



Temora Community Portrait

2011

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

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

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prepared for Riverina Regional Organisation of Councils (REROC)

Some Temora Indicators

Indicators	Rate in 2011	difference from REROC	change 2006-11
Median age	44 yrs	39 yrs	+ 5 yrs
% children under 10 years	14%	1% less	dn 1%
% young adults 15-24 years	13%	3% less	same
% aged 70+ years	16%	4% more	up 1%
Average family size	2.9	1% less	dn 3%
% families with couple, no children	46%	3% more	up 6%
% families with couple + children	38%	3% less	dn 10%
% families with one-parent	15%	1% less	up 13%
Housing: % rental houses	22%	4% less	up 1%
Public housing: % of occupied dwellings	2%	4% more	same
Average dwelling occupancy	2.3	4% less	dn 4%
Stability: % in same home, 5+ years	64%	9% more	up 5%
New residents: % in locality <1 year	5%	4% less	up 2%
Education: % adults in tertiary education	5%	3% less	up 35%
Education: % adults with post-school qualific'n	44%	7% less	up 2%
Education: % of 20-24 year olds finished Year 12	48%	10% less	up 6%
Income: median weekly individual	\$416	20% less	up 2%
Income: average weekly individual	\$584	15% less	up 23%
Unemployment: % of workforce	5%	same	dn 2%
Unemployment: % of 15-19 workforce	7%	7% less	dn 7%
Unemployment: % of 20-24 workforce	8%	same	dn 2%
Workforce: % of adults 15+ in workforce	54%	11% less	dn 2%
Workforce: % of 15-19 year-olds in workforce	46%	12% less	same
Workforce: % of 20-24 year-olds in workforce	75%	same	dn 10%
Occupation: % workers who are professionals	14%	5% less	up 1%
Occupation: % workers who are labourers	11%	1% more	same
Speak non-English language at home	2%	1% less	up 1%
Born overseas: % of residents	4%	3% less	same
Indigenous: % of residents	1.8%	2% less	up 27%

Demography

Population and growth

In the August 2011 Census, 5,776 residents were counted in Temora – 2,903 females and 2,873 males. The counted population had decreased by 81 or 1.4% since the 2006 Census.

94% were at home for Census Of the residents, 5,422 (93.9%) were at home on Census night, while 13 were staying elsewhere within the same locality and 341 were staying somewhere else in Australia.

There were 215 visitors There were 215 visitors from elsewhere in Australia staying in Temora on Census night; these people are not included in this profile.

Overall, there were 1.01 females per male Of the residents away from the local area on Census night, there were 1.11 males per female. This is consistent with the general pattern that more men are away from home than women, usually due to more work trips.

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

Population	residents of Temora				% in REROC	Temora's difference	Temora 2011		
	2011	2006	change 2006 2011	%, 2011			males	females	gender ratio
at home on Census Night	5,422	5,549	dn 127	93.9%	94.1%	0.3% less	2,687	2,735	1.02 F:M
away from locality at Census	341	243	up 98	5.9%	5.6%	0.3% more	179	162	1.11 M:F
away from home (but local)	13	63	dn 50	0.2%	0.2%	same	7	6	1.12 M:F
counted residents	5,776	5,857	dn 81	100.0%	100.0%	dn 1.4%	2,873	2,903	1.01 F:M
Australian citizens	5,456	5,507	dn 51	94.5%	91.9%	2.6% more	2,710	2,746	1.01 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 44 years The median age is the age where half are younger and half older. It was 5 years older than in Eastern Riverina and 2 years older than found here in 2006.

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

The median personal income was \$416 a week The median personal income in mid-2011 was 20% less than the median in Eastern Riverina, \$517.

The median family income was \$978 a week The median family income here was 21% less than in Eastern Riverina, \$1,240.

The median mortgage repayment was \$1,083 a month The median monthly mortgage repayment in Temora in 2011 was 20% or \$272 less than REROC's median.

The median rent was \$132 a week The median weekly rent was \$56 lower than Eastern Riverina, or 30% less.

Some medians	2011			2006		Temora's change from 2006	Temora v. REROC
	Temora	REROC	Temora's difference	Temora	REROC		
median age	44 yrs	39 yrs	+ 5 yrs	42 yrs	37 yrs	2 y. older	
av. persons per household	2.3	2.4	4% less	2.4	3.0	4% less	
av. persons per bedroom	1.1	1.1	same	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
individual weekly income	\$416	\$517	20% less	\$406	\$480	2% more	
family weekly income	\$978	\$1,240	21% less	\$1,055	\$1,212	7% less	
household weekly income	\$779	\$996	22% less	\$746	\$972	4% more	
monthly mortgage payment	\$1,083	\$1,355	20% less	\$1,002	\$1,176	8% more	
weekly rent	\$132	\$188	30% less	\$133	\$156	1% less	
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, Temora's population was older than in Eastern Riverina, with a different age structure.

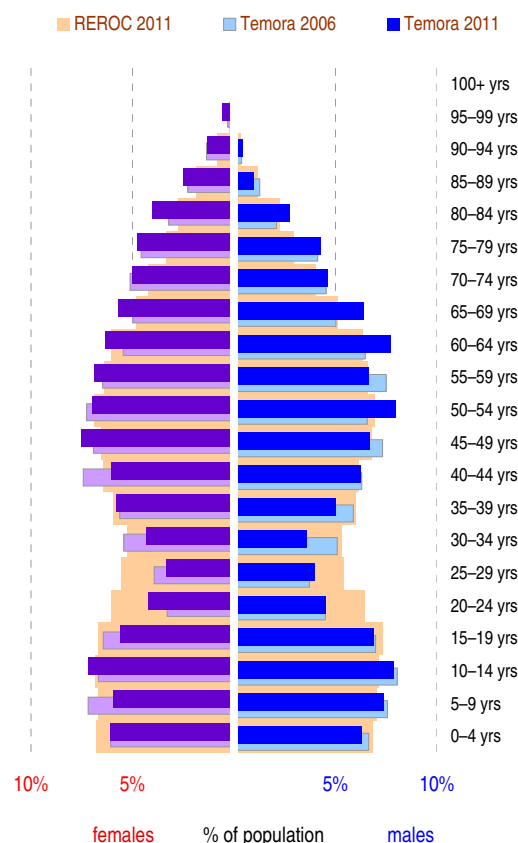
- The average age in Temora was 43 years, which was 4 years 6 months older than the Eastern Riverina average.
- Half of Temora's population were younger than 44 years, called the median age. This was 5 years older than Eastern Riverina.
- The largest age groups in Temora in 2011 were people 10–14, 50–54 and 45–49 years old.
- Compared with Eastern Riverina, Temora had relatively more people aged 75–79, 65–69 and 80–84 years, but fewer people aged 20–24, 25–29 and 30–34 years.

Over 2006 to 2011, the Temora age groups that increased most were 60–64, 65–69 and 80–84 years-old. The 30–34, 5–9 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 Temora, the ratio peaks in the 90–94 age group, with 3.2 women per man.

- Among those under 70, females were most common among people aged 30–34 and 35–39 years.
- Males were more common among those aged 5–9, 15–19 and 60–64 years.

Age Tree



5-year age groups	Temora 2011				Temora 2011			Temora's	
	people	percent	% in REROC	Temora's difference	males	females	ratio	Temora in 2006	change from 2006
0–4 yrs	358	6.2%	6.8%	0.6% less	181	177	1.02 M:F	6.4%	dn 0.2%
5–9 yrs	383	6.6%	6.9%	0.2% less	211	172	1.23 M:F	7.4%	dn 0.7%
10–14 yrs	434	7.5%	6.9%	0.6% more	226	208	1.09 M:F	7.4%	up 0.2%
15–19 yrs	361	6.2%	7.0%	0.7% less	198	163	1.21 M:F	6.7%	dn 0.5%
20–24 yrs	251	4.3%	6.2%	1.9% less	129	122	1.06 M:F	3.9%	up 0.5%
25–29 yrs	210	3.6%	5.5%	1.8% less	114	96	1.19 M:F	3.8%	dn 0.2%
30–34 yrs	227	3.9%	5.3%	1.4% less	102	125	1.23 F:M	5.3%	dn 1.3%
35–39 yrs	312	5.4%	6.0%	0.6% less	144	168	1.17 F:M	5.8%	dn 0.4%
40–44 yrs	355	6.1%	6.3%	0.1% less	179	176	1.02 M:F	6.9%	dn 0.7%
45–49 yrs	410	7.1%	6.7%	0.4% more	192	218	1.14 F:M	7.1%	same
50–54 yrs	431	7.5%	6.9%	0.6% more	229	202	1.13 M:F	6.9%	up 0.5%
55–59 yrs	389	6.7%	6.5%	0.3% more	190	199	1.05 F:M	7.0%	dn 0.2%
60–64 yrs	405	7.0%	6.2%	0.8% more	221	184	1.20 M:F	6.0%	up 1.1%
65–69 yrs	349	6.0%	5.0%	1.1% more	184	165	1.12 M:F	5.0%	up 1.0%
70–74 yrs	277	4.8%	4.1%	0.7% more	132	145	1.10 F:M	4.8%	same
75–79 yrs	261	4.5%	3.1%	1.4% more	123	138	1.12 F:M	4.4%	up 0.2%
80–84 yrs	196	3.4%	2.5%	0.9% more	79	117	1.48 F:M	2.7%	up 0.7%
85–89 yrs	101	1.7%	1.5%	0.2% more	28	73	2.61 F:M	1.8%	same
90–94 yrs	50	0.9%	0.6%	0.3% more	12	38	3.17 F:M	0.9%	same
95–99 yrs	17	0.3%	0.1%	0.2% more	0	17	F	0.2%	up 0.1%
100+ yrs	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
residents	5,777	100%	100%	SD: 1.0%	2,874	2,903	1.01 F:M	5,858	1% less
average age		43 yrs	40 yrs	+5 yrs	41 yrs	44 yrs		41 yrs	+3 yrs
median age		44 yrs	39 yrs	+5 yrs				42 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 Temora's residents, was the retiring (55–69 years) stage, which gained another 1.8% of the population, with the oldest (70+ years) lifestage also growing, up by 1.0%.

Offsetting these increases were declines in the relative size of other life stages, such as birthing age (25–39 years), down by 1.9%, and high school (12–17 years), down by 0.6%.

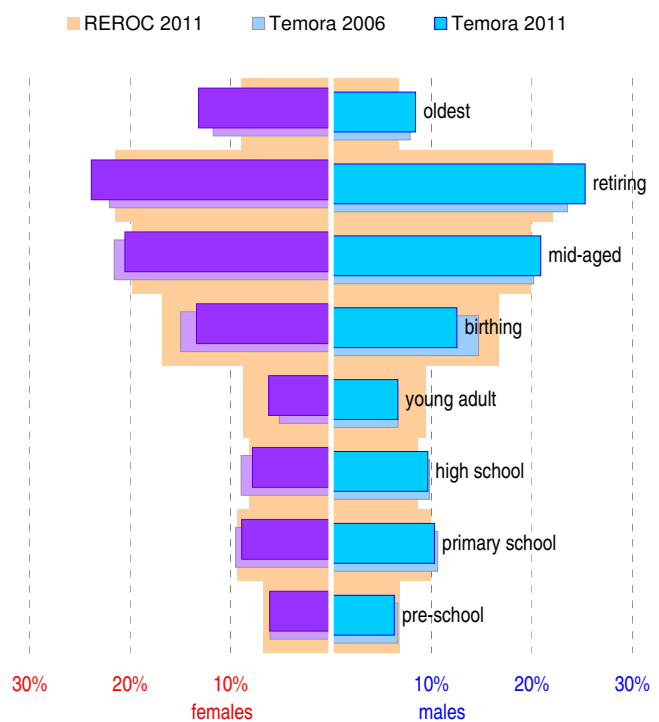
Compared with Eastern Riverina, Temora's life stages that were proportionally larger were the oldest stage, with 3.6% more of the population, and retiring stage, with 2.2% more.

Temora had relatively fewer people in the birthing stage of life, with 3.8% less, and in the young adult stage, with 2.7% fewer.

For most communities with reasonably large populations, the number of males and females is within about 5% of each other. Over Temora, the male:female ratio is biased towards females with 1.01 females per male, reaching 1.58 females per male among those aged 70 or more.

In other life stages, the gender ratio ranged from 1.22 males per female among those in the high school stage to 1.08 females per male in the birthing stage.

Life stages



Life stages	Temora 2011		% in REROC	Temora's difference	Temora 2011			Temora in 2006	difference from 2006
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
pre-school (0–4 years)	358	6.2%	6.8%	0.6% less	6.3%	6.1%	1.02 M:F	6.4%	0.2% less
primary school (5–11 years)	554	9.6%	9.6%	0.0% more	10.3%	8.9%	1.15 M:F	10.1%	0.5% less
high school (12–17 years)	504	8.7%	8.4%	0.4% more	9.6%	7.8%	1.22 M:F	9.4%	0.6% less
young adult (18–24 years)	371	6.4%	9.1%	2.7% less	6.6%	6.2%	1.06 M:F	5.9%	0.5% more
birthing age (25–39 years)	749	13.0%	16.7%	3.8% less	12.5%	13.4%	1.08 F:M	14.8%	1.9% less
mid-aged (40–54 years)	1,196	20.7%	19.8%	0.9% more	20.9%	20.5%	1.01 M:F	20.9%	0.2% less
retiring (55–69 years)	1,143	19.8%	17.6%	2.2% more	20.7%	18.9%	1.05 M:F	17.9%	1.8% more
oldest (70+ years)	902	15.6%	12.0%	3.6% more	13.0%	18.2%	1.58 F:M	14.6%	1.0% more
residents	5,777	100%	100%	SD: 2.4%	100%	100%	1.01 F:M	5,858	dn 1%
aged 15+	5,419	93.8%	93.2%	0.6% more	2,693	2,726	1.01 F:M	93.6%	0.2% more
Dependency ratio	1.38		1.66	0.28 lower	1.44	1.33		1.46	0.07 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.

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

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

- numbered 364 in 2011 (10% of the population);
- were 211 fewer than in 2006 (their share down by 4%);
- had 2.06 women per man.

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

- numbered 887 in 2011 (16% of the population);
- were 38 fewer (their share little changed) since 2006;
- had 1.02 women per man.

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

- numbered 1,225 residents (21% of the population);
- were the largest generation in Temora;
- were unchanged (little changed) since 2006;
- had 1.09 women per man.

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

- numbered 1,077 in 2011 (18% of the population);
- were the third largest generation;
- increased by 30 (their share up by 1%) since 2006;
- had 1.09 women per man.

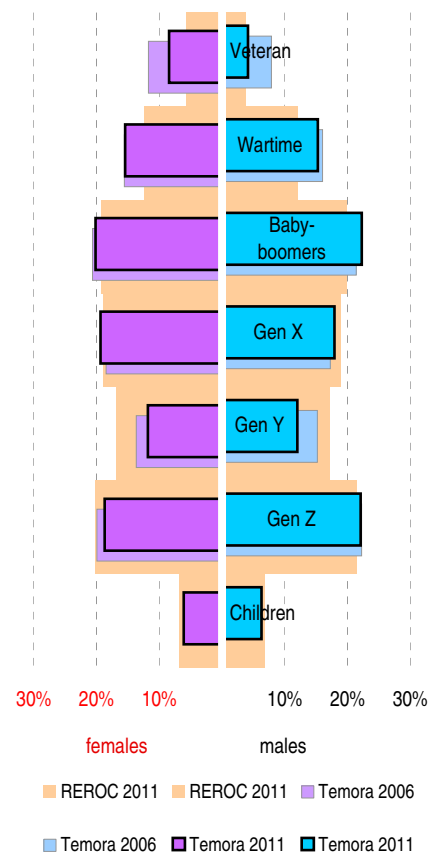
Gen Y (aged 20 to 34 in 2011, born 1961–1976):

- numbered 688, a 12% share;
- 157 less than 2006; a 3% smaller share;
- the fifth largest generation;
- had males and females equally.

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

- numbered 1,178 (20%), the second largest generation;
- 57 fewer than in 2006 (their share was down by 1%);
- had males and females equally.

Sizes of generations



Temora's population was down by 81 between 2006 and 2011, due to:

- an increase from 358 net births (those under 5 in 2011)
- less net departures by 211 Veterans + 157 Gen Ys + 57 Gen Zs + 38 of the Wartime generation + 6 Baby-boomers
- plus net movement in by 30 Gen Xs

Generations	Temora			Temora			M / F ratio	REROC, 2011	
	2011	2006	change	2011%	2006%	change		share (%)	Temora diff
infants (aged 0–5)	358		+ 358	6%	0%	up 6%	1.02 M:F	7%	1% less
Generation Z (aged 5–19)	1,178	1,235	- 57	20%	21%	dn 1%	1.17 M:F	21%	0% less
Generation Y (aged 20–34)	688	845	- 157	12%	14%	dn 3%	1.01 M:F	17%	5% less
Generation X (aged 35–49)	1,077	1,047	+ 30	19%	18%	up 1%	1.09 F:M	19%	0% less
Baby-boomers (aged 50–64)	1,225	1,231	- 6	21%	21%	up 0%	1.09 M:F	20%	2% more
Wartime (aged 65–79)	887	925	- 38	15%	16%	dn 0%	1.02 F:M	12%	3% more
Veterans (aged 80+)	364	575	- 211	6%	10%	dn 4%	2.06 F:M	5%	2% more
total residents	5,777	5,858	- 81	100%	100%	SD: 1.6%	1.01 F:M	93%	dn 1.4%

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 Temora, the average number of children borne by all women aged 15+ was 2.5. This was higher than in Eastern Riverina, where women averaged 2.1 births.

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

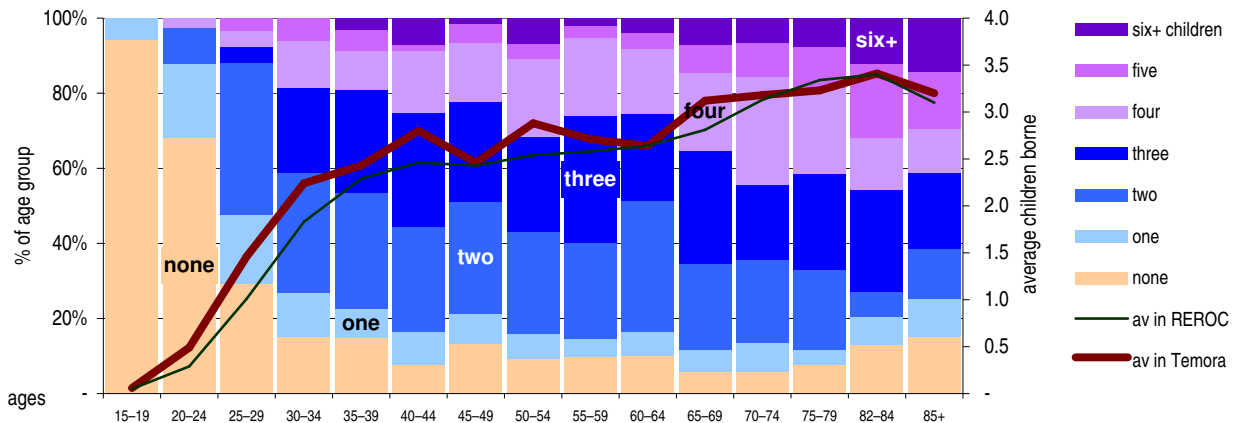
- Among those aged 15–19, 94% had never had children (in Temora).
- Among those aged 20–24, 68% had never had children. About 20% had one birth and 12% had two or more births.
- By the age of 40–44 years, 28% of women had borne two children and 30% had borne three. Only 8% had never given birth.

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

- Average births for women aged 45–49 years was 0.4 lower than in 2006.
- The average births for women aged 35–39 years and 20–24 years also fell.
- Average births rose most for those aged 25–29 years and 40–44 years.

Compared with Eastern Riverina, the average number of births per woman in Temora was 0.3 higher. Thirteen of the 5-year age cohorts had higher birth rates here; one had lower rates.

