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Bathurst Regional Council

COMMUNITY PROFILE

2006 and 2001 Enumerated Census information for:

Bathurst Regional

The Bathurst Regional Council Community Profile is designed to inform community groups, Council, investors, business, students and the general public. To achieve this, the Profile is formatted to present the data in simple, clear tables and charts with concise factual commentary. The Community Profile is based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

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Bathurst Regional

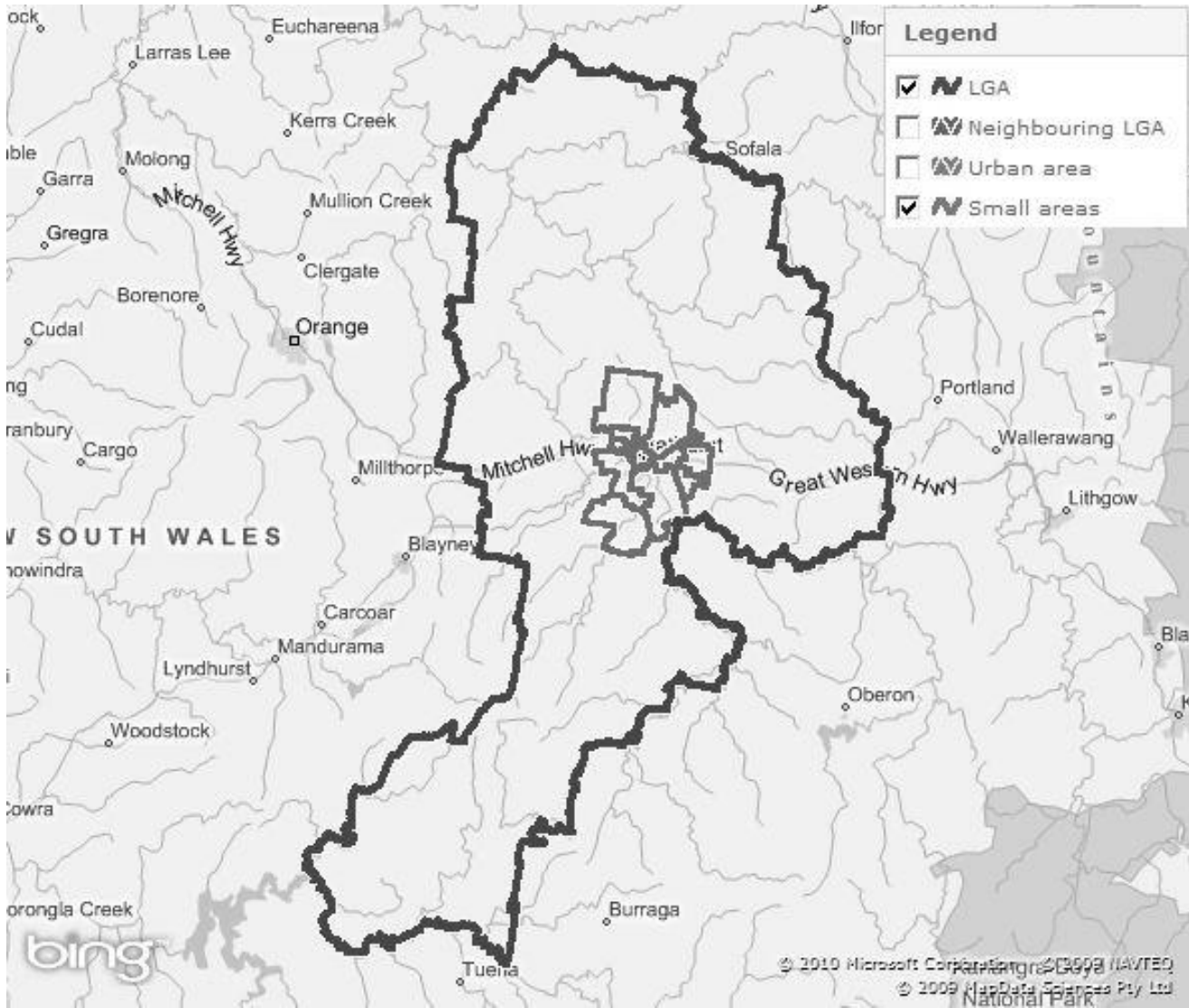
Introduction and summary (Map and key statistics)

The Bathurst Regional Council area is located in the Central Tablelands of New South Wales, about 200 kilometres west of Sydney. The Bathurst Regional Council area is bounded by the Mid-Western Regional Council area in the north, Lithgow City and the Oberon Council area in the east, Upper Lachlan Shire in the south, and Cowra Shire, Blayney Shire and the Cabonne Council area in the west.

The Bathurst Regional Council area includes the townships, suburbs and localities of Abercrombie, Abercrombie River, Arkell, Bald Ridge (part), Bathampton, Bathurst, Billywillinga, Brewongle, Bruinbun, Caloola (part), Charlton (part), Clear Creek, Colo, Copperhannia, Cow Flat, Crudine (part), Curragh (part), Dunkeld, Duramana, Eglinton, Evans Plains, Fitzgeralds Mount, Fitzgeralds Valley, Forest Grove, Fosters Valley, Freemantle, Gemalla, Georges Plains, Glanmire, Gormans Hill, Gowan (part), Hill End, Kelso, Killongbutta, Kirkconnell, Laffing Waters, Limekilns, Llanarth, Locksley, Meadow Flat (part), Milkers Flat, Millah Murrah, Mitchell, Mount Panorama, Mount Rankin, Napoleon Reef, O'Connell (part), Orton Park, Paling Yards, Peel, Perthville, Raglan, Robin Hill, Rock Forest, Rockley (part), Rockley Mount, Sallys Flat, Sofala (part), South Bathurst, Stewarts Mount, Sunny Corner (part), Tambaroora (part), Tannas Mount, Tarana (part), The Lagoon (part), The Rocks, Triangle Flat (part), Trunkey Creek, Turondale, Upper Turon (part), Vittoria (part), Walang, Wambool, Wattle Flat, Watton, West Bathurst, White Rock, Wimbleton, Winburndale, Windradyne, Wisemans Creek (part), Yarras and Yetholme.

Bathurst is named after Lord Bathurst, Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Bathurst Regional Council area is a rural and expanding residential area. Settlement is based in the township of Bathurst, and numerous small villages. The Council area encompasses a total land area of over 3,800 square kilometres. Rural land is used primarily for timber production and agriculture, particularly sheep and cattle grazing, with some orcharding, crop farming and market gardening.



Bathurst Regional: Land Area: 381,961 hectares

Density: 0.09 people per hectare (2006)

The original inhabitants of the Bathurst area were the Wiradjuri Aboriginal people. European settlement dates from 1815, when the town site was proclaimed, with Bathurst being the first inland settlement in New South Wales. Land was used mainly for grazing, orcharding and market gardening. Population was minimal until the 1850s and 1860s when the township and several smaller towns developed, spurred by gold mining. Expansion continued during the 1870s and 1880s, aided by the construction of the railway line from Sydney and further gold discoveries. Growth resumed during the immediate post-war years, then the population stagnated during the 1950s and 1960s. Gradual growth took place from the 1970s, primarily in the township. The population of the Council area continued to steadily increase from the 1990s, with the population increasing from less than 32,000 in 1991 to over 36,000 in 2006.

Major features of the Council area include Abercrombie Caves, Mount Panorama Motor Racing Circuit, Charles Sturt University (Mitchell Campus), Western Institute of TAFE (Bathurst College), Bathurst CBD, Bathurst Observatory, Ben Chifley Dam, Mount Panorama Winery, Australian Fossil & Mineral Museum, National Motor Racing Museum, Rockley Mill Museum, Rossmore Park Sheep and Cattle Drome, Turon Technology Museum, Bathurst & District Historical Museum, Bathurst Airport, Bathurst Base Hospital, Abercrombie House, Chifley Home, Hill End Historic Site, History Hill, Miss Traill's House and Garden, Old Government Cottage, Bathurst Memorial Entertainment Centre, Bathurst Regional Art Gallery, Bathurst Aquatic Centre, Bathurst Golf Course, Carrington Park, John Matthews Sporting Complex, Machattie Park, Okhuma Garden, Tyers Park Racecourse, Abercrombie Karst Conservation Reserve, Copperhanna Nature Reserve, Wambool Nature Reserve, Winburndale Nature Reserve, the Macquarie River, various state forests and several historic villages. The Council area is served by the Great Western Highway, the Mid Western Highway, the Mitchell Highway and the main western railway line.

Bathurst Regional

Introduction and summary (Map and key statistics)

The 'Key statistics' table presented below contains summary statistics for Bathurst Regional. By default the table displays 2001 and 2006 data as both absolute numbers and percentages (where applicable), along with the change in number between these years.

Key statistics(summary statistics) Bathurst Regional							
Enumerated data	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	
Enumerated population, including overseas visitors							
Total population (a)	36,218	100.0	100.0	34,723	100.0	100.0	1,495
Males (a)	18,085	49.9	49.4	17,224	49.6	49.6	861
Females (a)	18,133	50.1	50.6	17,499	50.4	50.4	634
Overseas visitors	147	0.4	0.4	180	0.5	0.5	-33
Enumerated population, excluding overseas visitors							
Total population (b)	36,071	100.0	100.0	34,556	100.0	100.0	1,515
Males (b)	18,027	50.0	49.4	17,160	49.7	49.6	867
Females (b)	18,044	50.0	50.6	17,396	50.4	50.4	648
Population characteristics							
Indigenous population	1,245	3.5	3.9	1,077	3.1	3.4	168
Australian born	31,589	87.6	83.8	30,181	87.4	84.5	1,408
Overseas born	2,806	7.8	10.3	2,762	8.0	10.2	44
Australian citizens	32,656	90.5	91.1	31,512	91.2	92.2	1,144
Australian citizens aged 18+	24,079	66.8	68.4	22,784	66.0	67.9	1,295
Institutional population	3,172	8.8	3.9	2,658	7.7	3.6	514
Age structure							
Infants 0 to 4 years	2,343	6.5	6.2	2,261	6.5	6.7	82
Children 5 to 17 years	6,959	19.3	18.6	7,159	20.7	19.6	-200
Adults 18 to 64 years	22,497	62.4	58.7	21,215	61.4	58.6	1,282
Mature adults 65 to 84 years	3,735	10.4	14.6	3,333	9.6	13.7	402
Senior citizens 85 years and over	538	1.5	1.9	438	1.3	1.5	100
Households and dwellings							
Owned	4,390	33.5	38.3	4,668	37.9	44.4	-278
Purchasing	4,304	32.9	28.7	3,439	27.9	22.7	865
Renting	3,724	28.5	26.2	3,457	28.0	25.3	267
Households (occupied private dwellings)	13,088	--	--	12,332	--	--	756
Persons counted in households	33,049	--	--	32,063	--	--	986
Average household size (persons)	2.53	--	--	2.60	--	--	-0.07
Total Dwellings	14,897	100.0	100.0	13,774	100.0	100.0	1,123

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the

specific data notes for more information.

Bathurst Regional

How old are we? (Age structure)

Derived from the Census question, 'What is the person's date of birth (or age last birthday)?'

The Age Structure of the population is the most widely used component of the Census. It is an indicator of an area's residential role and function and how it is likely to change in the future. The age structure of a population is usually indicative of an area's era of settlement and provides key insights into the level of demand for services and facilities (as most services and facilities are age-specific).

To get a more complete picture of the demographic characteristics of an area the age structure should be viewed in conjunction with Households and Family types.

Age structure age group (years)	Bathurst Regional			Regional New South Wales			Change 2001 to 2006
	2006		Regional New South Wales %	2001		Regional New South Wales %	
Enumerated data	number	%		number	%		
0 to 4	2,343	6.5	6.2	2,261	6.6	6.7	82
5 to 11	3,452	9.6	9.7	3,508	10.2	10.6	-56
12 to 17	3,507	9.7	8.9	3,651	10.6	9.0	-144
18 to 24	4,895	13.6	8.1	4,326	12.6	8.0	569
25 to 34	4,275	11.9	10.8	4,494	13.1	12.0	-219
35 to 49	7,271	20.2	20.9	7,308	21.2	21.6	-37
50 to 59	4,426	12.3	13.5	3,820	11.1	12.1	606
60 to 69	2,800	7.8	10.2	2,332	6.8	9.2	468
70 to 84	2,565	7.1	9.9	2,268	6.6	9.4	297
85 and over	538	1.5	1.9	438	1.3	1.5	100
Total	36,072	100.0	100.0	34,406	100.0	100.0	1,666

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the age structure of Bathurst Regional in 2006 compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a larger proportion of people in the younger age groups (0 to 17) but a smaller proportion of people in the older age groups (60+).

Overall, 25.8% of the population was aged between 0 and 17, and 16.4% were aged 60 years and over, compared with 24.8% and 22.0% respectively for Regional New South Wales.

The major differences between the age structure of Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales were:

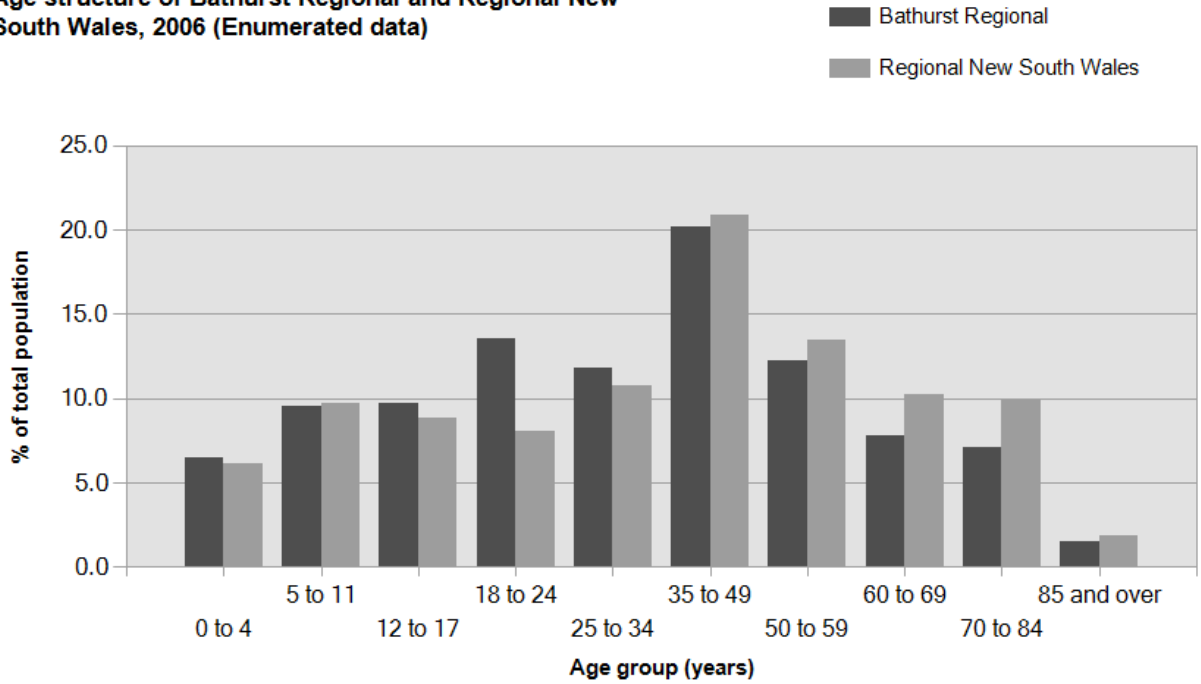
- A *larger* percentage of 18 to 24 year olds (13.6% compared to 8.1%);
- A *smaller* percentage of 70 to 84 year olds (7.1% compared to 9.9%);
- A *smaller* percentage of 60 to 69 year olds (7.8% compared to 10.2%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage of 50 to 59 year olds (12.3% compared to 13.5%).

The largest changes in age structure in this area between 2001 and 2006 were in the age groups:

- 50 to 59 (+606 persons);
- 18 to 24 (+569 persons);
- 60 to 69 (+468 persons), and;

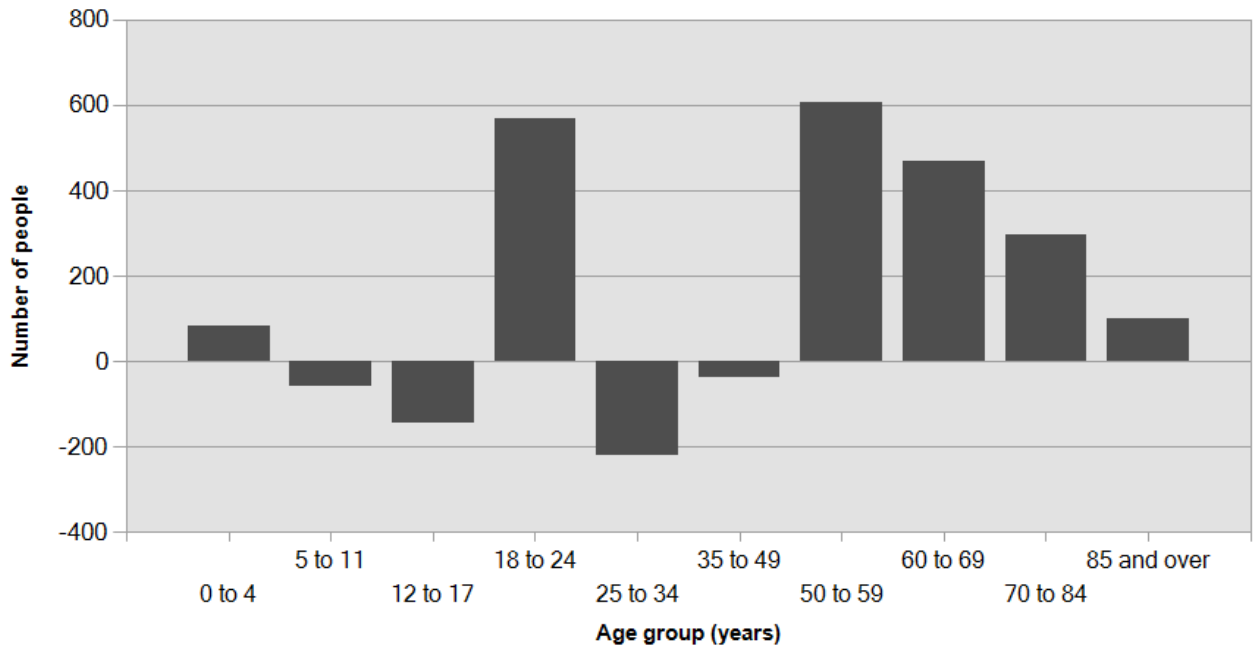
- 70 to 84 (+297 persons).

Age structure of Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Change in age structure of Bathurst Regional, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

Where were we born? (Birthplace countries)

Derived from the Census question, 'In which country was the person born?'

Country of Birth data identifies where people were born and is indicative of the level of cultural diversity in an area. The mix of Country of Birth groups within an area is also indicative of historical settlement patterns, as source countries for Australia's immigration program have varied significantly over time.

To get a more complete picture of the population's cultural and ethnic characteristics Country of Birth data should be viewed in conjunction with Language Spoken at Home and Religion data.

Country of Birthtop 10 overseas birthplaces ranked for 2006 (persons)	Bathurst Regional						
	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	
Enumerated data							
United Kingdom	962	2.7	3.8	981	2.8	3.9	-19
New Zealand	354	1.0	1.1	374	1.1	1.0	-20
Germany	120	0.3	0.5	113	0.3	0.5	7
Netherlands	116	0.3	0.3	120	0.3	0.4	-4
South Africa	92	0.3	0.2	50	0.1	0.1	42
Philippines	77	0.2	0.2	80	0.2	0.2	-3
United States of America	75	0.2	0.2	76	0.2	0.2	-1
China	66	0.2	0.2	54	0.2	0.1	12
Italy	46	0.1	0.4	58	0.2	0.5	-12
Lebanon	45	0.1	0.1	48	0.1	0.1	-3
Non-English speaking backgrounds	1,247	3.5	4.8	1,251	3.6	4.8	-4
Main English speaking countries	1,559	4.3	5.5	1,544	4.5	5.4	15
TOTAL OVERSEAS BORN	2,806	7.8	10.3	2,796	8.1	10.2	10
AUSTRALIA	31,589	87.6	83.8	30,181	87.3	84.5	1,408
NOT STATED	1,676	4.6	6.0	1,600	4.6	5.3	76
Total	36,071	100.0	100.0	34,577	100.0	100.0	1,494

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

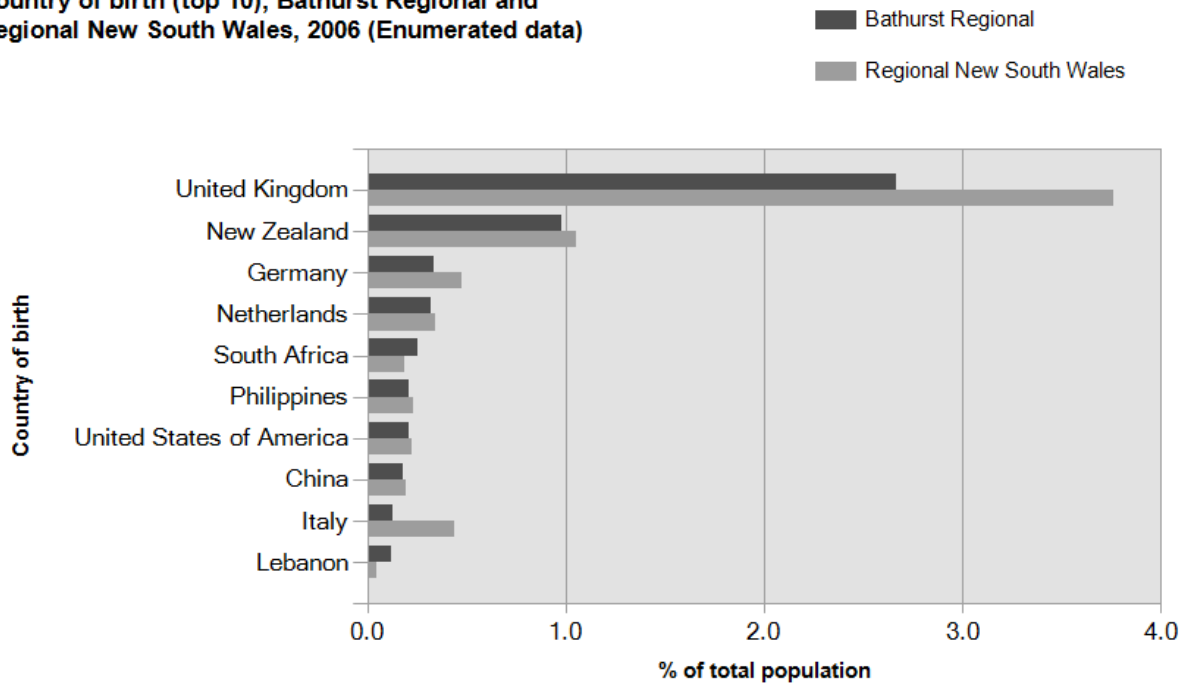
Analysis of the country of birth of the population in Bathurst Regional in 2006 compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a smaller proportion of people born overseas but a similar proportion of people from a non-English speaking background.

Overall, 7.8% of the population was born overseas, and 3.5% were from a non-English speaking background, compared with 10.3% and 4.8% respectively for Regional New South Wales.

The dominant non-English speaking country of birth in Bathurst Regional was Germany, where 0.3% of the population, or 120 people, were born.

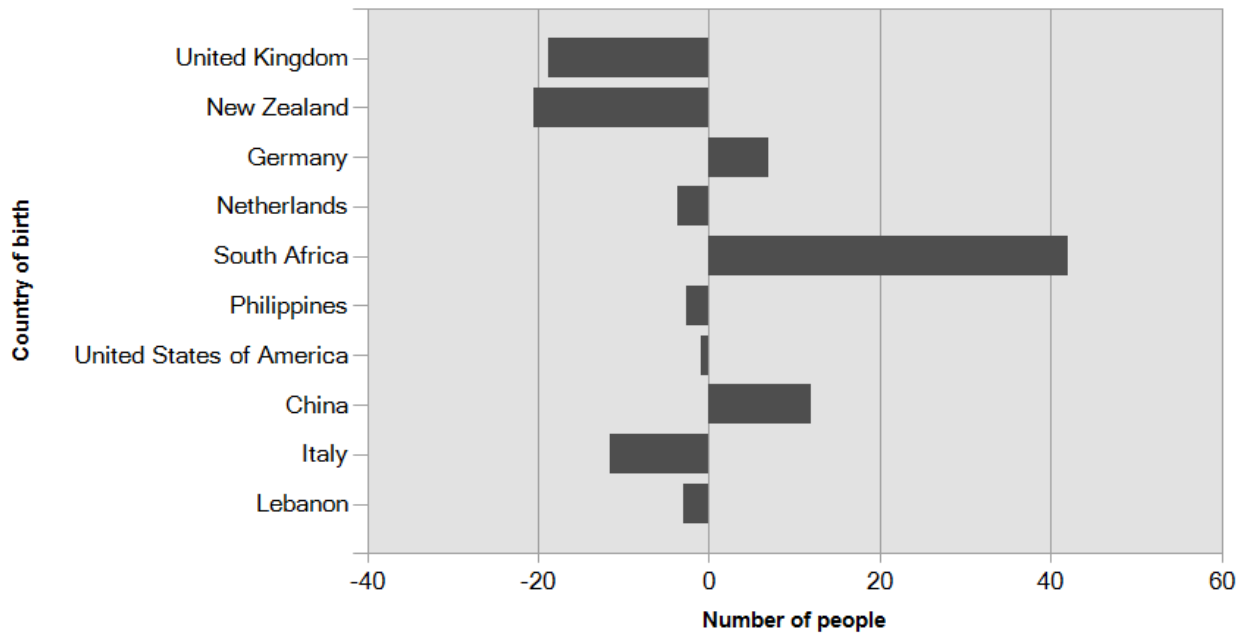
There were no major differences between Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales's country of birth data in 2006, and there were no numerically significant changes between 2001 and 2006.

Country of birth (top 10), Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Change in country of birth (top 10), Bathurst Regional, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

How many recently arrived? (Year of arrival in Australia)

Derived from the Census question, 'In what year did the person first arrive in Australia to live here for one year or more?'

The Year of Arrival data indicates the year (or period) when the overseas born population arrived in Australia. The data shows the degree to which areas are 'ports' for new overseas migrants and reveals the role of the area in housing the overseas-born.

Recent arrival numbers in an area are often determined by:

- housing affordability;
- employment opportunities; and
- pre-existing communities located in the area.

Year of arrival data is best used in conjunction with information on Country of Birth, Religion and Language Spoken at Home data as another means of informing decision-makers, planners and service providers about the ethnic composition and cultural diversity of an area.

Year of arrival(year of arrival in Australia)	Bathurst Regional		
	2006		Regional New South Wales %
Enumerated data	number	%	
2006	56	2.0	1.6
2005	104	3.7	2.3
2004	56	2.0	1.9
2003	43	1.5	1.7
2002	43	1.5	1.5
2001	50	1.8	1.5
1996 to 2000	210	7.5	6.1
1995 to 1991	143	5.1	4.6
Before 1991	1,861	66.3	73.6
Not stated	242	8.6	5.2
Total	2,808	100.0	100.0

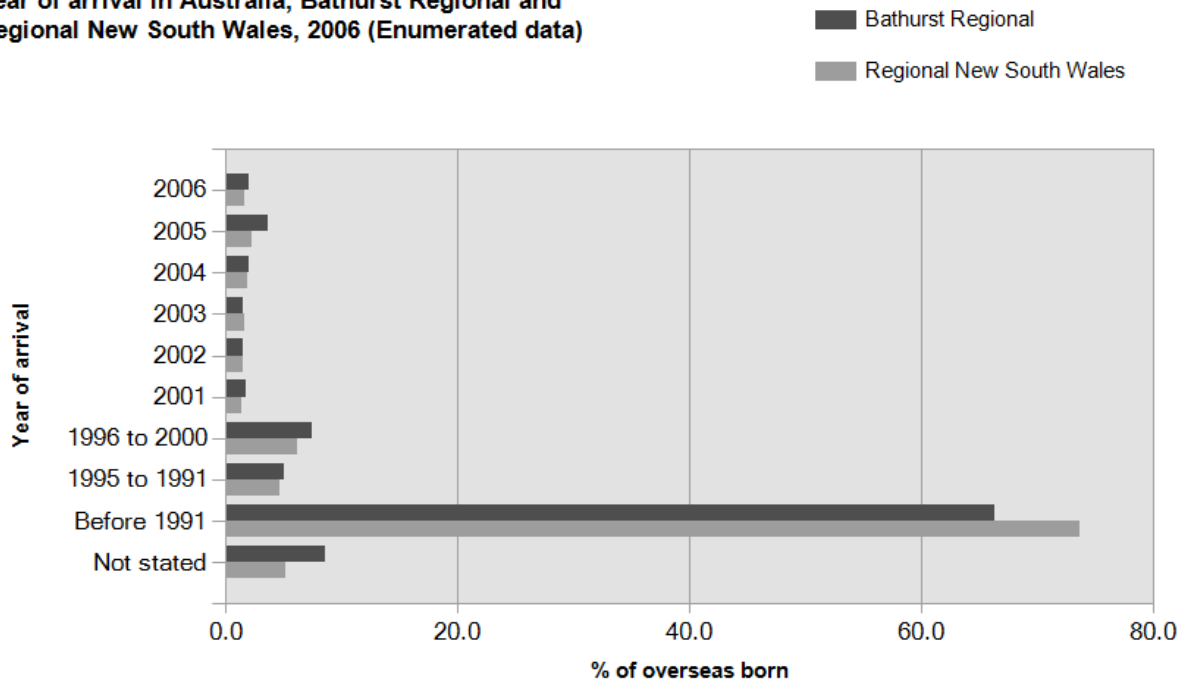
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the year of arrival for the overseas born population of Bathurst Regional in 2006 compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a smaller proportion of people who arrived before 1991 but a larger proportion of recent arrivals (those who arrived between 2001 and 2006).

Overall, 66.3% of the overseas born population arrived before 1991, and 12.5% arrived during or after 2001, compared with 73.6% and 10.5% respectively for Regional New South Wales.

Year of arrival in Australia, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

How well do we speak English? (Proficiency in English)

Derived from the Census question, 'How well does the person speak English?' and applies only to overseas born persons aged 5 years and over.

English proficiency aims to measure the ability of persons who speak 'English as a Second Language' to speak English. The data, when viewed with other ethnic and cultural indicators, such as Country of Birth, Language Spoken at Home and Religion, reflects the ethnic composition of the population and the number of years of residence in Australia. In general, an area with a higher proportion of persons born in English-speaking countries or who emigrated from non-English speaking countries several decades ago is likely to have greater English-speaking proficiency.

