

Western Australia

Parliamentary Library

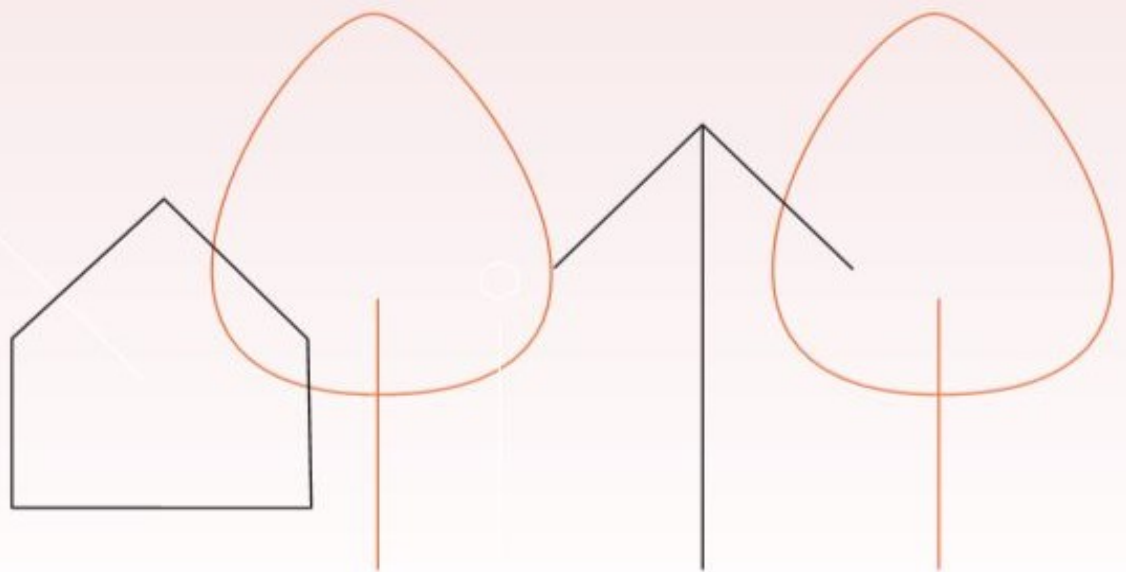
2016 Census Results

Mandurah (2021)

Comparison year: 2011

Benchmark area: Greater Perth

community profile



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experts

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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

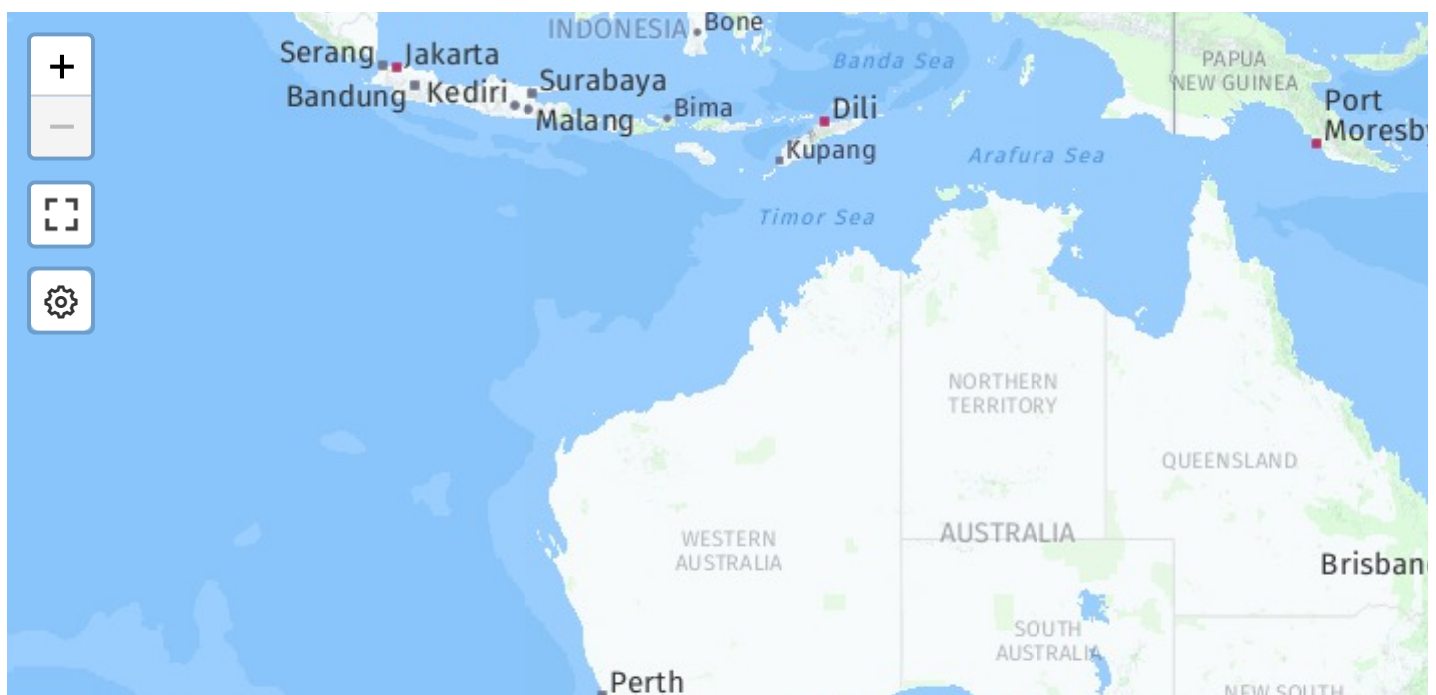
253,151,440

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

Mandurah (2021)

Population highlights

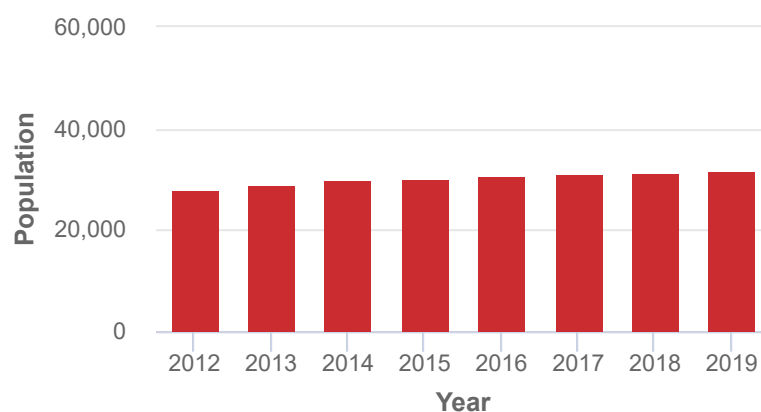
Population

43,548

ERP, 2019

▲ Grown by 477 from the previous year.

Estimated Resident Population Mandurah (2021)



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

Mandurah (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

2.7% ▶ (0.2%)

Greater Perth	1.6% ▶
WA	3.1% ▶
Australia	2.8% ▶

Couples with children

24% ▲ (1.2%)

Greater Perth	32% ▲
WA	31% ▶
Australia	30% ▶



Older couples without children

13% ▶ (-0.3%)

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

Lone person households

27%  (-0.3%)

Greater Perth	22% ▼
WA	22% 
Australia	23% 

Medium and high density Housing

25% ▼ (-2.5%)

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

Median weekly household income

\$1,083 ▲ (\$187)

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

Median weekly mortgage repayment

\$411

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

Median weekly rent

\$309

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

Households renting

30% ▼ (-3.9%)

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

Households with a mortgage

33% ▲ (4.7%)

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

Overseas born

28% ▲ (2.9%)

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



Language at home other than English

8% ▲ (2.5%)

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

University attendance

2% ▲ (0.6%)

Greater Perth	5% 
WA	4% 
Australia	5% ▲

University qualification

10% ▲ (3.2%)

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

Trade qualification (certificate)

25% ▲ (2.4%)

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

Unemployment rate

11.8% ▲ (3%)

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

Participation rate (population in labour force)

52% ▲ (1.5%)

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

Public transport (to work)

11% ▲ (2.5%)

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

SEIFA index of disadvantage 2016

942

Greater Perth	1026 ▲
WA	1015 ▲
Australia	1002 ▲

Median age

36 ▶ (0)

WA	36 ▶
Australia	38 ▲

Mandurah (2021)

About the profile areas

Important Statistics

Population

43,548

2019 ABS ERP

Land area

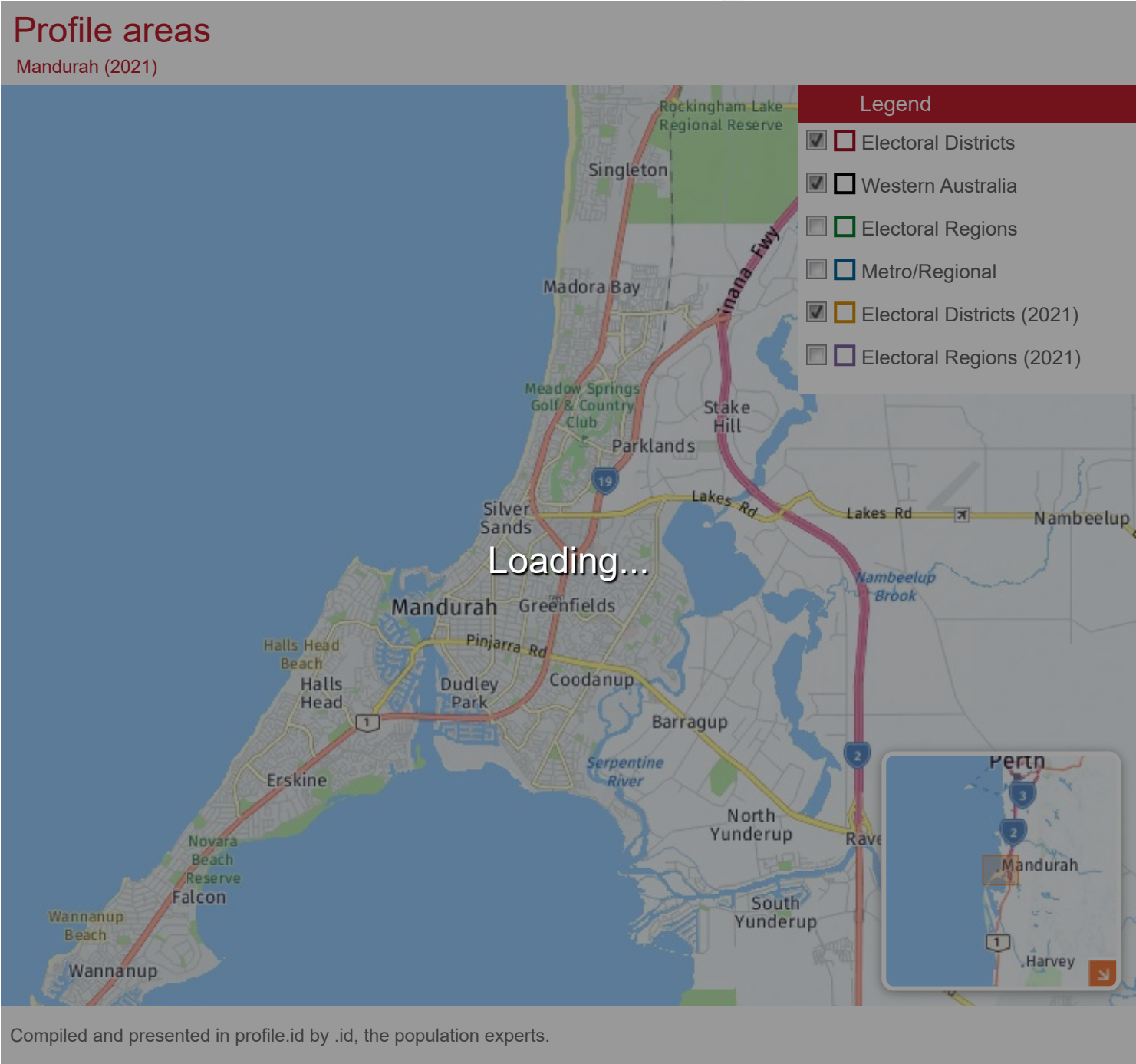
5,031

ha (50 Km²)

Population density

8.66

persons per hectare



Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021) at the last Census, with comparisons to previous Census years for the Census counts only. The current estimate for Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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

Mandurah (2021) - Total persons	2016			2011			Change
Population	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Estimated Resident Population	42,299	--	--	--	--	--	--
Enumerated Population	39,987	--	--	33,826	--	--	+6,161
Usual Resident Population	41,051	--	--	34,906	--	--	+6,145

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

Mandurah (2021) - Total people (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Population group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Males	19,765	48.2	49.6	16,993	48.7	49.6	+2,772
Females	21,283	51.8	50.4	17,913	51.3	50.4	+3,370
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	1,123	2.7	1.6	882	2.5	1.6	+241
Australian citizens	66,375	161.7	78.3	28,613	82.0	80.0	+37,762
Eligible voters (citizens aged 18+)	51,123	124.5	59.1	22,157	63.5	60.6	+28,966
Population over 15	33,429	81.4	80.9	28,461	81.5	80.8	+4,968
Employed Population	15,438	88.2	91.9	13,198	91.2	95.2	+2,240
Overseas visitors (enumerated)	231	--	--	172	--	--	+59

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

Mandurah (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Dwellings	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Total dwellings	20,384	100.0	100.0	17,604	100.0	100.0	+2,780
Occupied private dwellings	16,724	82.0	89.4	14,362	81.6	90.8	+2,362
Population in non-private dwellings	931	--	--	747	--	--	+184
Average household size (persons per dwelling)	2.35	--	2.55	2.31	--	2.55	+0.04

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.

Mandurah (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)

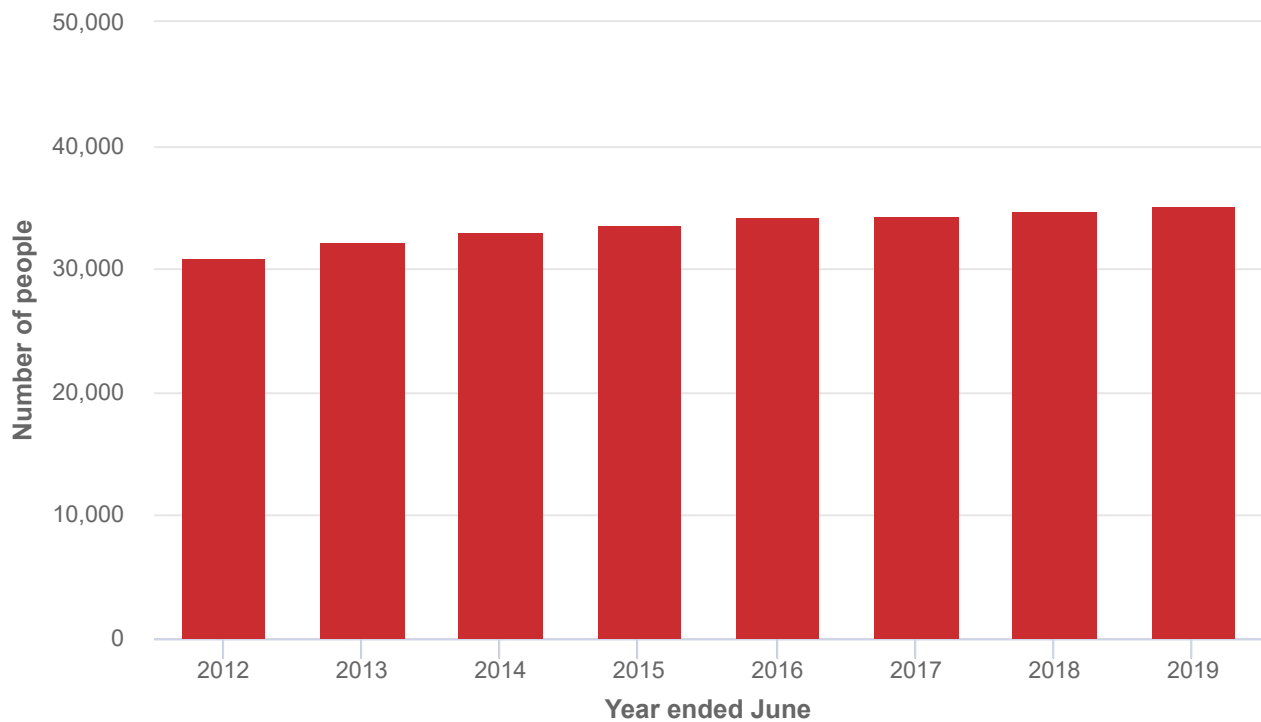
Year (ending June 30)	Number	Change in number	Change in percent	Greater Perth change in percent
2012	38,338	--	--	--
2013	39,907	+1,569	+4.09	+2.89
2014	40,963	+1,056	+2.65	+1.53
2015	41,628	+665	+1.62	+1.19
2016	42,299	+671	+1.61	+0.86
2017	42,552	+253	+0.60	+0.92
2018	43,071	+519	+1.22	+1.01
2019	43,548	+477	+1.11	+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

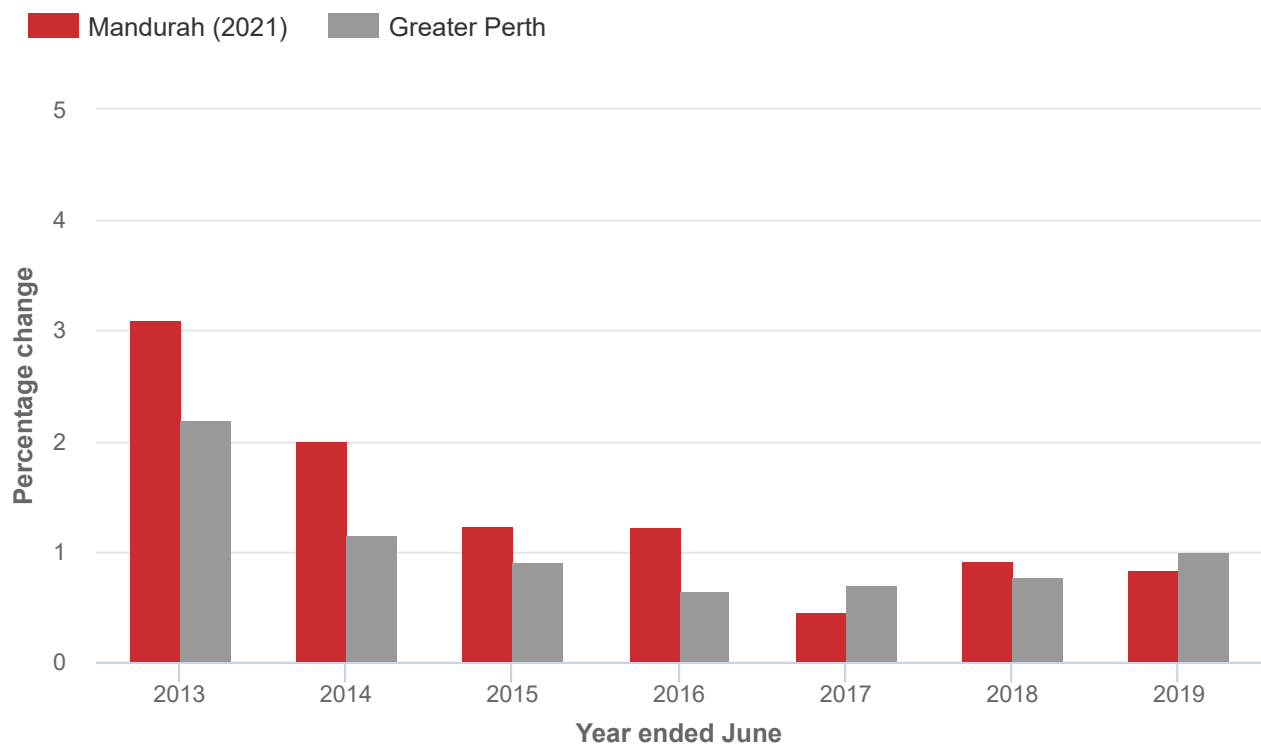
Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

Mandurah (2021)



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

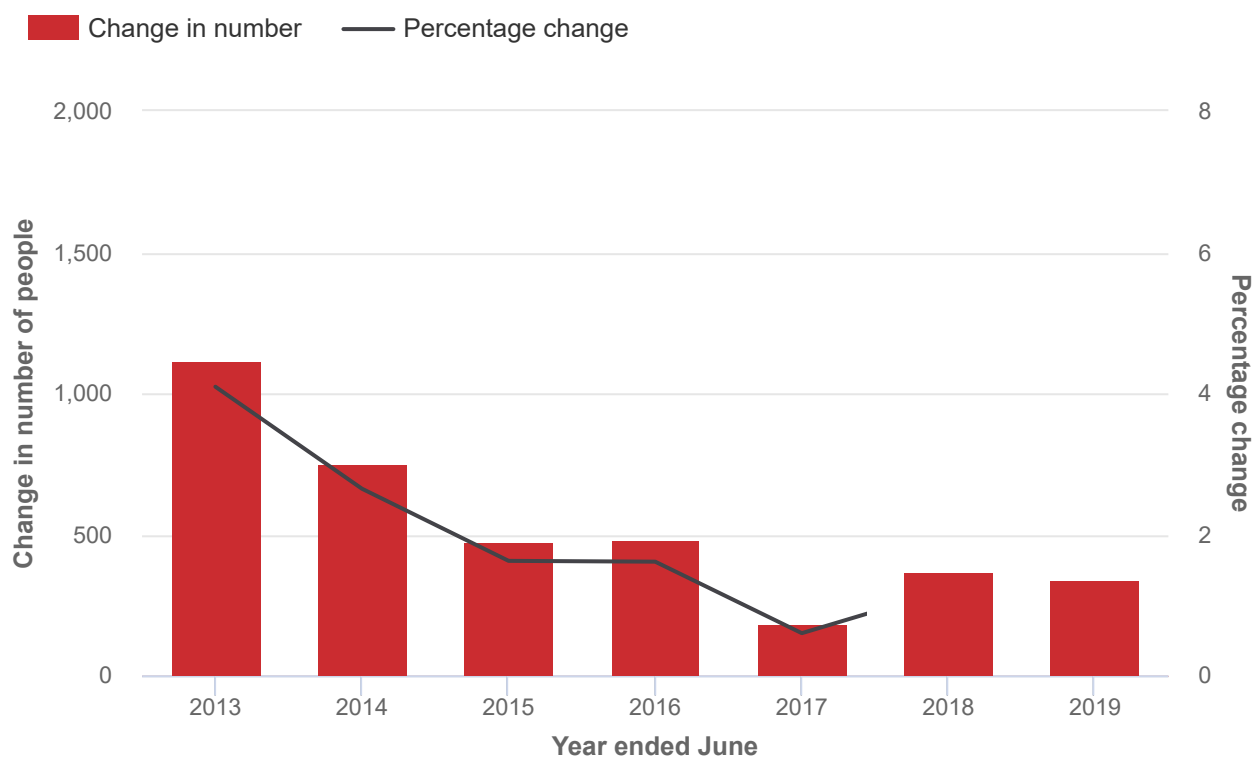
Percentage change in ERP - Mandurah (2021) compared to Greater Perth



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)

Mandurah (2021)



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

Mandurah (2021)

Service age groups

The Age Structure of Mandurah (2021) provides key insights into the level of demand for age based services and facilities such as child care. It is an indicator of Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021)'s Age Structure should be viewed in conjunction with **Household Types** and **Dwelling Types**.

Age structure - Service age groups

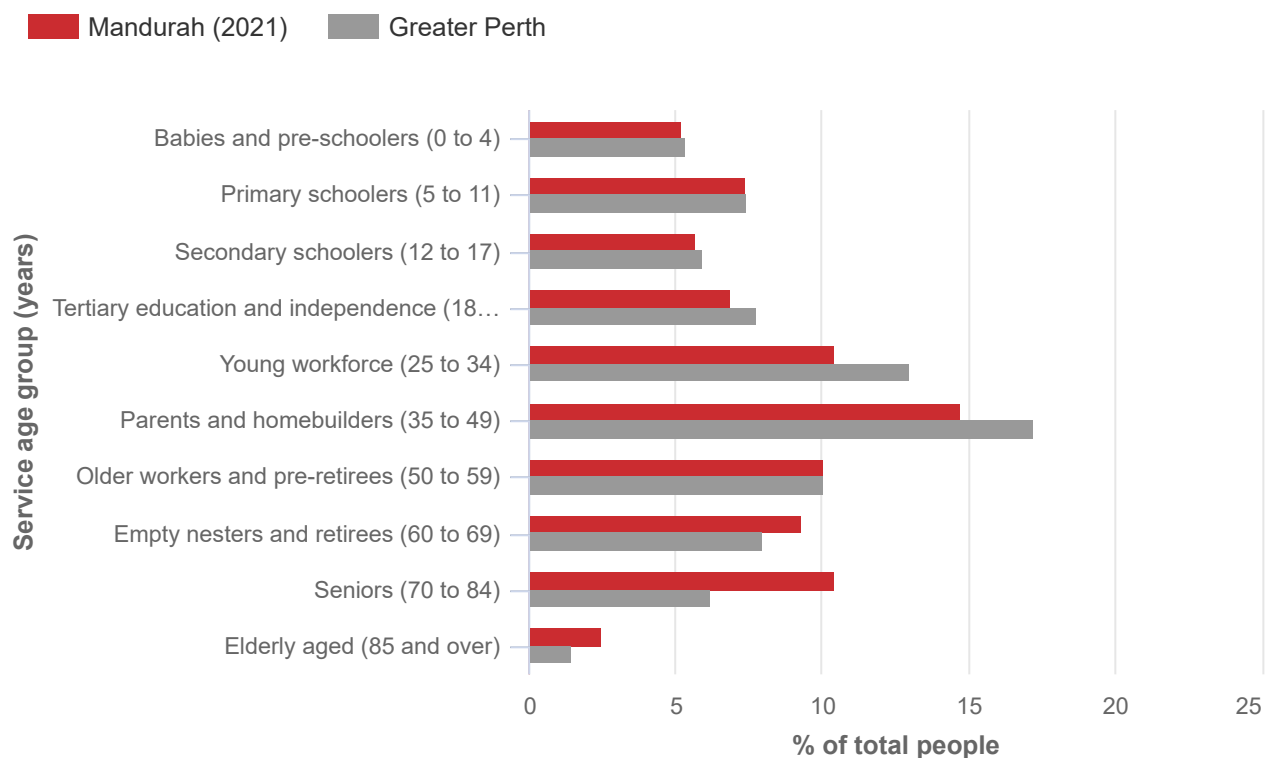
Mandurah (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Service age group (years)	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	2,570	6.3	6.5	2,293	6.6	6.6	+277
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	3,676	9.0	9.0	2,895	8.3	8.7	+781
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	2,843	6.9	7.2	2,662	7.6	7.9	+181
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	3,428	8.4	9.4	3,118	8.9	10.2	+310
Young workforce (25 to 34)	5,191	12.6	15.8	4,047	11.6	14.7	+1,144
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	7,306	17.8	20.9	6,477	18.6	21.6	+829
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	4,981	12.1	12.2	4,148	11.9	12.4	+833
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	4,633	11.3	9.7	3,865	11.1	9.2	+768
Seniors (70 to 84)	5,178	12.6	7.5	4,485	12.8	7.0	+693
Elderly aged (85 and over)	1,245	3.0	1.8	916	2.6	1.6	+329
Total	41,051	100.0	100.0	34,906	100.0	100.0	+6,145

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

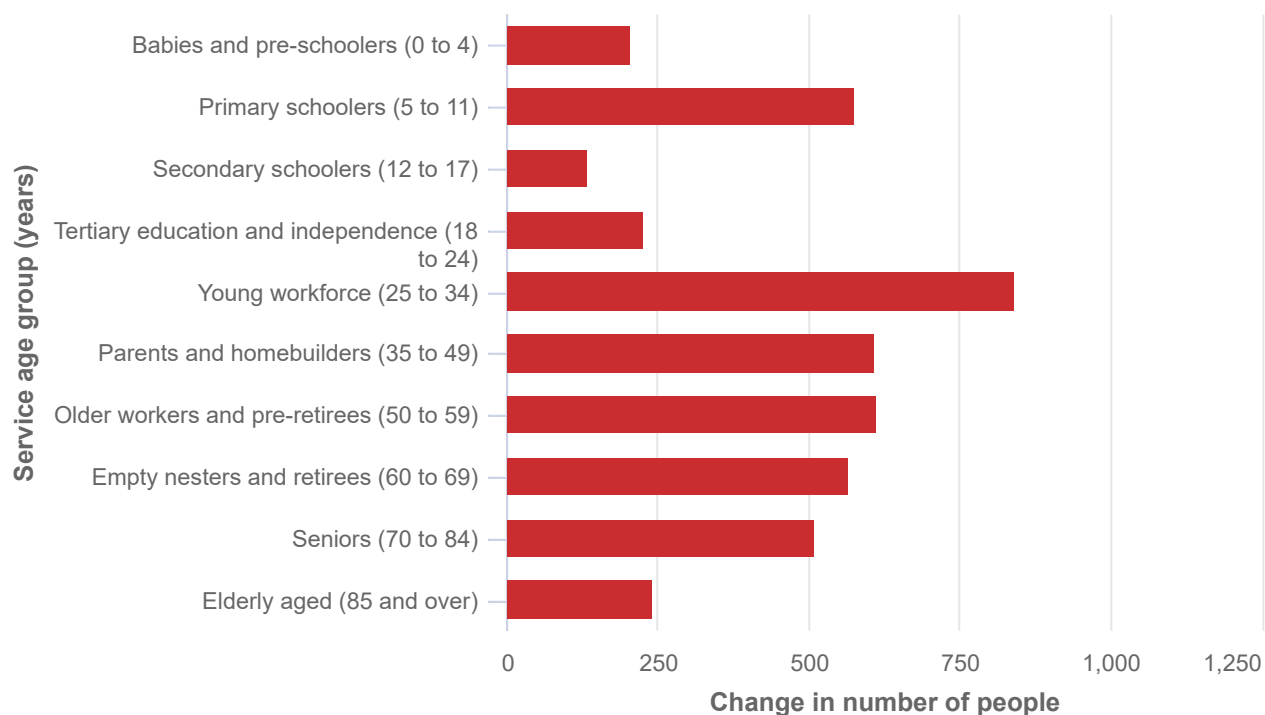
Total persons



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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, 22.1% of the population was aged between 0 and 17, and 26.9% 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 Mandurah (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of 'Seniors' (12.6% compared to 7.5%)
- A *larger* percentage of 'Empty nesters and retirees' (11.3% compared to 9.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 'Young workforce' (12.6% compared to 15.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 'Parents and homebuilders' (17.8% compared to 20.9%)

Emerging groups

From 2011 to 2016, Mandurah (2021)'s population increased by 6,145 people (17.6%). This represents an average annual population change of 3.3% per year over the period.

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

- Young workforce (25 to 34) (+1,144 people)
- Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59) (+833 people)
- Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49) (+829 people)
- Primary schoolers (5 to 11) (+781 people)

Mandurah (2021)

Five year age groups

The Age Structure of Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021)'s Age Structure should be viewed in conjunction with **Household Types** and **Dwelling Types**.

