



Gundagai Community Portrait

2011

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

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In this Portrait, Gundagai is the Gundagai 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 Gundagai Indicators

Indicators	Rate in 2011	difference from REROC	change 2006-11
Median age	42 yrs	39 yrs	+ 3 yrs
% children under 10 years	14%	1% more	dn 1%
% young adults 15-24 years	13%	2% less	up 1%
% aged 70+ years	13%	1% more	up 2%
Average family size	2.9	1% more	same
% families with couple, no children	45%	2% more	up 16%
% families with couple + children	41%	1% more	dn 11%
% families with one-parent	13%	2% less	dn 6%
Housing: % rental houses	23%	4% less	same
Public housing: % of occupied dwellings	2%	4% more	dn 1%
Average dwelling occupancy	2.5	4% more	dn 4%
Stability: % in same home, 5+ years	65%	10% more	up 2%
New residents: % in locality <1 year	5%	4% less	dn 1%
Education: % adults in tertiary education	4%	4% less	up 19%
Education: % adults with post-school qualific'n	46%	5% less	up 4%
Education: % of 20-24 year olds finished Year 12	44%	15% less	dn 1%
Income: median weekly individual	\$470	9% less	up 9%
Income: average weekly individual	\$653	4% less	up 31%
Unemployment: % of workforce	4%	1% less	dn 1%
Unemployment: % of 15–19 workforce	7%	7% less	up 2%
Unemployment: % of 20–24 workforce	5%	3% less	dn 4%
Workforce: % of adults 15+ in workforce	61%	4% less	dn 1%
Workforce: % of 15–19 year-olds in workforce	64%	6% more	up 5%
Workforce: % of 20–24 year-olds in workforce	79%	4% more	up 3%
Occupation: % workers who are professionals	10%	9% less	up 1%
Occupation: % workers who are labourers	21%	10% more	dn 2%
Speak non-English language at home	2%	2% less	same
Born overseas: % of residents	4%	3% less	same
Indigenous: % of residents	2.5%	1% less	up 36%

Demography

Population and growth

In the August 2011 Census, 3,662 residents were counted in Gundagai – 1,791 females and 1,871 males. The counted population had decreased by 30 or 0.8% since the 2006 Census.

95% were at home for Census

Of the residents, 3,467 (94.7%) were at home on Census night, while 10 were staying elsewhere within the same locality and 187 were staying somewhere else in Australia.

There were 206 visitors

There were 206 visitors from elsewhere in Australia staying in Gundagai on Census night; these people are not included in this profile.

Overall, there were 1.04 males per female

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.

94% were Australian citizens

Around 94% of Gundagai residents were Australian citizens, compared with 92% for Eastern Riverina.

Population	residents of Gundagai				Gundagai's			Gundagai 2011		
	2011	2006	change 2006 2011	%, 2011	% in REROC	Gundagai's difference		males	females	gender ratio
at home on Census Night	3,467	3,488	dn 21	94.7%	94.1%	0.5% more		1,764	1,703	1.04 M:F
away from locality at Census	187	162	up 25	5.1%	5.6%	0.5% less		102	83	1.22 M:F
away from home (but local)	10	43	dn 33	0.3%	0.2%	same		5	5	1.19 M:F
counted residents	3,662	3,692	dn 30	100.1%	100.0%	dn 0.8%		1,871	1,791	1.04 M:F
Australian citizens	3,443	3,495	dn 52	94.0%	91.9%	2.2% more		1,758	1,685	1.04 M:F

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

The median age was 42 years

The median age is the age where half are younger and half older. It was 3 years older than in Eastern Riverina and 2 years older than found here in 2006.

Dwellings averaged 2.5 residents

Gundagai had an average of 2.5 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 \$470 a week

The median personal income in mid-2011 was 9% less than the median in Eastern Riverina, \$517.

The median family income was \$1,130 a week

The median family income here was 9% less than in Eastern Riverina, \$1,240.

The median mortgage repayment was \$1,186 a month

The median monthly mortgage repayment in Gundagai in 2011 was 12% or \$169 less than REROC's median.

The median rent was \$140 a week

The median weekly rent was \$48 lower than Eastern Riverina, or 26% less.

Some medians	2011			2006		Gundagai's change from 2006	Gundagai v. REROC
	Gundagai	REROC	Gundagai's difference	Gundagai	REROC		
median age	42 yrs	39 yrs	+ 3 yrs	40 yrs	37 yrs	2 y. older	
av. persons per household	2.5	2.4	4% more	2.6	3.0	4% less	
av. persons per bedroom	1.1	1.1	same	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
individual weekly income	\$470	\$517	9% less	\$433	\$480	9% more	
family weekly income	\$1,130	\$1,240	9% less	\$1,102	\$1,212	3% more	
household weekly income	\$907	\$996	9% less	\$844	\$972	7% more	
monthly mortgage payment	\$1,186	\$1,355	12% less	\$1,046	\$1,176	13% more	
weekly rent	\$140	\$188	26% less	\$116	\$156	21% 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.

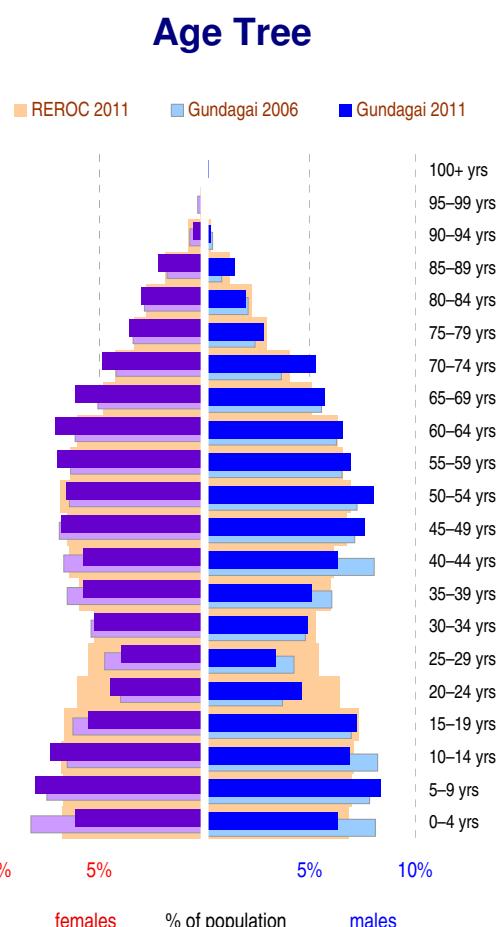
In 2011, Gundagai's population was older than in Eastern Riverina, with a slightly different age structure.

- The average age in Gundagai was 41 years, which was 2 years 6 months older than the Eastern Riverina average.
- Half of Gundagai's population were younger than 42 years, called the median age. This was 3 years older than Eastern Riverina.
- The largest age groups in Gundagai in 2011 were people 5–9, 50–54 and 45–49 years old.
- Compared with Eastern Riverina, Gundagai had relatively more people aged 5–9, 65–69 and 70–74 years, but fewer people aged 25–29, 20–24 and 0–4 years.

Over 2006 to 2011, the Gundagai age groups that increased most were 70–74, 20–24 and 5–9 years-old. The 0–4, 40–44 and 35–39 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 Gundagai, the ratio peaks in the 90–94 age group, with 1.7 women per man. There were all men in the age groups 100+ years.

- Among those under 70, females were most common among people aged 25–29 and 35–39 years.
- Males were more common among those aged 15–19, 50–54 and 45–49 years.



5-year age groups	Gundagai 2011				Gundagai 2011			Gundagai's change from 2006	
	people	percent	% in REROC	Gundagai's difference	males	females	ratio	Gundagai in 2006	change from 2006
0–4 yrs	228	6.2%	6.8%	0.6% less	118	110	1.07 M:F	8.2%	dn 2.0%
5–9 yrs	301	8.2%	6.9%	1.4% more	157	144	1.09 M:F	7.7%	up 0.6%
10–14 yrs	260	7.1%	6.9%	0.2% more	129	131	1.02 F:M	7.4%	dn 0.3%
15–19 yrs	234	6.4%	7.0%	0.6% less	135	99	1.36 M:F	6.6%	dn 0.2%
20–24 yrs	166	4.5%	6.2%	1.7% less	86	80	1.08 M:F	3.8%	up 0.7%
25–29 yrs	134	3.7%	5.5%	1.8% less	63	71	1.13 F:M	4.5%	dn 0.8%
30–34 yrs	186	5.1%	5.3%	0.2% less	92	94	1.02 F:M	5.1%	same
35–39 yrs	198	5.4%	6.0%	0.6% less	95	103	1.08 F:M	6.3%	dn 0.9%
40–44 yrs	221	6.0%	6.3%	0.2% less	118	103	1.15 M:F	7.4%	dn 1.3%
45–49 yrs	264	7.2%	6.7%	0.5% more	142	122	1.16 M:F	7.0%	up 0.2%
50–54 yrs	268	7.3%	6.9%	0.4% more	150	118	1.27 M:F	6.8%	up 0.5%
55–59 yrs	255	7.0%	6.5%	0.5% more	130	125	1.04 M:F	6.4%	up 0.5%
60–64 yrs	250	6.8%	6.2%	0.6% more	123	127	1.03 F:M	6.2%	up 0.6%
65–69 yrs	217	5.9%	5.0%	1.0% more	107	110	1.03 F:M	5.3%	up 0.6%
70–74 yrs	186	5.1%	4.1%	0.9% more	99	87	1.14 M:F	3.9%	up 1.2%
75–79 yrs	117	3.2%	3.1%	0.1% more	53	64	1.21 F:M	2.9%	up 0.3%
80–84 yrs	91	2.5%	2.5%	same	37	54	1.46 F:M	2.5%	same
85–89 yrs	66	1.8%	1.5%	0.3% more	27	39	1.44 F:M	1.3%	up 0.5%
90–94 yrs	16	0.4%	0.6%	0.1% less	6	10	1.67 F:M	0.5%	dn 0.1%
95–99 yrs	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.2%	dn 0.2%
100+ yrs	4	0.1%	0.0%	0.1% more	4	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
residents	3,662	100%	100%	SD: 0.9%	1,871	1,791	1.04 M:F	3,692	1% less
average age		41 yrs	40 yrs	+3 yrs	40 yrs	42 yrs		39 yrs	+3 yrs
median age		42 yrs	39 yrs	+3 yrs				40 yrs	+2 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 Gundagai's residents, was the oldest (70+ years) stage, which gained another 1.8% of the population, with the retiring (55–69 years) lifestage also growing, up by 1.8%.

Offsetting these increases were declines in the relative size of other life stages, such as pre-school (0–4 years), down by 2.0%, and birthing age (25–39 years), down by 1.7%.

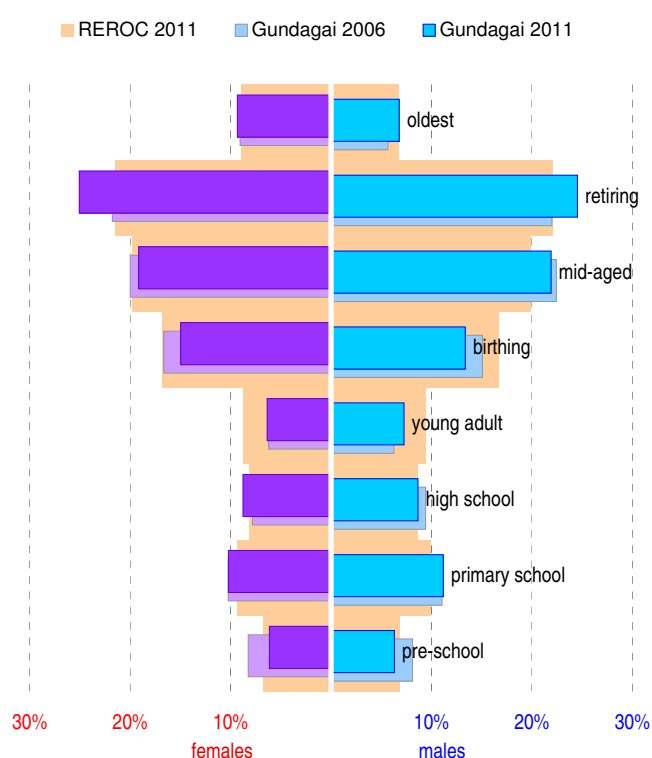
Compared with Eastern Riverina, Gundagai's life stages that were proportionally larger were the retiring stage, with 2.1% more of the population, and primary school stage, with 1.1% more.

Gundagai had relatively fewer people in the birthing stage of life, with 2.6% less, and in the young adult stage, with 2.2% fewer.

For most communities with reasonably large populations, the number of males and females is within about 5% of each other. Over Gundagai, the male:female ratio is biased towards males with 1.04 males per female, reaching 1.31 females per male among those aged 70 or more.

In other life stages, the gender ratio ranged from 1.20 males per female among those in the mid-aged stage to 1.07 females per male in the birthing stage.

Life stages



Life stages	Gundagai 2011		% in RERO	Gundagai's difference	Gundagai 2011			Gundagai in 2006	difference from 2006
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
pre-school (0–4 years)	228	6.2%	6.8%	0.6% less	6.3%	6.1%	1.07 M:F	8.2%	2.0% less
primary school (5–11 years)	392	10.7%	9.6%	1.1% more	11.2%	10.2%	1.14 M:F	10.6%	0.1% more
high school (12–17 years)	319	8.7%	8.4%	0.4% more	8.7%	8.8%	1.03 M:F	8.6%	0.1% more
young adult (18–24 years)	250	6.8%	9.1%	2.2% less	7.3%	6.4%	1.19 M:F	6.2%	0.6% more
birthing age (25–39 years)	518	14.1%	16.7%	2.6% less	13.4%	15.0%	1.07 F:M	15.9%	1.7% less
mid-aged (40–54 years)	753	20.6%	19.8%	0.7% more	21.9%	19.2%	1.20 M:F	21.2%	0.6% less
retiring (55–69 years)	722	19.7%	17.6%	2.1% more	19.2%	20.2%	1.02 M:F	18.0%	1.8% more
oldest (70+ years)	480	13.1%	12.0%	1.1% more	12.1%	14.2%	1.31 F:M	11.3%	1.8% more
residents	3,662	100%	100%	SD: 1.7%	100%	100%	1.04 M:F	3,692	dn 1%
aged 15+	3,434	93.8%	93.2%	0.6% more	1,753	1,681	1.04 M:F	91.8%	2.0% more
Dependency ratio	1.47		1.66	0.19 lower	1.54	1.40		1.51	0.04 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.

Gundagai is currently undergoing noticeable generational change with 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 177 in 2011 (7% of the population);
- were 95 fewer than in 2006 (their share down by 3%);
- had 1.39 women per man.

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

- numbered 520 in 2011 (15% of the population);
- were 50 fewer (their share down by 1%) since 2006;
- had males and females equally.

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

- numbered 773 residents (21% of the population);
- were the second largest generation in Gundagai;
- were 24 more (up by 0.8%) since 2006;
- had 1.08 men per woman.

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

- numbered 683 in 2011 (19% of the population);
- were the third largest generation;
- had stable numbers (their share little changed) since 2006;
- had 1.08 men per woman.

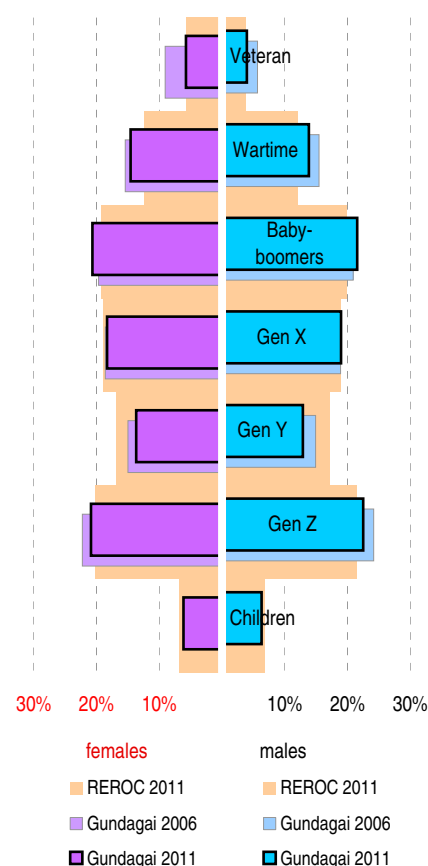
Gen Y (aged 20 to 34 in 2011, born 1961–1976):

- numbered 486, a 13% share;
- 66 less than 2006; a 2% smaller share;
- the fifth largest generation;
- had 1.02 women per man.

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

- numbered 795 (22%), the largest generation;
- 62 fewer than in 2006 (their share was down by 2%);
- had 1.02 females per male.

Sizes of generations



Gundagai's population was down by 30 between 2006 and 2011, with:

- an increase due to 228 net births (those under 5 in 2011),
- less net departures by 95 Veterans + 66 Gen Ys + 62 Gen Zs + 50 of the Wartime generation + 9 Gen Xs
- plus net movement in by 24 Baby-boomers

Generations				Gundagai			M / F ratio	REROC, 2011	
	2011	2006	change	2011%	2006%	change		share (%)	Gundagai diff
infants (aged 0–5)	228		+ 228	6%	0%	up 6%	1.07 M:F	7%	1% less
Generation Z (aged 5–19)	795	857	– 62	22%	23%	dn 2%	1.13 M:F	21%	1% more
Generation Y (aged 20–34)	486	552	– 66	13%	15%	dn 2%	1.02 F:M	17%	4% less
Generation X (aged 35–49)	683	692	– 9	19%	19%	dn 0%	1.08 M:F	19%	0% less
Baby-boomers (aged 50–64)	773	749	+ 24	21%	20%	up 1%	1.09 M:F	20%	2% more
Wartime (aged 65–79)	520	570	– 50	14%	15%	dn 1%	1.01 F:M	12%	2% more
Veterans (aged 80+)	177	272	– 95	5%	7%	dn 3%	1.39 F:M	5%	0% more
total residents	3,662	3,692	– 30	100%	100%	SD: 1.2%	1.04 M:F	93%	dn 0.8%

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 Gundagai, the average number of children borne by all women aged 15+ was 2.4. This was higher than in Eastern Riverina, where women averaged 2.1 births.

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

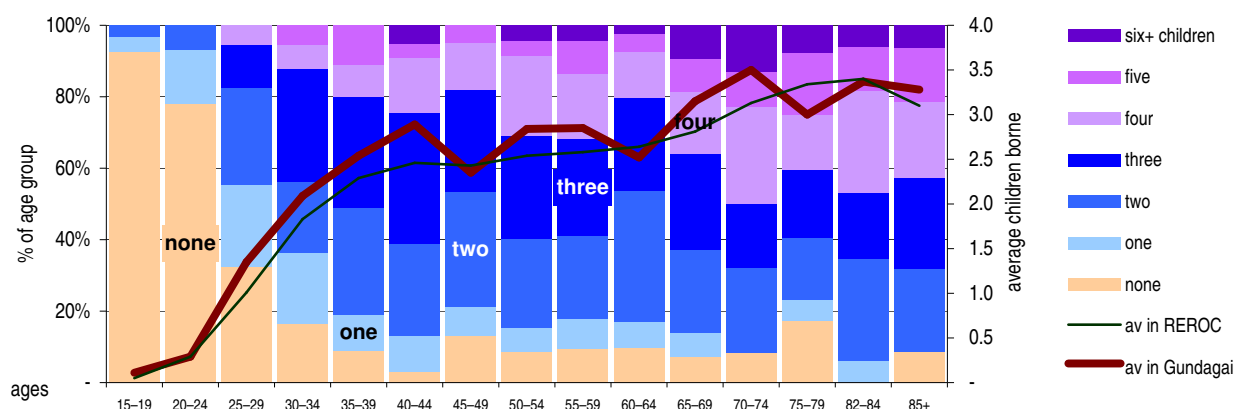
- Among those aged 15–19, 93% had never had children (in Gundagai).
- Among those aged 20–24, 78% had never had children.
About 15% had one birth and 7% had two births.
- By the age of 40–44 years, 37% of women had borne three children and 26% had borne two.
Only 3% had never given birth.

