



Cootamundra Community Portrait

2011

This Portrait uses data from the 2011 Census to examine the social and economic characteristics of the residents of Cootamundra, looking at how this community differs from Eastern Riverina, and how it has changed since 2006.

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In this Portrait, Cootamundra is the Cootamundra Local Government Area. Eastern Riverina is Bland + Coolamon + Cootamundra + Corowa Shire + Greater Hume Shire + Gundagai + Junee + Lockhart + Temora + Tumut Shire + Tumbarumba + Urana + Wagga Wagga LGAs.

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prepared for Riverina Regional Organisation of Councils (REROC)

Some Cootamundra Indicators

Indicators	Rate in 2011	difference from REROC	change 2006-11
Median age	47 yrs	39 yrs	+ 8 yrs
% children under 10 years	14%	1% less	same
% young adults 15-24 years	13%	3% less	dn 1%
% aged 70+ years	17%	5% more	up 3%
Average family size	2.7	6% less	dn 7%
% families with couple, no children	50%	7% more	up 8%
% families with couple + children	34%	6% less	dn 10%
% families with one-parent	15%	same	dn 2%
Housing: % rental houses	23%	4% less	up 1%
Public housing: % of occupied dwellings	6%	4% more	dn 1%
Average dwelling occupancy	2.3	4% less	dn 4%
Stability: % in same home, 5+ years	59%	4% more	up 1%
New residents: % in locality <1 year	6%	4% less	up 1%
Education: % adults in tertiary education	4%	4% less	dn 2%
Education: % adults with post-school qualific'n	49%	2% less	up 5%
Education: % of 20-24 year olds finished Year 12	46%	13% less	dn 5%
Income: median weekly individual	\$425	18% less	up 2%
Income: average weekly individual	\$615	10% less	up 26%
Unemployment: % of workforce	6%	1% more	dn 2%
Unemployment: % of 15-19 workforce	13%	1% less	dn 4%
Unemployment: % of 20-24 workforce	12%	4% more	dn 1%
Workforce: % of adults 15+ in workforce	50%	16% less	dn 3%
Workforce: % of 15-19 year-olds in workforce	39%	18% less	dn 5%
Workforce: % of 20-24 year-olds in workforce	70%	5% less	dn 5%
Occupation: % workers who are professionals	15%	4% less	up 1%
Occupation: % workers who are labourers	16%	5% more	same
Speak non-English language at home	1%	2% less	same
Born overseas: % of residents	5%	2% less	up 2%
Indigenous: % of residents	3.9%	same	up 7%

Demography

Population and growth

In the August 2011 Census, 7,334 residents were counted in Cootamundra – 3,781 females and 3,553 males. The counted population had increased by 21 or 0.3% since the 2006 Census.

94% were at home for Census

Of the residents, 6,875 (93.7%) were at home on Census night, while 29 were staying elsewhere within the same locality and 429 were staying somewhere else in Australia.

There were 270 visitors

There were 270 visitors from elsewhere in Australia staying in Cootamundra on Census night; these people are not included in this profile.

Overall, there were 1.06 females per male

Of the residents away from the local area on Census night, there were 1.22 males per female. This is consistent with the general pattern that more men are away from home than women, usually due to more work trips.

92% were Australian citizens

Around 92% of Cootamundra residents were Australian citizens, similar to Eastern Riverina.

Population	residents of Cootamundra				% in REROC	Coota's difference	Cootamundra 2011		
	2011	2006	change 2006 2011	%, 2011			males	females	gender ratio
at home on Census Night	6,875	6,893	dn 18	93.7%	94.1%	0.4% less	3,301	3,574	1.08 F:M
away from locality at Census	429	352	up 77	5.8%	5.6%	0.2% more	236	194	1.22 M:F
away from home (but local)	29	69	dn 40	0.4%	0.2%	0.2% more	16	13	1.21 M:F
counted residents	7,334	7,313	up 21	100.0%	100.0%	up 0.3%	3,553	3,781	1.06 F:M
Australian citizens	6,783	6,947	dn 164	92.5%	91.9%	0.6% more	3,247	3,536	1.09 F:M

In all tables, negative numbers are in red, and where appropriate, extreme results (highs and lows) are bold. The gender ratio is blue if males dominate (eg 1.12 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.

The median age was 47 years

The median age is the age where half are younger and half older. It was 8 years older than in Eastern Riverina and 3 years older than found here in 2006.

Dwellings averaged 2.3 residents

Cootamundra had an average of 2.3 residents per occupied dwelling, and 1.1 residents per bedroom. By comparison, Eastern Riverina averaged 2.4 residents per dwelling and 1.1 per bedroom.

The median personal income was \$425 a week

The median personal income in mid-2011 was 18% less than the median in Eastern Riverina, \$517.

The median family income was \$1,026 a week

The median family income here was 17% less than in Eastern Riverina, \$1,240.

The median mortgage repayment was \$1,083 a month

The median monthly mortgage repayment in Cootamundra in 2011 was 20% or \$272 less than REROC's median.

The median rent was \$150 a week

The median weekly rent was \$38 lower than Eastern Riverina, or 20% less.

Some medians	2011			2006		Coota's change from 2006	Cootamundra v. REROC
	Coota	REROC	Coota's difference	Coota	REROC		
median age	47 yrs	39 yrs	+ 8 yrs	44 yrs	37 yrs	3 y. older	
av. persons per household	2.3	2.4	4% less	2.4	3.0	4% less	
av. persons per bedroom	1.1	1.1	same	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
individual weekly income	\$425	\$517	18% less	\$416	\$480	2% more	
family weekly income	\$1,026	\$1,240	17% less	\$1,037	\$1,212	1% less	
household weekly income	\$768	\$996	23% less	\$763	\$972	1% more	
monthly mortgage payment	\$1,083	\$1,355	20% less	\$972	\$1,176	11% more	
weekly rent	\$150	\$188	20% less	\$133	\$156	13% more	
CPI @ 30 June	178.3			154.3		16% more	

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 purple.

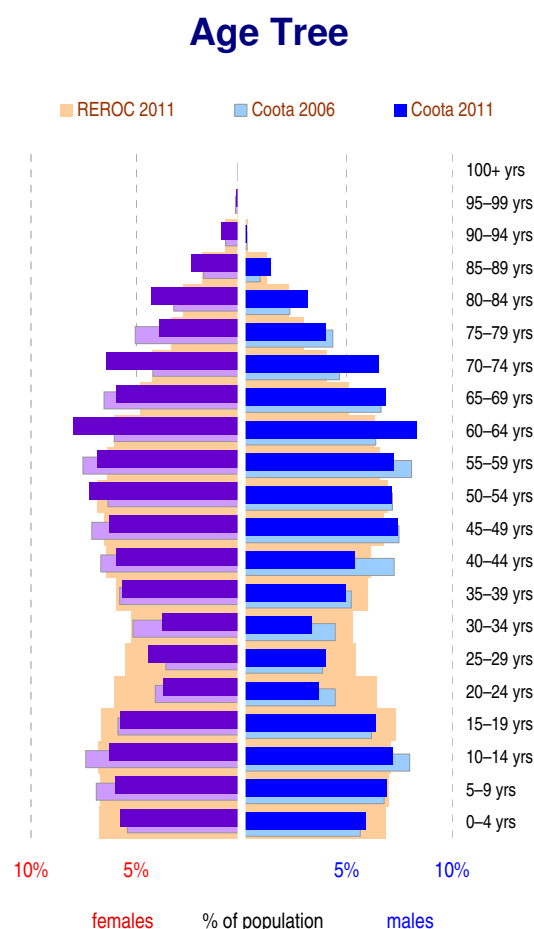
In 2011, Cootamundra's population was much older than in Eastern Riverina, with a different age structure.

- The average age in Cootamundra was 44 years, which was 7 years 6 months older than the Eastern Riverina average.
- Half of Cootamundra's population were younger than 47 years, called the median age. A median age that is older than the average age indicates a population short of younger people.
- The largest age groups in Cootamundra in 2011 were people 60–64, 50–54 and 55–59 years old.
- Compared with Eastern Riverina, Cootamundra had relatively more people aged 70–74, 60–64 and 65–69 years, but fewer people aged 20–24, 30–34 and 25–29 years.

Over 2006 to 2011, the Cootamundra age groups that increased most were 70–74, 60–64 and 80–84 years-old. The 30–34, 40–44 and 10–14 years-old age groups fell most as a proportion of the population.

The ratio of females to males tends to rise past the age of 80, as women tend to live longer than men. In Cootamundra, the ratio peaks in the 90–94 age group, with 4.0 women per man.

- Among those under 70, females were most common among people aged 35–39 and 30–34 years.
- Males were more common among those aged 45–49, 65–69 and 5–9 years.



5-year age groups	Coota 2011				Cootamundra 2011			Coota's	
	people	percent	% in REROC	Coota's difference	males	females	ratio	Coota in 2006	change from 2006
0–4 yrs	427	5.8%	6.8%	1.0% less	209	218	1.04 F:M	5.5%	up 0.3%
5–9 yrs	472	6.4%	6.9%	0.4% less	245	227	1.08 M:F	6.8%	dn 0.4%
10–14 yrs	492	6.7%	6.9%	0.2% less	255	237	1.08 M:F	7.7%	dn 1.0%
15–19 yrs	445	6.1%	7.0%	0.9% less	227	218	1.04 M:F	6.0%	up 0.1%
20–24 yrs	270	3.7%	6.2%	2.5% less	130	140	1.08 F:M	4.3%	dn 0.6%
25–29 yrs	310	4.2%	5.5%	1.3% less	142	168	1.18 F:M	3.7%	up 0.5%
30–34 yrs	260	3.5%	5.3%	1.7% less	118	142	1.20 F:M	4.8%	dn 1.3%
35–39 yrs	390	5.3%	6.0%	0.7% less	176	214	1.22 F:M	5.5%	dn 0.2%
40–44 yrs	417	5.7%	6.3%	0.6% less	191	226	1.18 F:M	7.0%	dn 1.3%
45–49 yrs	502	6.8%	6.7%	0.2% more	264	238	1.11 M:F	7.3%	dn 0.4%
50–54 yrs	527	7.2%	6.9%	0.3% more	253	274	1.08 F:M	6.7%	up 0.4%
55–59 yrs	516	7.0%	6.5%	0.6% more	257	259	1.01 F:M	7.8%	dn 0.8%
60–64 yrs	598	8.2%	6.2%	2.0% more	295	303	1.03 F:M	6.2%	up 1.9%
65–69 yrs	469	6.4%	5.0%	1.4% more	244	225	1.08 M:F	6.6%	dn 0.2%
70–74 yrs	475	6.5%	4.1%	2.3% more	232	243	1.05 F:M	4.4%	up 2.1%
75–79 yrs	291	4.0%	3.1%	0.8% more	143	148	1.03 F:M	4.7%	dn 0.7%
80–84 yrs	274	3.7%	2.5%	1.2% more	112	162	1.45 F:M	2.8%	up 1.0%
85–89 yrs	140	1.9%	1.5%	0.4% more	49	91	1.86 F:M	1.4%	up 0.6%
90–94 yrs	45	0.6%	0.6%	0.1% more	9	36	4.00 F:M	0.5%	up 0.1%
95–99 yrs	13	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	3	10	3.33 F:M	0.2%	same
100+ yrs	3	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	3	F	0.1%	dn 0.1%
residents	7,336	100%	100%	SD: 1.3%	3,554	3,782	1.06 F:M	7,314	0% more
average age		44 yrs	40 yrs	+8 yrs	43 yrs	45 yrs		42 yrs	+5 yrs
median age		47 yrs	39 yrs	+8 yrs				44 yrs	+3 yrs

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 – are each divided into two life-stages, eight in all. They are pre-school and primary children, secondary and tertiary-age young people, birthing and mid-aged adults, and retiring and the oldest people.

Over 2006 to 2011, the lifestage that grew most, as a proportion of Cootamundra's residents, was the oldest (70+ years) stage, which gained another 2.8% of the population, with the retiring (55–69 years) lifestage also growing, up by 1.0%.

Offsetting these increases were declines in the relative size of other life stages, such as mid-aged (40–54 years), down by 1.3%, and primary school (5–11 years), down by 1.0%.

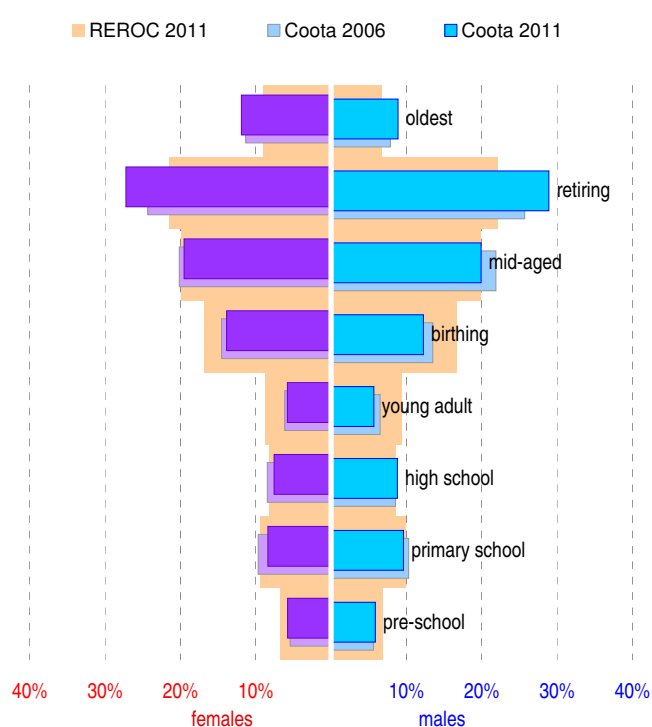
Compared with Eastern Riverina, Cootamundra's life stages that were proportionally larger were the oldest stage, with 4.9% more of the population, and retiring stage, with 4.0% more.

Cootamundra had relatively fewer people in the birthing stage of life, with 3.6% less, and in the young adult stage, with 3.3% fewer.

For most communities with reasonably large populations, the number of males and females is within about 5% of each other. Over Cootamundra, the male:female ratio is biased towards females with 1.06 females per male, reaching 1.42 females per male among those aged 70 or more.

In other life stages, the gender ratio ranged from 1.09 males per female among those in the high school stage to 1.20 females per male in the birthing stage.

Life stages



Life stages	Cootamundra 2011		% in REROC	Coota's difference	Cootamundra 2011			Coota in 2006	difference from 2006
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
pre-school (0–4 years)	427	5.8%	6.8%	1.0% less	5.9%	5.8%	1.04 F:M	5.5%	0.3% more
primary school (5–11 years)	659	9.0%	9.6%	0.6% less	9.6%	8.4%	1.08 M:F	10.0%	1.0% less
high school (12–17 years)	599	8.2%	8.4%	0.2% less	8.8%	7.6%	1.09 M:F	8.5%	0.3% less
young adult (18–24 years)	421	5.7%	9.1%	3.3% less	5.7%	5.8%	1.08 F:M	6.3%	0.6% less
birthing age (25–39 years)	960	13.1%	16.7%	3.6% less	12.3%	13.9%	1.20 F:M	14.0%	1.0% less
mid-aged (40–54 years)	1,446	19.7%	19.8%	0.1% less	19.9%	19.5%	1.04 F:M	21.0%	1.3% less
retiring (55–69 years)	1,583	21.6%	17.6%	4.0% more	22.4%	20.8%	1.00 F:M	20.6%	1.0% more
oldest (70+ years)	1,241	16.9%	12.0%	4.9% more	15.4%	18.3%	1.42 F:M	14.1%	2.8% more
residents	7,336	100%	100%	SD: 3.1%	100%	100%	1.06 F:M	7,314	steady
aged 15+	6,909	94.2%	93.2%	1.0% more	3,345	3,564	1.07 F:M	94.5%	0.3% less
Dependency ratio	1.37		1.66	0.29 lower	1.39	1.35		1.46	0.08 lower

The Dependency Ratio is the number of working age (15-64 years) people per person of dependent age (u./15 or 65+). The national average is 2.

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 the relative sizes of generations in a community influences its overall culture. Without migration into a community, the numbers in every generation would fall, due to deaths, with the oldest generation declining fastest. Increases in the size of a generation indicates that they moved into the community.

Cootamundra is currently undergoing noticeable generational change with Generation X (aged 35–49) and the Baby-boomers (aged 50–64) increasing their share of the population, with the biggest falls being in the proportions who were Generation Y (aged 20–34) and Generation Z (aged 5–19).

The Veterans generation (aged 80+ in 2011, born before 1931):

- numbered 475 in 2011 (10% of the population);
- were 231 fewer than in 2006 (their share down by 3%);
- had 1.75 women per man.

The Wartime generation (aged 65 to 79 in 2011, born 1931–1946):

- numbered 1,235 in 2011 (17% of the population);
- were 23 fewer (their share little changed) since 2006;
- had males and females equally.

Baby-boomers (aged 50 to 64 in 2011, born 1947–1961):

- numbered 1,641 residents (22% of the population);
- were the largest generation in Cootamundra;
- were 45 more (little changed) since 2006;
- had 1.07 women per man.

Generation X (aged 30–44 in 2011, born 1961–1976):

- numbered 1,309 in 2011 (17% of the population);
- were the third largest generation;
- increased by 45 (their share little changed) since 2006;
- had 1.07 women per man.

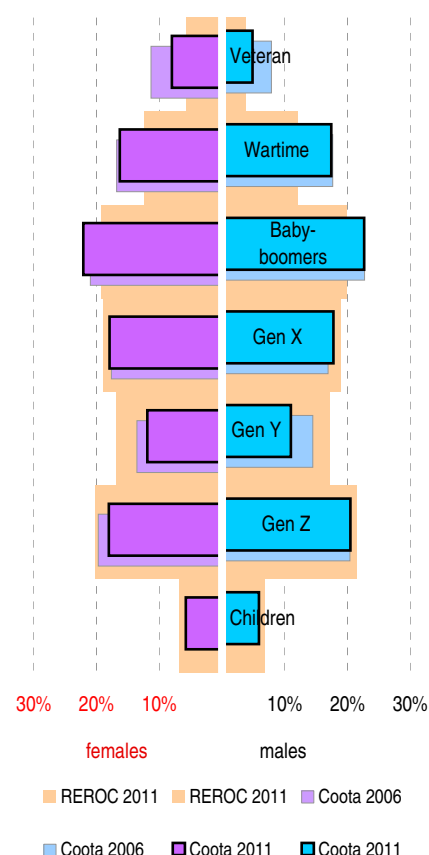
Gen Y (aged 20 to 34 in 2011, born 1961–1976):

- numbered 840, a 11% share;
- 184 less than 2006; a 3% smaller share;
- the fifth largest generation;
- had 1.15 women per man.

Gen Z (aged 5–19 years old in 2011, born from 1991–2006):

- numbered 1,409 (19%), the second largest generation;
- 57 fewer than in 2006 (their share was down by 1%);
- had 1.15 females per male.

Sizes of generations



Cootamundra's population was up by 22 between 2006 and 2011, due to:

- an increase from 427 net births (those under 5 in 2011)
- less net departures by 231 Veterans + 184 Gen Ys + 57 Gen Zs + 23 of the Wartime generation
- plus net movement in by 45 Gen Xs + 45 Baby-boomers

Generations	Cootamundra						REROC, 2011		
	2011	2006	change	2011%	2006%	change	M / F ratio	share (%)	Coota diff
infants (aged 0–5)	427		+ 427	6%	0%	up 6%	1.04 F:M	7%	1% less
Generation Z (aged 5–19)	1,409	1,466	- 57	19%	20%	dn 1%	1.07 M:F	21%	2% less
Generation Y (aged 20–34)	840	1,024	- 184	11%	14%	dn 3%	1.15 F:M	17%	6% less
Generation X (aged 35–49)	1,309	1,264	+ 45	18%	17%	up 1%	1.07 F:M	19%	1% less
Baby-boomers (aged 50–64)	1,641	1,596	+ 45	22%	22%	up 1%	1.04 F:M	20%	3% more
Wartime (aged 65–79)	1,235	1,258	- 23	17%	17%	dn 0%	1.00 M:F	12%	5% more
Veterans (aged 80+)	475	706	- 231	6%	10%	dn 3%	1.75 F:M	5%	2% more
total residents	7,336	7,314	+ 22	100%	100%	SD: 1.6%	1.07 F:M	93%	up 0.3%

Children borne

The average number of births that women have had 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 fewer births than older women.

In Cootamundra, the average number of children borne by all women aged 15+ was 2.3. This was similar than in Eastern Riverina, where women averaged 2.1 births.

As young women matured, their average number of births increased.

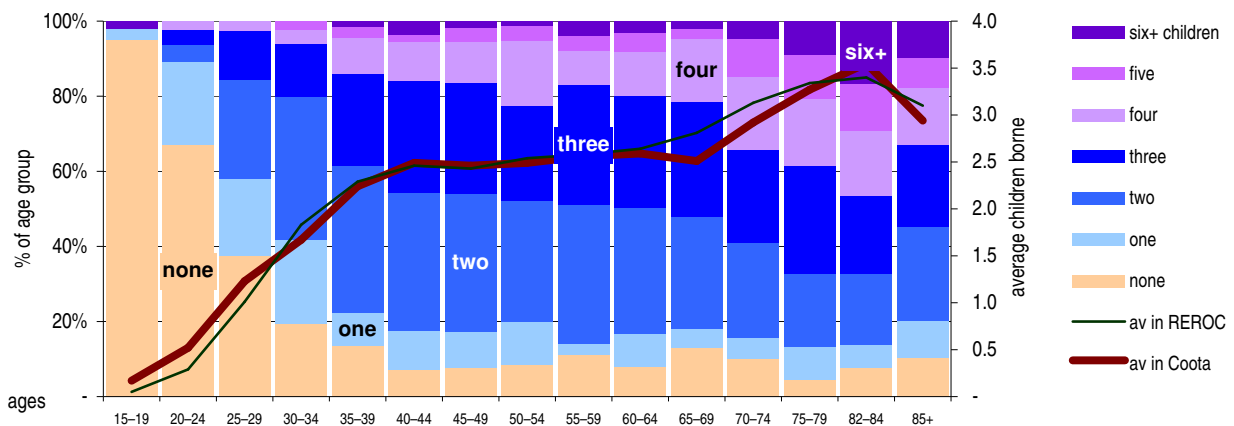
- Among those aged 15–19, 95% had never had children (in Cootamundra).
- Among those aged 20–24, 67% had never had children. About 22% had one birth and 11% had two or more births.
- By the age of 40–44 years, 37% of women had borne two children and 30% had borne three. Only 7% had never given birth.

