender imbalance in disability rates is most biased towards women in the 45-54 years age group, who are 29% more likely to need assistance than men their age; those aged 85+ years are 28% more likely. Conversely, males aged 55-64 years are 1.5 times as likely than females their age to have a disability; those aged 75-84 years are 27% more so. However, the number of people with disabilities is small, which distorts male-female ratios.



Residents needing assistance with core activities	Tathra in 2006				Tathra, 2006					
	number	% of age group	% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	males	females	% males	% females	ratio of %'s	
0-4 years	3	3.5%	1.0%	2.5% more	3	0	8.1%	0.0%	M	
5-14 years	3	1.4%	2.0%	0.6% less	3	0	2.5%	0.0%	M	
15-19 years	0	0.0%	1.2%	1.2% less	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	=	
20-24 years	0	0.0%	1.4%	1.4% less	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	=	
25-34 years	0	0.0%	2.5%	2.5% less	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	=	
35-44 years	4	2.2%	2.6%	0.4% less	0	4	0.0%	4.1%	F	
45-54 years	7	2.5%	3.5%	1.0% less	3	4	2.2%	2.8%	1.29 F:M	
55-64 years	12	5.8%	5.0%	0.7% more	7	5	6.9%	4.7%	1.48 M:F	
65-74 years	3	1.9%	6.1%	4.1% less	3	0	3.8%	0.0%	M	
75-84 years	23	18.1%	18.6%	0.5% less	10	13	20.8%	16.5%	1.27 M:F	
85+ years	13	48.1%	52.6%	4.4% less	5	8	41.7%	53.3%	1.28 F:M	
<b>residents</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>0.8% less</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>1.07 M:F</b>	

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

## Disability care given

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

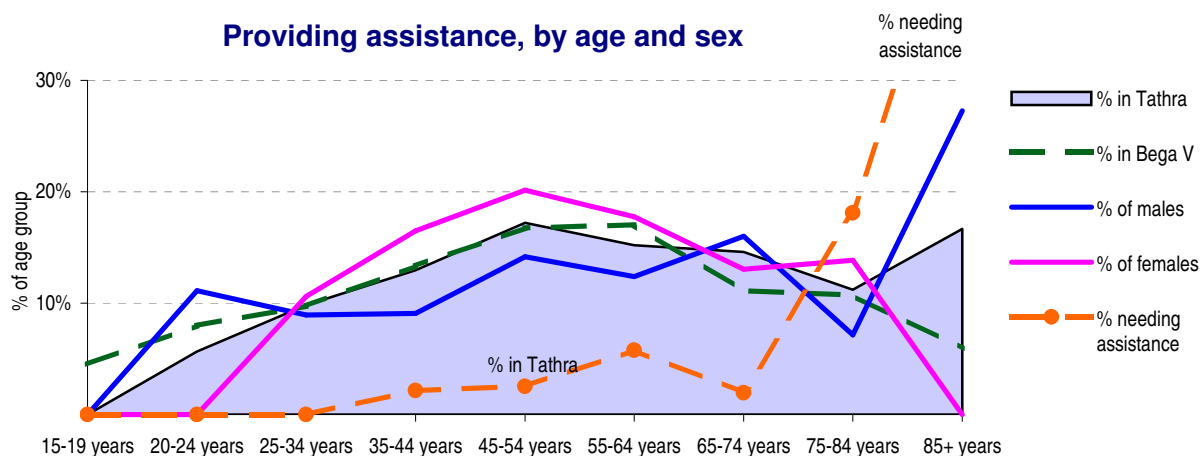
In Tathra, 13% of residents aged 15+ gave unpaid care to another needing assistance, making 153 carers in all. This rate was very similar to Bega Valley. The rate differed more between men and women, with 11% of men but 14% of women being unpaid carers, meaning women were 25% more likely to be carers than men.

Caring is provided by people almost regardless of age. Among younger age groups, 10% of those aged 25-34 years and 6% of those aged 20-24 years were carers. Similarly, 17% of those aged 85 or more were carers.

However, as with most other forms of domestic labour, the contribution tends to be highest from people in their mature years caring for an aged spouse or relative, or a child with a disability still at home. In Tathra, the proportion who gave care was highest amongst those aged 45-54 years, when 17% were carers. And while 14% of men this age were carers, 20% of women were.

Women are more likely to be carers than men at most ages, with the ratio peaking in the 75-84 years age group, when women were 94% more likely to be carers. They were 81% more likely to be carers than men in the 35-44 years age group, and 44% more likely in the 55-64 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 Tathra, there were 153 carers for 68 residents needing care, a ratio of 2.3 to 1. Among women there were 2.6 carers to each cared-for woman; among men, there were 1.9 per man. The ratio peaked for women in the 45-54 years age group, when women were 7.0 times more likely to be carers than cared for, and for men aged 45-54 years, who were 6.3 times more likely to be carers than cared for.



Provided disability assistance	Tathra 2006				Tathra 2006			Carers per cared-for	
	no. giving assistance	% of age group	% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	men	women
15-19 years	0	0.0%	4.5%	<b>4.5% less</b>	0.0%	0.0%	=	n.a.	n.a.
20-24 years	3	5.7%	8.0%	<b>2.3% less</b>	11.1%	0.0%	<b>M</b>	n.a.	n.a.
25-34 years	12	9.8%	9.7%	0.1% more	8.9%	10.6%	<b>1.19 F:M</b>	n.a.	n.a.
35-44 years	24	13.0%	13.3%	<b>0.4% less</b>	9.1%	16.5%	<b>1.81 F:M</b>	n.a.	4.0
45-54 years	47	17.2%	16.8%	0.5% more	14.2%	20.1%	<b>1.42 F:M</b>	6.3	7.0
55-64 years	31	15.2%	17.0%	<b>1.8% less</b>	12.4%	17.8%	<b>1.44 F:M</b>	1.7	3.8
65-74 years	21	14.6%	11.1%	<b>3.5% more</b>	16.0%	13.0%	<b>1.23 M:F</b>	4.0	n.a.
75-84 years	12	11.2%	10.7%	0.5% more	7.1%	13.8%	<b>1.94 F:M</b>	0.3	0.7
85+ years	3	16.7%	5.9%	<b>10.7% more</b>	27.3%	0.0%	<b>M</b>	0.6	0
<b>residents aged 15+</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>0.1% less</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>1.25 F:M</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>

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

# Education

## Current schooling

In 2006, there were 286 school students living in Tathra, of whom 20 were at pre-school, 145 were in primary/infants school, and 121 were at high school.

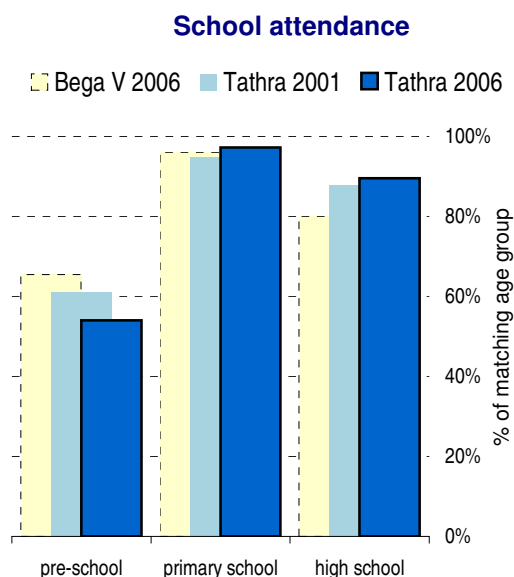
School attendance rates can be indicated by dividing the student population by their main age group. In Tathra, 54% of the number of 3–4 year-old residents attended pre-school, 97% of the number of 5–11 year-olds attended primary school\*, and 90% of the number of 12–17 year-olds attended high school.

Since 2001, attendance rates for 3–4 year-olds at pre-school had decreased by 7%; attendance rates for primary-aged children increased by 3% and those for high-school aged increased by 2%.

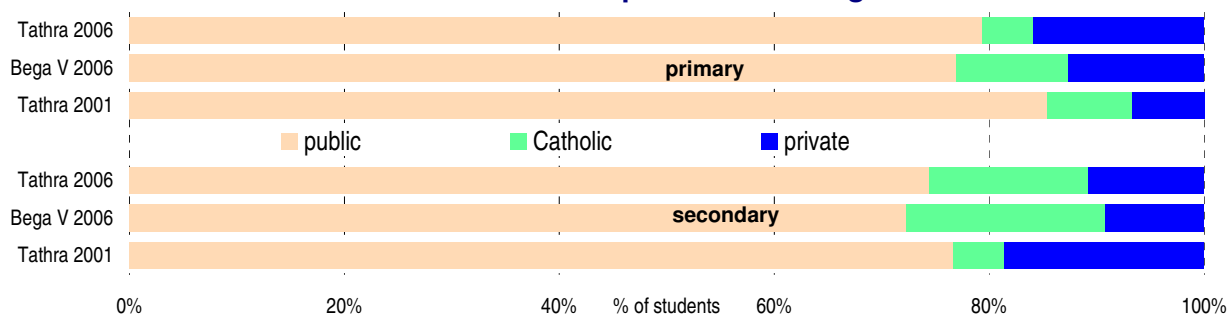
Compared with Bega Valley, the attendance rate at pre-school was 11% lower while attendance rate for primary-aged children was 1% higher, and that for high-school aged was 10% higher.

About 72% of all school students were in public schools (vs 68% for Bega Valley), while there were 9% at Catholic schools (vs 13%), and 13% were at other private schools (vs 10%). Since 2001, the proportion at private primary schools rose by 9.2% and that at public fell by 6.1%, while in secondary school, the proportion at Catholic schools rose by 10.0% and that at private fell by 7.8%.

