



Junee Community Portrait

2011

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

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

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prepared for Riverina Regional Organisation of Councils (REROC)

Some Junee Indicators

Indicators	Rate in 2011	difference from REROC	change 2006-11
Median age	39 yrs	39 yrs	same
% children under 10 years	14%	1% less	same
% young adults 15-24 years	13%	1% less	same
% aged 70+ years	9%	3% less	same
Average family size	3.0	2% more	up 1%
% families with couple, no children	40%	3% less	up 4%
% families with couple + children	43%	2% more	dn 2%
% families with one-parent	16%	1% more	up 1%
Housing: % rental houses	24%	3% less	up 3%
Public housing: % of occupied dwellings	3%	4% more	dn 1%
Average dwelling occupancy	2.5	4% more	dn 4%
Stability: % in same home, 5+ years	52%	3% less	up 1%
New residents: % in locality <1 year	6%	3% less	up 1%
Education: % adults in tertiary education	6%	3% less	up 25%
Education: % adults with post-school qualific'n	56%	5% more	up 3%
Education: % of 20-24 year olds finished Year 12	33%	26% less	same
Income: median weekly individual	\$472	9% less	up 12%
Income: average weekly individual	\$647	5% less	up 31%
Unemployment: % of workforce	5%	same	dn 2%
Unemployment: % of 15-19 workforce	11%	3% less	up 1%
Unemployment: % of 20-24 workforce	11%	3% more	dn 3%
Workforce: % of adults 15+ in workforce	48%	17% less	same
Workforce: % of 15-19 year-olds in workforce	42%	16% less	dn 2%
Workforce: % of 20-24 year-olds in workforce	51%	24% less	up 5%
Occupation: % workers who are professionals	11%	8% less	same
Occupation: % workers who are labourers	14%	3% more	dn 2%
Speak non-English language at home	1%	2% less	same
Born overseas: % of residents	7%	same	dn 1%
Indigenous: % of residents	6.7%	3% more	up 26%

Demography

Population and growth

In the August 2011 Census, 5,878 residents were counted in Junee – 2,539 females and 3,339 males. The counted population had increased by 99 or 1.7% since the 2006 Census.

94% were at home for Census

Of the residents, 5,549 (94.4%) were at home on Census night, while 9 were staying elsewhere within the same locality and 322 were staying somewhere else in Australia.

There were 195 visitors

There were 195 visitors from elsewhere in Australia staying in Junee on Census night; these people are not included in this profile.

Overall, there were 1.32 males per female

Of the residents away from the local area on Census night, there were 1.28 males per female. This is consistent with the general pattern that more men are away from home than women, usually due to more work trips.

80% were Australian citizens

Only 80% of Junee residents were Australian citizens, compared with 92% for Eastern Riverina.

Population	residents of Junee					June's difference	June 2011		
	2011	2006	change 2006 2011	%, 2011	% in REROC		males	females	gender ratio
at home on Census Night	5,549	5,514	up 35	94.4%	94.1%	0.3% more	3,154	2,395	1.32 M:F
away from locality at Census	322	199	up 123	5.5%	5.6%	0.1% less	180	140	1.28 M:F
away from home (but local)	9	65	dn 56	0.2%	0.2%	0.1% less	5	4	1.28 M:F
counted residents	5,878	5,779	up 99	100.0%	100.0%	up 1.7%	3,339	2,539	1.32 M:F
Australian citizens	4,728	4,627	up 101	80.4%	91.9%	11.4% less	2,384	2,344	1.02 M:F

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

The median age was 39 years

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

Dwellings averaged 2.5 residents

Junee had an average of 2.5 residents per occupied dwelling, and 1.1 residents per bedroom. By comparison, Eastern Riverina averaged 2.4 residents per dwelling and 1.1 per bedroom.

The median personal income was \$472 a week

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

The median family income was \$1,142 a week

The median family income here was 8% less than in Eastern Riverina, \$1,240.

The median mortgage repayment was \$1,192 a month

The median monthly mortgage repayment in Junee in 2011 was 12% or \$163 less than REROC's median.

The median rent was \$155 a week

The median weekly rent was \$33 lower than Eastern Riverina, or 18% less.

Some medians	2011			2006		June's change from 2006	June v. REROC
	June	REROC	June's difference	June	REROC		
median age	39 yrs	39 yrs	same	36 yrs	37 yrs	3 y. older	
av. persons per household	2.5	2.4	4% more	2.6	3.0	4% less	
av. persons per bedroom	1.1	1.1	same	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
individual weekly income	\$472	\$517	9% less	\$423	\$480	12% more	
family weekly income	\$1,142	\$1,240	8% less	\$1,148	\$1,212	1% less	
household weekly income	\$895	\$996	10% less	\$880	\$972	2% more	
monthly mortgage payment	\$1,192	\$1,355	12% less	\$1,002	\$1,176	19% more	
weekly rent	\$155	\$188	18% less	\$121	\$156	28% more	
CPI @ 30 June	178.3			154.3		16% more	

Age structure

This Age Tree illustrates the population's age profile, with each branch representing an age group; older age groups being higher up the tree. The length of each branch is proportional to the number of people in that age group – the shorter branches near the top of the tree show there are fewer older people. Right-hand branches show males in blue; left branches show females in purple.

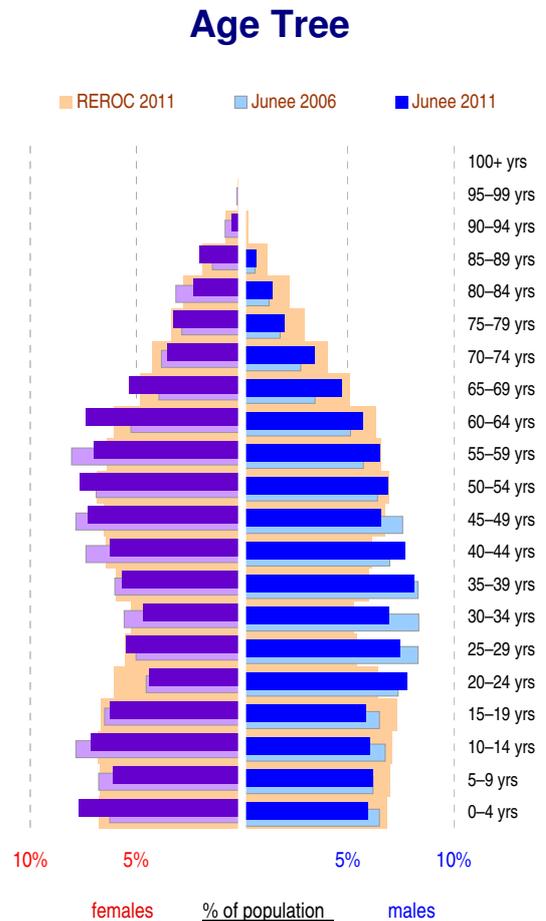
In 2011, Junee's population was about the same median age as Eastern Riverina, with a slightly different age structure.

- The average age in Junee was 39 years, which was very close to the Eastern Riverina average.
- Half of Junee's population were younger than 39 years, called the median age. This was similar to Eastern Riverina.
- The largest age groups in Junee in 2011 were people 50–54, 35–39 and 40–44 years old.
- Compared with Eastern Riverina, Junee had relatively more people aged 25–29, 35–39 and 40–44 years, but fewer people aged 15–19, 5–9 and 70–74 years.

Over 2006 to 2011, the Junee age groups that increased most were 65–69, 60–64 and 50–54 years-old. The 30–34, 45–49 and 10–14 years-old age groups fell most as a proportion of the population.

The ratio of females to males tends to rise past the age of 80, as women tend to live longer than men. In Junee, the ratio peaks in the 90–94 age group, with 4.3 women per man.

- Among those under 70, females were most common among people aged 0–4 and 60–64 years.
- Males were more common among those aged 20–24, 30–34 and 35–39 years.



5-year age groups	Junee 2011				Junee 2011			Junee's change from	
	people	percent	% in REROC	Junee's difference	males	females	ratio	Junee in 2006	2006
0–4 yrs	394	6.7%	6.8%	0.1% less	198	196	1.01 M:F	6.4%	up 0.3%
5–9 yrs	361	6.1%	6.9%	0.7% less	206	155	1.33 M:F	6.4%	dn 0.3%
10–14 yrs	383	6.5%	6.9%	0.4% less	201	182	1.10 M:F	7.2%	dn 0.7%
15–19 yrs	353	6.0%	7.0%	1.0% less	195	158	1.23 M:F	6.5%	dn 0.5%
20–24 yrs	371	6.3%	6.2%	0.1% more	260	111	2.34 M:F	6.1%	up 0.2%
25–29 yrs	388	6.6%	5.5%	1.1% more	249	139	1.79 M:F	6.9%	dn 0.3%
30–34 yrs	351	6.0%	5.3%	0.7% more	232	119	1.95 M:F	7.1%	dn 1.2%
35–39 yrs	415	7.1%	6.0%	1.1% more	271	144	1.88 M:F	7.3%	dn 0.3%
40–44 yrs	415	7.1%	6.3%	0.8% more	257	158	1.63 M:F	7.1%	dn 0.1%
45–49 yrs	405	6.9%	6.7%	0.2% more	220	185	1.19 M:F	7.7%	dn 0.8%
50–54 yrs	425	7.2%	6.9%	0.3% more	230	195	1.18 M:F	6.6%	up 0.6%
55–59 yrs	396	6.7%	6.5%	0.3% more	218	178	1.22 M:F	6.7%	same
60–64 yrs	377	6.4%	6.2%	0.2% more	190	187	1.02 M:F	5.2%	up 1.2%
65–69 yrs	293	5.0%	5.0%	same	158	135	1.17 M:F	3.7%	up 1.3%
70–74 yrs	204	3.5%	4.1%	0.7% less	114	90	1.27 M:F	3.2%	up 0.3%
75–79 yrs	150	2.6%	3.1%	0.6% less	67	83	1.24 F:M	2.2%	up 0.3%
80–84 yrs	106	1.8%	2.5%	0.7% less	48	58	1.21 F:M	2.1%	dn 0.3%
85–89 yrs	73	1.2%	1.5%	0.3% less	22	51	2.32 F:M	1.0%	up 0.3%
90–94 yrs	16	0.3%	0.6%	0.3% less	3	13	4.33 F:M	0.3%	dn 0.1%
95–99 yrs	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	3	F	0.1%	dn 0.1%
100+ yrs	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	0.0%	same
residents	5,879	100%	100%	SD: 0.7%	3,339	2,540	1.31 M:F	5,779	2% more
average age		39 yrs	40 yrs	-1 yrs	38 yrs	40 yrs		38 yrs	+1 yrs
median age		39 yrs	39 yrs	same				36 yrs	+3 yrs

In this and later tables, the most extreme results in a column (eg differences) are highlighted by bold font so they are easy to spot.

Life stages

When planning for communities and their services, understanding changes in the numbers of people in key life stages is important. Four broad age groups – children, youth, adults and retirees – are each divided into two life-stages, eight in all. They are pre-school and primary children, secondary and tertiary-age young people, birthing and mid-aged adults, and retiring and the oldest people.

Over 2006 to 2011, the lifestage that grew most, as a proportion of Junee's residents, was the retiring (55–69 years) stage, which gained another 2.6% of the population.

Offsetting these increases were declines in the relative size of other life stages, such as birthing age (25–39 years), down by 1.7%, and high school (12–17 years), down by 1.3%.

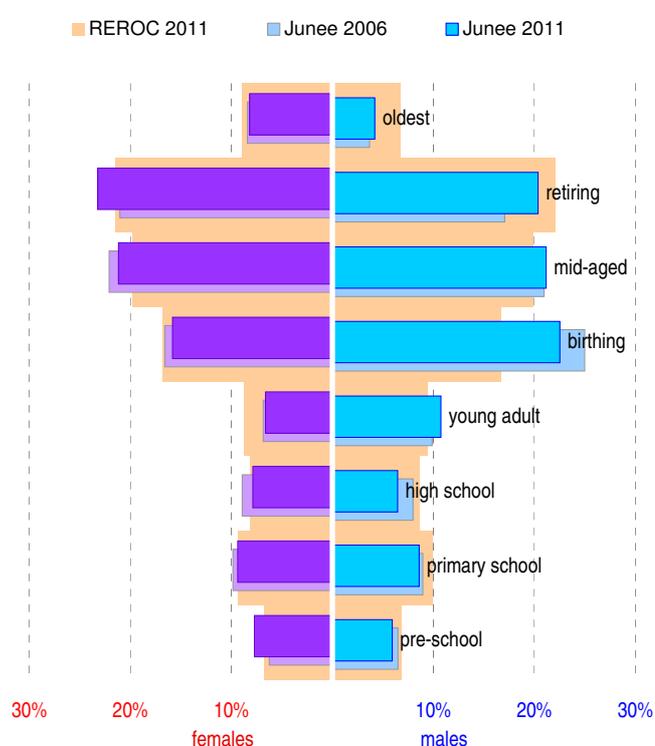
Compared with Eastern Riverina, Junee's life stages that were proportionally larger were the birthing stage, with 2.9% more of the population, and mid-aged stage, with 1.3% more.

Junee had relatively fewer people in the oldest stage of life, with 2.6% less, and in the high school stage, with 1.3% fewer.

For most communities with reasonably large populations, the number of males and females is within about 5% of each other. Over Junee, the male:female ratio is biased towards males with 1.31 males per female, reaching 1.49 females per male among those aged 70 or more.

In other life stages, the gender ratio ranged from 2.14 males per female among those in the young adult stage to 1.01 males per female in the pre-school stage.

Life stages



Life stages	Junee 2011		% in REROC	Junee's difference	Junee 2011			Junee in 2006	difference from 2006
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
pre-school (0–4 years)	394	6.7%	6.8%	0.1% less	5.9%	7.7%	1.01 M:F	6.4%	0.3% more
primary school (5–11 years)	525	8.9%	9.6%	0.7% less	8.6%	9.4%	1.21 M:F	9.3%	0.4% less
high school (12–17 years)	416	7.1%	8.4%	1.3% less	6.5%	7.9%	1.08 M:F	8.4%	1.3% less
young adult (18–24 years)	527	9.0%	9.1%	0.1% less	10.8%	6.6%	2.14 M:F	8.6%	0.4% more
birthing age (25–39 years)	1,154	19.6%	16.7%	2.9% more	22.5%	15.8%	1.87 M:F	21.4%	1.7% less
mid-aged (40–54 years)	1,245	21.2%	19.8%	1.3% more	21.2%	21.2%	1.31 M:F	21.5%	0.3% less
retiring (55–69 years)	1,066	18.1%	17.6%	0.5% more	17.0%	19.7%	1.15 M:F	15.6%	2.6% more
oldest (70+ years)	552	9.4%	12.0%	2.6% less	7.6%	11.7%	1.49 F:M	8.9%	0.4% more
residents	5,879	100%	100%	SD: 1.7%	100%	100%	1.31 M:F	5,779	up 2%
aged 15+	5,485	93.3%	93.2%	0.1% more	3,141	2,344	1.34 M:F	93.6%	0.3% less
Dependency ratio	1.96		1.66	0.30 higher	2.28	1.62		2.06	0.10 lower

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

The male:female ratio is the ratio of their numbers, not their proportions.

Generations

Your generation is set by the period you are born in, and the relative sizes of generations in a community influences its overall culture. Without migration into a community, the numbers in every generation would fall, due to deaths, with the oldest generation declining fastest. Increases in the size of a generation indicates that they moved into the community.

Junee is currently undergoing little generational change with all growth due to births, with the biggest falls being in the proportions who were Generation Z (aged 5–19) and Wartime (aged 65–79).

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

- numbered 198 in 2011 (6% of the population);
- were 133 fewer than in 2006 (their share down by 2%);
- had 1.71 women per man.

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

- numbered 647 in 2011 (12% of the population);
- were 49 fewer (their share down by 1%) since 2006;
- had 1.10 men per woman.

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

- numbered 1,198 residents (20% of the population);
- were the second largest generation in Junee;
- were 18 fewer (down by 0.7%) since 2006;
- had 1.54 men per woman.

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

- numbered 1,235 in 2011 (22% of the population);
- were the largest generation;
- had stable numbers (their share down by 1%) since 2006;
- had 1.54 men per woman.

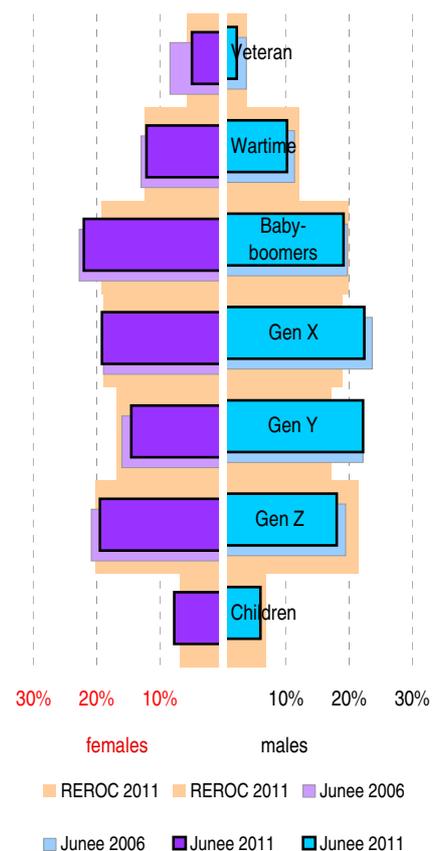
Gen Y (aged 20 to 34 in 2011, born 1961–1976):

- numbered 1,110, a 19% share;
- 18 less than 2006; a 1% smaller share;
- the third largest generation;
- had 2.01 men per woman.

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

- numbered 1,097 (19%), the fourth largest generation;
- 62 fewer than in 2006 (their share was down by 1%);
- had 2.01 males per female.

Sizes of generations



Junee's population was up by 100 between 2006 and 2011, with:

- an increase due to 394 net births (those under 5 in 2011),
- less net departures by 133 Veterans + 62 Gen Zs + 49 of the Wartime generation + 18 Gen Ys + 18 Baby-boomers + 14 Gen Xs

Generations	June 2006			June 2011			M / F ratio	REROC, 2011	
	2011	2006	change	2011%	2006%	change		share (%)	June diff
infants (aged 0–5)	394		+ 394	7%	0%	up 7%	1.01 M:F	7%	0% less
Generation Z (aged 5–19)	1,097	1,159	- 62	19%	20%	dn 1%	1.22 M:F	21%	2% less
Generation Y (aged 20–34)	1,110	1,128	- 18	19%	20%	dn 1%	2.01 M:F	17%	2% more
Generation X (aged 35–49)	1,235	1,249	- 14	21%	22%	dn 1%	1.54 M:F	19%	2% more
Baby-boomers (aged 50–64)	1,198	1,216	- 18	20%	21%	dn 1%	1.14 M:F	20%	1% more
Wartime (aged 65–79)	647	696	- 49	11%	12%	dn 1%	1.10 M:F	12%	1% less
Veterans (aged 80+)	198	331	- 133	3%	6%	dn 2%	1.71 F:M	5%	1% less
total residents	5,879	5,779	+ 100	100%	100%	SD: 0.7%	1.34 M:F	93%	up 1.7%

Children borne

The average number of births that women have had increases with age, and the proportions with one, two or three children all grow. The rising birth rate plateaus around the age of 40; few women have babies after this age. Women aged from 45 to 60 (the baby boomer generation, when the Pill first became available) tend to have fewer births than older women.

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

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

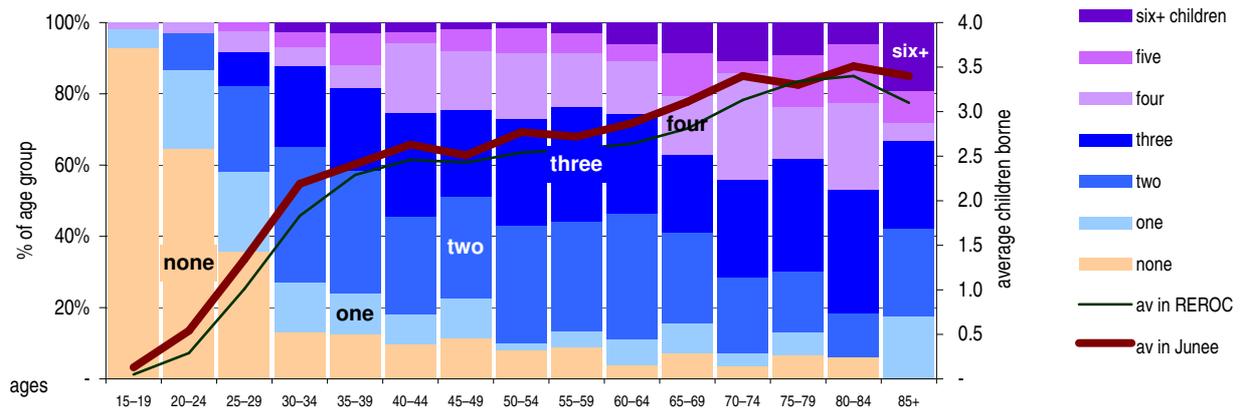
- Among those aged 15–19, 93% had never had children (in Junee).
- Among those aged 20–24, 65% had never had children. About 22% had one birth and 13% had two or more births.
- By the age of 40–44 years, 27% of women had borne two children and 29% had borne three. Only 10% had never given birth.

