

Eastern Riverina Community Portrait 2011

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

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

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prepared for Riverina Regional Organisation of Councils (REROC)

Some Eastern Riverina Indicators

Indicators	Rate in 2011	difference from NSW	change 2006-11
Median age	39 yrs	38 yrs	+ 1 yrs
% children under 10 years	13%	1% more	same
% young adults 15-24 years	13%	0% more	same
% aged 70+ years	12%	2% more	up 1%
Average family size	2.9	2% less	dn 3%
% families with couple, no children	43%	6% more	up 7%
% families with couple + children	41%	5% less	dn 4%
% families with one-parent	15%	1% less	up 2%
Housing: % rental houses	27%	3% less	up 1%
Public housing: % of occupied dwellings	4%	4% more	dn 1%
Average dwelling occupancy	2.4	8% less	dn 20%
Stability: % in same home, 5+ years	55%	2% more	up 3%
New residents: % in locality <1 year	9%	1% less	up 2%
Education: % adults in tertiary education	8%	1% less	up 11%
Education: % adults with post-school qualific'n	51%	7% less	up 4%
Education: % of 20-24 year olds finished Year 12	59%	11% less	same
Income: median weekly individual	\$517	8% less	up 8%
Income: average weekly individual	\$684	15% less	up 27%
Unemployment: % of workforce	5%	1% less	dn 1%
Unemployment: % of 15–19 workforce	14%	3% less	up 2%
Unemployment: % of 20–24 workforce	8%	2% less	dn 1%
Workforce: % of adults 15+ in workforce	65%	6% more	up 4%
Workforce: % of 15–19 year-olds in workforce	58%	14% more	up 3%
Workforce: % of 20–24 year-olds in workforce	75%	3% more	dn 1%
Occupation: % workers who are professionals	19%	4% less	up 1%
Occupation: % workers who are labourers	11%	2% more	dn 1%
Speak non-English language at home	3%	19% less	up 1%
Born overseas: % of residents	7%	19% less	same
Indigenous: % of residents	3.8%	1% more	up 22%

Demography

Population and growth

In the August 2011 Census, 131,336 residents were counted in Eastern Riverina – 65,909 females and 65,427 males. The counted population had increased by 2,073 or 1.6% since the 2006 Census.

94% were at home for Census

Of the residents, 123,637 (94.1%) were at home on Census night, while 314 were staying elsewhere within the same locality and 7,388 were staying somewhere else in Australia.

There were 7,000 visitors

There were 7,000 visitors from elsewhere in Australia staying in Eastern Riverina on Census night; these people are not included in this profile.

Overall, there were males and females equally

Of the residents away from the local area on Census night, there were 1.14 males per female. This is consistent with the general pattern that more men are away from home than women, usually due to more work trips.

92% were Australian citizens

A high 92% of Eastern Riverina residents were Australian citizens, compared with 85% for NSW.

	res	sidents of Ea	stern Riverina	1	Eastern Riverina 2011			
Population			change 2006			REROC's		
	2011	2006	2011	%, 2011	% in NSW	difference	males	females gender ratio
at home on Census Night	123,637	122,249	up 1,388	94.1%	95.7%	1.6% less	61,328	62,309 1.02 F:M
away from locality at Census	7,388	5,535	up 1,853	5.6%	4.1%	1.5% more	3,932	3,453 1.14 M:F
away from home (but local)	314	1,479	dn 1,165	0.2%	0.2%	0.1% more	167	147 1.14 M:F
counted residents	131,336	129,263	up 2,073	100.0%	100.0%	up 1.6%	65,427	65,909 1.01 F:M
Australian citizens	120,655	119,811	up 844	91.9%	85.5%	6.4% more	59,546	61,109 1.03 F:M

In all tables, negative numbers are in red, and where appropriate, extreme results (highs and lows) are bold. The gender ratio is blue if males dominate (eg 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 39 years

The median age is the age where half are younger and half older. It was 1 year older than in NSW and 2 years older than found here in 2006.

Dwellings averaged 2.4 residents

Eastern Riverina had an average of 2.4 residents per occupied dwelling, and 1.1 residents per bedroom. By comparison, NSW averaged 2.6 residents per dwelling and 1.1 per bedroom.

The median personal income was \$517 a week

The median personal income in mid-2011 was 8% less than the median in NSW, \$561.

The median family income was \$1,240 a week

The median family income here was 16% less than in NSW, \$1,477.

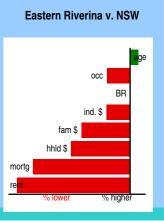
The median mortgage repayment was \$1,355 a month

The median monthly mortgage repayment in Eastern Riverina in 2011 was 32% or \$638 less than the NSW median.

The median rent was \$188 a week

The median weekly rent was \$112 lower than NSW, or 37% less.

Some medians		2011	REROC's	2000	6	REROC's
Joine medians	REROC	NSW	difference	REROC	NSW	change from 2006
median age	39 yrs	38 yrs	+ 1 yrs	37 yrs	37 yrs	2 y. older
av. persons per household	2.4	2.6	8% less	3.0	2.6	20% less
av. persons per bedroom	1.1	1.1	same	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
individual weekly income	\$517	\$561	8% less	\$480	\$533	8% more
family weekly income	\$1,240	\$1,477	16% less	\$1,212	\$1,365	2% more
household weekly income	\$996	\$1,237	19% less	\$972	\$1,197	2% more
monthly mortgage payment	\$1,355	\$1,993	32% less	\$1,176	\$1,753	15% more
weekly rent	\$188	\$300	37% less	\$156	\$243	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, REROC's population was about the same median age as NSW, with a slightly different age structure.

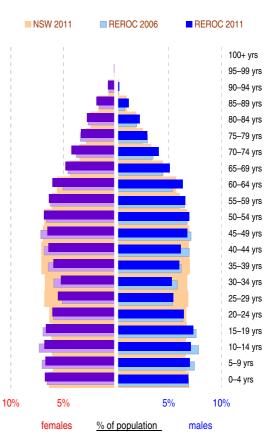
- The average age in Eastern Riverina was 40 years, which was very close to the NSW average.
- Half of REROC's population were younger than 39 years, called the median age. This was similar to NSW.
- The largest age groups in Eastern Riverina in 2011 were people 15–19, 10–14 and 50–54 years old.
- Compared with NSW, Eastern Riverina had relatively more people aged 70–74, 5–9 and 10–14 years, but fewer people aged 30–34, 25–29 and 35–39 years.

Over 2006 to 2011, the Eastern Riverina age groups that increased most were 60–64, 65–69 and 70–74 years-old. The 10–14, 30–34 and 40–44 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 Eastern Riverina, the ratio peaks in the 100+ age group, with 5.5 women per man.

- Among those under 70, females were most common among people aged 40–44 and 25–29 years.
- Males were more common among those aged 15–19, 65–69 and 20–24 years.

Age Tree



5-year age groups	REROC 2	2011	% in	REROC's	Easte	rn Riverina 2	011	REROC in	REROC's change from
5-year age groups	people	percent	NSW	difference	males	females	ratio	2006	2006
0–4 yrs	8,942	6.8%	6.6%	0.2% more	4,479	4,463	1.00 M:F	6.7%	up 0.1%
5–9 yrs	8,997	6.9%	6.3%	0.6% more	4,584	4,413	1.04 M:F	7.2%	dn 0.4%
10-14 yrs	9,125	6.9%	6.3%	0.6% more	4,642	4,483	1.04 M:F	7.6%	dn 0.6%
15–19 yrs	9,190	7.0%	6.4%	0.6% more	4,787	4,403	1.09 M:F	7.3%	dn 0.3%
20-24 yrs	8,172	6.2%	6.5%	0.3% less	4,193	3,979	1.05 M:F	6.1%	up 0.1%
25-29 yrs	7,198	5.5%	6.8%	1.4% less	3,544	3,654	1.03 F:M	5.2%	up 0.2%
30-34 yrs	6,934	5.3%	6.8%	1.5% less	3,465	3,469	1.00 F:M	5.9%	dn 0.6%
35–39 yrs	7,843	6.0%	7.1%	1.1% less	3,924	3,919	1.00 M:F	6.3%	dn 0.3%
40-44 yrs	8,239	6.3%	7.0%	0.7% less	4,009	4,230	1.06 F:M	6.9%	dn 0.6%
45–49 yrs	8,747	6.7%	7.0%	0.3% less	4,434	4,313	1.03 M:F	7.1%	dn 0.5%
50-54 yrs	9,056	6.9%	6.8%	0.1% more	4,538	4,518	1.00 M:F	6.7%	up 0.2%
55–59 yrs	8,511	6.5%	6.1%	0.4% more	4,291	4,220	1.02 M:F	6.4%	up 0.1%
60-64 yrs	8,122	6.2%	5.6%	0.5% more	4,147	3,975	1.04 M:F	5.2%	up 1.0%
65–69 yrs	6,513	5.0%	4.4%	0.6% more	3,345	3,168	1.06 M:F	4.5%	up 0.5%
70–74 yrs	5,426	4.1%	3.4%	0.7% more	2,638	2,788	1.06 F:M	3.6%	up 0.5%
75–79 yrs	4,122	3.1%	2.7%	0.4% more	1,928	2,194	1.14 F:M	3.2%	dn 0.1%
80-84 yrs	3,284	2.5%	2.2%	0.3% more	1,467	1,817	1.24 F:M	2.3%	up 0.2%
85–89 yrs	1,988	1.5%	1.4%	0.2% more	769	1,219	1.59 F:M	1.2%	up 0.3%
90-94 yrs	734	0.6%	0.5%	same	211	523	2.48 F:M	0.5%	up 0.1%
95–99 yrs	167	0.1%	0.1%	same	29	138	4.76 F:M	0.1%	same
100+ yrs	26	0.0%	0.0%	same	4	22	5.50 F:M	0.0%	up 0.0%
residents	131,336	100%	100%	SD: 0.7%	65,428	65,908	1.01 F:M	129,266	2% more
average age		40 yrs	39 yrs	+0 yrs	39 yrs	40 yrs		38 yrs	+1 yrs
median age		39 yrs	38 yrs	+1 yrs				37 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 REROC's residents, was the retiring (55–69 years) stage, which gained another 1.6% of the population, with the oldest (70+ years) lifestage also growing, up by 1.1%.

Offsetting these increases were declines in the relative size of other life stages, such as mid-aged (40–54 years), down by 0.9%, and birthing age (25–39 years), down by 0.7%.

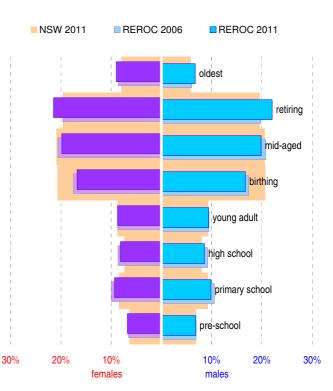
Compared with NSW, REROC's life stages that were proportionally larger were the oldest stage, with 1.7% more of the population, and retiring stage, with 1.5% more.

Eastern Riverina had relatively fewer people in the birthing stage of life, with 3.9% less, and in the midaged stage, with 0.9% fewer.

For most communities with reasonably large populations, the number of males and females is within about 5% of each other. Over Eastern Riverina, the male:female ratio is fairly balanced with males and females equally, reaching 1.34 females per male among those aged 70 or more.

In other life stages, the gender ratio ranged from 1.07 males per female among those in the young adult stage to males and females equally in the birthing stage.

Life stages



Life eteree	Eastern River	ina 2011	% in	REROC's	Easter	n Riverina 2	011	REROC in	difference
Life stages	people	percent	NSW	difference	males	females	ratio	2006	from 2006
pre-school (0-4 years)	8,942	6.8%	6.6%	0.2% more	6.8%	6.8%	1.00 M:F	6.7%	0.1% more
primary school (5-11 years)	12,590	9.6%	8.8%	0.8% more	9.9%	9.3%	1.05 M:F	10.2%	0.7% less
high school (12-17 years)	10,979	8.4%	7.7%	0.7% more	8.6%	8.2%	1.04 M:F	8.9%	0.5% less
young adult (18-24 years)	11,915	9.1%	9.0%	0.0% more	9.4%	8.7%	1.07 M:F	9.1%	0.0% more
birthing age (25-39 years)	21,975	16.7%	20.7%	3.9% less	16.7%	16.8%	1.01 F:M	17.4%	0.7% less
mid-aged (40-54 years)	26,042	19.8%	20.7%	0.9% less	19.8%	19.8%	1.01 F:M	20.7%	0.9% less
retiring (55-69 years)	23,146	17.6%	16.1%	1.5% more	18.0%	17.2%	1.02 M:F	16.1%	1.6% more
oldest (70+ years)	15,747	12.0%	10.3%	1.7% more	10.8%	13.2%	1.34 F:M	10.9%	1.1% more
residents	131,336	100%	100%	SD: 1.8%	100%	100%	1.01 F:M	129,266	up 2%
aged 15+	122,394	93.2%	93.4%	0.2% less	60,949	61,445	1.01 F:M	93.3%	0.1% less
Dependency ratio	1.66		1.94	0.28 lower	1.72	1.61		1.71	0.05 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.

Eastern Riverina is currently undergoing little generational change with all growth due to births, with the biggest falls being in the proportions who were Generation Y (aged 20–34) and Wartime (aged 65–79).

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

- numbered 6,199 in 2011 (7% of the population);
- were 3,206 fewer than in 2006 (their share down by 3%);
- had 1.50 women per man.

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

- numbered 16,061 in 2011 (13% of the population);
- were 1,174 fewer (their share down by 1%) since 2006;
- had 1.03 women per man.

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

- numbered 25,689 residents (20% of the population);
- were the second largest generation in Eastern Riverina;
- were 382 fewer (down by 0.6%) since 2006;
- had males and females equally.

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

- numbered 24,829 in 2011 (19% of the population);
- were the third largest generation;
- increased by 191 (their share little changed) since 2006;
- had males and females equally.

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

- numbered 22,304, a 17% share;
- 1,806 less than 2006; a 2% smaller share;
- the fourth largest generation;
- had males and females equally.

Gen Z (aged 5-19 years old in 2011, born from 1991-2006;

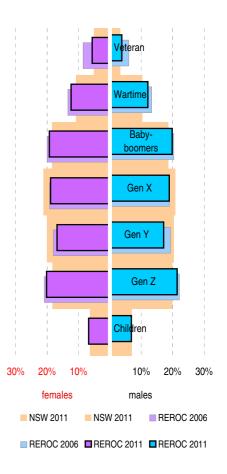
- numbered 27,312 (21%), the largest generation;
- 495 fewer than in 2006 (their share was down by 1%);
- had males and females equally.

REROC's population was up by 2,070 between 2006 and 2011, due to:

- an increase from 8,942 net births (those under 5 in 2011)
- less net departures by 3,206 Veterans + 1,806 Gen Ys + 1,174 of the Wartime generation + 495 Gen Zs + 382 Baby-boomers
- plus net movement in by 191 Gen Xs

Conquelione			E	astern Riverina	l			NSW,	2011
Generations	2011	2006	change	2011%	2006%	change	M / F ratio	share (%)	REROC diff
infants (aged 0-5)	8,942		+ 8,942	7%	0%	up 7%	1.00 M:F	7%	0% more
Generation Z (aged 5-19)	27,312	27,807	- 495	21%	22%	dn 1%	1.05 M:F	19%	2% more
Generation Y (aged 20-34)	22,304	24,110	- 1,806	17%	19%	dn 2%	1.01 M:F	20%	3% less
Generation X (aged 35-49)	24,829	24,638	+ 191	19%	19%	dn 0%	1.01 F:M	21%	2% less
Baby-boomers (aged 50-64)	25,689	26,071	- 382	20%	20%	dn 1%	1.02 M:F	18%	1% more
Wartime (aged 65-79)	16,061	17,235	- 1,174	12%	13%	dn 1%	1.03 F:M	11%	2% more
Veterans (aged 80+)	6,199	9,405	- 3,206	5%	7%	dn 3%	1.50 F:M	4%	1% more
total residents	131,336	129,266	+ 2,070	100%	100%	SD: 0.9%	1.01 F:M	93%	up 1.6%

Sizes of generations



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 Eastern Riverina, the average number of children borne by all women aged 15+ was 2.1. This was higher than in NSW, where women averaged 1.7 births.