Among school students, there were 115 males per 100 females, ranging from 123 males per 100 females among primary school students to 122 females per 100 males among pre-school students.



## Public or private schooling?



School education	Tathra 2006		Bega V 2006	Tathra's difference	Tathra 2006			Tathra 2001	Tathra's change from 2001
	students	% school pop'n			males	females	ratio		
pre-school	20	54.1%	65.5%	11.4% less	9	11	1.22 F:M	61.0%	dn 6.9%
primary school	145	97.3%	96.1%	1.3% more	80	65	1.23 M:F	94.8%	up 2.5%
high school	121	89.6%	80.1%	9.6% more	64	57	1.12 M:F	87.9%	up 1.7%
<b>Students</b>	<b>286</b>				<b>153</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>1.15 M:F</b>		
<b>Primary</b>		% students						% students	
public	115	79.3%	77.0%	2.4% more	68	47	1.45 M:F	85.4%	dn 6.1%
Catholic	7	4.8%	10.5%	5.6% less	0	7	F	7.9%	dn 3.1%
private	23	15.9%	12.6%	3.3% more	12	11	1.09 M:F	6.7%	up 9.2%
<b>Secondary</b>		% students						% students	
public	90	74.4%	72.3%	2.1% more	50	40	1.25 M:F	76.6%	dn 2.2%
Catholic	18	14.9%	18.5%	3.6% less	10	8	1.25 M:F	4.8%	up 10.0%
private	13	10.7%	9.2%	1.5% more	4	9	2.25 F:M	18.5%	dn 7.8%

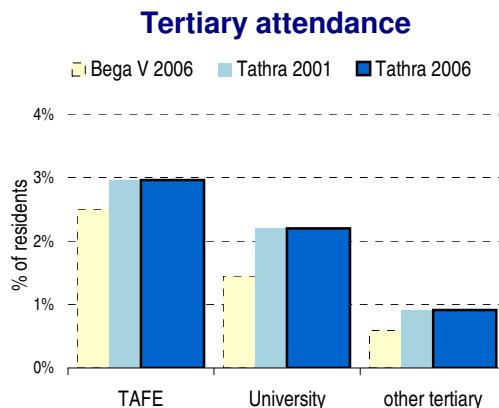
\* The attendance rate at primary school should theoretically be 100% because primary school is compulsory, but here student numbers are divided by the number of 5 to 11 year olds. If some students start younger and others finish later, and the year age groups are different in size, the ratio can vary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

## Tertiary studies

Tathra residents included 80 tertiary students in 2006, of whom 29 were at university, 39 at TAFE, and 12 at other tertiary colleges.

These students constituted 6.1% of the population, which was 1.5% higher than Bega Valley. The biggest difference was in Tathra's 0.8% higher proportion in University courses.

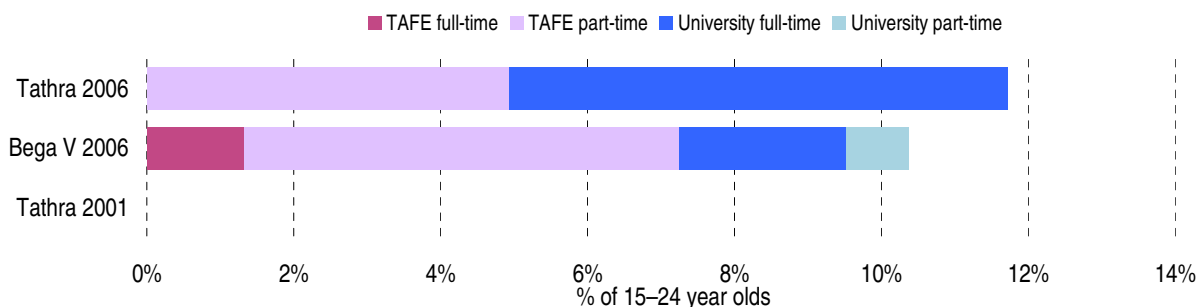
From 2001 to 2006, the number of residents enrolled in tertiary courses decreased by 5. The proportion of the population aged 15+ who were tertiary students stayed fairly constant, while across Bega Valley it fell by 0.7%.



Among the 15 to 24 year-olds in Tathra, 5% were at TAFE and 7% 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. None of local university students attended part-time.

Young men and women tend to attend different courses and tertiary institutions, with men generally more likely to attend TAFE. While local tertiary attendance had 2.1 females per male, the gender ratio was 1.8 males per female student aged 15–24 at University full-time and 2.6 females per male student aged 25–74 at TAFE part-time.

### Tertiary attendance by 15–24 year olds



Tertiary education	Tathra 2006				Tathra 2006			Tathra in	
	people	% of 15+yrs	% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	males	females	ratio	2001	change from 2001
TAFE	39	3.0%	2.5%	0.5% more	16	23	1.44 F:M	3.6%	dn 0.6%
University	29	2.2%	1.4%	0.8% more	7	22	3.14 F:M	2.4%	dn 0.2%
other tertiary	12	0.9%	0.6%	0.3% more	3	9	3.00 F:M	0.5%	up 0.4%
<b>tertiary students</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>1.5% more</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2.08 F:M</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>dn 0.4%</b>
<b>15–24 year olds</b>	% 15–24 yrs				% 15–24 yrs				
TAFE full-time	0	0.0%	1.3%	1.3% less	0	0	=	n.a.	
TAFE part-time	8	4.9%	5.9%	1.0% less	3	5	1.67 F:M	n.a.	
University full-time	11	6.8%	2.3%	4.5% more	7	4	1.75 M:F	n.a.	
University part-time	0	0.0%	0.9%	0.9% less	0	0	=	n.a.	
<b>all 15–24 students</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>1.4% more</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.11 M:F</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	
<b>25+ year olds</b>	% 25–74 yrs				% 25–74 yrs				
TAFE full-time	3	0.3%	0.2%	0.1% more	3	0	M	n.a.	
TAFE part-time	25	2.5%	1.8%	0.8% more	7	18	2.57 F:M	n.a.	
University full-time	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	n.a.	
University part-time	18	1.8%	1.0%	0.8% more	0	18	F	n.a.	
<b>all 25+ students</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>1.3% more</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3.60 F:M</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	

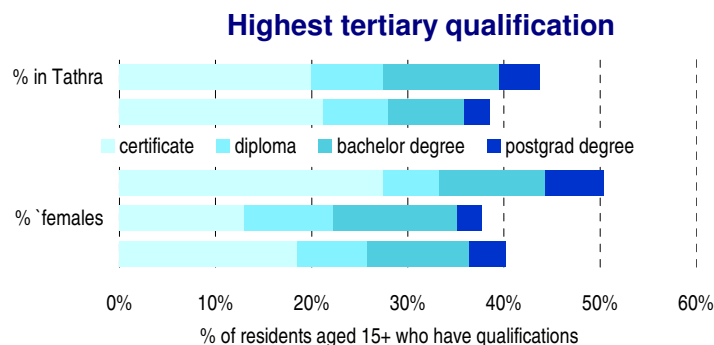
Note: 2001 data on part and full-time attendance by age groups is not available for small localities.

## Level of education attained

Education is a strong determinant of income and social status. Two indicators of a community's education level are the proportions with tertiary qualifications and the average school leaving age. In Tathra, 55% of residents aged 15+ stated they had a tertiary qualification, and the average schooling completed was 10 years 7 months. By comparison, Bega Valley had 51% with tertiary qualifications and average schooling of 10 years 3 months.

While overall the ratio of qualified males to females was 110 women per 100 men, this ranged from 2.31 men per woman having a postgraduate degree/diploma to 1.60 women per man having a diploma or advanced diploma.

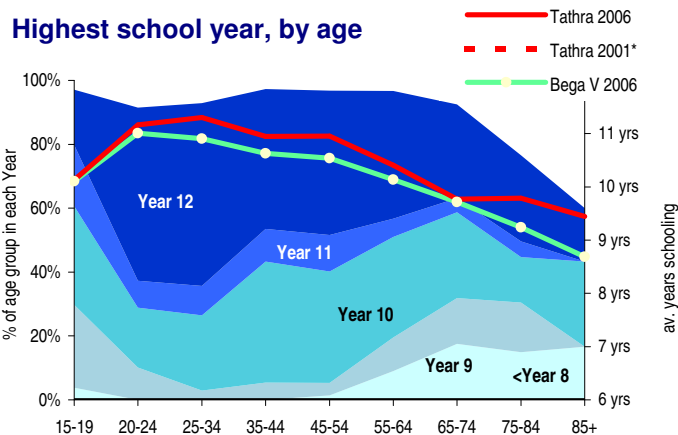
In 2001, 52% had a tertiary qualification, with the most noticeable changes since then being a 1.5% rise in the proportion with a certificate and a rise of 1.4% in the proportion with a bachelor degree.