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



Number of children borne	Number of children ever borne					av. births per women		change 2006–2011	
	none	one	two	three	four +	av in Temora	av in REROC	Temora	REROC
age of women in 2011	% of women of each age having had this many births								
15–19 years	94%	6%	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	same	same
20–24 years	68%	20%	10%	-	2%	0.5	0.3	dn 0.1	dn 0.1
25–29 years	29%	18%	40%	4%	8%	1.5	1.0	up 0.3	same
30–34 years	15%	12%	32%	23%	18%	2.2	1.8	up 0.2	same
35–39 years	15%	8%	31%	28%	19%	2.4	2.3	dn 0.3	same
40–44 years	8%	9%	28%	30%	25%	2.8	2.5	up 0.3	same
45–49 years	13%	8%	30%	27%	22%	2.5	2.4	dn 0.4	dn 0.1
50–54 years	9%	7%	27%	25%	32%	2.9	2.5	up 0.1	dn 0.1
55–59 years	10%	5%	26%	34%	26%	2.7	2.6	up 0.1	same
60–64 years	10%	7%	35%	23%	25%	2.6	2.6	dn 0.3	dn 0.1
65–69 years	6%	6%	23%	30%	35%	3.1	2.8	same	dn 0.3
70–74 years	6%	8%	22%	20%	44%	3.2	3.1	up 0.1	dn 0.3
75–79 years	8%	4%	22%	25%	42%	3.2	3.3	dn 0.1	same
80–84 years	13%	7%	7%	27%	46%	3.4	3.4	up 0.1	up 0.2
85+ years	15%	10%	13%	20%	41%	3.2	3.1	up 0.2	up 0.2
Total	20%	8%	24%	22%	26%	2.5	2.1	same	same

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

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

The biggest changes are shaded this colour

Households

The households of Temora

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

In 2011, 2,290 households were counted in Temora, little changed since 2006.

Of the households, 67% were families, 31% were single persons and 2% were shared or group households.

The average size of all households was 2.34 persons, which was 0.07 smaller than in Eastern Riverina. Family households averaged 2.97 people, 0.06 smaller than in Eastern Riverina.

Of the 1,539 family households:

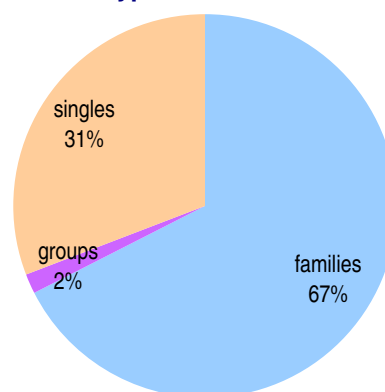
- half (53%) had two members,
- one-sixth (17%) had three members, and
- three-tenths (30%) had four or more members.

Compared with Eastern Riverina, Temora had 4% more family households with two members, 2% fewer with three members, and 2% fewer with four or more members.

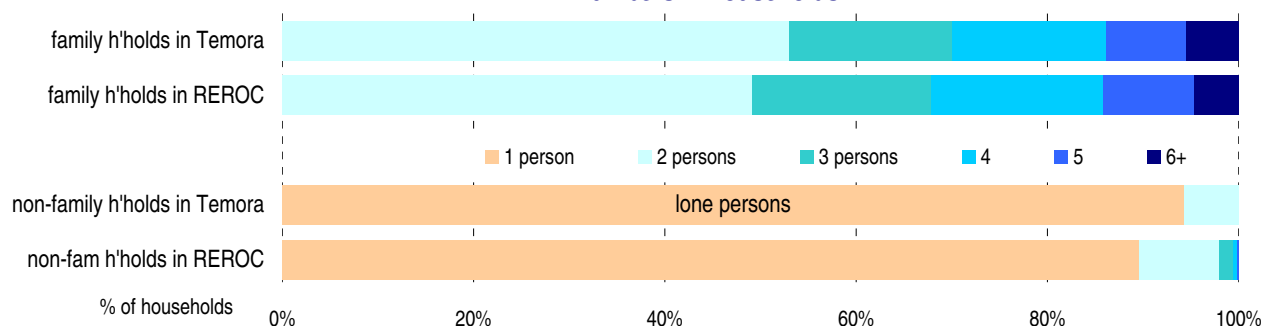
Of the other households in Temora, 708 or 94% were lone-person households. The rest were shared or group housing, with all of these having two 'flat-mates'. Across Eastern Riverina, nine in every ten of non-family households were lone persons.

Since 2006, the average size of all households had decreased by 0.06 persons. That of family households decreased by 0.08 while that of non-family households changed little.

Types of households



Numbers in households



Sizes of households	Number of households (dwellings) of each size						total households	total residents	av. h'hold size
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 or more			
family households		816	262	248	129	84	1,539	4,573	2.97
non-family households	708	43	0	0	0	0	751	794	1.06
all dwellings 2011	708	859	262	248	129	84	2,290	5,367	2.34
family households 2006 *	..	760	286	253	152	90	1,541	4,705	3.05
non-family households 2006 *	701	33	3	0	0	0	737	776	1.05
all dwellings 2006 *	701	793	289	253	152	90	2,278	5,481	2.41
2011									
family h'holds in Temora		53%	17%	16%	8%	5%	1,539	4,573	2.97
family h'holds in REROC		49%	19%	18%	9%	5%	34,301	103,826	3.03
non-family h'holds in Temora	94%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	751	794	1.06
non-fam h'holds in REROC	90%	8%	1%	0%	0%	0%	14,781	16,718	1.13

The total number of residents is calculated by multiplying the number of households by their sizes, assuming 6.2 persons per household for those recorded as '6 or more'. This assumption makes the calculated total equal the population in private dwellings.

Living arrangements

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

Here, 48% of residents lived as partners in a couple, with one in every ten being de facto couples.

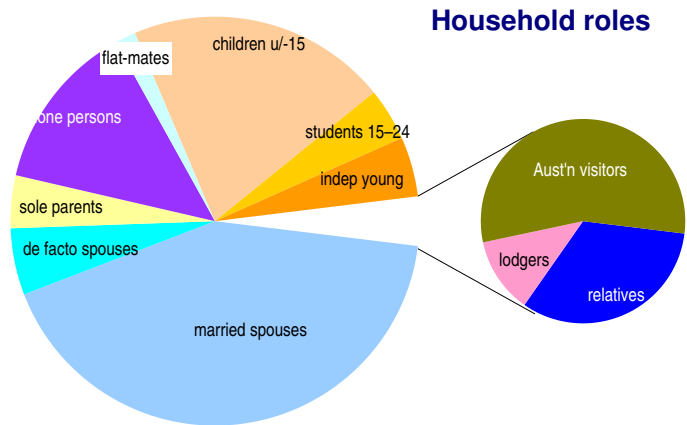
Sole parents were 4% of residents.

Children living with a parent made up 29% 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:

- 13% were living alone
- 2% lived in shared housing
- 1% lived with relatives.

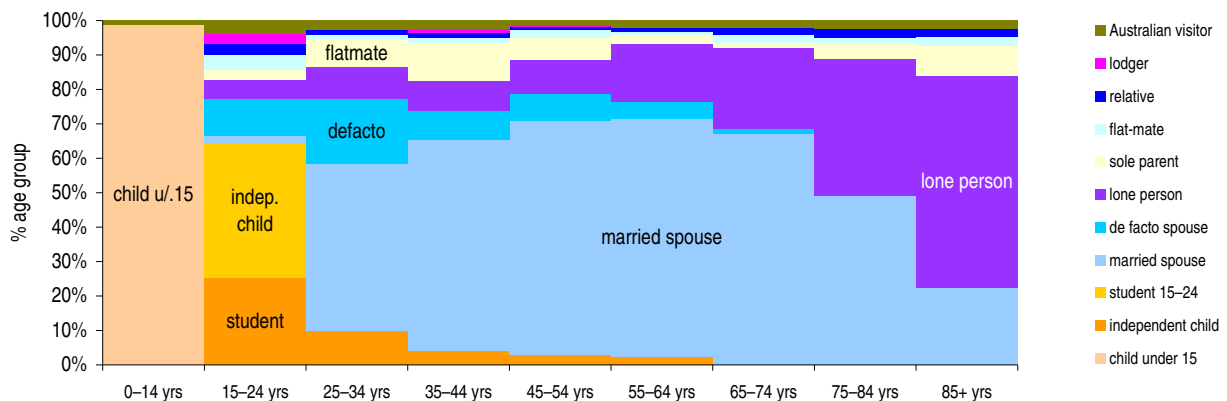


Compared to Eastern Riverina, Temora had 3% more residents who were married spouses and 2% more lone persons, but 2% fewer were de facto spouses and 1% fewer were flat-mates.

Compared with 2006, 0.6% more residents were de facto spouses and 0.5% more were sole parents, while 1.1% fewer were children under 15 and 0.8% fewer were married spouses.

The chart below shows the proportions of different age groups in the main roles. The dominant feature is the proportion who are married spouses, which peaks at over half the people in their 60s. The proportion in de facto relationships peaks around thirty years old, while the proportion who live alone tends to increase with age (about half those aged 85+ live alone).

Changing household roles with age



Roles in households	Temora 2011				Temora 2011			2006 % in Temora	diff. from 2006
	persons, all ages	% of all ages	% in REROC	Temora's difference	males	females	ratio		
married spouses	2,261	42%	40%	3% more	1,120	1,141	1.02 F:M	43%	dn 1%
de facto spouses	297	6%	7%	2% less	146	151	1.03 F:M	5%	up 1%
sole parents	224	4%	4%	0% less	37	187	5.05 F:M	4%	up 1%
lone persons	705	13%	11%	2% more	329	376	1.14 F:M	13%	up 0%
flat-mates	89	2%	3%	1% less	56	33	1.70 M:F	1%	up 0%
children under 15	1,107	21%	21%	1% less	583	524	1.11 M:F	22%	dn 1%
full-time students (15-24)	223	4%	4%	0% less	116	107	1.08 M:F	4%	dn 0%
independent young adults	252	5%	5%	0% less	183	69	2.65 M:F	5%	dn 0%
relatives	70	1%	1%	0% less	32	38	1.19 F:M	1%	up 0%
lodgers	25	0%	1%	0% less	14	11	1.27 M:F	0%	up 0%
Aust'n visitors	118	2%	3%	0% less	62	56	1.11 M:F	2%	dn 0%
Total	5,371	100%	100%		2,678	2,693	1.01 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

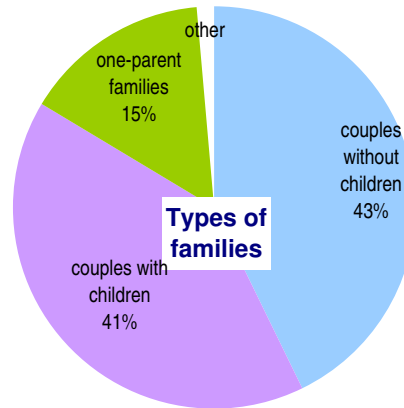
Most people live in families, and the types of families in a community affects its characteristics and needs. Families with high proportions of dependents, such as one-parent families and large families, tend to have lower disposable incomes and live in areas with cheaper housing. Couples without children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

Of the families in Temora:

- 38% were couples with children;
- 46% couples without children;
- 15% were one-parent families.

The biggest difference from Eastern Riverina in the types of families is that Temora had 3% more couples without children and 3% fewer couples with children.

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of other families increased by 23% and the number of one-parent families rose by 13%, while the overall population counted was steady.



Type of families	Temora 2011				Temora 2006			Temora 2006	
	families	% families	% in REROC	Temora's difference	families	change	change %	% families	change in %
couples without children	717	46%	43%	3% more	678	up 39	up 6%	44%	up 3%
couples with children	597	38%	41%	3% less	665	dn 68	dn 10%	43%	dn 4%
one-parent families	226	15%	15%	1% less	200	up 26	up 13%	13%	up 2%
other families	16	1%	1%	same	13	up 3	up 23%	1%	up 0%
total families	1,556	100%	100%		1,556	same	same	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 Temora in 2011 was 2.9 persons, which was very similar to Eastern Riverina and virtually unchanged from 2006.

Couple families averaged 4.0 persons:

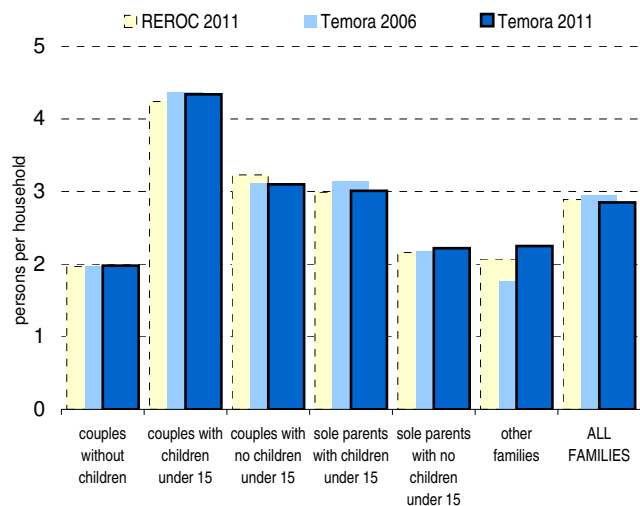
- 4.3 for families with children under 15,
- 3.1 for families with no children under 15.

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 other families increased most, by 0.48, while that of sole parents with children under 15 fell most, down by 0.13.

Average family size



Family size	Temora 2011			REROC, 2011 av size	Temora's difference	Temora, 2006		REROC, 2006	
	families	residents	av size			av size	change	av size	change
couples without children	717	1,420	1.98	1.97	0.01 more	1.97	up 0.01	1.97	up 0.01
couples with children under 15	427	1,852	4.34	4.24	0.10 more	4.37	dn 0.03	4.24	up 0.10
couples with no children under 15	170	527	3.10	3.23	0.13 less	3.12	dn 0.02	3.23	dn 0.13
sole parents with children under 15	129	388	3.01	2.99	0.02 more	3.14	dn 0.13	2.94	up 0.07
sole parents with no children under 15	97	215	2.22	2.16	0.06 more	2.18	up 0.04	2.16	up 0.06
other families	16	36	2.25	2.07	0.18 more	1.77	up 0.48	2.06	up 0.19
ALL FAMILIES	1,556	4,438	2.85	2.89	0.04 less	2.95	dn 0.10	2.93	dn 0.08

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 Temora's 4,599 residents aged 15+ in 2011, 54% were married and 26% had never married. The other 20% were once married, and were now separated (3%), divorced (8%), or widowed (9%).

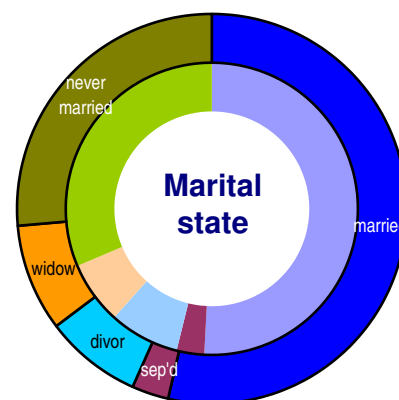
About 55% of residents in Temora lived as a couple, which was similar to the 54% who were legally married. Of cohabiting couples, one in nine were not married (to each other).

Compared with Eastern Riverina, more residents were married (3% more) and widowed (2% more), while fewer were never married (5% fewer).

Over 2006 to 2011, the proportions of adults in Temora who were divorced rose by 1% and the proportion never married rose by 1%. The proportion who were married fell by 2% with the proportion who were widowed down 1%.

Generally, because women live longer, more tend to be widowed, but also separated and divorced. In Temora there were 4.7 women per man among the widowed, 1.0 women per man among separated adults but 1.2 men per woman among divorced adults.

People who have never married are more usually male; in Temora, there were 1.3 men per woman among those who had never married.



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

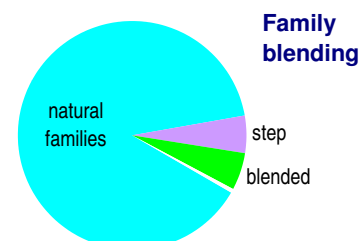
Legal marriage	Temora, 2011				Temora 2011			Temora in 2006	
	people	percent	% in REROC	Temora's difference	males	females	ratio	2006	change from 2006
married	2,468	53.7%	50.7%	3.0% more	1,232	1,236	1.00 F:M	55.4%	dn 1.7%
separated	139	3.0%	3.2%	0.2% less	68	71	1.04 F:M	2.6%	up 0.4%
divorced	364	7.9%	7.9%	same	195	169	1.15 M:F	6.5%	up 1.4%
widowed	417	9.1%	6.8%	2.3% more	73	344	4.71 F:M	10.2%	dn 1.1%
never married	1,211	26.3%	31.4%	5.1% less	685	526	1.30 M:F	25.2%	up 1.1%
residents aged 15+	4,599	100%	100%		2,253	2,346	1.04 F:M	100%	
Living situation									
married	2,262	54.6%	52.0%	2.6% more	1,121	1,141	1.02 F:M	56.4%	dn 1.8%
de facto	296	7.1%	9.6%	2.5% less	146	150	1.03 F:M	6.4%	up 0.7%
single	1,585	38.3%	38.4%	0.1% less	765	820	1.07 F:M	37.2%	up 1.1%
residents aged 15+	4,143	100%	100%		2,032	2,111	1.04 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 Temora, 63 families (11% of families) included at least one step-child – 5.4% were step families and 5.2% were blended families.

- Of Eastern Riverina families, 7.1% were step-families and 5.4% were blended families.
- Between 2006 and 2001, the number of step or blended families in Temora fell by 5 (or 7%).



Blended and step families	Temora, 2011				Temora, 2006				change % in REROC
	families	%	% in REROC	Temora's difference	families	%	change	change%	
natural families	530	88.8%	86.6%	2.2% more	590	88.5%	dn 60	dn 10%	dn 5%
step families	32	5.4%	7.1%	1.8% less	36	5.4%	dn 4	dn 11%	dn 1%
blended families	31	5.2%	5.4%	0.2% less	32	4.8%	dn 1	dn 3%	up 3%
other families	4	0.7%	0.9%	0.2% less	9	1.3%	dn 5	dn 56%	up 32%
families	597	100%	100%		667	100%	dn 70	dn 10%	dn 4%

Child caring

The Census asked adults (15+) whether they voluntarily provided child care, either for their own child or another's, within the past fortnight. The proportion caring for a child rises to a peak with people in their forties, while the proportion caring for another's child peaks in the grandparent age.

In Temora, 28% of adults (aged 15+) provided some voluntary child care, with 18% providing care only for their own children and 10% caring for another's child (of whom 1% were also caring for their own children).

Generally, there is a noticeable difference in child care provision between men and women. This is shown on the chart by the lines representing men and women. At virtually all ages, more women care for children than men.

- In Temora, 32% of women provided voluntary child caring compared to 23% of men.
- For Eastern Riverina overall, 23% of women and 33% of men provided child care.

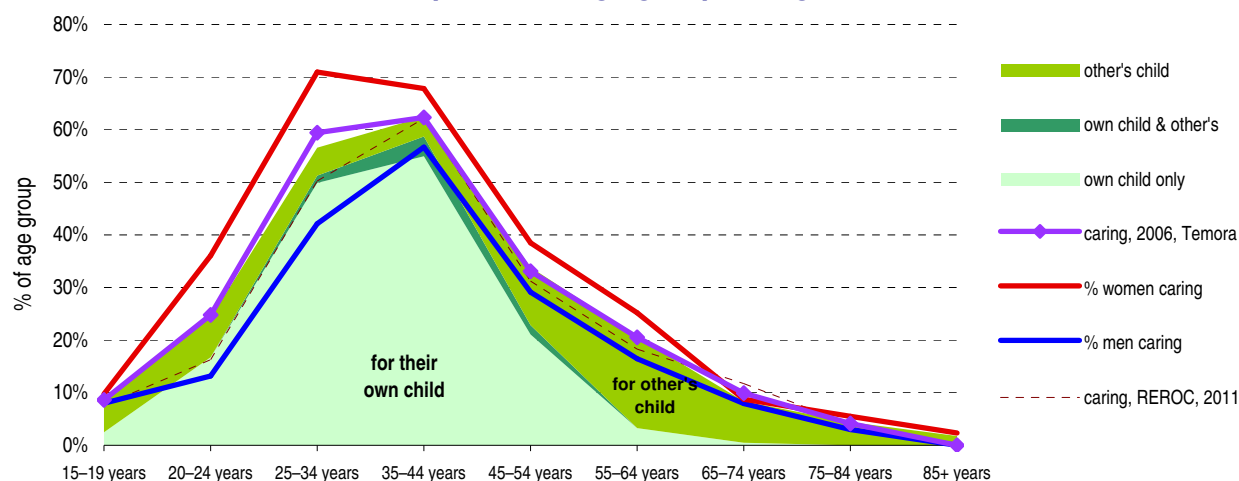
Child caring peaked in Temora between the ages of 35–44 years when 62% of residents were providing child caring (68% of women and 57% of men). It was next highest among people aged 25–34 years (57%) and 45–54 years (34%).