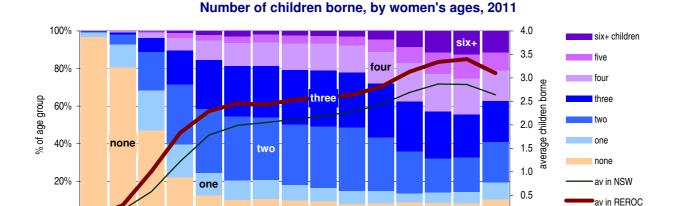
As young women matured, their average number of births increased.

- Among those aged 15–19, 97% had never had children (in Eastern Riverina).
- Among those aged 20-24, 80% had never had children. About 12% had one birth and 7% had two or more births.
- By the age of 40–44 years, 34% of women had borne two children and 27% had borne three. Only 10% had never given birth.

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

- Average births for women aged 20-24 years was 0.1 lower than in 2006.
- The average births for women aged 45–49 years and 50–54 years also fell.

Compared with NSW, the average number of births per woman in Eastern Riverina was 0.4 higher. Fifteen of the 5-year age cohorts had higher birth rates here; more than twenty had lower rates.



Number of children av. births per women Number of children ever borne change 2006-2011 four + **REROC** borne none one two av in REROC av in NSW NSW three age of women in 2011 % of women of each age having had this many births 15-19 years 3% 0% 0% 0% 0.1 0.0 97% same same 20-24 years 80% 12% 5% 1% 1% 0.3 0.2 dn 0.1 same 25-29 years 47% 21% 21% 7% 4% 1.0 0.6 dn 0.1 same 30-34 years 22% 18% 32% 18% 10% 1.8 1.2 same dn 0.1 35-39 years 12% 12% 34% 26% 15% 2.3 1.8 same same 10% 10% 27% 19% 2.5 40-44 years 34% 2.0 same dn 0.1 45-49 years 11% 10% 33% 27% 19% 2.4 2.1 dn 0.1 dn 0.1 10% 21% 2.5 dn 0.1 50-54 years 8% 29% 2.1 dn 0.1 55-59 years 9% 7% 33% 30% 21% 2.6 2.2 same dn 0.1 60-64 years 7% 34% 29% 22% 2.6 8% 2.3 dn 0.1 dn 0.1 65-69 years 8% 7% 29% 29% 28% 2.8 2.4 dn 0.3 dn 0.3 70-74 years 37% dn 0.3 dn 0.2 9% 5% 27% 3.1 2.7 75-79 years 8% 6% 18% 25% 43% 3.3 2.9 same same 44% 3.4 2.9 80-84 years 8% 6% 18% 23% up 0.2 up 0.2 37% 3.1 2.6 85+ years 10% 9% 21% 22% up 0.2 up 0.1 Total 25% 10% 25% 21% 19% 2.1 1.7 same

Average births calculated from raw data assuming 7 births 0% = u/. 0.5% The most common number of births for each average for women with 6+ births

age are shaded this colour

The biggest changes are shaded this colour

ages

20-24

Types of households

families

71%

singles

26%

groups

3%

Households

The households of Eastern Riverina

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.

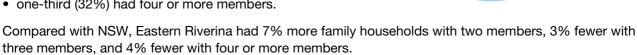
In 2011, 49,082 households were counted in Eastern Riverina, 1,303 fewer than in 2006.

Of the households, 70% were families, 27% were single persons and 3% were shared or group households.

The average size of all households was 2.45 persons, which was 0.06 smaller than in NSW. Family households averaged 3.02 people, 0.13 smaller than in NSW.

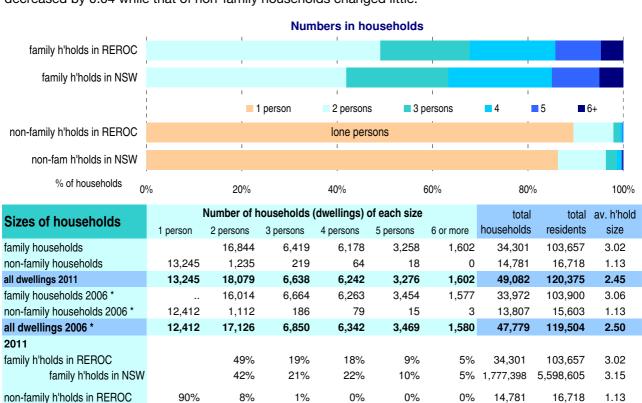
Of the 34,301 family households:

- half (49%) had two members,
- one-fifth (19%) had three members, and
- one-third (32%) had four or more members.



Of the other households in Eastern Riverina, 13,245 or 90% were lone-person households. The rest were shared or group housing, with eight in every ten of these having two 'flat-mates' and over one in every ten having three members. Across NSW, almost nine in every ten of non-family households were lone persons.

Since 2006, the average size of all households had decreased by 0.05 persons. That of family households decreased by 0.04 while that of non-family households changed little.



The total number of residents is calculated by multiplying the number of households by their sizes, assuming 6.1 persons per household for those recorded as '6 or more'. This assumption makes the calculated total equal the population in private dwellings.

1%

0%

2%

10%

86%

non-fam h'holds in NSW

1.19

825,945

693,898

0%

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, 47% of residents lived as partners in a couple, with more than one in every ten being de facto couples.

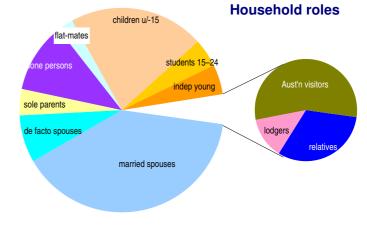
Sole parents were 4% of residents.

Children living with a parent made up 30% of the residents, of whom:

- 21% were under 15 years old,
- 4% were full-time students, and
- 5% were independent young adults.

Of the other adults:

- 11% were living alone
- 3% lived in shared housing
- 1% lived with relatives
- 1% lived as lodgers.

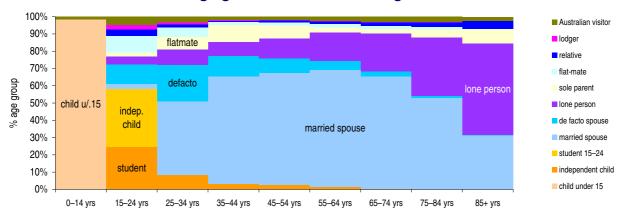


Compared to NSW, Eastern Riverina had 2% more residents who were children under 15 and 2% more lone persons, but 2% fewer were independent young adults and 1% fewer were full-time students (15–24).

Compared with 2006, 0.9% more residents were de facto spouses and 0.5% more were lone persons, while 0.9% fewer were married spouses and 0.8% fewer were children under 15.

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



	REROC	2011			Easter	n Riverina 2	2011		
Roles in households	persons, all ages	% of all ages	% in NSW	REROC's difference	males	females	ratio	2006 % in REROC	diff. from 2006
married spouses	47,673	40%	39%	0% more	23,656	24,017	1.02 F:M	40%	dn 1%
de facto spouses	8,796	7%	7%	1% more	4,307	4,489	1.04 F:M	6%	up 1%
sole parents	5,235	4%	5%	0% less	959	4,276	4.46 F:M	4%	up 0%
lone persons	13,241	11%	9%	2% more	6,463	6,778	1.05 F:M	10%	up 0%
flat-mates	3,273	3%	3%	1% less	1,741	1,532	1.14 M:F	2%	up 0%
children under 15	25,788	21%	20%	2% more	13,084	12,704	1.03 M:F	22%	dn 1%
full-time students (15-24)	5,054	4%	5%	1% less	2,450	2,604	1.06 F:M	4%	up 0%
independent young adults	5,920	5%	7%	2% less	3,917	2,003	1.96 M:F	5%	dn 0%
relatives	1,790	1%	2%	1% less	863	927	1.07 F:M	2%	dn 0%
lodgers	731	1%	1%	0% less	423	308	1.37 M:F	1%	up 0%
Aust'n visitors	3,107	3%	2%	1% more	1,536	1,571	1.02 F:M	2%	up 0%
Total	120,608	100%	100%		59,399	61,209	1.03 F:M	100%	

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

Families

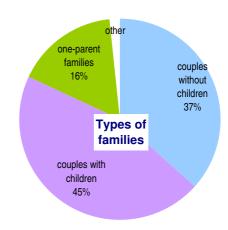
Most people live in families, and the types of families in a community affects its characteristics and needs. Families with high proportions of dependents, such as one-parent families and large families, tend to have lower disposable incomes and live in areas with cheaper housing. Couples without children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

Of the families in Eastern Riverina:

- 41% were couples with children;
- 43% couples without children;
- 15% were one-parent families.

The biggest difference from NSW in the types of families is that Eastern Riverina had 6% more couples without children and 5% fewer couples with children.

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of couples without children increased by 7% and the number of one-parent families rose by 2%, while the overall population counted rose by 1%.



Type of families	Eastern Rive	Eastern Riverina 2011		REROC's	Eastern Riverina 2006			Eastern Riverina 2006	
Type of families	families	% families	% in NSW	difference	families	change	change %	% families	change in %
couples without children	14,809	43%	37%	6% more	13,891	up 918	up 7%	40%	up 2%
couples with children	14,183	41%	45%	5% less	14,797	dn 614	dn 4%	43%	dn 2%
one-parent families	5,238	15%	16%	1% less	5,149	up 89	up 2%	15%	up 0%
other families	462	1%	2%	same	462	same	same	1%	dn 0%
total families	34,692	100%	100%		34,299	up 393	up 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 Eastern Riverina in 2011 was 2.9 persons, which was very similar to NSW and virtually unchanged from 2006.

Couple families averaged 4.0 persons:

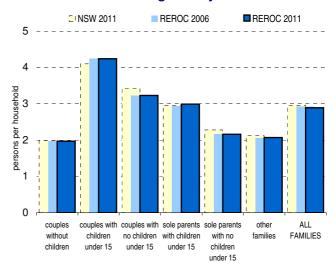
- 4.2 for families with children under 15,
- 3.2 for families with no children under 15.

One-parent families averaged 2.7 persons:

- 3.0 for families with children under 15,
- 2.2 for families with no children under 15.

Between 2006 and 2011, the average family size of sole parents with children under 15 increased most, by 0.05, while that of couples without children changed little.

Average family size



Family size	Easte	rn Riverina 20)11	NSW, 2011	REROC's	RERO	C, 2006	NSW, 2006	
Family size	families	residents	av size	av size	difference	av size	change	av size	change
couples without children	14,809	29,156	1.97	1.99	0.02 less	1.97	same	1.99	dn 0.02
couples with children under 15	10,325	43,774	4.24	4.10	0.14 more	4.24	same	4.12	up 0.12
couples with no children under 15	3,858	12,443	3.23	3.43	0.20 less	3.23	same	3.42	dn 0.19
sole parents with children under 15	3,113	9,318	2.99	2.96	0.03 more	2.94	up 0.05	2.94	up 0.05
sole parents with no children under 15	2,125	4,590	2.16	2.28	0.12 less	2.16	same	2.26	dn 0.10
other families	462	958	2.07	2.12	0.05 less	2.06	up 0.01	2.12	dn 0.05
ALL FAMILIES	34,692	100,239	2.89	2.96	0.07 less	2.93	dn 0.04	2.98	dn 0.09

Excludes family members temporarily absent on Census Night.

Marriage and family blending

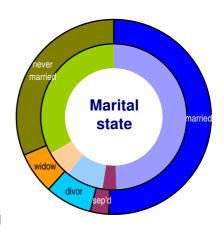
Many families consisting of couples who may not be married to each other, living with children who may not be both of theirs by birth. A person's marital state can be a poor indicator of their lifestyle. A person's legal marital status (eg married, divorced) can be less relevant than their social marital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

Of REROC's 104,284 residents aged 15+ in 2011, 51% were married and 31% had never married. The other 18% were once married, and were now separated (3%), divorced (8%), or widowed (7%).

About 52% of residents in Eastern Riverina lived as a couple, which was similar to the 51% who were legally married. Of cohabiting couples, one in six were not married (to each other).

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

Over 2006 to 2011, the proportions of adults in Eastern Riverina who were never married rose by 1%. The proportion who were married fell by 2%.



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

Generally, because women live longer, more tend to be widowed, but also separated and divorced. In Eastern Riverina there were 3.4 women per man among the widowed, 1.1 women per man among separated adults and 1.1 women per man among divorced adults.

People who have never married are more usually male; in Eastern Riverina, there were 1.2 men per woman among those who had never married.

Legal marriage	REROC,	2011		REROC's	Easterr	n Riverina 20		REROC in	change from
Logar marriago	people	percent	% in NSW	difference	males	females	ratio	2006	2006
married	52,830	50.7%	49.4%	1.3% more	26,551	26,279	1.01 M:F	52.4%	dn 1.7%
separated	3,357	3.2%	3.1%	0.1% more	1,626	1,731	1.06 F:M	3.2%	same
divorced	8,193	7.9%	8.3%	0.4% less	3,927	4,266	1.09 F:M	7.0%	up 0.9%
widowed	7,132	6.8%	5.8%	1.0% more	1,619	5,513	3.41 F:M	7.2%	dn 0.4%
never married	32,772	31.4%	33.5%	2.1% less	18,002	14,770	1.22 M:F	30.3%	up 1.1%
residents aged 15+	104,284	100%	100%		51,725	52,559	1.02 F:M	100%	
Living situation									
married	47,678	52.0%	50.0%	2.0% more	23,653	24,025	1.02 F:M	53.7%	dn 1.7%
de facto	8,787	9.6%	8.3%	1.3% more	4,301	4,486	1.04 F:M	8.5%	up 1.1%
single	35,234	38.4%	41.7%	3.3% less	16,808	18,426	1.10 F:M	37.9%	up 0.5%
residents aged 15+	91,699	100%	100%		44,762	46,937	1.05 F:M	100%	

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

Families are either 'natural' families (where children come from both parents, or were adopted), step-families (where all children came from one partner), or blended families (with children from each partner).

In Eastern Riverina, 1,777 families (13% of families) included at least one step-child – 7.1% were step families and 5.4% were blended families.

- Of NSW families, 6.1% were step-families and 3.7% were blended families.
- Between 2006 and 2001, the number of step or blended families in Eastern Riverina rose by 11 (or 1%).



Blended and step	REROC, 2	2011	REROC's		Eastern Riverina, 2006				change % in
families	families	%	% in NSW	difference	families	%	change	change%	0
natural families	12,289	86.6%	89.7%	3.1% less	12,950	87.4%	dn 661	dn 5%	up 5%
step families	1,014	7.1%	6.1%	1.0% more	1,028	6.9%	dn 14	dn 1%	up 7%
blended families	763	5.4%	3.7%	1.7% more	738	5.0%	up 25	up 3%	up 7%
other families	123	0.9%	0.5%	0.4% more	93	0.6%	up 30	up 32%	up 15%
families	14,189	100%	100%		14,809	100%	dn 620	dn 4%	up 5%

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 Eastern Riverina, 28% of adults (aged 15+) provided some voluntary child care, with 20% 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

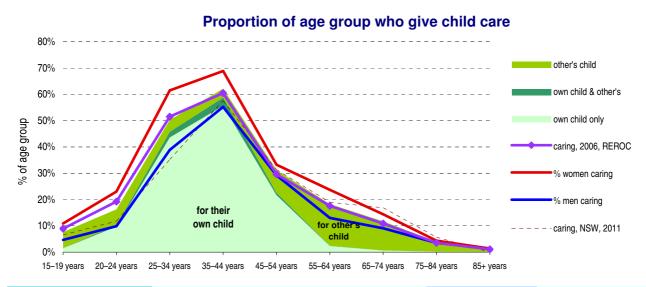
- In Eastern Riverina, 33% of women provided voluntary child caring compared to 23% of men.
- For NSW overall, 23% of women and 31% of men provided child care.

Child caring peaked in Eastern Riverina between the ages of 35–44 years when 62% of residents were providing child caring (69% of women and 55% of men). It was next highest among people aged 25–34 years (50%) and 45–54 years (31%).

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, 11% looked after another's child (with or without their own).

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion caring for a child in Eastern Riverina fell by 1%.

- In the highest-caring age, 35–44 years, the proportion caring for a child rose by 2%.
- The proportion of 45–54 years caring for a child rose by 2%...
- The proportion of 20-24 years caring for a child fell by 3%.



