



Tura Beach Community Portrait

2006

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

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In this Portrait, Tura Beach is the area defined in ABS terms as Tura Beach (UCL 176600).

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prepared for Bega Valley Shire

Population

Population and growth

In the August 2006 Census, 2,740 residents were counted in Tura Beach – 1,425 females and 1,315 males. Of these residents, 2,514 (91.8%) were at home on Census night, while 20 were staying elsewhere within the same locality and 207 were staying somewhere else in Australia. There were 80 visitors from elsewhere in Australia staying in Tura Beach on Census night; these people are not included in this profile.

The counted resident population had increased by 635 or 30.2% since the 2001 Census.

In Bega Valley, 96% of the estimated population completed the Census. If the same proportion did so in Tura Beach, the resident population of Tura Beach would be about 2,861.

Some 7.6% of residents were away from the local area on Census night (but completed a form elsewhere). Of these, there were 1.03 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 92% of Tura Beach residents were Australian citizens, similar to Bega Valley.

Population	people in Tura Beach				Tura Beach 2006		Tura Beach 2006		
	2006	2001	2001-2006	2006 % of residents	% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	males	females	ratio
at home on Census Night	2,514	2,011	up 503	91.8%	92.9%	1.2% less	1,204	1,310	1.09 F:M
away from locality at Census	207	78	up 129	7.6%	5.5%	2.1% more	101	105	1.03 F:M
away from home (but local)	20	9	up 11	0.7%	1.6%	0.8% less	10	10	1.08 F:M
counted residents	2,740	2,105	up 635	100.0%	100.0%	up 30.2%	1,315	1,425	1.08 F:M
Australian citizens	2,519	1,923	up 596	91.9%	92.2%	0.2% less	1,214	1,305	1.07 F:M
Estimated Resident Pop'n	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	104.4%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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

Some averages

The median age of all people in Tura Beach (where half are younger and half older) was 53 years, which was 8 years older than Bega Valley and little changed since 2001.

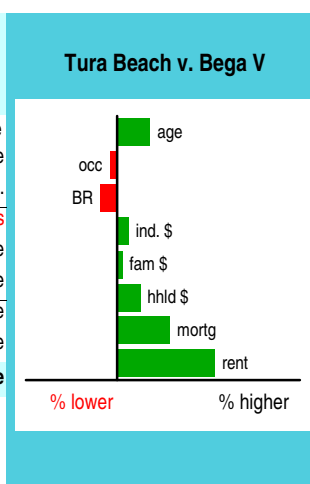
Tura Beach had an average of 2.3 residents per occupied dwelling, and 1.0 residents per bedroom. By comparison, Bega Valley averaged 2.4 residents per dwelling and 1.1 per bedroom.

The median individual income in mid-2006 was \$390 a week, 6% more than Bega Valley's \$368. The median family income was \$920 a week, 2% more than Bega Valley's \$898.

The median mortgage repayment in Tura Beach in August 2006 was \$1,300 a month, 29% or \$290 more than Bega Valley's median. The median rent was \$245 a week, 53% or \$85 more than Bega Valley.

Some medians	2006			2001		Tura B's change from 2001	Tura Beach v. Bega V	
	Tura B	Bega V	Tura B's difference	Tura B	Bega V		% lower	% higher
median age	53 yrs	45 yrs	8 y. older	53 yrs	42 yrs	same		
av. persons per household	2.3	2.4	4% less	2.3	2.5	same		
av. persons per bedroom	1.0	1.1	9% less	0.00	0.85	n.a.		
individual weekly income	\$390	\$368	6% more	\$404	\$288	3% less		
family weekly income	\$920	\$898	2% more	\$750	\$750	23% more		
household weekly income	\$783	\$697	12% more	\$750	\$634	4% more		
monthly mortgage payment	\$1,300	\$1,010	29% more	\$1,038	\$807	25% more		
weekly rent	\$245	\$160	53% more	\$202	\$144	21% more		
CPI @ 30 June	154.3			133.8		15% more		

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



Age structure

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

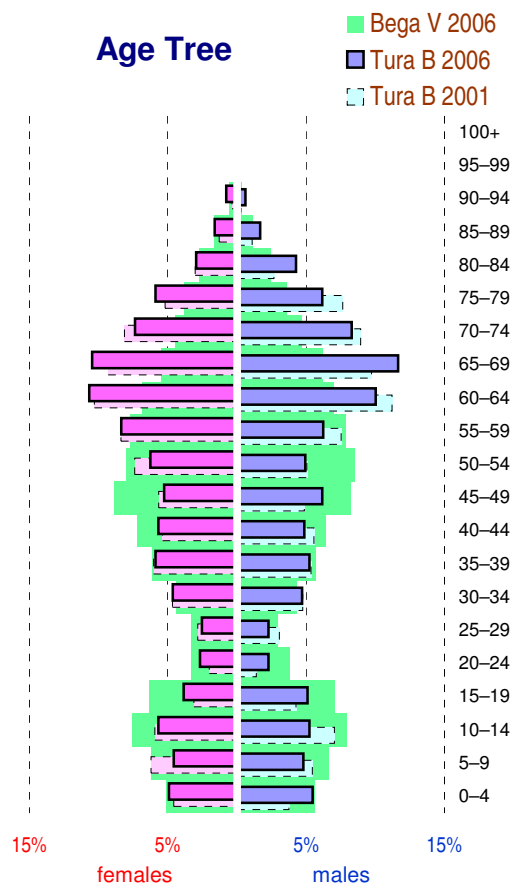
The largest age groups in Tura Beach in 2006, shown by the longest branches, were people 65–69, 60–64 and 70–74 years old.

Compared with Bega Valley, Tura Beach had relatively more people aged 65–69, 60–64 and 70–74 years, but fewer people aged 45–49, 50–54 and 10–14 years.

Over 2001 to 2006, the Tura Beach age groups that increased most were 65–69, 0–4 and 15–19 years-old, while the 5–9, 10–14 and 70–74 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 Tura Beach, the ratio peaks at 1.38 women per man among those aged 90–94 years.

Among those under 70, females were most common among people aged 55–59 and 50–54 years, while males were more common among those aged 15–19, 45–49 and 0–4 years.



5-year age groups	Tura Beach 2006				Tura Beach 2006			Tura B's change	
	people	percent	% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	males	females	ratio	Tura B in 2001	from 2001
0–4	142	5.2%	5.4%	0.2% less	72	70	1.03 M:F	4.2%	up 1.0%
5–9	128	4.7%	6.4%	1.7% less	63	65	1.03 F:M	5.8%	dn 1.2%
10–14	150	5.5%	7.7%	2.3% less	69	81	1.17 F:M	6.5%	dn 1.0%
15–19	122	4.5%	6.7%	2.2% less	67	55	1.22 M:F	3.7%	up 0.8%
20–24	68	2.5%	3.5%	1.1% less	30	38	1.27 F:M	1.7%	up 0.8%
25–29	66	2.4%	3.1%	0.7% less	30	36	1.20 F:M	2.9%	dn 0.5%
30–34	128	4.7%	4.3%	0.3% more	62	66	1.06 F:M	4.7%	dn 0.0%
35–39	153	5.6%	5.9%	0.3% less	69	84	1.22 F:M	5.7%	dn 0.1%
40–44	145	5.3%	6.8%	1.5% less	64	81	1.27 F:M	5.5%	dn 0.2%
45–49	156	5.7%	8.5%	2.8% less	81	75	1.08 M:F	5.3%	up 0.4%
50–54	154	5.6%	8.2%	2.6% less	65	89	1.37 F:M	6.3%	dn 0.7%
55–59	201	7.3%	7.8%	0.4% less	82	119	1.45 F:M	8.0%	dn 0.6%
60–64	284	10.4%	6.9%	3.4% more	132	152	1.15 F:M	10.7%	dn 0.4%
65–69	302	11.0%	5.8%	5.2% more	153	149	1.03 M:F	9.5%	up 1.5%
70–74	214	7.8%	4.5%	3.3% more	109	105	1.04 M:F	8.5%	dn 0.7%
75–79	165	6.0%	3.7%	2.3% more	81	84	1.04 F:M	6.4%	dn 0.3%
80–84	98	3.6%	2.6%	1.0% more	56	42	1.33 M:F	2.9%	up 0.7%
85–89	45	1.6%	1.4%	0.3% more	22	23	1.05 F:M	1.2%	up 0.5%
90–94	19	0.7%	0.4%	0.3% more	8	11	1.38 F:M	0.3%	up 0.4%
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
residents	2,740	100%	100%		1,315	1,425	1.08 F:M	2,104	30% more

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

Life stages

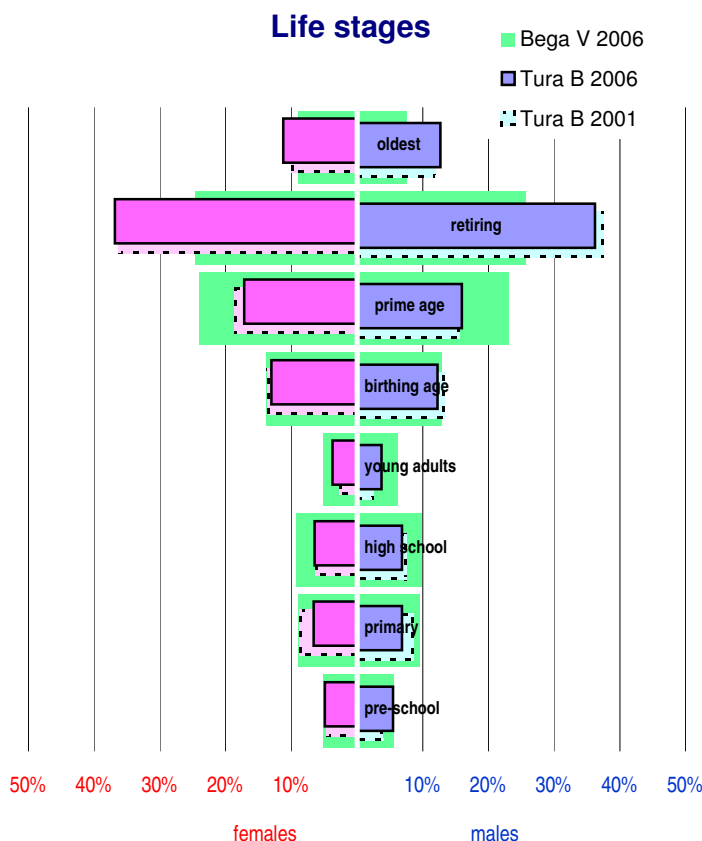
When planning for communities and their services, understanding changes in the numbers of people in key life stages is important. Four broad age groups - children, youth, adults and retirees - can each be divided into two life-stages, giving eight in all. They are pre-school and primary children, secondary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

Over 2001 to 2006, the young adult (18–24 years) group grew most, as a proportion of Tura Beach's residents, gaining another 1.3% of the population, with the pre-school (0–4 years) group also growing, up by 1.0%. Offsetting this were declines in the relative size of other life stages, such as the primary school (5–11 years) group, down by 1.8%, and the birthing age (25–39 years) group down by 0.7%.

Compared with Bega Valley, Tura Beach's life stages that were proportionally larger were the retiring (55–69 years), which had 8.2% more of the population, and oldest (70+ years), with 7.0% more. Tura Beach had relatively fewer people in the prime age (40–54 years) stage of life, with 6.9% less, and in the high school (12–17 years) stage, with 2.9% fewer.

For most communities with reasonably large populations, the number of males and females is within about 5% of each other. Over Tura Beach, the male:female ratio is 1.08 females per male, reaching 1.04 males per female among those aged 70 or more.

The younger life stages with the biggest differences between the number of males and females were pre-school (0–4 years), where there were 1.03 males per female, and the prime age (40–54 years) stage of life, with 1.17 females per male.



Life stages	Tura Beach 2006		% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	Tura Beach 2006			Tura B in 2001	difference from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
pre-school (0–4 years)	142	5.2%	5.4%	0.2% less	5.5%	4.9%	1.03 M:F	4.2%	1.0% more
primary school (5–11 years)	184	6.7%	9.2%	2.5% less	6.8%	6.6%	1.04 F:M	8.5%	1.8% less
high school (12–17 years)	182	6.6%	9.5%	2.9% less	6.8%	6.5%	1.02 F:M	6.7%	0.1% less
young adult (18–24 years)	102	3.7%	5.6%	1.9% less	3.7%	3.7%	1.08 F:M	2.5%	1.3% more
birthing age (25–39 years)	347	12.7%	13.4%	0.7% less	12.2%	13.1%	1.16 F:M	13.4%	0.7% less
prime age (40–54 years)	455	16.6%	23.6%	6.9% less	16.0%	17.2%	1.17 F:M	17.0%	0.4% less
retiring (55–69 years)	787	28.7%	20.5%	8.2% more	27.9%	29.5%	1.10 F:M	28.2%	0.5% more
oldest (70+ years)	541	19.7%	12.8%	7.0% more	21.0%	18.6%	1.04 M:F	19.2%	0.5% more
residents	2,740	100%	100%		100%	100%	1.08 F:M	2,104	
aged 15+	2,598	94.8%	94.6%	0.2% more	1,243	1,355	1.09 F:M	95.8%	1.0% less

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).

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

The Veterans generation, aged 75 to 89 in 2006, is mostly shrinking in size and as a proportion of the population. In Tura Beach, there were 65 fewer veterans in 2006. Their proportion of the population fell by 6.1%. There were 1.07 males per female.

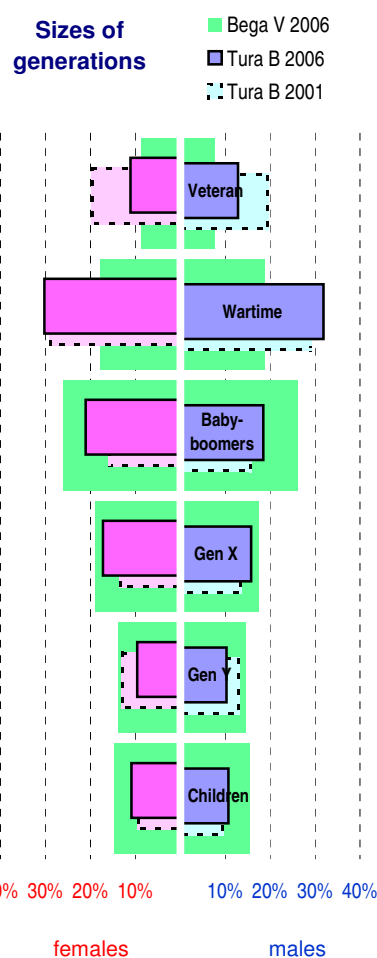
The Wartime generation, aged 60 to 74 in 2006, grew up through World War 2 then raised their baby-boom children. Their number increased by 206 and their population share increased by 2.4% over 2001 to 2006, suggesting more retirement housing has been built recently. The gender ratio was 1.03 females per male (more men are living past 75 than in the past).

Baby-boomers, aged 45 to 59 in 2006, made up the second largest generation in Tura Beach with 511 residents, 20% of the population. Their numbers increased by 153 while their share of the population increased by 2.5% over 2001–2006. There were 1.24 females per male.

Generation X, aged 30–44 in 2006, was the third largest generation. Their population share increased by 3.0% since 2001 to 16.5%, while their numbers rose by 145. Their gender ratio was strongly biased towards women, with 1.18 females per male.

The youngest full generation in 2001, Gen Y, numbered 256, which was 7 more than 2001, making it the sixth largest generation. Gen Y's share of the population fell by 2.1% since 2001 to 10%, which was 4% smaller than in Bega Valley. This generation has 1.02 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), rose by 67, indicating an inflow of young families. Their proportion rose 0.6% since 2001, and was 4% smaller than Bega Valley.



Generations	Tura Beach						Bega V, 2006	
	2006	2001	change	2006%	2001%	change	M / F ratio	share (%) Tura B has
Children (5–14 years)	278	211	+ 67	10.8%	10.2%	up 0.6%	1.11 F:M	15.0% 4.3% less
Gen Y (15–29 years)	256	249	+ 7	9.9%	12.0%	dn 2.1%	1.02 F:M	14.2% 4.3% less
Gen X (30–44 years)	426	281	+ 145	16.5%	13.6%	up 3.0%	1.18 F:M	18.1% 1.6% less
Baby-boomers (45–59 years)	511	358	+ 153	19.8%	17.3%	up 2.5%	1.24 F:M	26.1% 6.3% less
Wartime (60–74 years)	800	594	+ 206	31.0%	28.7%	up 2.4%	1.03 F:M	18.4% 12.6% more
Veteran (75–89 years)	308	373	- 65	11.9%	18.0%	dn 6.1%	1.07 M:F	8.2% 3.8% more
residents aged 5–89	2,579	2,066	+ 513	100%	100%	S.D.= 3.5%	1.09 F:M	100% up 24.8%
other residents	161	32	+ 129	6.2%	1.5%			

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.

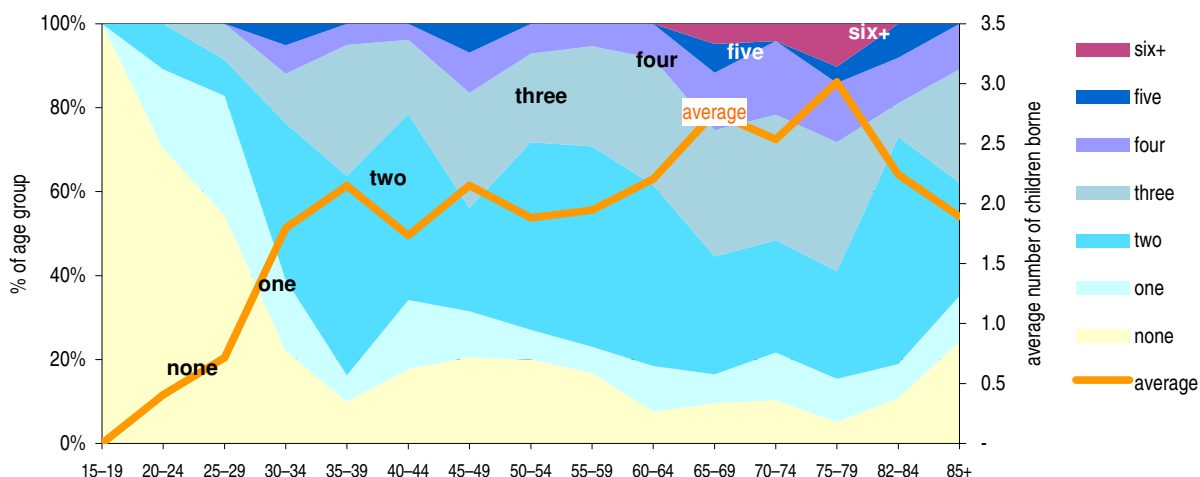
Number of children borne by women

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 Tura Beach, the average number of children borne by all women aged 15+ was 2.0, and the average borne by women who had borne children was 2.6. 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 2.8 births each, compared with 1.9 for women in their forties, most of whom will have no more births.