Highest tertiary qualifications	Tathra 2006		% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	Tathra 2006			Tathra change from 2001	
	people aged 15+	% in Tathra			% males	% females	ratio	Tathra, 2001	change in %
postgraduate degree/diploma	56	4.2%	2.6%	2% more	6.0%	2.6%	<b>2.31 M:F</b>	3.8%	up 0.5%
bachelor degree	159	12.1%	7.9%	<b>4% more</b>	11.1%	12.9%	<b>1.16 F:M</b>	10.7%	up 1.4%
diploma or advanced diploma	99	7.5%	6.7%	1% more	5.7%	9.1%	<b>1.60 F:M</b>	7.3%	up 0.2%
certificate	263	20.0%	21.3%	<b>1% less</b>	27.5%	13.1%	<b>2.11 M:F</b>	18.5%	up 1.5%
inadequately described	152	11.5%	12.3%	<b>1% less</b>	9.5%	13.4%	<b>1.40 F:M</b>	12.3%	dn 0.7%
none or not stated	589	44.7%	49.2%	<b>5% less</b>	40.1%	48.9%	<b>1.22 F:M</b>	47.5%	dn 2.9%
<b>Residents aged 15+</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>24,999</b>		<b>629</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>1.10 F:M</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

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

Most recent students finished Year 12, peaking at 57% of 25-34 year-olds. With older age groups, the proportions who finished Year 12 decreases, and the average number of years schooling falls to 9 years 5 months amongst 85+ year-olds.



Highest school year	Highest school year						average years schooling		
	Year 12	Year 11	Year 10	Year 9	<Year 8	Did not go to school	Tathra 2006	Bega V 2006	Tathra 2001*
15-19	17%	19%	31%	26%	4%	0%	10.1 yrs	10.1 yrs	n.a.
20-24	54%	8%	19%	10%	0%	0%	11.2 yrs	11.0 yrs	n.a.
25-34	57%	9%	24%	3%	0%	0%	11.3 yrs	10.9 yrs	n.a.
35-44	44%	10%	38%	5%	0%	0%	11.0 yrs	10.6 yrs	n.a.
45-54	45%	11%	35%	4%	1%	0%	11.0 yrs	10.5 yrs	n.a.
55-64	40%	6%	31%	10%	9%	0%	10.4 yrs	10.1 yrs	n.a.
65-74	29%	4%	27%	14%	18%	0%	9.8 yrs	9.7 yrs	n.a.
75-84	27%	5%	14%	16%	15%	0%	9.8 yrs	9.2 yrs	n.a.
85+	17%	0%	27%	0%	17%	0%	9.4 yrs	8.7 yrs	n.a.
<b>residents</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10.6 yrs</b>	<b>10.3 yrs</b>	<b>10.4 yrs</b>

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

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

# The Local Economy

## Individual incomes

In mid-2006, the average income from all sources of the adults (aged 15+) in Tathra was around \$550 a week, which was \$65 higher than the \$485 average for Bega Valley. The average income of local women was \$464 and the average of local men was 39% higher than this at \$646. For most people this income is wages, but it can include government benefits, superannuation and dividends.

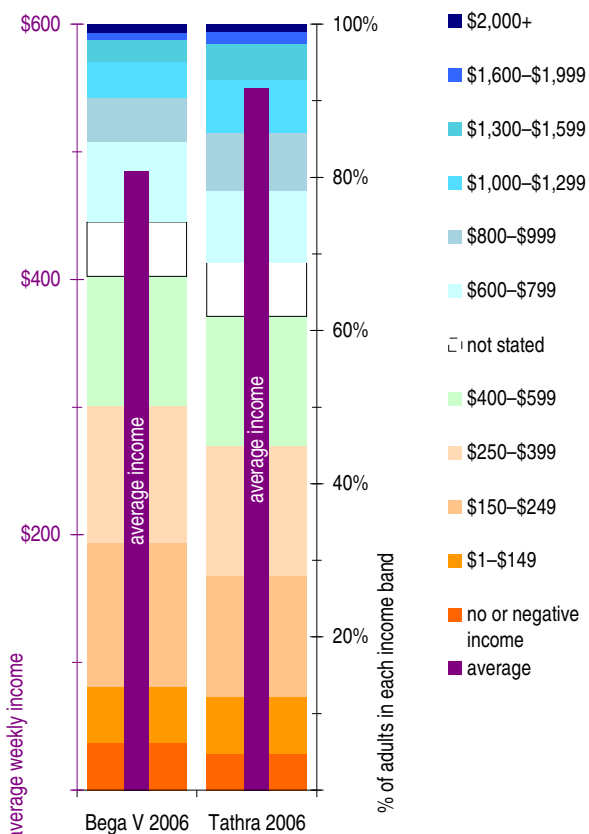
Since 2001, while average weekly earnings rose 24% across Australia, the average income in Tathra rose by 5% less (up 19%), suggesting that Tathra became relatively poorer. Male average incomes went from \$546 in 2001 to \$646 in 2006, up by 18%; women's from \$379 in 2001 to \$464 in 2006, up by 22%.

The income ranges measured in the 2006 Census can be aggregated into four broad income groups. Low income is less than 30% of average earnings, or \$250 a week (roughly the single pension); middle income lies up to 70% of average earnings (\$250 to \$600 pw); high income is from 70% to 120% of the average (\$600-\$999); and highest income is over 120% or \$1,000 a week.

In 2006, 28% of adults in Tathra received low-incomes, 34% got middle-incomes, 17% got high-incomes, and 14% were in the highest income group. Tathra had 4.5% more in the highest income band than Bega Valley, and 4.3% fewer in the low 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 Tathra, the sex ratio ranges from 2.07 men per woman earning \$1,000-\$1,299 to 2.13 women per man earning \$1-\$149.

Individual weekly incomes



The total value of personal incomes in Tathra in 2006 was about \$36 million.

Incomes of people aged 15+ yrs	Tathra 2006				Tathra 2006			% in Tathra in 2001	Tathra's change from 2001
	no. aged 15+ yrs	% aged 15+ yrs	% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	males 15+ yrs	females 15+ yrs	ratio		
no or negative income	62	4.7%	6.2%	1.4% less	30	32	1.07 F:M	5.1%	dn 0.3%
\$1-\$149	97	7.4%	7.4%	0.0% more	31	66	2.13 F:M	11.5%	dn 4.1%
\$150-\$249	207	15.8%	18.8%	3.0% less	84	123	1.46 F:M	18.1%	dn 2.3%
\$250-\$399	223	17.0%	17.9%	0.8% less	86	137	1.59 F:M	17.4%	dn 0.3%
\$400-\$599	220	16.8%	16.9%	0.1% less	104	116	1.12 F:M	18.2%	dn 1.4%
\$600-\$799	122	9.3%	10.5%	1.2% less	63	59	1.07 M:F	9.5%	dn 0.2%
\$800-\$999	100	7.6%	5.7%	1.9% more	50	50	=	5.4%	up 2.3%
\$1,000-\$1,299	89	6.8%	4.8%	2.0% more	60	29	2.07 M:F	4.0%	up 2.8%
\$1,300-\$1,599	63	4.8%	2.7%	2.1% more	40	23	1.74 M:F	2.7%	up 2.1%
\$1,600-\$1,999	20	1.5%	1.0%	0.5% more	13	7	1.86 M:F	0.9%	up 0.6%
\$2,000+	13	1.0%	1.1%	0.1% less	13	0	M	0.9%	up 0.1%
not stated	93	7.1%	7.1%	0.0% less	51	42	1.21 M:F	6.4%	up 0.7%
<b>total</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>625</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>1.09 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>average weekly income</b>		<b>\$550</b>	<b>\$485</b>	<b>12% more</b>	<b>\$646</b>	<b>\$464</b>	<b>1.39 M:F</b>	<b>\$461</b>	<b>up 19%</b>

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

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

## Family incomes

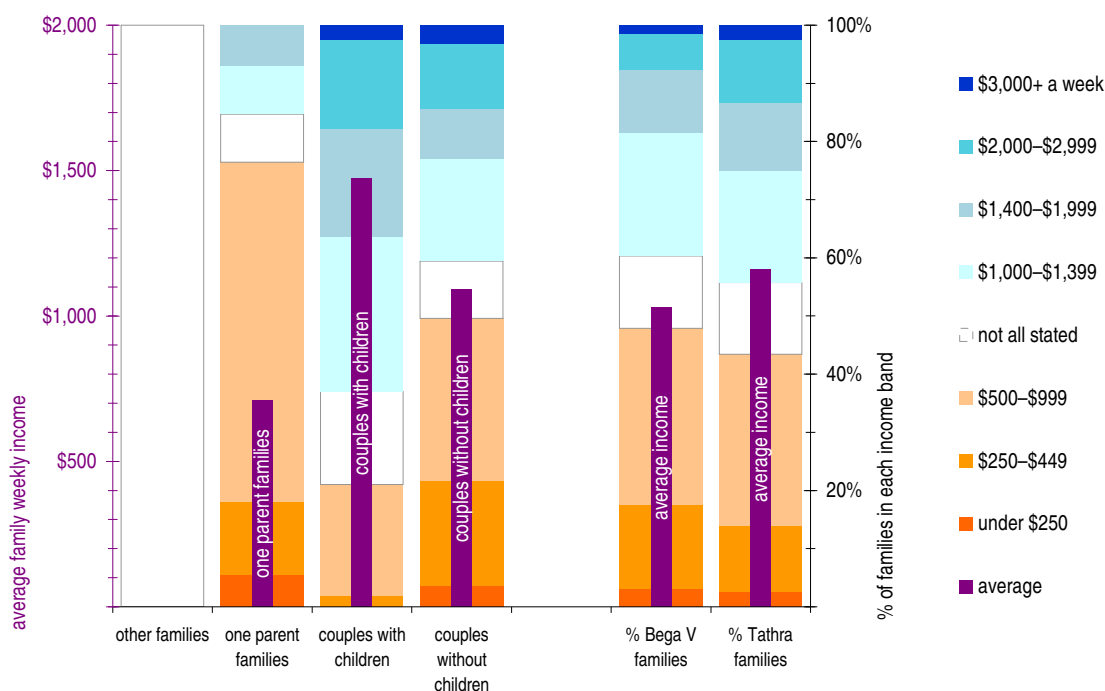
The average weekly family income in Tathra in July 2006 was \$1,159, which was 13% or \$130 a week higher than the \$1,029 average for Bega Valley. The family income was equivalent to 2.1 individual incomes (also 2.1 in Bega Valley).