Proficiency in English(overseas born persons aged 5 years and over)	Bathurst Regional						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Enumerated data	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	
	Speaks English only	2,001	71.2	69.5	1,971	71.0	69.4
Speaks another language and English not well or not at all	97	3.5	5.1	95	3.4	5.5	2
Speaks another language and English well or very well	598	21.3	24.3	622	22.4	24.0	-24
Speaks another language and English - proficiency not stated	0	0	0.3	9	0.3	0.4	-9
Not stated	114	4.1	0.8	79	2.8	0.7	35
Total	2,810	100.0	100.0	2,777	100.0	100.0	33

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

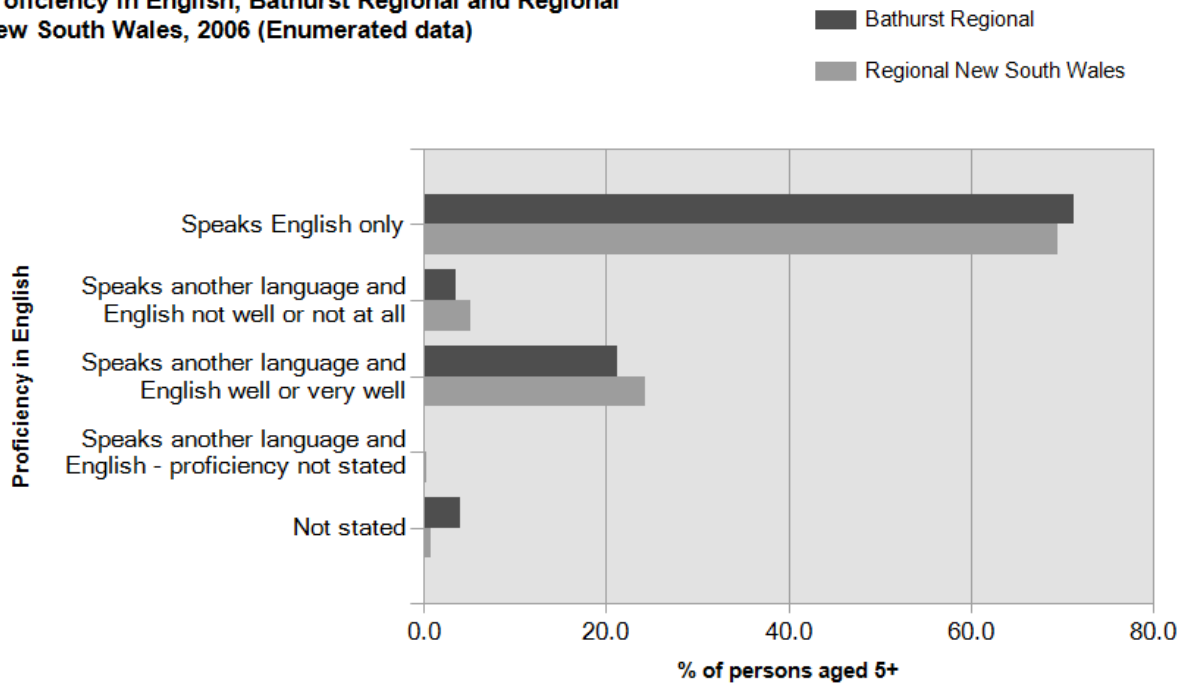
NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the proficiency in English data for Bathurst Regional in 2006 compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a larger proportion of persons who spoke English only, but a smaller proportion of persons who spoke another language and English not well or not at all.

Overall, 71.2% of persons spoke English only, and 3.5% spoke another language and English not well or not at all, compared with 69.5% and 5.1% respectively for Regional New South Wales.

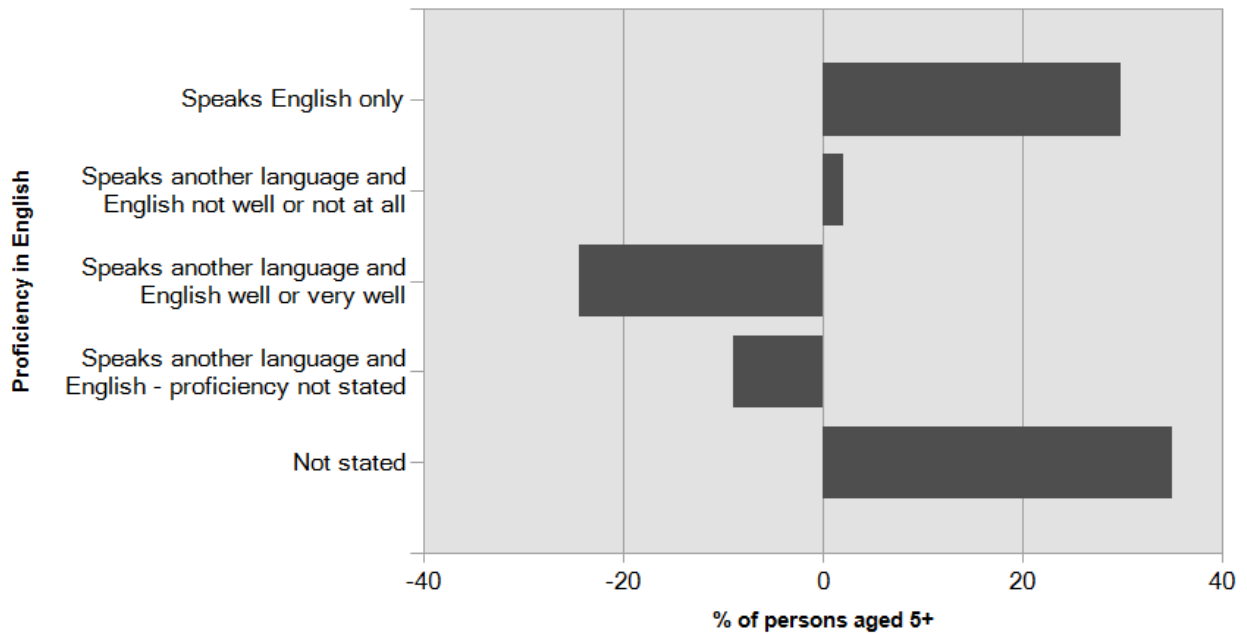
Between 2001 and 2006 there were no numerically significant changes in Bathurst Regional's proficiency in English data.

Proficiency in English, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Change in proficiency in English, Bathurst Regional, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

What language do we speak at home? (Language spoken at home)

Derived from the question, 'Does the person speak a language other than English at home?'

The proportion of the population that speaks a language at home other than English is indicative of how culturally diverse a population is and the degree to which different ethnic groups and nationalities are retaining their language.

This data should be analysed in conjunction with Country of Birth, Year of Arrival and Religion data to assist in identifying specific cultural and ethnic groups in an area.

Language top 10 non-English languages ranked for 2006 (persons aged 5 years and over)	Bathurst Regional						
	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	
Arabic	95	0.3	0.2	108	0.3	0.1	-13
Cantonese	89	0.2	0.2	80	0.2	0.2	9
German	73	0.2	0.3	58	0.2	0.3	15
Italian	68	0.2	0.6	77	0.2	0.7	-9
Dutch	52	0.1	0.1	54	0.2	0.1	-2
Mandarin	44	0.1	0.2	29	0.1	0.1	15
Greek	42	0.1	0.2	30	0.1	0.3	12
Filipino (Tagalog)	41	0.1	0.1	21	0.1	0.1	20
Korean	38	0.1	0	22	0.1	0	16
Japanese	37	0.1	0.1	20	0.1	0	17
Speak English Only	33,046	91.6	91.1	31,576	91.5	91.1	1,470
Non-English total	1,107	3.1	4.5	997	2.9	4.5	110
Not Stated	1,918	5.3	4.4	1,927	5.6	4.4	-9
Total	36,071	100.0	100.0	34,500	100.0	100.0	1,571

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

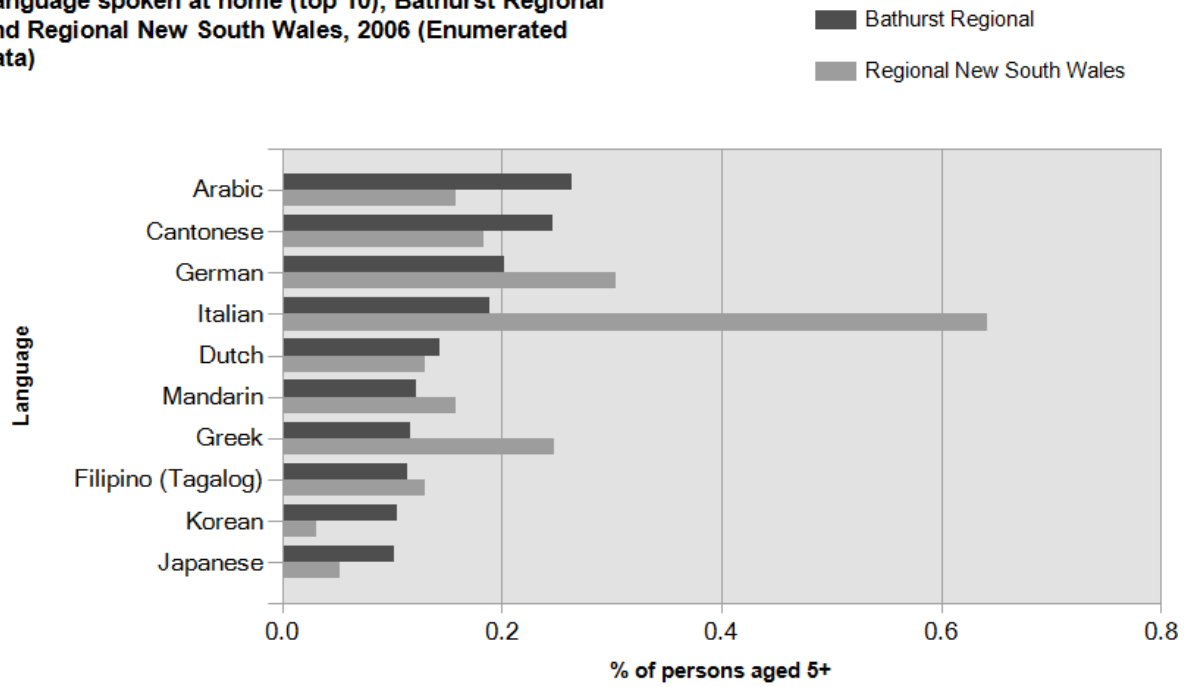
Analysis of the language spoken at home by the population of Bathurst Regional in 2006 compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a similar proportion of people who spoke English only as well as a similar proportion of those speaking a non-English language (either exclusively, or in addition to English).

Overall, 91.6% of the population spoke English only, and 3.1% spoke a non-English language, compared with 91.1% and 4.5% respectively for Regional New South Wales.

The dominant language spoken at home, other than English, in Bathurst Regional was Arabic, with 0.3% of the population, or 95 people using this language.

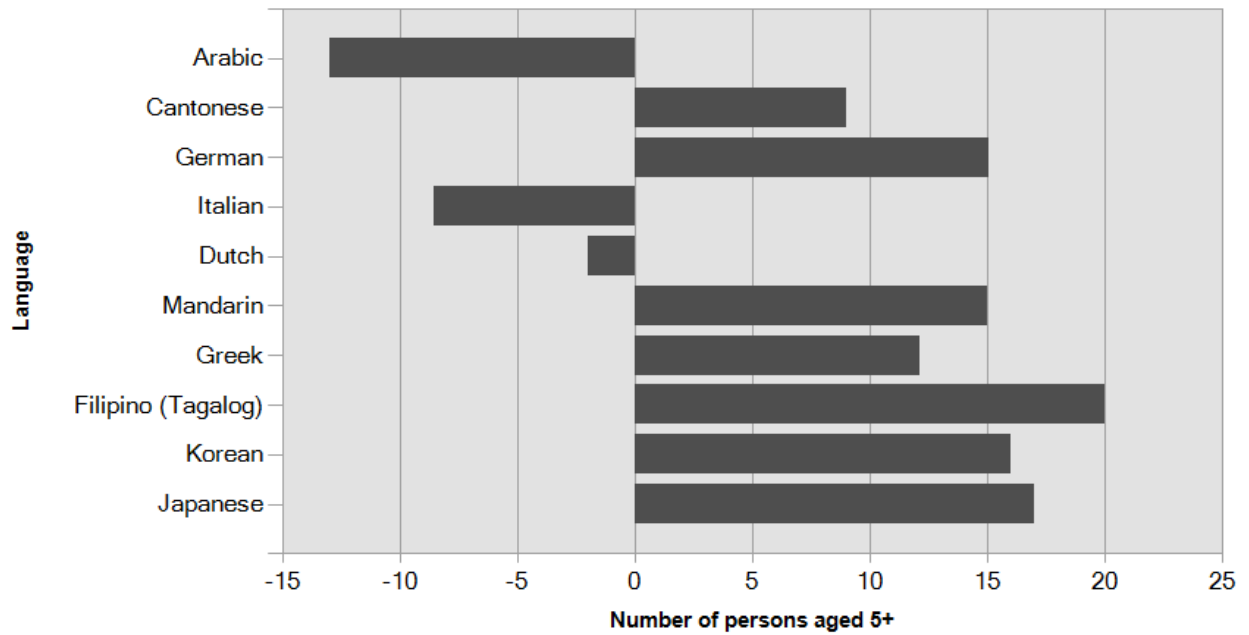
There were no major differences between Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales's language spoken at home data in 2006, and there were no numerically significant changes between 2001 and 2006.

Language spoken at home (top 10), Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Change in language spoken at home (top 10), Bathurst Regional, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

What is our religion? (Religion)

Derived from the Census question, 'What is the person's religion?' (This is an optional question).

Religion is an indicator of cultural identity and ethnicity when observed in conjunction with other key variables. The data reveals the major concentrations of religions in an area as well as highlighting the proportion of persons with no religion. There are a number of reasons for different religious compositions across areas. These include:

- the country of birth and ethnic background of the population; and
- the age of the population (belief in religion is generally stronger, the older the population).

This data should be analysed in conjunction with Country of Birth and Language Spoken at Home data to assist in identifying specific cultural and ethnic groups in an area.

Religion top 10 religions ranked for 2006 (persons)	Bathurst Regional 2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	
Catholic	12,709	35.2	26.7	12,309	35.6	27.1	400
Anglican	8,994	24.9	28.2	9,064	26.2	29.9	-70
Uniting Church	1,938	5.4	6.7	2,066	6.0	7.6	-128
Presbyterian and Reformed	1,788	5.0	4.6	1,808	5.2	5.1	-20
Baptist	597	1.7	1.5	695	2.0	1.5	-98
Other Christian	491	1.4	1.6	415	1.2	1.4	76
Pentecostal	237	0.7	0.9	222	0.6	0.9	15
Buddhism	202	0.6	0.6	156	0.5	0.5	46
Orthodox	164	0.5	1.1	112	0.3	1.1	52
Brethren	162	0.4	0.1	89	0.3	0.1	73
Christian Total	27,705	76.8	74.0	27,428	79.4	77.3	277
Non Christian Total	606	1.7	1.5	393	1.1	1.3	213
No Religion	4,350	12.1	14.5	3,280	9.5	11.4	1,070
Inadequately Described	228	0.6	0.6	413	1.2	1.4	-185
Not Stated	3,182	8.8	9.4	3,046	8.8	8.6	136
Total	36,071	100.0	100.0	34,560	100.0	100.0	1,511

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the religious affiliation of the population of Bathurst Regional in 2006 compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a larger proportion of people who professed a religion but a smaller proportion who stated they had no religion.

Overall, 78.5% of the population nominated a religion, and 12.1% said they had no religion, compared with 75.5% and 14.5% respectively for Regional New South Wales.

The dominant single religion in Bathurst Regional was Catholic, with 35.2% of the population or 12,709 people as adherents.

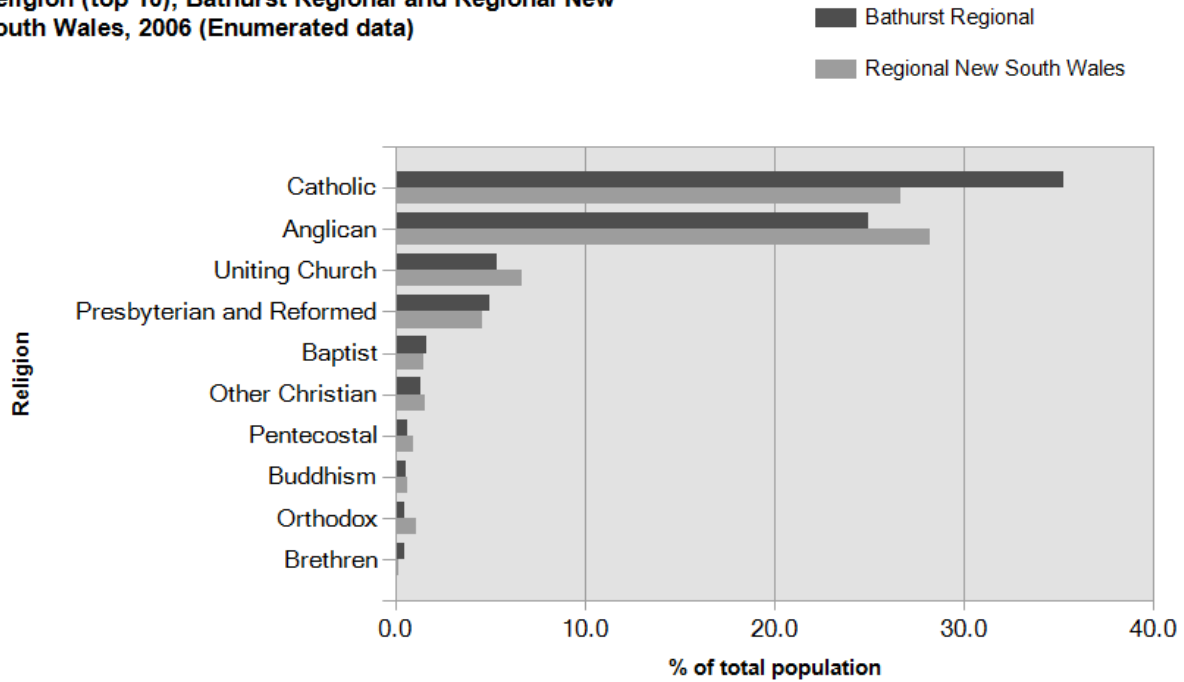
The major difference between the religious affiliation for the population of Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales was:

- A larger percentage who nominated Catholic (35.2% compared to 26.7%).

The largest changes in the religious affiliation of the population in Bathurst Regional between 2001 and 2006 were for those who nominated:

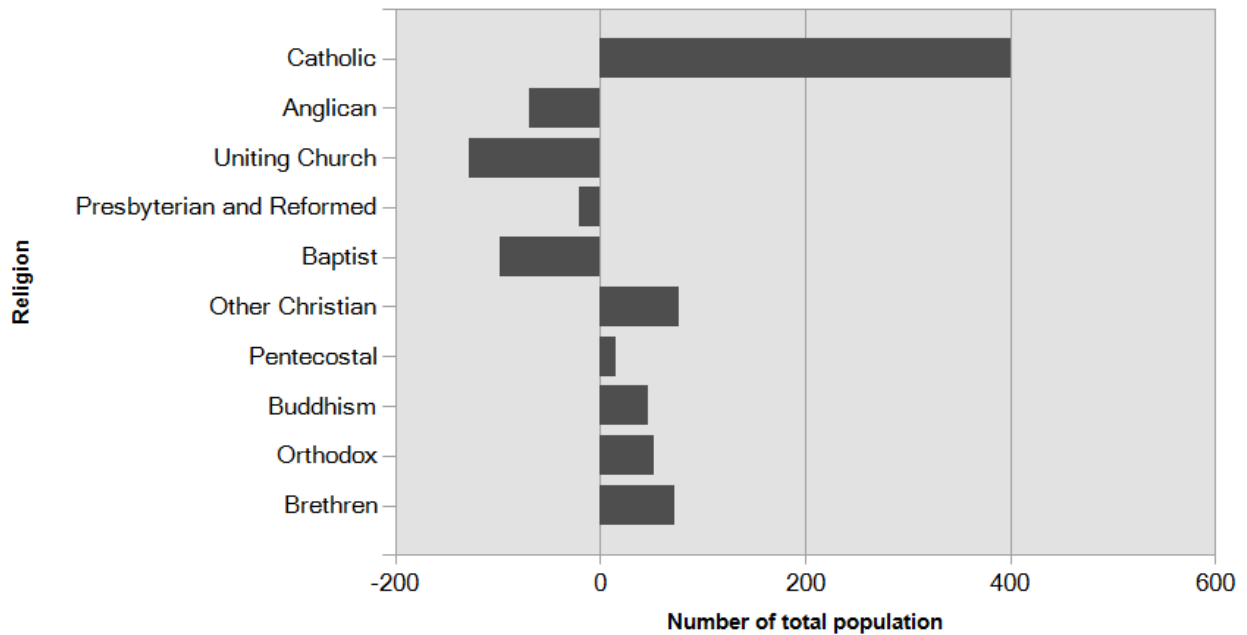
- Catholic (+400 persons);
- Other Christian (+76 persons);
- Uniting Church (-128 persons), and;
- Baptist (-98 persons).

Religion (top 10), Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Change in religions (top 10), Bathurst Regional, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

What is our individual income? (Weekly individual income)

Weekly individual income 2006

Derived from the Census question, 'What is the total of all wages/salaries, government benefits, pensions, allowances and other income the person usually receives?' This is the gross amount and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

Individual Income is an indicator of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as Household Income, Educational Qualifications and Occupation, it helps to evaluate the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of an area. The amount of income an individual receives is linked to a number of factors including the person's:

- employment status;
- age (as for instance students and retirees often receive a lower income);
- qualifications; and
- the type of employment undertaken by the person.

It is interesting to view individual income data in relation to both household income and number of persons usually resident. Areas with relatively high household income may be the result of multiple earners in the household contributing to that household income, so it is possible that some areas that have relatively high household incomes will have relatively low levels of individual income.

To enable a comparison of Individual Income levels of an area over time, Individual Income quartiles have been calculated and presented in the 'Individual income quartiles tab'.

Weekly individual income groups (persons)	Bathurst Regional		
	2006		Regional New South Wales %
Enumerated data	number	%	
negative/nil income	2,015	7.0	6.4
\$1 to \$149	2,418	8.4	7.1
\$150 to \$249	4,478	15.6	17.8
\$250 to \$399	3,969	13.9	16.1
\$400 to \$599	3,852	13.5	14.8
\$600 to \$799	2,879	10.1	9.9
\$800 to \$999	2,093	7.3	6.5
\$1,000 to \$1,299	2,054	7.2	6.1
\$1,300 to \$1,599	1,346	4.7	3.7
\$1,600 to \$1,999	555	1.9	1.9
\$2,000 or more	575	2.0	2.0
not stated	2,386	8.3	7.7
Total	28,620	100.0	100.0

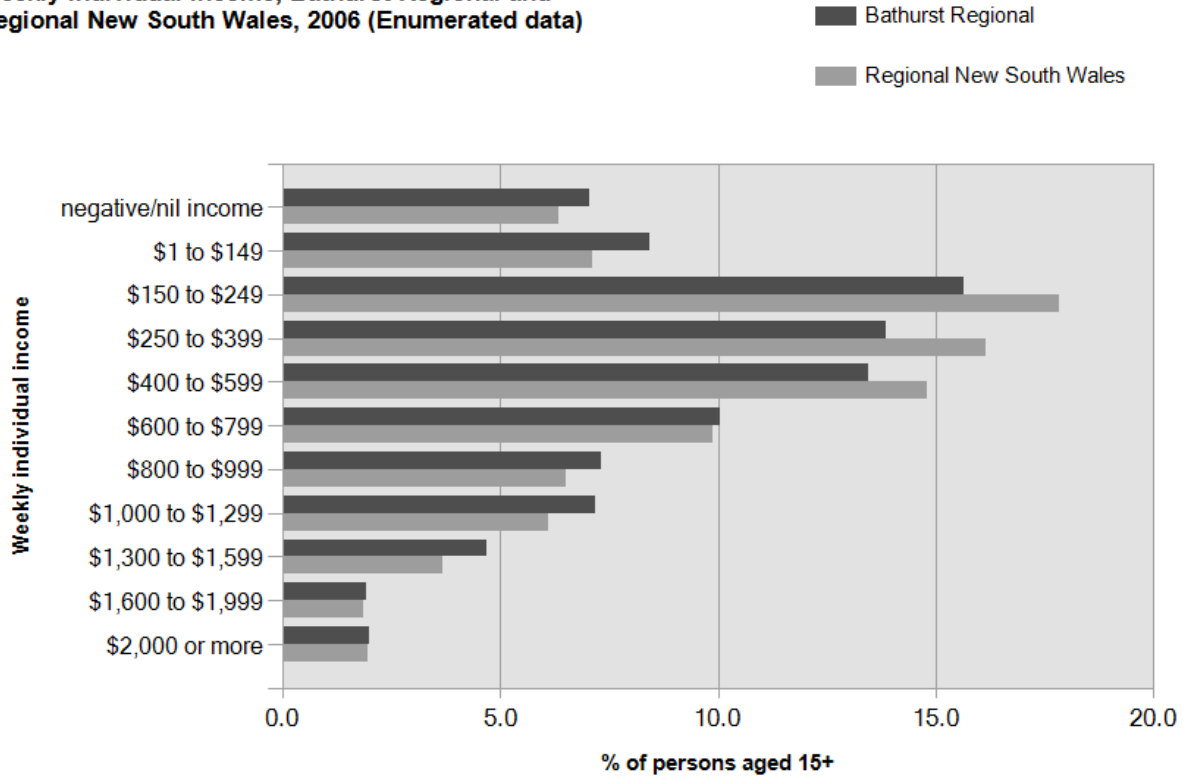
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of individual income levels in Bathurst Regional in 2006 compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a larger proportion of persons earning a high income (those earning \$1,000 per week or more) but a smaller proportion of low income persons (those earning less than \$400 per week).

Overall, 15.8% of the population earned a high income, and 44.9% earned a low income, compared with 13.7% and 47.4% respectively for Regional New South Wales.

Weekly individual income, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

What is our individual income? (Weekly individual income)

Individual income quartiles

Individual income groups are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time. The income quartile method assumes an even distribution within each income group. Quartiles are calculated from Regional New South Wales individual income data.

Individual income quartile definitions(Annual income ranges)

	2006	2001	1996	1991
Lowest group	Nil to \$10,593	Nil to \$9,213	Nil to \$7,449	Nil to \$6,248
Medium lowest	\$10,594 to \$20,166	\$9,214 to \$16,237	\$7,450 to \$12,898	\$6,249 to \$11,681
Medium highest	\$20,167 to \$38,532	\$16,238 to \$30,456	\$12,899 to \$24,972	\$11,682 to \$22,218
Highest group	\$38,533 and over	\$30,457 and over	\$24,973 and over	\$22,219 and over

Individual income quartiles (persons aged 15 and over)	Bathurst Regional						
	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	
Enumerated data							
Lowest group	6,838	26.1	25.0	6,456	26.2	25.0	382
Medium lowest	5,719	21.8	25.0	5,200	21.1	25.0	519
Medium highest	6,205	23.7	25.0	5,684	23.1	25.0	520
Highest group	7,472	28.5	25.0	7,274	29.6	25.0	199
Total	26,234	100.0	100.0	24,614	100.0	100.0	1,620

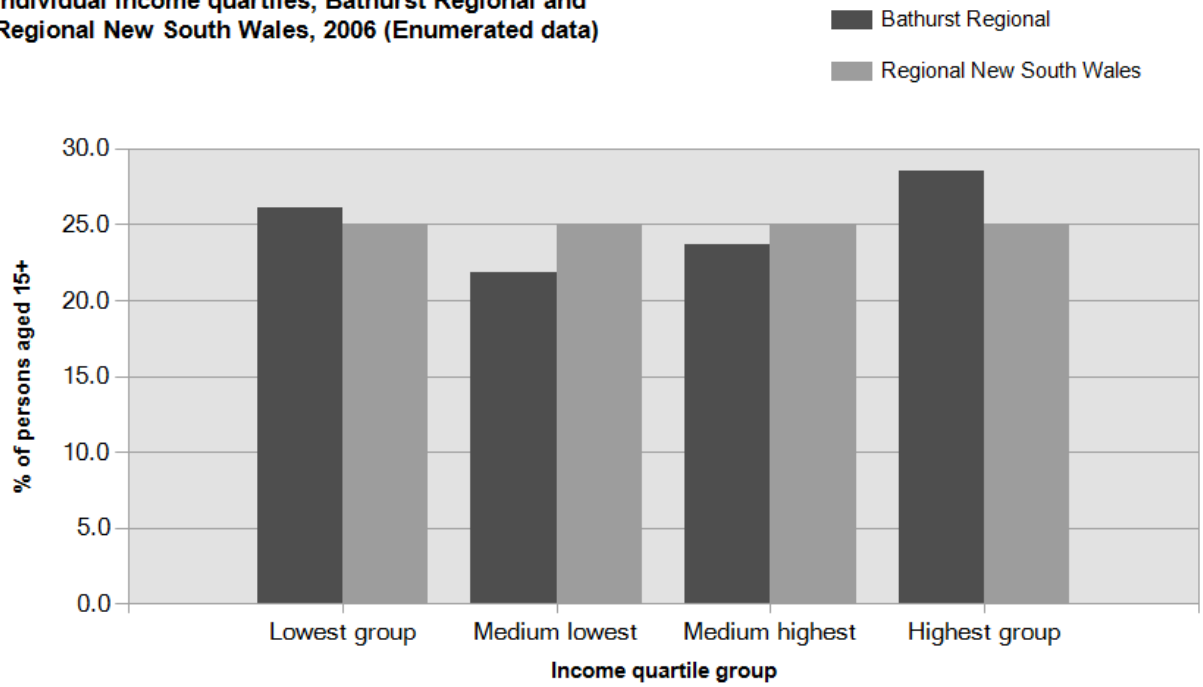
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of the population by income quartile in Bathurst Regional compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was larger proportion of persons in the highest income quartile, but a similar proportion in the lowest income quartile.

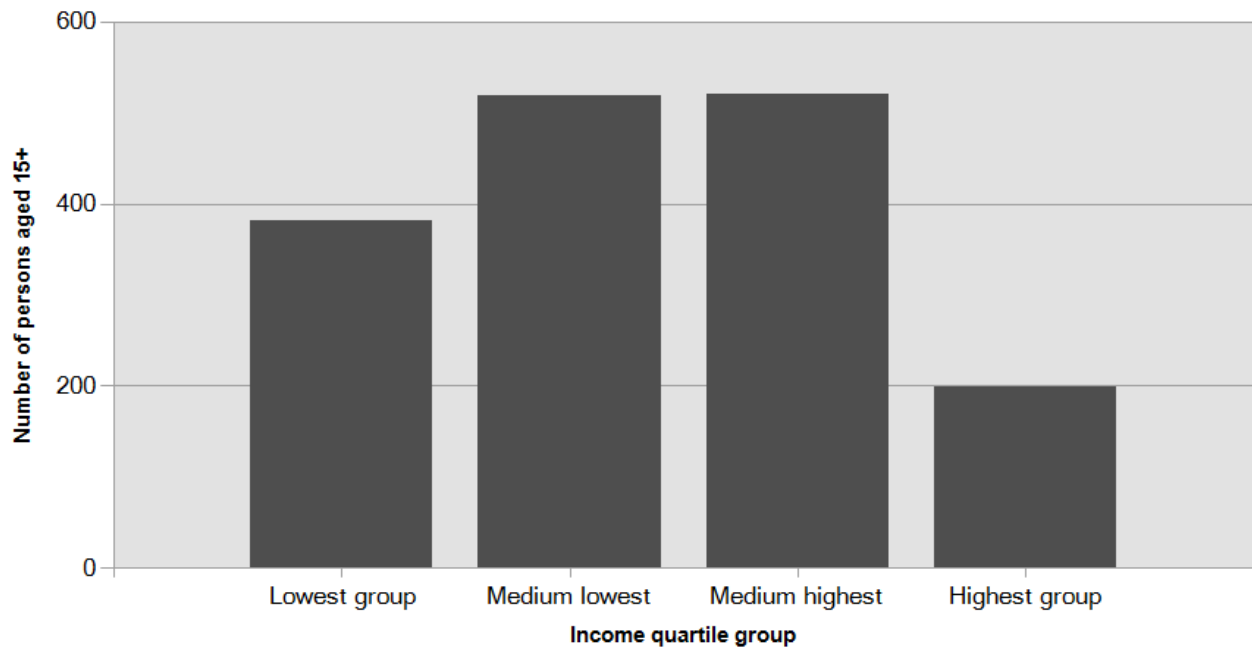
The most significant change in Bathurst Regional between 2001 and 2006 was in the Medium highest quartile which showed an increase of 520 persons.