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

- Average births for women aged 20–24 years was 0.4 lower than in 2006.
- The average births for women aged 30–34 years and 45–49 years also fell.
- Average births rose most for those aged 40–44 years and 55–59 years.

Compared with Eastern Riverina, the average number of births per woman in Gundagai was 0.3 higher. Ten of the 5-year age cohorts had higher birth rates here; four 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 Gundagai	av in REROC	Gundagai	REROC
age of women in 2011									
% of women of each age having had this many births									
15–19 years	93%	4%	3%	-	-	0.1	0.1	up 0.1	same
20–24 years	78%	15%	7%	-	-	0.3	0.3	dn 0.4	dn 0.1
25–29 years	32%	23%	27%	12%	5%	1.4	1.0	same	same
30–34 years	16%	20%	20%	32%	12%	2.1	1.8	dn 0.1	same
35–39 years	9%	10%	30%	31%	20%	2.5	2.3	up 0.2	same
40–44 years	3%	10%	26%	37%	24%	2.9	2.5	up 0.4	same
45–49 years	13%	8%	32%	29%	18%	2.4	2.4	dn 0.1	dn 0.1
50–54 years	9%	7%	25%	29%	31%	2.8	2.5	same	dn 0.1
55–59 years	9%	9%	23%	27%	32%	2.9	2.6	up 0.3	same
60–64 years	10%	7%	37%	26%	20%	2.5	2.6	dn 0.5	dn 0.1
65–69 years	7%	6%	23%	27%	36%	3.2	2.8	same	dn 0.3
70–74 years	8%	-	24%	18%	50%	3.5	3.1	up 0.3	dn 0.3
75–79 years	17%	6%	17%	19%	40%	3.0	3.3	dn 0.5	same
80–84 years	-	6%	29%	18%	47%	3.4	3.4	dn 0.2	up 0.2
85+ years	9%	-	23%	26%	43%	3.3	3.1	dn 0.2	up 0.2
Total	20%	9%	24%	23%	24%	2.4	2.1	same	same

Average births calculated from raw data assuming 7 births 0% = u/. 0.5%
average for women with 6+ births.

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

The biggest changes are shaded this colour

Households

The households of Gundagai

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, 1,404 households were counted in Gundagai, 44 fewer than in 2006.

Of the households, 71% were families, 27% were single persons and 2% were shared or group households.

The average size of all households was 2.47 persons, which was 0.06 smaller than in Eastern Riverina. Family households averaged 3.05 people, similar to Eastern Riverina.

Of the 995 family households:

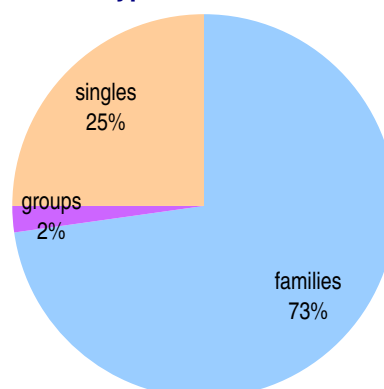
- half (50%) had two members,
- one-fifth (19%) had three members, and
- three-tenths (31%) had four or more members.

Compared with Eastern Riverina, Gundagai had 1% more family households with two members, similar proportions with three members, and 1% fewer with four or more members.

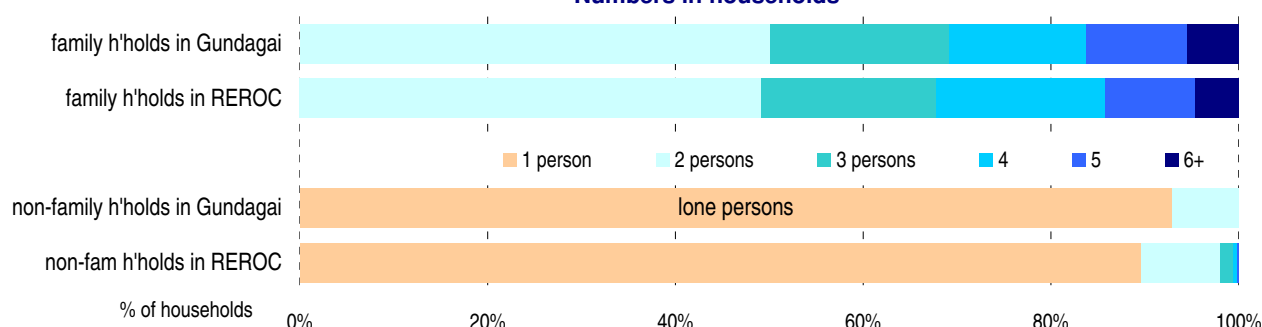
Of the other households in Gundagai, 380 or 93% were lone-person households. The rest were shared or group housing, with all of these having two 'flat-mates'. Across Eastern Riverina, nine in every ten of non-family households were lone persons.

Since 2006, the average size of all households had decreased by 0.13 persons. That of family households decreased by 0.11 while that of non-family households decreased by 0.01.

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		499	189	146	106	55	995	3,031	3.05
non-family households	380	29	0	0	0	0	409	438	1.07
all dwellings 2011	380	528	189	146	106	55	1,404	3,469	2.47
family households 2006 *	..	455	193	170	122	57	997	3,144	3.15
non-family households 2006 *	342	17	0	4	0	0	363	392	1.08
all dwellings 2006 *	342	472	193	174	122	57	1,360	3,536	2.60
2011									
family h'holds in Gundagai		50%	19%	15%	11%	6%	995	3,031	3.05
family h'holds in REROC		49%	19%	18%	9%	5%	34,301	104,200	3.04
non-family h'holds in Gundagai	93%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	409	438	1.07
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 6.4 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 less than two in every ten being de facto couples.

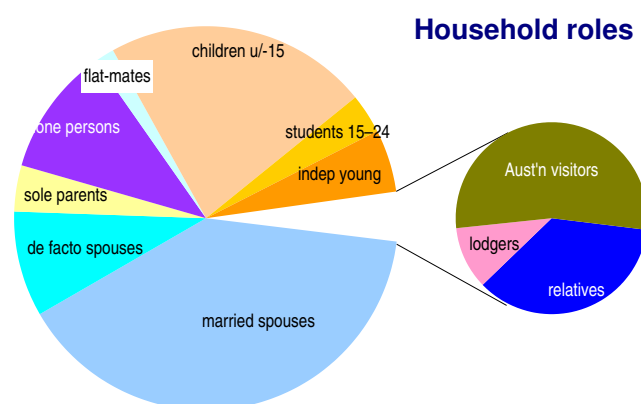
Sole parents were 4% of residents.

Children living with a parent made up 31% of the residents, of whom:

- 22% were under 15 years old,
- 3% were full-time students, and
- 5% were independent young adults.

Of the other adults:

- 11% were living alone
- 2% lived in shared housing
- 1% lived with relatives.

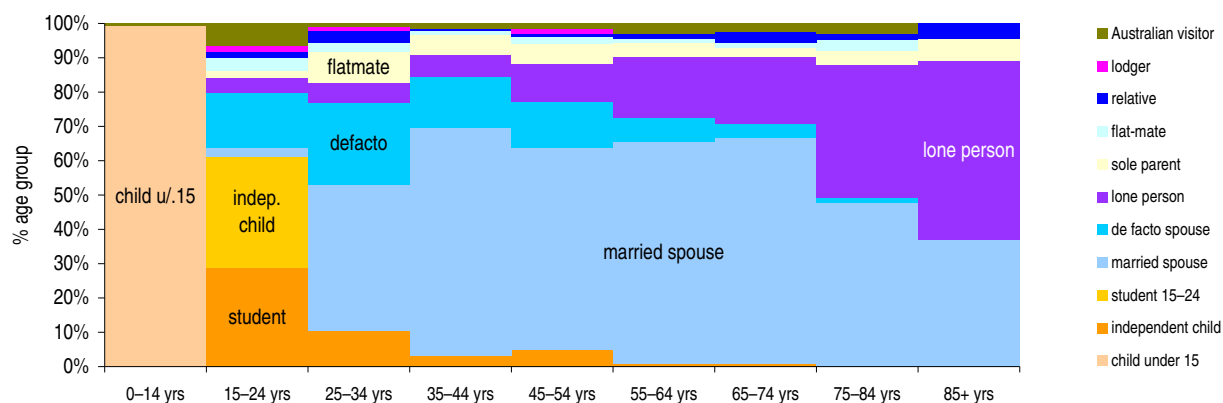


Compared to Eastern Riverina, Gundagai had 2% more residents who were de facto spouses and 1% more children under 15, but 1% fewer were flat-mates and 1% fewer were full-time students (15–24).

Compared with 2006, 1.4% more residents were de facto spouses and 1.1% more were lone persons, while 1.0% fewer were children under 15 and 0.7% fewer were relatives.

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	Gundagai 2011				Gundagai 2011			2006 % in Gundagai	diff. from 2006
	persons, all ages	% of all ages	% in REROC	Gundagai's difference	males	females	ratio		
married spouses	1,379	40%	40%	0% more	682	697	1.02 F:M	40%	dn 0%
de facto spouses	311	9%	7%	2% more	153	158	1.03 F:M	8%	up 1%
sole parents	129	4%	4%	1% less	25	104	4.16 F:M	4%	dn 0%
lone persons	381	11%	11%	0% less	203	178	1.14 M:F	10%	up 1%
flat-mates	54	2%	3%	1% less	36	18	2.00 M:F	1%	up 0%
children under 15	775	22%	21%	1% more	400	375	1.07 M:F	23%	dn 1%
full-time students (15–24)	119	3%	4%	1% less	66	53	1.25 M:F	4%	dn 0%
independent young adults	182	5%	5%	0% more	127	55	2.31 M:F	6%	dn 0%
relatives	51	1%	1%	0% less	28	23	1.22 M:F	2%	dn 1%
lodgers	15	0%	1%	0% less	9	6	1.50 M:F	0%	dn 0%
Aust'n visitors	76	2%	3%	0% less	32	44	1.38 F:M	2%	dn 0%
Total	3,472	100%	100%		1,761	1,711	1.03 M:F	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

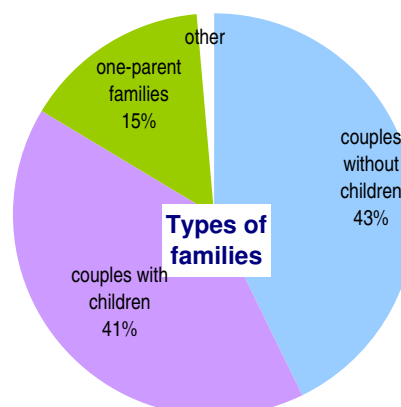
Most people live in families, and the types of families in a community affects its characteristics and needs. Families with high proportions of dependents, such as one-parent families and large families, tend to have lower disposable incomes and live in areas with cheaper housing. Couples without children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

Of the families in Gundagai:

- 41% were couples with children;
- 45% couples without children;
- 13% were one-parent families.

The biggest difference from Eastern Riverina in the types of families is that Gundagai had 2% more couples without children and 2% fewer one-parent families.

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of couples without children increased by 16% and the number of one-parent families decreased by 6%, while the overall population counted fell by 1%.



Type of families	Gundagai 2011				Gundagai 2006				Gundagai 2006	
	families	% families	% in REROC	Gundagai's difference	families	change	change %	% families	change in %	
couples without children	449	45%	43%	2% more	386	up 63	up 16%	38%	up 7%	
couples with children	417	41%	41%	1% more	468	dn 51	dn 11%	46%	dn 5%	
one-parent families	127	13%	15%	2% less	135	dn 8	dn 6%	13%	dn 1%	
other families	12	1%	1%	same	24	dn 12	dn 50%	2%	dn 1%	
total families	1,005	100%	100%		1,013	dn 8	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 Gundagai in 2011 was 2.9 persons, which was very similar to Eastern Riverina and virtually unchanged from 2006.

Couple families averaged 4.0 persons:

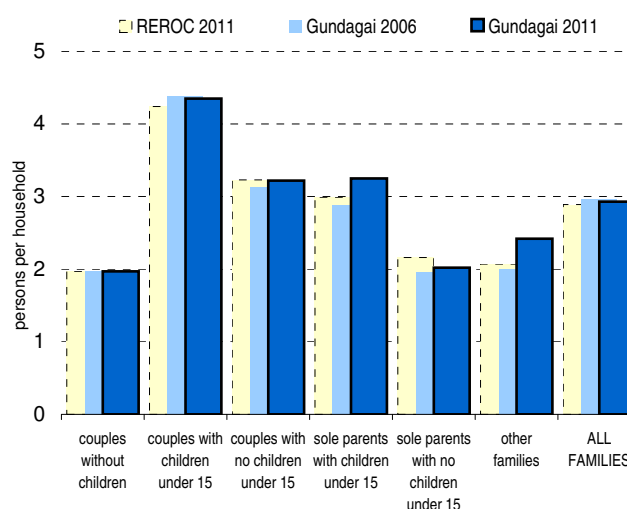
- 4.4 for families with children under 15,
- 3.2 for families with no children under 15.

One-parent families averaged 2.7 persons:

- 3.3 for families with children under 15,
- 2.0 for families with no children under 15.

Between 2006 and 2011, the average family size of other families increased most, by 0.42, while that of couples with children under 15 fell most, down by 0.03.

Average family size



Family size	Gundagai 2011			REROC, 2011 av size	Gundagai's difference	Gundagai, 2006		REROC, 2006	
	families	residents	av size			av size	change	av size	change
couples without children	449	885	1.97	1.97	same	1.97	same	1.97	same
couples with children under 15	306	1,331	4.35	4.24	0.11 more	4.38	dn 0.03	4.24	up 0.11
couples with no children under 15	111	357	3.22	3.23	0.01 less	3.13	up 0.09	3.23	dn 0.01
sole parents with children under 15	72	234	3.25	2.99	0.26 more	2.89	up 0.36	2.94	up 0.31
sole parents with no children under 15	55	111	2.02	2.16	0.14 less	1.96	up 0.06	2.16	dn 0.14
other families	12	29	2.42	2.07	0.35 more	2.00	up 0.42	2.06	up 0.36
ALL FAMILIES	1,005	2,947	2.93	2.89	0.04 more	2.97	dn 0.04	2.93	same

Excludes family members temporarily absent on Census Night.

Marriage and family blending

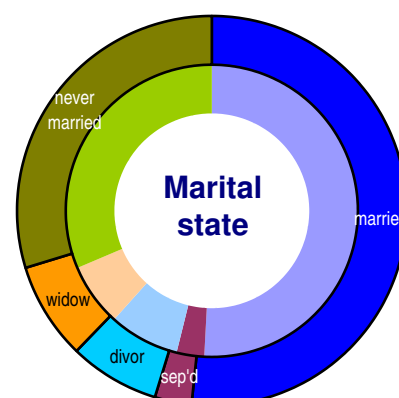
Many families consisting of couples who may not be married to each other, living with children who may not be both of theirs by birth. A person's marital state can be a poor indicator of their lifestyle. A person's legal marital status (eg married, divorced) can be less relevant than their social marital status (whether they live as a couple or a single).

Of Gundagai's 2,879 residents aged 15+ in 2011, 52% were married and 30% had never married. The other 19% were once married, and were now separated (3%), divorced (8%), or widowed (8%).

About 53% of residents in Gundagai lived as a couple, which was similar to the 52% who were legally married. Of cohabiting couples, one in five were not married (to each other).

Compared with Eastern Riverina, more residents were widowed (1% more) and married (1% more), while fewer were never married (2% fewer).

Over 2006 to 2011, the proportions of adults in Gundagai who were never married rose by 2%. The proportion who were married fell by 2%.



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

Generally, because women live longer, more tend to be widowed, but also separated and divorced. In Gundagai there were 3.7 women per man among the widowed, 1.2 women per man among separated adults but 1.2 men per woman among divorced adults.

People who have never married are more usually male; in Gundagai, there were 1.5 men per woman among those who had never married.

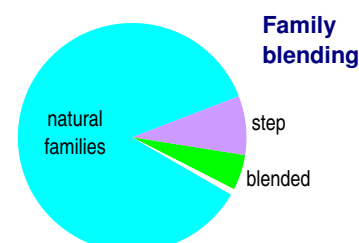
Legal marriage	Gundagai, 2011		% in REROC	Gundagai's difference	Gundagai 2011			Gundagai in 2006	change from 2006
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
married	1,489	51.7%	50.7%	1.0% more	747	742	1.01 M:F	53.3%	dn 1.6%
separated	91	3.2%	3.2%	same	42	49	1.17 F:M	2.8%	up 0.4%
divorced	216	7.5%	7.9%	0.4% less	116	100	1.16 M:F	7.3%	up 0.2%
widowed	229	8.0%	6.8%	1.2% more	49	180	3.67 F:M	8.5%	dn 0.5%
never married	854	29.7%	31.4%	1.7% less	510	344	1.48 M:F	28.0%	up 1.7%
residents aged 15+	2,879	100%	100%		1,464	1,415	1.03 M:F	100%	
Living situation	Gundagai, 2011		% in REROC	Gundagai's difference	Gundagai 2011			Gundagai in 2006	change from 2006
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
married	1,380	52.7%	52.0%	0.7% more	683	697	1.02 F:M	53.8%	dn 1.1%
de facto	312	11.9%	9.6%	2.3% more	152	160	1.05 F:M	10.2%	up 1.7%
single	927	35.4%	38.4%	3.0% less	490	437	1.12 M:F	36.0%	dn 0.6%
residents aged 15+	2,619	100%	100%		1,325	1,294	1.02 M:F	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 Gundagai, 56 families (13% of families) included at least one step-child – 8.4% were step families and 5.0% 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 Gundagai fell by 9 (or 14%).



Blended and step families	Gundagai, 2011		% in REROC	Gundagai's difference	Gundagai, 2006			change % in REROC
	families	%			families	%	change	
natural families	360	85.9%	86.6%	0.7% less	405	86.2%	dn 45	dn 5%
step families	35	8.4%	7.1%	1.2% more	38	8.1%	dn 3	dn 1%
blended families	21	5.0%	5.4%	0.4% less	27	5.7%	dn 6	up 3%
other families	3	0.7%	0.9%	0.2% less	0	0.0%	up 3	up 32%
families	419	100%	100%		470	100%	dn 51	dn 4%

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 Gundagai, 28% of adults (aged 15+) provided some voluntary child care, with 19% providing care only for their own children and 9% 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 Gundagai, 33% of women provided voluntary child caring compared to 23% of men.
- For Eastern Riverina overall, 23% of women and 33% of men provided child care.

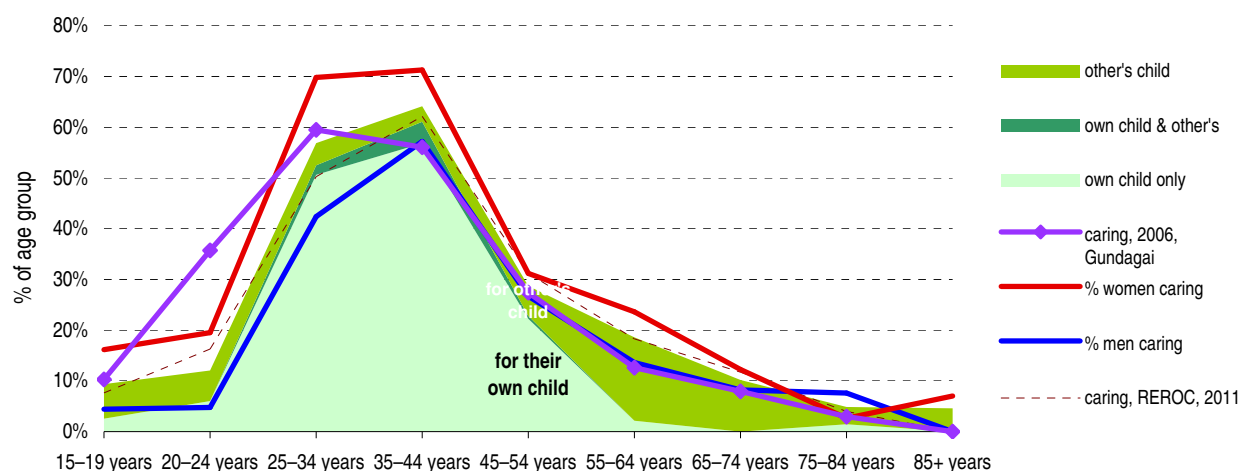
Child caring peaked in Gundagai between the ages of 35–44 years when 64% of residents were providing child caring (71% of women and 57% of men). It was next highest among people aged 25–34 years (57%) and 45–54 years (29%).