Age structure - Five year age groups

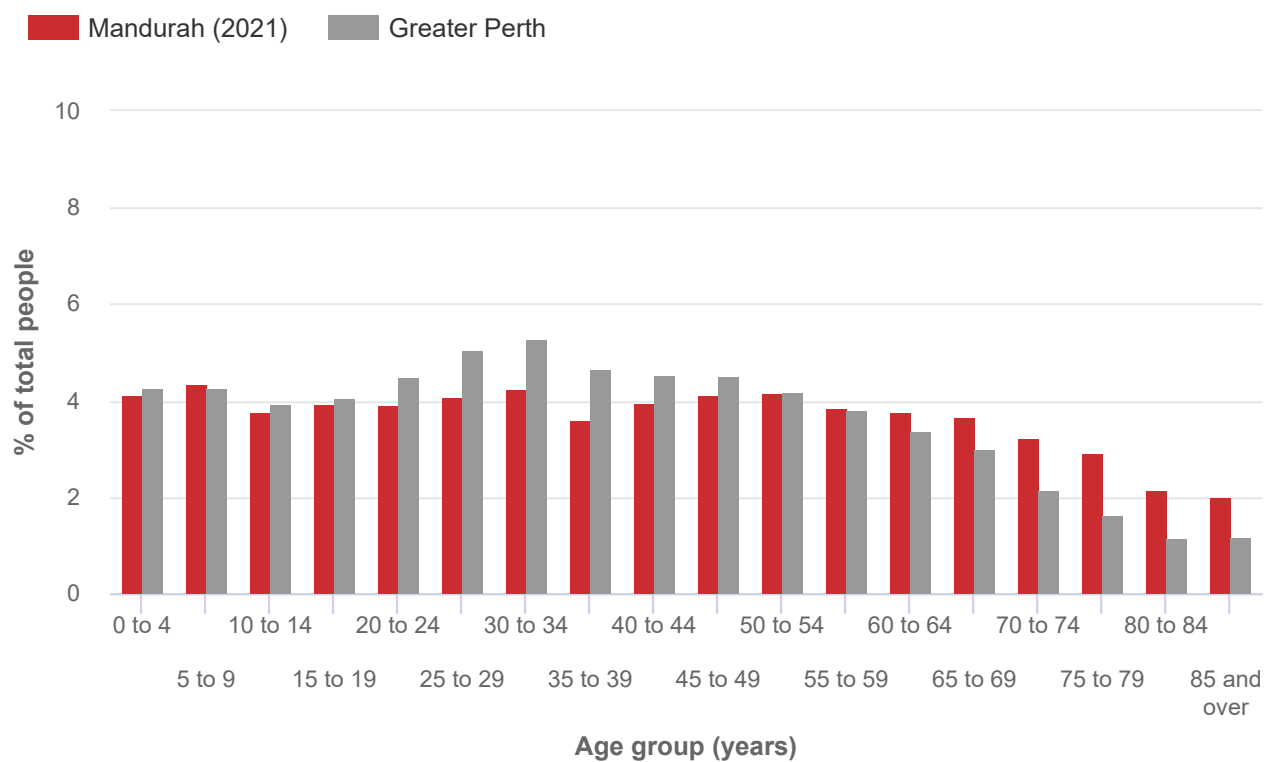
Mandurah (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Five year age groups (years)	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
0 to 4	2,570	6.3	6.5	2,293	6.6	6.6	+277
5 to 9	2,708	6.6	6.5	2,094	6.0	6.2	+614
10 to 14	2,347	5.7	6.0	2,120	6.1	6.4	+227
15 to 19	2,451	6.0	6.2	2,247	6.4	6.8	+204
20 to 24	2,442	5.9	6.9	2,214	6.3	7.5	+228
25 to 29	2,542	6.2	7.7	2,189	6.3	7.7	+353
30 to 34	2,648	6.5	8.0	1,858	5.3	7.0	+790
35 to 39	2,256	5.5	7.1	2,034	5.8	7.2	+222
40 to 44	2,472	6.0	6.9	2,188	6.3	7.4	+284
45 to 49	2,580	6.3	6.9	2,255	6.5	7.1	+325
50 to 54	2,585	6.3	6.4	2,104	6.0	6.5	+481
55 to 59	2,395	5.8	5.8	2,044	5.9	5.8	+351
60 to 64	2,350	5.7	5.1	2,015	5.8	5.3	+335
65 to 69	2,284	5.6	4.6	1,850	5.3	3.8	+434
70 to 74	2,008	4.9	3.3	1,819	5.2	3.0	+189
75 to 79	1,831	4.5	2.5	1,506	4.3	2.3	+325
80 to 84	1,338	3.3	1.7	1,160	3.3	1.8	+178
85 and over	1,245	3.0	1.8	916	2.6	1.6	+329
Total population	41,052	100.0	100.0	34,906	100.0	100.0	+6,146

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

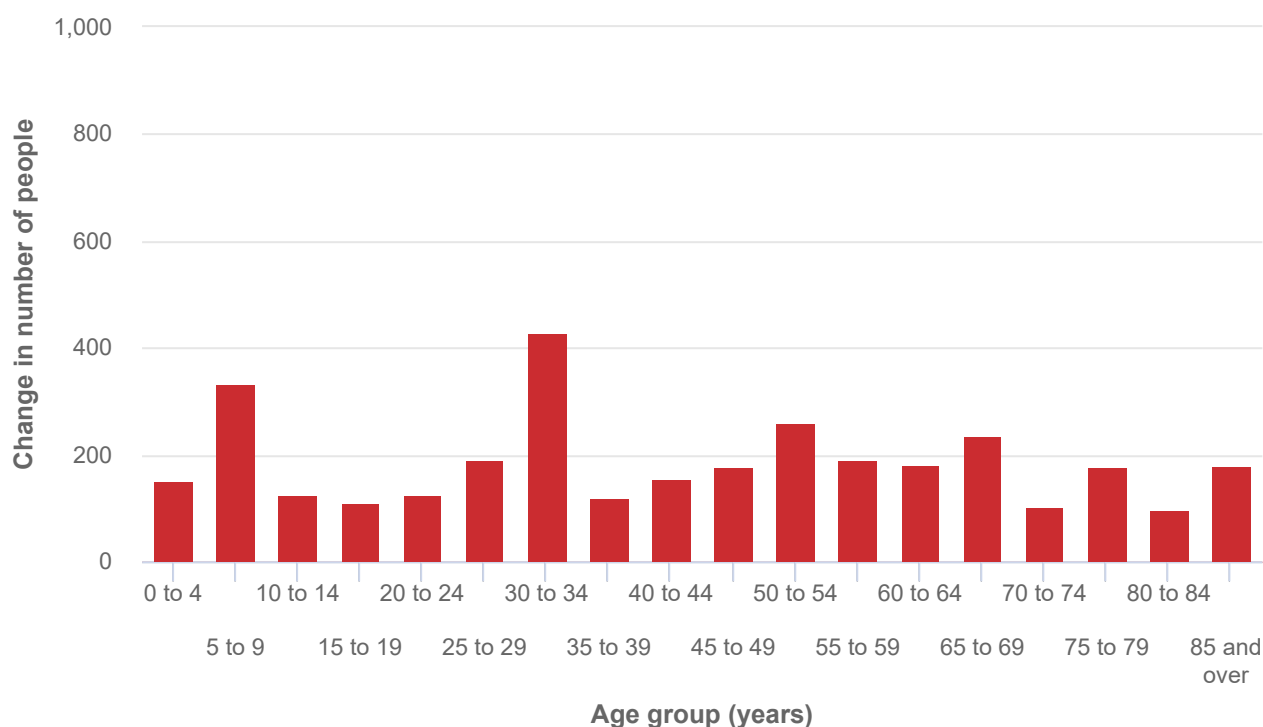
Total persons



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a similar proportion of people in the younger age groups (under 15) and a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (65+).

Overall, 18.6% of the population was aged between 0 and 15, and 21.2% 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 Mandurah (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 75 to 79 (4.5% compared to 2.5%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 70 to 74 (4.9% compared to 3.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 30 to 34 (6.5% compared to 8.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 35 to 39 (5.5% compared to 7.1%)

Emerging groups

From 2011 to 2016, Mandurah (2021)'s population increased by 6,146 people (17.6%). This represents an average annual population change of 3.3% per year over the period.

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

- 30 to 34 (+790 persons)
- 5 to 9 (+614 persons)
- 50 to 54 (+481 persons)
- 65 to 69 (+434 persons)

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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

Mandurah (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Ancestry	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
English	18,993	46.3	37.2	15,703	45.0	37.6	+3,290
Australian	14,986	36.5	28.3	13,059	37.4	30.1	+1,927
Scottish	4,012	9.8	8.6	3,221	9.2	8.3	+791
Irish	3,861	9.4	9.2	2,949	8.4	8.3	+912
German	1,256	3.1	2.8	1,090	3.1	2.7	+166
Italian	1,218	3.0	5.3	951	2.7	5.4	+267
Dutch	750	1.8	1.9	682	2.0	2.1	+68
Filipino	689	1.7	1.5	360	1.0	0.9	+329
Maori	679	1.7	1.1	499	1.4	1.0	+180
New Zealander	593	1.4	1.3	447	1.3	1.2	+146

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

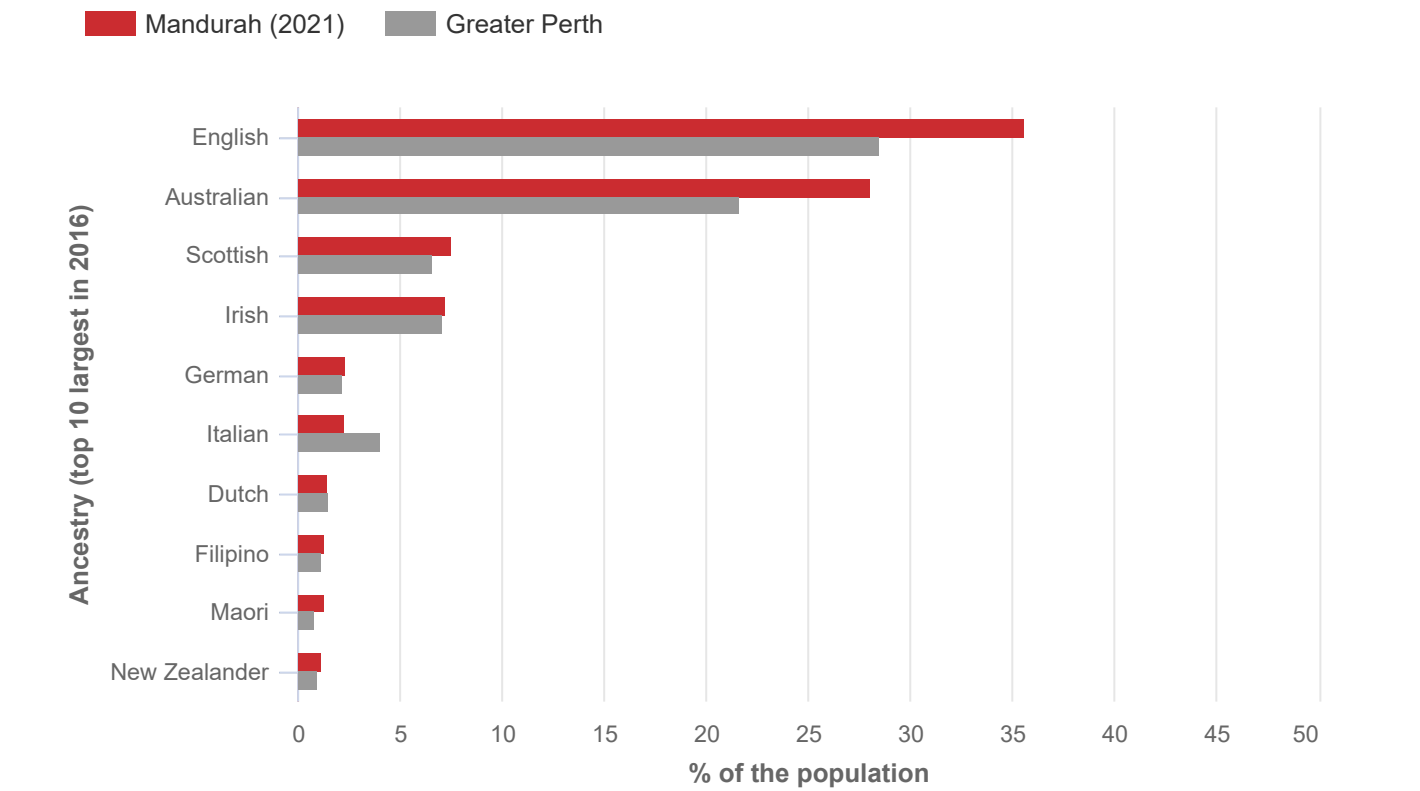
Ancestry - Totals

Mandurah (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Ancestry totals	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Not stated	2,863	5.4	5.3	2,922	6.8	5.6	-59
Total responses	53,116	--	--	42,939	--	--	+10,177
Total people	41,051	--	--	34,906	--	--	+6,145

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

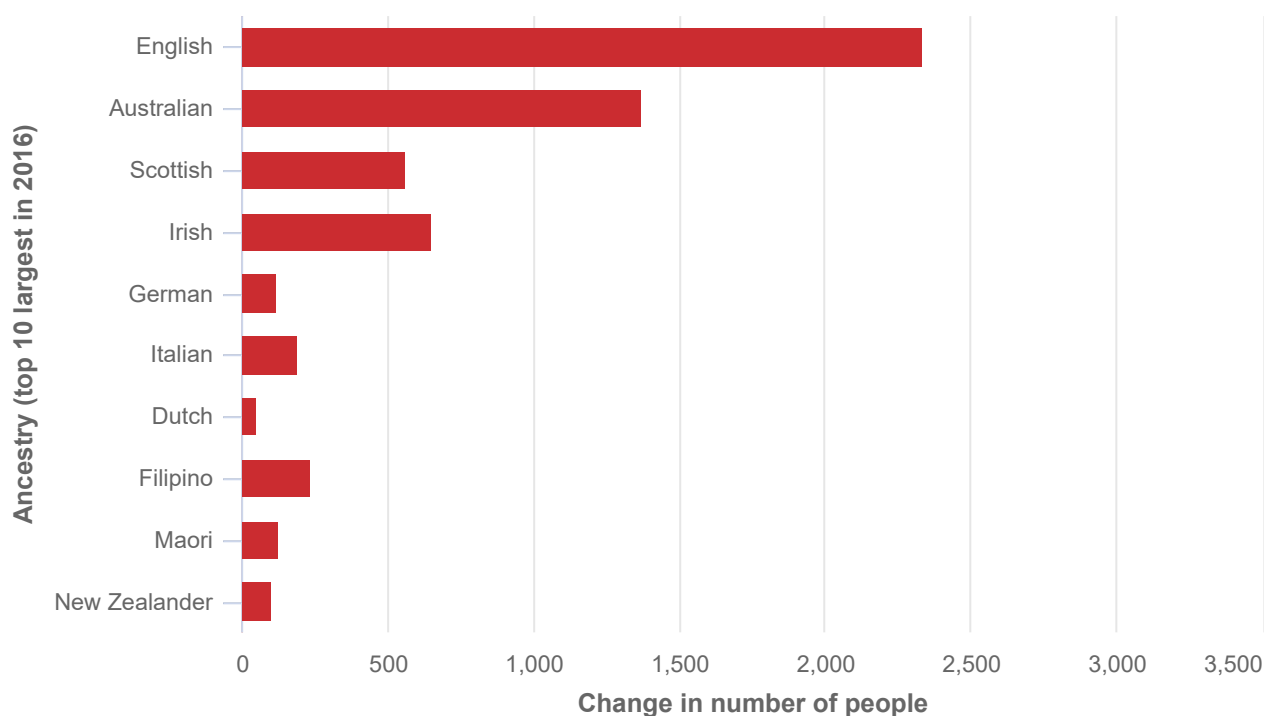
Ancestry, 2016



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021) in 2016 shows that the top five ancestries nominated were:

- English (18,993 people or 46.3%)
- Australian (14,986 people or 36.5%)
- Scottish (4,012 people or 9.8%)
- Irish (3,861 people or 9.4%)
- German (1,256 people or 3.1%)

In combination these five ancestries account for 43,108 responses in total, or 105.01% of all responses.

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

- A *larger* percentage of people with English ancestry (46.3% compared to 37.2%)
- A *larger* percentage of people with Australian ancestry (36.5% compared to 28.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people with Chinese ancestry (1.0% compared to 5.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people with Italian ancestry (3.0% compared to 5.3%)

Emerging groups

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

- English (+3,290 persons)
- Australian (+1,927 persons)
- Irish (+912 persons)
- Scottish (+791 persons)

Mandurah (2021)

Birthplace

Country of Birth data identifies where people were born and is indicative of the level of cultural diversity in Mandurah (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, Mandurah (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

Mandurah (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Birthplace	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Total overseas born	11,304	27.5	36.1	8,609	24.7	34.4	+2,695
Australia	26,667	65.0	57.3	23,730	68.0	59.7	+2,937
Not stated	3,084	7.5	6.6	2,578	7.4	5.9	+506
Total Population	41,055	100.0	100.0	34,917	100.0	100.0	+6,138

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

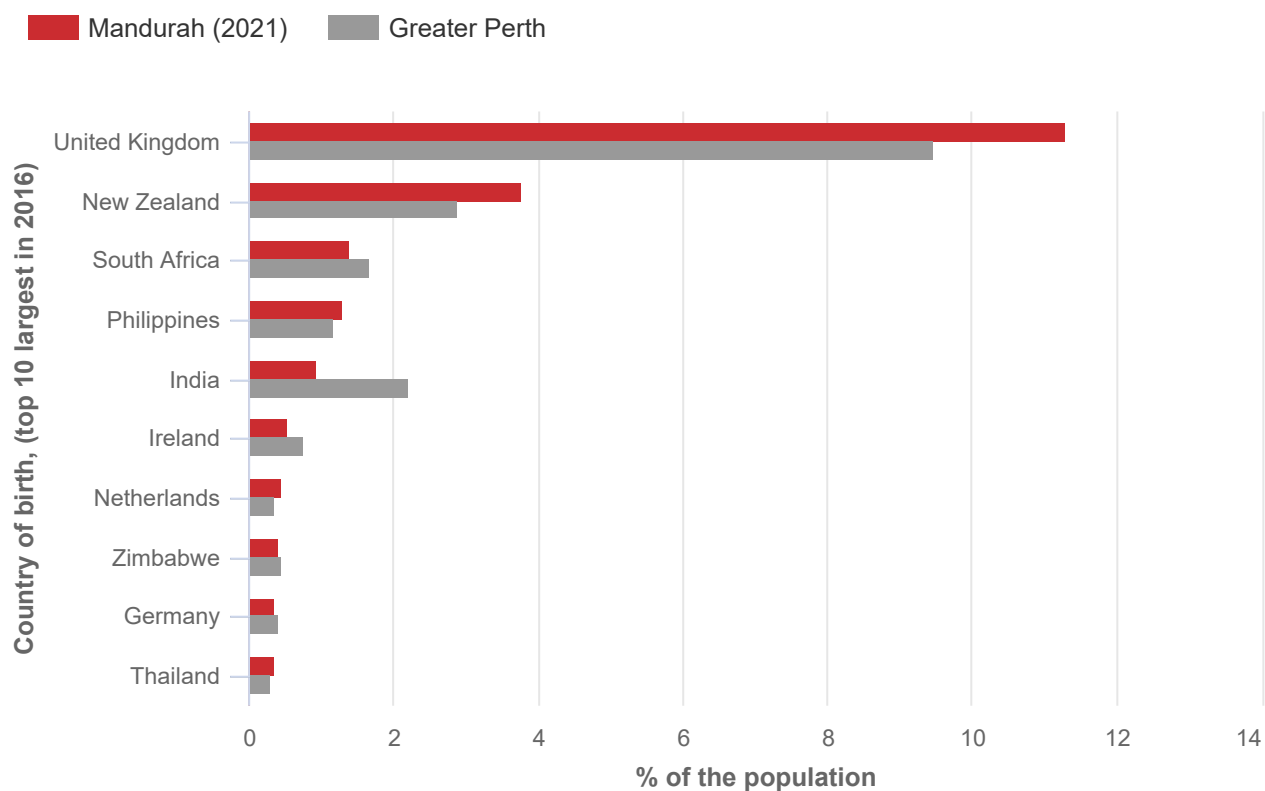
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Birthplace - Ranked by size

Mandurah (2021) - Overseas born (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Birthplace	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
United Kingdom	5,067	12.3	10.4	4,421	12.7	11.4	+646
New Zealand	1,695	4.1	3.2	1,257	3.6	3.1	+438
South Africa	624	1.5	1.8	403	1.2	1.7	+221
Philippines	584	1.4	1.3	283	0.8	0.8	+301
India	421	1.0	2.4	242	0.7	1.6	+179
Ireland	233	0.6	0.8	138	0.4	0.7	+95
Netherlands	209	0.5	0.4	197	0.6	0.5	+12
Zimbabwe	178	0.4	0.5	109	0.3	0.5	+69
Germany	159	0.4	0.4	140	0.4	0.5	+19
Thailand	155	0.4	0.3	107	0.3	0.3	+48

Excludes countries of birth with fewer than 10 people.

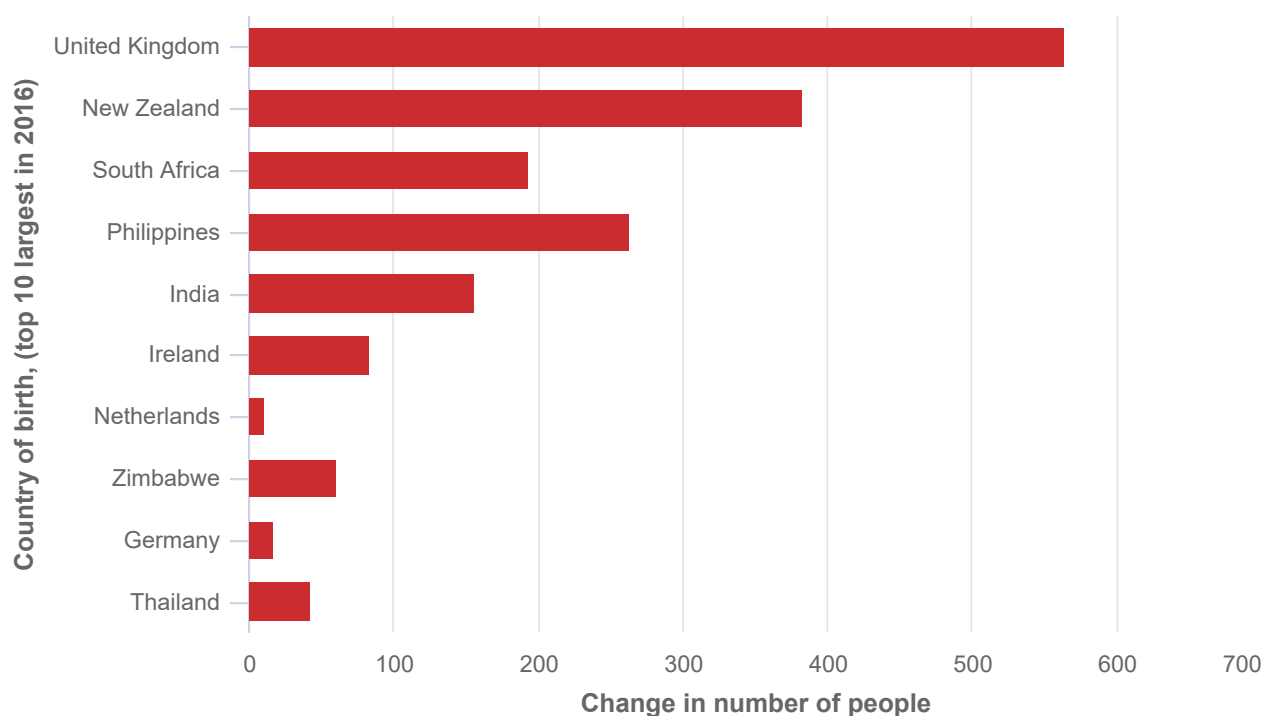
Birthplace, 2016



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a smaller proportion of people born overseas.

Overall, 27.5% of the population was born overseas, compared with 36.1% for Greater Perth.

The largest non-English speaking country of birth in Mandurah (2021) was Philippines, where 1.4% of the population, or 584 people, were born.

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

- A *larger* percentage of people born in United Kingdom (12.3% compared to 10.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in India (1.0% compared to 2.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in Malaysia (0.3% compared to 1.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in China (0.3% compared to 1.3%)

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people born overseas increased by 2695 or 31.3%.

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

- United Kingdom (+646 persons)
- New Zealand (+438 persons)
- Philippines (+301 persons)
- South Africa (+221 persons)

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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.

Mandurah (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

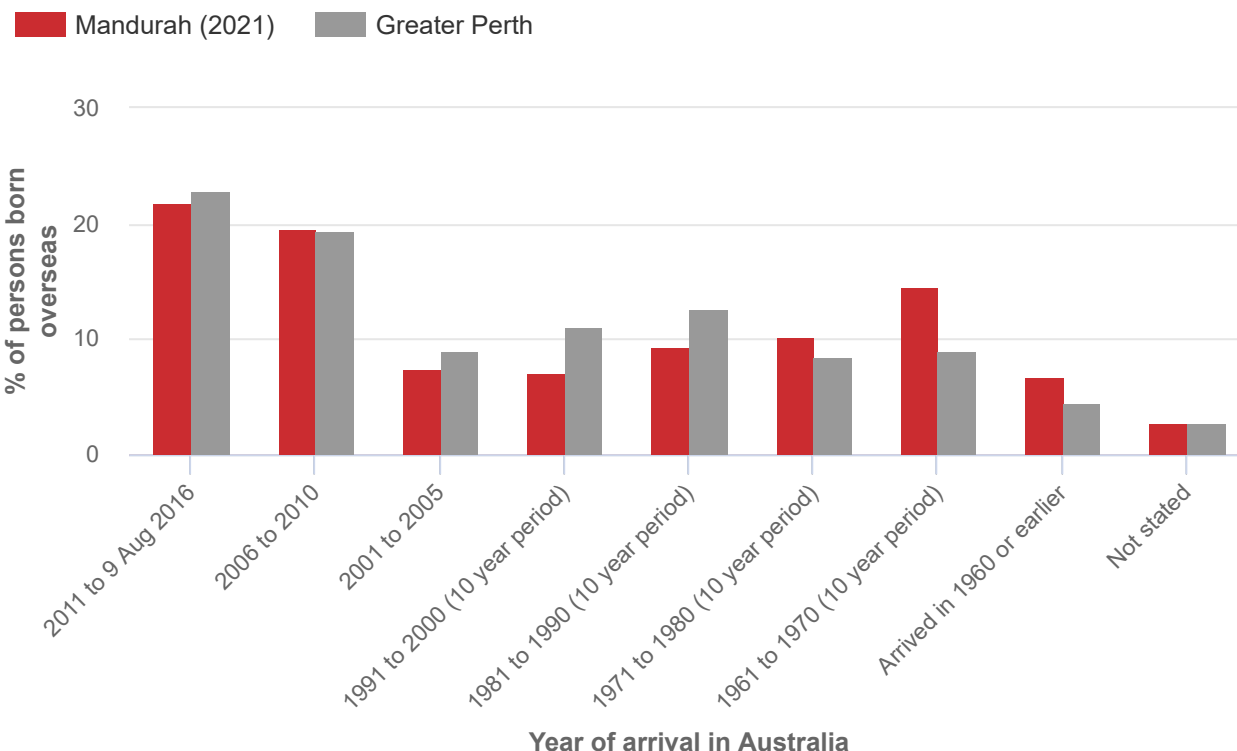
Mandurah (2021) - Overseas born (Usual residence)		2016	
Year of arrival in Australia	Number	%	Greater Perth %
2011 to 9 Aug 2016	2,480	21.9	22.8
2006 to 2010	2,224	19.6	19.4
2001 to 2005	845	7.5	9.1
1991 to 2000 (10 year period)	814	7.2	11.0
1981 to 1990 (10 year period)	1,067	9.4	12.7
1971 to 1980 (10 year period)	1,165	10.3	8.5
1961 to 1970 (10 year period)	1,660	14.6	9.0
Arrived in 1960 or earlier	765	6.8	4.5
Not stated	313	2.8	2.9
Total	11,333	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 Mandurah (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, 48.3% of the overseas born population arrived before 2001, and 22% 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 Mandurah (2021) and Greater Perth are:

- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 1961 and 1970 (14.6% compared to 9.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between in 1960 or earlier (6.8% compared to 4.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 1991 and 2000 (7.2% compared to 11.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 1981 and 1990 (9.4% compared to 12.7%)

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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

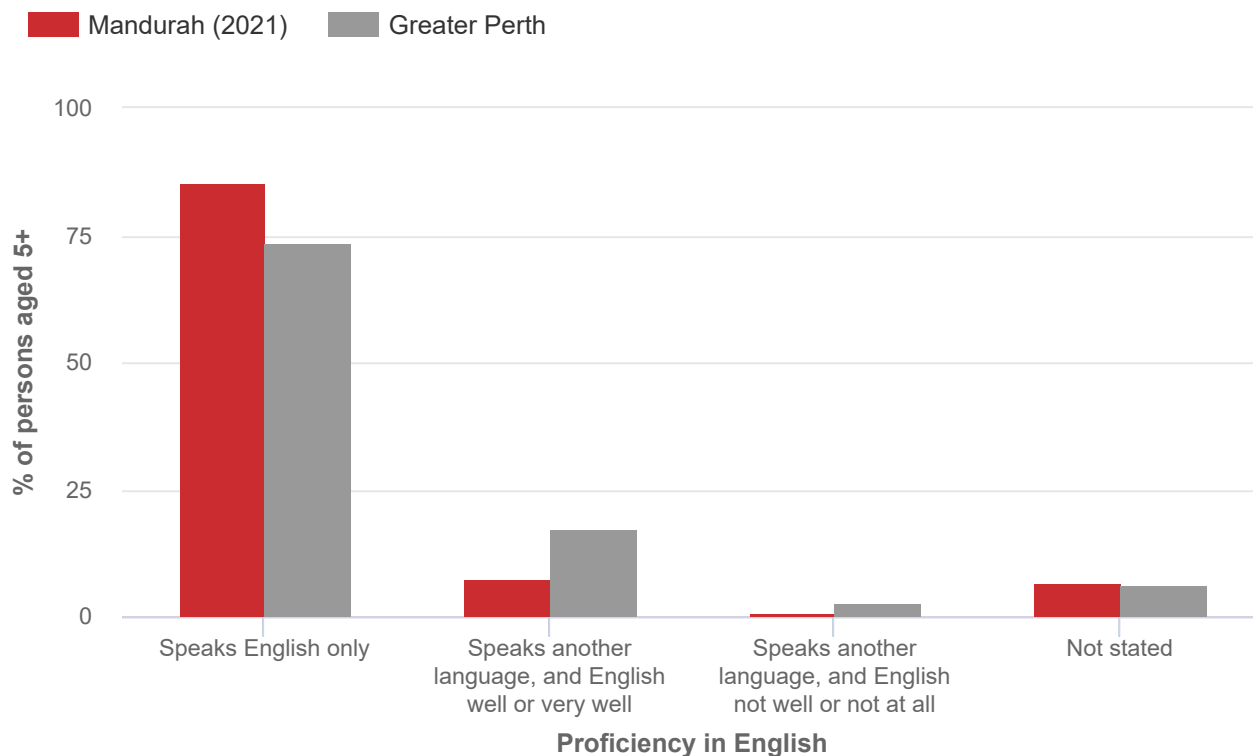
Mandurah (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
English proficiency	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Speaks English only	35,053	85.4	73.5	30,712	88.0	77.8	+4,341
Speaks another language, and English well or very well	3,019	7.4	17.3	1,732	5.0	14.3	+1,287
Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all	289	0.7	2.9	192	0.6	2.4	+97
Not stated	2,689	6.6	6.3	2,273	6.5	5.4	+416
Total population	41,050	100.0	100.0	34,909	100.0	100.0	+6,141

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

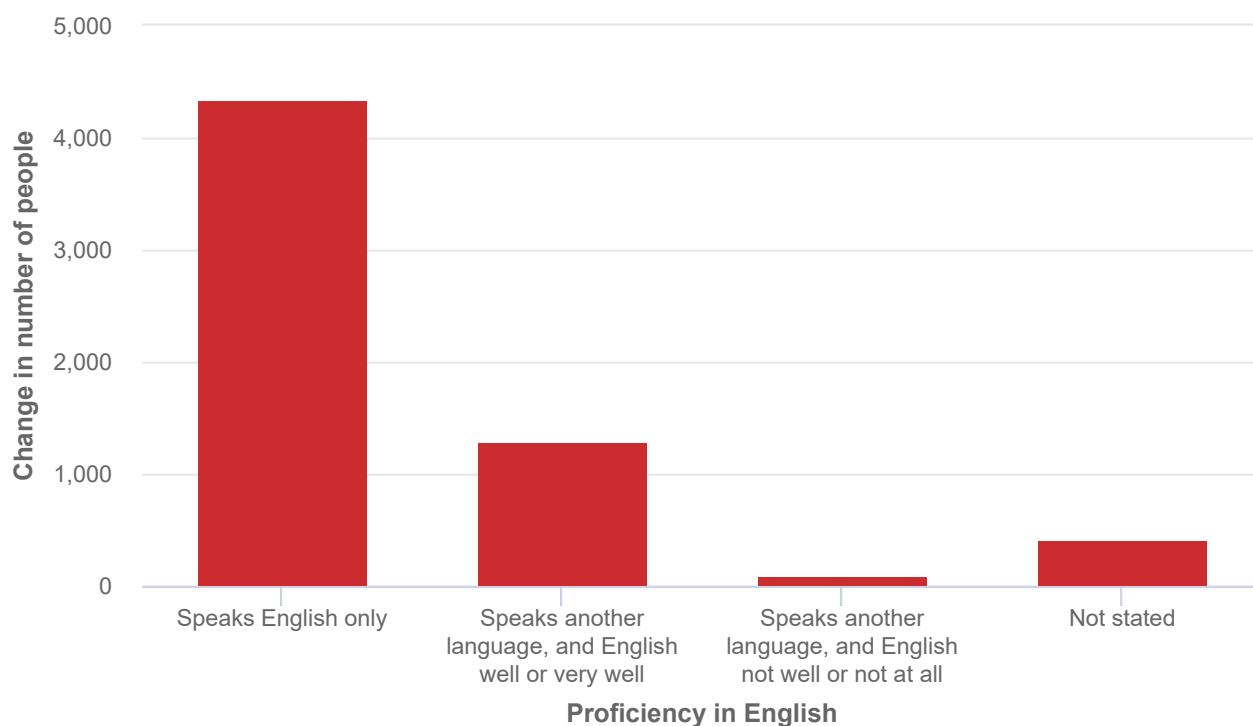
Total persons



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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, 85.4% of people spoke English only, and 0.7% 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 (+4,341 persons)
- Speaks another language, and English well or very well (+1,287 persons)
- Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all (+97 persons)

Mandurah (2021)

Language spoken at home

Mandurah (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.