Individual income quartiles, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Change in individual income quartiles, Bathurst Regional, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

What is our household income? (Weekly household income)

Weekly household income 2006

Derived from the Census question, 'What is the total of all wages/salaries, government benefits, pensions, allowances and other income the person usually receives?'. This is the gross amount and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

Household Income is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as Educational Qualifications and Occupation, it helps to evaluate the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of an area. The amount of income a household generates is linked to a number of factors:

- the number of workers in the household;
- the percentage of people unemployed or on other income support benefits; and
- the type of employment undertaken by the household members.

Note: It is important to remember that households vary in size, so that some areas have a greater number of dependents per income generated than others. If the area has a large number of retirees then this will produce a higher proportion of households with low income. This is not necessarily a measure of retirees' affluence, as retirees often have capital resources. Refer to the Age Structure section to understand this element.

To enable a comparison of Household Income levels of an area over time, Household Income quartiles have been calculated and presented in the 'Household income quartiles tab'.

Weekly household income groups (households)	Bathurst Regional		
	2006		Regional New South Wales %
Enumerated data	number	%	
Negative / Nil income	127	1.0	1.1
\$1 to \$149	213	1.7	1.6
\$150 to \$249	771	6.0	6.5
\$250 to \$349	951	7.4	8.9
\$350 to \$499	663	5.2	7.1
\$500 to \$649	1,374	10.7	12.7
\$650 to \$799	853	6.7	6.6
\$800 to \$999	894	7.0	6.9
\$1000 to \$1199	1,406	11.0	10.5
\$1200 to \$1399	742	5.8	5.2
\$1400 to \$1699	940	7.3	6.4
\$1700 to \$1999	796	6.2	4.9
\$2000 to \$2499	725	5.7	4.5
\$2500 to \$2999	562	4.4	3.3
\$3000 or more	403	3.1	2.6
Partial income stated	970	7.6	7.7
All incomes not stated	412	3.2	3.4
Total	12,802	100.0	100.0

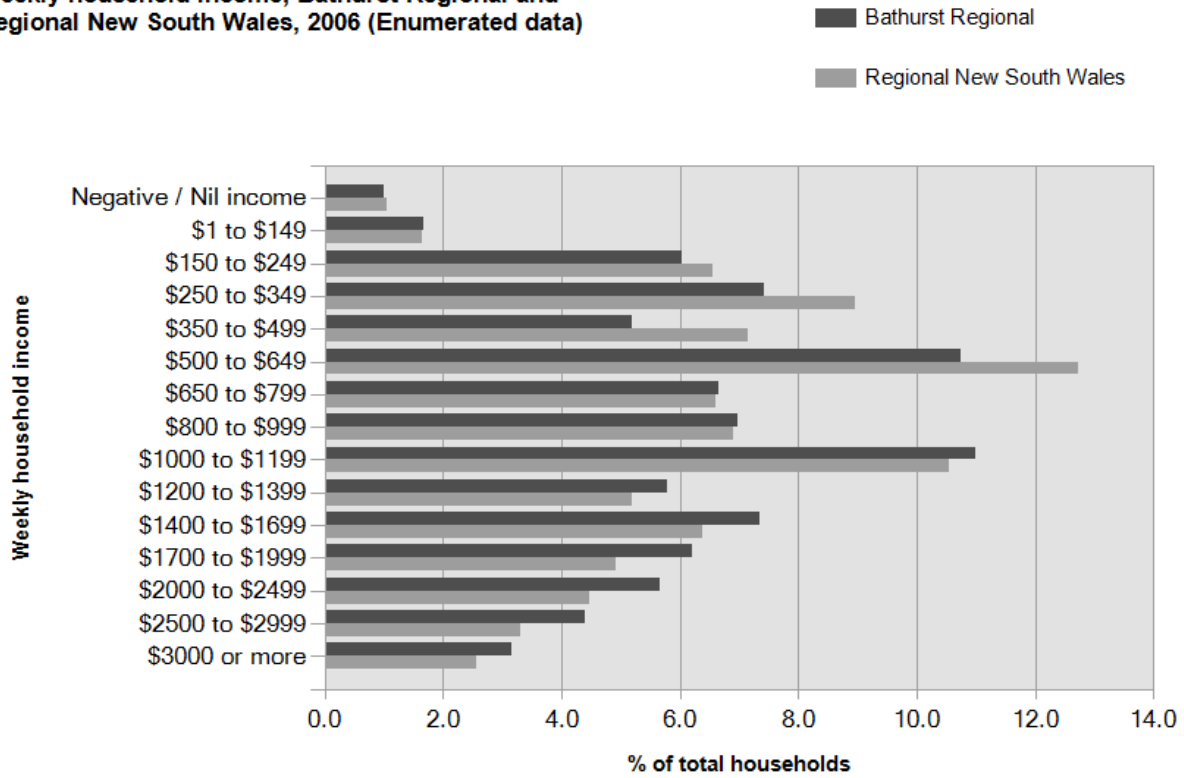
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of household income levels in Bathurst Regional in 2006 compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a larger proportion of high income households (those earning \$1,700 per week or more) but a smaller proportion of low income households (those earning less than \$500 per week).

Overall, 19.4% of the households earned a high income, and 21.3% were low income households, compared with 15.3% and 25.2% respectively for Regional New South Wales.

Weekly household income, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

What is our household income? (Weekly household income)

Household income quartiles

Household income groups are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time. The income quartile method assumes an even distribution within each income group. Quartiles are calculated from Regional New South Wales household income data.

Household income quartile definitions(Annual income ranges)

	2006	2001	1996	1991
Lowest group	Nil to \$22,618	Nil to \$18,647	Nil to \$14,904	Nil to \$14,014
Medium lowest	\$22,619 to \$41,382	\$18,648 to \$32,914	\$14,905 to \$26,949	\$14,015 to \$24,525
Medium highest	\$41,383 to \$71,642	\$32,915 to \$57,579	\$26,950 to \$46,984	\$24,526 to \$42,010
Highest group	\$71,643 and over	\$57,580 and over	\$46,985 and over	\$42,011 and over

Household income quartiles (households)	Bathurst Regional						
	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
Enumerated data	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	
Lowest group	2,438	21.3	25.0	2,279	21.5	25.0	159
Medium lowest	2,491	21.8	25.0	2,116	20.0	25.0	374
Medium highest	2,983	26.1	25.0	2,746	25.9	25.0	237
Highest group	3,509	30.7	25.0	3,447	32.6	25.0	62
Total	11,420	100.0	100.0	10,588	100.0	100.0	832

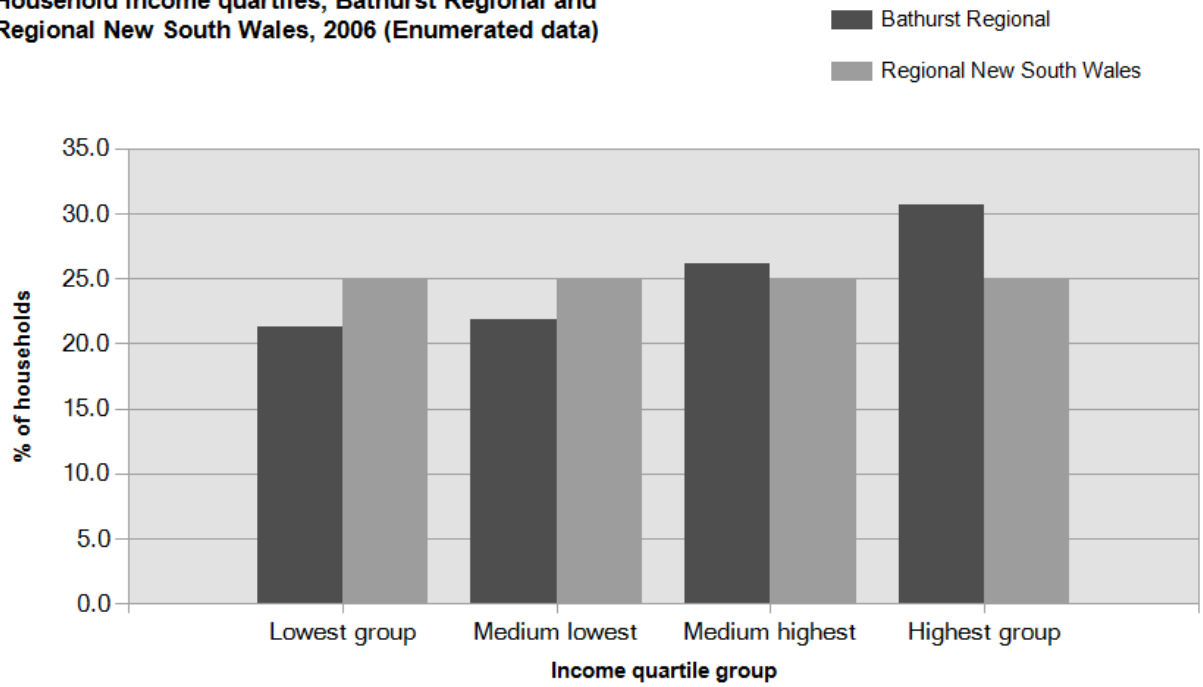
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by income quartile in Bathurst Regional compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was larger proportion of households in the highest income quartile, but a smaller proportion in the lowest income quartile.

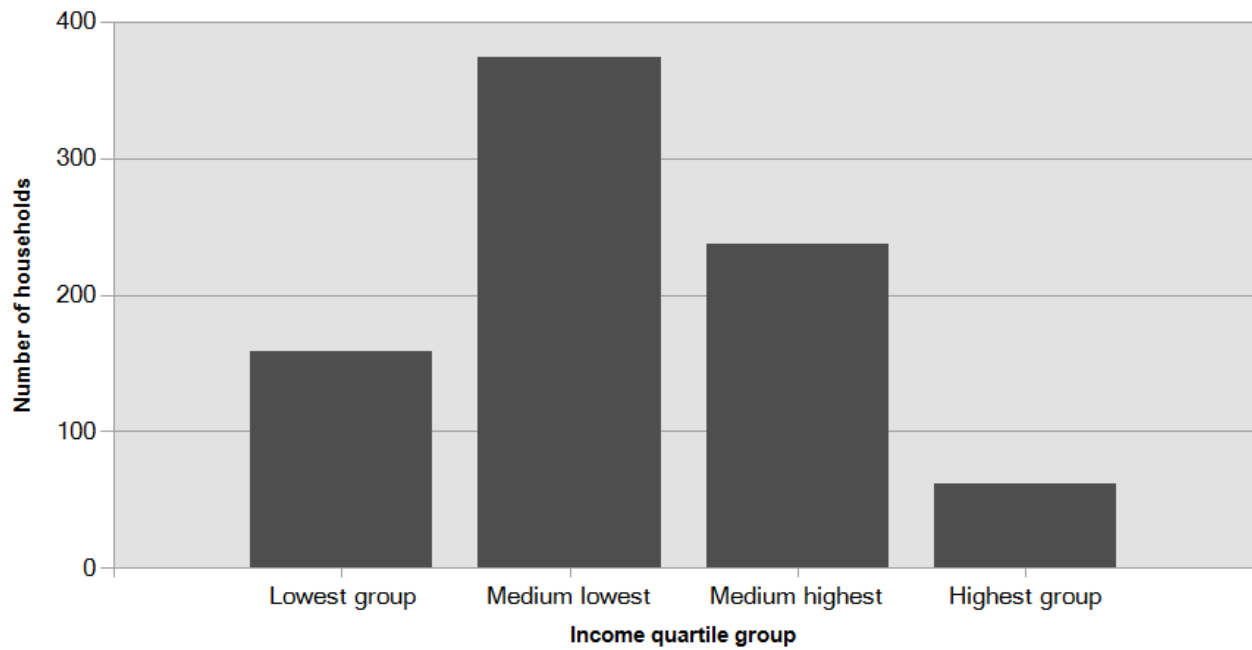
The most significant change in Bathurst Regional between 2001 and 2006 was in the Medium lowest quartile which showed an increase of 374 households.

Household income quartiles, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Change in household income quartiles, Bathurst Regional, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

What are our qualifications? (Highest education qualification achieved)

Derived from the Census question, 'What is the level of the highest qualification the person has completed?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

Educational Qualifications are one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as Income and Occupation, Educational Qualifications help to evaluate the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of an area. Level of Educational Qualifications in a population relate to a number of factors including:

- the age of the population (e.g. older people tend to have more vocational qualifications, while people in their twenties and thirties are more likely to have a university degree);
- the professional or working ambitions of people (to seek education as youth or retraining as adults);
- the opportunities afforded to people to continue studying beyond compulsory schooling.

Highest qualification achieved (persons aged 15 years and over)	Bathurst Regional			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	2006		Regional New South Wales %	2001		Regional New South Wales %	
Enumerated data	number	%		number	%		
Bachelor or Higher degree	3,555	12.4	10.4	2,973	11.0	8.6	582
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	1,714	6.0	6.2	1,465	5.4	5.2	249
Vocational	5,799	20.3	20.1	4,922	18.2	18.2	877
No qualifications	13,942	48.7	50.3	14,455	53.5	56.2	-513
Not Stated	3,616	12.6	12.9	3,223	11.9	11.8	393
Total	28,626	100.0	100.0	27,038	100.0	100.0	1,588

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the qualifications of the population in Bathurst Regional in 2006 compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a larger proportion of people holding formal qualifications (Bachelor or higher degree; Advanced Diploma or Diploma; or Vocational qualifications) and a smaller proportion of people with no formal qualifications.

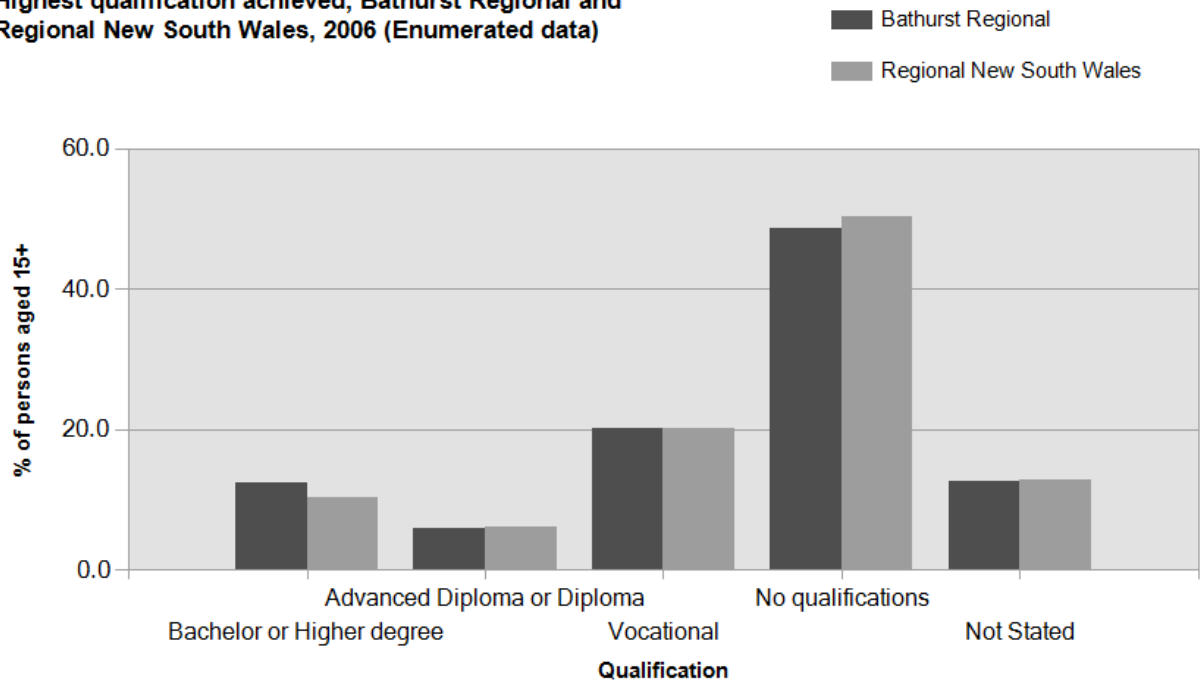
Overall, 38.7% of the population held educational qualifications, and 48.7% had no qualifications, compared with 36.7% and 50.3% respectively for Regional New South Wales.

There were no major differences between Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales's highest qualifications achieved data in 2006.

The largest changes in the qualifications of the population in Bathurst Regional between 2001 and 2006 were in those with:

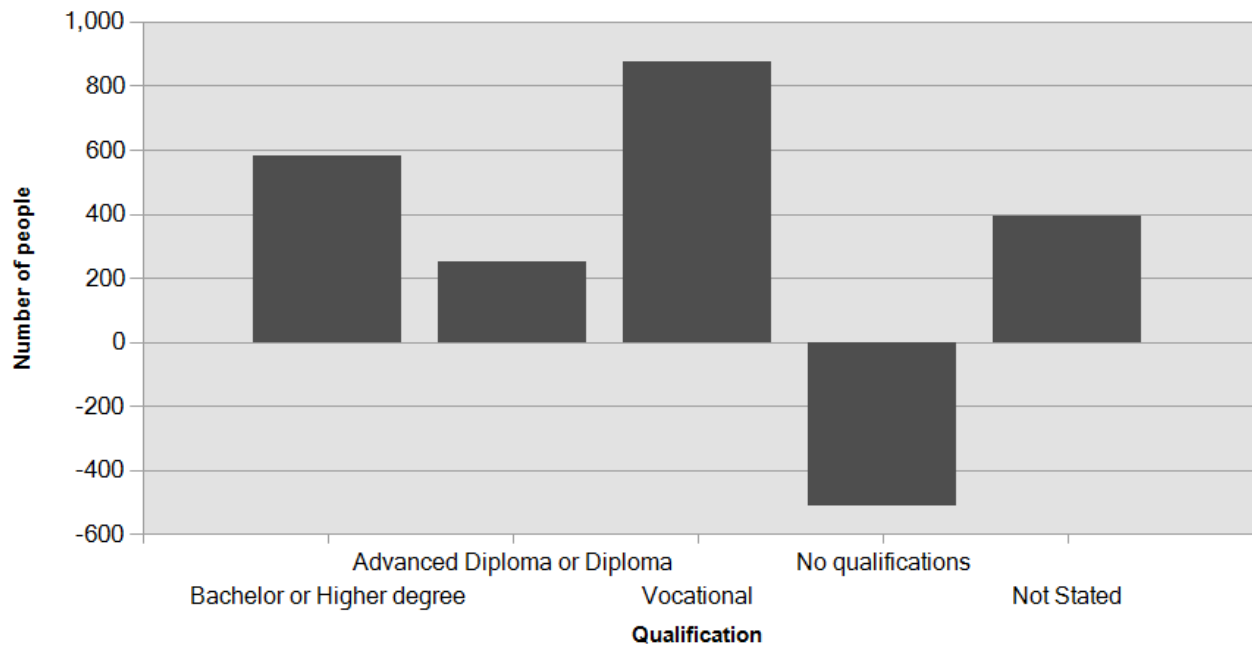
- Vocational qualifications (+877 persons), and;
- Bachelor or higher degrees (+582 persons).

Highest qualification achieved, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Change in highest qualification achieved, Bathurst Regional, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

What is the highest secondary school year we have completed? (Highest level of schooling completed)

Derived from the Census question, 'What is the highest year of primary or secondary school the person has completed?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

The Year of Schooling data is a useful indicator of socio-economic status of an area. With other indicators, such as proficiency in English, the data informs planners and decision-makers as to people's ability to access services. Combined with Educational Qualifications it also allows assessment of the skill base of the population. The reasons for differences in Year of Schooling completed across areas are linked to a number of factors including:

- the age of the population, as over time there has been a greater emphasis on acquiring higher education in order to find employment;
- the working and social aspirations of the population; and
- a lack of access to further education opportunities due to financial constraints or distance to schools.

Unfortunately this data is only available for 2006 as there is no comparable data for previous Census years. Please see specific data notes for further detail.

Highest level of schooling completed (persons aged 15 years and over)	Bathurst Regional		
	2006		Regional New South Wales %
Enumerated data	number	%	
Year 8 or below	1,799	6.3	8.4
Year 9 or equivalent	2,578	9.0	11.0
Year 10 or equivalent	8,542	29.8	33.0
Year 11 or equivalent	1,806	6.3	6.9
Year 12 or equivalent	11,196	39.1	31.0
Did not go to school	93	0.3	0.5
Not Stated	2,606	9.1	9.2
Total	28,620	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

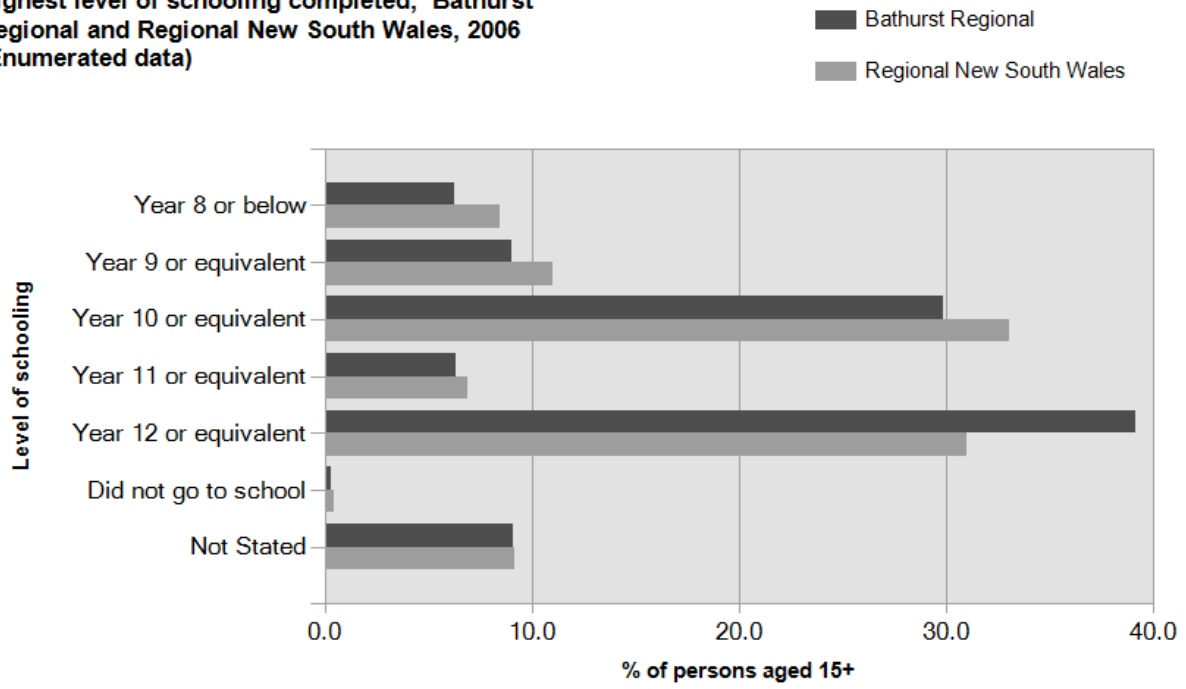
Analysis of the highest level of schooling attained by the population in Bathurst Regional in 2006 compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a smaller proportion of people who had left school at an early level (Year 10 or less) but a larger proportion of people who completed Year 12 or equivalent.

Overall, 45.1% of the population left school at Year 10 or below, and 39.1% went on to complete Year 12 or equivalent, compared with 52.4% and 31.0% respectively for Regional New South Wales.

The major differences between the level of schooling attained by the population in Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales were:

- A *larger* percentage of people who left school at Year 12 or equivalent (39.1% compared to 31.0%);
- A *smaller* percentage of people who left school at Year 10 or equivalent (29.8% compared to 33.0%);
- A *smaller* percentage of people who left school at Year 8 or below (6.3% compared to 8.4%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage of people who left school at Year 9 or equivalent (9.0% compared to 11.0%).

Highest level of schooling completed, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

Where are we learning? (Education institute attending)

Derived from the Census question, 'What type of educational institution is the person attending?'

The share of population attending educational institutions reflects three factors:

- the age structure of the population, which influences the number of children attending school;
- proximity to tertiary education, which can mean young adults leaving home to be nearer to educational facilities; and
- the degree to which people are seeking out educational opportunities in adulthood, especially in their late teens and early twenties.

Education institute attending (persons)	Bathurst Regional			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	2006		Regional New South Wales %	2001		Regional New South Wales %	
Enumerated data	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	
Pre School	689	1.9	1.8	524	1.5	1.7	165
Primary - Government	1,694	4.7	6.4	1,917	5.5	7.5	-223
Primary - Catholic	1,140	3.2	1.8	1,132	3.3	1.9	8
Primary - Independent	368	1.0	0.7	283	0.8	0.6	85
Primary - Total	3,202	8.9	9.0	3,332	9.6	10.1	-130
Secondary - Government	1,275	3.5	4.8	1,431	4.1	5.3	-156
Secondary - Catholic	1,083	3.0	1.4	1,113	3.2	1.4	-30
Secondary - Independent	566	1.6	0.8	598	1.7	0.6	-32
Secondary - Total	2,924	8.1	7.0	3,141	9.1	7.3	-217
TAFE	942	2.6	2.4	1,041	3.0	3.0	-99
University	2,631	7.3	2.5	2,503	7.2	2.6	128
Other	131	0.4	0.5	190	0.5	0.6	-59
Not Attending	22,723	63.3	69.8	21,986	63.6	70.6	737
Not Stated	2,830	7.9	7.4	1,836	5.3	4.2	994
Total	35,924	100.0	100.0	34,553	100.0	100.0	1,371

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the share of the population attending educational institutions in Bathurst Regional in 2006 compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a similar proportion attending primary school, a similar proportion attending secondary school, and a larger proportion engaged in tertiary level education.

Overall, 8.9% of the population were attending primary school, 8.1% of the population were attending secondary institutions, and 9.9% were learning at a tertiary level, compared with 9.0%, 7.0% and 4.9% respectively for Regional New South Wales.

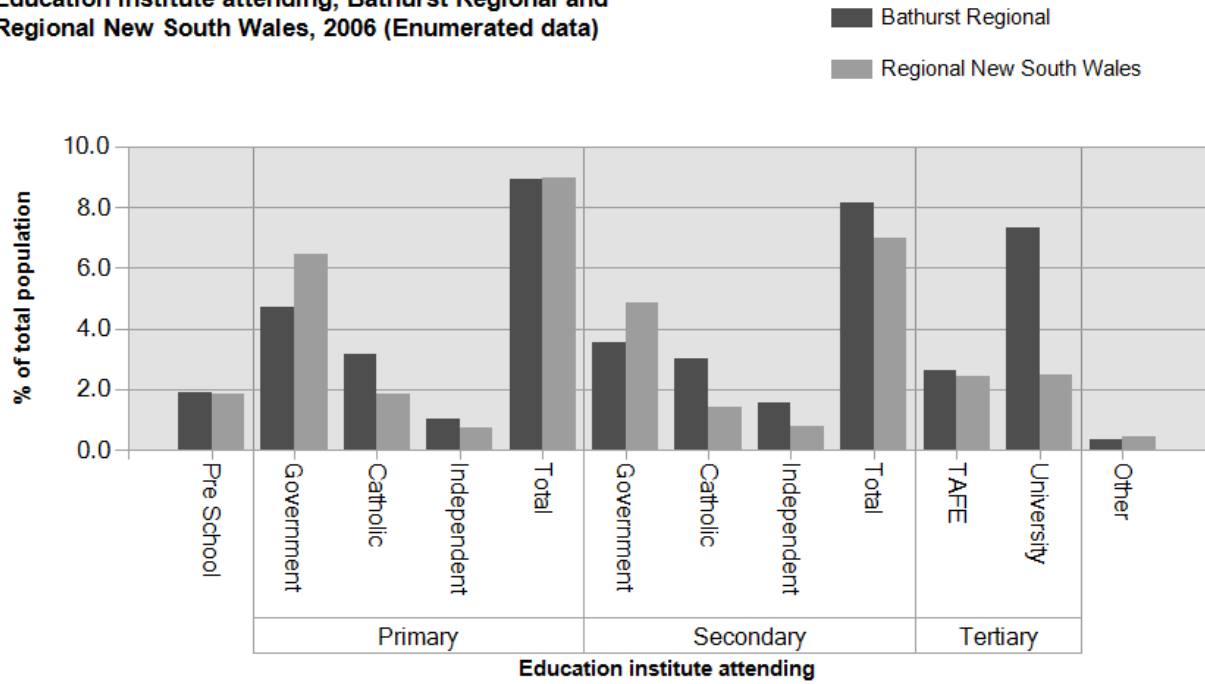
The major differences between the share of the population attending learning institutions in Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons attending University (7.3% compared to 2.5%);
- A *larger* percentage of persons attending Catholic secondary schools (3.0% compared to 1.4%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending Government primary schools (4.7% compared to 6.4%).

The largest changes in the number of people attending education institutions in Bathurst Regional between 2001 and 2006 were in those who nominated:

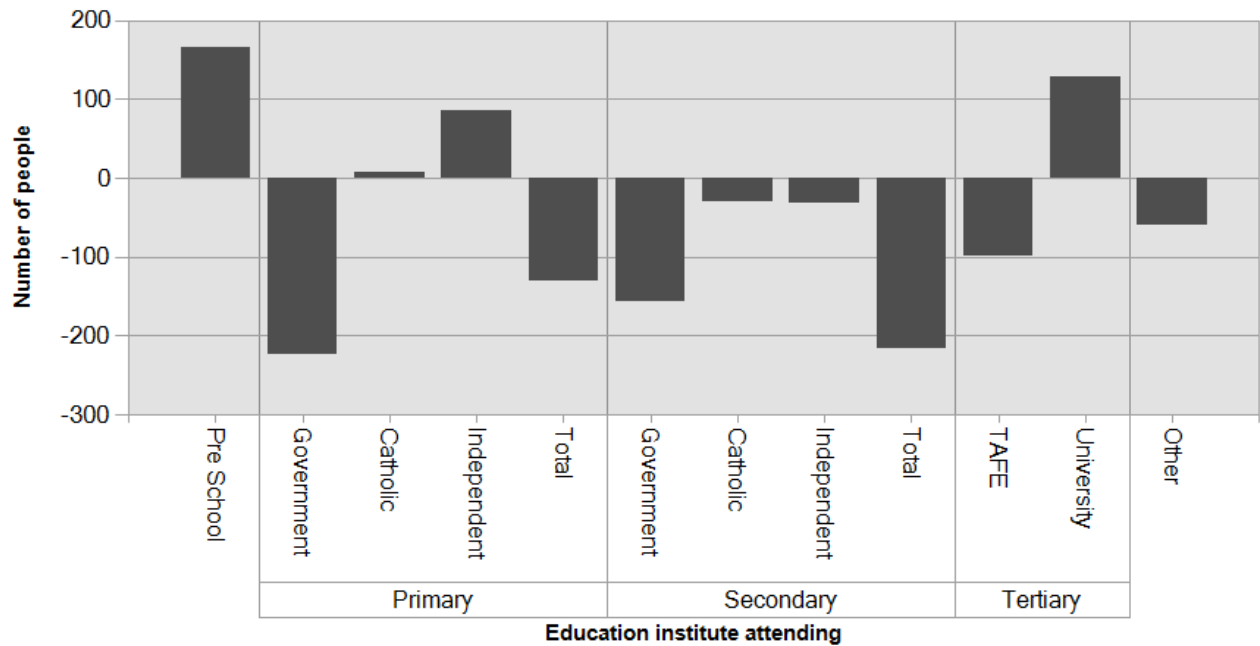
- Pre School (+165 persons);
- Primary - Government (-223 persons);
- Secondary - Total (-217 persons), and;
- Secondary - Government (-156 persons).