Child care given,	% of re	sidents of eac	ch age who ca	red in 2011 fo	or	caring, NSW, 2011 caring, 2006			6, REROC
residents aged 15+	own child only	other's child	any child (total)	% men caring	% women caring	% caring, any child	REROC diff. from NSW	% caring, any child	change 2006–2011
15–19 years	1%	6%	8%	5%	11%	7%	1% more	9%	dn 1%
20-24 years	10%	7%	16%	10%	23%	12%	5% more	19%	dn 3%
25-34 years	44%	7%	50%	39%	62%	35%	15% more	52%	dn 1%
35-44 years	56%	7%	62%	55%	69%	58%	5% more	61%	up 2%
45-54 years	22%	10%	31%	29%	33%	31%	0% less	30%	up 2%
55-64 years	2%	16%	18%	13%	24%	19%	1% less	18%	up 1%
65-74 years	1%	11%	12%	9%	14%	17%	5% less	11%	up 1%
75-84 years	0%	4%	4%	4%	4%	6%	2% less	4%	up 0%
85+ years	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1% more	1%	up 0%
all residents aged 15+	20%	9%	28%	23%	33%	28%	1% more	29%	dn 1%

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 Eastern Riverina, women averaged around 15 hours of domestic work a week, compared to 7 hours for men.

Overall, 20% of Eastern Riverina adults did not do any housework. They include high proportions of the teenagers: here 35% of them did no housework. Those least able to avoid housework were aged 35–44 years, of whom only 12% did no housework.

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

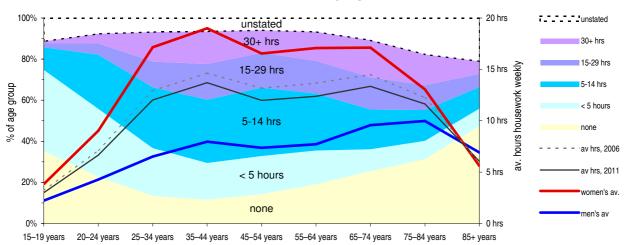
- for women was around 35-44 years, when they averaged around 19 hours housework each week;
- for men, the peak housework was 10 hours a week among those aged 75-84 years.

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

- Among those aged 25-34 years, women did 2.6 times the housework, 17 hours vs 6.5 for men.
- Among residents aged 15–19 years, women did 2.4 times the housework.
- In advanced age, housework tapers off, often faster for women than men. Men aged over 85 do 23% more housework than women.

Between 2006 and 2011, the average weekly housework by women in Eastern Riverina fell by 1.4 hours; for men, average housework fell by 0.4 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	hou	rs of unpaid	domestic v	work per we	ek	av hours pw housework, REROC				
Eastern Riverina	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	35%	39%	11%	2%	1%	3.8 hrs	2.2 hrs	dn 0.2	dn 0.2	
20-24 years	23%	33%	26%	5%	5%	9.0 hrs	4.3 hrs	dn 0.9	dn 0.1	
25-34 years	13%	23%	30%	13%	14%	17.2 hrs	6.5 hrs	dn 1.5	dn 0.3	
35-44 years	12%	18%	31%	17%	16%	19.0 hrs	8.0 hrs	dn 1.7	dn 0.2	
45–54 years	14%	19%	33%	17%	11%	16.5 hrs	7.4 hrs	dn 1.8	dn 0.5	
55-64 years	19%	16%	28%	16%	14%	17.1 hrs	7.7 hrs	dn 2.1	dn 0.6	
65–74 years	25%	11%	19%	16%	18%	17.1 hrs	9.6 hrs	dn 1.0	dn 1.2	
75–84 years	31%	9%	15%	12%	15%	13.1 hrs	10.0 hrs	dn 0.4	dn 0.7	
85+ years	47%	8%	10%	6%	6%	5.6 hrs	6.9 hrs	dn 0.3	up 0.8	
residents	20%	20%	25%	13%	12%	15.0 hrs	7.1 hrs	dn 1.4	dn 0.4	

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, 49,080 occupied private dwellings were counted in Eastern Riverina, containing 120,374 residents at an average occupancy of 2.45 persons per dwelling.

Some 89% of the occupied dwellings were detached houses, which was 20% more than in NSW. The other occupied dwellings were:

- 1,326 attached houses such as semis and townhouses.
- 3,385 flats and units,
- 428 other types of dwellings, notably flats attached to a shop.

Of the occupied flats/units, 98% were low-rise, and 2% were in buildings of four or more storeys.

The occupancy rate of houses was 2.56 persons per dwelling.

- This was 5% lower than in 2006.
- The occupancy rate over NSW was 2.83.

For flats and units, the average occupancy was 1.52 persons.

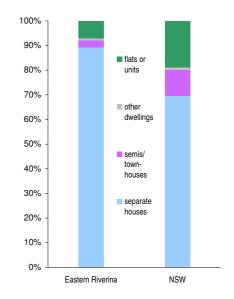
- This was similar to the occupancy rate in 2006.
- Occupancy of flats in NSW averaged 1.95 persons.

The occupancy rate of attached houses (eg semis and townhouses) was 1.62 persons per dwelling.

- This was 5% higher than the occupancy rate in 2006.
- The occupancy rate in NSW averaged 2.31 persons.

There were also 10,578 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 3,859 since 2006.



Types of dwellings

	Dwell	ings occupie	d by reside	ents	occupancy rates of dwellings					
Types of dwellings	REROC	% REROC	% NSW	REROC's	REROC	residents /	residents /		res/ dwg,	
	2011	dwgs.	dwgs.	difference	2011	dwelling	dwg, 2006	% change	NSW	
separate houses	43,863	89%	70%	20% more	112,181	2.56	2.61	dn 5%	2.83	
semis/ town-houses	1,326	3%	11%	8% less	2,154	1.62	1.58	up 5%	2.31	
• one storey	1,118	2.3%	5.3%	3.0% less	1,764	1.58	1.54	up 4%	2.09	
• two or more storeys	208	0.4%	5.4%	5.0% less	390	1.88	1.93	dn 5%	2.52	
flats or units	3,385	7%	19%	12% less	5,133	1.52	1.50	up 2%	1.95	
• in a 1-2 storey block	3,169	6.5%	6.1%	0.4% more	4,813	1.52	1.49	up 2%	1.83	
• in a 3 storey block	96	0.2%	6.0%	5.8% less	130	1.35	1.39	dn 3%	2.03	
• in a 4+ storey block	78	0.2%	6.6%	6.4% less	117	1.50	1.98	dn 48%	1.98	
attached to a house	42	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	73	1.74	1.62	up 12%	1.91	
other dwellings	428	1%	0.9%	0% more	776	1.81	1.92	dn 11%	1.78	
• caravan, cabin, houseboat	199	0.4%	0.5%	0.1% less	260	1.31	1.70	dn 39%	1.52	
 improvised home or tent 	27	0.1%	0.0%	0.0% more	76	2.81	2.36	up 46%	2.03	
 flat attached to a shop 	202	0.4%	0.3%	0.1% more	440	2.18	2.20	dn 2%	2.24	
not stated	78	0.2%	0.1%	0.0% more	130	1.67	1.92	dn 26%	2.10	
Total	49,080	100%	100%		120,374	2.45	2.20	up 25%	2.59	
people in non-private dwellings					10578	in 2011	6,719	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, 38% of REROC's occupied dwellings were fully owned, 32% of REROC's dwellings were being purchased, and 27% were rented (4% had other arrangements or did not say).

The proportion fully-owned was 4% higher than in NSW. Generally, more fully-owned dwellings indicates an older, longer-settled population.

- 40% of houses, 25% of semi's / townhouses and 15% of the flats / units were fully owned.
- The proportion fully-owned was down by 2% between 2006 and 2011.

The proportion of REROC's dwellings being purchased was quite similar to NSW.

- 34% of separate houses were being purchased; 12% of the semi's / townhouses were.
- The proportion of dwellings being purchased was was steady between 2006 and 2011.

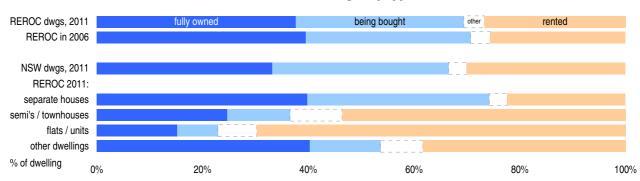
Most other dwellings were rented (27%), which was 3% lower than for NSW.

- The proportion of dwellings that were rented rose by 1% between 2006 and 2011.
- 70% of the flats / units were rented as were 12% of the semi's / townhouses.
- 12% of all dwellings were rentals managed by real estate agents;
- 7% were managed by individuals (eg small investors);
- 4% had other private landlords.

About 4% of occupied dwellings in Eastern Riverina were public housing, 1,839 homes in all.

- Of these, 1,531 were separate houses, 94 were semi's or townhouses, and 204 were flats or units.
- Since 2006, the number of occupied public housing dwellings had fallen by 215.

Tenure of dwellings, by type



Tenures of dwellings, by	% of ea	ch dwelling	type in each	tenure	% unde	r different la	ndlords	public housing		
type	fully owned	being bought	rented	other	estate agent	owner	public housing	2011	2006	
separate houses	40%	34%	22%	3%	9%	7%	3%	1,531	1,731	
semi's / townhouses	25%	12%	54%	10%	31%	8%	7%	94	44	
flats / units	15%	8%	70%	7%	48%	10%	6%	204	279	
other dwellings	40%	13%	38%	8%	11%	11%	1%	3	0	
REROC dwgs, 2011	38%	32%	27%	4%	12%	7%	4%	1,839	2,054	
NSW dwgs, 2011	33%	33%	30%	3%	17%	6%	4%	108,841	108,793	
REROC diff. from NSW	4% higher	2% lower	3% lower	1% higher	5% lower	1% higher	1% lower			
REROC in 2006	40%	31%	26%	4%	11%	7%	4%			
REROC change from 2006	1.8% lower	0.6% higher	1.1% higher	0.2% higher	1.5% higher	0.3% higher	0.6% 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.

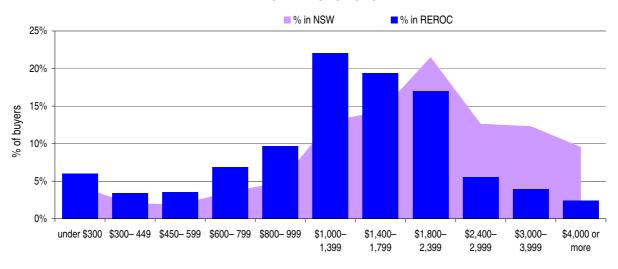
The average mortgage payment in 2011 by the 15,588 households in Eastern Riverina who were paying off their home was about \$1,536 a month. The median mortgage (where half the households paid more and half less) was around \$1,355 a month.

- the average mortgage here was 30% less than NSW
- the median mortgage was 32% less

The average mortgage generally varies with the type of dwelling, and here ranged from about \$1,264 per month among the 162 attached houses and \$1,193 among the 15,090 separate houses, down to \$1,091 among the 266 flats or units.

The average 2006 mortgage was around \$1,380 (in 2011 dollars), so the average mortgage in Eastern Riverina had risen by about \$154 or 11% over the 5 years.

Monthly mortgage payments



Monthly mortgage	occupied	dwellings	being pure	chased	% of dwellin	g type in mort	gage range	REROC	, 2006
payments	number in			REROC's	separate	attached	flats or		% of home
payments	REROC %	in REROC	% in NSW	difference	houses	houses	units	range	buyers
under \$300	885	6%	4%	1.8% more	6%	6%	6%	\$1-\$249	3%
\$300-449	503	3%	2%	1% more	3%	3%	3%	\$250-\$399	4%
\$450-599	521	4%	2%	2% more	4%	3%	4%	\$400-\$549	8%
\$600-799	1,011	7%	4%	3% more	7%	6%	10%	\$550-\$749	13%
\$800-999	1,422	10%	5%	5% more	10%	8%	16%	\$750-\$949	15%
\$1,000-1,399	3,245	22%	13%	9% more	22%	20%	28%	\$950-\$1,199	18%
\$1,400-1,799	2,856	19%	14%	5% more	20%	23%	15%	\$1,200-\$1,399	12%
\$1,800-2,399	2,503	17%	22%	4% less	17%	19%	9%	\$1,400-\$1,599	8%
\$2,400-2,999	812	6%	13%	7% less	6%	3%	1%	\$1,600-\$1,999	9%
\$3,000-3,999	585	4%	12%	8% less	4%	2%	4%	\$2,000-\$2,999	8%
\$4,000 or more	359	2%	10%	7% less	2%	6%	2%	\$3,000+	3%
not stated	886			not included in	n percentages			not stated	
Total	15,588	100%	100%		15,090	162	266	total	100%
av. monthly mortgage	\$1,536		\$2,201	30% lower	\$1,193	\$1,264	\$1,091		\$1,196
median monthly mortgage	\$1,355		\$1,993	32% lower					\$1,018
The largest bands for each place and dwel mid-points of the ranges using \$5000 for the	0 7.		•	rtgage is calcula	ited from the	CPI June 2006:	154.3	CPI June 2011	178.3

mid-points of the ranges using \$5000 for the top range in 2011, and \$4,000 in 2006

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 13,105 households renting in Eastern Riverina in 2011 was around \$199 a week. The median rent, where half the households paid more and half less, was \$188 a week.

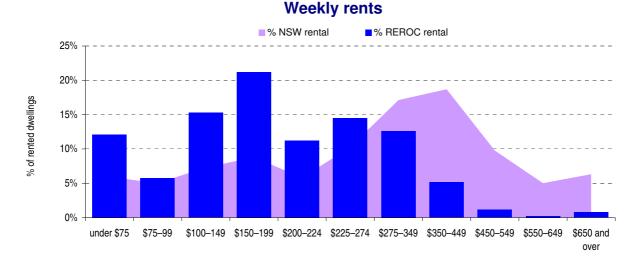
- The average rent was \$239 per week for the 5,913 dwellings managed by real estate agents.
- It was \$161 a week for the 4,836 dwellings managed by private landlords (eg investors, housing associations, charities).
- In public housing, the average rent was \$119 a week.

The most common rents in 2011 were in the ranges \$150–199 and \$100–149 a week, which covered 51% of rental households.

Rents in Eastern Riverina were, on average, 33% less than in NSW (\$300 a week), where the most common rent ranges were \$350–449 and \$275–349 a week.

The average weekly rent in Eastern Riverina in 2006 was \$170 (in 2011 dollars), so average rents had risen by \$29 over 5 years, which was 17% in real terms. The median weekly rent had risen by \$32 or 21% in real terms.

• Average rents in NSW rose 8% over these five years; median rents by 8%.



	0	ccupied rented	d dwellings		% dwellings in	each rent range	, by landlord	% REROC	in 2006
Weekly rent payments	rented	% REROC	% NSW	REROC's	real estate	private*	public	2006 rent	% REROC
	dwellings	rental	rental	difference	agents	landlords	housing	ranges	rental
under \$75	1,522	12%	6%	6% more	1%	19%	13%	\$0 - 49	11%
\$75–99	722	6%	5%	1% more	1%	4%	26%	\$50 - 99	16%
\$100–149	1,920	15%	7%	8% more	10%	17%	29%	\$100 – 139	25%
\$150-199	2,670	21%	9%	12% more	23%	21%	21%	\$140 – 179	20%
\$200–224	1,411	11%	6%	5% more	11%	14%	6%	\$180 – 224	16%
\$225–274	1,826	15%	10%	4% more	21%	12%	3%	\$225 – 274	8%
\$275–349	1,587	13%	17%	4% less	21%	8%	1%	\$275 – 349	3%
\$350-449	650	5%	19%	14% less	9%	2%	0%	\$350 - 449	1%
\$450–549	142	1%	10%	9% less	2%	1%	0%	\$450 - 549	0%
\$550-649	30	0%	5%	5% less	0%	0%	0%	\$550 +	1%
\$650 and over	100	1%	6%	6% less	1%	1%	0%		
not stated	525			not included i	n percentages			not stated	
Total	13,105	100%	100%		5,913	4,836	1,836		100%
average rent	\$199		\$296	33% lower	\$239	\$161	\$119	av (2011 \$):	\$170
median rent	\$188		\$300	37% lower		n.a.		med (2011 \$):	\$156

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'.