Mandurah (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

Mandurah (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Language summary	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Speaks English only	35,053	85.4	73.5	30,691	87.9	77.8	+4,362
Non-English total	3,199	7.8	20.1	1,861	5.3	16.6	+1,338
Not stated	2,794	6.8	6.4	2,365	6.8	5.5	+429
Total Population	41,046	100.0	100.0	34,917	100.0	100.0	+6,129

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

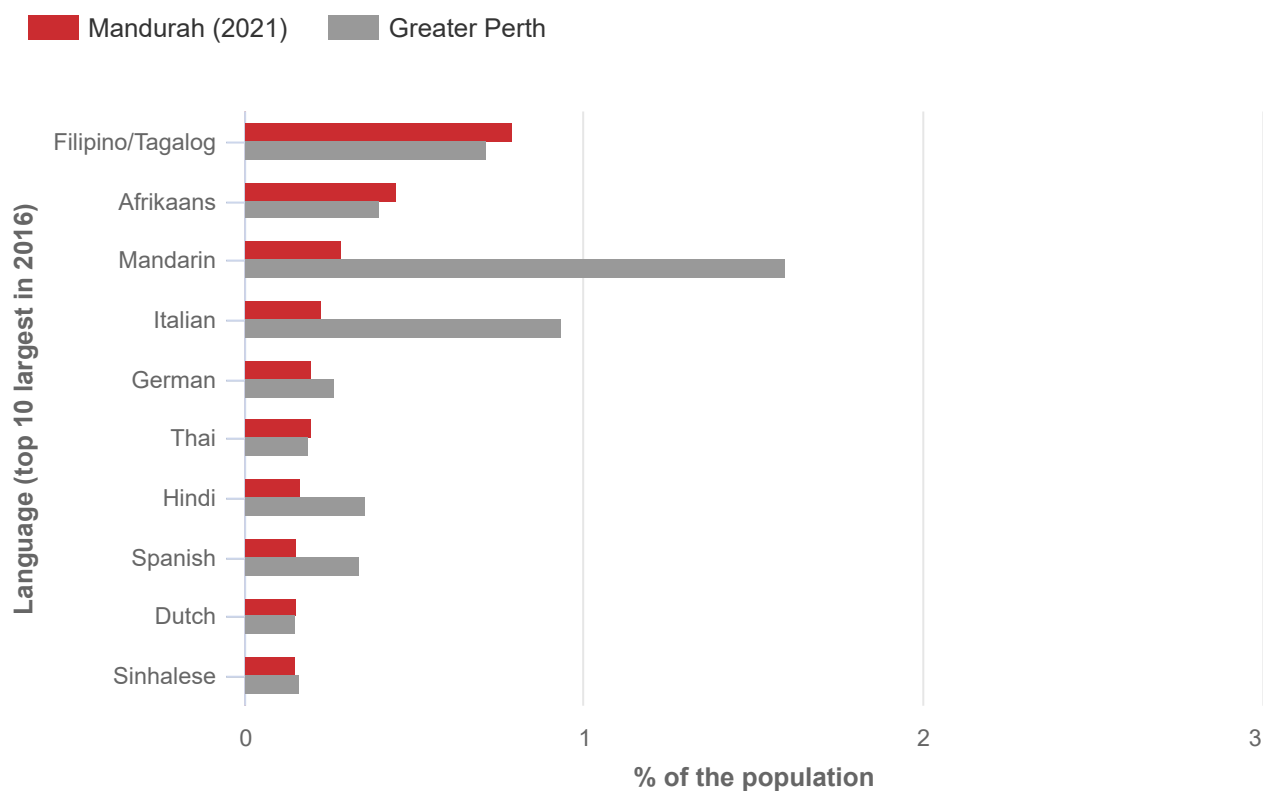
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Language spoken at home - Ranked by size

Mandurah (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Language (excludes English)	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Filipino/Tagalog	474	1.2	1.0	224	0.6	0.6	+250
Afrikaans	269	0.7	0.6	165	0.5	0.5	+104
Mandarin	173	0.4	2.3	69	0.2	1.5	+104
Italian	136	0.3	1.4	147	0.4	1.6	-11
German	119	0.3	0.4	90	0.3	0.4	+29
Thai	118	0.3	0.3	96	0.3	0.2	+22
Hindi	100	0.2	0.5	41	0.1	0.3	+59
Spanish	93	0.2	0.5	37	0.1	0.4	+56
Dutch	92	0.2	0.2	58	0.2	0.3	+34
Sinhalese	89	0.2	0.2	17	0.0	0.2	+72

Excludes languages spoken at home by fewer than 10 people.

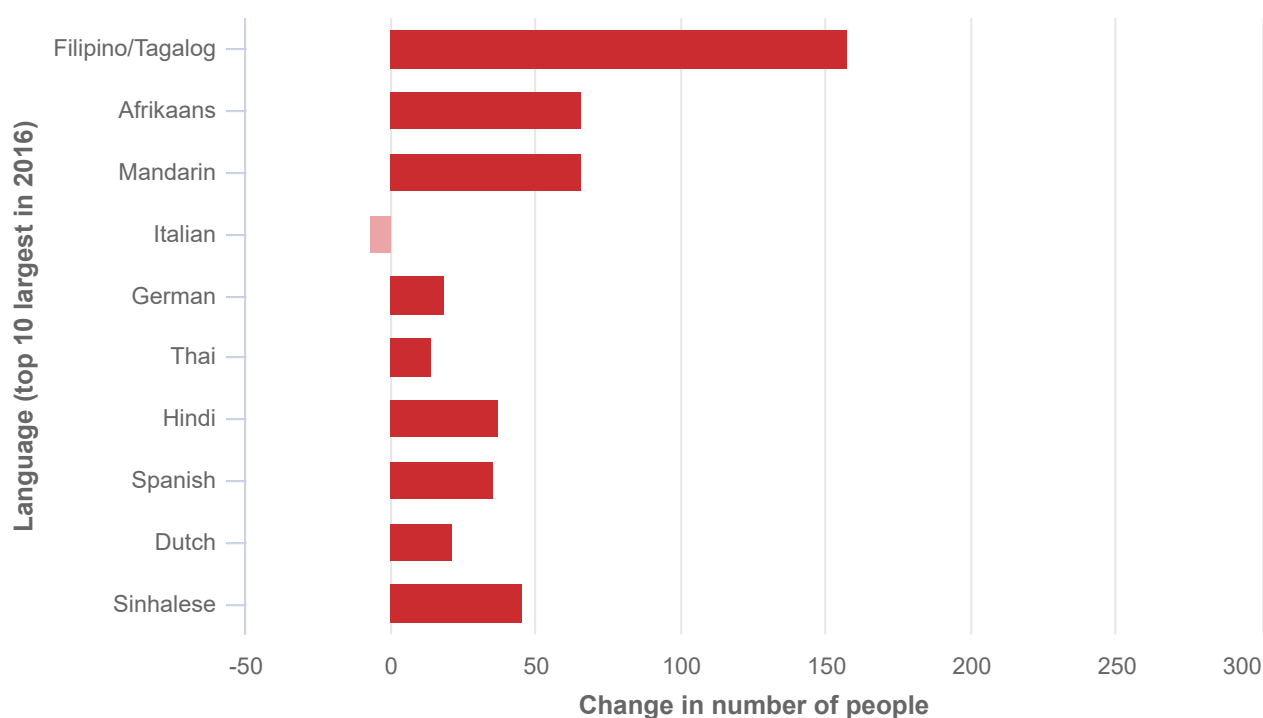
Language spoken at home, 2016



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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, 85.4% of the population spoke English only, and 7.8% 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 Mandurah (2021) was Filipino/Tagalog, with 1.2% of the population, or 474 people speaking this language at home.

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

- A *smaller* percentage speaking Mandarin at home (0.4% 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 1,338 or 71.9%, and the number of people who spoke English only increased by 4,362 or 14.2%.

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

- Filipino/Tagalog (+250 persons)
- Afrikaans (+104 persons)
- Mandarin (+104 persons)
- Sinhalese (+72 persons)

Mandurah (2021)

Religion

Mandurah (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.

Mandurah (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

Mandurah (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2011			Change
Religion totals	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2011
Christian total	21,230	60.8	58.4	21,230	60.8	58.4	0
Non Christian total	808	2.3	6.9	808	2.3	6.9	0
Non-classifiable religious belief	296	0.8	0.9	296	0.8	0.9	0
No religion	8,800	25.2	25.1	8,800	25.2	25.1	0
Not stated	3,787	10.8	8.8	3,787	10.8	8.8	0
Total Population	34,921	100.0	100.0	34,921	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

Mandurah (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2011			Change
Religion	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2011
Anglican	8,847	25.3	18.5	8,847	25.3	18.5	0
Western (Roman) Catholic	6,674	19.1	24.4	6,674	19.1	24.4	0
Uniting Church	1,222	3.5	3.0	1,222	3.5	3.0	0
Christian,nfd	1,176	3.4	2.8	1,176	3.4	2.8	0
Baptist	888	2.5	1.9	888	2.5	1.9	0
Presbyterian and Reformed	821	2.4	2.2	821	2.4	2.2	0
Buddhism	385	1.1	2.5	385	1.1	2.5	0
Pentecostal	367	1.1	1.2	367	1.1	1.2	0
Jehova's Witnesses	255	0.7	0.5	255	0.7	0.5	0
Lutheran	208	0.6	0.5	208	0.6	0.5	0

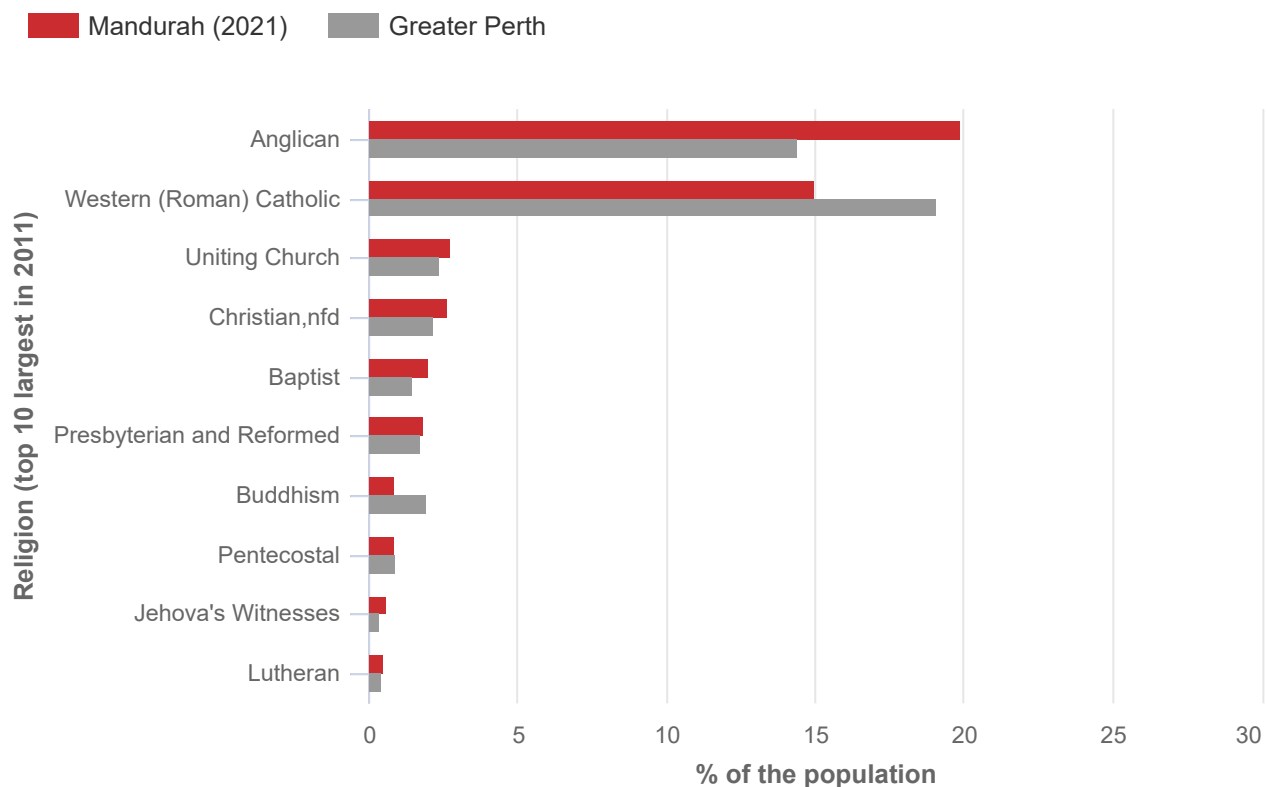
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2011. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

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

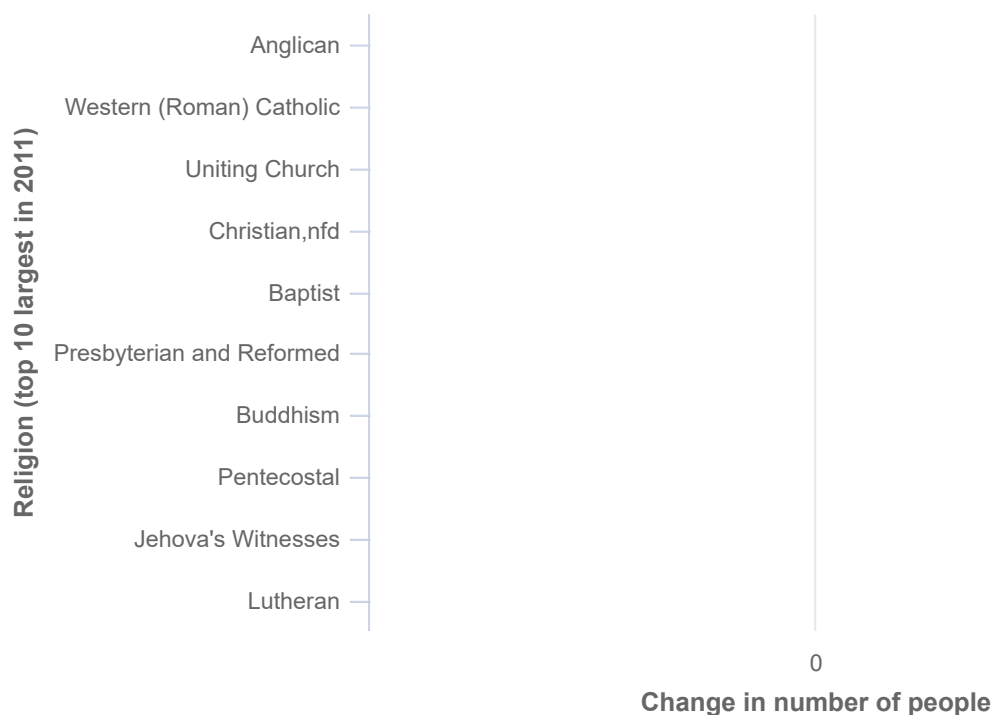
Religion, 2011



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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, 63.1% of the population nominated a religion, and 25.2% said they had no religion, compared with 65.2% and 25.1% respectively for Greater Perth.

The largest single religion in Mandurah (2021) was Anglican, with 25.3% of the population or 8,847 people as adherents.

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

- A *larger* percentage who nominated Anglican (25.3% compared to 18.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage who nominated Western (Roman) Catholic (19.1% compared to 24.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage who nominated Islam (0.3% compared to 2.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage who nominated Buddhism (1.1% compared to 2.5%)

Emerging groups

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

Mandurah (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**, Mandurah (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

Mandurah (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Qualification level	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Bachelor or Higher degree	3,385	10.1	22.9	1,959	6.9	19.6	+1,426
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	2,617	7.8	9.3	1,783	6.3	8.6	+834
Vocational	8,285	24.8	19.4	6,359	22.3	18.6	+1,926
No qualification	15,222	45.5	38.1	14,235	50.0	42.3	+987
Not stated	3,923	11.7	10.2	4,134	14.5	10.9	-211
Total persons aged 15+	33,432	100.0	100.0	28,470	100.0	100.0	+4,962

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)

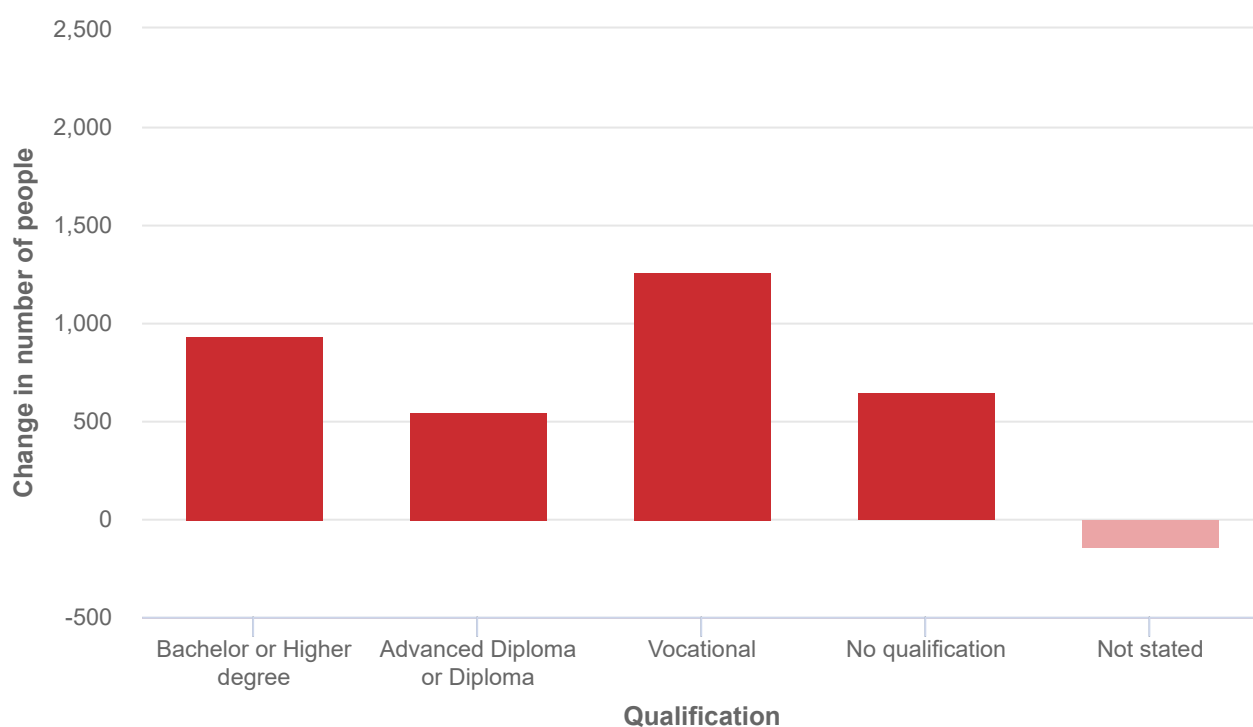
Highest qualification achieved, 2016



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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, 42.7% of the population aged 15 and over held educational qualifications, and 45.5% had no qualifications, compared with 51.7% and 38.1% respectively for Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of persons with No qualifications (45.5% compared to 38.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons with Vocational qualifications (24.8% compared to 19.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons with Bachelor or Higher degrees (10.1% compared to 22.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons with Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (7.8% compared to 9.3%)

Emerging groups

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

- Vocational qualifications (+1,926 persons)
- Bachelor or Higher degrees (+1,426 persons)
- No qualifications (+987 persons)
- Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (+834 persons)

Mandurah (2021)

Highest level of schooling

Mandurah (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

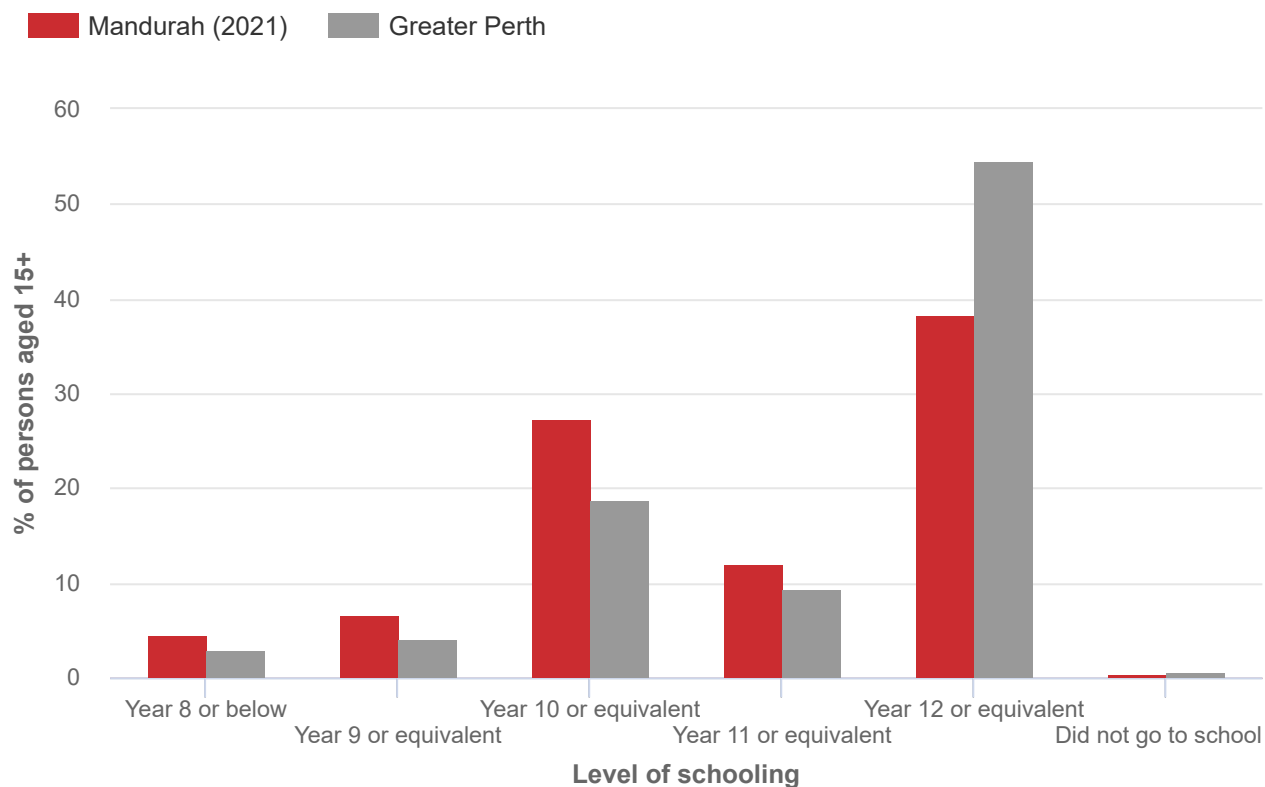
Mandurah (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Level of schooling	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Year 8 or below	1,539	4.6	3.1	1,640	5.8	3.7	-101
Year 9 or equivalent	2,267	6.8	4.2	2,219	7.8	4.4	+48
Year 10 or equivalent	9,220	27.6	19.1	8,545	30.1	21.2	+675
Year 11 or equivalent	4,099	12.3	9.4	3,619	12.7	10.3	+480
Year 12 or equivalent	12,967	38.8	55.3	9,191	32.3	51.2	+3,776
Did not go to school	110	0.3	0.7	79	0.3	0.6	+31
Not stated	3,229	9.7	8.4	3,123	11.0	8.6	+106
Total persons aged 15+	33,431	100.0	100.0	28,416	100.0	100.0	+5,015

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](#)

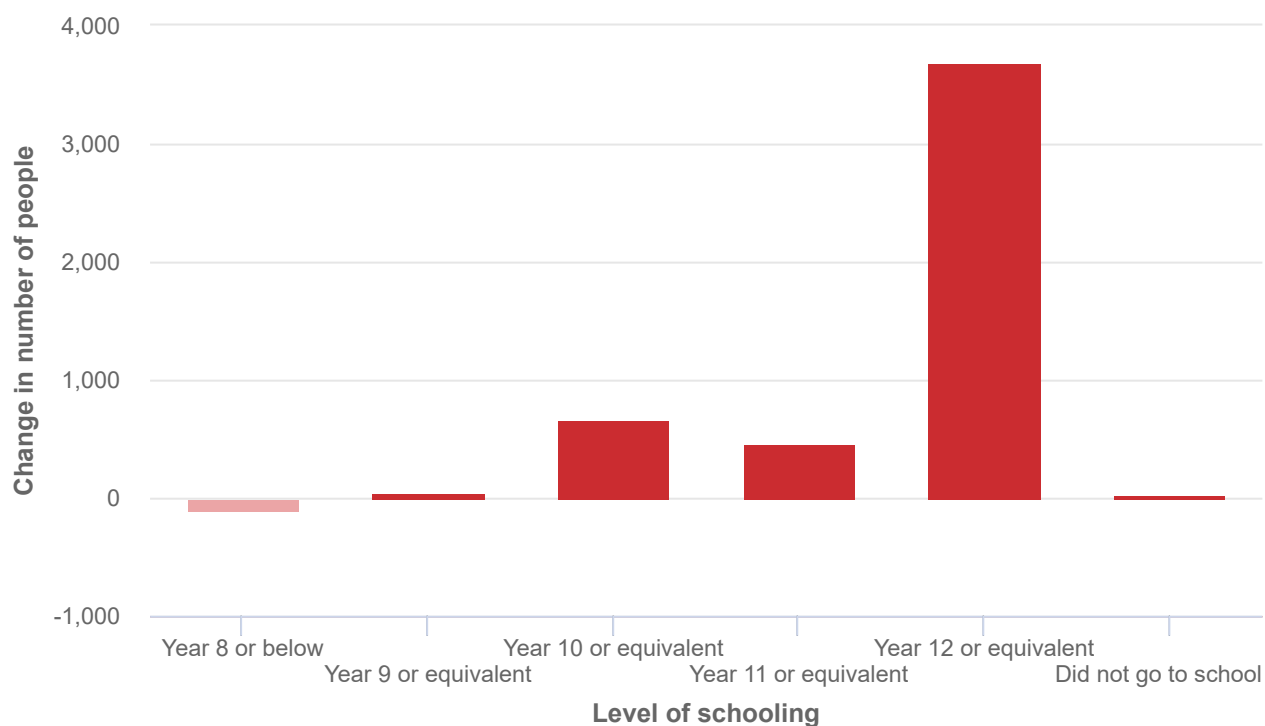
Highest level of schooling completed, 2016



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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, 39.3% of the population left school at Year 10 or below, and 38.8% 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 Mandurah (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 10 or equivalent (27.6% compared to 19.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 11 or equivalent (12.3% compared to 9.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 9 or equivalent (6.8% compared to 4.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who completed year 12 or equivalent (38.8% compared to 55.3%)

Emerging groups

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

- Year 12 or equivalent (+3,776 persons)
- Year 10 or equivalent (+675 persons)
- Year 11 or equivalent (+480 persons)
- Year 8 or below (-101 persons)

Mandurah (2021)

Education institution attending

The share of Mandurah (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](#).