Average family incomes ranges across family types from \$1,473 for couples with children and \$1,093 for couples without children to \$710 for one parent families and for . The 'other' families here are households of related people where there is not a main parent, say an aunt with her nieces.

While the average family income was \$1,159, the median income for all families (where half earn more and half less) was in the range \$1,000–\$1,199. Generally, the more the average is above the median range, the more higher-income families there are, or vice versa.

The median income was \$1,200–\$1,399 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 Tathra, one-parent families had a median income around \$500–\$649 a week. 'Other' families had a median of All incomes not stated(d).

Family weekly incomes



Family incomes	families in each income range				% of family types in each income range			
	number	% Tathra families	% Bega V families	Tathra's difference	couples without children	couples with children	one parent families	other families
under \$250	12	3%	3%	0.4% less	4%	0%	6%	0%
\$250–\$449	52	11%	15%	3.2% less	18%	2%	13%	0%
\$500–\$999	135	29%	30%	0.9% less	28%	19%	58%	0%
\$1,000–\$1,399	88	19%	21%	2.1% less	18%	27%	8%	0%
\$1,400–\$1,999	54	12%	11%	1.0% more	9%	19%	7%	0%
\$2,000–\$2,999	50	11%	6%	4.6% more	11%	15%	0%	0%
\$3,000+ a week	11	2%	1%	1.0% more	3%	2%	0%	0%
not all stated	57	12%	12%	0.1% less	10%	16%	8%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>average weekly income</b>		<b>\$1,159</b>	<b>\$1,029</b>	<b>13% more</b>	<b>\$1,093</b>	<b>\$1,473</b>	<b>\$710</b>	<b>n.a.</b>
av. Inc. in Bega V					\$966	\$1,279	\$619	\$820

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

## Employment

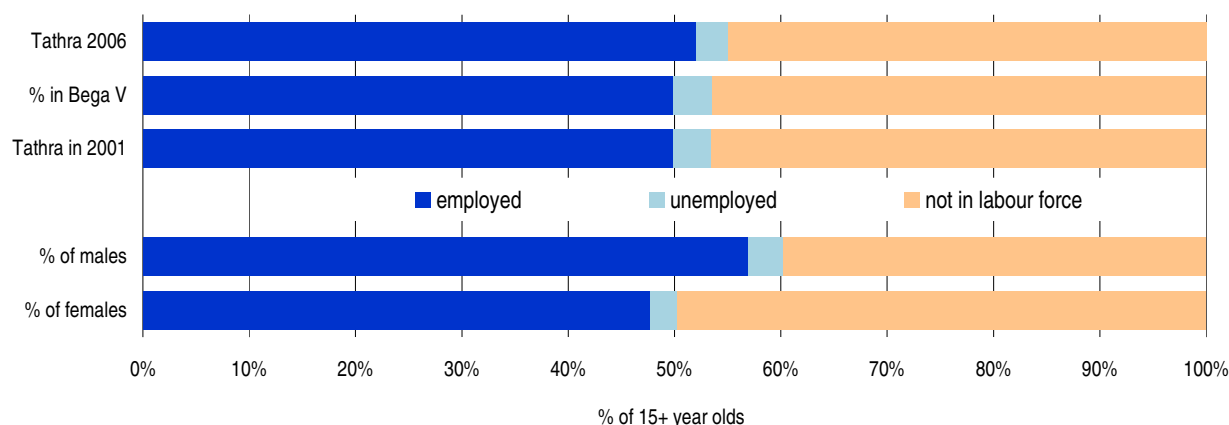
There were 722 residents of Tathra in the workforce in 2006, 55% of the adult (aged 15+) population (this is called the workforce participation rate). About 52% of the adults were employed, and 3% were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 5.4% of the workforce.

Compared with Bega Valley, Tathra's workforce participation rate in 2006 was 1.4% higher and its unemployment rate was 1.6% lower. Since 2001, the participation rate had risen by 1.6% and the unemployment rate had fallen by 1.4%.

Women tend to have lower workforce participation rates on average, with greater time spent in child raising, housework and caring. In Tathra, women's workforce participation was at 50% compared with 60% for men. Women also tend to have lower attachment to the workforce, and to withdraw (by not seeking work) when unemployed. This can cause their measured unemployment rate to be lower. Here, however, women's unemployment in 2006 was 5.2% when men's was 5.6%.

Women's domestic responsibilities also make them more inclined towards working part-time. In Tathra, 49% of female workers were part-timers, compared with 25% of the men. The same pattern can apply amongst those looking for part-time work. Here, 17% of unemployed women wanted part-time work, while 29% of unemployed men did. The overall proportion of unemployed residents wanting part-time work was 11.3% lower than in Bega Valley and 10.3% higher than in 2001.

### Labour force status, adults 15+



Employment status	Tathra 2006		Tathra 2006		Tathra 2006		Tathra in 2001	Tathra's change from 2001
	number	% of adults	% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	% of males	% of females		
employed	683	52.1%	49.8%	2.2% more	56.9%	47.7%	1.19 M:F	49.8% up 2.2%
unemployed	39	3.0%	3.7%	0.8% less	3.4%	2.6%	1.29 M:F	3.6% dn 0.6%
labour force (participation rate)	722	55.0%	53.6%	1.4% more	60.3%	50.3%	1.20 M:F	53.5% up 1.6%
not in labour force	590	45.0%	46.4%	1.4% less	39.7%	49.7%	1.25 F:M	46.5% dn 1.6%
<b>residents aged 15+</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.10 F:M</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
unemployment rate (% labour force)		5.4%	7.0%	1.6% less	5.6%	5.2%	1.07 M:F	6.8% dn 1.4%
full-time workers	399	58.4%	54.5%	3.9% more	71.3%	44.5%	1.60 M:F	61.4% dn 2.9%
part-time workers	248	36.3%	38.6%	2.3% less	24.5%	49.1%	2.00 F:M	37.2% dn 0.9%
unemployed want full-time work	30	76.9%	65.6%	11.3% more	71.4%	83.3%	1.17 F:M	87.2% dn 10.3%
unemployed want part-time	9	23.1%	34.4%	11.3% less	28.6%	16.7%	1.71 M:F	12.8% up 10.3%

## Industries employing residents

The main industries employing Tathra residents in 2006 were:

- education and training, with 13% of workers
- education and training, 13%
- food and accommodation, 13%
- construction, 11%
- health & social care, 10%.

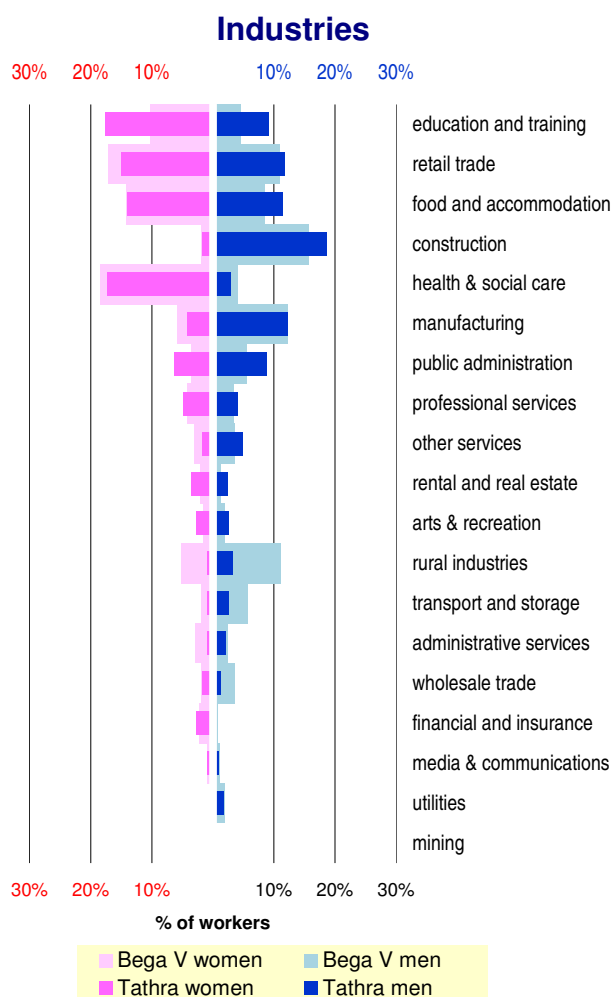
These main five industries together employed around 59% of working residents. Other significant industries for local workers were: manufacturing, with 8% of the workers; public administration, 8%; professional services, 4%; and other services, 3%.

Industries that employed greater proportions of local residents than average for Bega Valley were education and training (6.0% more), public administration (3.0% more), and food and accommodation (1.4% more).

The industries that employed proportionally more local women were health & social care (5.7 women per man), education and training (1.8 women per man), and rental and real estate (1.5 women per man). For men, they were construction (11.0 men per woman), rural industries (3.7 men per woman), and manufacturing (3.1 men per woman).

Since 2001, the fastest-growing employers were the food and accommodation, public administration, and manufacturing industries, whose share of local workers rose by 2.8%, 2.2% and 2.0%, respectively.

Note that industry classifications changed somewhat between 2001 and 2006.