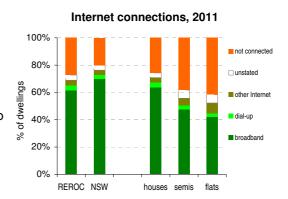
Internet connection

By August 2011, 69% of occupied dwellings in Eastern Riverina were connected to the Internet, with 62% having a broadband connection and 3% using dial-up.

- Compared with NSW, there were 7% more households with no Internet connection.
- Overall, 38% of dwellings did not have high-speed Internet, compared with 30% for NSW.
- 58% of flats were without broadband, compared with 36% of separate houses

Between 2006 and 2001, the proportion of dwellings with no Internet connection was down by 16% while the proportion with broadband rose by 33%.

• In NSW, the proportion of dwellings with no connection was down by 15% while the proportion with broadband rose by 29%.



		occupied d	wellings		% of dw	velling type, R	EROC	REROC, 2006		
Internet connection	number	% REROC dwellings	% NSW dwellings	REROC's difference	separate houses	semis or townhouses	flats	% dwellings	change 2006–2011	
an Internet connection	33,836	69%	76%	7% less	71%	56%	52%	53%	up 16%	
no Internet connection	13,380	27%	20%	7% more	26%	38%	42%	44%	dn 16%	
unstated	1,865	4%	4%	0% more	3%	6%	6%	3%	up 1%	
occupied dwellings	49,081	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%		
broadband	30,275	62%	70%	8% less	64%	47%	42%	29%	up 33%	
dial-up	1,638	3%	3%	0% more	3%	3%	3%	24%	dn 21%	
other Internet	1,923	4%	4%	0% more	4%	5%	8%	1%	up 3%	
no broadband connection	18,806	38%	30%	8% more	36%	53%	58%	71%	dn 33%	

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

Vehicles

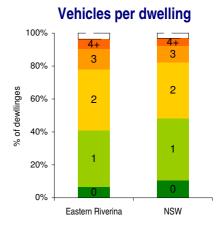
In 2011, an average of 1.8 vehicles were parked at each household in Eastern Riverina. This was 12% or 0.19 vehicles per household more than NSW.

About 7% of Eastern Riverina households had no vehicles, with most having one (34%) or two (37%), while 18% had three+ vehicles.

• Compared with NSW, Eastern Riverina had more households with two vehicles and fewer households with no vehicles.

The average vehicles per household was up by 0.22 since 2006.

- the proportion of households with two vehicles was up by 0.8%
- the proportion with no vehicles fell by 1.1%.



	occupied (dwellings by	y number of	vehicles	REROC (change, 200	6–2011	NSW change, 2006–2011		
Vehicles per dwelling	dwelllings 2011	% REROC dwellings	% NSW dwellings	REROC's difference	dwellings in 2006	% dwgs, 2006	change in % dwgs	% dwgs, 2006	change in % dwgs	
no vehicles	3,248	7%	10%	4% less	3,705	8%	1.1% less	12%	1.2% less	
one vehicle	16,802	34%	38%	4% less	16,817	35%	1.0% less	38%	0.6% less	
two vehicles	18,270	37%	34%	3% more	17,396	36%	0.8% more	33%	0.9% more	
three vehicles	6,013	12%	10%	2% more	5,543	12%	0.6% more	9%	0.8% more	
four+ vehicles	2,956	6%	5%	1% more	2,598	5%	0.6% more	4%	0.7% more	
number not stated	1,797	4%	3%	0% more	1,717	4%	0.1% more	4%	0.7% less	
All occupied dwellings	49,086	100%	100%		47,776	100%	up 2.7%	6.1% more	same	
average vehicles / dwelling	1.79		1.60	0.19 more		1.57	up 0.22	1.45	up 0.15	

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, 55% of REROC's residents had lived in the same house for at least 5 years, similar to 53% in NSW. This indicates that residential stability here was almost the same as in NSW.

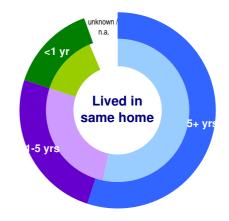
- 25% had been in their home for 1 to 5 years (27% for NSW).
- 14% had been in their home for less than a year (14% for NSW).

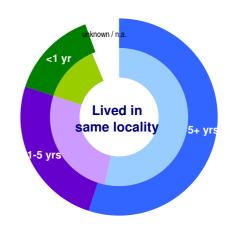
Another indicator of community stability is the proportion of residents who have stayed in the same locality for over five years, either in the same home or after moving. In the Census, the locality is regarded as .

- 65% of REROC's residents had lived in this locality for more than 5 years, which was 5% higher than the average across NSW.
- 85% of current residents had lived here in the same locality for at least a year, compared with 83% across NSW.

One in 7 residents had lived in their home for less than a year; one in every 11 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 3%, suggesting a more stable community, ageing in place. The proportion who moved home within the last year fell by 1%.





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

Decidential stability	Eastern River	ina 2011		REROC's	Eastern	Riverina 2	011	REROC in	change
Residential stability	people	percent	% in NSW	difference	males	females	ratio	2006	from 2006
same home 5+ years	72,195	55%	53%	2% more	55%	55%	1.00 M:F	52%	up 3%
same home 1-5 years	33,039	25%	27%	1% less	25%	26%	1.05 F:M	28%	dn 2%
same home <1 year	18,637	14%	14%	1% more	14%	14%	1.03 F:M	15%	dn 1%
not given	7,465	6%	6%	1% less	7%	5%	1.35 M:F	5%	up 0%
residents	131,336	100%	100%		100%	100%	1.01 F:M	100%	
same locality 5+ years	85,439	65%	61%	5% more	65%	65%	1.01 F:M	68%	dn 3%
same locality 1-5 years	26,002	20%	23%	3% less	19%	20%	1.05 F:M	19%	up 1%
same locality <1 year	12,430	9%	10%	1% less	9%	9%	1.01 F:M	7%	up 2%
not given	7,465	6%	6%	1% less	7%	5%	1.35 M:F	5%	up 0%

Net migration

The net migration into and out of Eastern Riverina 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, REROC's population was counted as 131,336, but the population expected after births and deaths was around 133,784, so Eastern Riverina had a net migration of 2,448 outwards.

The largest groups leaving the area were:

- 1,214 people aged 20-24 yrs
- 728 people aged 25-29 yrs
- 582 people aged 15-19 yrs

The largest groups arriving in the area were:

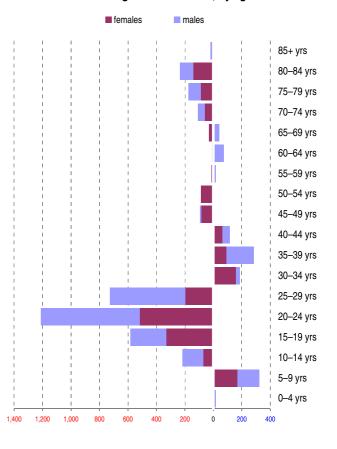
- 321 people aged 5-9 yrs
- 283 people aged 35-39 yrs
- 185 people aged 30-34 yrs

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 REROC, by age



residents leaving

residents arriving

Net migration to	2006 pop	ulation	natural chang	e 2006–11	2011 expec	ted popn	net mig	ration 2006 - 2	2011
REROC, by age	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females	persons
0 yrs			4,484	4,484					
0–4 yrs	4,437	4,248	(22)	(19)	4,461	4,465	18	(2)	16
5–9 yrs	4,789	4,556	(4)	(4)	4,433	4,244	151	169	321
10-14 yrs	5,041	4,736	(2)	(2)	4,787	4,554	(145)	(71)	(215)
15–19 yrs	4,898	4,502	(3)	(2)	5,038	4,734	(251)	(331)	(582)
20-24 yrs	4,087	3,857	(10)	(5)	4,888	4,497	(695)	(518)	(1,214)
25-29 yrs	3,450	3,316	(12)	(6)	4,075	3,851	(531)	(197)	(728)
30-34 yrs	3,750	3,835	(12)	(5)	3,438	3,311	27	158	185
35–39 yrs	3,979	4,180	(17)	(8)	3,733	3,827	191	92	283
40-44 yrs	4,475	4,419	(22)	(13)	3,957	4,167	52	63	114
45-49 yrs	4,581	4,638	(34)	(20)	4,441	4,399	(7)	(86)	(94)
50-54 yrs	4,347	4,277	(50)	(32)	4,531	4,606	7	(88)	(80)
55-59 yrs	4,184	4,044	(74)	(45)	4,273	4,232	18	(12)	6
60-64 yrs	3,440	3,272	(109)	(61)	4,075	3,983	72	(8)	63
65-69 yrs	2,867	2,959	(138)	(75)	3,302	3,197	43	(29)	14
70-74 yrs	2,257	2,440	(181)	(109)	2,686	2,850	(48)	(62)	(110)
75–79 yrs	1,920	2,206	(241)	(160)	2,016	2,280	(88)	(86)	(174)
80-84 yrs	1,257	1,721	(359)	(249)	1,561	1,957	(94)	(140)	(234)
85+ yrs	697	1,604	(930)	(1,414)	1,024	1,911	(11)	(9)	(20)
Total	64,456	64,810	2,263	2,255	66,719	67,065	(1,291)	(1,157)	(2,448)

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.

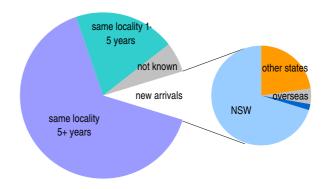
New arrivals and visitors

The residents who arrived in this locality in the previous year were mainly from NSW (8,740 people or 6.7% of REROC's residents), with 2,824 from other states and 641 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 NSW, Eastern Riverina had 0.8% fewer of its population who were recent arrivals (within the last year), with the biggest difference being the lower proportion from NSW.

Period of residency in the locality



Over the last five years, the largest group of arrivals was from NSW, which provided 21,194 new residents (making 16% of the 2011 population). New residents from other states constituted another 5% of the population.

New residents to the	Eastern Rive	erina 2011			Easterr	n Riverina 2	2011		changed
locality	people	% residents	% in NSW	REROC's difference	males	females	ratio	REROC in 2006	share from 2006
Came last year from									
NSW	8,740	6.7%	7.8%	1.1% less	6.4%	6.9%	1.07 F:M	4.7%	up 2.0%
other states	2,824	2.2%	1.0%	1.1% more	2.3%	2.0%	1.16 M:F	2.2%	dn 0.1%
overseas	641	0.5%	1.3%	0.9% less	0.5%	0.5%	1.02 M:F	0.4%	up 0.1%
unstated place	225	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% more	0.2%	0.1%	1.66 M:F	0.1%	up 0.0%
new residents last year	12,430	9.5%	10.3%	0.8% less	9.4%	9.5%	1.01 F:M	7.4%	up 2.0%
Came in last 5 years, from									
NSW	21,194	16.1%	19.3%	3.2% less	15.5%	16.8%	1.08 F:M	13.5%	up 2.7%
other states	6,727	5.1%	2.5%	2.6% more	5.2%	5.1%	1.03 M:F	5.4%	dn 0.2%
overseas	2,071	1.6%	5.0%	3.5% less	1.5%	1.6%	1.04 F:M	1.0%	up 0.6%
unstated place	499	0.4%	0.4%	0.0% less	0.4%	0.3%	1.24 M:F	0.4%	up 0.0%
newish residents, last 5 years	30,491	23.2%	27.2%	4.0% less	22.7%	23.7%	1.05 F:M	20.2%	up 3.0%

There were 7,314 Australian visitors to Eastern Riverina on Census night, August 2011, of whom 314 (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, 4,775 in all.

Visitors on Census	visitors in	Eastern Ri	verina	Eastern Rive	erina 2011	% of visitor	s, all ages	all ages,	REROC's
night, 2011	2011	2006	change 2006–2011	visitors, all ages	% of visitors, all ages	% in NSW	REROC's difference	REROC, 2006	change from 2006
visiting on Census night	7,314	6,794	up 520	7,314	5.6%	4.0%	1.6% more	5.3%	up 0.3%
Visitors from					% visitors	, any age		% visitors	
the local area	314	1,479	dn 1,165	314	4%	4%	0% more	21.8%	dn 17.5%
New South Wales	4,775	3,421	up 1,354	4,775	65%	74%	9% less	50.4%	up 14.9%
Victoria	1,189	1,045	up 144	1,189	16%	8%	8% more	15.4%	up 0.9%
Queensland	435	373	up 62	435	6%	7%	1% less	5.5%	up 0.5%
the ACT	196	187	up 9	196	3%	2%	1% more	2.8%	dn 0.1%
South Australia	179	139	up 40	179	2%	2%	1% more	2.0%	up 0.4%
Western Australia	109	75	up 34	109	1%	2%	0% less	1.1%	up 0.4%
Tasmania	86	58	up 28	86	1%	1%	0% more	0.9%	up 0.3%
the Northern Territory	31	17	up 14	31	0%	0%	0% more	0.3%	up 0.2%
other Territories	0	0	same	0	0%	0%	0% less	0.0%	same
Total visitors	7,314	6,794	up 520	7,314	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 benevelont behaviour, it allows comparisons between age groups, communities and over time.

In Eastern Riverina, 25,620 residents (25%) said that they volunteeered in a community group in 2011, but 67% said that they did not; 8% did not answer.

The rate of volunteering was 8% higher than in NSW, 17%.

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

- Here, volunteering was most common among 65–74 year–olds, at 31%.
- As well, 29% of 45–54 year–olds and 28% of 55–64 year–olds volunteered.
- In numbers, the age groups contributing the most volunteers were 45–54 year–olds (5,232), 55–64 year–olds (4,622) and 35–44 year–olds (4,434).

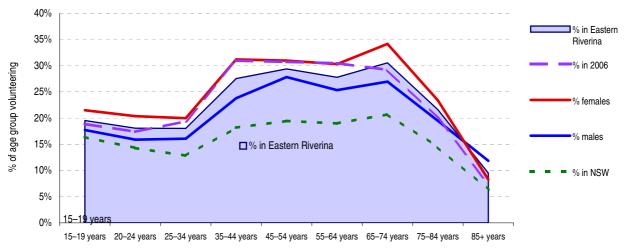
Volunteering is generally more common amongst women than men across most age groups. Among volunteers in Eastern Riverina, there were 122 women for every 100 men.

- 27% of women and 22% of men were volunteers.
- Among 75–84 year–olds there were 1.43 females per male volunteer; among 35–44 years there were 1.35 females per male.
- Among volunteers aged 45–54 years, there were 1.10 females per male.

Over 2006 to 2011, the average volunteering rate in Eastern Riverina rose by 2%

The change varied from a rise of 2% among 85+ year-olds to a fall of 3% among 35-44 year-olds.

Volunteering, by age and sex



Volunteering,	Eastern Riveri	Eastern Riverina 2011		REROC's	Voluntee	rs in REROC	C, 2011	REROC, 2006	
by age	volunteers %	age group	% in NSW	difference	% males	% females	gender ratio	% in 2006 _{ch}	ange 06-11
15–19 years	1,794	20%	16%	3% more	18%	21%	1.1 F:M	19%	up 1%
20-24 years	1,476	18%	14%	4% more	16%	20%	1.2 F:M	17%	up 1%
25–34 years	2,545	18%	13%	5% more	16%	20%	1.3 F:M	19%	dn 1%
35-44 years	4,434	28%	18%	9% more	24%	31%	1.3 F:M	31%	dn 3%
45–54 years	5,232	29%	19%	10% more	28%	31%	1.1 F:M	31%	dn 1%
55-64 years	4,622	28%	19%	9% more	25%	30%	1.2 F:M	30%	dn 3%
65–74 years	3,641	31%	21%	10% more	27%	34%	1.3 F:M	29%	up 1%
75-84 years	1,599	22%	14%	7% more	19%	23%	1.4 F:M	20%	up 2%
85+ years	277	9%	6%	3% more	12%	8%	1.3 F:M	7%	up 2%
residents aged 15+	25,620	25%	17%	8% more	22%	27%	1.2 F:M	26%	dn 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 Eastern Riverina, 5.1% of the population needed assistance because of disability; about one person in 19.

- This rate was similar to the average in NSW.
- The biggest influences were the lower rates among those aged 75-84 years and 65-74 years.