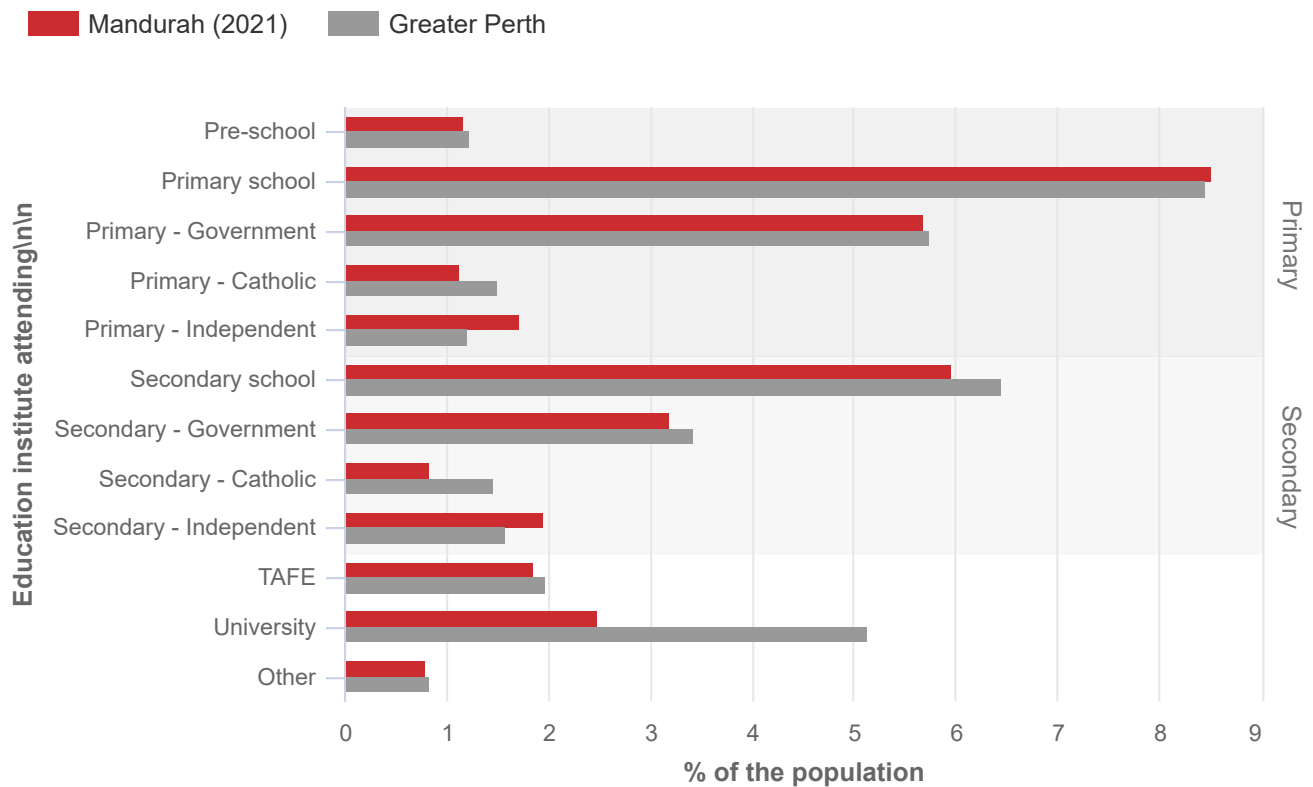
Education institution attending

Mandurah (2021) - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Type of institution	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Pre-school	932	1.2	1.2	416	1.2	1.4	+516
Primary school	6,806	8.5	8.4	2,748	7.9	8.2	+4,058
Primary - Government	4,547	5.7	5.7	1,663	4.8	5.5	+2,884
Primary - Catholic	897	1.1	1.5	422	1.2	1.5	+475
Primary - Independent	1,362	1.7	1.2	663	1.9	1.2	+699
Secondary school	4,756	5.9	6.5	1,626	4.7	5.7	+3,130
Secondary - Government	2,544	3.2	3.4	845	2.4	2.8	+1,699
Secondary - Catholic	653	0.8	1.5	227	0.7	1.5	+426
Secondary - Independent	1,559	2.0	1.6	554	1.6	1.5	+1,005
TAFE	1,473	1.8	2.0	696	2.0	2.2	+777
University	1,972	2.5	5.1	636	1.8	4.9	+1,336
Other	633	0.8	0.8	182	0.5	0.7	+451
Not attending	57,384	71.8	68.9	25,371	72.6	69.5	+32,013
Not stated	5,983	7.5	7.1	3,248	9.3	7.4	+2,735
Total	79,939	100.0	100.0	34,923	100.0	100.0	+45,016

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

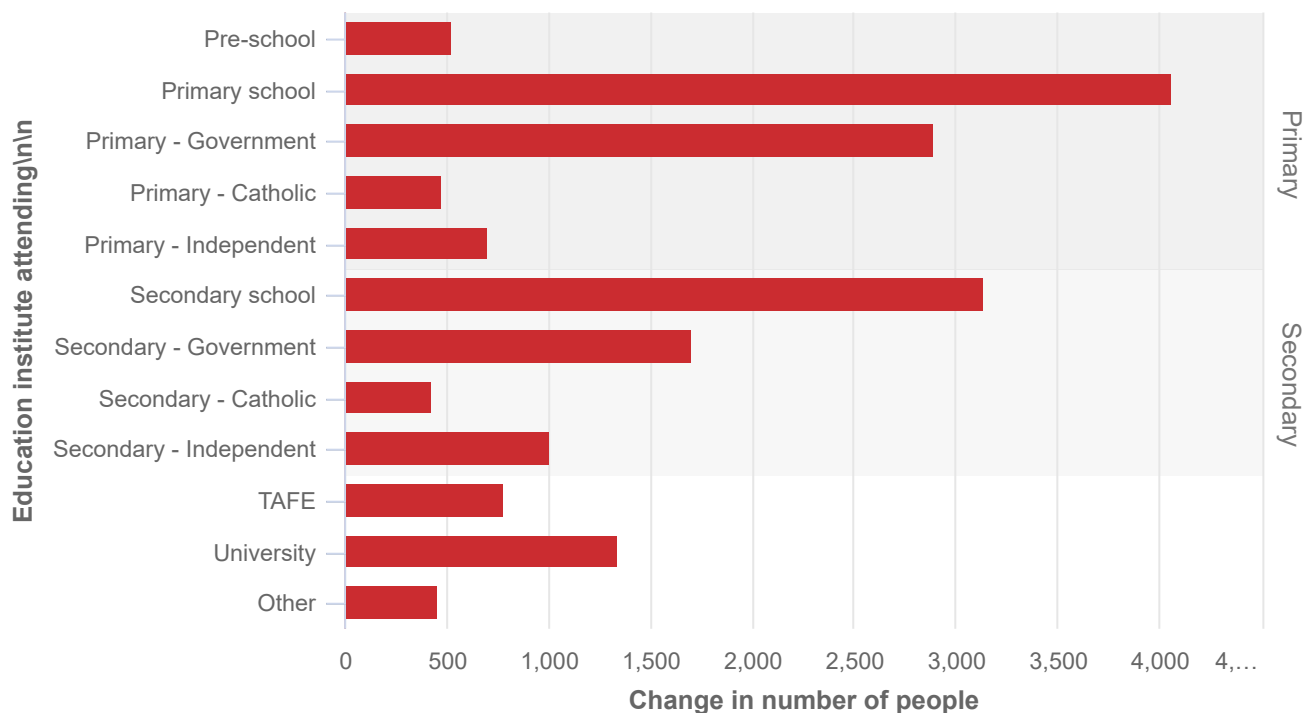
Education institution attending, 2016



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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, 8.5% of the population were attending primary school, 5.9% of the population were attending secondary institutions, and 4.3% 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 Mandurah (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons not attending (71.8% compared to 68.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending University (2.5% compared to 5.1%)

Emerging groups

From 2011 to 2016, Mandurah (2021)'s population increased by 45,016 people (+128.9%). This represents an average annual change of 18.01% per year over the period.

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

- Primary school (+4,058 persons)
- Secondary school (+3,130 persons)
- Primary - Government (+2,884 persons)
- Secondary - Government (+1,699 persons)

Mandurah (2021)

Need for assistance

Mandurah (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. Mandurah (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

Mandurah (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	36	1.4	1.0	22	0.9	0.9	+14
5 to 9	88	3.2	2.6	74	3.6	2.2	+14
10 to 19	158	3.3	2.4	113	2.6	1.7	+45
20 to 59	678	3.4	1.8	534	3.2	1.6	+144
60 to 64	192	8.2	4.8	162	8.1	4.7	+30
65 to 69	193	8.4	6.1	124	6.8	5.8	+69
70 to 74	192	9.6	8.7	180	9.9	8.5	+12
75 to 79	278	15.2	14.1	165	11.1	14.1	+113
80 to 84	293	21.9	23.7	254	21.9	24.4	+39
85 and over	516	41.5	43.0	309	34.0	45.3	+207
Total persons needing assistance	2,629	6.4	3.9	1,937	5.5	3.6	+692

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

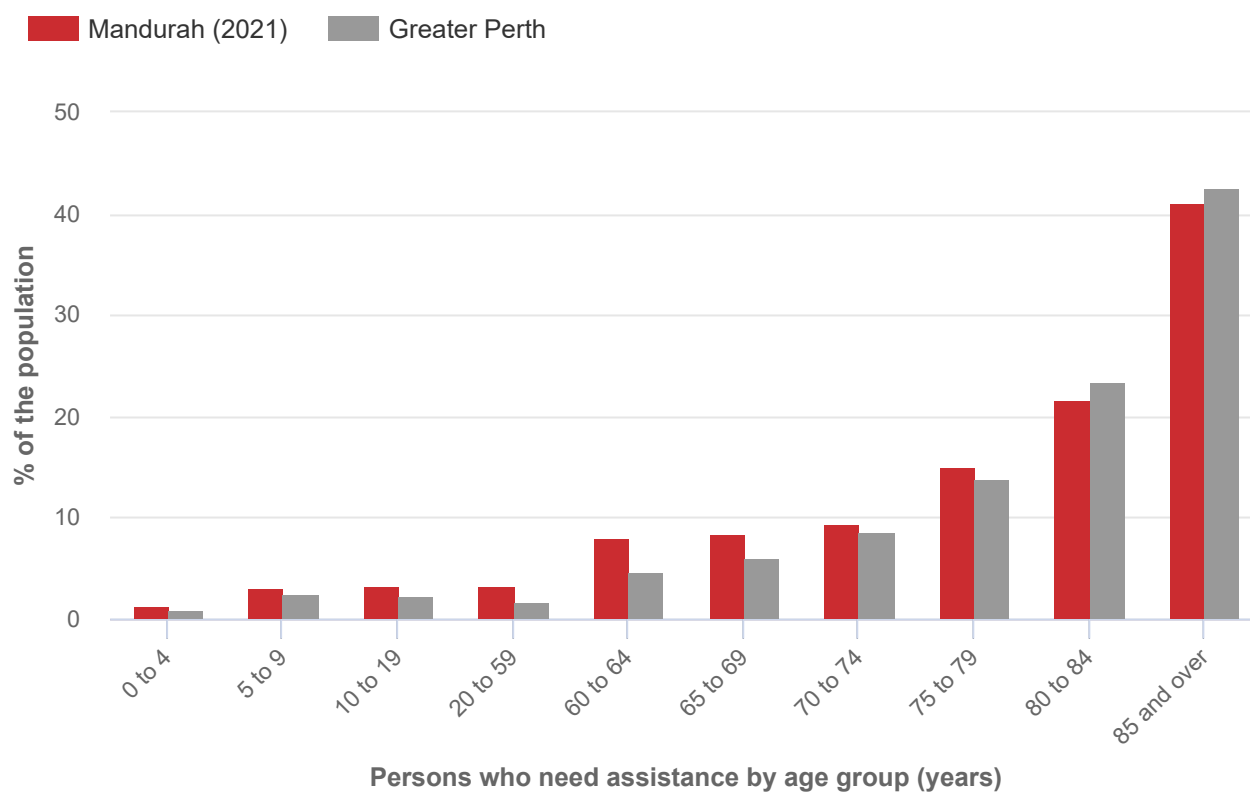
Need for assistance with core activities summary

Mandurah (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	2,629	6.4	3.9	1,937	5.5	3.6	+692
Total persons not needing assistance	35,505	86.5	89.1	30,391	87.1	90.4	+5,114
Not stated	2,923	7.1	7.0	2,574	7.4	6.1	+349
Total Population	41,057	100.0	100.0	34,902	100.0	100.0	+6,155

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

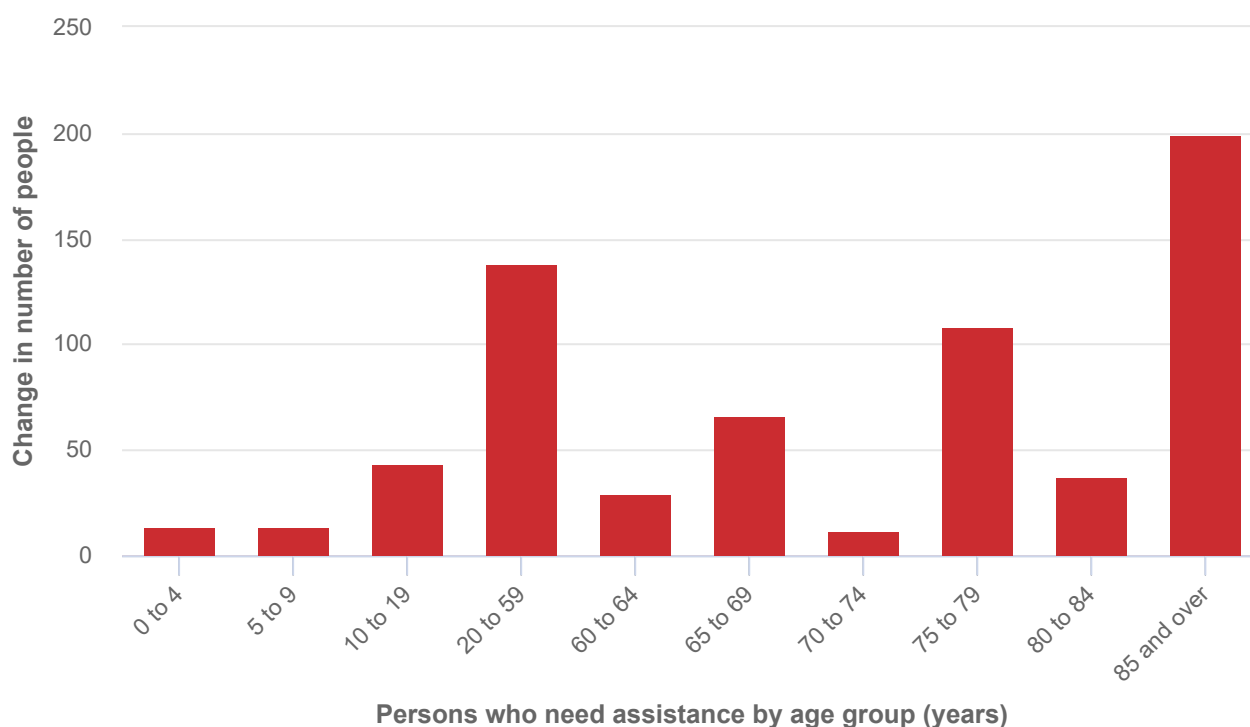
Need for assistance with core activities, 2016



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021) compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion of people who reported needing assistance with core activities.

Overall, 6.4033% 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 Mandurah (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 60 to 64 (8.2% compared to 4.8%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 65 to 69 (8.4% compared to 6.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 20 to 59 (3.4% compared to 1.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 80 to 84 (21.9% compared to 23.7%)

Emerging groups

The major differences in the age groups reporting a need for assistance between 2011 and 2016 in Mandurah (2021) were in the age groups:

- 85 and over (+207 persons)
- 20 to 59 (+144 persons)
- 75 to 79 (+113 persons)
- 65 to 69 (+69 persons)

Mandurah (2021)

Employment status

Mandurah (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

Mandurah (2021) - Persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Employment status	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Employed	15,438	88.2	91.9	13,198	91.2	95.2	+2,240
Employed full-time	9,110	52.0	56.4	7,936	54.8	60.2	+1,174
Employed part-time	6,037	34.5	33.9	4,963	34.3	33.1	+1,074
Hours worked not stated	291	1.7	1.5	299	2.1	1.9	-8
Unemployed (Unemployment rate)	2,068	11.8	8.1	1,277	8.8	4.8	+791
Looking for full-time work	1,379	7.9	4.8	918	6.3	2.7	+461
Looking for part-time work	689	3.9	3.3	359	2.5	2.0	+330
Total labour force	17,506	100.0	100.0	14,475	100.0	100.0	+3,031

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

Mandurah (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)	17,506	52.4	63.7	14,475	50.9	64.5	+3,031
Not in the labour force	13,542	40.5	29.8	11,663	41.0	29.6	+1,879
Labour force status not stated	2,379	7.1	6.5	2,323	8.2	5.9	+56
Total persons aged 15+	33,429	100.0	100.0	28,461	100.0	100.0	+4,968

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

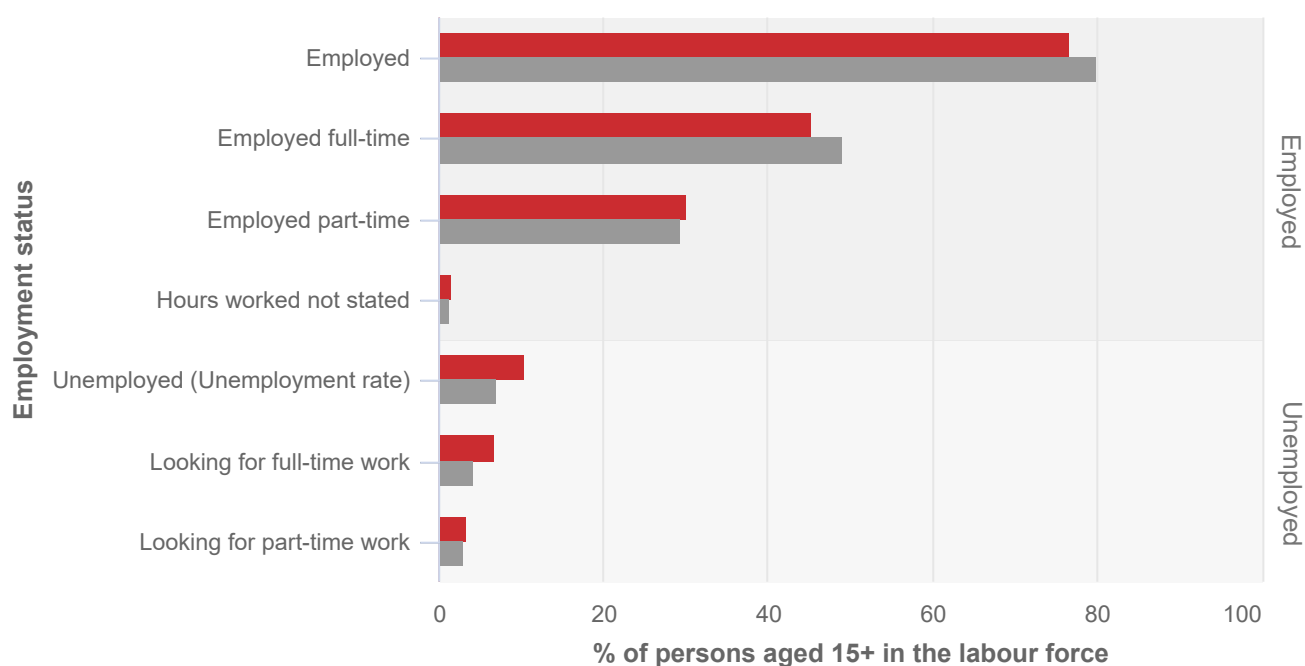
- a Youth unemployment rate (persons aged 15-24)
- a Seniors unemployment rate (persons aged 55 or more)
- a Disengaged youth (aged 15-24 not employed or in education)
- a People employed part-time

Please refer to the specific data notes for more information

Employment status, 2016

Total persons in the labour force

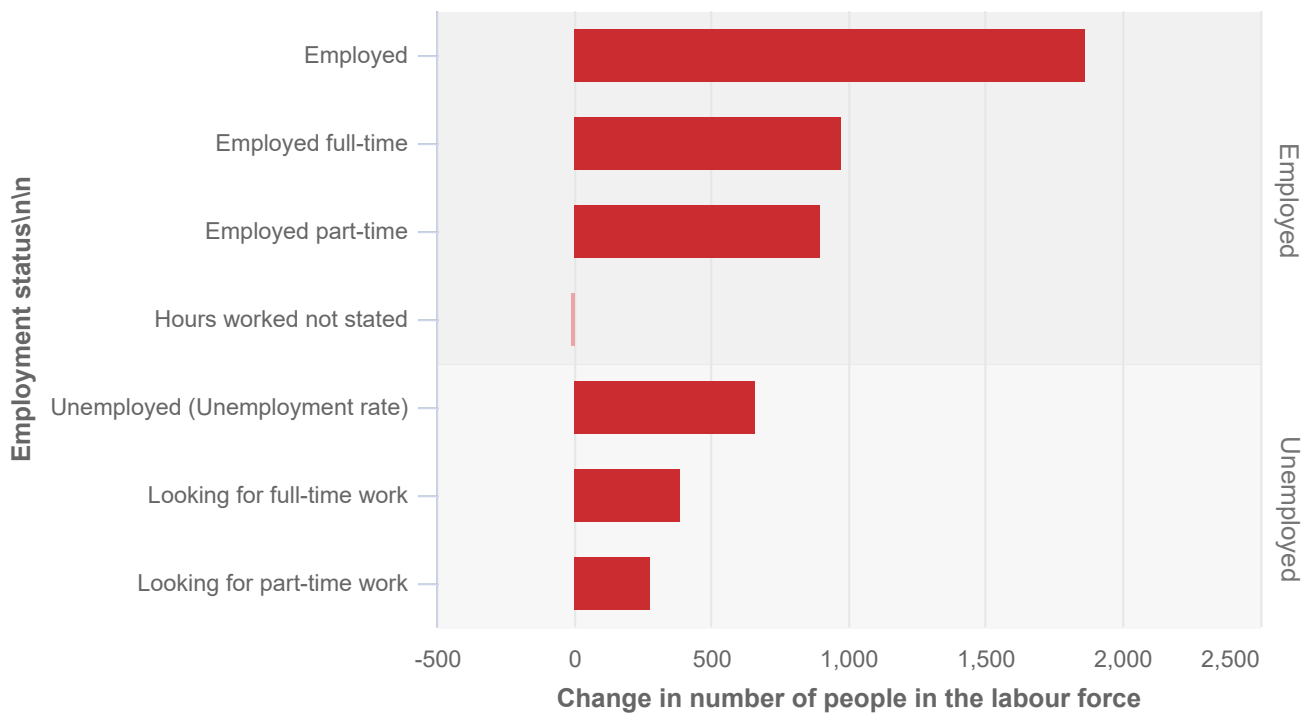
■ Mandurah (2021) ■ Greater Perth



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021)'s labour force in 2016 was 17,506, of which 6,037 were employed part-time and 9,110 were full time workers.

Analysis of the employment status (as a percentage of the labour force) in Mandurah (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion in employment, and a higher proportion unemployed. Overall, 88.2% of the labour force was employed (0.0% of the population aged 15+), and 11.8% 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 Mandurah (2021) in 2016 shows that there was a lower proportion in the labour force (52.4%) compared with Greater Perth (63.7%).

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people employed in Mandurah (2021) showed an increase of 2,240, and the number unemployed showed an increase of 791. In the same period, the number of people in the labour force showed an increase of 3,031 or 20.9%.

Mandurah (2021)

Industry sector of employment

Mandurah (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

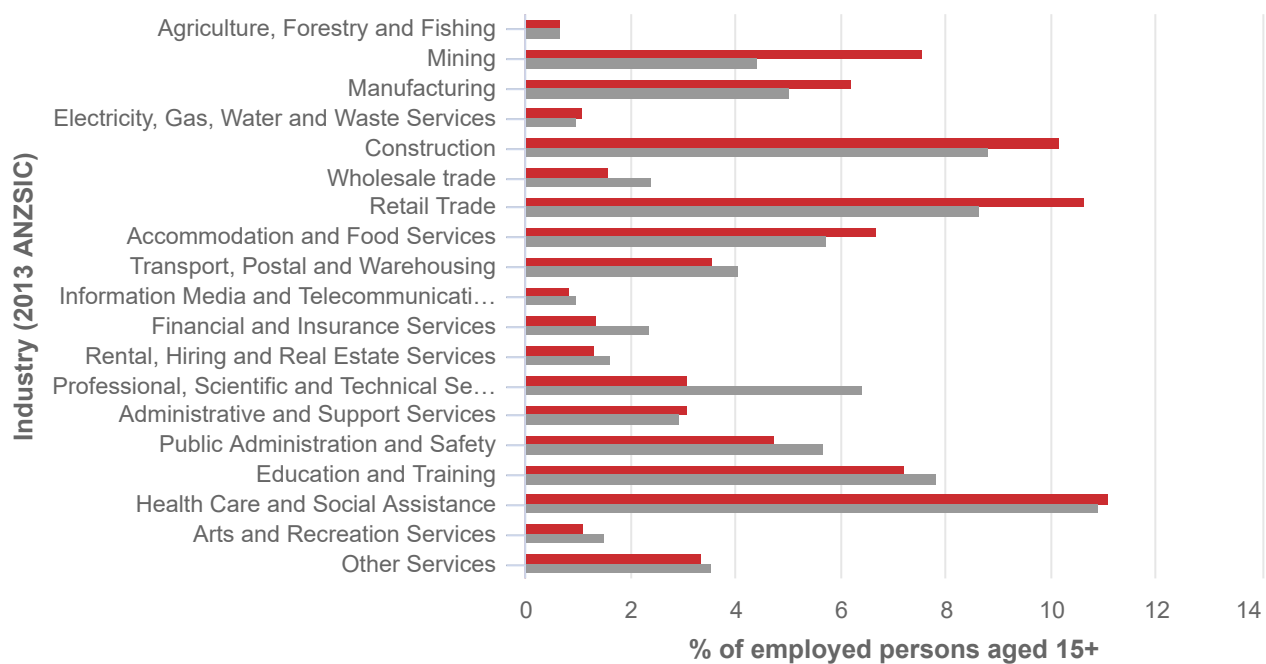
Mandurah (2021) - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Industry sector	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	115	0.7	0.8	56	0.4	0.6	+59
Mining	1,308	8.5	5.0	968	7.3	4.8	+340
Manufacturing	1,072	6.9	5.7	1,471	11.0	8.5	-399
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	190	1.2	1.1	166	1.2	1.1	+24
Construction	1,763	11.4	9.9	1,816	13.6	10.0	-53
Wholesale trade	274	1.8	2.7	270	2.0	3.9	+4
Retail Trade	1,842	11.9	9.8	1,664	12.5	10.4	+178
Accommodation and Food Services	1,158	7.5	6.5	971	7.3	5.8	+187
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	617	4.0	4.6	499	3.7	4.4	+118
Information Media and Telecommunications	145	0.9	1.1	107	0.8	1.2	+38
Financial and Insurance Services	232	1.5	2.7	171	1.3	2.9	+61
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	227	1.5	1.8	248	1.9	1.8	-21
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	535	3.5	7.2	445	3.3	8.3	+90
Administrative and Support Services	536	3.5	3.3	490	3.7	3.2	+46
Public Administration and Safety	824	5.3	6.4	696	5.2	6.4	+128
Education and Training	1,248	8.1	8.8	931	7.0	8.1	+317
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,920	12.4	12.3	1,376	10.3	10.9	+544
Arts and Recreation Services	196	1.3	1.7	163	1.2	1.5	+33
Other Services	583	3.8	4.0	509	3.8	3.9	+74
Inadequately described or not stated	646	4.2	4.7	297	2.2	2.2	+349
Total employed persons aged 15+	15,437	100.0	100.0	13,314	100.0	100.0	+2,123

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

Industry sector of employment, 2016

Total employed persons

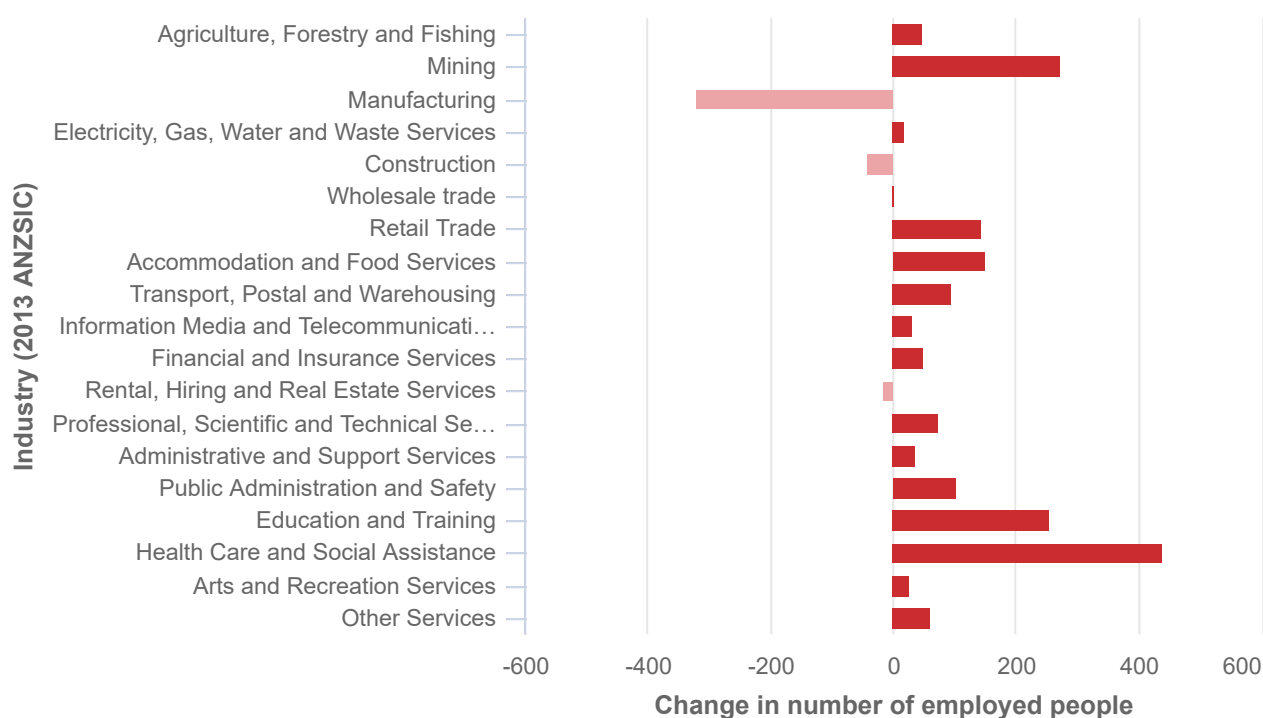
■ Mandurah (2021) ■ Greater Perth



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021) in 2016 shows the three most popular industry sectors were:

- Health Care and Social Assistance (1,920 people or 12.4%)
- Retail Trade (1,842 people or 11.9%)
- Construction (1,763 people or 11.4%)

In combination, these three industries employed 5,525 people in total or 35.8% of the total employed resident population.

In comparison, Greater Perth employed 12.3% in Health Care and Social Assistance; 9.8% in Retail Trade; and 9.9% in Construction.

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

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed in mining (8.5% compared to 5.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed in retail trade (11.9% compared to 9.8%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed in construction (11.4% compared to 9.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed in professional, scientific and technical services (3.5% compared to 7.2%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Mandurah (2021) increased by 2,123 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Health Care and Social Assistance (+544 persons)
- Manufacturing (-399 persons)
- Mining (+340 persons)
- Education and Training (+317 persons)

Mandurah (2021)

Occupation of employment

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021)'s socio-economic status and skill base.

Occupation of employment

Mandurah (2021) - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Occupation	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Managers	1,262	8.2	11.5	1,079	8.1	11.4	+183
Professionals	2,049	13.3	22.2	1,613	12.1	21.7	+436
Technicians and Trades Workers	3,053	19.8	15.6	2,723	20.4	16.1	+330
Community and Personal Service Workers	1,992	12.9	10.8	1,537	11.5	9.7	+455
Clerical and Administrative Workers	1,731	11.2	13.6	1,578	11.8	15.3	+153
Sales Workers	1,574	10.2	9.2	1,389	10.4	9.0	+185
Machinery Operators And Drivers	1,630	10.6	6.5	1,461	10.9	6.6	+169
Labourers	1,875	12.1	9.0	1,744	13.1	8.8	+131
Not stated or inadequately described	264	1.7	1.6	225	1.7	1.4	+39
Total employed persons aged 15+	15,437	100.0	100.0	13,349	100.0	100.0	+2,088

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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021) in 2016 shows the three most popular occupations were:

- Technicians and Trades Workers (3,053 people or 19.8%)
- Professionals (2,049 people or 13.3%)
- Community and Personal Service Workers (1,992 people or 12.9%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 7,094 people in total or 46.0% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, Greater Perth employed 15.6% in Technicians and Trades Workers; 22.2% in Professionals; and 10.8% in Community and Personal Service Workers.

