

Western Australia

Parliamentary Library

2016 Census Results

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Comparison year: 2011

Benchmark area: Greater Perth

community profile

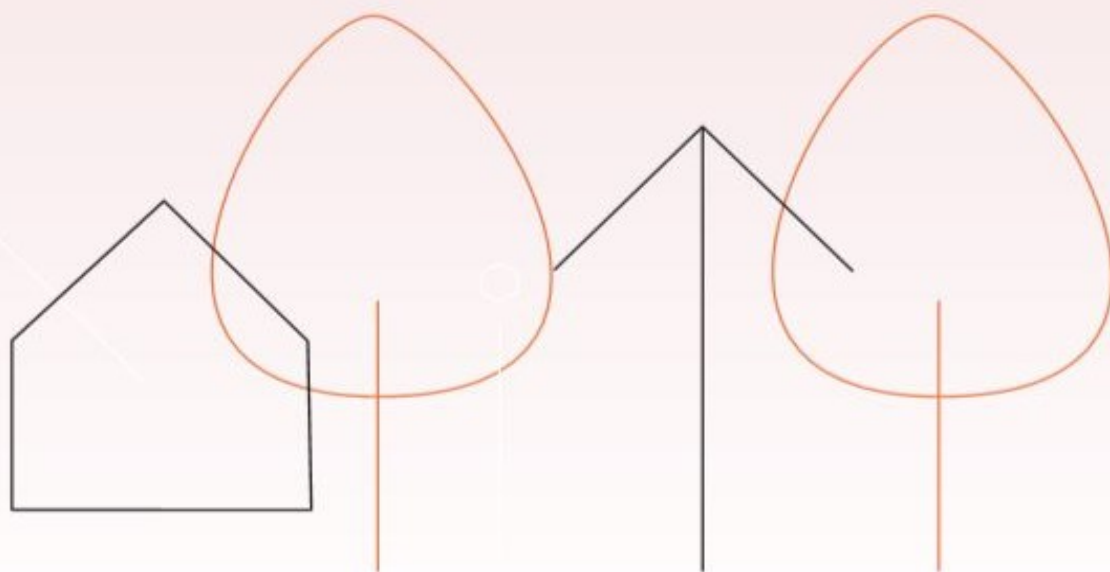


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Welcome to the Western Australia Parliamentary Library Electorate Profiles

This site provides census data based on the 2015 electorate boundaries plus those resulting from the 2019 electoral boundary re-distribution (Western Australian Electoral Distribution – Final Boundaries) which come into effect at the next General State Election due March 2021; the new areas are designated with '2021' after the name.

The Western Australia Parliamentary Library Electorate Profiles provides demographic analysis for the State and smaller areas within it based on results from the 2016 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing. The profile is updated with population estimates when the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) releases new figures.

Population

2,621,509

ABS ERP 2019

Land area

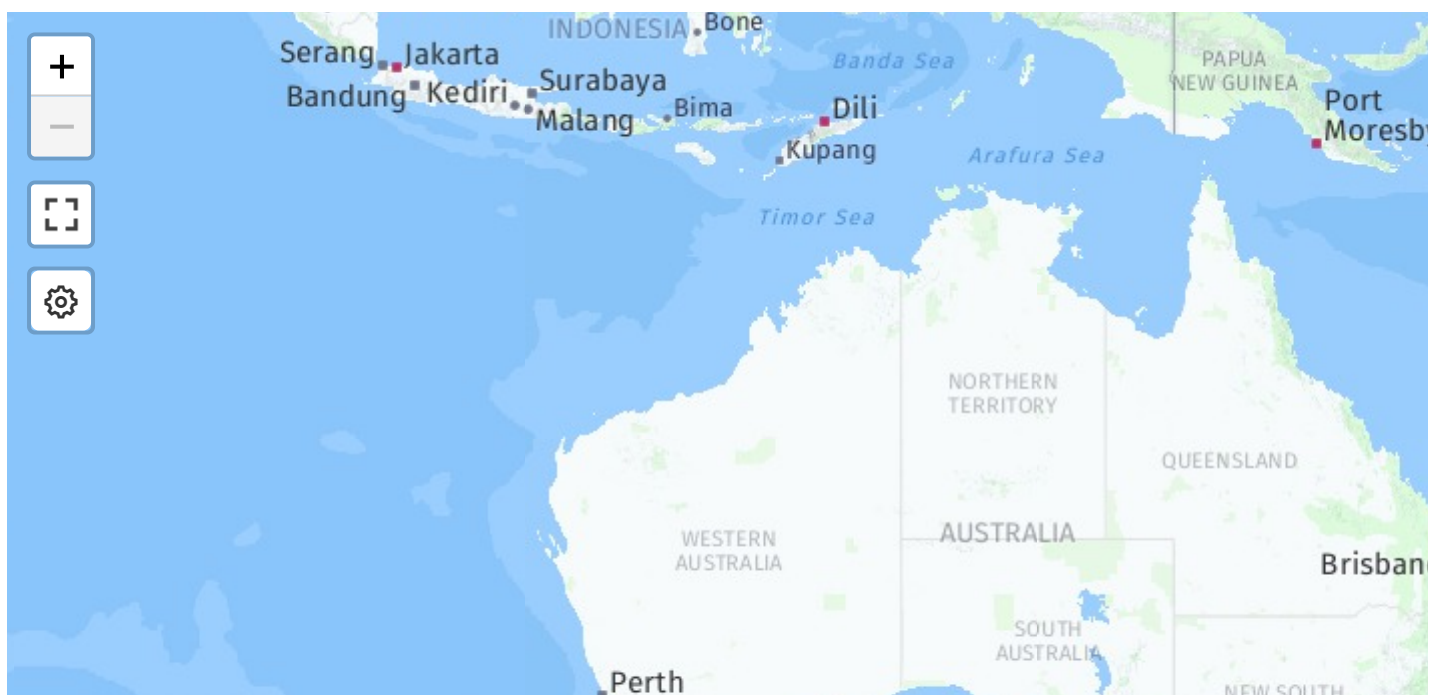
253,151,440

ha (2,531,514 Km²)

Population density

0.01

persons per hectare





Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

News

[more >](#)

Vulnerable communities assessment

Case study.

15 April 2020

Australia's fastest growing areas

Insights from the latest ABS population figures.

30 March 2020

Charting vulnerability

Understand vulnerable communities across LGAs.

19 March 2020

Covid-19 support

How we can help you during the Covid-19 response period.

17 March 2020

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Population highlights

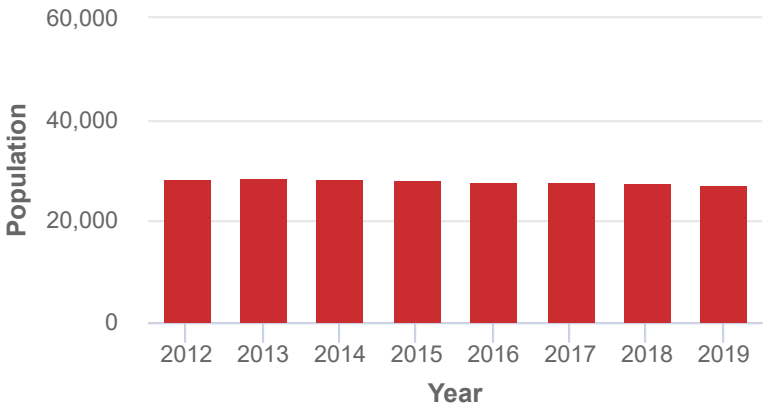
Population

38,202

ERP, 2019

▼ Declined by 345 from the previous year.

Estimated Resident Population
Central Wheatbelt (2021)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0).
Compiled and presented by .id the population experts

Central Wheatbelt (2021) 2016

◀▶ No significant change since previous Census (less than +/-0.5%) ▲ Increased since previous Census
▼ Decreased since previous Census

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population			Couples with children			Older couples without children		
5.1% ▶▶ (-0.1%)			23% ▼ (-3.3%)			13% ▲ (1.2%)		
Greater Perth	1.6%	▶▶	Greater Perth	32%	▲	Greater Perth	9%	▲
WA	3.1%	▶▶	WA	31%	▶▶	WA	9%	▲
Australia	2.8%	▶▶	Australia	30%	▶▶	Australia	10%	▲

Lone person households

26% ▲ (0.9%)

Greater Perth	22% ▼
WA	22% ◀▶
Australia	23% ◀▶

Medium and high density Housing

4% ▼ (-1.2%)

Greater Perth	25% ▲
WA	21% ▲
Australia	27% ▲

Median weekly household income

\$1,168 ▲ (\$208)

Greater Perth	\$1,636 ▲
WA	\$1,582 ▲
Australia	\$1,431 ▲

Median weekly mortgage repayment

\$275

Greater Perth	\$467 ▲
WA	\$457 ▲
Australia	\$409 ▲

Median weekly rent

\$174

Greater Perth	\$372 ▲
WA	\$348 ▲
Australia	\$339 ▲

Households renting

25% ▼ (-0.8%)

Greater Perth	26% ▼
WA	27% ▼
Australia	29% ▲

Households with a mortgage

26% ▼ (-1.4%)

Greater Perth	40% ▲
WA	37% ▲
Australia	32% ▼

Overseas born

16% ▲ (1.2%)

Greater Perth	36% ▲
WA	32% ▲
Australia	26% ▲

Language at home other than English

4% ◀▶ (0.3%)

Greater Perth	20% ▲
WA	18% ▲
Australia	21% ▲

University attendance

1% ◀▶ (0%)

Greater Perth	5% ◀▶
WA	4% ◀▶
Australia	5% ▲

University qualification

9% ▲ (1.3%)

Greater Perth	23% ▲
WA	21% ▲
Australia	22% ▲

Trade qualification (certificate)

20% ▲ (1.1%)

Greater Perth	19% ▲
WA	20% ▲
Australia	19% ▲

Unemployment rate

6.2% ▲ (2.6%)

Greater Perth	8.1% ▲
WA	7.8% ▲
Australia	6.9% ▲

Participation rate (population in labour force)

55% ▼ (-5.1%)

Greater Perth	64% ▼
WA	63% ▼
Australia	60% ▼

Public transport (to work)

5% ▲ (2%)

Greater Perth	10% ▶
WA	9% ▶
Australia	11% ▲

SEIFA index of disadvantage 2016

962

Greater Perth	1026 ▲
WA	1015 ▲
Australia	1002 ▲

Median age

36 ◀▶ (0)

WA	36 ▶
Australia	38 ▲

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

About the profile areas

Important Statistics

Population

38,202

2019 ABS ERP

Land area

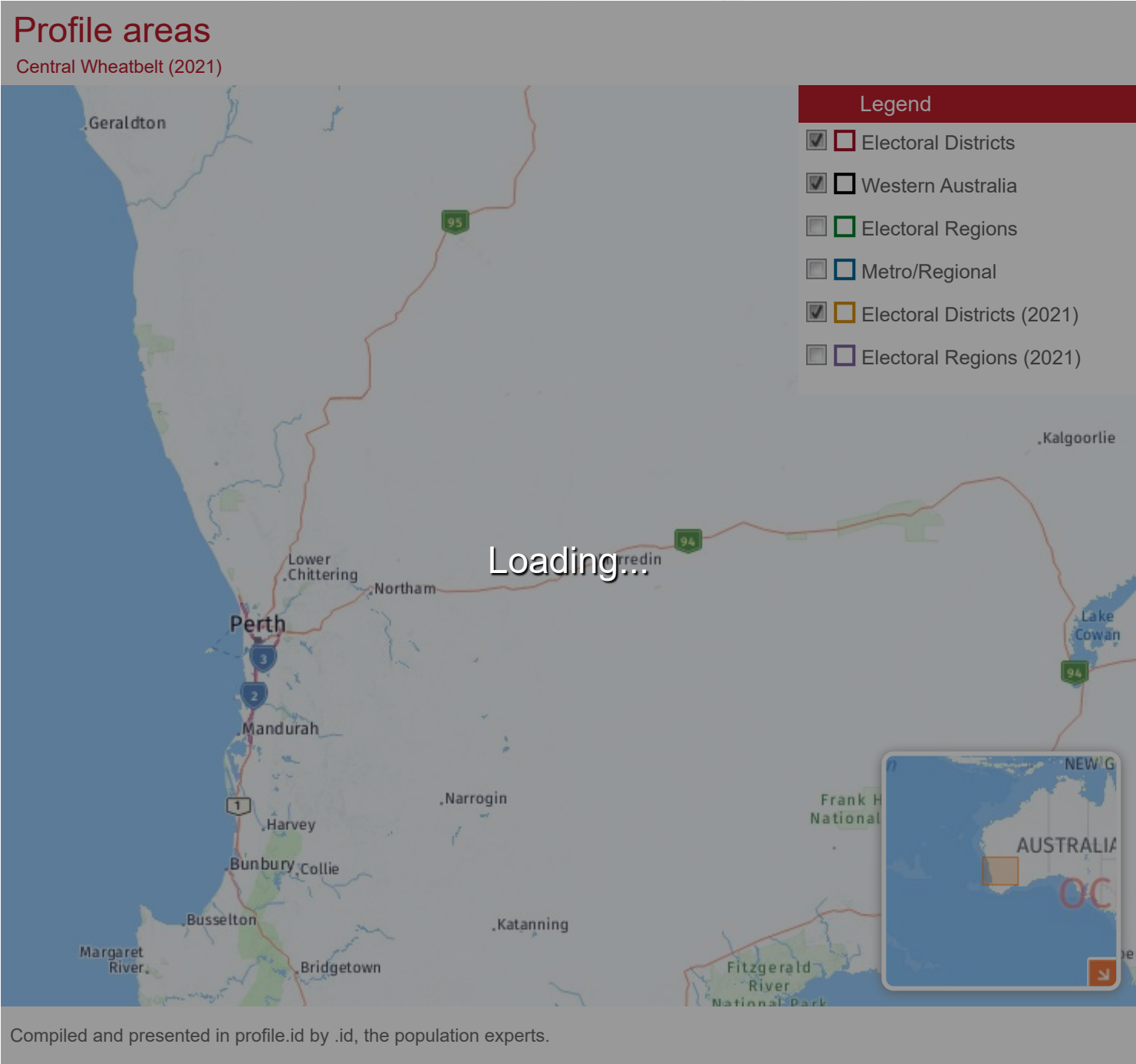
10,212,739

ha (102,127 Km²)

Population density

0.00

persons per hectare



Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Population and dwellings

There are a number of different ways of measuring the population of an area, all of which give an insight into the size of the place and its rate of growth over different time periods. The Census counts people where they are on the night of the Census (enumerated population) and also by where they usually live (usual residence). Both these populations are useful and form the basis for a range of characteristics collected in the Census.

However, the most accurate count of the total population is Estimated Resident Population, which factors in an estimate of those missed in the Census and those who were overseas on Census night. It is usually higher than either Census count, and is also updated annually after the Census, providing preliminary estimates for up to 5 years.

This page provides the three population counts for Central Wheatbelt (2021) at the last Census, with comparisons to previous Census years for the Census counts only. The current estimate for Central Wheatbelt (2021) at the most recent year available is shown at the top of the page. This figure is a preliminary estimate only and is subject to review after the next Census data are released. Please use with caution.

Also included are a range of sub-population groups and key statistics from the Census (usual resident) population, such as citizens, employed persons and Indigenous population.

These figures all provide the context for the size of the population and growth rate within Central Wheatbelt (2021) and should be looked at in conjunction with other basic demographic information, such as **Age Structure**, **Dwelling Type** and **Household Size**.

The data on this page are sourced from a variety of different tables and designed to give a range of population and dwelling numbers for the area.

Population

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons	2016			2011			Change
Population	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Estimated Resident Population	39,083	--	--	--	--	--	--
Enumerated Population	39,324	--	--	38,454	--	--	+870
Usual Resident Population	38,549	--	--	38,291	--	--	+258

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Selected subpopulation categories

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total people (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Population group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Males	20,119	52.2	49.6	19,938	52.1	49.6	+181
Females	18,433	47.8	50.4	18,353	47.9	50.4	+80
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	1,984	5.1	1.6	2,017	5.3	1.6	-33
Australian citizens	64,016	166.1	78.3	33,172	86.6	80.0	+30,844
Eligible voters (citizens aged 18+)	49,371	128.1	59.1	25,111	65.6	60.6	+24,260
Population over 15	31,435	81.5	80.9	30,360	79.3	80.8	+1,075
Employed Population	16,342	93.8	91.9	17,725	96.4	95.2	-1,383
Overseas visitors (enumerated)	257	--	--	203	--	--	+54

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Dwellings

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Dwellings	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Total dwellings	19,288	100.0	100.0	19,333	100.0	100.0	-45
Occupied private dwellings	15,644	81.1	89.4	14,951	77.3	90.8	+693
Population in non-private dwellings	3,428	--	--	3,575	--	--	-147
Average household size (persons per dwelling)	2.31	--	2.55	2.34	--	2.55	-0.03

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

*Note that this is an estimate based on ERP at the SA1 level. It is subject to review after the next Census data release and may not match .id's population forecasts.

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the Australian Bureau of Statistics' official 2019 population figure for all Local Government Areas (LGAs) - but is subject to review after the next Census release. For areas smaller than LGAs, the ERP is derived from SA1 geographies based on population distribution from the previous Census. As such, these smaller geographies are subject to a greater level of revision each Census due to the change in actual numbers and in population distributions.

Populations are counted and estimated in various ways. The most comprehensive population count available in Australia is derived from the Census of Population and Housing conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics every five years. However the Census count is generally an under-estimate of the actual population, due to people missed in the Census and people overseas on Census night. To provide a more accurate population figure more frequently, the ABS also produces ERP numbers.

See **data notes** for a detailed explanation of different population types, how they are calculated and when to use each one.

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

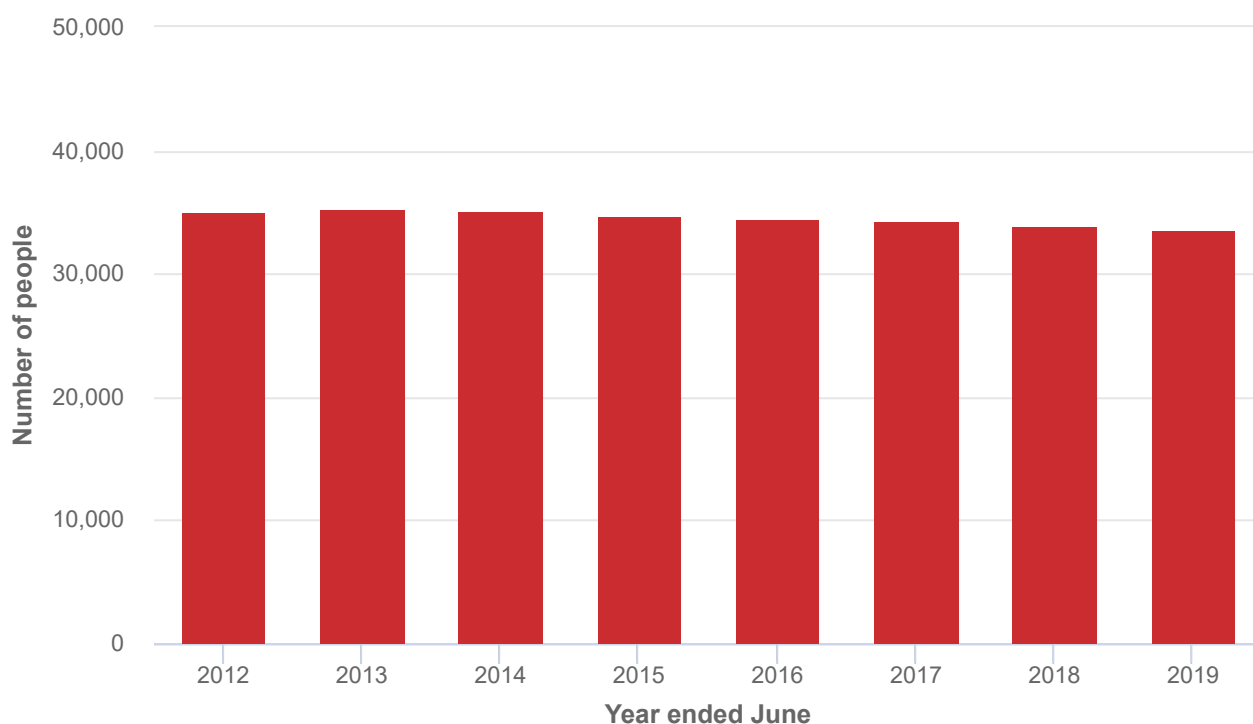
Year (ending June 30)	Number	Change in number	Change in percent	Greater Perth change in percent
2012	39,789	--	--	--
2013	40,156	+367	+0.92	+2.89
2014	39,907	-249	-0.62	+1.53
2015	39,508	-399	-1.00	+1.19
2016	39,083	-425	-1.08	+0.86
2017	38,892	-191	-0.49	+0.92
2018	38,547	-345	-0.89	+1.01
2019	38,202	-345	-0.90	+1.33

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

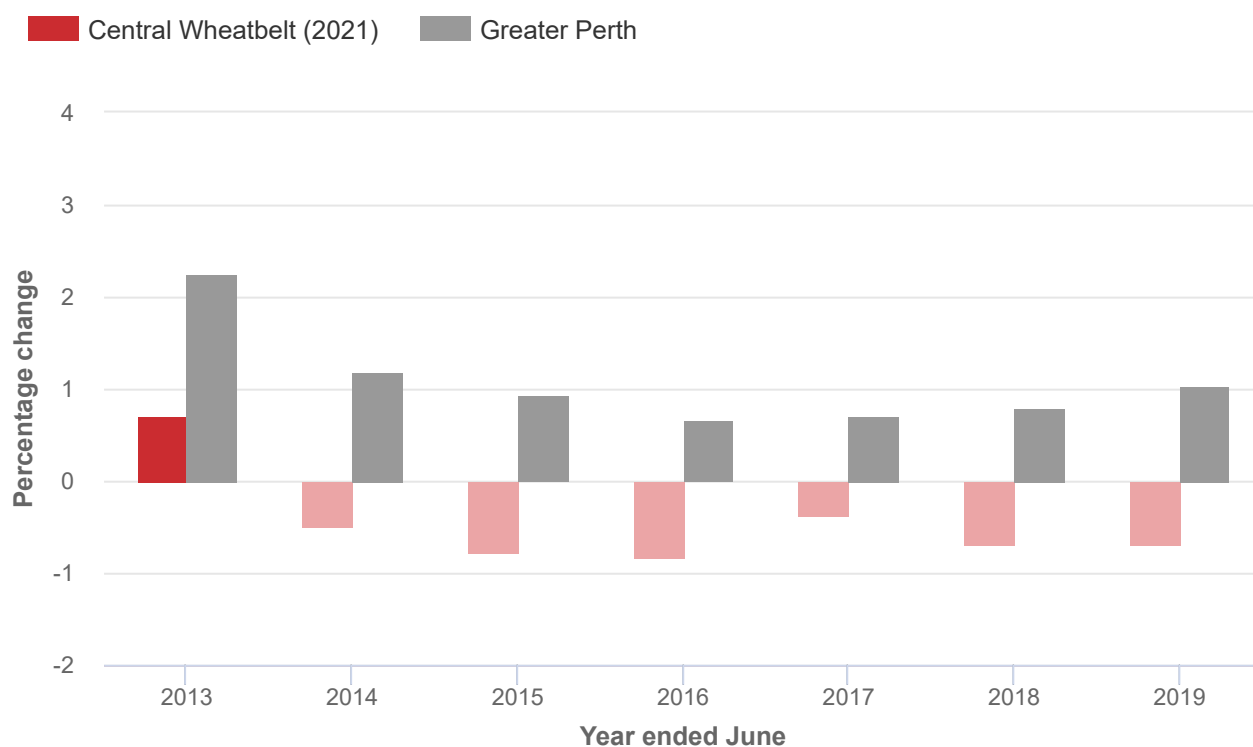
Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0). Compiled and presented by .id the population experts

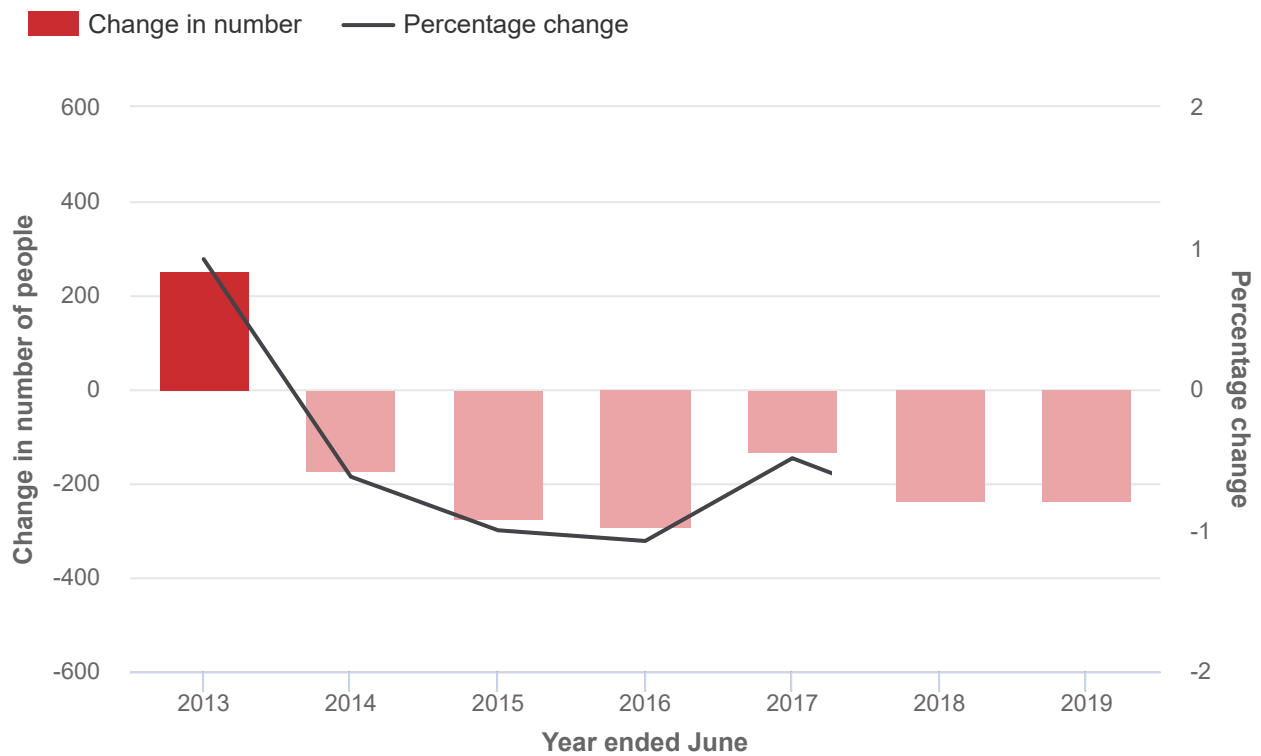
Percentage change in ERP - Central Wheatbelt (2021) compared to Greater Perth



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0). Compiled and presented by .id the population experts

Annual change in Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0). Compiled and presented by .id the population experts

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Service age groups

The Age Structure of Central Wheatbelt (2021) provides key insights into the level of demand for age based services and facilities such as child care. It is an indicator of Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s residential role and function and how it is likely to change in the future.

Service age groups divide the population into age categories that reflect typical life-stages. They indicate the level of demand for services that target people at different stages in life and how that demand is changing.

To get a more complete picture Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s Age Structure should be viewed in conjunction with Household Types and Dwelling Types.

Age structure - Service age groups

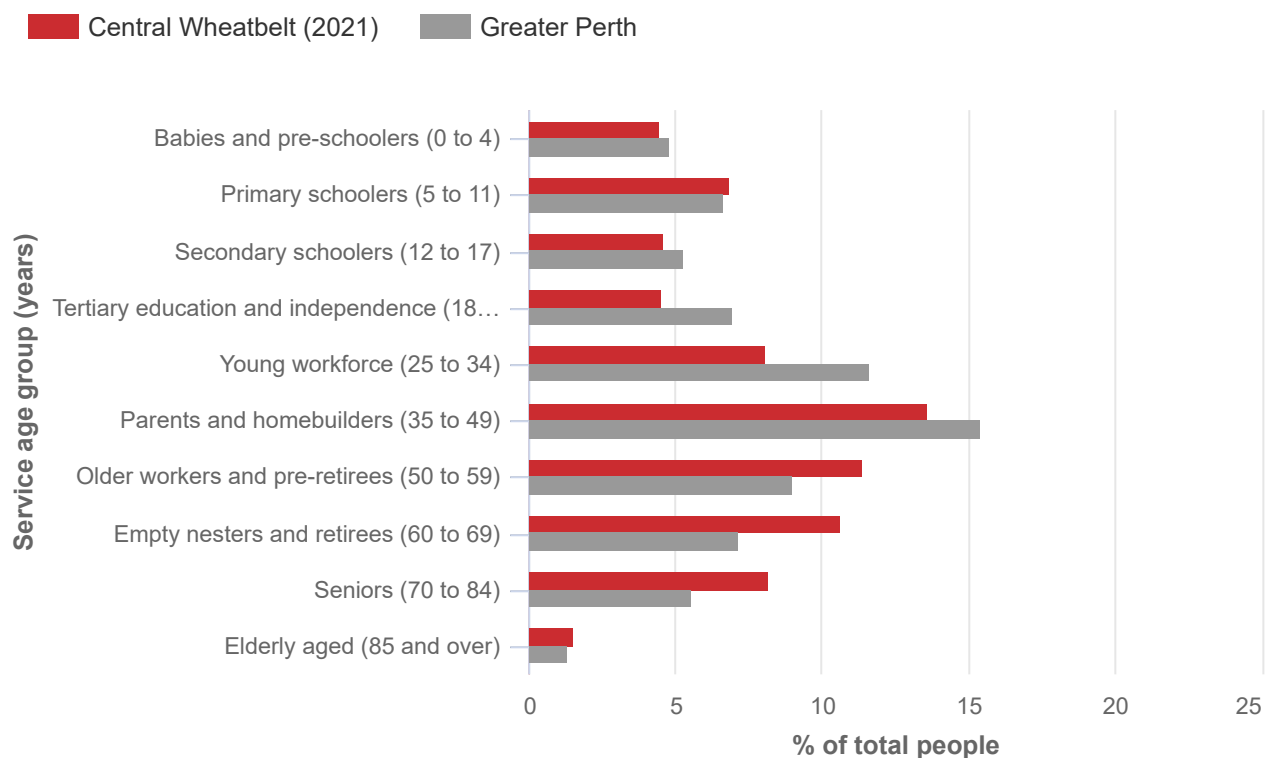
Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Service age group (years)	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	2,321	6.0	6.5	2,547	6.7	6.6	-226
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	3,577	9.3	9.0	3,921	10.2	8.7	-344
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	2,387	6.2	7.2	2,665	7.0	7.9	-278
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	2,380	6.2	9.4	2,466	6.4	10.2	-86
Young workforce (25 to 34)	4,224	11.0	15.8	4,165	10.9	14.7	+59
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	7,098	18.4	20.9	7,910	20.7	21.6	-812
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	5,952	15.4	12.2	5,871	15.3	12.4	+81
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	5,563	14.4	9.7	4,637	12.1	9.2	+926
Seniors (70 to 84)	4,257	11.0	7.5	3,485	9.1	7.0	+772
Elderly aged (85 and over)	794	2.1	1.8	624	1.6	1.6	+170
Total	38,553	100.0	100.0	38,291	100.0	100.0	+262

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Age structure - service age groups, 2016

Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in age structure - service age groups, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the service age groups of Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of people in the younger age groups (0 to 17 years) and a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (60+ years).

Overall, 21.5% of the population was aged between 0 and 17, and 27.5% were aged 60 years and over, compared with 22.7% and 19.0% respectively for Greater Perth.

The major differences between the age structure of Central Wheatbelt (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of 'Empty nesters and retirees' (14.4% compared to 9.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of 'Seniors' (11.0% compared to 7.5%)
- A *larger* percentage of 'Older workers & pre-retirees' (15.4% compared to 12.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 'Young workforce' (11.0% compared to 15.8%)

Emerging groups

From 2011 to 2016, Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s population increased by 262 people (0.7%). This represents an average annual population change of 0.14% per year over the period.

The largest changes in the age structure in this area between 2011 and 2016 were in the age groups:

- Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69) (+926 people)
- Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49) (-812 people)
- Seniors (70 to 84) (+772 people)
- Primary schoolers (5 to 11) (-344 people)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Five year age groups

The Age Structure of Central Wheatbelt (2021) provides key insights into the level of demand for age based services and facilities such as child care. It is also an indicator of Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s residential role and function and how it is likely to change in the future.

Five year age groups present a classic age profile of the population. Each age group covers exactly five years, which enables direct comparison between each group.

To get a more complete picture Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s Age Structure should be viewed in conjunction with Household Types and Dwelling Types.

Age structure - Five year age groups

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Five year age groups (years)	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
0 to 4	2,321	6.0	6.5	2,547	6.7	6.6	-226
5 to 9	2,551	6.6	6.5	2,756	7.2	6.2	-205
10 to 14	2,245	5.8	6.0	2,625	6.9	6.4	-380
15 to 19	1,788	4.6	6.2	1,909	5.0	6.8	-121
20 to 24	1,752	4.5	6.9	1,762	4.6	7.5	-10
25 to 29	2,016	5.2	7.7	2,099	5.5	7.7	-83
30 to 34	2,213	5.7	8.0	2,066	5.4	7.0	+147
35 to 39	2,124	5.5	7.1	2,427	6.3	7.2	-303
40 to 44	2,331	6.0	6.9	2,747	7.2	7.4	-416
45 to 49	2,644	6.9	6.9	2,736	7.1	7.1	-92
50 to 54	2,860	7.4	6.4	2,990	7.8	6.5	-130
55 to 59	3,092	8.0	5.8	2,881	7.5	5.8	+211
60 to 64	2,901	7.5	5.1	2,702	7.1	5.3	+199
65 to 69	2,666	6.9	4.6	1,935	5.1	3.8	+731
70 to 74	1,935	5.0	3.3	1,574	4.1	3.0	+361
75 to 79	1,407	3.6	2.5	1,129	2.9	2.3	+278
80 to 84	912	2.4	1.7	782	2.0	1.8	+130
85 and over	794	2.1	1.8	624	1.6	1.6	+170
Total population	38,552	100.0	100.0	38,291	100.0	100.0	+261

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Age structure - five year age groups, 2016

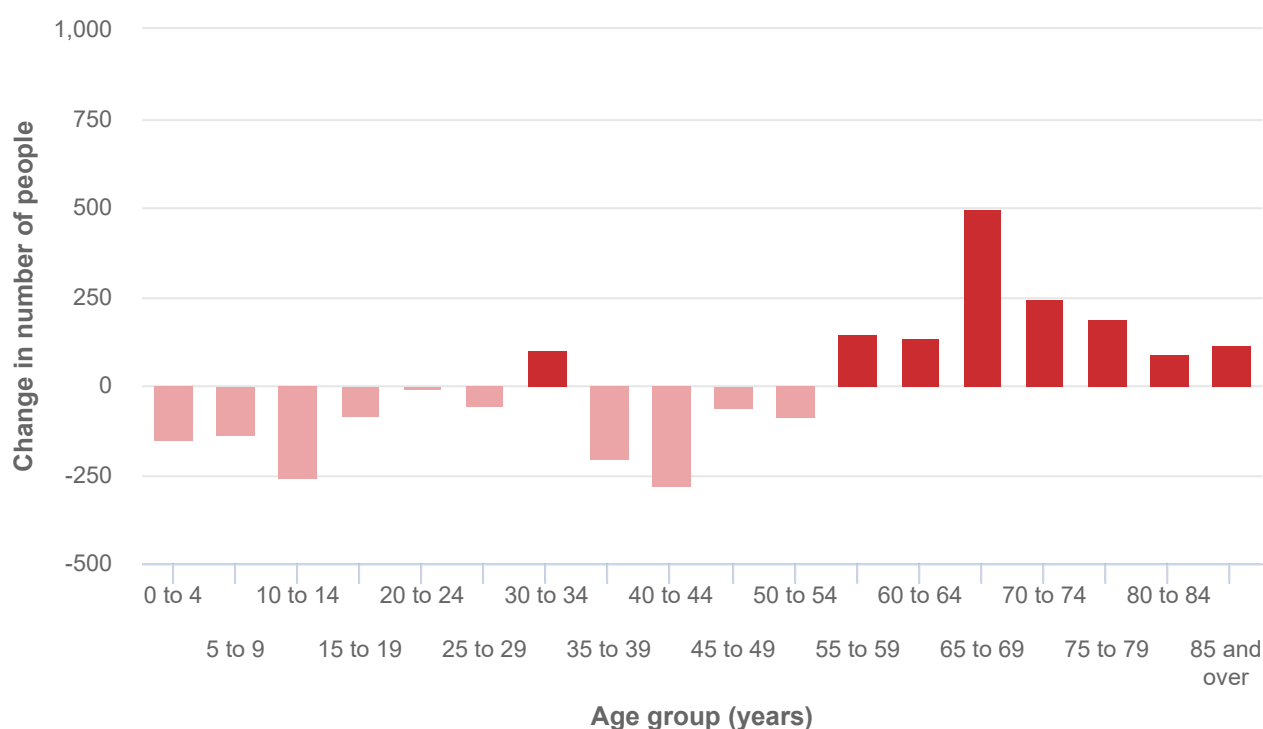
Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in age structure - five year age groups, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the five year age groups of Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of people in the younger age groups (under 15) and a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (65+).

Overall, 18.5% of the population was aged between 0 and 15, and 20.0% were aged 65 years and over, compared with 19.1% and 13.8% respectively for Greater Perth.

The major differences between the age structure of Central Wheatbelt (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 60 to 64 (7.5% compared to 5.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 65 to 69 (6.9% compared to 4.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 25 to 29 (5.2% compared to 7.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 20 to 24 (4.5% compared to 6.9%)

Emerging groups

From 2011 to 2016, Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s population increased by 261 people (0.7%). This represents an average annual population change of 0.14% per year over the period.

The largest changes in age structure in this area between 2011 and 2016 were in the age groups:

- 65 to 69 (+731 persons)
- 40 to 44 (-416 persons)
- 10 to 14 (-380 persons)
- 70 to 74 (+361 persons)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Ancestry

Ancestry defines the cultural association and ethnic background of an individual going back three generations. Ancestry is a good measure of the total size of cultural groups in Central Wheatbelt (2021) regardless of where they were born or what language they speak.

Ancestry data, should be combined with data on **Birthplace**, **Language Spoken at Home** and **Religion** for a more complete picture of Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s ethnic characteristics.

Please note that the "Australian Aboriginal" and "Torres Strait Islander" categories in this topic are not considered to be a reliable estimate of the indigenous peoples of Australia. For information on this group, please use the "Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population" found on the **Population** page.

Please note: Due to changes in ABS rules around perturbation and additivity of data to protect the confidentiality of individuals in 2016, counts of ancestry groups and totals derived from them may differ slightly from those published by the ABS. For more information see notes on data confidentiality.

Ancestry - Ranked by size

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Ancestry	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Australian	16,866	43.7	28.3	16,926	44.2	30.1	-60
English	15,962	41.4	37.2	16,428	42.9	37.6	-466
Scottish	3,477	9.0	8.6	3,529	9.2	8.3	-52
Irish	3,110	8.1	9.2	3,102	8.1	8.3	+8
German	1,228	3.2	2.8	1,267	3.3	2.7	-39
Italian	1,051	2.7	5.3	1,037	2.7	5.4	+14
Dutch	581	1.5	1.9	651	1.7	2.1	-70
Filipino	462	1.2	1.5	262	0.7	0.9	+200
New Zealander	428	1.1	1.3	358	0.9	1.2	+70
Maori	294	0.8	1.1	313	0.8	1.0	-19

Excludes ancestries with fewer than 10 responses (multi-response).