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

- Average births for women aged 35–39 years was 0.2 lower than in 2006.
- The average births for women aged 45–49 years and 55–59 years also fell.
- Average births rose most for those aged 30–34 years and 15–19 years.

Compared with Eastern Riverina, the average number of births per woman in Junee was 0.2 higher. Fourteen of the 5-year age cohorts had higher birth rates here; one had lower rates.

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



Number of children borne	Number of children ever borne					av. births per women		change 2006–2011	
	none	one	two	three	four +	av in Junee	av in REROC	Junee	REROC
age of women in 2011									
% of women of each age having had this many births									
15–19 years	93%	5%	-	-	2%	0.1	0.1	up 0.1	same
20–24 years	65%	22%	10%	-	3%	0.5	0.3	up 0.1	dn 0.1
25–29 years	36%	22%	24%	10%	8%	1.3	1.0	same	same
30–34 years	13%	14%	38%	23%	12%	2.2	1.8	up 0.2	same
35–39 years	13%	11%	35%	23%	18%	2.4	2.3	dn 0.2	same
40–44 years	10%	8%	27%	29%	25%	2.6	2.5	up 0.1	same
45–49 years	11%	11%	28%	24%	24%	2.5	2.4	dn 0.2	dn 0.1
50–54 years	8%	2%	33%	30%	27%	2.8	2.5	same	dn 0.1
55–59 years	9%	4%	31%	32%	24%	2.7	2.6	dn 0.1	same
60–64 years	4%	7%	35%	28%	26%	2.9	2.6	dn 0.1	dn 0.1
65–69 years	7%	9%	25%	22%	37%	3.1	2.8	dn 0.4	dn 0.3
70–74 years	4%	4%	21%	27%	44%	3.4	3.1	up 0.1	dn 0.3
75–79 years	7%	7%	17%	32%	38%	3.3	3.3	dn 0.2	same
80–84 years	6%	-	12%	35%	47%	3.5	3.4	dn 0.1	up 0.2
85+ years	-	18%	25%	25%	33%	3.4	3.1	up 0.2	up 0.2
Total	20%	9%	26%	22%	23%	2.4	2.1	same	same

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

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

The biggest changes are shaded this colour

Households

The households of Junee

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

In 2011, 1,887 households were counted in Junee, 68 fewer than in 2006.

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

The average size of all households was 2.53 persons, which was 0.06 smaller than in Eastern Riverina. Family households averaged 3.12 people, 0.08 larger than in Eastern Riverina.

Of the 1,345 family households:

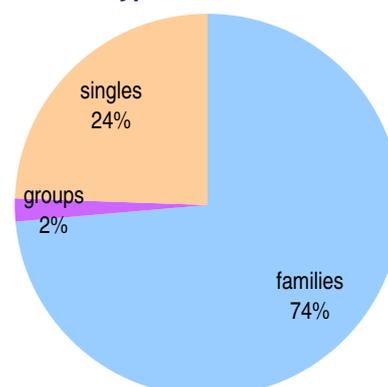
- half (47%) had two members,
- one-fifth (19%) had three members, and
- one-third (34%) had four or more members.

Compared with Eastern Riverina, Junee had 2% fewer family households with two members, similar proportions with three members, and 2% more with four or more members.

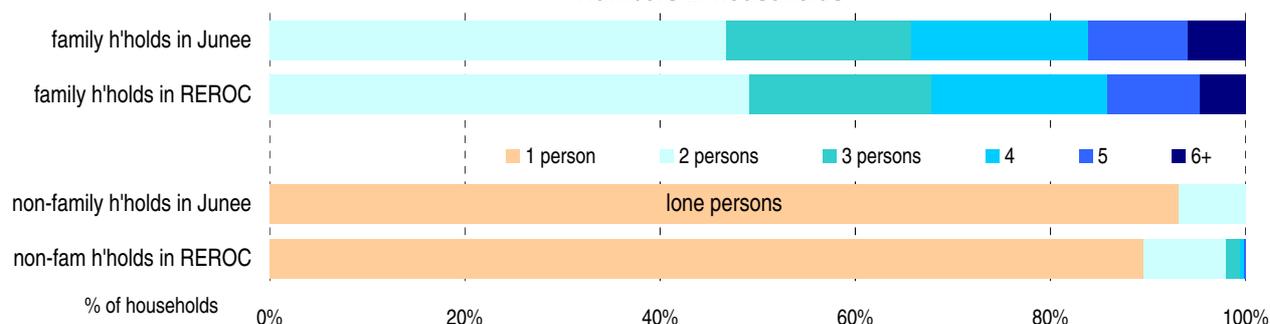
Of the other households in Junee, 505 or 93% were lone-person households. The rest were shared or group housing, with all of these having two 'flat-mates'. Across Eastern Riverina, nine in every ten of non-family households were lone persons.

Since 2006, the average size of all households had decreased by 0.05 persons. That of family households stayed stable while that of non-family households increased by 0.01.

Types of households



Numbers in households



Sizes of households	Number of households (dwellings) of each size						total households	total residents	av. h'hold size
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 or more			
family households		629	256	244	136	80	1,345	4,190	3.12
non-family households	505	37	0	0	0	0	542	579	1.07
all dwellings 2011	505	666	256	244	136	80	1,887	4,769	2.53
family households 2006 *	..	629	242	256	146	71	1,344	4,189	3.12
non-family households 2006 *	448	27	0	0	0	0	475	502	1.06
all dwellings 2006 *	448	656	242	256	146	71	1,819	4,691	2.58
2011									
family h'holds in Junee		47%	19%	18%	10%	6%	1,345	4,190	3.12
family h'holds in RERO		49%	19%	18%	9%	5%	34,301	104,120	3.04
non-family h'holds in Junee	93%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	542	579	1.07
non-fam h'holds in RERO	90%	8%	1%	0%	0%	0%	14,781	16,718	1.13

The total number of residents is calculated by multiplying the number of households by their sizes, assuming 6.4 persons per household for those recorded as '6 or more'. This assumption makes the calculated total equal the population in private dwellings.

Living arrangements

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

Here, 46% of residents lived as partners in a couple, with more than one in every ten being de facto couples.

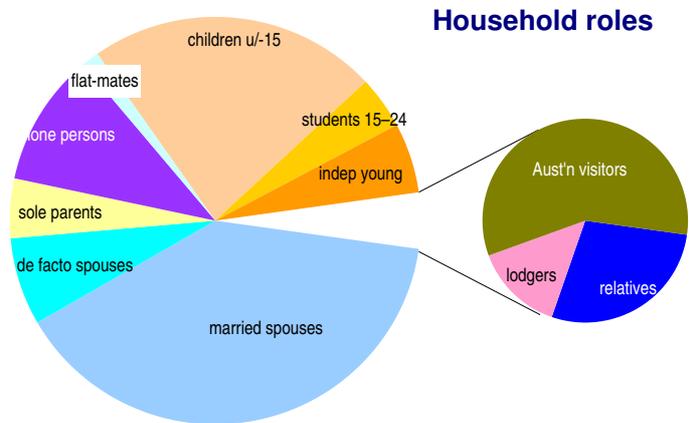
Sole parents were 5% of residents.

Children living with a parent made up 33% of the residents, of whom:

- 23% were under 15 years old,
- 4% were full-time students, and
- 6% were independent young adults.

Of the other adults:

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

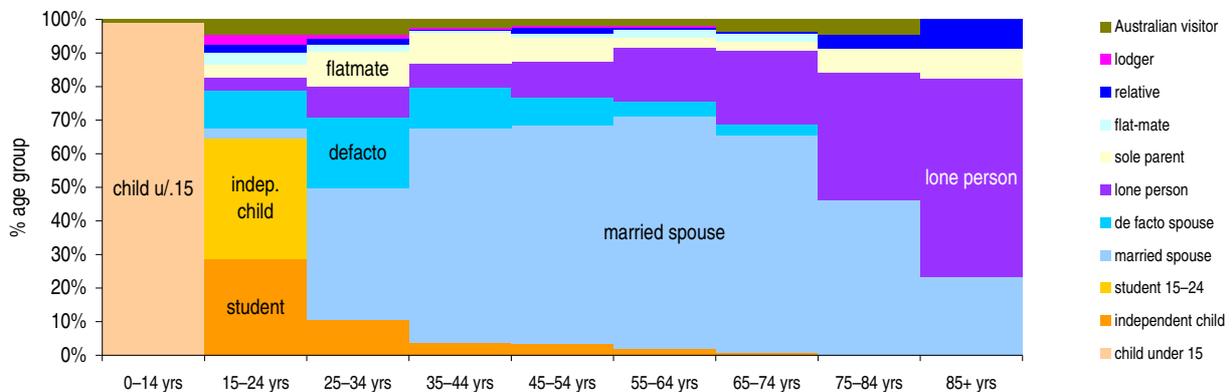


Compared to Eastern Riverina, Junee had 1% more residents who were children under 15, but 1% fewer were flat-mates.

Compared with 2006, 1.1% more residents were lone persons and 1.1% more were de facto spouses, while 1.4% fewer were married spouses and 0.5% fewer were independent young adults.

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

Changing household roles with age



Roles in households	June 2011				June 2011			2006 % in Junee	diff. from 2006
	persons, all ages	% of all ages	% in REROC	June's difference	males	females	ratio		
married spouses	1,880	39%	40%	0% less	936	944	1.01 F:M	41%	dn 1%
de facto spouses	332	7%	7%	0% less	161	171	1.06 F:M	6%	up 1%
sole parents	225	5%	4%	0% more	36	189	5.25 F:M	5%	up 0%
lone persons	504	11%	11%	0% less	249	255	1.02 F:M	10%	up 1%
flat-mates	65	1%	3%	1% less	41	24	1.71 M:F	1%	up 0%
children under 15	1,091	23%	21%	1% more	575	516	1.11 M:F	23%	dn 0%
full-time students (15-24)	195	4%	4%	0% less	90	105	1.17 F:M	4%	dn 0%
independent young adults	266	6%	5%	1% more	185	81	2.28 M:F	6%	dn 1%
relatives	59	1%	1%	0% less	30	29	1.03 M:F	1%	dn 0%
lodgers	30	1%	1%	0% more	23	7	3.29 M:F	0%	up 0%
Aust'n visitors	122	3%	3%	0% less	64	58	1.10 M:F	3%	dn 0%
Total	4,769	100%	100%		2,390	2,379	1.00 M:F	100%	

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

Families

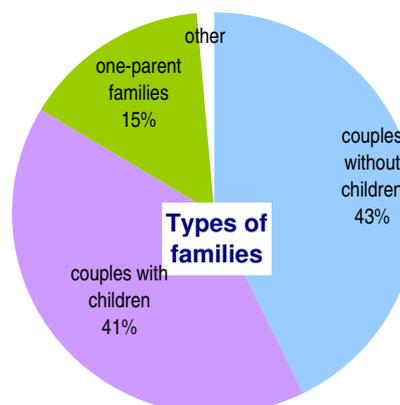
Most people live in families, and the types of families in a community affects its characteristics and needs. Families with high proportions of dependents, such as one-parent families and large families, tend to have lower disposable incomes and live in areas with cheaper housing. Couples without children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

Of the families in Junee:

- 43% were couples with children;
- 40% couples without children;
- 16% were one-parent families.

The biggest difference from Eastern Riverina in the types of families is that Junee had 2% more couples with children and 3% fewer couples without children.

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of other families increased by 27% and the number of couples without children rose by 4%, while the overall population counted rose by 1%.



Type of families	June 2011				June 2006			June 2006	
	families	% families	% in REROC	Junee's difference	families	change	change %	% families	change in %
couples without children	543	40%	43%	3% less	524	up 19	up 4%	39%	up 1%
couples with children	587	43%	41%	2% more	601	dn 14	dn 2%	44%	dn 1%
one-parent families	224	16%	15%	1% more	221	up 3	up 1%	16%	up 0%
other families	14	1%	1%	same	11	up 3	up 27%	1%	up 0%
total families	1,368	100%	100%		1,357	up 11	up 1%	100%	

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

The average size of all families in Junee in 2011 was 3.0 persons, which was very similar to Eastern Riverina and virtually unchanged from 2006.

Couple families averaged 4.0 persons:

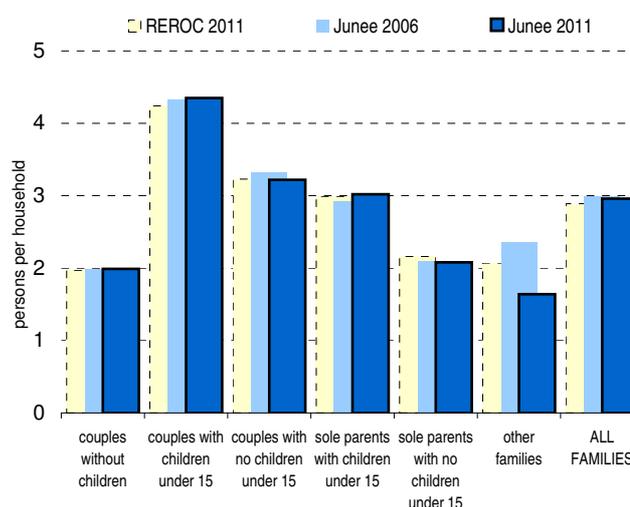
- 4.4 for families with children under 15,
- 3.2 for families with no children under 15.

One-parent families averaged 2.6 persons:

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

Between 2006 and 2011, the average family size of sole parents with children under 15 increased most, by 0.10, while that of other families fell most, down by 0.72.

Average family size



Family size	June 2011			REROC, 2011 av size	Junee's difference	June 2006		REROC, 2006	
	families	residents	av size			av size	change	av size	change
couples without children	543	1,080	1.99	1.97	0.02 more	1.99	same	1.97	up 0.02
couples with children under 15	409	1,781	4.35	4.24	0.11 more	4.33	up 0.02	4.24	up 0.11
couples with no children under 15	178	574	3.22	3.23	0.01 less	3.33	dn 0.11	3.23	dn 0.01
sole parents with children under 15	132	399	3.02	2.99	0.03 more	2.92	up 0.10	2.94	up 0.08
sole parents with no children under 15	92	191	2.08	2.16	0.08 less	2.10	dn 0.02	2.16	dn 0.08
other families	14	23	1.64	2.07	0.43 less	2.36	dn 0.72	2.06	dn 0.42
ALL FAMILIES	1,368	4,048	2.96	2.89	0.07 more	2.99	dn 0.03	2.93	up 0.03

Excludes family members temporarily absent on Census Night.

Marriage and family blending

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

Of Junee's 4,745 residents aged 15+ in 2011, 49% were married and 34% had never married. The other 17% were once married, and were now separated (4%), divorced (7%), or widowed (6%).

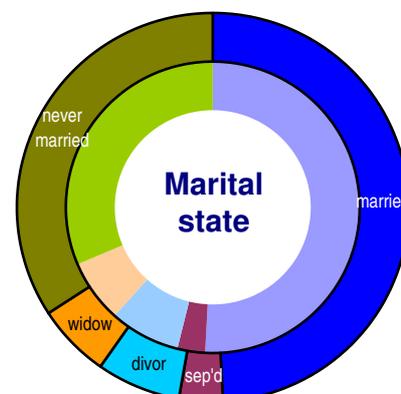
About 53% of residents in Junee lived as a couple, which was higher than the 49% who were legally married. Of cohabiting couples, one in seven were not married (to each other).

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

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

Generally, because women live longer, more tend to be widowed, but also separated and divorced. In Junee there were 2.7 women per man among the widowed, 1.1 men per woman among separated adults but 1.1 men per woman among divorced adults.

People who have never married are more usually male; in Junee, there were 2.1 men per woman among those who had never married.



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

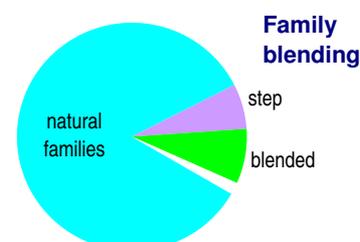
Legal marriage	June, 2011				June 2011			June in 2006	
	people	percent	% in REROC	June's difference	males	females	ratio	June in 2006	change from 2006
married	2,332	49.1%	50.7%	1.6% less	1,298	1,034	1.26 M:F	50.5%	dn 1.4%
separated	167	3.5%	3.2%	0.3% more	88	79	1.11 M:F	3.0%	up 0.5%
divorced	332	7.0%	7.9%	0.9% less	171	161	1.06 M:F	6.7%	up 0.3%
widowed	289	6.1%	6.8%	0.7% less	79	210	2.66 F:M	6.8%	dn 0.7%
never married	1,625	34.2%	31.4%	2.8% more	1,105	520	2.13 M:F	33.1%	up 1.1%
residents aged 15+	4,745	100%	100%		2,741	2,004	1.37 M:F	100%	
Living situation									
married	1,881	52.9%	52.0%	0.9% more	936	945	1.01 F:M	54.7%	dn 1.8%
de facto	331	9.3%	9.6%	0.3% less	159	172	1.08 F:M	8.1%	up 1.2%
single	1,347	37.8%	38.4%	0.6% less	656	691	1.05 F:M	37.1%	up 0.7%
residents aged 15+	3,559	100%	100%		1,751	1,808	1.03 F:M	100%	

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

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

In Junee, 83 families (14% of families) included at least one step-child – 6.5% were step families and 7.7% were blended families.

- Of Eastern Riverina families, 7.1% were step-families and 5.4% were blended families.
- Between 2006 and 2001, the number of step or blended families in Junee was stable (or 1%).



Blended and step families	June, 2011				June, 2006				change % in REROC
	families	%	% in REROC	June's difference	families	%	change	change%	
natural families	493	84.1%	86.6%	2.5% less	516	85.7%	dn 23	dn 4%	dn 5%
step families	38	6.5%	7.1%	0.7% less	40	6.6%	dn 2	dn 5%	dn 1%
blended families	45	7.7%	5.4%	2.3% more	42	7.0%	up 3	up 7%	up 3%
other families	10	1.7%	0.9%	0.8% more	4	0.7%	up 6	up 150%	up 32%
families	586	100%	100%		602	100%	dn 16	dn 3%	dn 4%

Child caring

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

In Junee, 25% of adults (aged 15+) provided some voluntary child care, with 17% providing care only for their own children and 7% caring for another's child (of whom 1% were also caring for their own children).

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

- In Junee, 34% of women provided voluntary child caring compared to 18% of men.
- For Eastern Riverina overall, 23% of women and 33% of men provided child care.

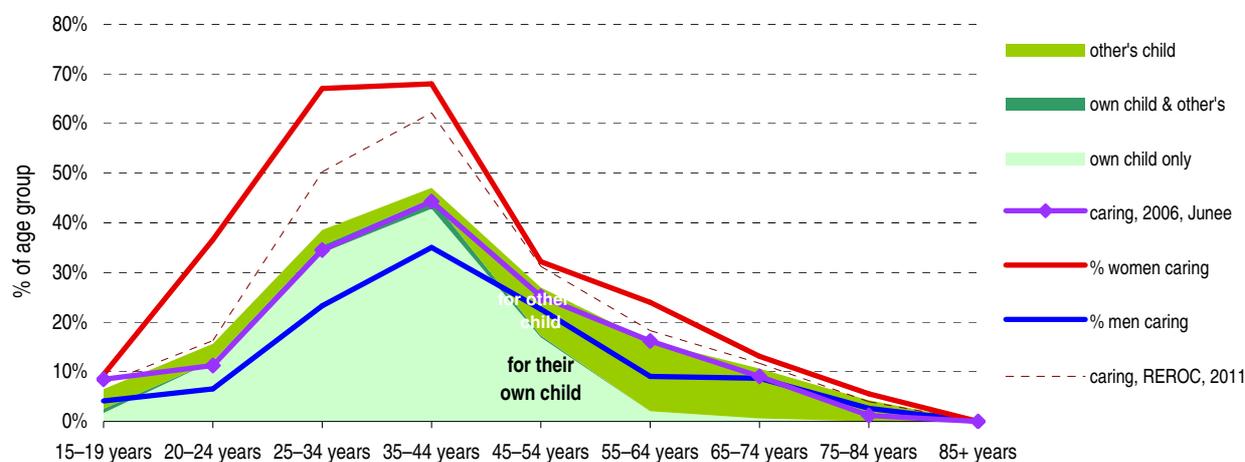
Child caring peaked in Junee between the ages of 35–44 years when 47% of residents were providing child caring (68% of women and 35% of men). It was next highest among people aged 25–34 years (39%) and 45–54 years (27%).