Caring for others' children was highest amongst residents aged 55–64 years with 16% 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 65–74 years, 10% looked after another's child (with or without their own).

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

- In the highest-caring age, 35–44 years, the proportion caring for a child rose by 8%.
- The proportion of 55–64 years caring for a child rose by 6%.
- The proportion of 20–24 years caring for a child fell by 24%.

Proportion of age group who give child care



Child care given, residents aged 15+	% of residents of each age who cared in 2011 for ...					caring, REROC, 2011		caring, 2006, Gundagai	
	own child only	other's child	any child (total)	% men caring	% women caring	% caring, any child	diff. from REROC	% caring, any child	change 2006–2011
15–19 years	3%	7%	9%	4%	16%	8%	2% more	10%	dn 1%
20–24 years	6%	6%	12%	5%	20%	16%	4% less	36%	dn 24%
25–34 years	51%	6%	57%	42%	70%	50%	7% more	59%	dn 3%
35–44 years	57%	7%	64%	57%	71%	62%	2% more	56%	up 8%
45–54 years	22%	6%	29%	27%	31%	31%	3% less	27%	up 1%
55–64 years	2%	16%	19%	14%	24%	18%	0% more	13%	up 6%
65–74 years	0%	10%	10%	8%	12%	12%	2% less	8%	up 2%
75–84 years	1%	3%	5%	8%	3%	4%	1% more	3%	up 2%
85+ years	0%	5%	5%	0%	7%	0%	5% more	0%	up 5%
all residents aged 15+	19%	9%	28%	23%	33%	28%	1% less	28%	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 Gundagai, women averaged around 17 hours of domestic work a week, compared to 7 hours for men.

Overall, 21% of Gundagai 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 14% 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:

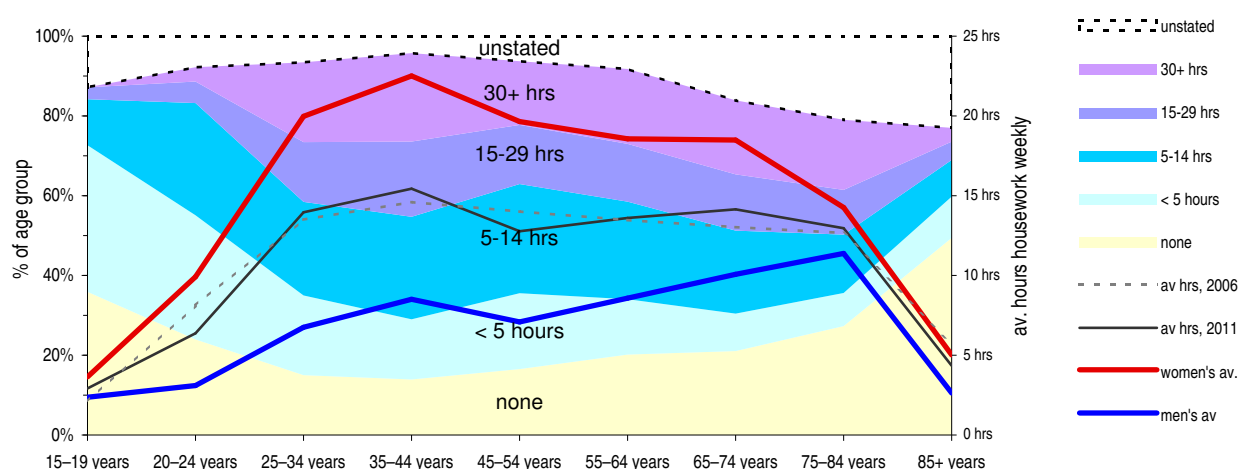
- for women was around 35–44 years, when they averaged around 23 hours housework each week;
- for men, the peak housework was 11 hours a week among those aged 75–84 years.

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

- Among those aged 20–24 years, women did 3.2 times the housework, 10 hours vs 3.1 for men.
- Among residents aged 65–74 years, women did 3.0 times the housework.
- In advanced age, housework tapers off, often faster for women than men. Men aged over 85 do 48% more housework than women.

Between 2006 and 2011, the average weekly housework by women in Gundagai fell by 0.1 hours; for men, average housework rose by 0.3 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 Gundagai	hours of unpaid domestic work per week					av hours pw housework, Gundagai			
	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%	37%	12%	3%	0%	3.6 hrs	2.4 hrs	up 1.0	up 0.8
20–24 years	24%	31%	28%	5%	4%	9.9 hrs	3.1 hrs	up 0.6	dn 3.8
25–34 years	15%	20%	23%	15%	20%	20.0 hrs	6.8 hrs	up 0.3	up 0.3
35–44 years	14%	15%	26%	19%	22%	22.5 hrs	8.5 hrs	up 0.0	up 1.4
45–54 years	17%	19%	27%	15%	16%	19.7 hrs	7.1 hrs	dn 0.1	dn 1.3
55–64 years	20%	14%	24%	14%	19%	18.6 hrs	8.6 hrs	dn 1.5	up 1.6
65–74 years	21%	9%	21%	14%	19%	18.5 hrs	10.1 hrs	up 1.5	up 0.7
75–84 years	27%	8%	15%	11%	18%	14.3 hrs	11.4 hrs	dn 0.3	up 1.6
85+ years	49%	10%	9%	5%	3%	5.0 hrs	2.6 hrs	dn 0.9	dn 2.5
residents	21%	17%	23%	13%	16%	17.2 hrs	7.5 hrs	dn 0.1	up 0.3

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, 1,403 occupied private dwellings were counted in Gundagai, containing 3,468 residents at an average occupancy of 2.47 persons per dwelling.

Some 92% of the occupied dwellings were detached houses, which was 2% more than in Eastern Riverina. The other occupied dwellings were:

- 20 attached houses such as semis and townhouses,
- 54 flats and units,
- 43 other types of dwellings, notably flats attached to a shop.

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

The occupancy rate of houses was 2.54 persons per dwelling.

- This was 8% lower than in 2006.
- The occupancy rate over Eastern Riverina was 2.56.

For flats and units, the average occupancy was 1.31 persons.

- This was 80% lower than the occupancy rate in 2006.
- Occupancy of flats in Eastern Riverina averaged 1.52 persons.

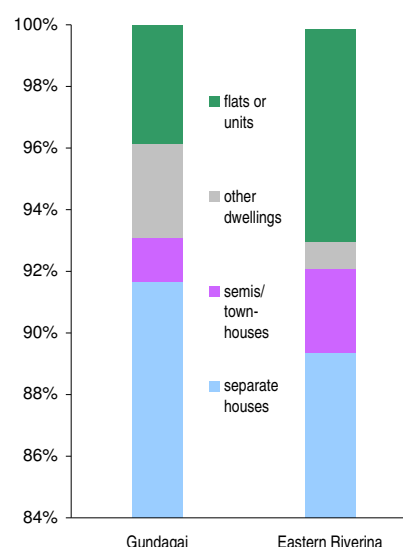
The occupancy rate of attached houses (eg semis and townhouses) was 2.20 persons per dwelling.

- This was 57% higher than the occupancy rate in 2006.
- The occupancy rate in Eastern Riverina averaged 1.62 persons.

There were also 213 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 80 since 2006.

Types of dwellings



Types of dwellings	Dwellings occupied by residents				occupancy rates of dwellings				
	Gundagai 2011	% Gundagai dwgs.	% REROC dwgs.	Gundagai's difference	Gundagai 2011	residents / dwelling	residents / dwg, 2006	% change	res/ dwg, REROC
separate houses	1,286	92%	89%	2% more	3,264	2.54	2.62	dn 8%	2.56
semis/ town-houses	20	1%	3%	1% less	44	2.20	1.63	up 57%	1.62
• one storey	13	0.9%	2.3%	1.4% less	27	2.08	1.34	up 73%	1.58
• two or more storeys	7	0.5%	0.4%	0.1% more	17	2.43	3.17	dn 74%	1.88
flats or units	54	4%	7%	3% less	71	1.31	2.12	dn 80%	1.52
• in a 1-2 storey block	51	3.6%	6.5%	2.8% less	71	1.39	2.12	dn 73%	1.52
• in a 3 storey block	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	-	-	-	1.35
• in a 4+ storey block	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	-	-	-	1.50
• attached to a house	3	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	0	-	-	-	1.74
other dwellings	43	3%	0.9%	2% more	89	2.07	1.83	up 24%	1.81
• caravan, cabin, houseboat	11	0.8%	0.4%	0.4% more	17	1.55	1.43	up 12%	1.31
• improvised home or tent	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	-	-	-	2.81
• flat attached to a shop	32	2.3%	0.4%	1.9% more	72	2.25	2.00	up 25%	2.18
not stated	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	-	1.83	-	1.67
Total	1,403	100%	100%		3,468	2.47	2.00	up 47%	2.45
people in non-private dwellings					213	in 2011	133	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, 45% of Gundagai's occupied dwellings were fully owned, 27% of Gundagai's dwellings were being purchased, and 23% were rented (5% had other arrangements or did not say).

The proportion fully-owned was 7% higher than in Eastern Riverina. Generally, more fully-owned dwellings indicates an older, longer-settled population.

- 46% of houses, 33% of semi's / townhouses and 23% of the flats / units were fully owned.
- The proportion fully-owned was down by 1% between 2006 and 2011.

The proportion of Gundagai's dwellings being purchased was 5% lower than in Eastern Riverina, often an indication of lower population turnover and fewer incoming residents.

- 29% of separate houses were being purchased, as were none of the semi's / townhouses.
- The proportion of dwellings being purchased was steady between 2006 and 2011.

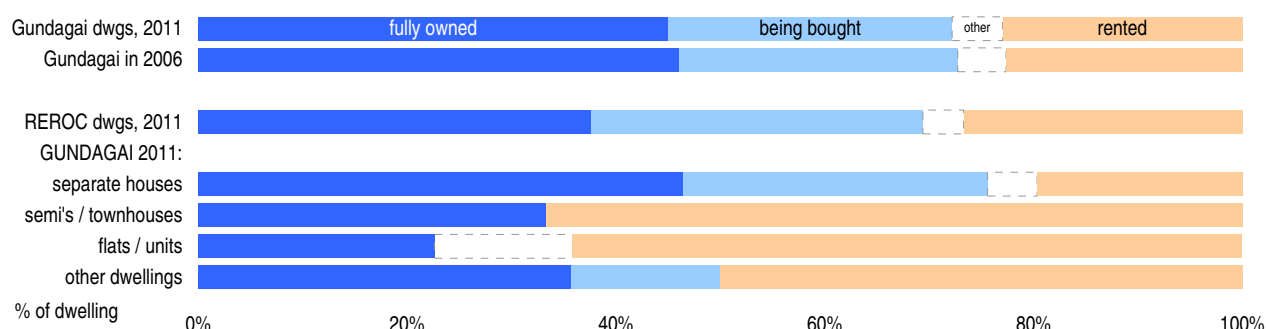
Most other dwellings were rented (23%), which was 4% lower than for Eastern Riverina.

- The proportion of dwellings that were rented was steady between 2006 and 2011.
- 67% of the semi's / townhouses were rented as were none of the flats / units.
 - 7% of all dwellings were rentals managed by real estate agents;
 - 7% were managed by individuals (eg small investors);
 - 6% had other private landlords.

About 2% of occupied dwellings in Gundagai were public housing, 31 homes in all.

- Of these, 26 were separate houses, and 5 were flats or units.
- Since 2006, the number of occupied public housing dwellings had fallen by 16.

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	46%	29%	20%	5%	6%	6%	2%	26	32
semi's / townhouses	33%	0%	67%	0%	14%	52%	0%	0	12
flats / units	23%	0%	64%	13%	42%	8%	9%	5	3
other dwellings	36%	14%	50%	0%	12%	21%	0%	0	0
Gundagai dwgs, 2011	45%	27%	23%	5%	7%	7%	2%	31	47
REROC dwgs, 2011	38%	32%	27%	4%	12%	7%	4%	1,839	2,054
Gundagai diff. from REROC	7% higher	5% lower	4% lower	1% higher	5% lower	0% higher	2% lower		
Gundagai in 2006	46%	27%	23%	5%	5%	7%	3%		
Gundagai change from 2006	1.0% lower	0.5% higher	0.3% higher	0.2% higher	1.9% higher	0.1% lower	1.2% 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.

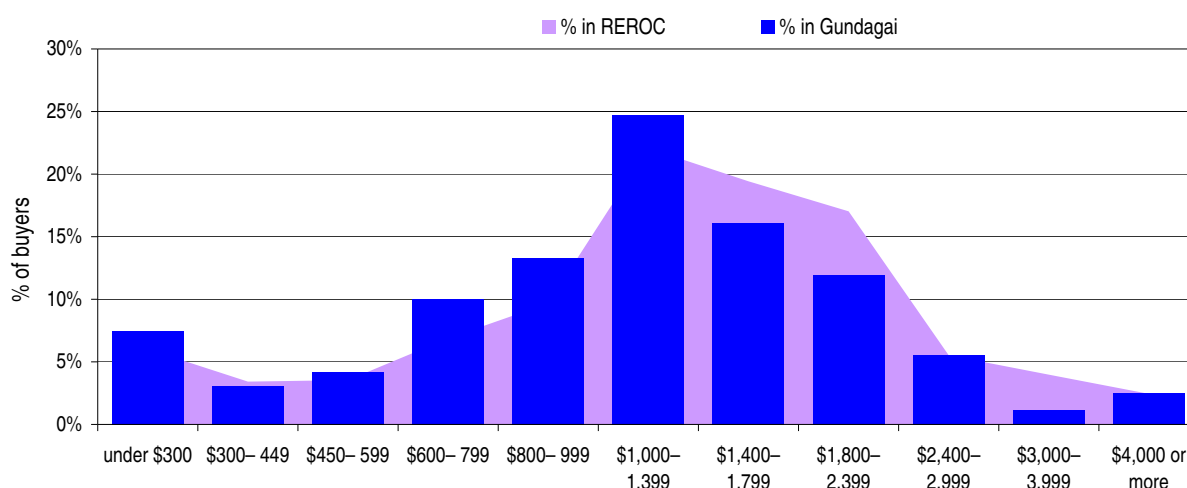
The average mortgage payment in 2011 by the 380 households in Gundagai who were paying off their home was about \$1,366 a month. The median mortgage (where half the households paid more and half less) was around \$1,186 a month.

- the average mortgage here was 11% less than Eastern Riverina
- the median mortgage was 12% less

The average mortgage generally varies with the type of dwelling, but here applies only to separate houses.

The average 2006 mortgage was around \$1,240 (in 2011 dollars), so the average mortgage in Gundagai had risen by about \$126 or 10% over the 5 years.

Monthly mortgage payments



Monthly mortgage payments	occupied dwellings being purchased				% of dwelling type in mortgage range			Gundagai, 2006	
	number in Gundagai	% in Gundagai	% in RERO	Gundagai's difference	separate houses	attached houses	flats or units	range	% of home buyers
under \$300	27	8%	6%	1.5% more	8%			\$1-\$249	3%
\$300- 449	11	3%	3%	0% less	3%			\$250-\$399	8%
\$450- 599	15	4%	4%	1% more	4%			\$400-\$549	11%
\$600- 799	36	10%	7%	3% more	10%			\$550-\$749	10%
\$800- 999	48	13%	10%	4% more	13%			\$750-\$949	19%
\$1,000- 1,399	89	25%	22%	3% more	25%			\$950-\$1,199	20%
\$1,400- 1,799	58	16%	19%	3% less	16%			\$1,200-\$1,399	8%
\$1,800- 2,399	43	12%	17%	5% less	12%			\$1,400-\$1,599	5%
\$2,400- 2,999	20	6%	6%	0% more	6%			\$1,600-\$1,999	6%
\$3,000- 3,999	4	1%	4%	3% less	1%			\$2,000-\$2,999	8%
\$4,000 or more	9	3%	2%	0% more	3%			\$3,000+	1%
not stated	20			not included in percentages				not stated	
Total	380	100%	100%		377	-	-	total	100%
av. monthly mortgage	\$1,366		\$1,536	11% lower	\$1,089	n.a.	n.a.		\$1,073
median monthly mortgage	\$1,186		\$1,355	12% lower					\$905

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 324 households renting in Gundagai in 2011 was around \$136 a week. The median rent, where half the households paid more and half less, was \$140 a week.

- The average rent was \$172 per week for the 103 dwellings managed by real estate agents.
- It was \$100 a week for the 160 dwellings managed by private landlords (eg investors, housing associations, charities).
- In public housing, the average rent was \$102 a week.

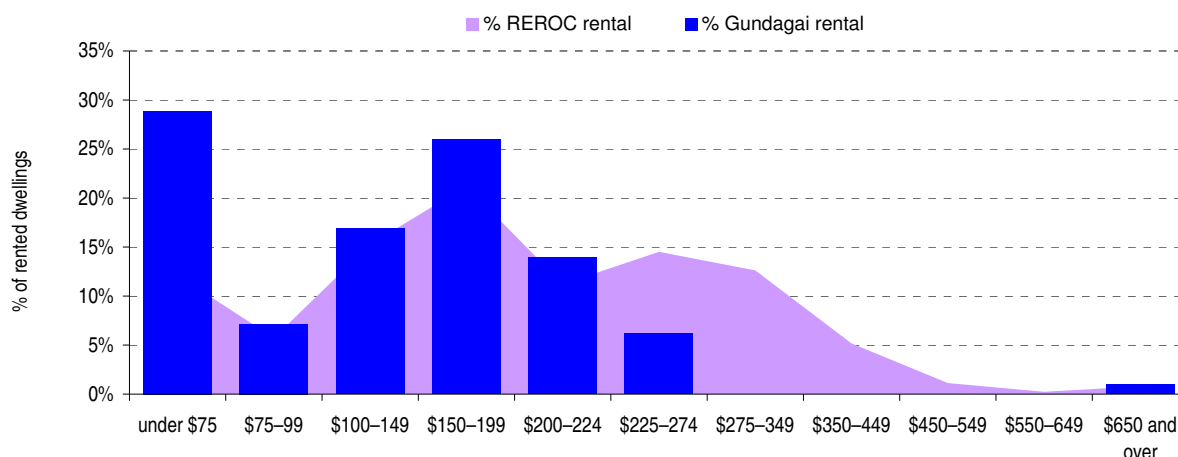
The most common rents in 2011 were in the ranges under \$75 and \$150–199 a week, which covered 72% of rental households.