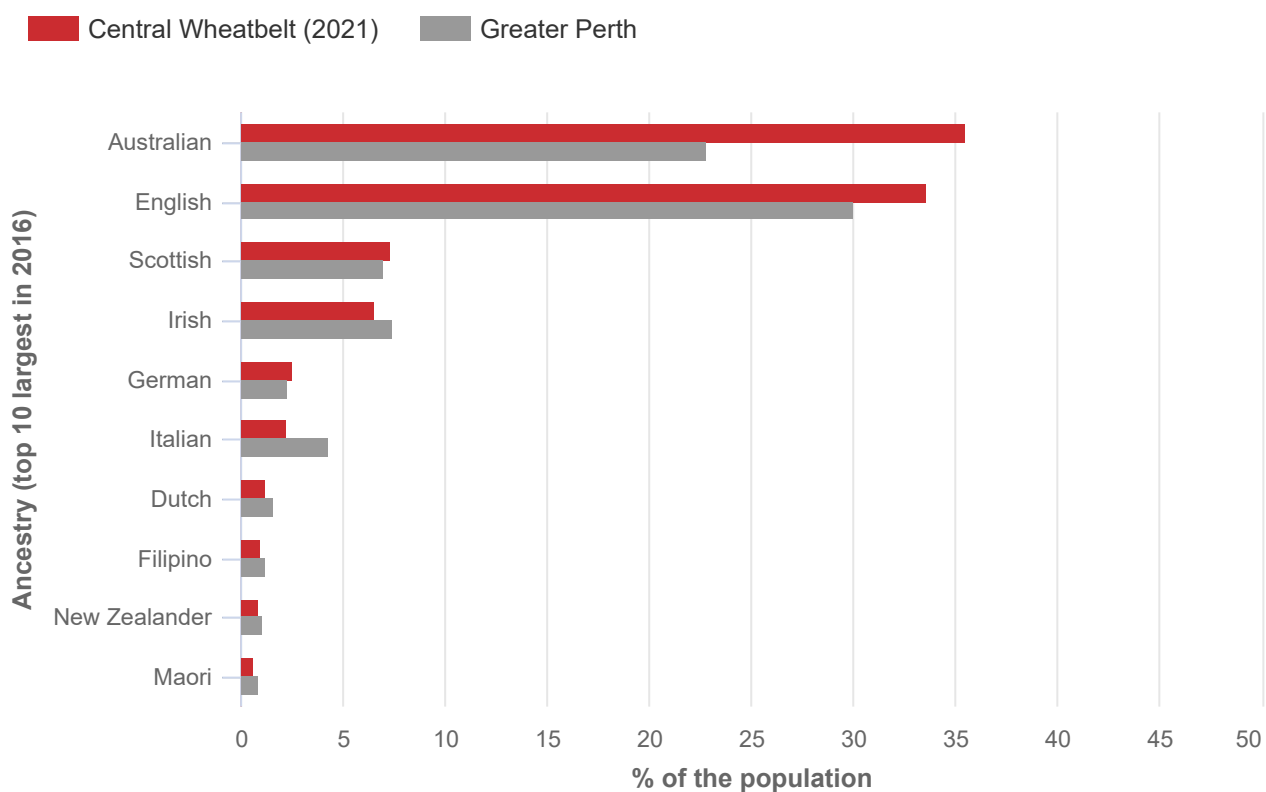
Ancestry - Totals

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Ancestry totals	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Not stated	4,278	9.1	5.3	2,985	6.3	5.6	+1,293
Total responses	46,790	--	--	47,037	--	--	-247
Total people	38,553	--	--	38,291	--	--	+262

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

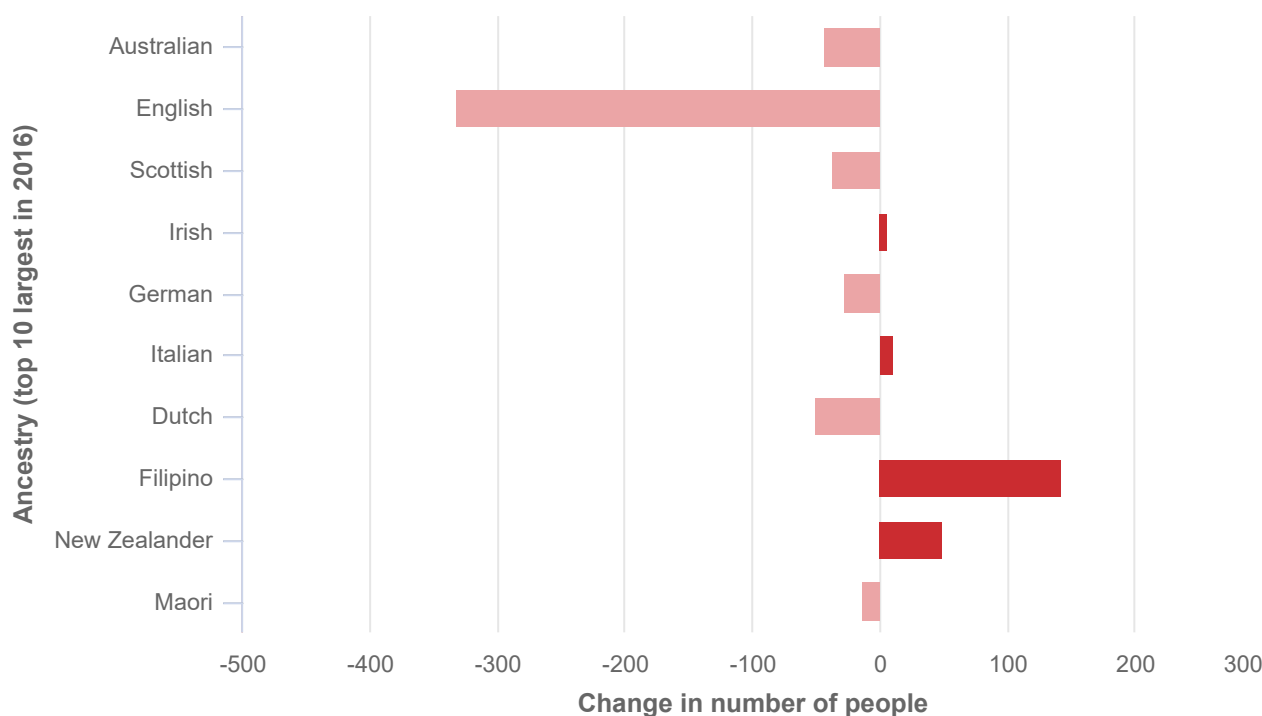
Ancestry, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in ancestry, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the ancestry responses of the population in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 shows that the top five ancestries nominated were:

- Australian (16,866 people or 43.7%)
- English (15,962 people or 41.4%)
- Scottish (3,477 people or 9.0%)
- Irish (3,110 people or 8.1%)
- German (1,228 people or 3.2%)

In combination these five ancestries account for 40,643 responses in total, or 105.42% of all responses.

The major differences between the ancestries of the population in Central Wheatbelt (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of people with Australian ancestry (43.7% compared to 28.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of people with English ancestry (41.4% compared to 37.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people with Chinese ancestry (0.6% compared to 5.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people with Indian ancestry (0.5% compared to 3.3%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the reported ancestries of the population in this area between 2011 and 2016 were:

- English (-466 persons)
- Filipino (+200 persons)
- Indian (+106 persons)
- Dutch (-70 persons)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Birthplace

Country of Birth data identifies where people were born and is indicative of the level of cultural diversity in Central Wheatbelt (2021). The mix of Country of Birth groups is also indicative of historical settlement patterns, as source countries for Australia's immigration program have varied significantly over time.

To get a more complete picture of cultural and ethnic characteristics, Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s Country of Birth data should be viewed together with **Ancestry**, **Language Spoken at Home** and **Religion**.

Please note: Due to changes in ABS rules around perturbation and additivity of data to protect the confidentiality of individuals in 2016, counts of individual birthplace groups and totals derived from them may differ slightly from those published by the ABS. For more information see notes on data confidentiality.

Birthplace - Summary

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Birthplace	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Total overseas born	5,997	15.6	36.1	5,515	14.4	34.4	+482
Australia	28,332	73.5	57.3	30,063	78.5	59.7	-1,731
Not stated	4,215	10.9	6.6	2,699	7.1	5.9	+1,516
Total Population	38,544	100.0	100.0	38,277	100.0	100.0	+267

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

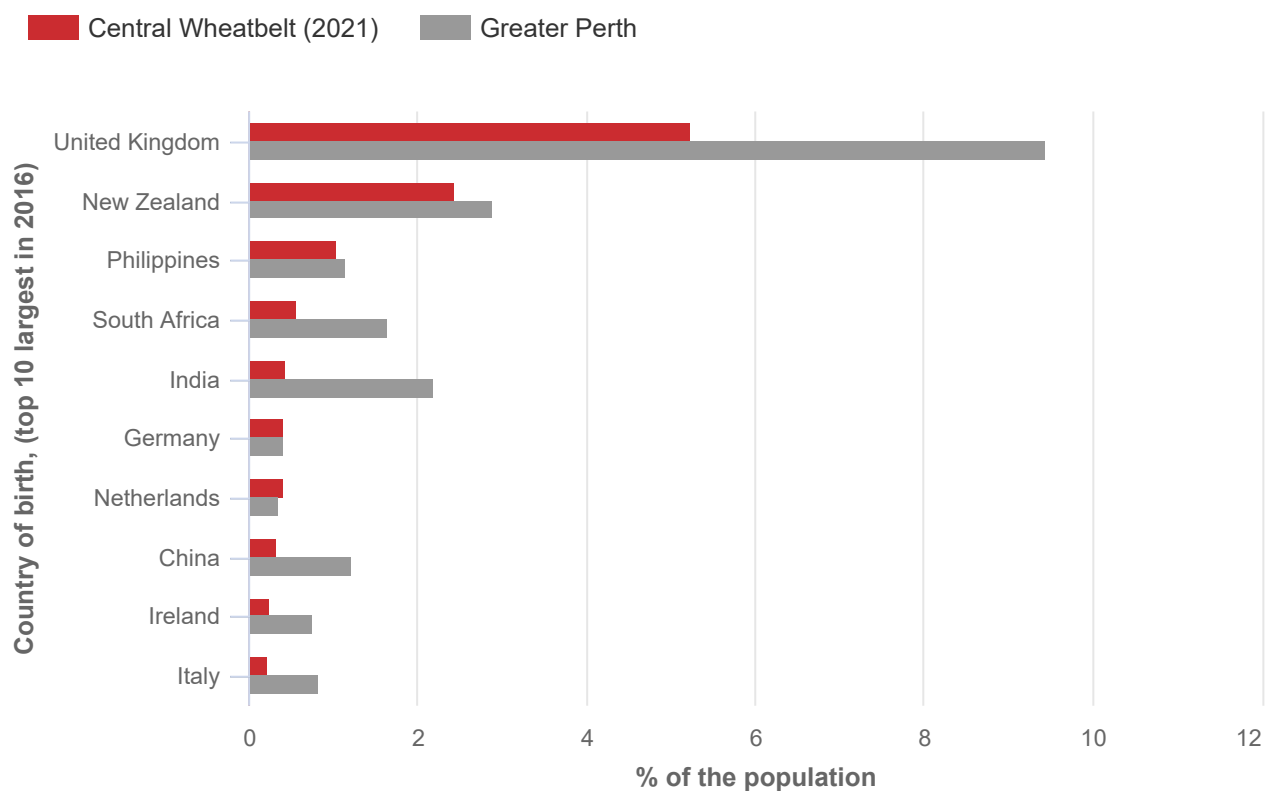
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Birthplace - Ranked by size

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Overseas born (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Birthplace	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
United Kingdom	2,201	5.7	10.4	2,318	6.1	11.4	-117
New Zealand	1,021	2.6	3.2	977	2.6	3.1	+44
Philippines	436	1.1	1.3	266	0.7	0.8	+170
South Africa	239	0.6	1.8	250	0.7	1.7	-11
India	187	0.5	2.4	69	0.2	1.6	+118
Germany	177	0.5	0.4	178	0.5	0.5	-1
Netherlands	170	0.4	0.4	182	0.5	0.5	-12
China	140	0.4	1.3	100	0.3	0.9	+40
Ireland	105	0.3	0.8	86	0.2	0.7	+19
Italy	89	0.2	0.9	107	0.3	1.0	-18

Excludes countries of birth with fewer than 10 people.

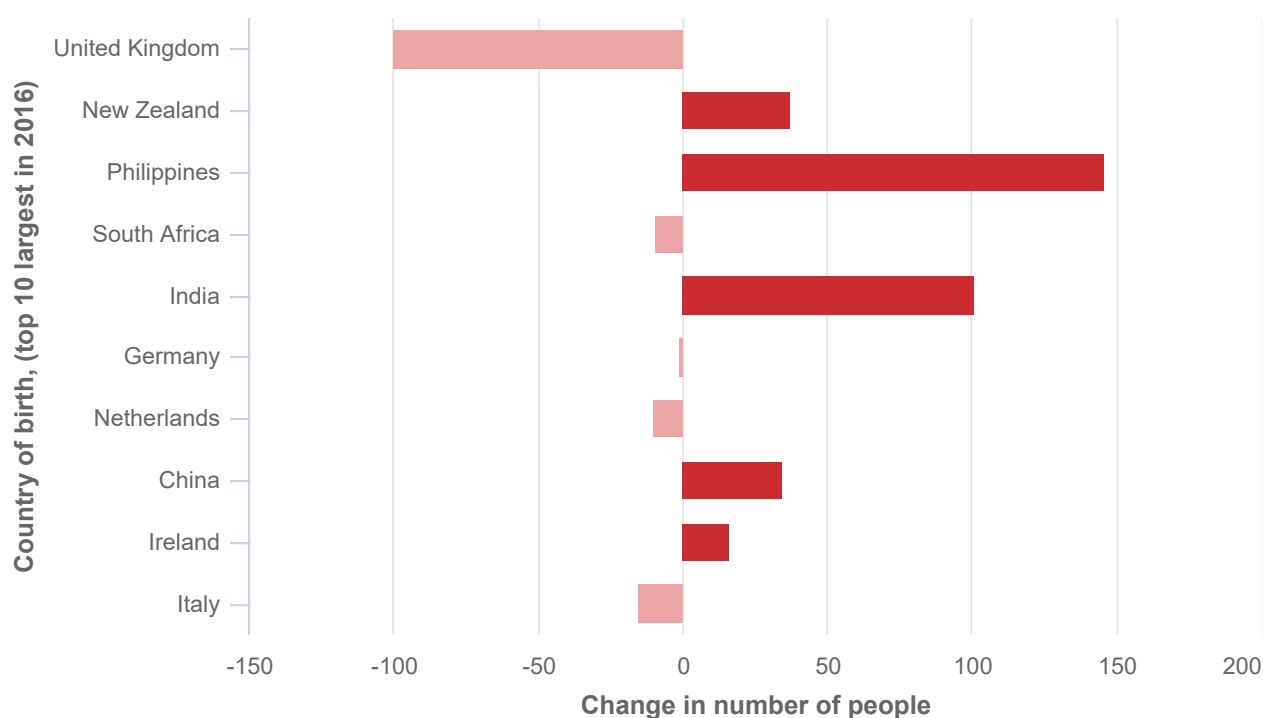
Birthplace, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in birthplace, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the country of birth of the population in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a smaller proportion of people born overseas.

Overall, 15.6% of the population was born overseas, compared with 36.1% for Greater Perth.

The largest non-English speaking country of birth in Central Wheatbelt (2021) was Philippines, where 1.1% of the population, or 436 people, were born.

The major differences between the countries of birth of the population in Central Wheatbelt (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *smaller* percentage of people born in United Kingdom (5.7% compared to 10.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in India (0.5% compared to 2.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in Malaysia (0.1% compared to 1.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in South Africa (0.6% compared to 1.8%)

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people born overseas increased by 482 or 8.7%.

The largest changes in birthplace countries of the population in this area between 2011 and 2016 were for those born in:

- Philippines (+170 persons)
- India (+118 persons)
- United Kingdom (-117 persons)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Overseas arrivals

The Year of Arrival data records when the overseas born population arrived in Australia. The data shows the degree to which areas are 'ports' for new overseas arrivals and reveals the role of Central Wheatbelt (2021) in housing the overseas-born. The number of recent overseas arrivals in an area is often determined by housing affordability, employment opportunities and pre-existing communities located in the area.

Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s Year of Arrival data, when used with Birthplace, Religion and Language Spoken at Home data, is a good indicator of the likely need for services in migrant communities.

Overseas arrivals

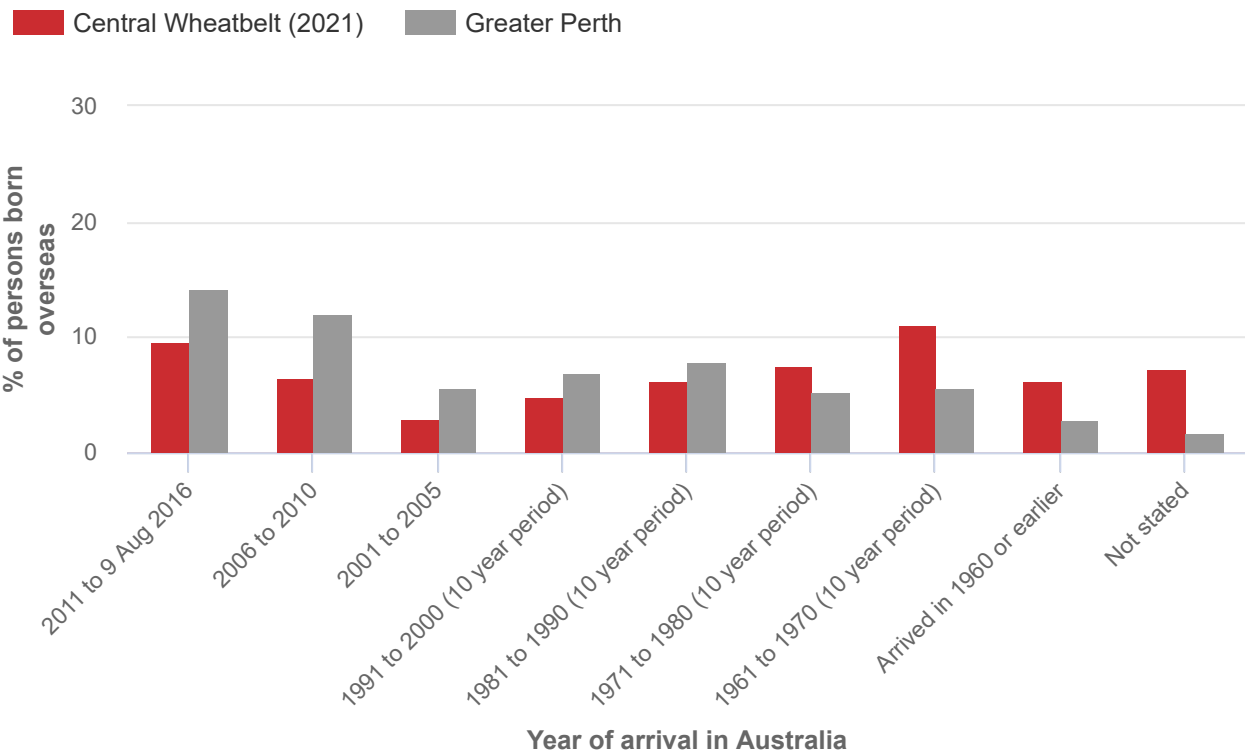
Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Overseas born (Usual residence)		2016	
Year of arrival in Australia	Number	%	Greater Perth %
2011 to 9 Aug 2016	923	15.4	22.8
2006 to 2010	624	10.4	19.4
2001 to 2005	280	4.7	9.1
1991 to 2000 (10 year period)	470	7.8	11.0
1981 to 1990 (10 year period)	600	10.0	12.7
1971 to 1980 (10 year period)	734	12.2	8.5
1961 to 1970 (10 year period)	1,078	17.9	9.0
Arrived in 1960 or earlier	608	10.1	4.5
Not stated	695	11.6	2.9
Total	6,012	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2016](#). Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

[Please refer to specific data notes for more information](#)

Overseas arrivals, 2016

Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the year of arrival for the overseas born population of Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a larger proportion of people who arrived before 2001, and a smaller proportion of recent overseas arrivals (those who arrived between 2011 to 9 Aug 2016).

Overall, 58.1% of the overseas born population arrived before 2001, and 15% arrived during or after 2011, compared with 45.8% and 22.8% respectively for Greater Perth.

The major differences in year of arrival data in the population between Central Wheatbelt (2021) and Greater Perth are:

- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 1961 and 1970 (17.9% compared to 9.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between in 1960 or earlier (10.1% compared to 4.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 2006 and 9 Aug 2011 (10.4% compared to 19.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 2011 to 9 Aug 2016 (15.4% compared to 22.8%)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Proficiency in English

Proficiency in English measures the self-assessed proficiency in spoken English of people who speak a language other than English at home. The data, when viewed with other ethnic and cultural indicators, such as **Ancestry**, **Country of Birth**, **Language Spoken at Home** and **Religion**, reflects Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s ethnic composition and how long the overseas born have been in Australia. This helps service providers determine whether they need to communicate with the local population in languages other than English.

Proficiency in English

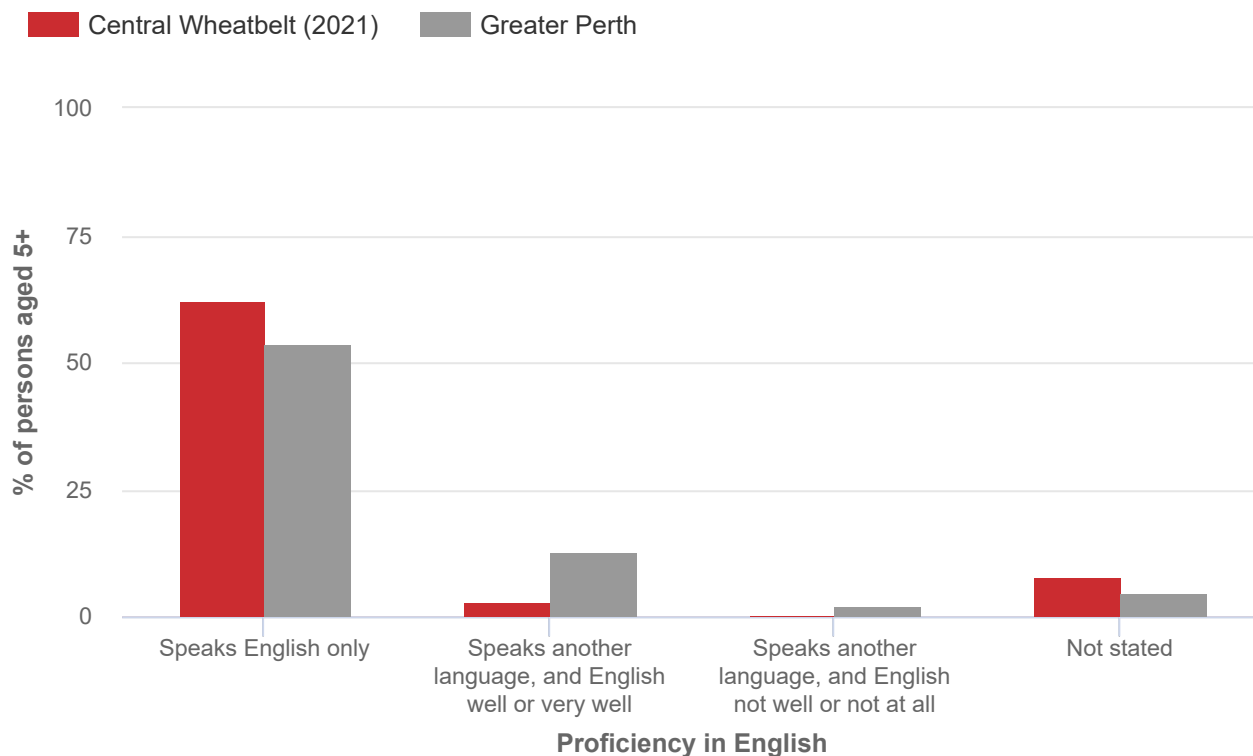
Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
English proficiency	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Speaks English only	32,746	84.9	73.5	34,345	89.8	77.8	-1,599
Speaks another language, and English well or very well	1,529	4.0	17.3	1,411	3.7	14.3	+118
Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all	164	0.4	2.9	167	0.4	2.4	-3
Not stated	4,121	10.7	6.3	2,336	6.1	5.4	+1,785
Total population	38,560	100.0	100.0	38,259	100.0	100.0	+301

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Proficiency in English, 2016

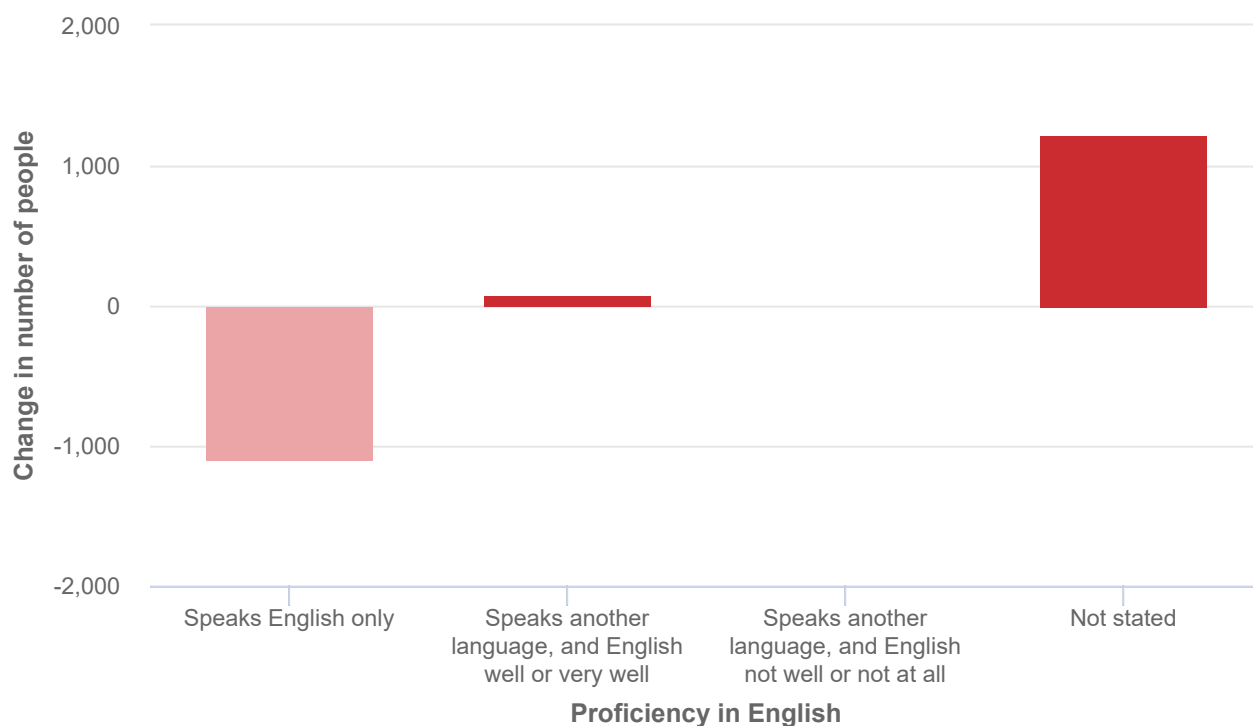
Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in Proficiency in English, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the proficiency in English data of the population in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion of people who spoke English only, and a lower proportion of people who spoke another language and English not well or not at all.

Overall, 84.9% of people spoke English only, and 0.4% spoke another language and English not well or not at all, compared with 73.5% and 2.9% respectively for Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The most significant changes in the proficiency in English of the population in this area between 2011 and 2016 were in those speaking:

- Speaks English only (-1,599 persons)
- Speaks another language, and English well or very well (+118 persons)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Language spoken at home

Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s language statistics show the proportion of the population who speak a language at home other than English. They indicate how culturally diverse a population is and the degree to which different ethnic groups and nationalities are retaining their language.

Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s language statistics should be analysed in conjunction with **Country of Birth** and **Proficiency in English** to assist in identifying specific cultural and ethnic groups in the area and the services required by the multicultural community.

Please note: Due to changes in ABS rules around perturbation and additivity of data to protect the confidentiality of individuals in 2016, counts of individual language groups and totals derived from them may differ slightly from those published by the ABS. For more information see notes on data confidentiality.

Language spoken at home - Summary

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Language summary	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Speaks English only	32,746	84.9	73.5	34,354	89.7	77.8	-1,608
Non-English total	1,576	4.1	20.1	1,468	3.8	16.6	+108
Not stated	4,230	11.0	6.4	2,470	6.5	5.5	+1,760
Total Population	38,552	100.0	100.0	38,292	100.0	100.0	+260

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

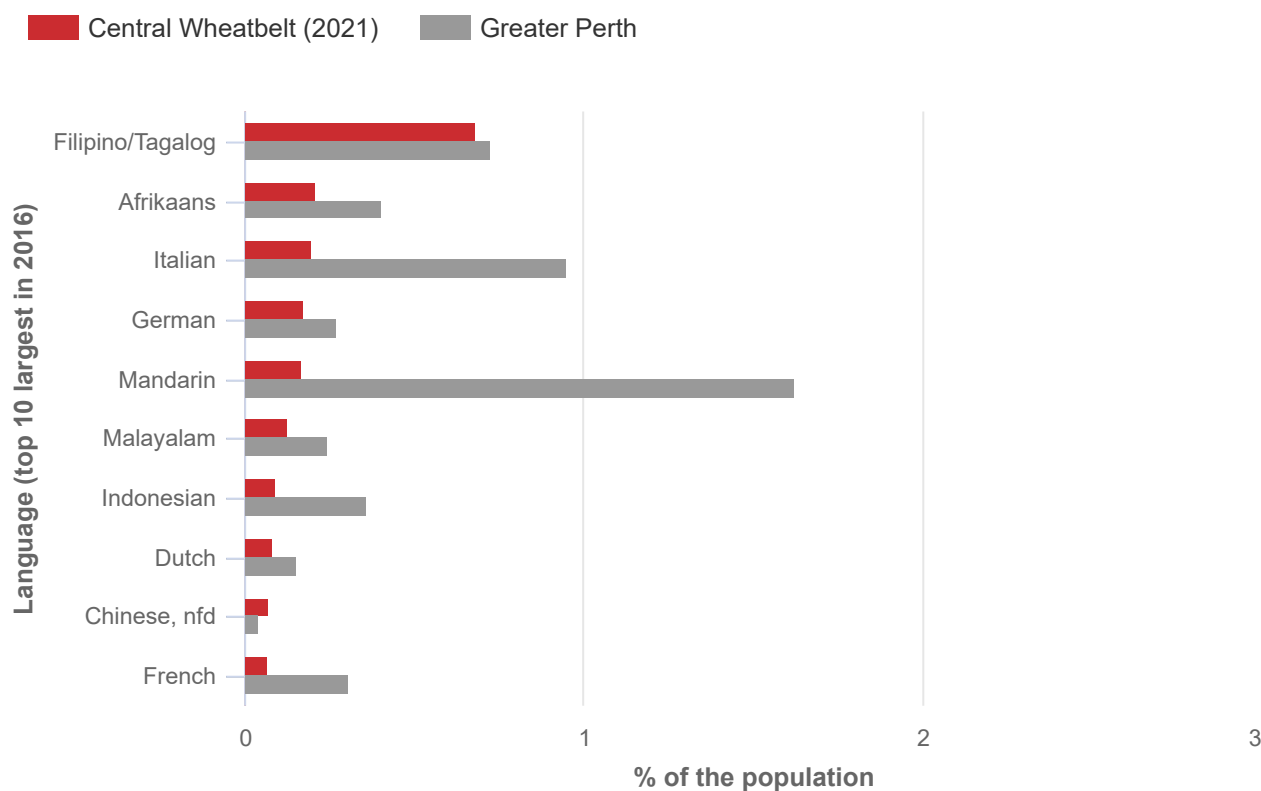
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Language spoken at home - Ranked by size

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Language (excludes English)	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Filipino/Tagalog	377	1.0	1.0	208	0.5	0.6	+169
Afrikaans	115	0.3	0.6	146	0.4	0.5	-31
Italian	109	0.3	1.4	144	0.4	1.6	-35
German	95	0.2	0.4	113	0.3	0.4	-18
Mandarin	93	0.2	2.3	45	0.1	1.5	+48
Malayalam	71	0.2	0.4	7	0.0	0.2	+64
Indonesian	51	0.1	0.5	53	0.1	0.5	-2
Dutch	45	0.1	0.2	51	0.1	0.3	-6
Chinese, nfd	39	0.1	0.1	62	0.2	0.1	-23
French	37	0.1	0.4	29	0.1	0.4	+8

Excludes languages spoken at home by fewer than 10 people.

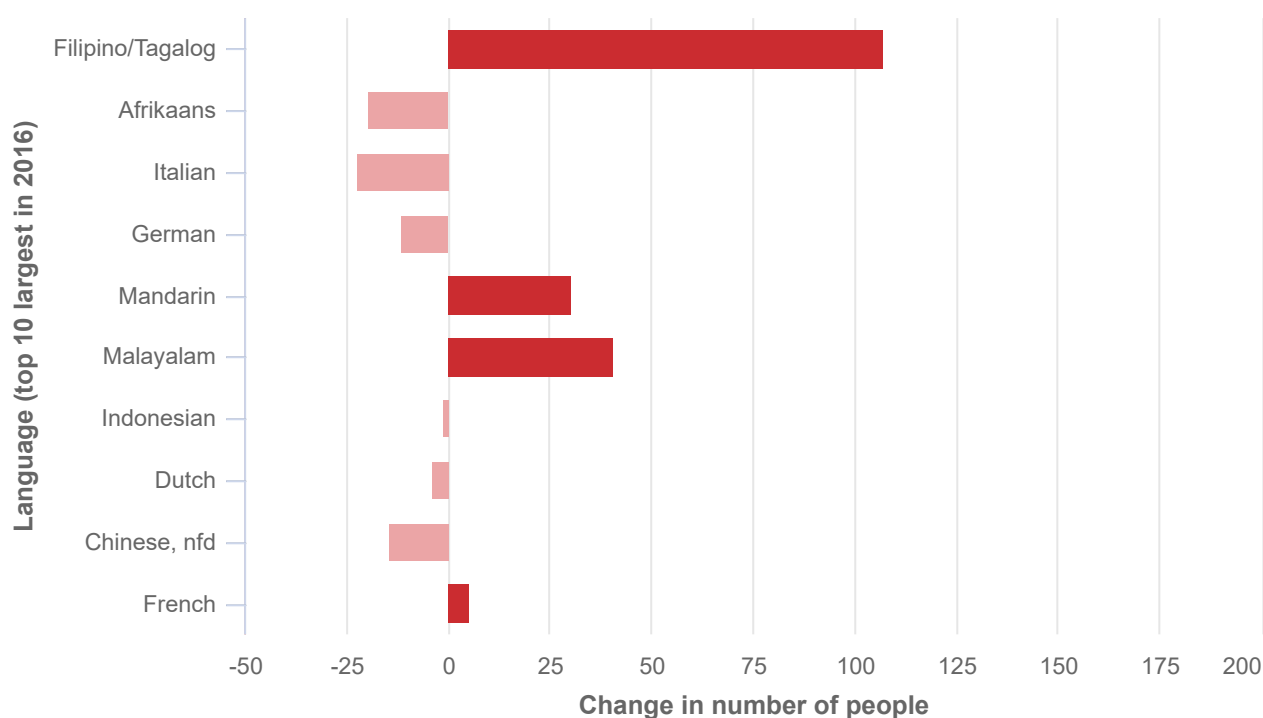
Language spoken at home, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in language spoken at home, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the language spoken at home by the population of Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a larger proportion of people who spoke English only, and a smaller proportion of those speaking a non-English language (either exclusively, or in addition to English).

Overall, 84.9% of the population spoke English only, and 4.1% spoke a non-English language, compared with 73.5% and 20.1% respectively for Greater Perth.

The dominant language spoken at home, other than English, in Central Wheatbelt (2021) was Filipino/Tagalog, with 1.0% of the population, or 377 people speaking this language at home.

The major differences between the languages spoken at home for the population of Central Wheatbelt (2021) and Greater Perth in 2016 were:

- A *smaller* percentage speaking Mandarin at home (0.2% compared to 2.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage speaking Italian at home (0.3% compared to 1.4%)

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people who spoke a language other than English at home increased by 108 or 7.4%, and the number of people who spoke English only decreased by 1,608 or 4.7%.

The largest changes in the spoken languages of the population in Central Wheatbelt (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were for those speaking:

- Filipino/Tagalog (+169 persons)
- Malayalam (+64 persons)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Religion

Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s religion statistics provide an indicator of cultural identity and ethnicity when observed in conjunction with other key variables. Religion data reveal the major concentrations of religions as well as revealing the proportion of people with no religious affiliation. There are a number of reasons for different religious compositions across areas including the country of birth and ethnic background of the population, the age of the population (belief in religion is generally stronger, the older the population) and changes in values and belief systems.

Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s religion statistics should be analysed in conjunction with other ethnicity statistics such as **Country of Birth** data and **Language Spoken** data to assist in identifying specific cultural and ethnic groups.

Please note: Due to changes in ABS rules around perturbation and additivity of data to protect the confidentiality of individuals in 2016, counts of individual religion groups and totals derived from them may differ slightly from those published by the ABS. For more information see notes on data confidentiality.

Religion - Summary

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2011			Change
Religion totals	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2011
Christian total	24,022	62.8	58.4	24,022	62.8	58.4	0
Non Christian total	406	1.1	6.9	406	1.1	6.9	0
Non-classifiable religious belief	310	0.8	0.9	310	0.8	0.9	0
No religion	9,498	24.8	25.1	9,498	24.8	25.1	0
Not stated	4,008	10.5	8.8	4,008	10.5	8.8	0
Total Population	38,244	100.0	100.0	38,244	100.0	100.0	0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2011. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Religion - Ranked by size

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2011			Change
Religion	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2011
Anglican	9,950	26.0	18.5	9,950	26.0	18.5	0
Western (Roman) Catholic	7,388	19.3	24.4	7,388	19.3	24.4	0
Uniting Church	2,443	6.4	3.0	2,443	6.4	3.0	0
Christian,nfd	1,025	2.7	2.8	1,025	2.7	2.8	0
Presbyterian and Reformed	733	1.9	2.2	733	1.9	2.2	0
Baptist	560	1.5	1.9	560	1.5	1.9	0
Churches of Christ	416	1.1	0.4	416	1.1	0.4	0
Jehova's Witnesses	286	0.7	0.5	286	0.7	0.5	0
Seventh Day Adventist	207	0.5	0.2	207	0.5	0.2	0
Salvation Army	203	0.5	0.2	203	0.5	0.2	0

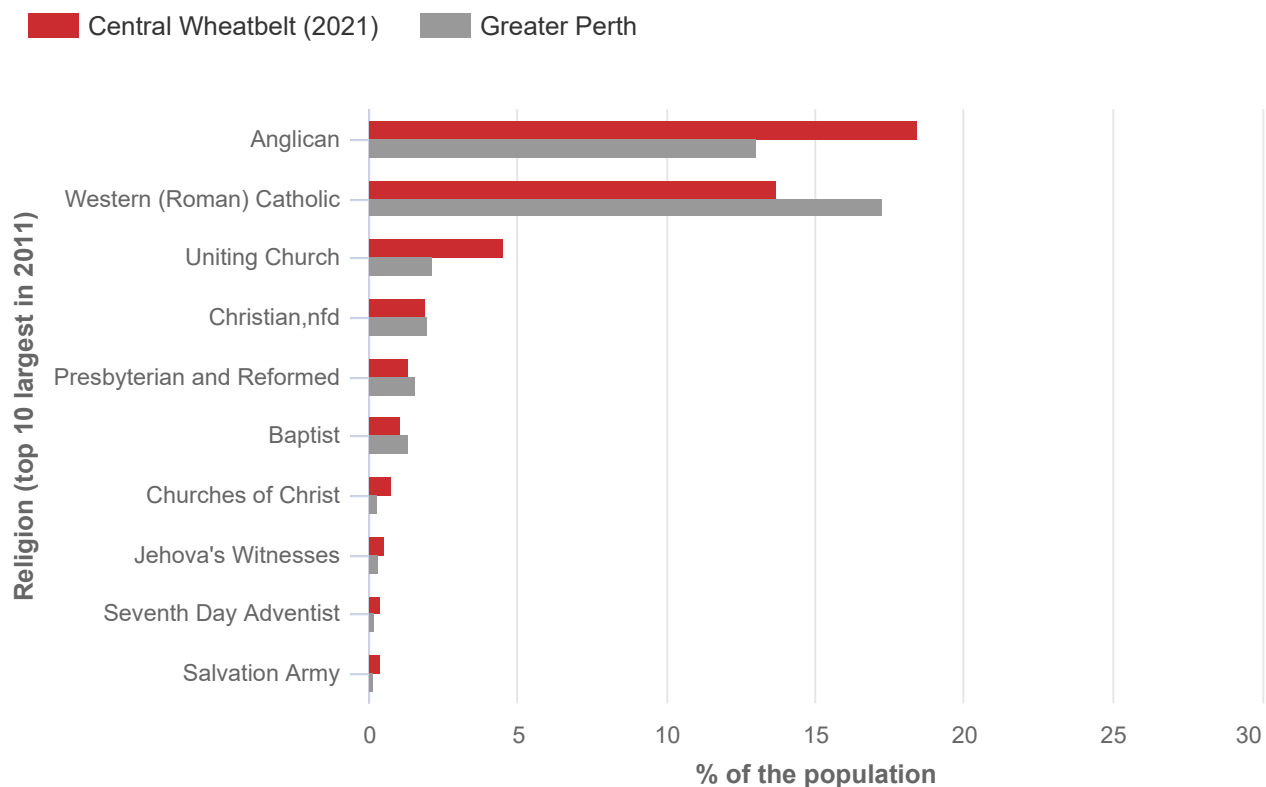
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2011. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Excludes religions with fewer than 10 adherents.

Please refer to the specific data notes for more information

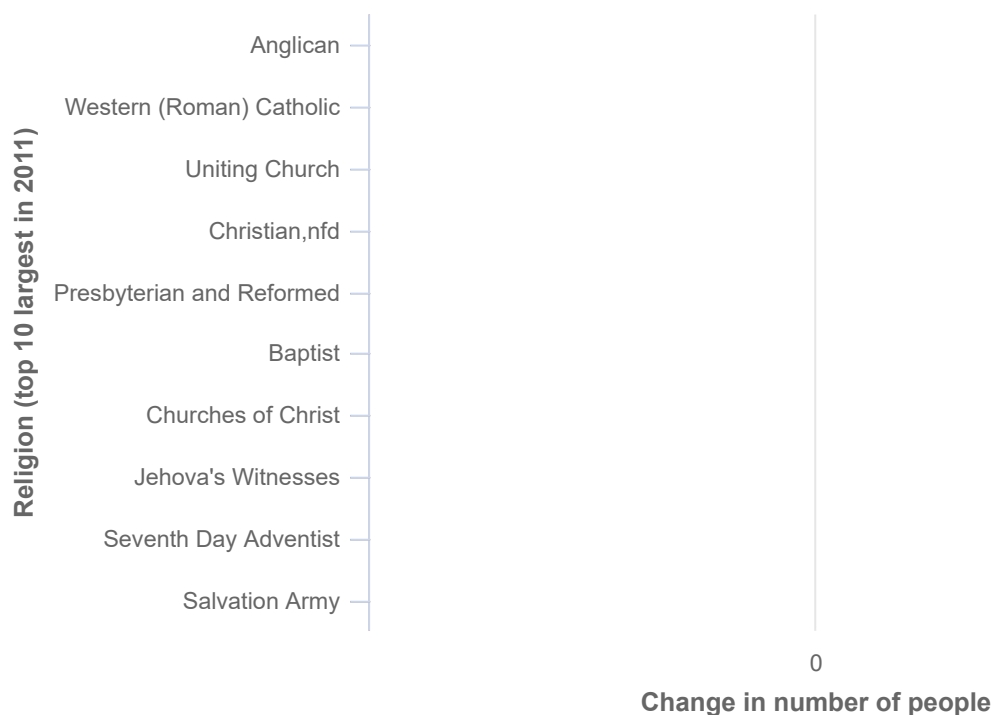
Religion, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in religion, 2011 to 2011

Central Wheatbelt (2021)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2011 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the religious affiliation of the population of Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2011 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of people who professed a religion and a similar proportion who stated they had no religion.

Overall, 63.9% of the population nominated a religion, and 24.8% said they had no religion, compared with 65.2% and 25.1% respectively for Greater Perth.

The largest single religion in Central Wheatbelt (2021) was Anglican, with 26.0% of the population or 9,950 people as adherents.

The major differences between the religious affiliation for the population of Central Wheatbelt (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage who nominated Anglican (26.0% compared to 18.5%)
- A *larger* percentage who nominated Uniting Church (6.4% compared to 3.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage who nominated Western (Roman) Catholic (19.3% compared to 24.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage who nominated Buddhism (0.4% compared to 2.5%)

Emerging groups

There were no major differences in Central Wheatbelt (2021) between 2011 and 2011.

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Qualifications

Educational Qualifications relate to education outside of primary and secondary school and are one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as **Employment Status**, **Income** and **Occupation**, Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s Educational Qualifications help to evaluate the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of the area and identify skill gaps in the labour market.