Caring for others' children was highest amongst residents aged 55–64 years with 17% caring for another's child (likely their grandchild), compared with 3% of this age group who were caring only for their own child. Among those aged 45–54 years, 13% looked after another's child (with or without their own).

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion caring for a child in Temora fell by 2%.

- In the highest-caring age, 35–44 years, the proportion caring for a child was steady.
- The proportion of 85+ years caring for a child rose by 2%..
- The proportion of 25–34 years caring for a child fell by 3%.

Proportion of age group who give child care



Child care given, residents aged 15+	% of residents of each age who cared in 2011 for ...					caring, REROC, 2011		caring, 2006, Temora	
	own child only	other's child	any child (total)	% men caring	% women caring	% caring, Temora diff. any child from REROC	% caring, any child	change 2006–2011	
15–19 years	2%	6%	9%	8%	10%	8%	1% more	9%	up 0%
20–24 years	17%	8%	24%	13%	36%	16%	8% more	25%	dn 0%
25–34 years	50%	7%	57%	42%	71%	50%	6% more	59%	dn 3%
35–44 years	55%	8%	62%	57%	68%	62%	0% more	62%	up 0%
45–54 years	21%	13%	34%	29%	38%	31%	3% more	33%	up 1%
55–64 years	3%	17%	21%	16%	25%	18%	2% more	21%	up 0%
65–74 years	0%	8%	8%	8%	9%	12%	3% less	10%	dn 2%
75–84 years	0%	4%	4%	3%	6%	4%	0% more	4%	up 0%
85+ years	0%	2%	2%	0%	2%	0%	2% more	0%	up 2%
all residents aged 15+	18%	10%	28%	23%	32%	28%	0% less	30%	dn 2%

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 Temora, women averaged around 16 hours of domestic work a week, compared to 8 hours for men.

Overall, 22% of Temora adults did not do any housework. They include high proportions of the teenagers: here 38% of them did no housework. Those least able to avoid housework were aged 35–44 years, of whom only 13% did no housework.

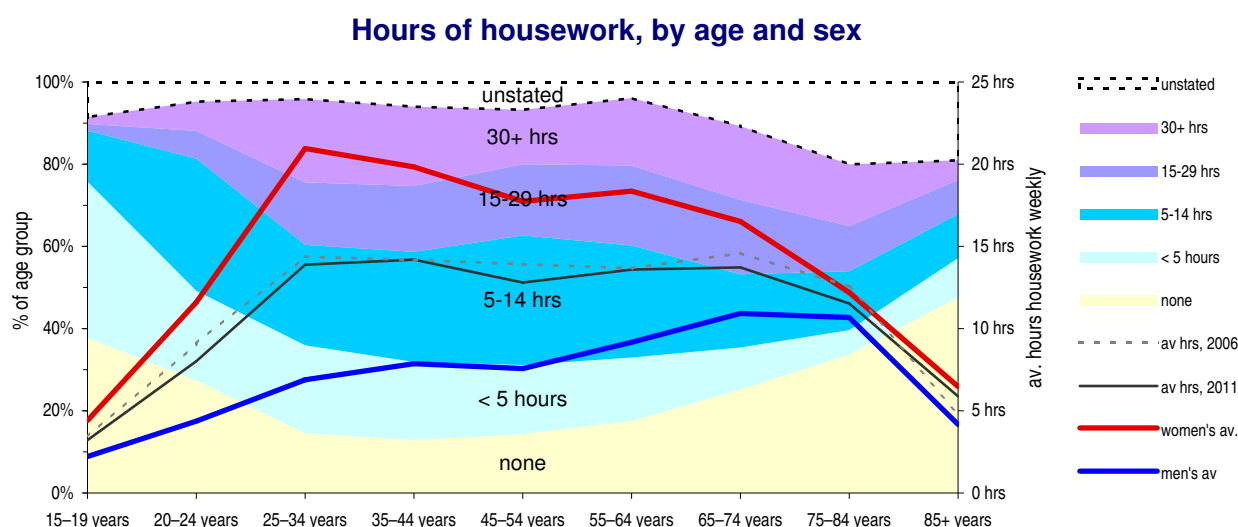
Housework is strongly affected by having children, with the peak housework hours usually occurring over the main child-rearing ages. Here, the peak housework age:

- for women was around 25–34 years, when they averaged around 21 hours housework each week;
- for men, the peak housework was 11 hours a week among those aged 65–74 years.

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

- Among those aged 25–34 years, women did 3.0 times the housework, 21 hours vs 6.9 for men.
- Among residents aged 65–74 years, women did 2.7 times the housework.
- In advanced age, housework tapers off, often faster for women than men. Men aged over 85 do 36% more housework than women.

Between 2006 and 2011, the average weekly housework by women in Temora fell by 1.1 hours; for men, average housework was steady in hours.



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 Temora	hours of unpaid domestic work per week					av hours pw housework, Temora			
	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	38%	38%	12%	2%	2%	4.4 hrs	2.2 hrs	up 0.4	dn 0.6
20-24 years	27%	22%	32%	7%	7%	11.6 hrs	4.4 hrs	dn 1.8	dn 1.6
25-34 years	15%	21%	24%	15%	20%	21.0 hrs	6.9 hrs	dn 0.1	dn 0.2
35-44 years	13%	19%	27%	16%	19%	19.8 hrs	7.9 hrs	dn 0.7	up 0.7
45-54 years	14%	17%	32%	17%	13%	17.7 hrs	7.6 hrs	dn 1.6	dn 0.7
55-64 years	18%	15%	27%	19%	16%	18.4 hrs	9.2 hrs	dn 1.5	up 0.9
65-74 years	25%	10%	18%	18%	18%	16.5 hrs	10.9 hrs	dn 1.4	dn 0.2
75-84 years	34%	6%	14%	11%	15%	12.2 hrs	10.7 hrs	dn 1.3	dn 0.6
85+ years	48%	10%	11%	8%	5%	6.5 hrs	4.2 hrs	up 0.9	up 1.0
residents	22%	17%	24%	15%	15%	16.0 hrs	7.8 hrs	dn 1.1	up 0.0

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

Housing

Types of dwellings

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

In 2011, 2,292 occupied private dwellings were counted in Temora, containing 5,367 residents at an average occupancy of 2.34 persons per dwelling.

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

- 16 attached houses such as semis and townhouses,
- 118 flats and units,
- 14 other types of dwellings, notably improvised homes or tents.

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

The occupancy rate of houses was 2.40 persons per dwelling.

- This was 9% lower than in 2006.
- The occupancy rate over Eastern Riverina was 2.56.

For flats and units, the average occupancy was 1.35 persons.

- This was 13% higher than the occupancy rate in 2006.
- Occupancy of flats in Eastern Riverina averaged 1.52 persons.

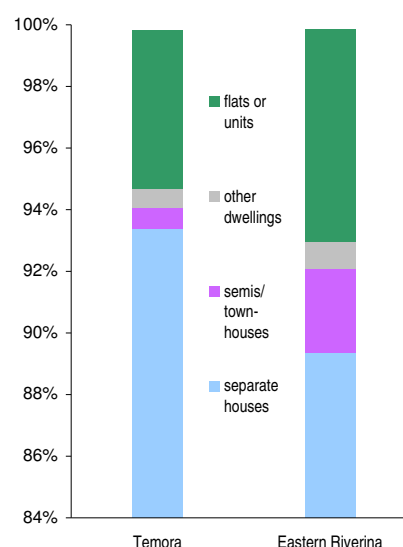
The occupancy rate of attached houses (eg semis and townhouses) was 1.56 persons per dwelling.

- This was 3% higher than the occupancy rate in 2006.
- The occupancy rate in Eastern Riverina averaged 1.62 persons.

There were also 283 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 154 since 2006.

Types of dwellings



Types of dwellings	Dwellings occupied by residents				occupancy rates of dwellings				
	Temora 2011	% Temora dwgs.	% REROC dwgs.	Temora's difference	residents, Temora 2011	residents / dwelling	residents / dwg, 2006	% change	res/ dwg, REROC
separate houses	2,140	93%	89%	4% more	5,138	2.40	2.49	dn 9%	2.56
semis/ town-houses	16	1%	3%	2% less	25	1.56	1.53	up 3%	1.62
• one storey	13	0.6%	2.3%	1.7% less	18	1.38	1.45	dn 6%	1.58
• two or more storeys	3	0.1%	0.4%	0.3% less	7	2.33	-	-	1.88
flats or units	118	5%	7%	2% less	159	1.35	1.22	up 13%	1.52
• in a 1-2 storey block	115	5.0%	6.5%	1.4% less	152	1.32	1.22	up 11%	1.52
• in a 3 storey block	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	-	-	-	1.35
• in a 4+ storey block	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	-	-	-	1.50
• attached to a house	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	7	2.33	-	-	1.74
other dwellings	14	1%	0.9%	0% less	42	3.00	1.50	up 150%	1.81
• caravan, cabin, houseboat	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less	3	-	0.83	-	1.31
• improvised home or tent	7	0.3%	0.1%	0.3% more	19	2.71	-	-	2.81
• flat attached to a shop	7	0.3%	0.4%	0.1% less	20	2.86	1.83	up 102%	2.18
not stated	4	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% more	3	0.75	1.50	dn 75%	1.67
Total	2,292	100%	100%		5,367	2.34	1.83	up 51%	2.45
people in non-private dwellings					283	in 2011	129	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, 47% of Temora's occupied dwellings were fully owned, 26% of Temora's dwellings were being purchased, and 22% were rented (4% had other arrangements or did not say).

The proportion fully-owned was 10% higher than in Eastern Riverina. Generally, more fully-owned dwellings indicates an older, longer-settled population.

- 49% of houses, 21% of semi's / townhouses and 19% of the flats / units were fully owned.
- The proportion fully-owned was steady between 2006 and 2011.

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

- 29% of semi's / townhouses were being purchased; 27% of the separate houses were.
- The proportion of dwellings being purchased was steady between 2006 and 2011.

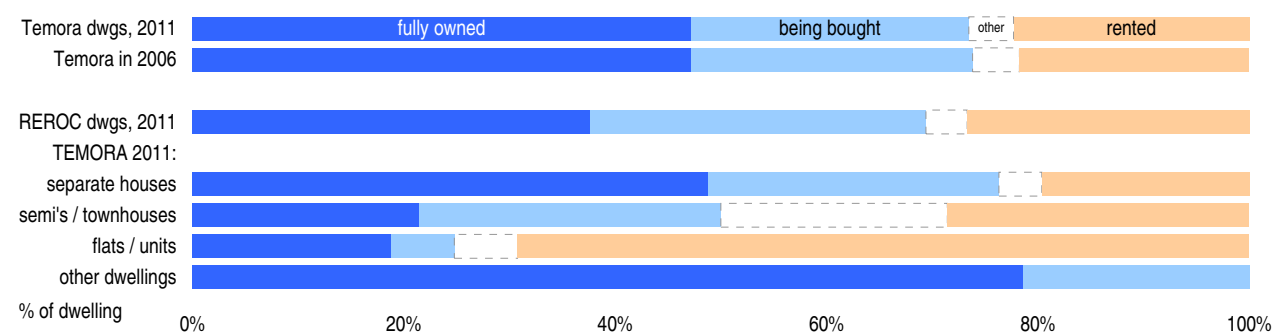
Most other dwellings were rented (22%), which was 4% lower than for Eastern Riverina.

- The proportion of dwellings that were rented was steady between 2006 and 2011.
- 69% of the flats / units were rented as were 29% of the semi's / townhouses.
 - 7% of all dwellings were rentals managed by real estate agents;
 - 8% were managed by individuals (eg small investors);
 - 5% had other private landlords.

About 2% of occupied dwellings in Temora were public housing, 57 homes in all.

- Of these, 50 were separate houses, and 7 were flats or units.
- Since 2006, the number of occupied public housing dwellings had fallen by 7.

Tenure of dwellings, by type



Tenures of dwellings, by type	% of each dwelling type in each tenure				% under different landlords			public housing	
	fully owned	being bought	rented	other	estate agent	owner	public housing	2011	2006
separate houses	49%	27%	20%	4%	6%	7%	2%	50	56
semi's / townhouses	21%	29%	29%	21%	0%	29%	0%	0	0
flats / units	19%	6%	69%	6%	23%	13%	6%	7	8
other dwellings	79%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0
Temora dwgs, 2011	47%	26%	22%	4%	7%	8%	2%	57	64
REROC dwgs, 2011	38%	32%	27%	4%	12%	7%	4%	1,839	2,054
Temora diff. from REROC	10% higher	5% lower	4% lower	0% higher	5% lower	1% higher	1% lower		
Temora in 2006	47%	27%	22%	4%	7%	8%	3%		
Temora change from 2006	0.0% lower	0.3% lower	0.6% higher	0.2% lower	0.4% higher	0.1% lower	0.3% 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.

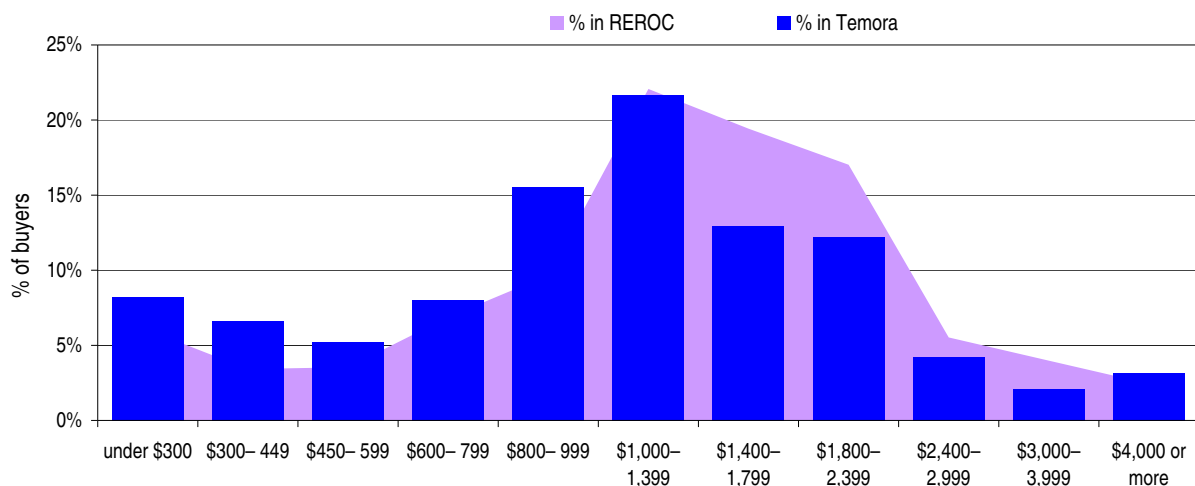
The average mortgage payment in 2011 by the 602 households in Temora who were paying off their home was about \$1,342 a month. The median mortgage (where half the households paid more and half less) was around \$1,083 a month.

- the average mortgage here was 13% less than Eastern Riverina
- the median mortgage was 20% less

The average mortgage generally varies with the type of dwelling, and here ranged from about \$1,175 per month among the 6 flats or units and \$1,065 among the 584 separate houses, down to \$725 among the 6 attached houses.

The average 2006 mortgage was around \$1,200 (in 2011 dollars), so the average mortgage in Temora had risen by about \$143 or 12% over the 5 years.

Monthly mortgage payments



Monthly mortgage payments	occupied dwellings being purchased				% of dwelling type in mortgage range			Temora, 2006	
	number in Temora	% in Temora	% in REROC	Temora's difference	separate houses	attached houses	flats or units	range	% of home buyers
under \$300	47	8%	6%	2.2% more	8%	50%	0%	\$1-\$249	3%
\$300-449	38	7%	3%	3% more	7%	0%	0%	\$250-\$399	6%
\$450-599	30	5%	4%	2% more	5%	0%	0%	\$400-\$549	13%
\$600-799	46	8%	7%	1% more	8%	0%	0%	\$550-\$749	17%
\$800-999	89	16%	10%	6% more	16%	0%	50%	\$750-\$949	17%
\$1,000-1,399	124	22%	22%	0% less	22%	0%	0%	\$950-\$1,199	16%
\$1,400-1,799	74	13%	19%	6% less	13%	50%	0%	\$1,200-\$1,399	10%
\$1,800-2,399	70	12%	17%	5% less	12%	0%	50%	\$1,400-\$1,599	5%
\$2,400-2,999	24	4%	6%	1% less	4%	0%	0%	\$1,600-\$1,999	7%
\$3,000-3,999	12	2%	4%	2% less	2%	0%	0%	\$2,000-\$2,999	4%
\$4,000 or more	18	3%	2%	1% more	3%	0%	0%	\$3,000+	3%
not stated	30			not included in percentages				not stated	
Total	602	100%	100%		584	6	6	total	100%
av. monthly mortgage	\$1,342		\$1,536	13% lower	\$1,065	\$725	\$1,175		\$1,037
median monthly mortgage	\$1,083		\$1,355	20% lower					\$867

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

CPI June 2006:	154.3	CPI June 2011	178.3
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Weekly rents

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

The average rent paid by the 512 households renting in Temora in 2011 was around \$136 a week. The median rent, where half the households paid more and half less, was \$132 a week.

- The average rent was \$160 per week for the 167 dwellings managed by real estate agents.
- It was \$107 a week for the 253 dwellings managed by private landlords (eg investors, housing associations, charities).
- In public housing, the average rent was \$109 a week.

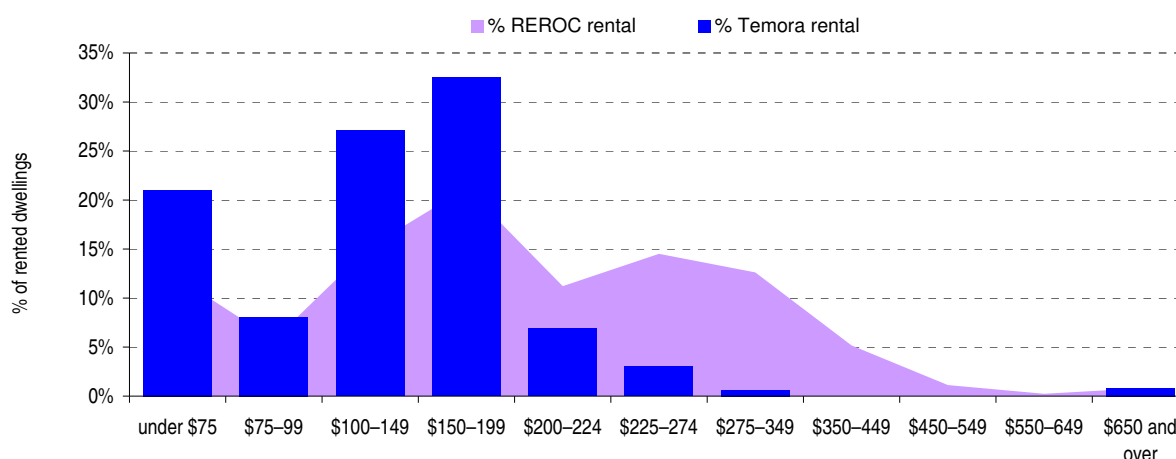
The most common rents in 2011 were in the ranges \$150–199 and \$100–149 a week, which covered 81% of rental households.

Rents in Temora were, on average, 27% less than in Eastern Riverina (\$188 a week), where the most common rent ranges were \$150–199 and \$100–149 a week.

The average weekly rent in Temora in 2006 was \$138 (in 2011 dollars), so average rents had stayed steady over 5 years, which was 2% in real terms. The median weekly rent had stayed steady or 1% in real terms.