Caring for others' children was highest amongst residents aged 55–64 years with 14% caring for another's child (likely their grandchild), compared with 2% of this age group who were caring only for their own child. Among those aged 65–74 years, 10% looked after another's child (with or without their own).

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion caring for a child in Junee rose by 1%.

- In the highest-caring age, 35–44 years, the proportion caring for a child rose by 3%.
- The proportion of 20–24 years caring for a child rose by 4%.
- The proportion of 15–19 years caring for a child fell by 2%.

Proportion of age group who give child care



Child care given, residents aged 15+	% of residents of each age who cared in 2011 for ...					caring, REROC, 2011		caring, 2006, Junee	
	own child only	other's child	any child (total)	% men caring	% women caring	% caring, any child	Junee diff. from REROC	% caring, any child	change 2006–2011
15–19 years	2%	5%	7%	4%	9%	8%	1% less	8%	dn 2%
20–24 years	12%	4%	16%	7%	37%	16%	1% less	11%	up 4%
25–34 years	34%	5%	39%	23%	67%	50%	12% less	35%	up 4%
35–44 years	43%	4%	47%	35%	68%	62%	15% less	44%	up 3%
45–54 years	17%	10%	27%	23%	32%	31%	4% less	25%	up 2%
55–64 years	2%	14%	16%	9%	24%	18%	2% less	16%	dn 0%
65–74 years	1%	10%	11%	9%	13%	12%	1% less	9%	up 2%
75–84 years	0%	4%	4%	3%	6%	4%	0% more	1%	up 3%
85+ years	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	same	0%	same
all residents aged 15+	17%	7%	25%	18%	34%	28%	4% less	23%	up 1%

Housework

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

In Junee, women averaged around 16 hours of domestic work a week, compared to 7 hours for men.

Overall, 17% of Junee adults did not do any housework. They include high proportions of the teenagers: here 32% of them did no housework. Those least able to avoid housework were aged 35–44 years, of whom only 9% did no housework.

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

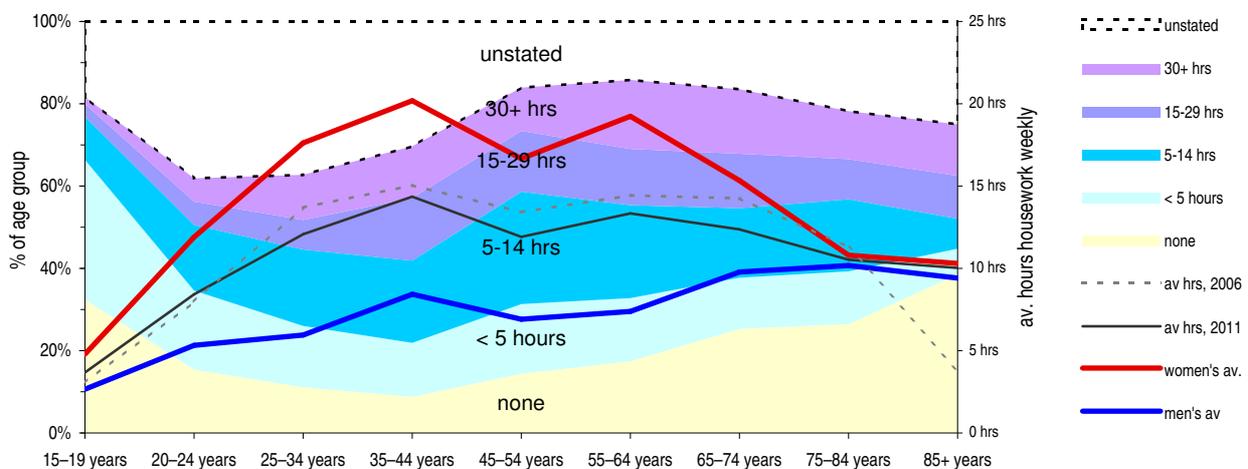
- for women was around 35–44 years, when they averaged around 20 hours housework each week;
- for men, the peak housework was 10 hours a week among those aged 75–84 years.

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

- Among those aged 25–34 years, women did 3.0 times the housework, 18 hours vs 6.0 for men.
- Among residents aged 25–34 years, women did 2.6 times the housework.
- In advanced age, housework tapers off, often faster for women than men. Men aged over 85 do 9% more housework than women.

Between 2006 and 2011, the average weekly housework by women in Junee fell by 1.0 hours; for men, average housework fell by 0.6 hours.

Hours of housework, by age and sex



The chart shows how domestic labour changes with age and sex. The shaded areas represent the proportion of adults of each age who did different amounts of housework (eg 5-14 hours a week), running from the youngest on the left to the oldest on the right. The solid lines show the average hours of domestic work per week, shown on the right axis, by all people in 2001 and 2006 (dark lines) and by men and women in 2011 (blue and red lines).

Housework by age in Junee	hours of unpaid domestic work per week					av hours pw housework, Junee			
	none	< 5 hours	5-14 hrs	15-29 hrs	30+ hrs	women, 2011	men, 2011	F change 2001-2006	M change 2006-2011
15-19 years	32%	34%	10%	3%	2%	4.8 hrs	2.7 hrs	up 0.7	up 0.5
20-24 years	15%	19%	16%	6%	6%	11.9 hrs	5.3 hrs	dn 0.3	up 1.4
25-34 years	11%	15%	19%	7%	11%	17.6 hrs	6.0 hrs	dn 2.4	dn 0.9
35-44 years	9%	13%	20%	15%	13%	20.2 hrs	8.4 hrs	dn 1.0	up 0.0
45-54 years	14%	17%	27%	15%	11%	16.7 hrs	6.9 hrs	dn 1.7	dn 1.6
55-64 years	17%	15%	23%	14%	17%	19.2 hrs	7.4 hrs	dn 0.7	dn 1.6
65-74 years	25%	12%	17%	13%	16%	15.3 hrs	9.8 hrs	dn 2.8	dn 0.8
75-84 years	26%	13%	18%	10%	12%	10.8 hrs	10.2 hrs	dn 0.3	dn 1.4
85+ years	39%	6%	7%	10%	13%	10.3 hrs	9.4 hrs	up 6.0	up 6.7
residents	17%	16%	20%	11%	12%	16.0 hrs	7.2 hrs	dn 1.0	dn 0.6

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

Housing

Types of dwellings

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

In 2011, 1,887 occupied private dwellings were counted in Junee, containing 4,771 residents at an average occupancy of 2.53 persons per dwelling.

Some 96% of the occupied dwellings were detached houses, which was 6% more than in Eastern Riverina. The other occupied dwellings were:

- 53 attached houses such as semis and townhouses,
- 9 flats and units,
- 3 other types of dwellings, notably dwellings of unstated type.

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

The occupancy rate of houses was 2.57 persons per dwelling.

- This was 4% lower than in 2006.
- The occupancy rate over Eastern Riverina was 2.56.

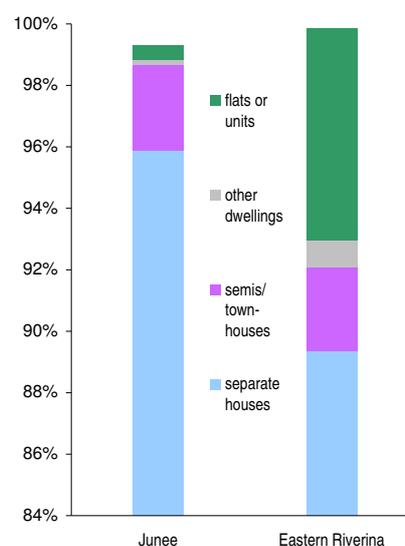
The occupancy rate of attached houses (eg semis and townhouses) was 1.38 persons per dwelling.

- This was 138% higher than the occupancy rate in 2006.
- The occupancy rate in Eastern Riverina averaged 1.62 persons.

There were also 978 people living in institutional (or non-private) accommodation in 2011. This can include nursing homes, boarding houses, hospitals, prisons, and barracks.

- The number in institutional accommodation had risen by 167 since 2006.

Types of dwellings



Types of dwellings	Dwellings occupied by residents				occupancy rates of dwellings				
	June 2011	% June dwgs.	% REROC dwgs.	June's difference	residents, June 2011	residents / dwelling	residents / dwg, 2006	% change	res/ dwg, REROC
separate houses	1,809	96%	89%	6% more	4,650	2.57	2.61	dn 4%	2.56
semis/ town-houses	53	3%	3%	0% more	73	1.38	-	up 138%	1.62
• one storey	53	2.8%	2.3%	0.5% more	64	1.21	-	up 121%	1.58
• two or more storeys	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less	9	-	-	-	1.88
flats or units	9	0%	7%	6% less	17	1.89	1.57	up 32%	1.52
• in a 1-2 storey block	9	0.5%	6.5%	6.0% less	17	1.89	1.72	up 17%	1.52
• in a 3 storey block	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	-	1.43	-	1.35
• in a 4+ storey block	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	-	-	-	1.50
• attached to a house	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	-	1.00	-	1.74
other dwellings	3	0%	0.9%	1% less	11	3.67	4.33	dn 67%	1.81
• caravan, cabin, houseboat	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4% less	0	-	2.00	-	1.31
• improvised home or tent	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	-	-	-	2.81
• flat attached to a shop	3	0.2%	0.4%	0.3% less	11	3.67	-	-	2.18
not stated	13	0.7%	0.2%	0.5% more	20	1.54	4.33	dn 279%	1.67
Total	1,887	100%	100%		4,771	2.53	-	-	2.45

people in non-private dwellings

978 in 2011 811 in 2006

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

Dwelling tenures

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

Overall, 38% of Junee's occupied dwellings were fully owned, 34% of Junee's dwellings were being purchased, and 24% were rented (4% had other arrangements or did not say).

The proportion fully-owned was quite similar to Eastern Riverina.

- 39% of houses, 23% of flats / units and 15% of the semi's / townhouses were fully owned.
- The proportion fully-owned was down by 4% between 2006 and 2011.

The proportion of Junee's dwellings being purchased was 2% more than in Eastern Riverina. Generally, more dwellings being purchased indicates an influx of newer, younger residents.

- 36% of separate houses were being purchased, as were none of the semi's / townhouses.
- The proportion of dwellings being purchased was rose by 1% between 2006 and 2011.

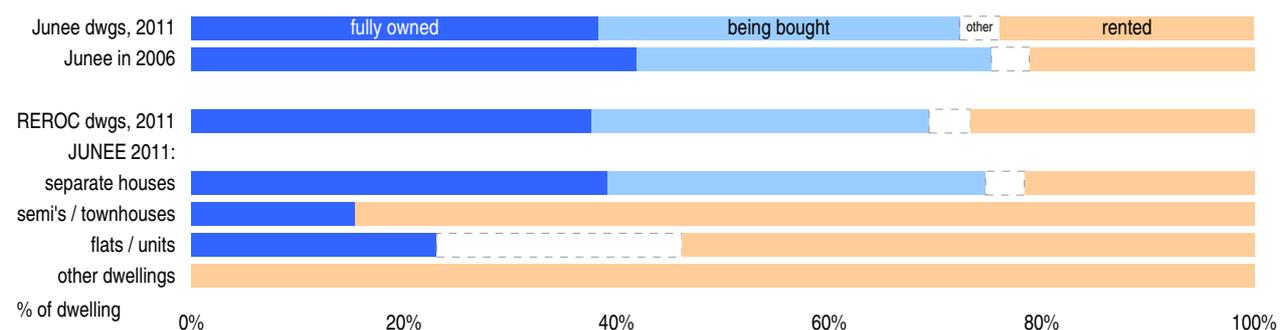
Most other dwellings were rented (24%), which was 3% lower than for Eastern Riverina.

- The proportion of dwellings that were rented rose by 3% between 2006 and 2011.
- 85% of the semi's / townhouses were rented as were none of the flats / units.
 - 10% of all dwellings were rentals managed by real estate agents;
 - 7% were managed by individuals (eg small investors);
 - 4% had other private landlords.

About 3% of occupied dwellings in Junee were public housing, 59 homes in all.

- Of these, 52 were separate houses, 3 were semi's or townhouses.
- Since 2006, the number of occupied public housing dwellings had fallen by 19.

Tenure of dwellings, by type



Tenures of dwellings, by type	% of each dwelling type in each tenure				% under different landlords			public housing	
	fully owned	being bought	rented	other	estate agent	owner	public housing	2011	2006
separate houses	39%	36%	22%	4%	9%	7%	3%	52	60
semi's / townhouses	15%	0%	85%	0%	52%	6%	6%	3	0
flats / units	23%	0%	54%	23%	54%	0%	0%	0	18
other dwellings	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0	0
Junee dwgs, 2011	38%	34%	24%	4%	10%	7%	3%	59	78
REROC dwgs, 2011	38%	32%	27%	4%	12%	7%	4%	1,839	2,054
Junee diff. from REROC	1% higher	2% higher	3% lower	0% lower	2% lower	0% lower	1% lower		
Junee in 2006	42%	33%	21%	4%	8%	5%	4%		
Junee change from 2006	3.6% lower	0.6% higher	2.8% higher	0.2% higher	2.2% higher	2.4% higher	1.2% lower		

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

Mortgage payments

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

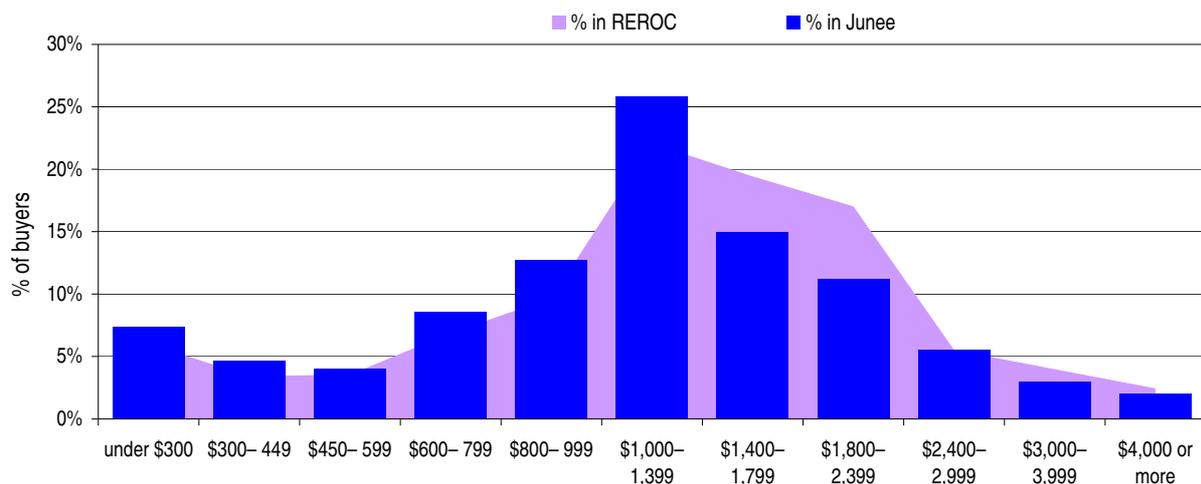
The average mortgage payment in 2011 by the 645 households in Junee who were paying off their home was about \$1,377 a month. The median mortgage (where half the households paid more and half less) was around \$1,192 a month.

- the average mortgage here was 10% less than Eastern Riverina
- the median mortgage was 12% less

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

The average 2006 mortgage was around \$1,240 (in 2011 dollars), so the average mortgage in Junee had risen by about \$139 or 11% over the 5 years.

Monthly mortgage payments



Monthly mortgage payments	occupied dwellings being purchased				% of dwelling type in mortgage range			Junee, 2006	
	number in Junee	% in Junee	% in REROC	Junee's difference	separate houses	attached houses	flats or units	range	% of home buyers
under \$300	44	7%	6%	1.4% more	7%			\$1-\$249	3%
\$300-449	28	5%	3%	1% more	5%			\$250-\$399	5%
\$450-599	24	4%	4%	0% more	4%			\$400-\$549	12%
\$600-799	51	9%	7%	2% more	9%			\$550-\$749	19%
\$800-999	76	13%	10%	3% more	13%			\$750-\$949	18%
\$1,000-1,399	154	26%	22%	4% more	26%			\$950-\$1,199	15%
\$1,400-1,799	89	15%	19%	4% less	15%			\$1,200-\$1,399	9%
\$1,800-2,399	67	11%	17%	6% less	11%			\$1,400-\$1,599	6%
\$2,400-2,999	33	6%	6%	0% more	6%			\$1,600-\$1,999	4%
\$3,000-3,999	18	3%	4%	1% less	3%			\$2,000-\$2,999	5%
\$4,000 or more	12	2%	2%	0% less	2%			\$3,000+	4%
not stated	49			not included in percentages				not stated	
Total	645	100%	100%		642	-	-	total	100%
av. monthly mortgage	\$1,377		\$1,536	10% lower	\$1,083	n.a.	n.a.		\$1,071
median monthly mortgage	\$1,192		\$1,355	12% lower					\$867

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

CPI June 2006:	154.3	CPI June 2011	178.3
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Weekly rents

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

The average rent paid by the 452 households renting in Junee in 2011 was around \$159 a week. The median rent, where half the households paid more and half less, was \$155 a week.

- The average rent was \$184 per week for the 196 dwellings managed by real estate agents.
- It was \$122 a week for the 173 dwellings managed by private landlords (eg investors, housing associations, charities).
- In public housing, the average rent was \$153 a week.

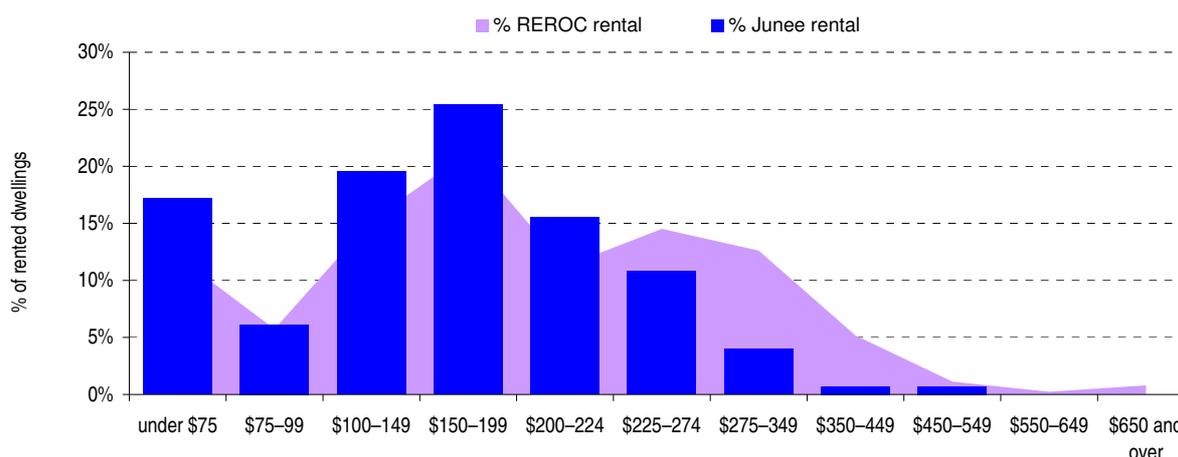
The most common rents in 2011 were in the ranges \$150–199 and \$100–149 a week, which covered 62% of rental households.

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

The average weekly rent in Junee in 2006 was \$133 (in 2011 dollars), so average rents had risen by \$26 over 5 years, which was 20% in real terms. The median weekly rent had risen by \$34 or 28% in real terms.