Rents in Gundagai were, on average, 27% 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 Gundagai in 2006 was \$127 (in 2011 dollars), so average rents had stayed steady over 5 years, which was 7% in real terms. The median weekly rent had risen by \$24 or 21% 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			% Gundagai in 2006	
	rented dwellings	% Gundagai rental	% REROC rental	Gundagai's difference	real estate agents	private* landlords	public housing	2006 rent ranges	% Gundagai rental
under \$75	89	29%	12%	17% more	4%	40%	16%	\$0 – 49	26%
\$75–99	22	7%	6%	1% more	3%	4%	32%	\$50 – 99	19%
\$100–149	52	17%	15%	2% more	12%	20%	23%	\$100 – 139	34%
\$150–199	80	26%	21%	5% more	40%	21%	29%	\$140 – 179	14%
\$200–224	43	14%	11%	3% more	27%	10%	0%	\$180 – 224	3%
\$225–274	19	6%	15%	8% less	15%	3%	0%	\$225 – 274	1%
\$275–349	0	0%	13%	13% less	0%	0%	0%	\$275 – 349	0%
\$350–449	0	0%	5%	5% less	0%	0%	0%	\$350 – 449	0%
\$450–549	0	0%	1%	1% less	0%	0%	0%	\$450 – 549	0%
\$550–649	0	0%	0%	0% less	0%	0%	0%	\$550 +	2%
\$650 and over	3	1%	1%	0% more	0%	2%	0%		
not stated	16			not included in percentages				not stated	
Total	324	100%	100%		103	160	31		100%
average rent	\$136		\$187	27% lower	\$172	\$100	\$102	av (2011 \$):	\$127
median rent	\$140		\$188	26% lower		n.a.		med (2011 \$):	\$116

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

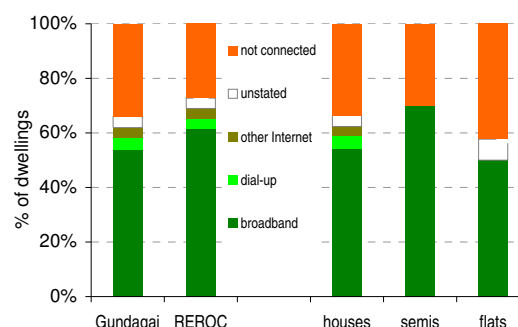
By August 2011, 62% of occupied dwellings in Gundagai were connected to the Internet, with 54% having a broadband connection and 4% using dial-up.

- Compared with Eastern Riverina, there were 7% more households with no Internet connection.
- Overall, 46% of dwellings did not have high-speed Internet, compared with 38% for Eastern Riverina.
- 50% of flats were without broadband, compared with 30% of semis or townhouses.

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of dwellings with no Internet connection was down by 17% while the proportion with broadband rose by 33%.

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

Internet connections, 2011



Internet connection	occupied dwellings				% of dwelling type, Gundagai			Gundagai, 2006	
	number	% Gundagai dwellings	% REROC dwellings	Gundagai's difference	separate houses	semis or townhouses	flats	% dwellings	change 2006-2011
an Internet connection	869	62%	69%	7% less	62%	70%	50%	45%	up 17%
no Internet connection	477	34%	27%	7% more	34%	30%	42%	51%	dn 17%
unstated	57	4%	4%	0% more	4%	0%	8%	4%	dn 0%
occupied dwellings	1,403	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	
broadband	756	54%	62%	8% less	54%	70%	50%	21%	up 33%
dial-up	63	4%	3%	1% more	5%	0%	0%	23%	dn 19%
other Internet	50	4%	4%	0% less	3%	0%	0%	1%	up 3%
no broadband connection	647	46%	38%	8% more	46%	30%	50%	79%	dn 33%

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

Vehicles

In 2011, an average of 1.9 vehicles were parked at each household in Gundagai. This was 7% or 0.13 vehicles per household more than Eastern Riverina.

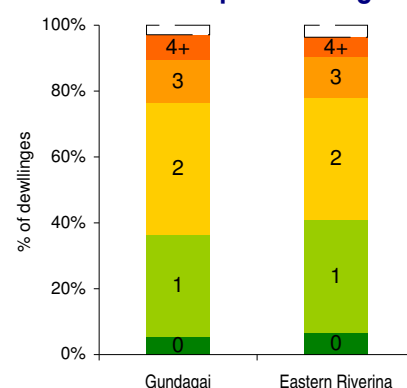
About 6% of Gundagai households had no vehicles, with most having one (31%) or two (40%), while 21% had three+ vehicles.

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

The average vehicles per household was up by 0.28 since 2006.

- the proportion of households with two vehicles was up by 3.0%
- the proportion with no vehicles fell by 1.9%.

Vehicles per dwelling



Vehicles per dwelling	occupied dwellings by number of vehicles				Gundagai change, 2006-2011			REROC change, 2006-2011	
	dwellings 2011	% Gundagai dwellings	% REROC dwellings	Gundagai's difference	dwellings in 2006	% dwgs 2006	change in % dwgs	% dwgs 2006	change in % dwgs
no vehicles	78	6%	7%	1% less	102	8%	1.9% less	8%	1.1% less
one vehicle	432	31%	34%	3% less	444	33%	1.9% less	35%	1.0% less
two vehicles	562	40%	37%	3% more	504	37%	3.0% more	36%	0.8% more
three vehicles	186	13%	12%	1% more	171	13%	0.7% more	12%	0.6% more
four+ vehicles	105	7%	6%	1% more	85	6%	1.2% more	5%	0.6% more
number not stated	41	3%	4%	1% less	54	4%	1.1% less	4%	0.1% more
All occupied dwellings	1,404	100%	100%		1,360	100%	up 3.2%	2.7% more	same
average vehicles / dwelling	1.90		1.77	0.13 more		1.62	up 0.28	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, 65% of Gundagai'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 much higher than Eastern Riverina.

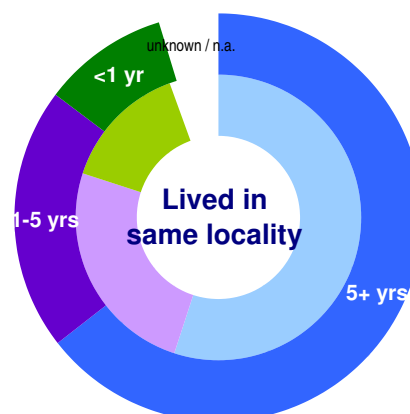
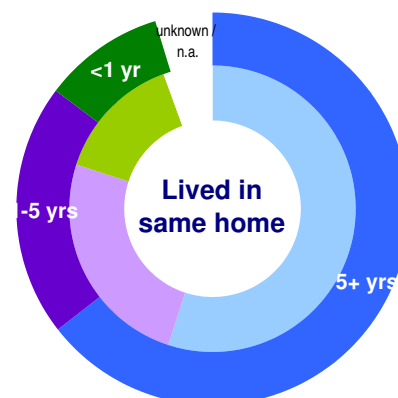
- 21% had been in their home for 1 to 5 years (25% for Eastern Riverina).
- 10% had been in their home for less than a year (14% for Eastern Riverina).

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 Gundagai.

- 75% of Gundagai's residents had lived in this locality for more than 5 years, which was 10% higher than the average across Eastern Riverina.
- 90% of current residents had lived here in the same locality for at least a year, compared with 85% across Eastern Riverina.

One in 10 residents had lived in their home for less than a year; one in every 19 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 2%. The proportion who moved home within the last year fell by 2%.



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

Residential stability	Gundagai 2011		% in REROC	Gundagai's difference	Gundagai 2011			Gundagai in 2006	change from 2006
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
same home 5+ years	2,362	65%	55%	10% more	64%	65%	1.02 F:M	63%	up 2%
same home 1-5 years	759	21%	25%	4% less	21%	21%	1.01 F:M	22%	dn 1%
same home <1 year	363	10%	14%	4% less	10%	9%	1.10 M:F	12%	dn 2%
not given	178	5%	6%	1% less	5%	5%	1.07 M:F	4%	up 1%
residents	3,662	100%	100%		100%	100%	1.04 M:F	100%	
same locality 5+ years	2,764	75%	65%	10% more	75%	76%	1.02 F:M	74%	up 1%
same locality 1-5 years	527	14%	20%	5% less	15%	14%	1.03 M:F	15%	dn 1%
same locality <1 year	193	5%	9%	4% less	6%	5%	1.17 M:F	6%	dn 1%
not given	178	5%	6%	1% less	5%	5%	1.07 M:F	4%	up 1%

Net migration

The net migration into and out of Gundagai 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, Gundagai's population was counted as 3,662, but the population expected after births and deaths was around 3,789, so Gundagai had a net migration of 127 outwards.

The largest groups leaving the area were:

- 78 people aged 20–24 yrs,
- 38 people aged 15–19 yrs,
- 23 people aged 10–14 yrs.

The largest groups arriving in the area were:

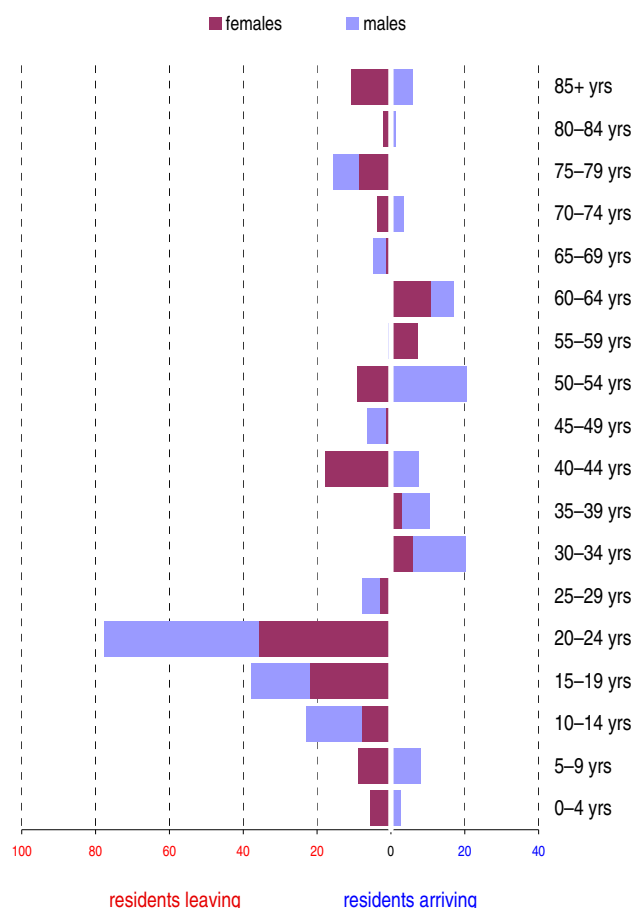
- 20 people aged 30–34 yrs,
- 17 people aged 60–64 yrs,
- 11 people aged 35–39 yrs.

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 Gundagai, by age



Net migration to Gundagai, 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			116	116					
0–4 yrs	149	153	(1)	()	115	116	3	(6)	(3)
5–9 yrs	144	139	()	()	149	153	8	(9)	(1)
10–14 yrs	151	121	()	()	144	139	(15)	(8)	(23)
15–19 yrs	128	116	()	()	151	121	(16)	(22)	(38)
20–24 yrs	68	74	()	()	128	116	(42)	(36)	(78)
25–29 yrs	78	88	()	()	68	74	(5)	(3)	(8)
30–34 yrs	88	100	()	()	78	88	14	6	20
35–39 yrs	111	121	()	()	88	100	7	3	11
40–44 yrs	148	124	(1)	()	110	121	8	(18)	(10)
45–49 yrs	131	128	(1)	(1)	147	123	(5)	(1)	(6)
50–54 yrs	133	119	(1)	(1)	130	127	20	(9)	11
55–59 yrs	120	118	(2)	(1)	131	118	(1)	7	7
60–64 yrs	115	114	(3)	(2)	117	116	6	11	17
65–69 yrs	102	94	(5)	(3)	110	111	(3)	(1)	(5)
70–74 yrs	67	78	(6)	(3)	96	91	3	(4)	
75–79 yrs	44	63	(7)	(5)	60	73	(7)	(9)	(16)
80–84 yrs	38	53	(8)	(7)	36	56	1	(2)	(1)
85+ yrs	22	52	(29)	(45)	31	60	6	(11)	(5)
Total	1,837	1,855	50	46	1,887	1,901	(16)	(110)	(127)

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

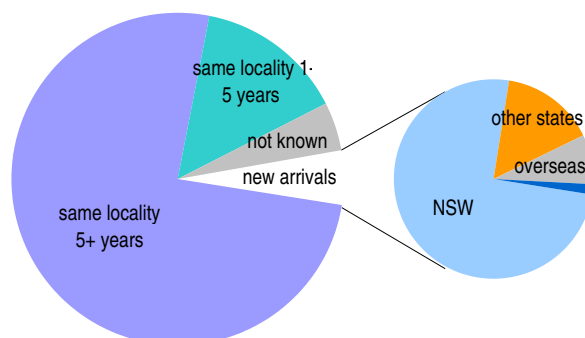
The residents who arrived in this locality in the previous year were mainly from NSW (145 people or 4.0% of Gundagai's residents), with 29 from other states and 16 from overseas.

New residents from overseas could be immigrants or returning Australians. Overseas visitors who are not Australian residents are not included in this profile.

Compared with Eastern Riverina, Gundagai had 4.2% 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 391 new residents (making 11% of the 2011 population). New residents from other states constituted another 2% of the population.

Period of residency in the locality



New residents to the locality	Gundagai 2011			Gundagai's difference	Gundagai 2011			Gundagai in 2006	changed share from 2006
	people	% residents	% in REROC		males	females	ratio		
Came last year from ...									
NSW	145	4.0%	6.7%	2.7% less	4.1%	3.8%	1.08 M:F	4.9%	dn 1.0%
other states	29	0.8%	2.2%	1.4% less	0.9%	0.7%	1.36 M:F	1.2%	dn 0.4%
overseas	16	0.4%	0.5%	0.1% less	0.6%	0.2%	2.87 M:F	0.3%	up 0.1%
unstated place	3	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	0.0%	0.2%	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
new residents last year	193	5.3%	9.5%	4.2% less	5.7%	4.9%	1.17 M:F	6.4%	dn 1.1%
Came in last 5 years, from ...									
NSW	391	10.7%	16.1%	5.5% less	11.2%	10.2%	1.10 M:F	11.2%	dn 0.5%
other states	84	2.3%	5.1%	2.8% less	2.1%	2.5%	1.15 F:M	2.5%	dn 0.2%
overseas	36	1.0%	1.6%	0.6% less	1.0%	1.0%	1.04 F:M	0.5%	up 0.5%
unstated place	9	0.2%	0.4%	0.1% less	0.3%	0.2%	1.91 M:F	0.3%	dn 0.1%
newish residents, last 5 years	520	14.2%	23.2%	9.0% less	14.6%	13.8%	1.06 M:F	14.4%	dn 0.2%

There were 216 Australian visitors to Gundagai on Census night, August 2011, of whom 10 (about one in every twenty) were visitors from within the same locality (eg staying with friends). Most of the other visitors came from New South Wales, 129 in all.

Visitors on Census night, 2011	visitors in Gundagai			Gundagai 2011		% of visitors, all ages		all ages, Gundagai, 2006	Gundagai's change from 2006
	2011	2006	change 2006-2011	visitors, all ages	% of visitors, all ages	% in REROC	Gundagai's difference		
visiting on Census night	216	248	dn 32	216	5.9%	5.6%	0.3% more	6.7%	dn 0.8%
Visitors from ...					% visitors, any age			% visitors	
the local area	10	43	dn 33	10	5%	4%	0% more	17.3%	dn 12.7%
New South Wales	129	114	up 15	129	60%	65%	6% less	46.0%	up 13.8%
Victoria	38	49	dn 11	38	18%	16%	1% more	19.8%	dn 2.2%
South Australia	10	3	up 7	10	5%	2%	2% more	1.2%	up 3.4%
the ACT	10	15	dn 5	10	5%	3%	2% more	6.0%	dn 1.4%
Tasmania	8	0	up 8	8	4%	1%	3% more	0.0%	up 3.7%
Queensland	7	24	dn 17	7	3%	6%	3% less	9.7%	dn 6.4%
Western Australia	4	0	up 4	4	2%	1%	0% more	0.0%	up 1.9%
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	216	248	dn 32	216	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 Gundagai, 831 residents (29%) said that they volunteered in a community group in 2011, but 62% said that they did not; 9% did not answer.

- The rate of volunteering was 4% 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 35–44 year-olds, at 36%.
- As well, 36% of 45–54 year-olds and 34% of 65–74 year-olds volunteered.
- In numbers, the age groups contributing the most volunteers were 45–54 year-olds (188), 35–44 year-olds (155) and 55–64 year-olds (154).

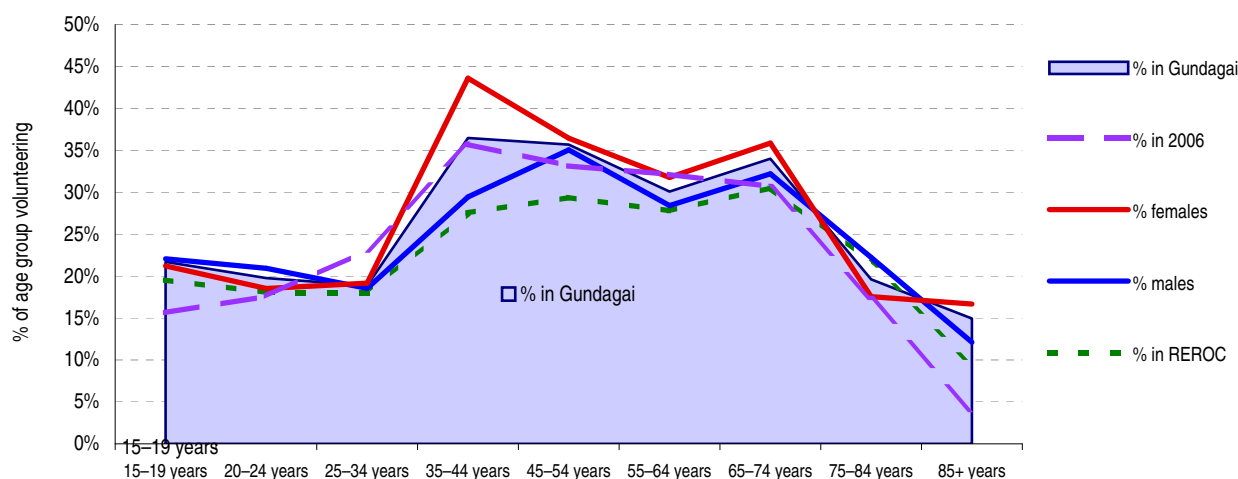
Volunteering is generally more common amongst women than men across most age groups. Among volunteers in Gundagai, there were 106 women for every 100 men.

- 30% of women and 28% of men were volunteers.
- Among 85+ year-olds there were 2.25 females per male volunteer; among 35–44 years there were 1.46 females per male.
- Among volunteers aged 15–19 years, there were 1.43 males per female.

Over 2006 to 2011, the average volunteering rate in Gundagai rose by 11%

The change varied from a rise of 11% among 85+ year-olds to a fall of 4% among 25–34 year-olds.

Volunteering, by age and sex



Volunteering, by age	Gundagai 2011				Volunteers in Gundagai, 2011			Gundagai, 2006	
	volunteers	% age group	% in REROC	Gundagai's difference	% males	% females	gender ratio	% in 2006	change 06-11
15-19 years	51	22%	20%	2% more	22%	21%	1.4 M:F	16%	up 6%
20-24 years	33	20%	18%	2% more	21%	19%	1.2 M:F	18%	up 2%
25-34 years	60	19%	18%	1% more	19%	19%	1.1 F:M	23%	dn 4%
35-44 years	155	36%	28%	9% more	29%	44%	1.5 F:M	36%	up 1%
45-54 years	188	36%	29%	6% more	35%	36%	1.2 M:F	33%	up 3%
55-64 years	154	30%	28%	2% more	28%	32%	1.1 F:M	32%	dn 2%
65-74 years	137	34%	31%	3% more	32%	36%	1.1 F:M	31%	up 3%
75-84 years	40	20%	22%	2% less	22%	18%	=	17%	up 2%
85+ years	13	15%	9%	5% more	12%	17%	2.3 F:M	4%	up 11%
residents aged 15+	831	29%	25%	4% more	28%	30%	1.1 F:M	28%	up 1%

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 Gundagai, 4.9% of the population needed assistance because of disability; about one person in 20.

- This rate was 0.2% lower than the average in Eastern Riverina.
- The biggest influences were the lower rates among those aged 5 – 14 years and 15 – 19 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 Gundagai, the disability rate reached 47% among those aged 85+ years.
- The next highest rate was among 75-84 year-olds at 20%.
- Compared with Eastern Riverina, disability rates here were higher among 75-84 year-olds (when 2% more reported a disability), but lower among 15-19 year-olds (2% fewer).