Education institute attending, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Change in education institute attending, Bathurst Regional, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

Do we need assistance? (Core activity need for assistance)

Derived from the Census questions, 'Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, self care activities?', 'Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, body movement activities?', 'Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, communication activities?', and 'What are the reasons for the need for assistance or supervision shown in questions 20, 21 and 22?' (as per above).

This population is defined as people who need assistance in their day to day lives with any or all of the following activities – self-care, body movements or communication – because of a disability, long-term health condition, or old age. Persons under the age of 40 (including infants) are only included if their stated reason for need for assistance was something other than 'old or young age'.

Information provided by these questions may be used in the planning of local facilities, services such as day-care and occasional care and in the provision of information and support to carers. They help in understanding the way individuals and families balance their paid work with other important aspects of their lives, such as family and community commitments.

Note: A person's reported need for assistance is based on a subjective assessment and should therefore be treated with caution. See the specific data notes for further detail.

Core activity need for assistance(Persons by age)	Bathurst Regional		
	2006		Regional New South Wales %
Enumerated data	number	%	
0 to 4 years assistance needed	26	0.1	0.1
5 to 14 years assistance needed	121	0.3	0.3
15 to 19 years assistance needed	43	0.1	0.1
20 to 24 years assistance needed	31	0.1	0.1
25 to 34 years assistance needed	71	0.2	0.2
35 to 44 years assistance needed	92	0.3	0.3
45 to 54 years assistance needed	119	0.3	0.5
55 to 64 years assistance needed	163	0.5	0.7
65 to 74 years assistance needed	148	0.4	0.6
75 to 84 years assistance needed	291	0.8	1.2
85 years and over assistance needed	268	0.7	0.9
Assistance needed total	1,373	3.8	5.0
No need for assistance	32,499	90.1	89.8
Not stated	2,202	6.1	5.2
Total	36,074	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

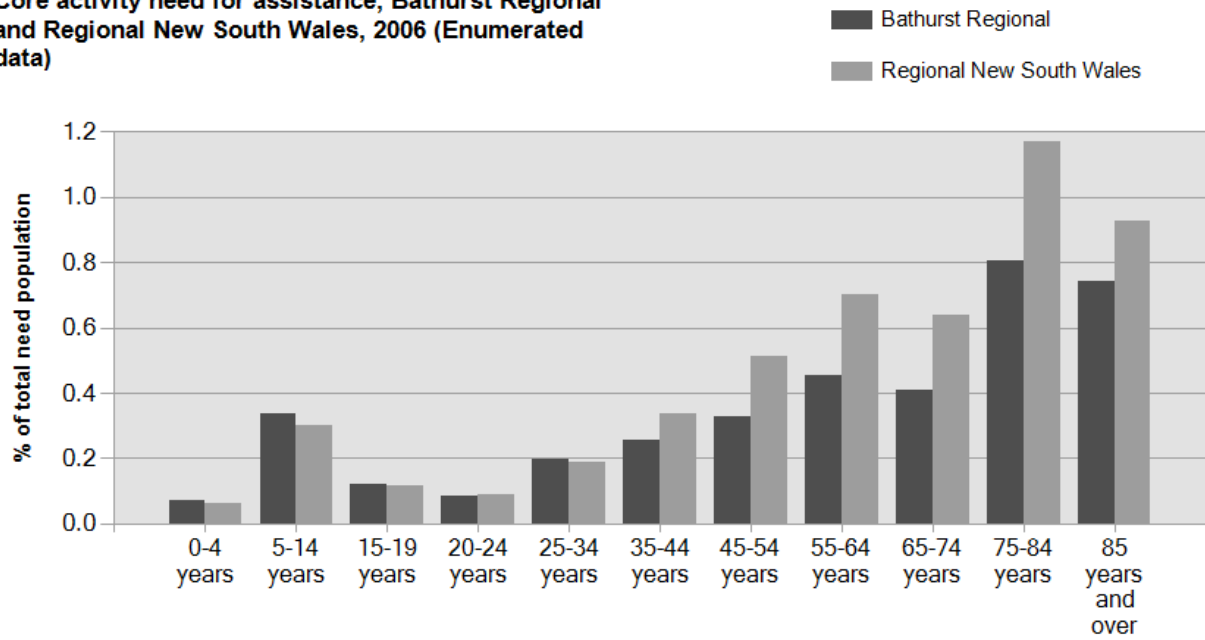
NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the need for assistance of persons in Bathurst Regional compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a smaller proportion of persons who reported needing assistance with core activities.

Overall, 3.8% of the population reported needing assistance with core activities, compared with 5.0% for Regional New South Wales.

There were no major differences between Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales's need for assistance data in 2006.

Core activity need for assistance, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Persons who need assistance by age group

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

Do we do unpaid work? (Voluntary work, unpaid domestic work, unpaid assistance, and unpaid childcare)

Voluntary work

Derived from the Census questions, 'In the last twelve months did the person spend any time doing voluntary work through an organisation or group?', 'In the last week did the person spend time doing unpaid domestic work for their household?', 'In the last two weeks did the person spend time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a long term illness or problems related to old age?', and 'In the last two weeks did the person spend time looking after a child, without pay?'. Applies to persons aged 15 years and over.

In recognition of the significant and perhaps growing contribution of voluntary and unpaid work in the economy this new question in the Census is providing data that has not traditionally been collected in social and economic statistics. It includes data on unpaid work in the home (including domestic activities, child care, care of the aged and people with disabilities).

When analysed in conjunction with the age structure, family/household structure and socio-economic status measures of an area, the importance of unpaid work to the community and economy of that area can be understood.

Volunteering(Volunteering for an organisation or group)	Bathurst Regional		
	2006		
Enumerated data	number	%	Regional New South Wales %
Volunteer	6,394	22.3	20.9
Not a volunteer	19,552	68.3	70.4
Volunteer work not stated	2,675	9.3	8.7
Total	28,621	100.0	100.0

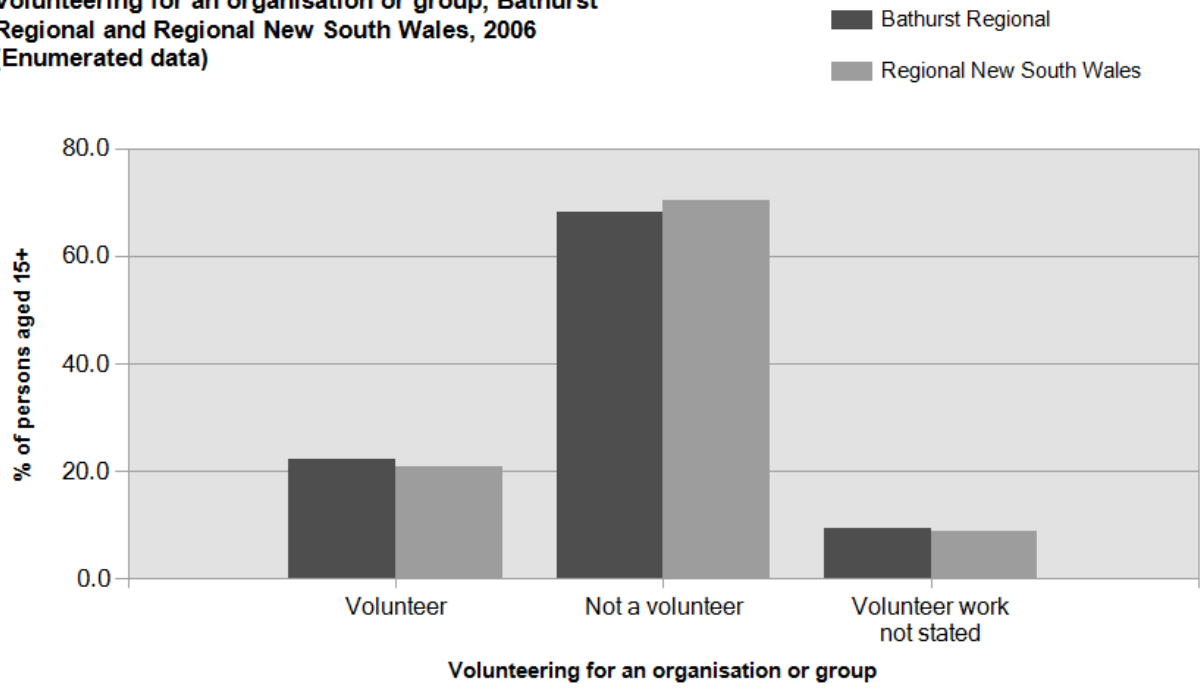
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the voluntary work performed by the population in Bathurst Regional compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a larger proportion of persons who volunteered for an organisation or group.

Overall, 22.3% of the population reported performing voluntary work, compared with 20.9% for Regional New South Wales.

Volunteering for an organisation or group, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

Do we do unpaid work? (Voluntary work, unpaid domestic work, unpaid assistance, and unpaid childcare)

Unpaid domestic work

Derived from the Census questions, 'In the last week did the person spend time doing unpaid domestic work for their household?', 'In the last two weeks did the person spend time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a long term illness or problems related to old age?', 'In the last two weeks did the person spend time looking after a child, without pay?', and 'In the last twelve months did the person spend any time doing voluntary work through an organisation or group?'. Applies to persons aged 15 years and over.

In recognition of the significant and perhaps growing contribution of voluntary and unpaid work in the economy this new question in the Census is providing data that has not traditionally been collected in social and economic statistics. It includes data on unpaid work in the home (including domestic activities, child care, care of the aged and people with disabilities).

When analysed in conjunction with the age structure, family/household structure and socio-economic status measures of an area, the importance of unpaid work to the community and economy of that area can be understood.

Unpaid domestic work(Persons aged 15 years and over) Bathurst Regional			
Enumerated data	2006		
	number	%	Regional New South Wales %
Less than 5 hours	6,365	22.2	18.8
Between 5 and 14 hours	7,252	25.3	24.0
Between 15 and 29 hours	3,829	13.4	13.7
30 hours or more	3,383	11.8	14.2
Did unpaid domestic work	20,829	72.8	70.7
Did no unpaid domestic work	5,096	17.8	19.8
Not stated	2,695	9.4	9.4
Total	28,620	100.0	100.0

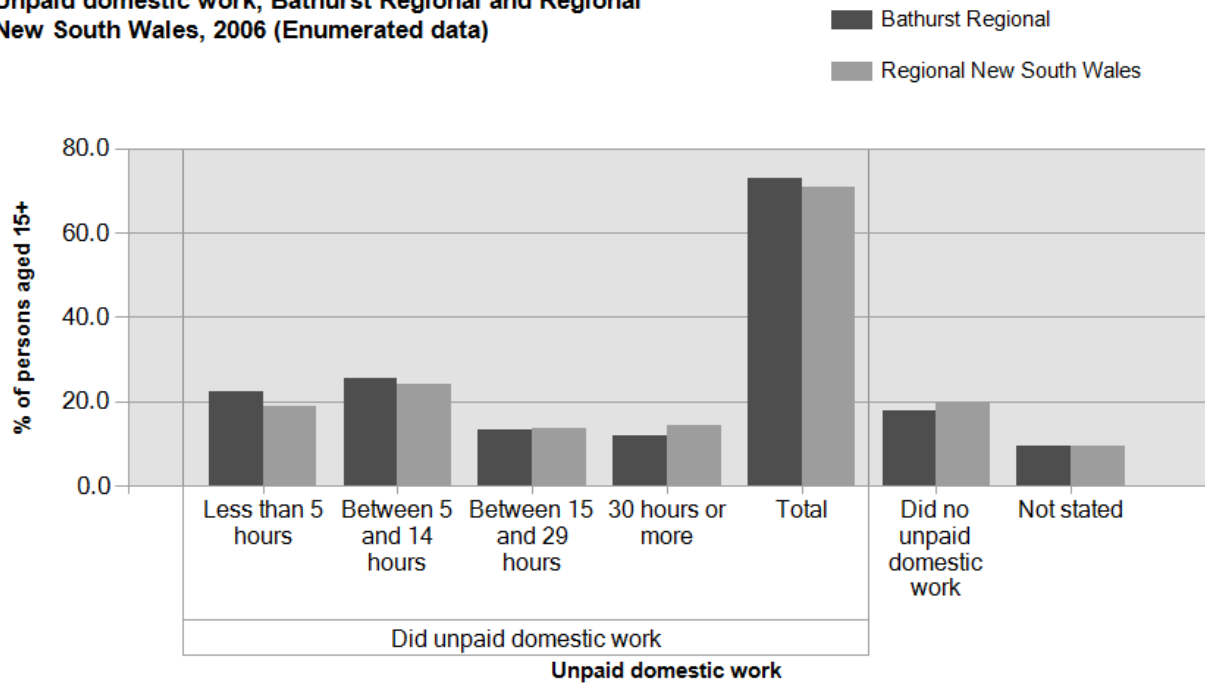
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the unpaid domestic work performed by the population in Bathurst Regional compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a smaller proportion of persons who performed 15 hours or over of unpaid domestic work per week.

Overall, 25.2% of the population reported performing 15 hours or over of unpaid domestic work, compared with 27.9% for Regional New South Wales.

Unpaid domestic work, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

Do we do unpaid work? (Voluntary work, unpaid domestic work, unpaid assistance, and unpaid childcare)

Unpaid care

Derived from the Census questions, 'In the last week did the person spend time doing unpaid domestic work for their household?', 'In the last two weeks did the person spend time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a long term illness or problems related to old age?', 'In the last two weeks did the person spend time looking after a child, without pay?', and 'In the last twelve months did the person spend any time doing voluntary work through an organisation or group?'. Applies to persons aged 15 years and over.

In recognition of the significant and perhaps growing contribution of voluntary and unpaid work in the economy this new question in the Census is providing data that has not traditionally been collected in social and economic statistics. It includes data on unpaid work in the home (including domestic activities, child care, care of the aged and people with disabilities).

When analysed in conjunction with the age structure, family/household structure and socio-economic status measures of an area, the importance of unpaid work to the community and economy of that area can be understood.

Unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age (persons aged 15 years and over) Bathurst Regional			
			2006
Enumerated data	number	%	Regional New
			South Wales %
Provided unpaid care	2,971	10.4	11.4
No unpaid care provided	22,880	79.9	79.1
Not stated	2,767	9.7	9.4
Total	28,618	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

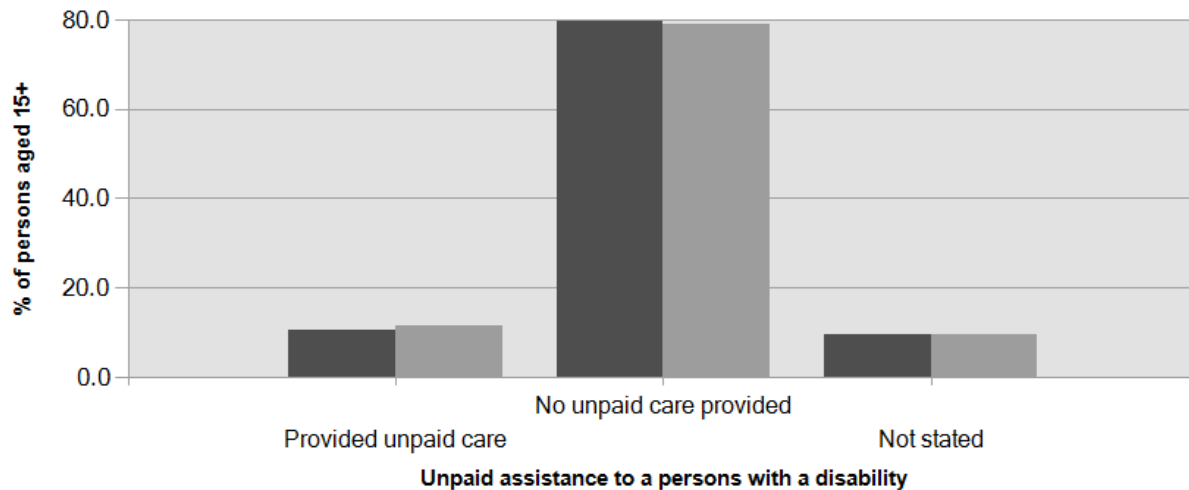
NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the unpaid care provided by the population in Bathurst Regional compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a similar proportion of persons who provided unpaid care either to family members or others.

Overall, 10.4% of the population provided unpaid care, compared with 11.4% for Regional New South Wales.

Unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)

■ Bathurst Regional
 ■ Regional New South Wales



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

Do we do unpaid work? (Voluntary work, unpaid domestic work, unpaid assistance, and unpaid childcare)

Unpaid childcare

Derived from the Census questions, 'In the last week did the person spend time doing unpaid domestic work for their household?', 'In the last two weeks did the person spend time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a long term illness or problems related to old age?', 'In the last two weeks did the person spend time looking after a child, without pay?', and 'In the last twelve months did the person spend any time doing voluntary work through an organisation or group?'. Applies to persons aged 15 years and over.

In recognition of the significant and perhaps growing contribution of voluntary and unpaid work in the economy this new question in the Census is providing data that has not traditionally been collected in social and economic statistics. It includes data on unpaid work in the home (including domestic activities, child care, care of the aged and people with disabilities).

When analysed in conjunction with the age structure, family/household structure and socio-economic status measures of an area, the importance of unpaid work to the community and economy of that area can be understood.

Unpaid child care (persons aged 15 years and over)	Bathurst Regional		
	2006		
Enumerated data	number	%	Regional New South Wales %
Cared for own child/ren	5,548	19.4	19.4
Cared for other child/ren	2,274	7.9	7.6
Cared for own child/ren and other child/ren	343	1.2	1.1
Provided unpaid child care	8,165	28.5	28.1
No unpaid child care provided	17,935	62.7	63.4
Not stated	2,520	8.8	8.5
Total	28,620	100.0	100.0

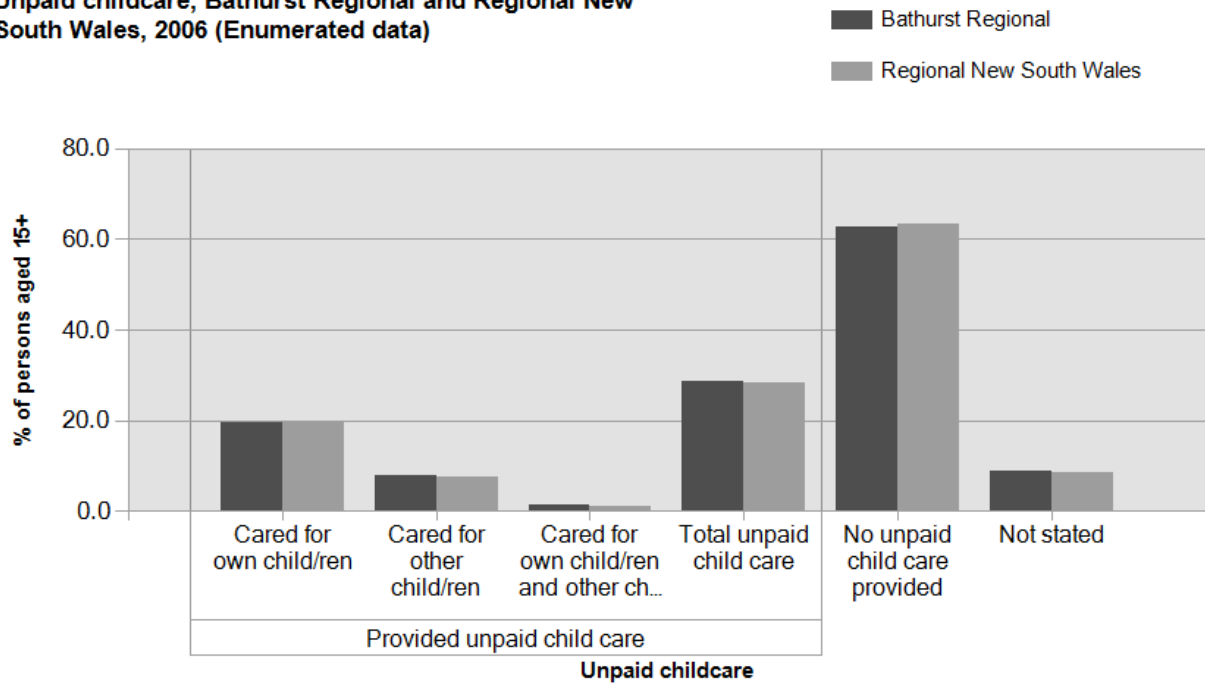
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the unpaid child care provided by the population in Bathurst Regional compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a similar proportion of persons who provided unpaid child care either to their own or to other children.

Overall, 28.5% of the population provided unpaid child care, compared with 28.1% for Regional New South Wales.

Unpaid childcare, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

What is our employment status? (Employment status)

Derived from the Census question, 'Last week did the person have a full time or part time job of any kind?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

The Employment Status of the population is an important indicator of the socio-economic status of an area. It represents the share of the population that is employed full-time, part-time or unemployed, as well as changes over time in the labour force. Employment Status is linked to a number of factors:

- the age structure of the population, which for example influences the number of persons in the workforce (i.e. population 15 years or more) or retired (i.e. population over 60 years);
- the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area; and
- the education and skill base of the population.

Census Employment Status data should be analysed in conjunction with Income, Occupation and Education Qualifications data to identify the relative socio-economic status of an area.

Employment status (persons aged 15 years and over)	Bathurst Regional			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	2006		Regional New South Wales %	2001		Regional New South Wales %	
Enumerated data	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	
Employed full time	9,973	57.4	56.6	9,432	57.5	56.2	541
Employed part time	5,903	34.0	33.8	5,238	31.9	31.7	665
Employed not stated	391	2.3	2.6	360	2.2	2.8	31
Total employed	16,267	93.7	93.0	15,030	91.6	90.7	1,237
Total unemployed	1,100	6.3	7.0	1,384	8.4	9.3	-284
Total labour force	17,367	100.0	100.0	16,414	100.0	100.0	953
Total in labour force	17,367	60.7	56.1	16,414	60.7	55.6	953
Total not in labour force	10,143	35.4	38.6	9,714	35.9	40.5	429
Not stated	1,109	3.9	5.3	898	3.3	3.9	211
Total	28,619	100.0	100.0	27,026	100.0	100.0	1,593

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

The size of Bathurst Regional's labour force in 2006 was 17,367 persons, of which 5,903 were employed part-time (34.0%) and 9,973 were full time workers (57.4%).

Analysis of the employment status of the population in Bathurst Regional in 2006 compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a similar proportion in employment, and a similar proportion unemployed.

Overall, 93.7% of the labour force was employed (56.8% of the population aged 15+), and 6.3% unemployed (3.8% of the population aged 15+), compared with 93.0% and 7.0% respectively for Regional New South Wales.

Between 2001 and 2006, the number of people employed in Bathurst Regional showed an increase of 1,237 persons and the number unemployed showed a decrease of 284 persons.

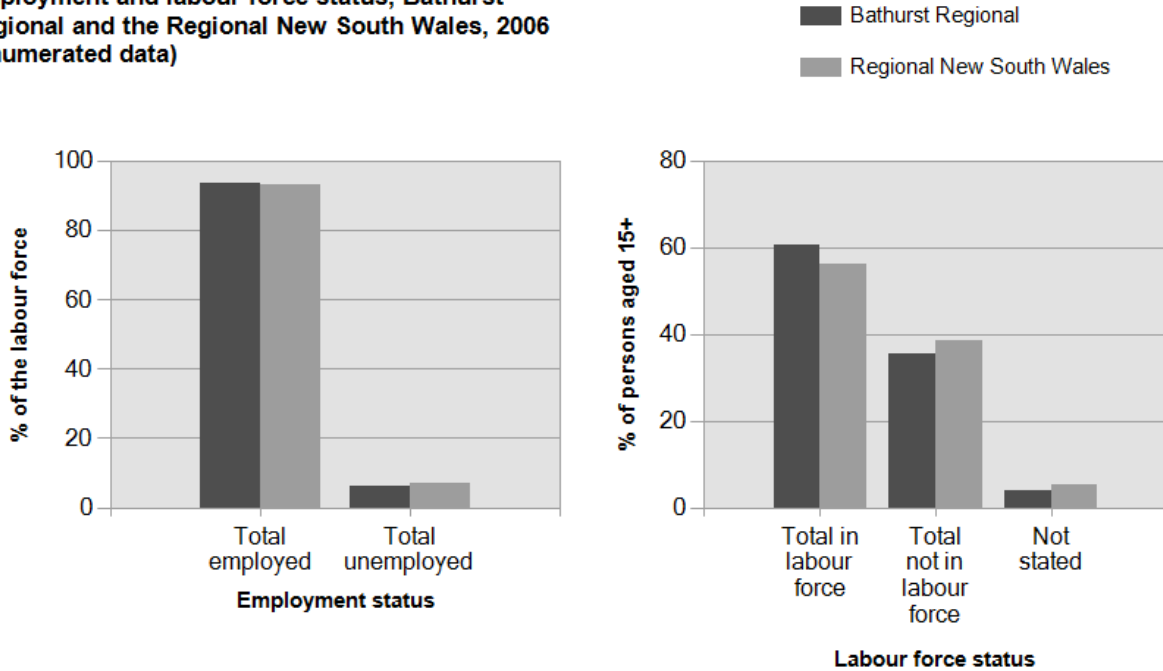
The labour force participation rate refers to the proportion of the population over 15 years of age that was employed or actively looking for work. "The labour force is a fundamental input to domestic production. Its size and composition are therefore crucial factors in economic growth. From the viewpoint of social development, earnings from paid work are a major influence on levels of economic well-being." (Australian

Bureau of Statistics, Australian Social Trends 1995).

Analysis of the labour force participation rate of the population in Bathurst Regional in 2006 shows that there was a larger proportion in the labour force (60.7%) compared with Regional New South Wales (56.1%).

Between 2001 and 2006 in Bathurst Regional the number of people in the labour force showed an increase of 953 people, or 5.8%.

Employment and labour force status, Bathurst Regional and the Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Change in employment and labour force status, Bathurst Regional, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

What industries do we work in? (Industry)

2006 industry categories

Derived from the two Census questions, '[What] best describes the business of [your] employer?' and 'What are the main goods produced or main services provided by [your] employer's business?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

The Industry data identifies the industries in which the residents of an area work (this may be within the residing area or elsewhere). The Industry Structure of the work force is indicative of the skill base and (to some extent) the socio-economic status and industry structure of an area.

The industries that are prominent in an area are strongly related to a range of factors including:

- the economic base and employment opportunities available in the general region;
- the educational levels of the local population; and
- the working and social aspirations of the population.

Industries are classified by grouping businesses which carry out similar productive activities. The 2006 Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) provides the current framework for industry classification in Australia. This classification provides a contemporary and internationally comparable industrial classification system which includes information about "new economy" industries such as Information, Media and Telecommunications. As this is a new classification *only 2006 data is available*.

Time series industry data (based on the 1993 ANZSIC classification) is available in the tab above named 'Time series industries'.

Industry, 2006 ANZSIC(employed persons)	Bathurst Regional		
	2006		Regional New South Wales %
Enumerated data	number	%	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	729	4.5	6.9
Mining	117	0.7	1.7
Manufacturing	1,970	12.1	9.2
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	319	2.0	1.3
Construction	1,123	6.9	7.8
Retail Trade	2,042	12.6	12.3
Wholesale Trade	331	2.0	3.1
Accommodation and Food Services	1,224	7.5	7.5
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	673	4.1	4.3
Information Media and Telecommunications	332	2.0	1.2
Financial and Insurance Services	289	1.8	2.3
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	253	1.6	1.5
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	544	3.3	4.4
Administrative and Support Services	343	2.1	2.5
Public Administration and Safety	1,326	8.2	6.9
Education and Training	1,883	11.6	8.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,730	10.6	11.5
Arts and Recreation Services	180	1.1	1.2
Other Services	607	3.7	3.9
Inadequately described or Not stated	252	1.5	2.3
Total	16,267	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

An analysis of the jobs held by the resident population in Bathurst Regional in 2006 shows the three most popular industry sectors were:

- Retail Trade (2,042 persons or 12.6%)
- Manufacturing (1,970 persons or 12.1%)
- Education and Training (1,883 persons or 11.6%)

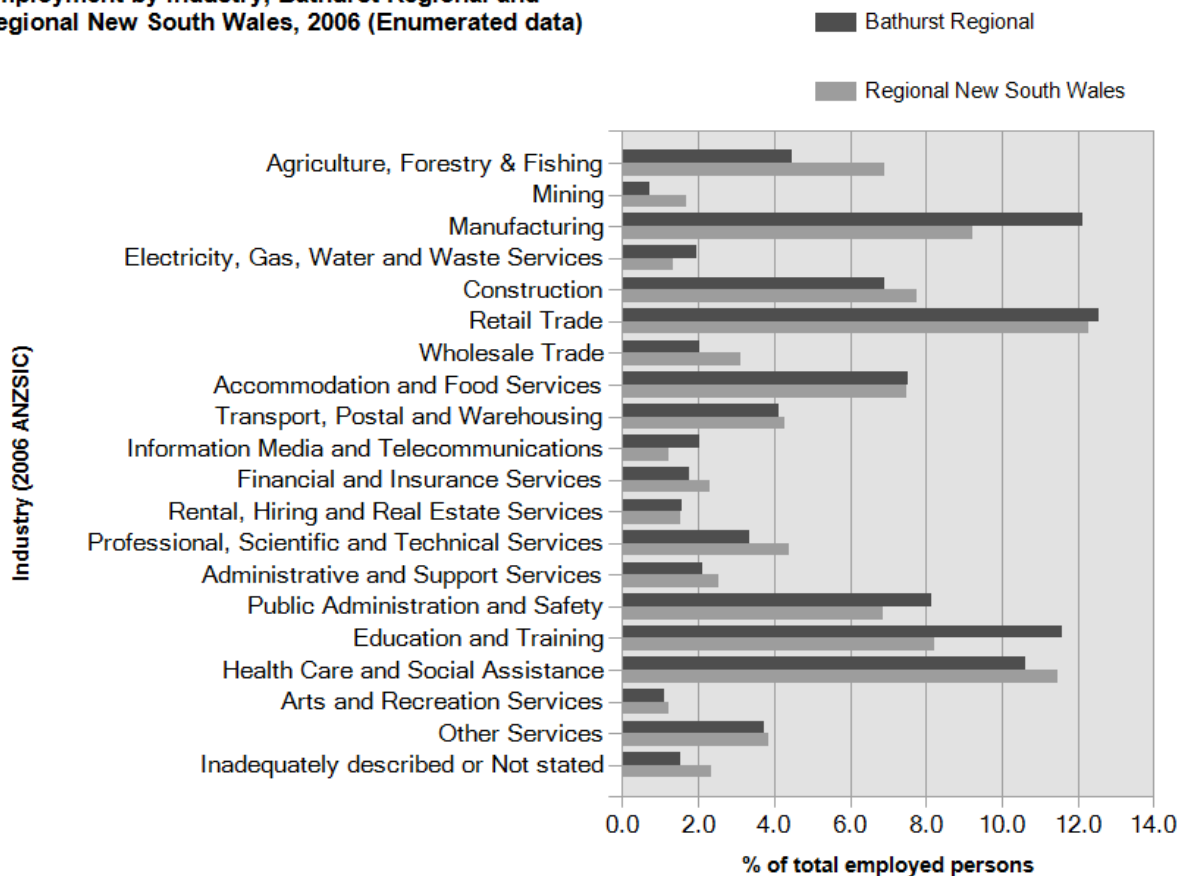
In combination these three industries employed 5,895 people in total or 36.2% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, Regional New South Wales employed 12.3% in Retail Trade; 9.2% in Manufacturing; and 8.2% in Education and Training.