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

Weekly rents



Weekly rent payments	occupied rented dwellings				% dwellings in each rent range, by landlord			% Temora in 2006	
	rented dwellings	% Temora rental	% REROC rental	Temora's difference	real estate agents	private* landlords	public housing	2006 rent ranges	% Temora rental
under \$75	104	21%	12%	9% more	0%	27%	18%	\$0 – 49	15%
\$75-99	40	8%	6%	2% more	2%	9%	27%	\$50 – 99	25%
\$100-149	134	27%	15%	12% more	23%	33%	30%	\$100 – 139	26%
\$150-199	161	33%	21%	11% more	51%	26%	20%	\$140 – 179	28%
\$200-224	34	7%	11%	4% less	15%	4%	0%	\$180 – 224	4%
\$225-274	15	3%	15%	11% less	5%	2%	0%	\$225 – 274	1%
\$275-349	3	1%	13%	12% less	0%	0%	5%	\$275 – 349	0%
\$350-449	0	0%	5%	5% less	0%	0%	0%	\$350 – 449	0%
\$450-549	0	0%	1%	1% less	0%	0%	0%	\$450 – 549	0%
\$550-649	0	0%	0%	0% less	0%	0%	0%	\$550 +	1%
\$650 and over	4	1%	1%	0% more	2%	0%	0%		
not stated	17			not included in percentages				not stated	
Total	512	100%	100%		167	253	59		100%
average rent	\$136		\$187	27% lower	\$160	\$107	\$109	av (2011 \$):	\$138
median rent	\$132		\$188	30% lower		n.a.		med (2011 \$):	\$133

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

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

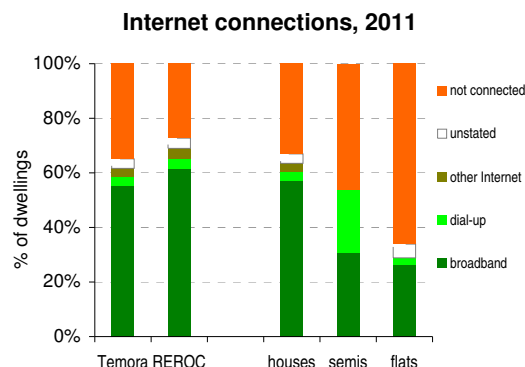
Internet connection

By August 2011, 62% of occupied dwellings in Temora were connected to the Internet, with 55% having a broadband connection and 3% using dial-up.

- Compared with Eastern Riverina, there were 8% more households with no Internet connection.
- Overall, 45% of dwellings did not have high-speed Internet, compared with 38% for Eastern Riverina.
- 74% of flats were without broadband, compared with 43% of separate houses.

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of dwellings with no Internet connection was down by 18% while the proportion with broadband rose by 35%.

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



Internet connection	occupied dwellings				% of dwelling type, Temora			Temora, 2006	
	number	% Temora dwellings	% REROC dwellings	Temora's difference	separate houses	semis or townhouses	flats	% dwellings	change 2006-2011
an Internet connection	1,412	62%	69%	7% less	63%	54%	29%	45%	up 17%
no Internet connection	799	35%	27%	8% more	33%	46%	66%	52%	dn 18%
unstated	81	4%	4%	0% less	4%	0%	5%	3%	up 1%
occupied dwellings	2,292	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	
broadband	1,269	55%	62%	6% less	57%	31%	26%	21%	up 35%
dial-up	75	3%	3%	0% less	3%	23%	3%	24%	dn 20%
other Internet	68	3%	4%	1% less	3%	0%	0%	0%	up 3%
no broadband connection	1,023	45%	38%	6% more	43%	69%	74%	79%	dn 35%

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

Vehicles

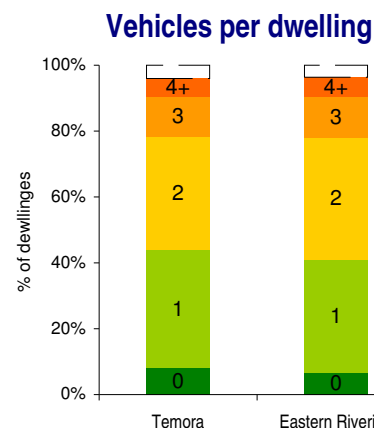
In 2011, an average of 1.7 vehicles were parked at each household in Temora. This was 2% or 0.04 vehicles per household lower than Eastern Riverina.

About 8% of Temora households had no vehicles, with most having one (36%) or two (35%), while 18% had three+ vehicles.

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

The average vehicles per household was up by 0.20 since 2006.

- the proportion of households with three vehicles was up by 1.8%
- the proportion with one vehicle fell by 2.3%.



Vehicles per dwelling	occupied dwellings by number of vehicles				Temora change, 2006-2011			REROC change, 2006-2011	
	dwellings 2011	% Temora dwellings	% REROC dwellings	Temora's difference	dwellings in 2006	% dwgs 2006	change in % dwgs	% dwgs 2006	change in % dwgs
no vehicles	185	8%	7%	1% more	209	9%	1.1% less	8%	1.1% less
one vehicle	819	36%	34%	2% more	866	38%	2.3% less	35%	1.0% less
two vehicles	793	35%	37%	3% less	756	33%	1.4% more	36%	0.8% more
three vehicles	273	12%	12%	0% less	231	10%	1.8% more	12%	0.6% more
four+ vehicles	128	6%	6%	0% less	133	6%	0.3% less	5%	0.6% more
number not stated	93	4%	4%	0% more	80	4%	0.5% more	4%	0.1% more
All occupied dwellings	2,291	100%	100%		2,275	100%	up 0.7%	2.7% more	same
average vehicles / dwelling	1.73		1.77	0.04 less	1.53		up 0.20	1.57	up 0.20

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

Community Capital

The time that residents have lived in a community affects the extent to which they develop relationships and networks with other residents, and build social capital. The longer that more residents have lived in a place, the stronger their community networks are likely to be.

Stability

In 2011, 64% of Temora's residents had lived in the same house for at least 5 years, compared with 55% in Eastern Riverina. This indicates that residential stability here was higher than Eastern Riverina.

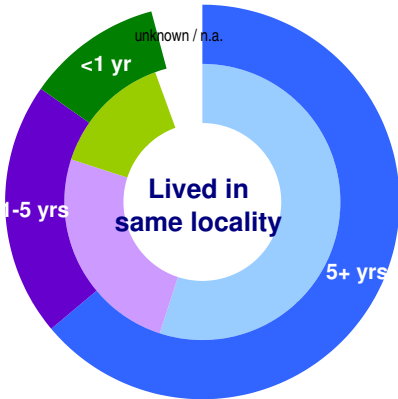
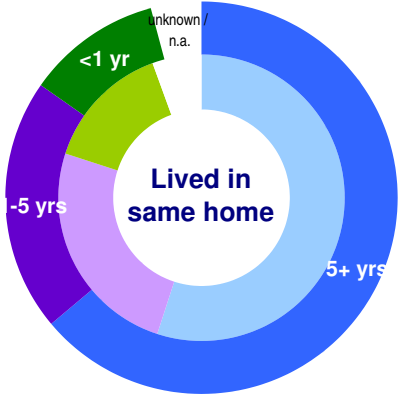
- 21% had been in their home for 1 to 5 years (25% for Eastern Riverina).
- 11% had been in their home for less than a year (14% for Eastern Riverina).

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

- 77% of Temora's residents had lived in this locality for more than 5 years, which was 12% higher than the average across Eastern Riverina.
- 90% of current residents had lived here in the same locality for at least a year, compared with 85% across Eastern Riverina.

One in 9 residents had lived in their home for less than a year; one in every 19 had lived in this locality less than a year.

Over the five years 2006 to 2011, the proportion of residents who had lived over 5 years in the same house rose by 5%, suggesting a more stable community, ageing in place. The proportion who moved home within the last year stayed fairly constant.



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

Residential stability	Temora 2011		% in REROC	Temora's difference	Temora 2011			Temora in 2006	change from 2006
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
same home 5+ years	3,686	64%	55%	9% more	64%	64%	1.01 M:F	59%	up 5%
same home 1-5 years	1,207	21%	25%	4% less	21%	21%	1.02 F:M	25%	dn 4%
same home <1 year	641	11%	14%	3% less	11%	11%	1.03 M:F	11%	up 0%
not given	242	4%	6%	1% less	4%	4%	1.11 F:M	5%	dn 0%
residents	5,776	100%	100%		100%	100%	1.01 F:M	100%	
same locality 5+ years	4,465	77%	65%	12% more	77%	77%	1.00 F:M	76%	up 2%
same locality 1-5 years	759	13%	20%	7% less	14%	13%	1.08 M:F	16%	dn 3%
same locality <1 year	310	5%	9%	4% less	5%	6%	1.07 F:M	4%	up 2%
not given	242	4%	6%	1% less	4%	4%	1.11 F:M	5%	dn 0%

Net migration

The net migration into and out of Temora 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, Temora's population was counted as 5,776, but the population expected after births and deaths was around 5,960, so Temora had a net migration of 183 outwards.

The largest groups leaving the area were:

- 141 people aged 20–24 yrs
- 70 people aged 15–19 yrs
- 21 people aged 80–84 yrs

The largest groups arriving in the area were:

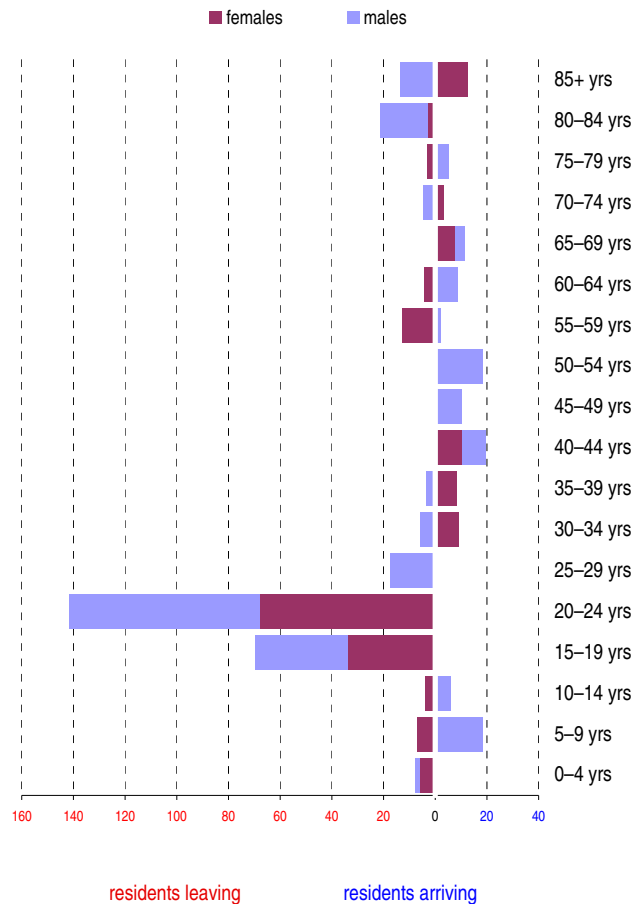
- 19 people aged 40–44 yrs
- 18 people aged 50–54 yrs
- 11 people aged 5–9 yrs

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 Temora, by age



Net migration to Temora, by age	2006 population		natural change 2006–11		2011 expected popn		net migration 2006 - 2011		
	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females	persons
0 yrs			184	184					
0–4 yrs	193	179	(1)	(1)	183	183	(2)	(6)	(8)
5–9 yrs	220	212	()	()	193	179	18	(7)	11
10–14 yrs	234	197	()	()	220	212	6	(4)	2
15–19 yrs	203	190	()	()	234	197	(36)	(34)	(70)
20–24 yrs	131	97	()	()	203	190	(74)	(68)	(141)
25–29 yrs	108	116	()	()	131	97	(17)	(1)	(17)
30–34 yrs	148	160	()	()	108	116	(6)	9	4
35–39 yrs	171	166	(1)	()	147	160	(3)	8	5
40–44 yrs	183	219	(1)	()	170	166	9	10	19
45–49 yrs	213	204	(1)	(1)	182	218	10	()	10
50–54 yrs	191	214	(2)	(1)	211	203	18	(1)	18
55–59 yrs	218	191	(3)	(2)	188	212	2	(13)	(11)
60–64 yrs	188	161	(6)	(3)	212	188	9	(4)	5
65–69 yrs	146	147	(8)	(4)	180	157	4	8	11
70–74 yrs	132	151	(9)	(5)	137	142	(5)	3	(1)
75–79 yrs	120	135	(14)	(10)	118	141	5	(3)	2
80–84 yrs	61	95	(22)	(15)	98	120	(19)	(3)	(21)
85+ yrs	48	116	(55)	(96)	54	115	(14)	13	(1)
Total	2,908	2,950	58	44	2,966	2,994	(92)	(91)	(183)

The birth rate used here is based on the national birth rate inflated by 1.3 times, so net migration of 0-4 year-olds is minimised.

New arrivals and visitors

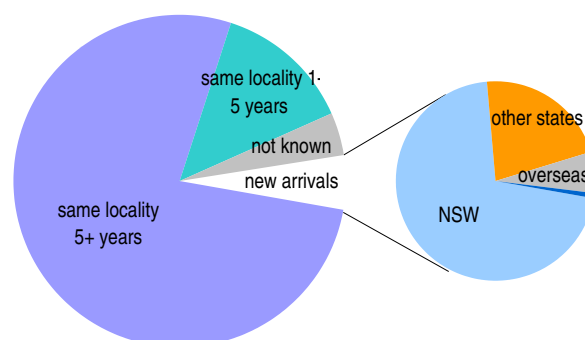
The residents who arrived in this locality in the previous year were mainly from NSW (220 people or 3.8% of Temora's residents), with 67 from other states and 20 from overseas.

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

Compared with Eastern Riverina, Temora had 4.1% fewer of its population who were recent arrivals (within the last year), with the biggest difference being the lower proportion from NSW.

Over the last five years, the largest group of arrivals was from NSW, which provided 518 new residents (making 9% of the 2011 population). New residents from other states constituted another 3% of the population.

Period of residency in the locality



New residents to the locality	Temora 2011				Temora 2011			Temora in 2006	changed share from 2006
	people	% residents	% in REROC	Temora's difference	males	females	ratio		
Came last year from ...									
NSW	220	3.8%	6.7%	2.8% less	3.6%	4.0%	1.10 F:M	3.0%	up 0.8%
other states	67	1.2%	2.2%	1.0% less	1.1%	1.2%	1.15 F:M	0.6%	up 0.5%
overseas	20	0.3%	0.5%	0.1% less	0.4%	0.3%	1.23 M:F	0.0%	up 0.3%
unstated place	3	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	0.1%	0.0%	M	0.1%	dn 0.1%
new residents last year	310	5.4%	9.5%	4.1% less	5.2%	5.5%	1.07 F:M	3.8%	up 1.6%
Came in last 5 years, from ...									
NSW	518	9.0%	16.1%	7.2% less	8.9%	9.1%	1.02 F:M	11.3%	dn 2.4%
other states	166	2.9%	5.1%	2.2% less	2.8%	3.0%	1.06 F:M	2.2%	up 0.7%
overseas	46	0.8%	1.6%	0.8% less	0.9%	0.7%	1.31 M:F	0.4%	up 0.4%
unstated place	3	0.1%	0.4%	0.3% less	0.0%	0.1%	F	0.3%	dn 0.2%
newish residents, last 5 years	733	12.7%	23.2%	10.5% less	12.6%	12.8%	1.02 F:M	14.2%	dn 1.5%

There were 228 Australian visitors to Temora on Census night, August 2011, of whom 13 (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, 155 in all.

Visitors on Census night, 2011	visitors in Temora			Temora 2011		% of visitors, all ages		all ages, Temora, 2006	Temora's change from 2006
	2011	2006	change 2006-2011	visitors, all ages	% of visitors, all ages	% in REROC	Temora's difference		
visiting on Census night	228	163	up 65	228	3.9%	5.6%	1.6% less	2.8%	up 1.2%
Visitors from ...					% visitors, any age			% visitors	
the local area	13	63	dn 50	13	6%	4%	1% more	38.7%	dn 32.9%
New South Wales	155	82	up 73	155	68%	65%	3% more	50.3%	up 17.7%
Victoria	24	6	up 18	24	11%	16%	6% less	3.7%	up 6.8%
Queensland	20	6	up 14	20	9%	6%	3% more	3.7%	up 5.1%
the ACT	7	6	up 1	7	3%	3%	0% more	3.7%	dn 0.6%
Western Australia	5	0	up 5	5	2%	1%	1% more	0.0%	up 2.2%
Tasmania	4	0	up 4	4	2%	1%	1% more	0.0%	up 1.8%
South Australia	0	0	same	0	0%	2%	2% less	0.0%	same
the Northern Territory	0	0	same	0	0%	0%	0% less	0.0%	same
other Territories	0	0	same	0	0%	0%	same	0.0%	same
Total visitors	228	163	up 65	228	100%	100%		100%	

Note: The column 'number any age' can be altered to a specific age group. When this is not the case, the numbers are the same as in the 2011 column.

Voluntary work

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

In Temora, 1,507 residents (33%) said that they volunteered in a community group in 2011, but 61% said that they did not; 7% did not answer.

- The rate of volunteering was 8% higher than in Eastern Riverina, 25%.

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

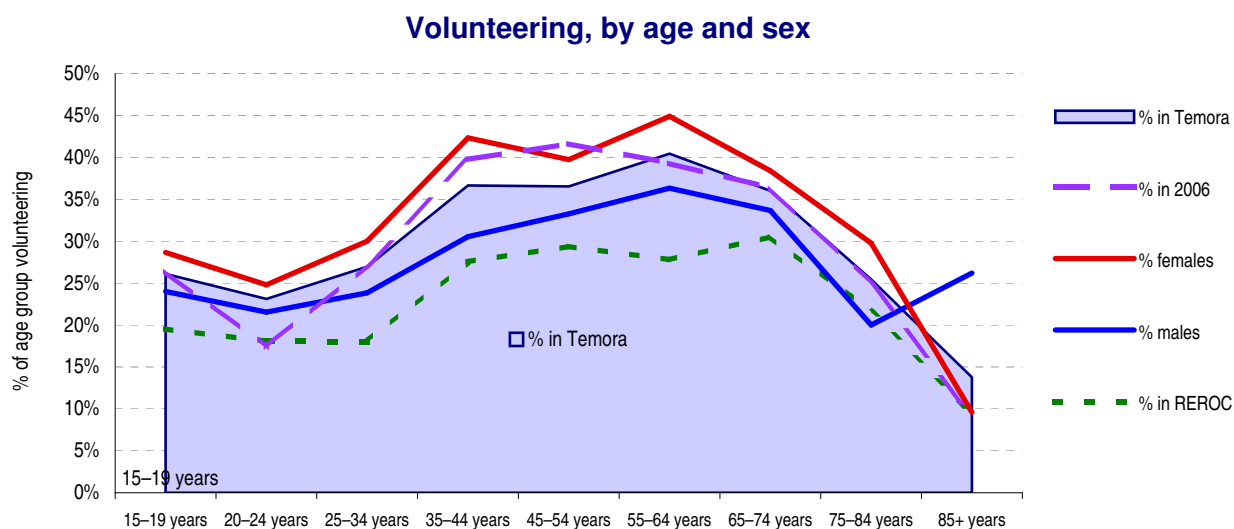
- Here, volunteering was most common among 55–64 year-olds, at 40%.
- As well, 37% of 35–44 year-olds and 45–54 year-olds volunteered.
- In numbers, the age groups contributing the most volunteers were 55–64 year-olds (321), 45–54 year-olds (309) and 35–44 year-olds (244).

Volunteering is generally more common amongst women than men across most age groups. Among volunteers in Temora, there were 125 women for every 100 men.

- 36% of women and 30% of men were volunteers.
- Among 75–84 year-olds there were 1.88 females per male volunteer; among 35–44 years there were 1.49 females per male.
- Among volunteers aged 15–19 years, there were 1.02 males per female.

Over 2006 to 2011, the average volunteering rate in Temora rose by 5%

The change varied from a rise of 6% among 20–24 year-olds to a fall of 5% among 45–54 year-olds.



Volunteering, by age	Temora 2011		% in REROC	Temora's difference	Volunteers in Temora, 2011			Temora, 2006	
	volunteers	% age group			% males	% females	gender ratio	% in 2006	change 06-11
15-19 years	95	26%	20%	7% more	24%	29%	1.0 M:F	26%	dn 0%
20-24 years	58	23%	18%	5% more	22%	25%	1.1 F:M	17%	up 6%
25-34 years	117	27%	18%	9% more	24%	30%	1.3 F:M	27%	dn 0%
35-44 years	244	37%	28%	9% more	31%	42%	1.5 F:M	40%	dn 3%
45-54 years	309	37%	29%	7% more	33%	40%	1.2 F:M	42%	dn 5%
55-64 years	321	40%	28%	13% more	36%	45%	1.1 F:M	39%	up 1%
65-74 years	225	36%	31%	5% more	34%	38%	1.1 F:M	36%	dn 0%
75-84 years	115	25%	22%	4% more	20%	30%	1.9 F:M	25%	up 1%
85+ years	23	14%	9%	4% more	26%	10%	1.1 F:M	9%	up 5%
residents aged 15+	1,507	33%	25%	8% more	30%	36%	1.2 F:M	34%	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 Temora, 7.1% of the population needed assistance because of disability; about one person in 14.

- This rate was 2.0% higher than the average in Eastern Riverina.
- The biggest influences were the higher rates among those aged 55–64 years and 45–54 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.