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

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



Number of children ever born	Number of children ever born					average births per women this age			
	none	one	two	three	four +	all women		women who had child	
age of women in 2006						Tura B	Bega V	Tura B	Bega V
15-19 years	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	0.04	n.a.	1.42
20-24 years	70%	19%	11%	0%	0%	0.41	0.53	1.36	1.65
25-29 years	54%	29%	9%	9%	0%	0.71	1.08	1.56	1.83
30-34 years	22%	17%	37%	12%	12%	1.80	1.80	2.30	2.25
35-39 years	10%	6%	48%	31%	5%	2.15	2.21	2.39	2.55
40-44 years	18%	16%	44%	18%	4%	1.73	2.14	2.11	2.48
45-49 years	21%	11%	25%	27%	16%	2.15	2.22	2.71	2.57
50-54 years	20%	7%	45%	21%	7%	1.88	2.17	2.35	2.54
55-59 years	17%	6%	48%	24%	5%	1.95	2.27	2.34	2.56
60-64 years	8%	11%	43%	30%	8%	2.21	2.48	2.39	2.77
65-69 years	10%	7%	28%	30%	25%	2.76	2.81	3.05	3.13
70-74 years	10%	11%	27%	30%	22%	2.54	3.02	2.83	3.29
75-79 years	5%	10%	26%	31%	28%	3.01	3.02	3.18	3.25
82-84 years	11%	8%	54%	8%	19%	2.24	2.83	2.52	3.17
85+ years	24%	11%	27%	27%	11%	1.89	2.51	2.50	2.91
Total	20%	10%	34%	23%	12%	2.04	2.09	2.56	2.68

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

most common for age

2 highest birth numbers

Households

The types of households

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

In 2006, Tura Beach's residents lived in 1,084 households, of which 79% were family households, and 21% were lone persons or shared households of unrelated people.

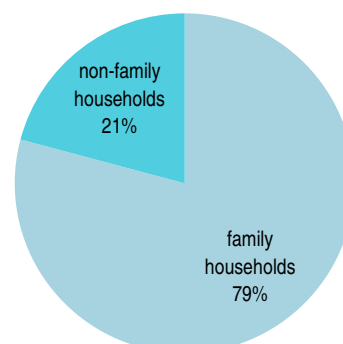
In the Census, people reported the number who usually live in their household, even if some were away on Census night. For Tura Beach, the reported number of residents per household averaged 2.34, with the family households averaging 2.68 people.

Of the 859 family households, 66% had two members (who would be mainly couples), while 14% had three members and 20% had four or more members. By way of comparison, Bega Valley's family households had 53% with two members (13% fewer), 19% with three (5% more), and 28% with four or more members (8% more).

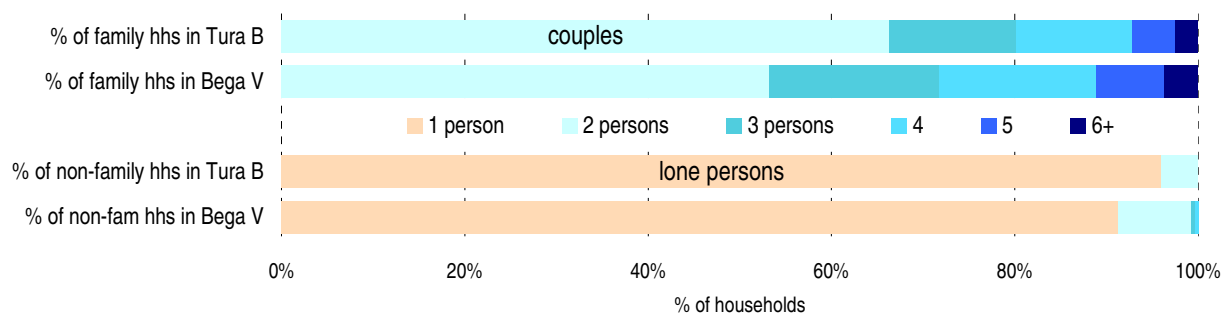
Of the other, non-family households in Tura Beach, 216 or 96% reported just one usual resident. The rest were shared or group housing, with all of these having two 'flat-mates'. Across Bega Valley, nine in every ten of non-family households had just one usual resident.

Since 2001, the average occupancy of all households had stayed stable. That of family households increased by 0.02 while that of non-family households decreased by 0.04.

Types of households



Numbers in households



Sizes of households	Number of households (dwellings) of each size						total dwellings	total residents	av. h/hold size
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 or more			
family households		570	119	108	41	21	859	2,302	2.68
non-family households	216	9	0	0	0	0	225	234	1.04
all dwellings 2006	216	579	119	108	41	21	1,084	2,536	2.34
family households 2001 *		475	84	86	42	13	700	1,860	2.66
non-family households 2001 *	160	13	0	0	0	0	173	186	1.08
all dwellings 2001 *	160	488	84	86	42	13	873	2,046	2.34
2006									
% of family hhs in Tura B		66%	14%	13%	5%	2%	100%	av. in 6+ person dwgs	
% of family hhs in Bega V		53%	19%	17%	7%	4%	100%	8.0 persons	
% of non-family hhs in Tura B	96%	4%	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 17.7, due to data complexities.

The 2001 dwellings include non-visitor and non-classifiable households which the 2006 dwellings do not, so the numbers of dwellings is not comparable. The average household size should not vary much due to this variation.

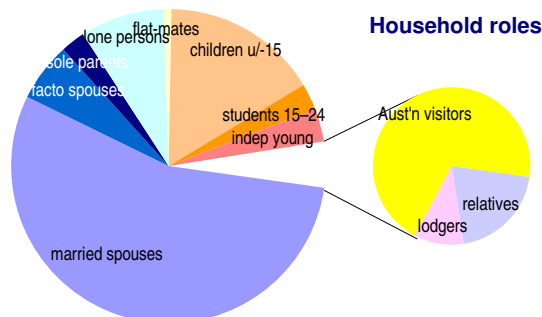
Roles in households

The social structure of a community can be better understood by looking at the different roles of people in households, and these differ between the sexes, from other places, and over time. In most places, the most common household role for adults is as a partner in a couple, while children are classified into three roles – children under 15, full-time students (aged 15 to 24), and independent young adults (who are aged 15 to 24 but not full-time students).

In Tura Beach, 61% of residents lived as partners in a couple (one-tenth being de facto couples), and 3% lived as sole parents.

Children living with a parent made up 22% of Tura Beach's residents, of whom 16% were under 15 years old, 3% were full-time students, and 3% were independent young adults.

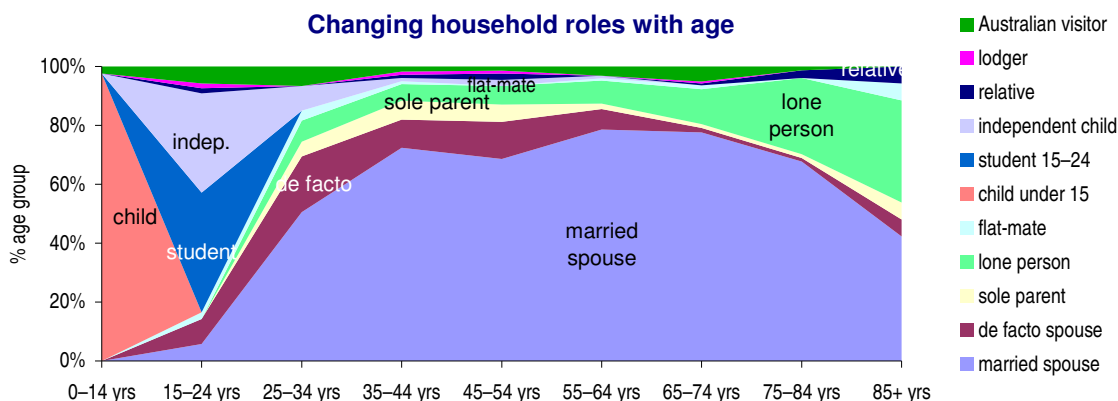
Other adults in Tura Beach were mainly living alone, 8% of residents, or in shared housing, 1%, but 1% lived with relatives and none as lodgers.



Tura Beach had more residents than Bega Valley who were married spouses (13% more), but fewer children under 15 (by 4%) and lone persons (2% fewer).

Since 2001, the biggest changes in the relative sizes of the social groupings were that 2.0% more of the population were de facto spouses and 0.9% more were independent young adults, while 6.9% fewer were married spouses and 0.7% fewer lived as children under 15.

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	Tura Beach 2006				Tura Beach 2006			2001 % in Tura B		diff. from 2001
	no. of all ages	% of all ages	% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	males	females	ratio	2001 % in Tura B		
married spouses	1,391	55.0%	41.7%	13.3% more	690	701	1.02 F:M	61.8%	dn 6.9%	
de facto spouses	156	6.2%	8.1%	1.9% less	77	79	1.03 F:M	4.2%	up 2.0%	
sole parents	64	2.5%	4.4%	1.8% less	13	51	3.92 F:M	1.8%	up 0.8%	
lone persons	215	8.5%	10.7%	2.2% less	85	130	1.53 F:M	8.0%	up 0.5%	
flat-mates	25	1.0%	1.9%	0.9% less	13	12	1.08 M:F	1.3%	dn 0.3%	
children under 15	403	15.9%	19.8%	3.9% less	197	206	1.05 F:M	16.6%	dn 0.7%	
full-time students (15-24)	71	2.8%	4.3%	1.5% less	42	29	1.45 M:F	2.9%	dn 0.1%	
independent young adults	87	3.4%	4.2%	0.8% less	52	35	1.49 M:F	2.5%	up 0.9%	
relatives	24	0.9%	1.3%	0.4% less	9	15	1.67 F:M	0.7%	up 0.2%	
lodgers	12	0.5%	0.6%	0.1% less	9	3	3.00 M:F	0.3%	up 0.2%	
Aust'n visitors	82	3.2%	3.1%	0.1% more	34	48	1.41 F:M	4.4%	dn 1.1%	
Total	2,530	100%	100%		1,221	1,309	1.07 F:M	100%		

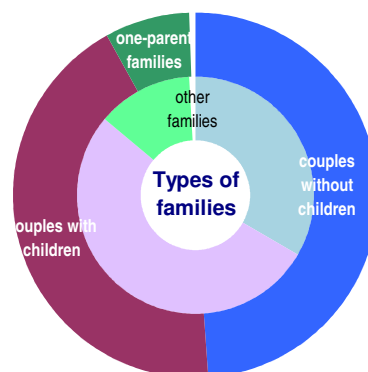
Children living with their families and not a partner are classified into one of three groups - children under 15, dependent children (who are full-time students), and non-dependent children (who may work or be part-time students, or neither). Flat-mates are unrelated people who share a household; Lodgers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

Families

The families in Tura Beach fall into three main types – 'nuclear' families consisting of a couple with children make up 43% of families; couples without children, who tend to be either young or old, are 49% of families; and 8% 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 Tura Beach has more couples without children and fewer couples with children.

Since 2001, the proportion of one-parent families has increased by 3.2% while the proportion of couples without children has decreased by 3.2%.



The outer, darker ring is Tura B; 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 Tura Beach, there were 102 females per 100 males in couples without children. However, despite some men being away, there can be a male bias in couple families with children, as normally more children are male; here there were 106 males per 100 females in families with children.

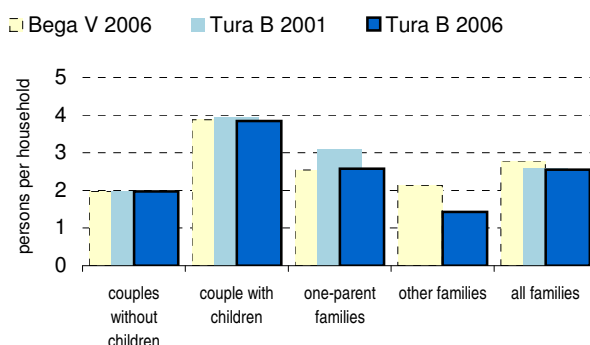
Types of families	Tura Beach 2006		% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	Tura Beach 2006			Tura B in 2001	Tura B's change from 2001
	residents	percent			males	females	ratio		
couples without children	1,072	48.9%	33.2%	15.6% more	532	540	1.02 F:M	52.1%	dn 3.2%
couples with children	946	43.1%	52.8%	9.7% less	487	459	1.06 M:F	43.5%	dn 0.4%
one-parent families	165	7.5%	13.2%	5.7% less	54	111	2.06 F:M	4.3%	up 3.2%
other families	10	0.5%	0.7%	0.3% less	6	4	1.50 M:F	0.2%	up 0.3%
residents	2,193	100%	100%		1,079	1,114	1.03 F:M	100%	

Average family size

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

Among single parent families, the average size families was 2.6 persons (ie 1.6 kids), very close to Bega Valley and 0.5 down from 2001.

Women nearly always outnumber men significantly among single parents. With Tura Beach's single parents, there were 206 women per 100 men.



Family size	Tura Beach 2006		% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	Tura Beach 2006		av. family size, Bega V	Tura B's diff. from Bega V	Tura B's change from 2001
	families	% of families			residents	av. family size			
couples without children	543	63.1%	46.8%	16.4% more	1,072	1.97	1.97	0.00 more	dn 0.00
couple with children	246	28.6%	37.8%	9.2% less	946	3.85	3.88	0.03 less	dn 0.08
one-parent families	64	7.4%	14.5%	7.0% less	165	2.58	2.54	0.04 more	dn 0.50
other families	7	0.8%	0.9%	0.1% less	10	1.43	2.14	0.71 less	n.a.
all families	860	100%	100%		2,193	2.55	2.78	0.23 less	dn 0.03

Excludes family members temporarily absent on Census Night.

Marriage and family blending

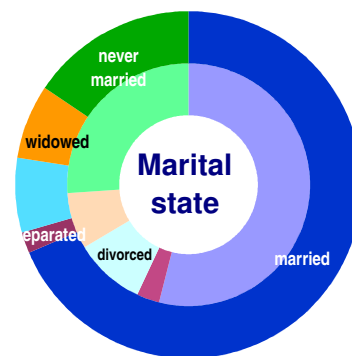
The high prevalence of divorce, coupled with a reluctance to marry amongst younger generations, has resulted in many families consisting of couples who may not be married to each other, living with children who may not be both of theirs by birth. A person's marital state can be a poor indicator of their 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 Tura Beach's 2,315 residents aged 15+ in 2006, 69% were married, 15% had never married, and 16% were once married, now separated (1.9%), divorced (6.9%), or widowed (7.0%).

About 68% of residents in Tura Beach reported they lived as a couple, which was similar to the 69% who were legally married. However, they may not be the same people.

Compared with Bega Valley, relatively more residents were married (15.0% more), while fewer were never married (10.7% fewer) and divorced (2.7% fewer).

Over 2001 to 2006, the proportions of adults in Tura Beach who were never married rose by 2.3% and the proportion widowed rose by 1.0%. The proportion who were married fell by 4.0%.



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

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 Tura Beach, among widowed people, there were 2.79 women per man, while there were 2.00 women per man among separated adults and 1.24 women per man among divorced adults. People who have never married tend to be male; in Tura Beach, there were 1.05 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 Tura Beach, 16% of these families included at least one step child (not including adopted children) – 8.0% were step families (where the children had one natural parent in the couple), and 7.6% were blended families (with both step and natural children of the couple). For comparison, Bega Valley had 7.8% step-families, and 5.4% blended families. Overall, the proportion of blended or step families in Tura Beach was 2.0% higher than for Bega Valley.

Legal marriage	Tura B, 2006		% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	Tura Beach 2006			Tura B in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
married	1,591	68.7%	53.8%	15.0% more	798	793	1.01 M:F	72.7%	dn 4.0%
separated	45	1.9%	3.1%	1.2% less	15	30	2.00 F:M	1.9%	up 0.1%
divorced	159	6.9%	9.6%	2.7% less	71	88	1.24 F:M	6.2%	up 0.7%
widowed	163	7.0%	7.4%	0.3% less	43	120	2.79 F:M	6.1%	up 1.0%
never married	357	15.4%	26.2%	10.7% less	183	174	1.05 M:F	13.1%	up 2.3%
residents aged 15+	2,315	100%	100%		1,110	1,205	1.09 F:M	100%	

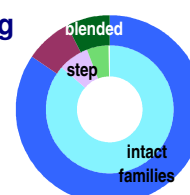
Living situation	Tura B, 2006		% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	Tura Beach 2006			Tura B in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
married	1,392	68.1%	54.0%	14.1% more	693	699	1.01 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
de facto	158	7.7%	10.5%	2.8% less	79	79	=	n.a.	n.a.
single	493	24.1%	35.5%	11.4% less	218	275	1.26 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
residents aged 15+	2,043	100%	100%		990	1,053	1.06 F:M	n.a.	

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

Blended and step families	Tura B, 2006		% in Bega V	Tura B's difference
	families	%		
intact families	210	84.3%	86.4%	2.0% less
step families	20	8.0%	7.8%	0.2% more
blended families	19	7.6%	5.4%	2.2% more
other families	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less
families	249	100%	100%	

Family blending

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



The outer, darker ring is Tura B; 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.