The major differences between the jobs held by the population of Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales were:

- A *larger* percentage persons employed in Education and Training (11.6% compared to 8.2%);
- A *larger* percentage persons employed in Manufacturing (12.1% compared to 9.2%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage persons employed in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (4.5% compared to 6.9%).

Employment by industry, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

What industries do we work in? (Industry)

Time series industry categories

Derived from the two Census questions, '[What] best describes the business of [your] employer?' and 'What are the main goods produced or main services provided by [your] employer's business?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

The Industry data identifies the industries in which the residents of an area work (this may be within the residing area or elsewhere). The Industry Structure of the work force is indicative of the skill base and (to some extent) the socio-economic status and industry structure of an area.

The industries that are prominent in an area are strongly related to a range of factors including:

- the economic base and employment opportunities available in the general region;
- the educational levels of the local population; and
- the working and social aspirations of the population.

The data below is based on the 1993 Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) to enable comparisons between 2006, 2001 and 1996 industries.

Industry, 1993 ANZSIC(employed persons)	Bathurst Regional 2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	738	4.5	7.0	829	5.5	8.7	-91
Mining	108	0.7	1.7	69	0.5	1.4	39
Manufacturing	2,020	12.4	9.6	1,914	12.6	10.2	106
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	295	1.8	1.1	233	1.5	1.0	62
Construction	1,092	6.7	7.7	952	6.3	6.9	140
Wholesale Trade	406	2.5	3.6	416	2.7	4.6	-10
Retail Trade	2,606	16.0	15.6	2,454	16.2	15.9	152
Transport & Storage	571	3.5	3.9	487	3.2	3.8	84
Communication Services	312	1.9	1.0	303	2.0	1.3	9
Finance & Insurance	288	1.8	2.3	224	1.5	2.2	64
Property & Business Services	1,027	6.3	7.7	1,184	7.8	7.7	-157
Government Administration & Defence	974	6.0	5.6	611	4.0	4.7	363
Education	1,826	11.2	8.1	1,737	11.5	7.7	89
Health & Community Services	1,765	10.9	11.7	1,510	10.0	10.4	255
Cultural & Recreational Services	299	1.8	1.8	329	2.2	1.8	-30
Personal & Other Services	761	4.7	3.6	726	4.8	3.6	35
Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants	920	5.7	5.8	884	5.8	6.0	36
Non-classifiable economic units	114	0.7	1.0	45	0.3	0.4	69
Not stated	143	0.9	1.4	231	1.5	1.9	-88
Total	16,265	100.0	100.0	15,138	100.0	100.0	1,127

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, and 1996.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

An analysis of the jobs held by the resident population in Bathurst Regional in 2006 shows the three most popular industry sectors were:

- Retail Trade (2,606 persons or 16.0%)
- Manufacturing (2,020 persons or 12.4%)
- Education (1,826 persons or 11.2%)

In combination these three industries employed 6,452 people in total or 39.7% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, Regional New South Wales employed 15.6% in Retail Trade; 9.6% in Manufacturing; and 8.1% in Education.

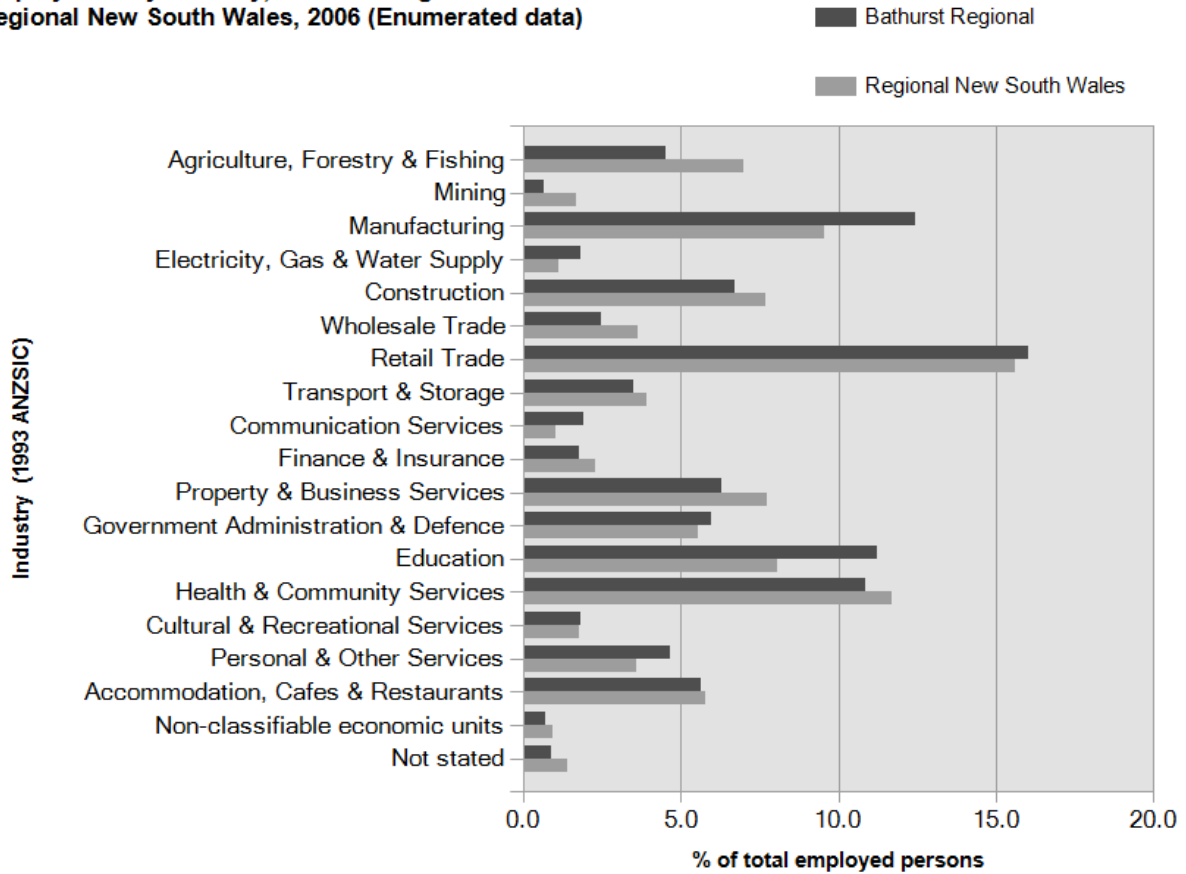
The major differences between the jobs held by the population of Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales were:

- A *larger* percentage persons employed in Education (11.2% compared to 8.1%);
- A *larger* percentage persons employed in Manufacturing (12.4% compared to 9.6%);
- A *smaller* percentage persons employed in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (4.5% compared to 7.0%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage persons employed in Property & Business Services (6.3% compared to 7.7%).

The largest changes in the jobs held by the resident population in Bathurst Regional between 2001 and 2006 were for those employed in:

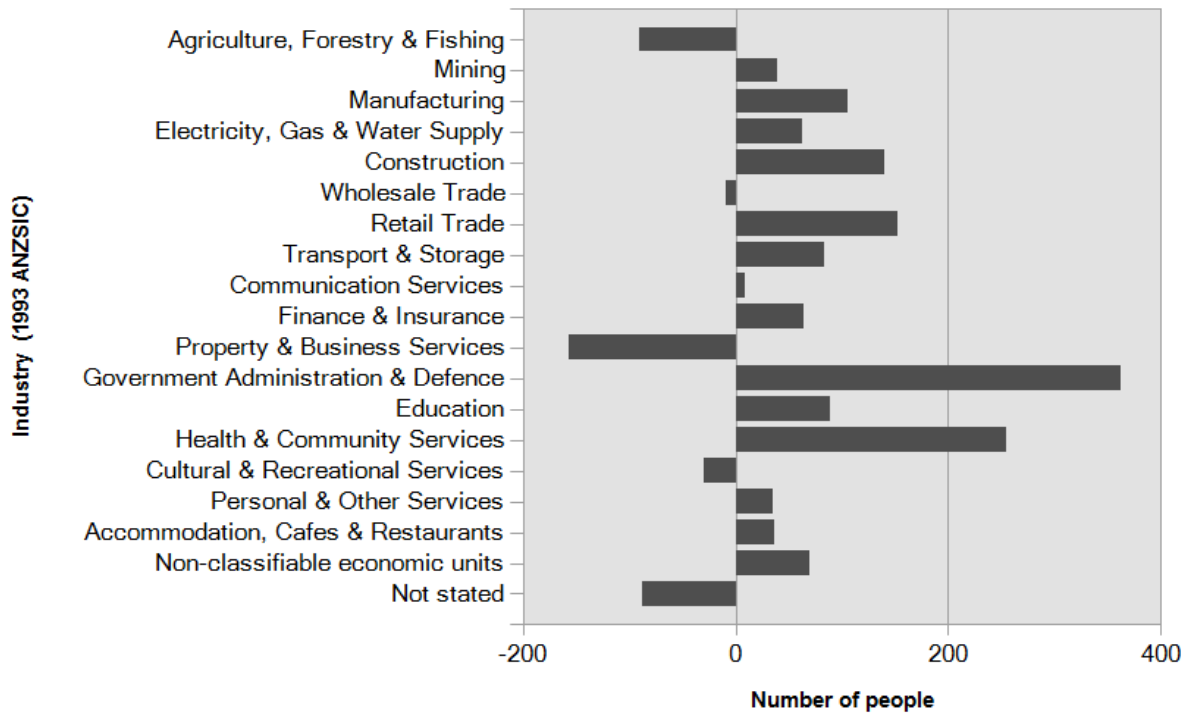
- Government Administration & Defence (+363 persons);
- Health & Community Services (+255 persons);
- Retail Trade (+152 persons), and;
- Property & Business Services (-157 persons).

Employment by industry, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Change in employment by industry, Bathurst Regional, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

What are our occupations? (Occupation)

Time series occupation categories

Derived from the two Census questions, 'In the main job held last week, what was the person's occupation?' and 'What are the main tasks that the person himself/herself usually performs in that occupation?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

The Occupation data identifies the occupations in which the residents of an area work (this may be within the residing area or elsewhere). The occupational structure of the work force is an important indicator of the characteristics of the labour force. With other indicators, such as Educational Qualifications and Income, Occupation is a key component of evaluating the socio-economic status and skill base of an area. The occupations held by a workforce are linked to a range of factors including:

- the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area;
- the educational qualification levels of the population; and
- the working and social aspirations of the population.

The data below is based on the 1997 Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition (ASCO) to enable comparisons between 2006, 2001 and 1996 occupations.

Occupation, 1997 ASCO (employed persons)	Bathurst Regional 2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	
Managers and Administrators	1,356	8.3	9.7	1,303	8.7	10.3	53
Professionals	2,904	17.9	16.2	2,705	18.0	15.2	199
Associate Professionals	1,780	10.9	11.7	1,532	10.2	11.2	248
Tradespersons and Related Workers	2,073	12.7	13.5	1,859	12.4	13.6	214
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	461	2.8	2.9	501	3.3	3.4	-40
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	2,771	17.0	15.9	2,468	16.4	15.1	303
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	1,238	7.6	8.8	1,099	7.3	8.8	139
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	1,830	11.3	9.9	1,649	11.0	9.8	182
Labourers and Related Workers	1,630	10.0	9.9	1,674	11.1	10.5	-44
Inadequately described	114	0.7	0.8	84	0.6	0.7	30
Not Stated	108	0.7	0.8	177	1.2	1.3	-69
Total	16,265	100.0	100.0	15,051	100.0	100.0	1,214

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, and 1996.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

An analysis of the occupations held by the resident population in Bathurst Regional in 2006 shows the three most popular occupations were:

- Professionals (2,904 persons or 17.9%)
- Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (2,771 persons or 17.0%)
- Tradespersons and Related Workers (2,073 persons or 12.7%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 7,748 people in total or 47.6% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, Regional New South Wales employed 16.2% as Professionals; 15.9% as Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers; and 13.5% as Tradespersons and Related Workers.

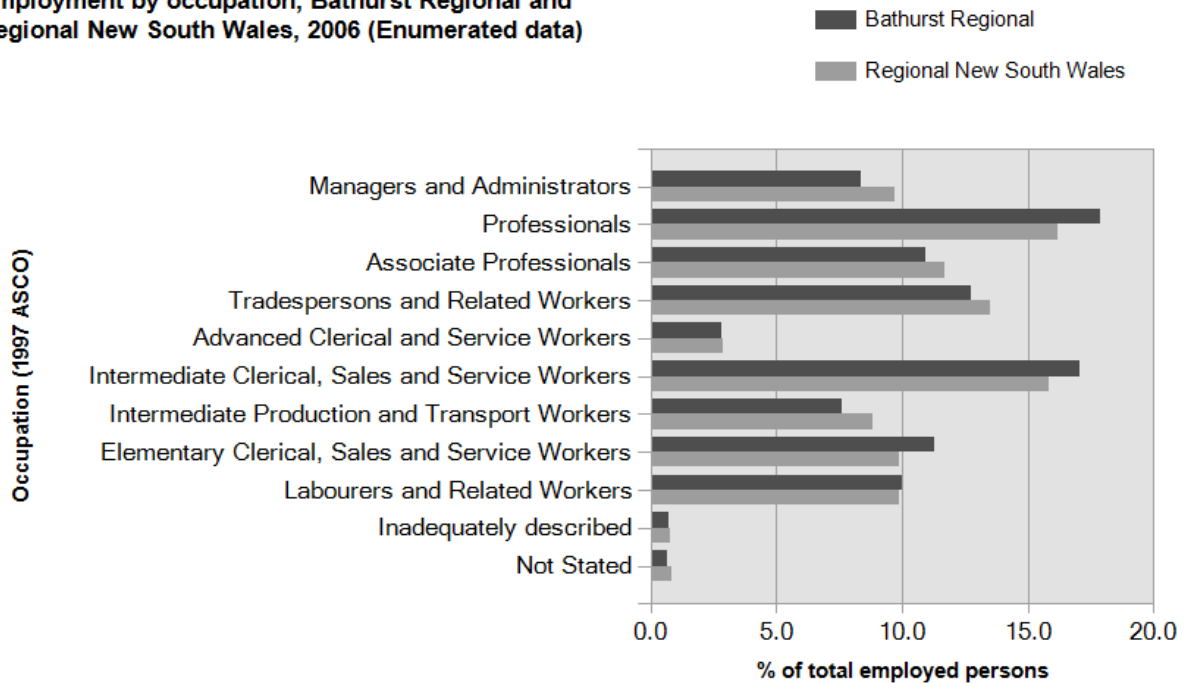
The major difference between the occupations of the population of Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales was

- A larger percentage persons employed as Professionals (17.9% compared to 16.2%).

The largest changes in the occupations held by the resident population in Bathurst Regional between 2001 and 2006 were:

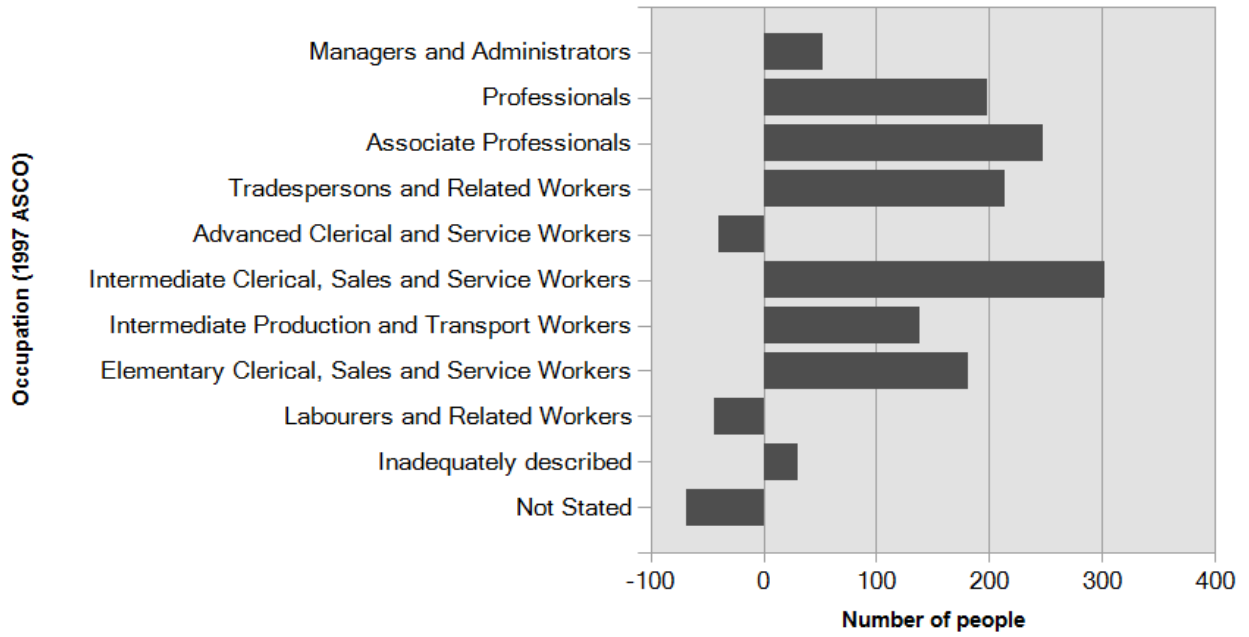
- Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (+303 persons);
- Associate Professionals (+248 persons);
- Tradespersons and Related Workers (+214 persons), and;
- Professionals (+199 persons).

Employment by occupation, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Change in employment by occupation, Bathurst Regional, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

What are our occupations? (Occupation)

2006 occupation categories

Derived from the two Census questions, 'In the main job held last week, what was the person's occupation?' and 'What are the main tasks that the person himself/herself usually performs in that occupation?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

The Occupation data identifies the occupations in which the residents of an area work (this may be within the residing area or elsewhere). The occupational structure of the work force is an important indicator of the characteristics of the labour force. With other indicators, such as Educational Qualifications and Income, Occupation is a key component of evaluating the socio-economic status and skill base of an area. The occupations held by a workforce are linked to a range of factors including:

- the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area;
- the educational qualification levels of the population; and
- the working and social aspirations of the population.

Occupations are classified using a combination of skill level and skill specialisation to form meaningful groups. The 2006 Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) provides the current framework for occupation classification in Australia. This classification provides a contemporary occupation classification system. As this is a new classification *only 2006 data is available*.

Time series occupation data (based on the ASCO Second Edition classification) is available in the tab above named 'Time series occupations'.

Occupation, 2006 ANZSCO(employed persons)	Bathurst Regional		
	2006		Regional New South Wales %
Enumerated data	number	%	
Managers	2,058	12.7	14.4
Professionals	2,949	18.1	16.4
Technicians and Trades Workers	2,415	14.8	15.4
Community and Personal Service Workers	1,684	10.4	9.7
Clerical and Administrative Workers	2,150	13.2	12.9
Sales Workers	1,816	11.2	10.1
Machinery Operators And Drivers	979	6.0	7.3
Labourers	1,998	12.3	12.3
Inadequately described or Not stated	218	1.3	1.6
Total	16,267	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

An analysis of the occupations held by the resident population in Bathurst Regional in 2006 shows the three most popular occupations were:

- Professionals (2,949 persons or 18.1%)
- Technicians and Trades Workers (2,415 persons or 14.8%)
- Clerical and Administrative Workers (2,150 persons or 13.2%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 7,514 people in total or 46.2% of the employed resident population.

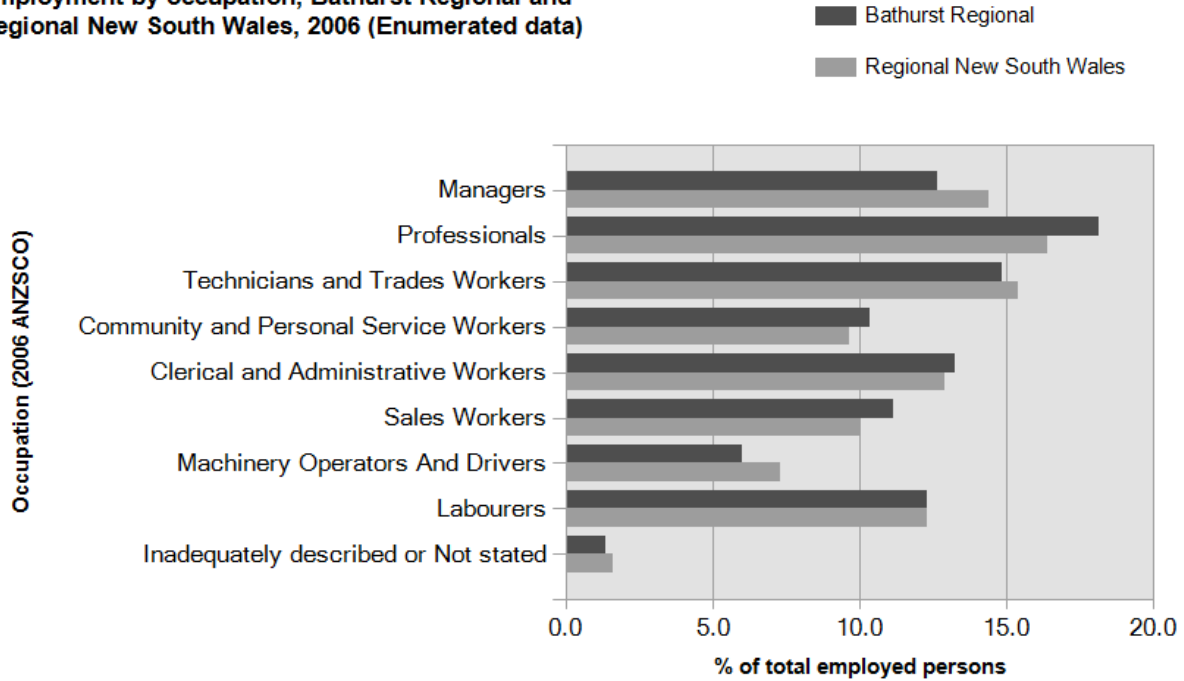
In comparison, Regional New South Wales employed 16.4% as Professionals; 15.4% as Technicians and

Trades Workers; and 12.9% as Clerical and Administrative Workers.

The major differences between the occupations of the population of Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales were

- A *larger* percentage persons employed as Professionals (18.1% compared to 16.4%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage persons employed as Managers (12.7% compared to 14.4%).

Employment by occupation, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

How do we get to work? (Method of travel to work)

Derived from the Census question, 'How did the person get to work on Tuesday, 8 August 2006?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

This data reveals the main Modes of Transport used by residents to get to work. This data is very useful in transport planning as it informs decision-makers on the effectiveness and availability of local public transport. There are a number of reasons why people use different Modes of Transport to get to work including:

- the availability of affordable and effective public transport options;
- the number of motor vehicles available within a household; and
- the travel distance to work, which for example, can allow people to walk or bicycle to their place of employment.

Note that respondents to the Census can nominate up to three methods of travel. The data presented here include people using multiple methods, but shows only one method. A hierarchy is used in which public transport is assumed to be the dominant mode if it is used. Hence people driving their car to a station or taking a taxi to the ferry are included under "Train" and "Tram or Ferry" respectively, rather than "Car" or "Taxi".

Travel to work (includes multi-mode journeys)	Bathurst Regional			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	2006		Regional New South Wales %	2001		Regional New South Wales %	
Enumerated data	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	Change 2001 to 2006
Train	13	0.1	0.8	24	0.2	0.9	-11
Bus	101	0.6	0.8	75	0.5	1.0	26
Tram or Ferry	4	0	0	6	0	0	-2
Taxi	45	0.3	0.2	71	0.5	0.2	-26
Car - as driver	10,291	63.3	61.6	9,058	60.2	58.2	1,233
Car - as passenger	1,205	7.4	6.6	1,146	7.6	7.2	59
Truck	269	1.7	2.0	326	2.2	2.6	-57
Motorbike	94	0.6	0.7	91	0.6	0.8	3
Bicycle	137	0.8	0.8	116	0.8	0.9	21
Walked only	808	5.0	4.7	835	5.5	4.9	-27
Other	180	1.1	1.2	265	1.8	1.7	-85
Worked at home	792	4.9	6.4	830	5.5	7.2	-38
Did not go to work	2,084	12.8	12.2	1,971	13.1	12.4	113
Not stated	245	1.5	1.9	238	1.6	1.9	7
Total	16,268	100.0	100.0	15,051	100.0	100.0	1,217

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

In 2006, there were 118 people who caught public transport to work (train, bus, tram or ferry) in Bathurst Regional, compared with 11,859 who drove in private vehicles (car – as driver, car – as passenger, motorbike, or truck).

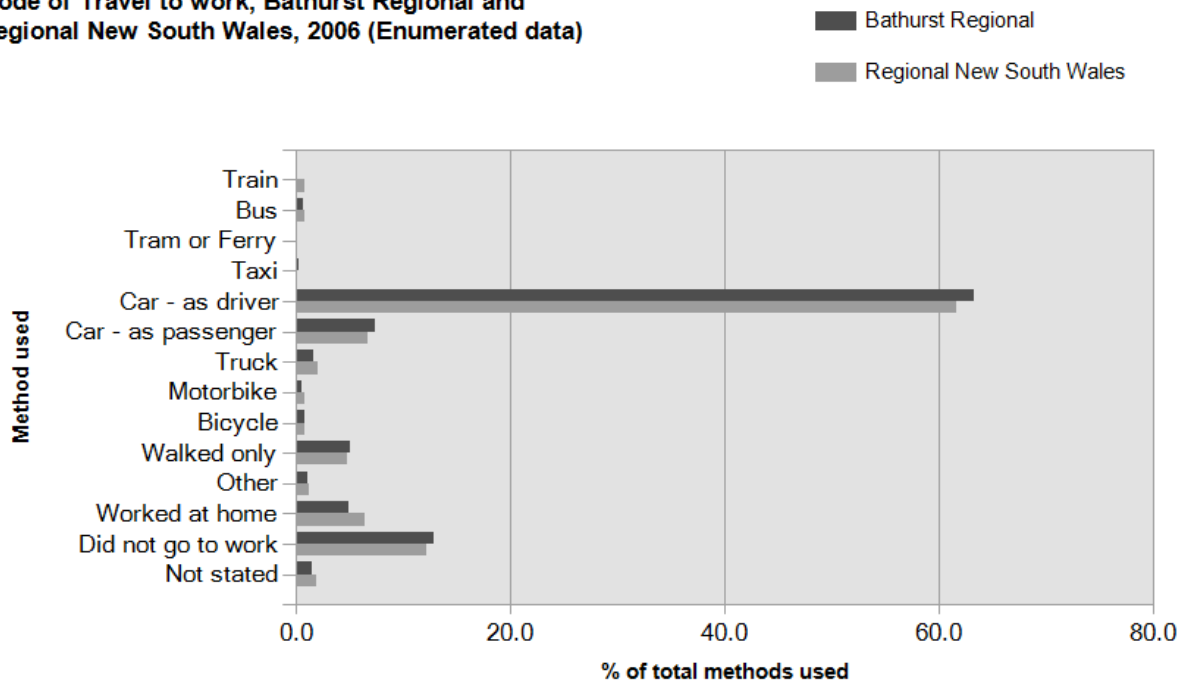
Analysis of the method of travel to work of the residents in Bathurst Regional in 2006 compared to Regional New South Wales shows that 0.7% used public transport, while 73.0% used a private vehicle, compared with 1.6% and 70.9% respectively in Regional New South Wales.

There were no major differences between Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales's travel to work data in 2006.

The largest changes in the method of travel to work by resident population in Bathurst Regional between 2001 and 2006 were for those nominated:

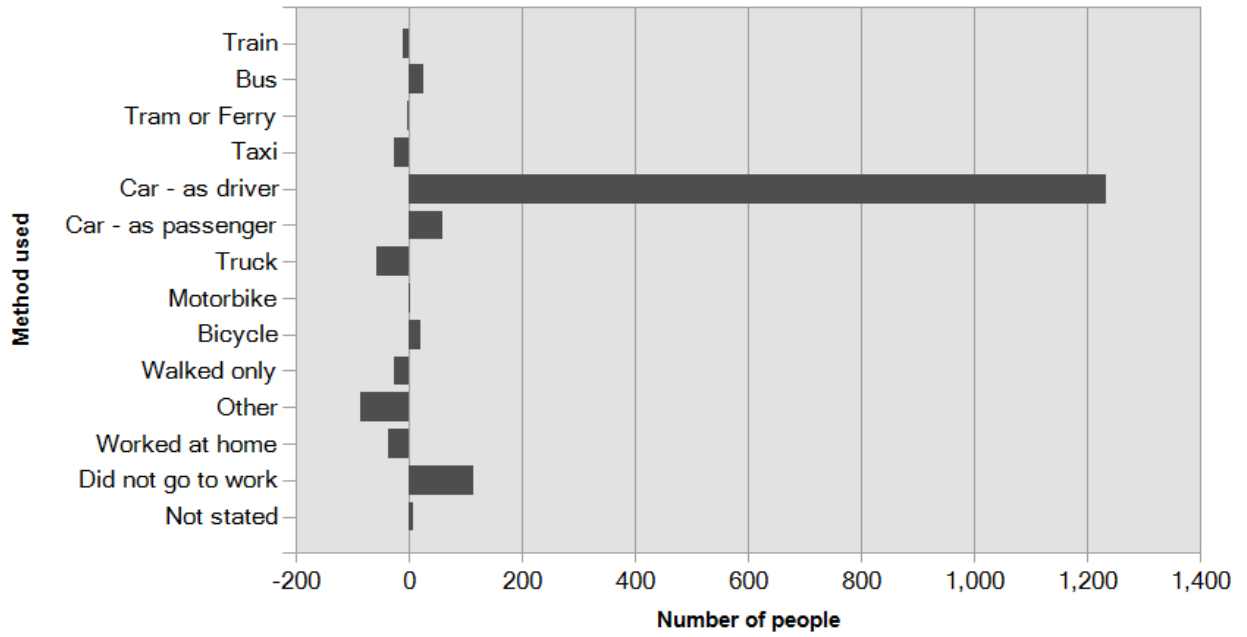
- Car - as driver (+1,233 persons);
- Did not go to work (+113 persons);
- Car - as passenger (+59 persons), and;
- Other (-85 persons).

Mode of Travel to work, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Change in mode of travel to work, Bathurst Regional, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

What type of households do we live in? (Household and family types)

Derived from the Census question, 'What is the person's relationship [to each other person in the household]?'

The Household and Family structure of the population is an indicator of an area's residential role and function (relating to the types of housing markets attracted to the area). It is usually indicative of the area's era of settlement and provides key insights into the level of demand for services and facilities (as most services and facilities are age- and household type-specific).