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

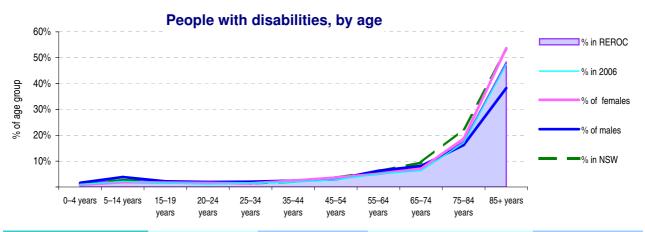
- In Eastern Riverina, the disability rate reached 48% among those aged 85+ years.
- The next highest rate was among 75-84 year-olds at 18%.
- Compared with NSW, disability rates here were higher among 35–44 year–olds (when similar proportions reported a disability), but lower among 75–84 year–olds (5% 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 5.4% of females reported a severe or profound disability requiring assistance; the overall female disability rate was 1.1 times that of males.
- In Eastern Riverina, there were 2.7 women per man among 85+ year-olds with a disability.
- Conversely, there were 2.1 males per female among 5–14 year–olds with a disability.

Between 2006 and 2011, the overall disability rate in Eastern Riverina rose by 0.9% from 4.2%.

• The biggest contributors to this (taking account the sizes of age groups) were rises in the rates among 65–74 year–olds (up 1.3% from 6.3%), and 5–14 year–olds (up 0.7% from 2.2%).



People with disabilities,	REROC in	2011		REROC's	Easterr	n Riverina,	2011	REROC,	2006
by age	number % a	age group	% in NSW	difference	% of males %	of females	gender ratio	% in 2006 _{cl}	nange 06-11
0-4 years	103	1.2%	1.1%	0.1% more	1.6%	0.8%	2.0 M:F	1.0%	up 0.2%
5-14 years	499	2.9%	2.6%	0.2% more	3.8%	1.9%	2.1 M:F	2.2%	up 0.7%
15-19 years	172	2.0%	2.0%	0.0% less	2.2%	1.7%	1.4 M:F	1.6%	up 0.4%
20-24 years	135	1.8%	1.5%	0.2% more	1.9%	1.6%	1.3 M:F	1.1%	up 0.7%
25-34 years	228	1.7%	1.4%	0.3% more	2.0%	1.4%	1.4 M:F	1.5%	up 0.2%
35-44 years	376	2.5%	2.1%	0.4% more	2.5%	2.5%	1.1 F:M	1.8%	up 0.6%
45-54 years	566	3.3%	3.6%	0.2% less	3.0%	3.7%	1.2 F:M	2.8%	up 0.5%
55-64 years	910	5.7%	6.0%	0.3% less	6.3%	5.1%	1.3 M:F	5.0%	up 0.7%
65-74 years	868	7.6%	9.4%	1.8% less	8.1%	7.1%	1.1 M:F	6.3%	up 1.3%
75-84 years	1,226	18%	22%	4.9% less	16%	19%	1.4 F:M	17%	up 0.5%
85+ years	1,290	48%	53%	4.5% less	38%	54%	2.7 F:M	47%	up 0.9%
residents	6,373	5.1%	5.2%	0.1% less	4.8%	5.4%	1.1 F:M	4.2%	up 0.9%

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 Eastern Riverina, 13% of residents aged 15+ gave unpaid care to another needing assistance, with 12,330 carers in all. This rate was very similar to NSW.

• There were 2.5 carers per person with severe disabilities in Eastern Riverina; the ratio in NSW was 2.4 carers per person.

Generally, more women than men are carers. In Eastern Riverina, 15% of women were unpaid carers and 10% of men were. There were 1.6 women per man among carers.

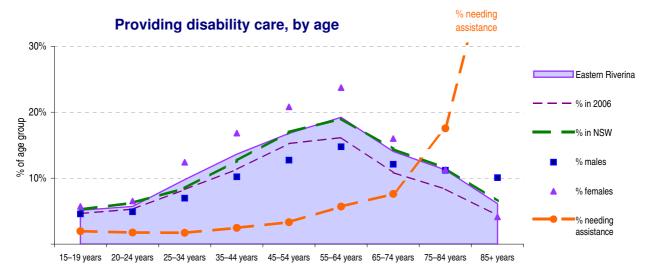
- Among carers 25–34 years old, there were 1.9 women per man.
- Among 35-44 year-olds, there were 1.8 women per man.
- Men were more common among carers aged 85+ years with 1.3 males per female.

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 Eastern Riverina, giving care was highest amongst 55–64 year–olds, of whom 19% were carers (15% of men and 24% of women).
- Among younger people, 10% of 25–34 year–olds and 6% of 20–24 year–olds were carers. Of those aged 85 or more, 6% were carers.

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of adults in Eastern Riverina who gave unpaid care rose by 2% from 11%.

- The proportion of 65–74 year–olds giving care rose by 3%.
- The proportion of 55–64 year–olds giving care rose by 3%.



Adults providing	Eastern River	ina 2011		REROC's	Easte	rn Riverina 2	2011	REROC,	2006
disability care	number %	age group	% in NSW	difference	% males	% females	gender ratio	% in 2006	diff. 06-11
15–19 years	418	5%	5%	0% less	5%	6%	1.2 F:M	5%	up 0%
20-24 years	432	6%	6%	1% less	5%	7%	1.3 F:M	5%	up 0%
25-34 years	1,285	10%	8%	1% more	7%	12%	1.9 F:M	8%	up 2%
35-44 years	2,050	14%	13%	1% more	10%	17%	1.8 F:M	11%	up 2%
45–54 years	2,819	17%	17%	0% less	13%	21%	1.6 F:M	15%	up 2%
55-64 years	2,993	19%	19%	0% more	15%	24%	1.6 F:M	16%	up 3%
65–74 years	1,501	14%	14%	0% less	12%	16%	1.3 F:M	11%	up 3%
75–84 years	690	11%	12%	0% less	11%	11%	1.2 F:M	8%	up 3%
85+ years	142	6%	7%	0% less	10%	4%	1.3 M:F	4%	up 2%
residents aged 15+	12,330	13%	13%	0% more	10%	15%	1.6 F:M	11%	up 2%

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

Education

School attendance

The 2011 Census counted 23,053 school students in Eastern Riverina – 2,613 at preschool, 11,603 in primary/infants school, and 8,837 in high school.

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

- 71% of the number aged 3-4 years attended pre-school,
- 92% of the number aged 5-11 were at primary school*, and
- 80% of the number aged 12-17 were at high school.

Compared with NSW, the attendance ratio for pre-school-aged was 3% higher, for primary-aged children was 2% higher, and for high-school-aged was 4% lower.

Over 2006–2011, the number in school fell by 3% from 23,863.

- the number at pre-school increased by 5%;
- the number in primary school decreased by 6%:
- the number of high-school students decreased by 2%.

In 2011, 65% of primary students were in public schools; 27% were at Catholic schools, and 8% were at other private schools.

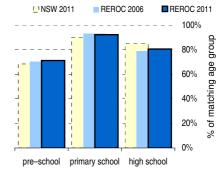
- Between 2006 and 2011, the number attending private primary schools rose by 2% from 924.
- The number in Catholic primary schools fell by 3% from 3,168.
- The number in public primary schools fell by 8% from 8,219.

In 2011, 66% of secondary students were in public schools; 21% were at Catholic schools, and 13% were at other private schools.

- Since 2006, the number at private high schools had risen by 5% from 1,087.
- The number attending Catholic high-schools had risen by 2% from 1,853.
- The number at public high-schools had fallen by 5% from 6,112.

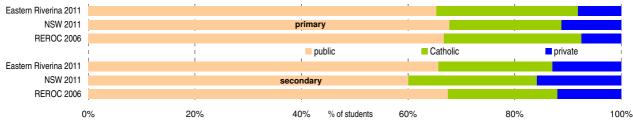
Across all school students in Eastern Riverina, there were 102 males per 100 females.

• This ranged from 1.06 males per female in primary school to 1.01 females per male in high school.



School attendance





	Eastern Rive	rina 2011			Easter	n Riverina 2	2011	REROC 2006		
Children attending education	students	% school- age pop'n	NSW 2011	REROC's difference	males	females	ratio	% school- age pop'n	change in number 2006–2011	
pre-school	2,613	71%	68%	3% more	1,306	1,307	1.00 F:M	70%	up 5%	
primary school	11,603	92%	90%	2% more	5,964	5,639	1.06 M:F	93%	dn 6%	
high school	8,837	80%	85%	4% less	4,395	4,442	1.01 F:M	79%	dn 2%	
Students	23,053				11,665	11,388	1.02 M:F	23,863	dn 3%	
Primary		% students						% students		
public	7,581	65%	68%	2% less	3,885	3,696	1.05 M:F	67%	dn 8%	
Catholic	3,075	27%	21%	5% more	1,581	1,494	1.06 M:F	26%	dn 3%	
private	947	8%	11%	3% less	498	449	1.11 M:F	8%	up 2%	
Secondary		% students						% students		
public	5,803	66%	60%	6% more	2,932	2,871	1.02 M:F	68%	dn 5%	
Catholic	1,897	21%	24%	3% less	911	986	1.08 F:M	20%	up 2%	
private	1,137	13%	16%	3% less	552	585	1.06 F:M	12%	up 5%	

^{*} 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 than11 when the Census was taken, the ratio can vary from 100%.

Tertiary attendance

■ REROC 2011

other tertiary

REROC 2006

University

NSW 2011

TAFE

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.

Eastern Riverina residents included 8,629 tertiary students in 2011, of whom 3,859 were at TAFE, 4,129 at university, and 641 at other tertiary colleges.

These students constituted 8.3% of the adult population (aged 15+), which was 1.1% lower than NSW.

• 1.5% fewer of the adults were at University, compared with NSW.

From 2006 to 2011, the number of residents enrolled in tertiary courses increased by 11% from 7,778.

- the number at University rose by 15%
- the number at TAFE rose by 6%

There were 4,198 students aged 15 to 24 in Eastern Riverina attending TAFE or University in 2011, representing 24% of the population that age.

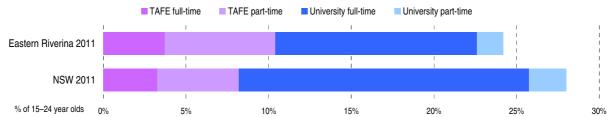
- 10% were at TAFE and 14% were at university.
- This compares with 8% at TAFE and 20% at university for NSW.
- The number at TAFE or Uni had risen by 5% since 2006.
- 36% of TAFE students and 89% of Uni students were full-time.

There were 3,714 mature-age students (25+ years) in Eastern Riverina attending TAFE or University in 2011, representing 5% of the population aged 25-74 years.

- 3% were at TAFE and 2% were at university (2% at TAFE and 3% at university in NSW).
- The number of mature-age TAFE or Uni students had risen by 17% since 2006.
- 18% of these TAFE students and 31% 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 1.4 females per male.





Tertiary education	Eastern Riverina 2011			REROC's	Eastern Rive	erina studer	nts, 2011	% adults,	number change
· ·	students	% adults	% in NSW	difference	males	females	ratio	2006	2006–2011
TAFE	3,859	3.7%	3.0%	0.7% more	1,894	1,965	1.0 F:M	3.6%	up 6%
University	4,129	4.0%	5.4%	1.5% less	1,384	2,745	2.0 F:M	3.5%	up 15%
other tertiary	641	0.6%	0.9%	0.3% less	268	373	1.4 F:M	0.5%	up 15%
tertiary students	8,629	8.3%	9.3%	1.1% less	3,546	5,083	1.4 F:M	7.7%	up 11%
15-24 year olds	%	15–24 yrs							
TAFE full-time	645	3.7%	3.3%	0.5% more	399	246	1.6 M:F	3.8%	dn 3%
TAFE part-time	1,162	6.7%	4.9%	1.8% more	749	413	1.8 M:F	6.4%	up 5%
University full-time	2,117	12.2%	17.6%	5.4% less	667	1,450	2.2 F:M	11.3%	up 8%
University part-time	274	1.6%	2.2%	0.7% less	99	175	1.8 F:M	1.5%	up 7%
all 15-24 students	4,198	24.2%	28.0%	3.8% less	1,914	2,284	1.2 F:M	23.0%	up 5%
25+ year olds	%	25-74 yrs							-
TAFE full-time	351	0.5%	0.6%	0.1% less	131	220	1.7 F:M	0.3%	up 37%
TAFE part-time	1,650	2.2%	1.6%	0.5% more	590	1,060	1.8 F:M	2.1%	up 5%
University full-time	536	0.7%	1.2%	0.5% less	194	342	1.8 F:M	0.5%	up 35%
University part-time	1,177	1.5%	1.8%	0.2% less	408	769	1.9 F:M	1.3%	up 23%
all 25+ students	3,714	4.8%	5.1%	0.3% less	1,323	2,391	1.8 F:M	4.3%	up 17%

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 Eastern Riverina in 2011 was 10 years 5 months.

- Average schooling in NSW was 10 years 8 months.
- Since 2006, average schooling in Eastern Riverina had risen by 2 months.
- Average schooling in NSW rose by 2 months over this period.

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

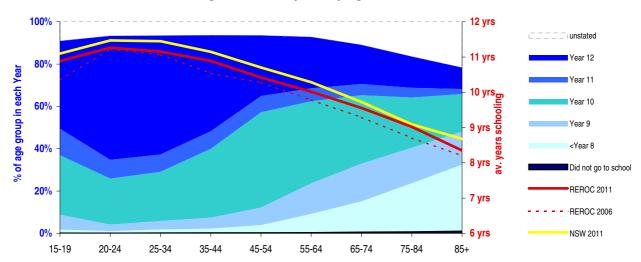
- 11 years 3 months among those in their early twenties, to
- 10 years 5 months among residents of middle-age, then to
- 9 years among residents aged 75-84.

A useful indicator of a community's eduction is the proportion of people who have finished Year 12 of school. In Eastern Riverina, 34,661 residents had finished Year 12, equivalent to 35% of the adult population (aged 15+).

- 59% of recent school-leavers (aged 20 to 24) had completed Year 12 in Eastern Riverina.
- The proportion who finished Year 12 falls with age to 15% of residents aged 75-84.
- The number of residents who had completed Year 12 increased by 4,027 or 13% 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



Highest school year, by	9/	of age grou	up whose hig		averaç	ge years scho	oling		
age	Year 12	Year 11	Year 10	Year 9	D <year 8<="" th=""><th>id not go to school</th><th>REROC 2011</th><th>NSW 2011</th><th>REROC 2006</th></year>	id not go to school	REROC 2011	NSW 2011	REROC 2006
15-19	41%	13%	28%	7%	2%	0%	10.9 yrs	11.1 yrs	10.3 yrs
20-24	59%	9%	22%	3%	1%	0%	11.3 yrs	11.5 yrs	11.2 yrs
25-34	56%	8%	23%	4%	2%	0%	11.2 yrs	11.4 yrs	11.1 yrs
35-44	45%	8%	33%	5%	2%	0%	10.9 yrs	11.1 yrs	10.5 yrs
45-54	29%	8%	45%	8%	4%	0%	10.4 yrs	10.7 yrs	10.3 yrs
55-64	24%	6%	39%	14%	9%	0%	10.0 yrs	10.3 yrs	9.8 yrs
65-74	18%	5%	32%	18%	15%	1%	9.6 yrs	9.7 yrs	9.3 yrs
75-84	15%	5%	24%	17%	23%	1%	9.0 yrs	9.1 yrs	8.7 yrs
85+	10%	2%	18%	16%	31%	1%	8.4 yrs	8.7 yrs	8.2 yrs
all aged 15+	35%	7%	32%	10%	7%	0%	10.4 yrs	10.7 yrs	10.2 yrs
number of residents	34,661	7,227	32,171	9,681	7,228	326			

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.

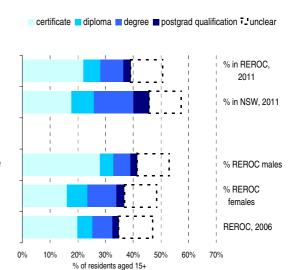
In Eastern Riverina, 51% of adults had a postschool qualification in 2011, which was much lower than the NSW 57%.

Most commonly, the highest qualification held by Eastern Riverina residents was a certificate (held by 22% of residents), then a bachelor degree (8%), a diploma or advanced diploma (6%), and least commonly, a postgraduate degree/diploma (3%).