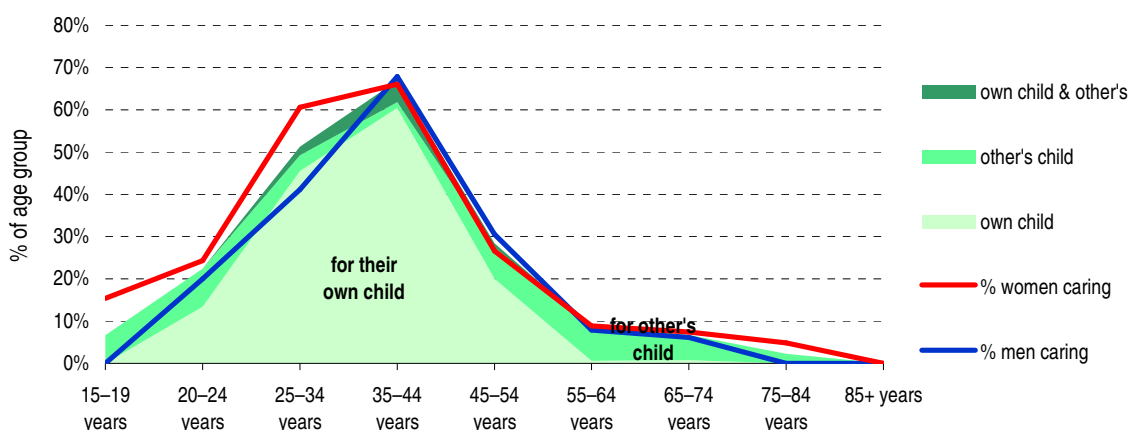
In Tura Beach, 21% of adults (aged 15+) provided some voluntary child care, with 15% caring for their own child, 5% caring for another's child, and 1% caring for their own child and another's.

As might be expected, there is a noticeable difference between child care provision by men and women. This is shown on the chart by the lines representing men and women. At virtually all ages, more women care for children than men. In Tura Beach, 23% of women provided voluntary child caring while 19% of men did. For Bega Valley overall, 30% of women and 22% of men provided child care.

Child caring peaked in Tura Beach between the ages of 35+ years when 87% of residents were providing child caring (none of women and none of men). It was also higher among people aged 35–44 years and 25–34 years.

Caring for others' children only was highest amongst residents aged 20–24 years with 9% caring for another's child (likely their relative). There were 2 times more caring for their own child, in this age group. Caring was next most common among those aged 45–54 years, when 8% 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 ...					Tura Beach		Bega Valley	
	own child	other's child	own child & other's	no child / un stated	any child (total)	% men caring	% women caring	% men caring	% women caring
15–19 years	0%	7%	0%	93%	7%	0%	15%	5%	11%
20–24 years	13%	9%	0%	78%	22%	20%	24%	11%	35%
25–34 years	46%	4%	2%	49%	51%	41%	61%	43%	66%
35–44 years	60%	1%	5%	33%	67%	68%	66%	56%	67%
45–54 years	20%	7%	1%	72%	28%	30%	27%	28%	30%
55–64 years	1%	8%	0%	92%	8%	8%	9%	11%	16%
65–74 years	1%	6%	0%	93%	7%	6%	7%	7%	10%
75–84 years	0%	2%	0%	98%	2%	0%	5%	2%	3%
85+ years	0%	0%	0%	0%	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%
all residents aged 15+	15%	5%	1%	79%	21%	19%	23%	22%	30%

Housework

The 2006 Census asked people how many hours housework (unpaid domestic work) they did in the last week, including cleaning, cooking, washing, shopping, gardening and maintenance. The pattern between the sexes is similar to child caring – women do more hours. In Tura Beach, women averaged around 17 hours of domestic work a week, compared to 10 hours for men.

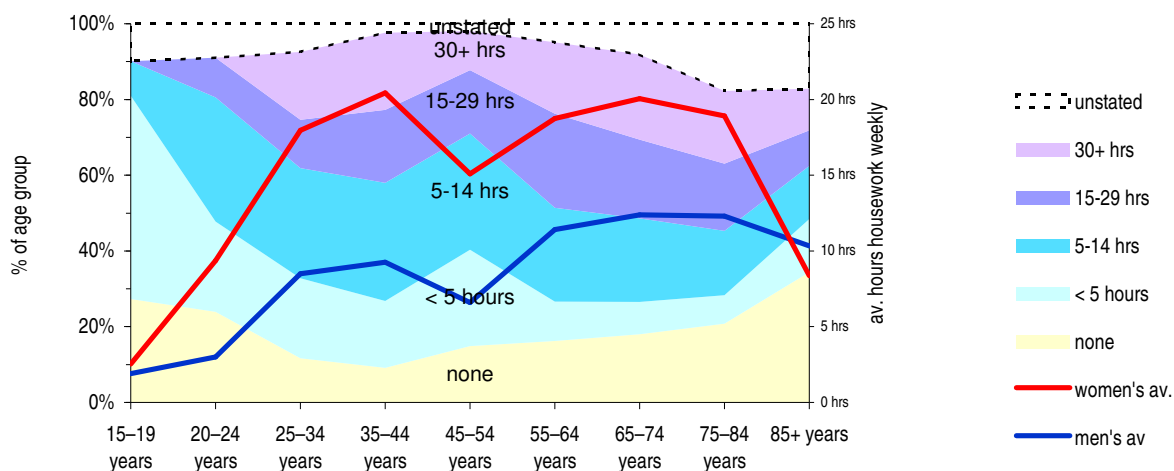
The chart below shows how the contribution to domestic labour changes with age and sex. The shaded areas represent the proportion of residents who did different amounts of housework (eg 5-14 hours a week), running from the youngest on the left to the oldest on the right. The blue and red lines represent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

On average, 17% of Tura Beach residents did not do any housework. They include high proportions of teenagers (here 27% of them), with the proportion who did no housework falling to 9% among those aged 35–44 years, before rising with age to 34% among those 85+ years old.

Housework is strongly affected by having older children, with the peak housework hours usually occurring over the main child-rearing ages, particularly for women. Here, the peak housework age is around 35–44 years, when women average around 20 hours housework each week. Men of the same age averaged 9 hours.

Women tend to do more housework than men regardless of age. Their ratio of housework hours peaks amongst those aged 20–24 years, when women did around 3.1 times the housework each week, 9 hours to 3.0. It was similarly high amongst residents aged 45–54 years, when women did 2.3 times the housework, and 35–44 years, 2.2 times. By old age, housework tapers off for men and women, until the ratio of their weekly hours reaches 1.2 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	27%	54%	9%	0%	0%	1.9 hrs	2.5 hrs	1.34 F:M	1.31 F:M
20–24 years	24%	24%	33%	10%	0%	3.0 hrs	9.4 hrs	3.12 F:M	2.43 F:M
25–34 years	12%	21%	29%	13%	18%	8.5 hrs	18.0 hrs	2.12 F:M	2.41 F:M
35–44 years	9%	18%	31%	19%	20%	9.3 hrs	20.4 hrs	2.21 F:M	2.05 F:M
45–54 years	15%	25%	31%	17%	10%	6.6 hrs	15.1 hrs	2.28 F:M	1.85 F:M
55–64 years	16%	10%	25%	25%	19%	11.4 hrs	18.7 hrs	1.64 F:M	1.83 F:M
65–74 years	18%	9%	22%	21%	22%	12.4 hrs	20.1 hrs	1.62 F:M	1.54 F:M
75–84 years	21%	8%	17%	18%	19%	12.3 hrs	18.9 hrs	1.54 F:M	1.15 F:M
85+ years	34%	14%	14%	9%	11%	10.3 hrs	8.4 hrs	1.23 M:F	1.44 M:F
residents	17%	16%	24%	18%	17%	9.8 hrs	17.3 hrs	1.76 F:M	1.79 F:M

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

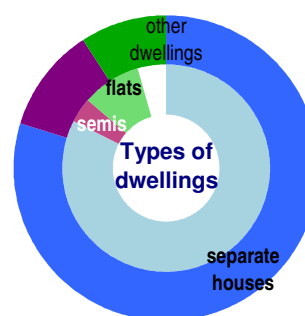
Housing

Types of dwellings

Each household occupies a private dwelling, and this Portrait focuses on resident households, which excludes dwellings occupied only by visitors and dwellings where the occupants did not complete a Census form, or were otherwise unclassifiable. However, the table below shows all occupied dwellings, which allows better tracking of dwelling stock (data on vacant dwellings is not available). This shows there were 1,136 occupied private dwellings in Tura Beach, an increase of 234 since 2001.

Some 80% of Tura Beach's occupied dwellings were detached houses, which was 3% less than Bega Valley. The other occupied dwellings were 124 attached houses such as semi's and townhouses, 105 flats and units, .

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 Tura B; 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 Tura Beach, there was a net increase of 187 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. Tura Beach recorded a net increase of 22 townhouses or semis, and a net increase of 36 flats or units.

Of Tura Beach's occupied flats/units in 2006, 100% were low-rise (ground-floor or walk-up), and none were in buildings with four or more storeys. There were no other types of occupied dwellings.

Types of occupied private dwellings	occ. dwgs including non-resident dwgs				occupied dwellings including non-resident dwgs				
	Tura B 2006	% Tura B dwgs.	% Bega V dwgs.	Tura B's difference	Tura B 2001	change 2001-2006	change %	% change in Bega V	Tura B's difference
separate houses	907	80%	82%	3% less	720	+ 187	up 21%	up 8%	14% more
semis/ townhouses	124	11%	4%	7% more	102	+ 22	up 12%	dn 41%	53% more
• one storey	92	8.1%	2.8%	5.3% more	69	+ 23	up 26%	dn 10%	36% more
• two or more storeys	32	2.8%	1.0%	1.8% more	33	- 1	dn 18%	dn 70%	52% more
flats or units	105	9%	9%	0% more	69	+ 36	up 41%	dn 19%	60% more
• in a 1-2 storey block	105	9.2%	8.7%	0.5% more	69	+ 36	up 41%	dn 16%	56% more
• in a 3 storey block	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	same	-	dn 60%	-
• in a 4+ storey block	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	same	-	dn 100%	-
• attached to a house	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	same	-	dn 54%	-
other dwellings	0	0%	4.5%	4% less	0	same	n.a.	dn 48%	-
• caravan, cabin, houseboat	0	0.0%	3.6%	3.6% less	0	same	n.a.	dn 8%	-
• improvised home or tent	0	0.0%	0.5%	0.5% less	0	same	n.a.	up 94%	-
• flat attached to a shop	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less	0	same	n.a.	dn 58%	-
not stated	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	11	- 11	dn 100%	dn 76%	24% less
Total	1,136	100%	100%		902	+ 234	up 21%	dn 2%	23% more

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

Dwelling tenures

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

Overall, 55% of Tura Beach's occupied dwellings were fully owned, which was 11% more than Bega Valley. Generally, more fully-owned dwellings indicates an older, longer-settled population.

Another 23% of Tura Beach's dwellings were being purchased, 4% less than Bega Valley, indicating fewer incoming residents.

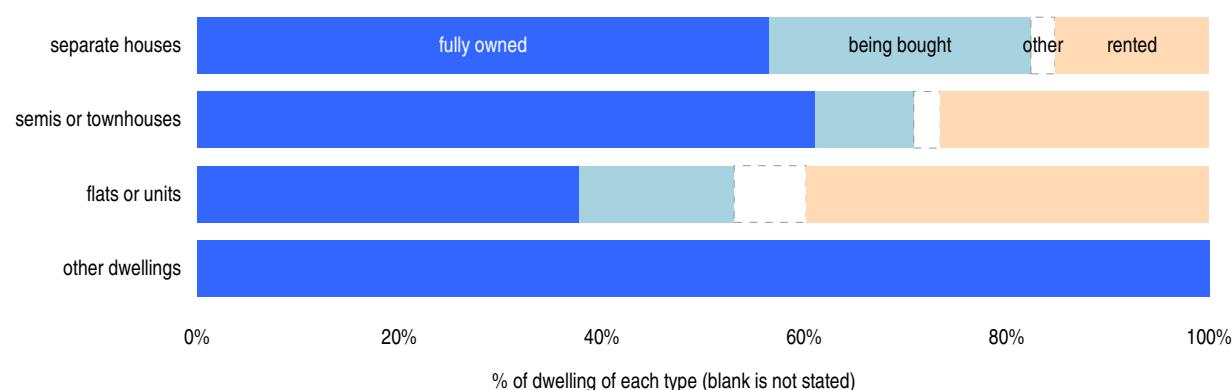
Most of the remaining dwellings were rented (19%), which was 6% lower than Bega Valley.

Tenures tend to vary with dwelling types, with people more likely to rent flats or units (particularly when they are young) but to own houses (when older). In Tura Beach, 57% of houses were fully owned. Conversely, 40% of the flats or units were rented as were 61% of the semis or townhouses.

The proportion of dwellings being bought gives some indication of the incoming population, though some mortgages would be over 20 years old. In Tura Beach, 26% of separate houses were being purchased, as were 15% of the flats or units.

Of the 19% of occupied dwellings that were rented, 12% were managed by real estate agents and 5% by individuals, most likely small investors; 1% had other private landlords. Another 0.3% of dwellings were public housing, 3 occupied homes in all. All were separate houses.

Tenure of dwellings, by type



Tenures of dwellings, by type	% of each dwelling type in each tenure				% under different landlords			public housing	
	fully owned	being bought	rented	not stated	estate agent	owner	public housing	2006	2001
separate houses	57%	26%	15%	2%	10.3%	3.3%	0.3%	3	0
semis or townhouses	61%	10%	27%	3%	19.5%	7.1%	0.0%	0	0
flats or units	38%	15%	40%	7%	21.4%	15.3%	0.0%	0	0
other dwellings	100%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
occupied dwgs in Tura B	55%	23%	19%	3%	12.2%	4.8%	0.3%	3	0
occupied dwgs in Bega V	45%	27%	24%	4%	11%	7%	3%	336	312
Tura B diff. from Bega V	11% higher	4% lower	6% lower	1% lower	1% higher	2% lower	3% lower	dwellings	

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

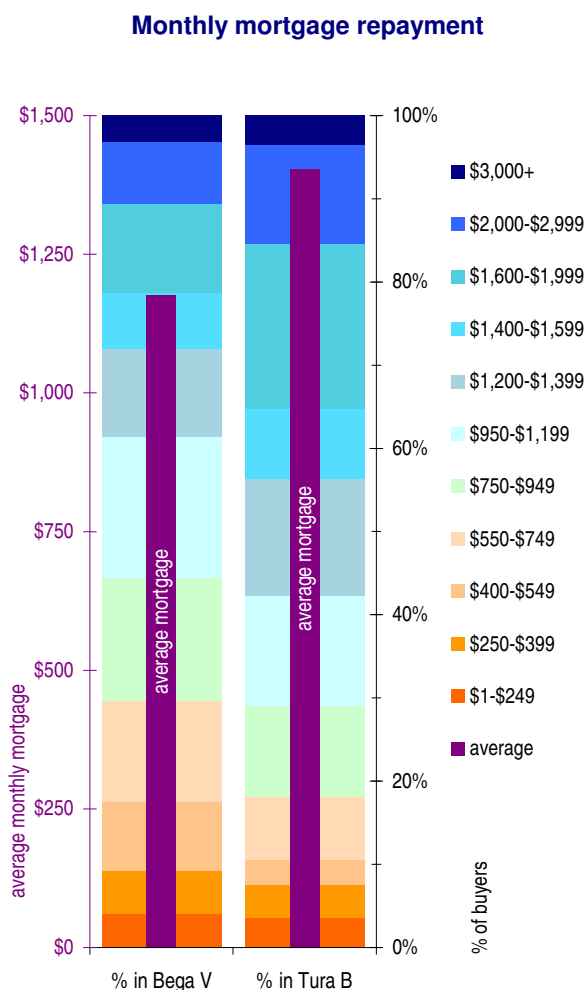
Mortgage payments

The average monthly mortgage paid by the 252 households who were paying off their home in 2006 was about \$1,400, which was 19% more than Bega Valley. The median mortgage, where half the households paid more and half less, was in the range \$1,200-\$1,399.

The average mortgage generally varies with the type of dwelling, and here ranges from about \$1,440 per month for separate houses and \$1,320 for flats or units, down to \$823 for attached houses.

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 \$984, suggesting the average mortgage in Tura Beach had risen by about \$419 or 43%.

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 Tura Beach might have risen to \$1,740 by February 2008.



Monthly mortgage payments	occupied dwellings being purchased				% of dwelling type in mortgage range				% in Tura B, 2001
	number in Tura B	% in Tura B	% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	separate houses	attached houses	flats or units	other dwellings	
\$1-\$249	8	4%	4%	0.6% less	4%	0%	0%		3%
\$250-\$399	9	4%	5%	1% less	2%	36%	0%		5%
\$400-\$549	7	3%	8%	5% less	3%	0%	0%		16%
\$550-\$749	17	7%	12%	5% less	8%	0%	0%		21%
\$750-\$949	25	11%	15%	4% less	9%	27%	50%		18%
\$950-\$1,199	30	13%	17%	4% less	14%	0%	0%		16%
\$1,200-\$1,399	32	14%	10%	4% more	13%	36%	0%		6%
\$1,400-\$1,599	19	8%	7%	2% more	9%	0%	0%		6%
\$1,600-\$1,999	45	20%	11%	9% more	20%	0%	50%		3%
\$2,000-\$2,999	27	12%	7%	4% more	13%	0%	0%		0%
\$3,000+	8	4%	3%	0% more	4%	0%	0%		5%
not stated	25				not included in percentages				
Total	252	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	0%	100%
av. monthly mortgage	\$1,404		\$1,176	19% higher	\$1,437	\$823	\$1,325	n.a.	\$984
Housing cost factors	CPI Aug 2001	133.8	CPI Aug 2006	154.3	Basic interest	August 2001	7.25%	Feb 2008	9.00%

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

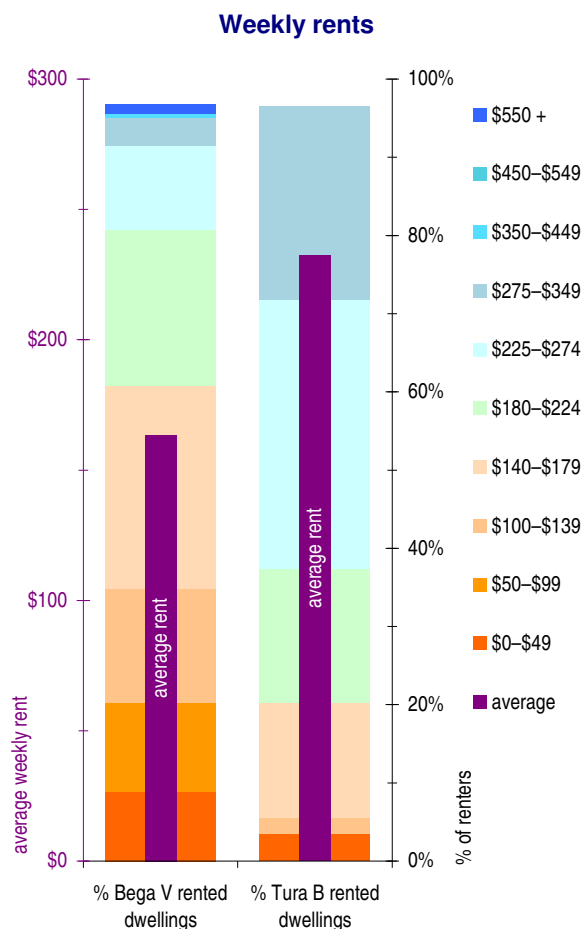
Weekly rents

The average rent paid by the 198 households renting in Tura Beach in 2006 was \$232 a week, which was 42% more than the Bega Valley average. The median rent, where half the households paid more and half less, was in the range \$225–\$274.