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

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Technicians and Trades Workers (19.8% compared to 15.6%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Machinery Operators And Drivers (10.6% compared to 6.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Professionals (13.3% compared to 22.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Managers (8.2% compared to 11.5%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Mandurah (2021) increased by 2,088 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Community and Personal Service Workers (+455 persons)
- Professionals (+436 persons)
- Technicians and Trades Workers (+330 persons)
- Sales Workers (+185 persons)

Mandurah (2021)

Method of travel to work

Mandurah (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

Mandurah (2021) - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Main method of travel	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Train	1,150	7.5	6.1	695	5.2	6.5	+455
Bus	481	3.1	4.1	387	2.9	4.0	+94
Tram or Ferry	0	--	0.0	0	--	0.0	0
Taxi	10	0.1	0.2	3	0.0	0.2	+7
Car - as driver	9,823	63.7	64.1	7,935	59.3	61.5	+1,888
Car - as passenger	842	5.5	4.6	938	7.0	5.4	-96
Truck	138	0.9	0.7	135	1.0	0.9	+3
Motorbike	74	0.5	0.5	67	0.5	0.6	+7
Bicycle	52	0.3	1.0	70	0.5	1.1	-18
Walked only	303	2.0	2.1	371	2.8	2.3	-68
Other	0	--	1.9	404	3.0	1.8	-404
Worked at home	487	3.2	3.9	312	2.3	3.4	+175
Did not go to work	1,880	12.2	9.9	1,866	14.0	11.0	+14
Not stated	191	1.2	1.0	190	1.4	1.3	+1
Total employed persons aged 15+	15,431	100.0	100.0	13,373	100.0	100.0	+2,058

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

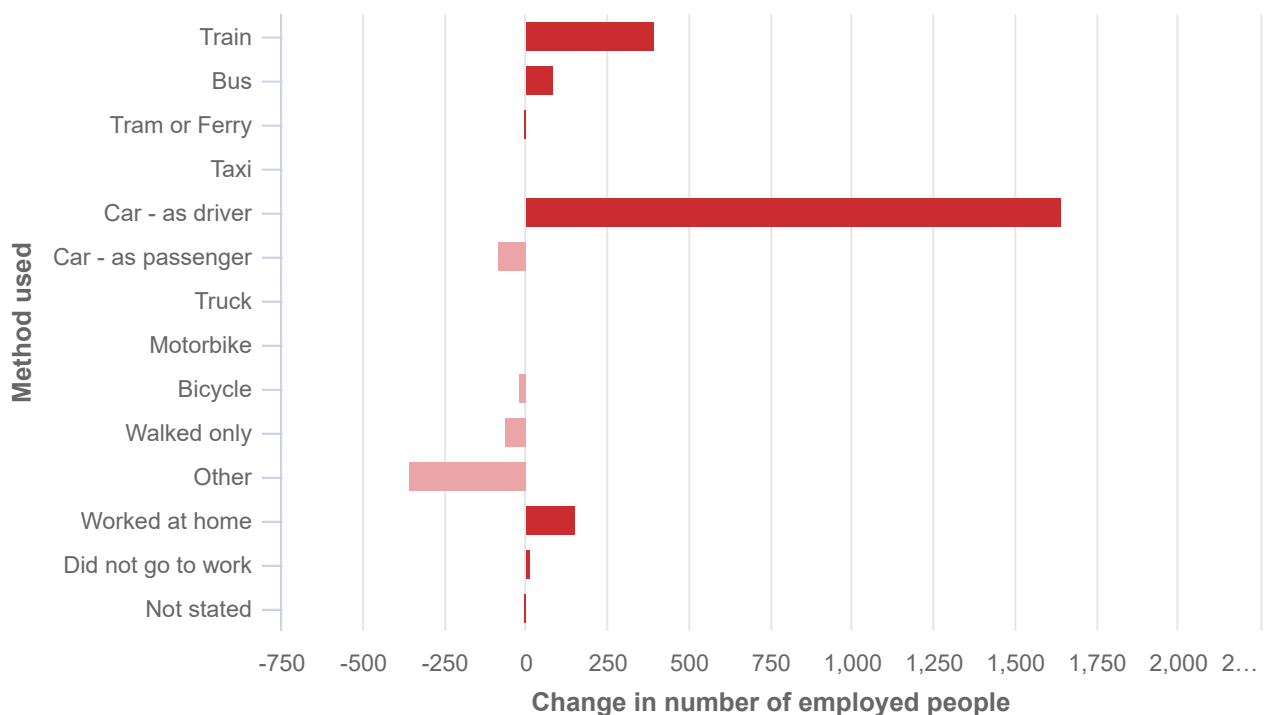
Total employed persons



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

Mandurah (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 1,631 people who caught public transport to work (train, bus, tram or ferry) in Mandurah (2021), compared with 10,877 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 Mandurah (2021) in 2016, compared to Greater Perth, shows that 10.6% used public transport, while 70.5% 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 Mandurah (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who did not go to work (12.2% compared to 9.9%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who travelled by train (7.5% compared to 6.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who travelled by an 'other' method (0.0% compared to 1.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who travelled by bus (3.1% compared to 4.1%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Mandurah (2021) increased by 2,058 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Car - as driver (+1,888 persons)
- Train (+455 persons)
- Other (-404 persons)
- Worked at home (+175 persons)

Mandurah (2021)

Disengagement by age

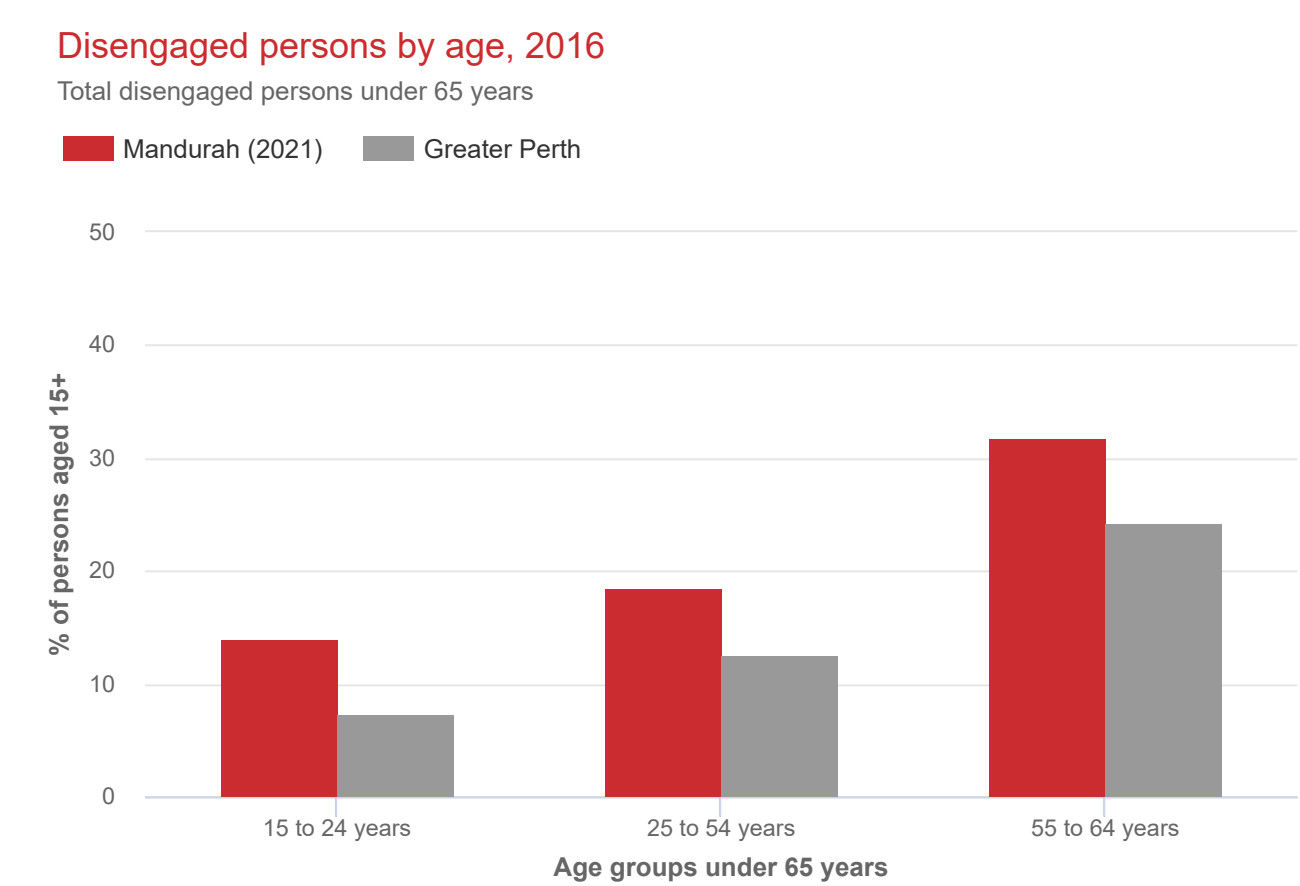
Engagement in employment and education looks at the level of participation by age and sex of the population in the labour market, or full or part-time education. A full time employed or full-time student would be "Fully engaged", while part-time students may be fully engaged if they are also employed, 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

Mandurah (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	2,967	60.7	72.8	2,651	60.3	74.5	+316
15 to 24 years	Partially engaged	749	15.3	12.0	717	16.3	11.0	+32
15 to 24 years	Disengaged	877	17.9	9.4	721	16.4	8.4	+156
15 to 24 years	Undetermined/Not stated	298	6.1	5.7	304	6.9	6.0	-6
15 to 24 years	Total	4,891	100.0	100.0	4,393	100.0	100.0	+498
25 to 54 years	Fully engaged	7,006	46.4	54.8	5,914	46.8	56.6	+1,092
25 to 54 years	Partially engaged	3,448	22.8	22.1	2,878	22.8	22.4	+570
25 to 54 years	Disengaged	3,574	23.7	16.2	2,906	23.0	14.8	+668
25 to 54 years	Undetermined/Not stated	1,063	7.0	6.9	930	7.4	6.1	+133
25 to 54 years	Total	15,091	100.0	100.0	12,628	100.0	100.0	+2,463
55 to 64 years	Fully engaged	1,410	29.7	38.3	1,092	28.0	39.3	+318
55 to 64 years	Partially engaged	1,038	21.9	24.1	834	21.4	24.2	+204
55 to 64 years	Disengaged	1,932	40.7	31.3	1,707	43.8	31.0	+225
55 to 64 years	Undetermined/Not stated	367	7.7	6.3	266	6.8	5.5	+101
55 to 64 years	Total	4,747	100.0	100.0	3,899	100.0	100.0	+848
65 years and over	Fully engaged	195	2.2	5.3	96	1.3	4.7	+99
65 years and over	Partially engaged	374	4.3	8.4	245	3.4	7.5	+129
65 years and over	Disengaged	7,133	82.0	75.7	5,822	80.7	76.6	+1,311
65 years and over	Undetermined/Not stated	996	11.5	10.7	1,055	14.6	11.2	-59
65 years and over	Total	8,698	100.0	100.0	7,218	100.0	100.0	+1,480
Total aged 15+	Fully engaged	11,578	34.6	47.0	9,753	34.7	49.4	+1,825
Total aged 15+	Partially engaged	5,609	16.8	18.4	4,674	16.6	18.3	+935
Total aged 15+	Disengaged	13,516	40.4	27.3	11,156	39.6	25.5	+2,360
Total aged 15+	Undetermined/Not stated	2,724	8.1	7.3	2,555	9.1	6.8	+169
Total aged 15+	Total	33,427	100.0	100.0	28,138	100.0	100.0	+5,289

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

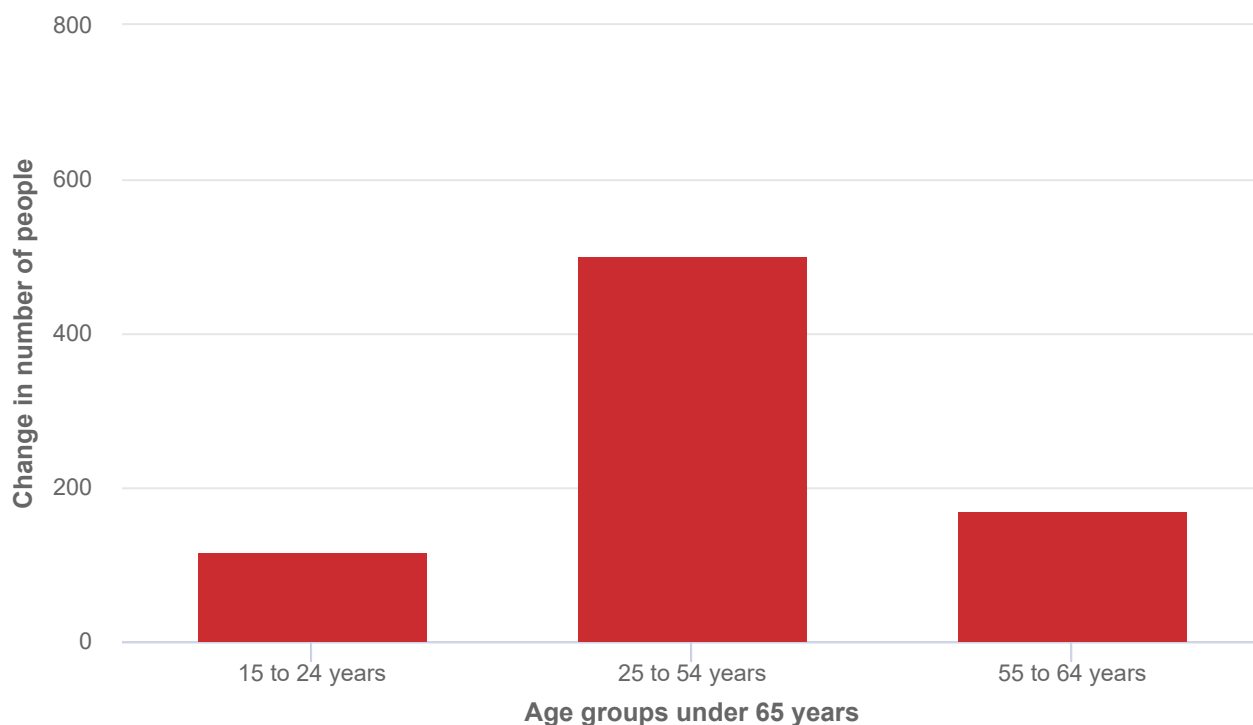
a Disengaged youth (aged 15-24 not employed or in education)



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021) in 2016 was 4,891, of this, 17.9% were disengaged and 15.3% 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 Mandurah (2021) showed an increase of 498.

The number of disengaged people aged 15 to 24 years showed an increase of 156 or 21.6%.

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021) include the **Age Structure** of the population, the level of Proficiency in English, Income and Education levels.

Volunteer work

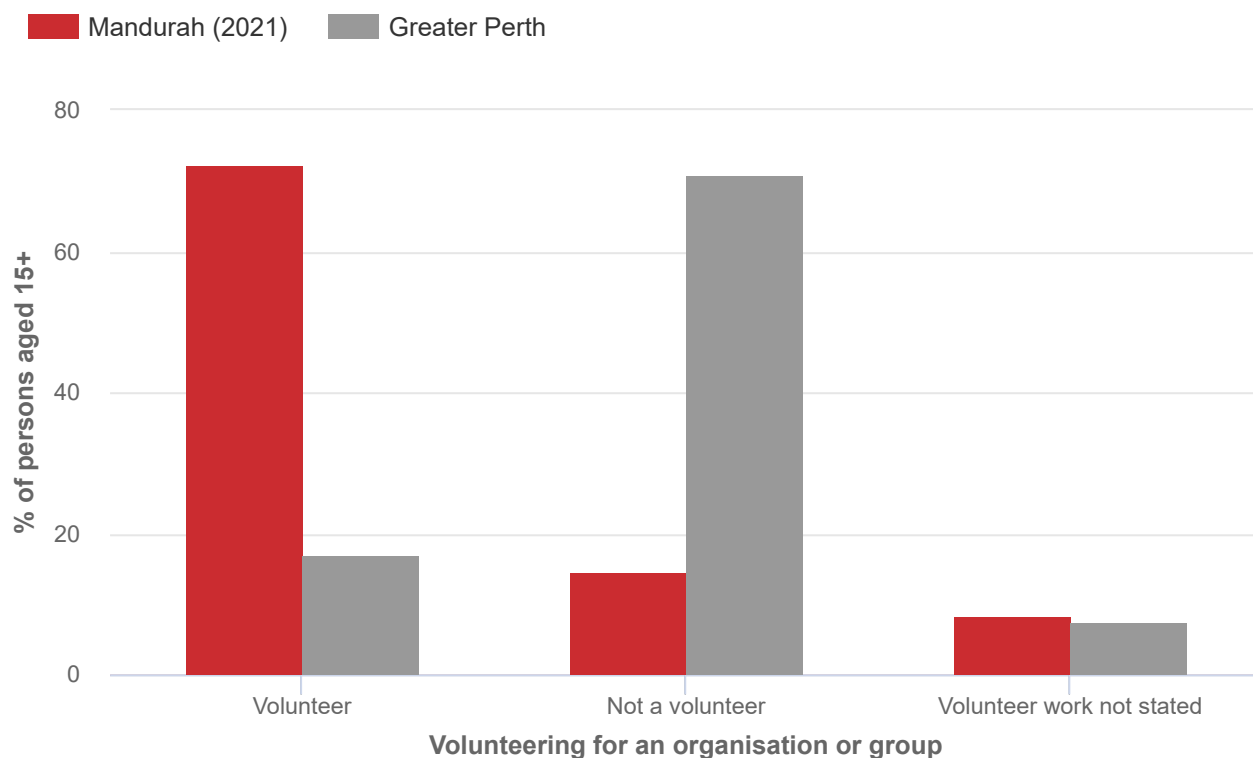
Mandurah (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Volunteer status	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Volunteer	25,313	75.7	17.9	3,753	13.2	15.6	+21,560
Not a volunteer	5,127	15.3	74.2	21,658	76.2	76.2	-16,531
Volunteer work not stated	2,983	8.9	7.9	3,000	10.6	8.2	-17
Total persons aged 15+	33,423	100.0	100.0	28,411	100.0	100.0	+5,012

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

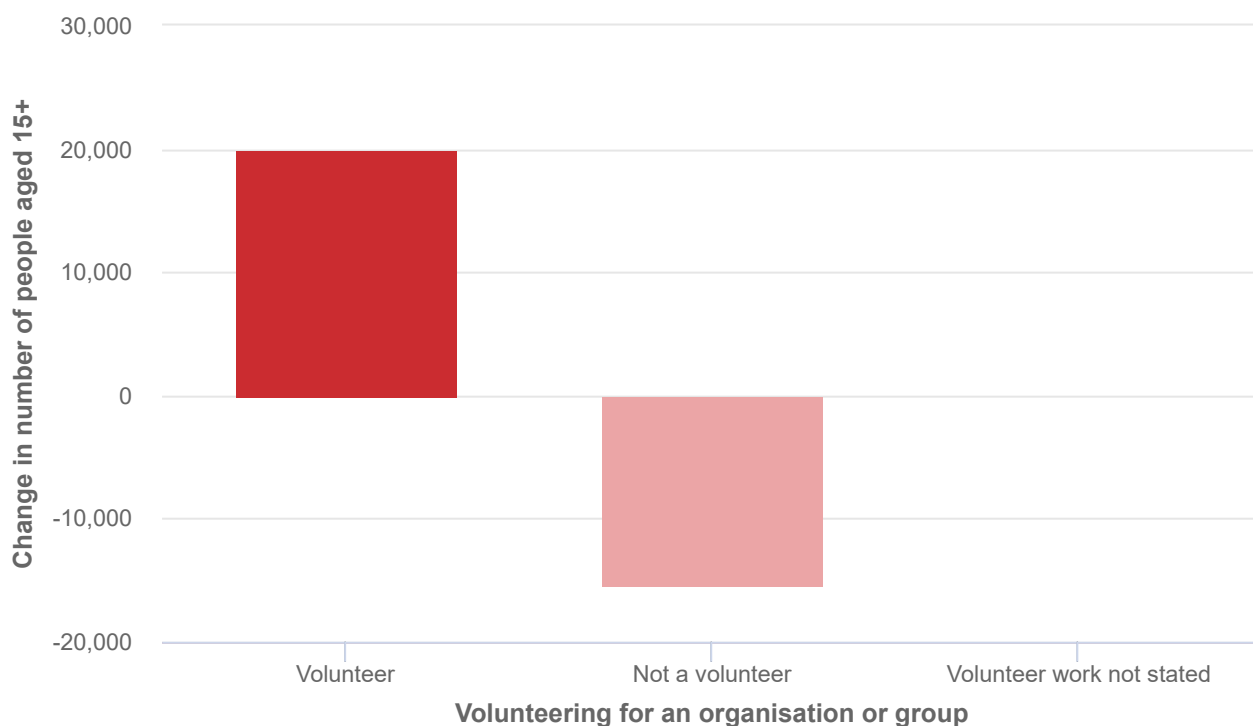
Total persons



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion of people who volunteered for an organisation or group.

Overall, 75.7% of the population reported performing voluntary work, compared with 17.9% for Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The number of volunteers in Mandurah (2021) increased by 21,560 people between 2011 and 2016.

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021) may also be related to **Household Income**, as higher income households are able to outsource some of these tasks.

Unpaid domestic work

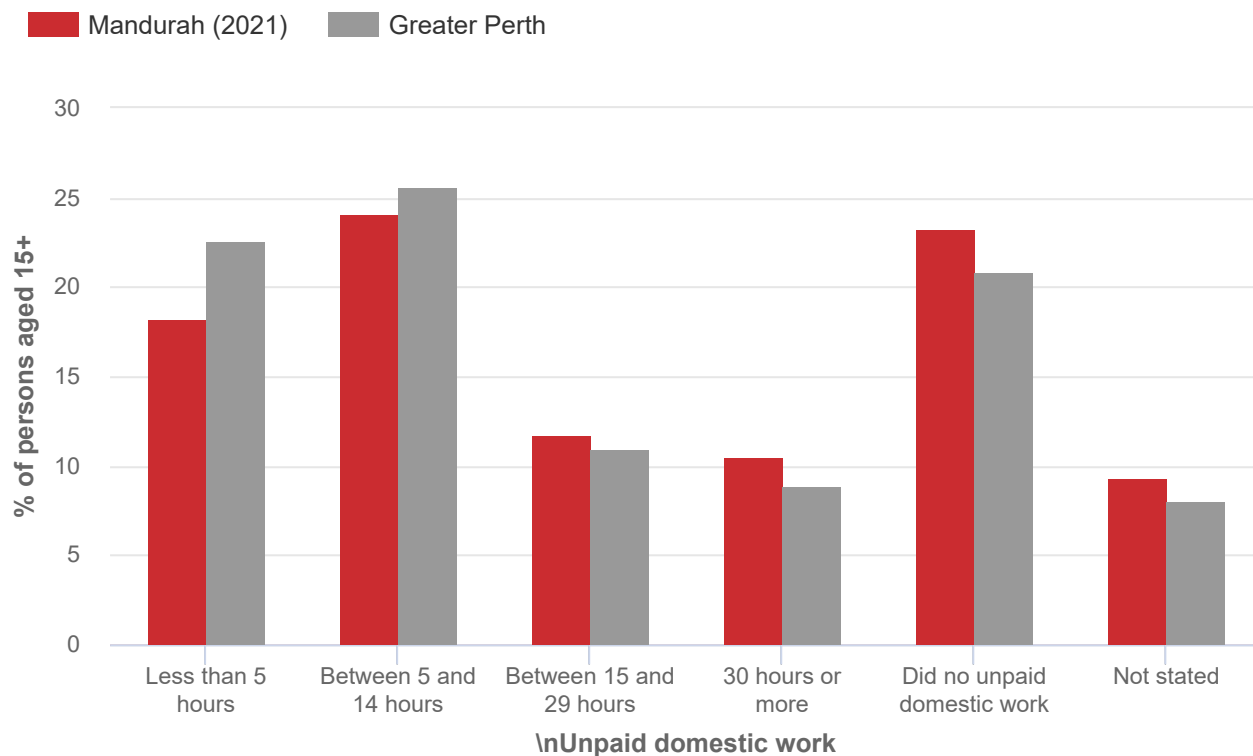
Mandurah (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Hours spent on unpaid domestic work	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Did unpaid domestic work	0	--	70.2	18,735	65.9	70.6	-18,735
Less than 5 hours	6,273	18.8	23.3	5,076	17.9	23.1	+1,197
Between 5 and 14 hours	8,296	24.8	26.5	6,651	23.4	26.0	+1,645
Between 15 and 29 hours	4,035	12.1	11.3	3,507	12.3	11.6	+528
30 hours or more	3,615	10.8	9.1	3,501	12.3	10.0	+114
Did no unpaid domestic work	8,016	24.0	21.5	6,537	23.0	21.0	+1,479
Not stated	3,203	9.6	8.3	3,140	11.1	8.5	+63
Total persons aged 15+	33,438	100.0	100.0	28,412	100.0	100.0	+5,026

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

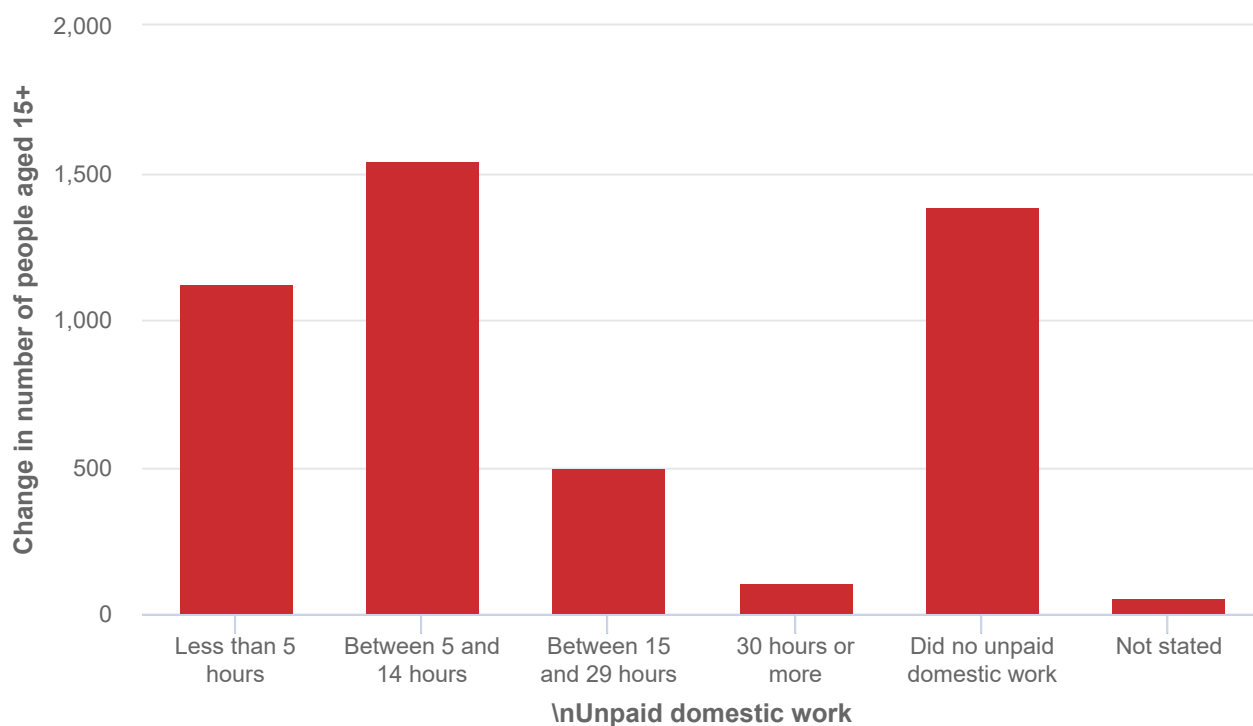
Total persons



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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, 23% 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 Mandurah (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who did no unpaid domestic work (24.0% compared to 21.5%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who did unpaid domestic work (total) (10.8% 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 (18.8% compared to 23.3%)

Emerging groups

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

- Did unpaid domestic work (-18,735 persons)
- Between 5 and 14 hours (+1,645 persons)
- Did no unpaid domestic work (+1,479 persons)
- Less than 5 hours (+1,197 persons)

Mandurah (2021)

Unpaid care

The proportion of people providing unpaid care for the aged and disabled in Mandurah (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

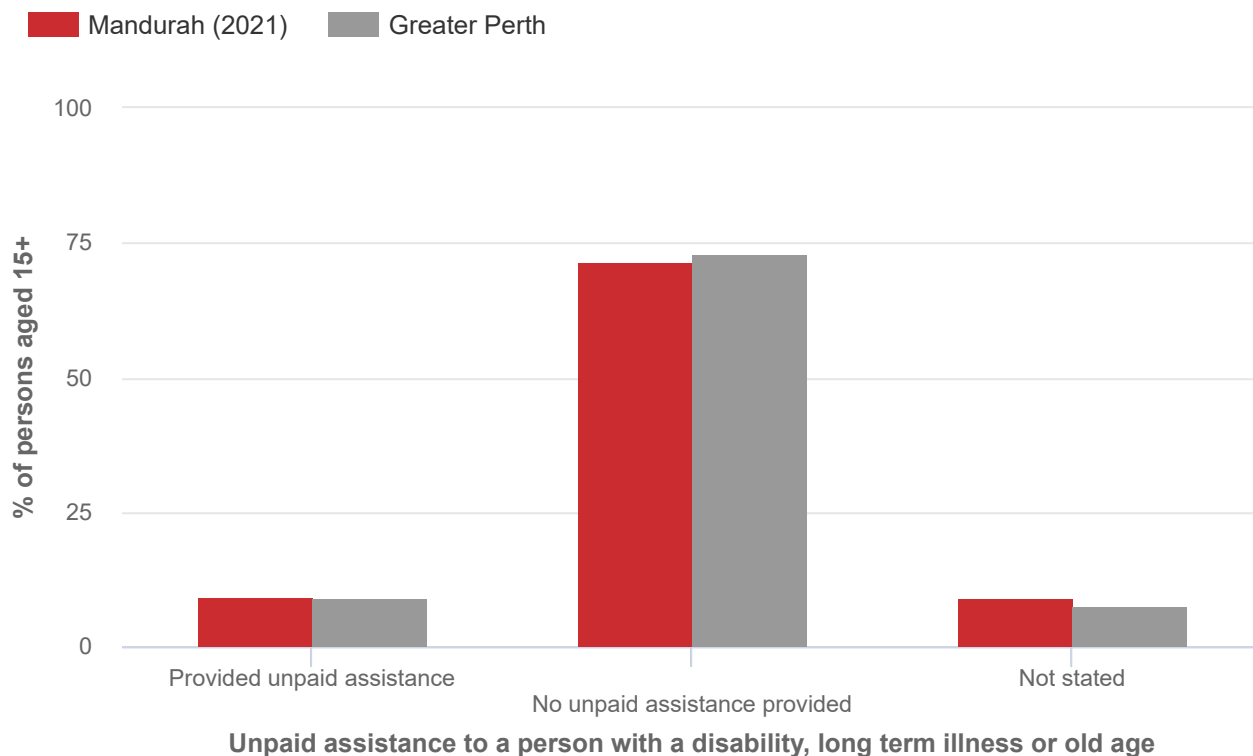
Mandurah (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Provided unpaid assistance	3,525	10.5	9.9	2,776	9.8	9.4	+749
No unpaid assistance provided	26,591	79.5	81.6	22,503	79.2	82.1	+4,088
Not stated	3,324	9.9	8.5	3,145	11.1	8.5	+179
Total persons aged 15+	33,440	100.0	100.0	28,424	100.0	100.0	+5,016

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

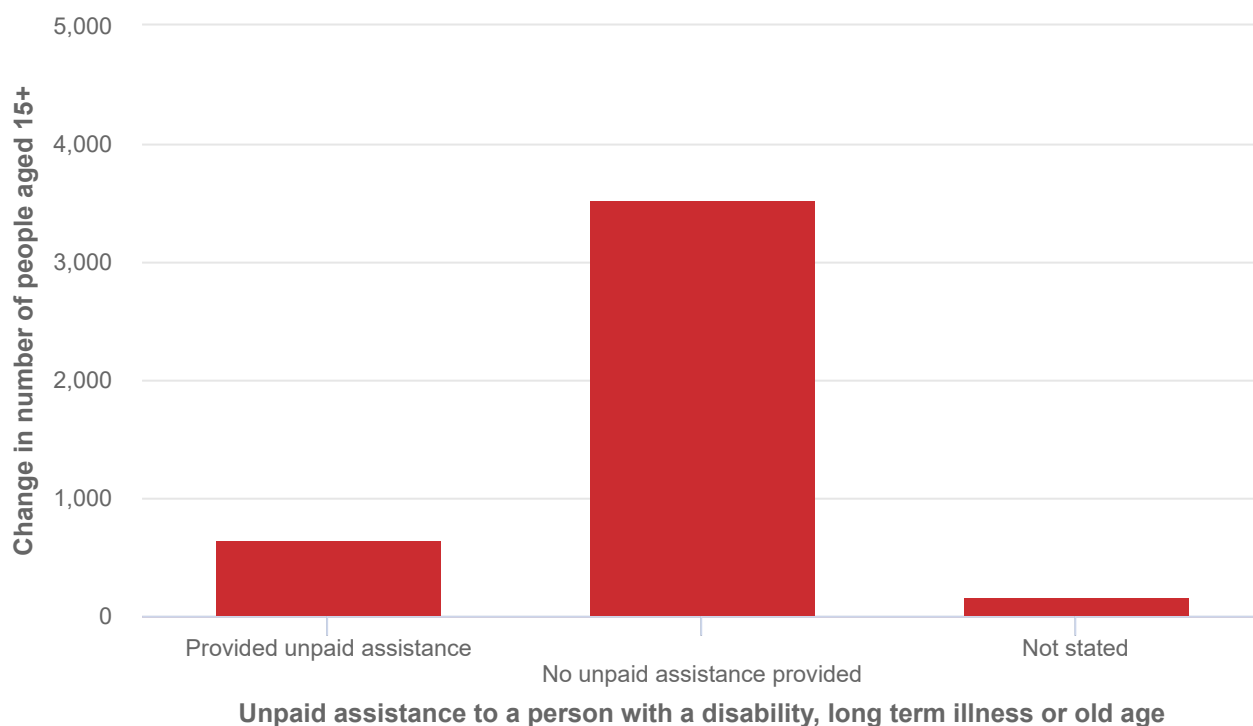
Total persons



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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, 10.5% 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 Mandurah (2021) increased by 749 between 2011 and 2016.