In Eastern Riverina, there were 102 females per 100 males among those with qualifications. However, there were more men with a certificate, and more women with bachelor degree.

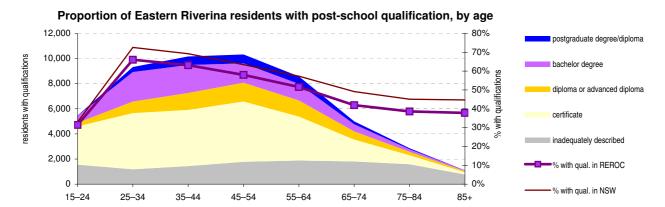
In 2006, 47% had a tertiary qualification, with the most noticeable changes since then being a 23% rise in the number with a postgrad qualification and a rise of 20% in the number with a degree.

Highest tertiary qualification



Highest tertiary	Eastern Rive	erina 2011			Easte	rn Riverina 2	REROC change from 2006		
qualifications	people aged 15+	REROC, 2011	% in NSW, 2011	REROC's difference	% REROC males	% REROC females	ratio	REROC, 2006	change in %
postgraduate degree/diploma	2,725	3%	6%	3% less	2%	3%	1.2 F:M	2,212	up 23%
bachelor degree	8,803	8%	14%	6% less	6%	11%	1.7 F:M	7,338	up 20%
diploma or advanced diploma	6,339	6%	8%	2% less	5%	7%	1.5 F:M	5,567	up 14%
certificate	22,938	22%	18%	4% more	28%	16%	1.7 M:F	20,179	up 14%
inadequately described	12,009	12%	11%	0% more	11%	12%	1.0 F:M	12,474	dn 4%
none or not stated	51,458	49%	43%	7% more	47%	52%	1.1 F:M	53,689	dn 4%
total qualified	104,272	100%	100%		51,723	52,549	1.0 F:M	101,459	

Across the age groups, the proportion with a post-school qualification was highest amongst 25–34 at 66% (vs. 73% in NSW), then amongst 35–44 (63% vs. 69%), and 45–54 (58% vs. 63%).



Highest qualific'ns of		No. of Eastern Riverina residents, 2011, by age group								
residents, by age	15–24	25–34	35-44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75–84	85+	15+	
postgraduate degree/diploma	22	399	678	712	598	228	82	6	2,725	
bachelor degree	553	2,346	2,228	1,535	1,316	569	201	55	8,803	
diploma or advanced diploma	279	921	1,348	1,495	1,283	653	271	89	6,339	
certificate	3,048	4,475	4,474	4,805	3,497	1,739	721	179	22,938	
inadequately described	1,554	1,185	1,438	1,779	1,886	1,810	1,585	772	12,009	
total qualified	5,456	9,326	10,166	10,326	8,580	4,999	2,860	1,101	52,814	
residents this age	17,357	14,122	16,100	17,807	16,637	11,919	7,411	2,911	104,264	
% with qual. in REROC	31%	66%	63%	58%	52%	42%	39%	38%	51%	
% with qual. in NSW	33%	73%	69%	63%	57%	49%	45%	45%	57%	
REROC diff. from NSW	1% less	7% less	6% less	5% less	6% less	7% less	6% less	7% less	7% less	

The Local Economy

Individual incomes

In mid-2011, the average income from all sources of the adults (aged 15+) in Eastern Riverina was around \$684 a week. The average income for women was \$559, which was 69% of the average for men, \$814.

- The average weekly income was \$117 or 15% lower than the \$801 average for NSW.
- The median income (or mid-point) was \$517 a week compared with \$561 for NSW, 8% lower.

Since 2006, average weekly earnings rose 24% across Australia. The average income in Eastern Riverina rose by 3% more (up by 27%), suggesting that local wages growth was high.

- Male average incomes went from \$647 in 2006 to \$814 in 2011, up by 26%.
- Women's incomes went from \$439 in 2006 to \$559 in 2011, up by 27%.
- The median income went from \$415 in 2006 to \$517 in 2011, up by 25% (22% in NSW).

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.

Eastern Riverina had 6% more in the middle income band than NSW, and 5% fewer in the top income band. In Eastern Riverina:

26% of adults had low incomes 38% of adults had middle incomes 20% of adults got upper incomes

top income band

8% of adults were in the

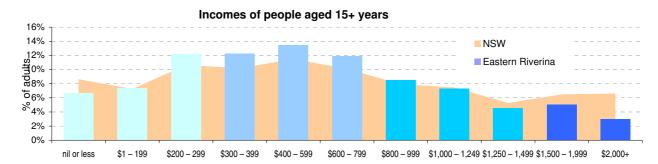
People with incomes under \$300 are mainly dependent spouses, people on pensions or benefits, or part-time workers. 31% of women and 21% of men were on low incomes.

People on middle incomes (up to average weekly earnings) tend to be full-time workers in less skilled jobs, or independent workers. 42% of women and 33% of men were on middle incomes.

People on upper incomes (above AWE) tend to be professional or managerial workers or successful self-employed. 15% of women and 26% of men were on upper incomes.

People on top incomes (over twice AWE) tend to be senior professional or managerial workers or business owners. 5% of women and 11% of men were on top incomes.

The total value of personal incomes in Eastern Riverina in 2011 was about \$565.6 billion.



Incomes of people aged	Eastern Rive	erina 2011		REROC's	Easter	n Riverina 2	011	% in RER	OC in 2006
15+ years	number	% in REROC	% in NSW	difference	males	females	M:F ratio	ranges	% in REROC
nil or less	6,968	7%	9%	2% less	2,985	3,983	1.3 F:M	nil / neg've	7%
\$1 – 199	7,699	7%	7%	0% more	2,679	5,020	1.9 F:M	\$1-149	7%
\$200 – 299	12,726	12%	11%	2% more	5,297	7,429	1.4 F:M	\$150-249	16%
\$300 – 399	12,781	12%	10%	2% more	4,981	7,800	1.6 F:M	\$250-399	15%
\$400 – 599	14,020	13%	11%	2% more	5,630	8,390	1.5 F:M	\$400-599	16%
\$600 – 799	12,459	12%	10%	2% more	6,422	6,037	1.1 M:F	\$600-799	11%
\$800 – 999	8,880	9%	8%	1% more	5,375	3,505	1.5 M:F	\$800-999	7%
\$1,000 – 1,249	7,636	7%	7%	0% less	4,849	2,787	1.7 M:F	\$1,000-1,299	6%
\$1,250 – 1,499	4,773	5%	5%	1% less	3,194	1,579	2.0 M:F	\$1,300-1,599	3%
\$1,500 – 1,999	5,280	5%	6%	1% less	3,486	1,794	1.9 M:F	\$1,600-1,999	2%
\$2,000+	3,113	3%	7%	4% less	2,340	773	3.0 M:F	\$2,000 or mo	2%
not stated	7,953	8%	8%	0% less	4,485	3,468	1.3 M:F	not stated	7%
total	104,288	100%	100%		51,723	52,565	1.0 F:M		100%
av wk income, people aged 15+ years		\$684	\$801	15% less	\$814	\$559	1.5 M:F		\$540
median income (aged 15+)		\$517	\$561	8% less					\$415

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 Eastern Riverina in mid-2011 was around \$1,459.

- This was 19% or \$310 a week lower than the \$1,769 average for NSW.
- The family income was equivalent to 2.1 individual incomes (2.2 in NSW).
- Average incomes ranged from \$1,864 for couples with children and \$1,310 for couples no children down to \$878 for one-parent families.

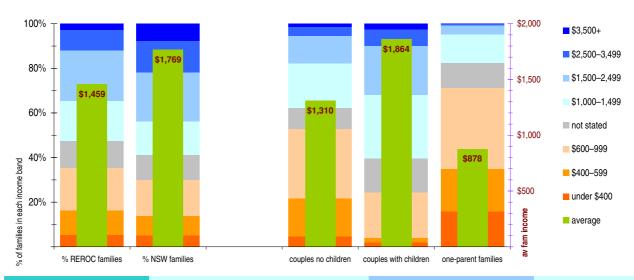
While the average family income was \$1,459, the median income for all families (where half earn more and half less) was \$1,240. The average is higher than the median because some families have very high incomes, which pulls the average up.

- In Eastern Riverina, the average is 18% above the median.
- In NSW, the median family income was \$1,477 a week; the average was 20% higher.

Between 2006 and 2011, the average family income in Eastern Riverina rose by \$276 or 23%, from \$1,183 a week in 2006.

- In NSW, average family income rose by \$337 or 23%, from \$1,432 a week.
- The median family income in Eastern Riverina rose by 18%; in NSW by 25%.
- The average income in Eastern Riverina rose by 5% more than the median, suggesting there were more higher-income families.

Family weekly incomes



	fan	nilies in each i	income rang	е	% of family ty	pes in each in	come range	e REROC families, 2006		
Family weekly incomes	number in REROC	% REROC families	% NSW families	REROC's difference		couples with children	one-parent families	income ranges 2006	% REROC families	
under \$400	1815	5%	5%	0.2% more	5%	2%	16%	under \$350	6%	
\$400–599	3853	11%	9%	2.2% more	17%	2%	19%	\$350-649	9%	
\$600–999	6626	19%	16%	3.0% more	31%	20%	36%	\$650-999	25%	
\$1,000-1,499	6237	18%	15%	3.0% more	20%	28%	13%	\$1,000-1,399	22%	
\$1,500-2,499	7873	23%	22%	0.9% more	12%	22%	4%	\$1,400-1,999	14%	
\$2,500-3,499	3130	9%	14%	5.2% less	4%	7%	0%	\$2,000-2,999	9%	
\$3,500+	998	3%	8%	4.7% less	1%	3%	0%	\$3,000+	3%	
not stated	4161	12%	11%	0.6% more	9%	15%	11%	not stated	13%	
Total	34,693	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%		100%	
average family income		\$1,459	\$1,769	19% less	\$1,310	\$1,864	\$878		\$1,183	
av. income in NSW					\$1,588	\$2,204	\$1,047			
median family income		\$1,240	\$1,477						\$1,049	

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 30,586 residents of Eastern Riverina in the workforce in 2011. They constituted 65% of the adult population aged 15+ (the workforce participation rate).

- About 62% of the adults were employed and 3% were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 5.0% of the workforce.
- Compared with NSW, REROC's workforce participation rate in 2011 was 6% higher and its unemployment rate was 1% lower.
- Since 2006, the participation rate had risen by 4% and the unemployment rate had fallen by 1%.

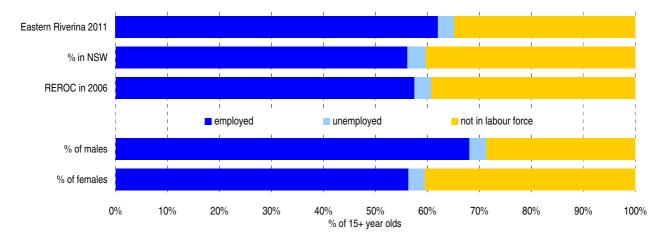
Women tend to have lower workforce participation rates on average, with greater time spent in child raising, housework and caring. In Eastern Riverina, women's workforce participation was at 59% compared with 71% for men.

 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 5% when men's was also 5%.

Women's domestic responsibilities also make them more inclined towards working part-time. In Eastern Riverina, 42% of female workers were part-timers when 19% of the men were.

- Similarly, among the unemployed workforce, 52% of women wanted part-time work while 29% of men did.
- The overall proportion of unemployed residents wanting part-time work was similar to NSW and 4% higher than in 2006.

Labour force status, adults 15+



	Eastern Riverina 2011				Eastern Riverina 2011				REROC's
Employment status	number	% of adults	% in NSW	REROC's difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	REROC in 2006	change from 2006
employed	29,068	62.0%	56.2%	5.8% more	68.0%	56.3%	1.21 M:F	57.4%	up 4.6%
unemployed	1,518	3.2%	3.5%	0.3% less	3.3%	3.1%	1.06 M:F	3.4%	dn 0.1%
labour force (participation rate)	30,586	65.2%	59.7%	5.5% more	71.4%	59.5%	1.20 M:F	60.8%	up 4.4%
not in labour force	16,299	34.8%	40.3%	5.5% less	28.6%	40.5%	1.42 F:M	39.2%	dn 4.4%
residents aged 15+	46,885	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	1.02 F:M	100.0%	
unemployment rate (% labour force)		5.0%	5.9%	0.9% less	4.7%	5.3%	1.13 F:M	5.5%	dn 0.6%
full-time workers	18,874	64.9%	64.0%	0.9% more	76.0%	51.0%	1.49 M:F	68%	dn 3.3%
part-time workers	8,425	29.0%	29.9%	1.0% less	18.9%	42.3%	2.23 F:M	25%	up 4.0%
unemployed want full-time work	904	59.6%	59.4%	0.2% more	71.3%	47.8%	1.49 M:F	64%	dn 4.4%
unemployed want part-time	614	40.4%	40.6%	0.2% less	28.7%	52.2%	1.82 F:M	36%	up 4.4%

Employment by age

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

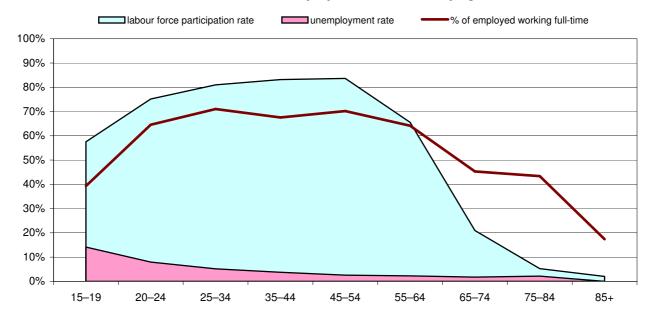
The first indicator is the unemployment rate, which averaged 5% over all residents in Eastern Riverina in the labour force. Unemployment was highest among those aged 15–19 at 14%, and was 8% among those aged 20–24, and 5% among 25–34 year-olds.

The second indicator is the labour force participation rate, which averaged 65% over all residents in Eastern Riverina. Labour force participation rose as education finished, from 14% of 15 to 19 year-olds, to 84% of 45–54 year-olds, before falling with old age to 2% of the 85+ year-olds.

Another employment indicator is the proportion of full-time workers, which averaged 65% over all residents. This proportion also rise as education finishes, here from 39% of 15 to 19 year-old workers, to 71% of 25–34 year-old workers, before falling with old age to 17% of the 85+ year-old workers.

Overall, 60% of unemployed residents wanted full-time work. This proportion was highest among those aged 45–54 (71%) and 25–34 (70%).

Eastern Riverina Employment Indicators, by age



Employment status by		No. of Eastern Riverina residents, 2011, by age group								
age	15–19	20-24	25-34	35–44	45–54	55-64	65–74	75–84	85+	
employed	2,308	3,565	5,911	5,986	6,143	4,155	841	136	23	
unemployed	380	308	322	233	161	96	15	3	0	
labour force	2,688	3,873	6,233	6,219	6,304	4,251	856	139	23	
not in labour force	1,841	1,085	1,240	1,020	967	2,025	3,045	2,298	981	
not stated	144	194	222	238	265	208	183	217	126	
residents aged 15+	4,673	5,152	7,695	7,477	7,536	6,484	4,084	2,654	1,130	
unemployment rate	14%	8%	5%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	0%	
labour force participation rate	58%	75%	81%	83%	84%	66%	21%	5%	2%	
% of employed working full-time	39%	65%	71%	68%	70%	64%	45%	43%	17%	
% unemployed want full-time	43%	60%	70%	64%	71%	63%	60%	0%	-	
NSW unemployment rate	17%	10%	6%	5%	4%	4%	2%	2%	4%	
NSW participation rate	44%	73%	77%	78%	78%	58%	18%	4%	1%	
2006 unemployment rate	12%	9%	6%	4%	4%	4%	1%	0%	0%	
2006 participation rate	54%	77%	77%	81%	81%	58%	19%	6%	3%	

Industries of employment

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

- health & social care, with 14% of workers
- retail trade, 12%
- public administration, 11%
- education & training, 11%
- construction, 8%.

Other significant employers for residents were:

- manufacturing, 7% of the workers;
- food & accommodation, 7%;
- transport & storage, 5%;
- other services, 4%.

Industries that employed greater proportions of local residents in NSW included:

- public administration (5% more)
- education & training (3% more)
- health & social care (2% more).