The average rent was \$247 per week for dwellings managed by real estate agents and \$205 for those run by private landlords (ie people who live elsewhere or housing associations or charities) with - weekly paid in public housing.

The most common rents in 2006 were in the range \$225–\$274, \$275–\$349 then \$180–\$224. These three ranges included 76% of rental households. In Bega Valley, the most common rent was \$225–\$274. In 2001 in Tura Beach, it was in the range \$140–\$179 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 \$231, suggesting the average rent in Tura Beach had increased by \$2 or 1% in real terms.



Weekly rent payments	occupied dwellings					% dwellings in each rent range, by landlord			
	number	% Tura B rented dwellings	% Bega V rented dwellings	Tura B's difference	% Tura B in 2001	real estate agents	private* landlords	public housing	other or not stated
\$0-\$49	7	4%	9%	5% less	0%	0%	7%	-	50%
\$50-\$99	0	0%	11%	11% less	0%	0%	0%	-	0%
\$100-\$139	4	2%	15%	13% less	22%	0%	7%	-	0%
\$140-\$179	29	15%	26%	11% less	27%	12%	22%	-	0%
\$180-\$224	34	17%	20%	3% less	27%	18%	17%	-	0%
\$225-\$274	68	34%	11%	24% more	14%	42%	15%	-	50%
\$275-\$349	49	25%	3%	21% more	4%	28%	20%	-	0%
\$350-\$449	0	0%	1%	1% less	0%	0%	0%	-	0%
\$450-\$549	0	0%	0%	0% less	2%	0%	0%	-	0%
\$550 +	0	0%	1%	1% less	2%	0%	0%	-	0%
not stated	7	4%	3%	0% more	2%	0%	12%	-	0%
Total	198	100%	100%	same	100%	100%	100%	-	100%
average rent	\$232		\$164	42% higher	\$231	\$247	\$205	-	\$138

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

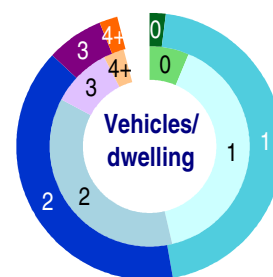
In August 2006, there was an average of 1.62 vehicles parked at each household in Tura Beach, which was 1% or 0.01 vehicles per household less than Bega Valley, and 0.07 vehicles per household higher than in 2001.

About 2% of Tura Beach households had no vehicles, with most having one (45%) or two (40%), while 9% had three or more vehicles. The biggest differences from Bega Valley were Tura Beach's greater proportion of households with one vehicle and lower proportion of households with no vehicles.

Since 2001, the proportion of households with two vehicles has grown most, up by 4.7%, while the proportion with one vehicle fell by 7.9%.

Vehicles per dwelling	occupied dwellings with each number of vehicles					
	dwellings 2006	% Tura B dwellings	% Bega V dwellings	Tura B's difference	% Tura B dwgs, 01	change in % dwgs
no vehicles	21	2%	6%	4.3% less	3%	dn 1.2%
one vehicle	491	45%	40%	5.2% more	53%	dn 7.9%
two vehicles	431	40%	36%	3.2% more	35%	up 4.7%
three vehicles	78	7%	10%	2.4% less	6%	up 3.6%
four+ vehicles	24	2%	4%	1.3% less	n.a.	n.a.
number not stated	41	4%	4%	0.4% less	3%	up 0.8%
Total dwellings	1,086	100%	100%		903	20.3% more
average vehicles / dwelling	1.62		1.63	0.01 less	1.56	up 0.07

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 Tura B; the inner, lighter ring is Bega V.

Internet connection

By August 2006, 63% of occupied dwellings in Tura Beach were connected to the Internet, with 40% having a broadband connection and 23% still using a dial-up connection. Compared with Bega Valley, there were 13% more households with a broadband connection and 7% fewer households with no Internet connection.

Overall, 60% 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 57% of houses to 69% of semis / townhouses and 73% of flats.

Internet connection	number	occupied dwellings			% of dwelling type with internet connection			
		% Tura B dwellings	% Bega V dwellings	Tura B's difference	separate houses	townhouse s	flats	other dwelling
an Internet connection	689	63%	55%	8% more	67%	50%	46%	100%
no Internet connection	376	35%	41%	7% less	31%	46%	54%	0%
unstated connections	22	2%	3%	1% less	2%	4%	0%	0%
occupied dwellings	1,087	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%
a broadband connection	436	40%	27%	13% more	43%	31%	27%	100%
a dial-up connection	248	23%	28%	5% less	24%	19%	19%	0%
another type of connection	5	0%	0%	0% more	1%	0%	0%	0%
no broadband connection	651	60%	73%	13% less	57%	69%	73%	0%

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

Community Capital

Stability

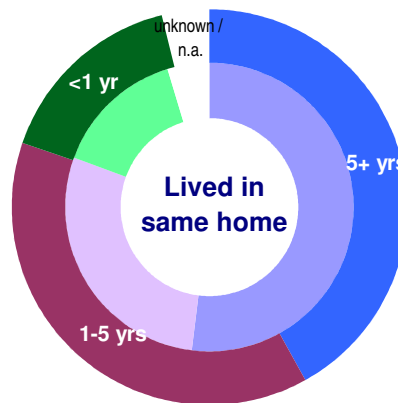
The time that residents have lived in a community affects the extent to which they develop relationships and networks with other residents, and build social capital. The longer that more residents have lived in a place, the stronger their community networks are likely to be. The Census provides valuable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

In 2006, 42% of Tura Beach's residents had lived in the same house for at least 5 years, compared with 52% in Bega Valley, and another 38% had been in their home for 1 to 5 years (29% for Bega Valley). Overall, if staying in the same home over a year is the indicator, local stability was almost the same as in Bega Valley.

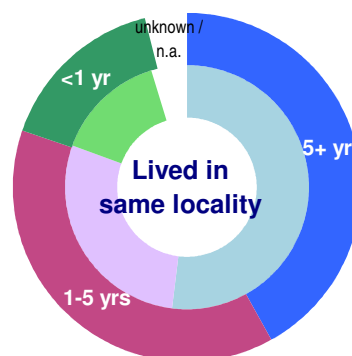
A better indicator of community stability is the proportion of residents who have stayed in the same locality for over five years, either in the same home or after moving. The locality measured by the Census is the Statistical Local Area, which is a small Local Government Area, or several suburbs of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

Altogether, 63% of Tura Beach's residents had lived in the same locality for more than 5 years, which was 8% lower than the average across Bega Valley. In total, 89% of current residents had lived in the same locality for at least a year, compared with Bega Valley at 90%.

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



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



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

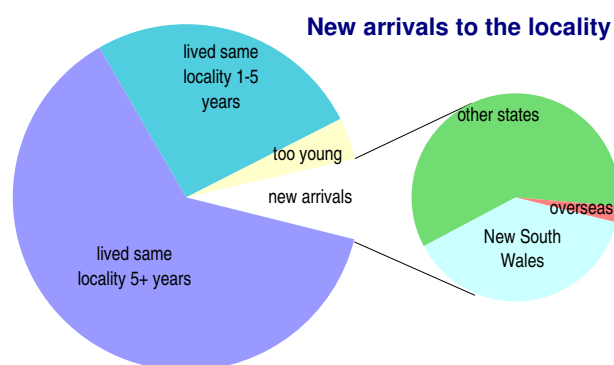
Residential stability	Tura Beach 2006		% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	Tura Beach 2006			Tura B in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
lived same home 5+ years	1,149	41.9%	52.0%	10.1% less	42.2%	41.7%	1.01 M:F	43.8%	dn 1.8%
lived same home 1-5 years	1,050	38.3%	28.6%	9.7% more	39.0%	37.7%	1.04 M:F	31.4%	up 7.0%
lived same home <1 year	435	15.9%	14.5%	1.3% more	15.6%	16.1%	1.04 F:M	21.5%	5.6% less
not stated / too young	106	3.9%	4.8%	1.0% less	3.2%	4.5%	1.41 F:M	3.4%	0.4% more
residents	2,740	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	1.08 F:M	100.0%	
lived same locality 5+ years	1,723	62.9%	70.5%	7.6% less	62.8%	62.9%	1.00 F:M	43.8%	up 19.1%
lived same locality 1-5 years	703	25.7%	19.2%	6.5% more	26.3%	25.1%	1.05 M:F	31.4%	dn 5.7%
lived same locality <1 year	208	7.6%	5.5%	2.1% more	7.7%	7.5%	1.02 M:F	21.5%	dn 13.9%
too young	106	3.9%	4.8%	1.0% less	3.2%	4.5%	1.41 F:M	3.4%	up 0.4%

New arrivals and visitors

The new residents to the locality last year were mainly from other states (123 people or 4.5% of Tura Beach's residents), with 80 from New South Wales and 5 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, Tura Beach had 2.1% more of its population who were recent arrivals (within the last year), with the biggest difference being the greater proportion from other states.

Over the last five years, the largest group of arrivals was from other states, which provided 386 new residents (making 14% of the 2006 population). New residents from New South Wales constituted another 13% of the population, up by 13% since 2001. The proportion of the population who had arrived from overseas within the last five years rose by 0.7% since 2001, to be 0.7% in 2006.



New residents to the locality	Tura Beach 2006				Tura Beach 2006			changed	
	people	% residents	% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	males	females	ratio	Tura B in 2001	share from 2001
Came last year from ...									
New South Wales	80	2.9%	2.8%	0.2% more	3.0%	2.9%	1.03 M:F	0.0%	up 2.9%
other states	123	4.5%	2.3%	2.2% more	4.7%	4.3%	1.10 M:F	0.0%	up 4.5%
overseas	5	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	0.0%	0.4%	F	0.0%	up 0.2%
unstated	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
new residents last year	208	7.6%	5.5%	2.1% more	7.7%	7.5%	1.02 M:F	21.5%	dn 13.9%
Came in last 5 years, from ...									
New South Wales	361	13.2%	10.6%	2.6% more	12.5%	13.8%	1.11 F:M	0.0%	up 13.2%
other states	386	14.1%	7.9%	6.1% more	14.5%	13.7%	1.06 M:F	0.0%	up 14.1%
overseas	18	0.7%	1.0%	0.4% less	0.6%	0.7%	1.15 F:M	0.0%	up 0.7%
unstated origins	10	0.4%	0.4%	0.0% less	0.4%	0.4%	1.08 M:F	0.0%	up 0.4%
newish residents, last 5 years	775	28.3%	19.9%	8.4% more	28.0%	28.6%	1.02 F:M	50.2%	dn 21.9%

There were 100 Australian visitors to Tura Beach on Census night, August 2006, of whom 20 (two in every ten) were visitors from within the same locality (probably staying with friends). Most of the other visitors came from Victoria, 47 in all.

Visitors on Census night	people in Tura Beach			Tura Beach 2006				Tura B in 2001	Tura B's change from 2001
	2006	2001	change 2001-2006	number	% of	% in Bega V	Tura B's difference		
visiting on Census night	100	87	up 13	100	3.6%	8.7%	5.1% less	4.1%	dn 0.5%
Visitors from ...					% visitors,			% visitors	
the local area	20	9	up 11	20	20%	18%	2% more	10.3%	up 9.7%
Victoria	47	46	up 1	47	47%	48%	1% less	52.9%	dn 5.9%
New South Wales	21	23	dn 2	21	21%	24%	3% less	26.4%	dn 5.4%
Queensland	5	3	up 2	5	5%	2%	3% more	3.4%	up 1.6%
the ACT	4	6	dn 2	4	4%	6%	2% less	6.9%	dn 2.9%
Western Australia	3	0	up 3	3	3%	1%	2% more	0.0%	up 3.0%
South Australia	0	0	same	0	0%	1%	1% less	0.0%	same
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
Total visitors	100	81	up 19	100	100%	100%		100%	

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

Voluntary work

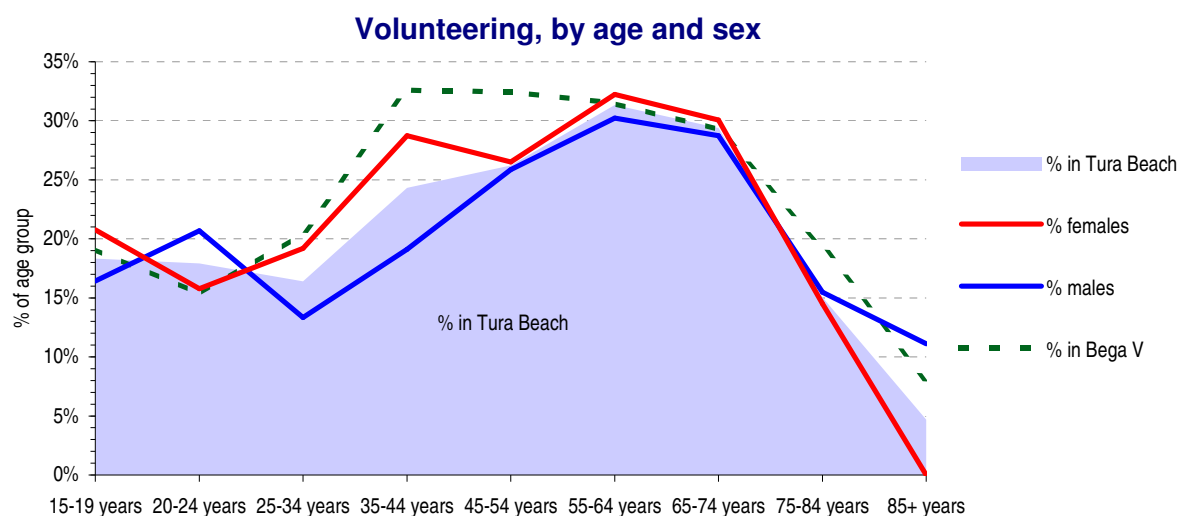
For the first time, the 2006 Census asked people (if aged 15+) whether they did any voluntary work for a group or organisation in the past year. In Tura Beach, 566 residents said that they did (24%), 1,583 said that they did not (68%), and 167 or 7% did not answer. The proportion who volunteered was 3% lower than Bega Valley's average volunteering rate of 27%. Put another way, the rate of volunteering was 12% below the average rate across Bega Valley.

Volunteering tends to be highest amongst middle-aged people, and seems to only decline with incapacity as old age sets in. In Tura Beach, the rate of volunteering was highest amongst those aged 55-64 years when 31% volunteered, and next highest in the 65-74 years and 45-54 years age groups, with 29% and 26% volunteering, respectively.

In terms of volunteer numbers, the largest groups of volunteers were 153 aged 55-64 years, 152 aged 65-74 years and 81 aged 45-54 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 309 women and 257 men volunteering in Tura Beach, 1.11 women per man. Overall, 26% of women and 23% of men were volunteers, meaning that women were 11% more likely to volunteer. This gender imbalance was highest amongst those aged 35-44 years when women were 50% more likely to volunteer than men that age, and those aged 25-34 years, when women were 44% more likely to volunteer than men. Local men's best volunteer performance relative to women was when aged 20-24 years when they were 31% more likely to volunteer.



Volunteering, by age	Tura Beach 2006				Volunteers in Tura Beach 2006				
	number volunteers	% of age group	% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	males	females	% males	% females	ratio M% : F%
15-19 years	22	18%	19%	-1%	11	11	16%	21%	1.3 F:M
20-24 years	12	18%	15%	3%	6	6	21%	16%	1.3 M:F
25-34 years	31	16%	20%	-4%	12	19	13%	19%	1.4 F:M
35-44 years	72	24%	33%	-8%	26	46	19%	29%	1.5 F:M
45-54 years	81	26%	32%	-6%	37	44	26%	27%	1.0 F:M
55-64 years	153	31%	31%	0%	65	88	30%	32%	1.1 F:M
65-74 years	152	29%	29%	0%	75	77	29%	30%	1.0 F:M
75-84 years	40	15%	19%	-4%	22	18	15%	15%	1.1 M:F
85+ years	3	5%	8%	-3%	3	0	11%	0%	M
residents aged 15+	566	24%	27%	-3%	257	309	23%	26%	1.1 F:M

Need for disability assistance

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

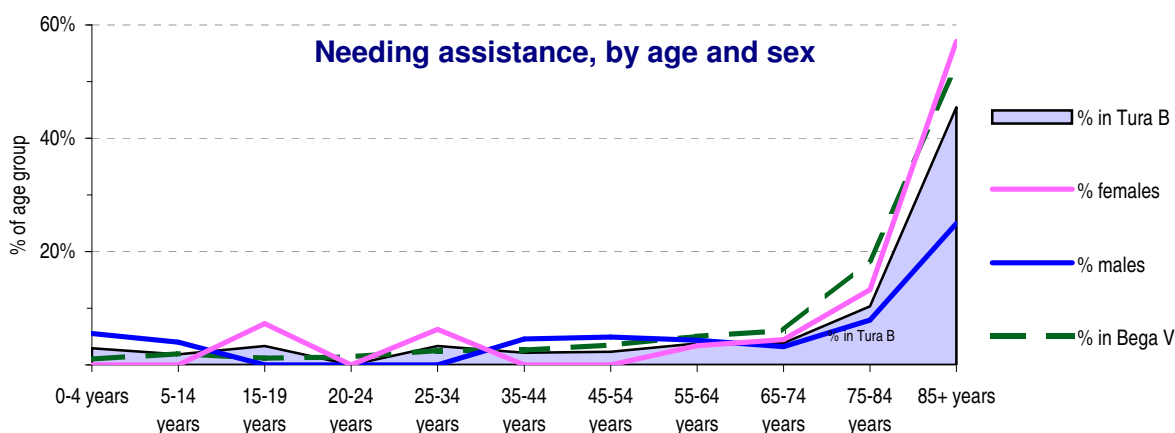
In Tura Beach, the overall proportion needing assistance because of disability was 4.6%, which was 0.5% lower than Bega Valley. However, because disability rates increase so strongly with old age, the overall disability rate can be more a reflection of the community's age structure than any other factor.

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 Tura Beach, the disability rate reaches 45% among those aged 85+ years. The next highest rate is among those aged 75-84 years at 10%.