Mandurah (2021)

Unpaid childcare

The role of unpaid childcare in Mandurah (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

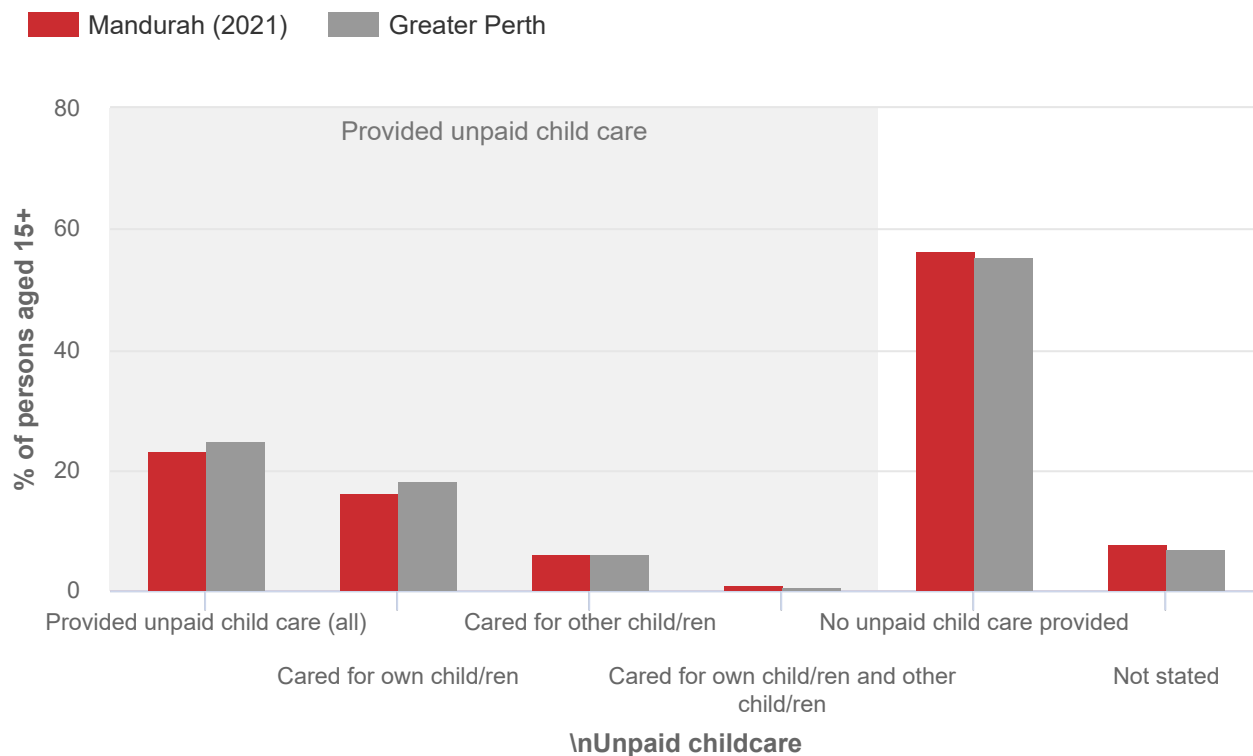
Mandurah (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Unpaid child care	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Provided unpaid child care (all)	8,905	26.6	28.7	7,182	25.3	28.2	+1,723
Cared for own child/ren	6,247	18.7	20.9	4,990	17.6	20.1	+1,257
Cared for other child/ren	2,359	7.1	7.1	1,934	6.8	7.1	+425
Cared for own child/ren and other child/ren	299	0.9	0.8	258	0.9	1.0	+41
No unpaid child care provided	21,488	64.3	63.2	18,273	64.3	63.9	+3,215
Not stated	3,048	9.1	8.0	2,949	10.4	7.9	+99
Total persons aged 15+	33,441	100.0	100.0	28,404	100.0	100.0	+5,037

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

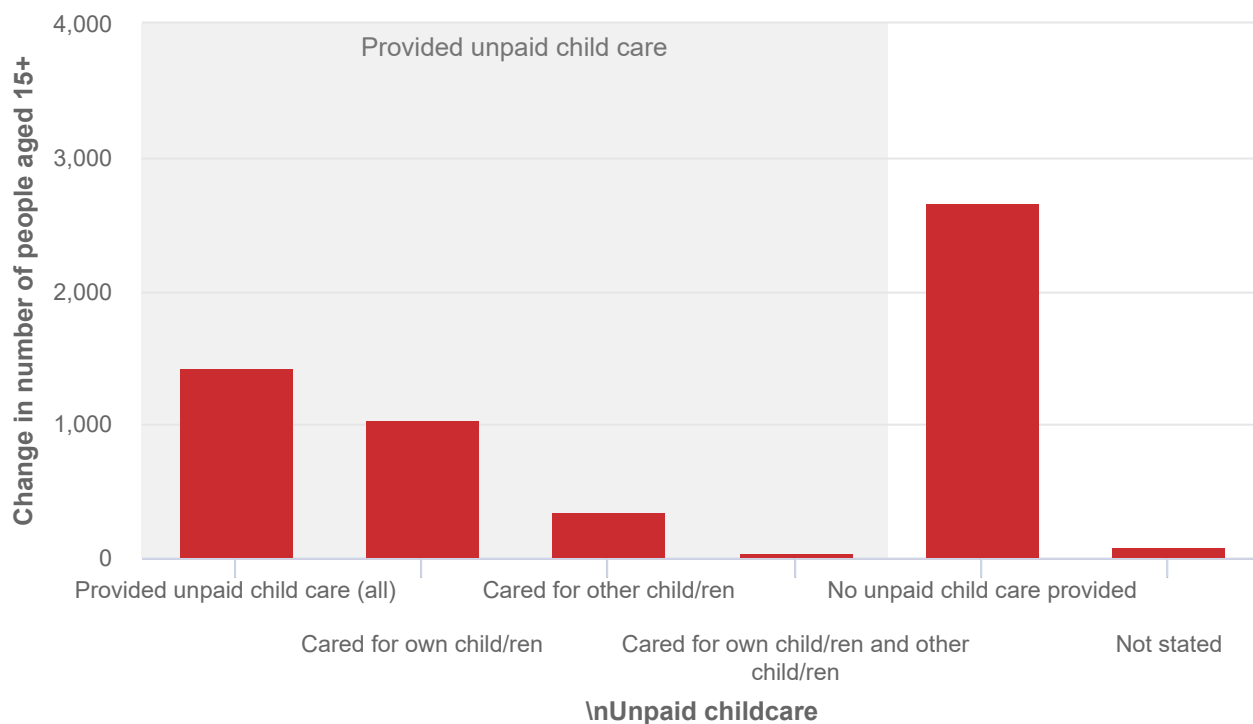
Total persons



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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, 26.6% 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 Mandurah (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage who did not provide care for children (64.3% compared to 63.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage who provided unpaid childcare for own child/ren (18.7% compared to 20.9%)

Emerging groups

The number of people who provided unpaid child care for their own and/or other people's children in Mandurah (2021) increased by 1,723 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- No unpaid child care provided (+3,215 persons)
- Cared for own child/ren (+1,257 persons)
- Cared for other child/ren (+425 persons)

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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

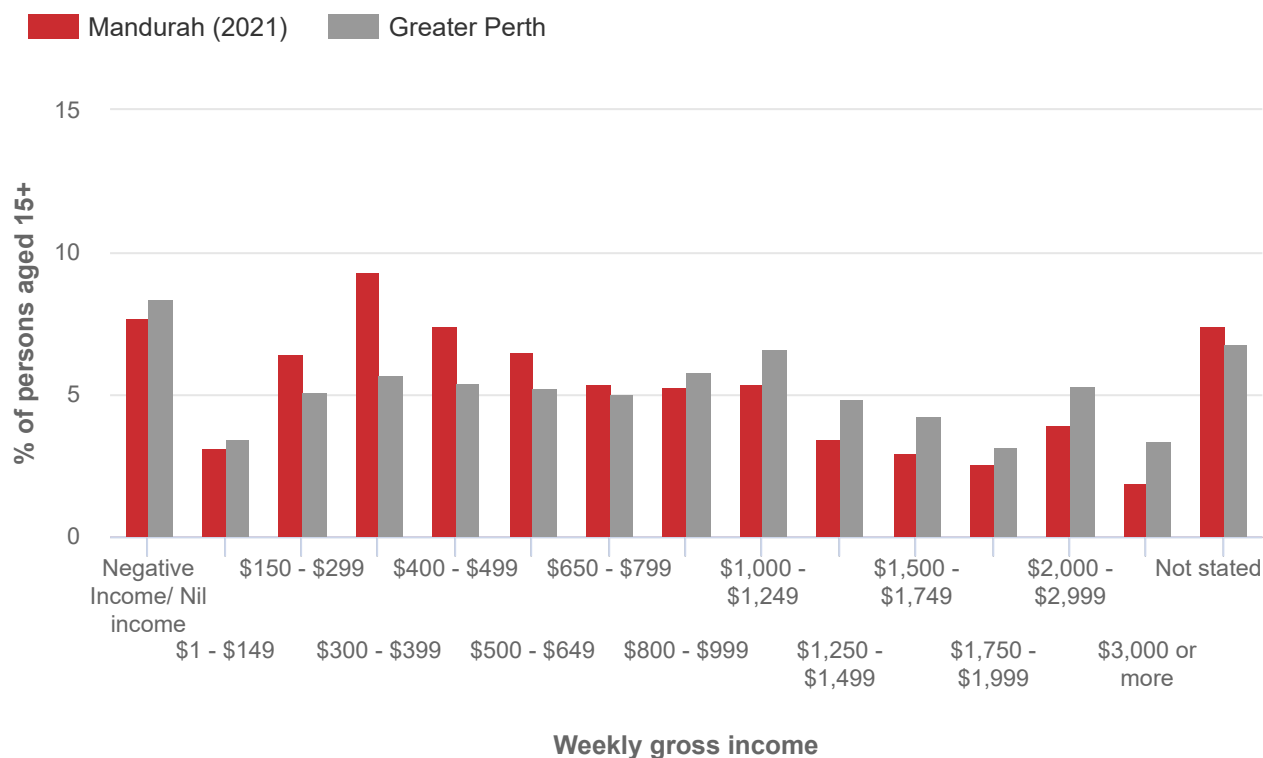
Mandurah (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016		
Weekly gross income	Number	%	Greater Perth %
Negative Income/ Nil income	3,276	9.8	10.7
\$1 - \$149	1,325	4.0	4.4
\$150 - \$299	2,725	8.2	6.5
\$300 - \$399	3,955	11.8	7.2
\$400 - \$499	3,155	9.4	6.9
\$500 - \$649	2,757	8.2	6.7
\$650 - \$799	2,281	6.8	6.4
\$800 - \$999	2,242	6.7	7.4
\$1,000 - \$1,249	2,278	6.8	8.5
\$1,250 - \$1,499	1,462	4.4	6.2
\$1,500 - \$1,749	1,247	3.7	5.5
\$1,750 - \$1,999	1,072	3.2	4.0
\$2,000 - \$2,999	1,682	5.0	6.8
\$3,000 or more	807	2.4	4.3
Not stated	3,155	9.4	8.6
Total persons aged 15+	33,419	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 Mandurah (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, 10.7% of the population earned a high income, and 43.2% earned a low income, compared with 15.1% and 35.7% respectively for Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of persons who earned \$300 - \$399 (11.8% compared to 7.2%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who earned \$400 - \$499 (9.4% compared to 6.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned \$3,000 or more (2.4% compared to 4.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned \$1,250 - \$1,499 (4.4% compared to 6.2%)

Mandurah (2021)

Individual income quartiles

Mandurah (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

Mandurah (2021) - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	8,229	27.2	25.4	7,531	29.4	25.1	+698
Medium lowest	10,092	33.3	24.4	8,508	33.2	24.5	+1,585
Medium highest	6,598	21.8	25.2	5,152	20.1	25.4	+1,446
Highest group	5,343	17.7	25.0	4,431	17.3	24.9	+912
Total persons aged 15+	30,263	100.0	100.0	25,622	100.0	100.0	+4,641

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

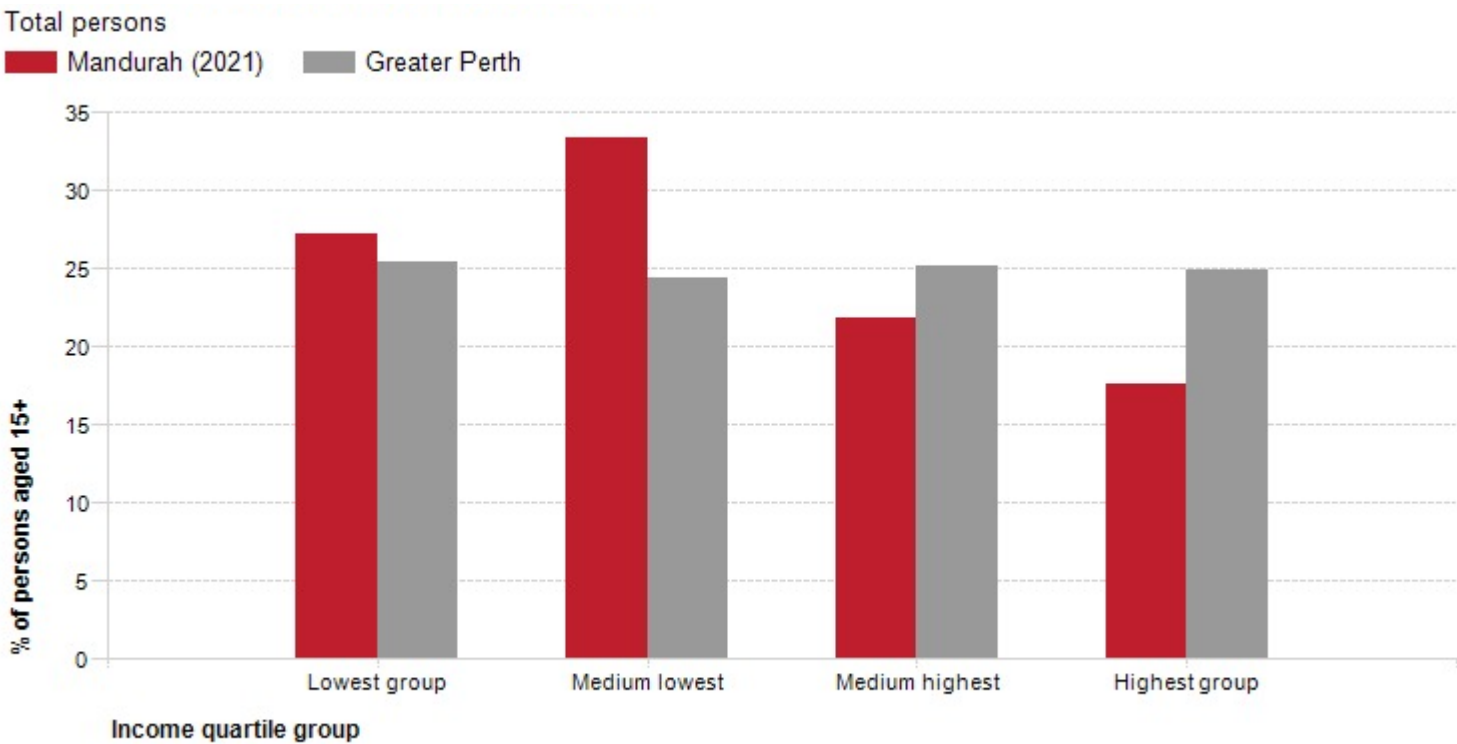
Individual income - Quartile group dollar ranges

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

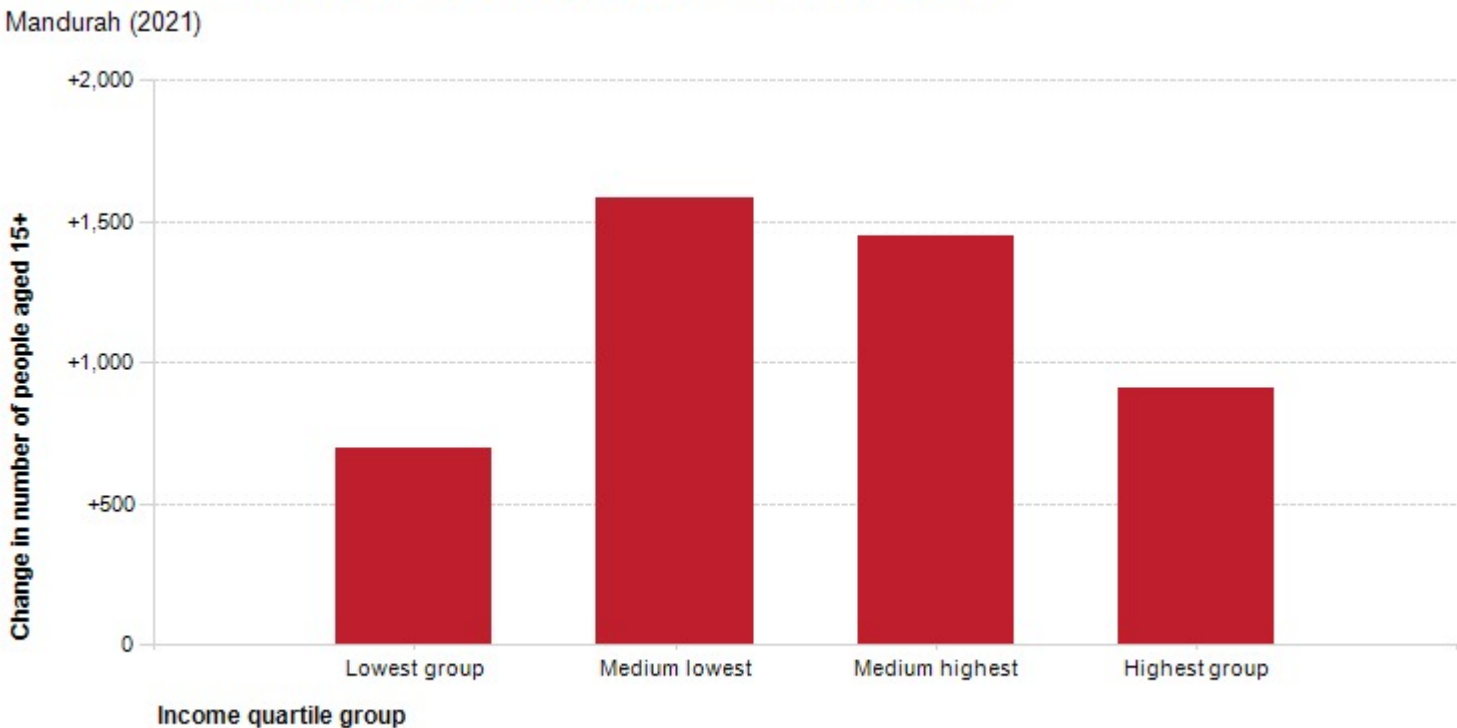
Individual income quartiles, 2016



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 Mandurah (2021) compared to Greater Perth shows that there was lesser proportion of persons in the highest income quartile and a greater proportion in the lowest income quartile.

Emerging groups

The most significant change in Mandurah (2021) in persons between 2011 and 2016 was in the medium lowest quartile which showed an increase of 1,585 persons.

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Mandurah (2021)

Household income

Households form the common 'economic unit' in our society. Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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

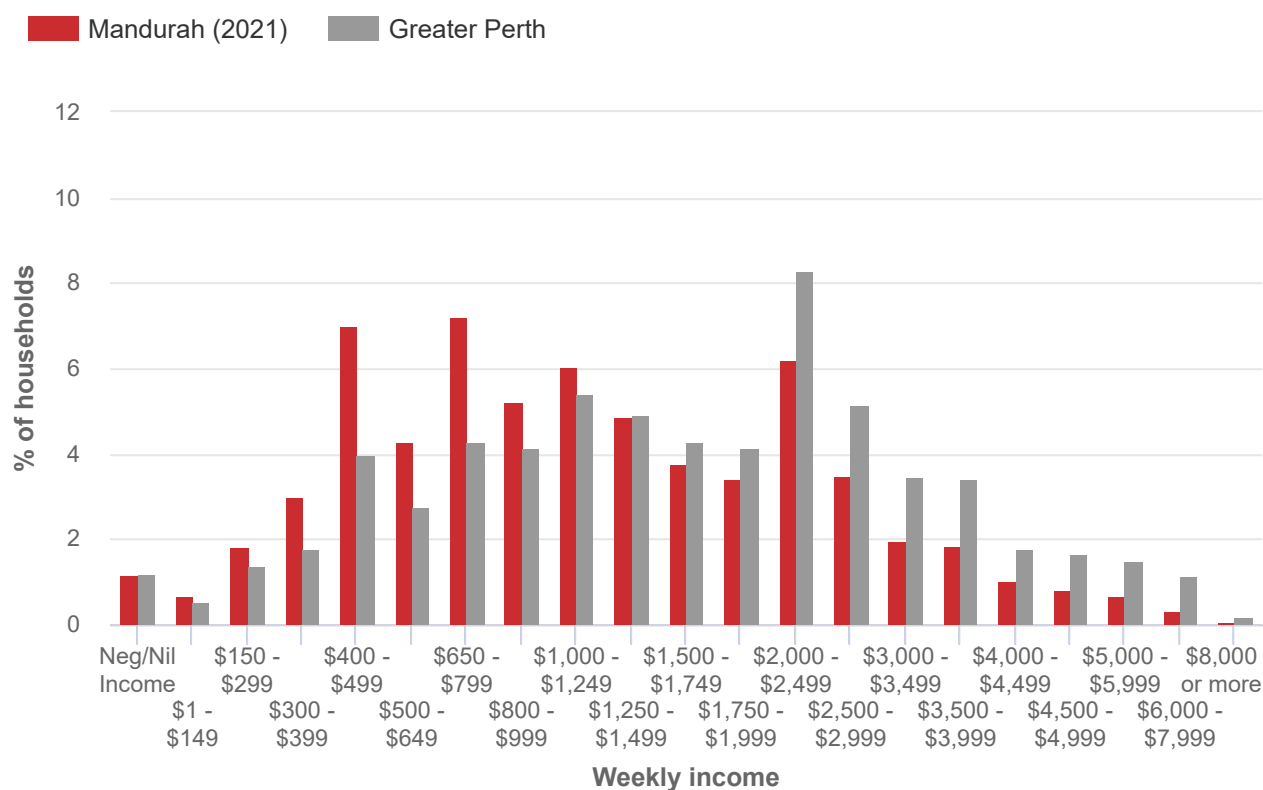
Mandurah (2021) - Total households (Enumerated)	2016		
Weekly income	Number	%	Greater Perth %
Neg/Nil Income	244	1.5	1.6
\$1 - \$149	145	0.9	0.7
\$150 - \$299	388	2.4	1.9
\$300 - \$399	642	4.0	2.4
\$400 - \$499	1,502	9.4	5.4
\$500 - \$649	921	5.8	3.8
\$650 - \$799	1,546	9.7	5.8
\$800 - \$999	1,123	7.1	5.6
\$1,000 - \$1,249	1,289	8.1	7.3
\$1,250 - \$1,499	1,045	6.6	6.7
\$1,500 - \$1,749	805	5.1	5.8
\$1,750 - \$1,999	733	4.6	5.6
\$2,000 - \$2,499	1,326	8.3	11.3
\$2,500 - \$2,999	748	4.7	7.0
\$3,000 - \$3,499	420	2.6	4.7
\$3,500 - \$3,999	394	2.5	4.6
\$4,000 - \$4,499	216	1.4	2.4
\$4,500 - \$4,999	172	1.1	2.3
\$5,000 - \$5,999	141	0.9	2.0
\$6,000 - \$7,999	70	0.4	1.6
\$8,000 or more	13	0.1	0.2
Not stated	2,044	12.8	11.4
Total households	15,927	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 Mandurah (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, 13.6% of the households earned a high income and 24.1% were low income households, compared with 24.8% and 15.7% respectively for Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$400 - \$499 (9.4% compared to 5.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$650 - \$799 (9.7% compared to 5.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households who earned \$2,000 - \$2,499 (8.3% compared to 11.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households who earned \$2,500 - \$2,999 (4.7% compared to 7.0%)

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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

Mandurah (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	5,297	38.2	23.9	4,736	39.5	24.0	+560
Medium lowest	3,813	27.5	24.6	3,265	27.2	24.5	+549
Medium highest	2,769	19.9	25.2	2,264	18.9	25.4	+505
Highest group	2,002	14.4	26.2	1,722	14.4	26.1	+280
Total Households	13,883	100.0	100.0	11,989	100.0	100.0	+1,894

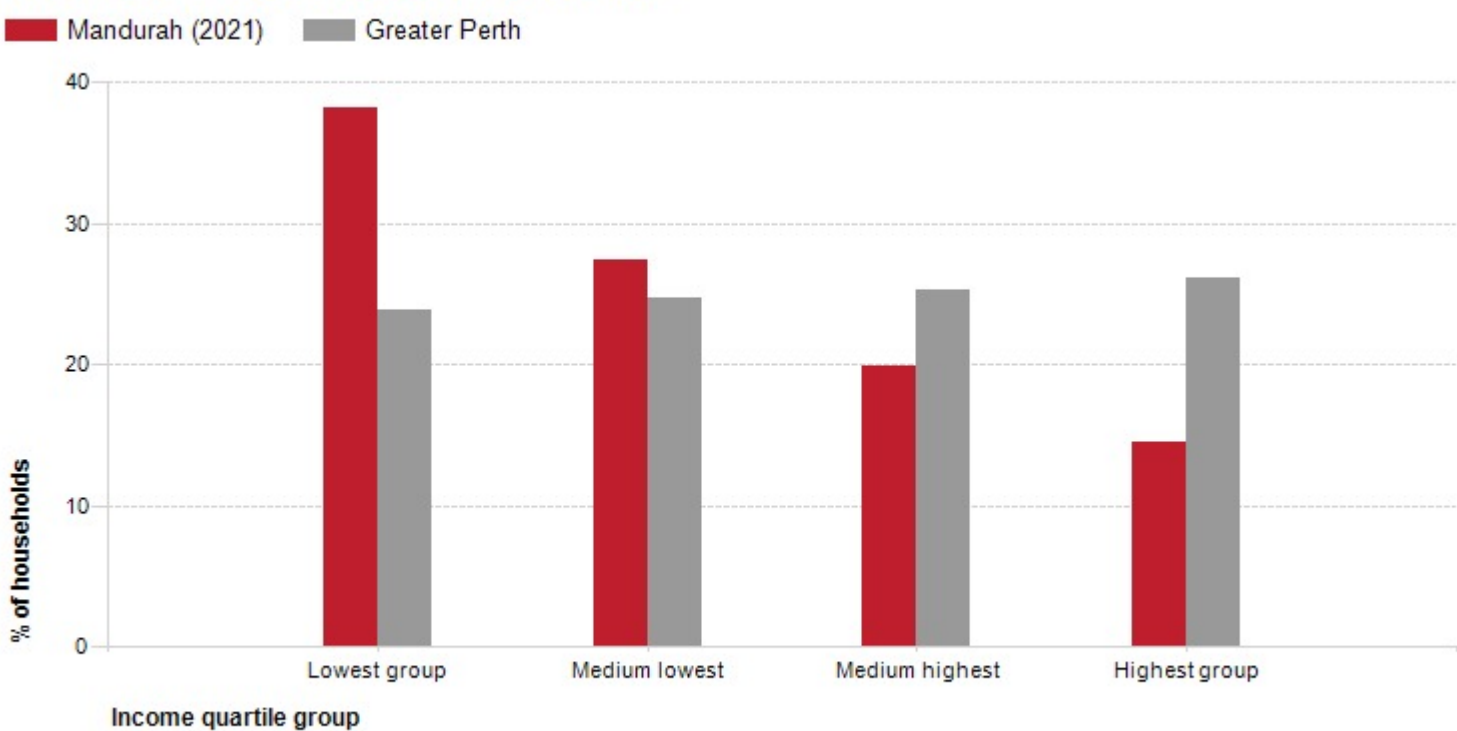
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

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

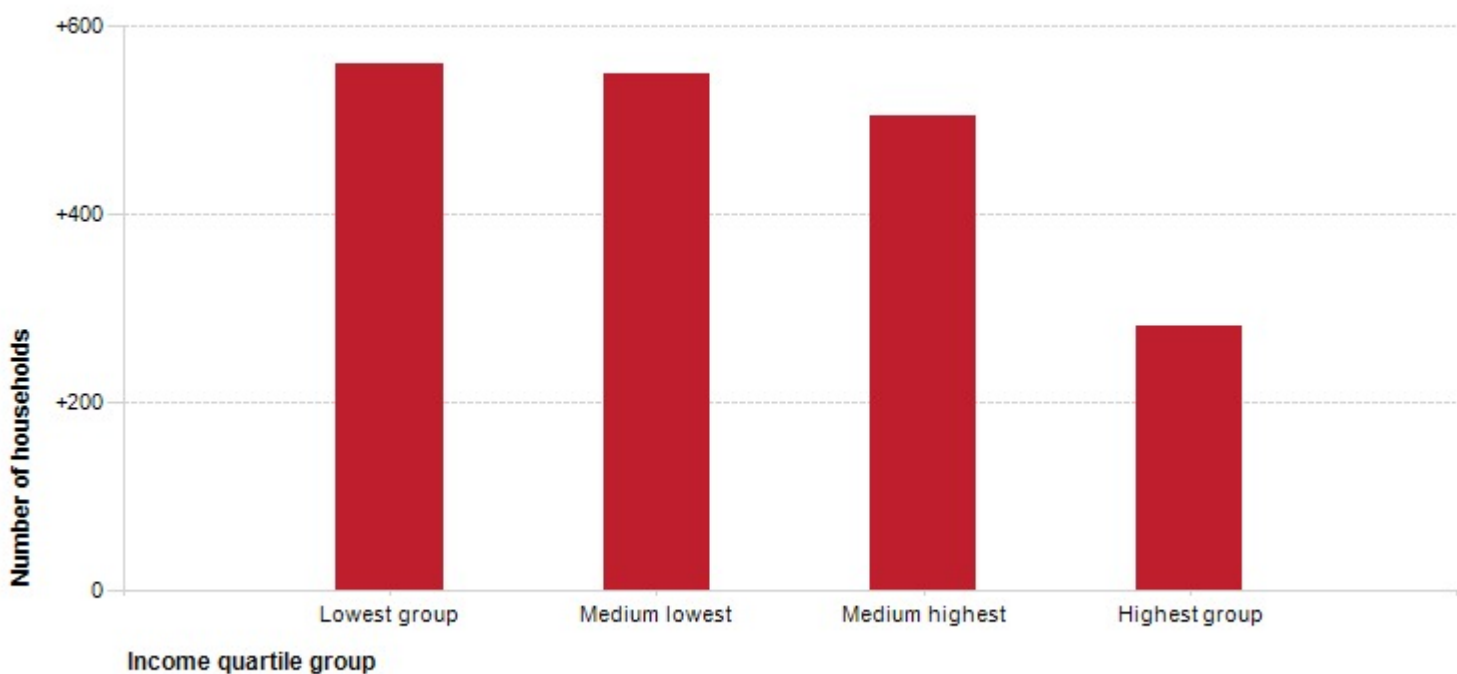


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in household income quartile, 2011 to 2016

Mandurah (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

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by income quartile in Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021) between 2011 and 2016 was in the lowest quartile which showed an increase of 560 households.