Learn more about planning education provision [here](#).

Highest qualification achieved

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Qualification level	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Bachelor or Higher degree	2,762	8.8	22.9	2,274	7.5	19.6	+488
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	1,958	6.2	9.3	1,660	5.5	8.6	+298
Vocational	6,334	20.1	19.4	5,773	19.0	18.6	+561
No qualification	15,328	48.8	38.1	16,855	55.6	42.3	-1,527
Not stated	5,055	16.1	10.2	3,764	12.4	10.9	+1,291
Total persons aged 15+	31,437	100.0	100.0	30,326	100.0	100.0	+1,111

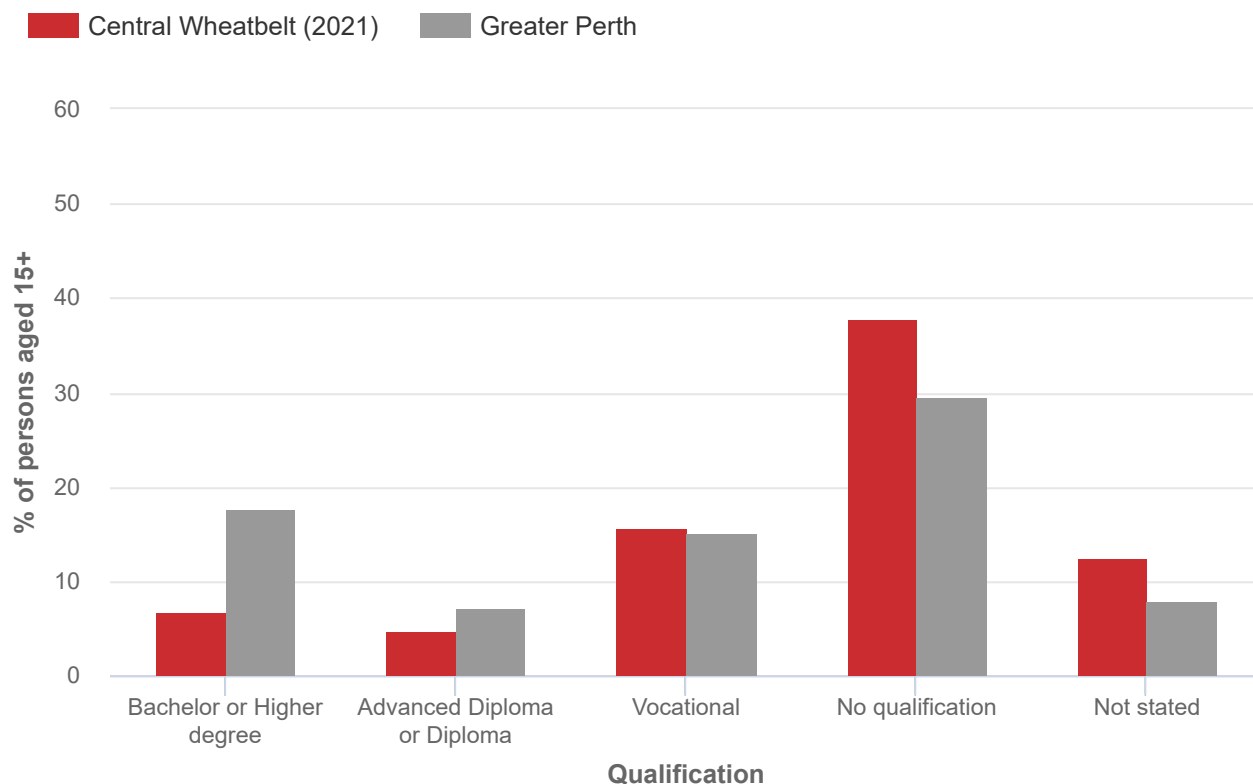
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a People with university qualifications

a People with trade qualifications (Certificate)

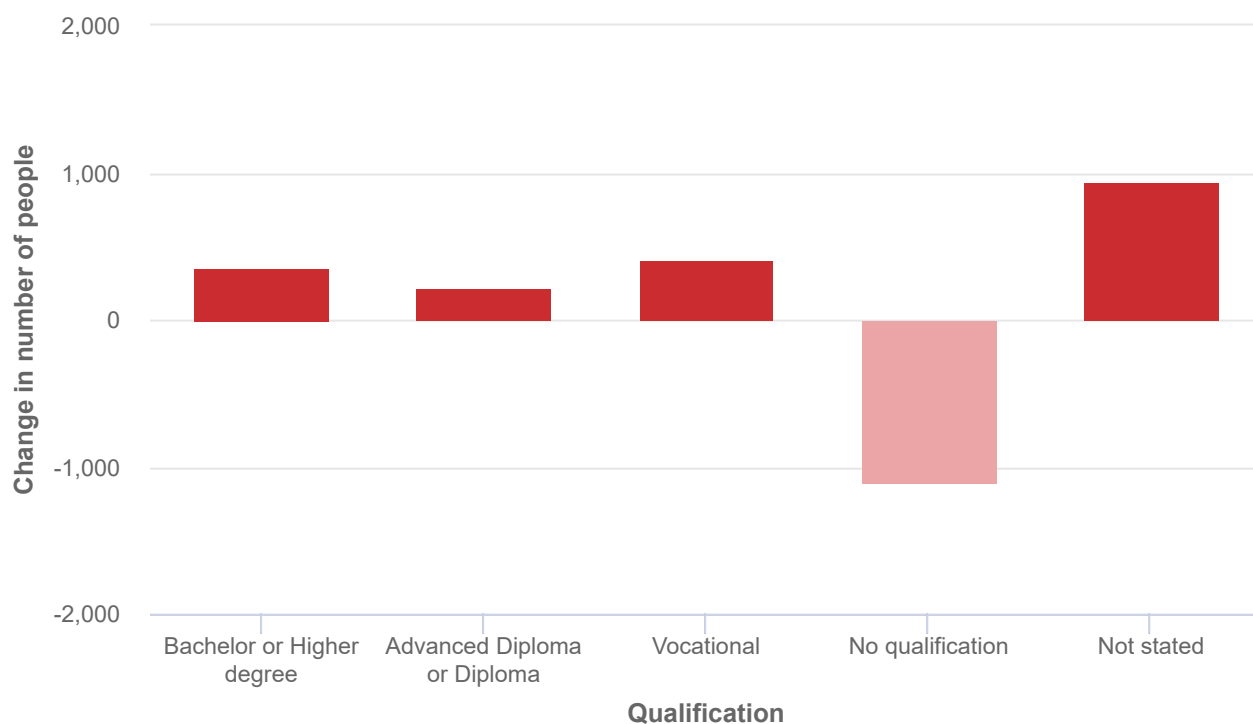
Highest qualification achieved, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in highest qualification achieved, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the qualifications of the population in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of people holding formal qualifications (Bachelor or higher degree; Advanced Diploma or Diploma; or Vocational qualifications), and a higher proportion of people with no formal qualifications.

Overall, 35.2% of the population aged 15 and over held educational qualifications, and 48.8% had no qualifications, compared with 51.7% and 38.1% respectively for Greater Perth.

The major differences between qualifications held by the population of Central Wheatbelt (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons with No qualifications (48.8% compared to 38.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons with Bachelor or Higher degrees (8.8% compared to 22.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons with Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (6.2% compared to 9.3%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the qualifications of the population in Central Wheatbelt (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were in those with:

- No qualifications (-1,527 persons)
- Vocational qualifications (+561 persons)
- Bachelor or Higher degrees (+488 persons)
- Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (+298 persons)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Highest level of schooling

Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s school completion data is a useful indicator of socio-economic status. With other indicators, such as Proficiency in English, the data informs planners and decision-makers about people's ability to access services. Combined with Educational Qualifications it also allows assessment of the skill base of the population.

Learn more about planning education provision [here](#).

Highest level of secondary schooling completed

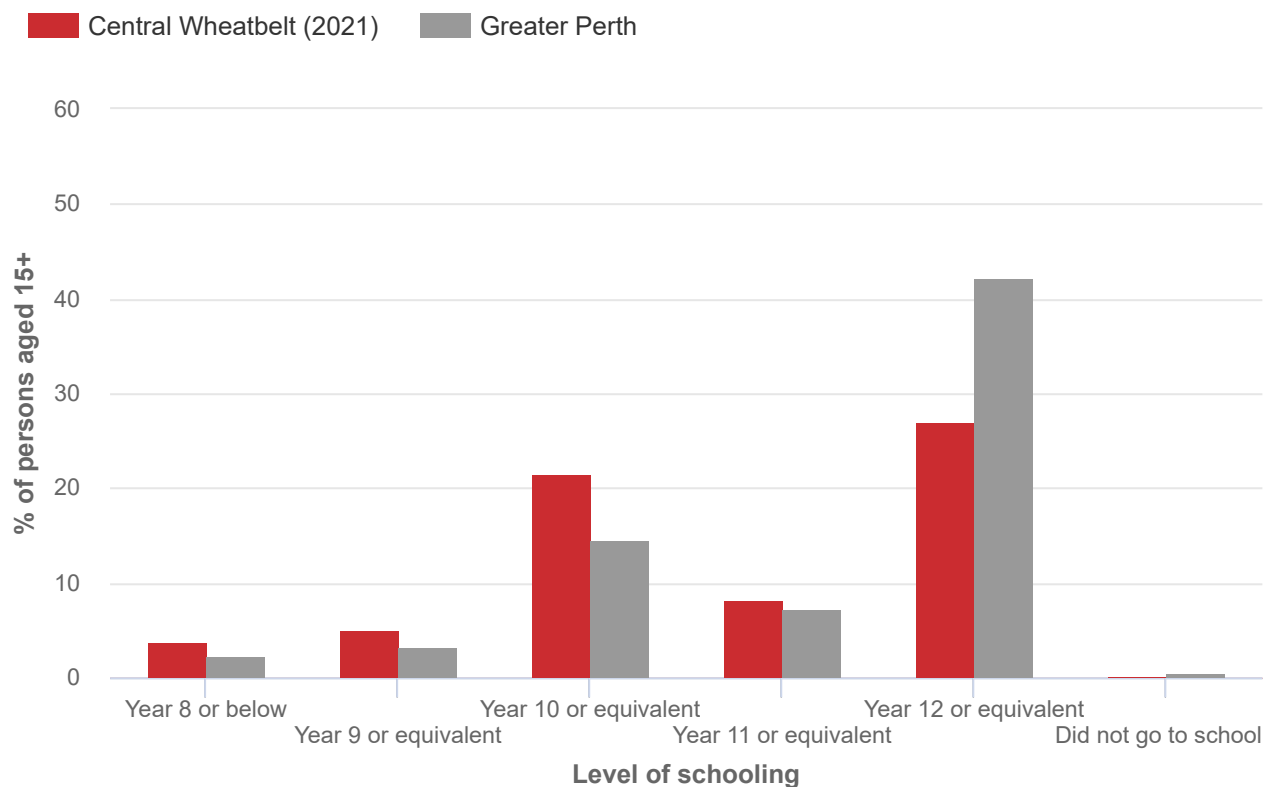
Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Level of schooling	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Year 8 or below	1,560	5.0	3.1	1,898	6.2	3.7	-338
Year 9 or equivalent	2,038	6.5	4.2	2,227	7.3	4.4	-189
Year 10 or equivalent	8,824	28.1	19.1	9,082	29.8	21.2	-258
Year 11 or equivalent	3,380	10.8	9.4	3,480	11.4	10.3	-100
Year 12 or equivalent	11,064	35.2	55.3	10,539	34.6	51.2	+525
Did not go to school	97	0.3	0.7	99	0.3	0.6	-2
Not stated	4,470	14.2	8.4	3,112	10.2	8.6	+1,358
Total persons aged 15+	31,433	100.0	100.0	30,437	100.0	100.0	+996

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a People with below Year 11 schooling

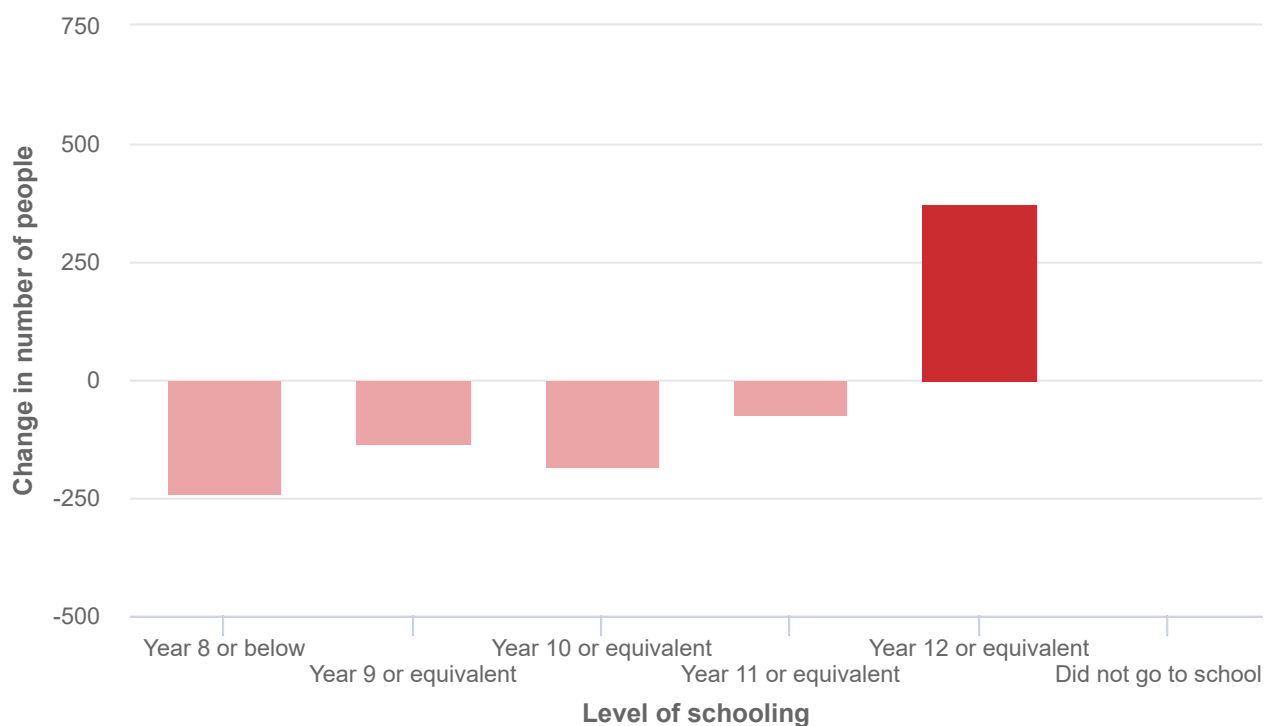
Highest level of schooling completed, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in highest level of schooling completed, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the highest level of schooling attained by the population in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion of people who had left school at an early level (Year 10 or less) and a lower proportion of people who completed Year 12 or equivalent.

Overall, 39.8% of the population left school at Year 10 or below, and 35.2% went on to complete Year 12 or equivalent, compared with 27.0% and 55.3% respectively for Greater Perth.

The major differences between the level of schooling attained by the population in Central Wheatbelt (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 10 or equivalent (28.1% compared to 19.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 9 or equivalent (6.5% compared to 4.2%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 8 or below (5.0% compared to 3.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who completed year 12 or equivalent (35.2% compared to 55.3%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the level of schooling attained by the population in Central Wheatbelt (2021), between 2011 and 2016 were:

- Year 12 or equivalent (+525 persons)
- Year 8 or below (-338 persons)
- Year 10 or equivalent (-258 persons)
- Year 9 or equivalent (-189 persons)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Education institution attending

The share of Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s population attending educational institutions reflects the age structure of the population, as it is influenced by the number of children attending school; proximity to tertiary education, which can mean young adults leaving home to be nearer to educational facilities and; the degree to which people are seeking out educational opportunities in adulthood, especially in their late teens and early twenties.

This data is often combined with **Age Structure** to identify areas with significant university student populations.

Learn more about planning education provision [here](#).

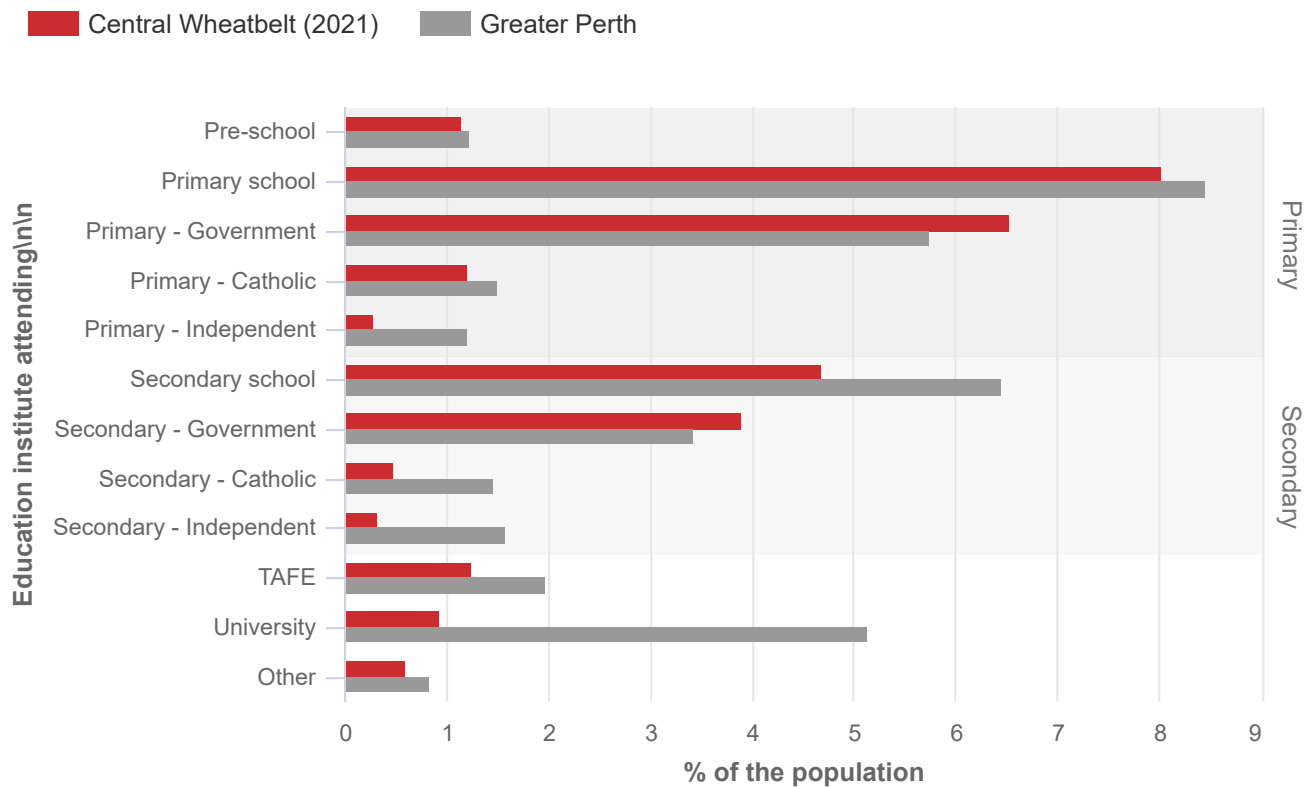
Education institution attending

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Type of institution	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Pre-school	891	1.1	1.2	540	1.4	1.4	+351
Primary school	6,298	8.0	8.4	3,626	9.5	8.2	+2,672
Primary - Government	5,134	6.5	5.7	3,070	8.0	5.5	+2,064
Primary - Catholic	945	1.2	1.5	472	1.2	1.5	+473
Primary - Independent	219	0.3	1.2	84	0.2	1.2	+135
Secondary school	3,681	4.7	6.5	1,607	4.2	5.7	+2,074
Secondary - Government	3,063	3.9	3.4	1,300	3.4	2.8	+1,763
Secondary - Catholic	375	0.5	1.5	175	0.5	1.5	+200
Secondary - Independent	243	0.3	1.6	132	0.3	1.5	+111
TAFE	977	1.2	2.0	603	1.6	2.2	+374
University	723	0.9	5.1	345	0.9	4.9	+378
Other	462	0.6	0.8	204	0.5	0.7	+258
Not attending	56,231	71.5	68.9	28,021	73.2	69.5	+28,210
Not stated	9,376	11.9	7.1	3,316	8.7	7.4	+6,060
Total	78,639	100.0	100.0	38,262	100.0	100.0	+40,377

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

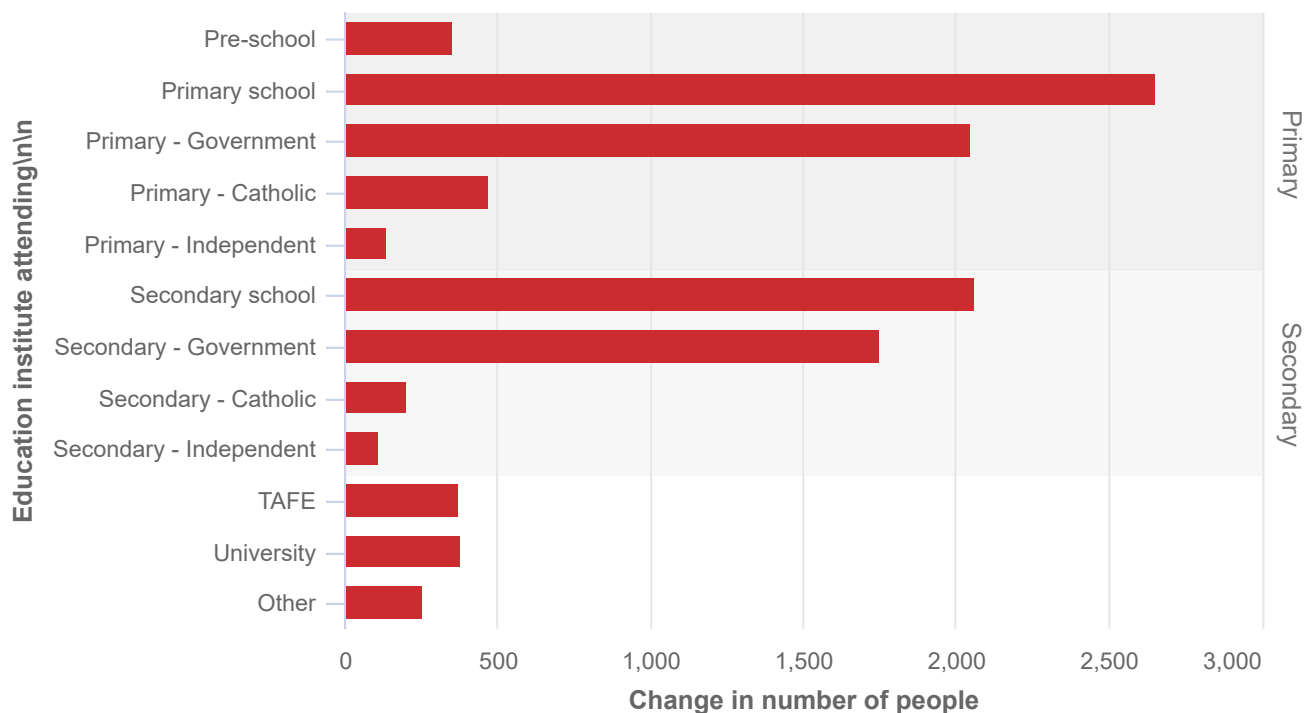
Education institution attending, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in education institution attending, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the share of the population attending educational institutions in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a similar proportion attending primary school, a lower proportion attending secondary school, and a lower proportion engaged in tertiary level education.

Overall, 8.0% of the population were attending primary school, 4.7% of the population were attending secondary institutions, and 2.2% were learning at a tertiary level, compared with 8.4%, 6.5% and 7.1% respectively for Greater Perth.

The major differences between the share of the population attending learning institutions in Central Wheatbelt (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons not attending (71.5% compared to 68.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending University (0.9% compared to 5.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending a Government secondary school (4.7% compared to 6.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending a secondary school (any type) (0.3% compared to 1.6%)

Emerging groups

From 2011 to 2016, Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s population increased by 40,377 people (+105.5%). This represents an average annual change of 15.5% per year over the period.

The largest changes in the number of persons attending education institutions in Central Wheatbelt (2021), between 2011 and 2016 were in those who nominated:

- Primary school (+2,672 persons)
- Secondary school (+2,074 persons)
- Primary - Government (+2,064 persons)
- Secondary - Government (+1,763 persons)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Need for assistance

Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s disability statistics relate directly to need for assistance due to a severe or profound disability. The information may be used in the planning of local facilities, services such as day-care and occasional care and in the provision of information and support to carers. Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s disability statistics help in understanding the prevalence of people who need support in the community, and along with information on Unpaid Care to a person with a disability, how that support is provided.

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

Due to changes in ABS rules concerning perturbation and additivity of data to protect the confidentiality of individuals in 2016, counts of individual age groups with a need for assistance in 2016 may not add up to the table total. The table total is independently calculated and will be closer to the true population requiring assistance. Due to ABS adjustments of small numbers, no reliability can be placed on small data cells in 2016. For more information please see the data notes on Data Confidentiality.

Need for assistance with core activities by age

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Assistance needed by age group (years)	Number	% of total age group	Greater Perth %	Number	% of total age group	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
0 to 4	23	1.0	1.0	19	0.8	0.9	+4
5 to 9	80	3.1	2.6	61	2.2	2.2	+19
10 to 19	102	2.5	2.4	144	3.2	1.7	-42
20 to 59	536	2.8	1.8	543	2.8	1.6	-7
60 to 64	158	5.5	4.8	205	7.5	4.7	-47
65 to 69	195	7.3	6.1	88	4.5	5.8	+107
70 to 74	169	8.7	8.7	130	8.2	8.5	+39
75 to 79	161	11.4	14.1	136	12.3	14.1	+25
80 to 84	166	18.0	23.7	159	19.9	24.4	+7
85 and over	282	35.4	43.0	296	44.5	45.3	-14
Total persons needing assistance	1,885	4.9	3.9	1,781	4.7	3.6	+104

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

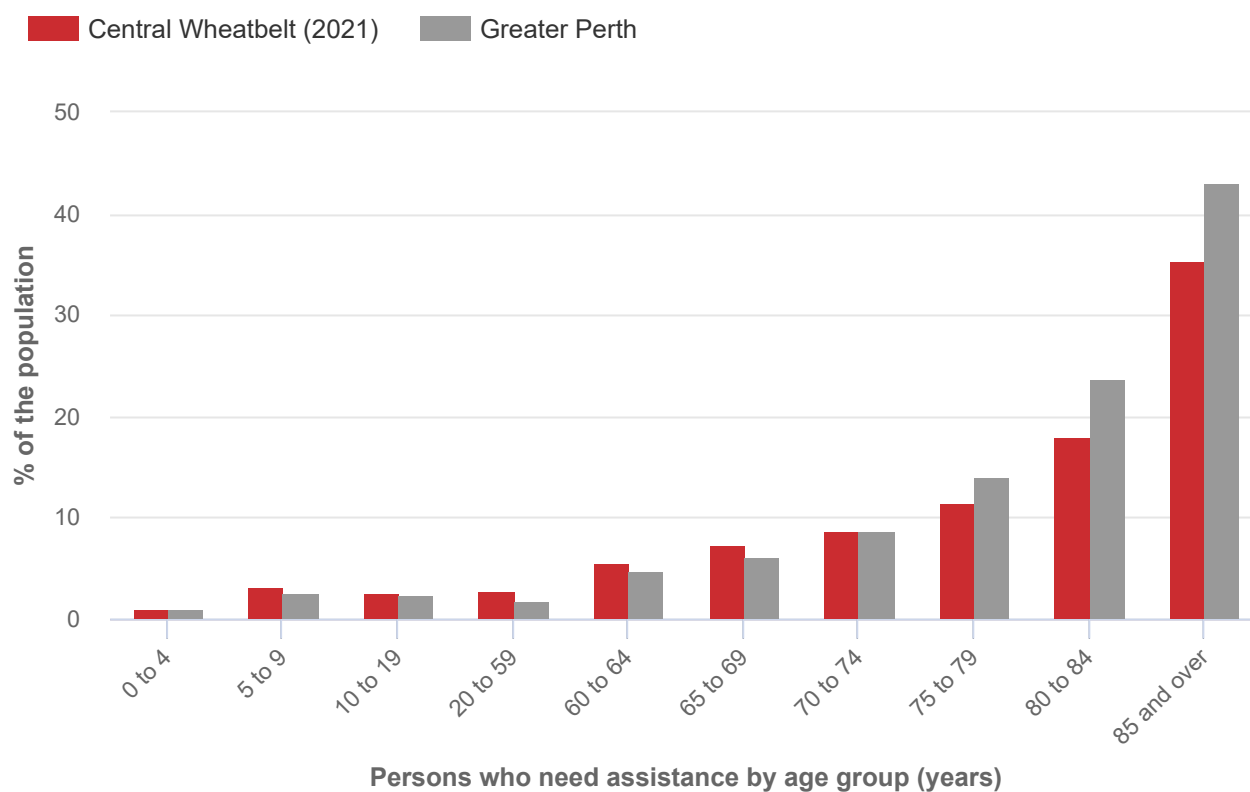
Need for assistance with core activities summary

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Assistance needed by age group (years)	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Total persons needing assistance	1,885	4.9	3.9	1,781	4.7	3.6	+104
Total persons not needing assistance	32,312	83.8	89.1	33,873	88.5	90.4	-1,561
Not stated	4,353	11.3	7.0	2,631	6.9	6.1	+1,722
Total Population	38,550	100.0	100.0	38,285	100.0	100.0	+265

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

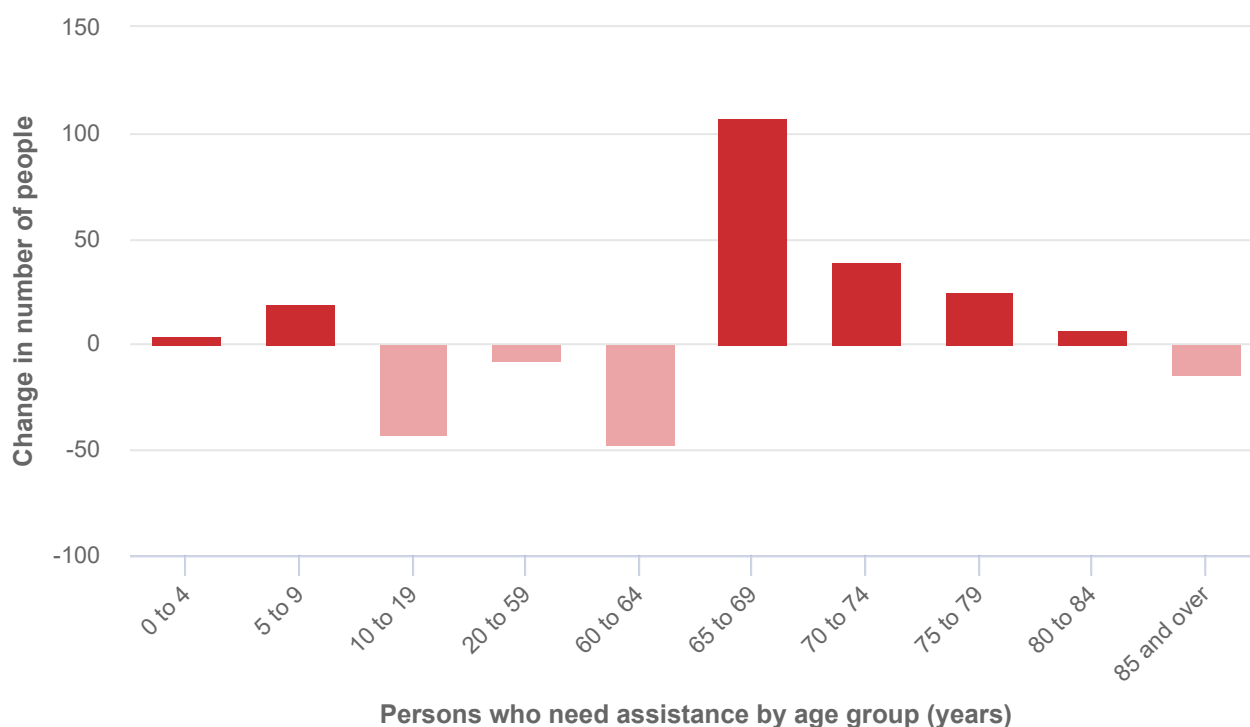
Need for assistance with core activities, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in need for assistance with core activities, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the need for assistance of people in Central Wheatbelt (2021) compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion of people who reported needing assistance with core activities.

Overall, 4.8898% of the population reported needing assistance with core activities, compared with 3.8757% for Greater Perth.

The major differences in the age groups reporting a need for assistance in Central Wheatbelt (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 65 to 69 (7.3% compared to 6.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 85 and over (35.4% compared to 43.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 80 to 84 (18.0% compared to 23.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 75 to 79 (11.4% compared to 14.1%)

Emerging groups

The major difference in the age groups reporting a need for assistance between 2011 and 2016 in Central Wheatbelt (2021) was in the age group:

- 65 to 69 (+107 persons)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Employment status

Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s employment statistics are an important indicator of socio-economic status. The levels of full or part-time employment, unemployment and labour force participation indicate the strength of the local economy and social characteristics of the population. Employment status is linked to a number of factors including **Age Structure**, which influences the number of people in the workforce; the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area and; the education and skill base of the population (**Occupations, Industries, Qualifications**).

The two most important measures are:

- Unemployment rate - the number of people looking for work, as a percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed over 15)
- Participation rate - the labour force expressed as a percentage of the total population over 15

Employment status

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Employment status	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Employed	16,342	93.8	91.9	17,725	96.4	95.2	-1,383
Employed full-time	10,389	59.7	56.4	11,560	62.9	60.2	-1,171
Employed part-time	5,595	32.1	33.9	5,831	31.7	33.1	-236
Hours worked not stated	358	2.1	1.5	334	1.8	1.9	+24
Unemployed (Unemployment rate)	1,072	6.2	8.1	654	3.6	4.8	+418
Looking for full-time work	763	4.4	4.8	506	2.8	2.7	+257
Looking for part-time work	309	1.8	3.3	148	0.8	2.0	+161
Total labour force	17,414	100.0	100.0	18,379	100.0	100.0	-965

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Labour force status

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Labour force status	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Total labour force (Participation rate)	17,414	55.4	63.7	18,379	60.5	64.5	-965
Not in the labour force	10,898	34.7	29.8	9,844	32.4	29.6	+1,054
Labour force status not stated	3,115	9.9	6.5	2,137	7.0	5.9	+978
Total persons aged 15+	31,435	100.0	100.0	30,360	100.0	100.0	+1,075

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

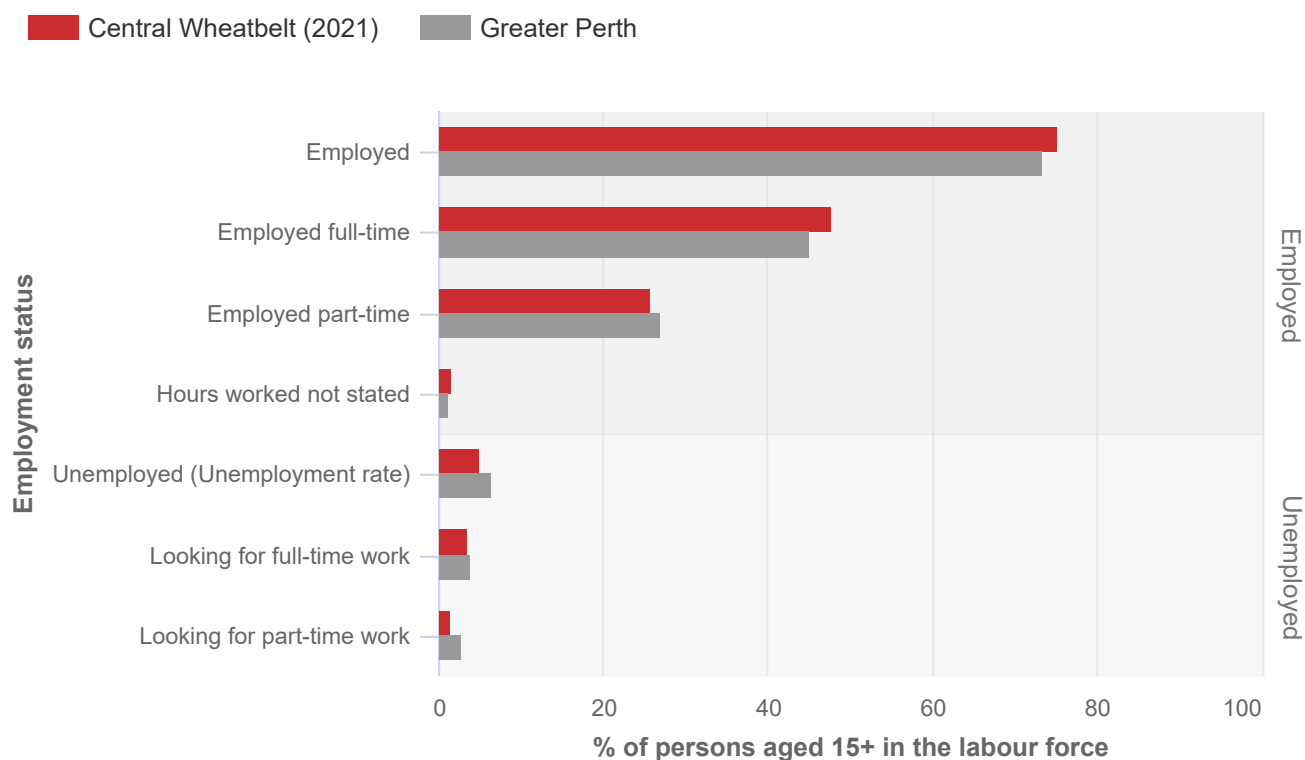
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

- a Youth unemployment rate (persons aged 15-24)
- a Seniors unemployment rate (persons aged 55 or more)
- a Disengaged youth (aged 15-24 not employed or in education)
- a People employed part-time

Please refer to the specific data notes for more information

Employment status, 2016

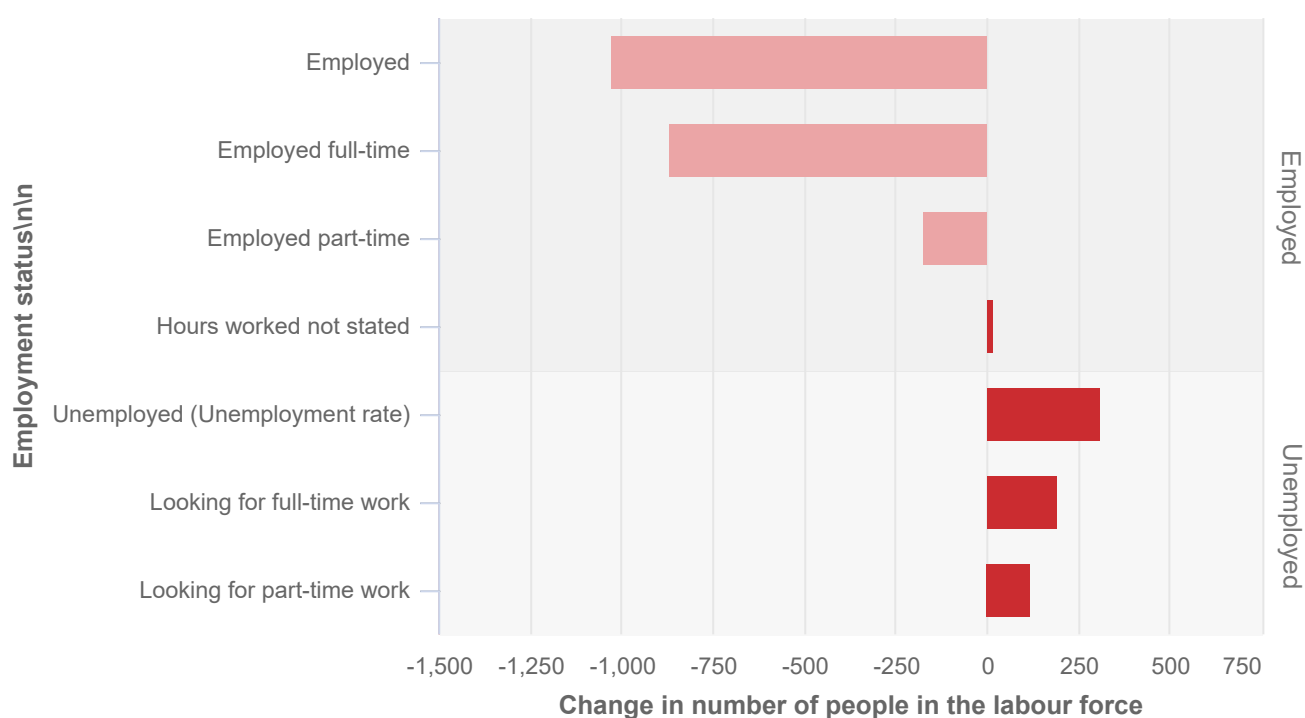
Total persons in the labour force



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in employment status, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons in the labour force



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

The size of Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s labour force in 2016 was 17,414, of which 5,595 were employed part-time and 10,389 were full time workers.

Analysis of the employment status (as a percentage of the labour force) in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion in employment, and a lower proportion unemployed. Overall, 93.8% of the labour force was employed (0.0% of the population aged 15+), and 6.2% unemployed (0.0% of the population aged 15+), compared with 91.9% and 8.1% respectively for Greater Perth.

The labour force participation rate refers to the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over that was employed or actively looking for work. *"The labour force is a fundamental input to domestic production. Its size and composition are therefore crucial factors in economic growth. From the viewpoint of social development, earnings from paid work are a major influence on levels of economic well-being."* (Australian Social Trends 1995).

Analysis of the labour force participation rate of the population in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 shows that there was a lower proportion in the labour force (55.4%) compared with Greater Perth (63.7%).

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people employed in Central Wheatbelt (2021) showed a decrease of 1,383, and the number unemployed showed an increase of 418. In the same period, the number of people in the labour force showed a decrease of 965 or 5.3%.

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Industry sector of employment

Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s industry statistics identify the industry sectors in which the residents work (which may be within the residing area or elsewhere). This will be influenced by the skill base and socio-economic status of the residents as well as the industries and employment opportunities present in the region.