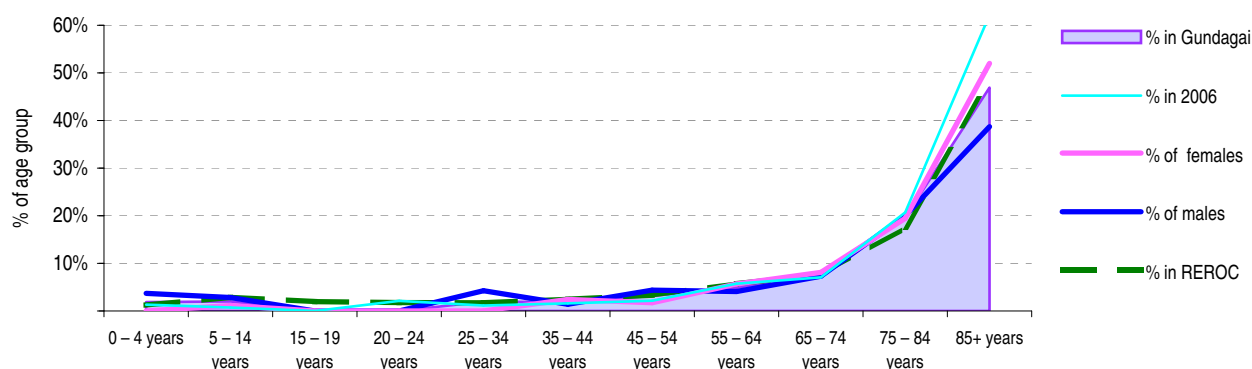
Males tend to have higher disability rates from birth than females, and this trend continues through adulthood due to their having more disabling accidents. With ageing, women's disability rates tend to rise faster, until they can exceed male rates.

- Overall, 4.8% of males and 5.1% of females reported a severe or profound disability requiring assistance; the overall female disability rate was 1.1 times that of males.
- In Gundagai, there were 2.2 women per man among 85+ year-olds with a disability. There were 1.7 women per man among 35-44 year-olds.
- Conversely, there were 3.0 males per female among 45-54 year-olds with a disability.

Between 2006 and 2011, the overall disability rate in Gundagai rose by 0.3% from 4.7%.

- The biggest contributors to this (taking account the sizes of age groups) were rises in the rates among 5-14 year-olds (up 1.3% from 0.7%), and 45-54 year-olds (up 1.0% from 2.2%).

People with disabilities, by age



People with disabilities, by age	Gundagai in 2011			Gundagai's difference	Gundagai, 2011			Gundagai, 2006	
	number	% age group	% in REROC		% of males	% of females	gender ratio	% in 2006	change 06-11
0 – 4 years	4	1.9%	1.2%	0.6% more	3.7%	0.0%	M	1.3%	up 0.5%
5 – 14 years	11	2.0%	2.9%	0.9% less	2.8%	1.1%	2.7 M:F	0.7%	up 1.3%
15 – 19 years	0	0.0%	2.0%	2.0% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	-
20 – 24 years	0	0.0%	1.8%	1.8% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	2.1%	-
25 – 34 years	6	1.9%	1.7%	0.2% more	4.3%	0.0%	M	1.1%	up 0.8%
35 – 44 years	8	1.9%	2.5%	0.5% less	1.4%	2.4%	1.7 F:M	1.6%	up 0.3%
45 – 54 years	16	3.2%	3.3%	0.2% less	4.4%	1.7%	3.0 M:F	2.2%	up 1.0%
55 – 64 years	24	4.9%	5.7%	0.8% less	4.1%	5.7%	1.4 F:M	5.7%	dn 0.9%
65 – 74 years	29	7.7%	7.6%	0.1% more	7.3%	8.1%	1.1 F:M	7.1%	up 0.6%
75 – 84 years	38	20%	18%	2.1% more	20%	19%	1.2 F:M	21%	dn 1.0%
85+ years	38	47%	48%	1.5% less	39%	52%	2.2 F:M	62%	dn 15.2%
residents	174	4.9%	5.1%	0.2% less	4.8%	5.1%	1.0 F:M	4.7%	up 0.3%

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 Gundagai, 15% of residents aged 15+ gave unpaid care to another needing assistance, with 384 carers in all. This rate was 2% higher than Eastern Riverina.

- There were 3.0 carers per person with severe disabilities in Gundagai; the ratio in Eastern Riverina was 2.5 carers per person.

Generally, more women than men are carers. In Gundagai, 17% of women were unpaid carers and 13% of men were. There were 1.3 women per man among carers.

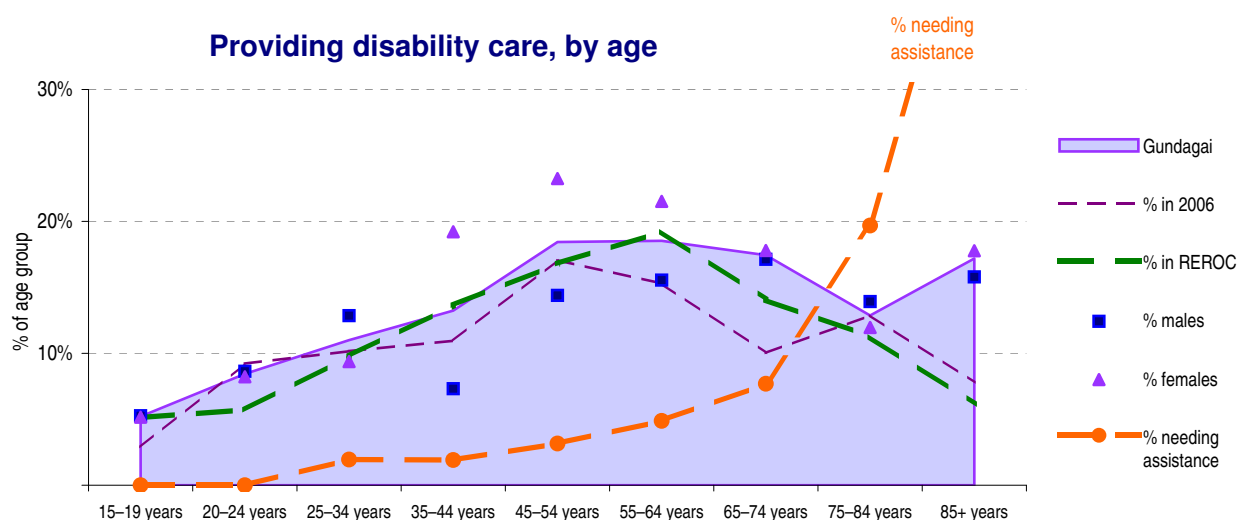
- Among carers 85+ years old, there were 2.7 women per man.
- Among 35–44 year-olds, there were 2.6 women per man.
- Men were more common among carers aged 15–19 years with 1.2 males per female.

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 Gundagai, giving care was highest amongst 55–64 year-olds, of whom 19% were carers (16% of men and 22% of women).
- Among younger people, 11% of 25–34 year-olds and 8% of 20–24 year-olds were carers. Of those aged 85 or more, 17% were carers.

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of adults in Gundagai who gave unpaid care rose by 3% from 12%.

- The proportion of 85+ year-olds giving care rose by 9%.
- The proportion of 65–74 year-olds giving care rose by 7%.



Adults providing disability care	Gundagai 2011		Gundagai's difference		Gundagai 2011			Gundagai, 2006	
	number	% age group	% in RERO		% males	% females	gender ratio	% in 2006	diff. 06–11
15–19 years	11	5%	5%	0% more	5%	5%	1.2 M:F	3%	up 2%
20–24 years	13	8%	6%	3% more	9%	8%	1.2 M:F	9%	dn 1%
25–34 years	33	11%	10%	1% more	13%	9%	1.2 M:F	10%	up 1%
35–44 years	54	13%	14%	0% less	7%	19%	2.6 F:M	11%	up 2%
45–54 years	92	18%	17%	2% more	14%	23%	1.4 F:M	17%	up 1%
55–64 years	88	19%	19%	1% less	16%	22%	1.4 F:M	15%	up 3%
65–74 years	60	17%	14%	3% more	17%	18%	1.1 M:F	10%	up 7%
75–84 years	22	13%	11%	2% more	14%	12%	=	13%	dn 0%
85+ years	11	17%	6%	11% more	16%	18%	2.7 F:M	8%	up 9%
residents aged 15+	384	15%	13%	2% more	13%	17%	1.3 F:M	12%	up 3%

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 698 school students in Gundagai – 82 at pre-school, 378 in primary/infants school, and 238 in high school.

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

- 75% of the number aged 3–4 years attended pre-school,
- 96% of the number aged 5–11 were at primary school*, and
- 75% of the number aged 12–17 were at high school.

Compared with Eastern Riverina, the attendance ratio for pre-school-aged was 3% higher, for primary-aged children was 4% higher, and for high-school-aged was 6% lower.

Over 2006–2011, the number in school rose by 1% from 692.

- the number at pre-school increased by 3%;
- the number in primary school increased by 1%;
- the number of high-school students was stable.

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

- Between 2006 and 2011, the number attending private primary schools rose by 38% from 8.
- The number in Catholic primary schools rose by 13% from 104.
- The number in public primary schools fell by 4% from 261.

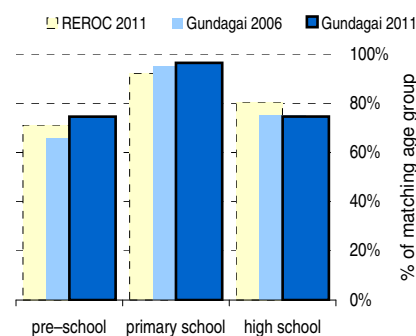
In 2011, 80% of secondary students were in public schools; 14% were at Catholic schools, and 6% were at other private schools.

- Since 2006, the number at Catholic high schools had risen by 143% from 12.
- The number attending private high-schools had risen by 17% from 12.
- The number at public high-schools had fallen by 11% from 213.

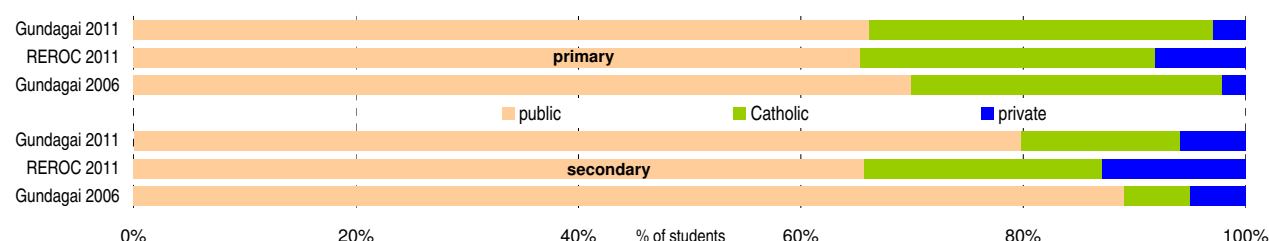
Across all school students in Gundagai, there were 112 males per 100 females.

- This ranged from 1.22 males per female in pre-school to 1.08 males per female in primary school.

School attendance



Public or private schooling?



Children attending education	Gundagai 2011				Gundagai 2011			Gundagai 2006	
	students	% school-age pop'n	REROC 2011	Gundagai's difference	males	females	ratio	% school-age pop'n	change in number 2006–2011
pre-school	82	75%	71%	3% more	45	37	1.22 M:F	66%	up 3%
primary school	378	96%	92%	4% more	196	182	1.08 M:F	95%	up 1%
high school	238	75%	80%	6% less	127	111	1.14 M:F	75%	dn 0%
Students	698				368	330	1.12 M:F	692	up 1%
Primary	% students							% students	
public	250	66%	65%	1% more	118	132	1.12 F:M	70%	dn 4%
Catholic	117	31%	27%	4% more	72	45	1.60 M:F	28%	up 13%
private	11	3%	8%	5% less	6	5	1.20 M:F	2%	up 38%
Secondary	% students							% students	
public	190	80%	66%	14% more	107	83	1.29 M:F	89%	dn 11%
Catholic	34	14%	21%	7% less	12	22	1.83 F:M	6%	up 143%
private	14	6%	13%	7% less	8	6	1.33 M:F	5%	up 17%

* 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.

Gundagai residents included 129 tertiary students in 2011, of whom 77 were at TAFE, 42 at university, and 10 at other tertiary colleges.

These students constituted 4.5% of the adult population (aged 15+), which was 3.8% lower than Eastern Riverina.

- 2.5% fewer of the adults were at University, compared with Eastern Riverina.

From 2006 to 2011, the number of residents enrolled in tertiary courses increased by 19% from 108.

- the number at University rose by 62%
- the number at other tertiary fell by 29%

There were 53 students aged 15 to 24 in Gundagai attending TAFE or University in 2011, representing 13% of the population that age.

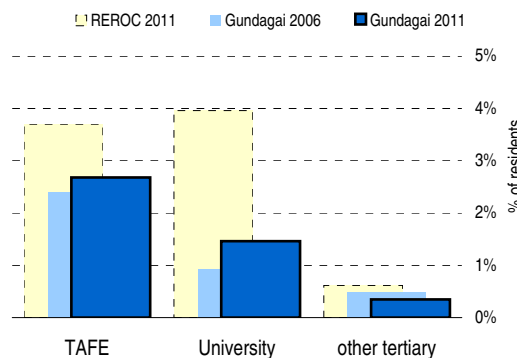
- 9% were at TAFE and 5% were at university.
- This compares with 10% at TAFE and 14% at university for Eastern Riverina.
- The number at TAFE or Uni had risen by 61% since 2006.
- 23% of TAFE students and 83% of Uni students were full-time.

There were 66 mature-age students (25+ years) in Gundagai attending TAFE or University in 2011, representing 3% of the population aged 25–74 years.

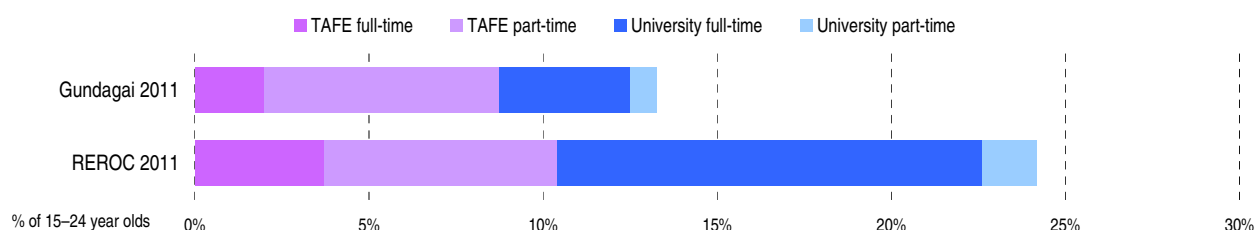
- 2% were at TAFE and 1% were at university (3% at TAFE and 2% at university in Eastern Riverina).
- The number of mature-age TAFE or Uni students had risen by 14% since 2006.
- none of these TAFE students and 13% of these Uni students were full-time.

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 1.8 females per male.

Tertiary attendance



Tertiary attendance by 15–24 year olds



Tertiary education	Gundagai 2011				Gundagai students, 2011			% adults, Gundagai 2006	number change 2006–2011
	students	% adults	% in REROC	Gundagai's difference	males	females	ratio		
TAFE	77	2.7%	3.7%	1.0% less	30	47	1.6 F:M	2.4%	up 13%
University	42	1.5%	4.0%	2.5% less	12	30	2.5 F:M	0.9%	up 62%
other tertiary	10	0.3%	0.6%	0.3% less	4	6	1.5 F:M	0.5%	dn 29%
tertiary students	129	4.5%	8.3%	3.8% less	46	83	1.8 F:M	3.8%	up 19%
15–24 year olds	% 15–24 yrs								
TAFE full-time	8	2.0%	3.7%	1.7% less	5	3	1.7 M:F	0.8%	up 167%
TAFE part-time	27	6.8%	6.7%	0.1% more	16	11	1.5 M:F	5.4%	up 29%
University full-time	15	3.8%	12.2%	8.4% less	8	7	1.1 M:F	2.3%	up 67%
University part-time	3	0.8%	1.6%	0.8% less	0	3	F	0.0%	-
all 15–24 students	53	13.3%	24.2%	10.9% less	29	24	1.2 M:F	8.5%	up 61%
25+ year olds	% 25–74 yrs								
TAFE full-time	0	0.0%	0.5%	0.5% less	0	0	=	0.2%	dn 100%
TAFE part-time	42	1.9%	2.2%	0.2% less	9	33	3.7 F:M	1.7%	up 14%
University full-time	3	0.1%	0.7%	0.6% less	0	3	F	0.0%	-
University part-time	21	1.0%	1.5%	0.6% less	4	17	4.3 F:M	0.8%	up 24%
all 25+ students	66	3.0%	4.8%	1.8% less	13	53	4.1 F:M	2.7%	up 14%

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 Gundagai in 2011 was 10 years 1 month.

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

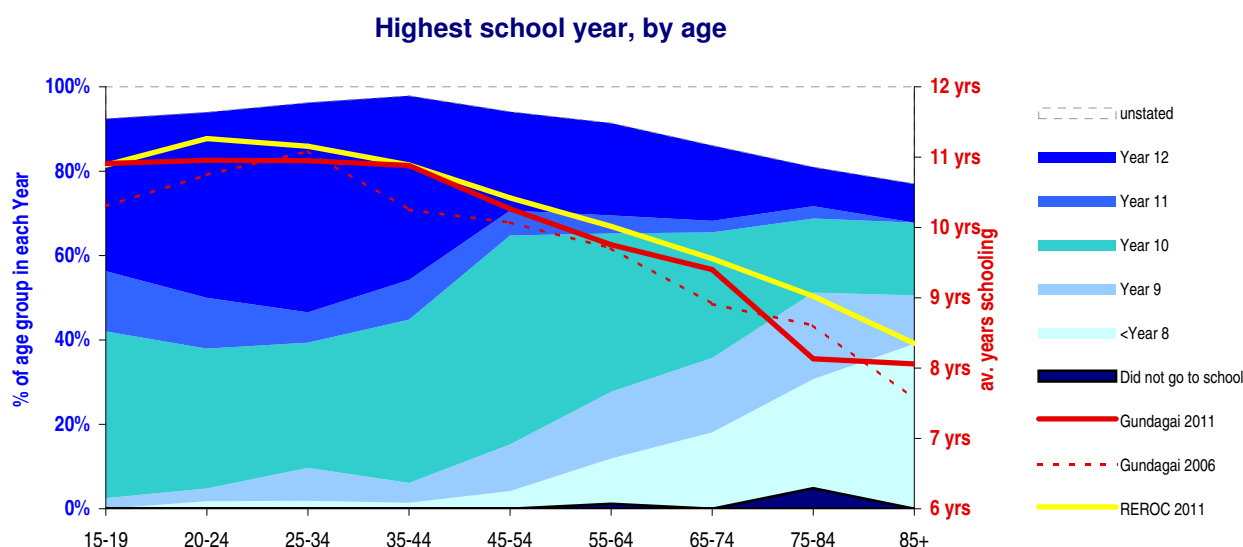
The average years schooling generally falls with age. In Gundagai, it falls from

- 10 years 11 months among those in their early twenties, to
- 10 years 3 months among residents of middle-age, then to
- 8 years 2 months 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 Gundagai, 794 residents had finished Year 12, equivalent to 29% of the adult population (aged 15+).