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 Tura Beach and Bega Valley is that the proportion of those aged 75-84 years with a severe disability in Tura Beach was 8.3% 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, 4.3% of males and 4.8% of females reported a severe or profound disability requiring assistance; the overall female disability rate was 10% higher than males'.

In Tura Beach, the gender imbalance in disability rates is most biased towards women in the 85+ years age group, who are 129% more likely to need assistance than men their age; those aged 75-84 years are 68% more likely. Conversely, males aged 55-64 years are 1.3 times as likely than females their age to have a disability.



Residents needing assistance with core activities	Tura B in 2006		Tura B's difference		Tura Beach, 2006				
	number	% of age group	% in Bega V		males	females	% males	% females	ratio of %'s
0-4 years	4	3.0%	1.0%	1.9% more	4	0	5.6%	0.0%	M
5-14 years	5	1.9%	2.0%	0.1% less	5	0	4.0%	0.0%	M
15-19 years	4	3.3%	1.2%	2.1% more	0	4	0.0%	7.3%	F
20-24 years	0	0.0%	1.4%	1.4% less	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	=
25-34 years	6	3.4%	2.5%	0.8% more	0	6	0.0%	6.3%	F
35-44 years	6	2.1%	2.6%	0.5% less	6	0	4.6%	0.0%	M
45-54 years	7	2.3%	3.5%	1.2% less	7	0	4.9%	0.0%	M
55-64 years	18	3.8%	5.0%	1.2% less	9	9	4.3%	3.4%	1.28 M:F
65-74 years	19	3.8%	6.1%	2.2% less	8	11	3.2%	4.4%	1.39 F:M
75-84 years	26	10.3%	18.6%	8.3% less	11	15	7.9%	13.3%	1.68 F:M
85+ years	25	45.5%	52.6%	7.1% less	5	20	25.0%	57.1%	2.29 F:M
residents	120	4.6%	5.1%	0.5% less	55	65	4.3%	4.8%	1.10 F:M

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

Disability care given

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

In Tura Beach, 10% of residents aged 15+ gave unpaid care to another needing assistance, making 217 carers in all. This rate was 2.7% lower than Bega Valley. The rate differed more between men and women, with 9% of men but 11% of women being unpaid carers, meaning women were 28% more likely to be carers than men.

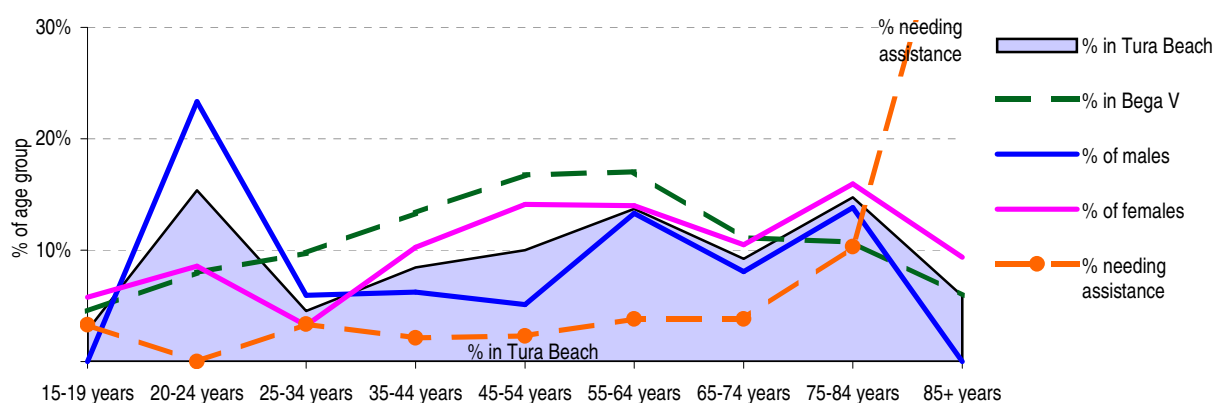
Caring is provided by people almost regardless of age. Among younger age groups, 15% of those aged 20-24 years and 5% of those aged 25-34 years were carers. Similarly, 6% of those aged 85 or more were carers.

However, as with most other forms of domestic labour, the contribution tends to be highest from people in their mature years caring for an aged spouse or relative, or a child with a disability still at home. In Tura Beach, the proportion who gave care was highest amongst those aged 20-24 years, when 15% were carers. And while 23% of men this age were carers, 9% of women were.

Women are more likely to be carers than men at most ages, with the ratio peaking in the 45-54 years age group, when women were 176% more likely to be carers. They were 64% more likely to be carers than men in the 35-44 years age group, and 30% more likely in the 65-74 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 Tura Beach, there were 217 carers for 120 residents needing care, a ratio of 1.8 to 1. Among women there were 1.9 carers to each cared-for woman; among men, there were 1.7 per man. The ratio peaked for women in the 55-64 years age group, when women were 4.0 times more likely to be carers than cared for, and for men aged 55-64 years, who were 3.0 times more likely to be carers than cared for.

Providing assistance, by age and sex



Provided disability assistance	Tura Beach 2006				Tura Beach 2006			Carers per cared-for	
	no. giving assistance	% of age group	% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	men	women
15-19 years	3	2.8%	4.5%	1.7% less	0.0%	5.8%	F	n.a.	0.8
20-24 years	10	15.4%	8.0%	7.4% more	23.3%	8.6%	2.72 M:F	n.a.	n.a.
25-34 years	8	4.5%	9.7%	5.2% less	6.0%	3.3%	1.83 M:F	n.a.	0.5
35-44 years	24	8.5%	13.3%	4.9% less	6.3%	10.3%	1.64 F:M	1.3	n.a.
45-54 years	30	10.0%	16.8%	6.8% less	5.1%	14.1%	2.76 F:M	1.0	n.a.
55-64 years	63	13.7%	17.0%	3.3% less	13.3%	14.0%	1.05 F:M	3.0	4.0
65-74 years	44	9.2%	11.1%	1.9% less	8.1%	10.5%	1.30 F:M	2.5	2.2
75-84 years	32	14.7%	10.7%	4.0% more	13.8%	16.0%	1.15 F:M	1.5	1.0
85+ years	3	5.9%	5.9%	0.0% less	0.0%	9.4%	F	0	0.2
residents aged 15+	217	10.2%	12.9%	2.7% less	8.9%	11.4%	1.28 F:M	1.7	1.9

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 348 school students living in Tura Beach, of whom 39 were at pre-school, 178 were in primary/infants school, and 131 were at high school.

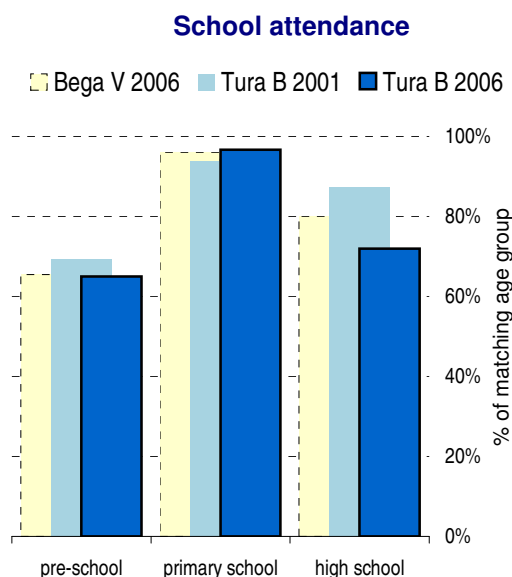
School attendance rates can be indicated by dividing the student population by their main age group. In Tura Beach, 65% of the number of 3–4 year-old residents attended pre-school, 97% of the number of 5–11 year-olds attended primary school*, and 72% of the number of 12–17 year-olds attended high school.

Since 2001, attendance rates for 3–4 year-olds at pre-school had decreased by 4%; attendance rates for primary-aged children increased by 3% and those for high-school aged decreased by 15%.

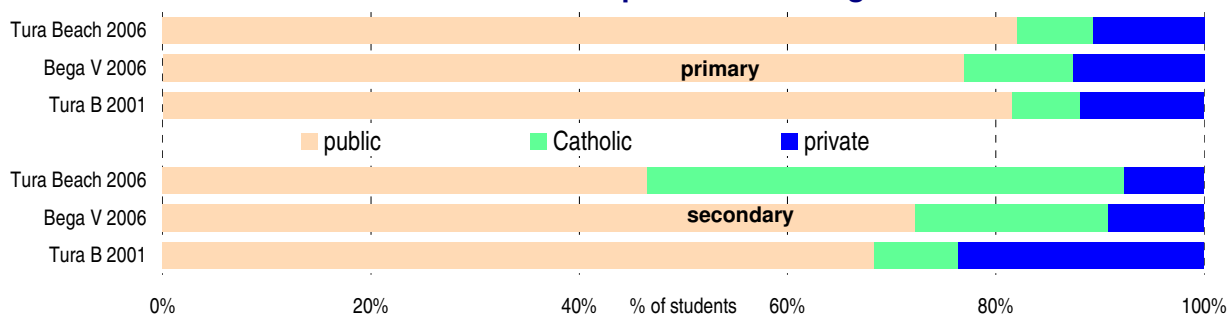
Compared with Bega Valley, the attendance rate at pre-school was very similar while attendance rate for primary-aged children was 1% higher, and that for high-school aged was 8% lower.

About 59% of all school students were in public schools (vs 68% for Bega Valley), while there were 21% at Catholic schools (vs 13%), and 8% were at other private schools (vs 10%). Since 2001, the proportion at Catholic primary schools rose by 0.8% and that at private fell by 1.2%, while in secondary school, the proportion at Catholic schools rose by 37.7% and that at public fell by 21.7%.

Among school students, there were 104 females per 100 males, ranging from 117 males per 100 females among pre-school students to 122 females per 100 males among high school students.



Public or private schooling?



School education	Tura Beach 2006		Bega V 2006		Tura Beach 2006			Tura B's change	
	students	% school pop'n	2006	Tura B's difference	males	females	ratio	Tura B 2001	from 2001
pre-school	39	65.0%	65.5%	0.5% less	21	18	1.17 M:F	69.2%	dn 4.2%
primary school	178	96.7%	96.1%	0.7% more	91	87	1.05 M:F	93.9%	up 2.9%
high school	131	72.0%	80.1%	8.1% less	59	72	1.22 F:M	87.2%	dn 15.3%
Students	348				171	177	1.04 F:M		
Primary		% students						% students	
public	146	82.0%	77.0%	5.1% more	78	68	1.15 M:F	81.5%	up 0.5%
Catholic	13	7.3%	10.5%	3.2% less	5	8	1.60 F:M	6.5%	up 0.8%
private	19	10.7%	12.6%	1.9% less	8	11	1.38 F:M	11.9%	dn 1.2%
Secondary		% students						% students	
public	61	46.6%	72.3%	25.7% less	28	33	1.18 F:M	68.3%	dn 21.7%
Catholic	60	45.8%	18.5%	27.3% more	28	32	1.14 F:M	8.1%	up 37.7%
private	10	7.6%	9.2%	1.6% less	3	7	2.33 F:M	23.6%	dn 15.9%

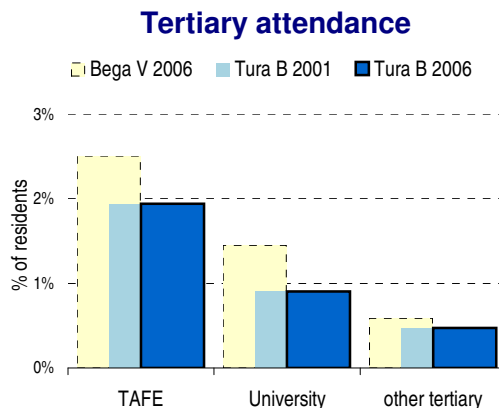
* The attendance rate at primary school should theoretically be 100% because primary school is compulsory, but here student numbers are divided by the number of 5 to 11 year olds. If some students start younger and others finish later, and the year age groups are different in size, the ratio can vary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

Tertiary studies

Tura Beach residents included 77 tertiary students in 2006, of whom 21 were at university, 45 at TAFE, and 11 at other tertiary colleges.

These students constituted 3.3% of the population, which was 1.2% lower than Bega Valley. The biggest difference was in Tura Beach's 0.6% lower proportion at TAFE courses.

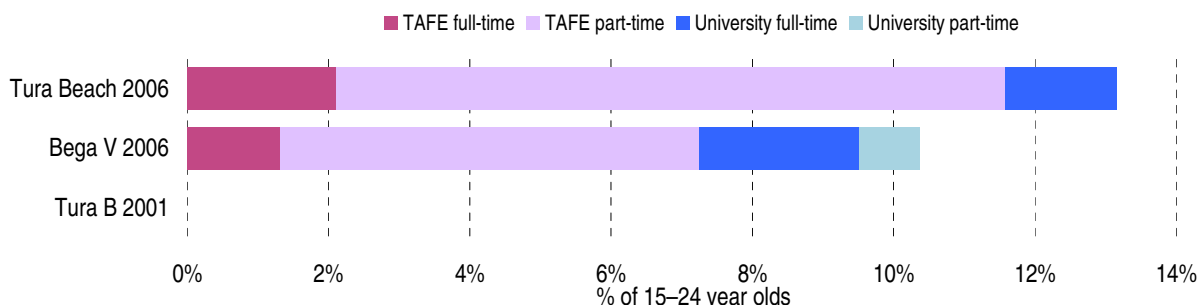
From 2001 to 2006, the number of residents enrolled in tertiary courses increased by 13. The proportion of the population aged 15+ who were tertiary students stayed fairly constant, while across Bega Valley it fell by 0.7%.



Among the 15 to 24 year-olds in Tura Beach, 12% were at TAFE and 2% 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. Four-fifths 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 1.5 females per male, the gender ratio was 1.6 males per female student aged 15–24 at TAFE part-time and 2.3 females per male student aged 25–74 at TAFE part-time.

Tertiary attendance by 15–24 year olds



Tertiary education	Tura Beach 2006				Tura Beach 2006			Tura B in	
	people	% of 15+yrs	% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	males	females	ratio	2001	change from 2001
TAFE	45	1.9%	2.5%	0.6% less	22	23	1.05 F:M	2.2%	dn 0.2%
University	21	0.9%	1.4%	0.5% less	6	15	2.50 F:M	0.9%	dn 0.0%
other tertiary	11	0.5%	0.6%	0.1% less	3	8	2.67 F:M	0.6%	dn 0.1%
tertiary students	77	3.3%	4.5%	1.2% less	31	46	1.48 F:M	3.6%	dn 0.3%
15–24 year olds	% 15–24 yrs				% 15–24 yrs				
TAFE full-time	4	2.1%	1.3%	0.8% more	4	0	M	n.a.	
TAFE part-time	18	9.5%	5.9%	3.5% more	11	7	1.57 M:F	n.a.	
University full-time	3	1.6%	2.3%	0.7% less	0	3	F	n.a.	
University part-time	0	0.0%	0.9%	0.9% less	0	0	=	n.a.	
all 15–24 students	25	13.2%	10.4%	2.8% more	15	10	1.50 M:F	n.a.	
25+ year olds	% 25–74 yrs				% 25–74 yrs				
TAFE full-time	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	n.a.	
TAFE part-time	23	1.3%	1.8%	0.5% less	7	16	2.29 F:M	n.a.	
University full-time	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	n.a.	
University part-time	18	1.0%	1.0%	0.0% less	6	12	2.00 F:M	n.a.	
all 25+ students	41	2.3%	3.4%	1.1% less	13	28	2.15 F:M	n.a.	

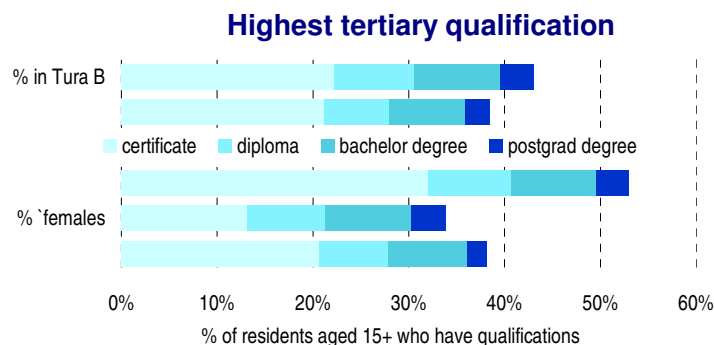
Note: 2001 data on part and full-time attendance by age groups is not available for small localities.

Level of education attained

Education is a strong determinant of income and social status. Two indicators of a community's education level are the proportions with tertiary qualifications and the average school leaving age. In Tura Beach, 55% of residents aged 15+ stated they had a tertiary qualification, and the average schooling completed was 10 years 6 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 109 women per 100 men, this ranged from 2.44 men per woman having a certificate to 1.06 women per man having a postgraduate degree/diploma.

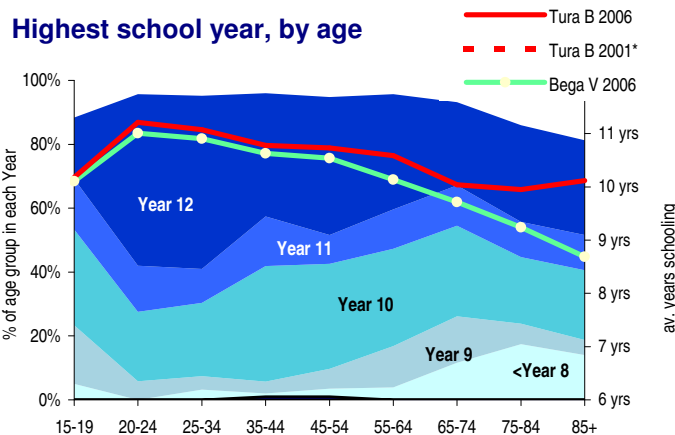
In 2001, 48% had a tertiary qualification, with the most noticeable changes since then being a 1.5% rise in the proportion with a certificate and a rise of 1.5% in the proportion with a postgrad degree.