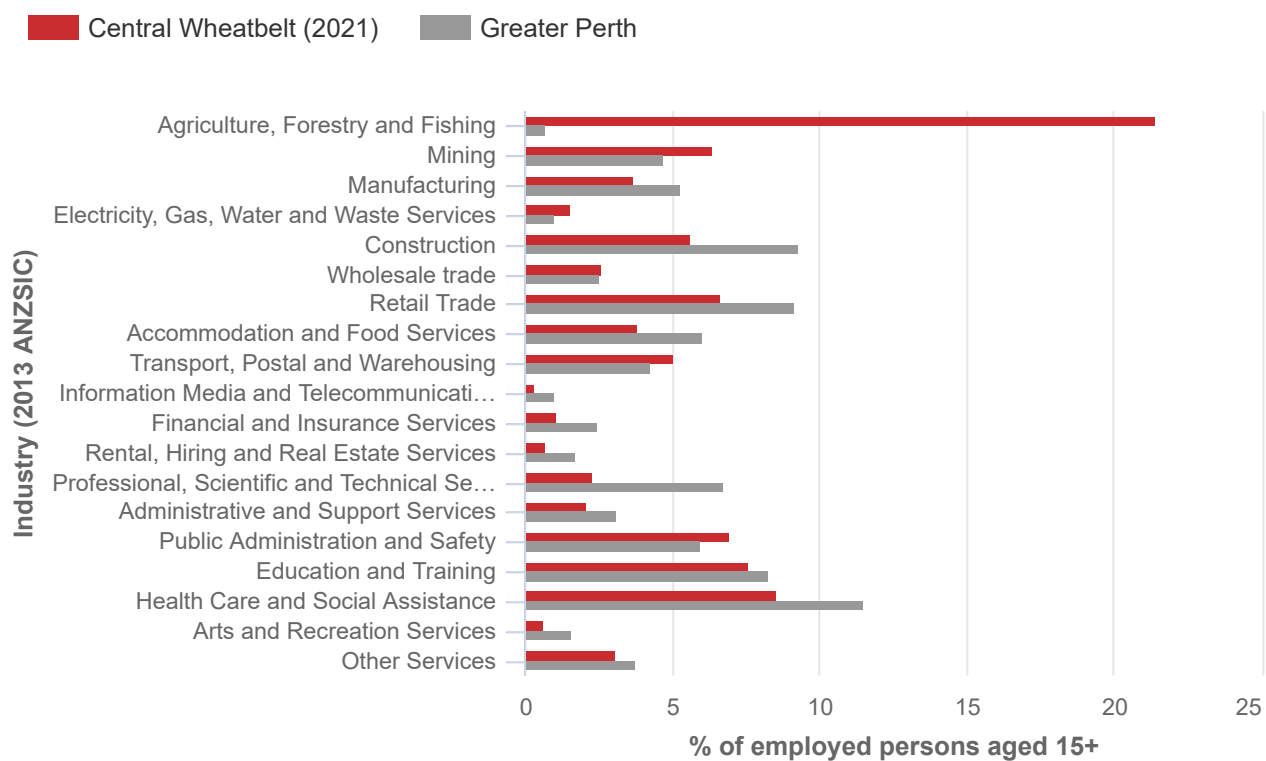
When viewed in conjunction with Residents Place of Work data and Method of Travel to Work, industry sector statistics provide insights into the relationship between the economic and residential role of the area.

Industry sector of employment

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Industry sector	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3,732	22.8	0.8	4,170	23.8	0.6	-438
Mining	1,107	6.8	5.0	1,323	7.6	4.8	-216
Manufacturing	646	4.0	5.7	898	5.1	8.5	-252
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	264	1.6	1.1	312	1.8	1.1	-48
Construction	982	6.0	9.9	1,229	7.0	10.0	-247
Wholesale trade	456	2.8	2.7	503	2.9	3.9	-47
Retail Trade	1,154	7.1	9.8	1,340	7.7	10.4	-186
Accommodation and Food Services	671	4.1	6.5	780	4.5	5.8	-109
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	873	5.3	4.6	942	5.4	4.4	-69
Information Media and Telecommunications	58	0.4	1.1	41	0.2	1.2	+17
Financial and Insurance Services	194	1.2	2.7	172	1.0	2.9	+22
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	122	0.7	1.8	89	0.5	1.8	+33
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	399	2.4	7.2	360	2.1	8.3	+39
Administrative and Support Services	361	2.2	3.3	274	1.6	3.2	+87
Public Administration and Safety	1,213	7.4	6.4	1,231	7.0	6.4	-18
Education and Training	1,327	8.1	8.8	1,506	8.6	8.1	-179
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,490	9.1	12.3	1,443	8.2	10.9	+47
Arts and Recreation Services	112	0.7	1.7	37	0.2	1.5	+75
Other Services	528	3.2	4.0	594	3.4	3.9	-66
Inadequately described or not stated	670	4.1	4.7	269	1.5	2.2	+401
Total employed persons aged 15+	16,349	100.0	100.0	17,513	100.0	100.0	-1,164

Industry sector of employment, 2016

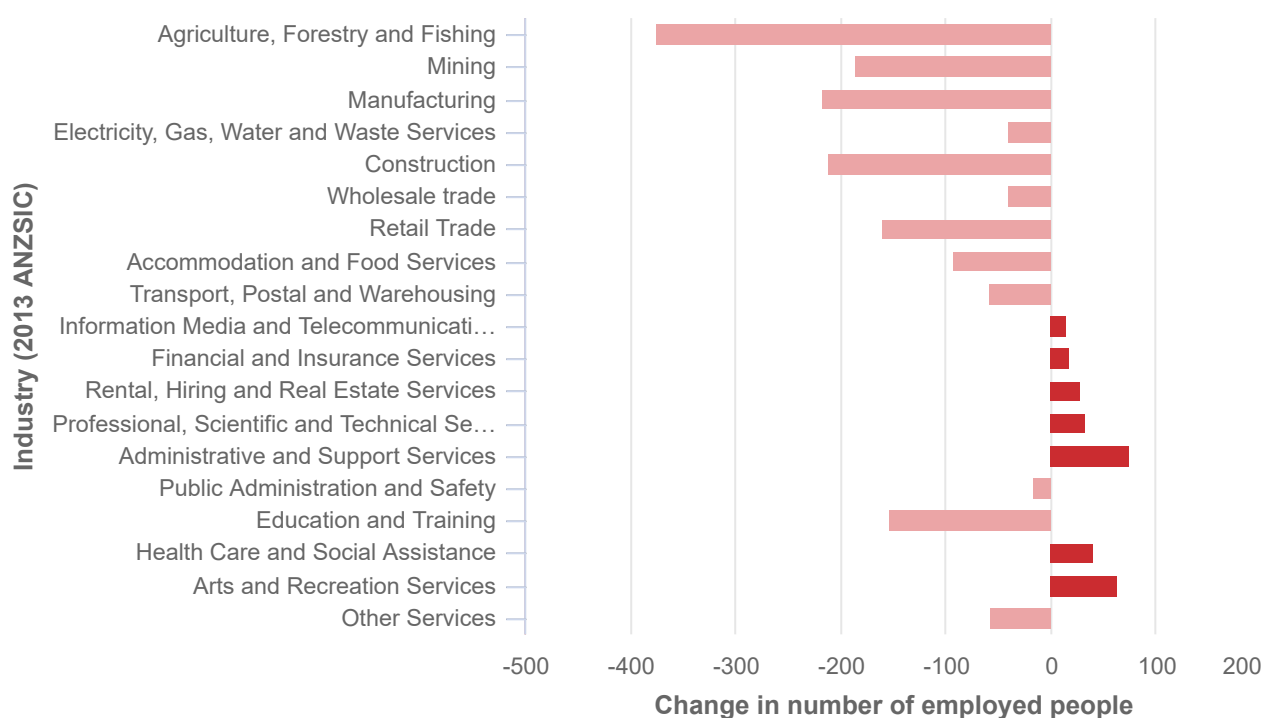
Total employed persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in industry sector of employment, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total employed persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

An analysis of the jobs held by the resident population in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 shows the three most popular industry sectors were:

- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (3,732 people or 22.8%)
- Health Care and Social Assistance (1,490 people or 9.1%)
- Education and Training (1,327 people or 8.1%)

In combination, these three industries employed 6,549 people in total or 40.1% of the total employed resident population.

In comparison, Greater Perth employed 0.8% in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; 12.3% in Health Care and Social Assistance; and 8.8% in Education and Training.

The major differences between the jobs held by the population of Central Wheatbelt (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing (22.8% compared to 0.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed in professional, scientific and technical services (2.4% compared to 7.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed in construction (6.0% compared to 9.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed in health care and social assistance (9.1% compared to 12.3%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Central Wheatbelt (2021) decreased by 1,164 between 2011 and 2016.

The largest changes in the jobs held by the resident population between 2011 and 2016 in Central Wheatbelt (2021) were for those employed in:

- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (-438 persons)
- Manufacturing (-252 persons)
- Construction (-247 persons)
- Mining (-216 persons)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Occupation of employment

Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s occupation statistics quantify the occupations in which the residents work (which may be within the residing area or elsewhere). This will be influenced by the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area, education levels, and the working and social aspirations of the population. When viewed with other indicators, such as **Educational Qualifications** and **Individual Income**, Occupation is a key measure for evaluating Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s socio-economic status and skill base.

Occupation of employment

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Occupation	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Managers	3,952	24.2	11.5	4,566	26.0	11.4	-614
Professionals	1,720	10.5	22.2	1,839	10.5	21.7	-119
Technicians and Trades Workers	2,366	14.5	15.6	2,651	15.1	16.1	-285
Community and Personal Service Workers	1,483	9.1	10.8	1,438	8.2	9.7	+45
Clerical and Administrative Workers	1,690	10.3	13.6	1,830	10.4	15.3	-140
Sales Workers	1,021	6.2	9.2	932	5.3	9.0	+89
Machinery Operators And Drivers	1,826	11.2	6.5	1,978	11.3	6.6	-152
Labourers	2,027	12.4	9.0	2,075	11.8	8.8	-48
Not stated or inadequately described	260	1.6	1.6	271	1.5	1.4	-11
Total employed persons aged 15+	16,349	100.0	100.0	17,580	100.0	100.0	-1,231

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a People employed as Managers or Professionals

Occupation of employment, 2016

Total employed persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in occupation of employment, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total employed persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

An analysis of the jobs held by the resident population in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 shows the three most popular occupations were:

- Managers (3,952 people or 24.2%)
- Technicians and Trades Workers (2,366 people or 14.5%)
- Labourers (2,027 people or 12.4%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 8,345 people in total or 51.0% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, Greater Perth employed 11.5% in Managers; 15.6% in Technicians and Trades Workers; and 9.0% in Labourers.

The major differences between the jobs held by the population of Central Wheatbelt (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Managers (24.2% compared to 11.5%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Machinery Operators And Drivers (11.2% compared to 6.5%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Labourers (12.4% compared to 9.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Professionals (10.5% compared to 22.2%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Central Wheatbelt (2021) decreased by 1,231 between 2011 and 2016.

The largest changes in the occupations of residents between 2011 and 2016 in Central Wheatbelt (2021) were for those employed as:

- Managers (-614 persons)
- Technicians and Trades Workers (-285 persons)
- Machinery Operators And Drivers (-152 persons)
- Clerical and Administrative Workers (-140 persons)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Method of travel to work

Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s commuting statistics reveal the main modes of transport by which residents get to work. There are a number of reasons why people use different modes of transport to get to work including the availability of affordable and effective public transport options, the number of motor vehicles available within a household, and the distance travelled to work.

Commuting data is very useful in transport planning as it informs decision-makers about the availability, effectiveness and utilisation of local transport options, particularly when analysed with Residents Place of Work data and Car Ownership.

Method of travel to work

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Main method of travel	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Train	469	2.9	6.1	6	0.0	6.5	+463
Bus	303	1.9	4.1	472	2.7	4.0	-169
Tram or Ferry	0	--	0.0	0	--	0.0	0
Taxi	4	0.0	0.2	0	--	0.2	+4
Car - as driver	9,280	56.8	64.1	9,163	52.1	61.5	+117
Car - as passenger	684	4.2	4.6	901	5.1	5.4	-217
Truck	305	1.9	0.7	368	2.1	0.9	-63
Motorbike	60	0.4	0.5	62	0.4	0.6	-2
Bicycle	111	0.7	1.0	65	0.4	1.1	+46
Walked only	1,277	7.8	2.1	1,595	9.1	2.3	-318
Other	0	--	1.9	768	4.4	1.8	-768
Worked at home	1,809	11.1	3.9	2,046	11.6	3.4	-237
Did not go to work	1,782	10.9	9.9	1,878	10.7	11.0	-96
Not stated	267	1.6	1.0	267	1.5	1.3	0
Total employed persons aged 15+	16,351	100.0	100.0	17,591	100.0	100.0	-1,240

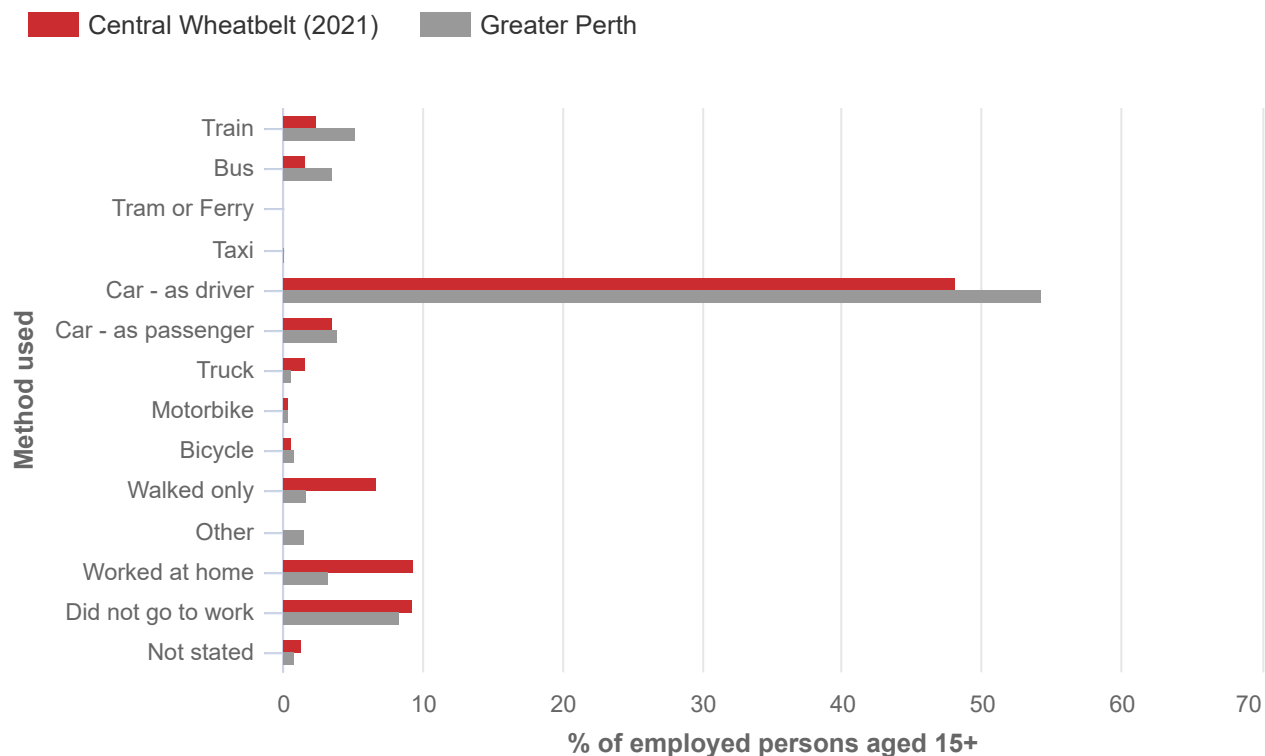
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

- a People who travelled to work by car
- a People who travelled to work on public transport

Method of travel to work, 2016

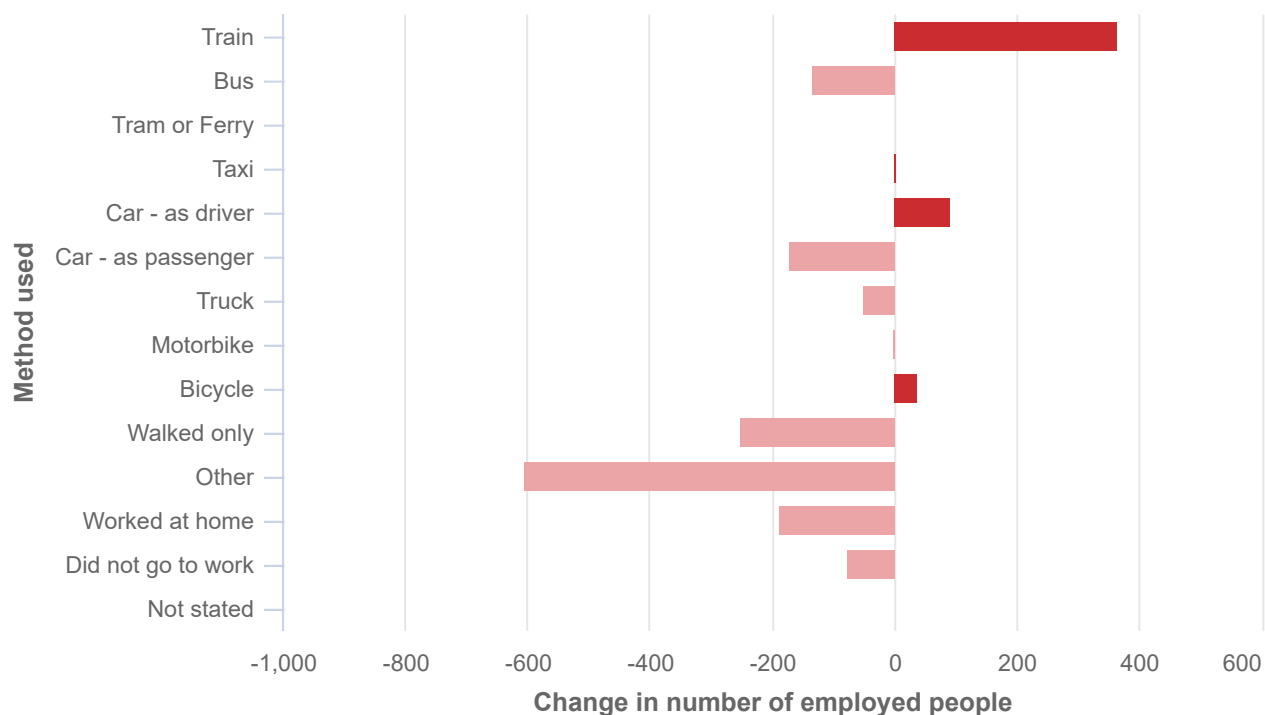
Total employed persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in method of travel to work, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total employed persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

In 2016, there were 772 people who caught public transport to work (train, bus, tram or ferry) in Central Wheatbelt (2021), compared with 10,329 who drove in private vehicles (car – as driver, car – as passenger, motorbike, or truck).

Analysis of the method of travel to work of the residents in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016, compared to Greater Perth, shows that 4.7% used public transport, while 63.2% used a private vehicle, compared with 10.3% and 69.9% respectively in Greater Perth.

The major differences in persons between the method of travel to work of Central Wheatbelt (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who worked at home (11.1% compared to 3.9%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who walked only (7.8% compared to 2.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who travelled by car (as driver) (56.8% compared to 64.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who travelled by train (2.9% compared to 6.1%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Central Wheatbelt (2021) decreased by 1,240 between 2011 and 2016.

The largest changes in the method of travel to work by resident population in Central Wheatbelt (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were for those nominated:

- Other (-768 persons)
- Train (+463 persons)
- Walked only (-318 persons)
- Worked at home (-237 persons)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Disengagement by age

Engagement in employment and education looks at the level of participation by age and sex of the population in the labour market, or full or part-time education. A full time employed or full-time student would be "Fully engaged", while part-time students may be fully engaged if they are also employed, or partly engaged if they are not working. Engagement in the labour and education market is highly dependent on age. Retirees are generally disengaged, while stay-at-home parents are also likely to be disengaged. The rate of engagement, particularly in the younger and working age groups can be affected by access to strong employment and education markets and is a measure of socio-economic status and the level of welfare dependency in an area. For more detail on employment and educational characteristics associated with disengagement, please look at [Employment Status](#), [Qualifications](#) and [Educational Institution Attending](#).

Workforce and educational engagement by age

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)		2016			2011			Change
Age group	Engagement status	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
15 to 24 years	Fully engaged	2,164	61.0	72.8	2,284	64.7	74.5	-120
15 to 24 years	Partially engaged	468	13.2	12.0	403	11.4	11.0	+65
15 to 24 years	Disengaged	538	15.2	9.4	555	15.7	8.4	-17
15 to 24 years	Undetermined/Not stated	378	10.7	5.7	289	8.2	6.0	+89
15 to 24 years	Total	3,548	100.0	100.0	3,531	100.0	100.0	+17
25 to 54 years	Fully engaged	6,735	47.5	54.8	7,637	51.6	56.6	-902
25 to 54 years	Partially engaged	3,035	21.4	22.1	3,357	22.7	22.4	-322
25 to 54 years	Disengaged	2,657	18.7	16.2	2,684	18.2	14.8	-27
25 to 54 years	Undetermined/Not stated	1,763	12.4	6.9	1,109	7.5	6.1	+654
25 to 54 years	Total	14,190	100.0	100.0	14,787	100.0	100.0	-597
55 to 64 years	Fully engaged	2,262	37.8	38.3	2,187	39.9	39.3	+75
55 to 64 years	Partially engaged	1,346	22.5	24.1	1,234	22.5	24.2	+112
55 to 64 years	Disengaged	1,767	29.5	31.3	1,796	32.7	31.0	-29
55 to 64 years	Undetermined/Not stated	613	10.2	6.3	270	4.9	5.5	+343
55 to 64 years	Total	5,988	100.0	100.0	5,487	100.0	100.0	+501
65 years and over	Fully engaged	741	9.6	5.3	557	9.1	4.7	+184
65 years and over	Partially engaged	810	10.5	8.4	665	10.9	7.5	+145
65 years and over	Disengaged	5,081	65.9	75.7	4,278	69.9	76.6	+803
65 years and over	Undetermined/Not stated	1,083	14.0	10.7	617	10.1	11.2	+466
65 years and over	Total	7,715	100.0	100.0	6,117	100.0	100.0	+1,598
Total aged 15+	Fully engaged	11,902	37.9	47.0	12,665	42.3	49.4	-763
Total aged 15+	Partially engaged	5,659	18.0	18.4	5,659	18.9	18.3	0
Total aged 15+	Disengaged	10,043	31.9	27.3	9,313	31.1	25.5	+730
Total aged 15+	Undetermined/Not stated	3,837	12.2	7.3	2,285	7.6	6.8	+1,552
Total aged 15+	Total	31,441	100.0	100.0	29,922	100.0	100.0	+1,519

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

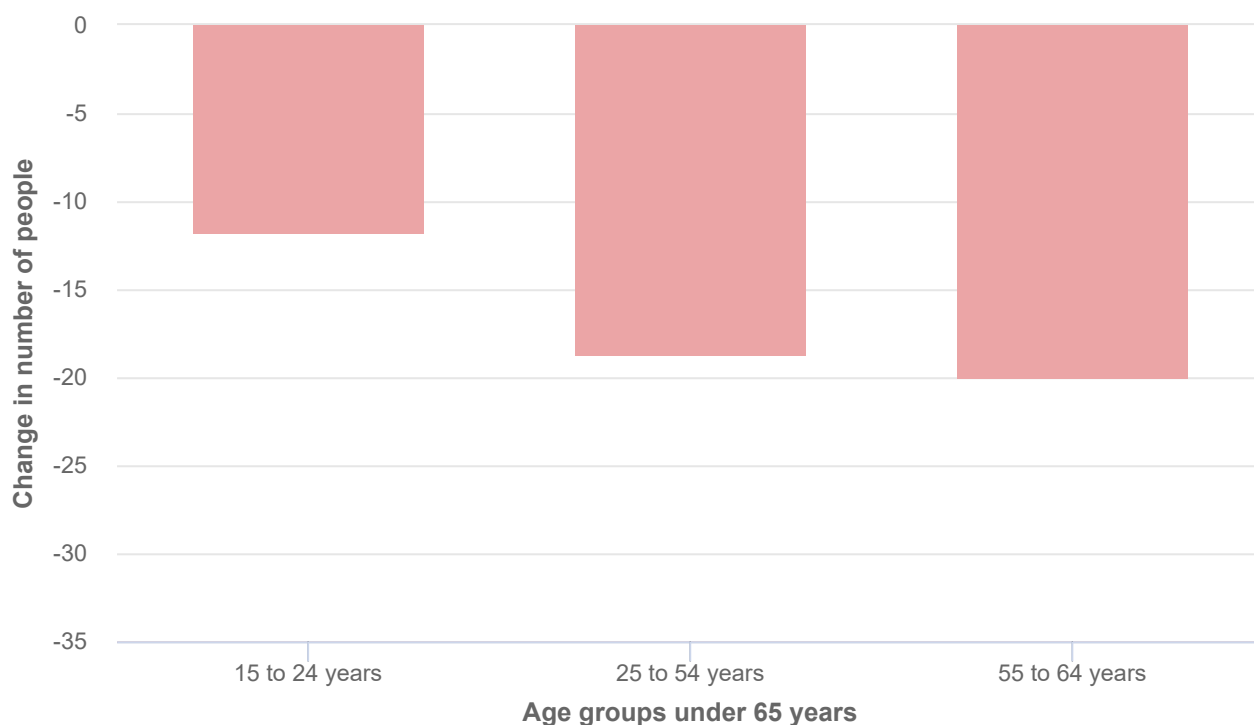
a Disengaged youth (aged 15-24 not employed or in education)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in disengaged persons by age, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total disengaged persons under 65 years



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Emerging groups

The number of people aged 15 to 24 years in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 was 3,548, of this, 15.2% were disengaged and 13.2% were partially engaged, compared to 9.4% and 12.0% respectively for Greater Perth.

Dominant groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people 15 to 24 years in Central Wheatbelt (2021) showed an increase of 17.

The number of disengaged people aged 15 to 24 years showed a decrease of 17 or 3.1%.

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Volunteer work

The voluntary work sector is an important part of Australia's economy. The level of volunteering can indicate the cohesiveness of the community and how readily individuals are able to contribute to that community. Factors impacting on the level of volunteering in Central Wheatbelt (2021) include the **Age Structure** of the population, the level of **Proficiency in English**, **Income** and **Education** levels.

Volunteer work

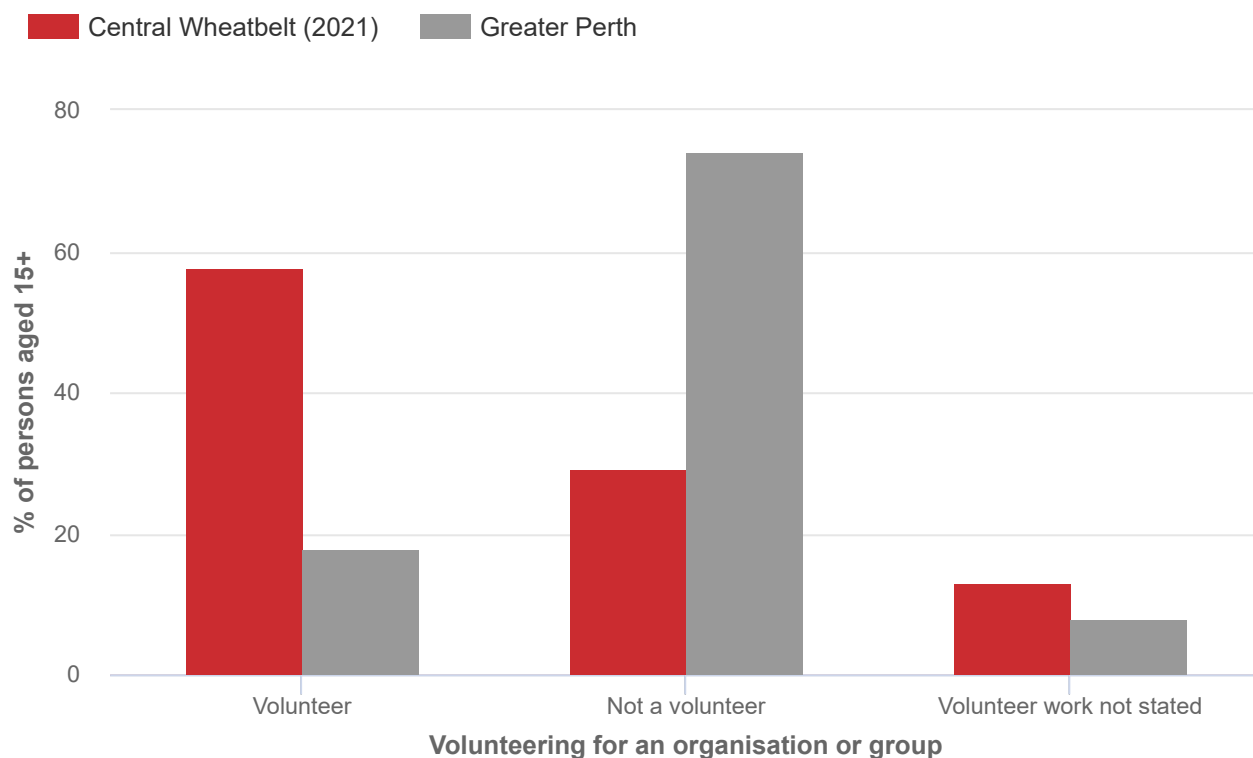
Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Volunteer status	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Volunteer	18,196	57.9	17.9	8,834	29.0	15.6	+9,362
Not a volunteer	9,176	29.2	74.2	18,664	61.3	76.2	-9,488
Volunteer work not stated	4,067	12.9	7.9	2,958	9.7	8.2	+1,109
Total persons aged 15+	31,439	100.0	100.0	30,456	100.0	100.0	+983

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Volunteer work, 2016

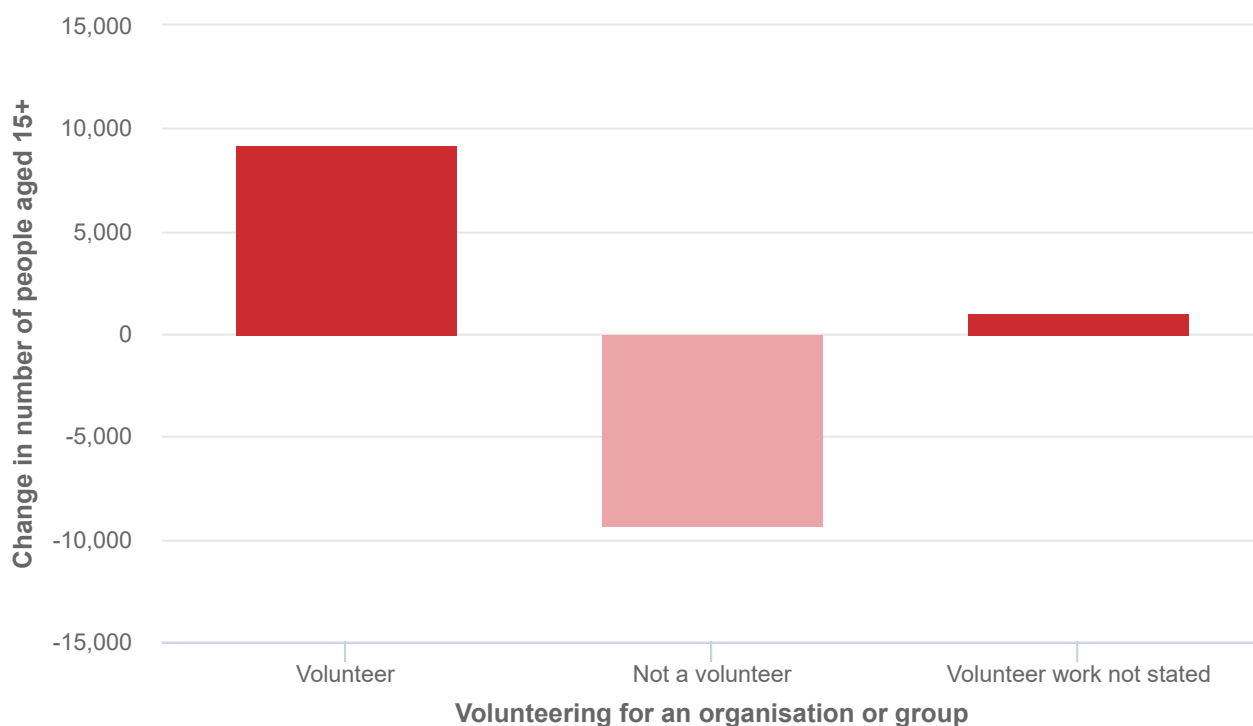
Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in volunteer work, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the voluntary work performed by the population in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion of people who volunteered for an organisation or group. Overall, 57.9% of the population reported performing voluntary work, compared with 17.9% for Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The number of volunteers in Central Wheatbelt (2021) increased by 9,362 people between 2011 and 2016.

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Unpaid domestic work

There has been increased interest in identifying, acknowledging and valuing the unpaid work that supports home and community life. The changing amount of time spent on unpaid housework in different **Household Types** and, particularly the distribution of this work within the household, can indicate the changing roles of males, females and older children in society. The level of unpaid domestic work in Central Wheatbelt (2021) may also be related to **Household Income**, as higher income households are able to outsource some of these tasks.

Unpaid domestic work

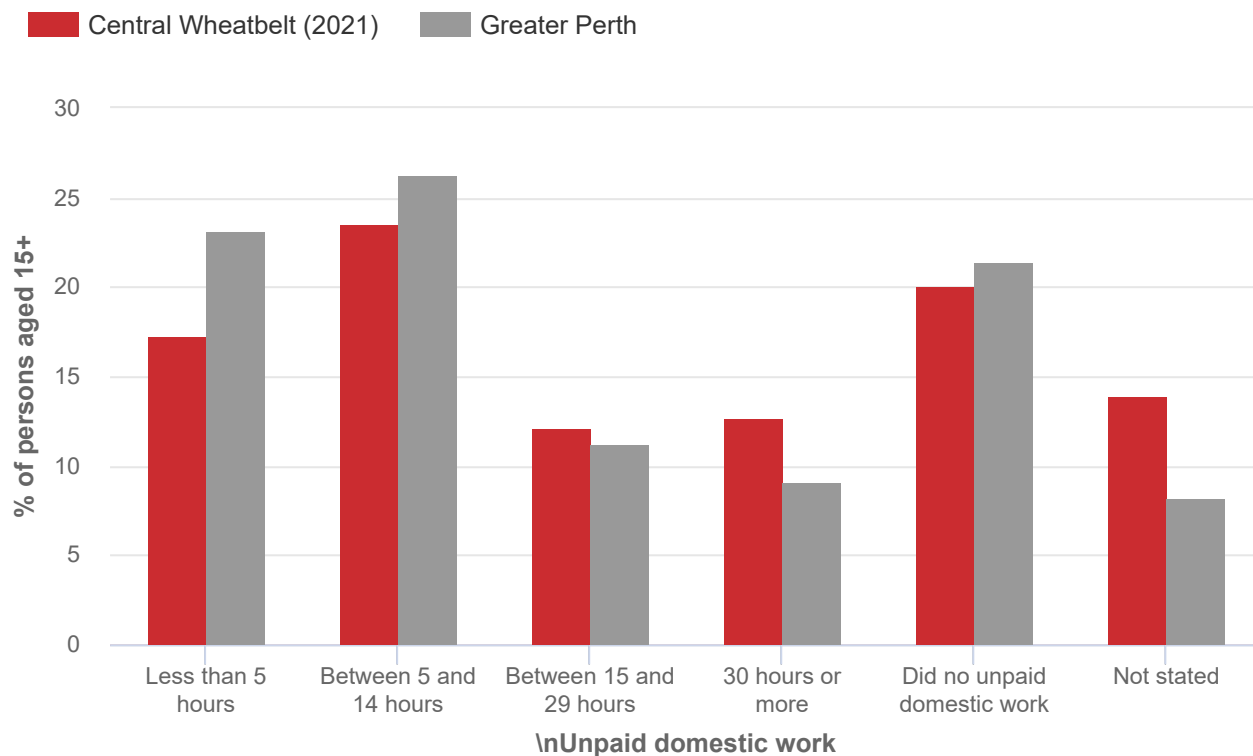
Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Hours spent on unpaid domestic work	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Did unpaid domestic work	0	--	70.2	20,770	68.2	70.6	-20,770
Less than 5 hours	5,442	17.3	23.3	5,389	17.7	23.1	+53
Between 5 and 14 hours	7,407	23.6	26.5	7,072	23.2	26.0	+335
Between 15 and 29 hours	3,830	12.2	11.3	3,945	13.0	11.6	-115
30 hours or more	3,995	12.7	9.1	4,364	14.3	10.0	-369
Did no unpaid domestic work	6,344	20.2	21.5	6,564	21.6	21.0	-220
Not stated	4,414	14.0	8.3	3,106	10.2	8.5	+1,308
Total persons aged 15+	31,432	100.0	100.0	30,440	100.0	100.0	+992

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Unpaid domestic work, 2016

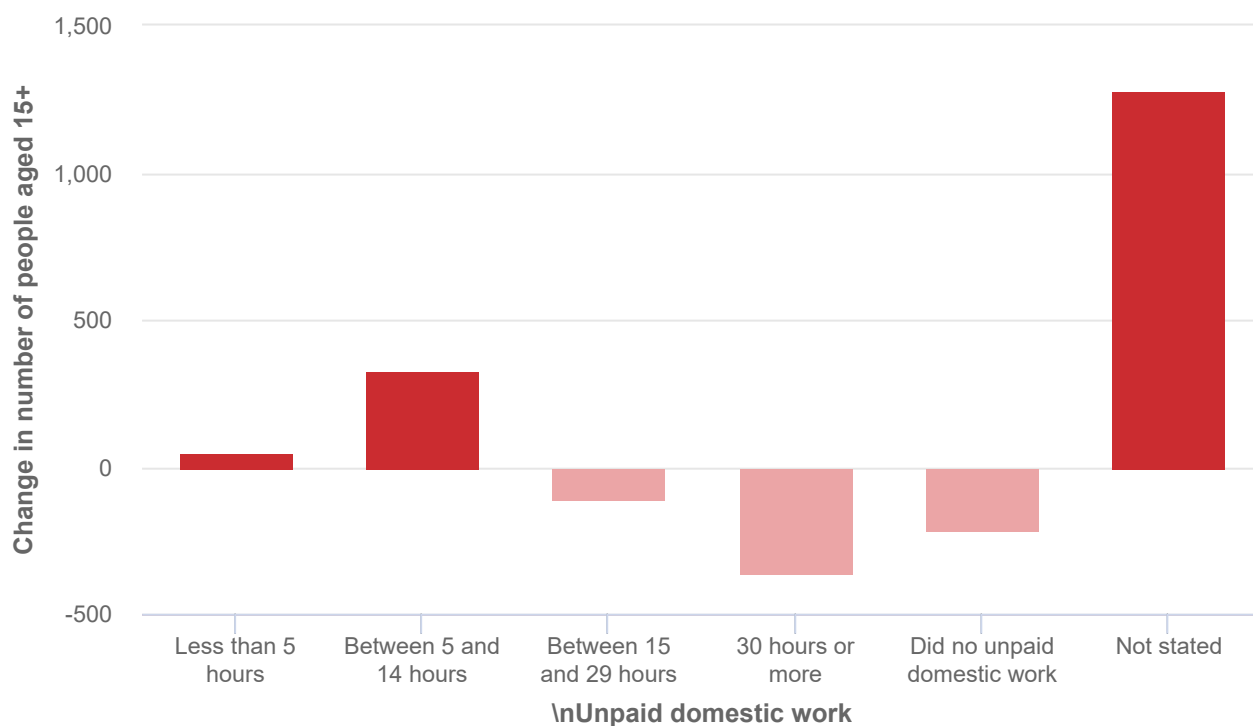
Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in unpaid domestic work, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the unpaid domestic work performed by the population in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion of persons who performed 15 hours or more of unpaid domestic work per week.

Overall, 25% of the population reported performing 15 hours or more of unpaid domestic work, compared with 20.4% for Greater Perth.

The major differences between the share of the population performing unpaid domestic work in Central Wheatbelt (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who did unpaid domestic work (total) (12.7% compared to 9.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who did domestic work (0.0% compared to 70.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who did between 5 and 14 hours of domestic work (17.3% compared to 23.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who did between 15 and 29 hours of domestic work (23.6% compared to 26.5%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the number of people performing unpaid domestic work in Central Wheatbelt (2021), between 2011 and 2016 were those who:

- Did unpaid domestic work (-20,770 persons)
- 30 hours or more (-369 persons)
- Between 5 and 14 hours (+335 persons)
- Did no unpaid domestic work (-220 persons)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Unpaid care

The proportion of people providing unpaid care for the aged and disabled in Central Wheatbelt (2021) can be an important indicator of the level of demand for aged care services and facilities by local and state governments. An increasing proportion of carers among the population may indicate inadequate aged care provision, or the need for in-home support, or support for the carers themselves. The level of care provided by individuals is likely to be affected by Household Income, Age Structure and the ethnic makeup of the community (Language Spoken), as well as the sense of community cohesiveness.