The number of children borne by women has trended downwards for decades. In Cootamundra, the average number of births was steady between 2006 and 2011.

- Average births for women aged 30–34 years was 0.1 lower than in 2006.
- The average births for women aged 35–39 years and 45–49 years also fell.
- Average births rose most for those aged 25–29 years and 15–19 years.

Compared with Eastern Riverina, the average number of births per woman in Cootamundra was similar. Six of the 5-year age cohorts had higher birth rates here; nine had lower rates.

Number of children borne, by women's ages, 2011



Number of children borne	Number of children ever borne					av. births per women		change 2006–2011	
	none	one	two	three	four +	av in Coota	av in REROC	Coota	REROC
age of women in 2011									
% of women of each age having had this many births									
15–19 years	95%	3%	-	-	2%	0.2	0.1	up 0.1	same
20–24 years	67%	22%	5%	4%	2%	0.5	0.3	same	dn 0.1
25–29 years	37%	21%	26%	13%	3%	1.2	1.0	up 0.2	same
30–34 years	19%	22%	38%	14%	6%	1.7	1.8	dn 0.1	same
35–39 years	14%	9%	39%	24%	14%	2.2	2.3	dn 0.1	same
40–44 years	7%	10%	37%	30%	16%	2.5	2.5	up 0.1	same
45–49 years	8%	9%	37%	30%	16%	2.5	2.4	dn 0.1	dn 0.1
50–54 years	9%	11%	32%	25%	22%	2.5	2.5	same	dn 0.1
55–59 years	11%	3%	37%	32%	17%	2.6	2.6	up 0.1	same
60–64 years	8%	9%	34%	30%	20%	2.6	2.6	dn 0.1	dn 0.1
65–69 years	13%	5%	30%	31%	22%	2.5	2.8	dn 0.4	dn 0.3
70–74 years	10%	6%	25%	25%	34%	2.9	3.1	dn 0.5	dn 0.3
75–79 years	4%	9%	19%	29%	39%	3.3	3.3	dn 0.1	same
80–84 years	8%	6%	19%	21%	47%	3.6	3.4	up 0.5	up 0.2
85+ years	10%	10%	25%	22%	33%	2.9	3.1	same	up 0.2
Total	20%	10%	28%	23%	19%	2.3	2.1	same	same

Average births calculated from raw data assuming 7 births 0% = w/. 0.5%

The most common number of births for each age are shaded this colour

The biggest changes are shaded this colour

Households

The households of Cootamundra

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. More flats usually means more small dwellings and more single persons.

In 2011, 2,953 households were counted in Cootamundra, 65 fewer than in 2006.

Of the households, 68% were families, 30% were single persons and 1% were shared or group households.

The average size of all households was 2.26 persons, which was 0.09 smaller than in Eastern Riverina. Family households averaged 2.83 people, 0.18 smaller than in Eastern Riverina.

Of the 2,014 family households:

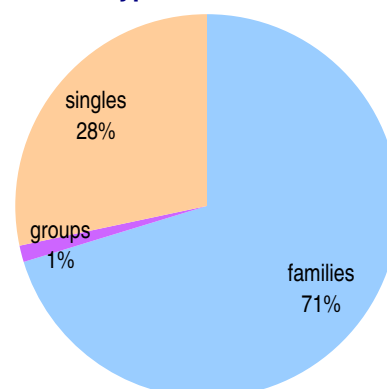
- four-sevenths (57%) had two members,
- one-sixth (17%) had three members, and
- one-quarter (26%) had four or more members.

Compared with Eastern Riverina, Cootamundra had 8% more family households with two members, 2% fewer with three members, and 6% fewer with four or more members.

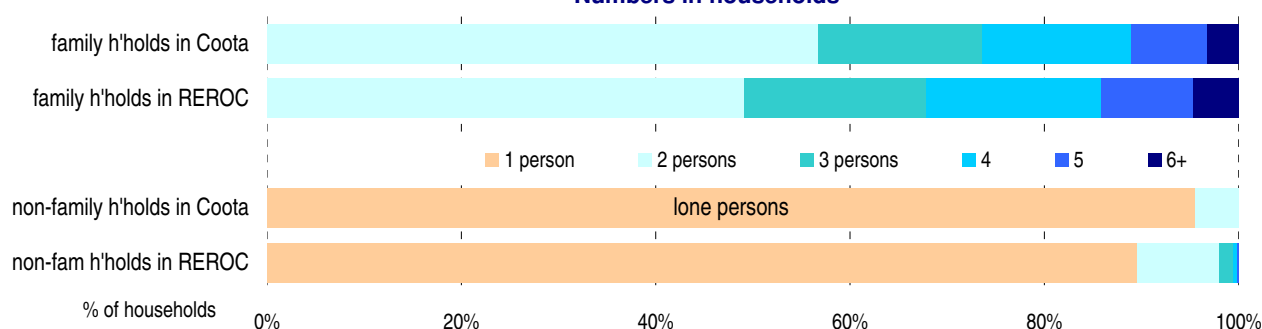
Of the other households in Cootamundra, 897 or 96% were lone-person households. The rest were shared or group housing, with all of these having two 'flat-mates'. Across Eastern Riverina, nine in every ten non-family households were lone persons.

Since 2006, the average size of all households had decreased by 0.10 persons. That of family households decreased by 0.09 while that of non-family households decreased by 0.02.

Types of households



Numbers in households



Sizes of households	Number of households (dwellings) of each size						total households	total residents	av. h'hold size
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 or more			
family households		1,143	340	308	157	66	2,014	5,701	2.83
non-family households	897	42	0	0	0	0	939	981	1.04
all dwellings 2011	897	1,185	340	308	157	66	2,953	6,682	2.26
family households 2006 *	..	1,064	371	343	173	76	2,027	5,913	2.92
non-family households 2006 *	809	48	0	4	0	0	861	921	1.07
all dwellings 2006 *	809	1,112	371	347	173	76	2,888	6,834	2.37
2011									
family h'holds in Coota		57%	17%	15%	8%	3%	2,014	5,701	2.83
family h'holds in REROc		49%	19%	18%	9%	5%	34,301	103,122	3.01
non-family h'holds in Coota	96%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	939	981	1.04
non-fam h'holds in REROc	90%	8%	1%	0%	0%	0%	14,781	16,718	1.13

The total number of residents is calculated by multiplying the number of households by their sizes, assuming 5.7 persons per household for those recorded as '6 or more'. This assumption makes the calculated total equal the population in private dwellings.

Living arrangements

There are various living arrangements within households, and the roles people have differs between the sexes, from other places, and over time. Mostly, adults live as a single or a partner in a couple, while young people are either dependent children (under 15), full-time students (aged 15 to 24), or independent.

Here, 49% of residents lived as partners in a couple, with one in every ten being de facto couples.

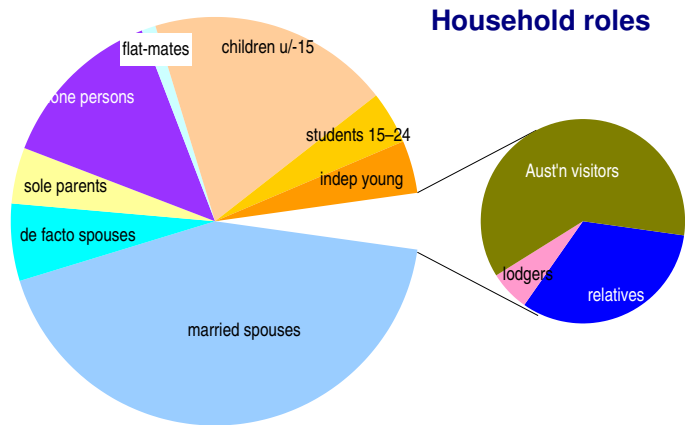
Sole parents were 4% of residents.

Children living with a parent made up 27% of the residents, of whom:

- 19% were under 15 years old,
- 4% were full-time students, and
- 4% were independent young adults.

Of the other adults:

- 13% were living alone
- 1% lived in shared housing
- 1% lived with relatives.

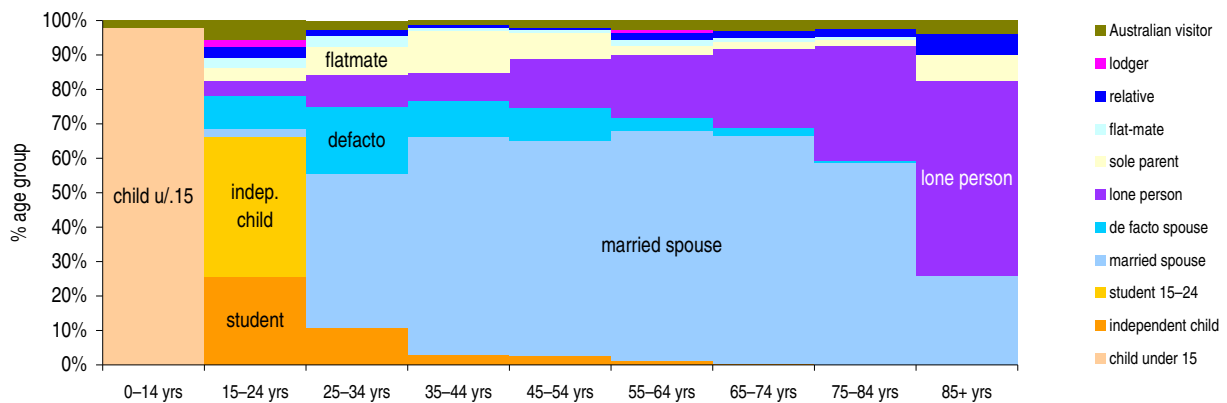


Compared to Eastern Riverina, Cootamundra had 4% more residents who were married spouses and 2% more lone persons, but 2% fewer were children under 15 and 1% fewer were flat-mates.

Compared with 2006, 1.4% more residents were lone persons and 0.4% more were de facto spouses, while 1.5% fewer were children under 15 and 0.5% fewer were independent young adults.

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 around thirty years old, while the proportion who live alone tends to increase with age (about half those aged 85+ live alone).

Changing household roles with age



Roles in households	Coota 2011			Coota's difference	Cootamundra 2011			2006 % in Coota	diff. from 2006
	persons, all ages	% of all ages	% in REROC		males	females	ratio		
married spouses	2,903	43%	40%	4% more	1,438	1,465	1.02 F:M	43%	dn 0%
de facto spouses	401	6%	7%	1% less	195	206	1.06 F:M	6%	up 0%
sole parents	297	4%	4%	0% more	47	250	5.32 F:M	5%	dn 0%
lone persons	897	13%	11%	2% more	395	502	1.27 F:M	12%	up 1%
flat-mates	86	1%	3%	1% less	44	42	1.05 M:F	1%	up 0%
children under 15	1,289	19%	21%	2% less	641	648	1.01 F:M	21%	dn 2%
full-time students (15-24)	263	4%	4%	0% less	129	134	1.04 F:M	4%	up 0%
independent young adults	288	4%	5%	1% less	193	95	2.03 M:F	5%	dn 1%
relatives	97	1%	1%	0% less	47	50	1.06 F:M	1%	dn 0%
lodgers	19	0%	1%	0% less	7	12	1.71 F:M	0%	dn 0%
Aust'n visitors	183	3%	3%	0% more	90	93	1.03 F:M	2%	up 0%
Total	6,723	100%	100%		3,226	3,497	1.08 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

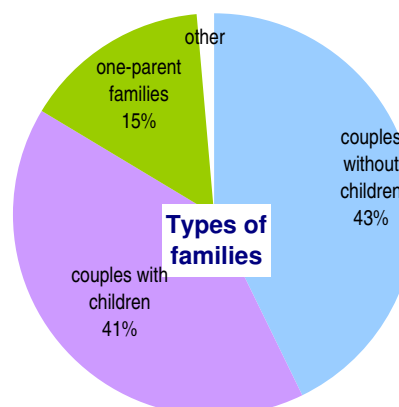
Most people live in families, and the types of families in a community affects its characteristics and needs. Families with high proportions of dependents, such as one-parent families and large families, tend to have lower disposable incomes and live in areas with cheaper housing. Couples without children are mainly either young or empty-nesters, and can include same-sex couples.

Of the families in Cootamundra:

- 34% were couples with children;
- 50% couples without children;
- 15% were one-parent families.

The biggest difference from Eastern Riverina in the types of families is that Cootamundra had 7% more couples without children and 6% fewer couples with children.

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of couples without children increased by 8% and the number of one-parent families decreased by 2%, while the overall population counted fell by 1%.



Type of families	Cootamundra 2011				Cootamundra 2006			Cootamundra 2006	
	families	% families	% in REROC	Coota's difference	families	change	change %	% families	change in %
couples without children	1,007	50%	43%	7% more	936	up 71	up 8%	46%	up 4%
couples with children	699	34%	41%	6% less	780	dn 81	dn 10%	38%	dn 4%
one-parent families	302	15%	15%	same	309	dn 7	dn 2%	15%	dn 0%
other families	21	1%	1%	same	27	dn 6	dn 22%	1%	dn 0%
total families	2,029	100%	100%		2,052	dn 23	dn 1%	100%	

Note: this count excludes family members temporarily absent on Census Night. In the Census, a family is a group of related people living in the same dwelling.

The average size of all families in Cootamundra in 2011 was 2.7 persons, which was 0.2 smaller than Eastern Riverina and 0.2 down from 2006.

Couple families averaged 3.9 persons:

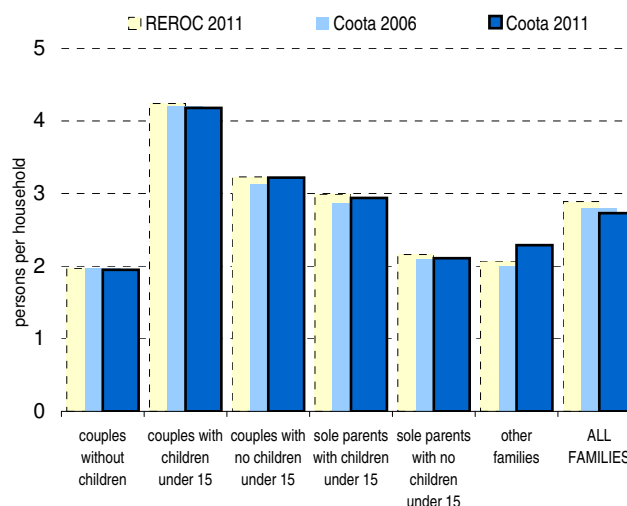
- 4.2 for families with children under 15,
- 3.2 for families with no children under 15.

One-parent families averaged 2.6 persons:

- 2.9 for families with children under 15,
- 2.1 for families with no children under 15.

Between 2006 and 2011, the average family size of other families increased most, by 0.29, while that of couples with children under 15 fell most, down by 0.03.

Average family size



Family size	Cootamundra 2011			REROC, 2011 av size	Coota's difference	Coota, 2006		REROC, 2006	
	families	residents	av size			av size	change	av size	change
couples without children	1,007	1,966	1.95	1.97	0.02 less	1.97	dn 0.02	1.97	dn 0.02
couples with children under 15	506	2,115	4.18	4.24	0.06 less	4.21	dn 0.03	4.24	dn 0.06
couples with no children under 15	193	622	3.22	3.23	0.01 less	3.13	up 0.09	3.23	dn 0.01
sole parents with children under 15	177	521	2.94	2.99	0.05 less	2.87	up 0.07	2.94	same
sole parents with no children under 15	125	264	2.11	2.16	0.05 less	2.10	up 0.01	2.16	dn 0.05
other families	21	48	2.29	2.07	0.22 more	2.00	up 0.29	2.06	up 0.23
ALL FAMILIES	2,029	5,536	2.73	2.89	0.16 less	2.80	dn 0.07	2.93	dn 0.20

Excludes family members temporarily absent on Census Night.

Marriage and family blending

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. A person's legal marital status (eg married, divorced) can be less relevant than their social marital status (whether they live as a couple or a single).

Of Cootamundra's 5,949 residents aged 15+ in 2011, 55% were married and 25% had never married. The other 20% were once married, and were now separated (3%), divorced (8%), or widowed (9%).

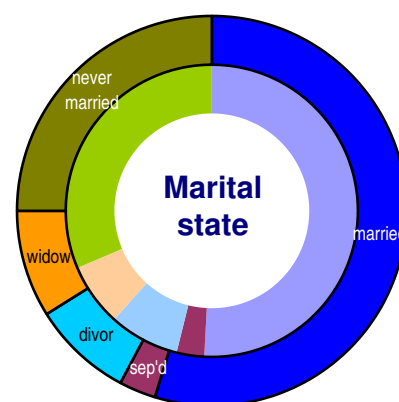
About 55% of residents in Cootamundra lived as a couple, which was similar to the 55% who were legally married. Of cohabiting couples, one in eight were not married (to each other).

Compared with Eastern Riverina, more residents were married (4% more) and widowed (2% more), while fewer were never married (6% fewer).

Over 2006 to 2011, the proportions of adults in Cootamundra who were divorced rose by 1%. The proportion who were married fell by 1%.

Generally, because women live longer, more tend to be widowed, but also separated and divorced. In Cootamundra there were 3.9 women per man among the widowed, 1.0 men per woman among separated adults and 1.2 women per man among divorced adults.

People who have never married are more usually male; in Cootamundra, there were 1.1 men per woman among those who had never married.



The outer, darker ring is Coota; the inner, lighter ring is REROC.

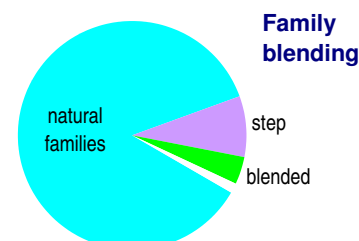
Legal marriage	Coota, 2011			Coota's difference	Cootamundra 2011			Coota in 2006	change from 2006
	people	percent	% in REROC		males	females	ratio		
married	3,260	54.8%	50.7%	4.1% more	1,633	1,627	1.00 M:F	55.8%	dn 1.0%
separated	184	3.1%	3.2%	0.1% less	93	91	1.02 M:F	2.9%	up 0.2%
divorced	495	8.3%	7.9%	0.4% more	228	267	1.17 F:M	7.3%	up 1.0%
widowed	524	8.8%	6.8%	2.0% more	106	418	3.94 F:M	9.3%	dn 0.5%
never married	1,486	25.0%	31.4%	6.4% less	792	694	1.14 M:F	24.8%	up 0.2%
residents aged 15+	5,949	100%	100%		2,852	3,097	1.09 F:M	100%	
Living situation									
married	2,903	55.3%	52.0%	3.3% more	1,437	1,466	1.02 F:M	56.4%	dn 1.1%
de facto	401	7.6%	9.6%	2.0% less	196	205	1.05 F:M	7.2%	up 0.4%
single	1,945	37.1%	38.4%	1.3% less	863	1,082	1.25 F:M	36.4%	up 0.7%
residents aged 15+	5,249	100%	100%		2,496	2,753	1.10 F:M	100%	

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

Families are 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).

In Cootamundra, 87 families (12% of families) included at least one step-child – 8.6% were step families and 3.9% were blended families.

- Of Eastern Riverina families, 7.1% were step-families and 5.4% were blended families.
- Between 2006 and 2001, the number of step or blended families in Cootamundra fell by 7 (or 7%).



Blended and step families	Coota, 2011			Coota's difference	Cootamundra, 2006			change % in REROC
	families	%	% in REROC		families	%	change	
natural families	602	86.2%	86.6%	0.4% less	680	87.1%	dn 78	dn 11%
step families	60	8.6%	7.1%	1.4% more	59	7.6%	up 1	up 2%
blended families	27	3.9%	5.4%	1.5% less	35	4.5%	dn 8	dn 23%
other families	9	1.3%	0.9%	0.4% more	7	0.9%	up 2	up 29%
families	698	100%	100%		781	100%	dn 83	dn 11%

Child caring

The Census asked adults (15+) whether they voluntarily provided child care, either for their own child or another's, within the past fortnight. 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 Cootamundra, 27% of adults (aged 15+) provided some voluntary child care, with 17% providing care only for their own children and 10% caring for another's child (of whom 1% were also caring for their own children).

Generally, there is a noticeable difference in child care provision between 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.

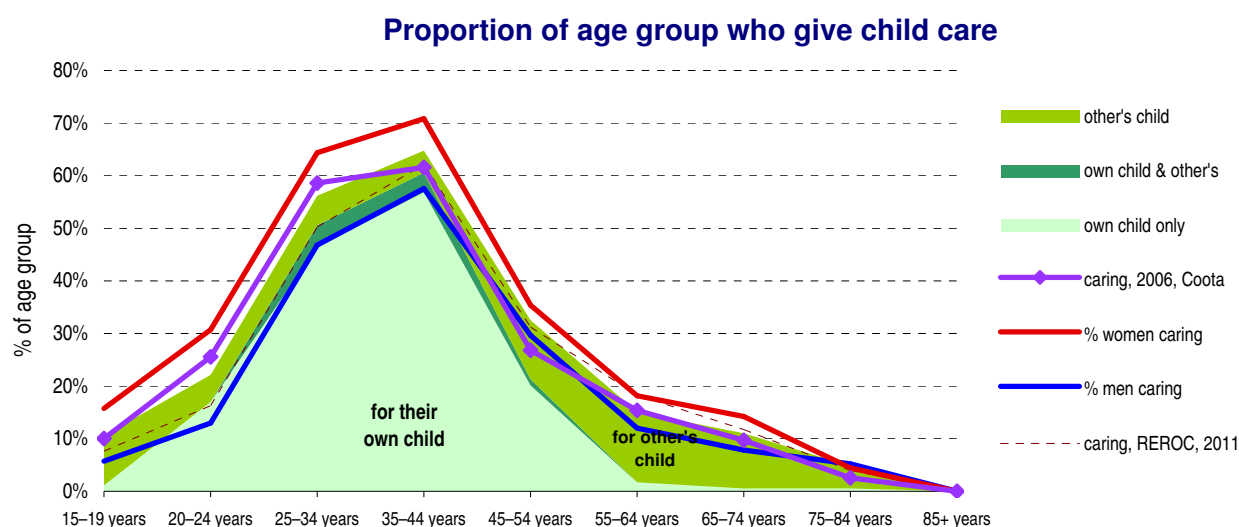
- In Cootamundra, 31% of women provided voluntary child caring compared to 22% of men.
- For Eastern Riverina overall, 23% of women and 33% of men provided child care.