Industry of employers	Tathra 2006				Tathra 2006			Tathra in 2001	Tathra's change from 2001
	number	% of workers	% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	males	females	ratio of workers		
education and training	90	13.2%	7.2%	<b>6.0% more</b>	9.0%	17.7%	<b>1.8 F:M</b>	13.0%	up 0.2%
retail trade	90	13.2%	13.8%	<b>0.6% less</b>	11.6%	14.9%	<b>1.2 F:M</b>	12.3%	up 0.9%
food and accommodation	86	12.6%	11.2%	<b>1.4% more</b>	11.3%	14.0%	<b>1.2 F:M</b>	9.8%	up 2.8%
construction	72	10.6%	9.2%	1.4% more	18.6%	1.8%	<b>11.0 M:F</b>	9.7%	up 0.9%
health & social care	67	9.8%	10.8%	<b>0.9% less</b>	2.8%	17.4%	<b>5.7 F:M</b>	10.9%	dn 1.1%
manufacturing	57	8.4%	9.2%	<b>0.9% less</b>	12.1%	4.3%	<b>3.1 M:F</b>	6.4%	up 2.0%
public administration	52	7.6%	4.6%	<b>3.0% more</b>	8.8%	6.4%	<b>1.5 M:F</b>	5.5%	up 2.2%
professional services	30	4.4%	3.8%	0.6% more	4.0%	4.9%	<b>1.1 F:M</b>	n.a.	n.a.
other services	23	3.4%	3.3%	0.1% more	4.8%	1.8%	<b>2.8 M:F</b>	2.9%	up 0.5%
rental and real estate	20	2.9%	1.6%	1.3% more	2.3%	3.7%	<b>1.5 F:M</b>	n.a.	n.a.
arts & recreation	18	2.6%	1.8%	0.9% more	2.5%	2.7%	=	2.6%	up 0.1%
rural industries	14	2.1%	8.3%	<b>6.3% less</b>	3.1%	0.9%	<b>3.7 M:F</b>	4.1%	dn 2.0%
transport and storage	12	1.8%	3.9%	<b>2.2% less</b>	2.5%	0.9%	<b>3.0 M:F</b>	0.9%	up 0.9%
administrative services	10	1.5%	2.6%	<b>1.1% less</b>	2.0%	0.9%	<b>2.3 M:F</b>	n.a.	n.a.
wholesale trade	10	1.5%	2.7%	<b>1.3% less</b>	1.1%	1.8%	<b>1.5 F:M</b>	3.3%	dn 1.9%
financial and insurance	9	1.3%	1.5%	<b>0.1% less</b>	0.0%	2.7%	<b>F</b>	2.7%	dn 1.4%
media & communications	6	0.9%	1.0%	<b>0.1% less</b>	0.8%	0.9%	=	1.2%	dn 0.3%
utilities	6	0.9%	1.1%	<b>0.2% less</b>	1.7%	0.0%	<b>M</b>	1.4%	dn 0.5%
mining	0	0.0%	0.2%	<b>0.2% less</b>	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
inadequately described	10	1.5%	2.3%	<b>0.8% less</b>	0.8%	2.1%	<b>2.3 F:M</b>	2.7%	dn 1.3%
<b>employed residents</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>89.4%</b>	

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

## Occupations of employed residents

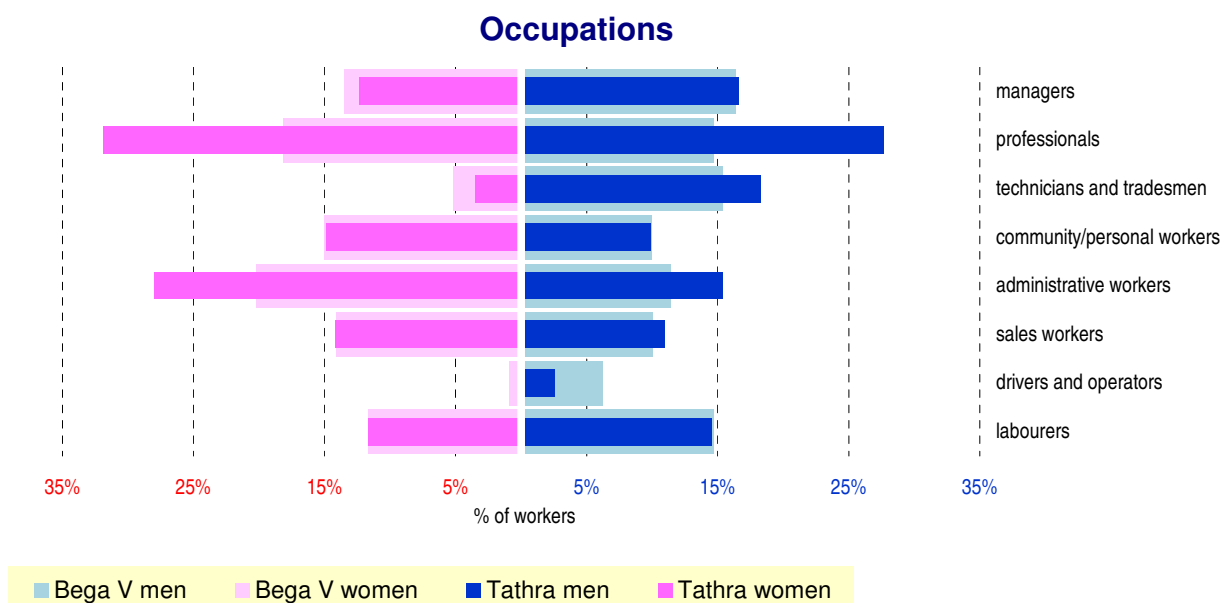
Occupations are a good indicator of socio-economic status, and communities with more people in more highly educated occupations tend to be wealthier. The occupational tree below shows the proportions of men and women in the eight occupational bands in Tathra in 2006, with the more educated ones being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

Tathra's had 38% workers in the top two occupational bands (14% were managers, including farmers and small business operators, and 24% professionals), compared with 31% for Bega Valley. The two lowest bands made up 15% of Tathra's workers (2% were drivers / machine operators and 12% were labourers), while Bega Valley had 21% in these occupations.

Relative to Bega Valley, Tathra had 9.0% more workers who were professionals and 1.8% more who were administrative workers, but 4.0% fewer workers who were drivers and operators and 2.2% fewer who were labourers.

Many occupations have a significant gender bias. In Tathra, there were 5.1 men per woman among technicians and tradesmen and 1.3 men per woman among managers but there were 1.8 women per man among administrative workers and 1.5 women per man among community/personal workers.

Occupational changes since 2001 are difficult to measure at the local level because of changes to the classification system used in the 2006 Census. Some occupational classifications changed little; of those, managers gained about 6% of the workforce, but professionals lost about 3%.



Occupations of employed residents	Tathra 2006		% in Bega V		workers in Tathra			Tathra's change	
	number workers	% of workers	% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	Tathra in 2001	change from 2001
managers	97	14%	16%	2.2% less	14%	11%	1.3 M:F	8%	up 6%
professionals	162	24%	15%	9.0% more	24%	27%	1.2 F:M	26%	dn 3%
technicians and tradesmen	107	16%	15%	0.3% more	16%	3%	5.1 M:F	28%	n.a.
community/personal workers	58	8%	10%	1.4% less	8%	13%	1.5 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
administrative workers	90	13%	11%	1.8% more	13%	24%	1.8 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
sales workers	64	9%	10%	0.7% less	9%	12%	1.3 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
drivers and operators	15	2%	6%	4.0% less	2%	0%	M	3%	dn 1%
labourers	85	12%	15%	2.2% less	12%	10%	1.2 M:F	7%	up 6%
unclear	6	1%	1%	0.6% less	1%	0%	M	0%	up 1%
<b>total employed residents</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>same</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1.1 M:F</b>	<b>72%</b>	

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

## Travel to work

In the 2006 Census, people were asked how they travelled to work on Tuesday 8 August. In Tathra, 82% of the 685 employed residents travelled to work that day, with 11% not going to work, and 6% working from home; some did not say.

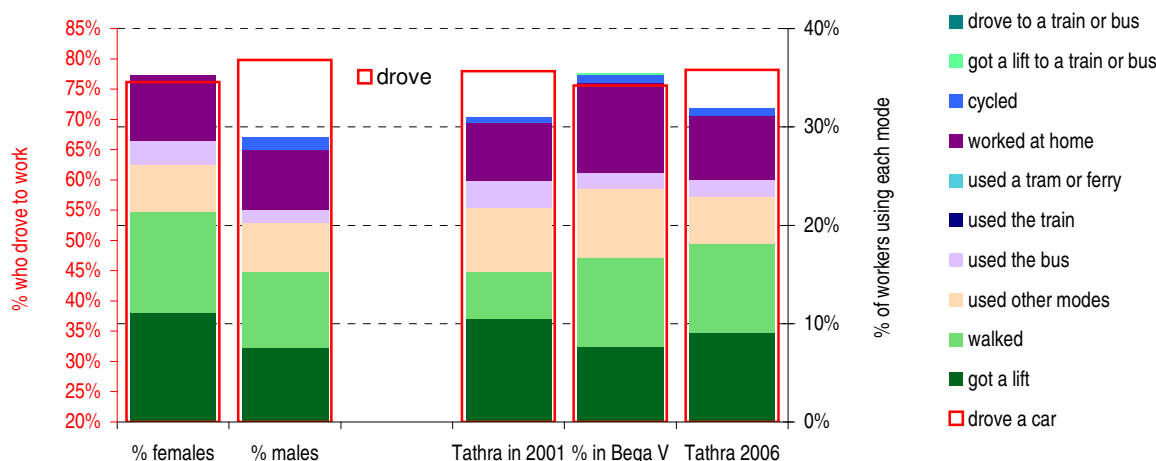
Some workers' journeys involved multiple trips, often when they got a lift to the bus or train. The total trips taken to work by Tathra workers was 579, which suggests an average of 1.04 trips per worker; most people used just one mode of transport to work.