Unpaid care

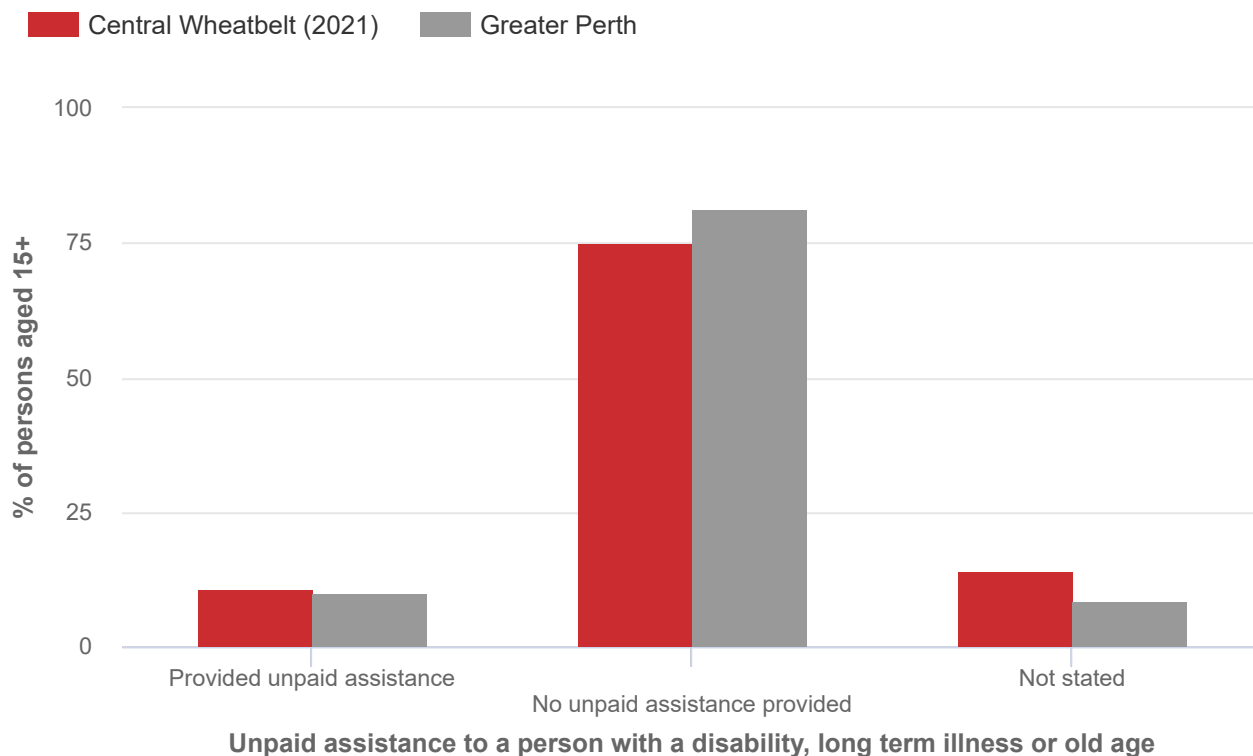
Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Provided unpaid assistance	3,447	11.0	9.9	3,254	10.7	9.4	+193
No unpaid assistance provided	23,587	75.0	81.6	24,094	79.1	82.1	-507
Not stated	4,399	14.0	8.5	3,095	10.2	8.5	+1,304
Total persons aged 15+	31,433	100.0	100.0	30,443	100.0	100.0	+990

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Unpaid care, 2016

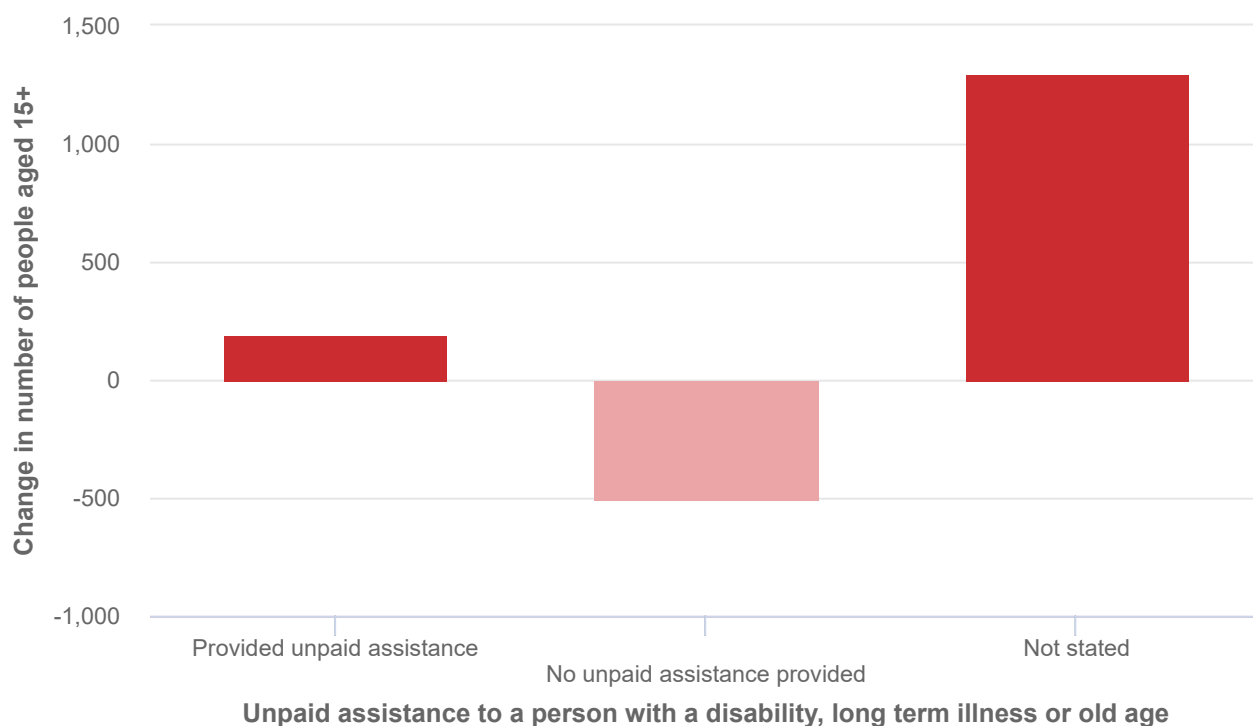
Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in unpaid care, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the unpaid care provided by the population in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion of people who provided unpaid care either to family members or others.

Overall, 11.0% of the population provided unpaid care, compared with 9.9% for Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The number of people who provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age in Central Wheatbelt (2021) increased by 193 between 2011 and 2016.

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Unpaid childcare

The role of unpaid childcare in Central Wheatbelt (2021) is determined by many different factors. For example areas with high levels of unpaid child care may have a dominance of single income families with one significant earner, or there could be a lack of provision of paid child care in the area. The level to which people care for others children can also indicate the role of extended family (eg. grandparents caring for grandchildren, family day care).

The role of unpaid child care is a complex one so this topic should be viewed in conjunction with several others, including Household Type, Employment, Household Income and Educational Attendance.

Unpaid childcare

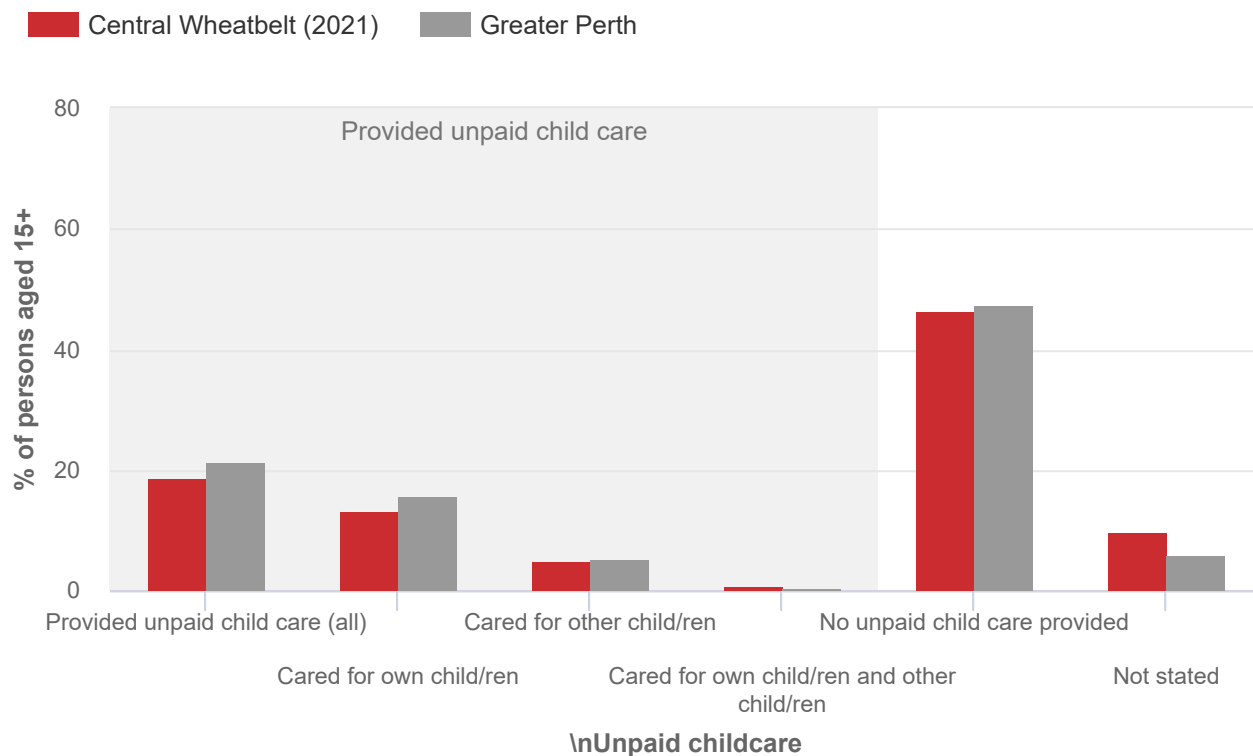
Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Unpaid child care	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Provided unpaid child care (all)	7,817	24.9	28.7	8,296	27.2	28.2	-479
Cared for own child/ren	5,495	17.5	20.9	5,920	19.4	20.1	-425
Cared for other child/ren	2,058	6.5	7.1	2,044	6.7	7.1	+14
Cared for own child/ren and other child/ren	264	0.8	0.8	332	1.1	1.0	-68
No unpaid child care provided	19,512	62.1	63.2	19,338	63.5	63.9	+174
Not stated	4,105	13.1	8.0	2,828	9.3	7.9	+1,277
Total persons aged 15+	31,434	100.0	100.0	30,462	100.0	100.0	+972

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Unpaid childcare, 2016

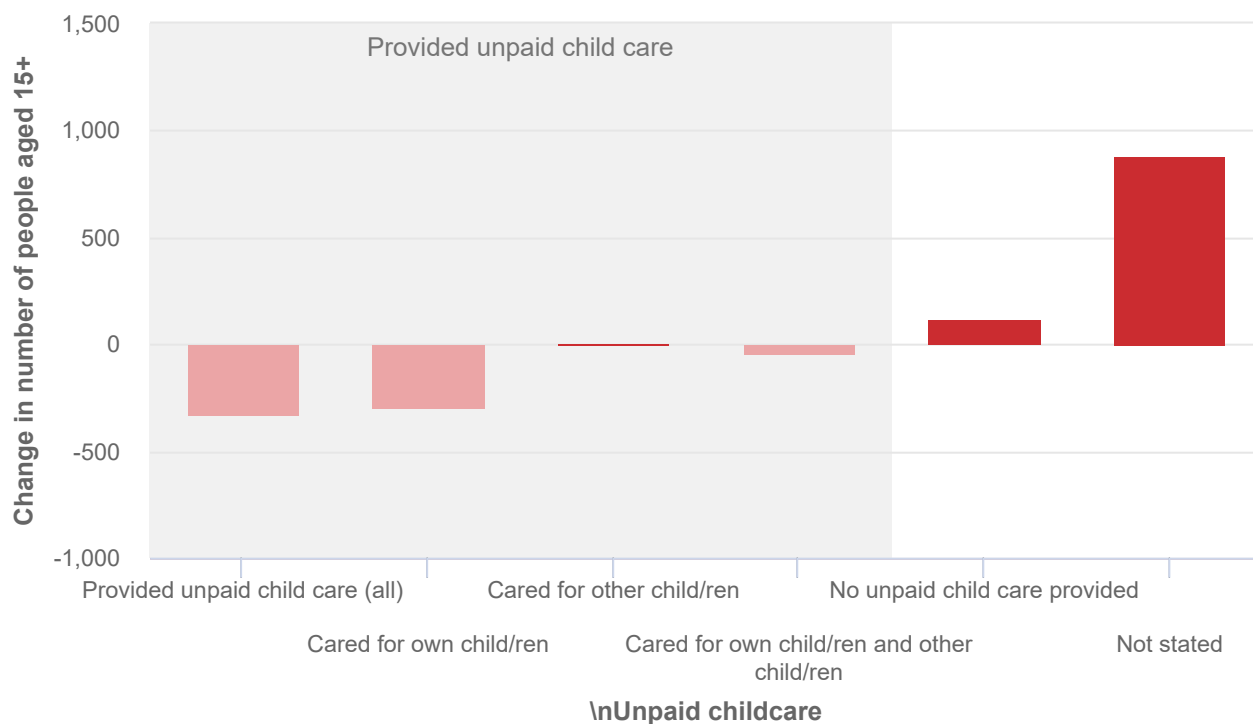
Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in unpaid childcare, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the unpaid child care provided by the population in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of people who provided unpaid child care either to their own or to other children. Overall, 24.9% of the population provided unpaid child care, compared with 28.7% for Greater Perth.

The major differences between the share of the population providing unpaid child care in Central Wheatbelt (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *smaller* percentage who provided unpaid childcare for own child/ren (17.5% compared to 20.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage who did not provide care for children (62.1% compared to 63.2%)

Emerging groups

The number of people who provided unpaid child care for their own and/or other people's children in Central Wheatbelt (2021) decreased by 479 between 2011 and 2016.

The largest changes in the number of people performing unpaid child care in Central Wheatbelt (2021), between 2011 and 2016 were those who:

- Cared for own child/ren (-425 persons)
- No unpaid child care provided (+174 persons)
- Cared for own child/ren and other child/ren (-68 persons)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Individual income

Individual Income statistics are an indicator of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as **Household Income**, **Qualifications and Occupation**, they help tell the story of the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of Central Wheatbelt (2021). The amount of income an individual receives is linked to a number of factors including **employment status**, **age** (as for instance students and retirees often receive a lower income), qualifications and type of employment.

The incomes presented on this page are for the latest Census year only. For comparison of incomes over time, go to **Individual Income Quartiles**.

Weekly individual income

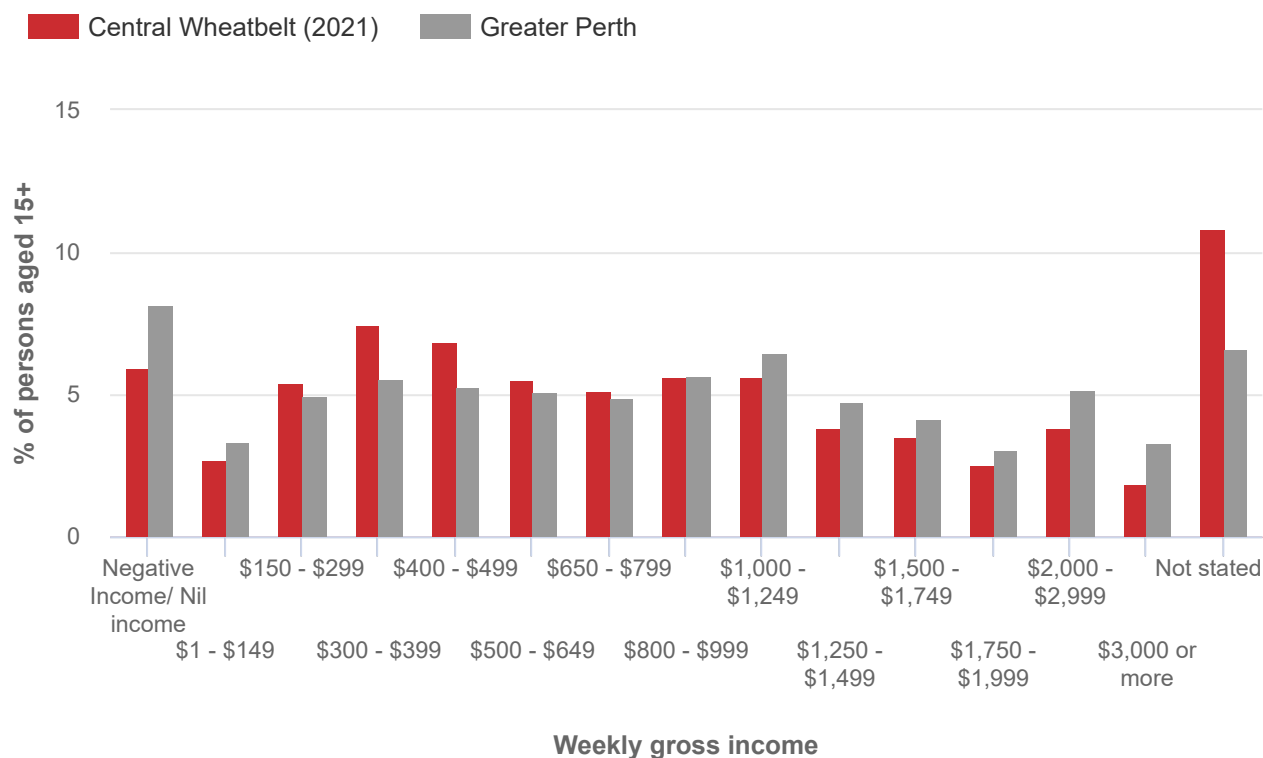
Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016		
Weekly gross income	Number	%	Greater Perth %
Negative Income/ Nil income	2,442	7.8	10.7
\$1 - \$149	1,109	3.5	4.4
\$150 - \$299	2,214	7.0	6.5
\$300 - \$399	3,064	9.7	7.2
\$400 - \$499	2,808	8.9	6.9
\$500 - \$649	2,253	7.2	6.7
\$650 - \$799	2,094	6.7	6.4
\$800 - \$999	2,294	7.3	7.4
\$1,000 - \$1,249	2,307	7.3	8.5
\$1,250 - \$1,499	1,580	5.0	6.2
\$1,500 - \$1,749	1,441	4.6	5.5
\$1,750 - \$1,999	1,050	3.3	4.0
\$2,000 - \$2,999	1,579	5.0	6.8
\$3,000 or more	753	2.4	4.3
Not stated	4,443	14.1	8.6
Total persons aged 15+	31,431	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Weekly individual income, 2016

Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of individual income levels in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of people earning a high income (those earning \$1,750 per week or more) and a higher proportion of low income people (those earning less than \$500 per week).

Overall, 10.8% of the population earned a high income, and 37.0% earned a low income, compared with 15.1% and 35.7% respectively for Greater Perth.

The major differences between Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s individual incomes and Greater Perth's individual incomes were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who earned \$300 - \$399 (9.7% compared to 7.2%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who earned \$400 - \$499 (8.9% compared to 6.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned Negative Income/ Nil income (7.8% compared to 10.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned \$3,000 or more (2.4% compared to 4.3%)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Individual income quartiles

Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s income statistics are an indicator of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as [Household Income](#), [Qualifications](#) and [Occupation](#), they help tell the story of the area's economic opportunities and socio-economic status. Individual income levels are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method is the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time.

A detailed explanation of how Individual Income quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in [specific data notes](#).

Individual income quartiles

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	6,465	24.0	25.4	7,378	26.8	25.1	-913
Medium lowest	8,461	31.4	24.4	8,385	30.4	24.5	+76
Medium highest	6,659	24.7	25.2	6,664	24.2	25.4	-5
Highest group	5,401	20.0	25.0	5,154	18.7	24.9	+248
Total persons aged 15+	26,988	100.0	100.0	27,583	100.0	100.0	-595

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

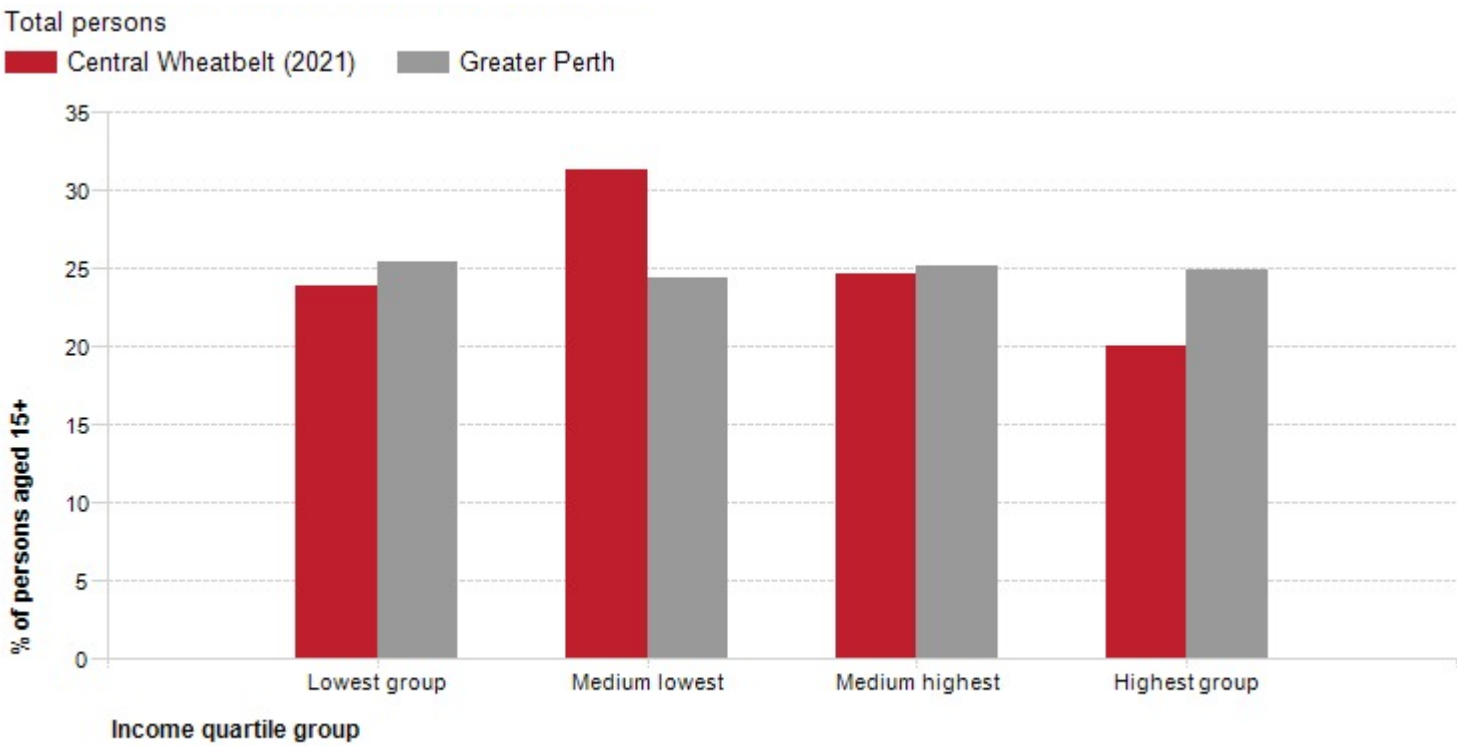
Individual income - Quartile group dollar ranges

Calculated from income data for WA - Total persons aged 15+

Weekly income by Census year

Individual quartile ranges	2016	2011	2006	2001
Lowest group	\$0 to \$322	\$0 to \$284	\$0 to \$219	\$0 to \$178
Medium lowest	\$323 to \$723	\$285 to \$661	\$220 to \$500	\$179 to \$374
Medium highest	\$724 to \$1,407	\$662 to \$1,271	\$501 to \$941	\$375 to \$692
Highest group	\$1,408 and over	\$1,272 and over	\$942 and over	\$693 and over

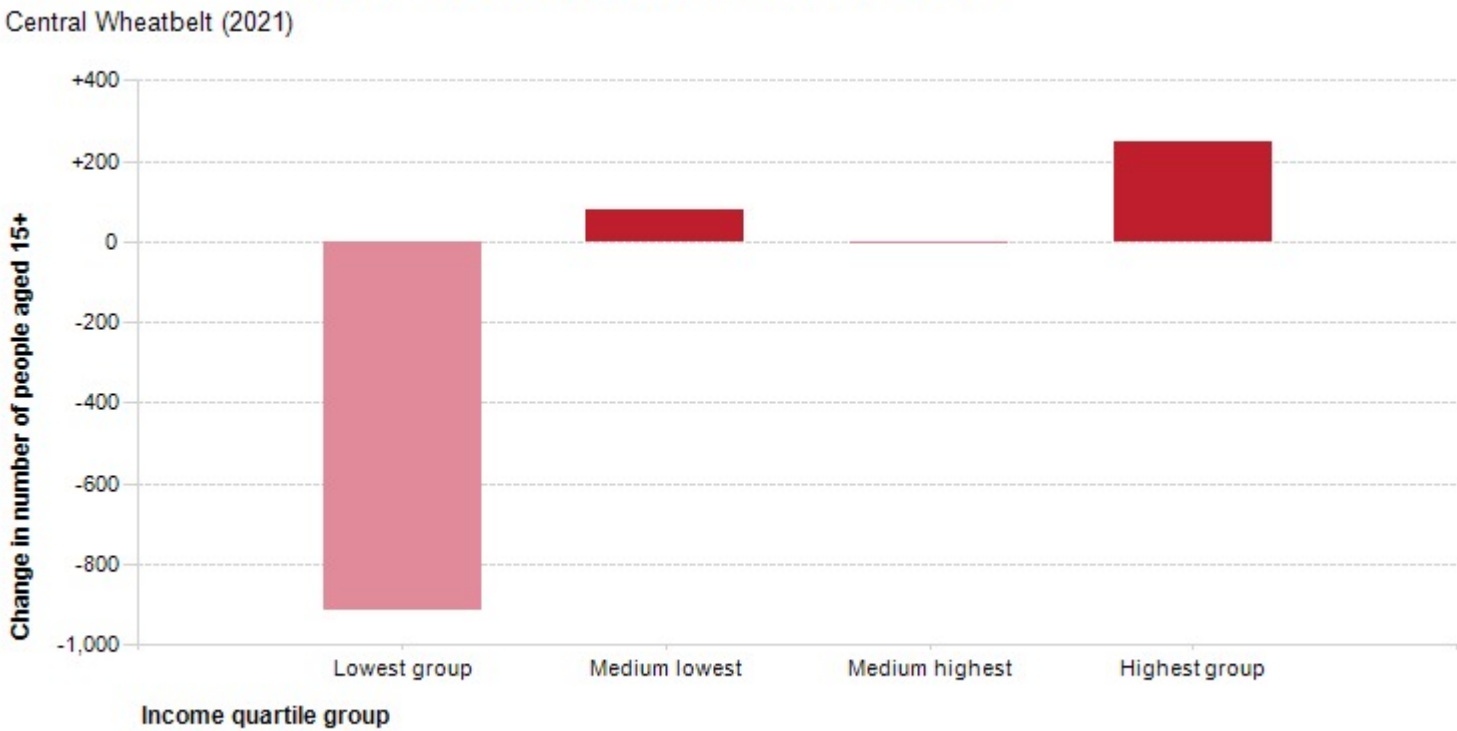
Individual income quartiles, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in individual income quartiles, 2011 to 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of the population by income quartile in Central Wheatbelt (2021) compared to Greater Perth shows that there was lesser proportion of persons in the highest income quartile as well as a lesser proportion in the lowest income quartile.

Emerging groups

The most significant change in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in persons between 2011 and 2016 was in the lowest quartile which showed a slight decrease of -913 persons.

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Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Household income

Households form the common 'economic unit' in our society. Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s Household Income is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as **Qualifications and Occupation**, it helps to reveal the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of Central Wheatbelt (2021). It is important to note that income data is not necessarily a measure of wealth. For example, if an area has a large number of retirees this will produce a higher proportion of households with low income but the retirees may have large capital wealth. For this reason, household income should be viewed in conjunction with **Age and Household Composition**.

The incomes presented on this page are for the latest Census year only. For comparison of incomes over time, go to **Household Income Quartiles**.

Learn more about the characteristics of low-income households [here](#).

Weekly household income

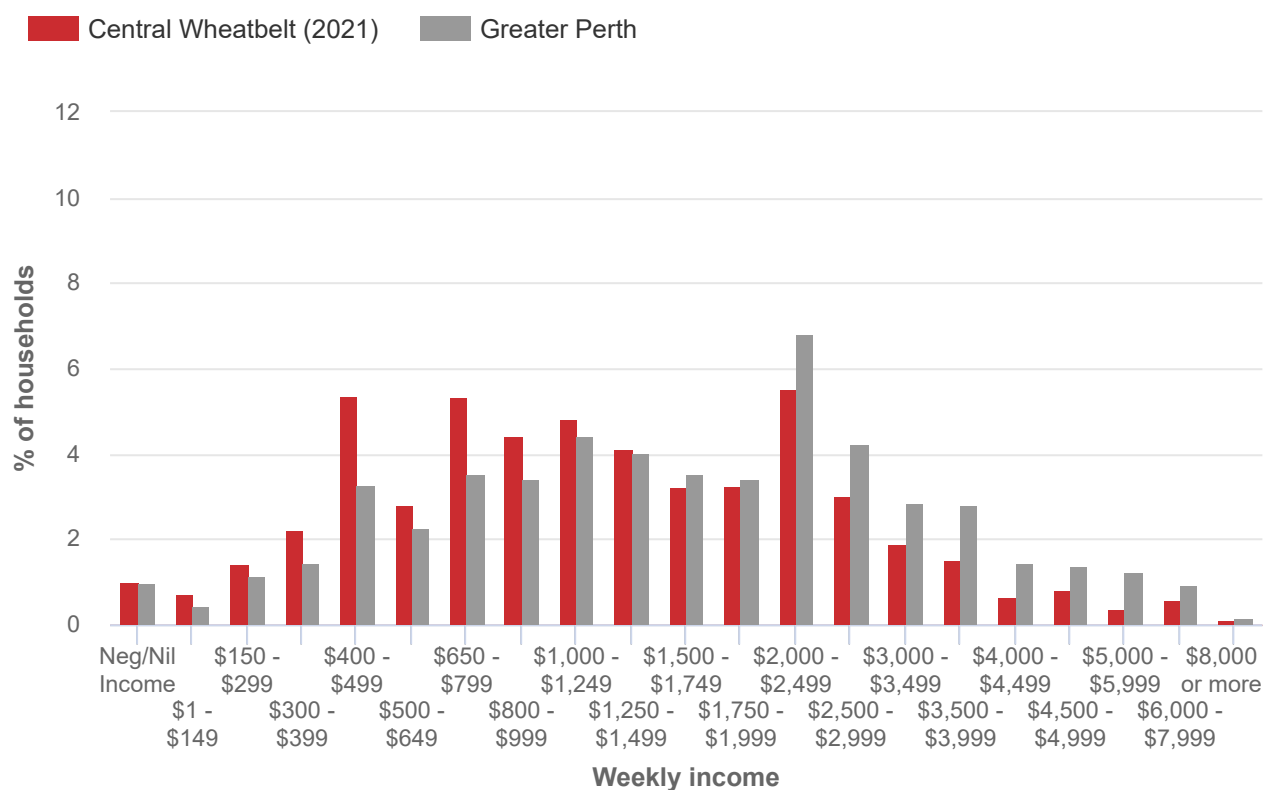
Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total households (Enumerated)	2016		
Weekly income	Number	%	Greater Perth %
Neg/Nil Income	236	1.6	1.6
\$1 - \$149	167	1.2	0.7
\$150 - \$299	342	2.4	1.9
\$300 - \$399	527	3.6	2.4
\$400 - \$499	1,278	8.8	5.4
\$500 - \$649	668	4.6	3.8
\$650 - \$799	1,270	8.8	5.8
\$800 - \$999	1,056	7.3	5.6
\$1,000 - \$1,249	1,150	7.9	7.3
\$1,250 - \$1,499	978	6.7	6.7
\$1,500 - \$1,749	766	5.3	5.8
\$1,750 - \$1,999	776	5.4	5.6
\$2,000 - \$2,499	1,317	9.1	11.3
\$2,500 - \$2,999	722	5.0	7.0
\$3,000 - \$3,499	450	3.1	4.7
\$3,500 - \$3,999	360	2.5	4.6
\$4,000 - \$4,499	154	1.1	2.4
\$4,500 - \$4,999	187	1.3	2.3
\$5,000 - \$5,999	85	0.6	2.0
\$6,000 - \$7,999	133	0.9	1.6
\$8,000 or more	26	0.2	0.2
Not stated	1,854	12.8	11.4
Total households	14,502	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

- a** Low income households (less than 650 per week)
- a** High income households (more than 2,500 per week)
- a** Median household income

Weekly household income, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of household income levels in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a smaller proportion of high income households (those earning \$2,500 per week or more) and a higher proportion of low income households (those earning less than \$650 per week).

Overall, 14.6% of the households earned a high income and 22.2% were low income households, compared with 24.8% and 15.7% respectively for Greater Perth.

The major differences between the household incomes of Central Wheatbelt (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$400 - \$499 (8.8% compared to 5.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$650 - \$799 (8.8% compared to 5.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households who earned \$2,000 - \$2,499 (9.1% compared to 11.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households who earned \$3,500 - \$3,999 (2.5% compared to 4.6%)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Household income quartiles

Households form the common 'economic unit' in our society. Household Income is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as [Qualifications](#) and [Occupation](#), it helps to reveal Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s socio-economic status and economic opportunities. Household income levels are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method is a powerful and objective way of looking at income data and in particular, how it is changing. A detailed explanation of how Household Income quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in [specific data notes](#).

[Learn more about the characteristics of low-income households here.](#)

Household income quartiles

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	Number	Greater Perth		Number	Greater Perth		2011 to 2016
		%	%		%	%	
Lowest group	4,413	34.9	23.9	4,461	35.9	24.0	-49
Medium lowest	3,511	27.8	24.6	3,748	30.2	24.5	-237
Medium highest	2,771	21.9	25.2	2,699	21.7	25.4	+72
Highest group	1,951	15.4	26.2	1,502	12.1	26.1	+449
Total Households	12,647	100.0	100.0	12,412	100.0	100.0	+236

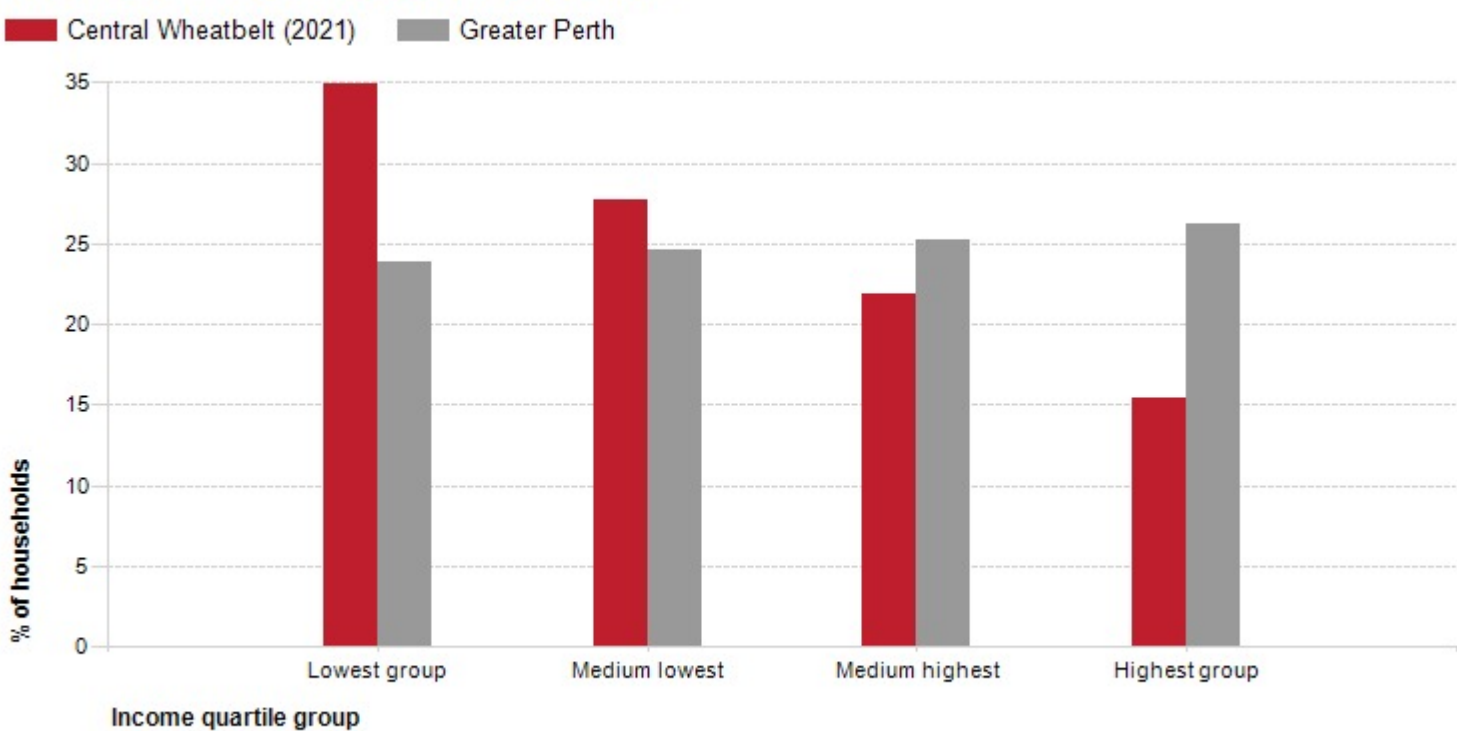
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

Household income - Quartile group dollar ranges

Calculated from income data for WA Weekly income by Census year

Household income ranges	2016	2011	2006	2001	1996	1991
Lowest group	\$0 to \$790	\$0 to \$693	\$0 to \$565	\$0 to \$416	\$0 to \$348	\$0 to \$305
Medium lowest	\$791 to \$1,582	\$694 to \$1,405	\$566 to \$1,062	\$417 to \$783	\$349 to \$651	\$306 to \$556
Medium highest	\$1,583 to \$2,614	\$1,406 to \$2,507	\$1,063 to \$1,774	\$784 to \$1,311	\$652 to \$1,094	\$557 to \$910
Highest group	\$2,615 and over	\$2,508 and over	\$1,775 and over	\$1,312 and over	\$1,095 and over	\$911 and over

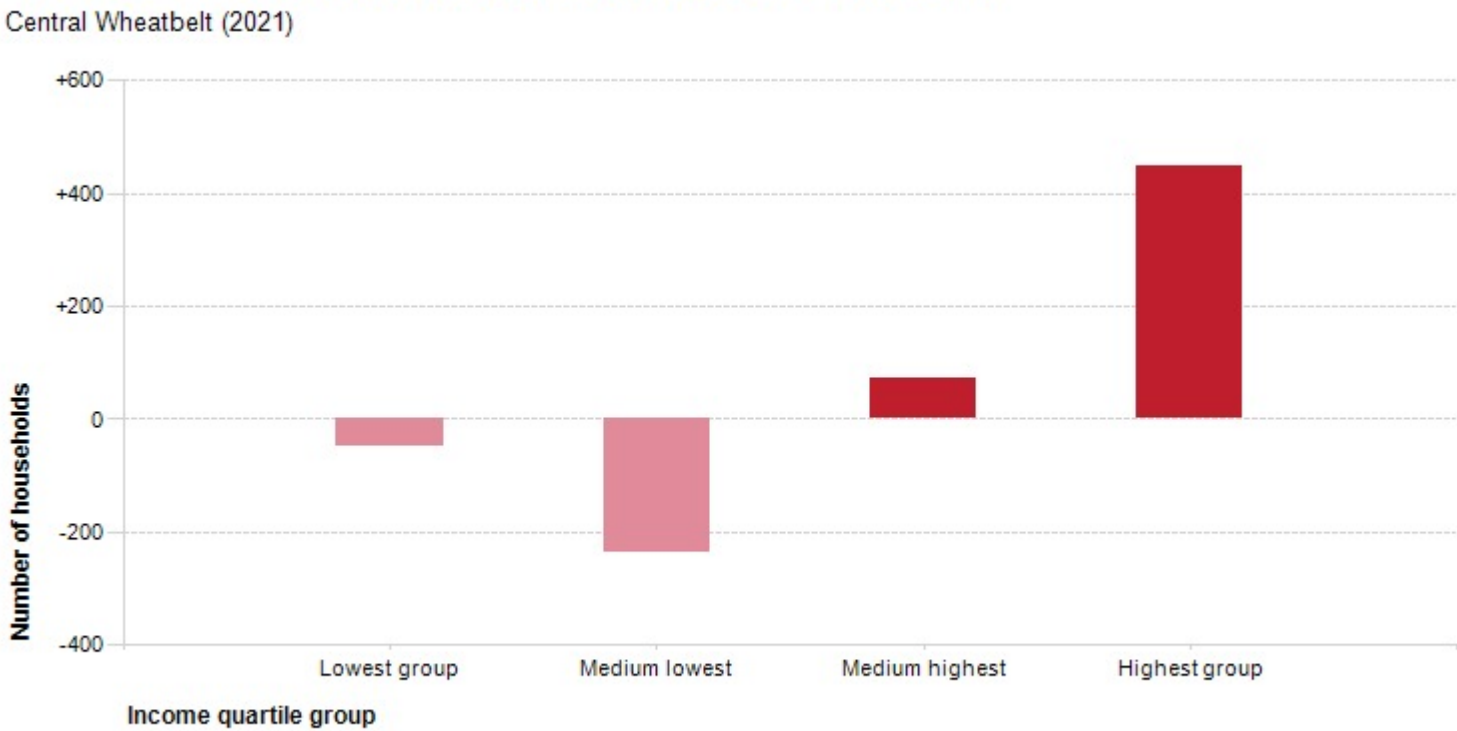
Household income quartiles, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in household income quartile, 2011 to 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by income quartile in Central Wheatbelt (2021) compared to Greater Perth shows that there was lesser proportion of households in the highest income quartile and a greater proportion in the lowest income quartile.

Emerging groups

The most significant change in Central Wheatbelt (2021) between 2011 and 2016 was in the highest quartile which showed an increase of 449 households.

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Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Equivalised household income

While Household Income is a useful measure, it is difficult to tell if changes over time and between geographic areas are due to actual changes in income levels, or due to changes in household size and composition. For example, an increase in lower income households could be due to job losses in key economic sectors, or simply due to decreasing household size as adult children leave home.

Equivalised Household Income puts all households on an equal footing independent of household size and composition to enable a true comparison between areas and over time. It is an indicator of the income resource available to a household of standard size and is the best measure of the changing economic fortunes of households living in Central Wheatbelt (2021).

A detailed explanation of how Equivalised Household Income quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in [specific data notes](#).