Child caring peaked in Cootamundra between the ages of 35–44 years when 65% of residents were providing child caring (71% of women and 58% of men). It was next highest among people aged 25–34 years (56%) and 45–54 years (33%).

Caring for others' children was highest amongst residents aged 55–64 years with 13% caring for another's child (likely their grandchild), compared with 2% of this age group who were caring only for their own child. Among those aged 45–54 years, 12% looked after another's child (with or without their own).

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion caring for a child in Cootamundra was steady.

- In the highest-caring age, 35–44 years, the proportion caring for a child rose by 3%.
- The proportion of 45–54 years caring for a child rose by 6%.
- The proportion of 20–24 years caring for a child fell by 3%.



Child care given, residents aged 15+	% of residents of each age who cared in 2011 for ...					caring, REROC, 2011		caring, 2006, Coota	
	own child only	other's child	any child (total)	% men caring	% women caring	% caring, any child	Coota diff. from REROC	% caring, any child	change 2006–2011
15–19 years	1%	9%	11%	6%	16%	8%	3% more	10%	up 1%
20–24 years	17%	5%	22%	13%	31%	16%	6% more	26%	dn 3%
25–34 years	46%	10%	56%	47%	64%	50%	6% more	59%	dn 2%
35–44 years	57%	8%	65%	58%	71%	62%	3% more	62%	up 3%
45–54 years	20%	12%	33%	30%	35%	31%	1% more	27%	up 6%
55–64 years	2%	13%	15%	12%	18%	18%	3% less	15%	dn 0%
65–74 years	1%	10%	11%	8%	14%	12%	1% less	10%	up 1%
75–84 years	1%	4%	5%	5%	4%	4%	1% more	3%	up 2%
85+ years	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	same	0%	same
all residents aged 15+	17%	10%	27%	22%	31%	28%	2% less	27%	dn 0%

Housework

The Census asked adults(15+) how many hours housework (unpaid domestic work) they did in the last week, including cleaning, cooking, washing, shopping, gardening and maintenance. The usual housework pattern is not surprising – as with child caring, women do more hours than men, and people of parenting age do more than teenagers or older people.

In Cootamundra, women averaged around 15 hours of domestic work a week, compared to 8 hours for men.

Overall, 23% of Cootamundra adults did not do any housework. They include high proportions of the teenagers: here 36% of them did no housework. Those least able to avoid housework were aged 35–44 years, of whom only 12% did no housework.

Housework is strongly affected by having children, with the peak housework hours usually occurring over the main child-rearing ages. Here, the peak housework age:

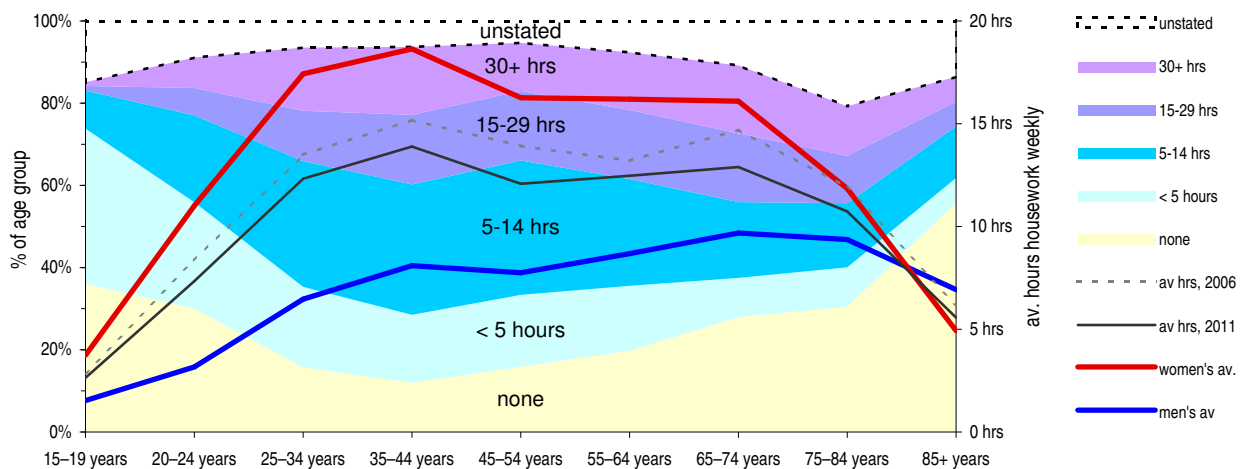
- for women was around 35–44 years, when they averaged around 19 hours housework each week;
- for men, the peak housework was 10 hours a week among those aged 65–74 years.

Women tend to do more housework than men regardless of age.

- Among those aged 20–24 years, women did 3.5 times the housework, 11 hours vs 3.2 for men.
- Among residents aged 15–19 years, women did 2.7 times the housework.
- In advanced age, housework tapers off, often faster for women than men. Men aged over 85 do 40% more housework than women.

Between 2006 and 2011, the average weekly housework by women in Cootamundra fell by 1.9 hours; for men, average housework fell by 0.5 hours.

Hours of housework, by age and sex



The chart shows how domestic labour changes with age and sex. The shaded areas represent the proportion of adults of each age 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 solid lines show the average hours of domestic work per week, shown on the right axis, by all people in 2001 and 2006 (dark lines) and by men and women in 2011 (blue and red lines).

Housework by age in Cootamundra	hours of unpaid domestic work per week					av hours pw housework, Coota			
	none	< 5 hours	5-14 hrs	15-29 hrs	30+ hrs	women, 2011	men, 2011	F change 2001-2006	M change 2006-2011
15-19 years	36%	38%	9%	1%	1%	3.7 hrs	1.5 hrs	dn 0.3	dn 0.1
20-24 years	30%	26%	21%	7%	7%	11.0 hrs	3.2 hrs	up 0.2	dn 2.7
25-34 years	16%	20%	31%	12%	15%	17.4 hrs	6.5 hrs	dn 1.3	dn 0.8
35-44 years	12%	17%	32%	17%	17%	18.6 hrs	8.1 hrs	dn 2.8	dn 0.4
45-54 years	16%	18%	33%	17%	12%	16.3 hrs	7.7 hrs	dn 2.9	dn 0.8
55-64 years	20%	16%	26%	17%	14%	16.2 hrs	8.7 hrs	dn 2.0	up 0.6
65-74 years	28%	10%	18%	17%	17%	16.1 hrs	9.7 hrs	dn 2.0	dn 1.5
75-84 years	30%	10%	16%	12%	12%	11.8 hrs	9.4 hrs	dn 1.0	dn 1.2
85+ years	56%	6%	13%	6%	6%	4.9 hrs	6.9 hrs	dn 1.2	up 0.6
residents	23%	17%	24%	14%	13%	14.8 hrs	7.6 hrs	dn 1.9	dn 0.5

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

The types of dwellings in a community are a reflection of its land prices and population structure. Regional and outer metropolitan areas have traditionally been dominated by detached houses, but newer dwellings tend to be smaller and use less land. Urban areas, too, have seen a trend towards houses being replaced by higher-density dwellings, from townhouses to high-rise flats.

In 2011, 2,955 occupied private dwellings were counted in Cootamundra, containing 6,681 residents at an average occupancy of 2.26 persons per dwelling.

Some 93% of the occupied dwellings were detached houses, which was 4% more than in Eastern Riverina. The other occupied dwellings were:

- 39 attached houses such as semis and townhouses,
- 141 flats and units,
- 10 other types of dwellings, notably caravans or cabins.

Of the occupied flats/units, all were low-rise.

The occupancy rate of houses was 2.33 persons per dwelling.

- This was 10% lower than in 2006.
- The occupancy rate over Eastern Riverina was 2.56.

For flats and units, the average occupancy was 1.28 persons.

- This was 6% lower than the occupancy rate in 2006.
- Occupancy of flats in Eastern Riverina averaged 1.52 persons.

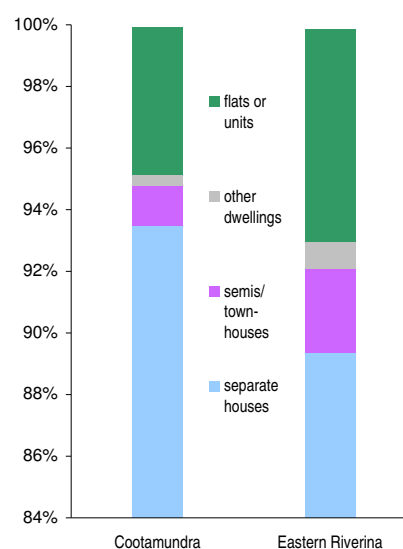
The occupancy rate of attached houses (eg semis and townhouses) was 1.33 persons per dwelling.

- This was 7% higher than the occupancy rate in 2006.
- The occupancy rate in Eastern Riverina averaged 1.62 persons.

There were also 490 people living in institutional (or non-private) accommodation in 2011. This can include nursing homes, boarding houses, hospitals, prisons, and barracks.

- The number in institutional accommodation had risen by 245 since 2006.

Types of dwellings



Types of dwellings	Dwellings occupied by residents				occupancy rates of dwellings				
	Coota 2011	% Coota dwgs.	% REROC dwgs.	Coota's difference	residents, Coota 2011	residents / dwelling	residents / dwg, 2006	% change	res/ dwg, REROC
separate houses	2,762	93%	89%	4% more	6,422	2.33	2.42	dn 10%	2.56
semis/ town-houses	39	1%	3%	1% less	52	1.33	1.27	up 7%	1.62
• one storey	36	1.2%	2.3%	1.1% less	45	1.25	1.16	up 9%	1.58
• two or more storeys	3	0.1%	0.4%	0.3% less	7	2.33	2.67	dn 33%	1.88
flats or units	141	5%	7%	2% less	181	1.28	1.34	dn 6%	1.52
• in a 1-2 storey block	121	4.1%	6.5%	2.4% less	150	1.24	1.41	dn 17%	1.52
• in a 3 storey block	14	0.5%	0.2%	0.3% more	11	0.79	0.88	dn 10%	1.35
• in a 4+ storey block	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	-	-	-	1.50
• attached to a house	6	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	20	3.33	-	-	1.74
other dwellings	10	0%	0.9%	1% less	23	2.30	1.87	up 43%	1.81
• caravan, cabin, houseboat	7	0.2%	0.4%	0.2% less	6	0.86	1.56	dn 71%	1.31
• improvised home or tent	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	-	-	-	2.81
• flat attached to a shop	3	0.1%	0.4%	0.3% less	17	5.67	2.20	up 347%	2.18
not stated	3	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	3	1.00	1.87	dn 87%	1.67
Total	2,955	100%	100%		6,681	2.26	2.20	up 6%	2.45
people in non-private dwellings					490	in 2011	245	in 2006	

Occupied private dwellings are only those that held residents on Census night, and exclude dwellings occupied by visitors and non-classifiable households (which are mainly dwellings that appeared inhabited but where a Census form was not collected).

Dwelling tenures

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

Overall, 46% of Cootamundra's occupied dwellings were fully owned, 28% of Cootamundra's dwellings were being purchased, and 23% were rented (4% had other arrangements or did not say).

The proportion fully-owned was 8% higher than in Eastern Riverina. Generally, more fully-owned dwellings indicates an older, longer-settled population.

- 47% of houses, 54% of semi's / townhouses and 15% of the flats / units were fully owned.
- The proportion fully-owned was steady between 2006 and 2011.

The proportion of Cootamundra's dwellings being purchased was 4% lower than in Eastern Riverina, often an indication of lower population turnover and fewer incoming residents.

- 30% of separate houses were being purchased; 4% of the flats / units were.
- The proportion of dwellings being purchased was steady between 2006 and 2011.

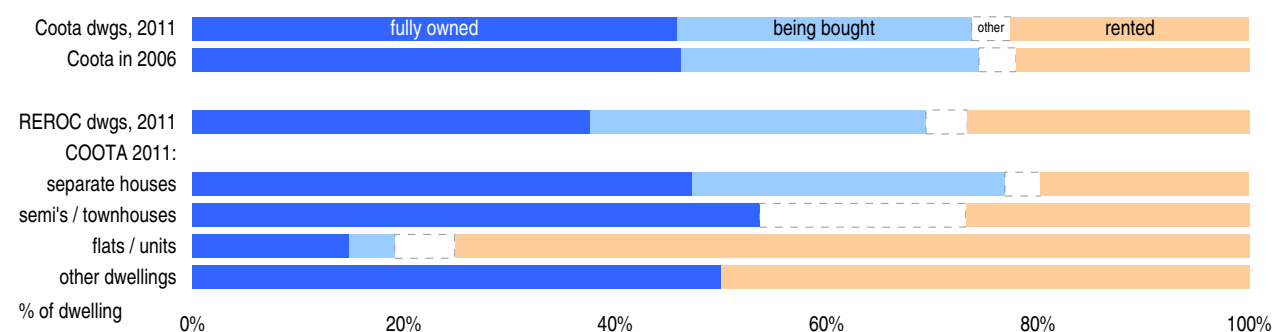
Most other dwellings were rented (23%), which was 4% lower than for Eastern Riverina.

- The proportion of dwellings that were rented was steady between 2006 and 2011.
- 75% of the flats / units were rented as were none of the semi's / townhouses.
 - 8% of all dwellings were rentals managed by real estate agents;
 - 6% were managed by individuals (eg small investors);
 - 3% had other private landlords.

About 6% of occupied dwellings in Cootamundra were public housing, 170 homes in all.

- Of these, 151 were separate houses, and 19 were flats or units.
- Since 2006, the number of occupied public housing dwellings had fallen by 18.

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	other	estate agent	owner	public housing	2011	2006
separate houses	47%	30%	20%	3%	6%	6%	5%	151	162
semi's / townhouses	54%	0%	27%	20%	12%	7%	0%	0	0
flats / units	15%	4%	75%	6%	45%	14%	13%	19	26
other dwellings	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0
Coota dwgs, 2011	46%	28%	23%	4%	8%	6%	6%	170	188
REROC dwgs, 2011	38%	32%	27%	4%	12%	7%	4%	1,839	2,054
Coota diff. from REROC	8% higher	4% lower	4% lower	0% lower	4% lower	1% lower	2% higher		
Coota in 2006	46%	28%	22%	4%	7%	5%	7%		
Coota change from 2006	0.5% lower	0.2% lower	0.5% higher	0.2% higher	1.1% higher	0.9% higher	0.8% lower		

The 'other' tenure includes not stated. The proportions under different landlords do not add to the total rental proportion as some less-common landlord types are not shown.

Mortgage payments

The level of mortgage payments in a community is a reflection of two main factors - dwelling prices and the age of the mortgages. Lower mortgage payments usually signify that dwellings are cheaper on average, or that fewer are buying more-expensive houses. Higher mortgage payments can be caused by an incoming population, since their mortgages are newer, and generally reflect higher house prices than paid by longer-term residents.

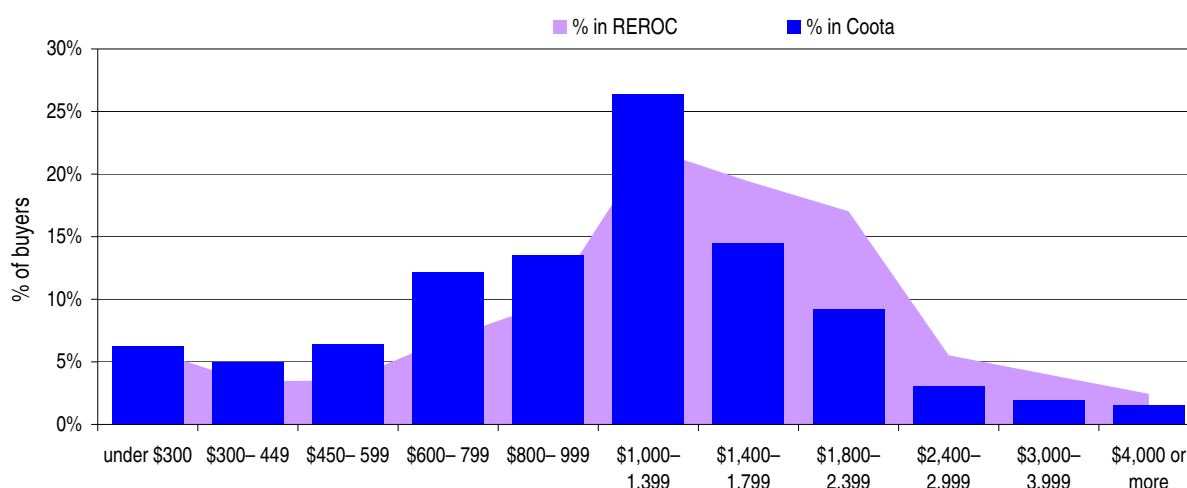
The average mortgage payment in 2011 by the 822 households in Cootamundra who were paying off their home was about \$1,247 a month. The median mortgage (where half the households paid more and half less) was around \$1,083 a month.

- the average mortgage here was 19% less than Eastern Riverina
- the median mortgage was 20% less

The average mortgage generally varies with the type of dwelling, and here ranged from about \$1,075 per month among the 3 flats or units to \$1,017 among the 819 separate houses.

The average 2006 mortgage was around \$1,120 (in 2011 dollars), so the average mortgage in Cootamundra had risen by about \$126 or 11% over the 5 years.

Monthly mortgage payments



Monthly mortgage payments	occupied dwellings being purchased				% of dwelling type in mortgage range			Coota, 2006	
	number in Coota	% in Coota	% in RERO	Coota's difference	separate houses	attached houses	flats or units	range	% of home buyers
under \$300	49	6%	6%	0.3% more	6%		0%	\$1-\$249	5%
\$300-449	39	5%	3%	2% more	5%		0%	\$250-\$399	7%
\$450-599	50	6%	4%	3% more	6%		0%	\$400-\$549	13%
\$600-799	95	12%	7%	5% more	12%		0%	\$550-\$749	20%
\$800-999	106	14%	10%	4% more	14%		0%	\$750-\$949	15%
\$1,000-1,399	206	26%	22%	4% more	26%		100%	\$950-\$1,199	17%
\$1,400-1,799	113	14%	19%	5% less	15%		0%	\$1,200-\$1,399	10%
\$1,800-2,399	72	9%	17%	8% less	9%		0%	\$1,400-\$1,599	4%
\$2,400-2,999	24	3%	6%	2% less	3%		0%	\$1,600-\$1,999	5%
\$3,000-3,999	15	2%	4%	2% less	2%		0%	\$2,000-\$2,999	4%
\$4,000 or more	12	2%	2%	1% less	2%		0%	\$3,000+	2%
not stated	41			not included in percentages				not stated	
Total	822	100%	100%		819	-	3	total	100%
av. monthly mortgage	\$1,247		\$1,536	19% lower	\$1,017	n.a.	\$1,075		\$970
median monthly mortgage	\$1,083		\$1,355	20% lower					\$841

The largest bands for each place and dwelling type are highlighted in bold. The average mortgage is calculated from the mid-points of the ranges using \$5000 for the top range in 2011, and \$4,000 in 2006.

CPI June 2006:	154.3	CPI June 2011	178.3
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Weekly rents

Since more renters live in poverty than home owners or buyers, the rents paid in a community is an indicator of the community incomes. Places with more people paying lower rents often have pockets of disadvantage in the areas where rents are lowest.

The average rent paid by the 667 households renting in Cootamundra in 2011 was around \$160 a week. The median rent, where half the households paid more and half less, was \$150 a week.

- The average rent was \$180 per week for the 237 dwellings managed by real estate agents.
- It was \$148 a week for the 226 dwellings managed by private landlords (eg investors, housing associations, charities).
- In public housing, the average rent was \$106 a week.

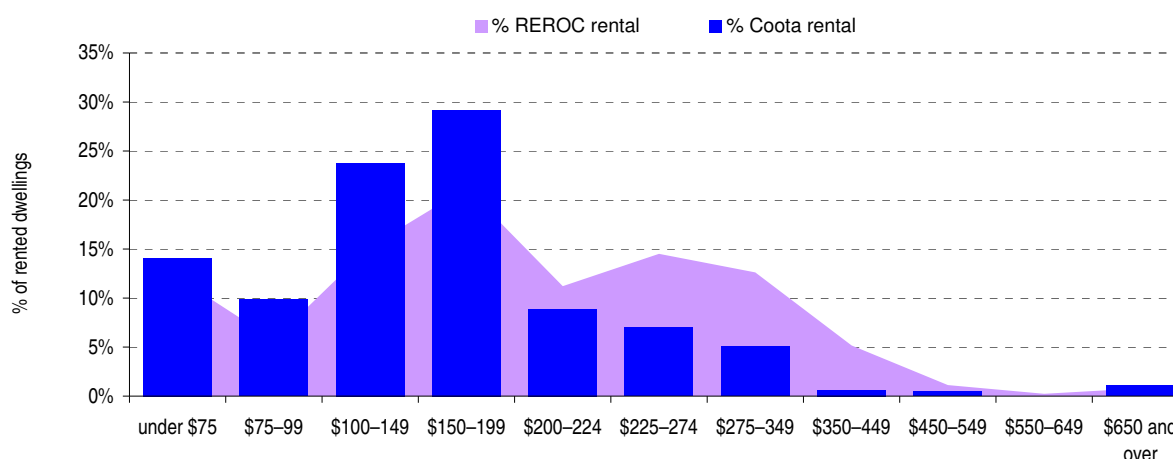
The most common rents in 2011 were in the ranges \$150–199 and \$100–149 a week, which covered 67% of rental households.

Rents in Cootamundra were, on average, 15% less than in Eastern Riverina (\$188 a week), where the most common rent ranges were \$150–199 and \$100–149 a week.

The average weekly rent in Cootamundra in 2006 was \$144 (in 2011 dollars), so average rents had risen by \$16 over 5 years, which was 11% in real terms. The median weekly rent had risen by \$17 or 13% in real terms.

- Average rents in Eastern Riverina rose 10% over these five years; median rents by 10%.