Highest tertiary qualifications	Tura Beach 2006		% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	Tura Beach 2006			Tura B change from 2001	
	people aged 15+	% in Tura B			% males	% females	ratio	Tura B, 2001	change in %
postgraduate degree/diploma	82	3.5%	2.6%	1% more	3.4%	3.6%	1.06 F:M	2.0%	up 1.5%
bachelor degree	208	9.0%	7.9%	1% more	8.9%	9.0%	1.01 F:M	8.1%	up 0.8%
diploma or advanced diploma	194	8.4%	6.7%	2% more	8.6%	8.1%	1.07 M:F	7.3%	up 1.1%
certificate	515	22.2%	21.3%	1% more	32.0%	13.2%	2.44 M:F	20.7%	up 1.5%
inadequately described	268	11.6%	12.3%	1% less	9.5%	13.5%	1.43 F:M	10.2%	up 1.4%
none or not stated	1,053	45.4%	49.2%	4% less	37.5%	52.6%	1.40 F:M	51.7%	dn 6.3%
Residents aged 15+	2,320	100.0%	24,999		1,111	1,209	1.09 F:M	100.0%	

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

Most recent students finished Year 12, peaking at 54% 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 11 months amongst 75-84 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	Tura B 2006	Bega V 2006	Tura B 2001*
15-19	19%	16%	30%	18%	5%	0%	10.2 yrs	10.1 yrs	n.a.
20-24	54%	14%	22%	6%	0%	0%	11.2 yrs	11.0 yrs	n.a.
25-34	54%	11%	23%	4%	3%	0%	11.1 yrs	10.9 yrs	n.a.
35-44	39%	16%	36%	4%	1%	1%	10.8 yrs	10.6 yrs	n.a.
45-54	43%	9%	33%	6%	3%	1%	10.7 yrs	10.5 yrs	n.a.
55-64	36%	12%	31%	13%	4%	0%	10.6 yrs	10.1 yrs	n.a.
65-74	26%	13%	28%	15%	12%	0%	10.0 yrs	9.7 yrs	n.a.
75-84	30%	11%	21%	6%	17%	0%	9.9 yrs	9.2 yrs	n.a.
85+	30%	11%	22%	5%	14%	0%	10.1 yrs	8.7 yrs	n.a.
residents	820	284	668	222	157	6	10.5 yrs	10.3 yrs	10.3 yrs

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

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

The Local Economy

Individual incomes

In mid-2006, the average income from all sources of the adults (aged 15+) in Tura Beach was around \$524 a week, which was \$39 higher than the \$485 average for Bega Valley. The average income of local women was \$426 and the average of local men was 48% higher than this at \$630. 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 Tura Beach rose by about the same (up 26%), suggesting that most incomes are wages. Male average incomes went from \$509 in 2001 to \$630 in 2006, up by 24%; women's from \$326 in 2001 to \$426 in 2006, up by 31%.

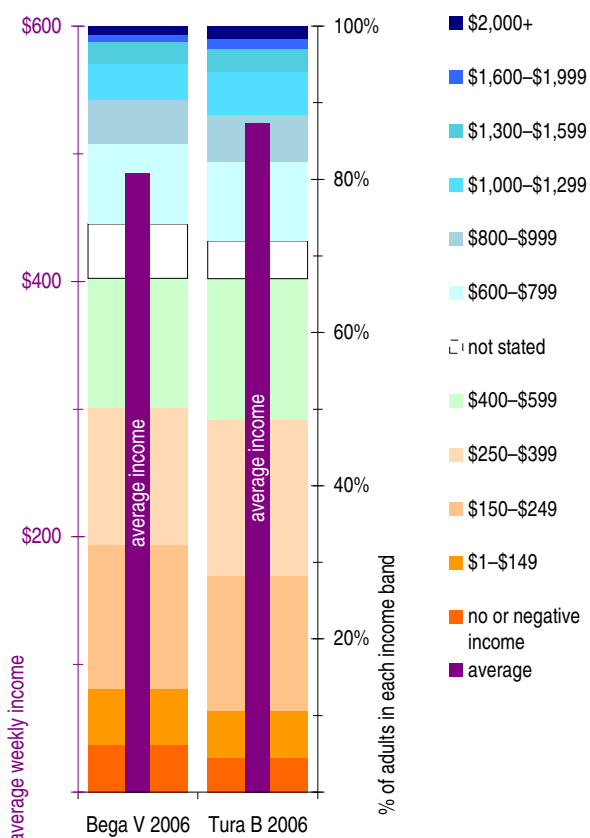
The income ranges measured in the 2006 Census can be aggregated into four broad income groups. Low income is less than 30% of average earnings, or \$250 a week (roughly the single pension); middle income lies up to 70% of average earnings (\$250 to \$600 pw); high income is from 70% to 120% of the average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

In 2006, 28% of adults in Tura Beach received low-incomes, 39% got middle-incomes, 16% got high-incomes, and 12% were in the highest income group. Tura Beach had 4.0% more in the middle income band than Bega Valley, and 4.0% 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 Tura Beach, the sex ratio ranges from 9.00 men per woman earning \$1,600-\$1,999 to 2.25 women per man earning \$1-\$149.

The total value of personal incomes in Tura Beach in 2006 was about \$62 million.

Individual weekly incomes



Incomes of people aged 15+ yrs	Tura Beach 2006				Tura Beach 2006			% in Tura B in 2001	Tura B's change from 2001
	no. aged 15+ yrs	% aged 15+ yrs	% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	males 15+ yrs	females 15+ yrs	ratio		
no or negative income	103	4.5%	6.2%	1.7% less	40	63	1.58 F:M	4.8%	dn 0.4%
\$1-\$149	143	6.2%	7.4%	1.2% less	44	99	2.25 F:M	12.2%	dn 6.1%
\$150-\$249	408	17.6%	18.8%	1.1% less	160	248	1.55 F:M	21.2%	dn 3.5%
\$250-\$399	473	20.4%	17.9%	2.6% more	192	281	1.46 F:M	21.8%	dn 1.4%
\$400-\$599	423	18.3%	16.9%	1.4% more	194	229	1.18 F:M	17.5%	up 0.8%
\$600-\$799	240	10.4%	10.5%	0.1% less	150	90	1.67 M:F	7.2%	up 3.2%
\$800-\$999	141	6.1%	5.7%	0.4% more	89	52	1.71 M:F	5.0%	up 1.1%
\$1,000-\$1,299	132	5.7%	4.8%	0.9% more	87	45	1.93 M:F	2.6%	up 3.1%
\$1,300-\$1,599	67	2.9%	2.7%	0.2% more	47	20	2.35 M:F	1.7%	up 1.2%
\$1,600-\$1,999	30	1.3%	1.0%	0.3% more	27	3	9.00 M:F	0.9%	up 0.4%
\$2,000+	39	1.7%	1.1%	0.6% more	28	11	2.55 M:F	0.9%	up 0.8%
not stated	115	5.0%	7.1%	2.2% less	51	64	1.25 F:M	4.2%	up 0.7%
total	2,314	100%	100%		1,109	1,205	1.09 F:M	100%	
average weekly income		\$524	\$485	7% more	\$630	\$426	1.48 M:F	\$415	up 26%

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

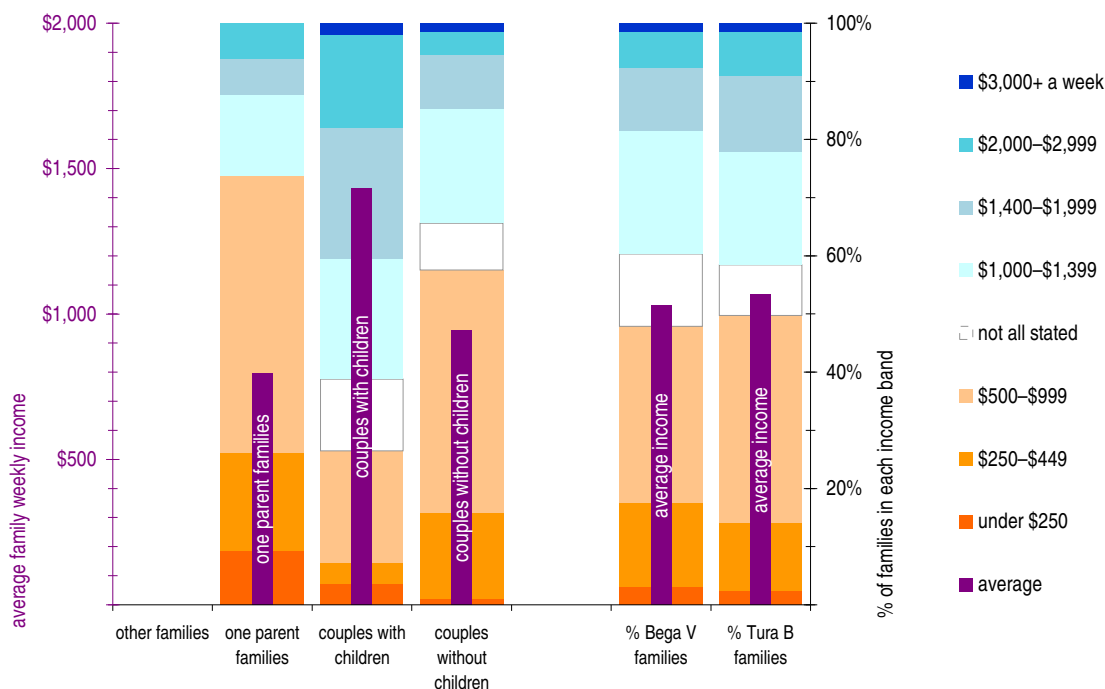
The average weekly family income in Tura Beach in July 2006 was \$1,069, which was 4% or \$40 a week higher than the \$1,029 average for Bega Valley. The family income was equivalent to 2.0 individual incomes (2.1 in Bega Valley).

Average family incomes ranges across family types from \$1,433 for couples with children and \$945 for couples without children to \$797 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 \$1,069, the median income for all families (where half earn more and half less) was in the range \$800–\$999. Generally, the more the average is above the median range, the more higher-income families there are, or vice versa.

The median income was \$1,200–\$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 Tura Beach, one-parent families had a median income around \$500–\$649 a week. 'Other' families had a median of .

Family weekly incomes



Family incomes	families in each income range				% of family types in each income range			
	number	% Tura B families	% Bega V families	Tura B's difference	couples without children	couples with children	one parent families	other families
under \$250	21	2%	3%	0.6% less	1%	4%	9%	-
\$250-\$449	100	12%	15%	2.9% less	15%	4%	17%	-
\$500-\$999	306	36%	30%	5.3% more	42%	19%	48%	-
\$1,000-\$1,399	168	20%	21%	1.7% less	20%	21%	14%	-
\$1,400-\$1,999	111	13%	11%	2.2% more	9%	22%	6%	-
\$2,000-\$2,999	65	8%	6%	1.3% more	4%	16%	6%	-
\$3,000+ a week	13	2%	1%	0.1% more	1%	2%	0%	-
not all stated	75	9%	12%	3.8% less	8%	12%	0%	-
Total	859	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	-
average weekly income		\$1,069	\$1,029	4% more	\$945	\$1,433	\$797	n.a.
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

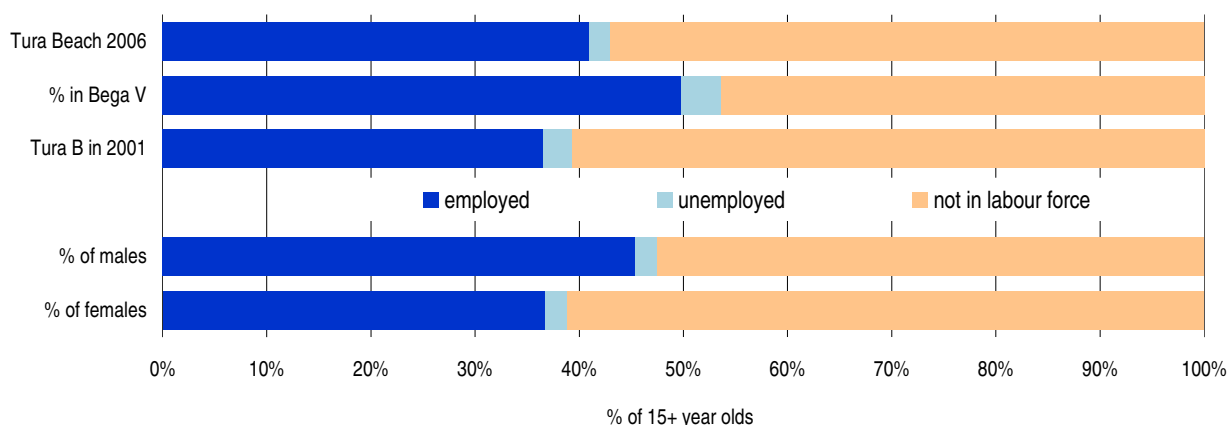
There were 996 residents of Tura Beach in the workforce in 2006, 43% of the adult (aged 15+) population (this is called the workforce participation rate). About 41% of the adults were employed, and 2% were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 4.9% of the workforce.

Compared with Bega Valley, Tura Beach's workforce participation rate in 2006 was 10.6% lower and its unemployment rate was 2.1% lower. Since 2001, the participation rate had risen by 3.7% and the unemployment rate had fallen by 2.0%.

Women tend to have lower workforce participation rates on average, with greater time spent in child raising, housework and caring. In Tura Beach, women's workforce participation was at 39% compared with 47% 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 5.5% when men's was 4.4%.

Women's domestic responsibilities also make them more inclined towards working part-time. In Tura Beach, 56% of female workers were part-timers, compared with 29% of the men. The same pattern can apply amongst those looking for part-time work. Here, 65% of unemployed women wanted part-time work, while 26% of unemployed men did. The overall proportion of unemployed residents wanting part-time work was 12.6% higher than in Bega Valley and 28.2% higher than in 2001.

Labour force status, adults 15+



Employment status	Tura Beach 2006		Tura Beach 2006		Tura Beach 2006		Tura B in 2001	Tura B's change from 2001
	number	% of adults	% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	% of males	% of females		
employed	947	40.9%	49.8%	9.0% less	45.4%	36.7%	1.24 M:F	36.6% up 4.3%
unemployed	49	2.1%	3.7%	1.6% less	2.1%	2.2%	1.04 F:M	2.7% dn 0.6%
labour force (participation rate)	996	43.0%	53.6%	10.6% less	47.5%	38.9%	1.22 M:F	39.3% up 3.7%
not in labour force	1,320	57.0%	46.4%	10.6% more	52.5%	61.1%	1.16 F:M	60.7% dn 3.7%
residents aged 15+	2,316	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	1.09 F:M	100.0%
unemployment rate (% labour force)		4.9%	7.0%	2.1% less	4.4%	5.5%	1.27 F:M	6.9% dn 2.0%
full-time workers	485	51.2%	54.5%	3.3% less	63.3%	37.5%	1.69 M:F	54.2% dn 3.0%
part-time workers	394	41.6%	38.6%	3.0% more	29.2%	55.8%	1.91 F:M	43.5% dn 1.9%
unemployed want full-time work	26	53.1%	65.6%	12.6% less	73.9%	34.6%	2.14 M:F	81.3% dn 28.2%
unemployed want part-time	23	46.9%	34.4%	12.6% more	26.1%	65.4%	2.51 F:M	18.8% up 28.2%

Industries employing residents

The main industries employing Tura Beach residents in 2006 were:

- retail trade, with 17% of workers
- food and accommodation, 14%
- construction, 12%
- health & social care, 10%
- education and training, 9%.

These main five industries together employed around 61% of working residents. Other significant industries for local workers were: manufacturing, with 6% of the workers; public administration, 5%; professional services, 4%; and financial and insurance, 3%.

Industries that employed greater proportions of local residents than average for Bega Valley were retail trade (3.0% more), construction (2.5% more), and food and accommodation (2.4% more).

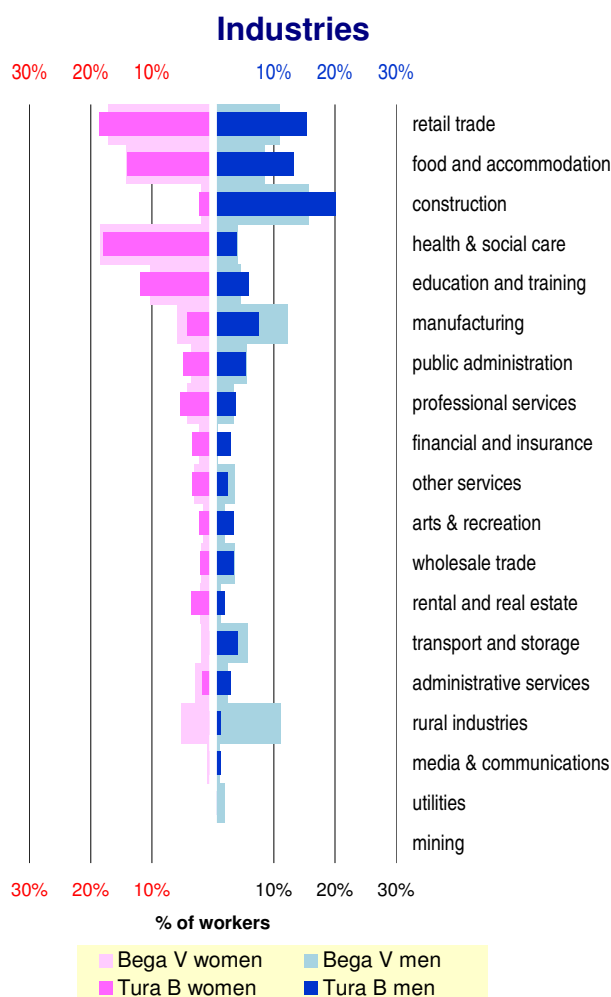
The industries that employed proportionally more local women were health & social care (4.2 women per man), education and training (1.8 women per man), and rental and real estate (1.8 women per man). For men, they were construction (10.1 men per woman), transport and storage (6.7 men per woman), and rural industries (2.0 men per woman).

Since 2001, the fastest-growing employers were the construction, health & social care, and public administration industries, whose share of local workers rose by 3.2%, 3.2% and 1.6%, respectively.

Note that industry classifications changed somewhat between 2001 and 2006.