- 44% of recent school-leavers (aged 20 to 24) had completed Year 12 in Gundagai.
- The proportion who finished Year 12 falls with age to 9% of residents aged 75-84.
- The number of residents who had completed Year 12 increased by 88 or 12% 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	Gundagai 2011	REROC 2011	Gundagai 2006
15-19	36%	14%	39%	3%	0%	0%	10.9 yrs	10.9 yrs	10.3 yrs
20-24	44%	12%	33%	3%	2%	0%	11.0 yrs	11.3 yrs	10.8 yrs
25-34	50%	7%	30%	8%	2%	0%	10.9 yrs	11.2 yrs	11.1 yrs
35-44	44%	9%	39%	5%	1%	0%	10.9 yrs	10.9 yrs	10.3 yrs
45-54	23%	6%	50%	11%	4%	0%	10.3 yrs	10.4 yrs	10.1 yrs
55-64	22%	4%	38%	16%	11%	1%	9.8 yrs	10.0 yrs	9.7 yrs
65-74	18%	3%	30%	18%	18%	0%	9.4 yrs	9.6 yrs	8.9 yrs
75-84	9%	3%	18%	20%	26%	5%	8.1 yrs	9.0 yrs	8.6 yrs
85+	9%	0%	17%	11%	39%	0%	8.1 yrs	8.4 yrs	7.6 yrs
all aged 15+	29%	6%	36%	11%	9%	1%	10.1 yrs	10.4 yrs	10.0 yrs
number of residents	794	170	984	315	252	16			

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.

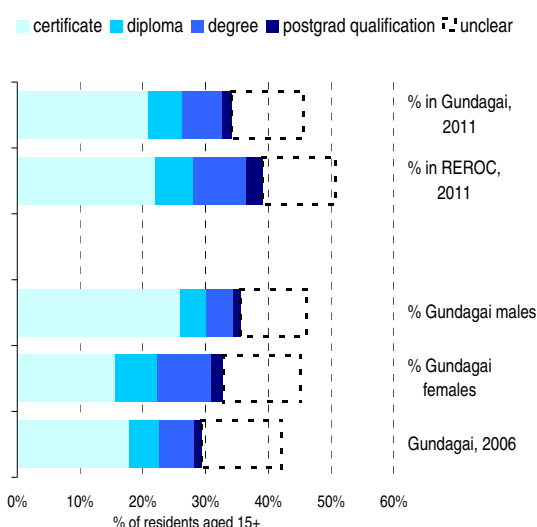
In Gundagai, 46% of adults had a post-school qualification in 2011, which was lower than REROC's 51%.

Most commonly, the highest qualification held by Gundagai residents was a certificate (held by 21% of residents), then a bachelor degree (6%), a diploma or advanced diploma (5%), and least commonly, a postgraduate degree/diploma (1%).

In Gundagai, there were 104 males per 100 females among those with qualifications. However, there were more men with a certificate, and more women with bachelor degree.

In 2006, 42% had a tertiary qualification, with the most noticeable changes since then being a 26% rise in the number with a postgrad qualification and a rise of 19% in the number with a certificate.

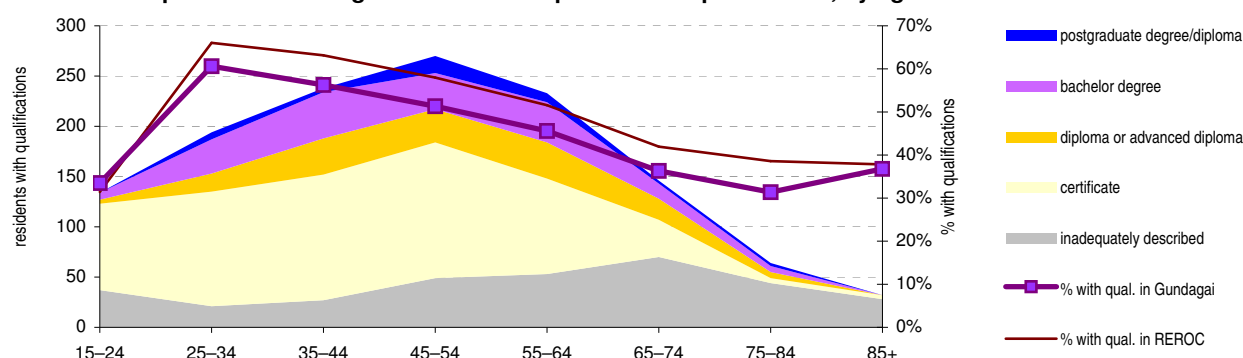
Highest tertiary qualification



Highest tertiary qualifications	Gundagai 2011				Gundagai 2011			Gundagai change from 2006	
	people aged 15+	Gundagai, 2011	% in REROC, 2011	Gundagai's difference	Gundagai males	Gundagai females	ratio	Gundagai, 2006	change in %
postgraduate degree/diploma	43	1%	3%	1% less	1%	2%	1.6 F:M	34	up 26%
bachelor degree	184	6%	8%	2% less	4%	9%	2.1 F:M	159	up 16%
diploma or advanced diploma	154	5%	6%	1% less	4%	7%	1.5 F:M	135	up 14%
certificate	601	21%	22%	1% less	26%	16%	1.6 M:F	505	up 19%
inadequately described	329	11%	12%	0% less	11%	12%	1.2 F:M	361	dn 9%
none or not stated	1,562	54%	49%	5% more	54%	55%	1.0 F:M	1,641	dn 5%
total qualified	2,873	100%	100%		1,467	1,406	1.0 M:F	2,835	

Across the age groups, the proportion with a post-school qualification was highest amongst 25–34 at 61% (vs. 66% in Eastern Riverina), then amongst 35–44 (56% vs. 63%), and 45–54 (51% vs. 58%).

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



Highest qualific'ns of residents, by age	No. of Gundagai 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	7	4	17	9	3	3	0	43
bachelor degree	7	34	46	36	40	15	6	0	184
diploma or advanced diploma	4	18	36	33	36	21	6	0	154
certificate	86	114	125	135	95	37	5	4	601
inadequately described	37	21	27	49	53	70	44	28	329
total qualified	134	194	238	270	233	146	64	32	1,311
residents this age	400	320	423	526	511	402	204	87	2,873
% with qual. in Gundagai	34%	61%	56%	51%	46%	36%	31%	37%	46%
% with qual. in REROC	31%	66%	63%	58%	52%	42%	39%	38%	51%
Gundagai diff. from REROC	2% more	5% less	7% less	7% less	6% less	6% less	7% less	1% less	5% less

The Local Economy

Individual incomes

In mid-2011, the average income from all sources of the adults (aged 15+) in Gundagai was around \$653 a week. The average income for women was \$502, which was 63% of the average for men, \$801.

- The average weekly income was \$31 or 4% lower than the \$684 average for Eastern Riverina.
- The median income (or mid-point) was \$470 a week compared with \$517 for Eastern Riverina, 9% lower.

Since 2006, average weekly earnings rose 24% across Australia. The average income in Gundagai rose by about the same (up by 25%), suggesting that most incomes were wages and pensions.

- Male average incomes went from \$597 in 2006 to \$801 in 2011, up by 34%.
- Women's incomes went from \$401 in 2006 to \$502 in 2011, up by 25%.
- The median income went from \$375 in 2006 to \$470 in 2011, up by 25% (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.

Gundagai had 2% more in the middle income band than Eastern Riverina, and 2% fewer in the upper income band. In Gundagai:

27% of adults had low incomes

People with incomes under \$300 are mainly dependent spouses, people on pensions or benefits, or part-time workers. 33% of women and 22% 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. 46% of women and 34% of men were on middle incomes.

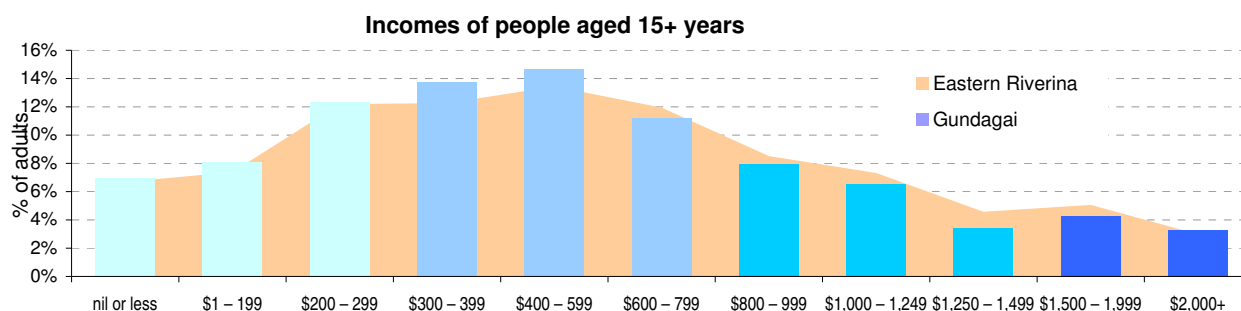
18% of adults got upper incomes

People on upper incomes (above AWE) tend to be professional or managerial workers or successful self-employed. 10% of women and 26% of men were on upper incomes.

8% 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 11% of men were on top incomes.

The total value of personal incomes in Gundagai in 2011 was about \$0.4 billion.



Incomes of people aged 15+ years	Gundagai 2011				Gundagai 2011			% in Gundagai in 2006	
	number	Gundagai %	% in REROC	Gundagai's difference	males	females	M : F ratio	ranges	Gundagai
nil or less	200	7%	7%	0% more	81	119	1.5 F:M	nil / neg've	7%
\$1 - 199	234	8%	7%	1% more	82	152	1.9 F:M	\$1-149	8%
\$200 - 299	355	12%	12%	0% more	154	201	1.3 F:M	\$150-249	18%
\$300 - 399	396	14%	12%	1% more	138	258	1.9 F:M	\$250-399	16%
\$400 - 599	423	15%	13%	1% more	187	236	1.3 F:M	\$400-599	18%
\$600 - 799	322	11%	12%	1% less	168	154	1.1 M:F	\$600-799	10%
\$800 - 999	230	8%	9%	1% less	165	65	2.5 M:F	\$800-999	6%
\$1,000 - 1,249	188	7%	7%	1% less	136	52	2.6 M:F	\$1,000-1,299	4%
\$1,250 - 1,499	98	3%	5%	1% less	74	24	3.1 M:F	\$1,300-1,599	3%
\$1,500 - 1,999	124	4%	5%	1% less	97	27	3.6 M:F	\$1,600-1,999	1%
\$2,000+	94	3%	3%	0% more	67	27	2.5 M:F	\$2,000 or mo	2%
not stated	215	7%	8%	0% less	115	100	1.2 M:F	not stated	7%
total	2,879	100%	100%		1,464	1,415	1.0 M:F		100%
av wk income, people aged 15+ years		\$653	\$684	4% less	\$801	\$502	1.6 M:F		\$497
median income (aged 15+)		\$470	\$517	9% less					\$375

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 Gundagai in mid-2011 was around \$1,367.

- This was 19% or \$92 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 \$1,650 for couples with children and \$1,285 for couples no children down to \$841 for one-parent families.

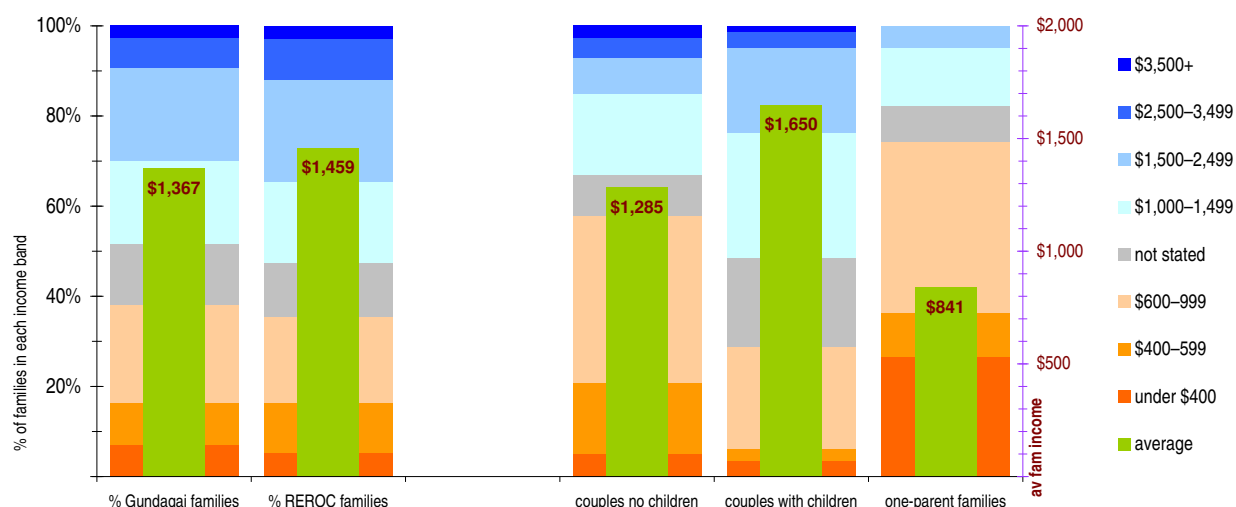
While the average family income was \$1,367, the median income for all families (where half earn more and half less) was \$1,130. The average is higher than the median because some families have very high incomes, which pulls the average up.

- In Gundagai, the average is 21% 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 Gundagai rose by \$299 or 28%, from \$1,068 a week in 2006.

- In Eastern Riverina, average family income rose by \$276 or 28%, from \$1,183 a week.
- The median family income in Gundagai rose by 18%; in Eastern Riverina by 18%.
- The average income in Gundagai rose by 10% 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			Gundagai families, 2006	
	number in Gundagai	% Gundagai families	% REROC families	Gundagai's difference	couples no children	couples with children	one-parent families	income ranges 2006	% Gundagai families
under \$400	70	7%	5%	1.7% more	5%	3%	27%	under \$350	7%
\$400-599	94	9%	11%	1.7% less	16%	3%	10%	\$350-649	9%
\$600-999	219	22%	19%	2.7% more	37%	23%	38%	\$650-999	28%
\$1,000-1,499	183	18%	18%	0.3% more	18%	28%	13%	\$1,000-1,399	21%
\$1,500-2,499	209	21%	23%	1.9% less	8%	19%	5%	\$1,400-1,999	11%
\$2,500-3,499	65	6%	9%	2.5% less	4%	4%	0%	\$2,000-2,999	6%
\$3,500+	27	3%	3%	0.2% less	3%	1%	0%	\$3,000+	2%
not stated	136	14%	12%	1.6% more	9%	20%	8%	not stated	15%
Total	1,003	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%		100%
average family income		\$1,367	\$1,459	19% less	\$1,285	\$1,650	\$841		\$1,068
av. income in REROC					\$1,310	\$1,864	\$878		
median family income		\$1,130	\$1,240						\$954

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 1,754 residents of Gundagai in the workforce in 2011. They constituted 61% of the adult population aged 15+ (the workforce participation rate).

- About 58% of the adults were employed and 3% were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 4.1% of the workforce.
- Compared with Eastern Riverina, Gundagai's workforce participation rate in 2011 was 4% lower and its unemployment rate was 1% lower.
- Since 2006, the participation rate had fallen by 1% and the unemployment rate had fallen by 1%.

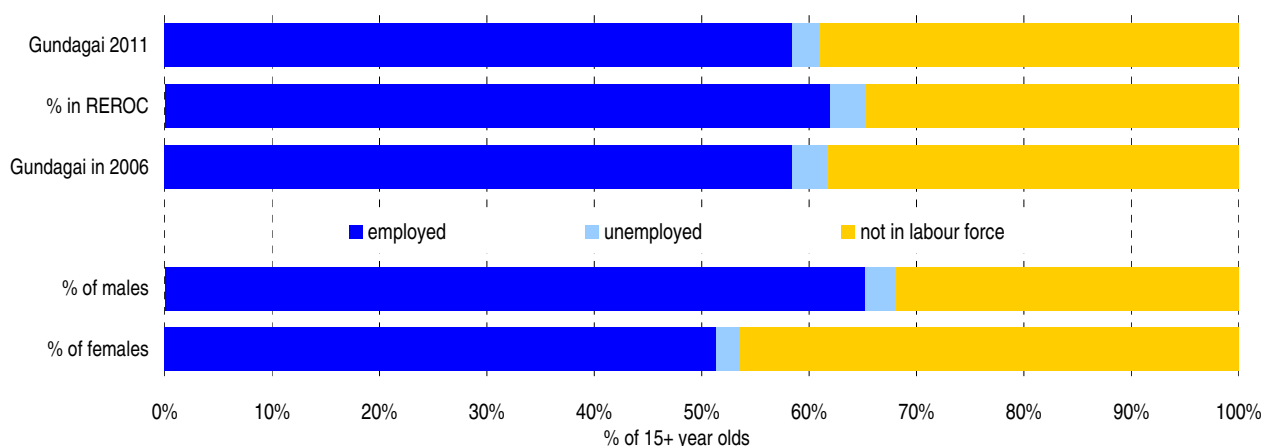
Women tend to have lower workforce participation rates on average, with greater time spent in child raising, housework and caring. In Gundagai, women's workforce participation was at 54% compared with 68% for men.

- Women also tend to have lower attachment to the workforce, and to withdraw (by not seeking work) when unemployed. This can cause their measured unemployment rate to be lower. Here, however, women's unemployment rate in 2011 was 4% when men's was also 4%.

Women's domestic responsibilities also make them more inclined towards working part-time. In Gundagai, 24% of female workers were part-timers when 10% of the men were.

- Similarly, among the unemployed workforce, 44% of women wanted part-time work while 23% of men did.
- The overall proportion of unemployed residents wanting part-time work was 9% lower than in Eastern Riverina and similar to the rate in 2006.

Labour force status, adults 15+



Employment status	Gundagai 2011				Gundagai 2011			Gundagai's change from 2006	
	number	% of adults	% in REROC	Gundagai's difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	Gundagai in 2006	change from 2006
employed	1,682	58.4%	62.0%	3.6% less	65.3%	51.3%	1.27 M:F	58.5%	dn 0.1%
unemployed	72	2.5%	3.2%	0.7% less	2.7%	2.3%	1.21 M:F	3.2%	dn 0.7%
labour force (participation rate)	1,754	60.9%	65.2%	4.3% less	68.0%	53.6%	1.27 M:F	61.7%	dn 0.7%
not in labour force	1,125	39.1%	34.8%	4.3% more	32.0%	46.4%	1.45 F:M	38.3%	up 0.7%
residents aged 15+	2,879	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	1.04 M:F	100.0%	
unemployment rate (% labour force)		4.1%	5.0%	0.9% less	4.0%	4.2%	1.05 F:M	5.1%	dn 1.0%
full-time workers	1,033	61.4%	64.9%	3.5% less	84.5%	63.6%	1.33 M:F	60%	up 1.0%
part-time workers	521	31.0%	29.0%	2.0% more	9.9%	23.6%	2.40 F:M	33%	dn 2.2%
unemployed want full-time work	49	68.1%	59.6%	8.5% more	77.5%	56.3%	1.38 M:F	68%	up 0.3%
unemployed want part-time	23	31.9%	40.4%	8.5% less	22.5%	43.8%	1.94 F:M	32%	dn 0.3%

Employment by age

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

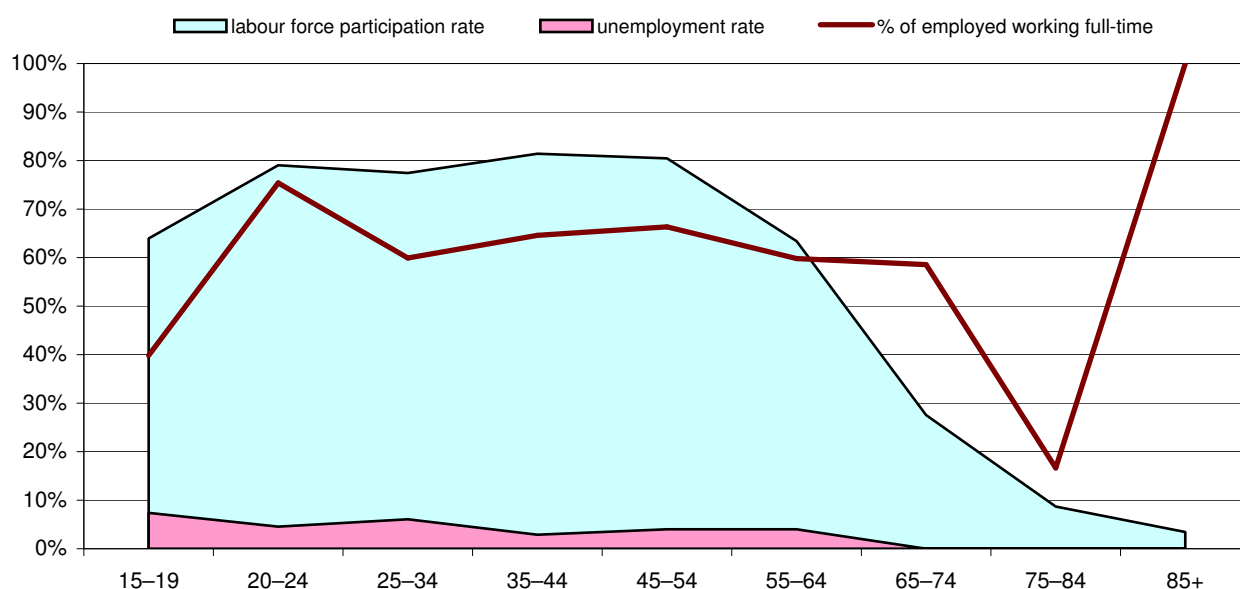
The first indicator is the unemployment rate, which averaged 4% over all residents in Gundagai in the labour force. Unemployment was highest among those aged 15–19 at 7%, and was 6% among those aged 25–34, and 5% among 20–24 year-olds.