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

Weekly rents



Weekly rent payments	occupied rented dwellings				% dwellings in each rent range, by landlord			% Junee in 2006	
	rented dwellings	% Junee rental	% REROC rental	Junee's difference	real estate agents	private* landlords	public housing	2006 rent ranges	% Junee rental
under \$75	73	17%	12%	5% more	2%	31%	6%	\$0 - 49	15%
\$75-99	26	6%	6%	0% more	2%	4%	30%	\$50 - 99	24%
\$100-149	83	20%	15%	4% more	19%	20%	22%	\$100 - 139	31%
\$150-199	108	25%	21%	4% more	31%	22%	26%	\$140 - 179	20%
\$200-224	66	16%	11%	4% more	20%	15%	6%	\$180 - 224	8%
\$225-274	46	11%	15%	4% less	20%	4%	0%	\$225 - 274	1%
\$275-349	17	4%	13%	9% less	6%	4%	0%	\$275 - 349	0%
\$350-449	3	1%	5%	4% less	0%	0%	6%	\$350 - 449	0%
\$450-549	3	1%	1%	0% less	0%	0%	6%	\$450 - 549	0%
\$550-649	0	0%	0%	0% less	0%	0%	0%	\$550 +	1%
\$650 and over	0	0%	1%	1% less	0%	0%	0%		
not stated	27			not included in percentages				not stated	
Total	452	100%	100%		196	173	61		100%
average rent	\$159		\$187	15% lower	\$184	\$122	\$153	av (2011 \$):	\$133
median rent	\$155		\$188	18% lower		n.a.		med (2011 \$):	\$121

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

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

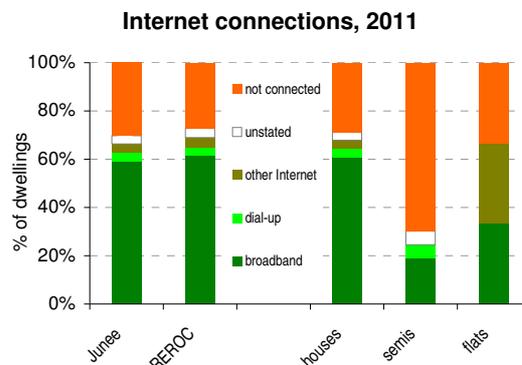
Internet connection

By August 2011, 66% of occupied dwellings in Junee were connected to the Internet, with 59% having a broadband connection and 4% using dial-up.

- Compared with Eastern Riverina, there were 3% more households with no Internet connection.
- Overall, 41% of dwellings did not have high-speed Internet, compared with 38% for Eastern Riverina.
- 81% of semis or townhouses were without broadband, compared with 39% of separate houses.

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of dwellings with no Internet connection was down by 15% while the proportion with broadband rose by 32%.

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



Internet connection	occupied dwellings				% of dwelling type, Junee			Junee, 2006	
	number	% Junee dwellings	% REROC dwellings	Junee's difference	separate houses	semis or townhouses	flats	% dwellings	change 2006-2011
an Internet connection	1,252	66%	69%	3% less	68%	25%	67%	51%	up 15%
no Internet connection	571	30%	27%	3% more	29%	70%	33%	46%	dn 15%
unstated	65	3%	4%	0% less	3%	6%	0%	3%	up 0%
occupied dwellings	1,888	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	
broadband	1,117	59%	62%	3% less	61%	19%	33%	27%	up 32%
dial-up	67	4%	3%	0% more	4%	6%	0%	24%	dn 20%
other Internet	68	4%	4%	0% less	4%	0%	33%	0%	up 3%
no broadband connection	771	41%	38%	3% more	39%	81%	67%	73%	dn 32%

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

Vehicles

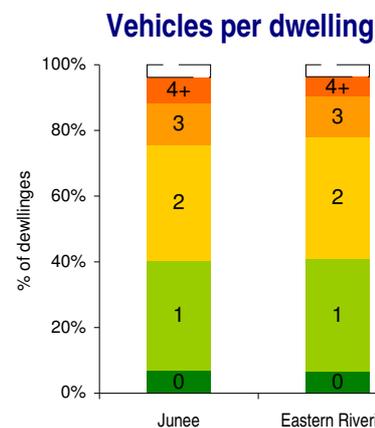
In 2011, an average of 1.8 vehicles were parked at each household in Junee. This was 4% or 0.07 vehicles per household more than Eastern Riverina.

About 7% of Junee households had no vehicles, with most having one (33%) or two (35%), while 21% had three+ vehicles.

- Compared with Eastern Riverina, Junee had more households with four+ vehicles and fewer households with two vehicles.

The average vehicles per household was up by 0.30 since 2006.

- the proportion of households with four+ vehicles was up by 1.8%
- the proportion with one vehicle fell by 1.4%.



Vehicles per dwelling	occupied dwellings by number of vehicles				Junee change, 2006-2011			REROC change, 2006-2011	
	dwellings 2011	% Junee dwellings	% REROC dwellings	Junee's difference	dwellings in 2006	% dwgs 2006	change in % dwgs	% dwgs 2006	change in % dwgs
no vehicles	132	7%	7%	0% more	153	8%	1.4% less	8%	1.1% less
one vehicle	630	33%	34%	1% less	634	35%	1.4% less	35%	1.0% less
two vehicles	664	35%	37%	2% less	619	34%	1.2% more	36%	0.8% more
three vehicles	242	13%	12%	1% more	237	13%	0.2% less	12%	0.6% more
four+ vehicles	146	8%	6%	2% more	108	6%	1.8% more	5%	0.6% more
number not stated	73	4%	4%	0% more	69	4%	0.1% more	4%	0.1% more
All occupied dwellings	1,887	100%	100%		1,820	100%	up 3.7%	2.7% more	same
average vehicles / dwelling	1.84		1.77	0.07 more	1.55		up 0.30	1.57	up 0.20

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

Community Capital

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

Stability

In 2011, 52% of Junee's residents had lived in the same house for at least 5 years, compared with 55% in Eastern Riverina. This indicates that residential stability here was lower than Eastern Riverina.

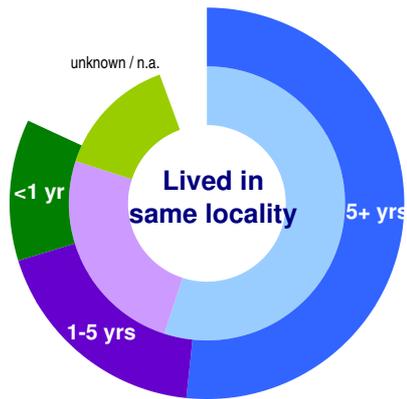
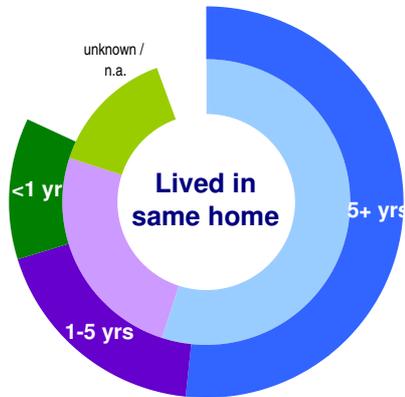
- 19% had been in their home for 1 to 5 years (25% for Eastern Riverina).
- 12% had been in their home for less than a year (14% for Eastern Riverina).

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

- 61% of Junee's residents had lived in this locality for more than 5 years, which was 4% lower than the average across Eastern Riverina.
- 76% of current residents had lived here in the same locality for at least a year, compared with 85% across Eastern Riverina.

One in 9 residents had lived in their home for less than a year; one in every 16 had lived in this locality less than a year.

Over the five years 2006 to 2011, the proportion of residents who had lived over 5 years in the same house rose by 1%. The proportion who moved home within the last year rose by 2%.



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

Residential stability	Junee 2011		% in REROC	Junee's difference	Junee 2011			Junee in 2006	change from 2006
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
same home 5+ years	3,030	52%	55%	3% less	46%	59%	1.27 F:M	51%	up 1%
same home 1-5 years	1,097	19%	25%	6% less	16%	22%	1.37 F:M	21%	dn 3%
same home <1 year	691	12%	14%	2% less	10%	14%	1.33 F:M	10%	up 2%
not given	1,060	18%	6%	12% more	27%	6%	4.88 M:F	18%	up 0%
residents	5,878	100%	100%		100%	100%	1.31 M:F	100%	
same locality 5+ years	3,578	61%	65%	4% less	54%	70%	1.28 F:M	62%	dn 1%
same locality 1-5 years	882	15%	20%	5% less	13%	18%	1.39 F:M	16%	dn 1%
same locality <1 year	358	6%	9%	3% less	5%	7%	1.26 F:M	5%	up 1%
not given	1,060	18%	6%	12% more	27%	6%	4.88 M:F	18%	up 0%

Net migration

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

In 2011, Junee's population was counted as 5,878, but the population expected after births and deaths was around 5,984, so Junee had a net migration of 105 outwards.

The largest groups leaving the area were:

- 65 people aged 15–19 yrs,
- 46 people aged 30–34 yrs,
- 24 people aged 85+ yrs.

The largest groups arriving in the area were:

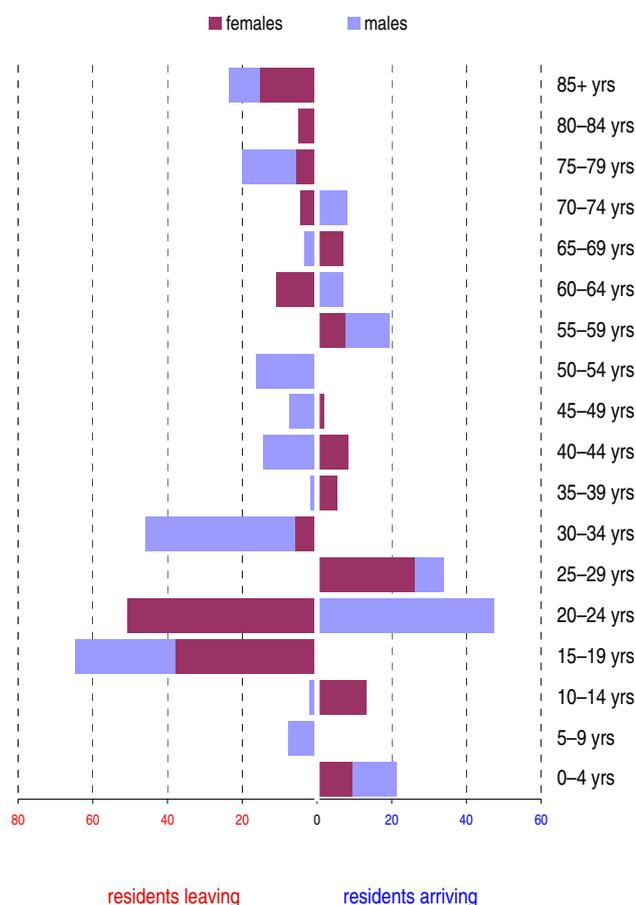
- 34 people aged 25–29 yrs,
- 21 people aged 0–4 yrs,
- 19 people aged 55–59 yrs.

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

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

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

Net migration to Junee, by age



Net migration to Junee, by age	2006 population		natural change 2006–11		2011 expected popn		net migration 2006 - 2011		
	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females	persons
0 yrs			187	187					
0–4 yrs	213	156	(1)	(1)	186	186	12	10	21
5–9 yrs	203	169	()	()	213	156	(7)	(1)	(8)
10–14 yrs	222	196	()	()	203	169	(2)	13	11
15–19 yrs	213	162	()	()	222	196	(27)	(38)	(65)
20–24 yrs	242	113	()	()	213	162	47	(51)	(3)
25–29 yrs	273	125	(1)	()	241	113	8	26	34
30–34 yrs	274	139	(1)	()	272	125	(40)	(6)	(46)
35–39 yrs	273	150	(1)	()	273	139	(2)	5	4
40–44 yrs	229	184	(2)	()	271	150	(14)	8	(6)
45–49 yrs	249	196	(2)	(1)	227	183	(7)	2	(5)
50–54 yrs	210	172	(3)	(1)	246	195	(16)		(16)
55–59 yrs	188	201	(4)	(2)	206	170	12	8	19
60–64 yrs	168	131	(5)	(3)	183	198	7	(11)	(4)
65–69 yrs	113	98	(7)	(3)	161	128	(3)	7	4
70–74 yrs	91	95	(7)	(4)	106	94	8	(4)	4
75–79 yrs	59	71	(10)	(6)	81	89	(14)	(6)	(20)
80–84 yrs	42	78	(11)	(8)	48	63	(5)	(5)	(5)
85+ yrs	20	61	(29)	(57)	33	82	(8)	(15)	(24)
Total	3,282	2,497	105	100	3,387	2,597	(48)	(57)	(105)

The birth rate used here is based on the national birth rate inflated by 1.4 times, so net migration of 0-4 year-olds is minimised.

140%

New arrivals and visitors

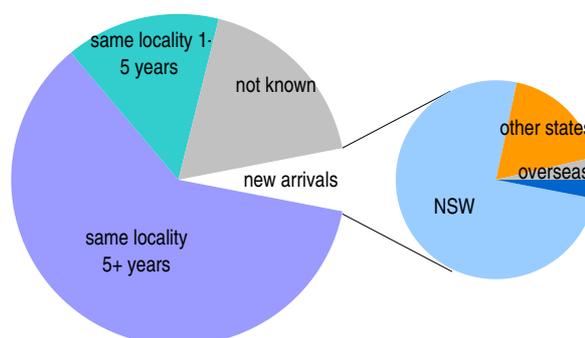
The residents who arrived in this locality in the previous year were mainly from NSW (269 people or 4.6% of Junee's residents), with 65 from other states and 13 from overseas.

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

Compared with Eastern Riverina, Junee had 3.4% fewer of its population who were recent arrivals (within the last year), with the biggest difference being the lower proportion from NSW.

Over the last five years, the largest group of arrivals was from NSW, which provided 702 new residents (making 12% of the 2011 population). New residents from other states constituted another 2% of the population.

Period of residency in the locality



New residents to the locality	June 2011				June 2011			June 2006	changed share from 2006
	people	% residents	% in REROC	Junee's difference	males	females	ratio		
Came last year from ...									
NSW	269	4.6%	6.7%	2.1% less	4.1%	5.2%	1.29 F:M	3.7%	up 0.9%
other states	65	1.1%	2.2%	1.0% less	1.0%	1.3%	1.36 F:M	0.7%	up 0.4%
overseas	13	0.2%	0.5%	0.3% less	0.2%	0.2%	1.13 F:M	0.2%	up 0.1%
unstated place	11	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% more	0.2%	0.1%	2.03 M:F	0.1%	up 0.1%
new residents last year	358	6.1%	9.5%	3.4% less	5.5%	6.9%	1.26 F:M	4.7%	up 1.4%
Came in last 5 years, from ...									
NSW	702	11.9%	16.1%	4.2% less	10.2%	14.2%	1.38 F:M	11.5%	up 0.4%
other states	130	2.2%	5.1%	2.9% less	1.9%	2.6%	1.32 F:M	2.6%	dn 0.3%
overseas	38	0.6%	1.6%	0.9% less	0.5%	0.8%	1.46 F:M	0.5%	up 0.2%
unstated place	11	0.2%	0.4%	0.2% less	0.2%	0.1%	2.03 M:F	0.3%	dn 0.1%
newish residents, last 5 years	881	15.0%	23.2%	8.2% less	13.0%	17.6%	1.36 F:M	14.9%	up 0.1%

There were 204 Australian visitors to Junee on Census night, August 2011, of whom 9 (about one in every twenty) were visitors from within the same locality (eg staying with friends). Most of the other visitors came from New South Wales, 150 in all.

Visitors on Census night, 2011	visitors in Junee			June 2011		% of visitors, all ages			Junee's change from 2006
	2011	2006	change 2006-2011	visitors, all ages	% of visitors, all ages	% in REROC	Junee's difference	all ages, June 2006	
visiting on Census night	204	250	dn 46	204	3.5%	5.6%	2.1% less	4.3%	dn 0.9%
Visitors from ...					% visitors, any age			% visitors	
the local area	9	65	dn 56	9	4%	4%	0% more	26.0%	dn 21.6%
New South Wales	150	136	up 14	150	74%	65%	8% more	54.4%	up 19.1%
Victoria	15	14	up 1	15	7%	16%	9% less	5.6%	up 1.8%
Queensland	15	16	dn 1	15	7%	6%	1% more	6.4%	up 1.0%
South Australia	6	9	dn 3	6	3%	2%	0% more	3.6%	dn 0.7%
Tasmania	6	0	up 6	6	3%	1%	2% more	0.0%	up 2.9%
Western Australia	3	3	same	3	1%	1%	0% less	1.2%	up 0.3%
the ACT	0	7	dn 7	0	0%	3%	3% less	2.8%	dn 2.8%
the Northern Territory	0	0	same	0	0%	0%	0% less	0.0%	same
other Territories	0	0	same	0	0%	0%	same	0.0%	same
Total visitors	204	250	dn 46	204	100%	100%		100%	

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

Voluntary work

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

In Junee, 995 residents (21%) said that they volunteered in a community group in 2011, but 56% said that they did not; 23% did not answer.

- The rate of volunteering was 4% lower than in Eastern Riverina, 25%.

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

- Here, volunteering was most common among 65–74 year-olds, at 30%.
- As well, 28% of 55–64 year-olds and 26% of 45–54 year-olds volunteered.
- In numbers, the age groups contributing the most volunteers were 45–54 year-olds (216), 55–64 year-olds (216) and 35–44 year-olds (168).

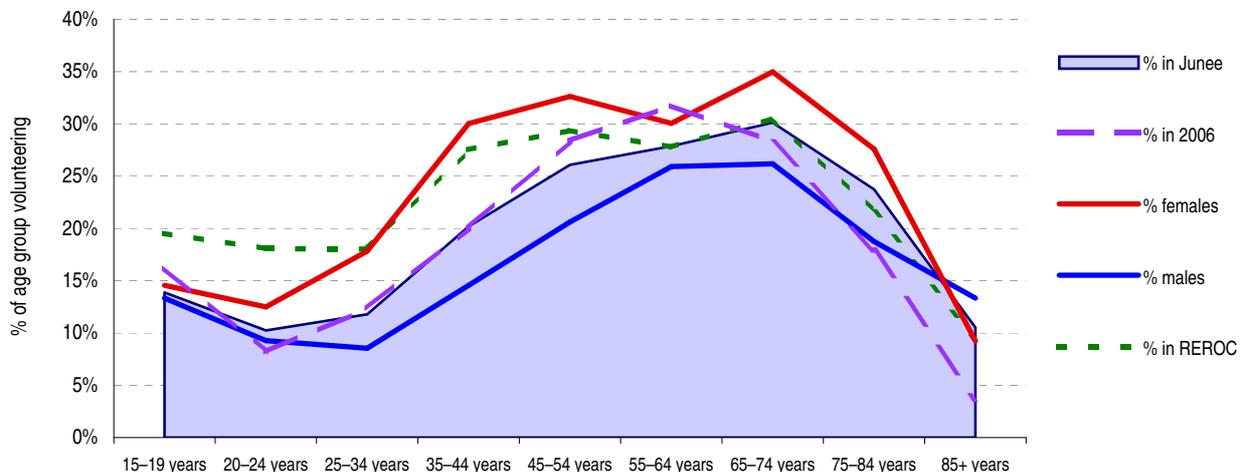
Volunteering is generally more common amongst women than men across most age groups. Among volunteers in Junee, there were 114 women for every 100 men.

- 26% of women and 17% of men were volunteers.
- Among 75–84 year-olds there were 1.90 females per male volunteer; among 85+ years there were 1.50 females per male.
- Among volunteers aged 20–24 years, there were 1.71 males per female.

Over 2006 to 2011, the average volunteering rate in Junee rose by 7%

The change varied from a rise of 7% among 85+ year-olds to a fall of 4% among 55–64 year-olds.

Volunteering, by age and sex



Volunteering, by age	June 2011		% in REROC	Junee's difference	Volunteers in Junee, 2011			Junee, 2006	
	volunteers	% age group			% males	% females	gender ratio	% in 2006	change 06-11
15-19 years	49	14%	20%	6% less	13%	15%	1.1 M:F	16%	dn 2%
20-24 years	38	10%	18%	8% less	9%	13%	1.7 M:F	8%	up 2%
25-34 years	87	12%	18%	6% less	9%	18%	1.1 F:M	12%	dn 1%
35-44 years	168	20%	28%	7% less	15%	30%	1.2 F:M	20%	up 0%
45-54 years	216	26%	29%	3% less	21%	33%	1.3 F:M	28%	dn 2%
55-64 years	216	28%	28%	0% more	26%	30%	1.0 F:M	32%	dn 4%
65-74 years	150	30%	31%	0% less	26%	35%	1.1 F:M	28%	up 2%
75-84 years	61	24%	22%	2% more	19%	28%	1.9 F:M	18%	up 6%
85+ years	10	11%	9%	1% more	13%	9%	1.5 F:M	4%	up 7%
residents aged 15+	995	21%	25%	4% less	17%	26%	1.1 F:M	21%	dn 0%

Need for disability assistance

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

In Junee, 5.5% of the population needed assistance because of disability; about one person in 18.

- This rate was 0.4% higher than the average in Eastern Riverina.
- The biggest influences were the higher rates among those aged 45 – 54 years and 75 – 84 years.