To get a more complete picture of the demographic characteristics of an area, the Household and Family Type data should be viewed in conjunction with Age Structure data.

Household types(households)	Bathurst Regional			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	2006		Regional New South Wales %	2001		Regional New South Wales %	
Enumerated data	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	Change 2001 to 2006
Couples with child(ren) under 15 years	2,839	31.6	29.0	2,938	34.5	31.5	-99
Couples with child(ren) 15 years and over	1,141	12.7	12.2	1,079	12.7	12.1	62
Total couples with child(ren)	3,980	44.3	41.2	4,017	47.1	43.6	-37
One parent families with child(ren) under 15 years	875	9.7	10.1	869	10.2	10.1	6
One parent families with child(ren) 15 years and over	577	6.4	6.7	505	5.9	6.0	72
Total one parent families	1,452	16.2	16.8	1,375	16.1	16.1	78
Couples without child(ren)	3,418	38.0	40.7	3,008	35.3	38.9	410
Other families	137	1.5	1.3	126	1.5	1.4	11
Total families	8,987	100.0	100.0	8,525	100.0	100.0	462
One family households	8,753	67.8	68.0	8,409	68.2	68.2	344
Two or more family households	117	0.9	1.0	75	0.6	0.7	42
Total family households	8,870	68.7	69.0	8,484	68.8	68.9	386
Lone person households	3,143	24.3	25.1	2,905	23.6	23.9	238
Group households	616	4.8	2.9	544	4.4	2.9	72
Other not classifiable households	285	2.2	2.9	401	3.3	4.3	-116
Total households	12,914	100.0	100.0	12,335	100.0	100.0	579

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the **family types** in Bathurst Regional in 2006 compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a larger proportion of couple families with child(ren) but a similar proportion of one-parent families.

Overall, 44.3% of total families were couple families with child(ren), and 16.2% were one-parent families, compared with 41.2% and 16.8% respectively for Regional New South Wales.

The largest changes in family types in Bathurst Regional between 2001 and 2006 were:

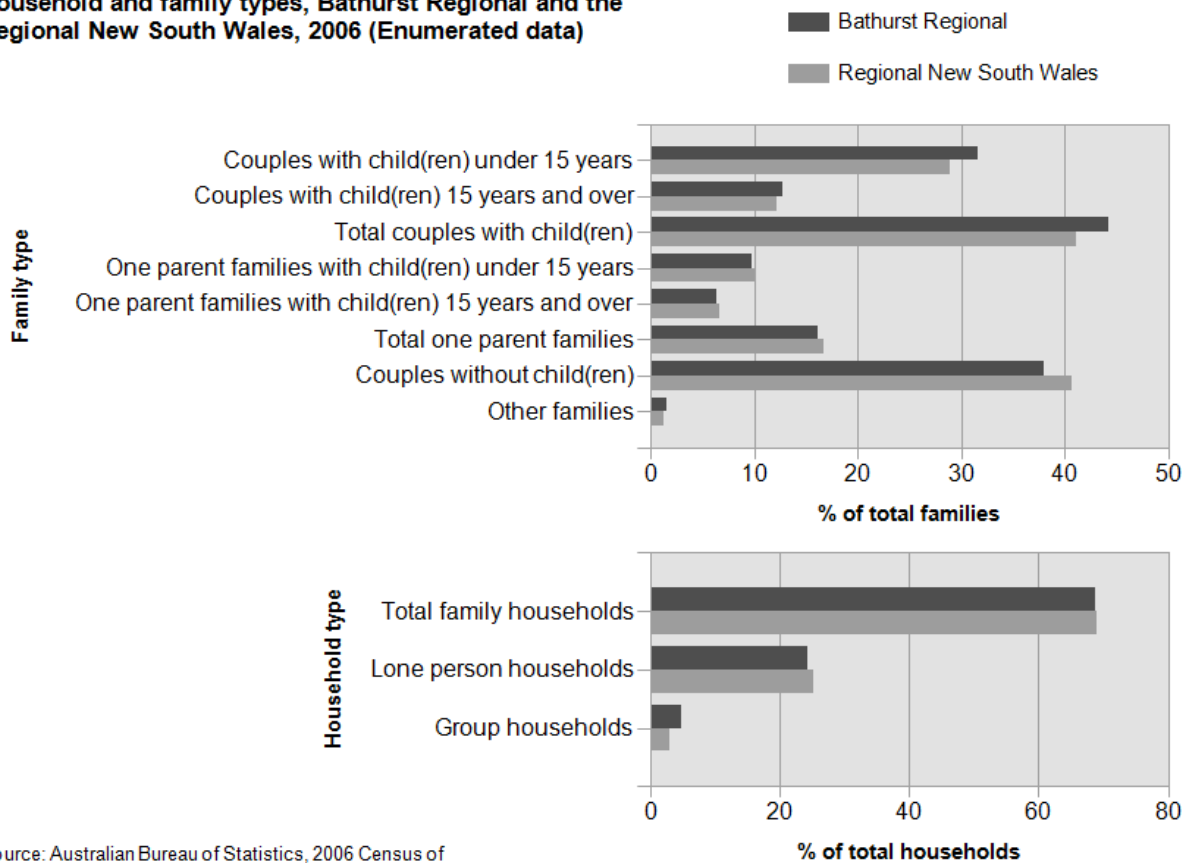
- Couples without child(ren) (+410);
- One parent families with child(ren) 15 years and over (+72);

- Couples with child(ren) 15 years and over (+62), and;
- Couples with child(ren) under 15 years (-99).

Comparing **Household types** between Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales in 2006 reveals a similar proportion of Family households, as well as a similar proportion of lone person households. Family households accounted for 68.7% of total households in Bathurst Regional while lone person households comprised 24.3%, (69.0% and 25.1% respectively for Regional New South Wales).

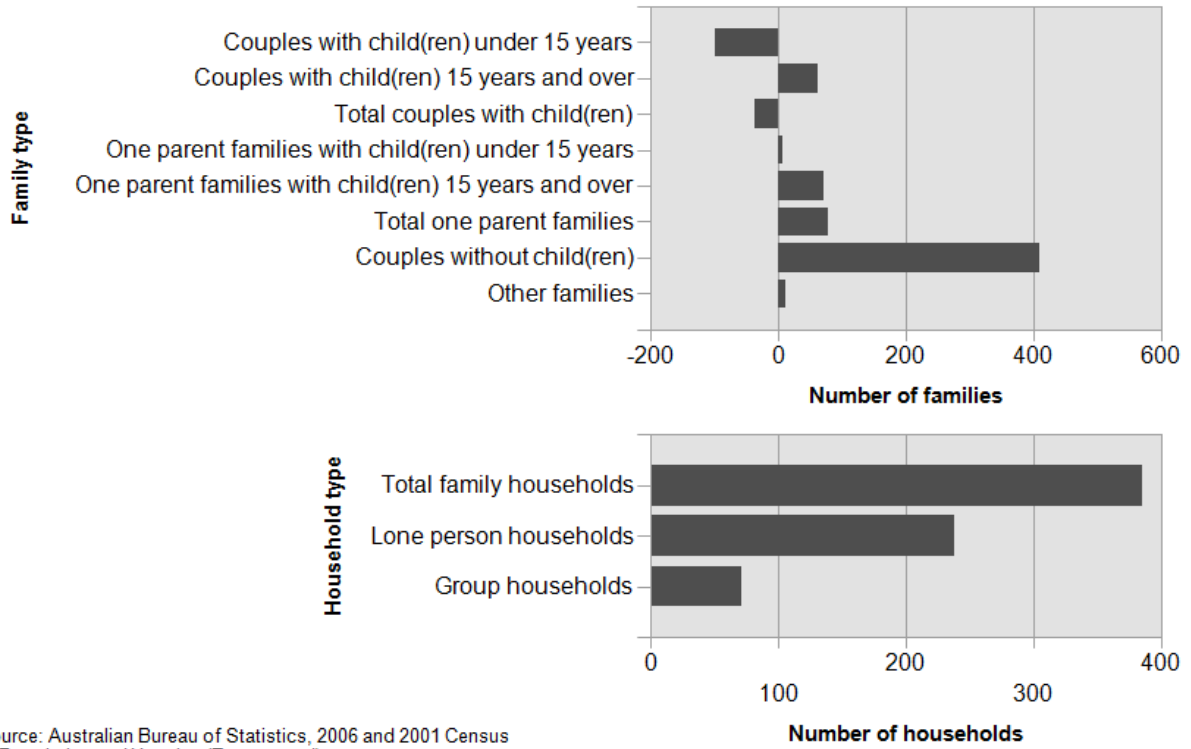
Between 2001 and 2006 in Bathurst Regional, there was an increase in the number of Family households (386), an increase in lone person households (238) and an increase in group households (72).

Household and family types, Bathurst Regional and the Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Change in household and family types, Bathurst Regional, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

How many people live in each household? (Number of persons usually resident)

Derived from the three Census questions, 'Name of each person including visitors who spent the night of Tuesday, 8 August 2006 in this dwelling', and 'Where does the person usually live?', and 'Are there any persons who usually live in this dwelling who were absent on Census Night (Tuesday, 8 August 2006)?'

The size of households in general follows the life-cycle of families. Households are usually small at the stage of relationship formation (early marriage), and then increase in size with the advent of children. They later reduce in size again as these children reach adulthood and leave home. However, household size can also be influenced by a lack, (or abundance) of affordable housing. Further, overseas migrants and indigenous persons often have a tradition of living with extended family members and/or other families.

Household size(number of persons usually resident)	Bathurst Regional			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	2006		Regional New South Wales %	2001		Regional New South Wales %	
Enumerated data	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	
1 Person	3,143	24.9	25.9	2,905	24.4	25.0	238
2 Persons	4,393	34.8	36.3	3,974	33.3	35.3	419
3 Persons	1,943	15.4	14.5	1,889	15.8	15.0	54
4 Persons	1,892	15.0	14.0	1,848	15.5	14.5	44
5 Persons	846	6.7	6.5	870	7.3	7.1	-24
6 or more Persons	410	3.2	2.8	439	3.7	3.1	-29
Total	12,627	100.0	100.0	11,924	100.0	100.0	703

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

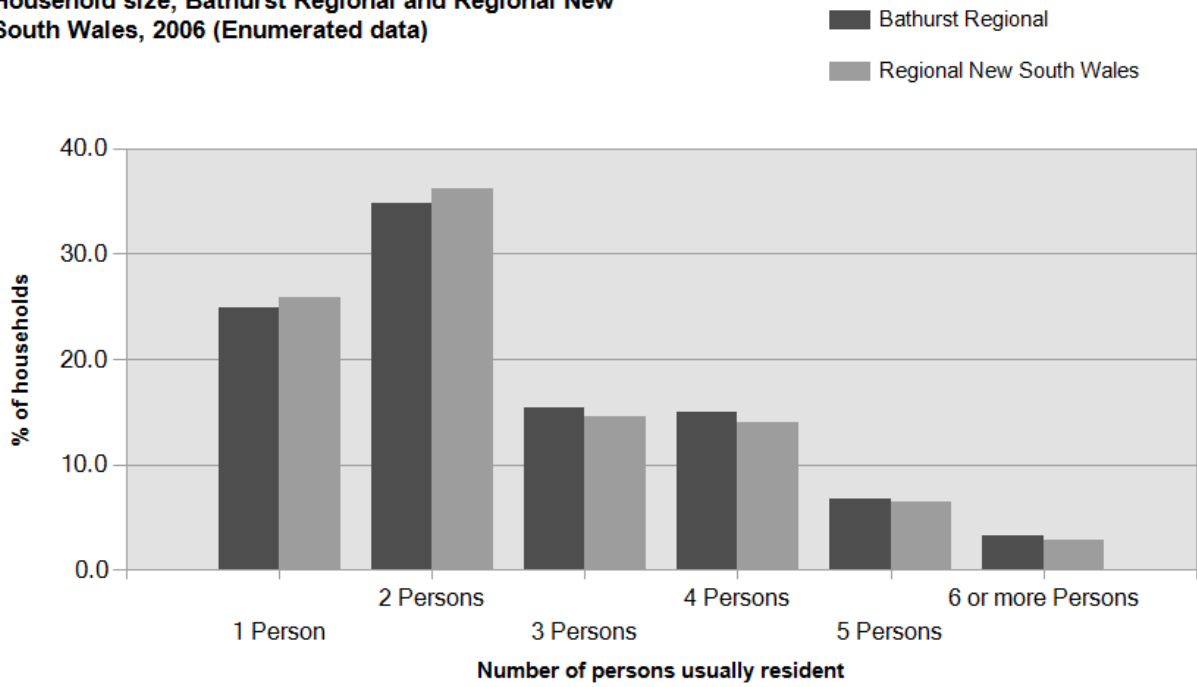
Analysis of the number of persons usually resident in a household in the Bathurst Regional compared with Regional New South Wales shows that there were a similar proportion of lone person households, and a larger proportion of larger households (those with 4 persons or more). Overall there were 24.9% of lone person households, and 24.9% of larger households, compared with 25.9% and 23.3% respectively for Regional New South Wales.

There were no major differences between Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales's household size data in 2006.

The largest changes in the number of persons usually resident in a household in Bathurst Regional between 2001 and 2006 were:

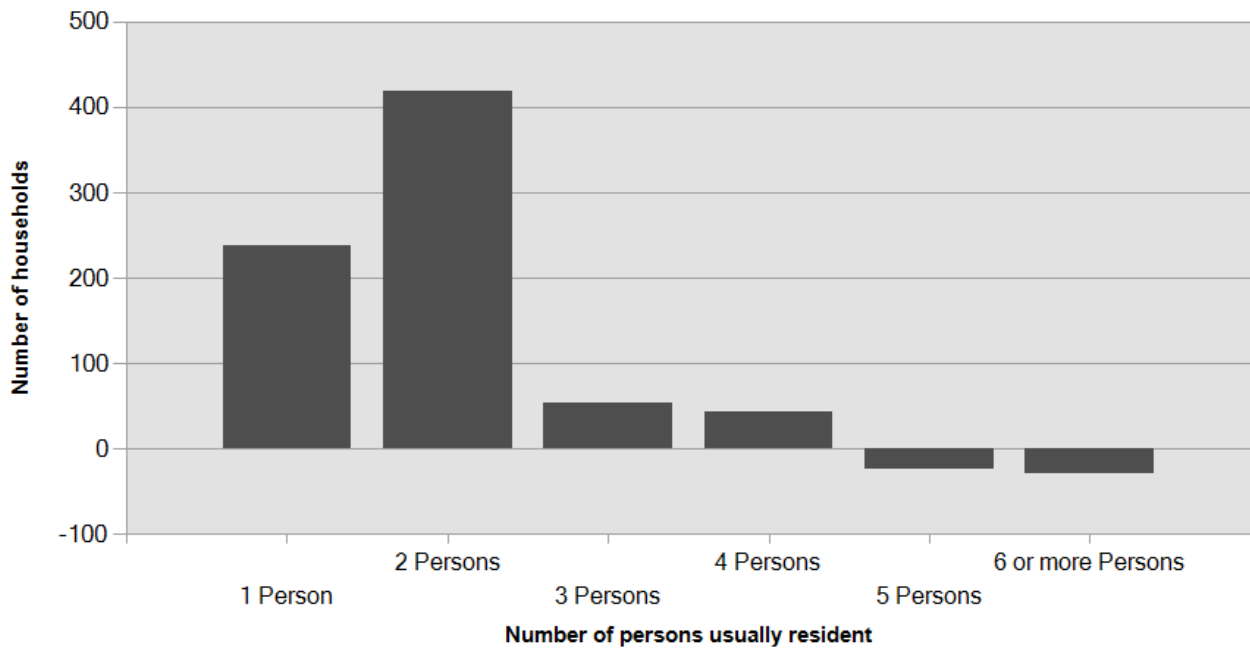
- 2 person households (+419), and;
- 1 Person households (+238).

Household size, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Change in household size, Bathurst Regional, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

Are we owners, renters or buyers? (Housing tenure)

Derived from the Census questions, 'Is this dwelling [owned outright, owned with a mortgage etc]', and 'If this dwelling is being rented, who is it rented from?'

Tenure data, to some extent, provide insights into the socio-economic status of an area as well as the role that the area plays in the housing market. For example, a high concentration of private renters may indicate an area attractive to specific housing markets such as young singles and couples, while a concentration of home owners indicates a more settled area (i.e. less transitory), with mature families and empty-nester household types. Tenure can also reflect built form, with a significantly higher share of renters in high density housing and a substantially larger proportion of home-owners in separate houses, although this is not a mutually exclusive pattern.

In conjunction with other socio-economic status information tenure data is useful for analysing a wide range of issues, including housing market analysis (in conjunction with Household and Family Type data) and for identifying public housing areas.

Housing tenure(households)	Bathurst Regional						
	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
Enumerated data	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	
Owned	4,390	33.5	38.3	4,668	37.9	44.4	-278
Being purchased	4,304	32.9	28.7	3,439	27.9	22.7	865
Renting - Govt	561	4.3	4.3	630	5.1	4.6	-69
Renting - Other	3,040	23.2	20.8	2,785	22.6	20.4	255
Renting - Not stated	123	0.9	1.1	42	0.3	0.3	81
Renting - Total	3,724	28.5	26.2	3,457	28.0	25.3	267
Other tenure type	86	0.7	1.0	328	2.7	3.4	-242
Not stated	584	4.5	5.9	440	3.6	4.2	144
Total	13,088	100.0	100.0	12,332	100.0	100.0	756

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Care should be taken when analysing change over time for 'Owned' and 'Being purchased' categories as changes to the wording of the responses in the Census questionnaire between 2001 and 2006 may have resulted in skewed data. Please see the specific data notes for more detail.

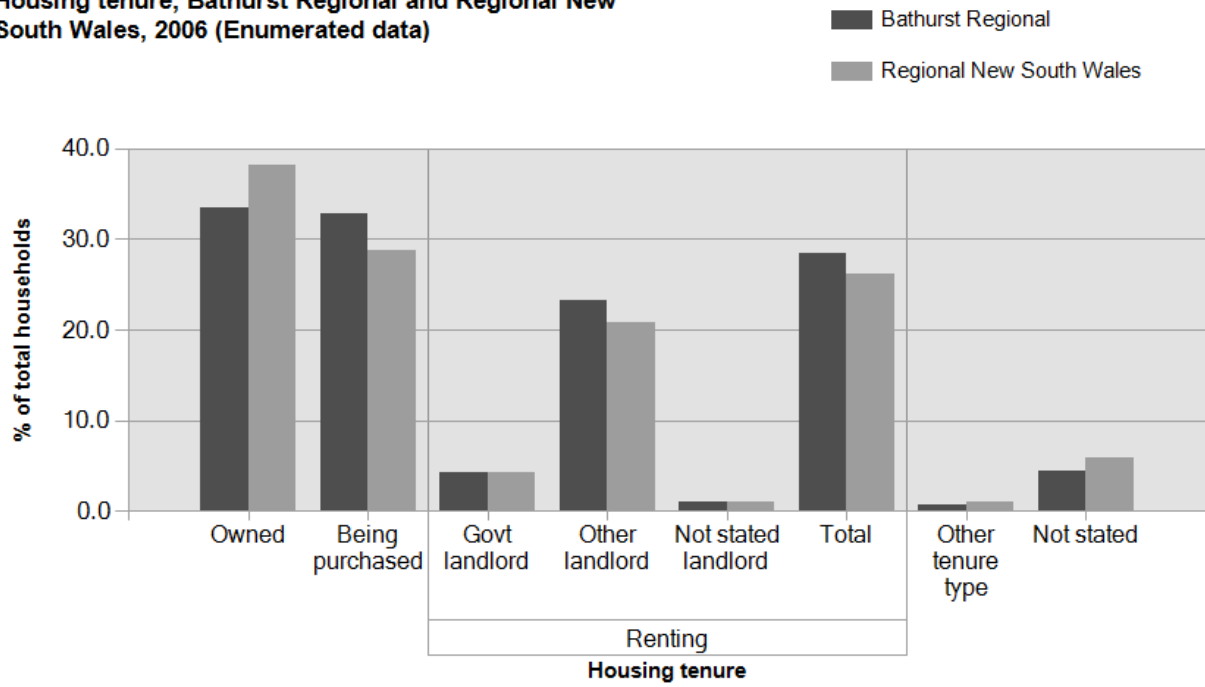
Analysis of the housing tenure of the population of Bathurst Regional in 2006 compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a smaller proportion of households who owned their dwelling; a larger proportion purchasing their dwelling; and a larger proportion who were renters.

Overall, 33.5% of the population owned their dwelling; 32.9% were purchasing, and 28.5% were renting, compared with 38.3%, 28.7% and 26.2% respectively for Regional New South Wales.

The largest changes in housing tenure categories for the households in Bathurst Regional between 2001 and 2006 were:

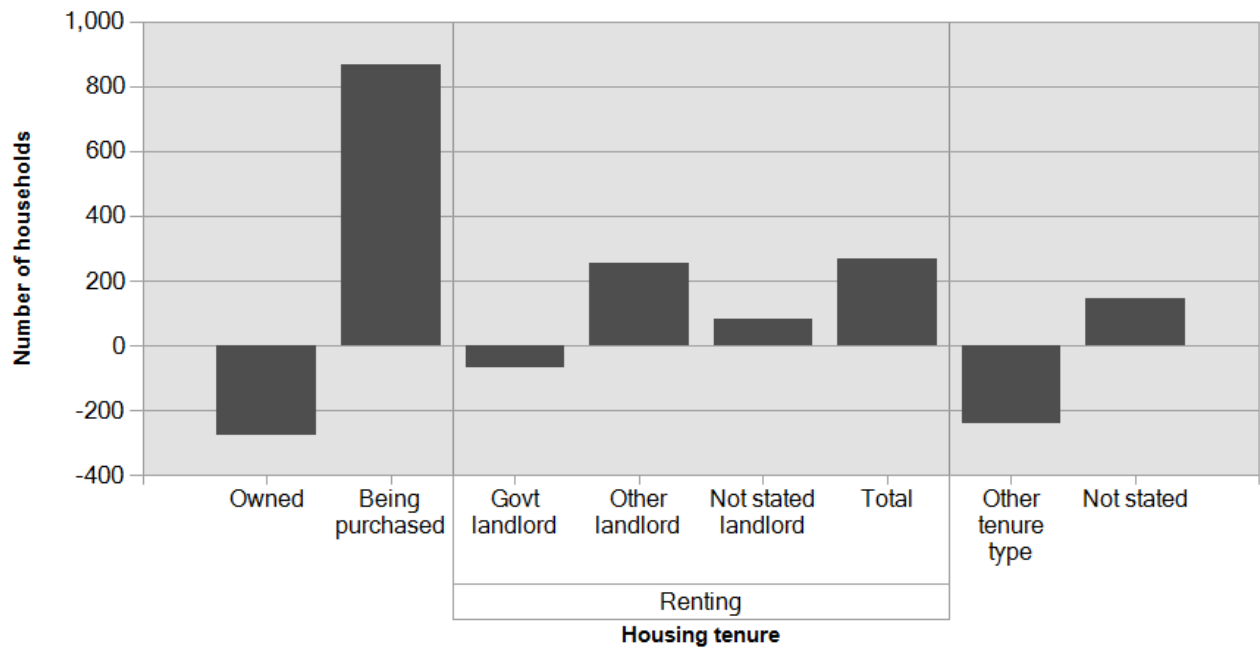
- Being purchased (+865 households);
- Renting - Total (+267 households);
- Renting - Other (+255 households), and;
- Owned (-278 households).

Housing tenure, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Change in housing tenure, Bathurst Regional, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

How much do we pay on our housing loan? (Monthly housing loan repayments)

Monthly housing loan repayments 2006

Derived from the Census questions, 'How much does your household pay for this dwelling?' and 'Is this dwelling [owned outright, owned with a mortgage etc]'

This data is indicative of the residential role and function of an area and is directly related to the value of residential property in an area. When viewed with household income data it may also be indicative of the level of 'housing stress' households in the community are under. In 'mortgage belt' areas it is expected that households will be paying a higher proportion of their income on their housing compared to well-established areas.

To enable a comparison of Monthly housing loan repayments in an area over time, Housing loan quartiles have been calculated and presented in the 'Housing loan quartiles tab'.

Monthly housing loan repayments(households)	Bathurst Regional		
	2006		Regional New South Wales %
Enumerated data	number	%	
\$1 to \$249	79	1.8	2.6
\$250 to \$399	83	1.9	3.1
\$400 to \$549	197	4.6	6.4
\$550 to \$749	284	6.6	8.9
\$750 to \$949	464	10.8	11.1
\$950 to \$1,199	656	15.2	13.6
\$1,200 to \$1,399	539	12.5	10.8
\$1,400 to \$1,599	430	10.0	7.7
\$1,600 to \$1,999	624	14.5	11.7
\$2,000 to \$2,999	524	12.2	11.5
\$3,000 and over	142	3.3	4.1
Not stated	282	6.6	8.6
Total	4,304	100.0	100.0

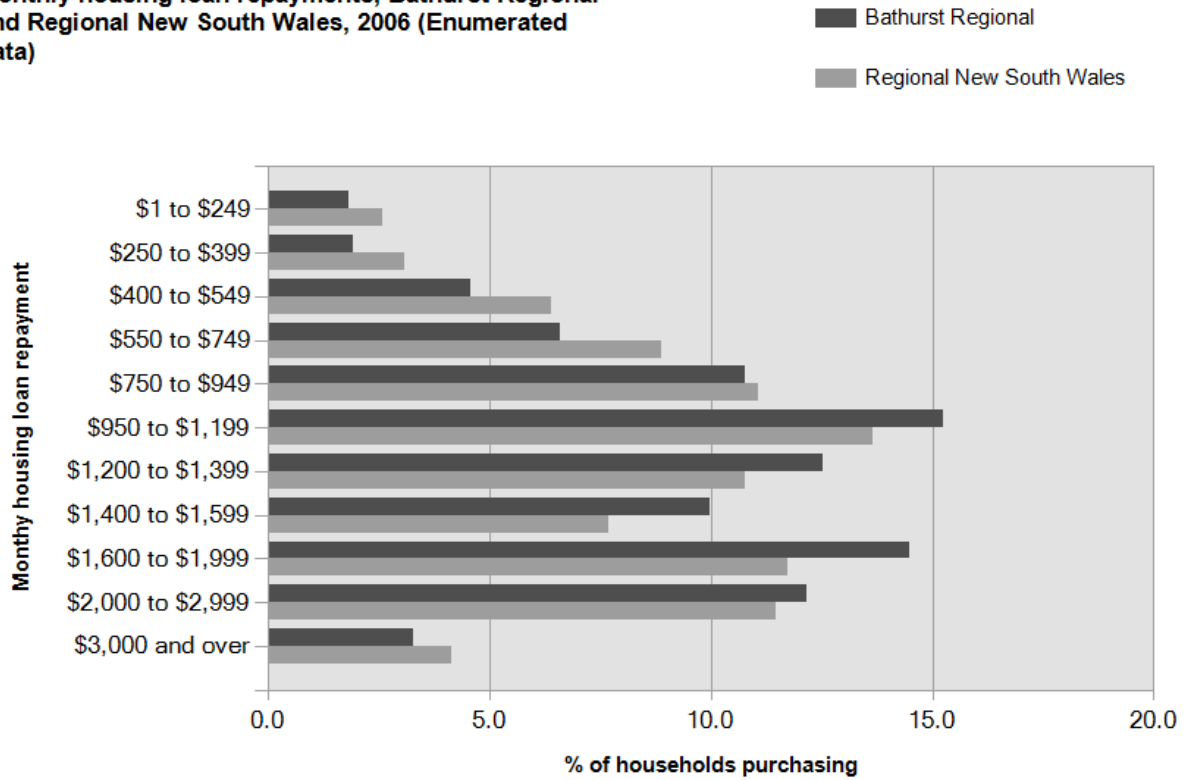
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the monthly housing loan repayments of households in Bathurst Regional compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a similar proportion of households paying high mortgage repayments (\$2,000 per month or more) but a smaller proportion of households with low mortgage repayments (less than \$950 per month).

Overall, 15.5% of households were paying high mortgage repayments, and 25.7% were paying low repayments, compared with 15.6% and 32.1% respectively in Regional New South Wales.

Monthly housing loan repayments, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

How much do we pay on our housing loan? (Monthly housing loan repayments)

Housing loan quartiles

Housing loan payments are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as inflation. The loan payment quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the cost of housing of a community over time. The loan payment quartile method assumes an even distribution within each payment group. Quartiles are calculated from Regional New South Wales housing loan payment data.

Housing loan quartile definitions(Annual payment ranges)

	2006	2001	1996
Lowest group	Nil to \$9,419	Nil to \$7,093	Nil to \$6,152
Medium lowest	\$9,420 to \$14,414	\$7,094 to \$10,081	\$6,153 to \$9,055
Medium highest	\$14,415 to \$21,029	\$10,082 to \$13,822	\$9,056 to \$12,273
Highest group	\$21,030 and over	\$13,823 and over	\$12,274 and over

Housing loan repayment quartiles Bathurst Regional							
Enumerated data	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	
Lowest group	724	18.0	25.0	610	18.7	25.0	114
Medium lowest	1,042	25.9	25.0	786	24.1	25.0	256
Medium highest	1,204	29.9	25.0	989	30.3	25.0	215
Highest group	1,052	26.2	25.0	880	26.9	25.0	172
Total	4,022	100.0	100.0	3,265	100.0	100.0	757

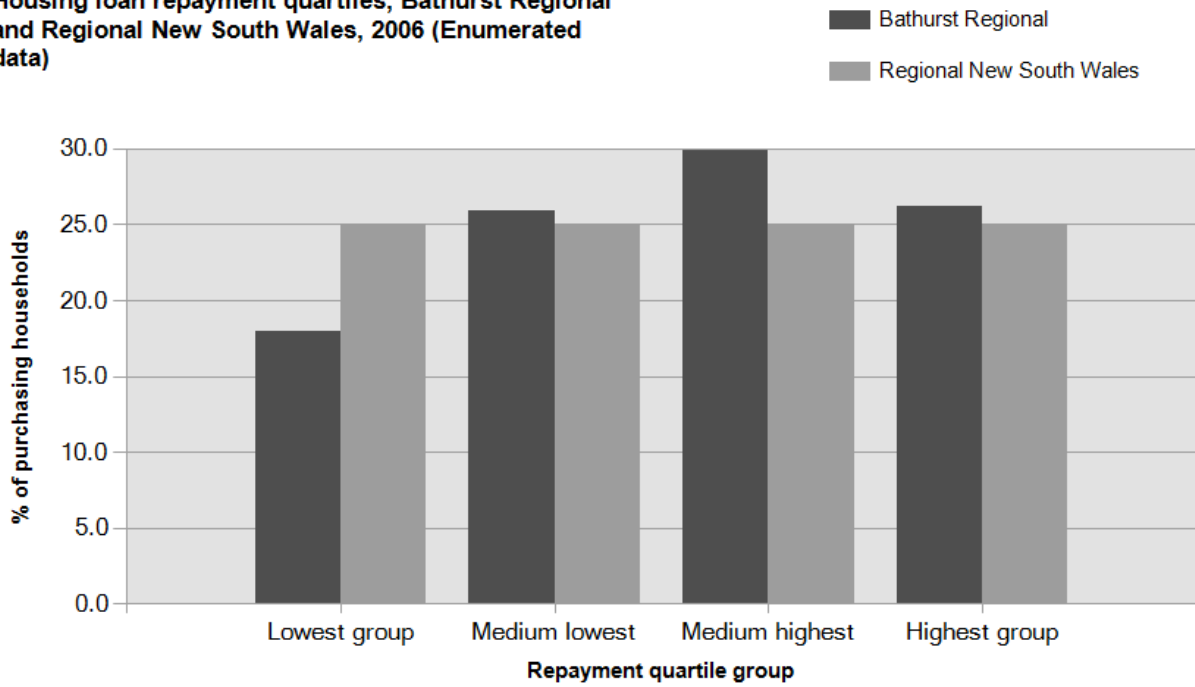
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, and 1996.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Housing loan repayment quartiles allow us to compare relative repayment liabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by housing loan repayment quartiles in Bathurst Regional compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a similar proportion of households in the highest repayment quartile, but a smaller proportion in the lowest repayment quartile.