Industries that employed proportionally more local women included:

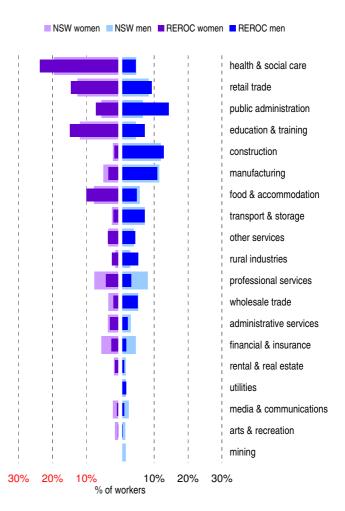
- health & social care (4.6 women per man)
- food & accommodation (1.8 women per man)
- education & training (1.8 women per man).

Men were predominant in

- construction (8.6 men per woman)
- utilities (5.3 men per woman)
- transport & storage (4.2 men per woman).

Since 2006, the fastest-growing employers were the health & social care, construction, and education & training industries, whose share of local workers rose by 1.8%, 0.8% and 0.4%, respectively.

Industries



	Eastern River	rina 2011			Easter	n Riverina 20	011		REROC's
Industry of employers		% of		REROC's			ratio of	REROC in	change from
, , ,	number	workers	% in NSW	difference	males	females	workers	2006	2006
health & social care	3,927	13.5%	11.6%	1.9% more	4.6%	23.6%	4.6 F:M	11.7%	up 1.8%
retail trade	3,404	11.7%	10.3%	1.4% more	9.3%	14.5%	1.4 F:M	13.1%	dn 1.4%
public administration	3,163	10.9%	6.1%	4.7% more	14.3%	7.1%	2.3 M:F	10.7%	up 0.2%
education & training	3,133	10.8%	7.9%	2.8% more	7.3%	14.8%	1.8 F:M	10.4%	up 0.4%
construction	2,202	7.6%	7.3%	0.2% more	12.8%	1.7%	8.6 M:F	6.8%	up 0.8%
manufacturing	2,150	7.4%	8.4%	1.0% less	10.9%	3.4%	3.6 M:F	8.1%	dn 0.7%
food & accommodation	2,109	7.3%	6.7%	0.6% more	4.9%	9.9%	1.8 F:M	7.1%	up 0.1%
transport & storage	1,364	4.7%	4.9%	0.2% less	7.2%	1.9%	4.2 M:F	4.6%	up 0.0%
other services	1,171	4.0%	3.7%	0.3% more	4.4%	3.6%	1.4 M:F	4.1%	dn 0.1%
rural industries	1,131	3.9%	2.2%	1.7% more	5.2%	2.4%	2.4 M:F	4.6%	dn 0.7%
professional services	1,074	3.7%	7.9%	4.2% less	3.2%	4.2%	1.2 F:M	3.6%	up 0.1%
wholesale trade	1,070	3.7%	4.4%	0.7% less	5.2%	2.0%	2.9 M:F	3.5%	up 0.2%
administrative services	746	2.6%	3.3%	0.7% less	2.1%	3.1%	1.3 F:M	2.8%	dn 0.2%
financial & insurance	617	2.1%	5.0%	2.9% less	1.7%	2.6%	1.3 F:M	2.3%	dn 0.2%
rental & real estate	380	1.3%	1.6%	0.3% less	1.1%	1.5%	1.2 F:M	1.4%	dn 0.1%
utilities	309	1.1%	1.1%	0.0% less	1.7%	0.4%	5.3 M:F	0.9%	up 0.2%
media & communications	302	1.0%	2.3%	1.3% less	1.1%	0.9%	1.3 M:F	1.5%	dn 0.4%
arts & recreation	205	0.7%	1.5%	0.8% less	0.7%	0.7%	1.2 M:F	0.8%	dn 0.1%
mining	57	0.2%	1.0%	0.8% less	0.4%	0.0%	18.0 M:F	0.1%	up 0.1%
inadequately described	555	1.9%	2.5%	0.6% less	2.0%	1.8%	1.3 M:F	1.9%	dn 0.0%
employed residents	29,069	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	=	100.0%	

Occupations

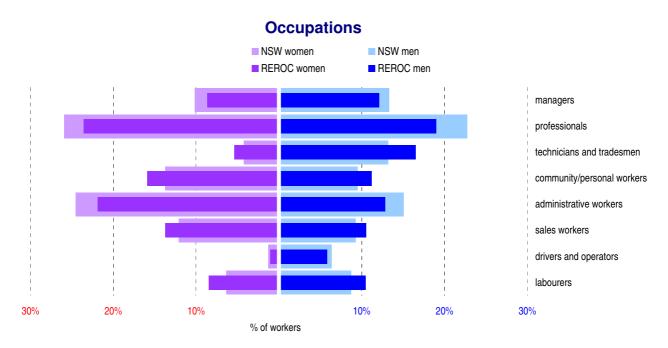
Occupations are a good indicator of socio-economic status, and communities with more people in more highly educated occupations tend to be wealthier. The occupational tree below shows the proportions of men and women in the eight occupational bands in Eastern Riverina in 2011, with the more educated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

Eastern Riverina had 31% workers in the top two occupational bands (12% were managers, including farmers and small business operators, and 19% professionals), compared with 36% for NSW. The two lowest bands made up 16% of REROC's workers (6% were drivers / machine operators and 11% were labourers). NSW had 15% in these occupations.

Relative to NSW, Eastern Riverina had 3% more workers who were technicians and tradesmen, but 4% fewer workers who were professionals and 2% fewer who were administrative workers.

Many occupations have a significant gender bias. In Eastern Riverina, there were 5.7 men per woman among drivers and operators and 3.1 men per woman among technicians and tradesmen, but there were 1.7 women per man among administrative workers and 1.4 women per man among community/personal workers.

Occupational growth over 2006 to 2011 was highest among professionals with a 1.3% larger proportion of the workforce, and community/personal workers with a 0.7% larger proportion. Conversely, 0.9% fewer worked as labourers, and 0.8% fewer as sales workers, .



Occupations of	Eastern Riverina 2011				workers	in Eastern Ri	verina		REROC's
employed residents	number workers	% of workers	% in NSW	REROC's difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	REROC in 2006	change from 2006
managers	3,512	12%	13%	1.2% less	12%	9%	1.4 M:F	13%	dn 0.7%
professionals	5,514	19%	23%	3.8% less	19%	24%	1.2 F:M	18%	up 1.3%
technicians and tradesmen	4,801	17%	13%	3.3% more	17%	5%	3.1 M:F	16%	up 0.4%
community/personal workers	3,249	11%	9%	1.7% more	11%	16%	1.4 F:M	10%	up 0.7%
administrative workers	3,735	13%	15%	2.2% less	13%	22%	1.7 F:M	13%	dn 0.5%
sales workers	3,063	11%	9%	1.3% more	11%	14%	1.3 F:M	11%	dn 0.8%
drivers and operators	1,698	6%	6%	0.5% less	6%	1%	5.7 M:F	6%	up 0.2%
labourers	3,053	11%	9%	1.8% more	11%	8%	1.2 M:F	11%	dn 0.9%
unclear	444	2%	2%	0.3% less	2%	1%	1.1 M:F	1%	up 0.2%
total employed residents	29,069	100%	100%	same	100%	100%	1.1 M:F	100%	

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

Travel to work

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

In Eastern Riverina, 85% of the 29,070 employed residents traveled to work that day, with 10% not going to work, and 4% working from home; some did not say.

Some journeys involved multiple 'trips' by different modes (eg a lift and a bus). In all, 24,654 Eastern Riverina workers took 24,938 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 Eastern Riverina, 80% of workers who traveled did so by driving in 2011 (68% in NSW).

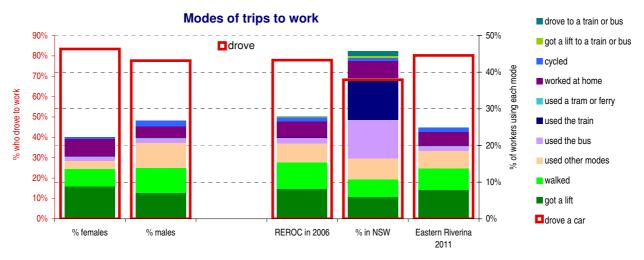
Since 2006, the proportion who drove rose by 2%.

Driving is generally more common amongst men than women; in Eastern Riverina, there were 1.2 men per woman among drivers.

There was male bias among travellers who cycled (5.5 men per woman), and those who used other modes (5.1 men per woman).

Other than driving, the other main ways people traveled to work in Eastern Riverina were that 8% of travelers got a lift, 6% walked, 5% used other modes, and 1% used the bus. Less common were those who cycled (1%), or used the train (<1%).

In Eastern Riverina, women were most numerous among those who did not work on Census day, with 1.8 women per man; or who worked at home, with 1.3 women per man; or who got a lift, with 1.0 women per man.



The 'used other modes' category includes trips by taxi (75), truck (341), motorcycle (210), and other modes, often as one stage of a journey.

Tring to work	Eastern Rive	erina 2011		REROC's	Easte	rn Riverina 2	011	REROC in 2006	
Trips to work	workers	% travellers	% in NSW	difference	% males	% females	gender ratio	% of trips	change
drove a car	19,775	80.2%	68.3%	11.9% more	77.7%	83.4%	1.2 M:F	78%	up 2.3%
got a lift	1,935	7.8%	5.9%	1.9% more	7.0%	8.9%	1.0 F:M	8%	dn 0.4%
walked	1,460	5.9%	4.8%	1.1% more	6.9%	4.7%	1.8 M:F	7%	dn 1.2%
used other modes	1,162	4.7%	5.6%	0.9% less	6.9%	2.1%	5.1 M:F	5%	dn 0.5%
used the bus	310	1.3%	10.6%	9.3% less	1.2%	1.4%	1.1 M:F	2%	dn 0.3%
cycled	255	1.0%	0.9%	0.2% more	1.6%	0.4%	5.5 M:F	1%	dn 0.1%
used the train	17	0.1%	11.1%	11.0% less	0.1%	0.1%	1.4 M:F	0%	up 0.0%
used a tram or ferry	11	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less	0.1%	0.0%	2.7 M:F	0%	up 0.0%
got a lift to a train or bus	9	0.0%	0.5%	0.5% less	0.0%	0.1%	F	0%	dn 0.0%
drove to a train or bus	4	0.0%	1.3%	1.2% less	0.0%	0.0%	F	0%	dn 0.0%
Trips to work	24,938	101%	109%		101%	101%	1.2 M:F	101%	
Employed residents		% wo	rkers		% worl	% workers			
travelled to work	24,654	85%	84%	0.4% more	89%	80%	1.2 M:F	83%	up 1.6%
worked at home	1,123	4%	5%	0.7% less	3%	5%	1.3 F:M	4%	dn 0.5%
did not work on Census day	2,875	10%	10%	0.3% more	7%	13%	1.8 F:M	11%	dn 1.0%
not stated	418	1%	2%	0.1% less	1%	1%	1.2 M:F	2%	dn 0.1%
Employed residents	29,070	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 80 taxi trips, 314 by truck, 204 by motorcycle, 290 by unnamed other modes, and 274 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 Eastern Riverina in 2011, 45% of residents ticked Australian ancestry. About 95% of residents named two ancestries.

The most common non-Australian ancestries were:

- English, 40% of residents;
- Irish 13.3%;
- Scottish 10.1%:
- German 5.9%;
- Italian 1.4%.

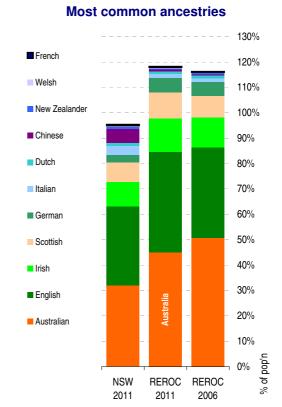
Compared with NSW, Eastern Riverina had more people with Australian, English and Irish as well as German and Scottish ancestries.

Having both parents born overseas is an indicator that ancestral culture may be strong. Here, residents with Indian ancestry were most likely to have both parents born overseas, with 88% in this situation.

• Other ancestries where high proportions had both parents born overseas were Filipino (76%), South African (72%), Chinese (67%), and Maori (50%).

Since 2006, ancestries that became more common in Eastern Riverina were English, with 4.1% more of the population than in 2006, and Irish (1.5% more); Scottish had 1.5% more.

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



	Eastern Rive	rina 2011			Parents o	f REROC res	idents		REROC's
Ancestry				REROC's	both born	one born	both born	REROC in	change from
	residents	percent	% in NSW	difference	overseas	overseas	Australia	2006	2006
Australian	59,018	44.9%	32.1%	13% more	0%	8%	89%	50.7%	dn 5.8%
Australian Aboriginal	524	0.4%	0.3%	0% more	0%	2%	92%	0.3%	up 0.1%
English	52,134	39.7%	31.1%	9% more	7%	9%	82%	35.6%	up 4.1%
Irish	17,453	13.3%	9.6%	4% more	4%	6%	88%	11.8%	up 1.5%
Scottish	13,271	10.1%	7.6%	2% more	7%	9%	82 %	8.6%	up 1.5%
German	7,694	5.9%	3.1%	3% more	9%	7%	82 %	5.6%	up 0.3%
Italian	1,838	1.4%	3.6%	2% less	20%	15%	64%	1.2%	up 0.2%
Dutch	1,454	1.1%	1.1%	0% less	41%	25%	32%	1.1%	dn 0.0%
Chinese	928	0.7%	5.5%	5% less	67%	7%	26%	0.6%	up 0.2%
New Zealander	607	0.5%	0.7%	0% less	44%	42%	13%	0.4%	up 0.0%
Welsh	495	0.4%	0.5%	0% less	24%	18%	57%	0.3%	up 0.0%
French	457	0.3%	0.5%	0% less	20%	10%	68%	0.3%	up 0.0%
Indian	421	0.3%	2.0%	2% less	88%	4%	5%	0.2%	up 0.1%
Filipino	415	0.3%	1.4%	1% less	76%	21%	3%	0.2%	up 0.1%
Polish	414	0.3%	0.7%	0% less	48%	16%	34%	0.3%	dn 0.0%
Greek	412	0.3%	1.8%	2% less	28%	23%	48%	0.3%	up 0.0%
Maori	307	0.2%	0.5%	0% less	50%	30%	15%	0.2%	up 0.0%
Maltese	288	0.2%	0.9%	1% less	30%	23%	45%	0.2%	up 0.0%
South African	287	0.2%	0.5%	0% less	72%	21%	7%	0.1%	n.a.
unlisted	5,158	3.9%	17.6%	14% less		n.a.		3.0%	up 0.9%
not stated	8,697	6.6%	6.9%	0% less	3%	2%	35%	6.7%	dn 0.1%
Total responses	172,272	131.1%	128.0%	3% more	8%	8%	79%	128.0%	up 3.1%
residents	131,362	100%	100%		8%	7%	79%	100%	

Indigenous residents

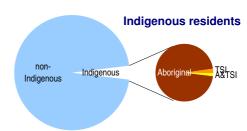
The Census asked whether people had Indigenous origins. In 2011, the number who responded yes increased nationally by 25%, as more baby-boomers and Gen X people said they and their children had Indigenous origins.

In 2011, Eastern Riverina had 4,977 Indigenous residents, with 4,773 having Aboriginal origins; 123 having Torres Strait Islander (TSI) origins; 81 having both Aboriginal and TSI origins.

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

The average age of Indigenous residents was about 26 years; it was 39 years for non-Indigenous residents.

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

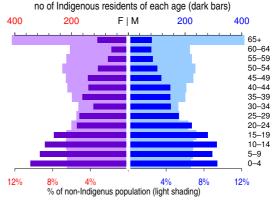


The age structure of the Indigenous population is very different from the non-indigenous community, due to higher mortality rates at most ages and higher birth rates. Young people form a larger share of the Indigenous population, and people over 65 are much less common than among non-Indigenous people.

- 13% of Indigenous residents were aged 0–4 years versus 7% of non-indigenous residents;
- 12% Indigenous were 5–9 years old, vs 7%;
- 12% Indigenous were 10-14 years old, vs 7%;
- However, people were aged 65+ were 4% of Indigenous people but 17% of non-Indigenous.