The second indicator is the labour force participation rate, which averaged 61% over all residents in Gundagai. Labour force participation rose as education finished, from 7% of 15 to 19 year-olds, to 81% of 35–44 year-olds, before falling with old age to 3% of the 85+ year-olds.

Another employment indicator is the proportion of full-time workers, which averaged 61% over all residents. This proportion also rise as education finishes, here from 40% of 15 to 19 year-old workers, to 100% of 85+ year-old workers, before falling with old age to 17% of the 75–84 year-old workers.

Overall, 68% of unemployed residents wanted full-time work. This proportion was highest among those aged 25–34 (73%) and 15–19 (73%).

Gundagai Employment Indicators, by age



Employment status by age	No. of Gundagai residents, 2011, by age group								
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
employed	138	126	232	336	407	311	111	18	3
unemployed	11	6	15	10	17	13	0	0	0
labour force	149	132	247	346	424	324	111	18	3
not in labour force	79	25	62	73	81	164	265	167	71
not stated	5	10	10	6	22	23	27	22	13
residents aged 15+	233	167	319	425	527	511	403	207	87
unemployment rate	7%	5%	6%	3%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%
labour force participation rate	64%	79%	77%	81%	80%	63%	28%	9%	3%
% of employed working full-time	40%	75%	60%	65%	66%	60%	59%	17%	100%
% unemployed want full-time	73%	50%	73%	70%	65%	69%	-	-	-
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	5%	8%	7%	4%	5%	4%	5%	0%	0%
2006 participation rate	59%	76%	75%	80%	85%	59%	28%	9%	8%

Industries of employment

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

- rural industries, with 22% of workers
- food & accommodation, 12%
- manufacturing, 11%
- health & social care, 8%
- construction, 8%.

Other significant employers for residents were:

- education & training, 7% of the workers;
- retail trade, 6%;
- public administration, 6%;
- transport & storage, 4%.

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

- rural industries (18% more)
- food & accommodation (4% more)
- manufacturing (3% more).

Industries that employed proportionally more local women included:

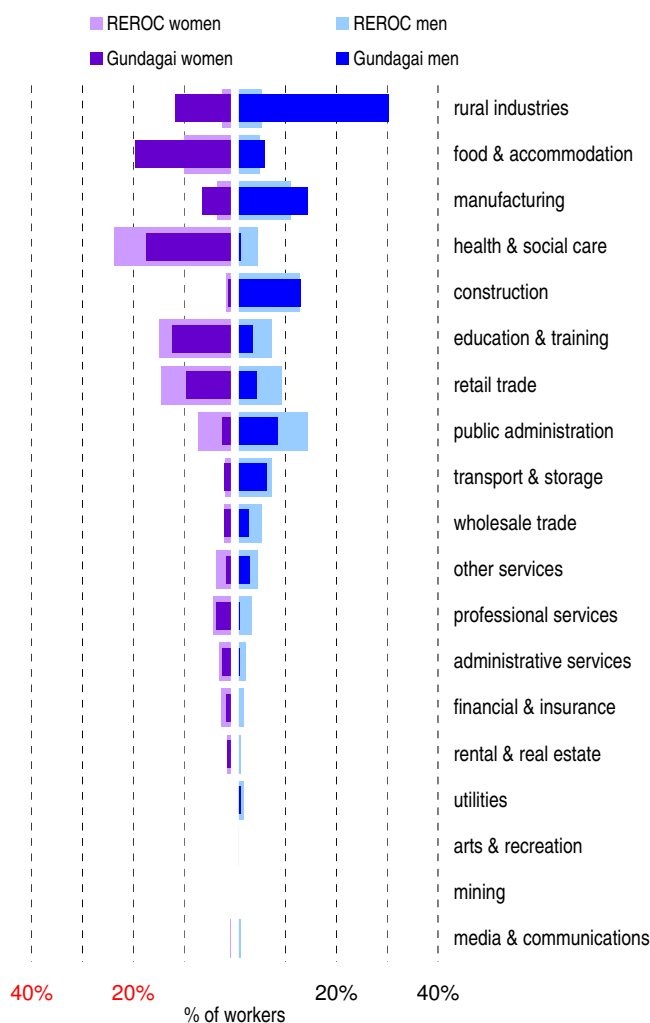
- health & social care (11.5 women per man)
- rental & real estate (3.3 women per man)
- professional services (3.3 women per man).

Men were predominant in

- construction (13.8 men per woman)
- public administration (4.8 men per woman)
- transport & storage (3.9 men per woman).

Since 2006, the fastest-growing employers were the construction, manufacturing, and transport & storage industries, whose share of local workers rose by 1.4%, 1.3% and 1.2%, respectively.

Industries



Industry of employers	Gundagai 2011				Gundagai 2011			ratio of Gundagai in 2006	Gundagai's change from 2006
	number	% of workers	% in REROC	Gundagai's difference	males	females	ratio of workers		
rural industries	375	22.3%	3.9%	18.4% more	30.3%	11.7%	3.4 M:F	25.3%	dn 3.0%
food & accommodation	197	11.7%	7.3%	4.4% more	5.8%	19.5%	2.6 F:M	11.9%	dn 0.2%
manufacturing	182	10.8%	7.4%	3.4% more	14.2%	6.3%	3.0 M:F	9.5%	up 1.3%
health & social care	137	8.1%	13.5%	5.4% less	1.2%	17.3%	11.5 F:M	7.5%	up 0.6%
construction	133	7.9%	7.6%	0.3% more	13.0%	1.2%	13.8 M:F	6.4%	up 1.4%
education & training	122	7.2%	10.8%	3.5% less	3.5%	12.2%	2.7 F:M	6.5%	up 0.7%
retail trade	109	6.5%	11.7%	5.2% less	4.2%	9.5%	1.7 F:M	8.9%	dn 2.4%
public administration	98	5.8%	10.9%	5.1% less	8.5%	2.3%	4.8 M:F	5.7%	up 0.2%
transport & storage	74	4.4%	4.7%	0.3% less	6.2%	2.1%	3.9 M:F	3.2%	up 1.2%
wholesale trade	41	2.4%	3.7%	1.2% less	2.7%	2.1%	1.7 M:F	3.3%	dn 0.8%
other services	39	2.3%	4.0%	1.7% less	2.8%	1.6%	2.3 M:F	1.7%	up 0.6%
professional services	34	2.0%	3.7%	1.7% less	0.8%	3.6%	3.3 F:M	2.4%	dn 0.3%
administrative services	25	1.5%	2.6%	1.1% less	0.8%	2.3%	2.1 F:M	1.6%	dn 0.1%
financial & insurance	16	1.0%	2.1%	1.2% less	0.4%	1.6%	3.0 F:M	0.5%	up 0.4%
rental & real estate	13	0.8%	1.3%	0.5% less	0.3%	1.4%	3.3 F:M	0.7%	up 0.0%
utilities	10	0.6%	1.1%	0.5% less	1.0%	0.0%	M	0.0%	up 0.6%
arts & recreation	9	0.5%	0.7%	0.2% less	0.6%	0.4%	2.0 M:F	0.7%	dn 0.2%
mining	9	0.5%	0.2%	0.3% more	0.6%	0.4%	2.0 M:F	0.2%	up 0.4%
media & communications	4	0.2%	1.0%	0.8% less	0.0%	0.5%	F	0.5%	dn 0.2%
inadequately described	57	3.4%	1.9%	1.5% more	3.0%	3.8%	1.0 M:F	3.6%	dn 0.2%
employed residents	1,684	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	=	100.0%	

Occupations

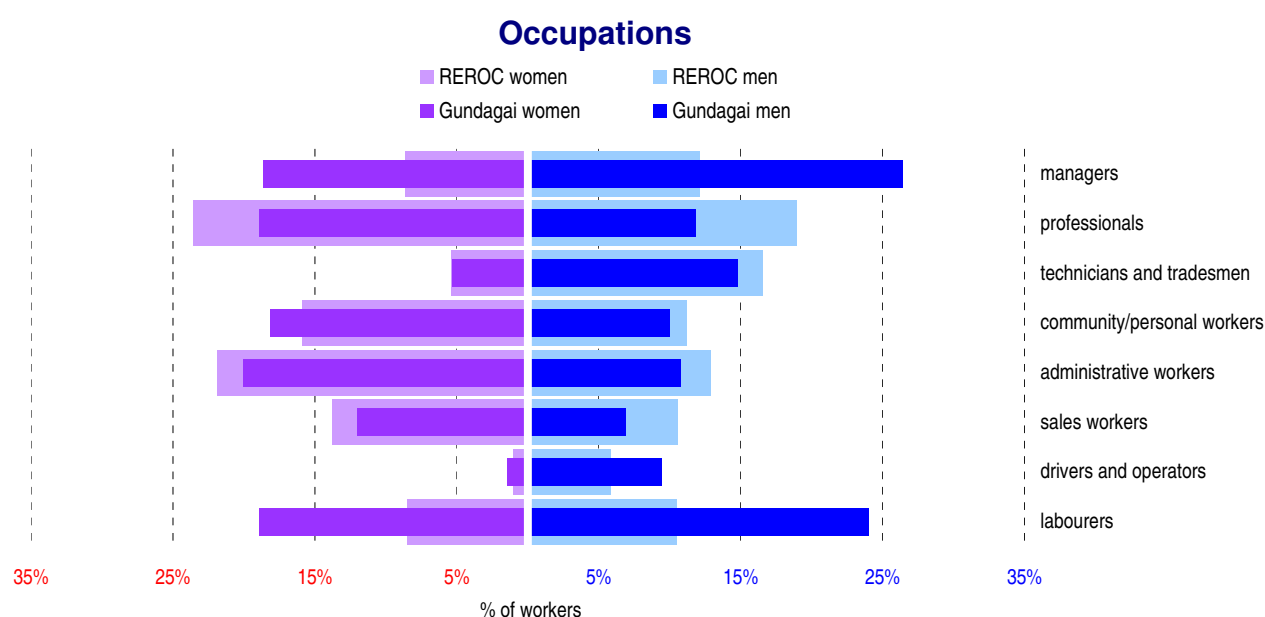
Occupations are a good indicator of socio-economic status, and communities with more people in more highly educated occupations tend to be wealthier. The occupational tree below shows the proportions of men and women in the eight occupational bands in Gundagai in 2011, with the more educated ones being 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.

Gundagai had 33% workers in the top two occupational bands (23% were managers, including farmers and small business operators, and 10% professionals), compared with 31% for Eastern Riverina. The two lowest bands made up 29% of Gundagai's workers (8% were drivers / machine operators and 21% were labourers). Eastern Riverina had 16% in these occupations.

Relative to Eastern Riverina, Gundagai had 11% more workers who were managers, but 9% fewer workers who were professionals and 5% fewer who were sales workers.

Many occupations have a significant gender bias. In Gundagai, there were 6.5 men per woman among drivers and operators and 2.8 men per woman among technicians and tradesmen, but there were 1.9 women per man among administrative workers and 1.8 women per man among community/personal workers.

Occupational growth over 2006 to 2011 was highest among drivers and operators with a 1.4% larger proportion of the workforce, and professionals with a 1.2% larger proportion. Conversely, 2.1% fewer worked as labourers, and 0.9% fewer as managers, .



Occupations of employed residents	Gundagai 2011		workers in Gundagai					Gundagai's change from 2006	
	number workers	% of workers	% in REROC	Gundagai's difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	Gundagai in 2006	change from 2006
managers	381	23%	12%	10.6% more	23%	16%	1.4 M:F	24%	dn 0.9%
professionals	170	10%	19%	8.9% less	10%	16%	1.6 F:M	9%	up 1.2%
technicians and tradesmen	213	13%	17%	3.9% less	13%	5%	2.8 M:F	12%	up 0.3%
community/personal workers	144	9%	11%	2.6% less	9%	16%	1.8 F:M	8%	up 0.9%
administrative workers	155	9%	13%	3.6% less	9%	17%	1.9 F:M	9%	dn 0.1%
sales workers	99	6%	11%	4.7% less	6%	10%	1.8 F:M	6%	dn 0.6%
drivers and operators	136	8%	6%	2.2% more	8%	1%	6.5 M:F	7%	up 1.4%
labourers	346	21%	11%	10.1% more	21%	16%	1.3 M:F	23%	dn 2.1%
unclear	38	2%	2%	0.7% more	2%	3%	1.2 F:M	2%	dn 0.2%
total employed residents	1,682	100%	100%	same	100%	100%	1.3 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 Gundagai, 76% of the 1,682 employed residents traveled to work that day, with 9% not going to work, and 12% working from home; some did not say.

Some journeys involved multiple 'trips' by different modes (eg a lift and a bus). In all, 1,286 Gundagai workers took 1,300 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 Gundagai, 76% of workers who traveled did so by driving in 2011 (80% in Eastern Riverina).

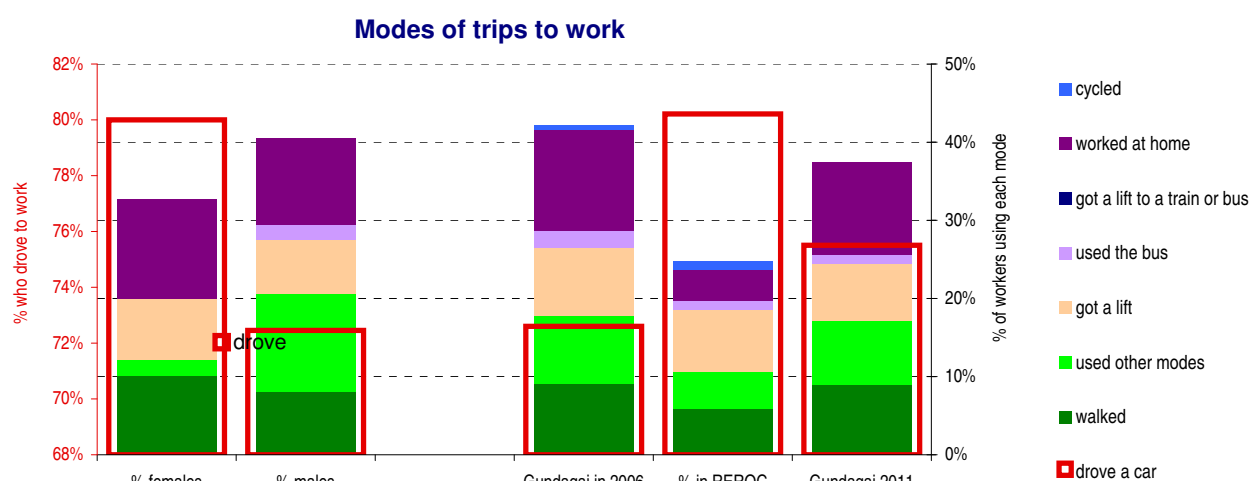
Since 2006, the proportion who drove rose by 3%.

Driving is generally more common amongst men than women; in Gundagai, there were 1.3 men per woman among drivers.

There was male bias among travellers who used other modes (10.6 men per woman), and those who got a lift (1.3 men per woman).

Other than driving, the other main ways people traveled to work in Gundagai were that 9% of travelers walked, 8% used other modes, 7% got a lift, and 1% used the bus.

In Gundagai, 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 truck (57), motorcycle (7), and other modes, often as one stage of a journey.

Trips to work	Gundagai 2011			Gundagai's difference	Gundagai 2011			Gundagai in 2006	change
	workers	% travellers	% in REROC		% males	% females	gender ratio	% of trips	
drove a car	971	75.5%	80.2%	4.7% less	72.5%	80.0%	1.3 M:F	73%	up 2.9%
walked	115	8.9%	5.9%	3.0% more	8.1%	10.2%	1.2 M:F	9%	dn 0.1%
used other modes	106	8.2%	4.7%	3.5% more	12.5%	1.9%	10.6 M:F	9%	dn 0.5%
got a lift	94	7.3%	7.8%	0.5% less	6.9%	7.9%	1.3 M:F	9%	dn 1.3%
used the bus	14	1.1%	1.3%	0.2% less	1.8%	0.0%	M	2%	dn 1.2%
cycled	0	0.0%	1.0%	1.0% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	1%	dn 0.6%
got a lift to a train or bus	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0.0%	0.0%	=	0%	same
Trips to work	1,300	101%	101%		102%	100%	1.5 M:F	102%	
Employed residents		% workers			% workers			% workers	
travelled to work	1,286	76%	85%	8.4% less	80%	72%	1.5 M:F	73%	up 3.0%
worked at home	199	12%	4%	8.0% more	11%	13%	1.1 M:F	13%	dn 1.0%
did not work on Census day	156	9%	10%	0.6% less	7%	13%	1.4 F:M	11%	dn 1.9%
not stated	41	2%	1%	1.0% more	2%	3%	1.2 F:M	3%	dn 0.1%
Employed residents	1,682	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, 53 by truck, 13 by motorcycle, 26 by unnamed other modes, and 14 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 Gundagai in 2011, 48% of residents ticked Australian ancestry. About 95% of residents named two ancestries.

The most common non-Australian ancestries were:

- English, 43% of residents;
- Irish 14.5%;
- Scottish 8.0%;
- German 3.4%;
- Italian 0.9%.

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

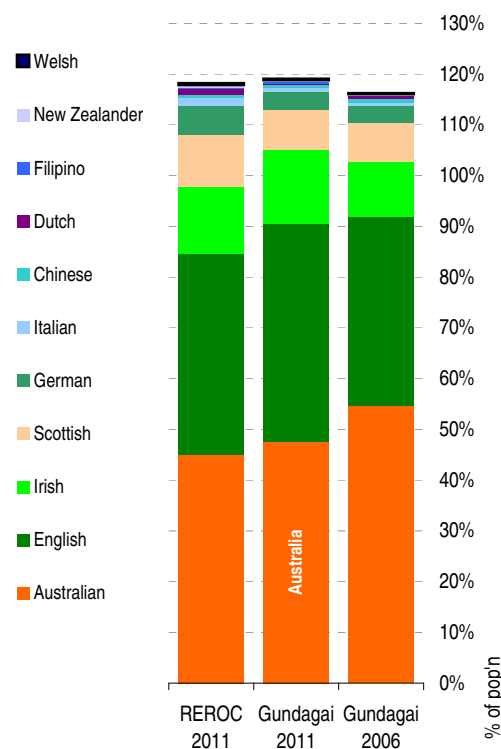
Having both parents born overseas is an indicator that ancestral culture may be strong. Here, residents with Filipino ancestry were most likely to have both parents born overseas, with 100% in this situation.

- Other ancestries where high proportions had both parents born overseas were Chinese (83%), New Zealander (73%), Polish (57%), and Maori (50%).

Since 2006, ancestries that became more common in Gundagai were English, with 5.9% more of the population than in 2006, and Irish (3.5% more).