The most common way to get to work nearly everywhere is by driving, and in Tathra, 78% of travellers drove to work in 2006 (76% in Bega Valley). Since 2001, the proportion who drove remained fairly stable. Driving is generally biased towards males; in Tathra, there were 1.3 men per woman among drivers. Similarly male-biased were those who used other modes (2.3 men per woman), and who drove a car (1.3 men per woman).

Other than driving, the other main ways people travelled to work in Tathra were that 9% of travellers got a lift, 9% walked, 5% used other modes, and 2% used the bus. Less common were those who cycled (1%).

Women tend to use public transport to get to work more than men. In Tathra, women were most numerous among those who did not work on Census day, with 2.3 women per man doing this; or who used the bus, with 1.5 women per man; or who got a lift, with 1.2 women per man.

### Modes of trips to work



Trips to work	Tathra 2006				Tathra 2006		Tathra in 2001		
	workers	% travellers	% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	% males	% females	ratio of workers	% of trips	change
drove a car	437	78.2%	75.6%	2.6% more	79.8%	76.2%	1.3 M:F	78.0%	up 0.2%
got a lift	51	9.1%	7.7%	1.4% more	7.5%	11.1%	1.2 F:M	10.5%	dn 1.4%
walked	50	8.9%	9.0%	0.0% less	7.8%	10.3%	1.1 F:M	4.8%	up 4.2%
used other modes	27	4.8%	7.0%	2.2% less	4.9%	4.8%	2.3 M:F	6.5%	dn 1.7%
used the bus	10	1.8%	1.6%	0.1% more	1.3%	2.4%	1.5 F:M	2.7%	dn 0.9%
cycled	4	0.7%	0.9%	0.2% less	1.3%	0.0%	M	0.6%	up 0.1%
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
got a lift to a train or bus	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
drove to a train or bus	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
<b>Trips to work</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>104%</b>	<b>102%</b>		<b>103%</b>	<b>105%</b>	<b>1.2 M:F</b>	<b>103%</b>	
<b>Employed residents</b>		% workers			% workers			% workers	
travelled to work	559	82%	77%	4.7% more	86%	76%	1.2 M:F	81%	up 0.8%
worked at home	44	6%	9%	2.7% less	6%	7%	=	6%	up 0.5%
did not work on Census day	73	11%	12%	1.3% less	6%	15%	2.3 F:M	12%	dn 1.0%
not stated	9	1%	2%	0.7% less	1%	2%	1.3 F:M	2%	dn 0.4%
<b>Employed residents</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>100%</b>	

The top half of the table shows trips, not workers, and multiple-mode trips (eg lift to bus) are counted as several trips, where possible. The 'used other modes' category includes 0 taxi trips, 7 by truck, 0 by motorcycle, 0 by unnamed other modes, and 20 trips by multiple modes.

# Community Cultures

## Ancestry

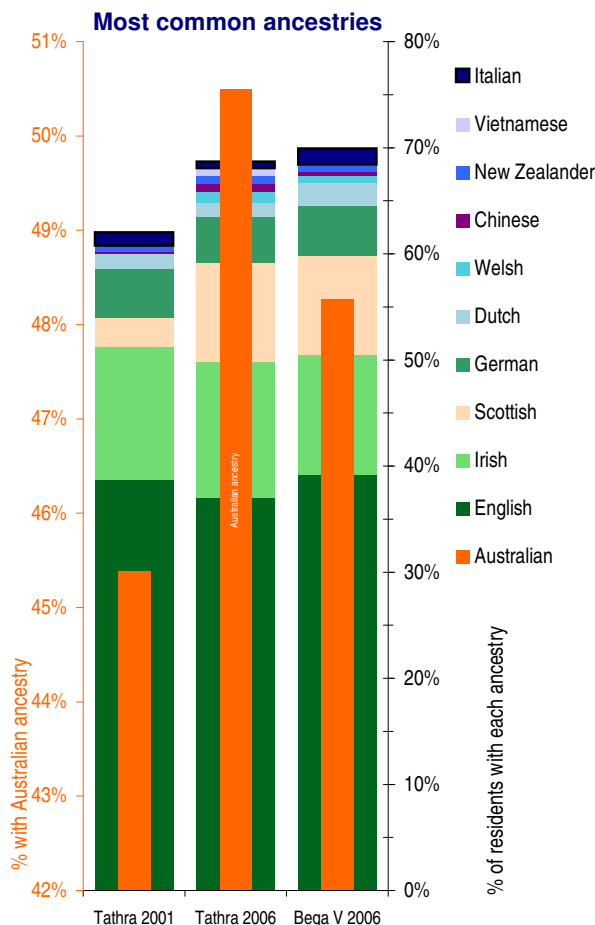
People's ancestry is a good indicator of their cultural heritage. While many people now give their heritage as 'Australian' (50% in Tathra in 2006), they are a minority in most places.

People could give at most two ancestries on the Census form, which limits information on ancestry. About 38% 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 Tathra residents, and the proportion with that ancestry, were: English 37%; Irish 12.9%; Scottish 9.3%; German 4.4%; Dutch 1.3%; and Welsh 1.0%.

Compared with Bega Valley, Tathra had more people with Australian, Irish, Vietnamese, Chinese and Welsh ancestry.

Over the five years since 2001, three ancestries that became more common in Tathra were Scottish, claimed by 6.5% more of the population than in 2001, Australian (5.1% more), and Vietnamese (0.7% more).



Ancestry	Tathra 2006				Parents of Tathra residents			Tathra's change from 2001	
	residents	percent	% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	both born overseas	one born overseas	both born Australia	Tathra in 2001	change from 2001
Australian	822	50.5%	48.3%	<b>2.2% more</b>	0%	11%	86%	45.4%	<b>up 5.1%</b>
Australian Aboriginal	4	0.2%	0.5%	<b>0.3% less</b>	0%	0%	100%	0.0%	up 0.2%
English	602	37.0%	39.2%	<b>2.2% less</b>	13%	13%	71%	38.8%	<b>dn 1.8%</b>
Irish	210	12.9%	11.3%	<b>1.6% more</b>	4%	10%	85%	12.5%	up 0.4%
Scottish	151	9.3%	9.3%	<b>0.0% less</b>	14%	12%	74%	2.7%	<b>up 6.5%</b>
German	71	4.4%	4.7%	<b>0.4% less</b>	30%	8%	62%	4.6%	<b>dn 0.3%</b>
Dutch	21	1.3%	2.2%	<b>0.9% less</b>	48%	52%	0%	1.5%	<b>dn 0.2%</b>
Welsh	17	1.0%	0.7%	0.4% more	18%	18%	65%	n.a.	n.a.
Chinese	13	0.8%	0.4%	0.4% more	23%	23%	54%	0.2%	up 0.6%
New Zealander	12	0.7%	0.6%	0.2% more	25%	75%	0%	0.5%	up 0.2%
Vietnamese	11	0.7%	0.1%	0.6% more	100%	-	-	0.0%	up 0.7%
Italian	10	0.6%	1.5%	<b>0.9% less</b>	30%	30%	40%	1.3%	<b>dn 0.7%</b>
French	10	0.6%	0.4%	0.2% more	30%	0%	70%	n.a.	n.a.
Filipino	10	0.6%	0.3%	0.3% more	70%	30%	0%	0.2%	up 0.4%
Greek	8	0.5%	0.3%	0.2% more	100%	0%	0%	0.7%	<b>dn 0.2%</b>
American	6	0.4%	0.2%	0.1% more	50%	0%	50%	0.2%	up 0.1%
Spanish	6	0.4%	0.2%	0.2% more	50%	0%	50%	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Total responses</b>	2,144	131.7%	131.3%	0.4% more	14%	17%	95%	121.0%	<b>up 10.7%</b>
<b>residents</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>12%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Note: the apparent growth in Scottish ancestry from 45 to 151 probably indicates that 70% of local Scots did not name this heritage in 2001 when unprompted, rather than that their number increased by 236%. 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 Tathra, Greek ancestry was given by 11 in 2001 and 8 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

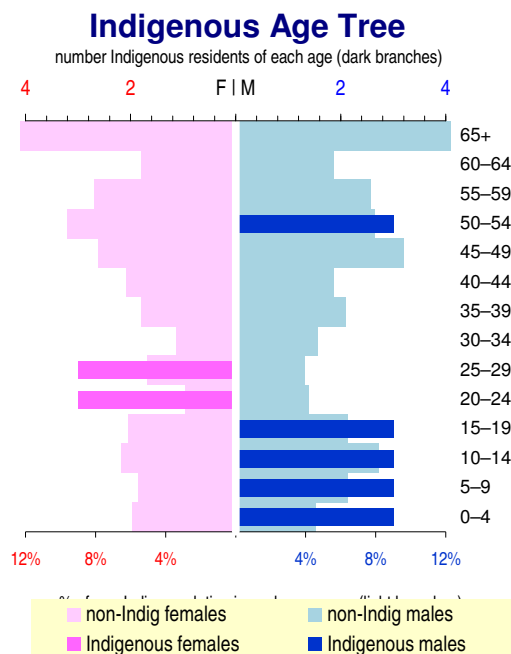
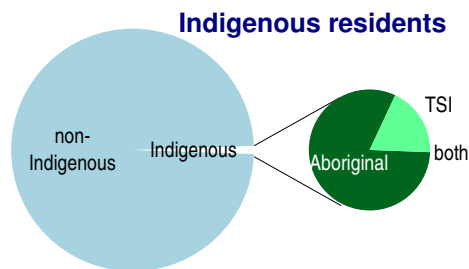
In 2006, Tathra had 16 Indigenous residents, with 13 identifying as Aboriginal; 3 identifying as Torres Strait Islanders (TSI). Indigenous people constituted 1.0% of the residents, compared with 2.6% of Bega Valley.