[Learn more about the characteristics of low-income households here.](#)

Equivalised household income quartiles

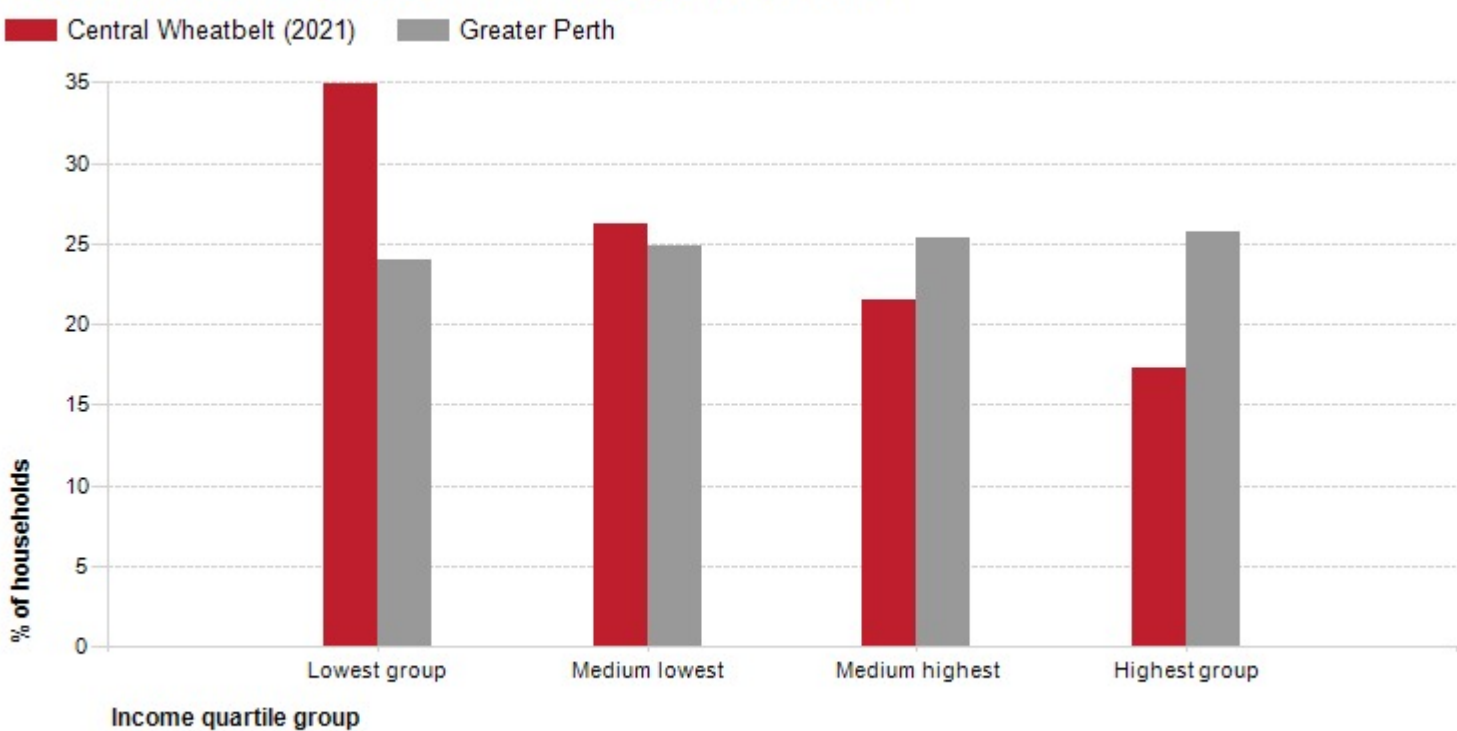
Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	4,289	35.0	24.0	4,376	36.4	23.9	-87
Medium lowest	3,215	26.2	24.9	3,409	28.4	24.7	-194
Medium highest	2,642	21.5	25.3	2,443	20.3	25.6	+198
Highest group	2,119	17.3	25.8	1,781	14.8	25.8	+338
Total Households	12,267	100.0	100.0	12,011	100.0	100.0	+255

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

Equivalised household income - Quartile group dollar ranges

Calculated from income data for WA	Weekly income by Census year			
Equivalised household income ranges	2016	2011	2006	2001
Lowest group	\$0 to \$538	\$0 to \$485	\$0 to \$374	\$0 to \$285
Medium lowest	\$539 to \$971	\$486 to \$878	\$375 to \$654	\$286 to \$487
Medium highest	\$972 to \$1,559	\$879 to \$1,383	\$655 to \$1,039	\$488 to \$766
Highest group	\$1,560 and over	\$1,384 and over	\$1,040 and over	\$767 and over

Equivalised household income quartiles, 2016

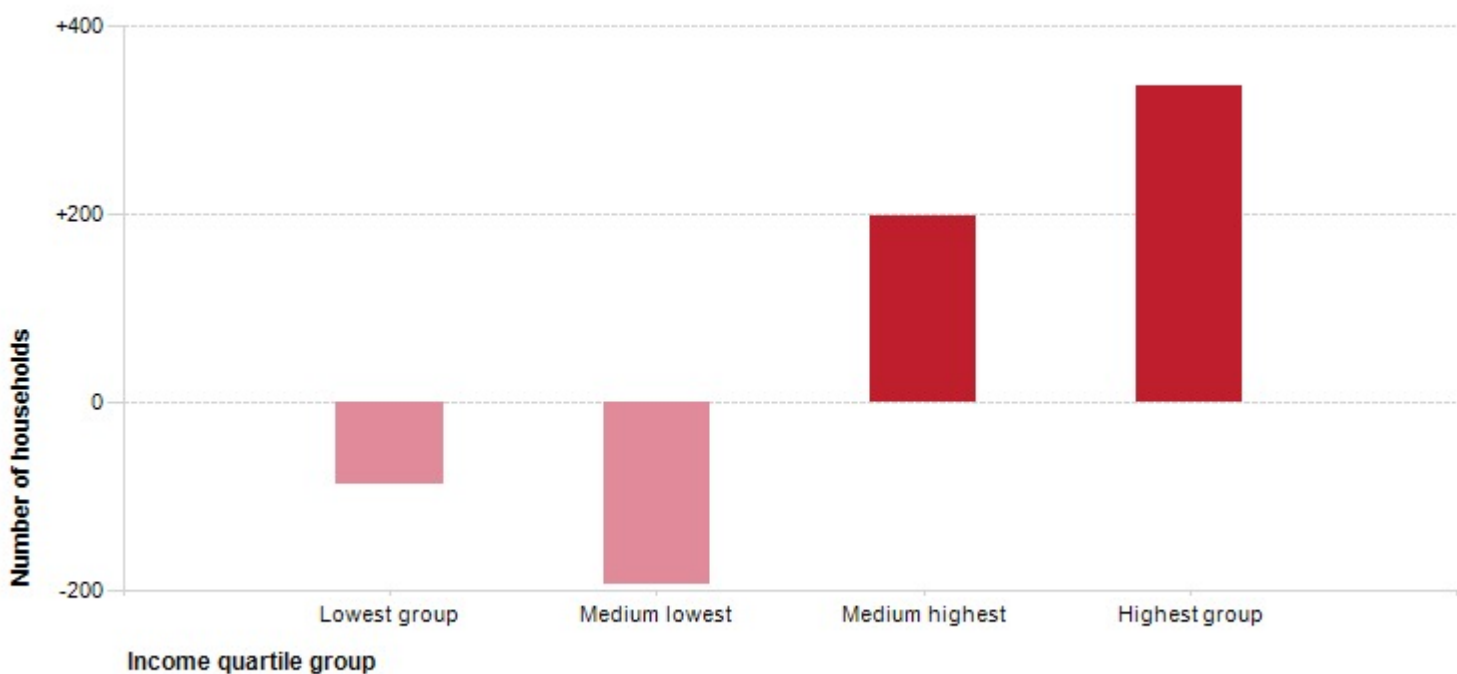


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in equivalised household income quartiles, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Equivalised income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Because the data is equivalised, households of different size and composition are placed on an equal footing.

Analysis of the distribution of households by income quartile in Central Wheatbelt (2021) compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lesser proportion of households in the highest equivalised income quartile, and a greater proportion in the lowest equivalised income quartile.

Emerging groups

The most significant change in Central Wheatbelt (2021) between 2011 and 2016 was in the highest quartile which showed an increase of 338 households.

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Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Household type

Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s household and family structure is one of the most important demographic indicators. It reveals the area's residential role and function, era of settlement and provides key insights into the level of demand for services and facilities as most are related to age and household types.

To continue building the story, Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s Household Summary should be viewed in conjunction with Households with Children, Households without Children, Household Size, Age Structure and Dwelling Type.

Household type

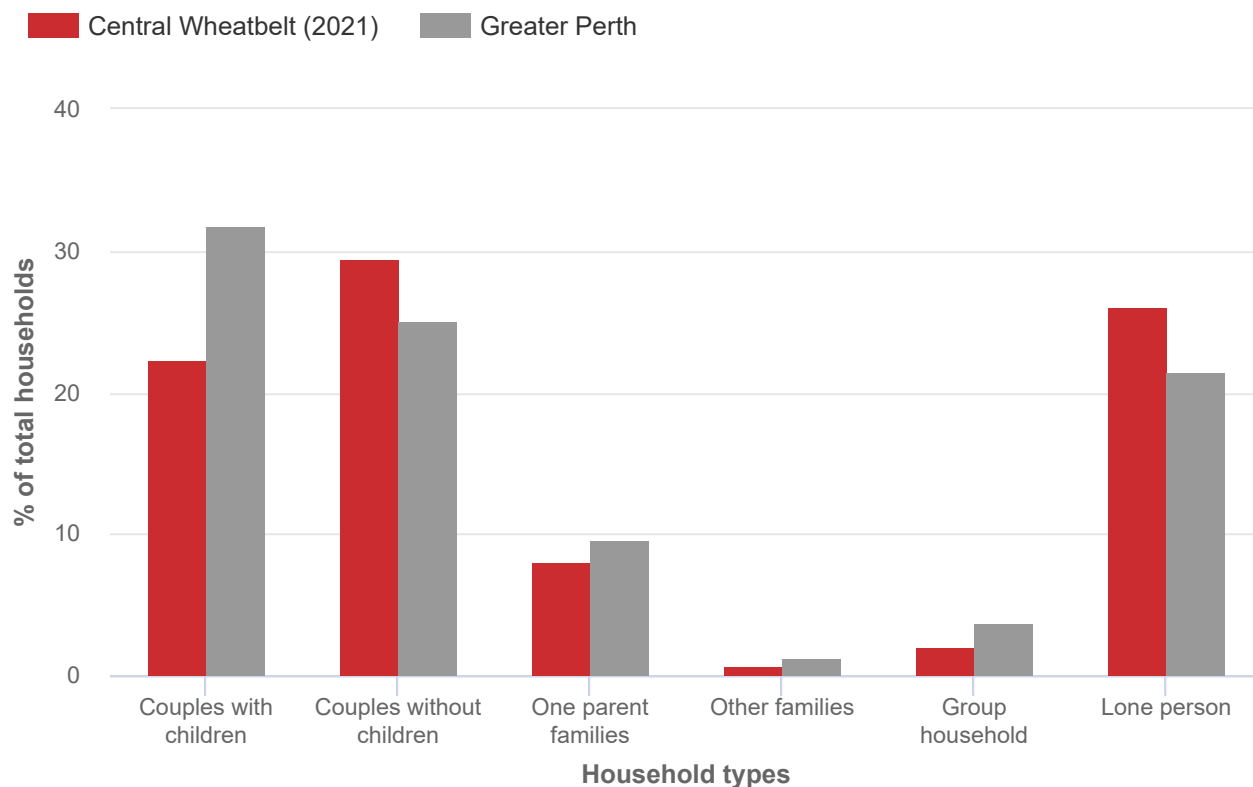
Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Households by type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Couples with children	3,544	22.6	32.3	3,876	25.9	31.6	-332
Couples without children	4,670	29.8	25.4	4,727	31.6	25.7	-57
One parent families	1,281	8.2	9.8	1,181	7.9	9.9	+100
Other families	100	0.6	1.3	105	0.7	1.4	-5
Group household	327	2.1	3.8	304	2.0	4.0	+23
Lone person	4,126	26.4	21.7	3,805	25.4	22.4	+321
Other not classifiable household	1,169	7.5	4.8	570	3.8	3.9	+599
Visitor only households	431	2.8	1.0	389	2.6	1.1	+42
Total households	15,648	100.0	100.0	14,957	100.0	100.0	+691

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

- a One parent families with dependent children
- a Couple families with dependent children
- a Young couples (aged 15-44 years) without children
- a Older couples (65 years and over) without children
- a Young lone person households (aged 15-44 years)
- a Older lone person households (aged 65 years and over)
- a Average household size

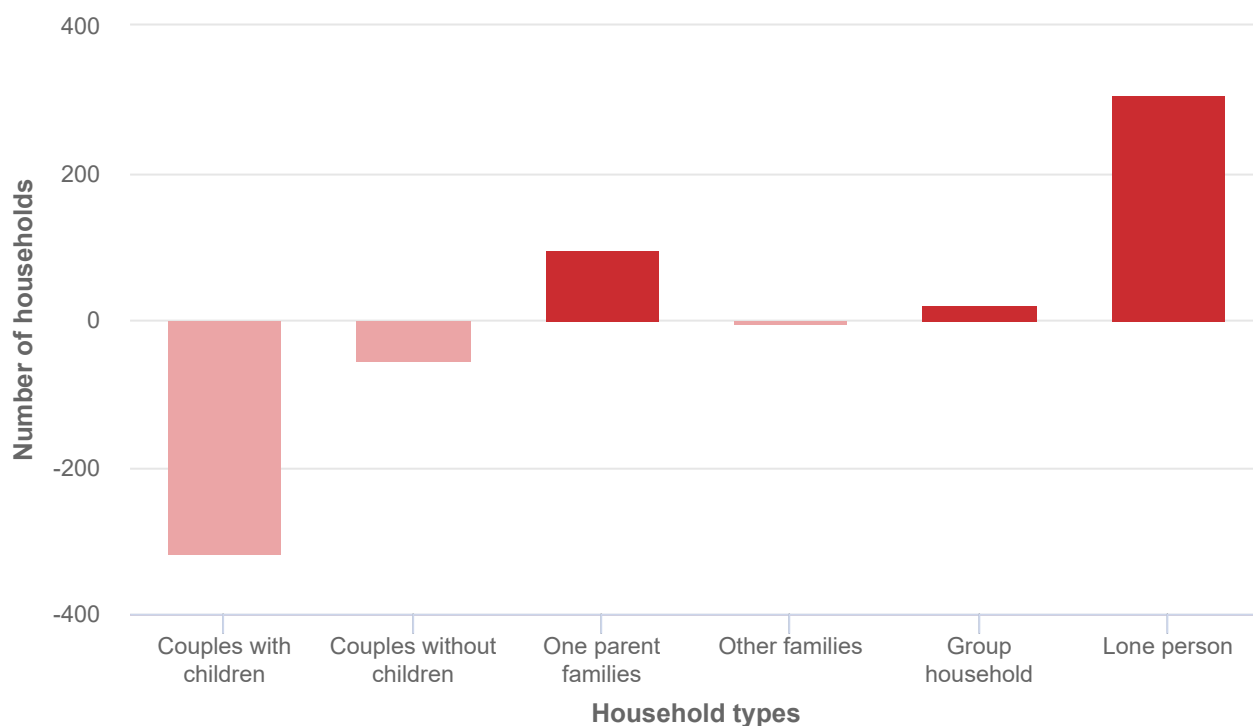
Household type, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in household type, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the household/family types in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of couple families with child(ren) as well as a lower proportion of one-parent families. Overall, 22.6% of total families were couple families with child(ren), and 8.2% were one-parent families, compared with 32.3% and 9.8% respectively for Greater Perth.

There were a higher proportion of lone person households and a higher proportion of couples without children. Overall, the proportion of lone person households was 26.4% compared to 21.7% in Greater Perth while the proportion of couples without children was 29.8% compared to 25.4% in Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The number of households in Central Wheatbelt (2021) increased by 691 between 2011 and 2016.

The largest changes in family/household types in Central Wheatbelt (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were:

- Couples with children (-332 households)
- Lone person (+321 households)
- One parent families (+100 households)
- Couples without children (-57 households)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Households with children

Households with Children require different services and facilities than other household types, and their needs change as both adults and children age. When many families in an area are at the same stage in their individual lifecycles, it creates a suburb lifecycle. Knowing where a suburb is in a cycle of change helps planners make evidence-based decisions about the demand for services both now and in the future.

For Households with Children in Central Wheatbelt (2021), life stage is based on the age of children in the household. The age of the parent(s) is not taken into account.

- **Young children:** Children aged under 15 only
- **Mixed age children:** One or more children under 15 and one or more children over 15 (must have 2 or more children)
- **Older children:** Children aged 15 and over only

To continue building the story, Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s Household data should be viewed in conjunction with Household Size, Age Structure and Dwelling Type.

Households with children by life stage

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Households with children	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Couples with children	3,544	22.6	32.3	3,876	25.9	31.6	-332
Couples with young children	2,164	13.8	18.0	2,412	16.1	17.3	-248
Couples with mixed-age children	497	3.2	4.4	589	3.9	4.6	-92
Couples with older children	883	5.6	9.9	875	5.9	9.7	+8
Single parents with children	1,281	8.2	9.8	1,181	7.9	9.9	+100
Single parents with young children	562	3.6	3.7	607	4.1	3.9	-45
Single parents with mixed-age children	171	1.1	1.1	117	0.8	1.2	+54
Single parents with older children	548	3.5	5.0	457	3.1	4.8	+91
Total households with children	4,825	30.8	42.1	5,057	33.8	41.5	-232
Total households	15,648	100.0	100.0	14,957	100.0	100.0	+691

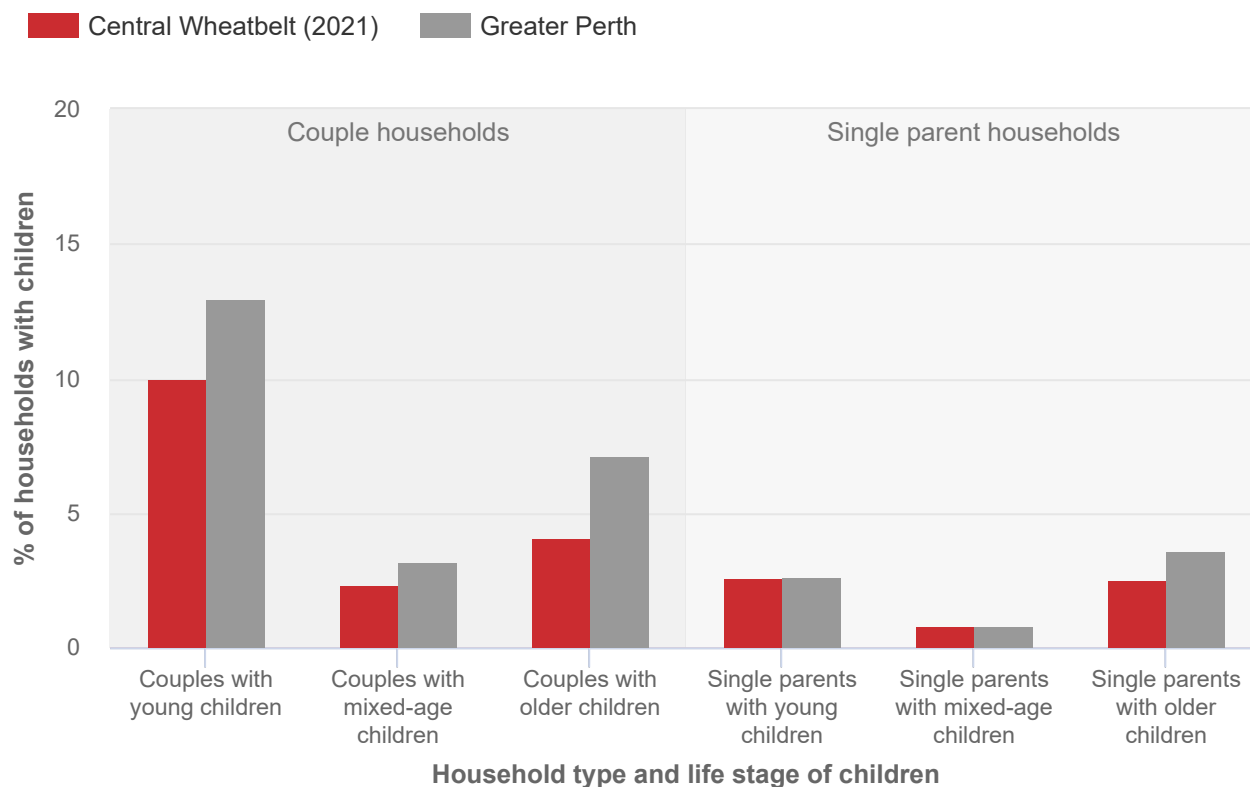
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a One parent families with dependent children

a Couple families with dependent children

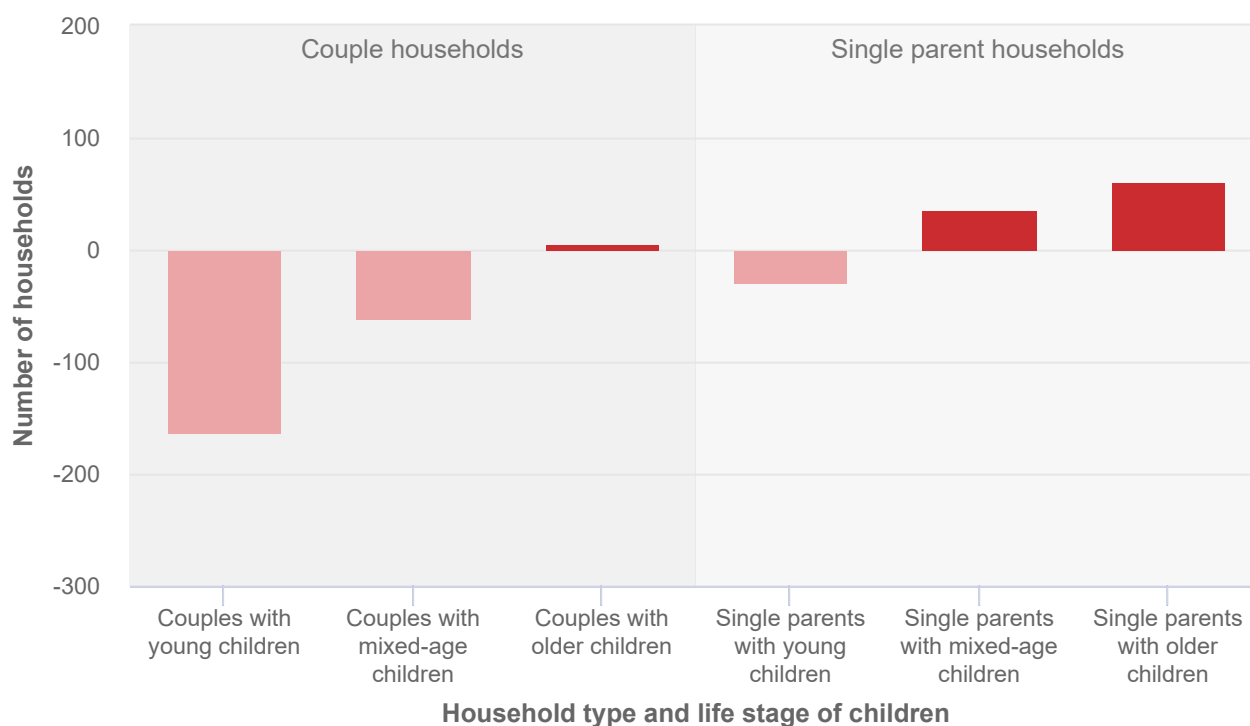
Households with children, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in households with children, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the families with children in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a smaller proportion of couples with young children, as well as a smaller proportion of couples with older children.

Overall, 13.8% of total households with children were couple with young children, and 5.6% were couples with older children, compared with 18.0% and 9.9% respectively for Greater Perth.

There were a similar proportion of single parent households with young children and a smaller proportion of single parent households with older children. Overall, the proportion of single parent households with young children was 3.6% compared to 3.7% in Greater Perth while the proportion of single parent households with older children was 3.5% compared to 5.0% in Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of households with children decreased by 232 households or 4.6%.

The largest changes in households with children in this area between 2011 and 2016 were:

- Couples with young children (-248 households)
- Couples with mixed-age children (-92 households)
- Single parents with older children (+91 households)
- Single parents with mixed-age children (+54 households)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Households without children

Households without Children include couples without children and lone person households. They require different services depending on the age of the people in the households. For example young couples who have not had children (yet) compared to older "empty nester" couples whose children may have left home.

For Households without Children in Central Wheatbelt (2021), life stage is based on the age of the household reference person (usually person 1 on the Census form):

- **Young:** Aged 15-44
- **Middle-aged:** Aged 45-64
- **Older:** Aged 65 and over

To continue building the story, Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s Household data should be viewed in conjunction with Household Size, Age Structure and Dwelling Type.

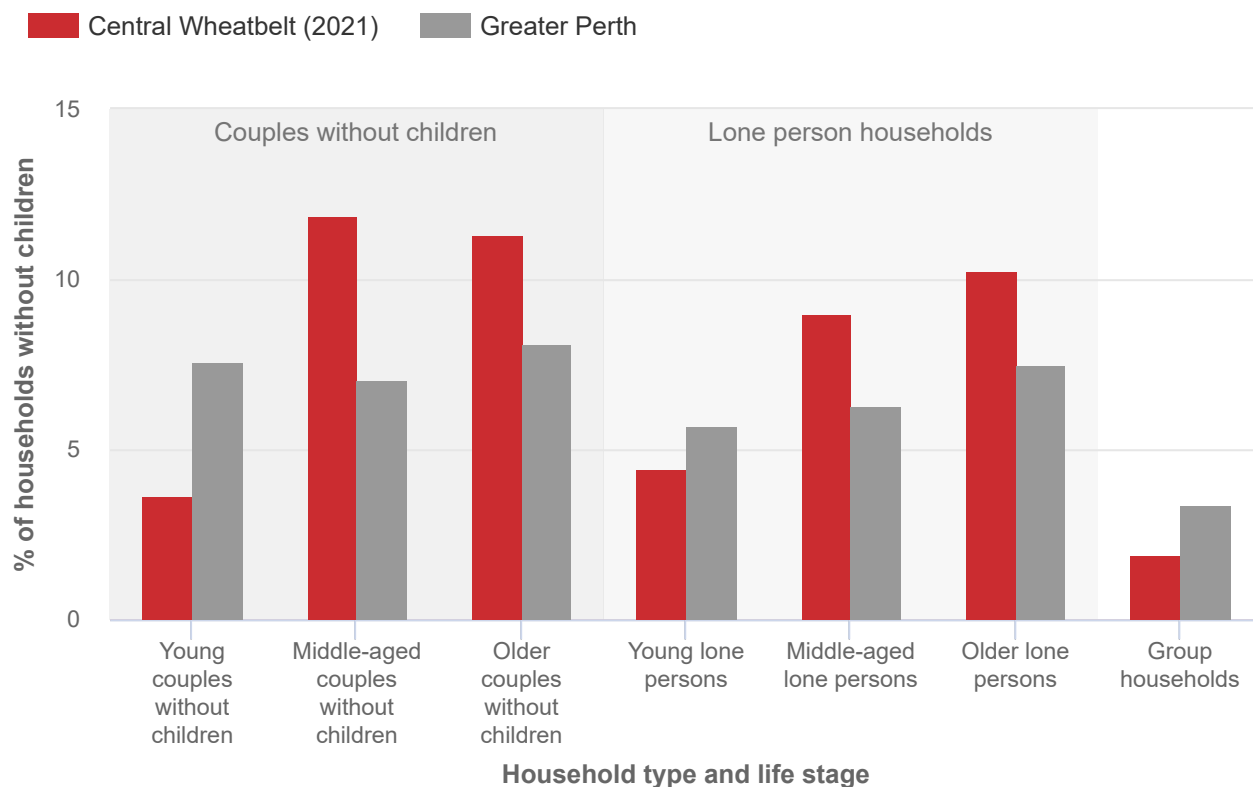
Households without children by life stage

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Households without children	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Couples without children	4,670	29.8	25.4	4,727	31.6	25.7	-57
Young couples without children	635	4.1	8.5	651	4.4	8.3	-16
Middle-aged couples without children	2,069	13.2	7.9	2,378	15.9	9.0	-309
Older couples without children	1,966	12.6	9.0	1,698	11.4	8.4	+268
Lone person households	4,126	26.4	21.7	3,805	25.4	22.4	+321
Young lone persons	775	5.0	6.3	884	5.9	6.9	-109
Middle-aged lone persons	1,569	10.0	7.0	1,448	9.7	7.5	+121
Older lone persons	1,782	11.4	8.4	1,473	9.8	8.0	+309
Group households	327	2.1	3.8	304	2.0	4.0	+23
Total households without children	9,123	58.3	50.9	8,836	59.1	52.1	+287
Total households	15,648	100.0	100.0	14,957	100.0	100.0	+691

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

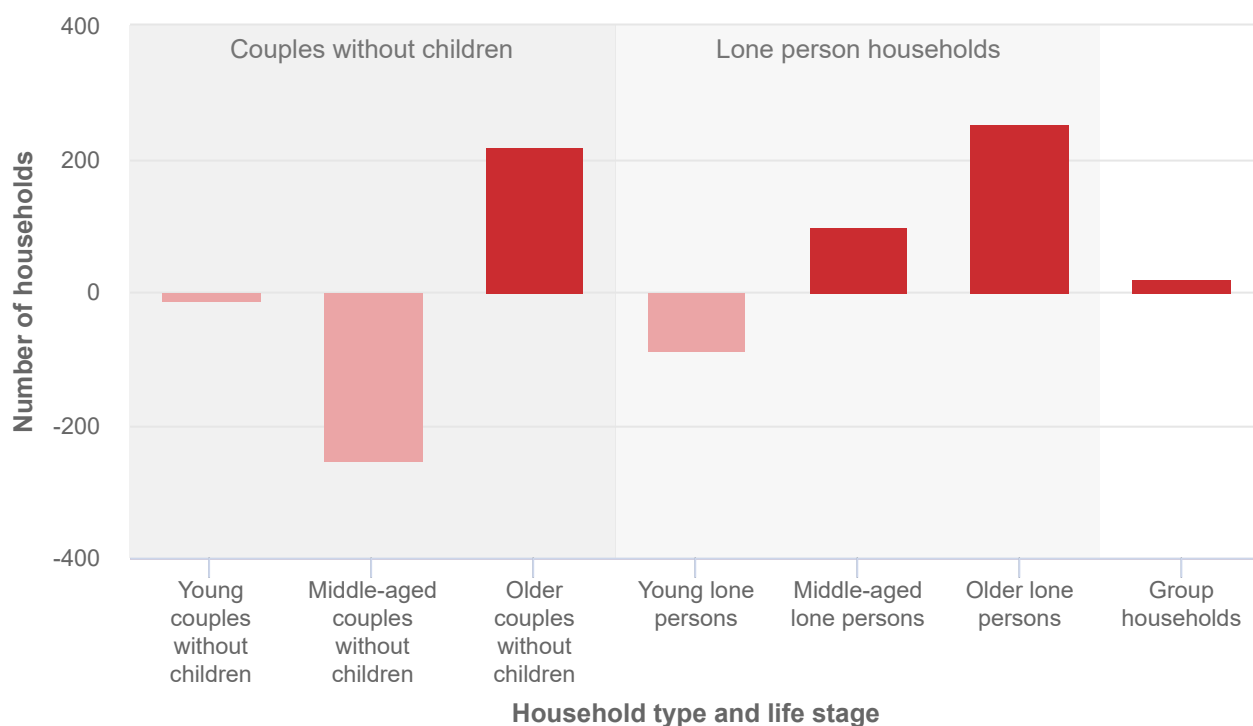
Households without children, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in households without children, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the households without children in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a smaller proportion of young couples without children, a larger proportion of middle-aged couples without children, and a larger proportion of older couples without children.

In addition, there were a smaller proportion of young lone person households, a larger proportion of middle-aged lone person households, and a larger proportion of older lone person households.

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of households without children increased by 287.

The largest changes in households without children in Central Wheatbelt (2021), between 2011 and 2016 were:

- Middle-aged couples without children (-309 persons)
- Older lone persons (+309 persons)
- Older couples without children (+268 persons)
- Middle-aged lone persons (+121 persons)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Household size

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

Household size in Australia has declined since the 1970s but between 2006 and 2016, the average household size remained stable for the nation as a whole.

An increasing household size in an area may indicate a lack of affordable housing opportunities for young people, an increase in the birth rate or an increase in family formation in the area. A declining household size may indicate children leaving the area when they leave home, an increase in retirees settling in the area, or an attraction of young singles and couples to the area.

For greater insight, Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s Household Size data should be viewed in conjunction with Household Summary, Age Structure, Dwelling Type, Household Income and Language Spoken at Home.

Household size

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Number of persons usually resident	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
1 person	4,124	29.4	23.0	3,861	27.4	23.6	+263
2 persons	5,417	38.6	33.4	5,548	39.4	34.0	-131
3 persons	1,743	12.4	16.8	1,682	11.9	16.3	+61
4 persons	1,527	10.9	17.0	1,731	12.3	16.5	-204
5 persons	796	5.7	6.7	835	5.9	6.6	-39
6 or more persons	435	3.1	3.1	435	3.1	2.9	0
Total classifiable households	14,042	100.0	100.0	14,092	100.0	100.0	-50

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Household size - Summary

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Enumerated	2016			2011			Change
Dwellings	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Occupied private dwellings	15,644	--	--	14,951	--	--	+693
Persons in occupied private dwellings	36,156	--	--	34,971	--	--	+1,185
Average household size (persons per dwelling)	2.31	--	2.55	2.34	--	2.55	-0.03

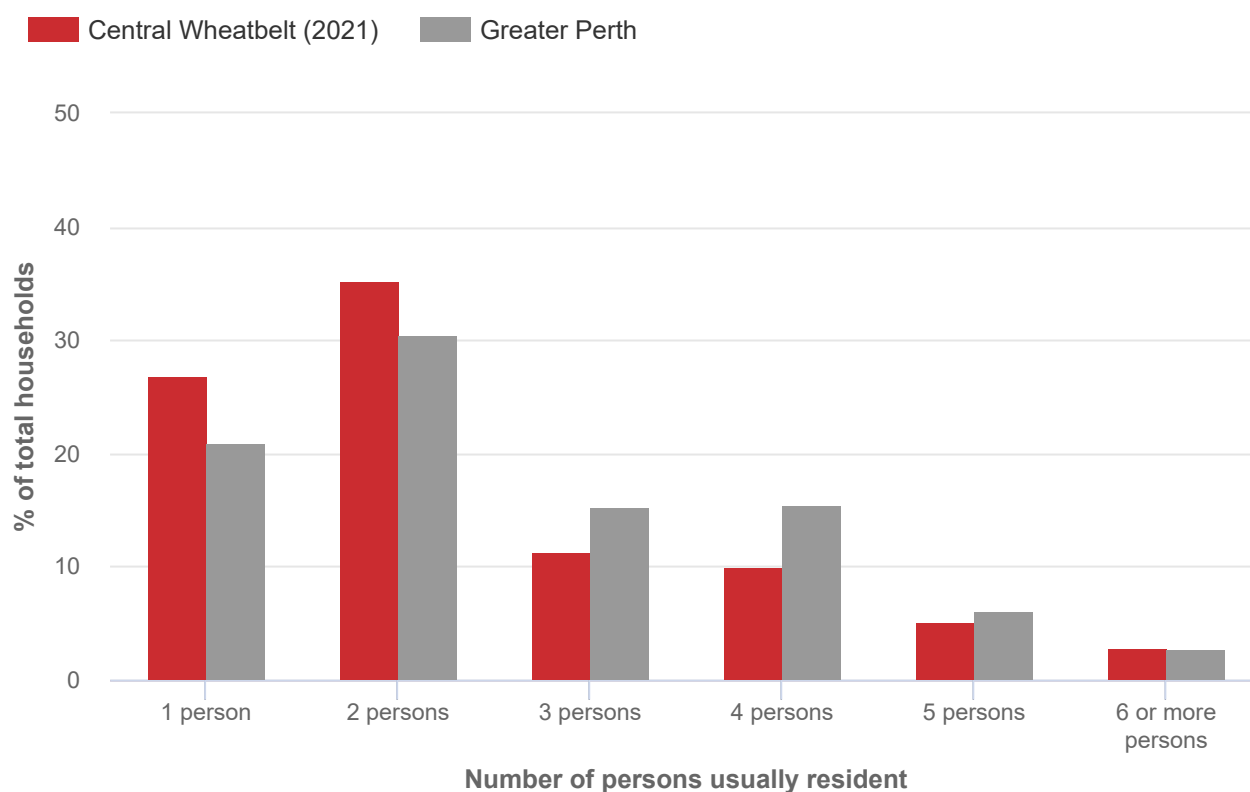
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

The 'Dwellings' table is enumerated data.

a Average household size

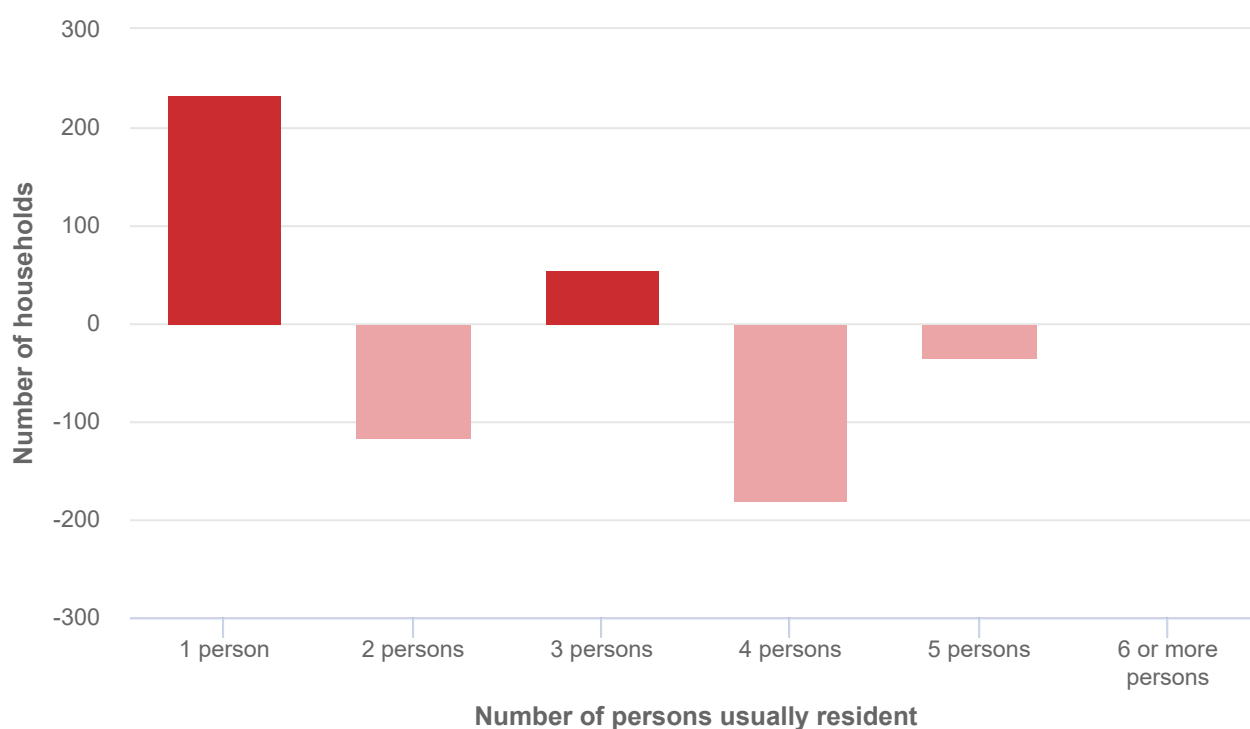
Household size, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in household size, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the number of persons usually resident in a household in Central Wheatbelt (2021) compared with Greater Perth shows that there were a higher proportion of lone person households, and a lower proportion of larger households (those with 4 persons or more). Overall there were 29.4% of lone person households, and 19.6% of larger households, compared with 23.0% and 26.8% respectively for Greater Perth.

The major differences in the household size for Central Wheatbelt (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of households with 1 person usually resident (29.4% compared to 23.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of households with 2 persons usually resident (38.6% compared to 33.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 4 persons usually resident (10.9% compared to 17.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 3 persons usually resident (12.4% compared to 16.8%)

Emerging groups

The number of households in Central Wheatbelt (2021) decreased by 50 between 2011 and 2016.

The largest changes in the number of persons usually resident in a household in Central Wheatbelt (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were:

- 1 person (+263 households)
- 4 persons (-204 households)
- 2 persons (-131 households)
- 3 persons (+61 households)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Family blending

Information on blended and intact families can be an indicator of the level of family breakup and repartnering within the area, and a potential indicator of socio-economic disadvantage. Family blending only applies to couple families with children. For information more broadly about household and family types, including single-parent families, please see Household Type, Households with Children, and Households without Children.