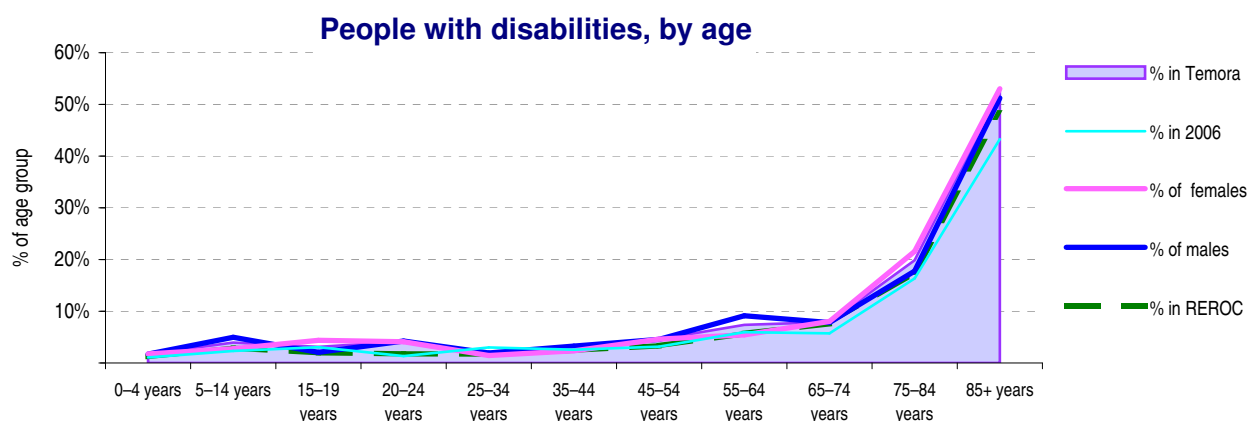
- In Temora, the disability rate reached 53% among those aged 85+ years.
- The next highest rate was among 75–84 year-olds at 20%.
- Compared with Eastern Riverina, disability rates here were higher among 85+ year-olds (when 4% more reported a disability), but lower among 25–34 year-olds (though similar).

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

- Overall, 6.6% of males and 7.6% of females reported a severe or profound disability requiring assistance; the overall female disability rate was 1.1 times that of males.
- In Temora, there were 2.9 women per man among 85+ year-olds with a disability. There were 1.8 women per man among 15–19 year-olds.
- 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 Temora rose by 1.7% from 5.4%.

- The biggest contributors to this (taking account the sizes of age groups) were rises in the rates among 75–84 year-olds (up 3.5% from 16.3%), and 85+ year-olds (up 9.3% from 43.3%).



People with disabilities, by age	Temora in 2011				Temora, 2011			Temora, 2006	
	number	% age group	% in REROC	Temora's difference	% of males	% of females	gender ratio	% in 2006	change 06-11
0-4 years	6	1.7%	1.2%	0.5% more	1.7%	1.7%	=	1.1%	up 0.7%
5-14 years	31	3.9%	2.9%	1.1% more	5.0%	2.7%	2.1 M:F	2.3%	up 1.6%
15-19 years	11	3.1%	2.0%	1.1% more	2.1%	4.4%	1.8 F:M	3.1%	up 0.1%
20-24 years	10	4.2%	1.8%	2.4% more	4.2%	4.1%	=	1.3%	up 2.8%
25-34 years	7	1.7%	1.7%	0.0% less	1.9%	1.4%	1.3 M:F	3.0%	dn 1.3%
35-44 years	18	2.8%	2.5%	0.3% more	3.3%	2.4%	1.3 M:F	2.6%	up 0.2%
45-54 years	37	4.6%	3.3%	1.3% more	4.6%	4.6%	1.1 F:M	3.2%	up 1.4%
55-64 years	57	7.4%	5.7%	1.7% more	9.1%	5.4%	1.9 M:F	6.0%	up 1.4%
65-74 years	48	7.9%	7.6%	0.3% more	7.8%	8.0%	=	5.7%	up 2.2%
75-84 years	87	20%	18%	2.3% more	18%	22%	1.5 F:M	16%	up 3.5%
85+ years	82	53%	48%	4.2% more	51%	53%	2.9 F:M	43%	up 9.3%
residents	394	7.1%	5.1%	2.0% more	6.6%	7.6%	1.2 F:M	5.4%	up 1.7%

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 Temora, 14% of residents aged 15+ gave unpaid care to another needing assistance, with 599 carers in all. This rate was 1% higher than Eastern Riverina.

- There were 2.0 carers per person with severe disabilities in Temora; the ratio in Eastern Riverina was 2.5 carers per person.

Generally, more women than men are carers. In Temora, 17% of women were unpaid carers and 11% of men were. There were 1.5 women per man among carers.

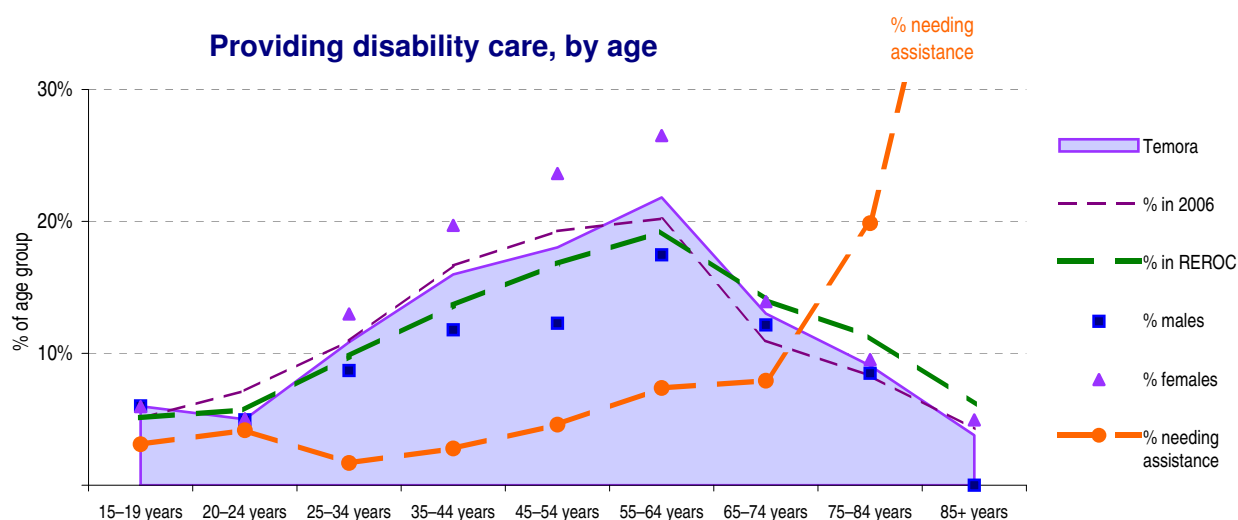
- Among carers 45–54 years old, there were 2.0 women per man.
- Among 35–44 year-olds, there were 1.9 women per man.
- Men were more common among carers aged 15–19 years with 1.2 males per female.

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

- In Temora, giving care was highest amongst 55–64 year-olds, of whom 22% were carers (17% of men and 27% of women).
- Among younger people, 11% of 25–34 year-olds and 6% of 15–19 year-olds were carers.

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of adults in Temora who gave unpaid care rose by 0% from 14%.

- The proportion of 65–74 year-olds giving care rose by 2%.
- The proportion of 55–64 year-olds giving care rose by 2%.



Adults providing disability care	Temora 2011		% in REROC	Temora's difference	Temora 2011			Temora, 2006	
	number	% age group			% males	% females	gender ratio	% in 2006	diff. 06–11
15–19 years	20	6%	5%	1% more	6%	6%	1.2 M:F	5%	up 1%
20–24 years	12	5%	6%	1% less	5%	5%	=	7%	dn 2%
25–34 years	45	11%	10%	1% more	9%	13%	1.5 F:M	11%	dn 0%
35–44 years	101	16%	14%	2% more	12%	20%	1.9 F:M	17%	dn 1%
45–54 years	143	18%	17%	1% more	12%	24%	2.0 F:M	19%	dn 1%
55–64 years	166	22%	19%	3% more	17%	27%	1.4 F:M	20%	up 2%
65–74 years	73	13%	14%	1% less	12%	14%	1.1 F:M	11%	up 2%
75–84 years	34	9%	11%	2% less	8%	10%	1.4 F:M	8%	up 1%
85+ years	5	4%	6%	2% less	0%	5%	F	4%	dn 0%
residents aged 15+	599	14%	13%	1% more	11%	17%	1.5 F:M	14%	up 0%

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

Education

School attendance

The 2011 Census counted 1,044 school students in Temora – 115 at pre-school, 508 in primary/infants school, and 421 in high school.

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

- 77% of the number aged 3–4 years attended pre-school,
- 92% of the number aged 5–11 were at primary school*, and
- 84% of the number aged 12–17 were at high school.

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

Over 2006–2011, the number in school fell by 5% from 1,099.

- the number at pre-school decreased by 9%;
- the number in primary school decreased by 4%;
- the number of high-school students decreased by 5%.

In 2011, 68% of primary students were in public schools; 32% were at Catholic schools, and 1% were at other private schools.

- Between 2006 and 2011, the number attending private primary schools changed little from 3.
- The number in Catholic primary schools fell by 1% from 163.
- The number in public primary schools fell by 5% from 362.

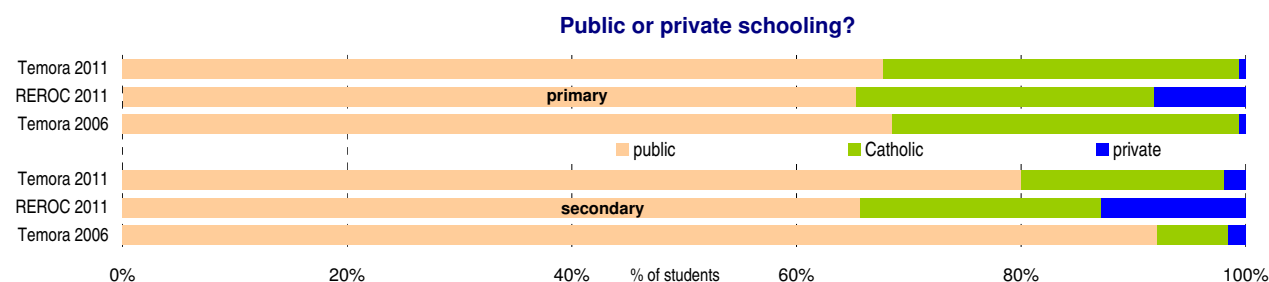
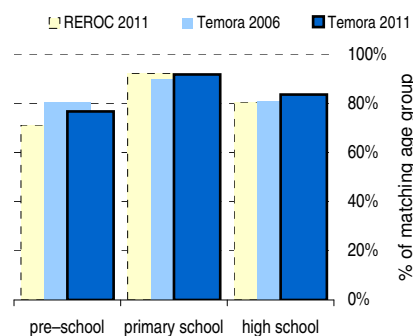
In 2011, 80% of secondary students were in public schools; 18% were at Catholic schools, and 2% were at other private schools.

- Since 2006, the number at Catholic high schools had risen by 171% from 28.
- The number attending private high-schools had risen by 14% from 7.
- The number at public high-schools had fallen by 18% from 409.

Across all school students in Temora, there were 113 males per 100 females.

- This ranged from 1.18 males per female in primary school to 1.02 males per female in pre-school.

School attendance



Children attending education	Temora 2011		REROC 2011		Temora 2011			Temora 2006	
	students	% school-age pop'n		Temora's difference	males	females	ratio	% school-age pop'n	change in number 2006–2011
pre-school	115	77%	71%	6% more	58	57	1.02 M:F	80%	dn 9%
primary school	508	92%	92%	0% less	275	233	1.18 M:F	90%	dn 4%
high school	421	84%	80%	3% more	220	201	1.09 M:F	81%	dn 5%
Students	1,044				553	491	1.13 M:F	1,099	dn 5%
Primary		% students						% students	
public	344	68%	65%	2% more	185	159	1.16 M:F	69%	dn 5%
Catholic	161	32%	27%	5% more	87	74	1.18 M:F	31%	dn 1%
private	3	1%	8%	8% less	3	0	M	1%	same
Secondary		% students						% students	
public	337	80%	66%	14% more	181	156	1.16 M:F	92%	dn 18%
Catholic	76	18%	21%	3% less	34	42	1.24 F:M	6%	up 171%
private	8	2%	13%	11% less	5	3	1.67 M:F	2%	up 14%

* The attendance rate at primary school should theoretically be 100% because primary school is compulsory, but here student numbers are divided by the number of 5 to 11 year olds. Since some students could be younger than 5 and others older than 11 when the Census was taken, the ratio can vary from 100%.

Tertiary studies

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

Temora residents included 241 tertiary students in 2011, of whom 154 were at TAFE, 67 at university, and 20 at other tertiary colleges.

These students constituted 5.2% of the adult population (aged 15+), which was 3.0% lower than Eastern Riverina.

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

From 2006 to 2011, the number of residents enrolled in tertiary courses increased by 35% from 178.

- the number at other tertiary rose by 186%
- the number at University rose by 26%

There were 95 students aged 15 to 24 in Temora attending TAFE or University in 2011, representing 15% of the population that age.

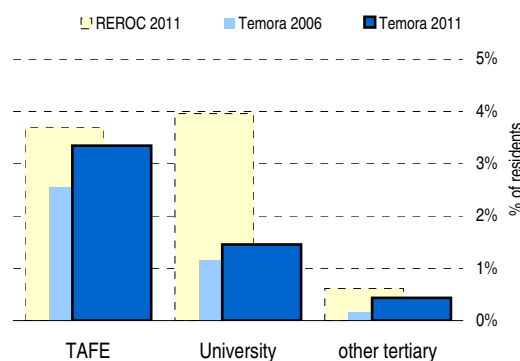
- 10% were at TAFE and 6% were at university.
- This compares with 10% at TAFE and 14% at university for Eastern Riverina.
- The number at TAFE or Uni had risen by 27% since 2006.
- 22% of TAFE students and 81% of Uni students were full-time.

There were 126 mature-age students (25+ years) in Temora attending TAFE or University in 2011, representing 4% of the population aged 25–74 years.

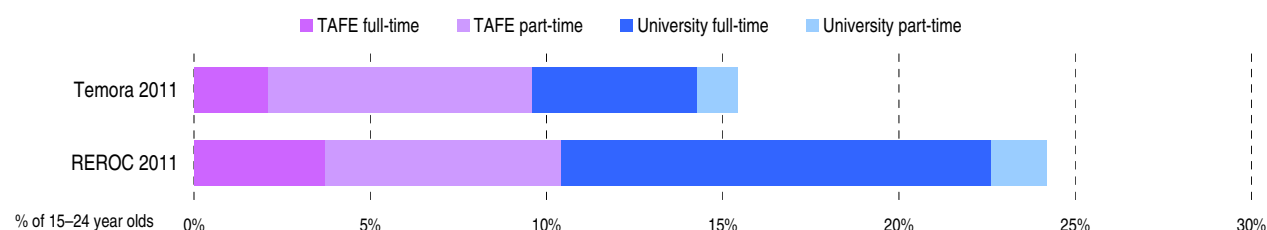
- 3% were at TAFE and 1% were at university (3% at TAFE and 2% at university in Eastern Riverina).
- The number of mature-age TAFE or Uni students had risen by 31% since 2006.
- 15% of these TAFE students and 26% of these Uni students were full-time.

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 1.5 females per male.

Tertiary attendance



Tertiary attendance by 15–24 year olds



Tertiary education	Temora 2011		% in REROC	Temora's difference	Temora students, 2011			% adults, Temora 2006	number change 2006–2011
	students	% adults			males	females	ratio		
TAFE	154	3.3%	3.7%	0.4% less	66	88	1.3 F:M	2.6%	up 31%
University	67	1.5%	4.0%	2.5% less	18	49	2.7 F:M	1.1%	up 26%
other tertiary	20	0.4%	0.6%	0.2% less	11	9	1.2 M:F	0.2%	up 186%
tertiary students	241	5.2%	8.3%	3.0% less	95	146	1.5 F:M	3.9%	up 35%
15–24 year olds	% 15–24 yrs								
TAFE full-time	13	2.1%	3.7%	1.6% less	7	6	1.2 M:F	2.4%	dn 13%
TAFE part-time	46	7.5%	6.7%	0.8% more	35	11	3.2 M:F	6.6%	up 12%
University full-time	29	4.7%	12.2%	7.5% less	5	24	4.8 F:M	2.1%	up 123%
University part-time	7	1.1%	1.6%	0.4% less	3	4	1.3 F:M	1.0%	up 17%
all 15–24 students	95	15.4%	24.2%	8.8% less	50	45	1.1 M:F	12.1%	up 27%
25+ year olds	% 25–74 yrs								
TAFE full-time	14	0.4%	0.5%	0.0% less	0	14	F	0.1%	up 250%
TAFE part-time	81	2.4%	2.2%	0.3% more	24	57	2.4 F:M	1.7%	up 40%
University full-time	8	0.2%	0.7%	0.5% less	4	4	=	0.3%	dn 27%
University part-time	23	0.7%	1.5%	0.9% less	6	17	2.8 F:M	0.7%	same
all 25+ students	126	3.7%	4.8%	1.1% less	34	92	2.7 F:M	2.8%	up 31%

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 Temora in 2011 was 10 years.

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

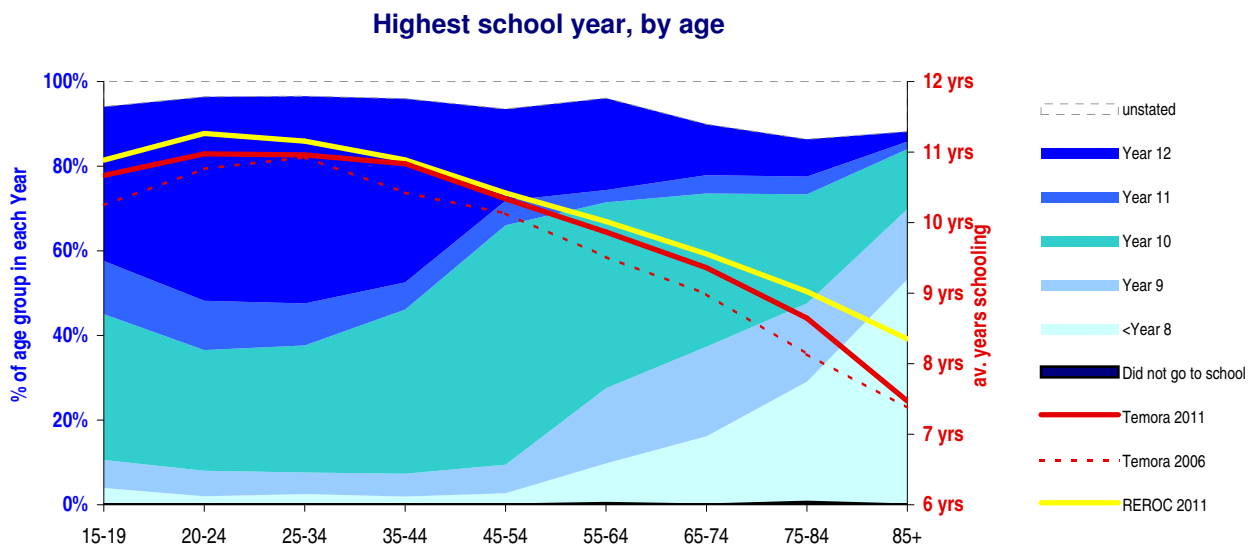
The average years schooling generally falls with age. In Temora, it falls from

- 11 years among those in their early twenties, to
- 10 years 4 months among residents of middle-age, then to
- 8 years 8 months among residents aged 75-84.

A useful indicator of a community's education is the proportion of people who have finished Year 12 of school. In Temora, 1,150 residents had finished Year 12, equivalent to 26% of the adult population (aged 15+).