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

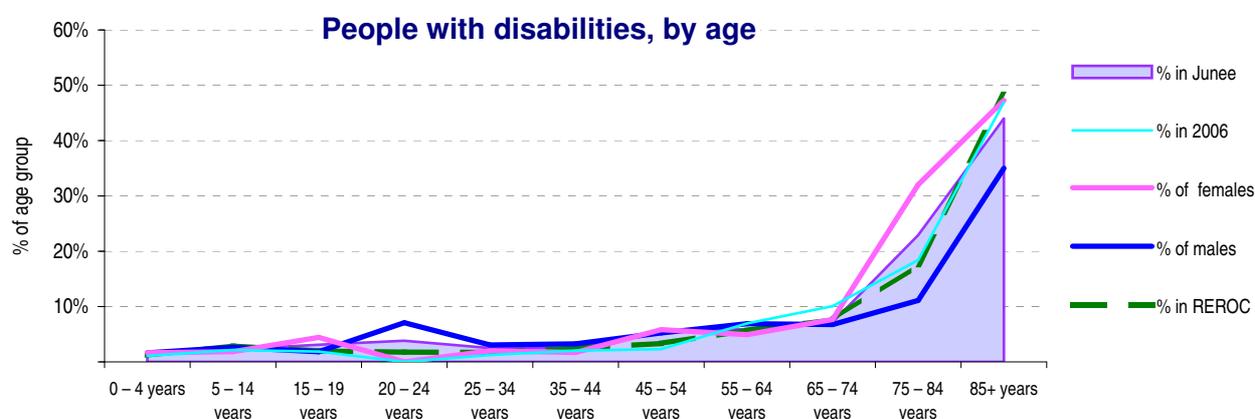
- In Junee, the disability rate reached 44% among those aged 85+ years.
- The next highest rate was among 75-84 year-olds at 23%.
- Compared with Eastern Riverina, disability rates here were higher among 75-84 year-olds (when 5% more reported a disability), but lower among 85+ year-olds (4% fewer).

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

- Overall, 4.8% of males and 6.1% of females reported a severe or profound disability requiring assistance; the overall female disability rate was 1.3 times that of males.
- In Junee, there were 3.7 women per man among 75-84 year-olds with a disability. There were 3.7 women per man among 85+ year-olds.
- Conversely, there were 2.0 males per female among 35-44 year-olds with a disability.

Between 2006 and 2011, the overall disability rate in Junee rose by 1.2% from 4.3%.

- The biggest contributors to this (taking account the sizes of age groups) were rises in the rates among 45-54 year-olds (up 3.2% from 2.3%), and 75-84 year-olds (up 4.5% from 18.4%).



People with disabilities, by age	Junee in 2011				Junee, 2011			Junee, 2006	
	number	% age group	% in REROC	Junee's difference	% of males	% of females	gender ratio	% in 2006	change 06-11
0 – 4 years	6	1.6%	1.2%	0.4% more	1.6%	1.6%	=	1.1%	up 0.6%
5 – 14 years	16	2.3%	2.9%	0.6% less	2.6%	1.9%	1.7 M:F	2.1%	up 0.1%
15 – 19 years	10	3.1%	2.0%	1.1% more	1.8%	4.4%	2.3 F:M	1.9%	up 1.2%
20 – 24 years	9	3.8%	1.8%	2.1% more	7.1%	0.0%	M	0.0%	-
25 – 34 years	12	2.5%	1.7%	0.8% more	3.1%	2.0%	1.4 M:F	1.2%	up 1.3%
35 – 44 years	15	2.5%	2.5%	0.0% more	3.3%	1.7%	2.0 M:F	2.0%	up 0.5%
45 – 54 years	39	5.5%	3.3%	2.2% more	5.2%	5.8%	1.2 F:M	2.3%	up 3.2%
55 – 64 years	41	5.9%	5.7%	0.2% more	6.9%	4.9%	1.4 M:F	6.9%	dn 1.0%
65 – 74 years	32	7.2%	7.6%	0.4% less	6.8%	7.7%	=	10.1%	dn 2.9%
75 – 84 years	52	23%	18%	5.3% more	11%	32%	3.7 F:M	18%	up 4.5%
85+ years	33	44%	48%	4.4% less	35%	47%	3.7 F:M	47%	dn 2.9%
residents	265	5.5%	5.1%	0.4% more	4.8%	6.1%	1.2 F:M	4.3%	up 1.2%

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

Disability care given

Many people in the community need assistance with core tasks of daily living, and this can require significant contributions from a number of people. The Census asked people aged 15 or more whether they provided unpaid care to people with profound or severe disabilities, within the previous fortnight, and found that on average about one person in every eight had provided disability care.

In Junee, 14% of residents aged 15+ gave unpaid care to another needing assistance, with 516 carers in all. This rate was 1% higher than Eastern Riverina.

- There were 2.6 carers per person with severe disabilities in Junee; the ratio in Eastern Riverina was 2.5 carers per person.

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

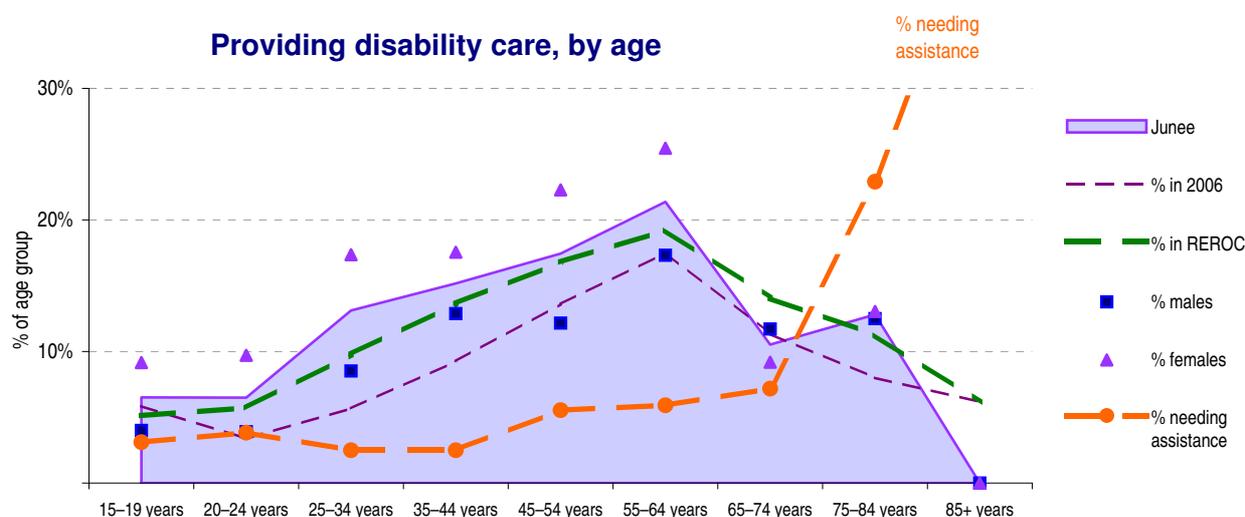
- Among carers 25–34 years old, there were 2.2 women per man.
- Among 15–19 year-olds, there were 2.2 women per man.
- Men were more common among carers aged 65–74 years with 1.4 males per female.

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

- In Junee, giving care was highest amongst 55–64 year-olds, of whom 21% were carers (17% of men and 25% of women).
- Among younger people, 13% of 25–34 year-olds and 7% of 15–19 year-olds were carers.

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of adults in Junee who gave unpaid care rose by 4% from 10%.

- The proportion of 25–34 year-olds giving care rose by 7%.
- The proportion of 35–44 year-olds giving care rose by 6%.



Adults providing disability care	Junee 2011		% in REROC	Junee's difference	Junee 2011			Junee, 2006	
	number	% age group			% males	% females	gender ratio	% in 2006	diff. 06-11
15-19 years	19	7%	5%	1% more	4%	9%	2.2 F:M	6%	up 1%
20-24 years	15	6%	6%	1% more	4%	10%	2.0 F:M	3%	up 3%
25-34 years	61	13%	10%	3% more	9%	17%	2.2 F:M	6%	up 7%
35-44 years	88	15%	14%	2% more	13%	18%	1.3 F:M	9%	up 6%
45-54 years	120	17%	17%	1% more	12%	22%	2.0 F:M	14%	up 4%
55-64 years	143	21%	19%	2% more	17%	25%	1.5 F:M	18%	up 4%
65-74 years	44	11%	14%	4% less	12%	9%	1.4 M:F	11%	dn 1%
75-84 years	26	13%	11%	2% more	13%	13%	1.4 F:M	8%	up 5%
85+ years	0	0%	6%	6% less	0%	0%	=	6%	-
residents aged 15+	516	14%	13%	1% more	11%	17%	1.5 F:M	10%	up 4%

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

Education

School attendance

The 2011 Census counted 921 school students in Junee – 109 at pre-school, 461 in primary/infants school, and 351 in high school.

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

- 71% of the number aged 3–4 years attended pre-school,
- 88% of the number aged 5–11 were at primary school*, and
- 84% of the number aged 12–17 were at high school.

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

Over 2006–2011, the number in school fell by 4% from 958.

- the number at pre-school increased by 2%;
- the number in primary school decreased by 5%;
- the number of high-school students decreased by 4%.

In 2011, 71% of primary students were in public schools; 24% were at Catholic schools, and 5% were at other private schools.

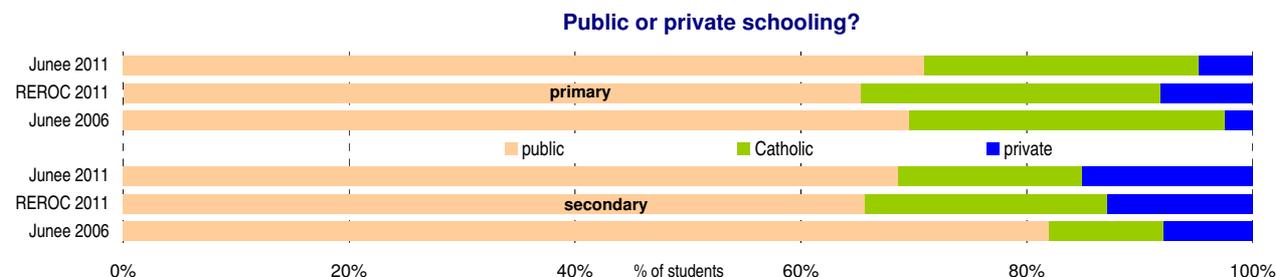
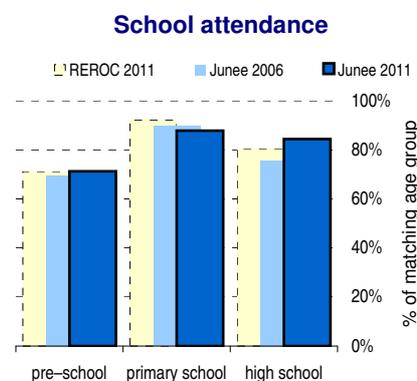
- Between 2006 and 2011, the number attending private primary schools rose by 83% from 12.
- The number in public primary schools fell by 3% from 337.
- The number in Catholic primary schools fell by 17% from 135.

In 2011, 69% of secondary students were in public schools; 16% were at Catholic schools, and 15% were at other private schools.

- Since 2006, the number at private high schools had risen by 83% from 29.
- The number attending Catholic high-schools had risen by 54% from 37.
- The number at public high-schools had fallen by 20% from 301.

Across all school students in Junee, there were 111 males per 100 females.

- This ranged from 1.21 males per female in primary school to 1.02 males per female in pre-school.



Children attending education	June 2011				June 2011			June 2006	
	students	% school-age pop'n	REROC 2011	Junee's difference	males	females	ratio	% school-age pop'n	change in number 2006–2011
pre-school	109	71%	71%	0% more	55	54	1.02 M:F	69%	up 2%
primary school	461	88%	92%	4% less	252	209	1.21 M:F	90%	dn 5%
high school	351	84%	80%	4% more	178	173	1.03 M:F	76%	dn 4%
Students	921				485	436	1.11 M:F	958	dn 4%
Primary		% students						% students	
public	327	71%	65%	6% more	181	146	1.24 M:F	70%	dn 3%
Catholic	112	24%	27%	2% less	61	51	1.20 M:F	28%	dn 17%
private	22	5%	8%	3% less	10	12	1.20 F:M	2%	up 83%
Secondary		% students						% students	
public	241	69%	66%	3% more	129	112	1.15 M:F	82%	dn 20%
Catholic	57	16%	21%	5% less	27	30	1.11 F:M	10%	up 54%
private	53	15%	13%	2% more	22	31	1.41 F:M	8%	up 83%

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

Tertiary studies

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

Junee residents included 262 tertiary students in 2011, of whom 121 were at TAFE, 115 at university, and 26 at other tertiary colleges.

These students constituted 5.5% of the adult population (aged 15+), which was 2.7% lower than Eastern Riverina.

- 1.5% fewer of the adults were at University, compared with Eastern Riverina.

From 2006 to 2011, the number of residents enrolled in tertiary courses increased by 25% from 209.

- the number at other tertiary rose by 86%
- the number at TAFE rose by 12%

There were 106 students aged 15 to 24 in Junee attending TAFE or University in 2011, representing 15% of the population that age.

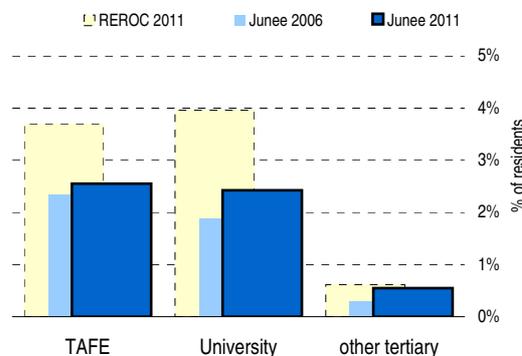
- 7% were at TAFE and 8% were at university.
- This compares with 10% at TAFE and 14% at university for Eastern Riverina.
- The number at TAFE or Uni had risen by 6% since 2006.
- 20% of TAFE students and 79% of Uni students were full-time.

There were 127 mature-age students (25+ years) in Junee attending TAFE or University in 2011, representing 3% of the population aged 25–74 years.

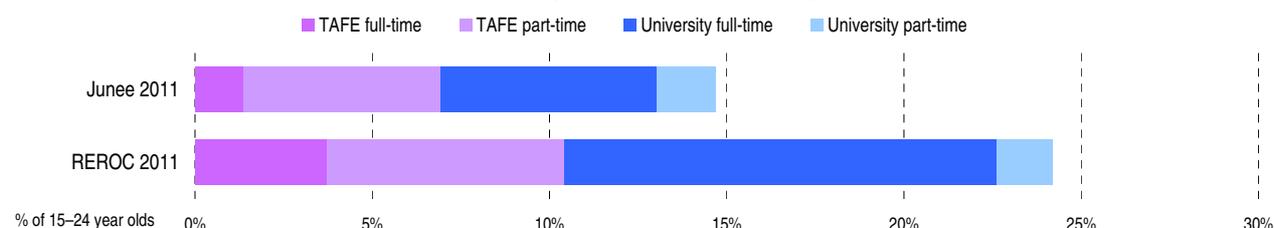
- 2% were at TAFE and 2% were at university (3% at TAFE and 2% at university in Eastern Riverina).
- The number of mature-age TAFE or Uni students had risen by 40% since 2006.
- 14% of these TAFE students and 29% of these Uni students were full-time.

Men and women tend to have different attendance patterns (and courses), with men generally more likely to attend TAFE. Here, among tertiary students overall, there were 1.5 females per male.

Tertiary attendance



Tertiary attendance by 15–24 year olds



Tertiary education	June 2011		Junee's difference		Junee students, 2011			% adults, June 2006	number change 2006–2011
	students	% adults	% in REROC	Junee's difference	males	females	ratio		
TAFE	121	2.6%	3.7%	1.1% less	56	65	1.2 F:M	2.3%	up 12%
University	115	2.4%	4.0%	1.5% less	43	72	1.7 F:M	1.9%	up 32%
other tertiary	26	0.5%	0.6%	0.1% less	7	19	2.7 F:M	0.3%	up 86%
tertiary students	262	5.5%	8.3%	2.7% less	106	156	1.5 F:M	4.5%	up 25%
15–24 year olds	% 15–24 yrs								
TAFE full-time	10	1.4%	3.7%	2.3% less	4	6	1.5 F:M	2.2%	dn 38%
TAFE part-time	40	5.5%	6.7%	1.2% less	29	11	2.6 M:F	6.3%	dn 13%
University full-time	44	6.1%	12.2%	6.1% less	17	27	1.6 F:M	4.1%	up 47%
University part-time	12	1.7%	1.6%	0.1% more	7	5	1.4 M:F	1.1%	up 50%
all 15–24 students	106	14.7%	24.2%	9.5% less	57	49	1.2 M:F	13.7%	up 6%
25+ year olds	% 25–74 yrs								
TAFE full-time	10	0.3%	0.5%	0.2% less	3	7	2.3 F:M	0.3%	up 11%
TAFE part-time	61	1.7%	2.2%	0.5% less	20	41	2.1 F:M	0.9%	up 85%
University full-time	16	0.4%	0.7%	0.3% less	3	13	4.3 F:M	0.3%	up 33%
University part-time	40	1.1%	1.5%	0.4% less	13	27	2.1 F:M	1.0%	up 8%
all 25+ students	127	3.5%	4.8%	1.4% less	39	88	2.3 F:M	2.6%	up 40%

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

Years of schooling

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

The average schooling in Junee in 2011 was 10 years 3 months.

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

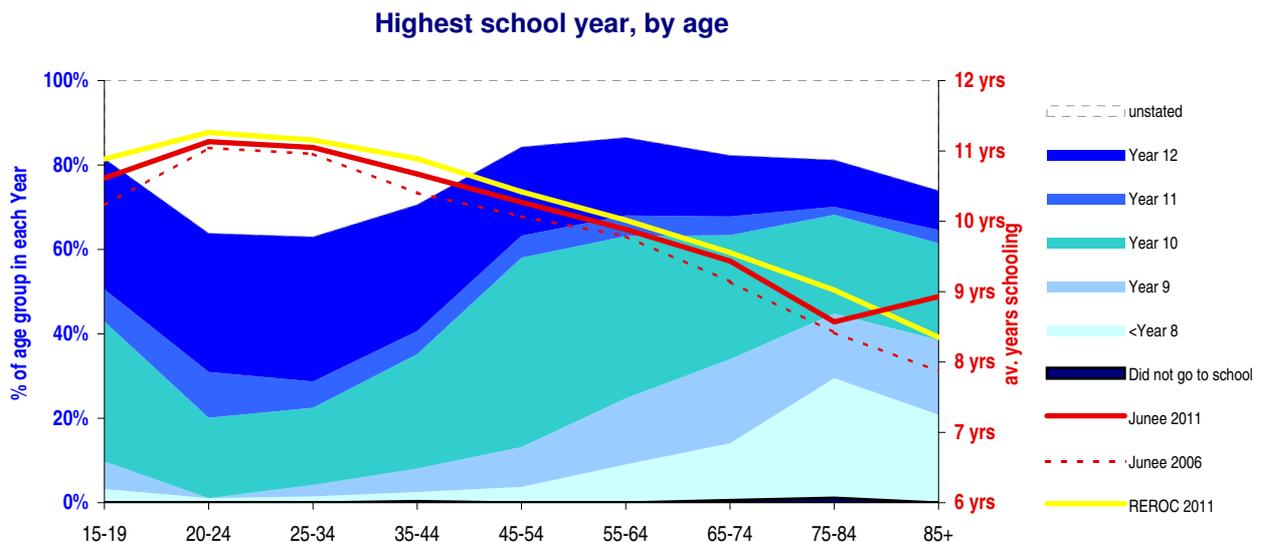
The average years schooling generally falls with age. In Junee, it falls from

- 11 years 2 months among those in their early twenties, to
- 10 years 3 months among residents of middle-age, then to
- 8 years 7 months among residents aged 75-84.

A useful indicator of a community's education is the proportion of people who have finished Year 12 of school. In Junee, 1,106 residents had finished Year 12, equivalent to 24% of the adult population (aged 15+).

- 33% of recent school-leavers (aged 20 to 24) had completed Year 12 in Junee.
- The proportion who finished Year 12 falls with age to 11% of residents aged 75-84.
- The number of residents who had completed Year 12 increased by 145 or 15% between 2006 and 2011.

The chart shows the highest year of school completed by residents of different ages. The shaded bands show the proportion of each age group who completed that year, and the lines show the average years schooling completed.