Industry of employers	Tura Beach 2006				Tura Beach 2006			Tura B's	
	number	% of workers	% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	males	females	ratio of workers	Tura B in 2001	change from 2001
retail trade	160	16.8%	13.8%	3.0% more	15.3%	18.6%	1.1 F:M	21.0%	dn 4.1%
food and accommodation	129	13.6%	11.2%	2.4% more	13.1%	14.1%	1.0 M:F	12.8%	up 0.7%
construction	111	11.7%	9.2%	2.5% more	20.0%	2.2%	10.1 M:F	8.5%	up 3.2%
health & social care	99	10.4%	10.8%	0.3% less	3.8%	17.9%	4.2 F:M	7.2%	up 3.2%
education and training	82	8.6%	7.2%	1.4% more	5.8%	11.9%	1.8 F:M	7.2%	up 1.4%
manufacturing	56	5.9%	9.2%	3.3% less	7.3%	4.3%	1.9 M:F	7.2%	dn 1.3%
public administration	49	5.2%	4.6%	0.6% more	5.4%	4.9%	1.2 M:F	3.6%	up 1.6%
professional services	42	4.4%	3.8%	0.6% more	3.6%	5.4%	1.3 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
financial and insurance	29	3.1%	1.5%	1.6% more	2.8%	3.4%	1.1 F:M	2.8%	up 0.2%
other services	27	2.8%	3.3%	0.4% less	2.4%	3.4%	1.3 F:M	4.9%	dn 2.0%
arts & recreation	27	2.8%	1.8%	1.1% more	3.4%	2.2%	1.7 M:F	2.5%	up 0.3%
wholesale trade	26	2.7%	2.7%	0.0% more	3.4%	2.0%	1.9 M:F	1.4%	up 1.3%
rental and real estate	25	2.6%	1.6%	1.0% more	1.8%	3.6%	1.8 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
transport and storage	23	2.4%	3.9%	1.5% less	4.0%	0.7%	6.7 M:F	2.8%	dn 0.4%
administrative services	22	2.3%	2.6%	0.3% less	2.8%	1.8%	1.8 M:F	n.a.	n.a.
rural industries	9	0.9%	8.3%	7.4% less	1.2%	0.7%	2.0 M:F	2.5%	dn 1.6%
media & communications	9	0.9%	1.0%	0.1% less	1.2%	0.7%	2.0 M:F	0.0%	up 0.9%
utilities	3	0.3%	1.1%	0.8% less	0.6%	0.0%	M	0.9%	dn 0.6%
mining	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	same
inadequately described	22	2.3%	2.3%	0.0% more	2.4%	2.2%	1.2 M:F	1.9%	up 0.4%
employed residents	950	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	=	87.2%	

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

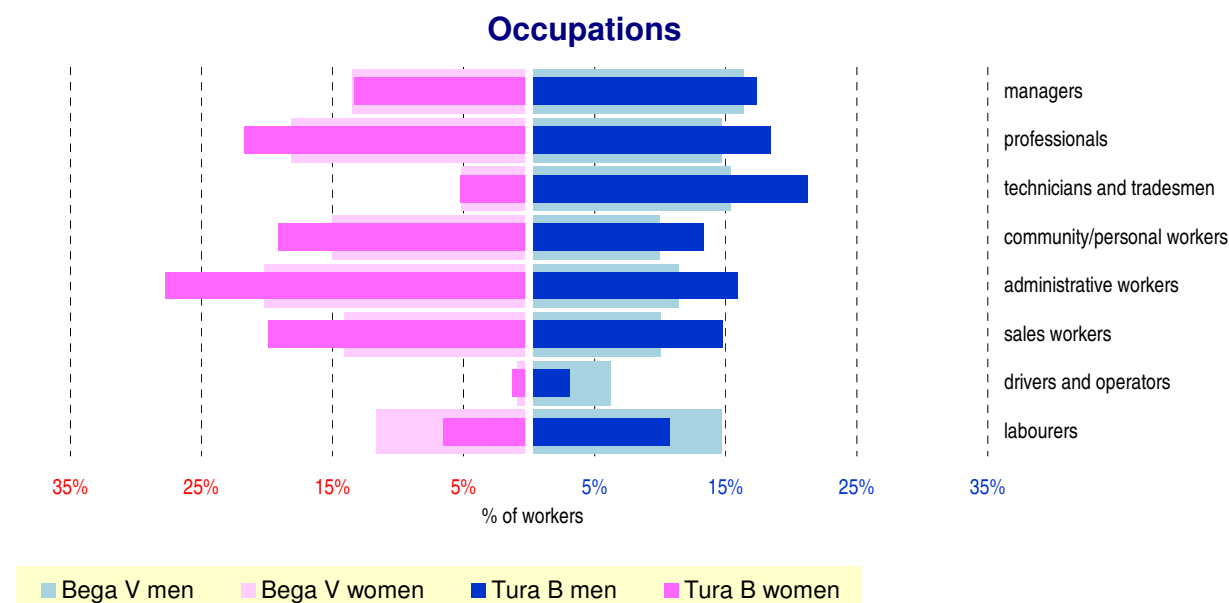
Occupations are a good indicator of socio-economic status, and communities with more people in more highly educated occupations tend to be wealthier. The occupational tree below shows the proportions of men and women in the eight occupational bands in Tura Beach in 2006, with the more educated ones being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

Tura Beach's had 31% workers in the top two occupational bands (15% were managers, including farmers and small business operators, and 16% professionals), similar to 31% for Bega Valley. The two lowest bands made up 12% of Tura Beach's workers (3% were drivers / machine operators and 9% were labourers), while Bega Valley had 21% in these occupations.

Relative to Bega Valley, Tura Beach had 2.8% more workers who were technicians and tradesmen and 2.7% more who were sales workers, but 5.5% fewer workers who were labourers and 3.5% fewer who were drivers and operators.

Many occupations have a significant gender bias. In Tura Beach, there were 4.0 men per woman among technicians and tradesmen and 2.3 men per woman among drivers and operators but there were 1.7 women per man among administrative workers and 1.4 women per man among community/personal workers.

Occupational changes since 2001 are difficult to measure at the local level because of changes to the classification system used in the 2006 Census. Some occupational classifications changed little; of those, managers gained about 8% of the workforce, but labourers lost about 1%.



Occupations of employed residents	Tura Beach 2006				workers in Tura Beach			Tura B's change	
	number workers	% of workers	% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	Tura B in 2001	change from 2001
managers	141	15%	16%	1.5% less	15%	11%	1.3 M:F	6%	up 8%
professionals	149	16%	15%	1.0% more	16%	19%	1.2 F:M	14%	up 2%
technicians and tradesmen	172	18%	15%	2.8% more	18%	4%	4.0 M:F	33%	n.a.
community/personal workers	108	11%	10%	1.5% more	11%	16%	1.4 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
administrative workers	129	14%	11%	2.2% more	14%	24%	1.7 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
sales workers	120	13%	10%	2.7% more	13%	17%	1.3 F:M	n.a.	n.a.
drivers and operators	25	3%	6%	3.5% less	3%	1%	2.3 M:F	3%	dn 1%
labourers	87	9%	15%	5.5% less	9%	6%	1.6 M:F	10%	dn 1%
unclear	16	2%	1%	0.2% more	2%	1%	1.3 M:F	3%	dn 1%
total employed residents	947	100%	100%	same	100%	100%	1.1 M:F	69%	

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

Travel to work

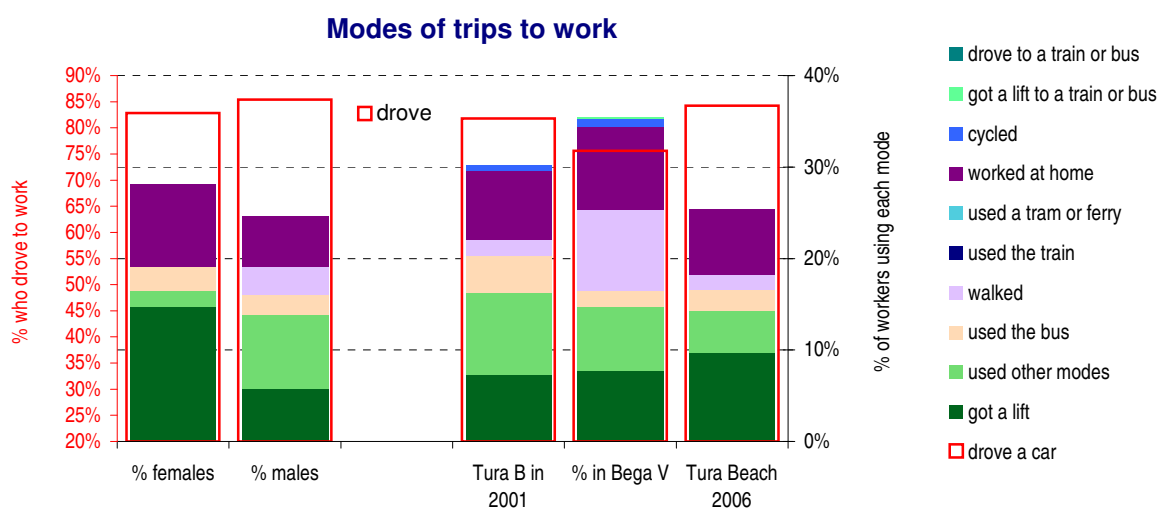
In the 2006 Census, people were asked how they travelled to work on Tuesday 8 August. In Tura Beach, 76% of the 947 employed residents travelled to work that day, with 15% not going to work, and 7% working from home; some did not say.

Some workers' journeys involved multiple trips, often when they got a lift to the bus or train. The total trips taken to work by Tura Beach workers was 742, which suggests an average of 1.02 trips per worker; most people used just one mode of transport to work.

The most common way to get to work nearly everywhere is by driving, and in Tura Beach, 84% of travellers drove to work in 2006 (76% in Bega Valley). Since 2001, the proportion who drove rose by 2.4%. Driving is generally biased towards males; in Tura Beach, there were 1.3 men per woman among drivers. Similarly male-biased were those who used other modes (5.5 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 Tura Beach were that 10% of travellers got a lift, 5% used other modes, 2% used the bus, and 2% walked.

Women tend to use public transport to get to work more than men. In Tura Beach, women were most numerous among those who got a lift, with 2.0 women per man doing this; or who worked at home, with 1.4 women per man; or who did not work on Census day, with 1.2 women per man.



Trips to work	Tura Beach 2006				Tura Beach 2006		Tura B in 2001		
	workers	% travellers	% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	% males	% females	ratio of workers	% of trips	change
drove a car	610	84.3%	75.6%	8.7% more	85.4%	82.8%	1.3 M:F	81.8%	up 2.4%
got a lift	70	9.7%	7.7%	2.0% more	5.7%	14.7%	2.0 F:M	7.2%	up 2.4%
used other modes	33	4.6%	7.0%	2.5% less	8.2%	1.9%	5.5 M:F	9.1%	dn 4.5%
used the bus	17	2.3%	1.6%	0.7% more	2.2%	2.5%	1.1 M:F	3.9%	dn 1.6%
walked	12	1.7%	9.0%	7.3% less	3.0%	0.0%	M	1.9%	dn 0.2%
cycled	0	0.0%	0.9%	0.9% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.6%	dn 0.6%
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
Trips to work	742	102%	102%		104%	102%	1.3 M:F	105%	
Employed residents		% workers			% workers			% workers	
travelled to work	724	76%	77%	0.5% less	80%	72%	1.3 M:F	75%	up 1.2%
worked at home	68	7%	9%	1.9% less	6%	9%	1.4 F:M	7%	dn 0.3%
did not work on Census day	142	15%	12%	3.0% more	13%	18%	1.2 F:M	16%	dn 1.0%
not stated	13	1%	2%	0.6% less	1%	1%	1.2 M:F	1%	up 0.1%
Employed residents	947	100%	100%		100%	100%	=	100%	

The top half of the table shows trips, not workers, and multiple-mode trips (eg lift to bus) are counted as several trips, where possible. The 'used other modes' category includes 0 taxi trips, 7 by truck, 5 by motorcycle, 3 by unnamed other modes, and 18 trips by multiple modes.

Community Cultures

Ancestry

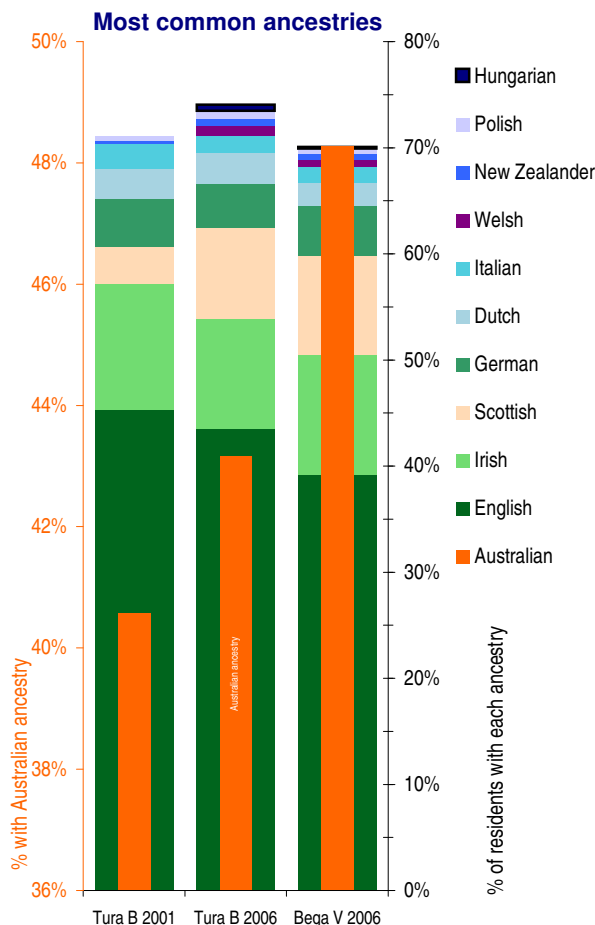
People's ancestry is a good indicator of their cultural heritage. While many people now give their heritage as 'Australian' (43% in Tura Beach in 2006), they are a minority in most places.

People could give at most two ancestries on the Census form, which limits information on ancestry. About 37% of residents here named two ancestries. Only 6 ancestries were prompted with tick boxes (English, Irish, Italian, German, Chinese, Scottish and Australian); others had to be written in. This biases the results towards these 6 ancestries. The inclusion of Scottish in the named list in 2006, but not 2001, generally causes a leap in acknowledged Scots descendents.

The most commonly cited, non-Australian ancestries of Tura Beach residents, and the proportion with that ancestry, were: English 43%; Irish 10.4%; Scottish 8.6%; German 4.1%; Dutch 2.9%; and Italian 1.6%.

Compared with Bega Valley, Tura Beach had more people with English, Dutch, Hungarian, Welsh and Polish ancestry.

Over the five years since 2001, three ancestries that became more common in Tura Beach were Scottish, claimed by 5.3% more of the population than in 2001, Australian (2.6% more), and Maori (0.4% more).



Ancestry	Tura Beach 2006		% in Bega V		Parents of Tura B residents			Tura B's change from 2001	
	residents	percent	% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	both born overseas	one born overseas	both born Australia	Tura B in 2001	change from 2001
Australian	1,180	43.2%	48.3%	5.1% less	0%	14%	83%	40.6%	up 2.6%
Australian Aboriginal	4	0.1%	0.5%	0.3% less	0%	0%	100%	0.0%	up 0.1%
English	1,189	43.5%	39.2%	4.3% more	25%	13%	59%	45.3%	dn 1.8%
Irish	284	10.4%	11.3%	0.9% less	16%	13%	71%	12.0%	dn 1.6%
Scottish	236	8.6%	9.3%	0.7% less	18%	12%	68%	3.4%	up 5.3%
German	112	4.1%	4.7%	0.6% less	37%	10%	51%	4.6%	dn 0.5%
Dutch	80	2.9%	2.2%	0.7% more	68%	20%	13%	2.8%	up 0.1%
Italian	43	1.6%	1.5%	0.0% more	40%	19%	42%	2.3%	dn 0.8%
Welsh	27	1.0%	0.7%	0.3% more	70%	11%	19%	n.a.	n.a.
New Zealander	19	0.7%	0.6%	0.1% more	32%	53%	16%	0.4%	up 0.3%
Polish	18	0.7%	0.4%	0.3% more	72%	0%	28%	0.4%	up 0.3%
Hungarian	17	0.6%	0.2%	0.4% more	41%	24%	18%	n.a.	n.a.
Chinese	12	0.4%	0.4%	0.1% more	25%	33%	42%	0.4%	up 0.0%
Maori	12	0.4%	0.3%	0.1% more	25%	25%	25%	0.0%	up 0.4%
French	11	0.4%	0.4%	0.0% less	27%	0%	73%	n.a.	n.a.
South African	9	0.3%	0.2%	0.1% more	100%	0%	0%	n.a.	n.a.
Maltese	8	0.3%	0.3%	0.0% less	100%	0%	0%	0.3%	dn 0.0%
Total responses	3,544	129.6%	131.3%	1.6% less	25%	18%	81%	121.6%	up 8.0%
residents	2,734	100%	100%		21%	11%	63%	100%	

Note: the apparent growth in Scottish ancestry from 71 to 236 probably indicates that 70% of local Scots did not name this heritage in 2001 when unprompted, rather than that their number increased by 232%. 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 Tura Beach, Greek ancestry was given by 8 in 2001 and 5 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

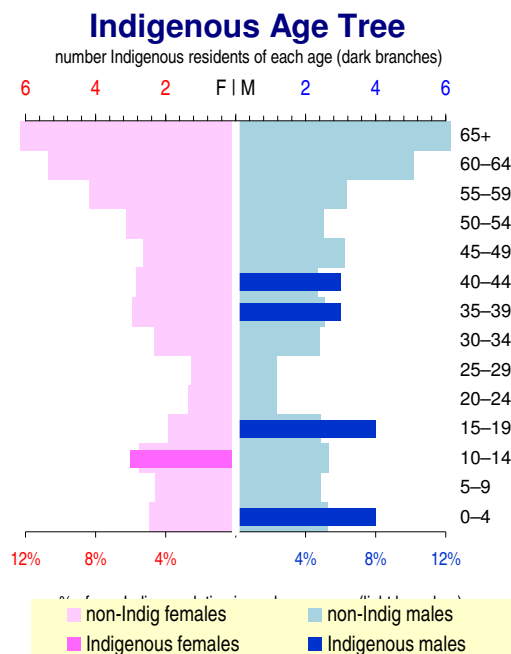
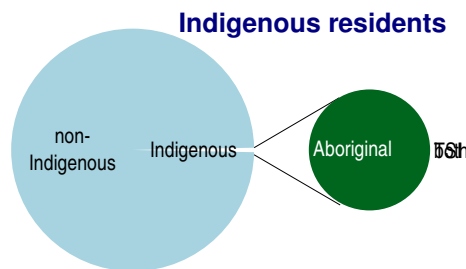
In 2006, Tura Beach had 19 Indigenous residents, with all identifying as Aboriginal. Indigenous people constituted 0.7% of the residents, compared with 2.6% of Bega Valley.