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

Most common ancestries



Ancestry	Gundagai 2011		% in RERO	Gundagai's difference	Parents of Gundagai residents			Gundagai in 2006	Gundagai's change from 2006
	residents	percent			both born overseas	one born overseas	both born Australia		
Australian	1,744	47.6%	44.9%	3% more	1%	5%	91%	54.7%	dn 7.1%
Australian Aboriginal	3	0.1%	0.4%	0% less	0%	0%	100%	0.1%	up 0.0%
English	1,578	43.0%	39.7%	3% more	4%	5%	88%	37.1%	up 5.9%
Irish	530	14.5%	13.3%	1% more	2%	5%	89%	11.0%	up 3.5%
Scottish	293	8.0%	10.1%	2% less	6%	9%	83%	7.8%	up 0.2%
German	126	3.4%	5.9%	2% less	9%	15%	74%	3.2%	up 0.2%
Italian	32	0.9%	1.4%	1% less	19%	9%	72%	0.7%	up 0.2%
Chinese	18	0.5%	0.7%	0% less	83%	0%	17%	0.6%	dn 0.1%
Dutch	13	0.4%	1.1%	1% less	46%	0%	54%	0.8%	dn 0.4%
Filipino	12	0.3%	0.3%	0% more	100%	0%	0%	0.0%	up 0.3%
New Zealander	11	0.3%	0.5%	0% less	73%	27%	0%	0.3%	up 0.0%
Welsh	10	0.3%	0.4%	0% less	30%	30%	40%	0.2%	up 0.1%
Russian	10	0.3%	0.1%	0% less	30%	0%	70%	0.1%	up 0.2%
Lebanese	8	0.2%	0.1%	0% more	38%	0%	63%	0.2%	up 0.0%
Polish	7	0.2%	0.3%	0% less	57%	0%	43%	0.1%	up 0.1%
Maltese	7	0.2%	0.2%	0% less	43%	0%	57%	0.2%	dn 0.1%
French	7	0.2%	0.3%	0% less	0%	0%	100%	0.1%	up 0.1%
Maori	6	0.2%	0.2%	0% less	50%	50%	0%	0.3%	dn 0.1%
Spanish	6	0.2%	0.1%	0% more	0%	50%	50%	0.1%	n.a.
unlisted	70	1.9%	4.4%	3% less		n.a.		1.7%	up 0.2%
not stated	212	5.8%	6.6%	1% less	3%	0%	47%	5.2%	up 0.6%
Total responses	4,703	128.3%	131.1%	3% less	5%	6%	85%	124.5%	up 3.8%
residents	3,667	100%	100%		5%	5%	85%	100%	

Indigenous residents

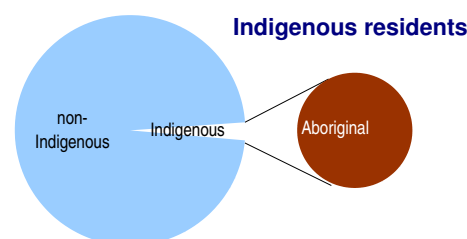
The Census asked whether people had Indigenous origins. In 2011, the number who responded yes increased nationally by 25%, as more baby-boomers and Gen X people said they and their children had Indigenous origins.

In 2011, Gundagai had 90 Indigenous residents, with all having Aboriginal origins.

Indigenous people constituted 2.5% of the residents, compared with 3.8% of Eastern Riverina.

The average age of Indigenous residents was about 30 years; it was 40 years for non-Indigenous residents.

Indigenous residents had a median age of 20–24; for non-Indigenous residents it was 40–44.

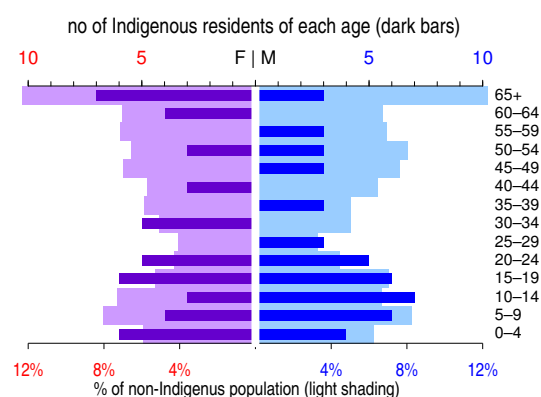


The age structure of the Indigenous population is very different from the non-indigenous community, due to higher mortality rates at most ages and higher birth rates. Young people form a larger share of the Indigenous population, and people over 65 are much less common than among non-Indigenous people.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

- 13% of Indigenous residents were aged 15–19 years versus 6% of non-indigenous residents;
- 11% Indigenous were 20–24 years old, vs 4%;
- 11% Indigenous were 0–4 years old, vs 6%;
- However, people aged 65+ were 11% of Indigenous people but 19% of non-Indigenous.

In 2006, Gundagai had an Indigenous population of 66, so numbers had risen by 24 or 36% over five years to 2011. The overall population was steady.

- The numbers aged 20–24 and 15–19 years increased most.
- The numbers aged 25–29 and 35–39 fell most.



Indigenous people	Gundagai 2011		Gundagai's difference	Gundagai 2011			Gundagai in 2006	change 2006–2011
	number	% residents		males	females	ratio		
Aboriginal	90	2.5%	3.6% 1.2% less	44	46	1.05 F:M	63	up 43%
Torres Strait Islander (TSI)	0	0.0%	0.1% 0.1% less	0	0	=	-	-
Aboriginal and TSI	0	0.0%	0.1% 0.1% less	0	0	=	3	dn 100%
Indigenous	90	2.5%	3.8% 1.3% less	44	46	1.05 F:M	66	up 36%
non-Indigenous	3,443	94.0%	92.5% 1.5% more	1,751	1,692	1.03 M:F	3,517	dn 2%
not stated	129	3.5%	3.7%	74	55	1.35 M:F	110	up 17%
residents	3,664	100%	100%	1,871	1,793	1.04 M:F	3,693	dn 1%

Ages of Indigenous residents	Gundagai 2011				Gundagai Indigenous residents, 2011			Gundagai in 2006	change 2006–2011
	Indigenous	% of Indig.	% non-Indig	Indig. diff.	males	females	ratio		
0–4	10	11%	6%	5% more	4	6	1.5 F:M	7	up 3
5–9	10	11%	8%	3% more	6	4	1.5 M:F	10	same
10–14	10	11%	7%	4% more	7	3	2.3 M:F	9	up 1
15–19	12	13%	6%	7% more	6	6	=	4	up 8
20–24	10	11%	4%	6% more	5	5	=	0	up 10
25–29	3	3%	4%	0% less	3	0	M	6	dn 3
30–34	5	5%	5%	0% more	0	5	F	4	up 1
35–39	3	3%	5%	2% less	3	0	M	6	dn 3
40–44	3	3%	6%	3% less	0	3	F	3	same
45–49	3	3%	7%	4% less	3	0	M	6	dn 3
50–54	6	7%	7%	1% less	3	3	=	0	up 6
55–59	3	3%	7%	4% less	3	0	M	3	same
60–64	4	4%	7%	3% less	0	4	F	3	up 1
65+	10	11%	19%	8% less	3	7	2.3 F:M	5	up 5
residents	92	100%	100%		46	46	=	66	up 26
average age		29.7 yrs	40.3 yrs	-10.6 yrs	26.9 yrs	32.4 yrs		29.1 yrs	up 0.6 yrs

Birthplaces

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

91% of Gundagai residents were born in Australia and 4% were born overseas, coming from at least 14 countries (5% did not give their birthplace).

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

- the UK – 35 or 1.0%;
- New Zealand – 31 or 0.8%;
- the Philippines – 12 or 0.3%;
- the USA – 9 or 0.2%;
- Germany – 8 or 0.2%.

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

- New Zealand, with 0.4% more of the population;
- the Philippines, with 0.2% more;
- China, with 0.2% more.

Birthplaces with a falling share of the population included:

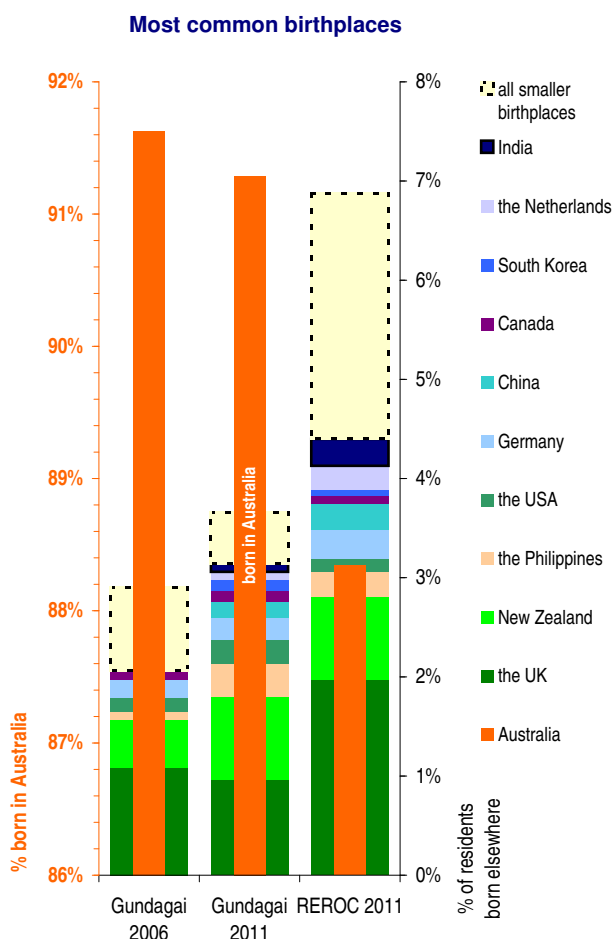
- Australia (0.3% less);
- Greece (0.2% less).

There were 1.05 men per woman among Australian-born residents here, and 1.23 women per man among overseas-born residents.

- those born in the Philippines had 1.4 men per woman
- those born in New Zealand had 1.2 men per woman
- those born in the UK had 1.3 women per man
- those born in the USA had 2.0 women per man.

The proportion of Gundagai residents born in Australia was 3% higher than Eastern Riverina.

No overseas birthplace was significantly more common in Gundagai than in Eastern Riverina



Main birthplaces of residents	Gundagai 2011				Gundagai 2011			Gundagai in	
	people	percent	% in RERO C	Gundagai's difference	males	females	ratio	2006	change from 2006
Australia	3,343	91.3%	88.3%	3% more	1,713	1,630	1.1 M:F	91.6%	dn 0.3%
the UK	35	1.0%	2.0%	1.0% less	15	20	1.3 F:M	1.1%	dn 0.1%
New Zealand	31	0.8%	0.8%	same	17	14	1.2 M:F	0.5%	up 0.4%
the Philippines	12	0.3%	0.2%	0.1% more	7	5	1.4 M:F	0.1%	up 0.2%
the USA	9	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	3	6	2.0 F:M	0.1%	up 0.1%
Germany	8	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	3	5	1.7 F:M	0.2%	same
China	6	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	3	3	=	0.0%	up 0.2%
Canada	4	0.1%	0.1%	same	0	4	F	0.1%	same
South Korea	4	0.1%	0.1%	same	0	4	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
the Netherlands	3	0.1%	0.2%	0.2% less	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
India	3	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
Ireland	3	0.1%	0.1%	same	0	3	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
South Africa	3	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	0	3	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
Malaysia	3	0.1%	0.1%	same	0	3	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
Thailand	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Croatia	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Fiji	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	0.0%	same
Poland	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
a non-listed place	10	0.3%	1.2%	0.9% less	6	4	1.5 M:F	0.2%	up 0.1%
all smaller birthplaces	19	0.5%	2.5%	2.0% less	6	13		0.8%	dn 0.3%
not stated	185	5.1%	4.8%	0.3% more	98	87	1.1 M:F	5.5%	dn 0.4%
overseas born	134	3.7%	6.9%	14 places	60	74	1.23 F:M	2.9%	up 0.8%

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 Gundagai, 96% of residents spoke English at home in Gundagai in 2011, which was not very different from 2006, and 3% more than in Eastern Riverina.

About 2% of residents spoke another language at home (2% fewer than in Eastern Riverina), speaking at least 11 different languages. 3% did not say what they spoke.

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

- SE Asian languages – 9 speakers, or 0.2% of residents;
- Croatian – 9 speakers or 0.2%;
- Greek – 6 speakers or 0.2%;
- Hungarian – 6 speakers or 0.2%.

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people speaking a foreign language at home increased by 9.

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

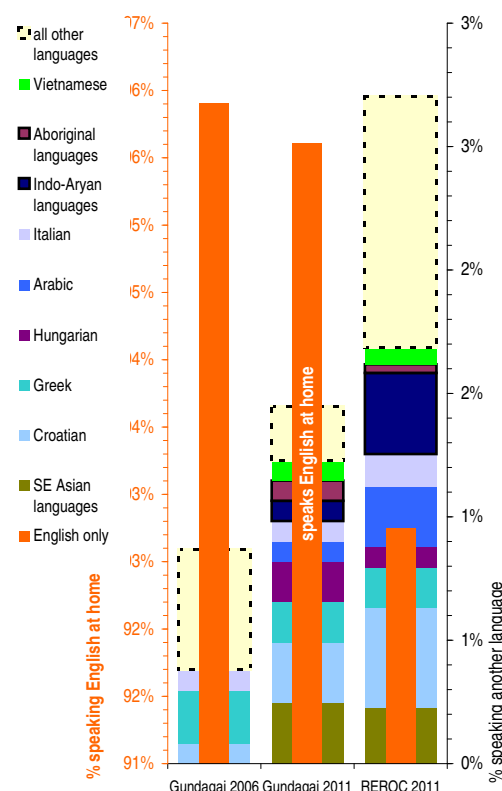
Compared with Eastern Riverina, the languages spoken proportionally more in Gundagai were:

- Hungarian, spoken by 0.1% more.

Among foreign language speakers in Gundagai, there were males and females equally; among English speakers there were 1.03 males per female.

- Hungarian speakers had only females;
- Italian speakers had only females;
- SE Asian languages speakers had 2.0 males per female;
- Arabic, Indo-Aryan languages, Aboriginal languages speakers were all male.

Most common languages



Main languages spoken at home	Gundagai 2011				Gundagai 2011			Gundagai in 2006	change 2006–2011
	people	percent	% in REROC	Gundagai's difference	males	females	ratio		
English only	3,502	95.6%	92.8%	3% more	1,781	1,721	1.0 M:F	95.9%	dn 0.3%
another language	56	1.5%	3.1%	2% less	28	28	=	1.3%	up 0.3%
not stated	105	2.9%	4.2%	1% less	61	44	1.4 M:F	2.8%	up 0.0%
residents	3,663	100%	100%	10 langs.	1,870	1,793	1.0 M:F	100%	
SE Asian languages	9	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% more	6	3	2.0 M:F	0.0%	up 0.2%
Croatian	9	0.2%	0.4%	0.2% less	5	4	1.3 M:F	0.1%	up 0.2%
Greek	6	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% more	3	3	=	0.2%	dn 0.1%
Hungarian	6	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	0	6	F	0.0%	up 0.2%
Arabic	3	0.1%	0.2%	0.2% less	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
Italian	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	3	F	0.1%	up 0.0%
Indo-Aryan languages	3	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
Aboriginal languages	3	0.1%	0.0%	0.0% more	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
Vietnamese	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	0	3	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
Korean	3	0.1%	0.0%	0.0% more	0	3	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
all other languages	8	0.2%	1.0%	0.8% less	5	3	1.7 M:F	0.5%	dn 0.3%
Total	56	1.5%	3.1%	1.6% less	28	28	=	1.3%	up 0.3%

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 Gundagai 85% of residents were Christian in 2011, and 1% had another type of religious belief. However, 9% had no religious belief; and 5% did not state their religion.

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

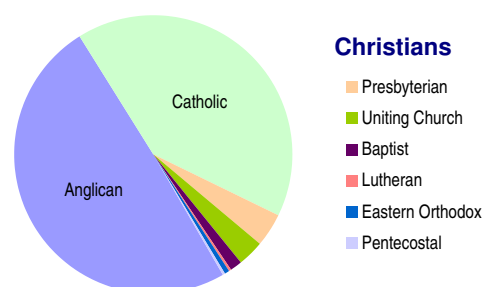
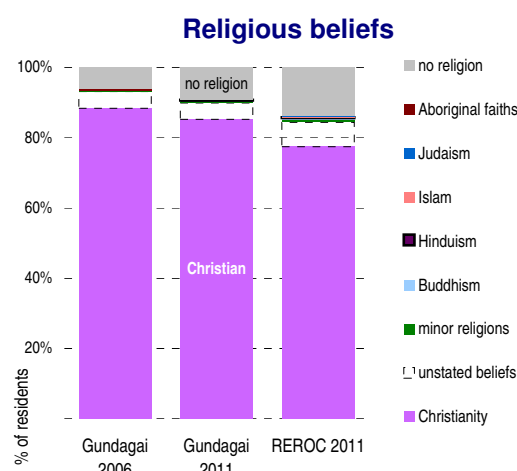
- Buddhism – 11 adherents, or 0.3% of the residents;
- Hinduism – 7 adherents, or 0.2%.

The fastest growing belief system over 2006 to 2011 was no religion with 112 more adherents.

There were falls in the number who believed in Christianity (down by 142).

Among Christians in Gundagai, there were 1.0 men per woman, while there were 1.1 men per woman among those who did not have a religion.

- Women were most common among Lutheran followers (3.3 women per man) and Buddhism followers (1.8 women per man).
- Men were most common among followers of minor religions (2.0 men per woman) and unstated beliefs (1.3 men per woman).



Religious beliefs	Gundagai 2011				Gundagai 2011			2006 % change from	
	people	percent	% in RERO	Gundagai's difference	males	females	ratio	Gundagai	2006
Christianity	3,123	85.3%	77.5%	7.8% more	1,579	1,544	1.0 M:F	3,265	dn 142
no religion	336	9.2%	13.8%	4.6% less	176	160	1.1 M:F	224	up 112
Buddhism	11	0.3%	0.4%	0.1% less	4	7	1.8 F:M	14	dn 3
Hinduism	7	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% less	4	3	1.3 M:F	-	up 7
Islam	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	-	same
Judaism	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	-	same
Aboriginal faiths	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	-	same
minor religions	15	0.4%	0.8%	0.4% less	10	5	2.0 M:F	14	up 1
unstated beliefs	171	4.7%	6.9%	2.3% less	98	73	1.3 M:F	176	dn 5
total residents	3,663	100%	100%		1,871	1,792	1.0 M:F	3,693	dn 30
Christians							=		
Anglican	1,525	41.6%	26.3%	15.4% more	759	766	1.0 F:M	1,663	dn 138
Catholic	1,259	34.4%	31.1%	3.2% more	656	603	1.1 M:F	1,271	dn 12
Presbyterian	122	3.3%	6.0%	2.6% less	61	61	=	108	up 14
Uniting Church	91	2.5%	6.2%	3.7% less	41	50	1.2 F:M	103	dn 12
Baptist	45	1.2%	1.2%	0.0% less	20	25	1.3 F:M	43	up 2
Lutheran	13	0.4%	2.4%	2.1% less	3	10	3.3 F:M	10	up 3
Eastern Orthodox	12	0.3%	0.2%	0.1% more	5	7	1.4 F:M	14	dn 2
Pentecostal	11	0.3%	0.8%	0.5% less	5	6	1.2 F:M	6	up 5
Salvation Army	4	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	4	0	M	4	same
Seventh-day Adventist	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	-	same
Latter Day Saints	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	-	same
Jehovah's Witnesses	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	4	dn 4
other Protestant	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	5	dn 5
Oriental Orthodox	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	-	same
Churches of Christ	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	41	1.1%	1.8%	0.6% less	25	16	1.6 M:F	15	up 26
total Christians	3,123	85.3%	77.5%	7.8% more	1,579	1,544	1.0 M:F	3,265	dn 142