Weekly rents



Weekly rent payments	occupied rented dwellings				% dwellings in each rent range, by landlord			% Coota in 2006	
	rented dwellings	% Coota rental	% REROC rental	Coota's difference	real estate agents	private* landlords	public housing	2006 rent ranges	% Coota rental
under \$75	89	14%	12%	2% more	0%	19%	12%	\$0 – 49	12%
\$75-99	62	10%	6%	4% more	4%	3%	30%	\$50 – 99	23%
\$100-149	150	24%	15%	9% more	25%	19%	32%	\$100 – 139	30%
\$150-199	184	29%	21%	8% more	35%	32%	22%	\$140 – 179	25%
\$200-224	56	9%	11%	2% less	10%	13%	3%	\$180 – 224	7%
\$225-274	44	7%	15%	8% less	13%	7%	0%	\$225 – 274	1%
\$275-349	32	5%	13%	8% less	9%	5%	0%	\$275 – 349	0%
\$350-449	4	1%	5%	5% less	0%	2%	0%	\$350 – 449	1%
\$450-549	3	0%	1%	1% less	1%	0%	0%	\$450 – 549	0%
\$550-649	0	0%	0%	0% less	0%	0%	0%	\$550 +	1%
\$650 and over	7	1%	1%	0% more	2%	1%	0%		
not stated	36			not included in percentages				not stated	
Total	667	100%	100%		237	226	169		100%
average rent	\$160		\$187	15% lower	\$180	\$148	\$106	av (2011 \$):	\$144
median rent	\$150		\$188	20% lower		n.a.		med (2011 \$):	\$133

The most common rent ranges are have their data in bolded. The average is calculated by multiplying the % in each range by its mid-point, using \$800 for the top range in 2011 and \$700 in 2006. Rents in 2006 are inflated by the change in the CPI over the five years, to show equivalent dollars.

* The column 'private landlords' includes individuals, cooperatives, church groups and 'other'.

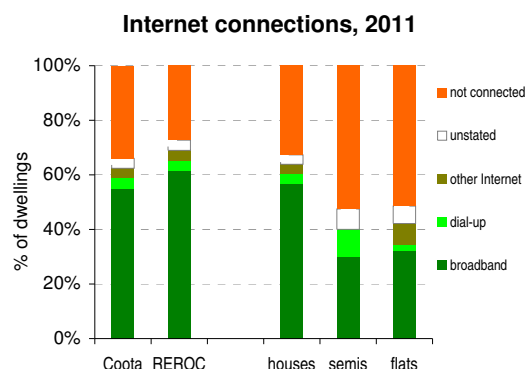
Internet connection

By August 2011, 62% of occupied dwellings in Cootamundra were connected to the Internet, with 55% having a broadband connection and 4% using dial-up.

- Compared with Eastern Riverina, there were 7% more households with no Internet connection.
- Overall, 45% of dwellings did not have high-speed Internet, compared with 38% for Eastern Riverina.
- 70% of semis or townhouses were without broadband, compared with 43% of separate houses.

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of dwellings with no Internet connection was down by 16% while the proportion with broadband rose by 30%.

- In Eastern Riverina, the proportion of dwellings with no connection was down by 16% while the proportion with broadband rose by 33%.



Internet connection	occupied dwellings				% of dwelling type, Coota			Coota, 2006	
	number	% Coota dwellings	% REROC dwellings	Coota's difference	separate houses	semis or townhouses	flats	% dwellings	change 2006–2011
an Internet connection	1,842	62%	69%	7% less	64%	40%	42%	47%	up 15%
no Internet connection	1,003	34%	27%	7% more	33%	53%	51%	50%	dn 16%
unstated	108	4%	4%	0% less	3%	8%	6%	3%	up 1%
occupied dwellings	2,953	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	
broadband	1,627	55%	62%	7% less	57%	30%	32%	26%	up 30%
dial-up	109	4%	3%	0% more	4%	10%	2%	21%	dn 18%
other Internet	106	4%	4%	0% less	3%	0%	8%	1%	up 3%
no broadband connection	1,326	45%	38%	7% more	43%	70%	68%	74%	dn 30%

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

Vehicles

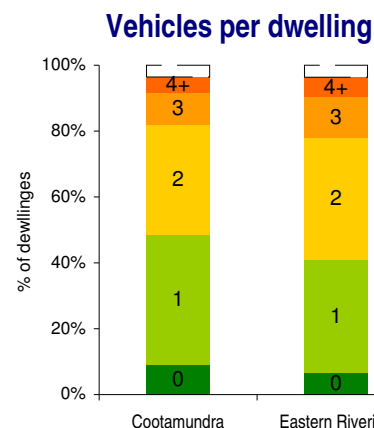
In 2011, an average of 1.6 vehicles were parked at each household in Cootamundra. This was 8% or 0.15 vehicles per household lower than Eastern Riverina.

About 9% of Cootamundra households had no vehicles, with most having one (39%) or two (33%), while 15% had three+ vehicles.

- Compared with Eastern Riverina, Cootamundra had more households with one vehicle and fewer households with two vehicles.

The average vehicles per household was up by 0.16 since 2006.

- the proportion of households with two vehicles was up by 1.2%
- the proportion with no vehicles fell by 1.3%.



Vehicles per dwelling	occupied dwellings by number of vehicles				Coota change, 2006–2011			REROC change, 2006–2011	
	dwellings 2011	% Coota dwellings	% REROC dwellings	Coota's difference	dwellings in 2006	% dwgs 2006	change in % dwgs	% dwgs 2006	change in % dwgs
no vehicles	272	9%	7%	3% more	304	11%	1.3% less	8%	1.1% less
one vehicle	1,161	39%	34%	5% more	1,164	40%	1.0% less	35%	1.0% less
two vehicles	984	33%	37%	4% less	926	32%	1.2% more	36%	0.8% more
three vehicles	295	10%	12%	2% less	282	10%	0.2% more	12%	0.6% more
four+ vehicles	137	5%	6%	1% less	108	4%	0.9% more	5%	0.6% more
number not stated	106	4%	4%	0% less	102	4%	0.1% more	4%	0.1% more
All occupied dwellings	2,955	100%	100%		2,886	100%	up 2.4%	2.7% more	same
average vehicles / dwelling	1.63		1.77	0.15 less	1.46		up 0.16	1.57	up 0.20

The average vehicles per dwelling is calculated assuming 4.5 vehicles average in dwellings with 4+ vehicle.

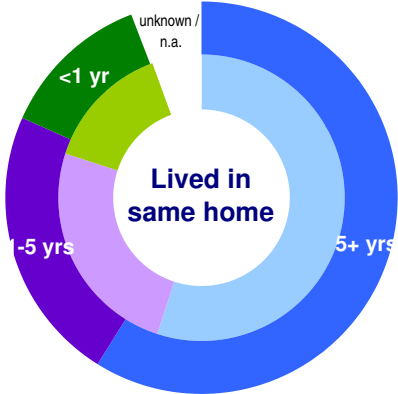
Community Capital

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.

Stability

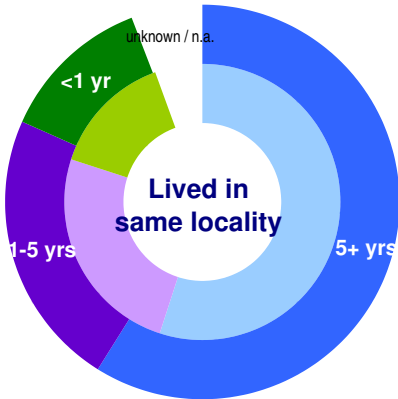
In 2011, 59% of Cootamundra's residents had lived in the same house for at least 5 years, compared with 55% in Eastern Riverina. This indicates that residential stability here was higher than Eastern Riverina.

- 23% had been in their home for 1 to 5 years (25% for Eastern Riverina).
- 13% had been in their home for less than a year (14% for Eastern Riverina).



Another 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. In the Census, the locality is regarded as Cootamundra.

- 73% of Cootamundra's residents had lived in this locality for more than 5 years, which was 8% higher than the average across Eastern Riverina.
- 88% of current residents had lived here in the same locality for at least a year, compared with 85% across Eastern Riverina.



One in 8 residents had lived in their home for less than a year; one in every 17 had lived in this locality less than a year.

Over the five years 2006 to 2011, the proportion of residents who had lived over 5 years in the same house rose by 1%. The proportion who moved home within the last year rose by 1%.

The outer, darker ring is Coota; the inner, lighter ring is REROC.

Residential stability	Cootamundra 2011		% in REROC	Coota's difference	Cootamundra 2011			Coota in 2006	change from 2006
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
same home 5+ years	4,315	59%	55%	4% more	60%	58%	1.03 M:F	58%	up 1%
same home 1-5 years	1,678	23%	25%	2% less	22%	24%	1.11 F:M	27%	dn 4%
same home <1 year	917	13%	14%	2% less	12%	13%	1.09 F:M	11%	up 1%
not given	424	6%	6%	0% more	7%	5%	1.39 M:F	4%	up 2%
residents	7,334	100%	100%		100%	100%	1.06 F:M	100%	
same locality 5+ years	5,370	73%	65%	8% more	73%	73%	1.01 F:M	74%	dn 1%
same locality 1-5 years	1,105	15%	20%	5% less	14%	16%	1.08 F:M	17%	dn 2%
same locality <1 year	435	6%	9%	4% less	6%	6%	1.04 F:M	5%	up 1%
not given	424	6%	6%	0% more	7%	5%	1.39 M:F	4%	up 2%

Net migration

The net migration into and out of Cootamundra over 2006 to 2011 can be estimated by 'aging' the 2006 population to see what the 2011 population would be if no one had moved. If the population counted in an age group in the 2011 Census is lower than expected from natural change alone, some people must have left the area. If the population is higher than expected, some people that age have moved into the area.

In 2011, Cootamundra's population was counted as 7,334, but the population expected after births and deaths was around 7,430, so Cootamundra had a net migration of 94 outwards.

The largest groups leaving the area were:

- 169 people aged 20–24 yrs
- 117 people aged 15–19 yrs
- 20 people aged 80–84 yrs

The largest groups arriving in the area were:

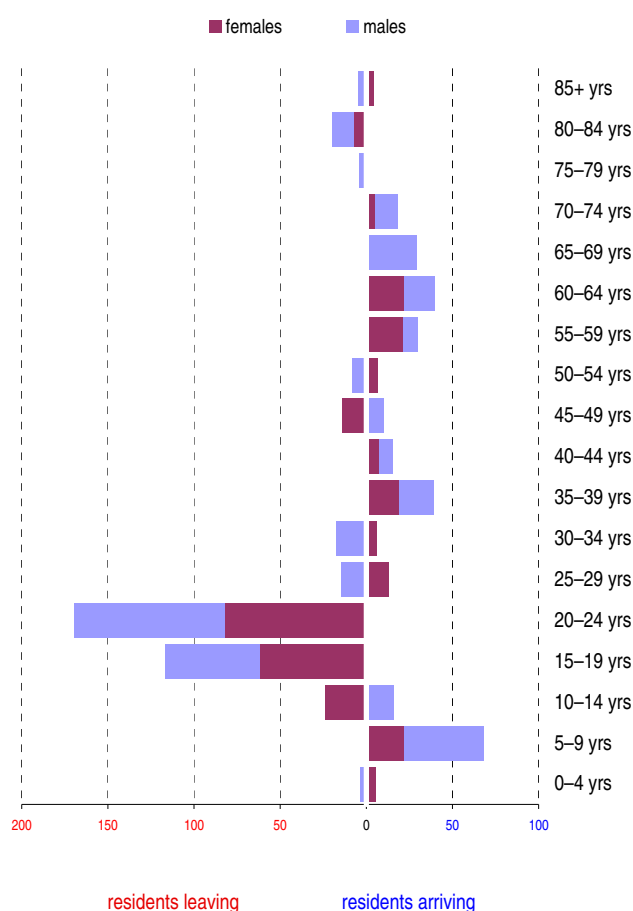
- 68 people aged 5–9 yrs
- 40 people aged 60–64 yrs
- 39 people aged 35–39 yrs

The table below shows the 2006 population, the expected natural changes over 2006 to 2011, and the resultant 2011 'expected' population. The net migration is the difference between the expected population and that counted in the 2011 Census.

The births over 2006 to 2011, shown as 0 years old, are calculated by applying birth rates to the number of women in each age group from 15 to 44. All other age groups have deaths, calculated from their average mortality rates. The 2011 expected populations of each age are the population that was five years younger in 2006, less the expected deaths over the period.

Note: these numbers are approximate as they are calculated from Census counts (not estimated resident population) using national birth and death rates.

Net migration to Coota, by age



Net migration to Coota, by age	2006 population		natural change 2006–11		2011 expected popn		net migration 2006 - 2011		
	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females	persons
0 yrs			214	214					
0–4 yrs	199	205	(1)	(1)	212	213	(3)	5	2
5–9 yrs	239	261	()	()	199	205	46	22	68
10–14 yrs	282	280	()	()	239	261	16	(24)	(8)
15–19 yrs	218	222	()	()	282	280	(55)	(62)	(117)
20–24 yrs	157	155	()	()	218	222	(88)	(82)	(169)
25–29 yrs	136	136	()	()	157	155	(15)	13	(1)
30–34 yrs	157	195	()	()	136	136	(18)	6	(11)
35–39 yrs	184	219	(1)	()	156	195	20	19	39
40–44 yrs	256	253	(1)	(1)	183	218	8	8	16
45–49 yrs	264	269	(2)	(1)	254	252	10	(14)	(4)
50–54 yrs	253	240	(3)	(2)	261	267	(8)	7	(1)
55–59 yrs	285	285	(4)	(3)	249	237	8	22	30
60–64 yrs	225	229	(7)	(4)	278	281	17	22	40
65–69 yrs	234	247	(9)	(5)	216	224	28	1	29
70–74 yrs	164	159	(15)	(9)	219	238	13	5	18
75–79 yrs	153	191	(18)	(10)	146	149	(3)	(1)	(4)
80–84 yrs	81	122	(29)	(22)	124	169	(12)	(7)	(20)
85+ yrs	44	115	(59)	(101)	66	136	(5)	4	(1)
Total	3,531	3,783	63	53	3,594	3,836	(40)	(54)	(94)

The birth rate used here is based on the national birth rate inflated by 1.2 times, so net migration of 0-4 year-olds is minimised.

120%

New arrivals and visitors

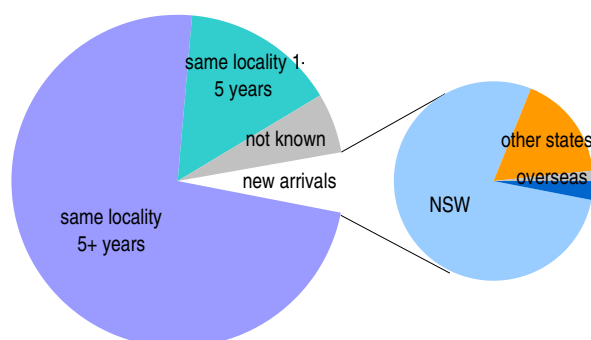
The residents who arrived in this locality in the previous year were mainly from NSW (339 people or 4.6% of Cootamundra's residents), with 75 from other states and 13 from unstated place.

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 Eastern Riverina, Cootamundra had 3.5% fewer of its population who were recent arrivals (within the last year), with the biggest difference being the lower proportion from NSW.

Over the last five years, the largest group of arrivals was from NSW, which provided 812 new residents (making 11% of the 2011 population). New residents from other states constituted another 3% of the population.

Period of residency in the locality



New residents to the locality	Cootamundra 2011				Cootamundra 2011			Cootamundra 2006	
	people	% residents	% in REROC	Coota's difference	males	females	ratio	changed share from 2006	
Came last year from ...									
NSW	339	4.6%	6.7%	2.0% less	4.6%	4.6%	1.00 F:M	3.5%	up 1.1%
other states	75	1.0%	2.2%	1.1% less	0.9%	1.2%	1.33 F:M	0.8%	up 0.2%
overseas	8	0.1%	0.5%	0.4% less	0.1%	0.1%	1.57 F:M	0.1%	dn 0.0%
unstated place	13	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% more	0.3%	0.1%	2.39 M:F	0.0%	up 0.2%
new residents last year	435	5.9%	9.5%	3.5% less	5.8%	6.0%	1.04 F:M	4.5%	up 1.4%
Came in last 5 years, from ...									
NSW	812	11.1%	16.1%	5.1% less	10.5%	11.6%	1.10 F:M	13.0%	dn 2.0%
other states	251	3.4%	5.1%	1.7% less	3.5%	3.4%	1.04 M:F	2.9%	up 0.5%
overseas	40	0.5%	1.6%	1.0% less	0.5%	0.6%	1.41 F:M	0.4%	up 0.2%
unstated place	25	0.3%	0.4%	0.0% less	0.5%	0.2%	2.26 M:F	0.3%	dn 0.0%
newish residents, last 5 years	1,128	15.4%	23.2%	7.8% less	14.9%	15.8%	1.06 F:M	16.7%	dn 1.3%

There were 299 Australian visitors to Cootamundra on Census night, August 2011, of whom 29 (one in every ten) were visitors from within the same locality (eg staying with friends). Most of the other visitors came from New South Wales, 212 in all.

Visitors on Census night, 2011	visitors in Cootamundra			Cootamundra 2011		% of visitors, all ages			Cootamundra 2006	
	2011	2006	change 2006-2011	visitors, all ages	% of visitors, all ages	% in REROC	Coota's difference	all ages, Coota, 2006	change from 2006	
visiting on Census night	299	228	up 71	299	4.1%	5.6%	1.5% less	3.1%	up 1.0%	
Visitors from ...					% visitors, any age			% visitors		
the local area	29	69	dn 40	29	10%	4%	5% more	30.3%	dn 20.6%	
New South Wales	212	129	up 83	212	71%	65%	6% more	56.6%	up 14.3%	
Queensland	22	0	up 22	22	7%	6%	1% more	0.0%	up 7.4%	
Victoria	19	17	up 2	19	6%	16%	10% less	7.5%	dn 1.1%	
the ACT	11	13	dn 2	11	4%	3%	1% more	5.7%	dn 2.0%	
South Australia	6	0	up 6	6	2%	2%	0% less	0.0%	up 2.0%	
Western Australia	0	0	same	0	0%	1%	1% less	0.0%	same	
Tasmania	0	0	same	0	0%	1%	1% less	0.0%	same	
the Northern Territory	0	0	same	0	0%	0%	0% less	0.0%	same	
other Territories	0	0	same	0	0%	0%	same	0.0%	same	
Total visitors	299	228	up 71	299	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 2011 column.

Voluntary work

The Census asked adults (aged 15+) whether, in the past year, they had spent any time doing voluntary work through an organisation or group. The volunteer rate is the percentage of people who said they did. While this is a narrow measure of benevolent behaviour, it allows comparisons between age groups, communities and over time.

In Cootamundra, 1,560 residents (26%) said that they volunteered in a community group in 2011, but 65% said that they did not; 9% did not answer.

- The rate of volunteering was 2% higher than in Eastern Riverina, 25%.

Volunteering tends to be most common across middle-age, when parents are often involved in school activities, and only declines in old age as incapacity increases.

- Here, volunteering was most common among 65–74 year-olds, at 34%.
- As well, 30% of 45–54 year-olds and 35–44 year-olds volunteered.
- In numbers, the age groups contributing the most volunteers were 55–64 year-olds (320), 65–74 year-olds (316) and 45–54 year-olds (312).

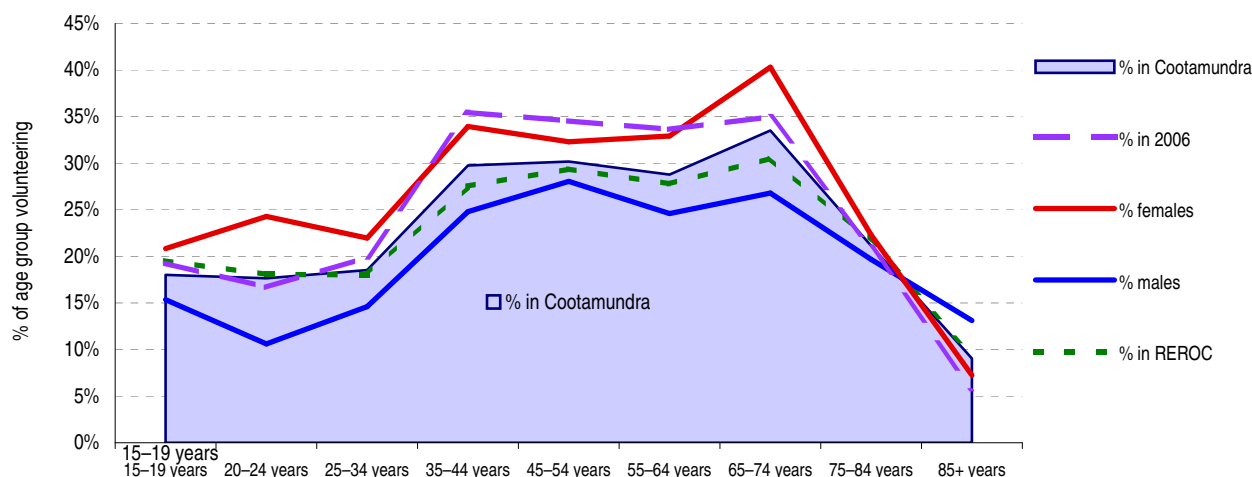
Volunteering is generally more common amongst women than men across most age groups. Among volunteers in Cootamundra, there were 142 women for every 100 men.

- 30% of women and 23% of men were volunteers.
- Among 20–24 year-olds there were 2.43 females per male volunteer; among 25–34 years there were 1.72 females per male.
- Among volunteers aged 45–54 years, there were 1.15 females per male.

Over 2006 to 2011, the average volunteering rate in Cootamundra rose by 3%

The change varied from a rise of 3% among 85+ year-olds to a fall of 6% among 35–44 year-olds.