- 48% of recent school-leavers (aged 20 to 24) had completed Year 12 in Temora.
- The proportion who finished Year 12 falls with age to 9% of residents aged 75-84.
- The number of residents who had completed Year 12 increased by 136 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	% of age group whose highest school year was ...						average years schooling		
	Year 12	Year 11	Year 10	Year 9	<Year 8	Did not go to school	Temora 2011	2011	Temora 2006
15-19	36%	13%	34%	7%	4%	0%	10.7 yrs	10.9 yrs	10.2 yrs
20-24	48%	12%	29%	6%	2%	0%	11.0 yrs	11.3 yrs	10.8 yrs
25-34	49%	10%	30%	5%	3%	0%	11.0 yrs	11.2 yrs	10.9 yrs
35-44	43%	6%	39%	5%	2%	0%	10.8 yrs	10.9 yrs	10.4 yrs
45-54	22%	6%	57%	7%	3%	0%	10.3 yrs	10.4 yrs	10.1 yrs
55-64	22%	3%	44%	18%	9%	0%	9.9 yrs	10.0 yrs	9.5 yrs
65-74	12%	4%	36%	21%	16%	0%	9.4 yrs	9.6 yrs	9.0 yrs
75-84	9%	4%	26%	19%	28%	1%	8.6 yrs	9.0 yrs	8.1 yrs
85+	2%	2%	14%	17%	53%	0%	7.5 yrs	8.4 yrs	7.4 yrs
all aged 15+	26%	6%	39%	12%	10%	0%	10.0 yrs	10.4 yrs	9.8 yrs
number of residents	1,150	255	1,703	524	452	6			

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.

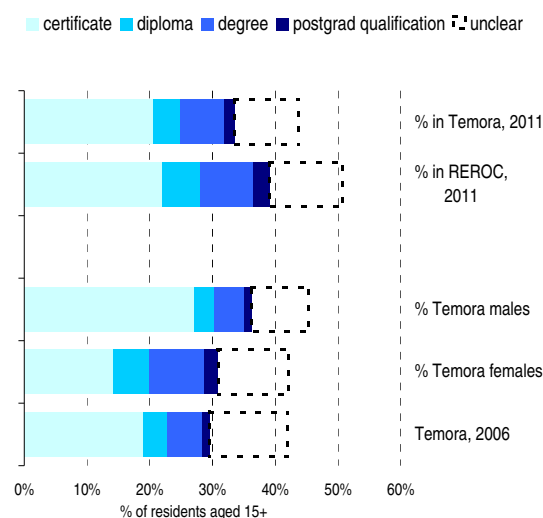
In Temora, 44% of adults had a post-school qualification in 2011, which was much lower than REROC's 51%.

Most commonly, the highest qualification held by Temora residents was a certificate (held by 20% of residents), then a bachelor degree (7%), a diploma or advanced diploma (4%), and least commonly, a postgraduate degree/diploma (2%).

In Temora, there were 104 females per 100 males among those with qualifications. However, there were more men with a certificate, and more women with postgraduate degree/diploma.

In 2006, 42% had a tertiary qualification, with the most noticeable changes since then being a 33% rise in the number with a postgrad qualification and a rise of 27% in the number with a degree.

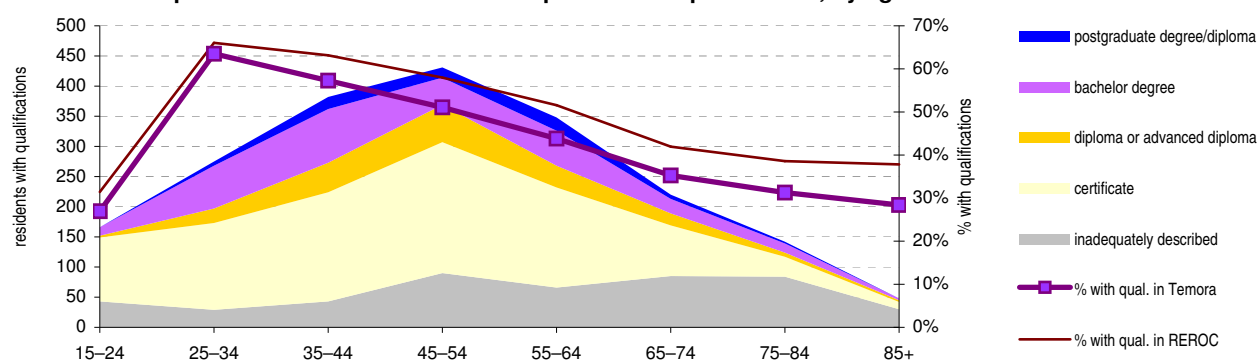
Highest tertiary qualification



Highest tertiary qualifications	Temora 2011		% in REROC, 2011	Temora's difference	Temora 2011			Temora change from 2006	
	people aged 15+	Temora, 2011			% Temora males	% Temora females	ratio	Temora, 2006	change in %
postgraduate degree/diploma	76	2%	3%	1% less	1%	2%	1.8 F:M	57	up 33%
bachelor degree	319	7%	8%	2% less	5%	9%	1.8 F:M	252	up 27%
diploma or advanced diploma	204	4%	6%	2% less	3%	6%	1.8 F:M	183	up 11%
certificate	943	20%	22%	2% less	27%	14%	1.9 M:F	873	up 8%
inadequately described	470	10%	12%	1% less	9%	11%	1.2 F:M	576	dn 18%
none or not stated	2,590	56%	49%	7% more	55%	58%	1.1 F:M	2,682	dn 3%
total qualified	4,602	100%	100%		2,256	2,346	1.0 F:M	4,623	

Across the age groups, the proportion with a post-school qualification was highest amongst 25–34 at 64% (vs. 66% in Eastern Riverina), then amongst 35–44 (57% vs. 63%), and 45–54 (51% vs. 58%).

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



Highest qualific'ns of residents, by age	No. of Temora residents, 2011, by age group									15+
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+		
postgraduate degree/diploma	0	7	20	17	22	7	3	0	76	
bachelor degree	14	71	89	45	58	24	15	3	319	
diploma or advanced diploma	3	24	49	62	36	20	7	3	204	
certificate	106	144	181	217	166	84	33	12	943	
inadequately described	43	29	43	90	66	85	84	30	470	
total qualified	166	275	382	431	348	220	142	48	2,012	
residents this age	616	433	667	844	794	624	454	169	4,601	
% with qual. in Temora	27%	64%	57%	51%	44%	35%	31%	28%	44%	
% with qual. in REROC	31%	66%	63%	58%	52%	42%	39%	38%	51%	
Temora diff. from REROC	4% less	3% less	6% less	7% less	8% less	7% less	7% less	9% less	7% less	

The Local Economy

Individual incomes

In mid-2011, the average income from all sources of the adults (aged 15+) in Temora was around \$584 a week. The average income for women was \$480, which was 69% of the average for men, \$692.

- The average weekly income was \$100 or 15% lower than the \$684 average for Eastern Riverina.
- The median income (or mid-point) was \$416 a week compared with \$517 for Eastern Riverina, 20% lower.

Since 2006, average weekly earnings rose 24% across Australia. The average income in Temora rose by 4% less (up by 20%), suggesting that Temora became relatively poorer.

- Male average incomes went from \$551 in 2006 to \$692 in 2011, up by 26%.
- Women's incomes went from \$400 in 2006 to \$480 in 2011, up by 20%.
- The median income went from \$351 in 2006 to \$416 in 2011, up by 19% (25% in Eastern Riverina).

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

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

30% of adults had low incomes

People with incomes under \$300 are mainly dependent spouses, people on pensions or benefits, or part-time workers. 33% of women and 26% of men were on low incomes.

43% of adults had middle incomes

People on middle incomes (up to average weekly earnings) tend to be full-time workers in less skilled jobs, or independent workers. 48% of women and 38% of men were on middle incomes.

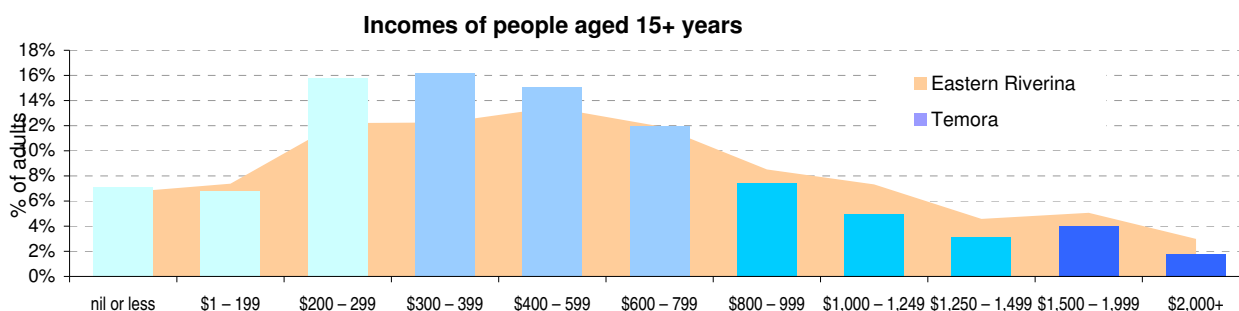
16% of adults got upper incomes

People on upper incomes (above AWE) tend to be professional or managerial workers or successful self-employed. 10% of women and 22% of men were on upper incomes.

6% of adults were in the top income band

People on top incomes (over twice AWE) tend to be senior professional or managerial workers or business owners. 3% of women and 8% of men were on top incomes.

The total value of personal incomes in Temora in 2011 was about \$1.1 billion.



Incomes of people aged 15+ years	Temora 2011				Temora 2011			% in Temora in 2006	
	number	% in Temora	% in REROC	Temora's difference	males	females	M : F ratio	ranges	% in Temora
nil or less	327	7%	7%	0% more	147	180	1.2 F:M	nil / neg've	7%
\$1 - 199	313	7%	7%	1% less	114	199	1.7 F:M	\$1-149	7%
\$200 - 299	727	16%	12%	4% more	326	401	1.2 F:M	\$150-249	20%
\$300 - 399	746	16%	12%	4% more	298	448	1.5 F:M	\$250-399	19%
\$400 - 599	695	15%	13%	2% more	293	402	1.4 F:M	\$400-599	15%
\$600 - 799	552	12%	12%	0% more	272	280	1.0 F:M	\$600-799	10%
\$800 - 999	343	7%	9%	1% less	232	111	2.1 M:F	\$800-999	6%
\$1,000 - 1,249	227	5%	7%	2% less	156	71	2.2 M:F	\$1,000-1,299	5%
\$1,250 - 1,499	146	3%	5%	1% less	100	46	2.2 M:F	\$1,300-1,599	3%
\$1,500 - 1,999	183	4%	5%	1% less	120	63	1.9 M:F	\$1,600-1,999	1%
\$2,000+	81	2%	3%	1% less	69	12	5.8 M:F	\$2,000 or mo	1%
not stated	259	6%	8%	2% less	126	133	1.1 F:M	not stated	6%
total	4,599	100%	100%		2,253	2,346	1.0 F:M		100%
av wk income, people aged 15+ years		\$584	\$684	15% less	\$692	\$480	1.4 M:F		\$474
median income (aged 15+)		\$416	\$517	20% less					\$351

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 Temora in mid-2011 was around \$1,228.

- This was 19% or \$232 a week lower than the \$1,459 average for Eastern Riverina.
- The family income was equivalent to 2.1 individual incomes (also 2.1 in Eastern Riverina).
- Average incomes ranged from \$1,650 for couples with children and \$1,049 for couples no children down to \$815 for one-parent families.

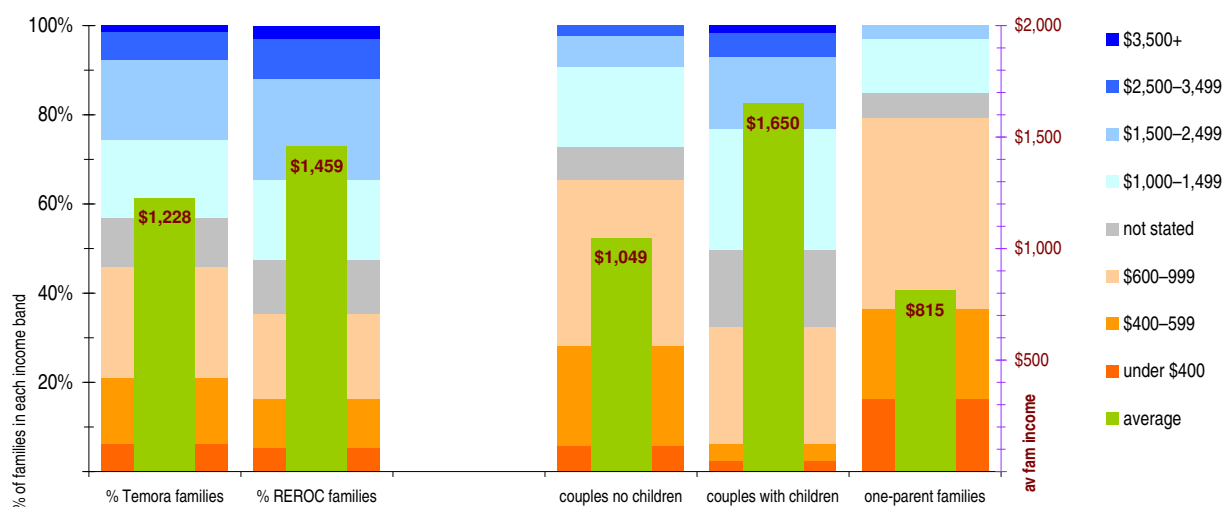
While the average family income was \$1,228, the median income for all families (where half earn more and half less) was \$978. The average is higher than the median because some families have very high incomes, which pulls the average up.

- In Temora, the average is 26% above the median.
- In Eastern Riverina, the median family income was \$1,240 a week; the average was 18% higher.

Between 2006 and 2011, the average family income in Temora rose by \$189 or 18%, from \$1,039 a week in 2006.

- In Eastern Riverina, average family income rose by \$276 or 18%, from \$1,183 a week.
- The median family income in Temora rose by 7%; in Eastern Riverina by 18%.
- The average income in Temora rose by 11% more than the median, suggesting there were more higher-income families.

Family weekly incomes



Family weekly incomes	families in each income range				% of family types in each income range			Temora families, 2006	
	number in Temora	% Temora families	% REROC families	Temora's difference	couples no children	couples with children	one-parent families	income ranges 2006	% Temora families
under \$400	96	6%	5%	0.9% more	6%	3%	16%	under \$350	7%
\$400-599	233	15%	11%	3.9% more	22%	4%	20%	\$350-649	11%
\$600-999	386	25%	19%	5.7% more	37%	26%	43%	\$650-999	30%
\$1,000-1,499	275	18%	18%	0.3% less	18%	27%	12%	\$1,000-1,399	21%
\$1,500-2,499	280	18%	23%	4.7% less	7%	16%	3%	\$1,400-1,999	12%
\$2,500-3,499	95	6%	9%	2.9% less	2%	5%	0%	\$2,000-2,999	6%
\$3,500+	22	1%	3%	1.5% less	0%	2%	0%	\$3,000+	2%
not stated	170	11%	12%	1.1% less	7%	17%	6%	not stated	11%
Total	1,557	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%		100%
average family income		\$1,228	\$1,459	19% less	\$1,049	\$1,650	\$815		\$1,039
av. income in REROC					\$1,310	\$1,864	\$878		
median family income		\$978	\$1,240						\$913

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

Labour force

There were 2,488 residents of Temora in the workforce in 2011. They constituted 54% of the adult population aged 15+ (the workforce participation rate).

- About 52% of the adults were employed and 3% were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 4.6% of the workforce.
- Compared with Eastern Riverina, Temora's workforce participation rate in 2011 was 11% lower and its unemployment rate was very similar.
- Since 2006, the participation rate had fallen by 2% and the unemployment rate had fallen by 2%.

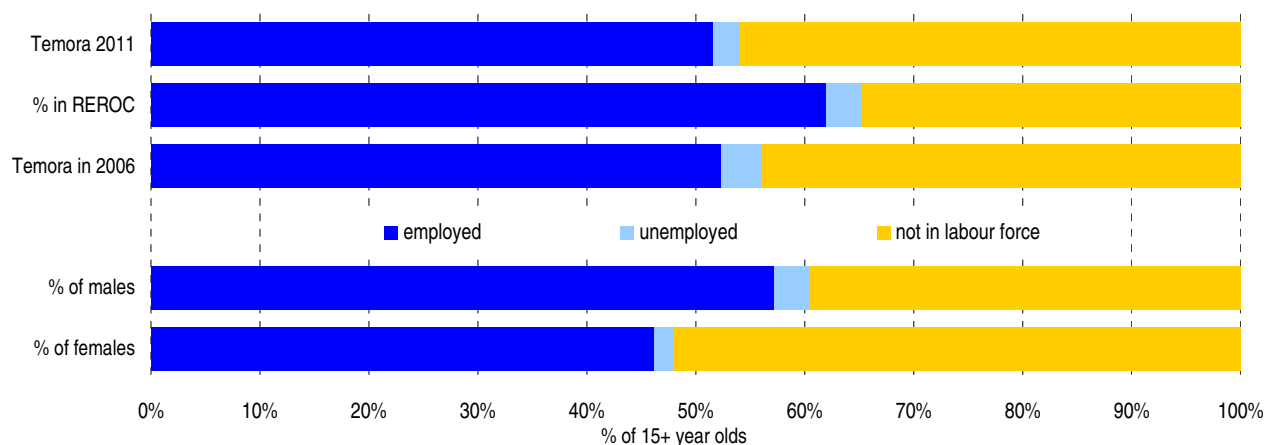
Women tend to have lower workforce participation rates on average, with greater time spent in child raising, housework and caring. In Temora, women's workforce participation was at 48% compared with 60% for men.

- Women also tend to have lower attachment to the workforce, and to withdraw (by not seeking work) when unemployed. This can cause their measured unemployment rate to be lower. Here, women's unemployment rate in 2011 was 4% when men's was 5%.

Women's domestic responsibilities also make them more inclined towards working part-time. In Temora, 44% of female workers were part-timers when 9% of the men were.

- Similarly, among the unemployed workforce, 44% of women wanted part-time work while 32% of men did.
- The overall proportion of unemployed residents wanting part-time work was 4% lower than in Eastern Riverina and 4% higher than in 2006.

Labour force status, adults 15+



Employment status	Temora 2011		% in REROC	Temora's difference	Temora 2011		ratio of percents	Temora in 2006	Temora's change from 2006
	number	% of adults			% of males	% of females			
employed	2,373	51.6%	62.0%	10.4% less	57.2%	46.2%	1.24 M:F	52.4%	dn 0.8%
unemployed	115	2.5%	3.2%	0.7% less	3.2%	1.8%	1.74 M:F	3.7%	dn 1.2%
labour force (participation rate)	2,488	54.1%	65.2%	11.1% less	60.4%	48.0%	1.26 M:F	56.1%	dn 2.0%
not in labour force	2,112	45.9%	34.8%	11.1% more	39.6%	52.0%	1.31 F:M	43.9%	up 2.0%
residents aged 15+	4,600	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	1.04 F:M	100.0%	
unemployment rate (% labour force)		4.6%	5.0%	0.3% less	5.3%	3.8%	1.38 M:F	6.6%	dn 2.0%
full-time workers	1,472	62.0%	64.9%	2.9% less	85.3%	51.3%	1.66 M:F	65%	dn 2.8%
part-time workers	759	32.0%	29.0%	3.0% more	9.5%	43.8%	4.62 F:M	30%	up 2.0%
unemployed want full-time work	73	63.5%	59.6%	3.9% more	68.1%	55.8%	1.22 M:F	68%	dn 4.4%
unemployed want part-time	42	36.5%	40.4%	3.9% less	31.9%	44.2%	1.38 F:M	32%	up 4.4%

Employment by age

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

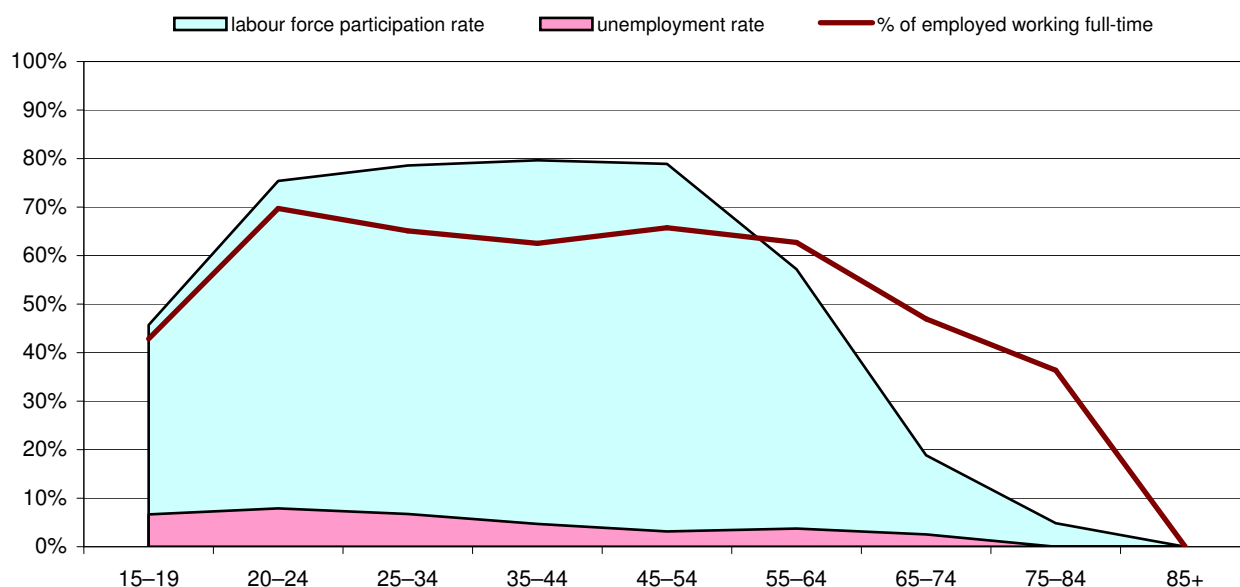
The first indicator is the unemployment rate, which averaged 5% over all residents in Temora in the labour force. Unemployment was highest among those aged 20–24 at 8%, and was 7% among those aged 25–34, and 7% among 15–19 year-olds.