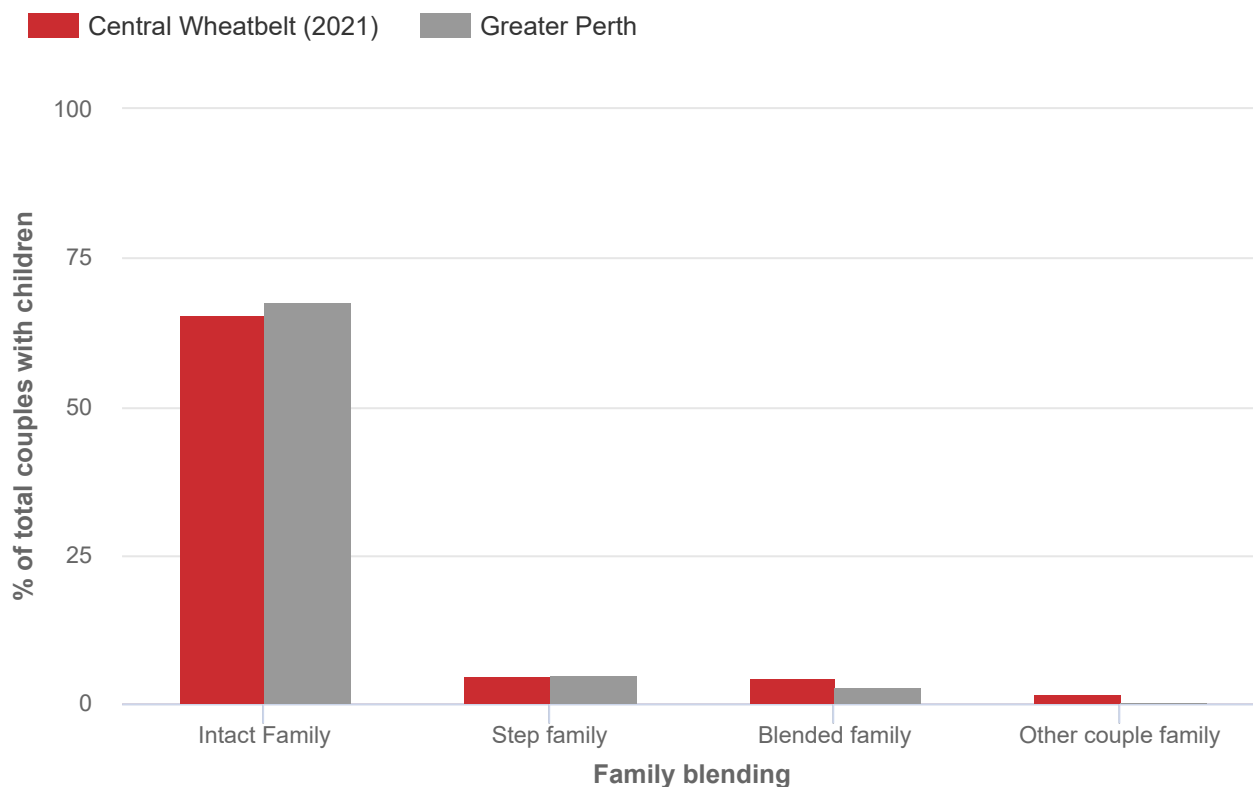
Family blending

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Total couples with children (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Family blending by type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Intact Family	3,070	86.2	89.4	3,303	88.1	88.3	-233
Step family	219	6.2	6.5	241	6.4	7.3	-22
Blended family	205	5.8	3.6	202	5.4	4.0	+3
Other couple family	66	1.9	0.4	3	0.1	0.4	+63
Total couples with children	3,560	100.0	100.0	3,749	100.0	100.0	-189

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

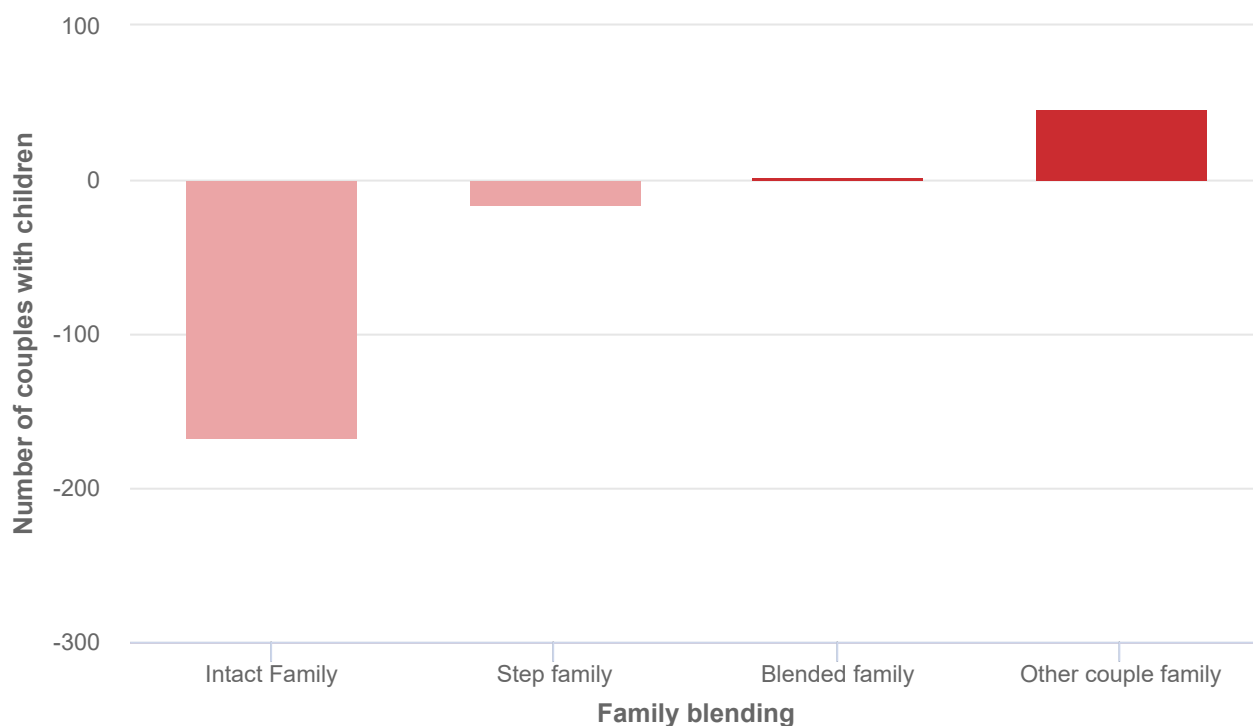
Family blending, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in family blending, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the family blending in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a similar proportion of step families as well as a similar proportion of blended families. Overall, 6.2% of total couple families with children were step families, and 5.8% were blended families, compared with 6.5% and 3.6% respectively for Greater Perth.

There were a higher proportion of other families and a lower proportion of couples without children. Overall, the proportion of other families was 1.9% compared to 0.4% in Greater Perth while the proportion of intact families was 86.2% compared to 89.4% in Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The number of couple families with children in Central Wheatbelt (2021) decreased by 189 between 2011 and 2016.

The largest changes in family blending in Central Wheatbelt (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were:

- Intact Family (-233 couples with children)
- Other couple family (+63 couples with children)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Dwelling type

Dwelling Type is an important determinant of Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s residential role and function. A greater concentration of higher density dwellings is likely to attract more young adults and smaller households, often renting. Larger, detached or separate dwellings are more likely to attract families and prospective families. The residential built form often reflects market opportunities or planning policy, such as building denser forms of housing around public transport nodes or employment centres.

Dwelling Type statistics should be viewed in conjunction with **Household Size**, **Household Types**, **Housing Tenure** and **Age Structure** for a more complete picture of the housing market in Central Wheatbelt (2021).

Dwelling structure

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Dwellings (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Separate house	17,784	93.0	74.6	17,679	92.2	76.7	+105
Medium density	787	4.1	19.6	1,013	5.3	17.9	-226
High density	0	--	5.1	0	--	4.8	0
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	281	1.5	0.3	318	1.7	0.4	-37
Other	91	0.5	0.2	141	0.7	0.1	-50
Not stated	180	0.9	0.2	34	0.2	0.1	+146
Total Private Dwellings	19,123	100.0	100.0	19,185	100.0	100.0	-62

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Dwelling type

Central Wheatbelt (2021)	2016			2011			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Occupied private dwellings	15,925	81.4	89.4	14,951	77.3	90.8	+974
Unoccupied private dwellings	3,487	17.8	10.5	4,237	21.9	9.1	-750
Non private dwellings	155	0.8	0.1	154	0.8	0.1	+1
Total dwellings	19,567	100.0	100.0	19,342	100.0	100.0	+225

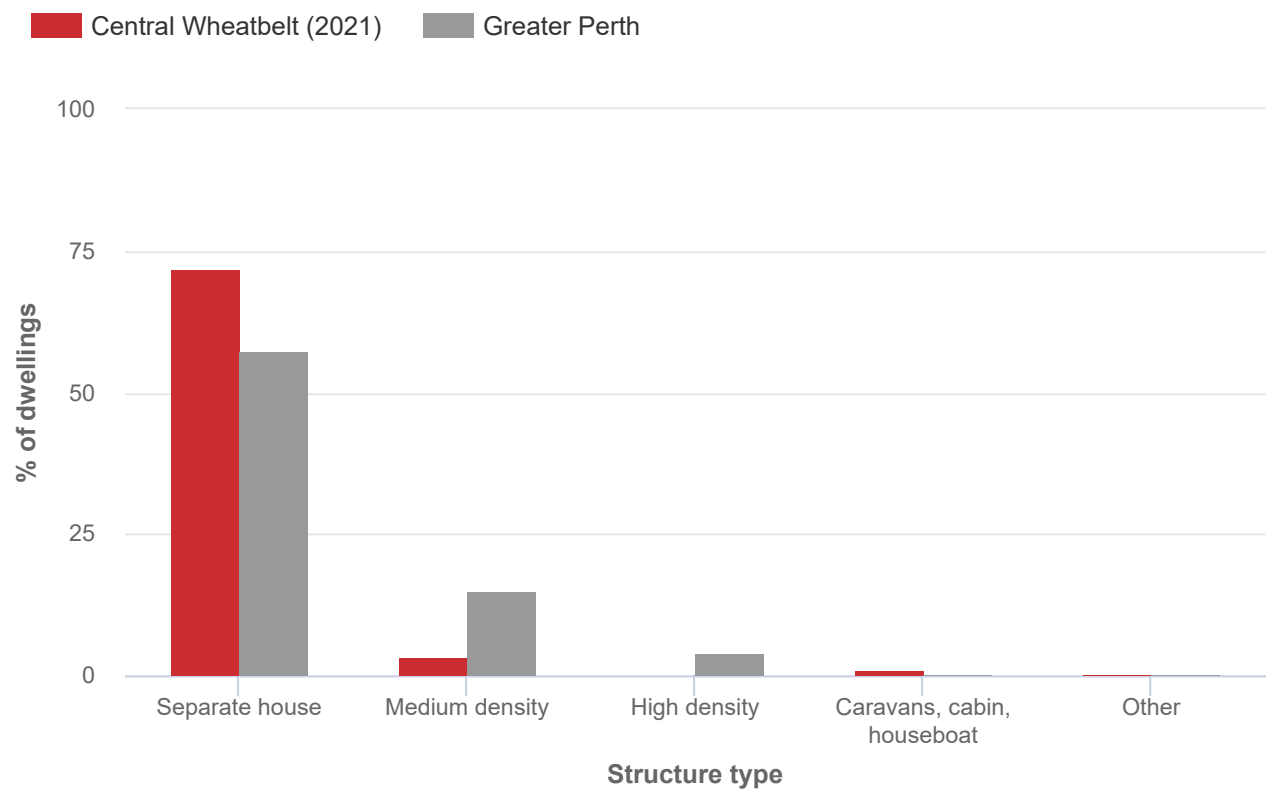
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a People in non-private dwellings
a Vacant dwellings

Please refer to the specific data notes for more information

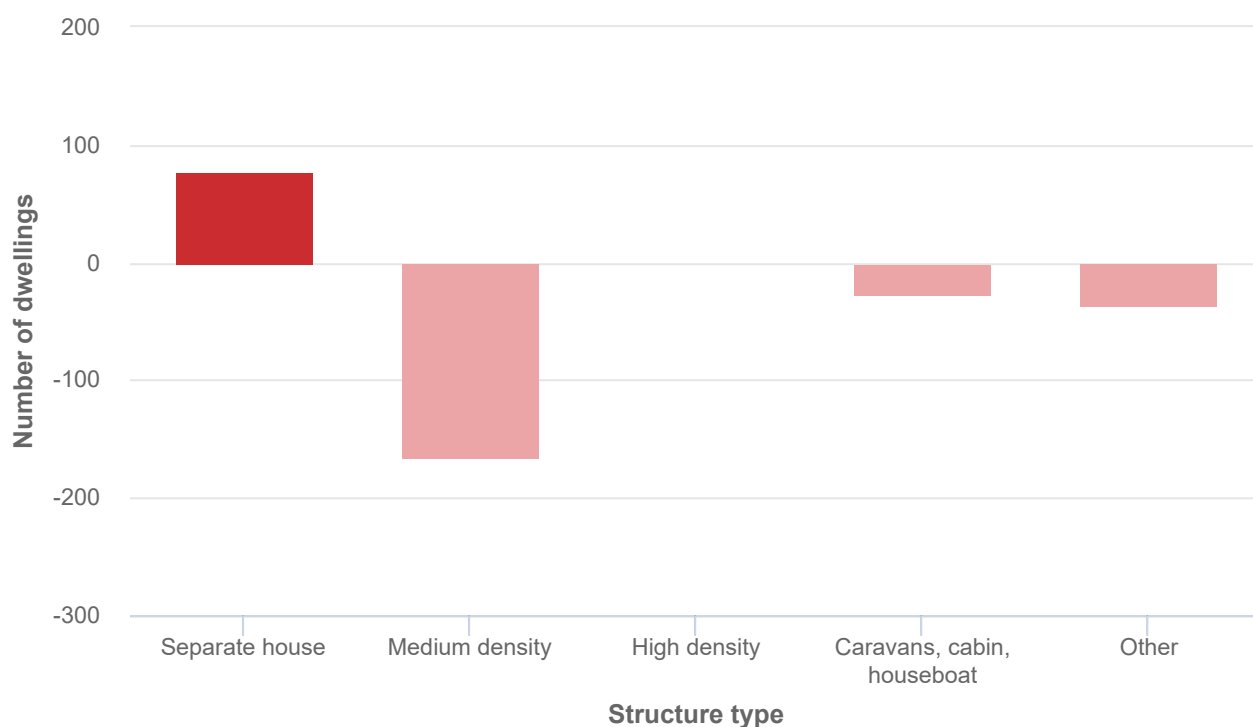
Dwelling structure, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in dwelling structure, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

In 2016, there were 17,784 separate houses in the area, 787 medium density dwellings, and no high density dwellings. In addition, there were 281 caravans/cabins/houseboats in the area.

Analysis of the types of dwellings in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 shows that 93.0% of all dwellings were separate houses; 4.1% were medium density dwellings, and 0% were in high density dwellings, compared with 74.6%, 19.6%, and 5.1% in the Greater Perth respectively.

In 2016, a total of 81.4% of the dwellings in Central Wheatbelt (2021) were occupied on Census night, compared to 89.4% in Greater Perth. The proportion of unoccupied dwellings was 17.8%, which is larger compared to that found in Greater Perth (10.5%).

Emerging groups

The total number of dwellings in Central Wheatbelt (2021) increased by 225 between 2011 and 2016.

The largest changes in the type of dwellings found in Central Wheatbelt (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were:

- Medium density (-226 dwellings)
- Separate house (+105 dwellings)
- Other (-50 dwellings)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Number of bedrooms per dwelling

The Number of Bedrooms in a dwelling is an indicator of the size of dwellings, and when combined with **Dwelling Type** information, provides insight into the role Central Wheatbelt (2021) plays in the housing market. For example, an area of high density dwellings that are predominantly 1-2 bedroom are likely to attract students, single workers and young couples, whereas a high density area with dwellings that are predominantly 2-3 bedroom may attract more empty nesters and some families.

In combination with **Household Type** and **Household Size**, the Number of Bedrooms can also indicate issues around housing affordability, overcrowding and other socio-economic factors.

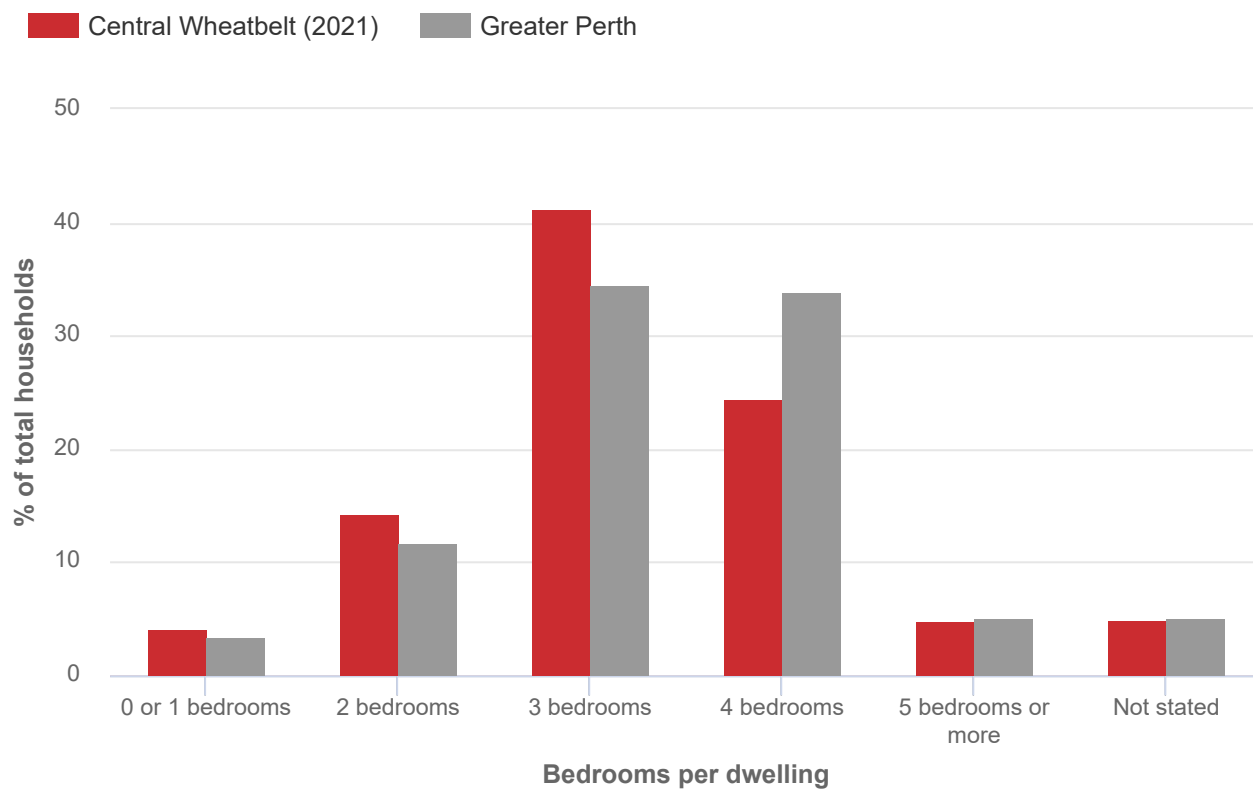
Number of bedrooms per dwelling

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2011			2011			Change
Number of bedrooms	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2011
0 or 1 bedrooms	655	4.4	3.6	655	4.4	3.6	0
2 bedrooms	2,282	15.3	12.6	2,282	15.3	12.6	0
3 bedrooms	6,558	43.9	36.7	6,558	43.9	36.7	0
4 bedrooms	3,891	26.0	36.0	3,891	26.0	36.0	0
5 bedrooms or more	760	5.1	5.5	760	5.1	5.5	0
Not stated	799	5.3	5.5	799	5.3	5.5	0
Total households	14,945	100.0	100.0	14,945	100.0	100.0	0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2011. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

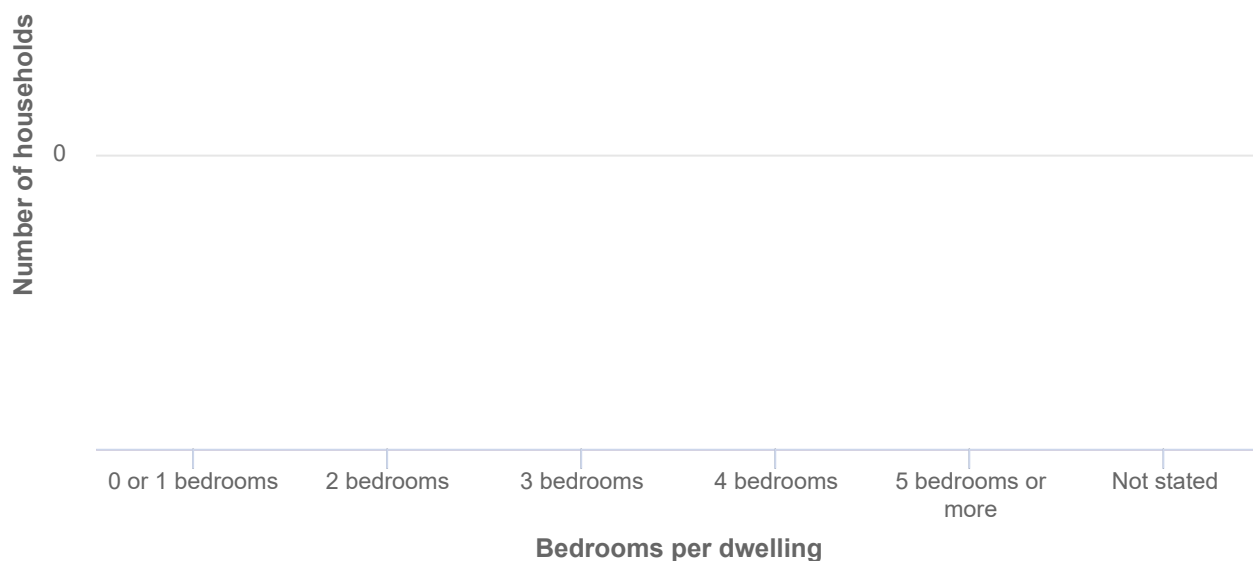
Number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2011 to 2011

Central Wheatbelt (2021)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2011 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the number of bedrooms in dwellings in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2011 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion of dwellings with 2 bedrooms or less, and a lower proportion of dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms.

Overall, 19.7% of households were in dwellings with 2 bedrooms or less, and 31.1% of 4 or more bedroom dwellings, compared with 16.2% and 41.6% for Greater Perth respectively.

The major differences between the number of bedrooms per dwelling of Central Wheatbelt (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of 3 bedroom dwellings (43.9% compared to 36.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of 2 bedroom dwellings (15.3% compared to 12.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 4 bedroom dwellings (26.0% compared to 36.0%)

Emerging groups

There were no major differences in Central Wheatbelt (2021) between 2011 and 2011.

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Internet connection

An internet connection is now an important utility for most households in Australia. It is increasingly required for accessing essential information and taking part in the digital economy. Australia-wide in 2016, nearly 80% of all households had internet access. However, this decreases with age – seniors are less likely to have internet access at home. The lack of internet access is likely to indicate a level of disadvantage and could be related to socio-economic factors, age, or geographical isolation.

Internet connectivity in Central Wheatbelt (2021) should be looked at in conjunction with **Household Type and Age Structure**, as well as **Education Levels**.

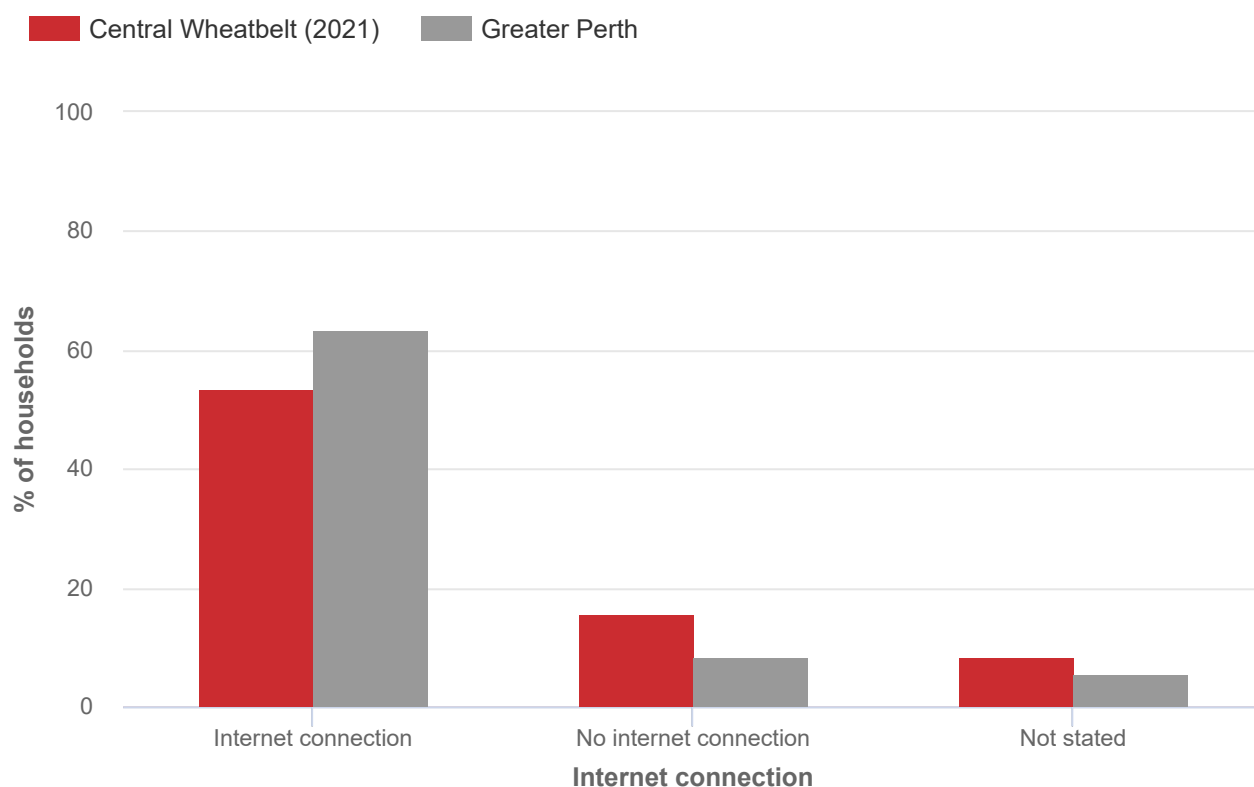
Type of internet connection

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Households	2016			2011			Change
Connection type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Internet connection	10,804	69.1	82.3	9,932	66.5	77.0	+872
No internet connection	3,166	20.2	10.7	3,949	26.5	15.8	-783
Not stated	1,675	10.7	7.0	1,044	7.0	7.1	+631
Total households	15,645	100.0	100.0	14,925	100.0	100.0	+720

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Type of internet connection, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in type of internet connection, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the type of internet connection of households in Central Wheatbelt (2021) compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of households with an internet connection

Overall 69.1% of households had an internet connection, compared with 82.3% in Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016 the number of households with an internet connection increased by 872.

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Number of cars per household

The ability of the population to access services and employment is strongly influenced by access to transport. The number of motor vehicles per household in Central Wheatbelt (2021) quantifies access to private transport and will be influenced by **Age Structure** and **Household Type**, which determine the number of adults present; access to **Public Transport**; distance to shops, services, employment and education; and **Household Income**. Depending on these factors, car ownership can be seen as a measure of advantage or disadvantage, or a neutral socio-economic measure, which impacts on the environment and quality of life.

Car ownership

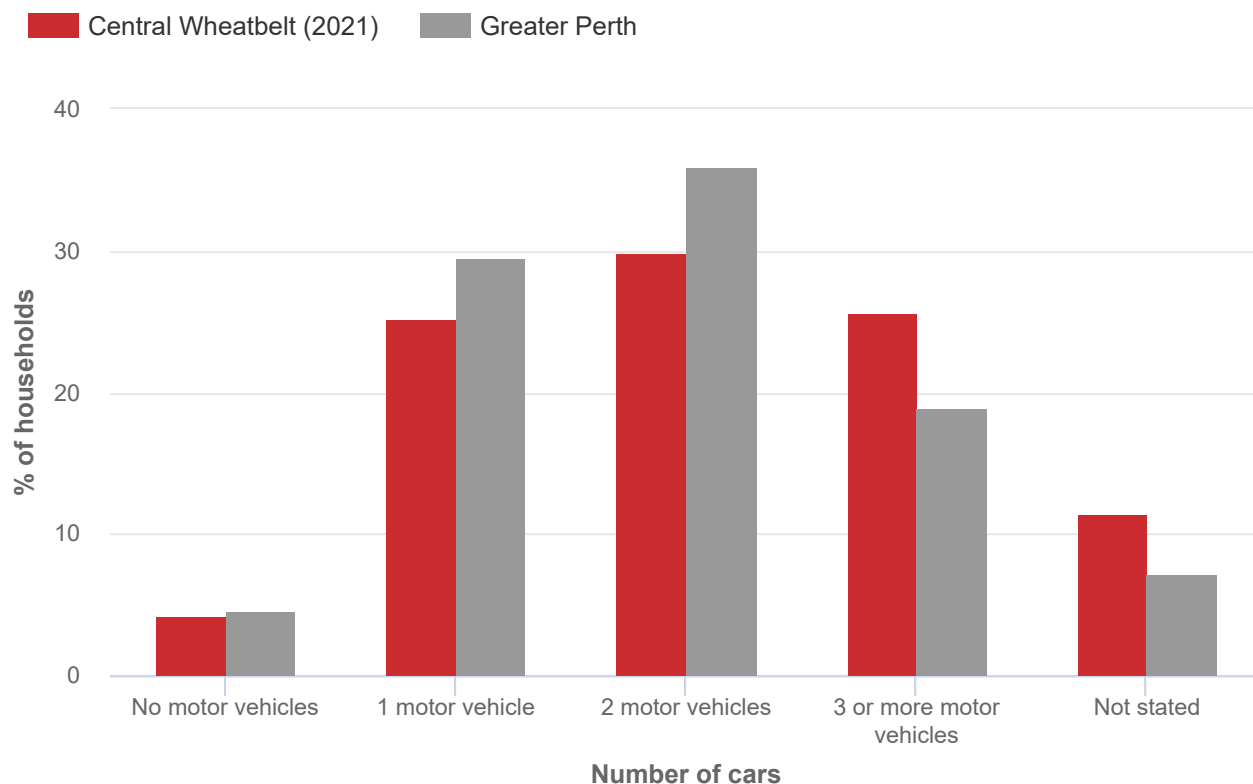
Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Number of cars	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
No motor vehicles	692	4.4	4.7	766	5.1	6.0	-74
1 motor vehicle	4,086	26.1	30.7	4,282	28.7	32.0	-196
2 motor vehicles	4,846	31.0	37.3	5,103	34.2	37.1	-257
3 or more motor vehicles	4,155	26.6	19.7	3,797	25.4	18.4	+358
Not stated	1,863	11.9	7.5	976	6.5	6.5	+887
Total households	15,642	100.0	100.0	14,924	100.0	100.0	+718

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a People who travelled to work by car

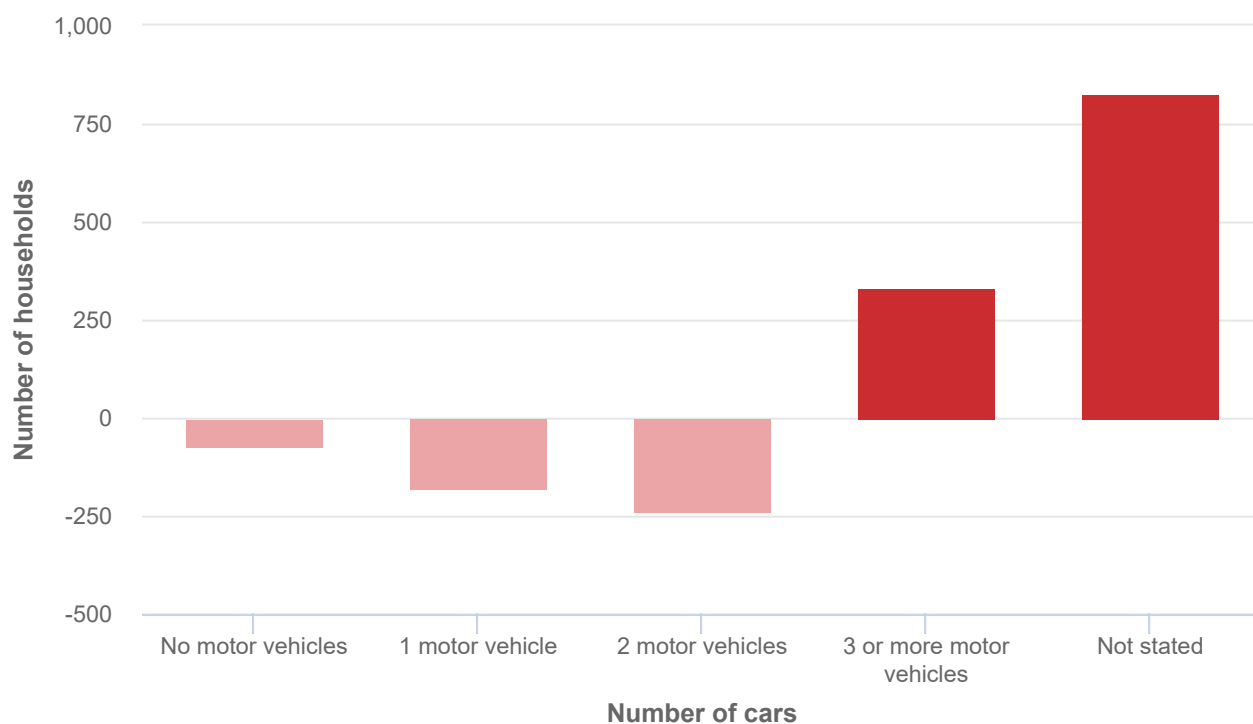
Car ownership, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in car ownership, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the car ownership of the households in Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that 83.7% of the households owned at least one car, while 4.4% did not, compared with 87.8% and 4.7% respectively in Greater Perth.

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

Overall, 26.1% of the households owned one car; 31.0% owned two cars; and 26.6% owned three cars or more, compared with 30.7%; 37.3% and 19.7% respectively for Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the household car ownership in Central Wheatbelt (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were:

- 3 or more motor vehicles (+358 households)
- 2 motor vehicles (-257 households)
- 1 motor vehicle (-196 households)
- No motor vehicles (-74 households)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Housing tenure

Central Wheatbelt (2021)'s Housing Tenure data provides insights into its socio-economic status as well as the role it plays in the housing market. For example, a high concentration of private renters may indicate a transient area attractive to young singles and couples, while a concentration of home owners indicates a more settled area with mature families and empty-nesters (**Household Summary**). Tenure can also reflect built form (**Dwelling Type**), with a significantly higher share of renters in high density housing and a substantially larger proportion of home-owners in separate houses, although this is not always the case.

In conjunction with other socio-economic status indicators in Central Wheatbelt (2021), Tenure data is useful for analysing housing markets, housing affordability and identifying public housing areas.

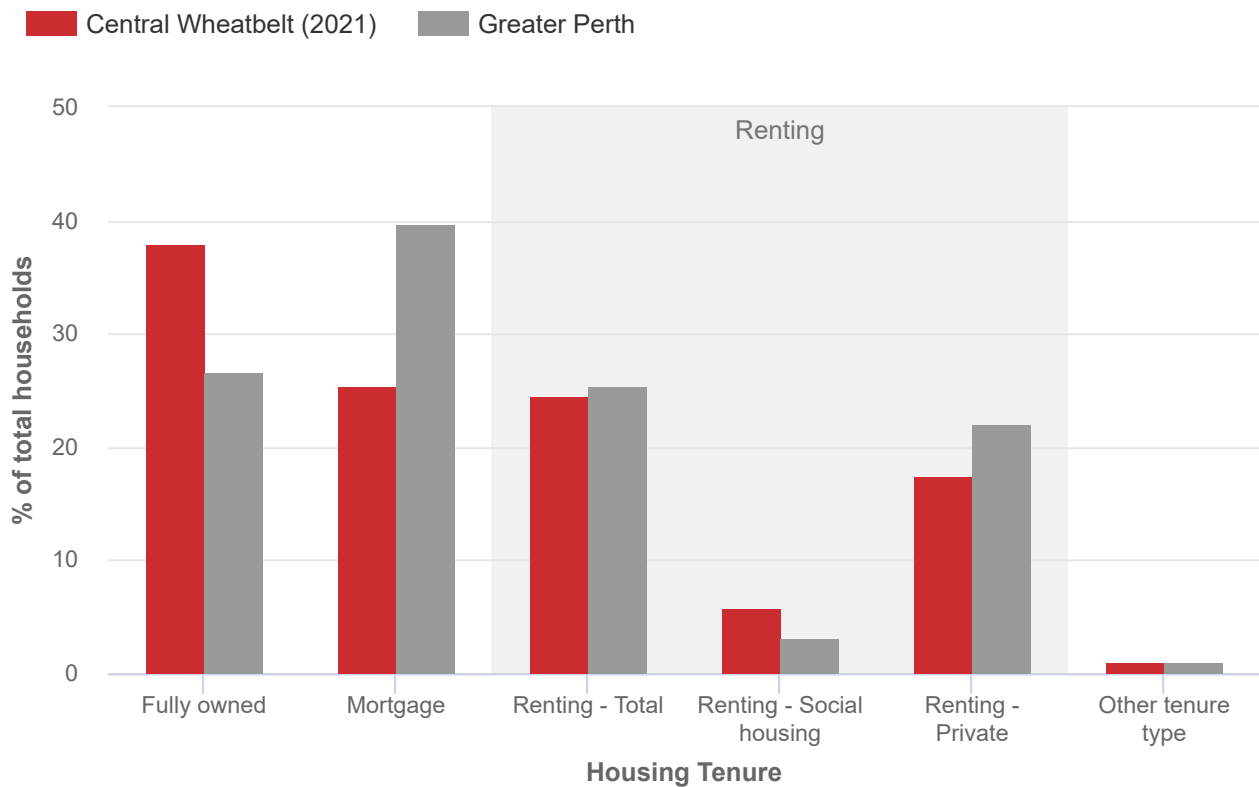
Housing tenure

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Tenure type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Fully owned	5,945	38.0	26.7	5,986	40.1	28.1	-41
Mortgage	3,993	25.5	39.7	4,024	27.0	38.0	-31
Renting - Total	3,841	24.6	25.5	3,781	25.3	26.7	+60
Renting - Social housing	899	5.7	3.1	972	6.5	3.6	-73
Renting - Private	2,740	17.5	22.0	2,558	17.1	22.6	+182
Renting - Not stated	202	1.3	0.4	251	1.7	0.5	-49
Other tenure type	167	1.1	1.0	168	1.1	1.1	-1
Not stated	1,695	10.8	7.1	968	6.5	6.1	+727
Total households	15,641	100.0	100.0	14,927	100.0	100.0	+714

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

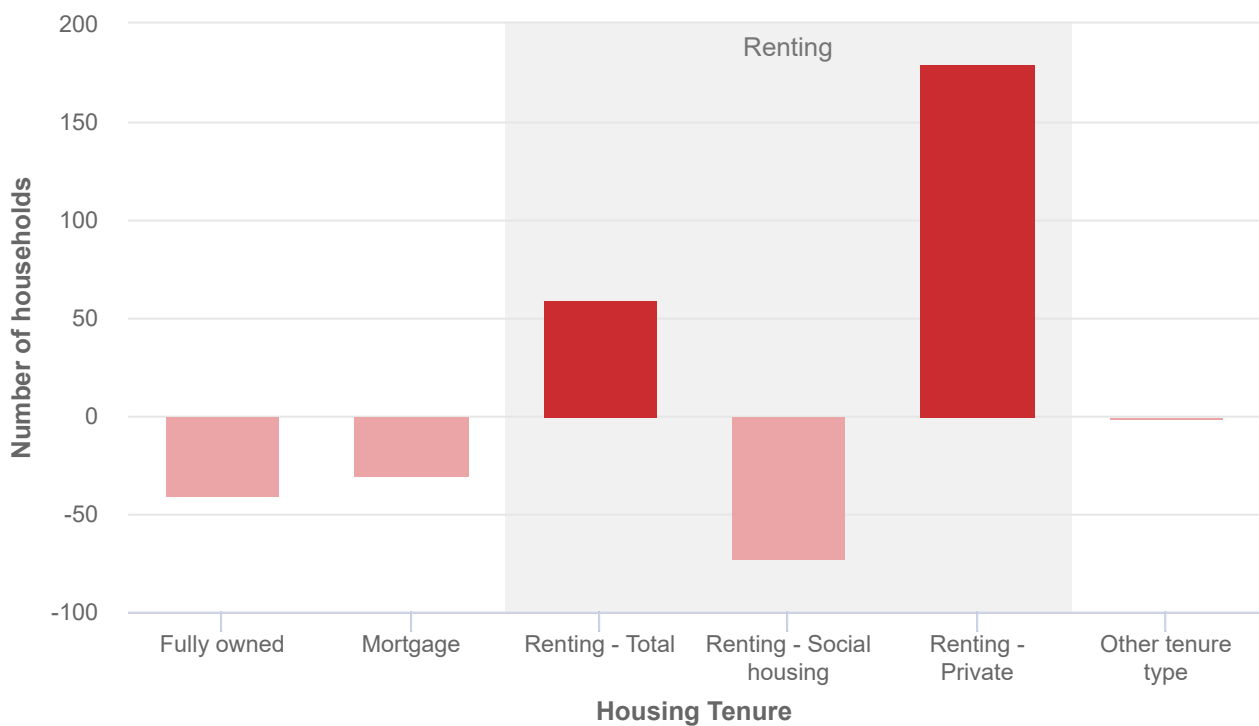
Housing tenure, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in housing tenure, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the housing tenure of households of Central Wheatbelt (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a larger proportion of households who owned their dwelling; a smaller proportion purchasing their dwelling; and a smaller proportion who were renters.

Overall, 38.0% of households owned their dwelling; 25.5% were purchasing, and 24.6% were renting, compared with 26.7%, 39.7% and 25.5% respectively for Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The largest changes in housing tenure categories for the households in Central Wheatbelt (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were:

- Renting - Private (+182 households)
- Renting - Social housing (-73 households)

The total number of households in Central Wheatbelt (2021) increased by 714 between 2011 and 2016.

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Housing loan repayments

Mortgage repayments are directly related to house prices in Central Wheatbelt (2021), length of occupancy and the level of equity of home owners. When viewed with **Household Income** data it may also indicate the level of housing stress households in the community are under. In mortgage belt areas it is expected that households will be paying a higher proportion of their income on their housing compared to well-established areas. First home buyer areas are also likely to have larger mortgages than upgrader areas where households move in with equity from elsewhere.

Mortgage payment levels are not directly comparable over time because of inflation. For comparison of mortgage payments over time, go to **Housing Loan Quartiles**.