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Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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

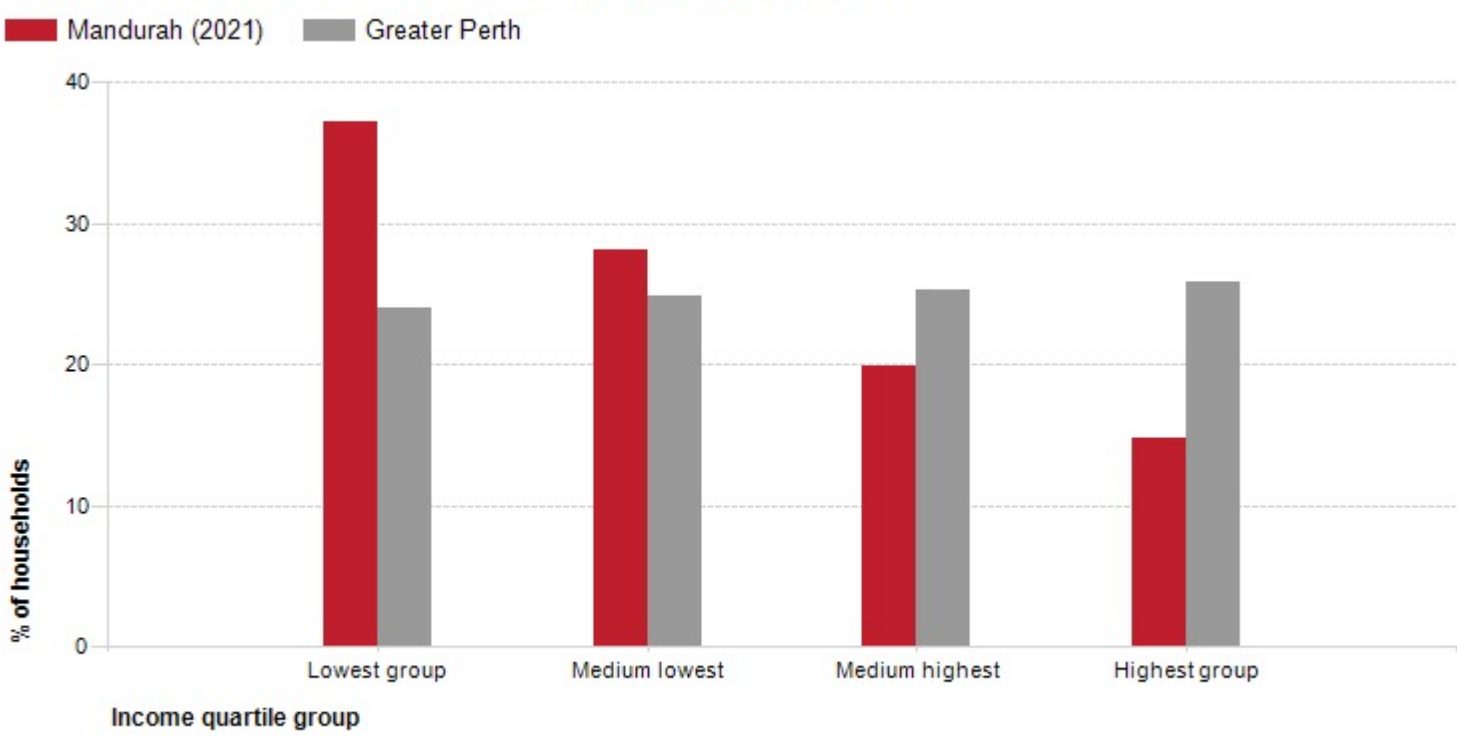
Mandurah (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	5,121	37.2	24.0	4,503	38.3	23.9	+618
Medium lowest	3,862	28.1	24.9	3,380	28.7	24.7	+482
Medium highest	2,741	19.9	25.3	2,178	18.5	25.6	+563
Highest group	2,029	14.8	25.8	1,708	14.5	25.8	+321
Total Households	13,755	100.0	100.0	11,771	100.0	100.0	+1,984

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

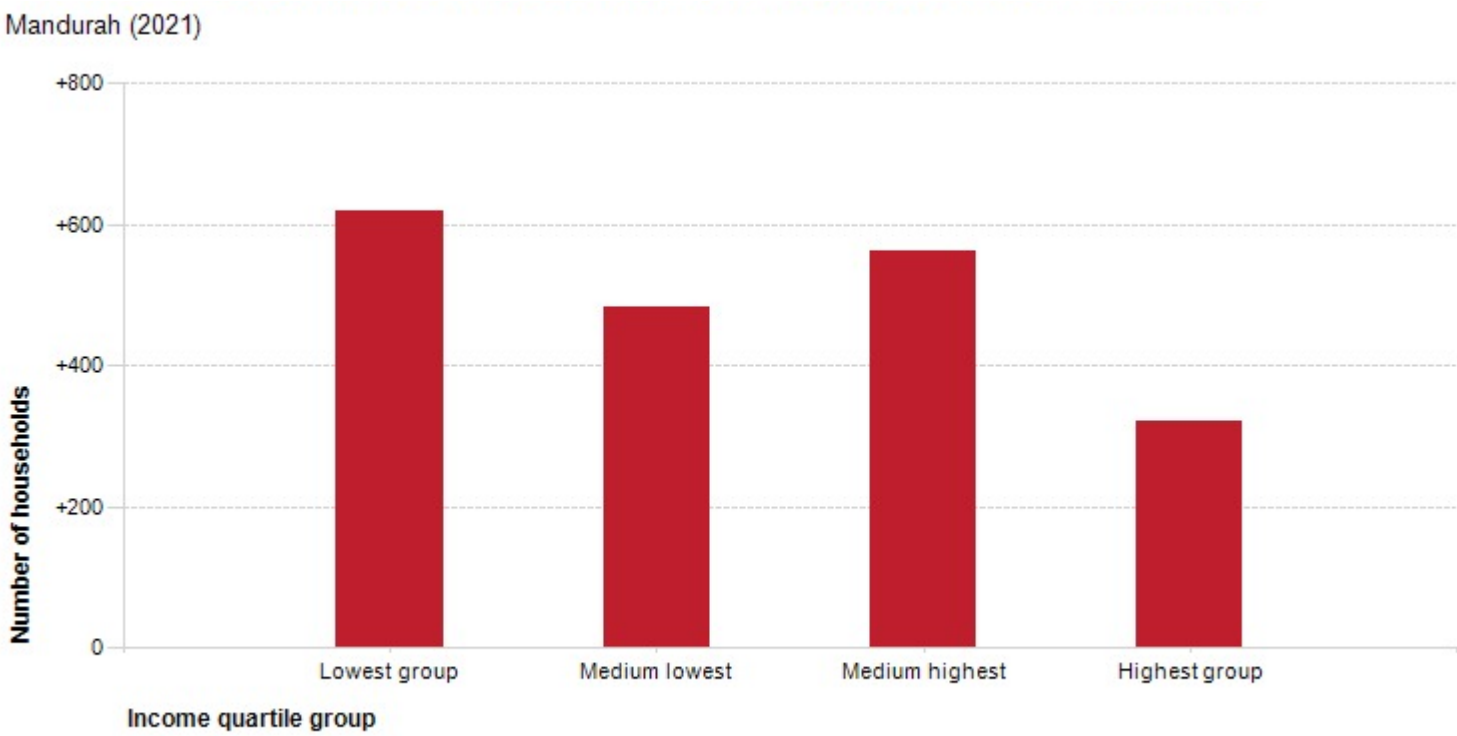
Equivalised household income quartiles, 2016



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



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 Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021) between 2011 and 2016 was in the lowest quartile which showed an increase of 618 households.

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Mandurah (2021)

Household type

Mandurah (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, Mandurah (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

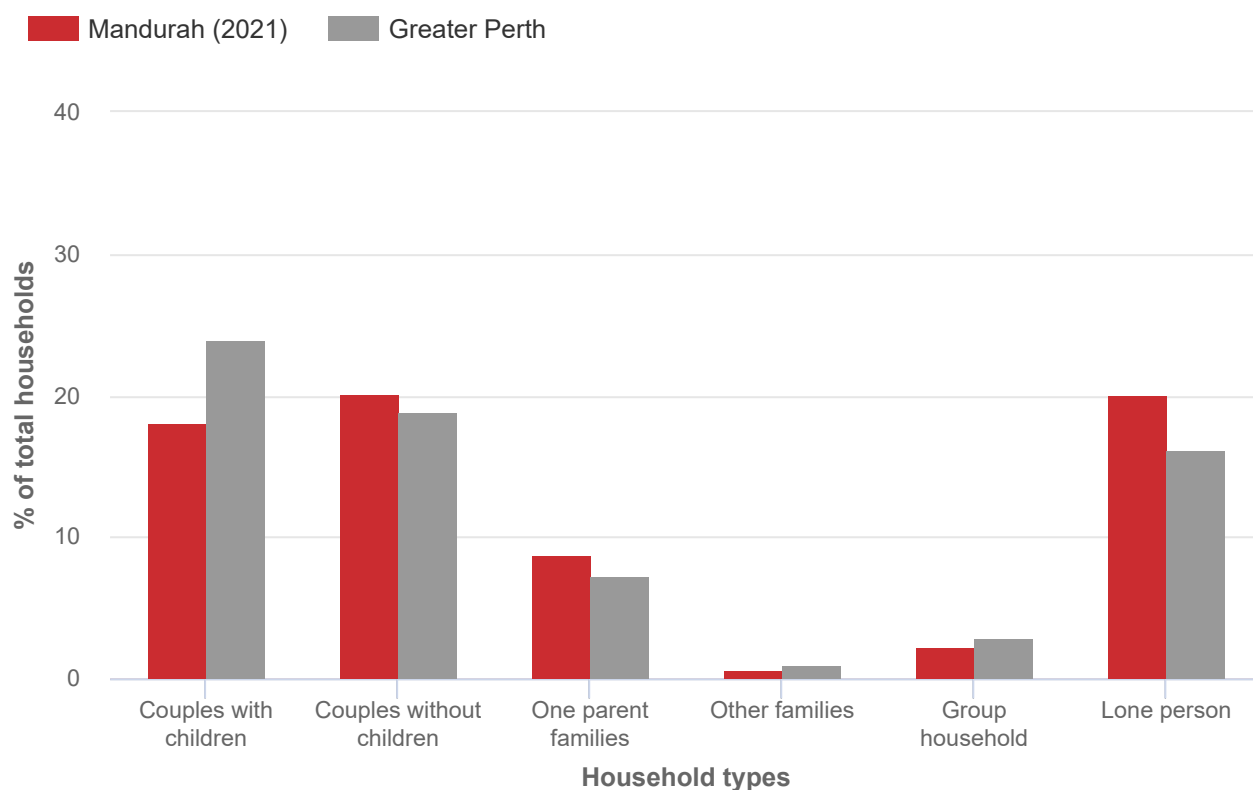
Mandurah (2021) - Total households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Households by type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Couples with children	4,063	24.3	32.3	3,313	23.1	31.6	+750
Couples without children	4,547	27.2	25.4	4,085	28.5	25.7	+462
One parent families	1,970	11.8	9.8	1,691	11.8	9.9	+279
Other families	145	0.9	1.3	133	0.9	1.4	+12
Group household	495	3.0	3.8	455	3.2	4.0	+40
Lone person	4,516	27.0	21.7	3,912	27.3	22.4	+604
Other not classifiable household	793	4.7	4.8	613	4.3	3.9	+180
Visitor only households	193	1.2	1.0	150	1.0	1.1	+43
Total households	16,722	100.0	100.0	14,352	100.0	100.0	+2,370

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

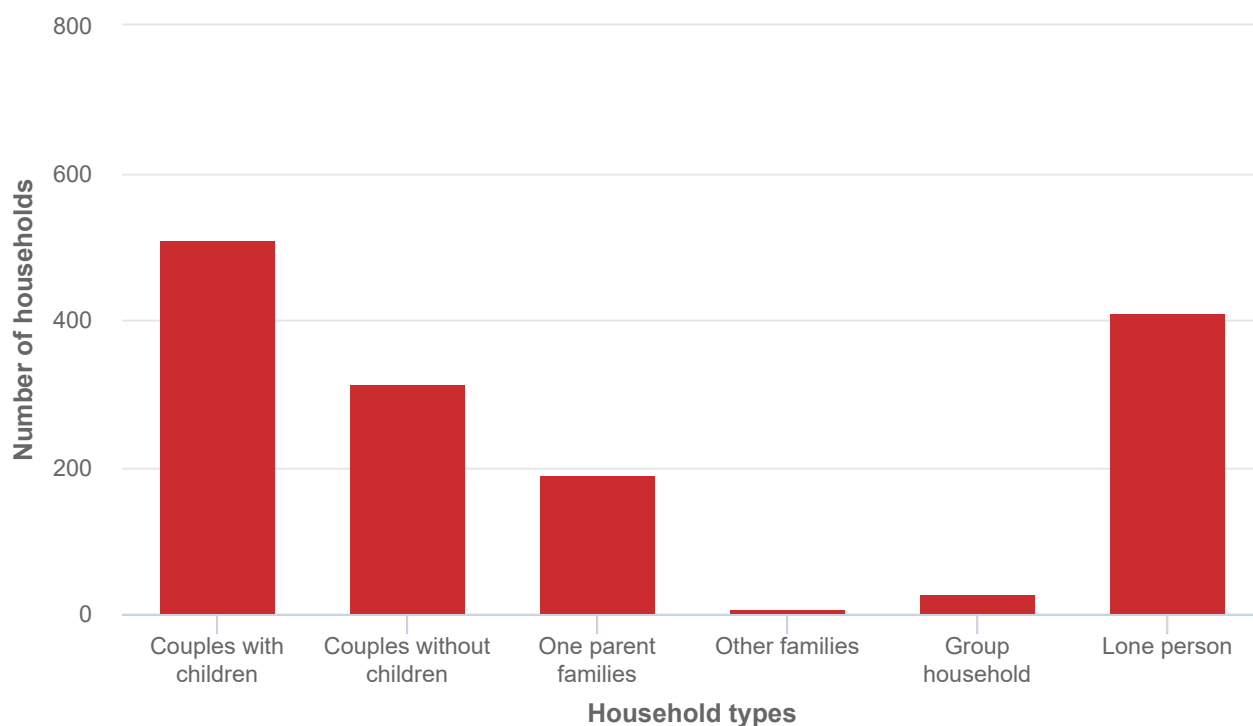
Household type, 2016



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of couple families with child(ren) as well as a higher proportion of one-parent families. Overall, 24.3% of total families were couple families with child(ren), and 11.8% 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 27.0% compared to 21.7% in Greater Perth while the proportion of couples without children was 27.2% compared to 25.4% in Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The number of households in Mandurah (2021) increased by 2,370 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Couples with children (+750 households)
- Lone person (+604 households)
- Couples without children (+462 households)
- One parent families (+279 households)

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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, Mandurah (2021)'s Household data should be viewed in conjunction with Household Size, Age Structure and Dwelling Type.

Households with children by life stage

Mandurah (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Households with children	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Couples with children	4,063	24.3	32.3	3,313	23.1	31.6	+750
Couples with young children	2,314	13.8	18.0	1,871	13.0	17.3	+443
Couples with mixed-age children	595	3.6	4.4	519	3.6	4.6	+76
Couples with older children	1,154	6.9	9.9	923	6.4	9.7	+231
Single parents with children	1,970	11.8	9.8	1,691	11.8	9.9	+279
Single parents with young children	890	5.3	3.7	801	5.6	3.9	+89
Single parents with mixed-age children	245	1.5	1.1	220	1.5	1.2	+25
Single parents with older children	835	5.0	5.0	670	4.7	4.8	+165
Total households with children	6,033	36.1	42.1	5,004	34.9	41.5	+1,029
Total households	16,722	100.0	100.0	14,352	100.0	100.0	+2,370

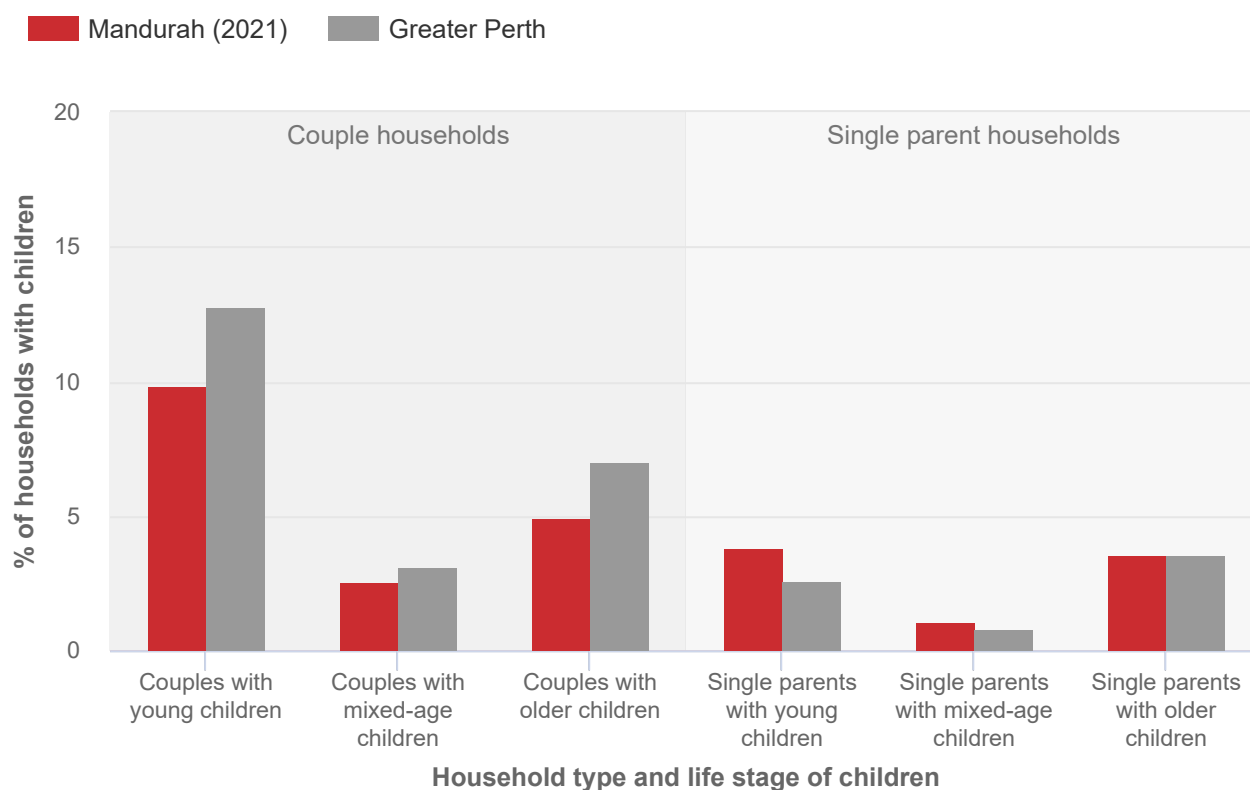
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Please refer to specific data notes for more information

a One parent families with dependent children

a Couple families with dependent children

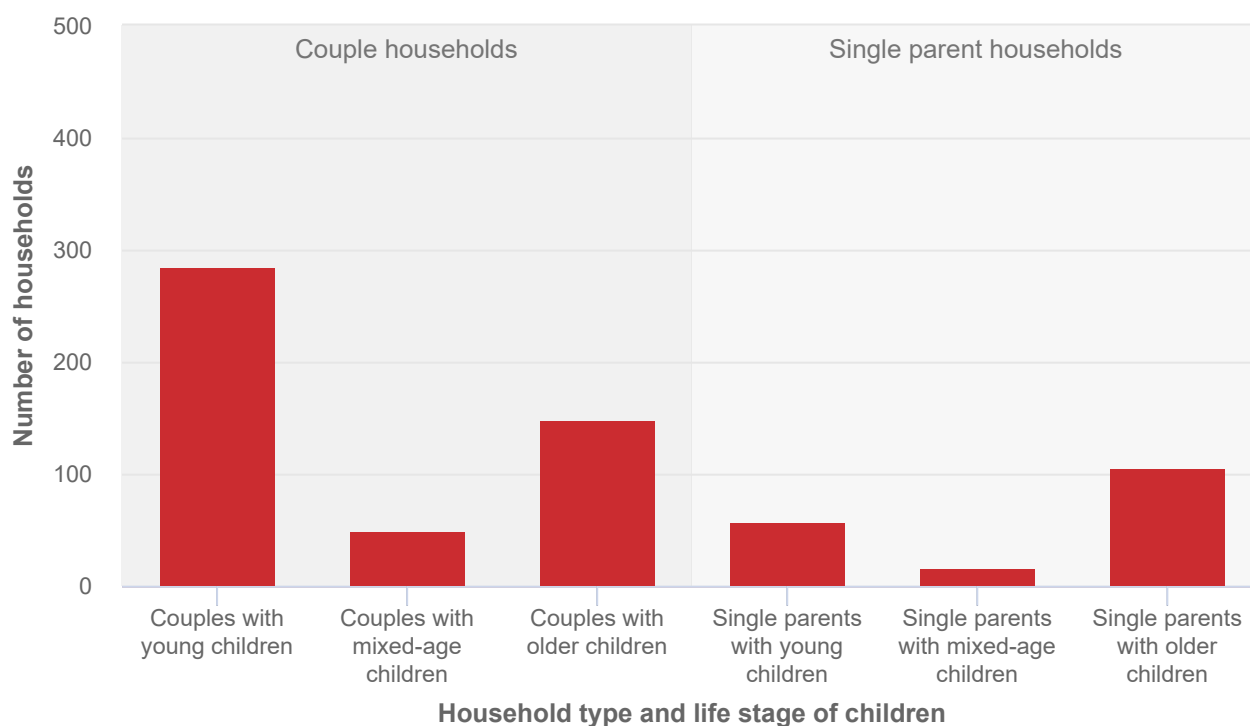
Households with children, 2016



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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 6.9% were couples with older children, compared with 18.0% and 9.9% respectively for Greater Perth.

There were a larger proportion of single parent households with young children and a similar proportion of single parent households with older children. Overall, the proportion of single parent households with young children was 5.3% compared to 3.7% in Greater Perth while the proportion of single parent households with older children was 5.0% compared to 5.0% in Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of households with children increased by 1,029 households or 20.6%.

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

- Couples with young children (+443 households)
- Couples with older children (+231 households)
- Single parents with older children (+165 households)
- Single parents with young children (+89 households)

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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, Mandurah (2021)'s Household data should be viewed in conjunction with Household Size, Age Structure and Dwelling Type.

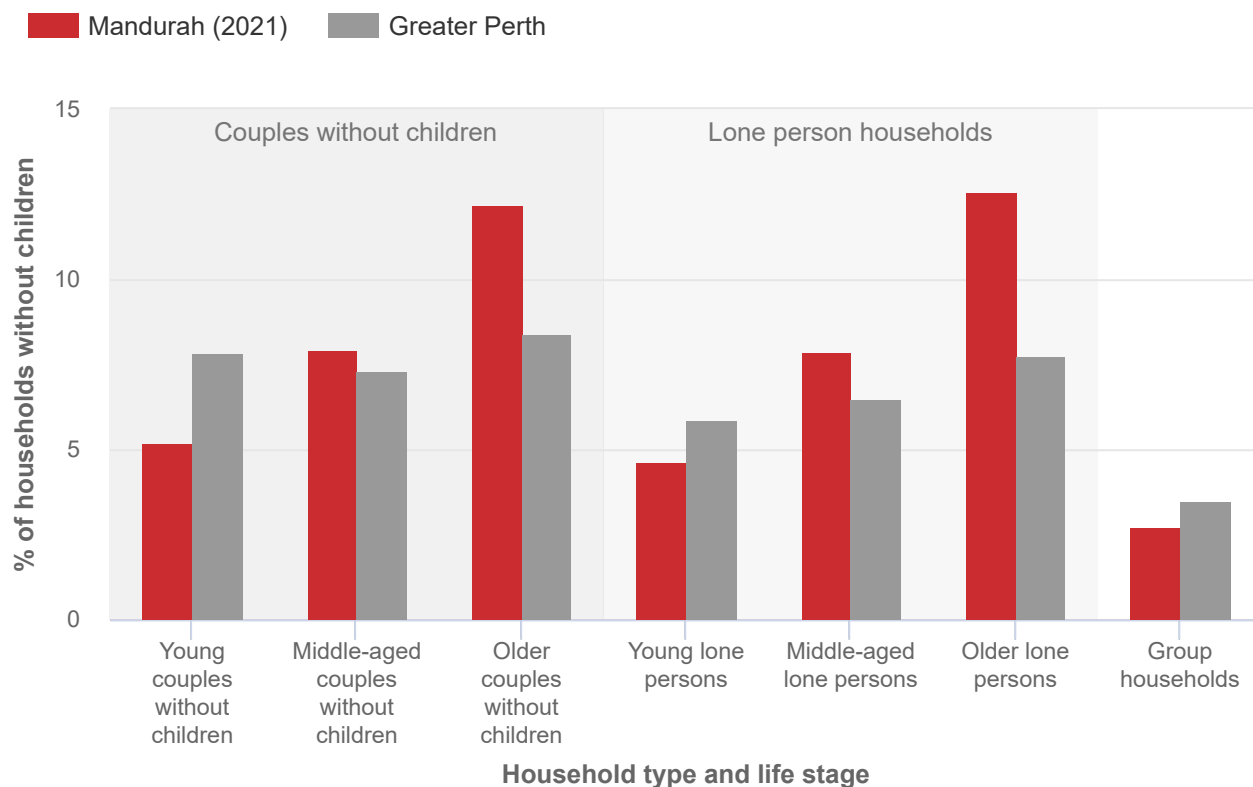
Households without children by life stage

Mandurah (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Households without children	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Couples without children	4,547	27.2	25.4	4,085	28.5	25.7	+462
Young couples without children	933	5.6	8.5	765	5.3	8.3	+168
Middle-aged couples without children	1,424	8.5	7.9	1,401	9.8	9.0	+23
Older couples without children	2,190	13.1	9.0	1,919	13.4	8.4	+271
Lone person households	4,516	27.0	21.7	3,912	27.3	22.4	+604
Young lone persons	833	5.0	6.3	835	5.8	6.9	-2
Middle-aged lone persons	1,417	8.5	7.0	1,224	8.5	7.5	+193
Older lone persons	2,266	13.6	8.4	1,853	12.9	8.0	+413
Group households	495	3.0	3.8	455	3.2	4.0	+40
Total households without children	9,558	57.2	50.9	8,452	58.9	52.1	+1,106
Total households	16,722	100.0	100.0	14,352	100.0	100.0	+2,370

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

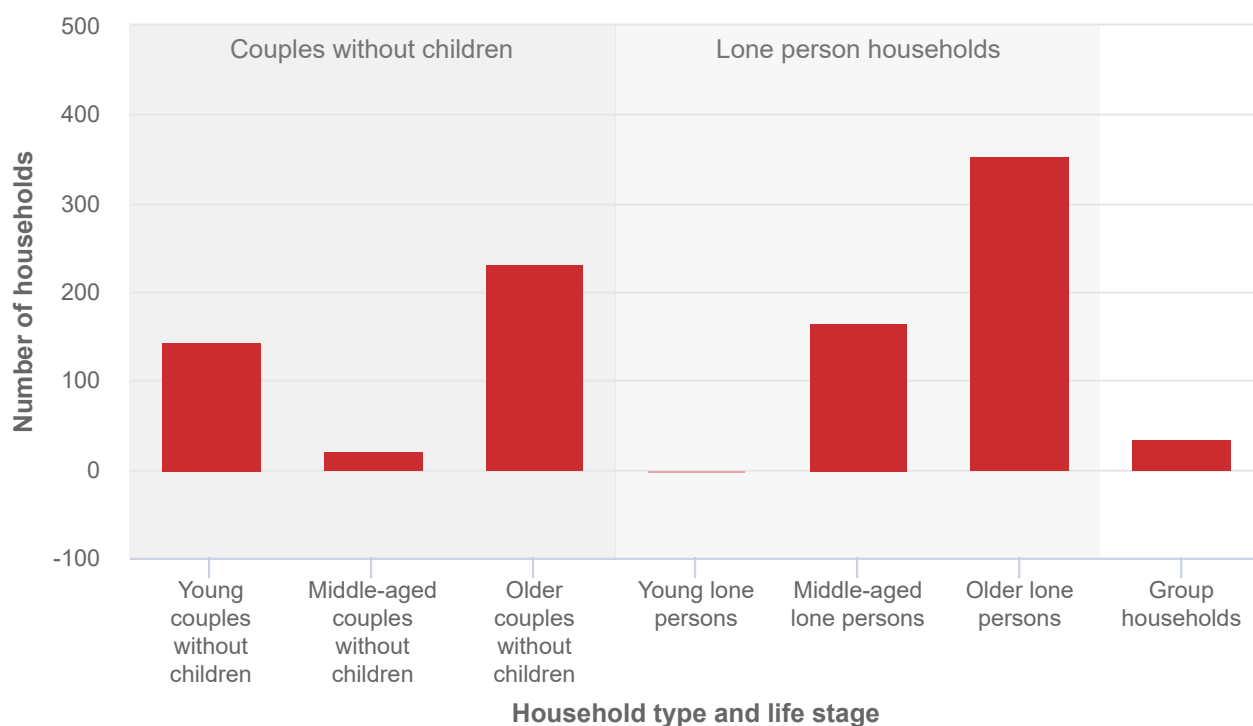
Households without children, 2016



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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 1,106.