Highest school year, by age	% of age group whose highest school year was ...						average years schooling		
	Year 12	Year 11	Year 10	Year 9	<Year 8	Did not go to school	Junee 2011	REROC 2011	Junee 2006
15-19	31%	8%	33%	7%	3%	0%	10.6 yrs	10.9 yrs	10.2 yrs
20-24	33%	11%	19%	0%	1%	0%	11.1 yrs	11.3 yrs	11.0 yrs
25-34	34%	6%	18%	3%	1%	0%	11.0 yrs	11.2 yrs	11.0 yrs
35-44	30%	5%	27%	6%	2%	0%	10.7 yrs	10.9 yrs	10.4 yrs
45-54	21%	5%	45%	9%	4%	0%	10.3 yrs	10.4 yrs	10.1 yrs
55-64	18%	5%	38%	16%	9%	0%	9.9 yrs	10.0 yrs	9.8 yrs
65-74	14%	4%	29%	20%	13%	1%	9.4 yrs	9.6 yrs	9.1 yrs
75-84	11%	2%	23%	15%	28%	1%	8.6 yrs	9.0 yrs	8.4 yrs
85+	9%	3%	23%	18%	21%	0%	8.9 yrs	8.4 yrs	7.9 yrs
all aged 15+	24%	6%	30%	9%	7%	0%	10.2 yrs	10.4 yrs	10.0 yrs
number of residents	1,106	256	1,387	433	301	9			

The average schooling is estimated by multiplying the proportions who finished each year by the number of years, taking the average for <Year 8 as Year 6, excluding non-stated.

Level of education attained

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

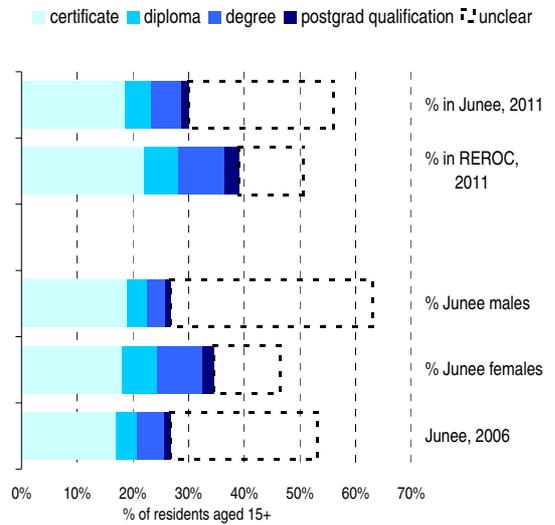
In Junee, 56% of adults had a post-school qualification in 2011, which was higher than REROC's 51%.

Most commonly, the highest qualification held by Junee residents was a certificate (held by 19% of residents), then a bachelor degree (5%), a diploma or advanced diploma (5%), and least commonly, a postgraduate degree/diploma (1%).

In Junee, there were 136 males per 100 females among those with qualifications. However, there were more men with a certificate, and more women with bachelor degree.

In 2006, 53% had a tertiary qualification, with the most noticeable changes since then being a 22% rise in the number with a diploma and a rise of 17% in the number with a postgrad qualification.

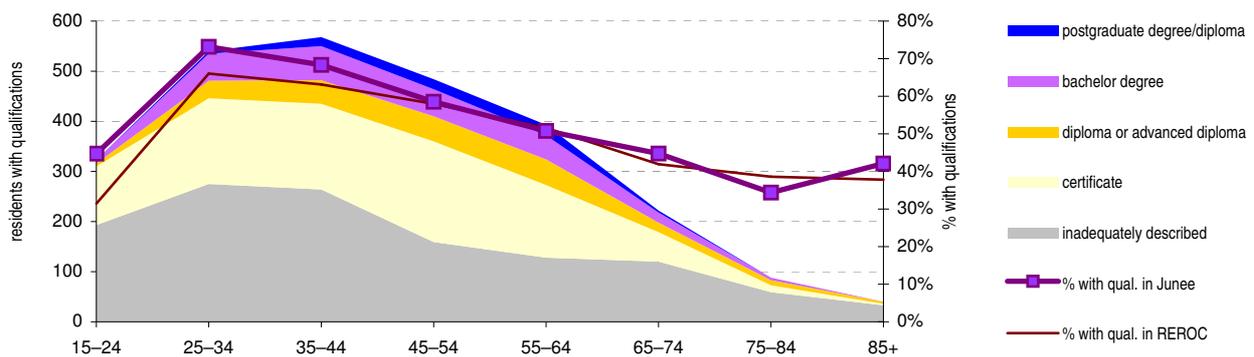
Highest tertiary qualification



Highest tertiary qualifications	June 2011		% in REROC, 2011	Junee's difference	June 2011			Junee change from 2006	
	people aged 15+	% in Junee, 2011			% Junee males	% Junee females	ratio	Junee, 2006	change in %
postgraduate degree/diploma	68	1%	3%	1% less	1%	2%	2.1 F:M	58	up 17%
bachelor degree	256	5%	8%	3% less	3%	8%	2.4 F:M	220	up 16%
diploma or advanced diploma	222	5%	6%	1% less	4%	6%	1.7 F:M	182	up 22%
certificate	881	19%	22%	3% less	19%	18%	1.0 M:F	779	up 13%
inadequately described	1,231	26%	12%	14% more	36%	12%	3.0 M:F	1,217	up 1%
none or not stated	2,083	44%	49%	5% less	37%	54%	1.4 F:M	2,164	dn 4%
total qualified	4,741	100%	100%		2,734	2,007	1.4 M:F	4,620	

Across the age groups, the proportion with a post-school qualification was highest amongst 25–34 at 73% (vs. 66% in Eastern Riverina), then amongst 35–44 (68% vs. 63%), and 45–54 (59% vs. 58%).

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



Highest qualific'ns of residents, by age	No. of Junee residents, 2011, by age group								
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	15+
postgraduate degree/diploma	0	5	18	20	21	4	0	0	68
bachelor degree	7	54	68	54	48	20	5	0	256
diploma or advanced diploma	6	35	47	50	51	19	10	4	222
certificate	117	171	171	201	145	59	14	3	881
inadequately described	193	275	264	159	128	120	59	33	1,231
total qualified	323	540	568	484	393	222	88	40	2,658
residents this age	722	738	831	827	774	496	256	95	4,739
% with qual. in Junee	45%	73%	68%	59%	51%	45%	34%	42%	56%
% with qual. in REROC	31%	66%	63%	58%	52%	42%	39%	38%	51%
Junee diff. from REROC	13% more	7% more	5% more	1% more	1% less	3% more	4% less	4% more	5% more

The Local Economy

Individual incomes

In mid-2011, the average income from all sources of the adults (aged 15+) in Junee was around \$647 a week. The average income for women was \$524, which was 68% of the average for men, \$773.

- The average weekly income was \$37 or 5% lower than the \$684 average for Eastern Riverina.
- The median income (or mid-point) was \$472 a week compared with \$517 for Eastern Riverina, 9% lower.

Since 2006, average weekly earnings rose 24% across Australia. The average income in Junee rose by 9% more (up by 33%), suggesting that local wages growth was high.

- Male average incomes went from \$601 in 2006 to \$773 in 2011, up by 29%.
- Women's incomes went from \$393 in 2006 to \$524 in 2011, up by 33%.
- The median income went from \$366 in 2006 to \$472 in 2011, up by 29% (25% in Eastern Riverina).

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

Junee had 2% more in the top income band than Eastern Riverina, and 6% fewer in the middle income band. In Junee:

23% of adults had low incomes

People with incomes under \$300 are mainly dependent spouses, people on pensions or benefits, or part-time workers. 33% of women and 16% of men were on low incomes.

32% of adults had middle incomes

People on middle incomes (up to average weekly earnings) tend to be full-time workers in less skilled jobs, or independent workers. 42% of women and 25% of men were on middle incomes.

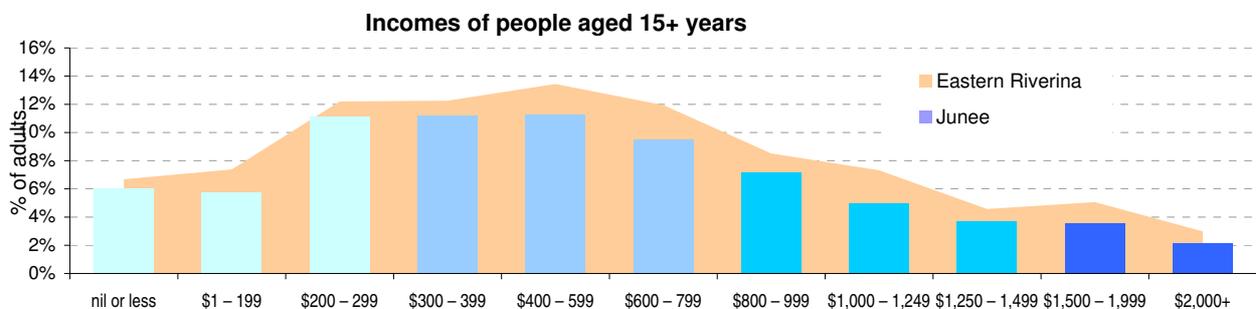
16% of adults got upper incomes

People on upper incomes (above AWE) tend to be professional or managerial workers or successful self-employed. 13% of women and 18% of men were on upper incomes.

6% of adults were in the top income band

People on top incomes (over twice AWE) tend to be senior professional or managerial workers or business owners. 4% of women and 7% of men were on top incomes.

The total value of personal incomes in Junee in 2011 was about \$1.2 billion.



Incomes of people aged 15+ years	June 2011				June 2011			% in June 2011 in 2006	
	number	% in June	% in REROC	June's difference	males	females	M : F ratio	ranges	% in June
nil or less	288	6%	7%	1% less	114	174	1.5 F:M	nil / neg've	7%
\$1 - 199	274	6%	7%	2% less	93	181	1.9 F:M	\$1-149	6%
\$200 - 299	530	11%	12%	1% less	233	297	1.3 F:M	\$150-249	16%
\$300 - 399	532	11%	12%	1% less	217	315	1.5 F:M	\$250-399	13%
\$400 - 599	537	11%	13%	2% less	225	312	1.4 F:M	\$400-599	13%
\$600 - 799	452	10%	12%	2% less	236	216	1.1 M:F	\$600-799	9%
\$800 - 999	342	7%	9%	1% less	203	139	1.5 M:F	\$800-999	5%
\$1,000 - 1,249	235	5%	7%	2% less	154	81	1.9 M:F	\$1,000-1,299	5%
\$1,250 - 1,499	177	4%	5%	1% less	127	50	2.5 M:F	\$1,300-1,599	3%
\$1,500 - 1,999	171	4%	5%	1% less	120	51	2.4 M:F	\$1,600-1,999	1%
\$2,000+	103	2%	3%	1% less	76	27	2.8 M:F	\$2,000 or mo	1%
not stated	1,105	23%	8%	16% more	943	162	5.8 M:F	not stated	22%
total	4,746	100%	100%		2,741	2,005	1.4 M:F		100%
av wk income, people aged 15+ years		\$647	\$684	5% less	\$773	\$524	1.5 M:F		\$495
median income (aged 15+)		\$472	\$517	9% less					\$366

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

Family incomes

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

The average weekly family income in Junee in mid-2011 was around \$1,378.

- This was 19% or \$81 a week lower than the \$1,459 average for Eastern Riverina.
- The family income was equivalent to 2.1 individual incomes (also 2.1 in Eastern Riverina).
- Average incomes ranged from \$1,817 for couples with children and \$1,197 for couples no children down to \$811 for one-parent families.

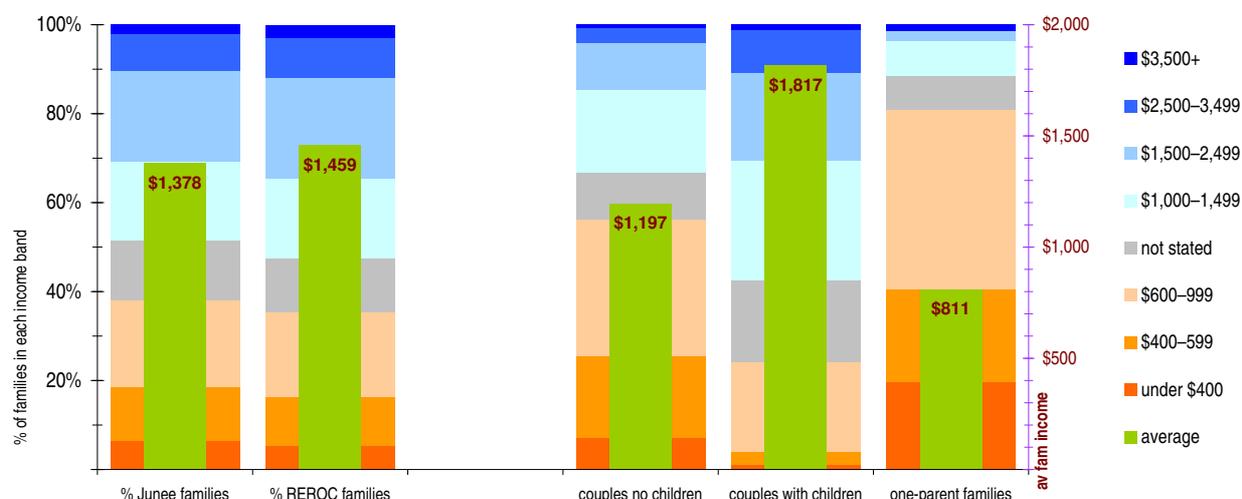
While the average family income was \$1,378, the median income for all families (where half earn more and half less) was \$1,142. The average is higher than the median because some families have very high incomes, which pulls the average up.

- In Junee, the average is 21% above the median.
- In Eastern Riverina, the median family income was \$1,240 a week; the average was 18% higher.

Between 2006 and 2011, the average family income in Junee rose by \$293 or 27%, from \$1,086 a week in 2006.

- In Eastern Riverina, average family income rose by \$276 or 27%, from \$1,183 a week.
- The median family income in Junee rose by 15%; in Eastern Riverina by 18%.
- The average income in Junee rose by 12% more than the median, suggesting there were more higher-income families.

Family weekly incomes



Family weekly incomes	families in each income range				% of family types in each income range			Junee families, 2006	
	number in Junee	% Junee families	% REROC families	Junee's difference	couples no children	couples with children	one-parent families	income ranges 2006	% Junee families
under \$400	90	7%	5%	1.3% more	7%	1%	20%	under \$350	9%
\$400-599	163	12%	11%	0.8% more	18%	3%	21%	\$350-649	10%
\$600-999	267	20%	19%	0.4% more	31%	20%	40%	\$650-999	25%
\$1,000-1,499	240	18%	18%	0.4% less	18%	27%	8%	\$1,000-1,399	20%
\$1,500-2,499	279	20%	23%	2.3% less	11%	20%	2%	\$1,400-1,999	14%
\$2,500-3,499	113	8%	9%	0.8% less	3%	10%	0%	\$2,000-2,999	7%
\$3,500+	30	2%	3%	0.7% less	1%	1%	1%	\$3,000+	2%
not stated	186	14%	12%	1.6% more	11%	18%	8%	not stated	13%
Total	1,368	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%		100%
average family income		\$1,378	\$1,459	19% less	\$1,197	\$1,817	\$811		\$1,086
av. income in REROC					\$1,310	\$1,864	\$878		
median family income		\$1,142	\$1,240						\$993

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

Labour force

There were 2,267 residents of Junee in the workforce in 2011. They constituted 48% of the adult population aged 15+ (the workforce participation rate).

- About 45% of the adults were employed and 2% were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 5.0% of the workforce.
- Compared with Eastern Riverina, Junee's workforce participation rate in 2011 was 17% lower and its unemployment rate was very similar.
- Since 2006, the participation rate had stayed fairly stable and the unemployment rate had fallen by 2%.

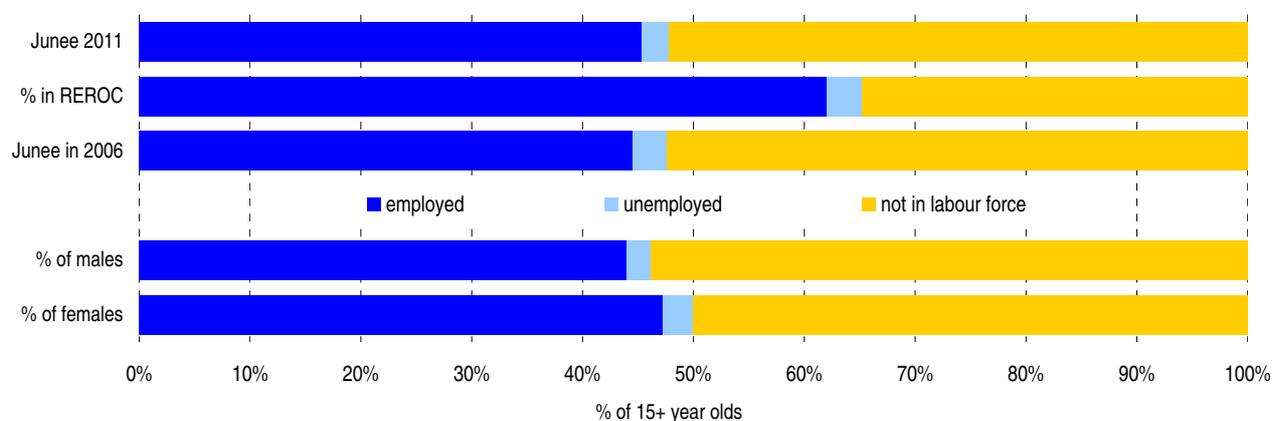
Women tend to have lower workforce participation rates on average, with greater time spent in child raising, housework and caring. In Junee, women's workforce participation was at 50% compared with 46% for men.

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

Women's domestic responsibilities also make them more inclined towards working part-time. In Junee, 41% of female workers were part-timers when 19% of the men were.

- Similarly, among the unemployed workforce, 57% of women wanted part-time work while 14% of men did.
- The overall proportion of unemployed residents wanting part-time work was 6% lower than in Eastern Riverina and 5% higher than in 2006.

Labour force status, adults 15+



Employment status	Junee 2011				Junee 2011			Junee in 2006	Junee's change from 2006
	number	% of adults	% in REROC	Junee's difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents		
employed	2,154	45.4%	62.0%	16.6% less	44.0%	47.3%	1.07 F:M	44.5%	up 0.9%
unemployed	113	2.4%	3.2%	0.9% less	2.2%	2.7%	1.25 F:M	3.1%	dn 0.7%
labour force (participation rate)	2,267	47.8%	65.2%	17.5% less	46.2%	50.0%	1.08 F:M	47.6%	up 0.1%
not in labour force	2,479	52.2%	34.8%	17.5% more	53.8%	50.0%	1.08 M:F	52.4%	dn 0.1%
residents aged 15+	4,746	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	1.36 M:F	100.0%	
unemployment rate (% labour force)		5.0%	5.0%	0.0% more	4.7%	5.4%	1.16 F:M	6.5%	dn 1.6%
full-time workers	1,404	65.2%	64.9%	0.3% more	76.0%	50.0%	1.52 M:F	68%	dn 3.1%
part-time workers	594	27.6%	29.0%	1.4% less	19.2%	40.9%	2.13 F:M	25%	up 3.1%
unemployed want full-time work	74	65.5%	59.6%	5.9% more	86.4%	42.6%	2.03 M:F	71%	dn 5.3%
unemployed want part-time	39	34.5%	40.4%	5.9% less	13.6%	57.4%	4.23 F:M	29%	up 5.3%

Employment by age

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

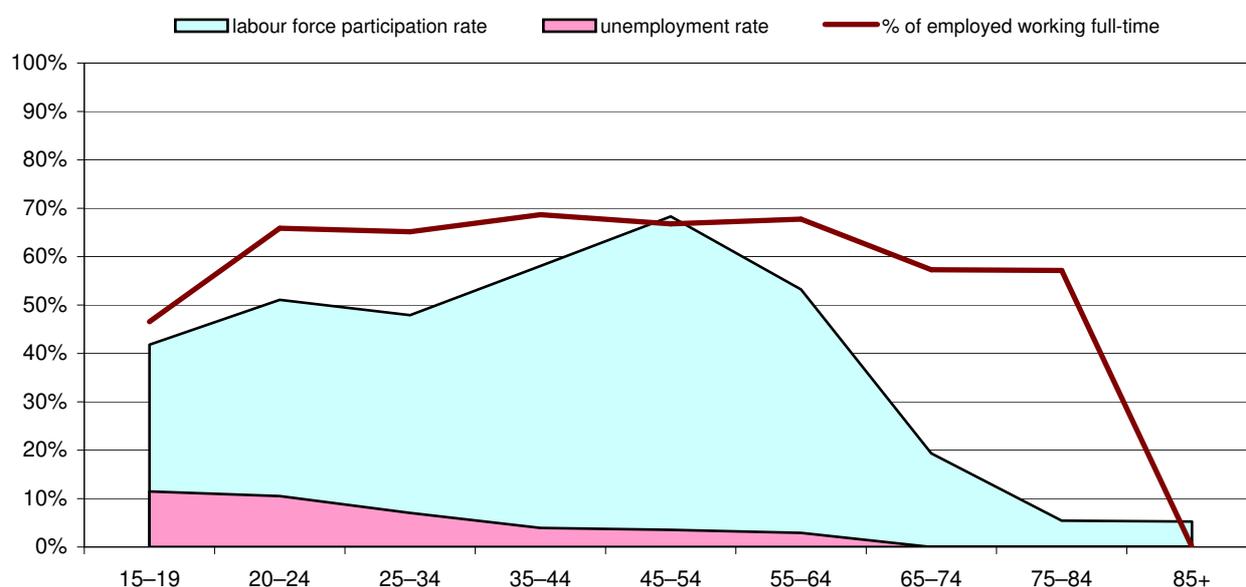
The first indicator is the unemployment rate, which averaged 5% over all residents in Junee in the labour force. Unemployment was highest among those aged 15–19 at 11%, and was 11% among those aged 20–24, and 7% among 25–34 year-olds.