The median (mid-point) age of local Indigenous people was 15–19 and the average was about 20 years. By comparison, non-Indigenous residents had an average age of about 41 and a median age of 45–49.

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

For example, 20–24 year-olds are 14% of Indigenous residents but just 3% of non-indigenous residents; 25–29 year-olds are 14% v. 4%, and 0–4 year-olds are 14% v. 5%. However, there are far fewer Indigenous people aged 65 or older (nil v. 21%).

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



Indigenous people	Tathra 2006		% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	Tathra 2006			Tathra in 2001	change from 2001
	number	% residents			males	females	ratio		
Aboriginal	13	0.8%	2.5%	1.7% less	8	5	1.60 M:F	0.7%	up 0.1%
Torres Strait Islander (TSI)	3	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.2%
Aboriginal and TSI	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
<b>Indigenous</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>1.6% less</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.20 M:F</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>up 0.3%</b>
non-Indigenous	1,606	99.0%	97.4%	1.6% more	774	832	1.07 F:M	99.3%	dn 0.3%
<b>residents</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>785</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>1.07 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Ages of Indigenous people	Tathra 2006				Tathra Indigenous residents, 2006			Tathra in 2001	changed share
	Indigenous	% Indig.	% non-Indig	Indig. diff.	males	females	ratio		
0–4	3	14%	5%	9% more	3	0	M	n.a.	n.a.
5–9	3	14%	6%	8% more	3	0	M	n.a.	n.a.
10–14	3	14%	7%	7% more	3	0	M	n.a.	n.a.
15–19	3	14%	6%	8% more	3	0	M	n.a.	n.a.
20–24	3	14%	3%	11% more	0	3	F	n.a.	n.a.
25–29	3	14%	4%	10% more	0	3	F	n.a.	n.a.
30–34	0	0%	4%	4% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
35–39	0	0%	6%	6% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
40–44	0	0%	6%	6% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
45–49	0	0%	9%	9% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
50–54	3	14%	9%	5% more	3	0	M	n.a.	n.a.
55–59	0	0%	8%	8% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
60–64	0	0%	5%	5% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
65+	0	0%	21%	21% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
<b>residents</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>average age</b>		<b>19.9 yrs</b>	<b>41.4 yrs</b>	<b>dn 21.6 yrs</b>	<b>18.0 yrs</b>	<b>24.5 yrs</b>		<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

## Birthplaces

Of Tathra residents, 85% were born in Australia and 9% were born overseas (in 10 of the 35 places listed in the Census table), with 6% not saying. The proportion born in Australia was 2% more than Bega Valley, and quite similar to 2001.

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

- United Kingdom – 48 or 3.0%;
- New Zealand – 26 or 1.6%;
- the Netherlands – 8 or 0.5%;
- Canada – 7 or 0.4%;
- the Philippines – 6 or 0.4%;
- Ireland – 5 or 0.3%.

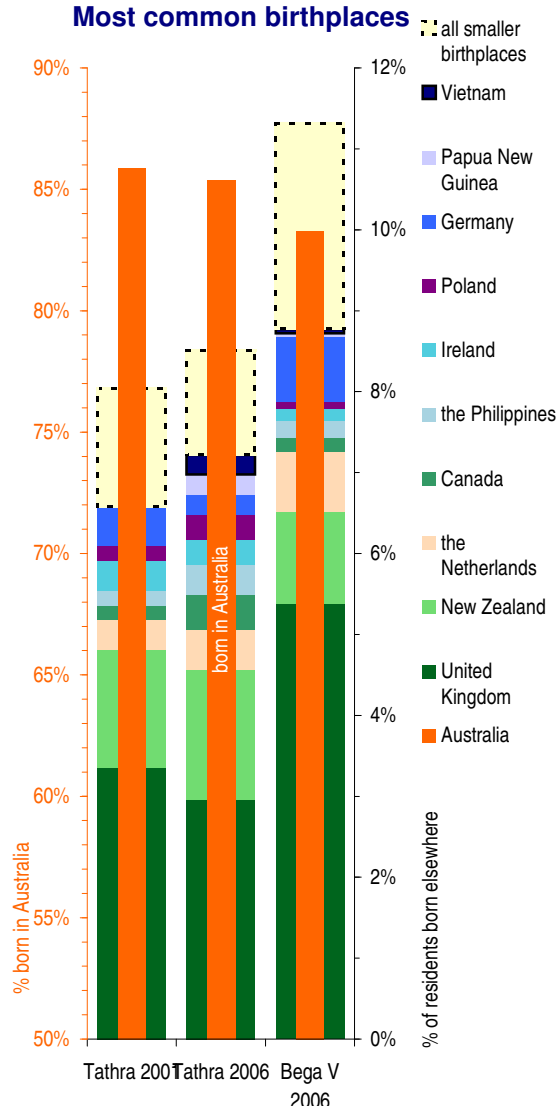
The birthplace that increased most as a proportion of the population over the previous five years was Canada, up 0.2%, with Papua New Guinea up 0.2%, then Papua New Guinea up 0.2%, the Philippines up 0.2%, and New Zealand up 0.1%.

The birthplace which was significantly more common in Tathra than in Bega Valley was New Zealand with 0.5% more of the population. Canada was also larger (0.3% more), as was Poland (0.2% more) and Papua New Guinea (0.2% more).

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

In Tathra, birthplaces whose males most outnumbered females included only very small all-male birthplaces, while there were 1.3 females per male born in United Kingdom and only females born in the Netherlands.

### Most common birthplaces



Main birthplaces of residents	Tathra 2006		% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	Tathra 2006			Tathra in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Australia	1,384	85.4%	83.3%	<b>2.1% more</b>	672	712	<b>1.1 F:M</b>	85.9%	<b>dn 0.5%</b>
United Kingdom	48	3.0%	5.4%	<b>2.4% less</b>	21	27	<b>1.3 F:M</b>	3.3%	<b>dn 0.4%</b>
New Zealand	26	1.6%	1.1%	<b>0.5% more</b>	13	13	=	1.5%	up 0.1%
the Netherlands	8	0.5%	0.7%	<b>0.3% less</b>	0	8	F	0.4%	up 0.1%
Canada	7	0.4%	0.2%	<b>0.3% more</b>	0	7	F	0.2%	up 0.2%
the Philippines	6	0.4%	0.2%	0.2% more	0	6	F	0.2%	up 0.2%
Ireland	5	0.3%	0.2%	0.2% more	0	5	F	0.4%	<b>dn 0.1%</b>
Poland	5	0.3%	0.1%	<b>0.2% more</b>	5	0	M	0.2%	up 0.1%
Germany	4	0.2%	0.8%	<b>0.6% less</b>	0	4	F	0.5%	<b>dn 0.2%</b>
Papua New Guinea	4	0.2%	0.0%	0.2% more	0	4	F	0.0%	up 0.2%
Vietnam	4	0.2%	0.1%	0.2% more	0	4	F	0.0%	up 0.2%
Indonesia	0	0.0%	0.0%	<b>0.0% less</b>	0	0	=	0.0%	same
South Africa	0	0.0%	0.2%	<b>0.2% less</b>	0	0	=	0.0%	same
a non-listed place	21	1.3%	1.0%	0.3% more	16	5	<b>3.2 M:F</b>	0.9%	up 0.4%
<b>all smaller birthplaces</b>	21	1.3%	2.5%	<b>1.2% less</b>	16	5		-4.6%	<b>up 5.9%</b>
not stated	99	6.1%	5.4%	0.7% more	56	43	<b>1.3 M:F</b>	6.1%	up 0.0%
<b>overseas born</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>11 places</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1.51 F:M</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>up 0.5%</b>

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

## Languages

In 2006, 94% of Tathra's residents spoke English at home, which was 1% fewer than in 2001, and also very similar to Bega Valley. While 4% did not say what they spoke, 2% spoke another language at home (like Bega Valley), including 6 of the 35 most common languages listed in the Census report.

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

- French – 9 or 0.6%;
- German – 7 or 0.4%;
- Dutch – 5 or 0.3%;
- Greek – 5 or 0.3%;

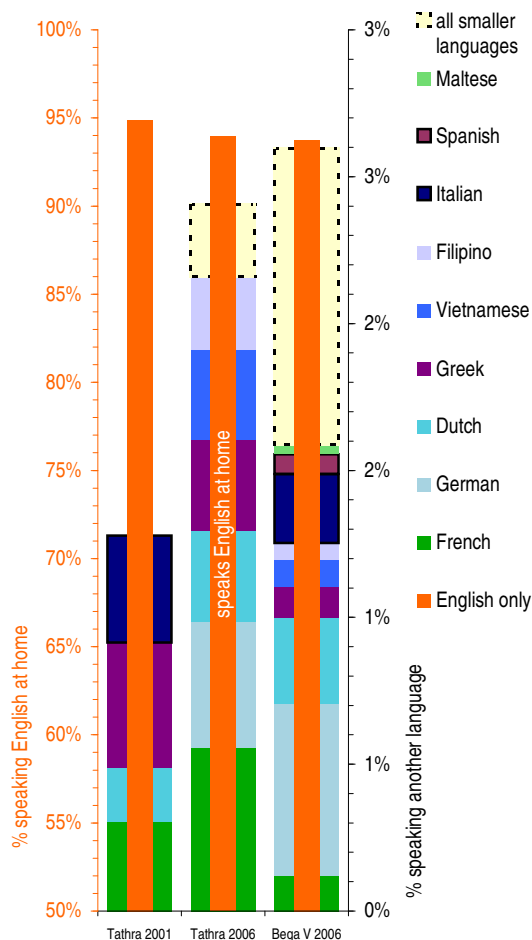
The main language whose use increased most between 2001 and 2006 was German, up by 0.4% of the population; then Vietnamese, up 0.3%; French, up 0.3%; Filipino, up 0.2%.