In 2006, Eastern Riverina had an Indigenous population of 4,072, so numbers had risen by 905 or 22% over five years to 2011. The overall population rose 2%.

- The numbers aged 0–4 and 15–19 years increased most.
- The numbers aged 30–34 and 20–24 fell most.



Indigenous people	Eastern Riv	verina 2011	REROC's		Easte	rn Riverina 2	REROC in	change	
indigenous people	number	% residents	% in NSW	difference	males	females	ratio	2006	2006–2011
Aboriginal	4,773	3.6%	2.4%	1.3% more	2,407	2,366	1.02 M:F	3,872	up 23%
Torres Strait Islander (TSI)	123	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	60	63	1.05 F:M	135	dn 9%
Aboriginal and TSI	81	0.1%	0.0%	0.0% more	43	38	1.13 M:F	65	up 25%
Indigenous	4,977	3.8%	2.5%	1.3% more	2,510	2,467	1.02 M:F	4,072	up 22%
non-Indigenous	121,510	92.5%	92.5%	0.0% less	60,371	61,139	1.01 F:M	120,715	up 1%
not stated	4,851	3.7%	5.0%		2,550	2,301	1.11 M:F	4,486	up 8%
residents	131,343	100%	100%		65,430	65,913	1.01 F:M	129,273	up 2%
Ages of Indigenous		Eastern Riv	verina 2011		REROC Indigenous residents, 2011			DEDOC :-	ah a
residents	Indigenous	% of Indig.	% non-Indig	Indig. diff.	males	females	ratio	REROC in 2006	change 2006–2011
0–4	657	13%	7%	7% more	313	344	1.1 F:M	522	up 135
5–9	606	12%	7%	6% more	295	311	1.1 F:M	547	up 59
10–14	605	12%	7%	5% more	312	293	1.1 M:F	539	up 66
15 10	E 4 1	440/	70/	40/	070	000	4.4.84.0	440	400

residents	Indigenous	% of Indig.	% non-Indig	Indig. diff.	males	females	ratio	2006	2006-2011
0–4	657	13%	7%	7% more	313	344	1.1 F:M	522	up 135
5–9	606	12%	7%	6% more	295	311	1.1 F:M	547	up 59
10–14	605	12%	7%	5% more	312	293	1.1 M:F	539	up 66
15–19	541	11%	7%	4% more	279	262	1.1 M:F	418	up 123
20–24	405	8%	6%	2% more	224	181	1.2 M:F	373	up 32
25–29	349	7%	5%	2% more	177	172	1.0 M:F	279	up 70
30–34	272	5%	5%	0% more	149	123	1.2 M:F	262	up 10
35–39	309	6%	6%	0% more	147	162	1.1 F:M	246	up 63
40–44	288	6%	6%	1% less	148	140	1.1 M:F	242	up 46
45–49	257	5%	7%	2% less	116	141	1.2 F:M	179	up 78
50-54	207	4%	7%	3% less	101	106	1.0 F:M	151	up 56
55–59	157	3%	7%	3% less	85	72	1.2 M:F	103	up 54
60–64	138	3%	6%	4% less	80	58	1.4 M:F	67	up 71
65+	191	4%	17%	14% less	83	108	1.3 F:M	144	up 47
residents	4,982	100%	100%		2,509	2,473	1.0 M:F	4,072	up 910
average age		25.9 yrs	39.1 yrs	-13.3 yrs	25.9 yrs	25.8 yrs		24.6 yrs	up 1.2 yrs

Birthplaces

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

88% of Eastern Riverina residents were born in Australia and 7% were born overseas, coming from at least 34 countries (5% did not give their birthplace).

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

- the UK 2,594 or 2.0%;
- New Zealand 1,102 or 0.8%;
- Germany 371 or 0.3%;
- India 357 or 0.3%;
- China 350 or 0.3%.

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

- New Zealand, with similar of the population;
- India, with similar;
- · China, with similar.

Birthplaces with a falling share of the population included:

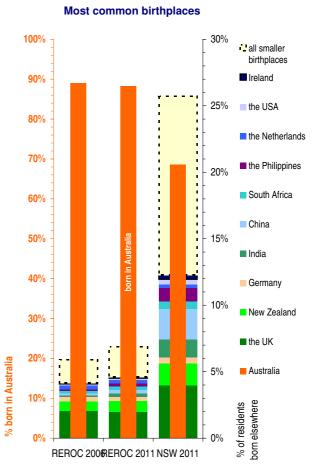
- Australia (0.7% less);
- the UK (0.1% less).

There were 1.01 women per man among Australianborn residents here, and 1.02 men per woman among overseas-born residents.

- those born in Turkey had 2.4 men per woman
- those born in Ireland had 1.5 men per woman
- those born in Egypt had 1.5 men per woman
- those born in Italy had 1.5 men per woman.

The proportion of Eastern Riverina residents born in Australia was 20% higher than NSW.

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



Main birthplaces of	Eastern River	ina 2011		REROC's	Easter	Eastern Riverina 2011		REROC in	change from
residents	people	percent	% in NSW	difference	males	females	ratio	2006	2006
Australia	116,029	88.3%	68.6%	20% more	57,678	58,351	1.0 F:M	89.1%	dn 0.7%
the UK	2,594	2.0%	4.0%	2.0% less	1,303	1,291	1.0 M:F	2.0%	dn 0.1%
New Zealand	1,102	0.8%	1.7%	0.8% less	600	502	1.2 M:F	0.7%	up 0.1%
Germany	371	0.3%	0.4%	0.2% less	170	201	1.2 F:M	0.3%	same
India	357	0.3%	1.4%	1.1% less	193	164	1.2 M:F	0.1%	up 0.1%
China	350	0.3%	2.3%	2.0% less	175	175	=	0.2%	up 0.1%
South Africa	339	0.3%	0.6%	0.3% less	184	155	1.2 M:F	0.2%	up 0.1%
the Philippines	319	0.2%	1.0%	0.8% less	103	216	2.1 F:M	0.1%	up 0.1%
the Netherlands	308	0.2%	0.3%	same	160	148	1.1 M:F	0.3%	same
the USA	184	0.1%	0.4%	0.2% less	95	89	1.1 M:F	0.1%	same
Ireland	142	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	86	56	1.5 M:F	0.1%	same
Malaysia	124	0.1%	0.4%	0.3% less	54	70	1.3 F:M	0.1%	same
Italy	116	0.1%	0.7%	0.7% less	69	47	1.5 M:F	0.1%	same
Canada	113	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	59	54	1.1 M:F	0.1%	same
Sri Lanka	105	0.1%	0.3%	0.3% less	52	53	1.0 F:M	0.1%	same
Egypt	101	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	61	40	1.5 M:F	0.0%	same
Fiji	90	0.1%	0.5%	0.4% less	42	48	1.1 F:M	0.0%	same
Vietnam	85	0.1%	1.0%	1.0% less	44	41	1.1 M:F	0.0%	same
a non-listed place	1,584	1.2%	4.7%	3.4% less	817	767	1.1 M:F	0.8%	up 0.4%
all smaller birthplaces	2,959	2.3%	13.4%	11.2% less	1,485	1,474		1.7%	up 0.5%
not stated	6,286	4.8%	5.7%	0.9% less	3,197	3,089	1.0 M:F	5.0%	dn 0.2%
overseas born	9,025	6.9%	25.7%	34 places	4,554	4,471	1.02 M:F	5.9%	up 1.0%

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 Eastern Riverina, 93% of residents spoke English at home in Eastern Riverina in 2011, which was 1% fewer than in 2006, and 20% more than in NSW.

About 3% of residents spoke another language at home (19% fewer than in NSW), speaking at least 29 different languages. 4% did not say what they spoke.

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

- Croatian 532 speakers, or 0.4% of residents;
- Indo-Aryan languages 432 speakers or 0.3%;
- Arabic 319 speakers or 0.2%;
- SE Asian languages 297 speakers or 0.2%;
- Greek 215 speakers or 0.2%.

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people speaking a foreign language at home increased by 1,306.

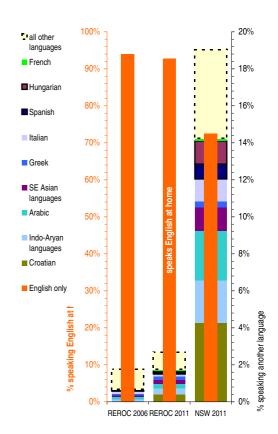
- Croatian was spoken by 0.4% more of the population;
- Indo-Aryan languages was spoken by 0.2% more;
- SE Asian languages was spoken by 0.2% more

Compared with NSW, the languages spoken proportionally more in Eastern Riverina.

Among foreign language speakers in Eastern Riverina, there were 1.07 females per male; among English speakers there were 1.02 females per male.

- SE Asian languages speakers had 1.7 females per male;
- Hungarian speakers had 1.4 females per male;
- Arabic speakers had 1.3 males per female:
- Indo-Aryan languages speakers had 1.1 males per female.

Most common languages



Main languages spoken	Eastern River	ina 2011		REROC's	Easter	n Riverina 2	011	REROC in	change
at home	people	percent	% in NSW	difference	males	females	ratio	2006	2006–2011
English only	121,816	92.8%	72.5%	20% more	60,195	61,621	1.0 F:M	94.0%	dn 1.3%
another language	4,061	3.1%	22.5%	19% less	1,965	2,096	1.1 F:M	2.1%	up 1.0%
not stated	5,461	4.2%	5.1%	1% less	3,262	2,199	1.5 M:F	3.8%	up 0.3%
residents	131,338	100%	100%	28 langs.	65,422	65,916	1.0 F:M	100%	
Croatian	532	0.4%	4.3%	3.9% less	271	261	1.0 M:F	0.0%	up 0.4%
Indo-Aryan languages	432	0.3%	2.3%	2.0% less	226	206	1.1 M:F	0.1%	up 0.2%
Arabic	319	0.2%	2.7%	2.4% less	179	140	1.3 M:F	0.2%	up 0.1%
SE Asian languages	297	0.2%	1.3%	1.0% less	109	188	1.7 F:M	0.1%	up 0.2%
Greek	215	0.2%	0.3%	0.2% less	93	122	1.3 F:M	0.1%	up 0.1%
Italian	174	0.1%	1.2%	1.1% less	84	90	1.1 F:M	0.1%	dn 0.0%
Spanish	114	0.1%	0.8%	0.7% less	48	66	1.4 F:M	0.0%	up 0.0%
Hungarian	110	0.1%	1.3%	1.2% less	46	64	1.4 F:M	0.0%	up 0.1%
French	103	0.1%	0.1%	0.1% less	45	58	1.3 F:M	0.0%	up 0.0%
Vietnamese	92	0.1%	1.3%	1.2% less	41	51	1.2 F:M	0.0%	up 0.0%
German	86	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	41	45	1.1 F:M	0.1%	dn 0.1%
Iranic languages	85	0.1%	0.4%	0.3% less	60	25	2.4 M:F	0.0%	up 0.0%
Tamil	59	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	27	32	1.2 F:M	0.0%	up 0.0%
Korean	48	0.0%	0.7%	0.6% less	23	25	1.1 F:M	0.0%	up 0.0%
Polish	47	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	9	38	4.2 F:M	0.0%	dn 0.0%
Aboriginal languages	46	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% more	20	26	1.3 F:M	0.0%	up 0.0%
Thai	42	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	11	31	2.8 F:M	-	-
Japanese	36	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	14	22	1.6 F:M	0.0%	dn 0.0%
all other languages	1,218	0.9%	4.8%	3.9% less	618	600	1.0 M:F	1.1%	dn 0.2%
Total	4,055	3.1%		19.6% less	1,965	2,090	1.1 F:M	2.1%	up 1.0%

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 Eastern Riverina 77% of residents were Christian in 2011, and 2% had another type of religious belief. However, 14% had no religious belief; and 7% did not state their religion.

The main non-Christian beliefs in Eastern Riverina in 2011 were:

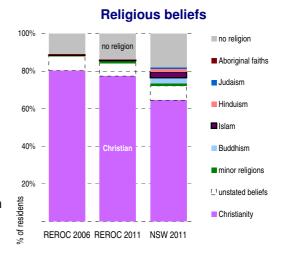
- Buddhism 539 adherents, or 0.4% of the residents;
- Islam 434 adherents, or 0.3%;
- Hinduism 276 adherents, or 0.2%;
- Judaism 35 adherents, or nil.

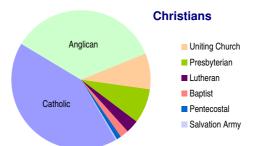
The fastest growing belief system over 2006 to 2011 was no religion with 4,320 more adherents, followed by minor religions with 340 more.

There were falls in the number who believed in Christianity (down by 2,129).

Among Christians in Eastern Riverina, there were 1.1 women per man, while there were 1.2 men per woman among those who did not have a religion.

- Women were most common among Salvation Army followers (1.2 women per man) and Buddhism followers (1.2 women per man).
- Men were most common among followers of Aboriginal faiths (1.7 men per woman) and minor religions (1.5 men per woman).





Religious beliefs	Eastern River	ina 2011		REROC's	Easter	n Riverina 2	011	2006 % change from		
heligious beliefs	people	percent	% in NSW	difference	males	females	ratio	REROC	2006	
Christianity	101,754	77.5%	64.5%	13.0% more	49,024	52,730	1.1 F:M	103,883	dn 2,129	
no religion	18,105	13.8%	17.9%	4.1% less	9,852	8,253	1.2 M:F	13,785	up 4,320	
Buddhism	539	0.4%	2.9%	2.5% less	244	295	1.2 F:M	390	up 149	
Islam	434	0.3%	3.2%	2.8% less	249	185	1.3 M:F	217	up 217	
Hinduism	276	0.2%	1.7%	1.5% less	144	132	1.1 M:F	178	up 98	
Judaism	35	0.0%	0.6%	0.5% less	17	18	1.1 F:M	34	up 1	
Aboriginal faiths	16	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	10	6	1.7 M:F	4	up 12	
minor religions	1,083	0.8%	1.4%	0.6% less	653	430	1.5 M:F	743	up 340	
unstated beliefs	9,100	6.9%	7.7%	0.8% less	5,233	3,867	1.4 M:F	10,030	dn 930	
total residents	131,342	100%	100%		65,426	65,916	1.0 F:M	129,264	up 2,078	
Christians							=			
Catholic	40,887	31.1%	27.5%	3.6% more	19,800	21,087	1.1 F:M	40,472	up 415	
Anglican	34,509	26.3%	19.9%	6.3% more	16,625	17,884	1.1 F:M	35,978	dn 1,469	
Uniting Church	8,087	6.2%	3.9%	2.2% more	3,784	4,303	1.1 F:M	9,220	dn 1,133	
Presbyterian	7,821	6.0%	3.1%	2.9% more	3,808	4,013	1.1 F:M	8,514	dn 693	
Lutheran	3,169	2.4%	0.5%	1.9% more	1,562	1,607	1.0 F:M	3,296	dn 127	
Baptist	1,635	1.2%	1.4%	0.2% less	816	819	1.0 F:M	1,533	up 102	
Pentecostal	1,110	0.8%	1.0%	0.2% less	529	581	1.1 F:M	1,155	dn 45	
Salvation Army	375	0.3%	0.3%	0.0% more	167	208	1.2 F:M	450	dn 75	
Seventh-day Adventist	357	0.3%	0.3%	0.1% less	166	191	1.2 F:M	311	up 46	
Jehovah's Witnesses	315	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	136	179	1.3 F:M	396	dn 81	
Eastern Orthodox	291	0.2%	3.1%	2.8% less	141	150	1.1 F:M	294	dn 3	
other Protestant	235	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	104	131	1.3 F:M	124	up 111	
Brethren	203	0.2%	0.1%	0.0% more	106	97	1.1 M:F	174	up 29	
Oriental Orthodox	180	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	94	86	1.1 M:F	107	up 73	
Latter Day Saints	141	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	61	80	1.3 F:M	128	up 13	
Churches of Christ	129	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	59	70	1.2 F:M	164	dn 35	
Assyrian Apostolic	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	-	same	
other Christian	2,310	1.8%	1.9%	0.2% less	1,066	1,244	1.2 F:M	759	up 1,551	
total Christians	101,754	77.5%	64.5%	13.0% more	49,024	52,730	1.1 F:M	103,883	dn 2,129	