The median (mid-point) age of local Indigenous people was 15–19 and the average was about 21 years. By comparison, non-Indigenous residents had an average age of about 47 and a median age of 50–54.

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, 15–19 year-olds are 24% of Indigenous residents but just 4% of non-indigenous residents; 0–4 year-olds are 24% v. 5%, and 40–44 year-olds are 18% v. 5%. However, there are far fewer Indigenous people aged 65 or older (nil v. 31%).

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	Tura Beach 2006		% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	Tura Beach 2006			Tura B in 2001	change from 2001
	number	% residents			males	females	ratio		
Aboriginal	19	0.7%	2.5%	1.8% less	13	6	2.17 M:F	0.6%	up 0.1%
Torres Strait Islander (TSI)	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Aboriginal and TSI	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Indigenous	19	0.7%	2.6%	1.9% less	13	6	2.17 M:F	0.9%	dn 0.2%
non-Indigenous	2,721	99.3%	97.4%	1.9% more	1,302	1,419	1.09 F:M	99.1%	up 0.2%
residents	2,740	100%	100%		1,315	1,425	1.08 F:M	100%	

Ages of Indigenous people	Tura Beach 2006				Tura B Indigenous residents, 2006			Tura B in 2001	changed share
	Indigenous	% Indig.	% non-Indig	Indig. diff.	males	females	ratio		
0–4	4	24%	5%	18% more	4	0	M	n.a.	n.a.
5–9	0	0%	5%	5% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
10–14	3	18%	5%	12% more	0	3	F	n.a.	n.a.
15–19	4	24%	4%	19% more	4	0	M	n.a.	n.a.
20–24	0	0%	2%	2% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
25–29	0	0%	2%	2% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
30–34	0	0%	5%	5% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
35–39	3	18%	6%	12% more	3	0	M	n.a.	n.a.
40–44	3	18%	5%	12% more	3	0	M	n.a.	n.a.
45–49	0	0%	6%	6% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
50–54	0	0%	6%	6% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
55–59	0	0%	7%	7% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
60–64	0	0%	10%	10% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
65+	0	0%	31%	31% less	0	0	=	n.a.	n.a.
residents	17	100%	100%		14	3	4.67	0%	
average age		20.5 yrs	46.7 yrs	dn 26.2 yrs	22.4 yrs	12.0 yrs		n.a.	n.a.

Birthplaces

Of Tura Beach residents, 79% were born in Australia and 17% were born overseas (in 21 of the 35 places listed in the Census table), with 4% not saying. The proportion born in Australia was 4% less than Bega Valley, and 3% more than in 2001.

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

- United Kingdom – 249 or 9.1%;
- the Netherlands – 33 or 1.2%;
- New Zealand – 26 or 0.9%;
- Germany – 24 or 0.9%;
- the USA – 11 or 0.4%;
- South Africa – 8 or 0.3%.

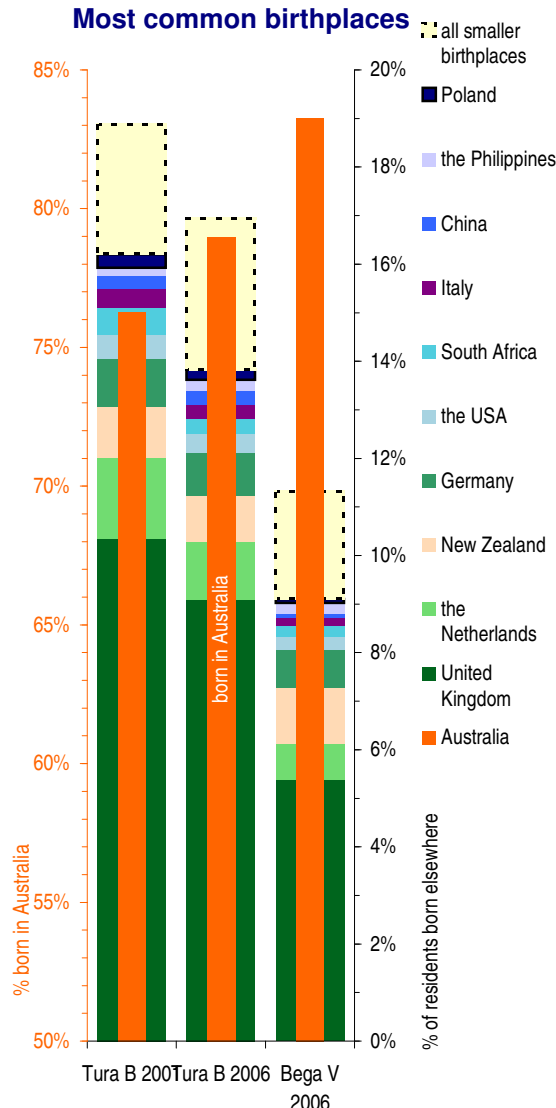
The birthplace that increased most as a proportion of the population over the previous five years was Australia, up 2.7%, with Sri Lanka up 0.2%, then Canada up 0.1%, Vietnam up 0.1%, and Vietnam up 0.1%.

The birthplace which was significantly more common in Tura Beach than in Bega Valley was United Kingdom with 3.7% more of the population. The Netherlands was also larger (0.5% more), as was China (0.2% more) and Sri Lanka (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 Tura Beach, birthplaces whose males most outnumbered females included the USA with 2.7 males per female and Italy with 1.7 males per female, while there were 1.5 females per male born in the Netherlands and 1.2 females per male born in New Zealand.

Most common birthplaces



Main birthplaces of residents	Tura Beach 2006		% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	Tura Beach 2006			Tura B in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Australia	2,164	79.0%	83.3%	4.3% less	1,040	1,124	1.1 F:M	76.3%	up 2.7%
United Kingdom	249	9.1%	5.4%	3.7% more	120	129	1.1 F:M	10.3%	dn 1.3%
the Netherlands	33	1.2%	0.7%	0.5% more	13	20	1.5 F:M	1.7%	dn 0.5%
New Zealand	26	0.9%	1.1%	0.2% less	12	14	1.2 F:M	1.0%	dn 0.1%
Germany	24	0.9%	0.8%	0.1% more	12	12	=	1.0%	dn 0.1%
the USA	11	0.4%	0.3%	0.1% more	8	3	2.7 M:F	0.5%	dn 0.1%
South Africa	8	0.3%	0.2%	0.1% more	0	8	F	0.6%	dn 0.3%
Italy	8	0.3%	0.2%	0.1% more	5	3	1.7 M:F	0.4%	dn 0.1%
China	8	0.3%	0.1%	0.2% more	5	3	1.7 M:F	0.3%	up 0.0%
the Philippines	6	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% more	3	3	=	0.1%	up 0.1%
Poland	6	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	3	3	=	0.3%	dn 0.1%
Sri Lanka	6	0.2%	0.0%	0.2% more	6	0	M	0.0%	up 0.2%
Ireland	5	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% more	5	0	M	0.2%	dn 0.0%
a non-listed place	45	1.6%	1.0%	0.6% more	23	22	1.0 M:F	1.8%	dn 0.1%
all smaller birthplaces	85	3.1%	2.2%	0.9% more	48	37		-2.0%	up 5.2%
not stated	112	4.1%	5.4%	1.3% less	45	67	1.5 F:M	4.7%	dn 0.6%
overseas born	464	16.9%	11.3%	22 places	229	235	1.03 F:M	18.9%	dn 1.9%

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

Languages

In 2006, 93% of Tura Beach's residents spoke English at home, which was not very different from 2001, and also very similar to Bega Valley. While 3% did not say what they spoke, 4% spoke another language at home (1% more than in Bega Valley), including 10 of the 35 most common languages listed in the Census report.

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

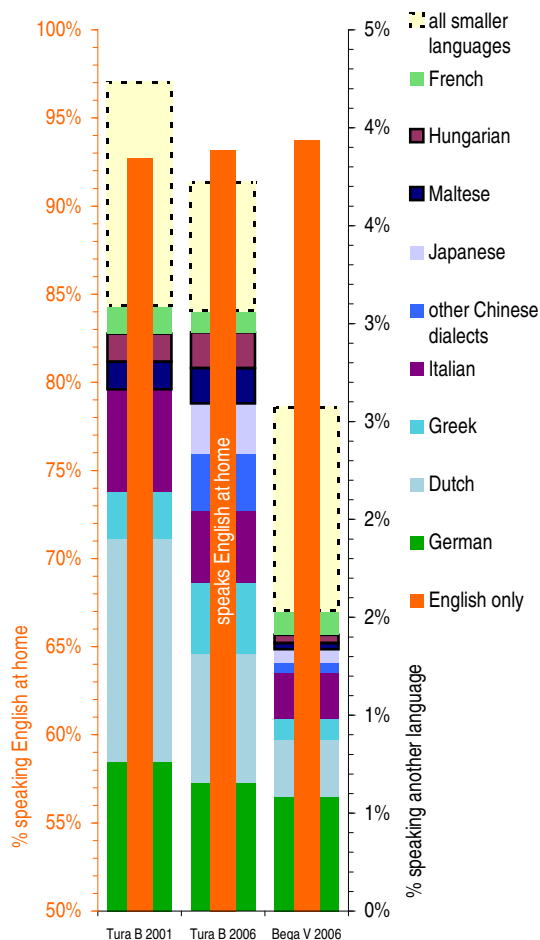
- German – 18 or 0.7%;
- Dutch – 18 or 0.7%;
- Greek – 10 or 0.4%;
- Italian – 10 or 0.4%;

The main language whose use increased most between 2001 and 2006 was other Chinese dialects, up by 0.3% of the population; then Japanese, up 0.3%; Greek, up 0.1%.

The language spoken proportionally more in Tura Beach than in Bega Valley was Dutch (spoken by 0.4% more of the population) with Greek spoken by 0.3% more; to a lesser extent, other Chinese dialects and Japanese.

Many places will have some languages spoken by just a few people, often a few families. These cases may have significant gender imbalances. In Tura Beach, male speakers most outnumbered females among speakers of Italian, with 2.3 males per female (possibly with some small, all-male languages), while there were 1.7 females per male

Most common languages



Main languages spoken at home	Tura Beach 2006		% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	Tura Beach 2006			Tura B in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
English only	2,554	93.2%	93.7%	0.6% less	1,231	1,323	1.1 F:M	92.7%	up 0.5%
another language	105	3.8%	2.6%	1.2% more	51	54	1.1 F:M	4.2%	dn 0.4%
not stated	82	3.0%	3.6%	0.6% less	33	49	1.5 F:M	2.8%	up 0.2%
residents	2,741	100%	100%	10 langs.	1,315	1,426	1.1 F:M	100%	
German	18	0.7%	0.6%	0.1% more	7	11	1.6 F:M	0.8%	dn 0.1%
Dutch	18	0.7%	0.3%	0.4% more	8	10	1.3 F:M	1.1%	dn 0.5%
Greek	10	0.4%	0.1%	0.3% more	4	6	1.5 F:M	0.2%	up 0.1%
Italian	10	0.4%	0.2%	0.1% more	7	3	2.3 M:F	0.5%	dn 0.2%
other Chinese dialects	8	0.3%	0.0%	0.2% more	3	5	1.7 F:M	0.0%	up 0.3%
Japanese	7	0.3%	0.1%	0.2% more	7	0	M	0.0%	up 0.3%
Maltese	5	0.2%	0.0%	0.2% more	0	5	F	0.1%	up 0.0%
Hungarian	5	0.2%	0.0%	0.1% more	0	5	F	0.1%	up 0.0%
French	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	3	0	M	0.1%	dn 0.0%
Cantonese	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.1% more	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
all smaller languages	18	0.7%	1.0%	0.4% less	9	9	=	1.1%	dn 0.5%
Total	105	3.0%	3.6%	0.6% less	33	49	1.5 F:M	2.8%	up 0.2%

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. Tura Beach is no exception, with 70% of residents being Christian in 2006. Nonetheless, there has been a broad trend towards more people either having no religion (here, 20% of residents in 2006) or not stating their religion on the Census form (9%).

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

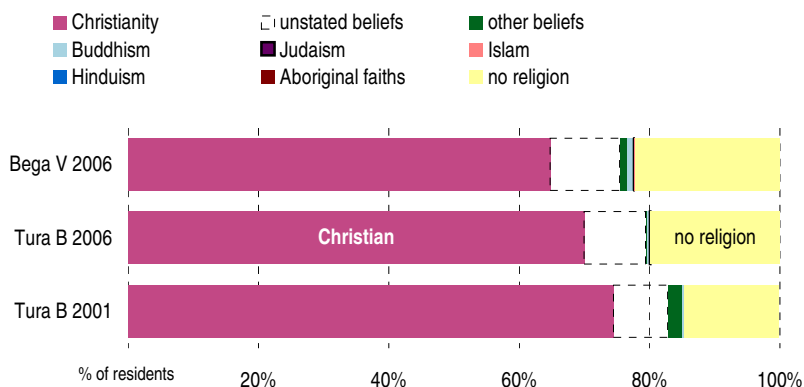
- Buddhism – 10 or 0.4%;
- Judaism – 3 or 0.1%.

The fastest growing belief system over 2001 to 2006 was no religion with 5.3% more of the population, followed by Buddhism with 0.2% more

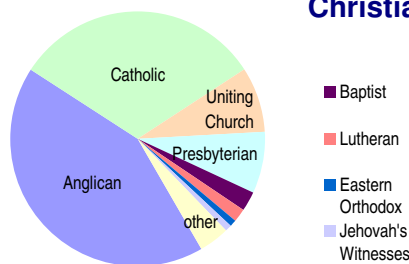
There were falls in the proportion who believed in Christianity (down by 4.5% of the population) and in other beliefs (down 2.0%).

The ratio of male to female believers varied amongst the beliefs. Among Christians generally in Tura Beach, there were 115 women per 100 men, while there were 115 men per 100 women among those who did not have a religion. The gender ratio ranged from 106 men per 100 women among followers of Lutheran to 400 women per 100 men among followers of Jehovah's Witnesses.

Religious beliefs



Christians



Religious beliefs	Tura Beach 2006		% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	Tura Beach 2006			2001 % Tura B	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Christianity	1,917	69.9%	64.7%	5.2% more	891	1,026	1.15 F:M	74.5%	dn 4.5%
no religion	544	19.8%	22.1%	2.3% less	291	253	1.15 M:F	14.5%	up 5.3%
Buddhism	10	0.4%	1.0%	0.6% less	0	10	F	0.2%	up 0.2%
Judaism	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.1% more	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
Islam	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Hinduism	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Aboriginal faiths	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
other beliefs	7	0.3%	1.1%	0.9% less	7	0	M	2.2%	dn 2.0%
unspoken beliefs	260	9.5%	10.7%	1.2% less	124	136	1.10 F:M	8.3%	up 1.2%
total residents	2,741	100%	100%		1,316	1,425	1.08 F:M	100%	
Christians							=		
Anglican	819	29.9%	28.9%	1.0% more	385	434	1.13 F:M	30.7%	dn 0.8%
Catholic	608	22.2%	20.9%	1.3% more	291	317	1.09 F:M	20.9%	up 1.3%
Uniting Church	162	5.9%	5.2%	0.7% more	65	97	1.49 F:M	7.8%	dn 1.9%
Presbyterian	147	5.4%	3.8%	1.5% more	69	78	1.13 F:M	6.8%	dn 1.4%
Baptist	48	1.8%	1.2%	0.5% more	22	26	1.18 F:M	2.0%	dn 0.3%
Lutheran	33	1.2%	0.7%	0.6% more	17	16	1.06 M:F	1.4%	dn 0.2%
Eastern Orthodox	17	0.6%	0.3%	0.3% more	6	11	1.83 F:M	0.5%	up 0.1%
Jehovah's Witnesses	15	0.5%	0.6%	0.0% less	3	12	4.00 F:M	1.0%	dn 0.5%
Latter Day Saints	12	0.4%	0.2%	0.3% more	4	8	2.00 F:M	0.4%	up 0.0%
Pentecostal	6	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	0	6	F	0.1%	up 0.1%
Salvation Army	6	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	0	6	F	0.3%	dn 0.1%
Other Protestant	4	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	4	0	M	0.1%	up 0.0%
Seventh-day Adventist	4	0.1%	0.4%	0.2% less	0	4	F	0.4%	dn 0.2%
other Christian	33	1.2%	1.9%	0.6% less	22	11	2.00 M:F	1.3%	dn 0.1%
all other Christian	36	1.3%	1.9%	0.6% less	25	11	2.27 M:F	1.9%	dn 0.6%
total Christians	1,917	69.9%	64.7%	5.2% more	891	1,026	1.15 F:M	74.5%	dn 4.5%

Attachments

Other birthplaces of residents	Tura Beach 2006		% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	Tura Beach 2006			Tura B in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Ireland	5	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% more	5	0	M	0.2%	dn 0.0%
Canada	4	0.1%	0.2%	0.0% less	4	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
Croatia	4	0.1%	0.1%	0.1% more	4	0	M	0.1%	up 0.0%
Vietnam	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.1% more	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
Indonesia	3	0.1%	0.0%	0.1% more	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
India	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	0	3	F	0.3%	dn 0.2%
Egypt	3	0.1%	0.0%	0.1% more	0	3	F	0.0%	same
Japan	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	0	3	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
Malaysia	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.1% more	0	3	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
Lebanon	3	0.1%	0.0%	0.1% more	0	3	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
Papua New Guinea	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Hong Kong	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
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	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Thailand	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Greece	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Turkey	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	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
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	45	1.6%	1.0%	0.6% more	23	22	1.0 M:F	1.8%	dn 0.1%
all smaller birthplaces	85	3.1%	2.2%	0.9% more	48	37	F	-2.0%	up 5.2%
not stated	112	4.1%	5.4%	1.3% less	45	67	1.5 F:M	4.7%	dn 0.6%
overseas born	464	16.9%	11.3%	22 places	229	235	1.03 F:M	18.9%	dn 1.9%

Other languages spoken at home	Tura Beach 2006		% in Bega V	Tura B's difference	Tura Beach 2006			Tura B in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Cantonese	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.1% more	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
Vietnamese	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Filipino	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Spanish	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Arabic	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Tagalog (Filipino)	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Russian	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Polish	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Samoan	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Croatian	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.3%	dn 0.3%
Indigenous languages	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Turkish	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
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	18	0.7%	0.4%	0.2% more	9	9	=	0.4%	up 0.2%
all smaller languages	18	0.7%	1.0%	0.4% less	9	9	=	1.1%	dn 0.5%
Total	105	3.0%	3.6%	0.6% less	33	49	1.48 F:M	2.8%	up 0.2%