Volunteering, by age and sex



Volunteering, by age	Cootamundra 2011				Volunteers in Coota, 2011			Coota, 2006	
	volunteers	% age group	% in REROC	Coota's difference	% males	% females	gender ratio	% in 2006	change 06-11
15-19 years	80	18%	20%	2% less	15%	21%	1.3 F:M	19%	dn 1%
20-24 years	48	18%	18%	0% less	11%	24%	2.4 F:M	17%	up 1%
25-34 years	106	19%	18%	1% more	15%	22%	1.7 F:M	20%	dn 1%
35-44 years	241	30%	28%	2% more	25%	34%	1.6 F:M	35%	dn 6%
45-54 years	312	30%	29%	1% more	28%	32%	1.2 F:M	35%	dn 4%
55-64 years	320	29%	28%	1% more	25%	33%	1.4 F:M	34%	dn 5%
65-74 years	316	34%	31%	3% more	27%	40%	1.5 F:M	35%	dn 1%
75-84 years	119	21%	22%	0% less	20%	22%	1.4 F:M	21%	up 0%
85+ years	18	9%	9%	0% less	13%	7%	1.3 F:M	6%	up 3%
residents aged 15+	1,560	26%	25%	2% more	23%	30%	1.4 F:M	29%	dn 3%

Need for disability assistance

In the Census, people with a profound or severe disability are those who needed assistance with self-care, movement or communication because of long-term disability or health condition. The prevalence of severe disabilities increases significantly after the age of 75, so higher average rates of disability usually occur in places with higher proportions of older people.

In Cootamundra, 7.9% of the population needed assistance because of disability; about one person in 12.

- This rate was 2.8% higher than the average in Eastern Riverina.
- The biggest influences were the higher rates among those aged 55–64 years and 65–74 years.

The proportion of people with a severe disability is generally under 3% of those under 40, then rises rapidly with increasing age, to about 50% of the oldest people.

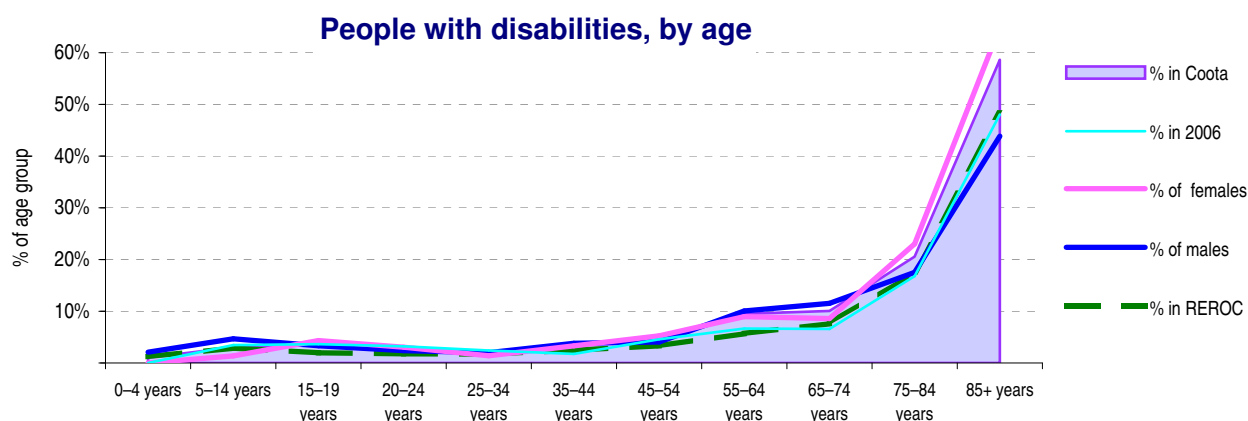
- In Cootamundra, the disability rate reached 59% among those aged 85+ years.
- The next highest rate was among 75–84 year-olds at 21%.
- Compared with Eastern Riverina, disability rates here were higher among 85+ year-olds (when 10% more reported a disability), but lower among 0–4 year-olds (though similar).

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 tend to rise faster, until they can exceed male rates.

- Overall, 7.3% of males and 8.5% of females reported a severe or profound disability requiring assistance; the overall female disability rate was 1.2 times that of males.
- In Cootamundra, there were 3.5 women per man among 85+ year-olds with a disability. There were 1.6 women per man among 75–84 year-olds.
- Conversely, there were 3.5 males per female among 5–14 year-olds with a disability.

Between 2006 and 2011, the overall disability rate in Cootamundra rose by 2.1% from 5.9%.

- The biggest contributors to this (taking account the sizes of age groups) were rises in the rates among 65–74 year-olds (up 3.5% from 6.6%), and 55–64 year-olds (up 2.8% from 6.7%).



People with disabilities, by age	Coota in 2011		% in REROC	Coota's difference	Cootamundra, 2011			Coota, 2006	
	number	% age group			% of males	% of females	gender ratio	% in 2006	change 06-11
0-4 years	4	1.0%	1.2%	0.2% less	2.1%	0.0%	M	0.0%	-
5-14 years	27	3.0%	2.9%	0.2% more	4.7%	1.4%	3.5 M:F	3.5%	dn 0.4%
15-19 years	16	3.8%	2.0%	1.9% more	3.3%	4.3%	1.3 F:M	3.6%	up 0.2%
20-24 years	7	2.7%	1.8%	1.0% more	2.4%	3.1%	1.3 F:M	3.2%	dn 0.5%
25-34 years	9	1.7%	1.7%	0.0% less	2.0%	1.4%	1.3 M:F	2.4%	dn 0.7%
35-44 years	27	3.5%	2.5%	1.1% more	3.8%	3.3%	1.1 F:M	1.7%	up 1.8%
45-54 years	46	4.7%	3.3%	1.3% more	4.0%	5.3%	1.3 F:M	4.6%	up 0.1%
55-64 years	101	9.5%	5.7%	3.8% more	10.1%	9.0%	1.1 M:F	6.7%	up 2.8%
65-74 years	91	10.1%	7.6%	2.4% more	11.5%	8.6%	1.3 M:F	6.6%	up 3.5%
75-84 years	108	21%	18%	3.0% more	18%	23%	1.6 F:M	17%	up 3.8%
85+ years	112	59%	48%	10.3% more	44%	65%	3.5 F:M	48%	up 10.6%
residents	548	7.9%	5.1%	2.8% more	7.3%	8.5%	1.2 F:M	5.9%	up 2.1%

The total used for the percentages does not include those who did not state whether they needed assistance. The gender ratio is the ratio of the male and female numbers. Changes over 2006 to 2011 are shown as '↓' if there were no people with a disability in either year.

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 eight had provided disability care.

In Cootamundra, 15% of residents aged 15+ gave unpaid care to another needing assistance, with 795 carers in all. This rate was 2% higher than Eastern Riverina.

- There were 1.9 carers per person with severe disabilities in Cootamundra; the ratio in Eastern Riverina was 2.5 carers per person.

Generally, more women than men are carers. In Cootamundra, 17% of women were unpaid carers and 13% of men were. There were 1.4 women per man among carers.

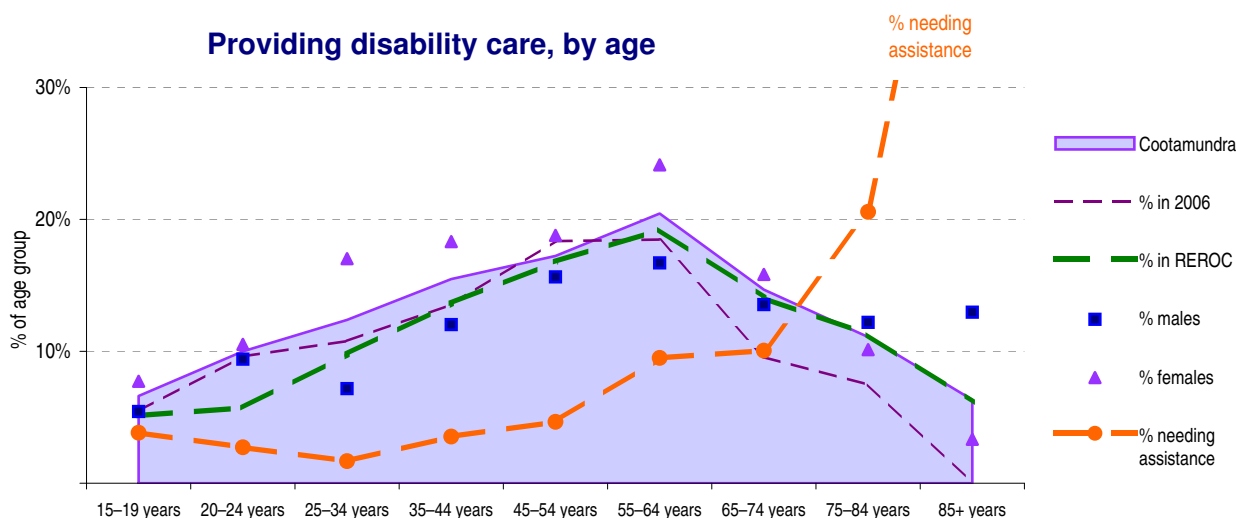
- Among carers 25–34 years old, there were 2.7 women per man.
- Among 35–44 year-olds, there were 1.9 women per man.
- Men were more common among carers aged 85+ years with 1.8 males per female.

Caring is provided by people across all ages. However, as with other forms of domestic labour, the contribution tends to be highest from women in their middle years, when caring for both ageing parent and younger people with a disability can occur.

- In Cootamundra, giving care was highest amongst 55–64 year-olds, of whom 20% were carers (17% of men and 24% of women).
- Among younger people, 12% of 25–34 year-olds and 10% of 20–24 year-olds were carers. Of those aged 85 or more, 6% were carers.

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of adults in Cootamundra who gave unpaid care rose by 2% from 13%.

- The proportion of 65–74 year-olds giving care rose by 5%.
- The proportion of 75–84 year-olds giving care rose by 4%.



Adults providing disability care	Cootamundra 2011		Coota's difference	Cootamundra 2011			Coota, 2006		
	number	% age group		% in REROC	% males	% females	gender ratio	% in 2006	diff. 06–11
15–19 years	25	7%	5%	1% more	5%	8%	1.5 F:M	5%	up 1%
20–24 years	25	10%	6%	4% more	9%	11%	1.3 F:M	10%	up 0%
25–34 years	66	12%	10%	3% more	7%	17%	2.7 F:M	11%	up 2%
35–44 years	117	15%	14%	2% more	12%	18%	1.9 F:M	14%	up 2%
45–54 years	169	17%	17%	0% more	16%	19%	1.2 F:M	18%	dn 1%
55–64 years	210	20%	19%	1% more	17%	24%	1.5 F:M	18%	up 2%
65–74 years	123	15%	14%	1% more	14%	16%	1.2 F:M	10%	up 5%
75–84 years	49	11%	11%	0% less	12%	10%	1.0 M:F	7%	up 4%
85+ years	11	6%	6%	0% more	13%	3%	1.8 M:F	0%	-
residents aged 15+	795	15%	13%	2% more	13%	17%	1.4 F:M	13%	up 2%

The total used for the percentages does not include those who did not state whether they gave assistance. The gender ratio is the ratio of the male and female numbers. Changes over 2006 to 2011 are shown as '↑' if there were no people caring in 2006.

Education

School attendance

The 2011 Census counted 1,196 school students in Cootamundra – 156 at pre-school, 576 in primary/infants school, and 464 in high school.

School attendance rates are indicated by dividing the student population by their main age group. In Cootamundra:

- 80% of the number aged 3–4 years attended pre-school,
- 87% of the number aged 5–11 were at primary school*, and
- 77% of the number aged 12–17 were at high school.

Compared with Eastern Riverina, the attendance ratio for pre-school-aged was 8% higher, for primary-aged children was 5% lower, and for high-school-aged was 3% lower.

Over 2006–2011, the number in school fell by 9% from 1,310.

- the number at pre-school increased by 30%;
- the number in primary school decreased by 17%;
- the number of high-school students decreased by 6%.

In 2011, 68% of primary students were in public schools; 30% were at Catholic schools, and 2% were at other private schools.

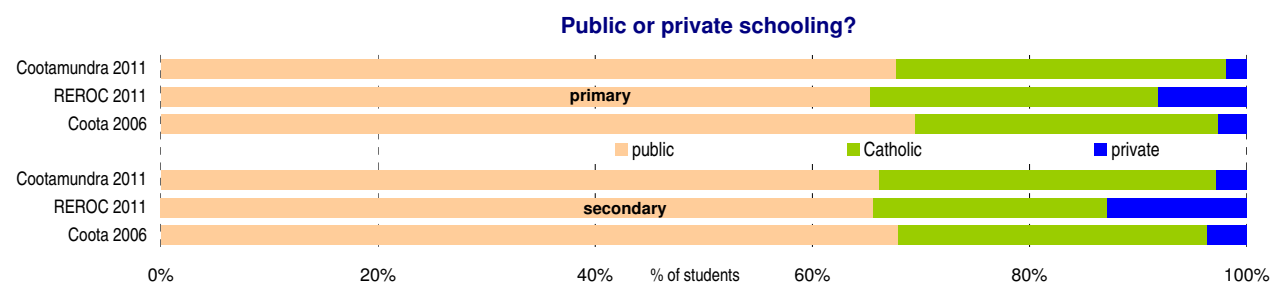
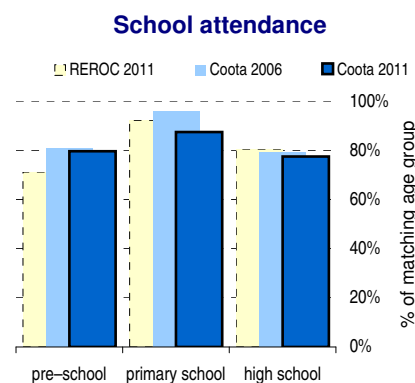
- Between 2006 and 2011, the number attending Catholic primary schools fell by 10% from 195.
- The number in public primary schools fell by 20% from 485.
- The number in private primary schools fell by 39% from 18.

In 2011, 66% of secondary students were in public schools; 31% were at Catholic schools, and 3% were at other private schools.

- Since 2006, the number at Catholic high schools had risen by 3% from 140.
- The number attending public high-schools had fallen by 8% from 334.
- The number at private high-schools had fallen by 28% from 18.

Across all school students in Cootamundra, there were males and females equally.

- This ranged from 1.11 males per female in high school to 1.06 females per male in primary school.



Children attending education	Cootamundra 2011		Cootamundra 2011			Coota 2006			
	students	% school-age pop'n	REROC 2011	Coota's difference	males	females	ratio	% school-age pop'n	change in number 2006–2011
pre-school	156	80%	71%	8% more	76	80	1.05 F:M	81%	up 30%
primary school	576	87%	92%	5% less	279	297	1.06 F:M	96%	dn 17%
high school	464	77%	80%	3% less	244	220	1.11 M:F	79%	dn 6%
Students	1,196				599	597	1.00 M:F	1,310	dn 9%
Primary		% students						% students	
public	390	68%	65%	2% more	187	203	1.09 F:M	69%	dn 20%
Catholic	175	30%	27%	4% more	84	91	1.08 F:M	28%	dn 10%
private	11	2%	8%	6% less	8	3	2.67 M:F	3%	dn 39%
Secondary		% students						% students	
public	307	66%	66%	0% more	157	150	1.05 M:F	68%	dn 8%
Catholic	144	31%	21%	10% more	84	60	1.40 M:F	28%	up 3%
private	13	3%	13%	10% less	3	10	3.33 F:M	4%	dn 28%

* 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. Since some students could be younger than 5 and others older than 11 when the Census was taken, the ratio can vary from 100%.

Tertiary studies

The proportion of a community's residents in tertiary education is partly a reflection of the age structure – areas with more young adults usually have more residents in tertiary education. Because the Census counts permanent residents, areas without tertiary institutions can still have tertiary students, who either relocate temporarily to study or use remote education.

Cootamundra residents included 260 tertiary students in 2011, of whom 157 were at TAFE, 79 at university, and 24 at other tertiary colleges.

These students constituted 4.4% of the adult population (aged 15+), which was 3.9% lower than Eastern Riverina.

- 2.6% fewer of the adults were at University, compared with Eastern Riverina.

From 2006 to 2011, the number of residents enrolled in tertiary courses decreased by 2% from 266.

- the number at University rose by 34%
- the number at TAFE fell by 16%

There were 98 students aged 15 to 24 in Cootamundra attending TAFE or University in 2011, representing 14% of the population that age.

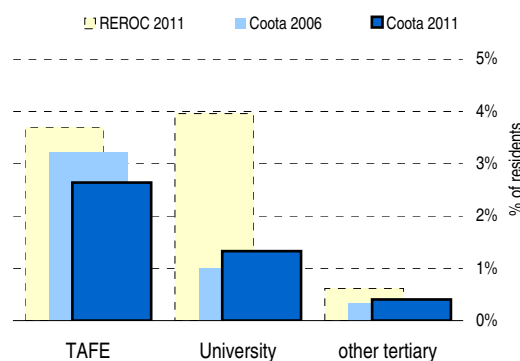
- 9% were at TAFE and 5% were at university.
- This compares with 10% at TAFE and 14% at university for Eastern Riverina.
- The number at TAFE or Uni had risen by 17% since 2006.
- 31% of TAFE students and 73% of Uni students were full-time.

There were 132 mature-age students (25+ years) in Cootamundra attending TAFE or University in 2011, representing 3% of the population aged 25–74 years.

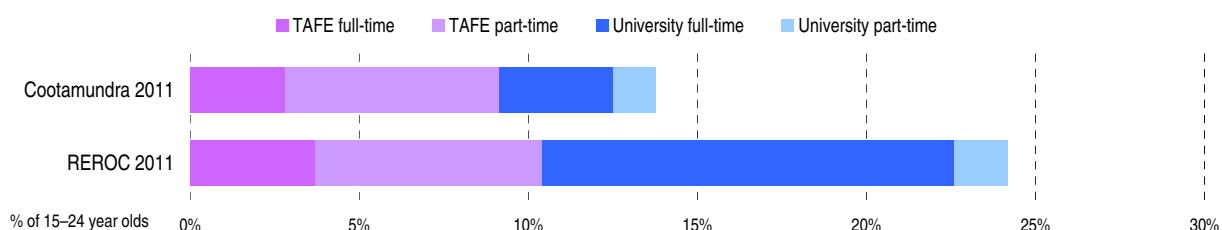
- 2% were at TAFE and 1% were at university (3% at TAFE and 2% at university in Eastern Riverina).
- The number of mature-age TAFE or Uni students had fallen by 19% since 2006.
- 19% of these TAFE students and 15% of these Uni students were full-time.

Men and women tend to have different attendance patterns (and courses), with men generally more likely to attend TAFE. Here, among tertiary students overall, there were 2.1 females per male.

Tertiary attendance



Tertiary attendance by 15–24 year olds



Tertiary education	Cootamundra 2011		Coota's difference		Cootamundra students, 2011			% adults, Coota 2006	number change 2006–2011
	students	% adults	% in REROC		males	females	ratio		
TAFE	157	2.6%	3.7%	1.1% less	57	100	1.8 F:M	3.2%	dn 16%
University	79	1.3%	4.0%	2.6% less	20	59	3.0 F:M	1.0%	up 34%
other tertiary	24	0.4%	0.6%	0.2% less	7	17	2.4 F:M	0.3%	up 26%
tertiary students	260	4.4%	8.3%	3.9% less	84	176	2.1 F:M	4.5%	dn 2%
15–24 year olds	% 15–24 yrs								
TAFE full-time	20	2.8%	3.7%	0.9% less	8	12	1.5 F:M	2.1%	up 25%
TAFE part-time	45	6.3%	6.7%	0.4% less	27	18	1.5 M:F	6.3%	dn 4%
University full-time	24	3.4%	12.2%	8.8% less	8	16	2.0 F:M	0.8%	up 300%
University part-time	9	1.3%	1.6%	0.3% less	0	9	F	2.0%	dn 40%
all 15–24 students	98	13.8%	24.2%	10.4% less	43	55	1.3 F:M	11.2%	up 17%
25+ year olds	% 25–74 yrs								
TAFE full-time	16	0.4%	0.5%	0.1% less	4	12	3.0 F:M	0.3%	up 14%
TAFE part-time	70	1.6%	2.2%	0.6% less	15	55	3.7 F:M	2.5%	dn 37%
University full-time	7	0.2%	0.7%	0.5% less	3	4	1.3 F:M	0.1%	up 40%
University part-time	39	0.9%	1.5%	0.7% less	9	30	3.3 F:M	0.8%	up 18%
all 25+ students	132	3.0%	4.8%	1.9% less	31	101	3.3 F:M	3.7%	dn 19%

Note: Change over 2006–2011 is the change in the number of students, as a percent of 2006.

Years of schooling

A good indicator of a community's education is the average years of school completed, though this is affected by the age structure. Older people tend to have less schooling so a community with more elderly people will tend to have a lower average schooling.

The average schooling in Cootamundra in 2011 was 10 years 1 month.

- Average schooling in Eastern Riverina was 10 years 5 months.
- Since 2006, average schooling in Cootamundra had risen by 2 months.
- Average schooling in Eastern Riverina rose by 2 months over this period.

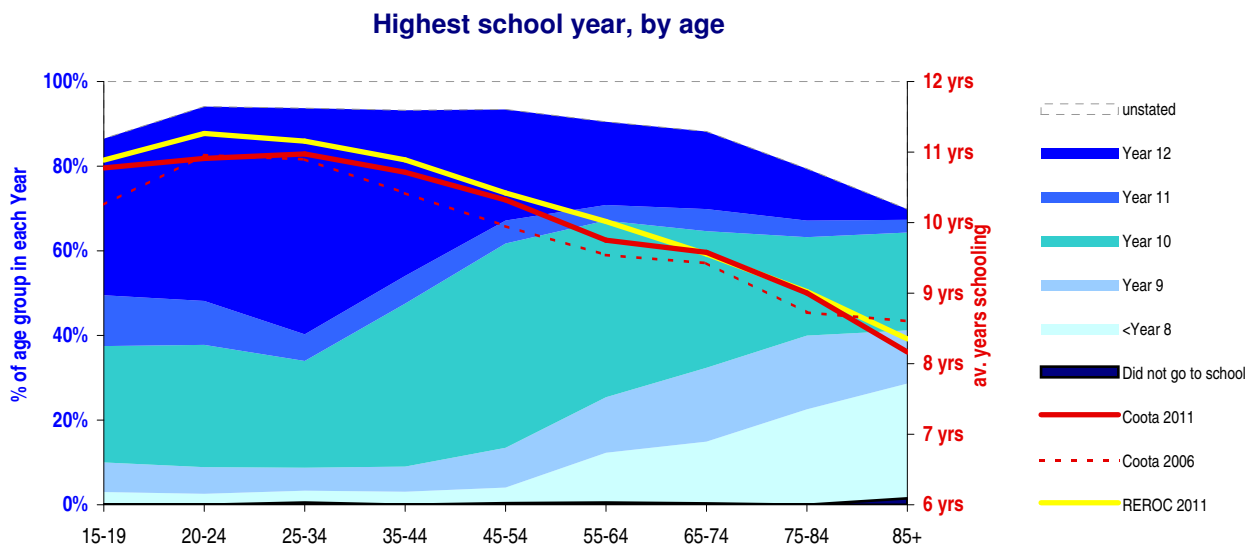
The average years schooling generally falls with age. In Cootamundra, it falls from

- 10 years 11 months among those in their early twenties, to
- 10 years 4 months among residents of middle-age, then to
- 9 years among residents aged 75-84.