The language spoken proportionally more in Tathra than in Bega Valley was French (spoken by 0.4% more of the population) with Vietnamese spoken by 0.2% more; to a lesser extent, Greek and Filipino.

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

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

Most common languages



Main languages spoken at home	Tathra 2006		% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	Tathra 2006			Tathra in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
English only	1,524	94.0%	93.7%	0.2% more	736	788	1.1 F:M	94.9%	dn 0.9%
another language	39	2.4%	2.6%	0.2% less	20	19	1.1 M:F	1.3%	up 1.1%
not stated	59	3.6%	3.6%	0.0% more	29	30	1.0 F:M	3.8%	dn 0.2%
<b>residents</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6 langs.</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>1.1 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	
French	9	0.6%	0.1%	0.4% more	3	6	2.0 F:M	0.3%	up 0.3%
German	7	0.4%	0.6%	0.2% less	3	4	1.3 F:M	0.0%	up 0.4%
Dutch	5	0.3%	0.3%	0.0% more	0	5	F	0.2%	up 0.1%
Greek	5	0.3%	0.1%	0.2% more	5	0	M	0.4%	dn 0.1%
Vietnamese	5	0.3%	0.1%	0.2% more	5	0	M	0.0%	up 0.3%
Filipino	4	0.2%	0.1%	0.2% more	0	4	F	0.0%	up 0.2%
Italian	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.4%	dn 0.4%
Spanish	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Maltese	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Arabic	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
all smaller languages	4	0.2%	1.0%	0.8% less	4	0	M	0.0%	up 0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>0.0% more</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1.0 F:M</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>dn 0.2%</b>

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

## Beliefs

The range of religious beliefs held within a community is a good indicator of cultural diversity, although nearly everywhere in Australia is majority Christian. Tathra is no exception, with 68% of residents being Christian in 2006. Nonetheless, there has been a broad trend towards more people either having no religion (here, 21% of residents in 2006) or not stating their religion on the Census form (10%).

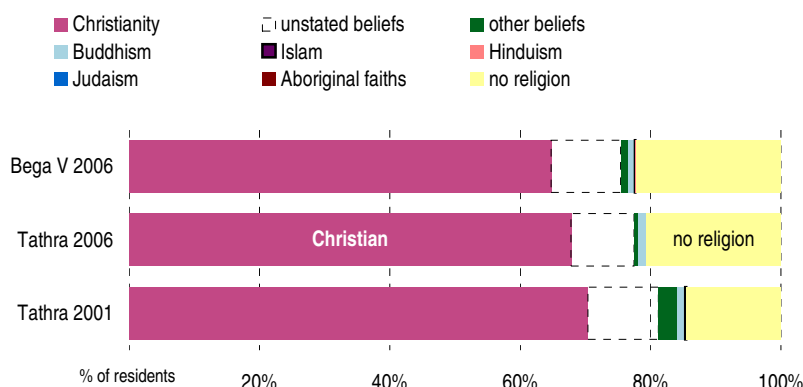
Only one non-Christian belief was identified in Tathra in 2006, Buddhism with 22 followers, or 1.4% of residents.

The fastest growing belief system over 2001 to 2006 was no religion with 6.1% more of the population.

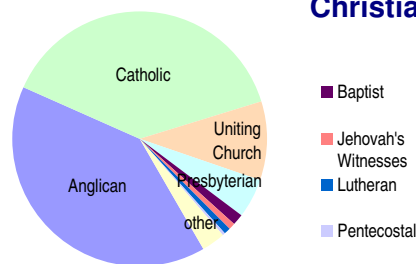
There were falls in the proportion who believed in Christianity (down by 2.6% of the population) and in other beliefs (down 2.2%).

The ratio of male to female believers varied amongst the beliefs. Among Christians generally in Tathra, there were 114 women per 100 men, while there were 118 men per 100 women among those who did not have a religion. The gender ratio ranged from 240 men per 100 women among followers of Baptist to 175 women per 100 men among followers of Buddhism.

### Religious beliefs



### Christians



Religious beliefs	Tathra 2006		% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	Tathra 2006			2001 % Tathra	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Christianity	1,099	67.8%	64.7%	<b>3.1% more</b>	513	586	<b>1.14 F:M</b>	70.4%	<b>dn 2.6%</b>
no religion	334	20.6%	22.1%	<b>1.5% less</b>	181	153	<b>1.18 M:F</b>	14.5%	<b>up 6.1%</b>
Buddhism	22	1.4%	1.0%	<b>0.4% more</b>	8	14	<b>1.75 F:M</b>	1.3%	<b>up 0.1%</b>
Islam	0	0.0%	0.1%	<b>0.1% less</b>	0	0	=	0.2%	<b>dn 0.2%</b>
Hinduism	0	0.0%	0.1%	<b>0.1% less</b>	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Judaism	0	0.0%	0.1%	<b>0.1% less</b>	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Aboriginal faiths	0	0.0%	0.0%	<b>0.0% less</b>	0	0	=	0.0%	same
other beliefs	9	0.6%	1.1%	<b>0.6% less</b>	0	9	<b>F</b>	2.8%	<b>dn 2.2%</b>
unspoken beliefs	157	9.7%	10.7%	<b>1.0% less</b>	81	76	<b>1.07 M:F</b>	10.9%	<b>dn 1.2%</b>
<b>total residents</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>783</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>1.07 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>Christians</b>							<b>=</b>		
Anglican	440	27.1%	28.9%	<b>1.8% less</b>	198	242	<b>1.22 F:M</b>	28.3%	<b>dn 1.2%</b>
Catholic	423	26.1%	20.9%	<b>5.2% more</b>	210	213	<b>1.01 F:M</b>	25.5%	<b>up 0.6%</b>
Uniting Church	110	6.8%	5.2%	<b>1.6% more</b>	41	69	<b>1.68 F:M</b>	9.0%	<b>dn 2.2%</b>
Presbyterian	55	3.4%	3.8%	<b>0.4% less</b>	29	26	<b>1.12 M:F</b>	4.3%	<b>dn 0.9%</b>
Baptist	17	1.0%	1.2%	<b>0.2% less</b>	12	5	<b>2.40 M:F</b>	0.5%	<b>up 0.6%</b>
Jehovah's Witnesses	9	0.6%	0.6%	<b>0.0% more</b>	6	3	<b>2.00 M:F</b>	0.0%	<b>up 0.6%</b>
Lutheran	7	0.4%	0.7%	<b>0.2% less</b>	4	3	<b>1.33 M:F</b>	0.5%	<b>dn 0.1%</b>
Pentecostal	4	0.2%	0.3%	<b>0.1% less</b>	0	4	<b>F</b>	0.4%	<b>dn 0.1%</b>
Other Protestant	4	0.2%	0.1%	<b>0.1% more</b>	0	4	<b>F</b>	0.0%	<b>up 0.2%</b>
Latter Day Saints	0	0.0%	0.2%	<b>0.2% less</b>	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Eastern Orthodox	0	0.0%	0.3%	<b>0.3% less</b>	0	0	=	0.4%	<b>dn 0.4%</b>
Seventh-day Adventist	0	0.0%	0.4%	<b>0.4% less</b>	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Salvation Army	0	0.0%	0.3%	<b>0.3% less</b>	0	0	=	0.4%	<b>dn 0.4%</b>
other Christian	30	1.9%	1.9%	<b>0.0% less</b>	13	17	<b>1.31 F:M</b>	1.0%	<b>up 0.8%</b>
all other Christian	30	1.9%	1.9%	<b>0.1% less</b>	13	17	<b>1.31 F:M</b>	1.0%	<b>up 0.8%</b>
<b>total Christians</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>67.8%</b>	<b>64.7%</b>	<b>3.1% more</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>1.14 F:M</b>	<b>70.4%</b>	<b>dn 2.6%</b>

## Attachments

Other birthplaces of residents	Tathra 2006		% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	Tathra 2006			Tathra in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
South Africa	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
India	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Italy	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	=	0.2%	dn 0.2%
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	=	0.2%	dn 0.2%
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	=	0.0%	same
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	=	0.2%	dn 0.2%
Turkey	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Lebanon	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
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
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	21	1.3%	1.0%	0.3% more	16	5	3.2 M:F	0.9%	up 0.4%
<b>all smaller birthplaces</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>1.2% less</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>-4.6%</b>	<b>up 5.9%</b>
not stated	99	6.1%	5.4%	0.7% more	56	43	1.3 M:F	6.1%	up 0.0%
<b>overseas born</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>11 places</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1.51 F:M</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>up 0.5%</b>

Other languages spoken at home	Tathra 2006		% in Bega V	Tathra's difference	Tathra 2006			Tathra in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
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	=	0.0%	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	=	0.0%	same
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
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	4	0.2%	0.4%	0.2% less	4	0	M	0.0%	up 0.2%
<b>all smaller languages</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.8% less</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>up 0.2%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>0.0% more</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1.03 F:M</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>dn 0.2%</b>