The second indicator is the labour force participation rate, which averaged 48% over all residents in Junee. Labour force participation rose as education finished, from 11% of 15 to 19 year-olds, to 68% of 45–54 year-olds, before falling with old age to 5% of the 85+ year-olds.

Another employment indicator is the proportion of full-time workers, which averaged 65% over all residents. This proportion also rise as education finishes, here from 47% of 15 to 19 year-old workers, to 69% of 35–44 year-old workers, before falling with old age to none of the 85+ year-old workers.

Overall, 65% of unemployed residents wanted full-time work. This proportion was highest among those aged 35–44 (84%) and 25–34 (72%).

Junee Employment Indicators, by age



Employment status by age	No. of Junee residents, 2011, by age group								
	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75–84	85+
employed	131	170	330	463	545	400	96	14	5
unemployed	17	20	25	19	20	12	0	0	0
labour force	148	190	355	482	565	412	96	14	5
not in labour force	196	167	363	335	229	322	354	212	73
not stated	10	15	23	13	33	40	46	31	17
residents aged 15+	354	372	741	830	827	774	496	257	95
unemployment rate	11%	11%	7%	4%	4%	3%	0%	0%	0%
labour force participation rate	42%	51%	48%	58%	68%	53%	19%	5%	5%
% of employed working full-time	47%	66%	65%	69%	67%	68%	57%	57%	0%
% unemployed want full-time	47%	60%	72%	84%	65%	58%	-	-	-
REROC unemployment rate	14%	8%	5%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	0%
REROC participation rate	58%	75%	81%	83%	84%	66%	21%	5%	2%
2006 unemployment rate	10%	13%	7%	6%	5%	4%	7%	0%	0%
2006 participation rate	44%	46%	48%	58%	71%	49%	15%	5%	7%

Industries of employment

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

- rural industries, with 17% of workers
- public administration, 11%
- health & social care, 11%
- manufacturing, 9%
- transport & storage, 8%.

Other significant employers for residents were:

- education & training, 8% of the workers;
- retail trade, 7%;
- construction, 6%;
- food & accommodation, 5%.

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

- rural industries (13% more)
- transport & storage (3% more)
- manufacturing (2% more).

Industries that employed proportionally more local women included:

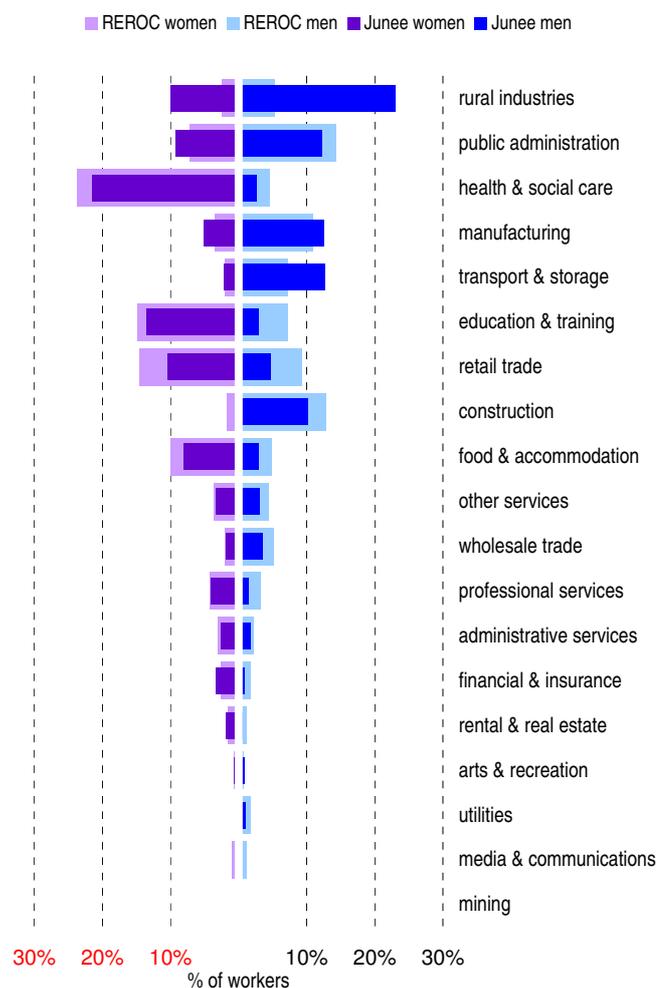
- health & social care (6.5 women per man)
- education & training (3.7 women per man)
- financial & insurance (3.1 women per man).

Men were predominant in

- construction (24.6 men per woman)
- transport & storage (7.7 men per woman)
- manufacturing (3.1 men per woman).

Since 2006, the fastest-growing employers were the public administration, health & social care, and other services industries, whose share of local workers rose by 2.9%, 1.0% and 0.5%, respectively.

Industries



Industry of employers	June 2011				June 2011			June 2011	
	number	% of workers	% in REROC	June's difference	males	females	ratio of workers	June in 2006	June's change from 2006
rural industries	372	17.3%	3.9%	13.4% more	23.1%	9.9%	3.0 M:F	18.7%	dn 1.4%
public administration	235	10.9%	10.9%	0.0% more	12.3%	9.2%	1.7 M:F	8.0%	up 2.9%
health & social care	234	10.9%	13.5%	2.6% less	2.6%	21.4%	6.5 F:M	9.9%	up 1.0%
manufacturing	199	9.2%	7.4%	1.8% more	12.5%	5.1%	3.1 M:F	9.9%	dn 0.7%
transport & storage	173	8.0%	4.7%	3.3% more	12.7%	2.1%	7.7 M:F	9.6%	dn 1.6%
education & training	163	7.6%	10.8%	3.2% less	2.9%	13.5%	3.7 F:M	7.3%	up 0.2%
retail trade	156	7.2%	11.7%	4.5% less	4.7%	10.4%	1.7 F:M	8.9%	dn 1.7%
construction	128	5.9%	7.6%	1.6% less	10.2%	0.5%	24.6 M:F	5.6%	up 0.3%
food & accommodation	111	5.2%	7.3%	2.1% less	2.9%	8.0%	2.2 F:M	5.8%	dn 0.7%
other services	68	3.2%	4.0%	0.9% less	3.1%	3.3%	1.2 M:F	2.7%	up 0.5%
wholesale trade	61	2.8%	3.7%	0.8% less	3.6%	1.9%	2.4 M:F	3.1%	dn 0.2%
professional services	55	2.6%	3.7%	1.1% less	1.4%	4.0%	2.2 F:M	2.6%	dn 0.1%
administrative services	44	2.0%	2.6%	0.5% less	1.7%	2.5%	1.2 F:M	1.8%	up 0.2%
financial & insurance	41	1.9%	2.1%	0.2% less	0.8%	3.3%	3.1 F:M	1.5%	up 0.4%
rental & real estate	25	1.2%	1.3%	0.1% less	0.6%	1.9%	2.6 F:M	1.0%	up 0.1%
arts & recreation	16	0.7%	0.7%	0.0% more	0.8%	0.6%	1.7 M:F	0.5%	up 0.2%
utilities	12	0.6%	1.1%	0.5% less	1.0%	0.0%	M	0.6%	dn 0.0%
media & communications	6	0.3%	1.0%	0.8% less	0.2%	0.3%	=	0.4%	dn 0.1%
mining	3	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	0.2%	0.0%	M	0.1%	dn 0.0%
inadequately described	52	2.4%	1.9%	0.5% more	2.7%	2.0%	1.7 M:F	1.8%	up 0.7%
employed residents	2,154	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	=	100.0%	

Occupations

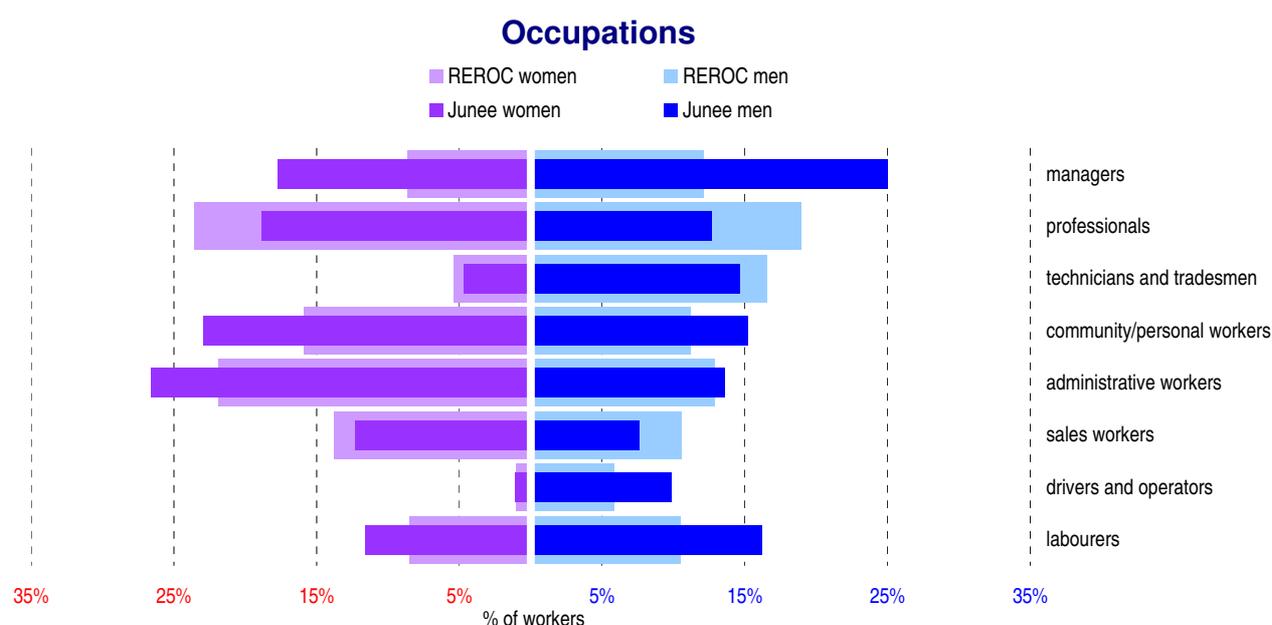
Occupations are a good indicator of socio-economic status, and communities with more people in more highly educated occupations tend to be wealthier. The occupational tree below shows the proportions of men and women in the eight occupational bands in Junee in 2011, with the more educated ones being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

Junee had 32% workers in the top two occupational bands (21% were managers, including farmers and small business operators, and 11% professionals), similar to 31% for Eastern Riverina. The two lowest bands made up 22% of Junee's workers (8% were drivers / machine operators and 14% were labourers). Eastern Riverina had 16% in these occupations.

Relative to Eastern Riverina, Junee had 9% more workers who were managers, but 8% fewer workers who were professionals and 4% fewer who were sales workers.

Many occupations have a significant gender bias. In Junee, there were 8.9 men per woman among drivers and operators and 3.1 men per woman among technicians and tradesmen, but there were 2.0 women per man among administrative workers and 1.6 women per man among sales workers.

Occupational growth over 2006 to 2011 was highest among community/personal workers with a 2.4% larger proportion of the workforce, and administrative workers with a 1.3% larger proportion. Conversely, 1.8% fewer worked as labourers, and 1.8% fewer as drivers and operators, .



Occupations of employed residents	Junee 2011		workers in Junee					Junee's change from 2006	
	number workers	% of workers	% in REROC	Junee's difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	Junee in 2006	Junee's change from 2006
managers	462	21%	12%	9.4% more	21%	15%	1.4 M:F	22%	dn 0.7%
professionals	234	11%	19%	8.1% less	11%	16%	1.5 F:M	11%	up 0.3%
technicians and tradesmen	270	13%	17%	4.0% less	13%	4%	3.1 M:F	12%	up 0.6%
community/personal workers	280	13%	11%	1.8% more	13%	20%	1.5 F:M	11%	up 2.4%
administrative workers	251	12%	13%	1.2% less	12%	23%	2.0 F:M	10%	up 1.3%
sales workers	140	6%	11%	4.0% less	6%	11%	1.6 F:M	7%	dn 0.6%
drivers and operators	182	8%	6%	2.6% more	8%	1%	8.9 M:F	10%	dn 1.8%
labourers	299	14%	11%	3.4% more	14%	10%	1.4 M:F	16%	dn 1.8%
unclear	36	2%	2%	0.1% more	2%	1%	2.0 M:F	1%	up 0.2%
total employed residents	2,154	100%	100%	same	100%	100%	1.3 M:F	100%	

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

Travel to work

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

In Junee, 77% of the 2,155 employed residents traveled to work that day, with 10% not going to work, and 11% working from home; some did not say.

Some journeys involved multiple 'trips' by different modes (eg a lift and a bus). In all, 1,664 Junee workers took 1,692 trips, an average of 1.02 trips per worker; most people used just one mode of transport to work.

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

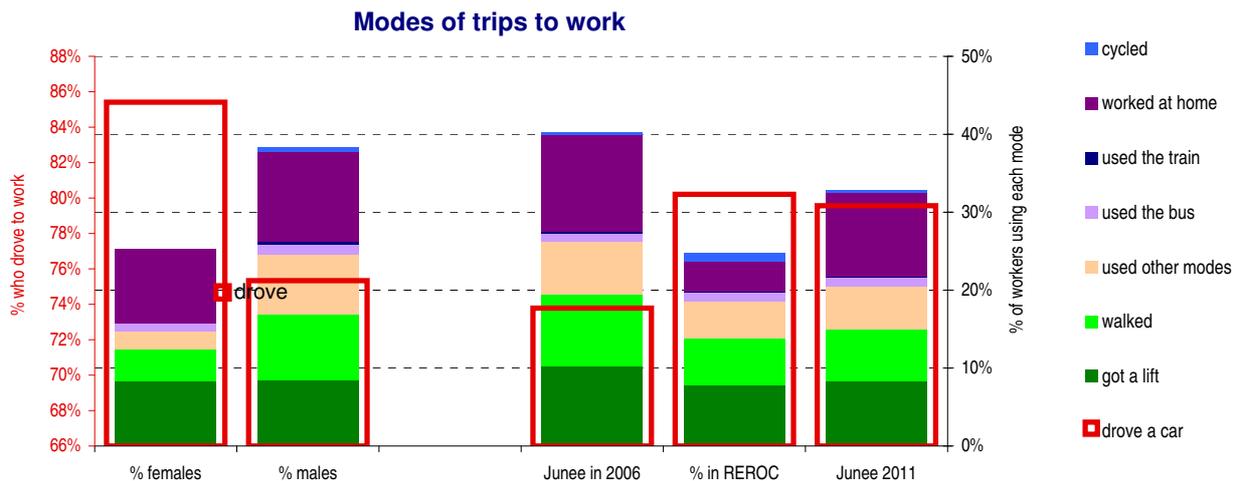
Since 2006, the proportion who drove rose by 6%.

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

There was male bias among travellers who used other modes (5.6 men per woman), and those who walked (2.8 men per woman).

Other than driving, the other main ways people traveled to work in Junee were that 8% of travelers got a lift, 7% walked, 5% used other modes, and 1% used the bus. Less common were those who cycled (<1%), or used the train (<1%).

In Junee, women were most numerous among those who did not work on Census day, with 1.7 women per man.



The 'used other modes' category includes trips by truck (46), motorcycle (10), and other modes, often as one stage of a journey.

Trips to work	June 2011			Junee's difference	June 2011			Junee in 2006	
	workers	% travellers	% in REROC		% males	% females	gender ratio	% of trips	change
drove a car	1,324	79.6%	80.2%	0.6% less	75.3%	85.4%	1.2 M:F	74%	up 5.8%
got a lift	139	8.4%	7.8%	0.5% more	8.4%	8.3%	1.4 M:F	10%	dn 1.9%
walked	111	6.7%	5.9%	0.7% more	8.5%	4.1%	2.8 M:F	9%	dn 2.5%
used other modes	90	5.4%	4.7%	0.7% more	7.7%	2.3%	5.6 M:F	7%	dn 1.5%
used the bus	20	1.2%	1.3%	0.1% less	1.3%	1.0%	1.9 M:F	1%	up 0.2%
cycled	5	0.3%	1.0%	0.7% less	0.5%	0.0%	M	0%	dn 0.0%
used the train	3	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	0.3%	0.0%	M	0%	dn 0.1%
Trips to work	1,692	102%	101%		102%	101%	1.4 M:F	102%	
Employed residents		% workers				% workers			
travelled to work	1,664	77%	85%	7.6% less	80%	74%	1.4 M:F	75%	up 2.1%
worked at home	230	11%	4%	6.8% more	12%	10%	1.6 M:F	12%	dn 1.7%
did not work on Census day	226	10%	10%	0.6% more	7%	15%	1.7 F:M	11%	dn 0.7%
not stated	35	2%	1%	0.2% more	1%	2%	1.1 M:F	1%	up 0.2%
Employed residents	2,155	100%	100%		100%	100%	=	100%	

The top half of the table shows trips, not workers, and multiple-mode trips (eg lift to bus) are counted as several trips, where possible. The 'used other modes' category includes 0 taxi trips, 31 by truck, 10 by motorcycle, 21 by unnamed other modes, and 28 trips by multiple modes.

Community Cultures

Ancestry

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

In Junee in 2011, 41% of residents ticked Australian ancestry. About 84% of residents named two ancestries.

The most common non-Australian ancestries were:

- English, 35% of residents;
- Irish 11.2%;
- Scottish 7.6%;
- German 4.6%;
- Dutch 0.8%.

Compared with Eastern Riverina, Junee had more people with Maori, Korean and Spanish ancestries.

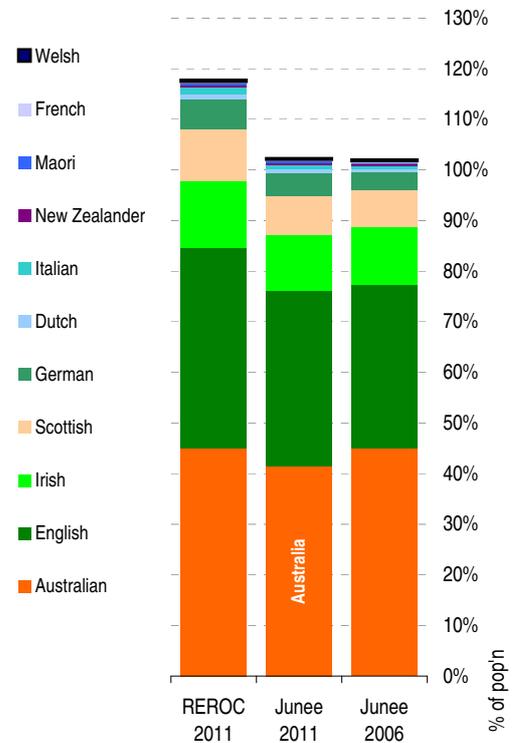
Having both parents born overseas is an indicator that ancestral culture may be strong. Here, residents with Korean ancestry were most likely to have both parents born overseas, with 100% in this situation.

- Other ancestries where high proportions had both parents born overseas were Polish (69%), Spanish (64%), Filipino (63%), and Maltese (63%).

Since 2006, ancestries that became more common in Junee were English, with 2.4% more of the population than in 2006..