The second indicator is the labour force participation rate, which averaged 54% over all residents in Temora. Labour force participation rose as education finished, from 7% of 15 to 19 year-olds, to 80% of 35–44 year-olds, before falling with old age to none of the 85+ year-olds.

Another employment indicator is the proportion of full-time workers, which averaged 62% over all residents. This proportion also rise as education finishes, here from 43% of 15 to 19 year-old workers, to 70% of 20–24 year-old workers, before falling with old age to 36% of the 75–84 year-old workers.

Overall, 63% of unemployed residents wanted full-time work. This proportion was highest among those aged 20–24 (80%) and 35–44 (80%).

Temora Employment Indicators, by age



Employment status by age	No. of Temora residents, 2011, by age group								
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
employed	154	175	318	507	645	437	115	22	0
unemployed	11	15	23	25	21	17	3	0	0
labour force	165	190	341	532	666	454	118	22	0
not in labour force	187	55	82	111	139	327	484	396	148
not stated	9	7	11	25	39	13	24	35	20
residents aged 15+	361	252	434	668	844	794	626	453	168
unemployment rate	7%	8%	7%	5%	3%	4%	3%	0%	-
labour force participation rate	46%	75%	79%	80%	79%	57%	19%	5%	0%
% of employed working full-time	43%	70%	65%	63%	66%	63%	47%	36%	-
% unemployed want full-time	27%	80%	70%	80%	57%	59%	0%	-	-
REROC unemployment rate	14%	8%	5%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	0%
REROC participation rate	58%	75%	81%	83%	84%	66%	21%	5%	2%
2006 unemployment rate	13%	10%	8%	6%	5%	5%	0%	0%	-
2006 participation rate	46%	86%	78%	81%	82%	56%	15%	5%	0%

Industries of employment

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

- rural industries, with 21% of workers
- retail trade, 13%
- health & social care, 10%
- education & training, 9%
- transport & storage, 6%.

Other significant employers for residents were:

- construction, 6% of the workers;
- public administration, 6%;
- food & accommodation, 5%;
- wholesale trade, 5%.

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

- rural industries (17% more)
- transport & storage (1% more)
- wholesale trade (1% more).

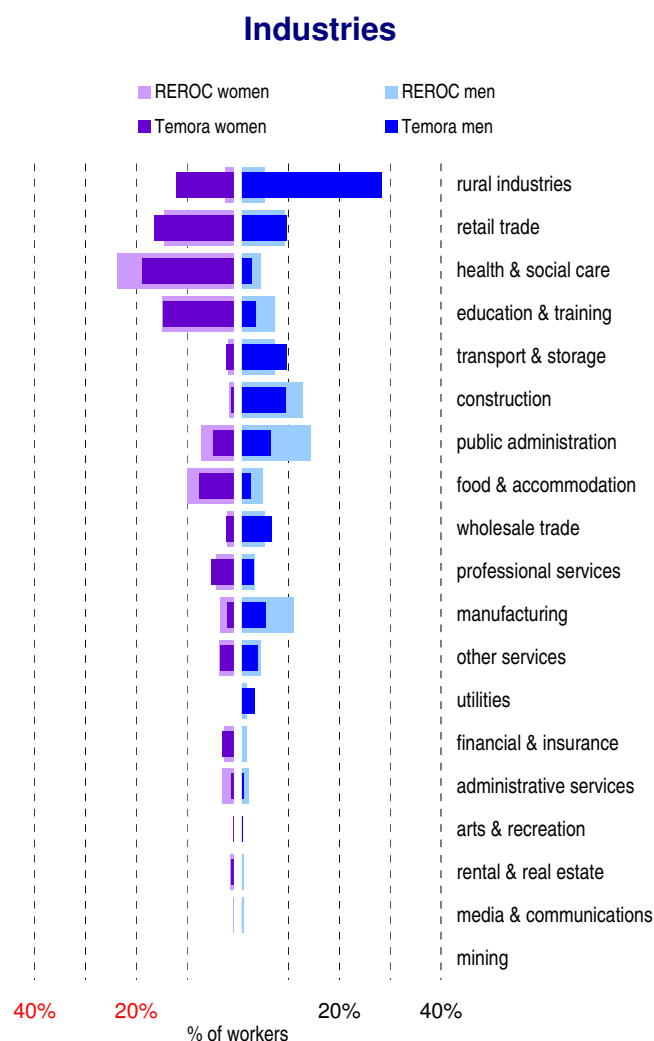
Industries that employed proportionally more local women included:

- health & social care (6.0 women per man)
- financial & insurance (4.1 women per man)
- education & training (3.6 women per man).

Men were predominant in

- construction (9.3 men per woman)
- utilities (6.0 men per woman)
- transport & storage (5.1 men per woman).

Since 2006, the fastest-growing employers were the public administration, education & training, and health & social care industries, whose share of local workers rose by 0.9%, 0.8% and 0.7%, respectively.



Industry of employers	Temora 2011				Temora 2011			Temora's change from 2006	
	number	% of workers	% in REROC	Temora's difference	males	females	ratio of workers	Temora in 2006	Temora's change from 2006
rural industries	495	20.8%	3.9%	16.9% more	28.2%	12.0%	2.8 M:F	22.3%	dn 1.4%
retail trade	301	12.7%	11.7%	1.0% more	9.5%	16.5%	1.4 F:M	12.9%	dn 0.2%
health & social care	238	10.0%	13.5%	3.5% less	2.6%	18.9%	6.0 F:M	9.3%	up 0.7%
education & training	202	8.5%	10.8%	2.3% less	3.4%	14.6%	3.6 F:M	7.7%	up 0.8%
transport & storage	147	6.2%	4.7%	1.5% more	9.5%	2.2%	5.1 M:F	6.2%	dn 0.1%
construction	134	5.6%	7.6%	1.9% less	9.4%	1.2%	9.3 M:F	5.3%	up 0.4%
public administration	133	5.6%	10.9%	5.3% less	6.3%	4.7%	1.6 M:F	4.7%	up 0.9%
food & accommodation	115	4.8%	7.3%	2.4% less	2.6%	7.6%	2.5 F:M	4.8%	up 0.1%
wholesale trade	112	4.7%	3.7%	1.0% more	6.7%	2.3%	3.5 M:F	5.4%	dn 0.7%
professional services	98	4.1%	3.7%	0.4% more	3.2%	5.3%	1.4 F:M	3.6%	up 0.5%
manufacturing	93	3.9%	7.4%	3.5% less	5.4%	2.1%	3.0 M:F	4.6%	dn 0.7%
other services	87	3.7%	4.0%	0.4% less	3.9%	3.4%	1.4 M:F	3.4%	up 0.3%
utilities	49	2.1%	1.1%	1.0% more	3.2%	0.6%	6.0 M:F	1.8%	up 0.2%
financial & insurance	41	1.7%	2.1%	0.4% less	0.6%	3.0%	4.1 F:M	1.9%	dn 0.2%
administrative services	29	1.2%	2.6%	1.3% less	1.2%	1.3%	1.1 M:F	1.4%	dn 0.1%
arts & recreation	21	0.9%	0.7%	0.2% more	0.9%	0.8%	1.3 M:F	1.0%	dn 0.1%
rental & real estate	19	0.8%	1.3%	0.5% less	0.4%	1.3%	2.8 F:M	0.9%	dn 0.1%
media & communications	12	0.5%	1.0%	0.5% less	0.7%	0.3%	3.0 M:F	0.4%	up 0.1%
mining	3	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	0.2%	0.0%	M	0.1%	up 0.0%
inadequately described	47	2.0%	1.9%	0.1% more	2.1%	1.8%	1.4 M:F	2.4%	dn 0.4%
employed residents	2,376	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	=	100.0%	

Occupations

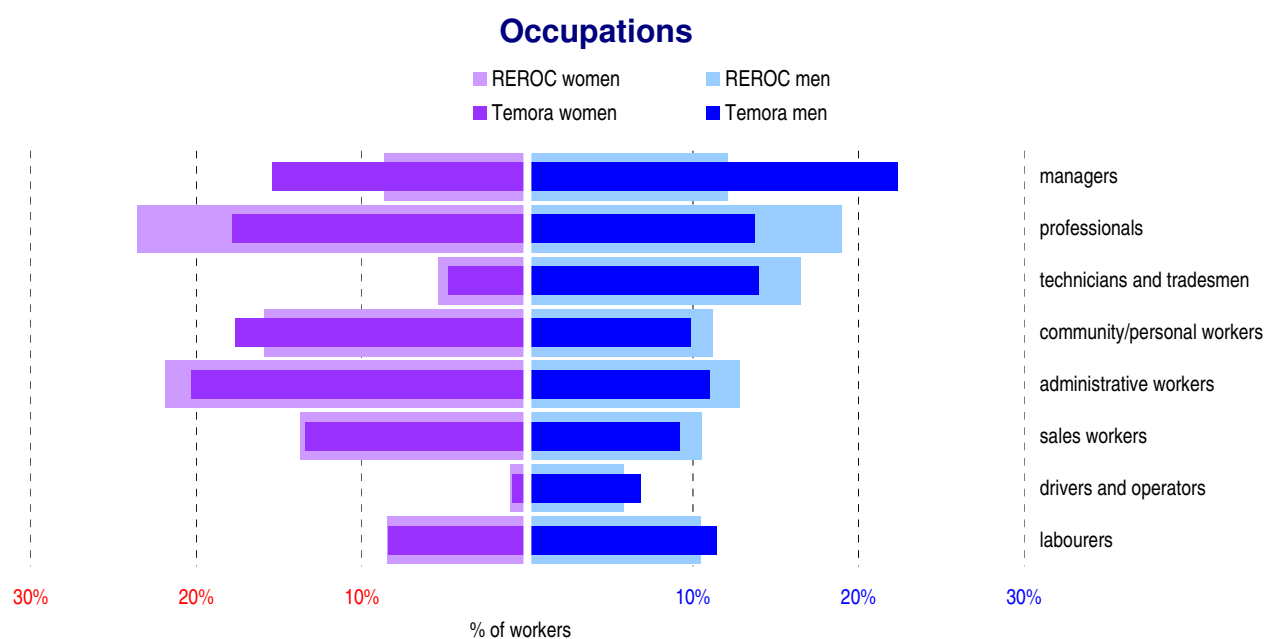
Occupations are a good indicator of socio-economic status, and communities with more people in more highly educated occupations tend to be wealthier. The occupational tree below shows the proportions of men and women in the eight occupational bands in Temora in 2011, with the more educated ones being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

Temora had 36% workers in the top two occupational bands (22% were managers, including farmers and small business operators, and 14% professionals), compared with 31% for Eastern Riverina. The two lowest bands made up 18% of Temora's workers (7% were drivers / machine operators and 11% were labourers). Eastern Riverina had 16% in these occupations.

Relative to Eastern Riverina, Temora had 10% more workers who were managers, but 5% fewer workers who were professionals and 3% fewer who were technicians and tradesmen.

Many occupations have a significant gender bias. In Temora, there were 7.4 men per woman among drivers and operators and 2.9 men per woman among technicians and tradesmen, but there were 1.9 women per man among administrative workers and 1.8 women per man among community/personal workers.

Occupational growth over 2006 to 2011 was highest among community/personal workers with a 1.5% larger proportion of the workforce, and drivers and operators with a 0.9% larger proportion. Conversely, 3.7% fewer worked as managers, and the same proportion as administrative workers, .



Occupations of employed residents	Temora 2011		workers in Temora					Temora's change from 2006	
	number workers	% of workers	% in REROC	Temora's difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	Temora in 2006	Temora's change from 2006
managers	531	22%	12%	10.3% more	22%	15%	1.4 M:F	26%	dn 3.7%
professionals	326	14%	19%	5.2% less	14%	18%	1.3 F:M	13%	up 0.6%
technicians and tradesmen	332	14%	17%	2.5% less	14%	5%	2.9 M:F	13%	up 0.8%
community/personal workers	235	10%	11%	1.3% less	10%	18%	1.8 F:M	8%	up 1.5%
administrative workers	261	11%	13%	1.9% less	11%	20%	1.9 F:M	11%	dn 0.3%
sales workers	218	9%	11%	1.4% less	9%	13%	1.5 F:M	9%	dn 0.1%
drivers and operators	163	7%	6%	1.0% more	7%	1%	7.4 M:F	6%	up 0.9%
labourers	272	11%	11%	1.0% more	11%	8%	1.4 M:F	11%	up 0.2%
unclear	36	2%	2%	0.0% less	2%	1%	1.4 M:F	1%	up 0.2%
total employed residents	2,374	100%	100%	same	100%	100%	1.2 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 Temora, 77% of the 2,374 employed residents traveled to work that day, with 10% not going to work, and 12% working from home; some did not say.

Some journeys involved multiple 'trips' by different modes (eg a lift and a bus). In all, 1,817 Temora workers took 1,857 trips, an average of 1.02 trips per worker; most people used just one mode of transport to work.

The most common way to get to work nearly everywhere is by driving, and in Temora, 75% of workers who traveled did so by driving in 2011 (80% in Eastern Riverina).

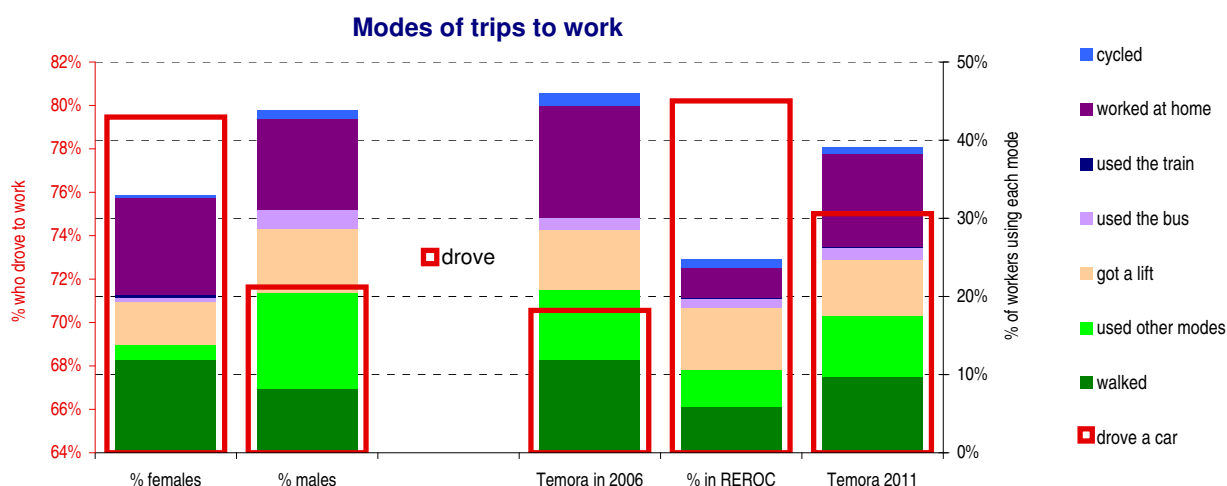
Since 2006, the proportion who drove rose by 4%.

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

There was male bias among travellers who used other modes (9.5 men per woman), and those who used the bus (8.7 men per woman).

Other than driving, the other main ways people traveled to work in Temora were that 10% of travelers walked, 8% used other modes, 7% got a lift, and 2% used the bus. Less common were those who cycled (1%), or used the train (<1%).

In Temora, women were most numerous among those who did not work on Census day, with 1.6 women per man; or who walked, with 1.1 women per man.



The 'used other modes' category includes trips by taxi (5), truck (61), motorcycle (14), and other modes, often as one stage of a journey.

Trips to work	Temora 2011			Temora's difference	Temora 2011			Temora in 2006	
	workers	% travellers	% in REROC		% males	% females	gender ratio	% of trips	change
drove a car	1,363	75.0%	80.2%	5.2% less	71.6%	79.5%	1.2 M:F	71%	up 4.5%
walked	178	9.8%	5.9%	3.9% more	8.2%	11.9%	1.1 F:M	12%	dn 2.2%
used other modes	142	7.8%	4.7%	3.1% more	12.3%	1.9%	9.5 M:F	9%	dn 1.2%
got a lift	128	7.0%	7.8%	0.8% less	8.1%	5.6%	1.9 M:F	8%	dn 0.5%
used the bus	29	1.6%	1.3%	0.3% more	2.5%	0.4%	8.7 M:F	2%	up 0.1%
cycled	14	0.8%	1.0%	0.3% less	1.1%	0.4%	3.7 M:F	2%	dn 0.8%
used the train	3	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	0.0%	0.4%	F	0%	up 0.2%
Trips to work	1,857	102%	101%		104%	100%	1.3 M:F	102%	
Employed residents		% workers			% workers			% workers	
travelled to work	1,817	77%	85%	8.3% less	80%	72%	1.3 M:F	75%	up 1.1%
worked at home	283	12%	4%	8.1% more	12%	12%	1.1 M:F	14%	dn 2.4%
did not work on Census day	232	10%	10%	0.1% less	7%	13%	1.6 F:M	9%	up 1.1%
not stated	42	2%	1%	0.3% more	2%	2%	1.1 M:F	2%	up 0.2%
Employed residents	2,374	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 4 taxi trips, 38 by truck, 16 by motorcycle, 40 by unnamed other modes, and 44 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 Temora in 2011, 45% of residents ticked Australian ancestry. About 96% of residents named two ancestries.

The most common non-Australian ancestries were:

- English, 42% of residents;
- Irish 12.8%;
- German 10.9%;
- Scottish 10.2%;
- Dutch 1.0%.

Compared with Eastern Riverina, Temora had more people with German, English and Welsh ancestries.

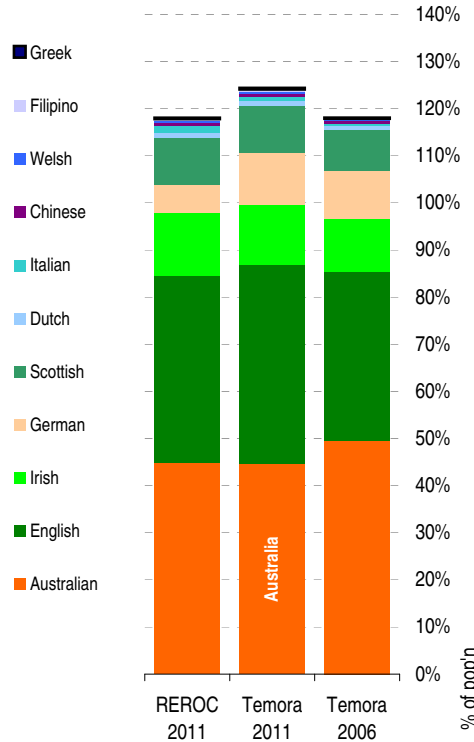
Having both parents born overseas is an indicator that ancestral culture may be strong. Here, residents with Filipino ancestry were most likely to have both parents born overseas, with 100% in this situation.

- Other ancestries where high proportions had both parents born overseas were Vietnamese (100%), New Zealander (75%), Polish (57%), and Hungarian (57%).

Since 2006, ancestries that became more common in Temora were English, with 6.2% more of the population than in 2006, and Irish (1.7% 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.