A useful indicator of a community's education is the proportion of people who have finished Year 12 of school. In Cootamundra, 1,556 residents had finished Year 12, equivalent to 27% of the adult population (aged 15+).

- 46% of recent school-leavers (aged 20 to 24) had completed Year 12 in Cootamundra.
- The proportion who finished Year 12 falls with age to 12% of residents aged 75-84.
- The number of residents who had completed Year 12 increased by 70 or 5% between 2006 and 2011.

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.



Highest school year, by age	% of age group whose highest school year was ...						average years schooling		
	Year 12	Year 11	Year 10	Year 9	<Year 8	Did not go to school	Coota 2011	2011 REROC	Coota 2006
15-19	37%	12%	28%	7%	3%	0%	10.8 yrs	10.9 yrs	10.3 yrs
20-24	46%	10%	29%	6%	3%	0%	10.9 yrs	11.3 yrs	11.0 yrs
25-34	53%	6%	25%	5%	3%	1%	11.0 yrs	11.2 yrs	10.9 yrs
35-44	39%	7%	39%	6%	3%	0%	10.7 yrs	10.9 yrs	10.4 yrs
45-54	26%	5%	48%	9%	4%	0%	10.3 yrs	10.4 yrs	10.0 yrs
55-64	20%	4%	42%	13%	12%	1%	9.8 yrs	10.0 yrs	9.5 yrs
65-74	18%	5%	32%	17%	15%	0%	9.6 yrs	9.6 yrs	9.4 yrs
75-84	12%	4%	23%	17%	23%	0%	9.0 yrs	9.0 yrs	8.7 yrs
85+	3%	3%	23%	13%	27%	2%	8.2 yrs	8.4 yrs	8.6 yrs
all aged 15+	27%	6%	36%	11%	9%	0%	10.1 yrs	10.4 yrs	9.9 yrs
number of residents	1,556	315	2,032	640	541	19			

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.

Level of education attained

Education is a strong determinant of income and social status. A good indicator of a community's education level is the proportion of adults (aged 15+) with post-school qualifications.

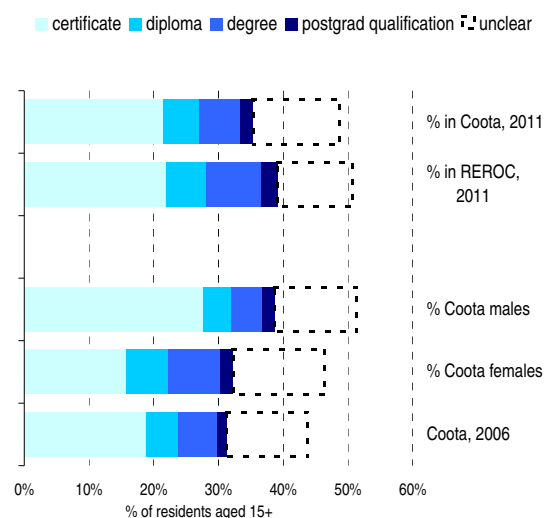
In Cootamundra, 49% of adults had a post-school qualification in 2011, which was similar to REROC's 51%.

Most commonly, the highest qualification held by Cootamundra residents was a certificate (held by 21% of residents), then a bachelor degree (6%), a diploma or advanced diploma (6%), and least commonly, a postgraduate degree/diploma (2%).

In Cootamundra, there were 109 females per 100 males among those with qualifications. However, there were more men with a certificate, and more women with bachelor degree.

In 2006, 44% had a tertiary qualification, with the most noticeable changes since then being a 29% rise in the number with a postgrad qualification and a rise of 16% in the number with a certificate.

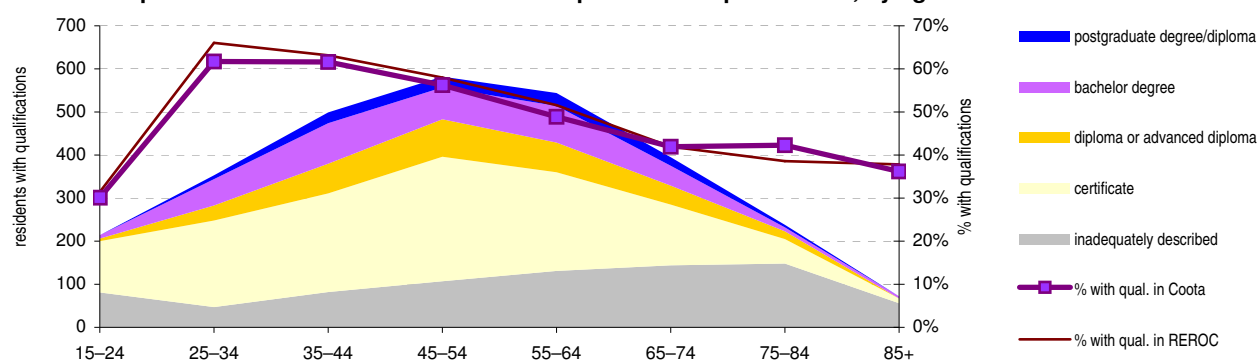
Highest tertiary qualification



Highest tertiary qualifications	Cootamundra 2011		% in REROC, 2011		Cootamundra 2011			Coota change from 2006	
	people aged 15+	% in Coota, 2011	% in REROC, 2011	Coota's difference	% Coota males	% Coota females	ratio	Coota, 2006	change in %
postgraduate degree/diploma	115	2%	3%	1% less	2%	2%	1.0 M:F	89	up 29%
bachelor degree	382	6%	8%	2% less	5%	8%	1.7 F:M	344	up 11%
diploma or advanced diploma	328	6%	6%	1% less	4%	7%	1.5 F:M	294	up 12%
certificate	1,276	21%	22%	1% less	28%	16%	1.7 M:F	1,099	up 16%
inadequately described	796	13%	12%	2% more	13%	14%	1.1 F:M	728	up 9%
none or not stated	3,048	51%	49%	2% more	49%	54%	1.1 F:M	3,294	dn 7%
total qualified	5,945	100%	100%		2,845	3,100	1.1 F:M	5,848	

Across the age groups, the proportion with a post-school qualification was highest amongst 25–34 at 62% (vs. 66% in Eastern Riverina), then amongst 35–44 (62% vs. 63%), and 45–54 (56% vs. 58%).

Proportion of Cootamundra residents with post-school qualification, by age



Highest qualific'ns of residents, by age	No. of Cootamundra residents, 2011, by age group								
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	15+
postgraduate degree/diploma	0	9	25	25	30	20	6	0	115
bachelor degree	8	61	94	74	85	46	9	5	382
diploma or advanced diploma	6	35	69	87	69	44	18	0	328
certificate	119	201	229	289	229	141	57	11	1,276
inadequately described	81	47	82	107	131	144	148	56	796
total qualified	214	353	499	582	544	395	238	72	2,897
residents this age	711	572	810	1,035	1,113	942	563	199	5,945
% with qual. in Coota	30%	62%	62%	56%	49%	42%	42%	36%	49%
% with qual. in REROC	31%	66%	63%	58%	52%	42%	39%	38%	51%
Coota diff. from REROC	1% less	4% less	2% less	2% less	3% less	0% less	4% more	2% less	2% less

The Local Economy

Individual incomes

In mid-2011, the average income from all sources of the adults (aged 15+) in Cootamundra was around \$615 a week. The average income for women was \$518, which was 72% of the average for men, \$721.

- The average weekly income was \$69 or 10% lower than the \$684 average for Eastern Riverina.
- The median income (or mid-point) was \$425 a week compared with \$517 for Eastern Riverina, 18% lower.

Since 2006, average weekly earnings rose 24% across Australia. The average income in Cootamundra rose by 4% more (up by 28%), suggesting that local wages growth was high.

- Male average incomes went from \$582 in 2006 to \$721 in 2011, up by 24%.
- Women's incomes went from \$406 in 2006 to \$518 in 2011, up by 28%.
- The median income went from \$360 in 2006 to \$425 in 2011, up by 18% (25% in Eastern Riverina).

Incomes can be aggregated into four broad bands. Low income is less than \$300 a week (roughly the single pension); middle income goes up to near average earnings (to \$800 pw); upper income is up to \$1,500. The top income band is \$1,500+ a week.

Cootamundra had 3% more in the low income band than Eastern Riverina, and 4% fewer in the upper income band. In Cootamundra:

29% of adults had low incomes

People with incomes under \$300 are mainly dependent spouses, people on pensions or benefits, or part-time workers. 32% of women and 25% of men were on low incomes.

40% of adults had middle incomes

People on middle incomes (up to average weekly earnings) tend to be full-time workers in less skilled jobs, or independent workers. 43% of women and 36% of men were on middle incomes.

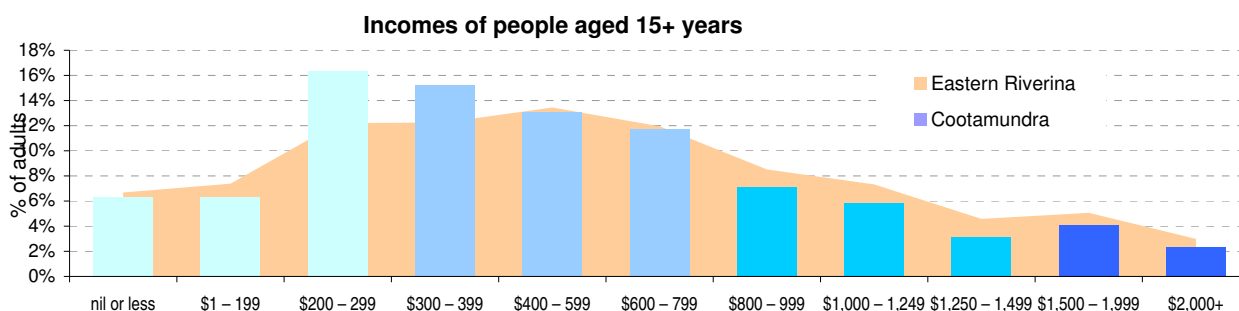
16% of adults got upper incomes

People on upper incomes (above AWE) tend to be professional or managerial workers or successful self-employed. 12% of women and 21% of men were on upper incomes.

6% of adults were in the top income band

People on top incomes (over twice AWE) tend to be senior professional or managerial workers or business owners. 4% of women and 9% of men were on top incomes.

The total value of personal incomes in Cootamundra in 2011 was about \$1.8 billion.



Incomes of people aged 15+ years	Cootamundra 2011		Cootamundra's difference		Cootamundra 2011			% in Cootamundra in 2006	
	number	% in Cootamundra	% in REROC	a's difference	males	females	M : F ratio	ranges	% in Cootamundra
nil or less	374	6%	7%	0% less	150	224	1.5 F:M	nil / neg've	7%
\$1 - 199	378	6%	7%	1% less	138	240	1.7 F:M	\$1-149	7%
\$200 - 299	971	16%	12%	4% more	432	539	1.2 F:M	\$150-249	21%
\$300 - 399	906	15%	12%	3% more	352	554	1.6 F:M	\$250-399	17%
\$400 - 599	778	13%	13%	0% less	318	460	1.4 F:M	\$400-599	16%
\$600 - 799	698	12%	12%	0% less	367	331	1.1 M:F	\$600-799	11%
\$800 - 999	425	7%	9%	1% less	260	165	1.6 M:F	\$800-999	6%
\$1,000 - 1,249	346	6%	7%	2% less	217	129	1.7 M:F	\$1,000-1,299	5%
\$1,250 - 1,499	187	3%	5%	1% less	112	75	1.5 M:F	\$1,300-1,599	3%
\$1,500 - 1,999	244	4%	5%	1% less	158	86	1.8 M:F	\$1,600-1,999	1%
\$2,000+	140	2%	3%	1% less	104	36	2.9 M:F	\$2,000 or more	1%
not stated	502	8%	8%	1% more	244	258	1.1 F:M	not stated	5%
total	5,949	100%	100%		2,852	3,097	1.1 F:M		100%
av wk income, people aged 15+ years		\$615	\$684	10% less	\$721	\$518	1.4 M:F		\$490
median income (aged 15+)		\$425	\$517	18% less					\$360

From 2006 to 2011, the average Australian adult total earnings increased from \$673 to \$837, by 24%. Men's rose 25% from \$801 to \$1003; women's rose 22% from \$535 to \$654.

Family incomes

The incomes of different types of families gives some indication of their earning capacities, but not necessarily their need, which is affected by their differing sizes. Families with children often have the highest income, but also the most people on average to support. Single parent families generally have the lowest income because they have fewer earners, but have at least as many members as child-free couples, who usually have higher incomes.

The average weekly family income in Cootamundra in mid-2011 was around \$1,285.

- This was 19% or \$174 a week lower than the \$1,459 average for Eastern Riverina.
- The family income was equivalent to 2.1 individual incomes (also 2.1 in Eastern Riverina).
- Average incomes ranged from \$1,718 for couples with children and \$1,159 for couples no children down to \$815 for one-parent families.

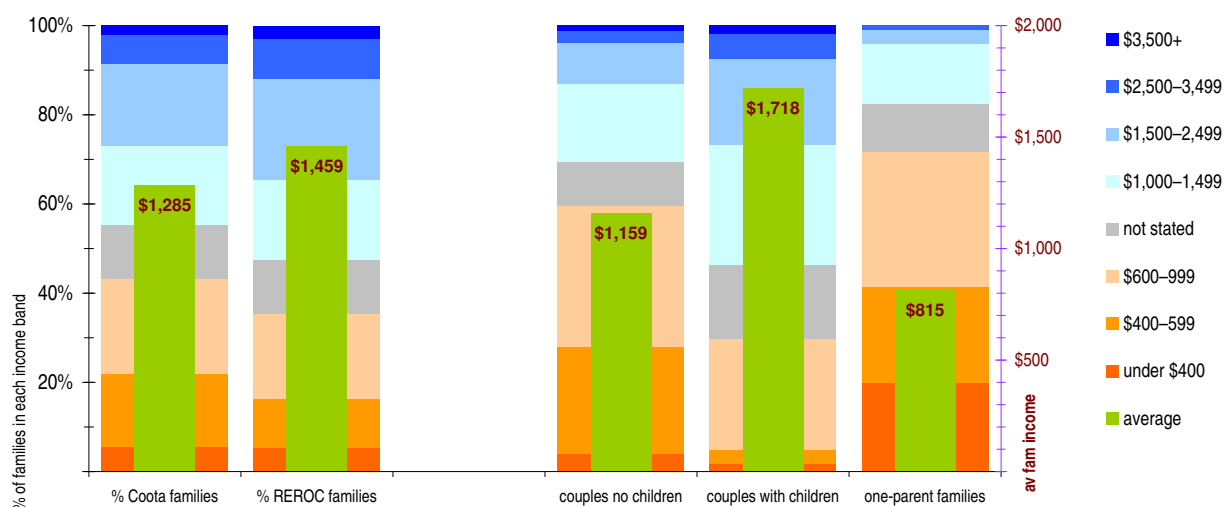
While the average family income was \$1,285, the median income for all families (where half earn more and half less) was \$1,026. The average is higher than the median because some families have very high incomes, which pulls the average up.

- In Cootamundra, the average is 25% above the median.
- In Eastern Riverina, the median family income was \$1,240 a week; the average was 18% higher.

Between 2006 and 2011, the average family income in Cootamundra rose by \$242 or 23%, from \$1,043 a week in 2006.

- In Eastern Riverina, average family income rose by \$276 or 23%, from \$1,183 a week.
- The median family income in Cootamundra rose by 14%; in Eastern Riverina by 18%.
- The average income in Cootamundra rose by 9% more than the median, suggesting there were more higher-income families.

Family weekly incomes



Family weekly incomes	families in each income range				% of family types in each income range			Coota families, 2006	
	number in Coota	% Coota families	% REROC families	Coota's difference	couples no children	couples with children	one-parent families	income ranges 2006	% Coota families
under \$400	112	6%	5%	0.3% more	4%	2%	20%	under \$350	7%
\$400-599	334	16%	11%	5.4% more	24%	3%	22%	\$350-649	13%
\$600-999	429	21%	19%	2.0% more	32%	25%	30%	\$650-999	28%
\$1,000-1,499	359	18%	18%	0.3% less	17%	27%	14%	\$1,000-1,399	21%
\$1,500-2,499	371	18%	23%	4.4% less	9%	19%	3%	\$1,400-1,999	10%
\$2,500-3,499	134	7%	9%	2.4% less	3%	6%	1%	\$2,000-2,999	7%
\$3,500+	41	2%	3%	0.9% less	1%	2%	0%	\$3,000+	2%
not stated	249	12%	12%	0.3% more	10%	17%	11%	not stated	11%
Total	2,029	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%		100%
average family income		\$1,285	\$1,459	19% less	\$1,159	\$1,718	\$815		\$1,043
av. income in REROC					\$1,310	\$1,864	\$878		
median family income		\$1,026	\$1,240						\$898

The average weekly income is calculated by multiplying the mid-point of each income range (using \$4,000 for the top range in 2011, \$3,500 in 2006) by the number in that range, and dividing by the total in all stated ranges. The ranges shown in the table are summarised from a larger number. The larger income bands are highlighted by bolding.

Labour force

There were 2,952 residents of Cootamundra in the workforce in 2011. They constituted 50% of the adult population aged 15+ (the workforce participation rate).

- About 47% of the adults were employed and 3% were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 5.6% of the workforce.
- Compared with Eastern Riverina, Cootamundra's workforce participation rate in 2011 was 16% lower and its unemployment rate was 1% higher.
- Since 2006, the participation rate had fallen by 3% and the unemployment rate had fallen by 2%.

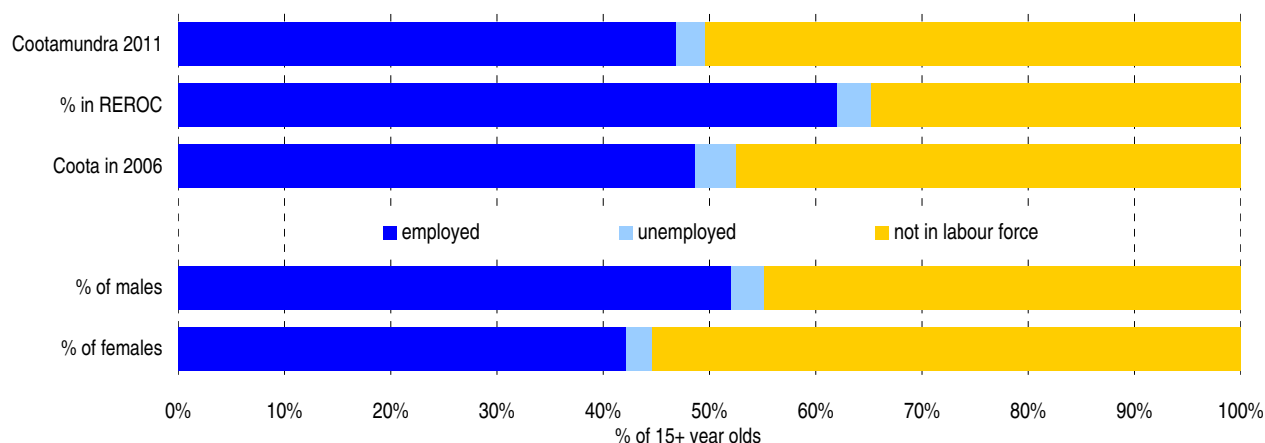
Women tend to have lower workforce participation rates on average, with greater time spent in child raising, housework and caring. In Cootamundra, women's workforce participation was at 45% compared with 55% for men.

- 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, women's unemployment rate in 2011 was 6% when men's was also 6%.

Women's domestic responsibilities also make them more inclined towards working part-time. In Cootamundra, 40% of female workers were part-timers when 8% of the men were.

- Similarly, among the unemployed workforce, 51% of women wanted part-time work while 24% of men did.
- The overall proportion of unemployed residents wanting part-time work was 4% lower than in Eastern Riverina and 6% higher than in 2006.

Labour force status, adults 15+



Employment status	Cootamundra 2011		Coota's difference		Cootamundra 2011			Coota's change from 2006	
	number	% of adults	% in REROC		% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	Coota in 2006	
employed	2,788	46.9%	62.0%	15.1% less	52.0%	42.1%	1.23 M:F	48.7%	dn 1.8%
unemployed	164	2.8%	3.2%	0.5% less	3.1%	2.5%	1.26 M:F	3.8%	dn 1.0%
labour force (participation rate)	2,952	49.6%	65.2%	15.6% less	55.1%	44.6%	1.24 M:F	52.5%	dn 2.9%
not in labour force	2,996	50.4%	34.8%	15.6% more	44.9%	55.4%	1.23 F:M	47.5%	up 2.9%
residents aged 15+	5,948	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	1.09 F:M	100.0%	
unemployment rate (% labour force)		5.6%	5.0%	0.6% more	5.6%	5.5%	1.02 M:F	7.2%	dn 1.6%
full-time workers	1,763	63.2%	64.9%	1.7% less	81.5%	49.3%	1.65 M:F	66%	dn 2.3%
part-time workers	861	30.9%	29.0%	1.9% more	7.6%	40.0%	5.26 F:M	26%	up 4.4%
unemployed want full-time work	104	63.4%	59.6%	3.9% more	76.1%	48.7%	1.56 M:F	70%	dn 6.3%
unemployed want part-time	60	36.6%	40.4%	3.9% less	23.9%	51.3%	2.15 F:M	30%	up 6.3%

Employment by age

The table below shows the labour force status of Cootamundra residents by age, and calculates a number of employment indicators, shown in the chart below.