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

Most common ancestries



Ancestry	Junee 2011		% in REROC	Junee's difference	Parents of Junee residents			Junee in 2006	Junee's change from 2006
	residents	percent			both born overseas	one born overseas	both born Australia		
Australian	2,438	41.4%	44.9%	3% less	0%	7%	90%	45.0%	dn 3.6%
Australian Aboriginal	4	0.1%	0.4%	0% less	0%	0%	100%	0.1%	up 0.0%
English	2,036	34.6%	39.7%	5% less	6%	9%	83%	32.2%	up 2.4%
Irish	657	11.2%	13.3%	2% less	4%	5%	90%	11.5%	dn 0.4%
Scottish	448	7.6%	10.1%	2% less	6%	10%	81%	7.2%	up 0.4%
German	270	4.6%	5.9%	1% less	8%	10%	79%	3.6%	up 1.0%
Dutch	48	0.8%	1.1%	0% less	38%	21%	35%	0.7%	up 0.2%
Italian	42	0.7%	1.4%	1% less	12%	19%	69%	0.5%	up 0.2%
New Zealander	26	0.4%	0.5%	0% less	58%	31%	12%	0.3%	up 0.1%
Maori	20	0.3%	0.2%	0% more	70%	30%	0%	0.3%	dn 0.0%
French	18	0.3%	0.3%	0% less	22%	0%	78%	0.3%	up 0.0%
Welsh	17	0.3%	0.4%	0% less	29%	0%	71%	0.3%	dn 0.0%
Chinese	16	0.3%	0.7%	0% less	50%	0%	50%	0.2%	up 0.0%
Polish	16	0.3%	0.3%	0% less	69%	0%	31%	0.3%	up 0.0%
Spanish	11	0.2%	0.1%	0% more	64%	0%	36%	0.1%	n.a.
Filipino	8	0.1%	0.3%	0% less	63%	38%	0%	0.1%	up 0.1%
Maltese	8	0.1%	0.2%	0% less	63%	38%	0%	0.2%	dn 0.1%
Greek	8	0.1%	0.3%	0% less	38%	0%	63%	0.2%	dn 0.0%
Lebanese	7	0.1%	0.1%	0% more	57%	43%	0%	0.0%	up 0.1%
unlisted	128	2.2%	4.2%	2% less		n.a.		2.0%	up 0.2%
not stated	1,119	19.0%	6.6%	12% more	1%	1%	11%	18.7%	up 0.3%
Total responses	7,345	124.8%	131.1%	6% less	5%	7%	72%	124.0%	up 0.8%
residents	5,884	100%	100%		5%	6%	71%	100%	

Indigenous residents

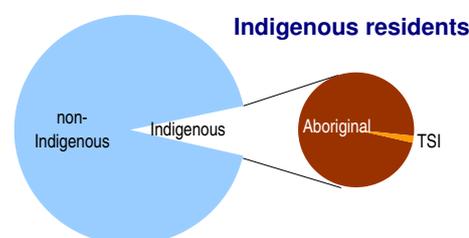
The Census asked whether people had Indigenous origins. In 2011, the number who responded yes increased nationally by 25%, as more baby-boomers and Gen X people said they and their children had Indigenous origins.

In 2011, Junee had 391 Indigenous residents, with 383 having Aboriginal origins; 8 having Torres Strait Islander (TSI) origins.

Indigenous people constituted 6.7% of the residents, compared with 3.8% of Eastern Riverina.

The average age of Indigenous residents was about 29 years; it was 39 years for non-Indigenous residents.

Indigenous residents had a median age of 25–29; for non-Indigenous residents it was 40–44.

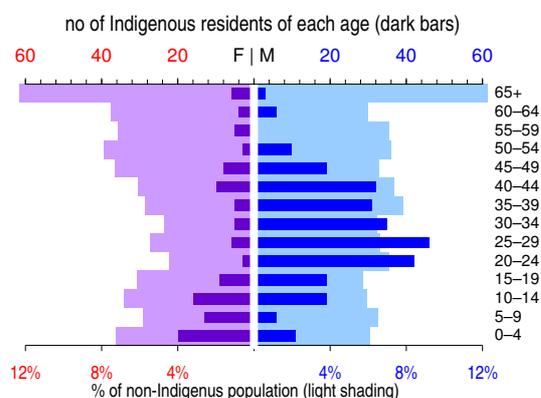


The age structure of the Indigenous population is very different from the non-Indigenous community, due to higher mortality rates at most ages and higher birth rates. Young people form a larger share of the Indigenous population, and people over 65 are much less common than among non-Indigenous people.

- 13% of Indigenous residents were aged 25–29 years versus 6% of non-Indigenous residents;
- 11% Indigenous were 20–24 years old, vs 6%;
- 10% Indigenous were 30–34 years old, vs 6%;
- However, people aged 65+ were 2% of Indigenous people but 15% of non-Indigenous.

In 2006, Junee had an Indigenous population of 310, so numbers had risen by 81 or 26% over five years to 2011. The overall population rose 2%.

- The numbers aged 45–49 and 40–44 years increased most.
- The numbers aged 20–24 and 55–59 fell most.



Indigenous people	June 2011				June 2011			June in 2006	change 2006–2011
	number	% residents	% in REROC	June's difference	males	females	ratio		
Aboriginal	383	6.5%	3.6%	2.9% more	271	112	2.42 M:F	304	up 26%
Torres Strait Islander (TSI)	8	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	8	0	M	3	up 167%
Aboriginal and TSI	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0	=	3	dn 100%
Indigenous	391	6.7%	3.8%	2.9% more	279	112	2.49 M:F	310	up 26%
non-Indigenous	5,223	88.8%	92.5%	3.7% less	2,907	2,316	1.26 M:F	5,175	up 1%
not stated	264	4.5%	3.7%		152	112	1.36 M:F	292	dn 10%
residents	5,879	100%	100%		3,338	2,541	1.31 M:F	5,777	up 2%

Ages of Indigenous residents	June 2011				June Indigenous residents, 2011			June in 2006	change 2006–2011
	Indigenous	% of Indig.	% non-Indig	Indig. diff.	males	females	ratio		
0–4	31	8%	7%	1% more	11	20	1.8 F:M	21	up 10
5–9	19	5%	6%	1% less	6	13	2.2 F:M	19	same
10–14	35	9%	6%	3% more	19	16	1.2 M:F	27	up 8
15–19	28	7%	6%	1% more	19	9	2.1 M:F	19	up 9
20–24	45	11%	6%	6% more	42	3	14.0 M:F	55	dn 10
25–29	52	13%	6%	7% more	46	6	7.7 M:F	43	up 9
30–34	40	10%	6%	5% more	35	5	7.0 M:F	36	up 4
35–39	36	9%	7%	2% more	31	5	6.2 M:F	30	up 6
40–44	42	11%	7%	4% more	32	10	3.2 M:F	29	up 13
45–49	27	7%	7%	0% less	19	8	2.4 M:F	11	up 16
50–54	13	3%	8%	4% less	10	3	3.3 M:F	6	up 7
55–59	5	1%	7%	6% less	0	5	F	8	dn 3
60–64	10	3%	7%	4% less	6	4	1.5 M:F	0	up 10
65+	9	2%	15%	13% less	3	6	2.0 F:M	7	up 2
residents	392	100%	100%		279	113	2.5 M:F	311	up 81
average age		29.4 yrs	39.0 yrs	-9.6 yrs	30.6 yrs	26.6 yrs		27.7 yrs	up 1.8 yrs

Birthplaces

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

88% of Junee residents were born in Australia and 7% were born overseas, coming from at least 29 countries (5% did not give their birthplace).

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

- the UK – 102 or 1.7%;
- New Zealand – 73 or 1.2%;
- India – 14 or 0.2%;
- Vietnam – 12 or 0.2%;
- Germany – 11 or 0.2%.

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

- Australia, with 0.8% more of the population;
- New Zealand, with 0.4% more;
- India, with 0.2% more.

Birthplaces with a falling share of the population included:

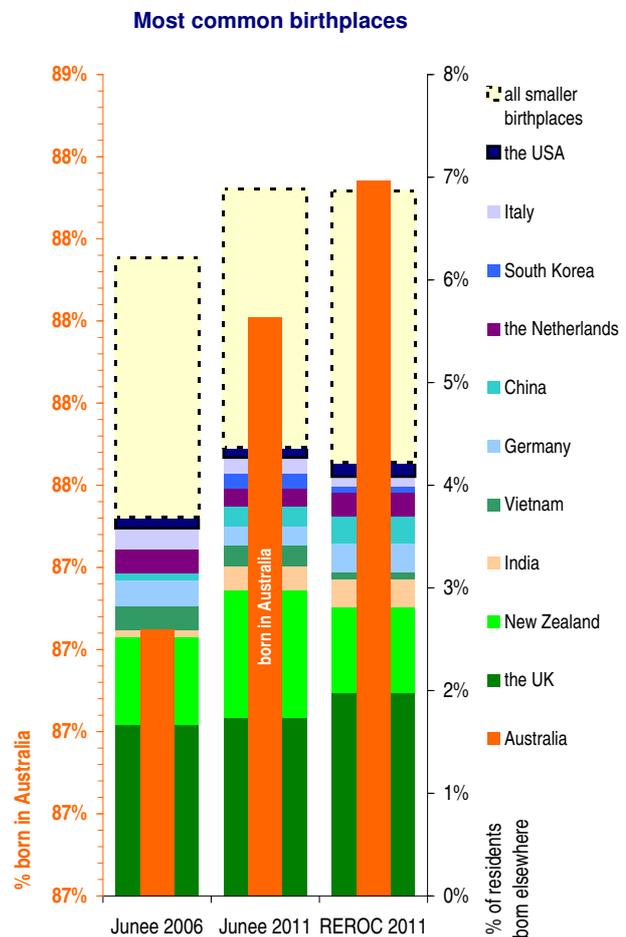
- Germany (0.1% less);
- the Netherlands (0.1% less).

There were 1.27 men per woman among Australian-born residents here, and 2.07 men per woman among overseas-born residents.

- those born in New Zealand had 2.5 men per woman
- those born in the UK had 1.0 women per man
- those born in had *
- those born in had *.

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

The most common overseas birthplace compared to Eastern Riverina was New Zealand with 0.4% more of the population.



Main birthplaces of residents	June 2011				June 2011			Junee in 2006	change from 2006
	people	percent	% in REROC	Junee's difference	males	females	ratio		
Australia	5,174	88.0%	88.3%	0% less	2,899	2,275	1.3 M:F	87.2%	up 0.8%
the UK	102	1.7%	2.0%	0.2% less	50	52	1.0 F:M	1.7%	up 0.1%
New Zealand	73	1.2%	0.8%	0.4% more	52	21	2.5 M:F	0.9%	up 0.4%
India	14	0.2%	0.3%	same	14	0	M	0.1%	up 0.2%
Vietnam	12	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	12	0	M	0.2%	same
Germany	11	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	7	4	1.8 M:F	0.3%	dn 0.1%
China	11	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	6	5	1.2 M:F	0.1%	up 0.1%
the Netherlands	10	0.2%	0.2%	0.1% less	3	7	2.3 F:M	0.2%	dn 0.1%
South Korea	9	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	6	3	2.0 M:F	0.0%	up 0.2%
Italy	9	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	6	3	2.0 M:F	0.2%	dn 0.1%
the USA	6	0.1%	0.1%	same	3	3	=	0.1%	same
Egypt	6	0.1%	0.1%	same	3	3	=	0.1%	same
South Africa	5	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	5	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
Fiji	5	0.1%	0.1%	same	5	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
the Philippines	4	0.1%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	4	F	0.1%	same
Canada	4	0.1%	0.1%	same	4	0	M	0.1%	same
Thailand	4	0.1%	0.0%	same	0	4	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
Croatia	4	0.1%	0.0%	same	4	0	M	0.0%	up 0.1%
a non-listed place	81	1.4%	1.2%	0.2% more	67	14	4.8 M:F	1.6%	dn 0.2%
all smaller birthplaces	148	2.5%	2.6%	0.1% less	114	34		2.5%	same
not stated	300	5.1%	4.8%	0.3% more	167	133	1.3 M:F	6.4%	dn 1.3%
overseas born	405	6.9%	6.9%	29 places	273	132	2.07 M:F	6.2%	up 0.7%

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

Languages

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

In Junee, 82% of residents spoke English at home in Junee in 2011, which was not very different from 2006, and 10% lower than in Eastern Riverina.

About 1% of residents spoke another language at home (2% fewer than in Eastern Riverina), speaking at least 9 different languages. 17% did not say what they spoke.

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

- Croatian – 15 speakers, or 0.3% of residents;
- Arabic – 12 speakers or 0.2%;
- Indo-Aryan languages – 9 speakers or 0.2%.

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people speaking a foreign language at home increased by 4.

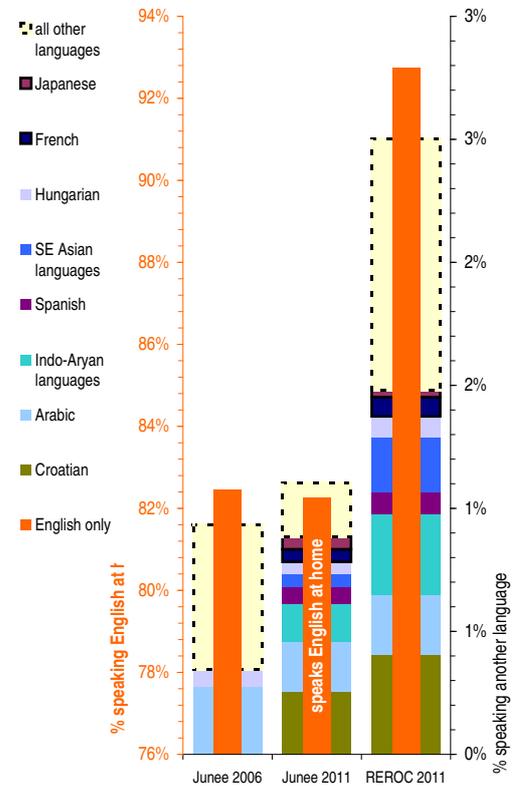
- Croatian was spoken by 0.3% more of the population;
- Indo-Aryan languages was spoken by 0.2% more;
- Spanish was spoken by 0.1% more

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

Among foreign language speakers in Junee, there were 1.17 females per male; among English speakers there were 1.01 males per female.

- Indo-Aryan languages speakers had 2.0 females per male;
- Spanish speakers had only females;
- Arabic speakers had 3.0 males per female;
- Croatian speakers had 1.5 males per female.

Most common languages



Main languages spoken at home	Junee 2011				Junee 2011			Junee in 2006	
	people	percent	% in REROc	Junee's difference	males	females	ratio	2006	change 2006-2011
English only	4,837	82.3%	92.8%	10% less	2,434	2,403	1.0 M:F	82.5%	dn 0.2%
another language	65	1.1%	3.1%	2% less	30	35	1.2 F:M	1.1%	up 0.0%
not stated	978	16.6%	4.2%	12% more	874	104	8.4 M:F	16.5%	up 0.2%
residents	5,880	100%	100%	8 langs.	3,338	2,542	1.3 M:F	100%	
Croatian	15	0.3%	0.4%	0.1% less	9	6	1.5 M:F	0.0%	up 0.3%
Arabic	12	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% less	9	3	3.0 M:F	0.3%	dn 0.1%
Indo-Aryan languages	9	0.2%	0.3%	0.2% less	3	6	2.0 F:M	0.0%	up 0.2%
Spanish	4	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	0	4	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
SE Asian languages	3	0.1%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	3	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
Hungarian	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	0	3	F	0.1%	dn 0.0%
French	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	0	3	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
Japanese	3	0.1%	0.0%	0.0% more	0	3	F	0.0%	up 0.1%
all other languages	13	0.2%	1.0%	0.8% less	9	4	2.3 M:F	0.6%	dn 0.4%
Total	65	1.1%	3.1%	2.0% less	30	35	1.2 F:M	1.1%	up 0.0%

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

Beliefs

In Junee 70% of residents were Christian in 2011, and 1% had another type of religious belief. However, 11% had no religious belief; and 19% did not state their religion.

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

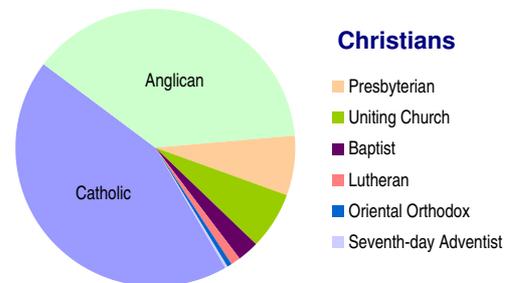
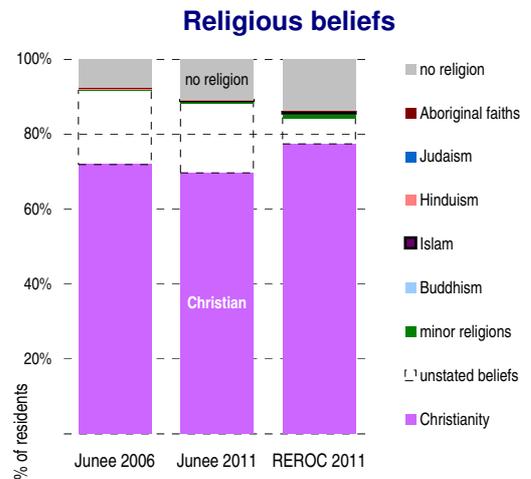
- Buddhism – 14 adherents, or 0.2% of the residents;
- Islam – 9 adherents, or 0.2%.

The fastest growing belief system over 2006 to 2011 was no religion with 204 more adherents.

There were falls in the number who believed in Christianity (down by 57).

Among Christians in Junee, there were 1.0 women per man, while there were 1.2 men per woman among those who did not have a religion.

- Women were most common among Buddhism followers (2.5 women per man) and Lutheran followers (1.4 women per man).
- Men were most common among followers of unstated beliefs (6.2 men per woman) and minor religions (2.8 men per woman).



Religious beliefs	Junee 2011		% in REROc	Junee's difference	Junee 2011			2006 % Junee	change from 2006
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Christianity	4,101	69.7%	77.5%	7.7% less	2,023	2,078	1.0 F:M	4,158	dn 57
no religion	636	10.8%	13.8%	3.0% less	349	287	1.2 M:F	432	up 204
Buddhism	14	0.2%	0.4%	0.2% less	4	10	2.5 F:M	11	up 3
Islam	9	0.2%	0.3%	0.2% less	4	5	1.3 F:M	5	up 4
Hinduism	4	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	0	4	F	-	up 4
Judaism	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	4	dn 4
Aboriginal faiths	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	0	=	-	same
minor religions	23	0.4%	0.8%	0.4% less	17	6	2.8 M:F	22	up 1
unstated beliefs	1,094	18.6%	6.9%	11.7% more	941	153	6.2 M:F	1,147	dn 53
total residents	5,881	100%	100%		3,338	2,543	1.3 M:F	5,779	up 102
Christians							=		
Catholic	1,738	29.6%	31.1%	1.6% less	881	857	1.0 M:F	1,740	dn 2
Anglican	1,531	26.0%	26.3%	0.2% less	745	786	1.1 F:M	1,551	dn 20
Presbyterian	277	4.7%	6.0%	1.2% less	136	141	1.0 F:M	309	dn 32
Uniting Church	269	4.6%	6.2%	1.6% less	127	142	1.1 F:M	329	dn 60
Baptist	107	1.8%	1.2%	0.6% more	53	54	1.0 F:M	99	up 8
Lutheran	43	0.7%	2.4%	1.7% less	18	25	1.4 F:M	41	up 2
Oriental Orthodox	16	0.3%	0.1%	0.1% more	10	6	1.7 M:F	15	up 1
Seventh-day Adventist	14	0.2%	0.3%	0.0% less	6	8	1.3 F:M	5	up 9
Pentecostal	13	0.2%	0.8%	0.6% less	8	5	1.6 M:F	11	up 2
Salvation Army	11	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	5	6	1.2 F:M	14	dn 3
Latter Day Saints	4	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	4	0	M	-	up 4
other Protestant	4	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	0	4	F	-	up 4
Jehovah's Witnesses	3	0.1%	0.2%	0.2% less	3	0	M	5	dn 2
Churches of Christ	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	0	3	F	4	dn 1
Eastern Orthodox	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	4	dn 4
Brethren	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0	0	=	-	same
Assyrian Apostolic	0	0.0%	0.0%	same	0	0	=	-	same
other Christian	68	1.2%	1.8%	0.6% less	27	41	1.5 F:M	18	up 50
total Christians	4,101	69.7%	77.5%	7.7% less	2,023	2,078	1.0 F:M	4,158	dn 57