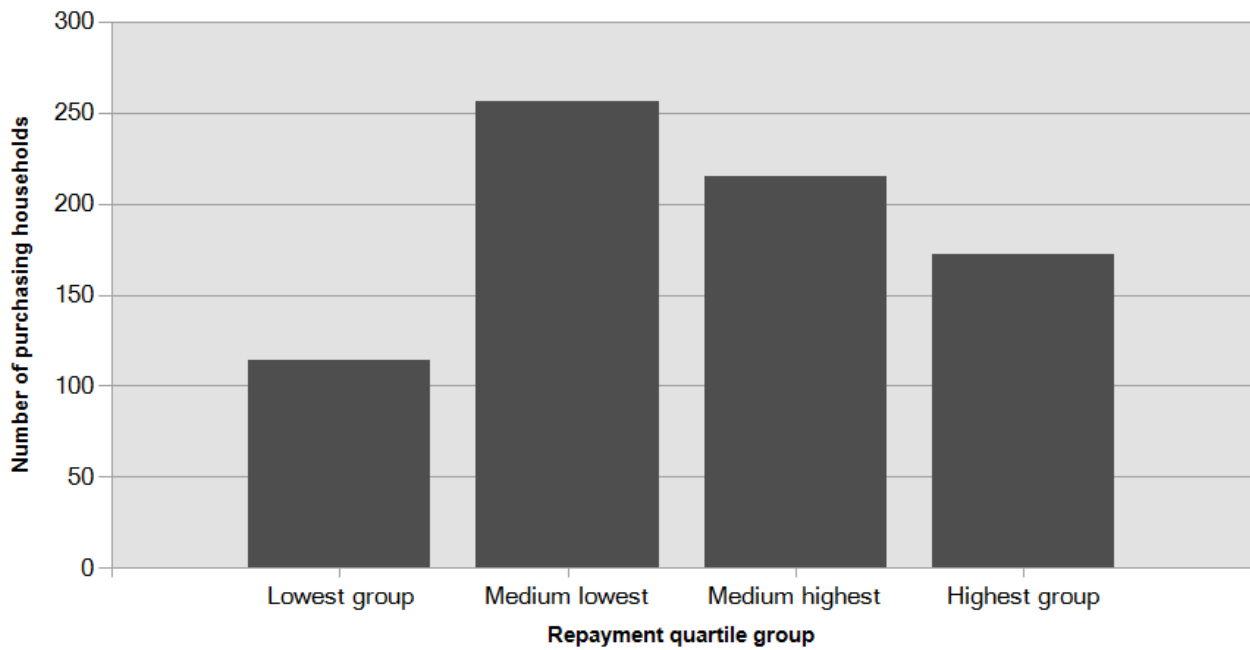
The most significant change in Bathurst Regional between 2001 and 2006 was in the Medium lowest quartile which showed an increase of 256 households.

Housing loan repayment quartiles, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Change in housing loan repayment quartiles, Bathurst Regional, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

How much do we pay on our housing rental? (Weekly housing rental)

Weekly housing rental payments 2006

Derived from the Census questions, 'How much does your household pay for this dwelling?' and 'Is this dwelling [owned outright, owned with a mortgage etc]'

This data is indicative of the residential role and function of an area and is directly related to the value of residential property of an area. When viewed with household income data it may also be indicative of the level of 'housing stress' households in the community are under.

To enable a comparison of Weekly housing rental repayments in an area over time, Housing rental quartiles have been calculated and presented in the 'Housing rental quartiles tab'.

Weekly housing rental(households)	Bathurst Regional		
	2006		Regional New South Wales %
Enumerated data	number	%	
\$0 to \$49	216	5.8	7.5
\$50 to \$99	457	12.3	13.0
\$100 to \$139	545	14.6	16.6
\$140 to \$179	716	19.2	18.4
\$180 to \$224	894	24.0	19.0
\$225 to \$274	462	12.4	12.0
\$275 to \$349	232	6.2	6.1
\$350 to \$449	43	1.2	2.0
\$450 to \$549	3	0.1	0.5
\$550 and over	34	0.9	1.2
not stated	121	3.3	3.7
Total	3,723	100.0	100.0

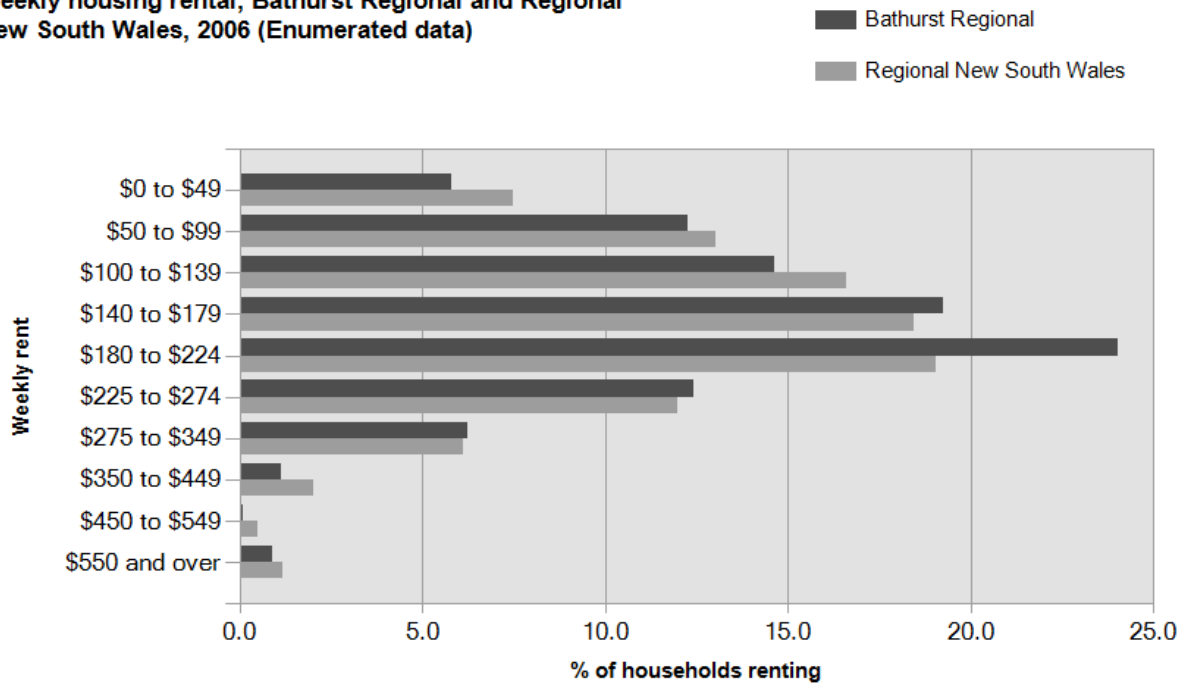
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the weekly housing rental payments of households in Bathurst Regional compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a similar proportion of households paying high rental payments (\$450 per week or more) but a smaller proportion of households with low rental payments (less than \$140 per week).

Overall, 1.0% of households were paying high rental payments, and 32.7% were paying low payments, compared with 1.7% and 37.1% respectively in Regional New South Wales.

Weekly housing rental, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

How much do we pay on our housing rental? (Weekly housing rental)

Housing rental quartiles

Rental payments are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as inflation. The rental payment quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the cost of rental housing of a community over time. The rental payment quartile method assumes an even distribution within each payment group. Quartiles are calculated from Regional New South Wales rental payment data.

Housing rental quartile definitions(Annual payment ranges)

	2006	2001
Lowest group	Nil to \$5,647	Nil to \$4,682
Medium lowest	\$5,648 to \$8,528	\$4,683 to \$6,843
Medium highest	\$8,529 to \$11,416	\$6,844 to \$9,083
Highest group	\$11,417 and over	\$9,084 and over

Housing rental payment quartiles Bathurst Regional		2006		2001		Regional New South Wales %	Change 2001 to 2006
Enumerated data	number	%	number	%			
Lowest group	790	21.9	753	22.5	25.0	37	
Medium lowest	858	23.8	719	21.5	25.0	139	
Medium highest	1,072	29.8	897	26.8	25.0	175	
Highest group	882	24.5	982	29.3	25.0	-100	
Total	3,602	100.0	3,350	100.0	100.0	252	

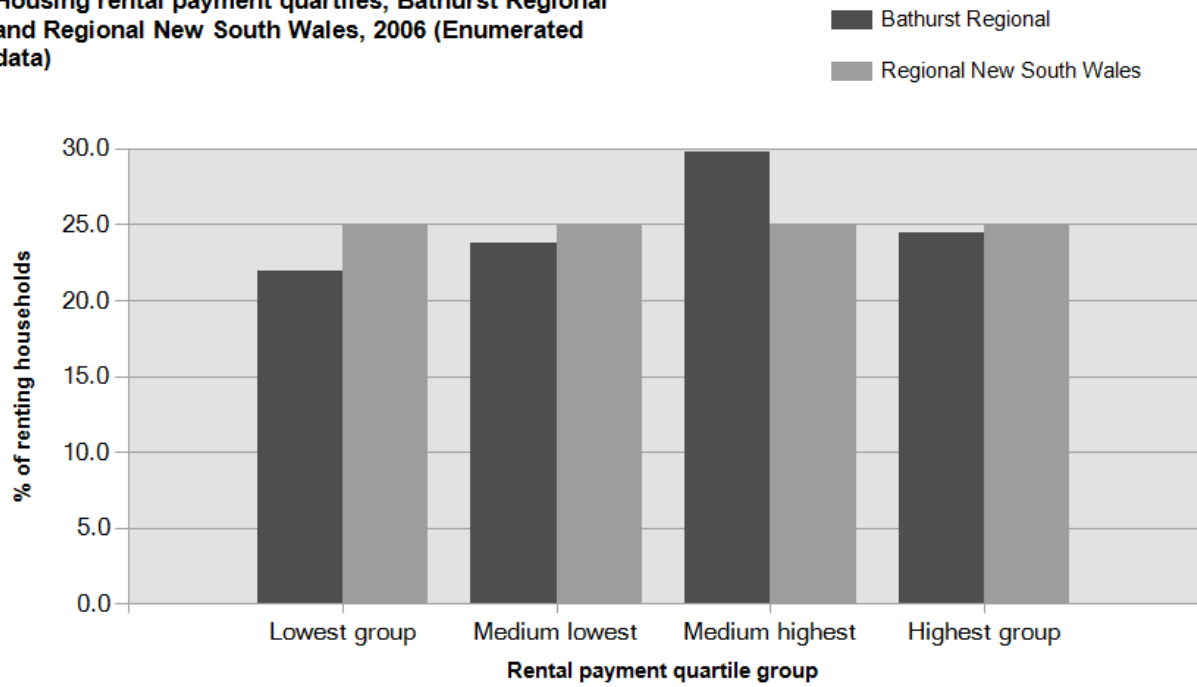
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, and 2001.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Rental payment quartiles allow us to compare relative rental liabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by rental payment quartiles in Bathurst Regional compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a similar proportion of households in the highest payment quartile, but a smaller proportion in the lowest payment quartile.

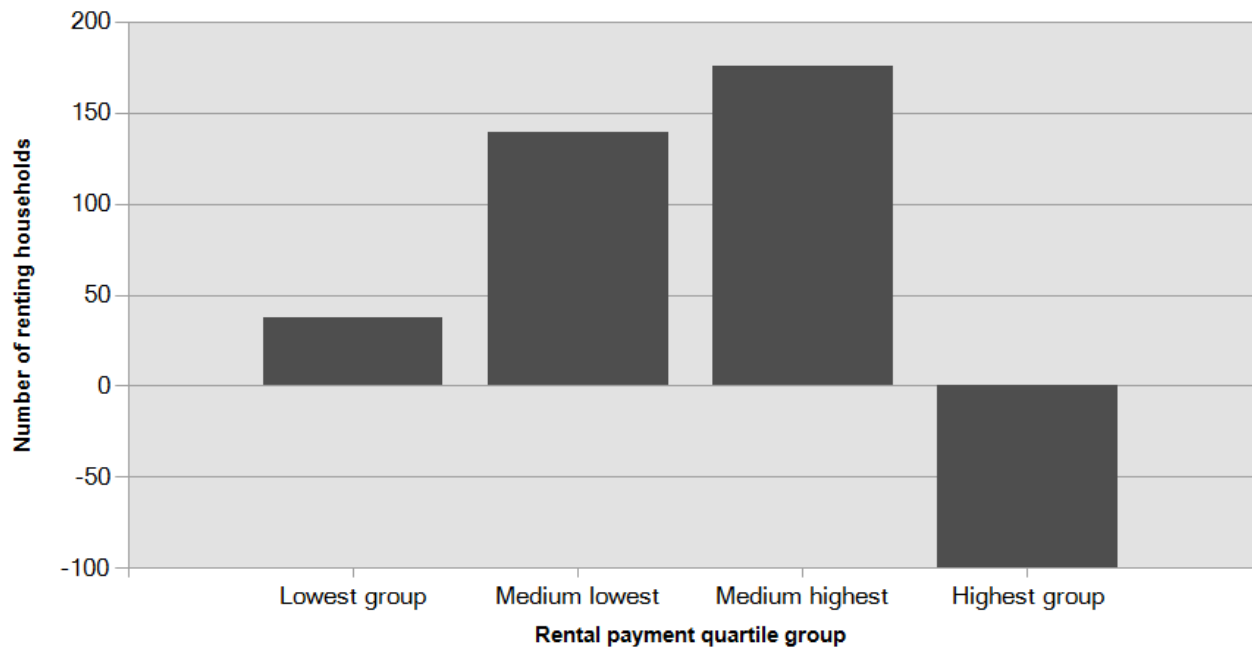
The most significant change in Bathurst Regional between 2001 and 2006 was in the Medium highest quartile which showed an increase of 175 households.

Housing rental payment quartiles, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Change in housing rental payment quartiles, Bathurst Regional, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

What type of internet connection do we have? (Household internet connection)

Derived from the Census question, 'Can the Internet be accessed at this dwelling?' This question was asked for the first time in the 2006 census, replacing the questions in the 2001 census relating to internet use and computer use. See specific data notes for more detail.

It is widely accepted that broadband internet access is an essential requirement to participate in the so-called 'new economy' and households with only dial-up or no internet service are increasingly being left behind in the information age. Increasingly fast internet access is required for accessing essential information and undertaking domestic and non-domestic business as both government and the private sector are increasingly conducting their business, or aspects of it, on-line.

Type of internet connection(Household internet connection)	Bathurst Regional		
	2006		Regional New South Wales %
Enumerated data	number	%	
Broadband connection	3,676	28.1	28.1
Dial-up connection	3,742	28.6	23.8
Other connection	99	0.8	0.6
Total internet connections	7,517	57.4	52.4
No internet connection	4,893	37.4	41.3
Internet connection not stated	677	5.2	6.3
Total households	13,087	100.0	100.0

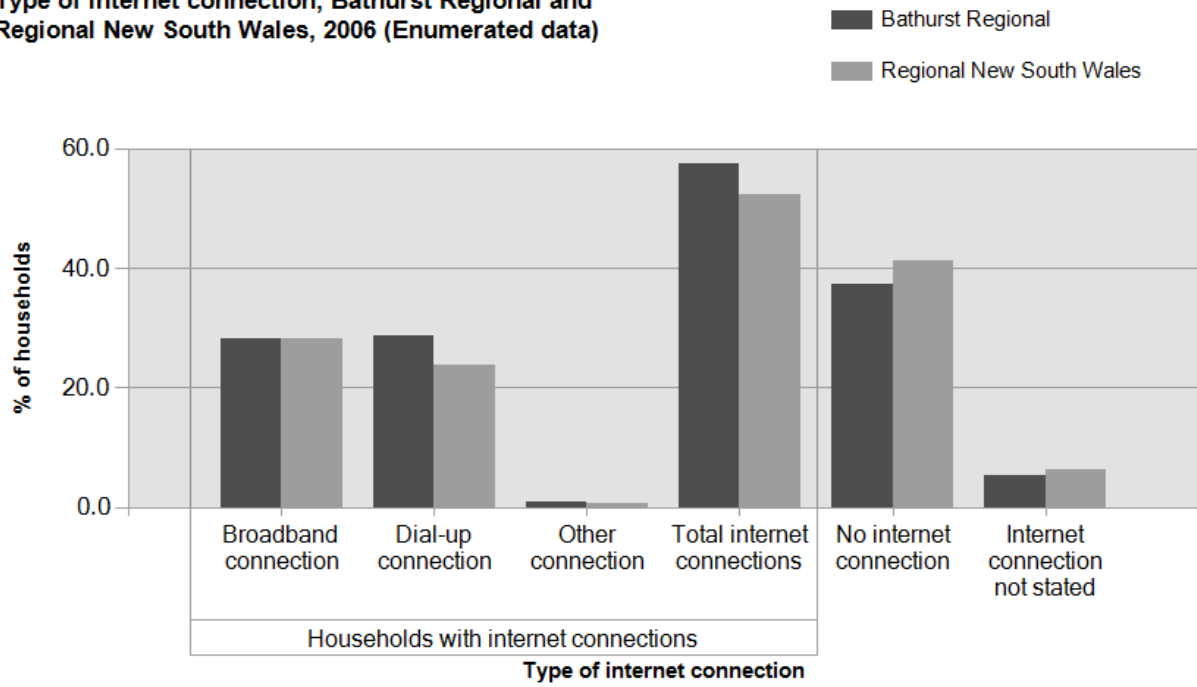
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the type of internet connection of households in Bathurst Regional compared to Regional New South Wales shows that there was a similar proportion of households with either no internet connection or a dial up connection, as well as a similar proportion of households with broadband connectivity.

Overall 66.0% of households had no internet connection or a dial up connection, and 28.1% had broadband connectivity, compared with 65.1% and 28.1% respectively in Regional New South Wales.

Type of internet connection, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

How many cars do we own? (Car ownership)

Derived from the Census question, 'How many registered motor vehicles owned or used by residents of this dwelling were garaged or parked at or near this dwelling on the night of Tuesday, 8 August 2006?'

The ability of the population to source services and employment is strongly influenced by access to transport. The number of motor vehicles per household quantifies access to private transport. There are three major reasons for a different share of motor vehicles per household:

- the age structure of the population and household type, which influences the size of the household and the number of adults present;
- access to public transport; and
- household income, which can influence the amount of money available to purchase motor vehicles.

Car ownership(vehicles per household)	Bathurst Regional						
	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	
Enumerated data							
No vehicles	1,129	8.6	9.0	1,219	9.9	10.2	-90
1 vehicle	4,411	33.7	37.3	4,699	38.1	41.6	-288
2 vehicles	4,657	35.6	33.3	4,172	33.9	31.3	485
3 vehicles or more	2,132	16.3	13.6	1,547	12.6	11.0	585
Not stated	760	5.8	6.8	687	5.6	5.9	73
Total	13,089	100.0	100.0	12,323	100.0	100.0	766

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the car ownership of the households in Bathurst Regional in 2006 compared to Regional New South Wales shows that 85.6% of the households owned at least one car, while 8.6% did not, compared with 84.2% and 9.0% respectively in Regional New South Wales.

Of those that owned at least one vehicle, there was a smaller proportion who owned just one car; a larger proportion who owned two cars; and a larger proportion who owned three cars or more.

Overall, 33.7% of the households owned one car; 35.6% owned two cars; and 16.3% owned three cars or more, compared with 37.3%; 33.3% and 13.6% respectively for Regional New South Wales.

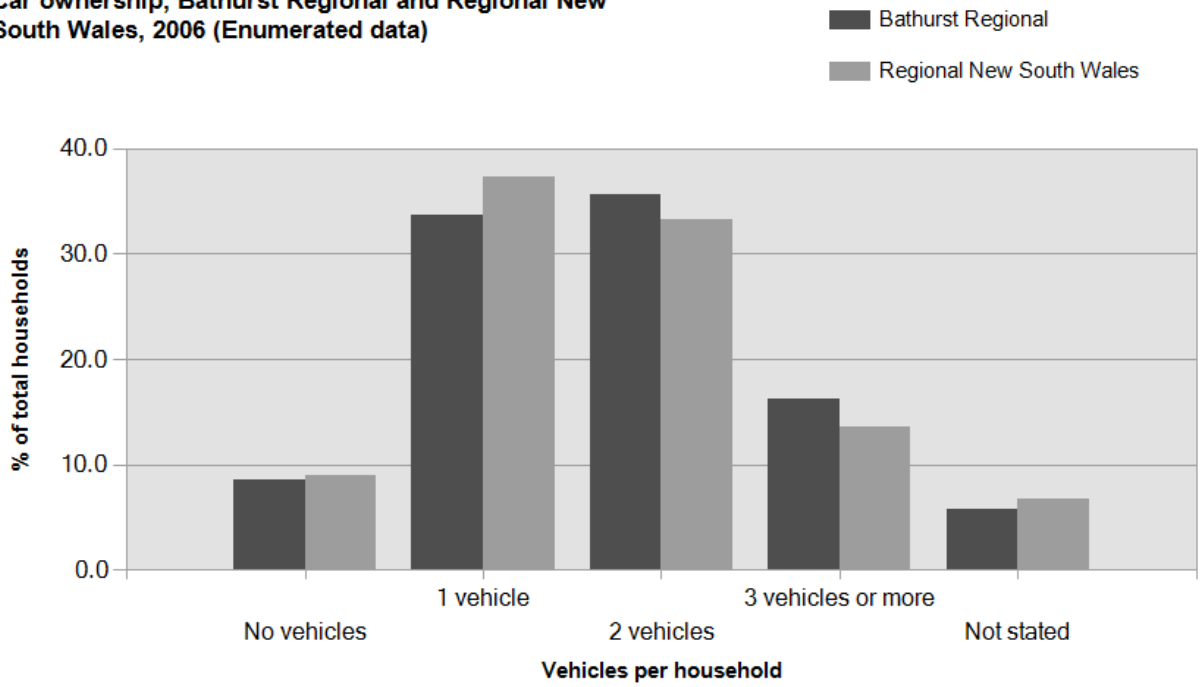
The major differences between the car ownership of the households in Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales were:

- A *larger* percentage of households with 3 or more vehicles (16.3% compared to 13.6%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 1 vehicle (33.7% compared to 37.3%).

The largest changes in the household car ownership in Bathurst Regional between 2001 and 2006 was with those who owned:

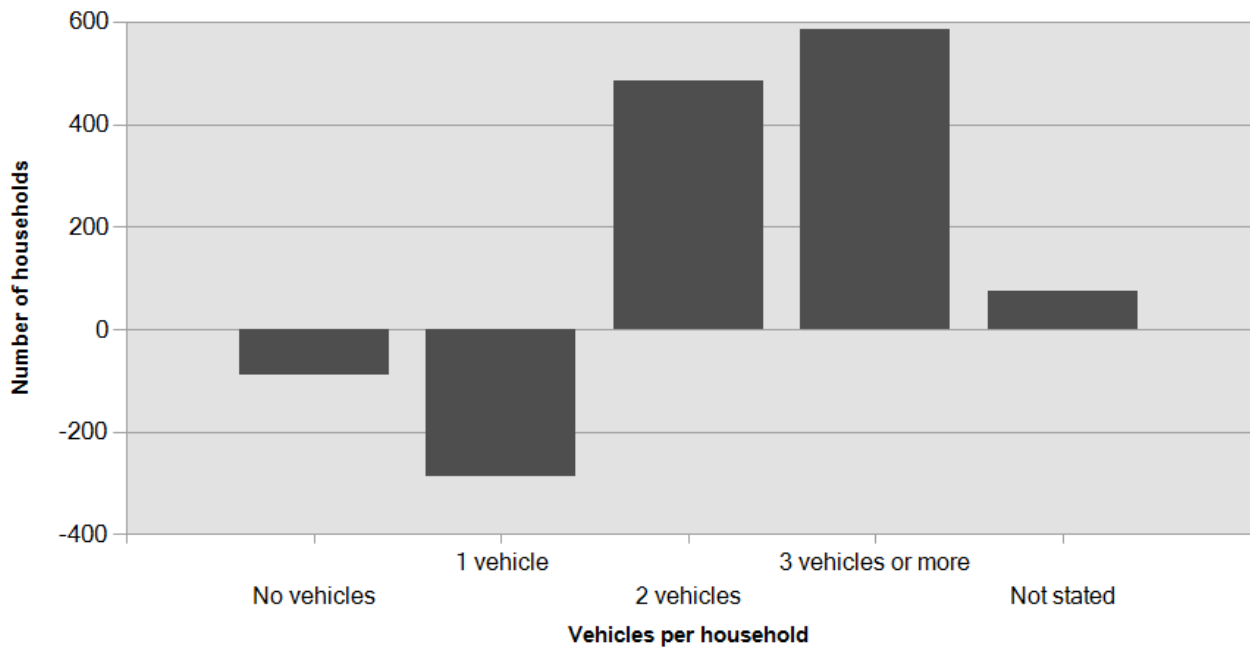
- 3 vehicles or more (+585 households);
- 2 vehicles (+485 households);
- 1 vehicle (-288 households), and;
- No vehicles (-90 households).

Car ownership, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Change in car ownership, Bathurst Regional, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Bathurst Regional

What type of dwellings do we live in? (Dwelling types)

Dwelling Type is derived from an assessment by the Census Collector who observes and records the type of dwelling structure.

The types of dwellings that are common to areas are important determinants in the role and function that the area plays in the housing market. A greater concentration of higher density dwellings is likely to attract more young adults and smaller households; while larger, detached or separate dwellings are more likely to have families and prospective families living in them, although this is not a mutually exclusive pattern.

The residential built form often reflects market opportunities or planning policy, such as the building of denser forms of housing around public transport nodes or employment centres.

Dwelling structure(private dwellings)	Bathurst Regional			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	2006		Regional New South Wales %	2001		Regional New South Wales %	
Enumerated data	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	number	%	Regional New South Wales %	
Separate house	10,995	73.8	72.1	10,163	73.8	72.3	832
Medium density	1,866	12.5	11.4	1,901	13.8	11.3	-35
High density	44	0.3	1.6	38	0.3	1.5	6
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	56	0.4	1.8	49	0.4	2.1	7
Other	83	0.6	0.5	125	0.9	0.6	-42
Not stated	45	0.3	0.1	60	0.4	0.6	-15
TOTAL occupied private dwellings	13,088	87.9	87.5	12,335	89.6	88.3	753
TOTAL unoccupied Dwellings	1,809	12.1	12.5	1,439	10.4	11.7	370
TOTAL Dwellings	14,897	100.0	100.0	13,774	100.0	100.0	1,123

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

(a) 'Medium density' includes all semi-detached, row, terrace, townhouses and villa units, plus flats and apartments in blocks of 1 or 2 storeys, and flats attached to houses.

(b) 'High density' includes flats and apartments in 3 storey and larger blocks.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

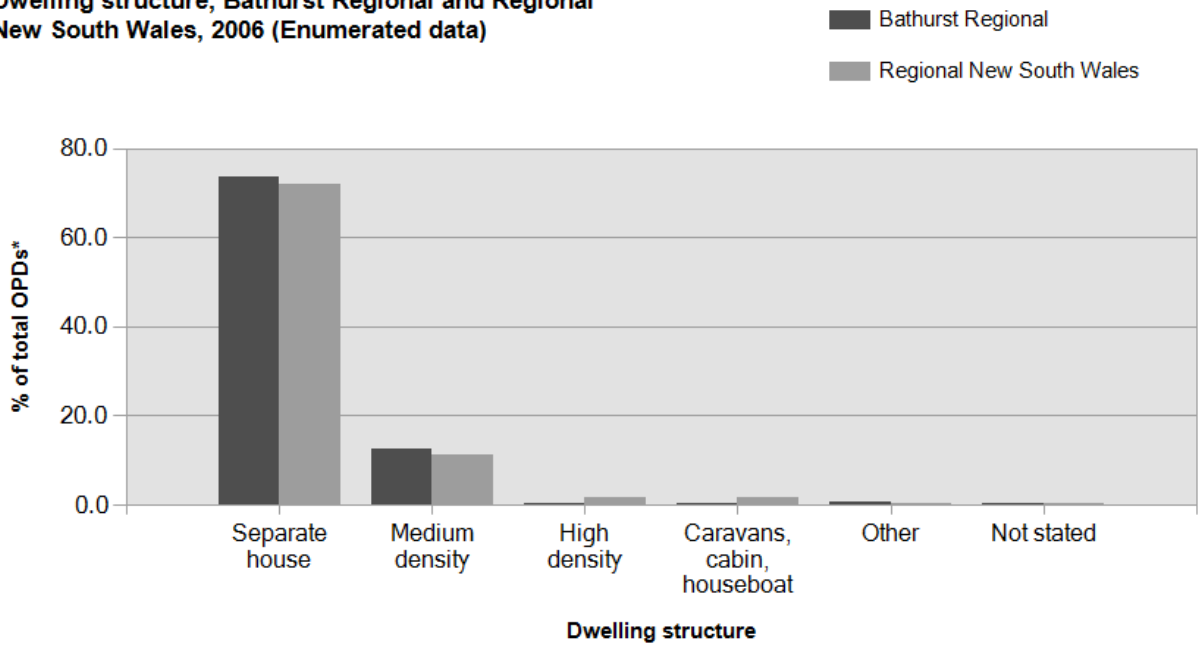
In 2006, there were 10,995 households who occupied a separate house in the area, while 1,866 occupied a medium density dwelling, and 44 occupied high density flats and apartments.

Analysis of the types of dwellings of the households in Bathurst Regional in 2006 compared to Regional New South Wales shows that 73.8% occupied a separate house; 12.5% occupied a medium density dwelling; while 0.3% occupied high density dwellings, compared with 72.1%, 11.4%, and 1.6% respectively in Regional New South Wales.