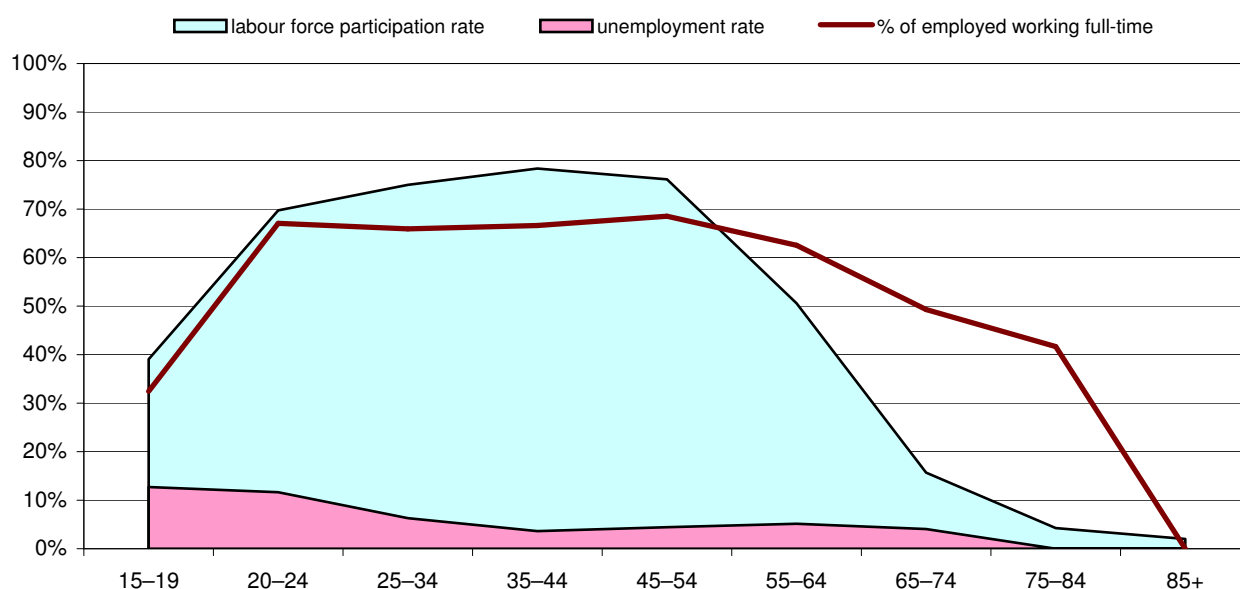
The first indicator is the unemployment rate, which averaged 6% over all residents in Cootamundra in the labour force. Unemployment was highest among those aged 15–19 at 13%, and was 12% among those aged 20–24, and 6% among 25–34 year-olds.

The second indicator is the labour force participation rate, which averaged 50% over all residents in Cootamundra. Labour force participation rose as education finished, from 13% of 15 to 19 year-olds, to 78% of 35–44 year-olds, before falling with old age to 2% of the 85+ year-olds.

Another employment indicator is the proportion of full-time workers, which averaged 63% over all residents. This proportion also rise as education finishes, here from 32% of 15 to 19 year-old workers, to 69% of 45–54 year-old workers, before falling with old age to none of the 85+ year-old workers.

Overall, 63% of unemployed residents wanted full-time work. This proportion was highest among those aged 35–44 (83%) and 25–34 (78%).

Cootamundra Employment Indicators, by age



Employment status by age	No. of Cootamundra residents, 2011, by age group								
	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75–84	85+
employed	151	167	402	611	753	534	142	24	4
unemployed	22	22	27	23	35	29	6	0	0
labour force	173	189	429	634	788	563	148	24	4
not in labour force	244	67	116	136	212	497	745	477	173
not stated	26	15	27	39	35	53	51	62	21
residents aged 15+	443	271	572	809	1,035	1,113	944	563	198
unemployment rate	13%	12%	6%	4%	4%	5%	4%	0%	0%
labour force participation rate	39%	70%	75%	78%	76%	51%	16%	4%	2%
% of employed working full-time	32%	67%	66%	67%	69%	63%	49%	42%	0%
% unemployed want full-time	41%	73%	78%	83%	54%	69%	0%	-	-
REROC unemployment rate	14%	8%	5%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	0%
REROC participation rate	58%	75%	81%	83%	84%	66%	21%	5%	2%
2006 unemployment rate	17%	13%	10%	6%	5%	7%	0%	0%	-
2006 participation rate	44%	75%	77%	81%	75%	46%	17%	6%	0%

Industries of employment

The five industries that were largest employers of Cootamundra residents in 2011 were:

- retail trade, with 12% of workers
- rural industries, 11%
- health & social care, 11%
- manufacturing, 10%
- education & training, 8%.

Other significant employers for residents were:

- transport & storage, 7% of the workers;
- public administration, 7%;
- construction, 6%;
- food & accommodation, 6%.

Industries that employed greater proportions of local residents in Eastern Riverina included:

- rural industries (7% more)
- manufacturing (3% more)
- transport & storage (3% more).

Industries that employed proportionally more local women included:

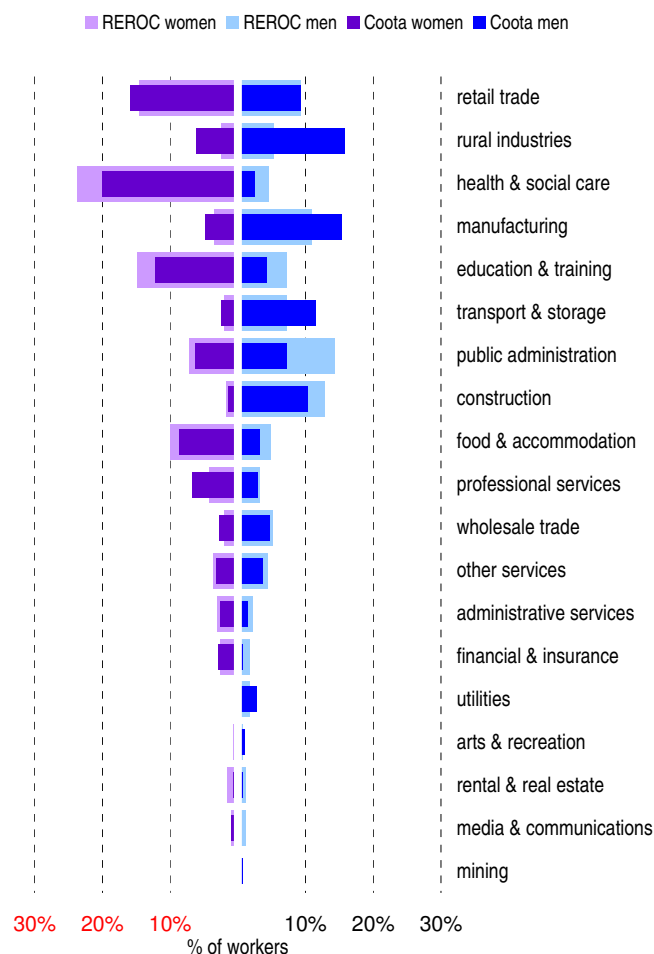
- health & social care (7.0 women per man)
- financial & insurance (3.4 women per man)
- education & training (2.5 women per man).

Men were predominant in

- construction (8.5 men per woman)
- utilities (6.7 men per woman)
- transport & storage (5.3 men per woman).

Since 2006, the fastest-growing employers were the public administration, retail trade, and wholesale trade industries, whose share of local workers rose by 1.3%, 1.0% and 0.6%, respectively.

Industries



Industry of employers	Cootamundra 2011				Cootamundra 2011			Coota's change from 2006	
	number	% of workers	% in REROC	Coota's difference	males	females	ratio of workers	Coota in 2006	Coota's change from 2006
retail trade	344	12.3%	11.7%	0.6% more	9.3%	15.8%	1.5 F:M	11.4%	up 1.0%
rural industries	314	11.3%	3.9%	7.4% more	15.8%	6.1%	2.9 M:F	12.1%	dn 0.8%
health & social care	297	10.7%	13.5%	2.9% less	2.5%	20.0%	7.0 F:M	10.7%	dn 0.0%
manufacturing	290	10.4%	7.4%	3.0% more	15.3%	4.8%	3.6 M:F	10.5%	dn 0.1%
education & training	223	8.0%	10.8%	2.8% less	4.3%	12.2%	2.5 F:M	8.0%	dn 0.0%
transport & storage	202	7.2%	4.7%	2.6% more	11.5%	2.5%	5.3 M:F	8.6%	dn 1.3%
public administration	188	6.7%	10.9%	4.1% less	7.1%	6.3%	1.3 M:F	5.4%	up 1.3%
construction	171	6.1%	7.6%	1.4% less	10.3%	1.4%	8.5 M:F	5.9%	up 0.2%
food & accommodation	161	5.8%	7.3%	1.5% less	3.2%	8.7%	2.4 F:M	6.1%	dn 0.3%
professional services	131	4.7%	3.7%	1.0% more	3.0%	6.7%	2.0 F:M	4.7%	dn 0.0%
wholesale trade	105	3.8%	3.7%	0.1% more	4.6%	2.8%	1.9 M:F	3.2%	up 0.6%
other services	96	3.4%	4.0%	0.6% less	3.6%	3.2%	1.3 M:F	3.9%	dn 0.5%
administrative services	56	2.0%	2.6%	0.6% less	1.5%	2.6%	1.5 F:M	2.5%	dn 0.4%
financial & insurance	48	1.7%	2.1%	0.4% less	0.7%	2.8%	3.4 F:M	1.8%	dn 0.1%
utilities	46	1.7%	1.1%	0.6% more	2.7%	0.5%	6.7 M:F	1.1%	up 0.6%
arts & recreation	20	0.7%	0.7%	0.0% more	0.9%	0.5%	2.3 M:F	0.6%	up 0.2%
rental & real estate	19	0.7%	1.3%	0.6% less	0.7%	0.6%	1.4 M:F	0.9%	dn 0.3%
media & communications	17	0.6%	1.0%	0.4% less	0.3%	0.9%	2.4 F:M	0.8%	dn 0.2%
mining	13	0.5%	0.2%	0.3% more	0.7%	0.2%	3.3 M:F	0.2%	up 0.2%
inadequately described	46	1.7%	1.9%	0.3% less	1.8%	1.5%	1.4 M:F	1.6%	up 0.0%
employed residents	2,787	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	=	100.0%	

Occupations

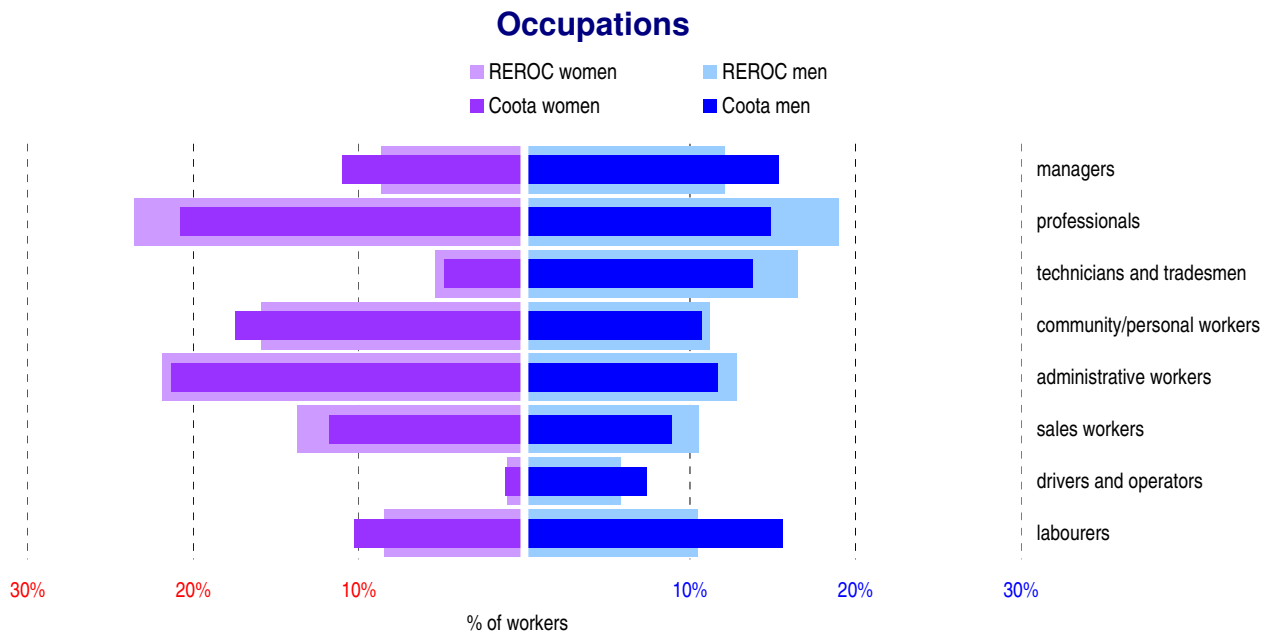
Occupations are a good indicator of socio-economic status, and communities with more people in more highly educated occupations tend to be wealthier. The occupational tree below shows the proportions of men and women in the eight occupational bands in Cootamundra in 2011, with the more educated ones being higher branches. The more top-heavy the tree, the higher is the socio-economic status of the community. The lighter background tree shows REROC's occupations for comparison.

Cootamundra had 30% workers in the top two occupational bands (15% were managers, including farmers and small business operators, and 15% professionals), similar to 31% for Eastern Riverina. The two lowest bands made up 23% of Cootamundra's workers (7% were drivers / machine operators and 16% were labourers). Eastern Riverina had 16% in these occupations.

Relative to Eastern Riverina, Cootamundra had 5% more workers who were labourers, but 4% fewer workers who were professionals and 3% fewer who were technicians and tradesmen.

Many occupations have a significant gender bias. In Cootamundra, there were 6.4 men per woman among drivers and operators and 2.8 men per woman among technicians and tradesmen, but there were 1.8 women per man among administrative workers and 1.6 women per man among community/personal workers.

Occupational growth over 2006 to 2011 was highest among community/personal workers with a 1.4% larger proportion of the workforce, and professionals with a 1.2% larger proportion. Conversely, 1.3% fewer worked as managers, and 1.2% fewer as technicians and tradesmen, .



Occupations of employed residents	Cootamundra 2011		workers in Cootamundra					Coota's change from 2006	
	number workers	% of workers	% in REROC	Coota's difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	Coota in 2006	Coota's change from 2006
managers	429	15%	12%	3.3% more	15%	11%	1.4 M:F	17%	dn 1.3%
professionals	415	15%	19%	4.1% less	15%	21%	1.4 F:M	14%	up 1.2%
technicians and tradesmen	384	14%	17%	2.7% less	14%	5%	2.8 M:F	15%	dn 1.2%
community/personal workers	299	11%	11%	0.4% less	11%	17%	1.6 F:M	9%	up 1.4%
administrative workers	325	12%	13%	1.2% less	12%	21%	1.8 F:M	12%	dn 0.1%
sales workers	249	9%	11%	1.6% less	9%	12%	1.3 F:M	9%	up 0.3%
drivers and operators	206	7%	6%	1.6% more	7%	1%	6.4 M:F	8%	dn 0.9%
labourers	435	16%	11%	5.1% more	16%	10%	1.5 M:F	15%	up 0.2%
unclear	45	2%	2%	0.1% more	2%	1%	1.3 M:F	1%	up 0.5%
total employed residents	2,787	100%	100%	same	100%	100%	1.1 M:F	100%	

The 2011 occupations are coded to the 2011 Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), which has replaced the 1996 Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) used in the 2006 Census. Where reasonable, 2006 occupations have been matched to 2011 classifications, otherwise 'n.a.' is shown for 2006.

Travel to work

In the 2011 Census, people were asked how they traveled to work on Tuesday 8 August.

In Cootamundra, 82% of the 2,785 employed residents traveled to work that day, with 10% not going to work, and 7% working from home; some did not say.

Some journeys involved multiple 'trips' by different modes (eg a lift and a bus). In all, 2,272 Cootamundra workers took 2,290 trips, an average of 1.01 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 Cootamundra, 79% of workers who traveled did so by driving in 2011 (80% in Eastern Riverina).

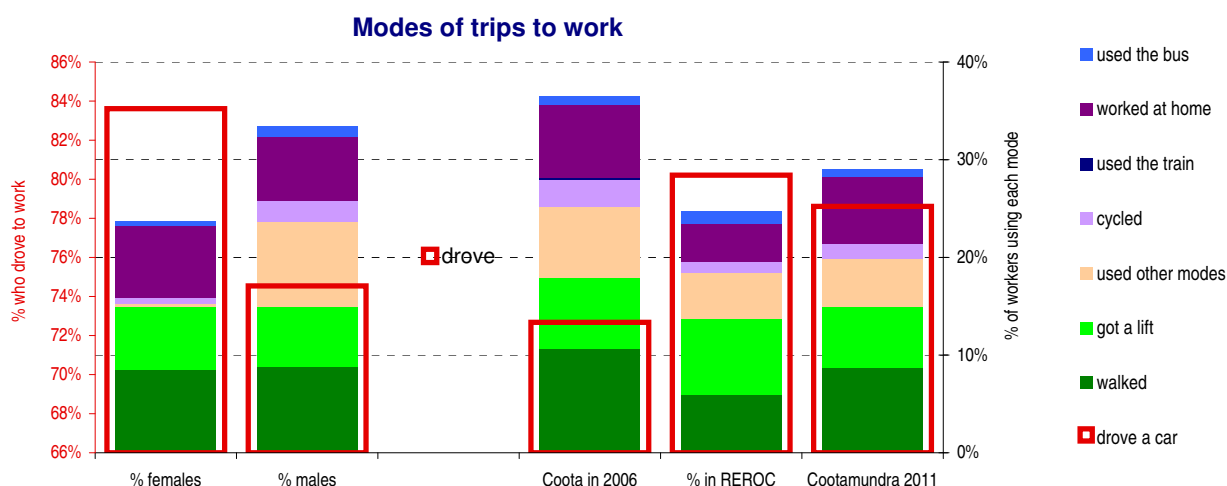
Since 2006, the proportion who drove rose by 6%.

Driving is generally more common amongst men than women; in Cootamundra, there were 1.1 men per woman among drivers.

There was male bias among travellers who used other modes (37.0 men per woman), and those who cycled (4.0 men per woman).

Other than driving, the other main ways people traveled to work in Cootamundra were that 9% of travelers walked, 6% got a lift, 5% used other modes, and 2% cycled. Less common were those who used the bus (1%).

In Cootamundra, women were most numerous among those who did not work on Census day, with 1.4 women per man.



The 'used other modes' category includes trips by taxi (4), truck (87), motorcycle (15), and other modes, often as one stage of a journey.

Trips to work	Cootamundra 2011			Coota's difference	Cootamundra 2011			Coota in 2006	
	workers	% travellers	% in REROC		% males	% females	gender ratio	% of trips	change
drove a car	1,786	78.6%	80.2%	1.6% less	74.5%	83.6%	1.1 M:F	73%	up 5.9%
walked	198	8.7%	5.9%	2.8% more	8.9%	8.5%	1.3 M:F	11%	dn 2.0%
got a lift	142	6.3%	7.8%	1.6% less	6.1%	6.4%	1.2 M:F	7%	dn 0.9%
used other modes	111	4.9%	4.7%	0.2% more	8.6%	0.3%	37.0 M:F	7%	dn 2.5%
cycled	35	1.5%	1.0%	0.5% more	2.2%	0.7%	4.0 M:F	3%	dn 1.2%
used the bus	18	0.8%	1.3%	0.5% less	1.0%	0.5%	2.6 M:F	1%	dn 0.1%
used the train	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0%	dn 0.1%
Trips to work	2,290	101%	101%		101%	100%	1.2 M:F	102%	
Employed residents		% workers			% workers			% workers	
travelled to work	2,272	82%	85%	3.2% less	84%	78%	1.2 M:F	80%	up 1.9%
worked at home	191	7%	4%	3.0% more	6%	7%	1.0 M:F	8%	dn 0.7%
did not work on Census day	282	10%	10%	0.2% more	8%	13%	1.4 F:M	11%	dn 1.2%
not stated	40	1%	1%	0.0% less	1%	2%	1.1 F:M	1%	dn 0.0%
Employed residents	2,785	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, 63 by truck, 14 by motorcycle, 16 by unnamed other modes, and 18 trips by multiple modes.

Community Cultures

Ancestry

How people describe their ancestry is a significant indicator of their cultural heritage. In the Census, people could give at most two ancestries. Only 7 ancestries were prompted with tick boxes (English, Irish, Italian, German, Chinese, Scottish and Australian); others had to be written in, which will lower responses. People with Australian ancestry are usually a minority.

In Cootamundra in 2011, 46% of residents ticked Australian ancestry. About 94% of residents named two ancestries.

The most common non-Australian ancestries were:

- English, 42% of residents;
- Irish 13.9%;
- Scottish 8.9%;
- German 3.5%;
- Italian 1.0%.

Compared with Eastern Riverina, Cootamundra had more people with English, Australian and Irish ancestries.

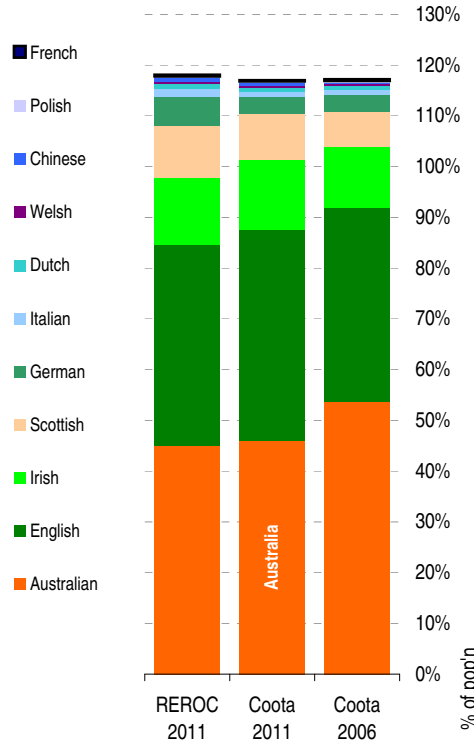
Having both parents born overseas is an indicator that ancestral culture may be strong. Here, residents with Vietnamese ancestry were most likely to have both parents born overseas, with 100% in this situation.