Most common ancestries



Ancestry	Temora 2011				Parents of Temora residents			Temora in 2006	Temora's change from 2006
	residents	percent	% in REROC	Temora's difference	both born overseas	one born overseas	both born Australia		
Australian	2,580	44.7%	44.9%	0% less	0%	6%	92%	49.5%	dn 4.8%
Australian Aboriginal	5	0.1%	0.4%	0% less	0%	0%	100%	0.2%	dn 0.1%
English	2,431	42.1%	39.7%	2% more	6%	8%	84%	35.9%	up 6.2%
Irish	741	12.8%	13.3%	0% less	2%	6%	92%	11.1%	up 1.7%
German	627	10.9%	5.9%	5% more	4%	3%	92%	10.3%	up 0.6%
Scottish	586	10.2%	10.1%	0% more	6%	6%	87%	8.7%	up 1.5%
Dutch	58	1.0%	1.1%	0% less	41%	33%	26%	0.9%	up 0.2%
Italian	56	1.0%	1.4%	0% less	29%	9%	57%	0.5%	up 0.4%
Chinese	29	0.5%	0.7%	0% less	48%	0%	52%	0.5%	up 0.0%
Welsh	29	0.5%	0.4%	0% more	28%	41%	31%	0.3%	up 0.2%
Filipino	23	0.4%	0.3%	0% more	100%	0%	0%	0.1%	up 0.3%
Greek	21	0.4%	0.3%	0% more	29%	14%	57%	0.3%	up 0.1%
French	14	0.2%	0.3%	0% less	0%	0%	100%	0.1%	up 0.1%
Polish	14	0.2%	0.3%	0% less	57%	0%	43%	0.4%	dn 0.2%
New Zealander	12	0.2%	0.5%	0% less	75%	0%	25%	0.4%	dn 0.2%
Maltese	10	0.2%	0.2%	0% less	50%	0%	50%	0.1%	up 0.1%
Hungarian	7	0.1%	0.1%	0% less	57%	0%	43%	0.0%	up 0.1%
Korean	7	0.1%	0.1%	0% more	57%	0%	43%	n.a.	n.a.
Vietnamese	7	0.1%	0.1%	0% more	100%	0%	0%	0.2%	dn 0.0%
unlisted	110	1.9%	4.4%	3% less		n.a.		2.0%	dn 0.1%
not stated	312	5.4%	6.6%	1% less	1%	1%	43%	6.5%	dn 1.1%
Total responses	7,679	133.0%	131.1%	2% more	5%	7%	84%	128.1%	up 5.0%
residents	5,772	100%	100%		6%	5%	84%	100%	

Indigenous residents

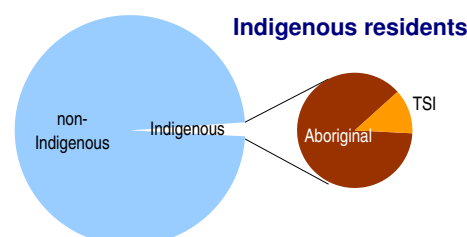
The Census asked whether people had Indigenous origins. In 2011, the number who responded yes increased nationally by 25%, as more baby-boomers and Gen X people said they and their children had Indigenous origins.

In 2011, Temora had 103 Indigenous residents, with 90 having Aboriginal origins; 13 having Torres Strait Islander (TSI) origins.

Indigenous people constituted 1.8% of the residents, compared with 3.8% of Eastern Riverina.

The average age of Indigenous residents was about 30 years; it was 42 years for non-Indigenous residents.

Indigenous residents had a median age of 20–24; for non-Indigenous residents it was 45–49.

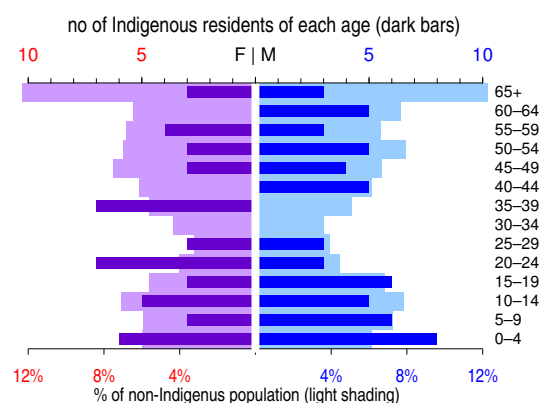


The age structure of the Indigenous population is very different from the non-Indigenous community, due to higher mortality rates at most ages and higher birth rates. Young people form a larger share of the Indigenous population, and people over 65 are much less common than among non-Indigenous people.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

- 14% of Indigenous residents were aged 0–4 years versus 6% of non-Indigenous residents;
- 10% Indigenous were 20–24 years old, vs 4%;
- 9% Indigenous were 15–19 years old, vs 6%;
- However, people aged 65+ were 6% of Indigenous people but 22% of non-Indigenous.

In 2006, Temora had an Indigenous population of 81, so numbers had risen by 22 or 27% over five years to 2011. The overall population fell 1%.

- The numbers aged 10–14 and 25–29 years increased most.
- The numbers aged 20–24 and 65+ fell most.



Indigenous people	Temora 2011				Temora 2011			Temora in 2006	change 2006–2011
	number	% residents	% in REROC	Temora's difference	males	females	ratio		
Aboriginal	90	1.6%	3.6%	2.1% less	51	39	1.31 M:F	74	up 22%
Torres Strait Islander (TSI)	13	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	5	8	1.60 F:M	7	up 86%
Aboriginal and TSI	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	-	-
Indigenous	103	1.8%	3.8%	2.0% less	56	47	1.19 M:F	81	up 27%
non-Indigenous	5,475	94.8%	92.5%	2.3% more	2,720	2,755	1.01 F:M	5,563	dn 2%
not stated	198	3.4%	3.7%		99	99	=	213	dn 7%
residents	5,776	100%	100%		2,875	2,901	1.01 F:M	5,857	dn 1%

Ages of Indigenous residents	Temora 2011				Temora Indigenous residents, 2011			Temora in 2006	change 2006–2011
	Indigenous	% of Indig.	% non-Indig	Indig. diff.	males	females	ratio		
0–4	14	14%	6%	8% more	8	6	1.3 M:F	11	up 3
5–9	9	9%	7%	2% more	6	3	2.0 M:F	9	same
10–14	10	10%	7%	2% more	5	5	=	4	up 6
15–19	9	9%	6%	3% more	6	3	2.0 M:F	9	same
20–24	10	10%	4%	5% more	3	7	2.3 F:M	17	dn 7
25–29	6	6%	4%	2% more	3	3	=	0	up 6
30–34	0	0%	4%	4% less	0	0	=	0	same
35–39	7	7%	5%	1% more	0	7	F	3	up 4
40–44	5	5%	6%	1% less	5	0	M	5	same
45–49	7	7%	7%	0% less	4	3	1.3 M:F	4	up 3
50–54	8	8%	7%	0% more	5	3	1.7 M:F	8	same
55–59	7	7%	7%	0% more	3	4	1.3 F:M	6	up 1
60–64	5	5%	7%	2% less	5	0	M	0	up 5
65+	6	6%	22%	16% less	3	3	=	7	dn 1
residents	103	100%	100%		56	47	1.2 M:F	83	up 20
average age		30.5 yrs	41.6 yrs	-11.1 yrs	31.1 yrs	29.7 yrs		29.6 yrs	up 0.9 yrs

Birthplaces

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

91% of Temora residents were born in Australia and 4% were born overseas, coming from at least 19 countries (5% did not give their birthplace).

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

- the UK – 88 or 1.5%;
- the Philippines – 23 or 0.4%;
- New Zealand – 22 or 0.4%;
- Germany – 12 or 0.2%;
- the Netherlands – 12 or 0.2%.

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

- the Philippines, with 0.3% more of the population;
- New Zealand, with similar;
- the USA, with similar.

Birthplaces with a falling share of the population included:

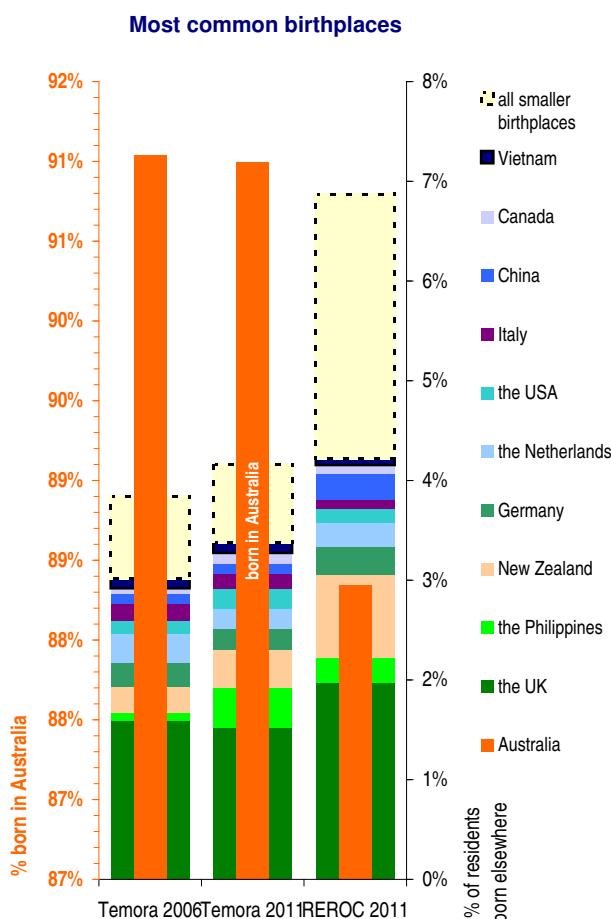
- the UK (0.1% less);
- the Netherlands (0.1% less).

There were 1.02 women per man among Australian-born residents here, and equal men and women among overseas-born residents.

- those born in Germany had 3.0 men per woman
- those born in New Zealand had 1.8 men per woman
- those born in the UK had 1.5 women per man
- those born in the Philippines had 1.6 women per man.

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

The most common overseas birthplace compared to Eastern Riverina was the Philippines with 0.2% more of the population.



Main birthplaces of residents	Temora 2011				Temora 2011			Temora in 2006	change from 2006
	people	percent	% in REROC	Temora's difference	males	females	ratio		
Australia	5,254	91.0%	88.3%	3% more	2,603	2,651	1.0 F:M	91.0%	same
the UK	88	1.5%	2.0%	0.5% less	35	53	1.5 F:M	1.6%	dn 0.1%
the Philippines	23	0.4%	0.2%	0.2% more	9	14	1.6 F:M	0.1%	up 0.3%
New Zealand	22	0.4%	0.8%	0.5% less	14	8	1.8 M:F	0.3%	up 0.1%
Germany	12	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	9	3	3.0 M:F	0.2%	same
the Netherlands	12	0.2%	0.2%	same	6	6	=	0.3%	dn 0.1%
the USA	11	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	7	4	1.8 M:F	0.1%	up 0.1%
Italy	9	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	4	5	1.3 F:M	0.2%	same
China	6	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	3	3	=	0.1%	same
Canada	6	0.1%	0.1%	same	3	3	=	0.1%	up 0.1%
Vietnam	6	0.1%	0.1%	same	3	3	=	0.1%	same
India	5	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	5	0	M	0.1%	same
Thailand	4	0.1%	0.0%	same	0	4	F	0.1%	same
South Africa	3	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
Sri Lanka	3	0.1%	0.1%	same	3	0	M	0.1%	same
Fiji	3	0.1%	0.1%	same	3	0	M	0.1%	same
South Korea	3	0.1%	0.1%	same	0	3	F	0.1%	same
SE Europe	3	0.1%	0.0%	same	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
a non-listed place	18	0.3%	1.2%	0.9% less	10	8	1.3 M:F	0.4%	dn 0.1%
all smaller birthplaces	45	0.8%	2.7%	1.9% less	27	18		0.8%	same
not stated	280	4.8%	4.8%	0.1% more	150	130	1.2 M:F	5.1%	dn 0.3%
overseas born	240	4.2%	6.9%	19 places	120	120	=	3.8%	up 0.3%

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 Temora, 95% of residents spoke English at home in Temora in 2011, which was not very different from 2006, and 2% more than in Eastern Riverina.

About 2% of residents spoke another language at home (1% fewer than in Eastern Riverina), speaking at least 13 different languages. 3% did not say what they spoke.

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

- SE Asian languages – 24 speakers, or 0.4% of residents;
- Vietnamese – 13 speakers or 0.2%;
- Croatian – 11 speakers or 0.2%;
- Italian – 9 speakers or 0.2%;
- Greek – 6 speakers or 0.1%.

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people speaking a foreign language at home increased by 30.

- SE Asian languages was spoken by 0.3% more of the population;
- Croatian was spoken by 0.2% more;
- Iranian languages was spoken by 0.1% more

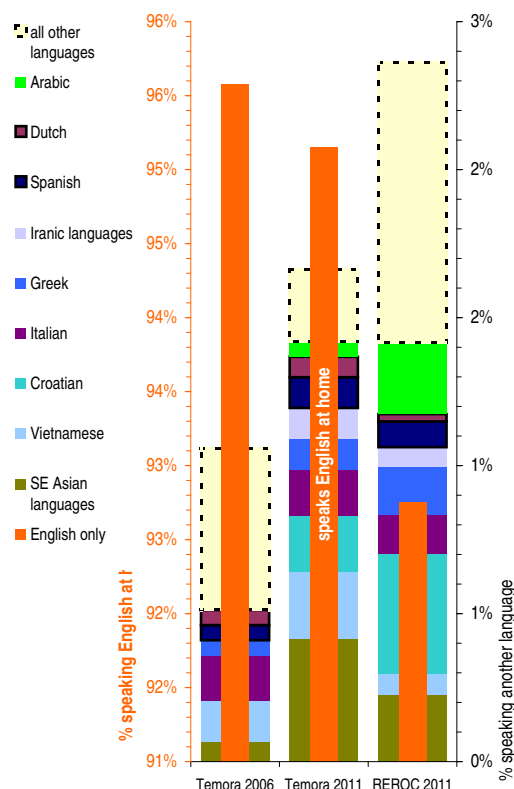
Compared with Eastern Riverina, the languages spoken proportionally more in Temora were:

- SE Asian languages, spoken by 0.2% more.

Among foreign language speakers in Temora, there were 1.19 males per female; among English speakers there were 1.01 females per male.

- Italian speakers had 2.0 females per male;
- SE Asian languages speakers had 1.4 females per male;
- Vietnamese speakers had 2.3 males per female;
- Arabic, Hungarian speakers were all male.

Most common languages



Main languages spoken at home	Temora 2011				Temora 2011			Temora in change	
	people	percent	% in REROC	Temora's difference	males	females	ratio	2006	2006–2011
English only	5,496	95.2%	92.8%	2% more	2,728	2,768	1.0 F:M	95.6%	dn 0.4%
another language	105	1.8%	3.1%	1% less	57	48	1.2 M:F	1.3%	up 0.5%
not stated	175	3.0%	4.2%	1% less	88	87	1.0 M:F	3.1%	dn 0.1%
residents	5,776	100%	100%	12 langs.	2,873	2,903	1.0 F:M	100%	
SE Asian languages	24	0.4%	0.2%	0.2% more	10	14	1.4 F:M	0.1%	up 0.3%
Vietnamese	13	0.2%	0.1%	0.2% more	9	4	2.3 M:F	0.1%	up 0.1%
Croatian	11	0.2%	0.4%	0.2% less	7	4	1.8 M:F	0.0%	up 0.2%
Italian	9	0.2%	0.1%	0.0% more	3	6	2.0 F:M	0.2%	up 0.0%
Greek	6	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	3	3	=	0.1%	up 0.1%
Iranian languages	6	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	3	3	=	0.0%	up 0.1%
Spanish	6	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	3	3	=	0.1%	up 0.1%
Dutch	4	0.1%	0.0%	0.0% more	0	4	F	0.1%	up 0.0%
Arabic	3	0.1%	0.2%	0.2% less	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
Hungarian	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
French	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
Serbian	3	0.1%	0.0%	0.0% more	3	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
all other languages	14	0.2%	0.9%	0.7% less	7	7	=	0.5%	dn 0.3%
Total	105	1.8%	3.1%	1.3% less	57	48	1.2 M:F	1.2%	up 0.6%

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 Temora 84% of residents were Christian in 2011, and 1% had another type of religious belief. However, 10% had no religious belief; and 5% did not state their religion.

The only non-Christian belief in Temora in 2011 was Buddhism with 15 adherents, or 0.3% of residents.

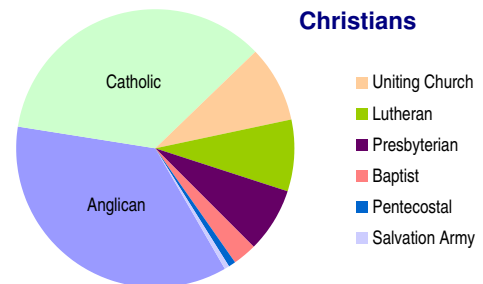
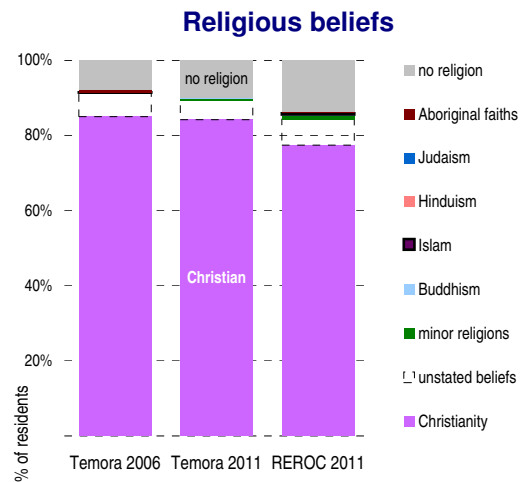
- Buddhism – 15 adherents, or 0.3% of the residents.

The fastest growing belief system over 2006 to 2011 was no religion with 111 more adherents.

There were falls in the number who believed in Christianity (down by 115).

Among Christians in Temora, there were 1.1 women per man, while there were 1.4 men per woman among those who did not have a religion.

- Women were most common among Buddhism followers (1.5 women per man) and Pentecostal followers (1.1 women per man).
- Men were most common among followers of minor religions (1.4 men per woman) and Presbyterian (males and females equally).



Religious beliefs	Temora 2011				Temora 2011			2006 % change from	
	people	percent	% in RERO C	Temora's difference	males	females	ratio	Temora	2006
Christianity	4,867	84.2%	77.5%	6.8% more	2,372	2,495	1.1 F:M	4,982	dn 115
no religion	574	9.9%	13.8%	3.8% less	334	240	1.4 M:F	463	up 111
Buddhism	15	0.3%	0.4%	0.2% less	6	9	1.5 F:M	8	up 7
Islam	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3% less	0	0	=	3	dn 3
Hinduism	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	4	dn 4
Judaism	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	-	same
Aboriginal faiths	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	-	same
minor religions	24	0.4%	0.8%	0.4% less	14	10	1.4 M:F	32	dn 8
unstated beliefs	297	5.1%	6.9%	1.8% less	148	149	1.0 F:M	365	dn 68
total residents	5,777	100%	100%		2,874	2,903	1.0 F:M	5,857	dn 80
Christians							=		
Anglican	1,709	29.6%	26.3%	3.3% more	832	877	1.1 F:M	1,817	dn 108
Catholic	1,689	29.2%	31.1%	1.9% less	820	869	1.1 F:M	1,697	dn 8
Uniting Church	428	7.4%	6.2%	1.3% more	210	218	1.0 F:M	464	dn 36
Lutheran	394	6.8%	2.4%	4.4% more	195	199	1.0 F:M	379	up 15
Presbyterian	361	6.2%	6.0%	0.3% more	180	181	1.0 F:M	359	up 2
Baptist	123	2.1%	1.2%	0.9% more	59	64	1.1 F:M	108	up 15
Pentecostal	46	0.8%	0.8%	0.0% less	22	24	1.1 F:M	36	up 10
Salvation Army	25	0.4%	0.3%	0.1% more	12	13	1.1 F:M	20	up 5
Seventh-day Adventist	22	0.4%	0.3%	0.1% more	10	12	1.2 F:M	19	up 3
Eastern Orthodox	16	0.3%	0.2%	0.1% more	9	7	1.3 M:F	14	up 2
Jehovah's Witnesses	15	0.3%	0.2%	0.0% more	6	9	1.5 F:M	29	dn 14
Latter Day Saints	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.1% less	3	0	M	4	dn 1
Brethren	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	-	same
other Protestant	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	-	same
Oriental Orthodox	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	-	same
Churches of Christ	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	-	same
Assyrian Apostolic	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	-	same
other Christian	36	0.6%	1.8%	1.1% less	14	22	1.6 F:M	22	up 14
total Christians	4,867	84.2%	77.5%	6.8% more	2,372	2,495	1.1 F:M	4,982	dn 115