The largest change in the type of dwellings occupied by households in Bathurst Regional between 2001 and 2006 were for those occupying a:

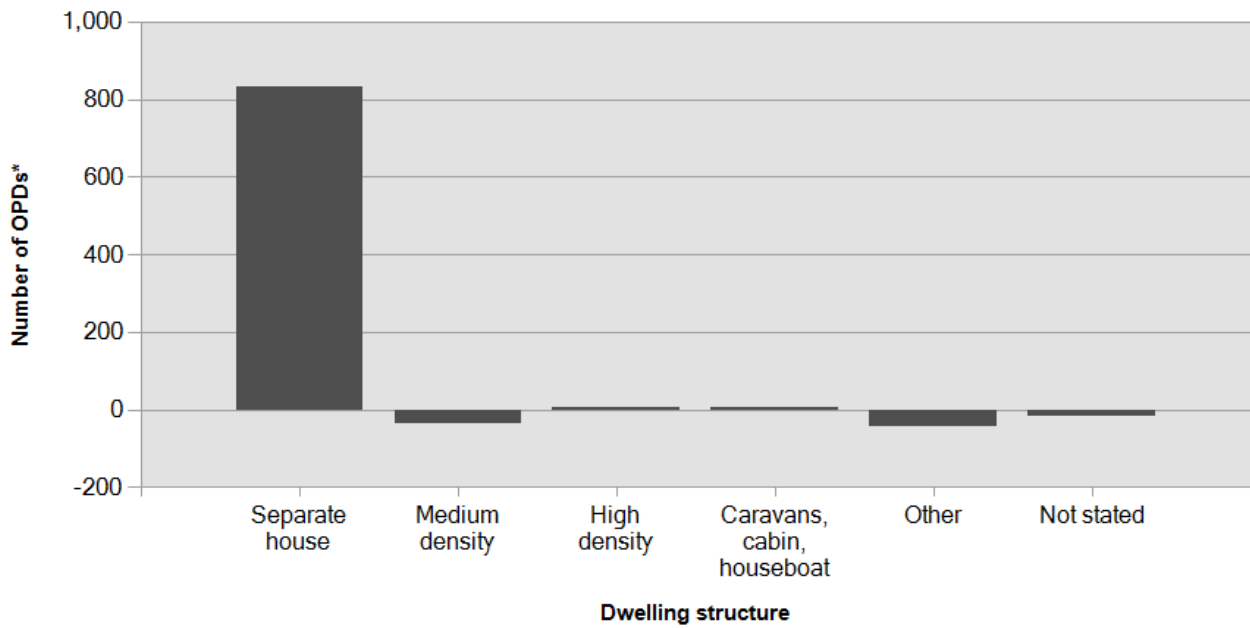
- Separate house (+832 dwellings).

Dwelling structure, Bathurst Regional and Regional New South Wales, 2006 (Enumerated data)



*OPDs refers to Occupied Private Dwellings.
 Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Change in dwelling structure, Bathurst Regional, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



*OPDs refers to Occupied Private Dwellings.
 Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

Geography notes

Census data is available at a variety of different geographic levels, for example, State; Local Government; and Census Collector District (a unit of around 200 households). Rarely do these boundaries match actual 'communities', 'suburbs' or 'service catchments' needed for effective decision making.

The Community Profile combines data for Bathurst Regional Council along with customised suburbs/localities, aggregated from Census Collector Districts for the Census years: 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

Bathurst Regional Council has 13 small areas:

- Abercrombie - Llanarth
- Bathurst
- Eglinton
- Kelso (North) - Laffing Waters
- Kelso (South)
- Mitchell - Robin Hill - Mount Panorama
- Raglan - Perthville
- Rural Remainder
- South Bathurst - Gormans Hill - White Rock
- West Bathurst
- Windradyne
- Urban Overlay
- Oberon Council area

Suburb/locality geography

The suburbs and localities in the Community Profile tables are aggregations of 2006 Census Collection Districts (CDs). Where CDs did not fit exactly into the suburb or locality boundaries, estimates were made of the number of dwellings to be included. These estimates use aerial photography, dwelling counts, planning schemes, and street directories to determine what percentage of a CD goes into each suburb. The resulting data provides the most accurate population information for suburbs and localities.

NOTE: The geography in the Community Profile tables may not match the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) suburb boundaries for 2006, which are based on aggregation of whole CDs.

Data notes

All data in this Profile is sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, copyright in ABS data vests in the Commonwealth of Australia.

Population figures

The most comprehensive population count available in Australia is derived from the Census of Population and Housing, conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics every 5 years. It is an official count of all people and dwellings in Australia on Census night, and collects details of age, sex and other characteristics of the population. The last Census was conducted on 8 August 2006 and was the 15th national Census for Australia. The next Census will be conducted on 7 August 2011.

Census statistics are used as the basis for estimating the population at national, state and local government levels, for electoral purposes and the distribution of government funds. They are used by individuals and organisations in the public and private sectors for planning, administration, research and decision making.

Populations are estimated in various ways. It is important to understand how a population has been derived when you are using the data.

Census data in the Community Profile section of profile.id[®] includes **enumerated** and **usual residence** data. The **estimated resident population** can be found in the Additional Information section of this website.

Enumerated Population

The 'Enumerated Population' represents where people were counted on Census Night (8 August 2006), which may not be where they usually live. This population figure generally includes overseas visitors and visitors to the area from within Australia, but excludes Australians overseas.

This type of count provides a snapshot at a given point in time. The Census is timed to attempt to capture the typical situation, however, holiday resort areas, such as the Gold Coast and snow fields, may show a large enumeration count compared with the usual residence count.

Where enumerated population data is used in the profile, overseas visitors have been specifically excluded from the tables, but visitors from within Australia are included.

For detailed information about Enumerated population please refer to the ABS Fact Sheet – Population Measures.

Usual Residence Population

This population is derived from the Census. It is the place where a person usually lives, rather than the place where they were counted on Census night. Each person completing the Census is required to state their address of usual residence and this information is used to derive the Usual Residence population.

Census counts compiled on this basis are less likely to be influenced by seasonal factors, such as holiday seasons and snow seasons, and provide information about the usual residents of an area.

In 2006 all Census data are provided for usual residence as well as enumerated population. Previously household information was released as enumerated only (please see the detailed note for household and family type). Additionally, data about usual residence were not published for any data sets prior to 2001. Consequently, a time series has been provided for non-household data comparing 2006 and 2001 data only.

For detailed information about usual residence and enumerated population please refer to the ABS Fact Sheet – Population Measures.

Estimated Resident Population

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official ABS estimate of the Australian population. The ERP is based on results of the Census and is compiled as at 30 June of each Census year. It is updated between Censuses - quarterly for state and national figures, and annually for local government areas. ERP provides a population figure between Censuses.

The ERP is based on the usual residence population and includes adjustments for Census undercount,

Australian residents who were temporarily overseas on Census night, and backdates the population to 30 June. Each year's updates take into account births, deaths and both internal and overseas migration.

ERPs can be found under the 'Additional Information' section of the menu in the Community Profile.

For detailed information about ERPs please refer to the ABS publication Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 1999.

Randomisation

The information presented in the tables in the Community Profile is based on detailed tables produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics at the Local Government Area level, and at the Census Collection District (CD) level for suburbs and small areas.

Note: The raw CD level data are then recalculated to exactly reflect the selected boundaries as shown on the maps within the Community Profile.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) will randomise information it provides to preserve confidentiality. All cells are slightly adjusted to prevent any identification of personal details. Methodologies for doing this have changed between 2001 and 2006.

- Data tables released prior to the 2006 Census had small numbers (values of 1 or 2) randomly adjusted to either 0 or 3 by the ABS. As tables are randomly adjusted independently of each other, totals differ slightly across tables with the same population. The affect of randomisation is increased with the aggregation of Census Collector Districts into suburbs.
- In relation to the 2006 data, a new method called "perturbation" has been introduced. All figures included within any table may be randomly adjusted by a small amount. These adjustments result in small introduced random errors. Although the information value of the table as a whole is not impaired, care should be taken when interpreting very small numbers, since randomisation will affect the relative size of small numbers far more than larger numbers. The effect of the randomisation methodology also ensures that values of 1 and 2 do not appear in tables.

No reliance should be placed on small cells as they are impacted by random adjustment, respondent and processing errors.

Table totals and subtotals will be internally consistent but discrepancies may be observed between tables cross-tabulating the same population by different variables. While randomisation compromises the table totals by making them appear inconsistent, this is the best available socio-demographic data at the suburb level. This level of compromise is not statistically significant and should not impact on decision makers making effective resource allocation and planning decisions.

Overseas visitors

Enumerated data from the 2001 and 2006 Censuses are published by the ABS with "Overseas visitors" appearing as a separate category in many tables. To improve usability of the information the category "Overseas visitors" has been removed from all tables and calculations.

Table totals and rounding

Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to randomisation of small numbers and percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding of decimal places. All discrepancies are minimal and are statistically insignificant.

Household and Family Composition

This variable describes the type of household within a dwelling. Household composition indicates whether a family is present and whether other unrelated household members are present. Any household, including lone person households, can contain visitors. 'Visitor only' households can contain overseas visitors (ABS Census Dictionary 2006).

The 'Other not classifiable' category includes those households which were occupied on Census night but where the Census collector could not make contact; households that contained only persons aged under 15 years; and households which could not be classified elsewhere in this classification because there was

insufficient information on the Census form. (ABS Census Dictionary 2006).

The household and family data are essentially the same for both Usual Residence and Enumerated population counts. The person who fills in the form identifies all persons who are present on Census night and their relationship within the household. Anyone who is temporarily absent is separately identified on the form, so that the type of household and number of usual residents can be identified. However, any table examining the characteristics of people by the type of household they live in will exclude these people as few demographic variables are collected for persons temporarily absent.

Persons who are away from home, will be counted in the household they are present in on Census night (generally in a non-private dwelling or as a visitor in a private dwelling). Although the ABS will know their usual address, and they will be coded back to their area of usual residence, the ABS is not able to impute that person's relationship to other people also resident at that address. Unlike the Enumerated count, Usual Residence household data does not include 'visitor only' households.

Specific notes

All data in the Community Profile is sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, copyright in ABS data vests in the Commonwealth of Australia.

How many people live here?

Key Statistics

The summary statistics table contains 'Total population', 'Overseas population', 'Gender', 'Indigenous population', 'Institutional population' and 'Average household size'; along with a summary of data contained elsewhere in the Profile.

'Total population' and 'Gender' data are shown both including and excluding 'Overseas Visitors'.

'Indigenous population' refers to persons of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

'Institutional population' refers to people living in non-private dwellings. These types of dwellings are establishments which provide a communal type of accommodation. Examples of categories are hotel, motel, boarding house, private hotel, public hospital (not psychiatric), and childcare institution.

'Average household size' is calculated on the basis of the number people counted in occupied private dwellings (excluding overseas visitors), divided by the number of occupied private dwellings (excluding non-private dwellings, such as institutions and hotels etc).

For notes on other variables in the 'Key statistics' table please see the specific data notes for each of the relevant sections.

How old are we?

Includes all persons except 'Overseas Visitors'.

Between the 2001 and the 2006 Censuses, there was a small change in the way that the question regarding your age was phrased. The 2001 Census asked your age last birthday. In 2006, the question asked either your age last birthday or your date of birth. This change in the way age structure has been collected has not had an impact on the data produced; if date of birth was completed, then the ABS calculated age as at your last birthday. 2006 age data are comparable to prior Censuses.

Who are we?

Where were we born?

Includes all persons except 'Overseas Visitors'.

The 'United Kingdom' includes England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and 'United Kingdom not further defined'.

'Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia' includes Serbia and Montenegro, as well as 'South Eastern Europe nfd' in 2006. Those people categorised to South Eastern Europe in 2006 were primarily those who stated their birthplace as Yugoslavia, which did not exist as a nation in 2006. In 2001 it includes all people who listed their birthplace as Yugoslavia, while it is not available for 1996 and 1991 due to considerable changes to national boundaries in this region.

'Total Overseas born' includes 'inadequately described', 'at sea', and 'not elsewhere classified'.

'Main English speaking countries' includes Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

'Non-English speaking backgrounds' refers to persons born in countries not included in 'Main English speaking countries'.

'China (excl. Taiwan Province)' also excludes the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macau.

Birthplace is coded using the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) 1998.

How many recently arrived?

Excludes persons who did not state their birthplace, and persons born in Australia or in other Australian territories.

Includes Australian residents born overseas who will be in Australia for more than one year.

How well do we speak English?

This is derived from the Census question, 'How well does the person speak English?' and applies to all persons who speak a language other than English at home. The table in the profile has been further restricted to refer only to persons born overseas and aged over 5 years (excluding overseas visitors).

English proficiency aims to measure the ability of persons who speak 'English as a Second Language' to also speak English. The data, when viewed with other ethnic and cultural indicators, tends to reflect the ethnic composition of the population and the number of years of residence in Australia. In general, an area with a higher proportion of persons born in English-speaking countries or who emigrated from non-English speaking countries several decades ago is likely to have greater English-speaking proficiency.

Note: A person's English proficiency is based on a subjective assessment and should therefore be treated with caution.

Responses to the question on Proficiency in English in the Census are subjective. For example, one respondent may consider that a response of 'Well' is appropriate if they can communicate well enough to do the shopping, while another respondent may consider such a response appropriate only for people who can hold a social conversation. Proficiency in English should be considered as an indicator of a person's ability to speak English and not a definitive measure of this ability.

For more information on proficiency in English, please refer to the ABS Census Dictionary (2901.0).

What language do we speak at home?

Includes all persons except 'Overseas Visitors'.

Language spoken at home is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), 2005-06.

'Filipino' was recorded as a separate language from 'Tagalog' in the 2006 Census, but no such distinction was made in earlier Censuses. profile.id® combines the two languages together as 'Tagalog'. Filipino is a standardised version of Tagalog, incorporating words from other indigenous languages within the Philippines.

'Dari' was recorded as a separate language from 'Persian' in the 2006 Census, but no distinction was made in earlier Censuses. profile.id® combines the two languages together as 'Persian'. Dari is a localised name for Persian in Afghanistan.

What is our religion?

Includes all persons except 'Overseas Visitors'.

Religion is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), 2005.

The religion question in the Census is an optional question and so has quite a high rate of 'Not Stated' responses.

The 2006 Census recorded 'Eastern Orthodox', which is a new designation for those churches previously described as 'Orthodox'.

The 2006 Census recorded 'Assyrian Apostolic' as a separate religious category. Previously, all religions falling under this category were recorded as 'Oriental Christian'.

The 2006 Census introduces a new designation called 'Oriental Orthodox'. The majority of the churches in this group were formerly known as 'Oriental Christian'. This includes:

- Oriental Orthodox, nfd
- Armenian Apostolic
- Coptic Orthodox Church
- Syrian Orthodox Church
- Ethiopian Orthodox Church
- Oriental Orthodox, nec

'Christian nfd' refers to a Christian religion 'not further defined', and includes:

- Apostolic Church, so described
- Church of God, so described
- Australian Christian Churches, so described
- New Church Alliance, so described

What is our individual income?

This data includes total gross income (including pensions and allowances) that a person usually receives each week.

This data applies only to people aged 15 years and over and excludes overseas visitors.

Individual incomes are collected as ranges in the Census.

Individual income quartiles

Individual income groups are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time.

Individual income quartiles look at the distribution of incomes in Bathurst Regional Council relative to Regional New South Wales. Quartiles split the total population into four equal parts for the Regional New South Wales. The table shows the number and proportion of individuals in Bathurst Regional Council falling into each segment for the benchmark area.

The table gives a clear picture of where individual incomes in Bathurst Regional Council sit relative to Regional New South Wales. For the Regional New South Wales, 25% of persons fall into each category. If, for example, Bathurst Regional Council has 30% in the top category and only 20% in the lowest, this indicates that Bathurst Regional Council has proportionally more higher-income individuals and less lower-income individuals.

Individual income quartile definitions(Annual income ranges)

	2006	2001	1996	1991
Lowest group	Nil to \$10,593	Nil to \$9,213	Nil to \$7,449	Nil to \$6,248
Medium lowest	\$10,594 to \$20,166	\$9,214 to \$16,237	\$7,450 to \$12,898	\$6,249 to \$11,681
Medium highest	\$20,167 to \$38,532	\$16,238 to \$30,456	\$12,899 to \$24,972	\$11,682 to \$22,218
Highest group	\$38,533 and over	\$30,457 and over	\$24,973 and over	\$22,219 and over

What is our household income?

Household income comprises the total of incomes of all persons in the household who stated an income.

Excludes 'Visitor only households' and 'Other non classifiable households'.

'Not stated' includes 'Partial income not stated' and 'All incomes not stated'.

'Partial income not stated' includes households where at least one, but not all, member(s) aged 15 years and over did not state an income and / or at least one household member aged 15 years and over was temporarily absent. In these cases, the aggregate of all stated individual incomes would be less than the true household income so these households are excluded from the classification.

'All incomes not stated' includes households where no members present stated an income.

Household income quartiles

Household income groups are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time.

Household income quartiles look at the distribution of incomes in Bathurst Regional Council relative to Regional New South Wales. Quartiles split the total number of households into four equal parts for the Regional New South Wales. The table shows the number and proportion of households in Bathurst Regional Council falling into each segment.

The table gives a clear picture of where household incomes in Bathurst Regional Council sit relative to Regional New South Wales. For the Regional New South Wales, 25% of households fall into each category. If, for example, Bathurst Regional Council has 30% in the top category and only 20% in the lowest, this indicates that Bathurst Regional Council has proportionally more higher-income households and less lower-income households.

Household income quartile definitions(Annual income ranges)

	2006	2001	1996	1991
Lowest group	Nil to \$22,618	Nil to \$18,647	Nil to \$14,904	Nil to \$14,014
Medium lowest	\$22,619 to \$41,382	\$18,648 to \$32,914	\$14,905 to \$26,949	\$14,015 to \$24,525
Medium highest	\$41,383 to \$71,642	\$32,915 to \$57,579	\$26,950 to \$46,984	\$24,526 to \$42,010
Highest group	\$71,643 and over	\$57,580 and over	\$46,985 and over	\$42,011 and over

What are our qualifications?

Includes persons aged 15 years and over.

Excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

Excludes schooling up to Year 12.

'No qualifications' refers to persons still studying for their first qualification, persons who do not have a qualification, and persons who have a qualification out of the scope of the Census version of the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001.

What is the highest secondary school year we have completed?

Includes persons aged 15 years and over.

'Schooling' refers to Primary and Secondary schooling.

Excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

There is no time series for this particular data set owing to differences in the way that the data was recorded. The 2001 Census did not record people who were over 15 years and still at school as having completed a particular year of schooling. Instead they were counted as "Still at school". However, in 2006 they were coded to the highest year already completed, making the data non-comparable. This means that if an individual is still in the process of completing year 11 during a Census year, they are recorded as having completed year 10. This also means that the number of people who have completed year 10 cannot be treated as being indicative of the number of people who left school after completing year 10 as it will include people who were in the process of completing year 11.

Where are we learning?

Excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

'Independent' refers to private and other non-Government schools.

'Catholic' refers to infant, primary and secondary schools run independently by the Catholic Church.

'TAFE' refers to 'Technical and Further Education' institutions.

Do we need assistance?

This data identifies people who report a need for assistance due to a 'profound or severe core activity limitation'. This population is defined as people who need assistance in their day to day lives with any or all of the following activities – self-care, body movements or communication – because of a disability, long-term health condition, or old age.

This question relies on people evaluating themselves, (or their carers), as being in need of assistance. Consequently this question provides an indication of the characteristics of people who report, or are reported as requiring, a need for assistance; but cannot be relied upon to provide details as to the total number of people with a 'profound or severe core activity limitation'.

Persons under the age of 40 whose only stated reason for need for assistance was 'old or young age' are included under 'no need for assistance'.

Excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

What do we do?

Do we do unpaid work?

This data includes help willingly given in the form of time, service or skills, to a club, organisation or association including:

- assisting at events and with sports organisations
- helping with school events and activities
- assisting in churches, hospitals, nursing homes and charities
- other kinds of volunteer work (e.g. emergency services, etc.).

Voluntary work excludes unpaid work done through a club, organisation or association mainly in order to qualify for government benefits such as Newstart Allowance. It also excludes any activity which is part of a person's paid employment or family business. ABS Census Dictionary 2006.

This data applies to persons aged 15 years and over and to **voluntary work undertaken in the 12 months prior to the Census**.

This data excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

Unpaid domestic work

This data includes all the domestic work a person does without pay in their own home and in other places, for themselves, their family and other people in their household.

This data only applies to persons aged 15 years and over and to **domestic work performed in the week prior to Census**.

Unpaid domestic work can include meal preparation, service and clean-up; washing, ironing and managing clothes; other housework; gardening, mowing and yard work; home maintenance; car and bike maintenance; household shopping and managing household financial affairs.

This data excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

Unpaid care

Unpaid care (unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, a long term illness or problems related to old age), includes the unpaid help a person gives to another person to assist them with their daily activities. It can include assistance with:

- bathing, dressing, toileting and feeding;
- mobility;
- understanding or being understood by others;
- emotional support;
- medication;
- dressing wounds
- food
- housework
- driving

This data applies to persons aged 15 years and over and to **care given in the two weeks prior to Census**.

This data excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

Unpaid childcare

This data includes the time a person spends caring for a child or children without being paid. This can include people caring for their own children, whether they usually live with them or not. It can also include people looking after their own grandchildren or the children of other relatives or the children of friends or neighbours.

This data only applies to persons aged 15 years and over and to **child care given in the two weeks prior to Census**.

This data excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

What is our employment status?

Excludes 'Overseas Visitors'

Includes persons aged 15 years and over.

'Employed full time' is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census night.

'Employed part time' is defined as having worked less than 35 hours in all jobs during the week prior to Census night.

The 'Labour force' is defined as all persons aged 15 years and over who are looking for work, or are employed, either full time, part time or casually.

What industries do we work in?

This data describes the industries in which employed people work. It applies only to people aged 15 and over who were employed in the week prior to Census.

Data for industry are coded using the Australia and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). The industry classification is updated periodically to take account of emerging industries and changes in the structure of the economy.

For the 2006 Census, the updated ANZSIC06 classification was used, which includes more industry divisions which better reflect the structure of the Australian economy. Data are presented using this classification as an option. However for time series, data are also presented on the older ANZSIC93 classification, as this classification was used in earlier censuses.

For more information please refer to the 2006 Census Dictionary, and ANZSIC classification.

Time series industry categories

This data describes the industries in which employed people work. It applies only to people aged 15 and over who were employed in the week prior to Census.

Data for industry are coded using the Australia and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). The industry classification is updated periodically to take account of emerging industries and changes in the structure of the economy.

For the 2006 Census, the updated ANZSIC06 classification was used, but people were also coded to the older ANZSIC93 classification. Data in the profiles is presented using both classifications; data for 2006 alone uses ANZSIC06, while time series data uses ANZSIC93 for comparability.

For more information please refer to the 2006 Census Dictionary, and ANZSIC classification.

What are our occupations?

This data describes the occupations of employed people. It applies only to people aged 15 and over who were employed in the week prior to Census.

Data for occupation are coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). The occupation classification is updated periodically to take account of emerging occupation groups and changes to the structure of the labour force.

Data are presented for the broad occupation groupings. For 2006 these were coded using ANZSCO, the most recent classification. These are presented in profile.id® where no time series is required. For time series, the data are presented using the older ASCO 2nd edition classification, to ensure data comparability.

For more information please refer to the 2006 Census Dictionary, and the 2006 Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO).

Time series occupation categories

This data describes the occupations of employed people. It applies only to people aged 15 and over who were employed in the week prior to Census.

Data for occupation are coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). The occupation classification is updated periodically to take account of emerging occupation groups and changes to the structure of the labour force.

Data are presented for the broad occupation groupings. For 2006 these were coded using ANZSCO, the most recent classification. These are presented in profile.id® where no time series is required. For time series, the data are presented using the older ASCO 2nd edition classification, to ensure data comparability.

How do we get to work?

This data looks at the method of travel to work of employed people. It applies only to people aged 15 and over who were employed in the week prior to Census.

Method of travel relates specifically to the journey to work on the morning of Census day. This differs to the industry and occupation data which relates to the main job held in the week prior to Census.

Respondents can nominate up to three modes of travel. For data presented in the profile, the following aggregations have been used:

- 'Train' includes any journey involving a train, whether or not other methods were used.
- 'Bus' includes any journey involving a bus, except for those also involving a train.
- The remaining categories, except for 'Other', only refer to a single method of travel (e.g. 'Car as driver' when no other method was used).
- 'Other' refers to any method not listed in the standard categories, plus any combination of two or three methods NOT involving a bus or train.

Note that the categories "Walked only", "Worked at home" and "Did not go to work" are exclusive and are never combined with other methods.

'Tram or Ferry' includes light rail.

This data excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

For more information please refer to the Census Dictionary 2006.

How do we live?

What type of households do we live in?

This data describes the type of family and non-family households within a dwelling.

The first section of the table counts family units in family households, and breaks them down by the presence of couples, single parents, and children. This classification of a family includes persons who are temporarily absent from the family on Census night.

The second section counts households. Households can contain up to three families, or a lone person, group of unrelated individuals (flatmates etc.) or other household.

The 'Other not classifiable' category includes those households which were occupied on Census Night but where the Census collector could not make contact; households that contained only persons aged under 15 years; and households which could not be classified elsewhere in this classification because there was insufficient information on the Census form. (ABS Census Dictionary 2006).

'Couple with child(ren) 15 years and under' and 'One parent family with child(ren) 15 years and under' refers to families with at least one child aged 15 years or younger. These families may also have older children living at home.

'One parent family with child(ren) over 15 years' and 'Couple with child(ren) over 15 years' refers to families with no children under the age of 15 years.

Data includes same sex couple families.

This data excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

As the data are counting households, only enumerated counts are applicable.

How many people live in each household?

This data includes enumerated households by the number of persons usually resident, (includes up to three residents who were temporarily absent on Census night).

A household is defined as one or more persons, at least one of whom is at least 15 years of age, usually resident in the same private dwelling.

This data excludes 'Visitor only' and 'Other not classifiable' households.

Are we owners, renters or buyers?

This data presents the tenure type of occupied private dwellings, and for those dwellings being rented, provides a breakdown of the type of landlord the dwelling is being rented from.

'Being purchased' includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme.

'Renting – Govt' refers to households renting from a State/Territory Government housing authority.

'Renting – Other' refers to households renting from private landlords, real estate agents and employers.

'Rented – Not stated' refers to rented dwellings where the landlord type was not stated.

'Life tenure' in 2006 has been included under 'Other tenure type'

Tenure type changes between 2001 and 2006: Though the classification for Census data has remained the same, between 2001 and 2006 there was a change to the wording of dwelling ownership responses to the Tenure Type question on the Census questionnaire. "Fully Owned" in 2001 became "Owned Outright" in 2006, while "Being Purchased" became "Owned with a mortgage". This change in wording may have resulted in more accurate responses to this question, however it has made comparison over time difficult and such analysis should be done with caution. Looking at Australia as a whole, comparing 2006 to 2001 data, the "Being Purchased" category has increased by 5.7%, to 32.2% of private dwellings, while the "Fully Owned" category has decreased by 7.1%, to 32.6% of private dwellings. It is expected that a large part of this change is due to the change in wording, rather than representing change in the real world.

It is recommended that any analysis of change over time in these categories look only at the relative differences between change in local populations and the Australia-wide or state-based benchmarks, rather making inferences about local populations based on their numbers alone. Other categories in the Tenure Type classification are unaffected.

How much do we pay on our housing loan?

This data shows housing loan repayments being paid on a monthly basis by a household to purchase the dwelling in which it was enumerated (also applicable to caravans).

This data only applies to households (occupied private dwellings) who are purchasing their dwelling. It also includes households who are purchasing their dwelling under a 'rent/buy' scheme.

'Other not classifiable' households are excluded from this data.

Housing loan quartiles

Housing loan payments are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as inflation. The loan payment quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the cost of housing of a community over time.

Housing loan repayment quartiles look at the distribution of housing loan repayments in Bathurst Regional Council relative to Regional New South Wales. Quartiles split the total number of households into four equal parts for the Regional New South Wales. The table shows the number and proportion of households in Bathurst Regional Council falling into each segment.

The table gives a clear picture of the level of housing loan repayments in Bathurst Regional Council relative to Regional New South Wales. For the Regional New South Wales, the categories are split so that 25% of households fall into each category, so by comparison, the table will show if there are more or less households in Bathurst Regional Council with high repayments than in Regional New South Wales. If, for example, Bathurst Regional Council has 30% in the top category and only 20% in the lowest, this indicates that Bathurst Regional Council has proportionally more households with 'top quarter' repayments on their home loans, and less paying relatively low amounts.

Housing loan quartile definitions(Annual payment ranges)

	2006	2001	1996
Lowest group	Nil to \$9,419	Nil to \$7,093	Nil to \$6,152
Medium lowest	\$9,420 to \$14,414	\$7,094 to \$10,081	\$6,153 to \$9,055
Medium highest	\$14,415 to \$21,029	\$10,082 to \$13,822	\$9,056 to \$12,273
Highest group	\$21,030 and over	\$13,823 and over	\$12,274 and over

How much do we pay on our housing rental?

This data shows the amount of rent paid by households on a weekly basis for the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census night (also applicable to caravans).

This data only applies to households (occupied private dwellings) renting their dwelling.

'Other not classifiable' households are excluded from this data.

Note that rent is shown on a **weekly** basis while housing loan repayments are on a **monthly** basis.

Housing rental quartiles

Rental payments are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as inflation. The rental payment quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the cost of rental housing of a community over time.

Rent quartiles look at the distribution of rental payments in Bathurst Regional Council relative to Regional New South Wales. Quartiles split the total number of households into four equal parts for the Regional New South Wales. The table shows the number and proportion of households in Bathurst Regional Council falling into each segment relative to the Regional New South Wales.

The table gives a clear picture of the level of rental payments in Bathurst Regional Council relative to Regional New South Wales. For the Regional New South Wales, 25% of households fall into each category, so by comparison, the table will show if there are more or less households in Bathurst Regional Council with high (or low) rent than in Regional New South Wales. If, for example, Bathurst Regional Council has 30% in the top category and only 20% in the lowest, this indicates that Bathurst Regional Council has proportionally more households paying 'top-quarter' rents, and less paying 'bottom-quarter' rents.

Housing rental quartile definitions(Annual payment ranges)

	2006	2001
Lowest group	Nil to \$5,647	Nil to \$4,682
Medium lowest	\$5,648 to \$8,528	\$4,683 to \$6,843
Medium highest	\$8,529 to \$11,416	\$6,844 to \$9,083
Highest group	\$11,417 and over	\$9,084 and over

What type of internet connection do we have?

This data relates to the question 'Can the Internet be accessed at this dwelling?' The question also asked for the type of connection:

- 'Broadband connection' - includes ADSL, Cable, Wireless and Satellite connection,
- 'Dial-up connection' - includes analog modem and ISDN connections
- 'Other' - includes Internet access through mobile phones, set-top boxes, games machines or connections other than dial-up or broadband.

This question was asked for the first time in the 2006 Census, replacing the questions in the 2001 Census relating to internet use and computer use. Owing to this there is no time series data available. Unlike the 2001 questions, the data relate to dwellings and not individuals.

How many cars do we own?

This data applies only to households in occupied private dwellings.

This data identifies the number of registered motor vehicles owned or used by household members, garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census night. It includes company owned vehicles.

The data excludes motorbikes, scooters and tractors.

What type of dwellings do we live in?

Dwelling structure looks at the type of dwelling for all occupied private dwellings. This data is classified by the Census collector on visiting the household, and the categories are broadly based on the density of the housing types.

'Separate house' includes all free-standing dwellings separated from neighboring dwellings by a gap of at least half a metre.

'Medium density' includes all semi-detached, row, terrace, townhouses and villa units, plus flats and apartments in blocks of 1 or 2 storeys, and flats attached to houses.

'High density' includes flats and apartments in 3 storey and larger blocks.

'Caravans, cabins, houseboats' includes all such mobile accommodation, both inside and outside caravan parks.

'Other' includes houses and flats attached to shops or offices, and improvised homes, tents and sleepers out on Census night.

Unoccupied dwellings are shown separately in the table.

The Census classification for dwelling structure is based on the ABS Standard Dwelling Classification.