- Other ancestries where high proportions had both parents born overseas were Filipino (100%), Chinese (66%), Indian (50%), and Dutch (45%).

Since 2006, ancestries that became more common in Cootamundra were English, with 3.1% more of the population than in 2006, and Irish (2.0% more); Scottish had 1.9% more.

- Note that the number writing in Indigenous ancestry is often low, because there is a specific Indigenous Census question.

Most common ancestries



Ancestry	Cootamundra 2011				Parents of Coota residents			Coota in 2006	Coota's change from 2006
	residents	percent	% in REROC	Coota's difference	both born overseas	one born overseas	both born Australia		
Australian	3,373	46.0%	44.9%	1% more	0%	7%	90%	53.6%	dn 7.6%
Australian Aboriginal	19	0.3%	0.4%	0% less	0%	0%	84%	0.2%	up 0.0%
English	3,047	41.5%	39.7%	2% more	7%	8%	83%	38.4%	up 3.1%
Irish	1,021	13.9%	13.3%	1% more	3%	3%	92%	11.9%	up 2.0%
Scottish	653	8.9%	10.1%	1% less	6%	9%	84%	7.0%	up 1.9%
German	259	3.5%	5.9%	2% less	9%	7%	82%	3.4%	up 0.1%
Italian	74	1.0%	1.4%	0% less	18%	19%	64%	0.9%	up 0.1%
Dutch	47	0.6%	1.1%	0% less	45%	26%	30%	0.9%	dn 0.3%
Welsh	40	0.5%	0.4%	0% more	23%	10%	68%	0.2%	up 0.3%
Chinese	32	0.4%	0.7%	0% less	66%	9%	25%	0.3%	up 0.1%
Polish	21	0.3%	0.3%	0% less	43%	29%	29%	0.3%	dn 0.0%
French	19	0.3%	0.3%	0% less	16%	16%	68%	0.3%	dn 0.1%
Maltese	18	0.2%	0.2%	0% more	22%	56%	22%	0.1%	up 0.1%
New Zealander	15	0.2%	0.5%	0% less	20%	40%	40%	0.5%	dn 0.3%
Vietnamese	15	0.2%	0.1%	0% more	100%	0%	0%	0.1%	up 0.1%
Greek	14	0.2%	0.3%	0% less	21%	57%	21%	0.1%	up 0.1%
Lebanese	10	0.1%	0.1%	0% more	30%	30%	40%	0.1%	up 0.1%
Filipino	9	0.1%	0.3%	0% less	100%	0%	0%	0.1%	up 0.0%
Indian	6	0.1%	0.3%	0% less	50%	0%	50%	0.2%	dn 0.2%
unlisted	196	2.7%	4.2%	2% less		n.a.		2.4%	up 0.2%
not stated	558	7.6%	6.6%	1% more	2%	4%	35%	6.1%	up 1.5%
Total responses	9,446	128.8%	131.1%	2% less	6%	7%	81%	127.3%	up 1.4%
residents	7,336	100%	100%		6%	6%	81%	100%	

Indigenous residents

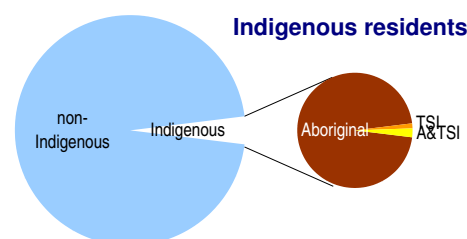
The Census asked whether people had Indigenous origins. In 2011, the number who responded yes increased nationally by 25%, as more baby-boomers and Gen X people said they and their children had Indigenous origins.

In 2011, Cootamundra had 281 Indigenous residents, with 270 having Aboriginal origins; 4 having Torres Strait Islander (TSI) origins; 7 having both Aboriginal and TSI origins.

Indigenous people constituted 3.9% of the residents, almost the same as 3.8% of Eastern Riverina.

The average age of Indigenous residents was about 30 years; it was 43 years for non-Indigenous residents.

Indigenous residents had a median age of 25–29; for non-Indigenous residents it was 45–49.

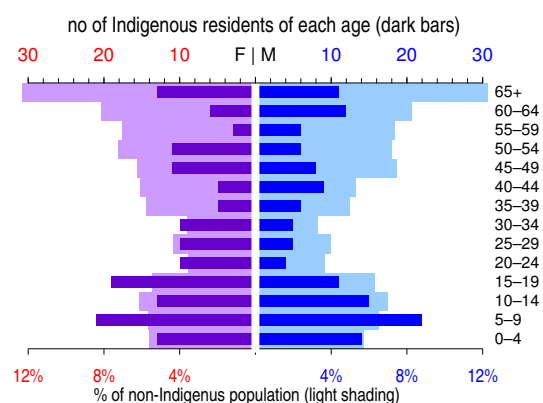


The age structure of the Indigenous population is very different from the non-Indigenous community, due to higher mortality rates at most ages and higher birth rates. Young people form a larger share of the Indigenous population, and people over 65 are much less common than among non-Indigenous people.

- 15% of Indigenous residents were aged 5–9 years versus 6% of non-Indigenous residents;
- 11% Indigenous were 15–19 years old, vs 6%;
- 10% Indigenous were 0–4 years old, vs 6%;
- However, people aged 65+ were 8% of Indigenous people but 24% of non-Indigenous.

In 2006, Cootamundra had an Indigenous population of 262, so numbers had risen by 19 or 7% over five years to 2011. The overall population was steady.

- The numbers aged 60–64 and 65+ years increased most.
- The numbers aged 10–14 and 20–24 fell most.



Indigenous people	Cootamundra 2011				Cootamundra 2011			Coota in	
	number	% residents	% in REROC	Coota's difference	males	females	ratio	2006	change 2006–2011
Aboriginal	270	3.7%	3.6%	0.0% more	125	145	1.16 F:M	247	up 9%
Torres Strait Islander (TSI)	4	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	0	4	F	5	dn 20%
Aboriginal and TSI	7	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	7	0	M	10	dn 30%
Indigenous	281	3.9%	3.8%	0.1% more	132	149	1.13 F:M	262	up 7%
non-Indigenous	6,708	91.5%	92.5%	1.1% less	3,223	3,485	1.08 F:M	6,845	dn 2%
not stated	343	4.7%	3.7%		195	148	1.32 M:F	209	up 64%
residents	7,335	100%	100%		3,552	3,783	1.07 F:M	7,316	up 0%

Ages of Indigenous residents	Cootamundra 2011				Coota Indigenous residents, 2011			Coota in	
	Indigenous	% of Indig.	% non-Indig	Indig. diff.	males	females	ratio	2006	change 2006–2011
0–4	27	10%	6%	4% more	14	13	1.1 M:F	28	dn 1
5–9	43	15%	6%	9% more	22	21	1.0 M:F	40	up 3
10–14	28	10%	7%	3% more	15	13	1.2 M:F	40	dn 12
15–19	30	11%	6%	5% more	11	19	1.7 F:M	27	up 3
20–24	14	5%	4%	1% more	4	10	2.5 F:M	20	dn 6
25–29	15	5%	4%	1% more	5	10	2.0 F:M	12	up 3
30–34	15	5%	3%	2% more	5	10	2.0 F:M	10	up 5
35–39	11	4%	5%	2% less	6	5	1.2 M:F	9	up 2
40–44	14	5%	6%	1% less	9	5	1.8 M:F	17	dn 3
45–49	19	7%	7%	0% less	8	11	1.4 F:M	15	up 4
50–54	17	6%	7%	1% less	6	11	1.8 F:M	12	up 5
55–59	9	3%	7%	4% less	6	3	2.0 M:F	11	dn 2
60–64	18	6%	8%	2% less	12	6	2.0 M:F	6	up 12
65+	24	8%	24%	15% less	11	13	1.2 F:M	14	up 10
residents	284	100%	100%		134	150	1.1 F:M	261	up 23
average age		30.3 yrs	43.2 yrs	-12.8 yrs	30.9 yrs	29.8 yrs		26.2 yrs	up 4.1 yrs

Birthplaces

The variety of birthplaces is an indication of cultural diversity, though many places have just a few from many countries.

88% of Cootamundra residents were born in Australia and 5% were born overseas, coming from at least 25 countries (6% did not give their birthplace).

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

- the UK – 180 or 2.5%;
- New Zealand – 29 or 0.4%;
- Germany – 13 or 0.2%;
- the Netherlands – 11 or 0.1%;
- Ireland – 9 or 0.1%.

Between 2006 and 2011, the biggest increases in Cootamundra were among those born in:

- the UK, with similar of the population;
- Ireland, with similar;
- the Philippines, with similar.

Birthplaces with a falling share of the population included:

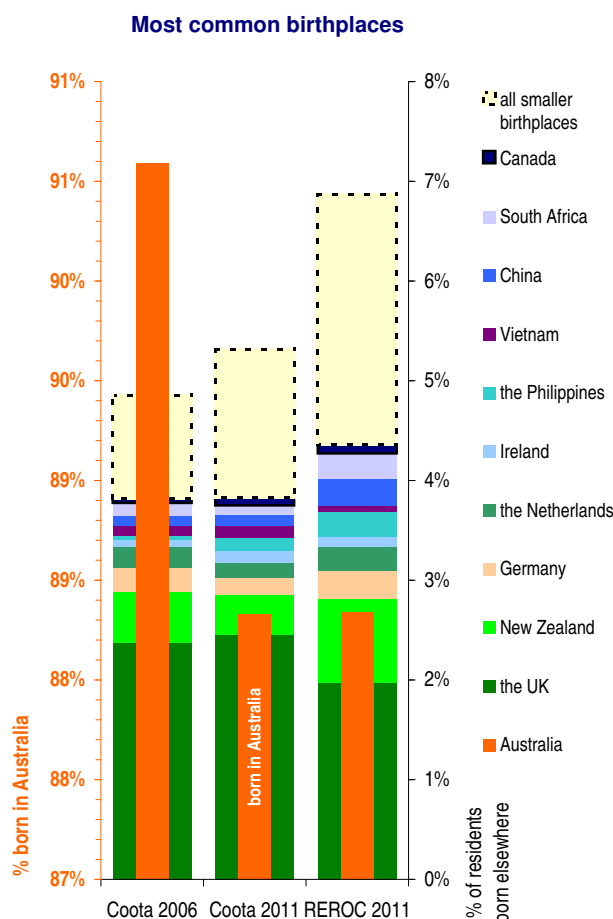
- Australia (2.3% less);
- New Zealand (0.1% less).

There were 1.07 women per man among Australian-born residents here, and 1.18 women per man among overseas-born residents.

- those born in the Netherlands had 1.2 men per woman
- those born in the UK had 1.1 women per man
- those born in New Zealand had 1.6 women per man
- those born in Germany had 2.3 women per man.

The proportion of Cootamundra residents born in Australia was quite similar to Eastern Riverina.

The most common overseas birthplace compared to Eastern Riverina was the UK with 0.5% more of the population.



Main birthplaces of residents	Cootamundra 2011				Cootamundra 2011			Coota in 2006	change from 2006
	people	percent	% in REROC	Coota's difference	males	females	ratio		
Australia	6,478	88.3%	88.3%	same	3,127	3,351	1.1 F:M	90.6%	dn 2.3%
the UK	180	2.5%	2.0%	0.5% more	87	93	1.1 F:M	2.4%	up 0.1%
New Zealand	29	0.4%	0.8%	0.4% less	11	18	1.6 F:M	0.5%	dn 0.1%
Germany	13	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	4	9	2.3 F:M	0.2%	dn 0.1%
the Netherlands	11	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	6	5	1.2 M:F	0.2%	dn 0.1%
Ireland	9	0.1%	0.1%	same	6	3	2.0 M:F	0.1%	up 0.1%
the Philippines	9	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	0	9	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
Vietnam	9	0.1%	0.1%	0.1% more	3	6	2.0 F:M	0.1%	same
China	8	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	3	5	1.7 F:M	0.1%	same
South Africa	7	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	4	3	1.3 M:F	0.1%	same
Canada	6	0.1%	0.1%	same	3	3	=	0.0%	same
the USA	6	0.1%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	6	F	0.1%	same
Malaysia	6	0.1%	0.1%	same	3	3	=	0.1%	same
Singapore	6	0.1%	0.0%	same	3	3	=	0.0%	same
Indonesia	4	0.1%	0.0%	same	0	4	F	0.0%	same
Sri Lanka	4	0.1%	0.1%	same	4	0	M	0.0%	same
India	3	0.0%	0.3%	0.2% less	0	3	F	0.1%	same
Japan	3	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	3	F	0.0%	same
a non-listed place	56	0.8%	1.2%	0.4% less	27	29	1.1 F:M	0.5%	up 0.3%
all smaller birthplaces	109	1.5%	2.5%	1.0% less	52	57		1.0%	up 0.4%
not stated	466	6.4%	4.8%	1.6% more	247	219	1.1 M:F	4.5%	up 1.8%
overseas born	390	5.3%	6.9%	25 places	179	211	1.18 F:M	4.9%	up 0.5%

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

The languages spoken at home gives a good indication of the cultural diversity and language resources in a community.

In Cootamundra, 94% of residents spoke English at home in Cootamundra in 2011, which was 2% fewer than in 2006, and 1% more than in Eastern Riverina.

About 1% of residents spoke another language at home (2% fewer than in Eastern Riverina), speaking at least 13 different languages. 5% did not say what they spoke.

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

- Croatian – 13 speakers, or 0.2% of residents;
- SE Asian languages – 13 speakers or 0.2%;
- Vietnamese – 11 speakers or 0.2%;
- Indo-Aryan languages – 9 speakers or 0.1%;
- Spanish – 7 speakers or 0.1%.

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people speaking a foreign language at home increased by 32.

- Croatian was spoken by 0.2% more of the population;
- SE Asian languages was spoken by 0.2% more;
- Hungarian was spoken by 0.1% more

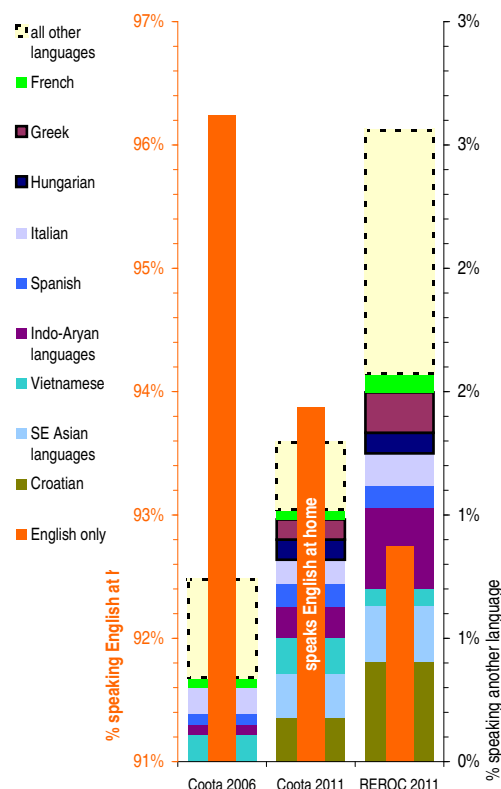
Compared with Eastern Riverina, the languages spoken proportionally more in Cootamundra were:

- Vietnamese, spoken by 0.1% more.

Among foreign language speakers in Cootamundra, there were 1.26 females per male; among English speakers there were 1.07 females per male.

- Vietnamese speakers had 2.7 females per male;
- Croatian speakers had 2.3 females per male;
- Indo-Aryan languages speakers had 2.0 males per female;
- German speakers were all male.

Most common languages



Main languages spoken at home	Cootamundra 2011				Cootamundra 2011			Coota in 2006		change 2006–2011
	people	percent	% in RERO	Coota's difference	males	females	ratio	2006		
English only	6,884	93.9%	92.8%	1% more	3,323	3,561	1.1 F:M	96.2%	dn 2.4%	
another language	104	1.4%	3.1%	2% less	46	58	1.3 F:M	1.0%	up 0.4%	
not stated	345	4.7%	4.2%	1% more	186	159	1.2 M:F	2.8%	up 1.9%	
residents	7,333	100%	100%	12 langs.	3,555	3,778	1.1 F:M	100%		
Croatian	13	0.2%	0.4%	0.2% less	4	9	2.3 F:M	0.0%	up 0.2%	
SE Asian languages	13	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% less	6	7	1.2 F:M	0.0%	up 0.2%	
Vietnamese	11	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	3	8	2.7 F:M	0.1%	up 0.0%	
Indo-Aryan languages	9	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	6	3	2.0 M:F	0.0%	up 0.1%	
Spanish	7	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	3	4	1.3 F:M	0.0%	up 0.1%	
Italian	7	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	0	7	F	0.1%	dn 0.0%	
Hungarian	6	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	3	3	=	0.0%	up 0.1%	
Greek	6	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	3	3	=	0.0%	up 0.1%	
French	3	0.0%	0.1%	0.0% less	0	3	F	0.0%	dn 0.0%	
German	3	0.0%	0.1%	0.0% less	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.0%	
Iranic languages	3	0.0%	0.1%	0.0% less	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.0%	
Korean	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% more	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.0%	
all other languages	20	0.3%	1.0%	0.7% less	9	11	1.2 F:M	0.4%	dn 0.1%	
Total	104	1.4%	3.1%	1.7% less	46	58	1.3 F:M	1.0%	up 0.4%	

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

Beliefs

In Cootamundra 81% of residents were Christian in 2011, and 1% had another type of religious belief. However, 11% had no religious belief; and 7% did not state their religion.

The main non-Christian beliefs in Cootamundra in 2011 were:

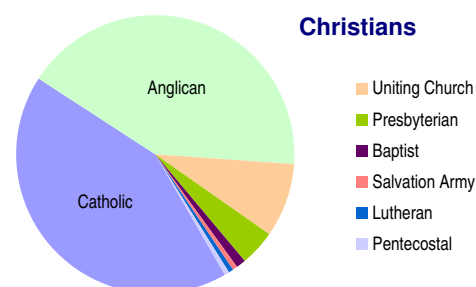
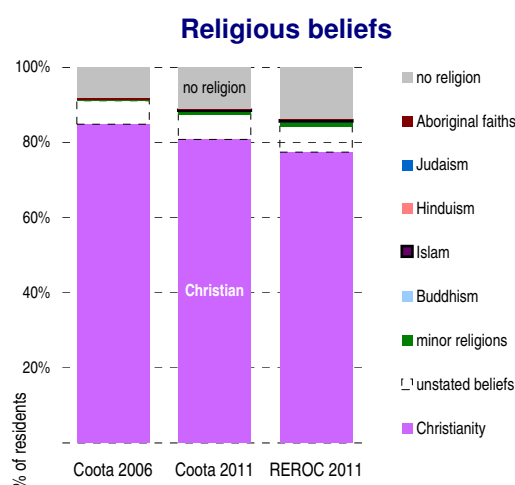
- Buddhism – 23 adherents, or 0.3% of the residents;
- Islam – 18 adherents, or 0.2%;
- Hinduism – 6 adherents, or 0.1%.

The fastest growing belief system over 2006 to 2011 was no religion with 220 more adherents, followed by Islam with 14 more.

There were falls in the number who believed in Christianity (down by 279).

Among Christians in Cootamundra, there were 1.1 women per man, while there were 1.1 men per woman among those who did not have a religion.

- Women were most common among Salvation Army followers (1.6 women per man) and Buddhism followers (1.6 women per man).
- Men were most common among followers of Islam (1.3 men per woman) and unstated beliefs (1.2 men per woman).



Religious beliefs	Cootamundra 2011				Cootamundra 2011			2006 % change from	
	people	percent	% in RERO C	Coota's difference	males	females	ratio	Coota	2006
Christianity	5,930	80.9%	77.5%	3.4% more	2,804	3,126	1.1 F:M	6,209	dn 279
no religion	814	11.1%	13.8%	2.7% less	426	388	1.1 M:F	594	up 220
Buddhism	23	0.3%	0.4%	0.1% less	9	14	1.6 F:M	16	up 7
Islam	18	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	10	8	1.3 M:F	4	up 14
Hinduism	6	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	3	3	=	-	up 6
Judaism	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% more	3	0	M	-	up 3
Aboriginal faiths	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% more	0	3	F	-	up 3
minor religions	40	0.5%	0.8%	0.3% less	22	18	1.2 M:F	31	up 9
unstated beliefs	497	6.8%	6.9%	0.2% less	276	221	1.2 M:F	459	up 38
total residents	7,334	100%	100%		3,553	3,781	1.1 F:M	7,313	up 21
Christians							=		
Catholic	2,448	33.4%	31.1%	2.2% more	1,167	1,281	1.1 F:M	2,564	dn 116
Anglican	2,419	33.0%	26.3%	6.7% more	1,139	1,280	1.1 F:M	2,432	dn 13
Uniting Church	484	6.6%	6.2%	0.4% more	225	259	1.2 F:M	585	dn 101
Presbyterian	238	3.2%	6.0%	2.7% less	120	118	1.0 M:F	260	dn 22
Baptist	72	1.0%	1.2%	0.3% less	30	42	1.4 F:M	98	dn 26
Salvation Army	37	0.5%	0.3%	0.2% more	14	23	1.6 F:M	39	dn 2
Lutheran	29	0.4%	2.4%	2.0% less	16	13	1.2 M:F	25	up 4
Pentecostal	28	0.4%	0.8%	0.5% less	12	16	1.3 F:M	34	dn 6
Jehovah's Witnesses	22	0.3%	0.2%	0.1% more	8	14	1.8 F:M	43	dn 21
Eastern Orthodox	15	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% less	7	8	1.1 F:M	15	same
Latter Day Saints	13	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	5	8	1.6 F:M	10	up 3
Seventh-day Adventist	10	0.1%	0.3%	0.1% less	6	4	1.5 M:F	13	dn 3
other Protestant	7	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	3	4	1.3 F:M	19	dn 12
Churches of Christ	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	-	same
Oriental Orthodox	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	-	same
Brethren	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	-	same
Assyrian Apostolic	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	-	same
other Christian	108	1.5%	1.8%	0.3% less	52	56	1.1 F:M	33	up 75
total Christians	5,930	80.9%	77.5%	3.4% more	2,804	3,126	1.1 F:M	6,209	dn 279