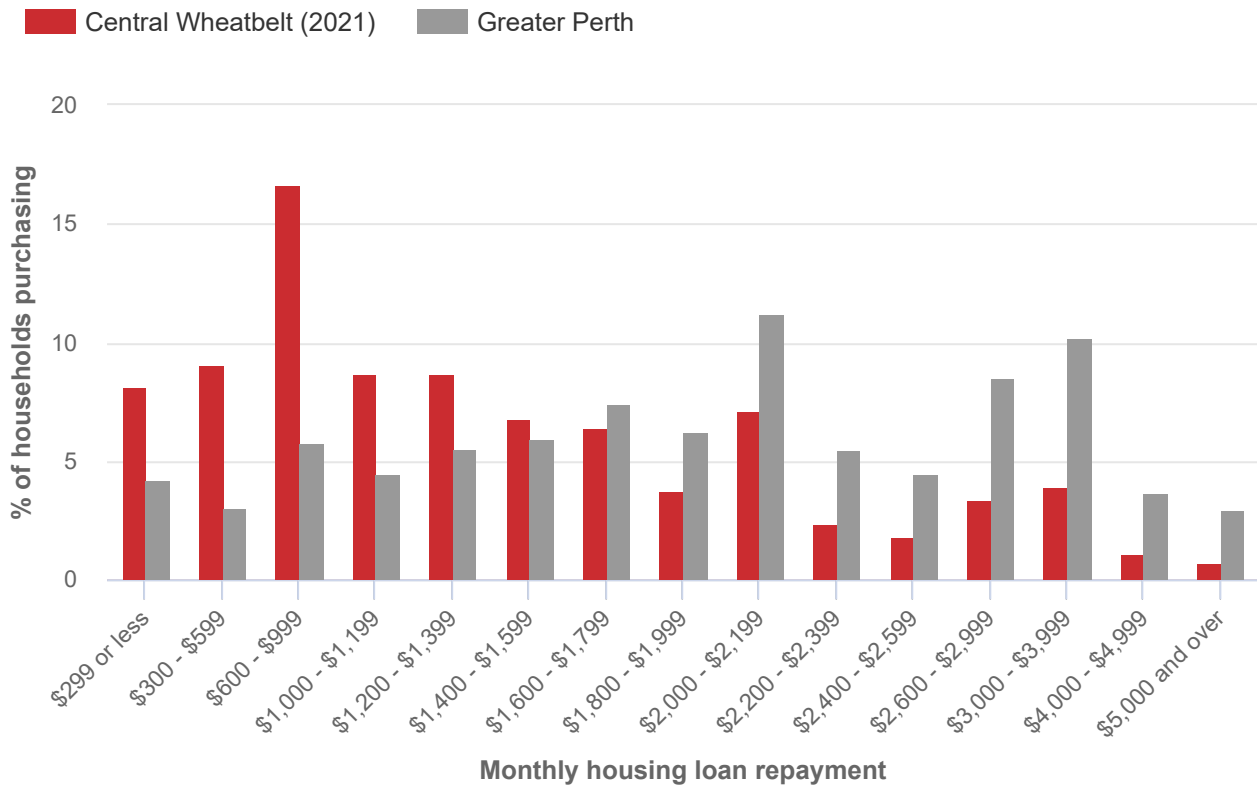
Monthly housing loan repayments

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016		
Monthly repayment amount	Number	%	Greater Perth %
\$299 or less	351	8.8	4.6
\$300 - \$599	392	9.8	3.3
\$600 - \$999	719	18.0	6.3
\$1,000 - \$1,199	373	9.3	4.8
\$1,200 - \$1,399	373	9.3	6.0
\$1,400 - \$1,599	292	7.3	6.4
\$1,600 - \$1,799	275	6.9	8.0
\$1,800 - \$1,999	162	4.1	6.8
\$2,000 - \$2,199	307	7.7	12.1
\$2,200 - \$2,399	100	2.5	5.9
\$2,400 - \$2,599	76	1.9	4.8
\$2,600 - \$2,999	144	3.6	9.2
\$3,000 - \$3,999	170	4.3	11.1
\$4,000 - \$4,999	48	1.2	4.0
\$5,000 and over	30	0.8	3.2
Not stated	185	4.6	3.7
Total	3,997	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Monthly housing loan repayments, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the monthly housing loan repayments of households in Central Wheatbelt (2021) compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a smaller proportion of households paying high mortgage repayments (\$2,600 per month or more), and a larger proportion of households with low mortgage repayments (less than \$1,200 per month).

Overall, 9.8% of households were paying high mortgage repayments, and 45.9% were paying low repayments, compared with 27.5% and 18.9% respectively in Greater Perth.

The major differences between the household loan repayments of Central Wheatbelt (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of \$600 - \$999 (18.0% compared to 6.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of \$300 - \$599 (9.8% compared to 3.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$3,000 - \$3,999 (4.3% compared to 11.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$2,600 - \$2,999 (3.6% compared to 9.2%)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Housing loan quartiles

Mortgage repayments in Central Wheatbelt (2021) are directly related to house prices, length of occupancy and the level of equity of home owners. When viewed with [Household Income](#) data it may also indicate the level of housing stress in the community.

The quartile method is the most objective method of comparing change in the mortgage payment profile of a community over time.

A detailed explanation of how Housing Loan Repayment quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in [specific data notes](#).

Housing loan quartiles

Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Loan repayment quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	2,049	53.8	23.2	1,953	51.8	23.2	+96
Medium lowest	884	23.2	24.5	943	25.0	24.5	-59
Medium highest	516	13.6	25.9	493	13.1	25.8	+23
Highest group	361	9.5	26.5	380	10.1	26.5	-19
Total households with stated mortgage repayments	3,812	100.0	100.0	3,771	100.0	100.0	+41

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

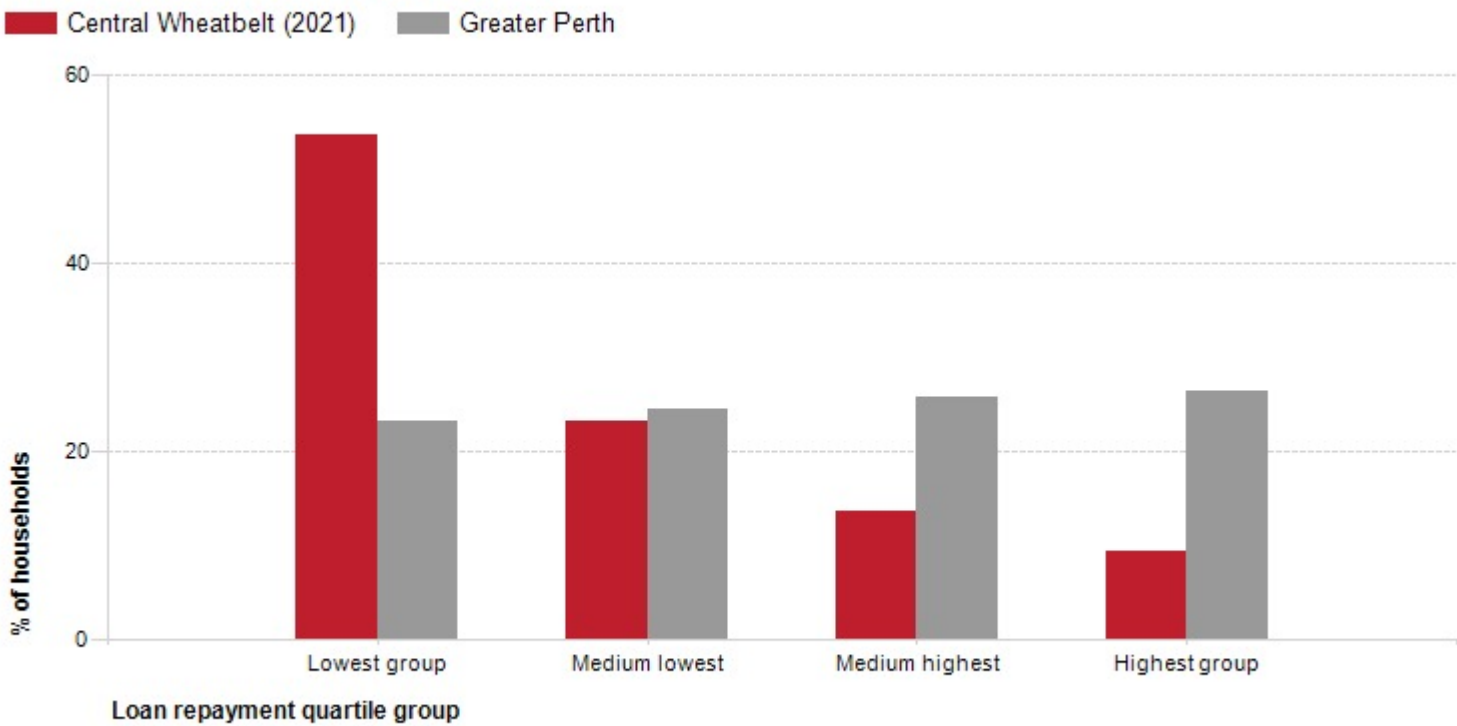
Housing loan - Quartile group dollar ranges

Calculated from loan repayment data for WA

Monthly housing loan repayments by Census year

Housing loan repayment ranges	2016	2011	2006	2001	1996
Lowest group	\$0 to \$1,314	\$0 to \$1,221	\$0 to \$826	\$0 to \$605	\$0 to \$505
Medium lowest	\$1,315 to \$1,995	\$1,222 to \$1,969	\$827 to \$1,241	\$606 to \$855	\$506 to \$752
Medium highest	\$1,996 to \$2,685	\$1,970 to \$2,786	\$1,242 to \$1,791	\$856 to \$1,161	\$753 to \$1,019
Highest group	\$2,686 and over	\$2,787 and over	\$1,792 and over	\$1,162 and over	\$1,020 and over

Housing loan quartiles, 2016

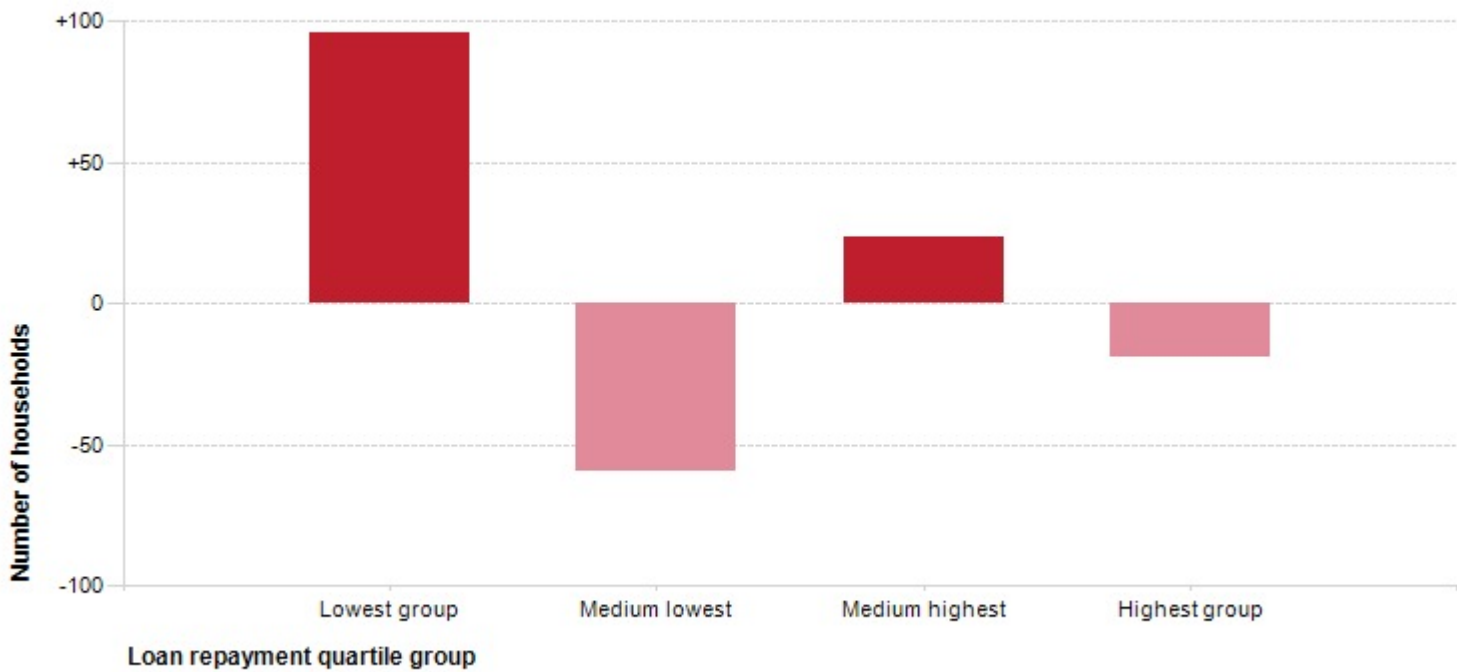


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in housing loan quartiles, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Housing loan repayment quartiles allow us to compare relative repayment liabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by housing loan repayment quartiles in Central Wheatbelt (2021) compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a smaller proportion of households in the highest repayment quartile, and a larger proportion in the lowest repayment quartile.

Emerging groups

The total number of households with a mortgage in Central Wheatbelt (2021) increased by 41 between 2011 and 2016. The most significant change in Central Wheatbelt (2021) during this period was in the lowest quartile which showed an increase of 96 households.

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Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Housing rental payments

Rental payments can be a better measure of the cost of housing in Central Wheatbelt (2021) than mortgage repayments because they are not contingent on length of occupancy or equity in the dwelling.

High rental payments may indicate desirable areas with mobile populations who prefer to rent, or a housing shortage, or gentrification. Low rental payments may indicate public housing (check **Tenure Type**), or areas where low income households move by necessity for a lower cost of living.

Rental payments are not directly comparable over time because of inflation. For comparison of rental payments over time, go to **Housing Rental Quartiles**.

Weekly housing rental payments

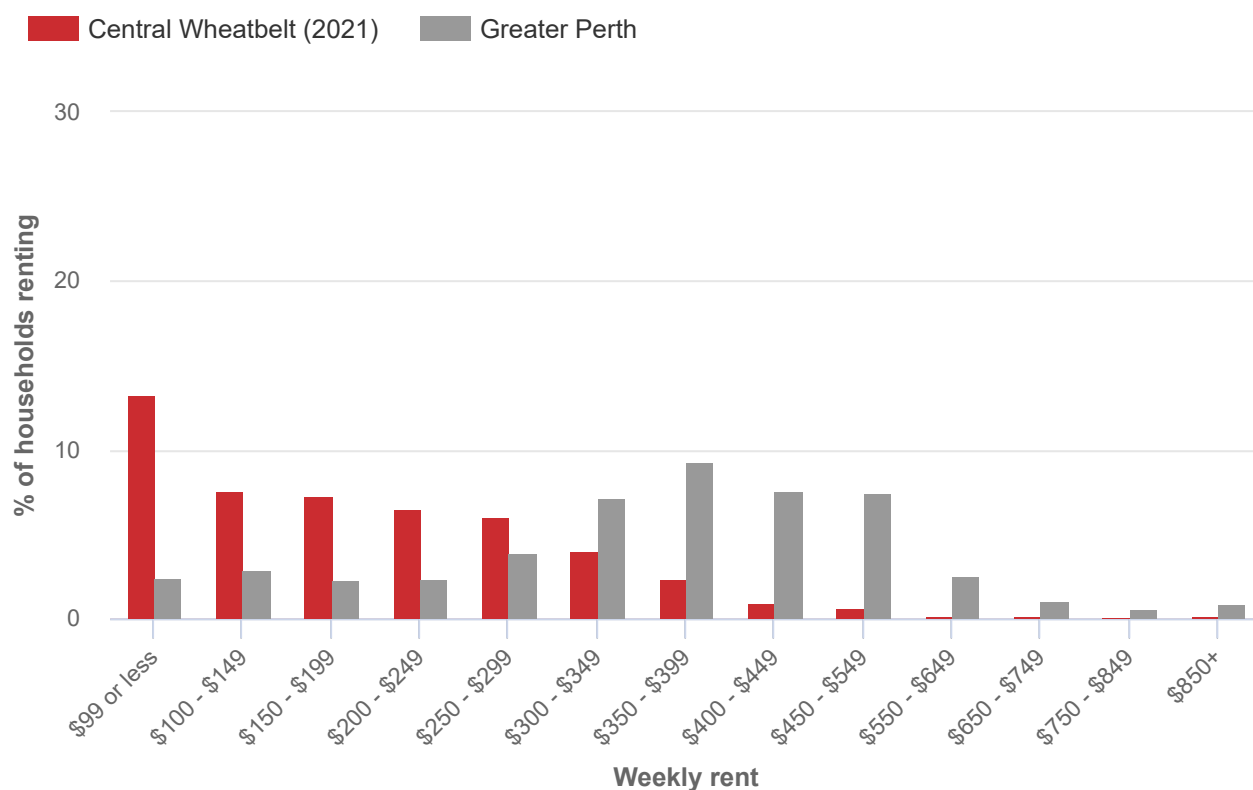
Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Households (Enumerated)		2016		
Weekly rental amount	Number	%	Greater Perth %	
\$99 or less	978	25.5	4.7	
\$100 - \$149	560	14.6	5.6	
\$150 - \$199	538	14.0	4.4	
\$200 - \$249	480	12.5	4.5	
\$250 - \$299	448	11.7	7.5	
\$300 - \$349	296	7.7	13.9	
\$350 - \$399	173	4.5	18.0	
\$400 - \$449	70	1.8	14.6	
\$450 - \$549	45	1.2	14.5	
\$550 - \$649	10	0.3	4.8	
\$650 - \$749	8	0.2	2.0	
\$750 - \$849	3	0.1	1.1	
\$850+	7	0.2	1.6	
Not stated	222	5.8	2.8	
Total households renting	3,838	100.0	100.0	

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

- [a Households renting social housing](#)
- [a Households renting privately.](#)
- [a Median weekly rental payments](#)
- [a High rental payments \(more than \\$450 per week\)](#)

Weekly housing rental payments, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the weekly housing rental payments of households in Central Wheatbelt (2021) compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a smaller proportion of households paying high rental payments (\$450 per week or more), and a larger proportion of households with low rental payments (less than \$250 per week).

Overall, 1.9% of households were paying high rental payments, and 66.6% were paying low payments, compared with 24.0% and 19.1% respectively in Greater Perth.

The major differences between the housing rental payments of Central Wheatbelt (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of \$99 or less (25.5% compared to 4.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$350 - \$399 (4.5% compared to 18.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$450 - \$549 (1.2% compared to 14.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$400 - \$449 (1.8% compared to 14.6%)

Central Wheatbelt (2021)

Housing rental quartiles

Rental payments in Central Wheatbelt (2021) are indicative of its residential role and function and are directly related to the value of residential property. When viewed with [Household Income](#) data they may also indicate the level of 'housing stress' in the community.

The quartile method is the most objective method of comparing change in the rental costs of a community over time. A detailed explanation of how Housing Rental Payment quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in [specific data notes](#).

Housing rental quartiles

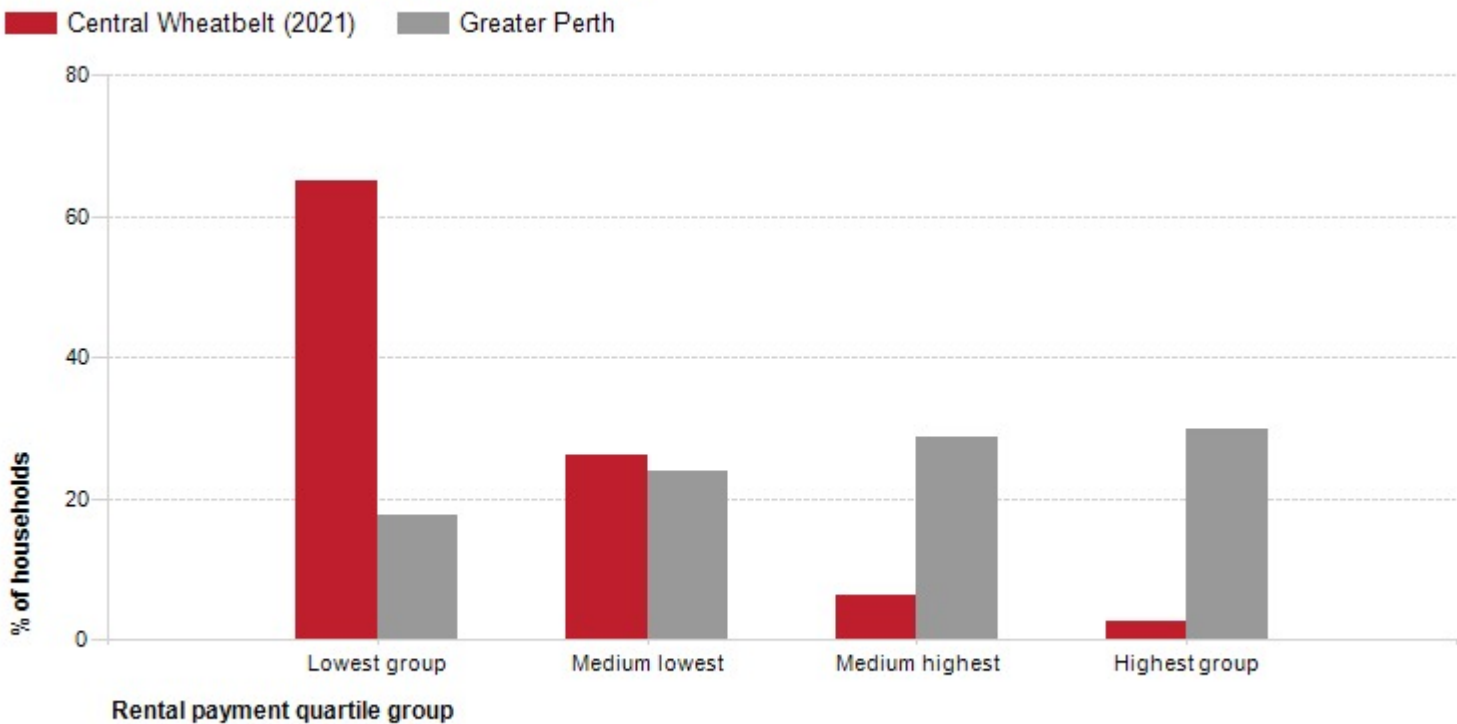
Central Wheatbelt (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	2,354	65.1	17.7	2,276	65.4	17.6	+78
Medium lowest	941	26.0	23.8	924	26.5	23.4	+18
Medium highest	223	6.2	28.8	192	5.5	29.1	+31
Highest group	96	2.7	29.7	89	2.6	29.8	+7
Total households with stated rent	3,616	100.0	100.0	3,483	100.0	100.0	+133

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

Housing rental - Quartile group dollar ranges

Calculated from rental payment data for WA	Weekly housing rental payments by Census year			
Rental payment ranges	2016	2011	2006	2001
Lowest group	\$0 to \$228	\$0 to \$168	\$0 to \$112	\$0 to \$93
Medium lowest	\$229 to \$348	\$169 to \$302	\$113 to \$170	\$94 to \$132
Medium highest	\$349 to \$432	\$303 to \$378	\$171 to \$225	\$133 to \$177
Highest group	\$433 and over	\$379 and over	\$226 and over	\$178 and over

Housing rental quartiles for 2016

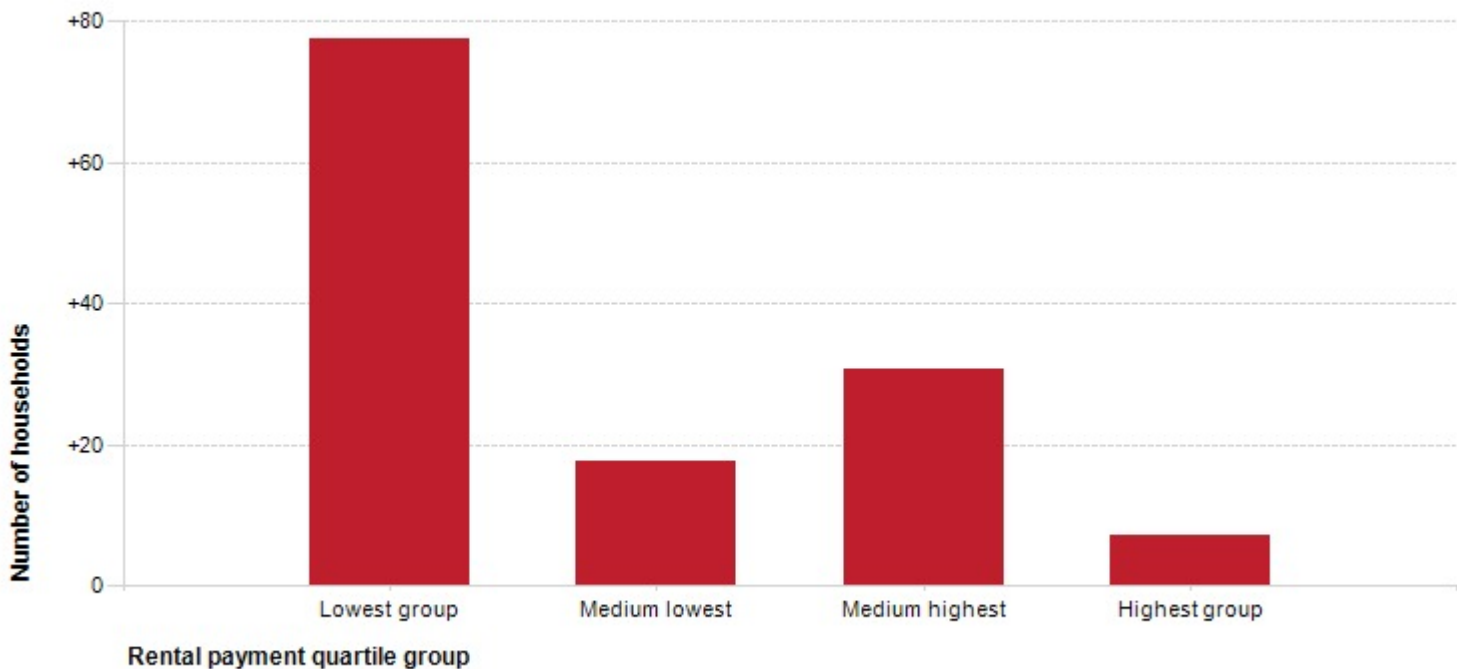


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in housing rental quartiles, 2011 to 2016

Central Wheatbelt (2021)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Rental payment quartiles allow us to compare relative rental liabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by rental payment quartiles in Central Wheatbelt (2021) compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a smaller proportion of households in the highest payment quartile, and a larger proportion in the lowest payment quartile.

Emerging groups

The total number of households renting their dwelling in Central Wheatbelt (2021) increased by 133 between 2011 and 2016. The most significant change during this period was in the lowest quartile which showed an increase of 78 households.

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Western Australia

Residential building approvals

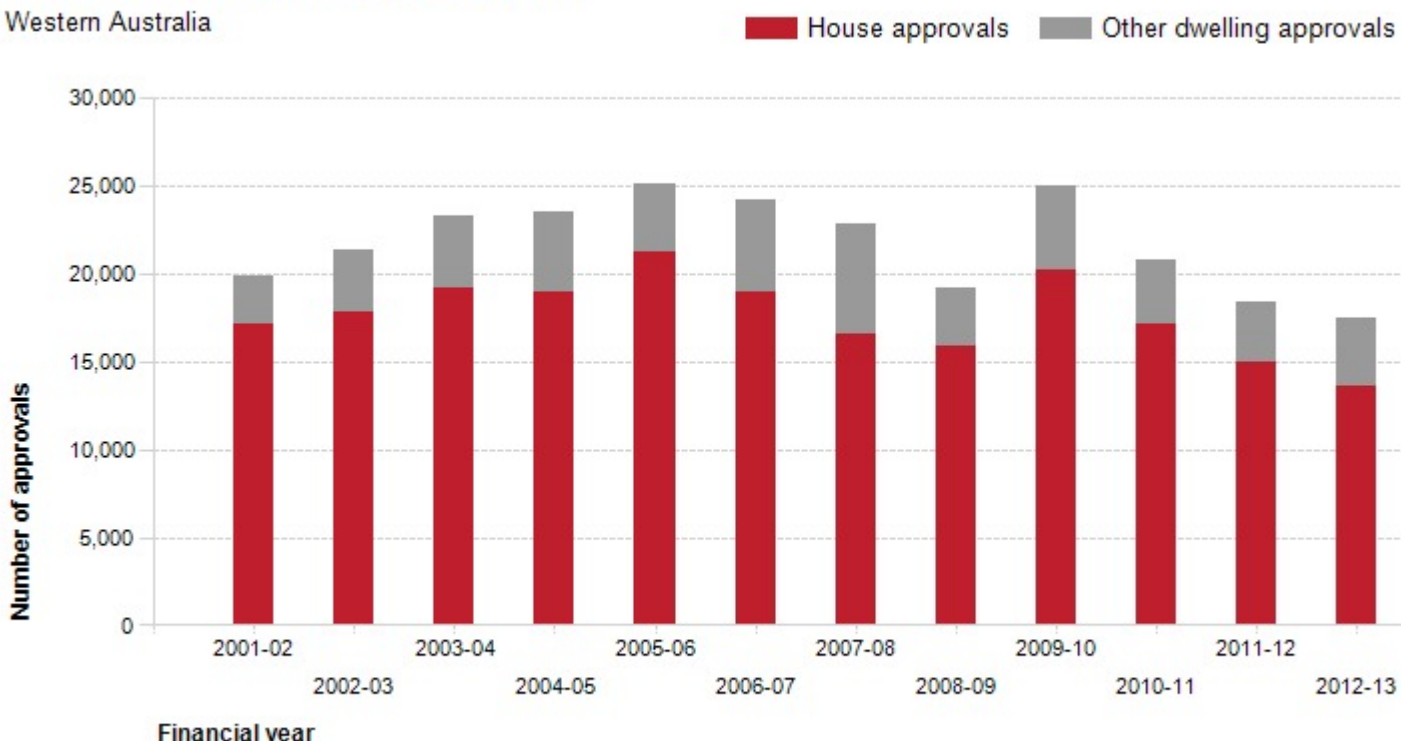
The Western Australia's building approvals are used as a leading indicator of the general level of residential development, economic activity, employment and investment. Residential building activity depends on many factors that vary with the state of the economy including interest rates, availability of mortgage funds, government spending, and business investment. Large financial changes or shocks, such as the Global Financial Crisis of 2008/09 can be observed in the data. However, the number of building approvals can fluctuate substantially from year to year simply as a result of the short-term nature of many construction projects, and the cyclical nature of the industry.

Residential building approvals

Western Australia	Number			Annual change		
Year (ending June 30)	Houses	Other	Total	Houses	Other	Total
2012-13	13,651	3,815	17,466	-1,287	+412	-875
2011-12	14,938	3,403	18,341	-2,213	-252	-2,465
2010-11	17,151	3,655	20,806	-3,033	-1,179	-4,212
2009-10	20,184	4,834	25,018	+4,343	+1,543	+5,886
2008-09	15,841	3,291	19,132	-769	-2,929	-3,698
2007-08	16,610	6,220	22,830	-2,355	+938	-1,417
2006-07	18,965	5,282	24,247	-2,271	+1,460	-811
2005-06	21,236	3,822	25,058	+2,324	-732	+1,592
2004-05	18,912	4,554	23,466	-321	+537	+216
2003-04	19,233	4,017	23,250	+1,461	+403	+1,864
2002-03	17,772	3,614	21,386	+648	+840	+1,488
2001-02	17,124	2,774	19,898	--	--	--

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Building Approvals, Australia (8731.0). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts

Residential building approvals



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Building Approvals, Australia (8731.0). Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



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Western Australia

SEIFA by Local Government Area

The Western Australia Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) measure the relative level of socio-economic disadvantage and/or advantage based on a range of Census characteristics. Two of the SEIFA indexes: the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD) and the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD) can be selected below.

Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD)

This index contains only disadvantage indicators (e.g. unemployment, low incomes or education levels, lack of internet access), so is best used to distinguish between disadvantaged areas, but doesn't differentiate between those areas which are highly advantaged, and those just lacking a lot of disadvantage. This index is most commonly used for funding allocations and advocacy.

Index of Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD)

This index contains indicators of disadvantage (above) as well as additional indicators of advantage (e.g. professional occupations, high income, higher education levels, larger houses). Characteristics are also weighted differently than the IRSD, so areas do score differently on either measure.

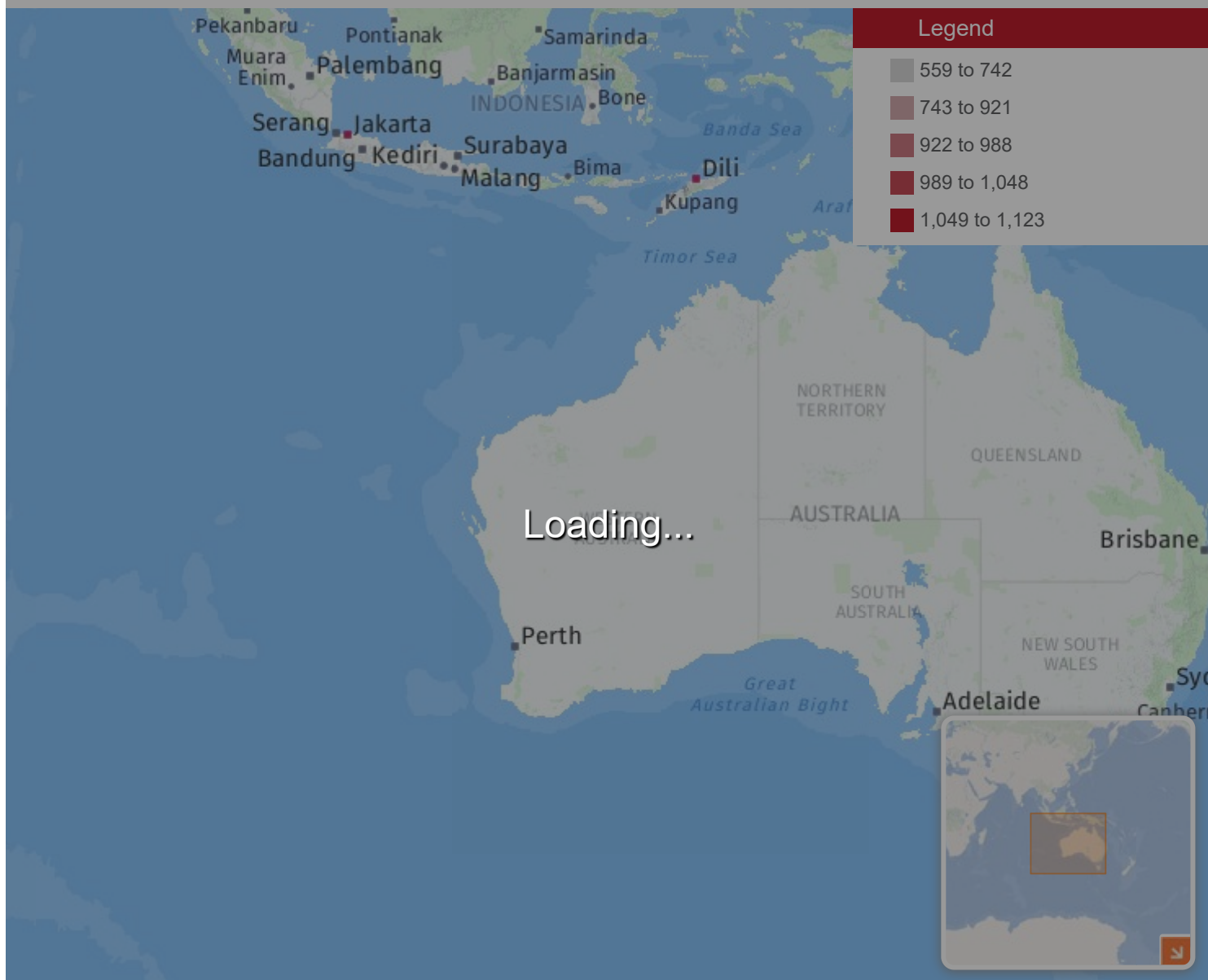
SEIFA indexes are a good place to start to get a general view of the relative level of disadvantage in one area compared to others, but it is important to also look at these underlying characteristics as they can differ markedly between areas with similar SEIFA scores and shed light on the type of disadvantage being experienced.

A higher score on the index means a *lower* level of disadvantage. A lower score on the index means a *higher* level of disadvantage or, in the case of IRSAD, a higher level of advantage.

Please note that the LGAs listed here relate to the boundary which was current at the 2016 Census. Boundary changes since that time will not be reflected in the list. For recent boundary changes in the local area please see the [SEIFA by profile area](#)

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

2016 Local Government Areas



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016.
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Local Government Areas in Western Australia

2016 Local Government Area	2016 Index
Peppermint Grove	1,123
Cottesloe	1,118
Nedlands	1,117
Cambridge	1,114
Claremont	1,099
East Fremantle	1,088
Joondalup	1,078
Mosman Park	1,078
Melville	1,073
Subiaco	1,071
Vincent	1,069

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Local Government Areas in Western Australia

2016 Local Government Area	2016 Index
South Perth	1,064
Kent	1,063
Perth	1,049
Chapman Valley	1,047
Ashburton	1,046
Mundaring	1,045
Serpentine-Jarrahdale	1,040
Kalamunda	1,039
Lake Grace	1,038

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

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Western Australia

SEIFA by profile area

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A higher score on the index means a *lower* level of disadvantage. A lower score on the index means a *higher* level of disadvantage or, in the case of IRSAD, a higher level of advantage.

The percentile column indicates the approximate position of this small area in a ranked list of Australia's suburbs and localities. It's meant to give an indication of where the area sits within the whole nation. A higher number indicates a higher socio-economic status. For instance, a percentile of 72 indicates that approximately 72% of Australia's suburbs have a SEIFA index lower than this area (more disadvantaged), while 28% are higher.

[Learn more about SEIFA and how it is used for funding and advocacy here.](#)

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Western Australia's small areas and benchmark areas

Area	2016 index	Percentile
Carine (2021)	1,103.9	97
Carine	1,099.5	97
Cottesloe (2021)	1,098.7	96
Cottesloe	1,097.4	96
Churchlands	1,095.2	96
Nedlands	1,093.9	95
Bateman	1,091.6	95
Nedlands (2021)	1,091.5	95
Churchlands (2021)	1,090.4	94
Bateman (2021)	1,088.1	94
Jandakot	1,086.7	93
Jandakot (2021)	1,086.0	93
Hillarys	1,081.2	92
Kalamunda	1,074.1	89
Kingsley	1,074.1	89
Hillarys (2021)	1,072.9	88
Kingsley (2021)	1,071.9	88
Kalamunda (2021)	1,071.5	88
Bicton (2021)	1,071.2	88
Bicton	1,071.2	88
Joondalup (2021)	1,070.0	87

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Western Australia's small areas and benchmark areas

Area	2016 index	Percentile
Scarborough (2021)	1,068.5	86
Scarborough	1,066.9	85
Riverton (2021)	1,066.7	85
Joondalup	1,065.1	85
Riverton	1,064.7	84
South Perth (2021)	1,064.6	84
South Perth	1,064.4	84
North Metropolitan Region (2021)	1,061.8	83
North Metropolitan Region	1,060.2	82
Perth (2021)	1,059.9	82
Perth	1,059.7	82
Burns Beach	1,058.3	81
Landsdale (2021)	1,052.1	78
Cockburn (2021)	1,049.7	76
Wanneroo	1,049.4	76
Darling Range (2021)	1,049.3	76
Darling Range	1,048.1	75
Mount Lawley	1,045.6	74
Mount Lawley (2021)	1,045.6	74
Burns Beach (2021)	1,045.4	74
Wanneroo (2021)	1,038.8	69
Cockburn	1,036.6	68
Swan Hills (2021)	1,034.3	67
Swan Hills	1,033.2	66
Maylands	1,032.3	66
Maylands (2021)	1,032.3	66
Metropolitan District	1,029.7	63
Baldivis (2021)	1,029.7	63
South Metropolitan Region (2021)	1,029.2	63
South Metropolitan Region	1,029.0	63
Greater Perth	1,026.0	61
Balcatta	1,025.7	61
Southern River	1,025.2	61
Southern River (2021)	1,025.2	61
Baldivis	1,021.2	58
Pilbara (2021)	1,019.1	57
West Swan (2021)	1,018.6	56
Vasse (2021)	1,016.8	55
Vasse	1,016.8	55
Pilbara	1,015.2	54
WA	1,015.0	54
Western Australia	1,015.0	54
West Swan	1,014.9	54

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Western Australia's small areas and benchmark areas

Area	2016 index	Percentile
Willagee	1,013.8	53
Warnbro	1,012.7	53
Warnbro (2021)	1,012.7	53
Morley	1,009.3	51
Butler	1,009.1	51
Balcatta (2021)	1,008.6	50
Forrestfield (2021)	1,008.0	50
Forrestfield	1,008.0	50
Kwinana	1,008.0	50
Morley (2021)	1,006.0	49
Butler (2021)	1,005.4	49
Willagee (2021)	1,005.3	49
Girrawheen	1,003.1	47
Victoria Park	1,002.6	47
Fremantle	1,002.1	47
Australia	1,001.9	46
Dawesville (2021)	1,001.5	46
East Metropolitan Region	1,001.0	46
Fremantle (2021)	999.9	45
Victoria Park (2021)	999.3	45
East Metropolitan Region (2021)	998.6	44
Dawesville	998.3	44
Collie-preston (2021)	993.3	41
Kwinana (2021)	992.4	41
Belmont (2021)	992.1	41
Collie-Preston	992.1	41
Belmont	992.1	41
Moore (2021)	992.0	41
Moore	991.6	41
Albany	990.5	40
Albany (2021)	989.2	39
Kalgoorlie	988.9	39
Kalgoorlie (2021)	988.9	39
Cannington (2021)	988.1	39
Bassendean (2021)	987.0	38
Warren-Blackwood (2021)	985.6	37
Warren-Blackwood	985.4	37
Murray-Wellington	985.1	37
Bassendean	984.9	36
Cannington	984.9	36
South West Region	984.5	36
South West Region (2021)	984.4	36
Roe	982.8	35

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Western Australia's small areas and benchmark areas

Area	2016 index	Percentile
Midland	982.8	35
Midland (2021)	982.6	35
Roe (2021)	982.5	35
Murray-Wellington (2021)	976.8	32
Agricultural Region (2021)	976.5	32
Regional District	976.1	32
Agricultural Region	975.9	32
Regional WA	975.0	31
Bunbury (2021)	972.7	31
Geraldton (2021)	969.5	29
Geraldton	969.5	29
Bunbury	968.2	28
Rockingham	963.0	26
Central Wheatbelt (2021)	962.5	26
Rockingham (2021)	960.8	25
Central Wheatbelt	960.8	25
Mining and Pastoral Region (2021)	956.8	24
Mining and Pastoral Region	955.6	23
Thornlie	955.0	23
Thornlie (2021)	955.0	23
Mandurah	942.5	19
Mandurah (2021)	941.7	19
North West Central (2021)	936.8	17
North West Central	934.2	17
Armadale (2021)	932.1	16
Armadale	932.1	16
Mirrabooka	916.7	13
Mirrabooka (2021)	896.6	9
Kimberley	862.3	6
Kimberley (2021)	858.9	6

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Western Australia

About the community profile

Demographic change across Australia is recorded by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in the Census collections every five years. [Population experts, .id](#), analyse and convert these raw figures into stories of place to inform council staff, community groups, investors, business, students and the general public.

The Western Australia Electorate Profiles provides demographic analysis for the State and its suburbs based on results from the 2016, 2011, 2006, 2001, 1996 and 1991 Censuses of Population and Housing. The profile is updated with population estimates when the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) releases new figures such as the annual Estimated Resident Population (ERP).

Suburb boundaries and Census questions change over time, but .id manages the data to ensure that there is an accurate time series provided for the current geographic boundaries. You can read more about this in the [Geography Notes](#) section.

Results for the Western Australia include population, age structure, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, income, qualifications, occupations, employment, unemployment, disability, disadvantage, volunteering, childcare, family structure, household structure, housing tenure, mortgage and rental payments, and the size and type of the dwellings people live in.

The Community Profile presents this information in clear maps, tables and charts with concise factual commentary to answer three important questions:

1. What are the characteristics of the people who live here?
2. How are they changing?
3. How do they compare to other areas?

This provides the basis for making evidence-based decisions about how to provide services for the community as it changes.

You can be confident about the quality of the information as it is derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics data, analysed and presented by population experts and funded by the Western Australia.

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