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

- Older lone persons (+413 persons)
- Older couples without children (+271 persons)
- Middle-aged lone persons (+193 persons)
- Young couples without children (+168 persons)

Mandurah (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, Mandurah (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

Mandurah (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Number of persons usually resident	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
1 person	4,513	28.7	23.0	3,928	28.9	23.6	+585
2 persons	5,705	36.2	33.4	5,177	38.1	34.0	+528
3 persons	2,283	14.5	16.8	1,879	13.8	16.3	+404
4 persons	1,999	12.7	17.0	1,604	11.8	16.5	+395
5 persons	809	5.1	6.7	700	5.1	6.6	+109
6 or more persons	429	2.7	3.1	311	2.3	2.9	+118
Total classifiable households	15,738	100.0	100.0	13,599	100.0	100.0	+2,139

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

Mandurah (2021) - Enumerated	2016			2011			Change
Dwellings	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Occupied private dwellings	16,724	--	--	14,362	--	--	+2,362
Persons in occupied private dwellings	39,283	--	--	33,211	--	--	+6,072
Average household size (persons per dwelling)	2.35	--	2.55	2.31	--	2.55	+0.04

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

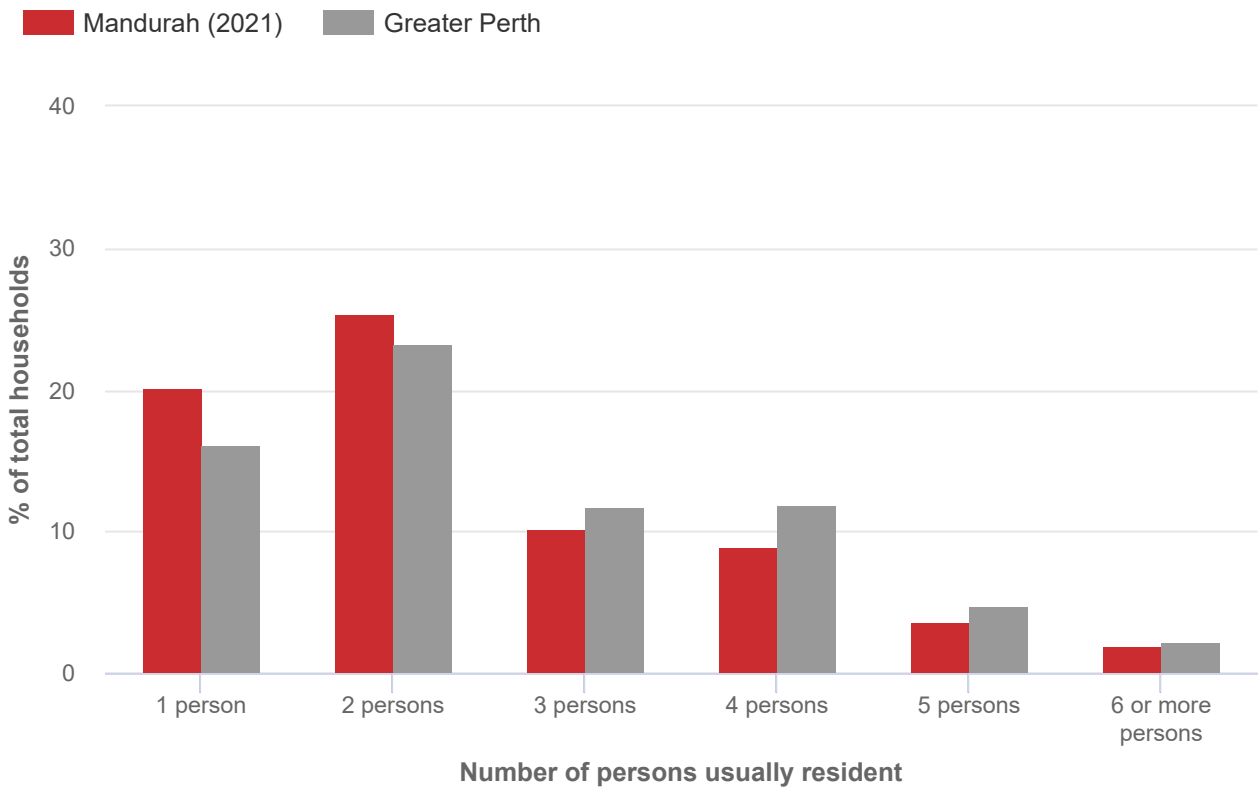
Please refer to specific data notes for more information

The 'Dwellings' table is enumerated data.

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Average household size

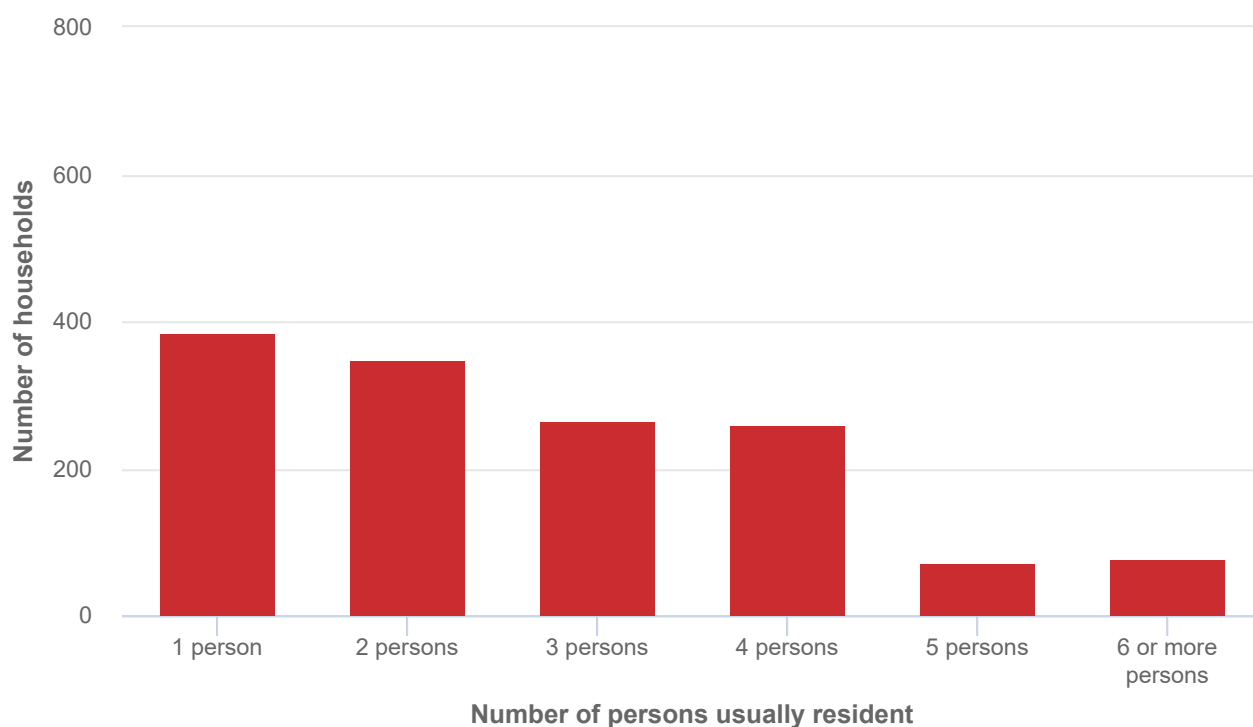
Household size, 2016



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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 28.7% of lone person households, and 20.6% of larger households, compared with 23.0% and 26.8% respectively for Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of households with 1 person usually resident (28.7% compared to 23.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of households with 2 persons usually resident (36.2% compared to 33.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 4 persons usually resident (12.7% compared to 17.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 3 persons usually resident (14.5% compared to 16.8%)

Emerging groups

The number of households in Mandurah (2021) increased by 2,139 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- 1 person (+585 households)
- 2 persons (+528 households)
- 3 persons (+404 households)
- 4 persons (+395 households)

Mandurah (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.

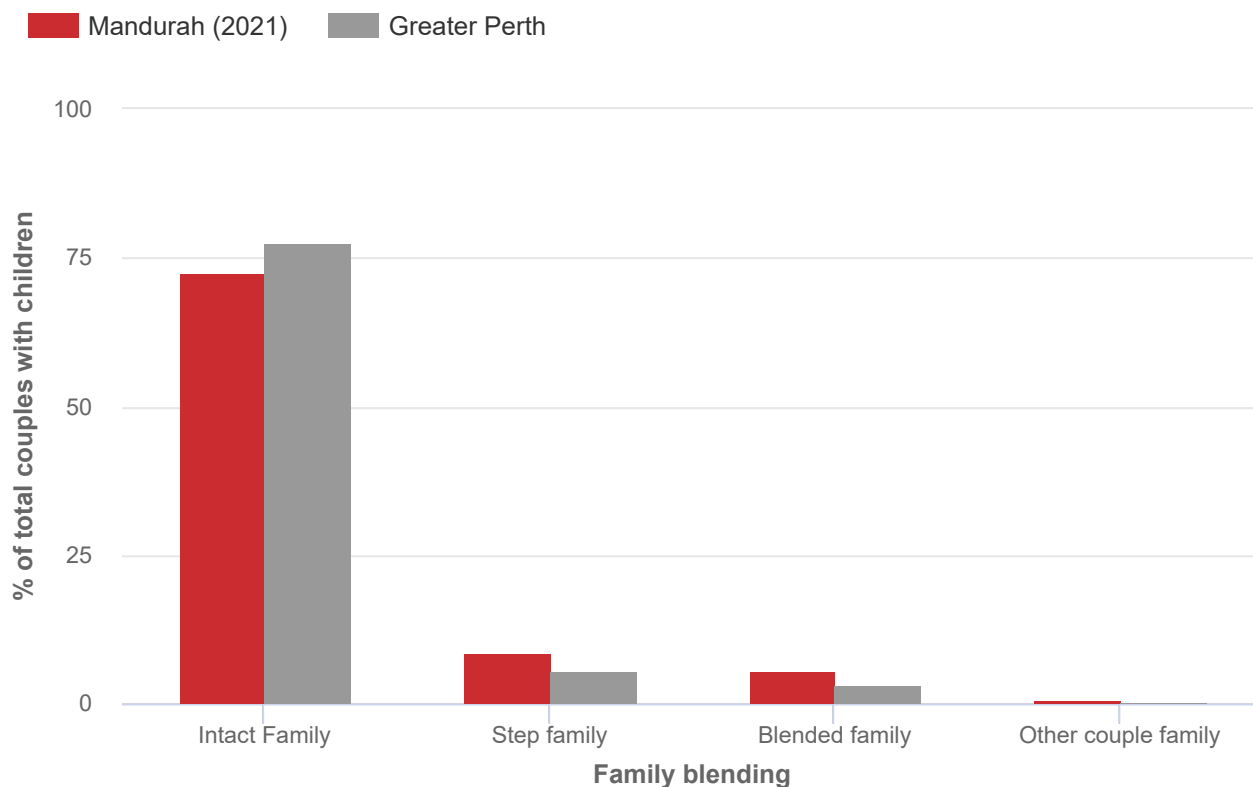
Family blending

Mandurah (2021) - Total couples with children (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Family blending by type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Intact Family	3,408	83.1	89.4	2,666	82.9	88.3	+742
Step family	403	9.8	6.5	360	11.2	7.3	+43
Blended family	260	6.3	3.6	182	5.7	4.0	+78
Other couple family	30	0.7	0.4	6	0.2	0.4	+24
Total couples with children	4,101	100.0	100.0	3,214	100.0	100.0	+887

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

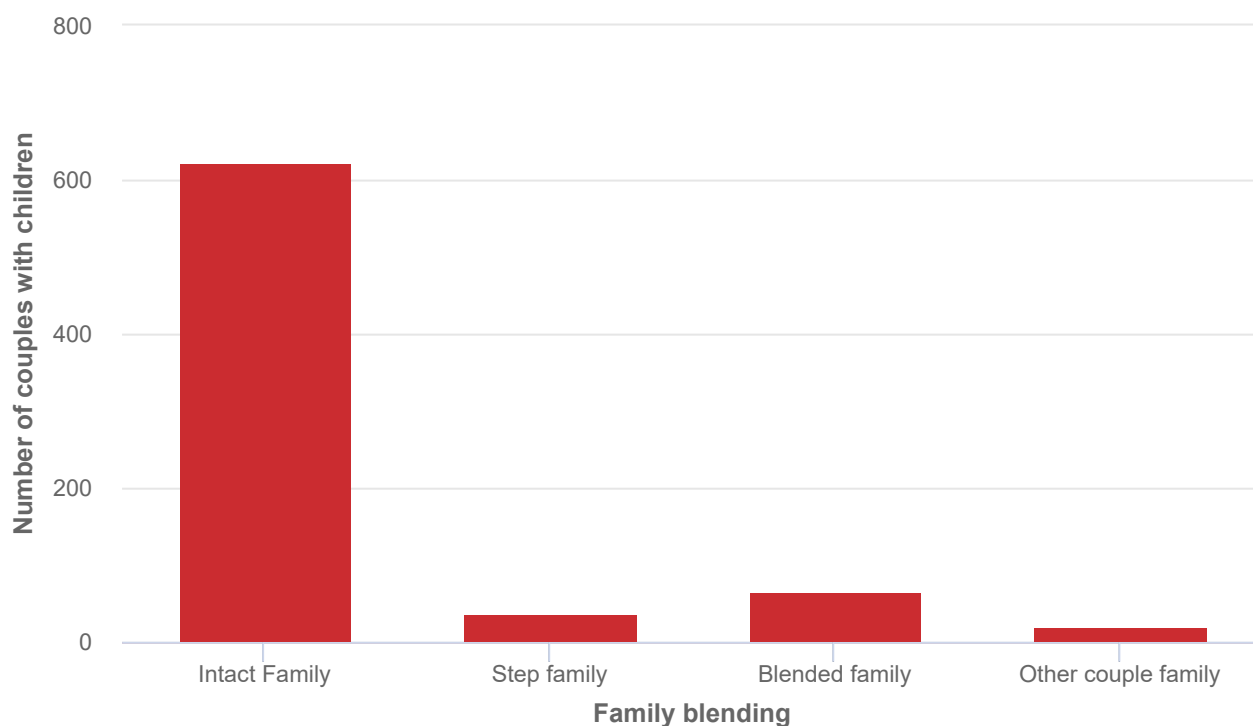
Family blending, 2016



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a higher proportion of step families as well as a higher proportion of blended families. Overall, 9.8% of total couple families with children were step families, and 6.3% were blended families, compared with 6.5% and 3.6% respectively for Greater Perth.

There were a similar proportion of other families and a lower proportion of couples without children. Overall, the proportion of other families was 0.7% compared to 0.4% in Greater Perth while the proportion of intact families was 83.1% compared to 89.4% in Greater Perth.

Emerging groups

The number of couple families with children in Mandurah (2021) increased by 887 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Intact Family (+742 couples with children)
- Blended family (+78 couples with children)

Mandurah (2021)

Dwelling type

Dwelling Type is an important determinant of Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021).

Dwelling structure

Mandurah (2021) - Dwellings (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Separate house	15,100	74.2	74.6	12,477	71.0	76.7	+2,623
Medium density	4,318	21.2	19.6	4,131	23.5	17.9	+187
High density	742	3.6	5.1	675	3.8	4.8	+67
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	112	0.6	0.3	239	1.4	0.4	-127
Other	56	0.3	0.2	39	0.2	0.1	+17
Not stated	34	0.2	0.2	19	0.1	0.1	+15
Total Private Dwellings	20,362	100.0	100.0	17,580	100.0	100.0	+2,782

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

Mandurah (2021)	2016			2011			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Occupied private dwellings	16,836	82.2	89.4	14,362	81.7	90.8	+2,474
Unoccupied private dwellings	3,636	17.7	10.5	3,205	18.2	9.1	+431
Non private dwellings	18	0.1	0.1	20	0.1	0.1	-2
Total dwellings	20,490	100.0	100.0	17,587	100.0	100.0	+2,903

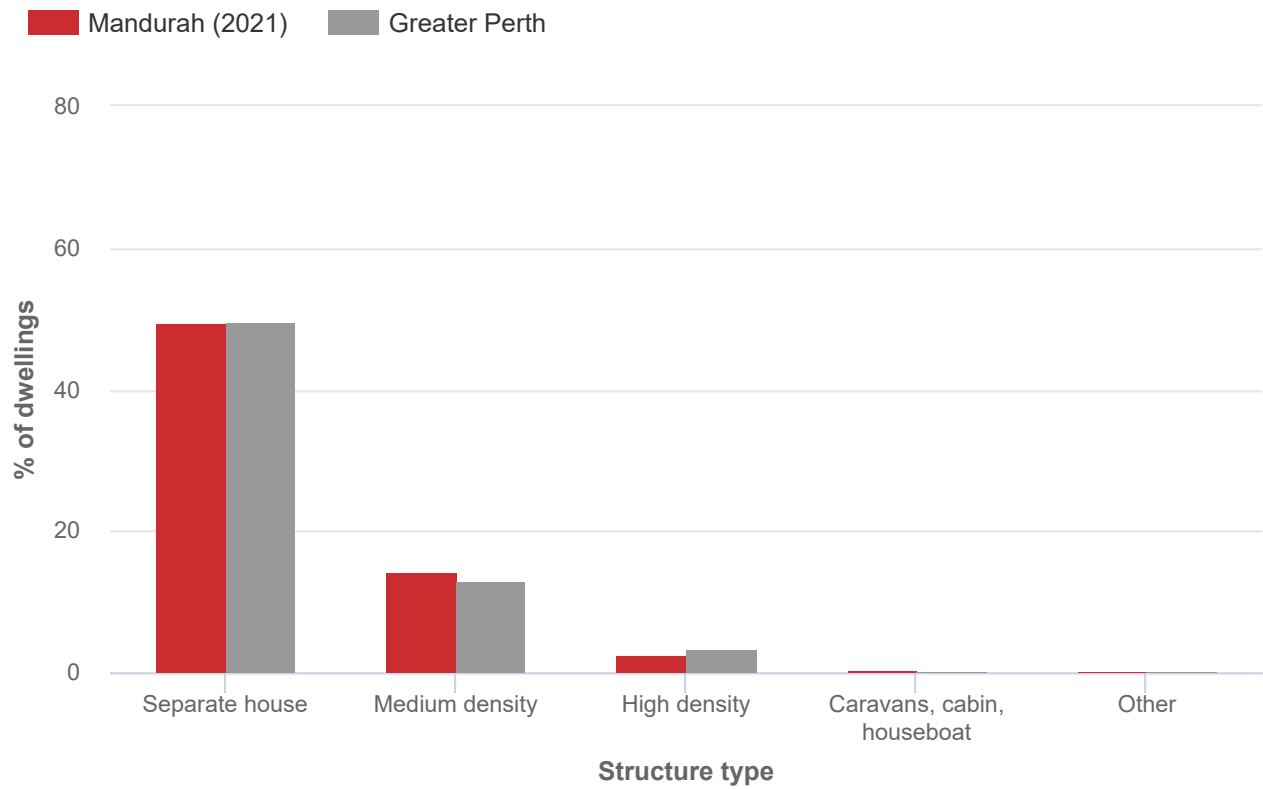
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

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

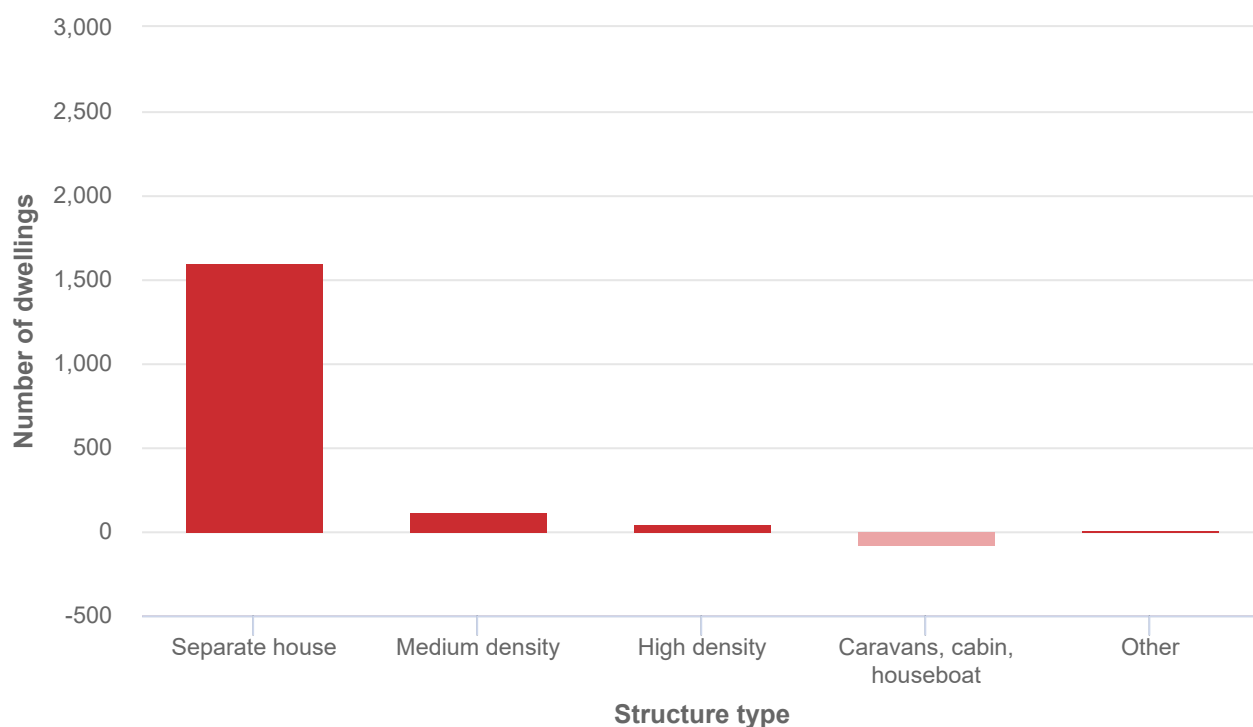
Dwelling structure, 2016



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

Mandurah (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 15,100 separate houses in the area, 4,318 medium density dwellings, and 742 high density dwellings.

Analysis of the types of dwellings in Mandurah (2021) in 2016 shows that 74.2% of all dwellings were separate houses; 21.2% were medium density dwellings, and 3.6% were in high density dwellings, compared with 74.6%, 19.6%, and 5.1% in the Greater Perth respectively.

In 2016, a total of 82.2% of the dwellings in Mandurah (2021) were occupied on Census night, compared to 89.4% in Greater Perth. The proportion of unoccupied dwellings was 17.7%, which is larger compared to that found in Greater Perth (10.5%).

Emerging groups

The total number of dwellings in Mandurah (2021) increased by 2,903 between 2011 and 2016.

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

- Separate house (+2,623 dwellings)
- Medium density (+187 dwellings)
- Caravans, cabin, houseboat (-127 dwellings)
- High density (+67 dwellings)

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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.

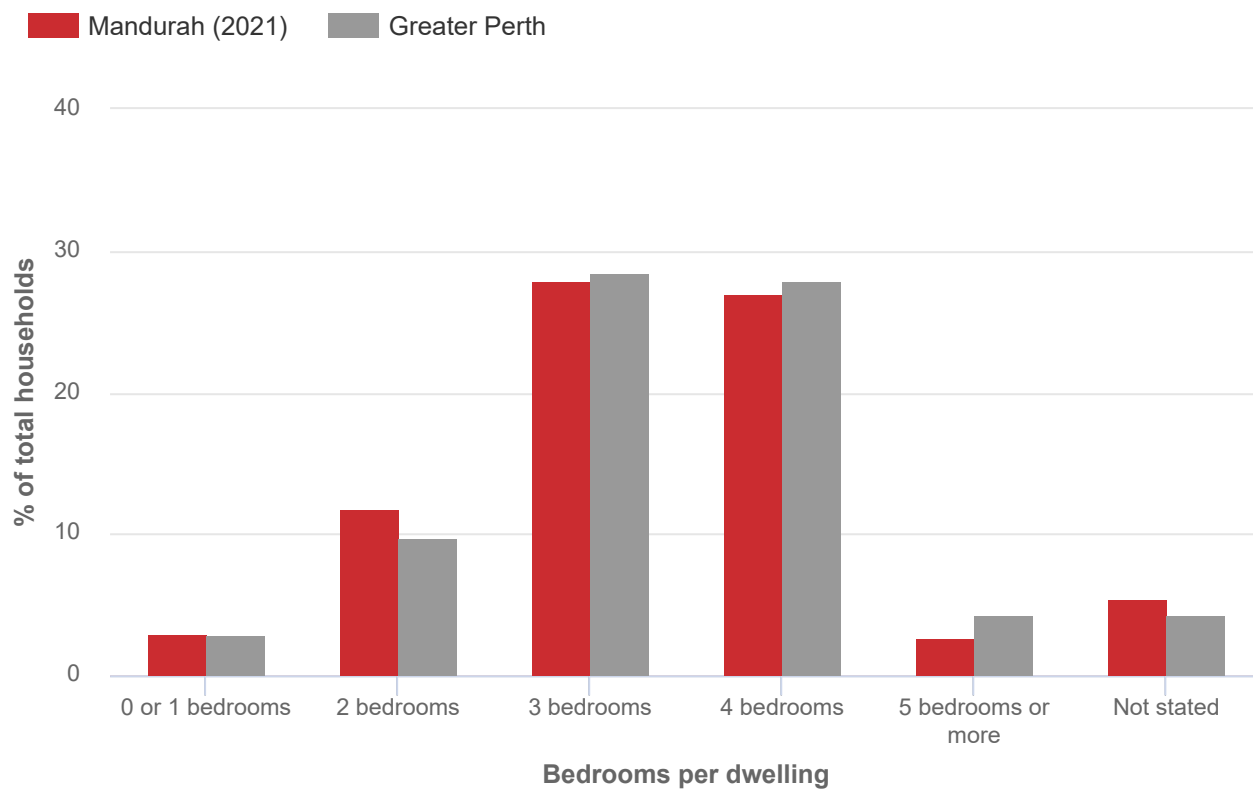
Number of bedrooms per dwelling

Mandurah (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2011			2011			Change
Number of bedrooms	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2011
0 or 1 bedrooms	543	3.8	3.6	543	3.8	3.6	0
2 bedrooms	2,176	15.2	12.6	2,176	15.2	12.6	0
3 bedrooms	5,158	35.9	36.7	5,158	35.9	36.7	0
4 bedrooms	4,996	34.8	36.0	4,996	34.8	36.0	0
5 bedrooms or more	481	3.4	5.5	481	3.4	5.5	0
Not stated	994	6.9	5.5	994	6.9	5.5	0
Total households	14,348	100.0	100.0	14,348	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

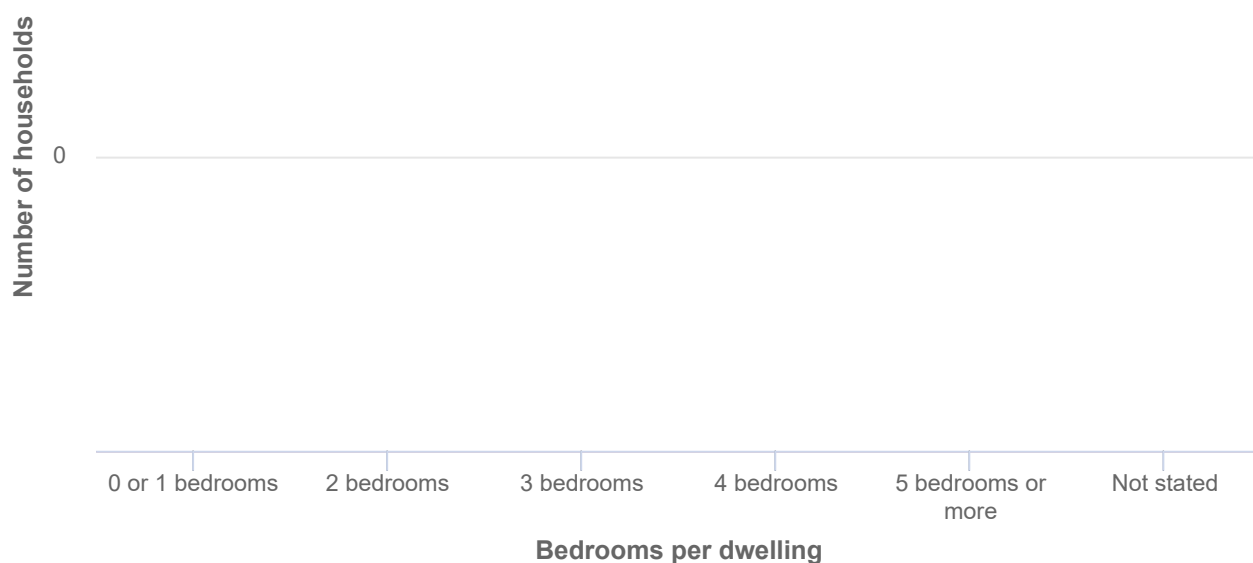
Number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2011



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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, 19.0% of households were in dwellings with 2 bedrooms or less, and 38.2% 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 Mandurah (2021) and Greater Perth were:

- A *larger* percentage of 2 bedroom dwellings (15.2% compared to 12.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 5 or more bedroom dwellings (3.4% compared to 5.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 4 bedroom dwellings (34.8% compared to 36.0%)

Emerging groups

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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021) should be looked at in conjunction with Household Type and Age Structure, as well as Education Levels.

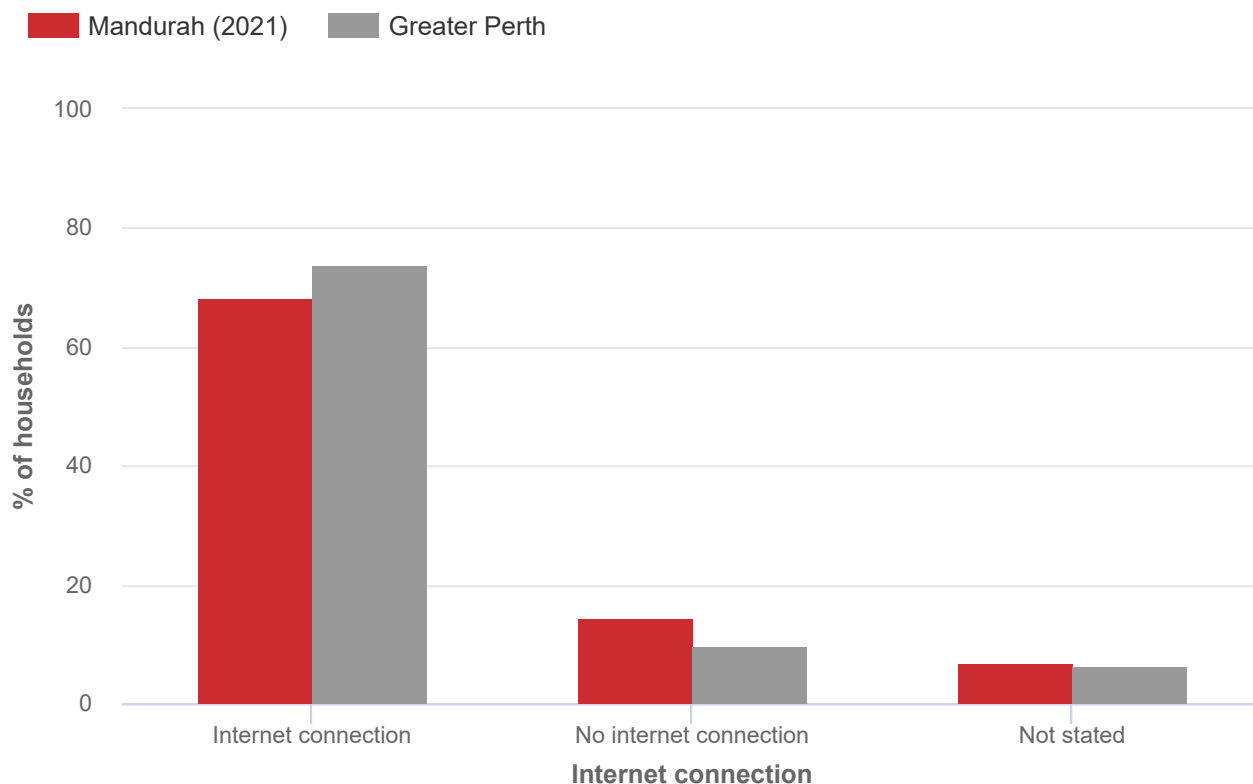
Type of internet connection

Mandurah (2021) - Households	2016			2011			Change
Connection type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Internet connection	12,721	76.1	82.3	9,716	67.7	77.0	+3,005
No internet connection	2,716	16.2	10.7	3,398	23.7	15.8	-682
Not stated	1,286	7.7	7.0	1,242	8.7	7.1	+44
Total households	16,723	100.0	100.0	14,356	100.0	100.0	+2,367

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

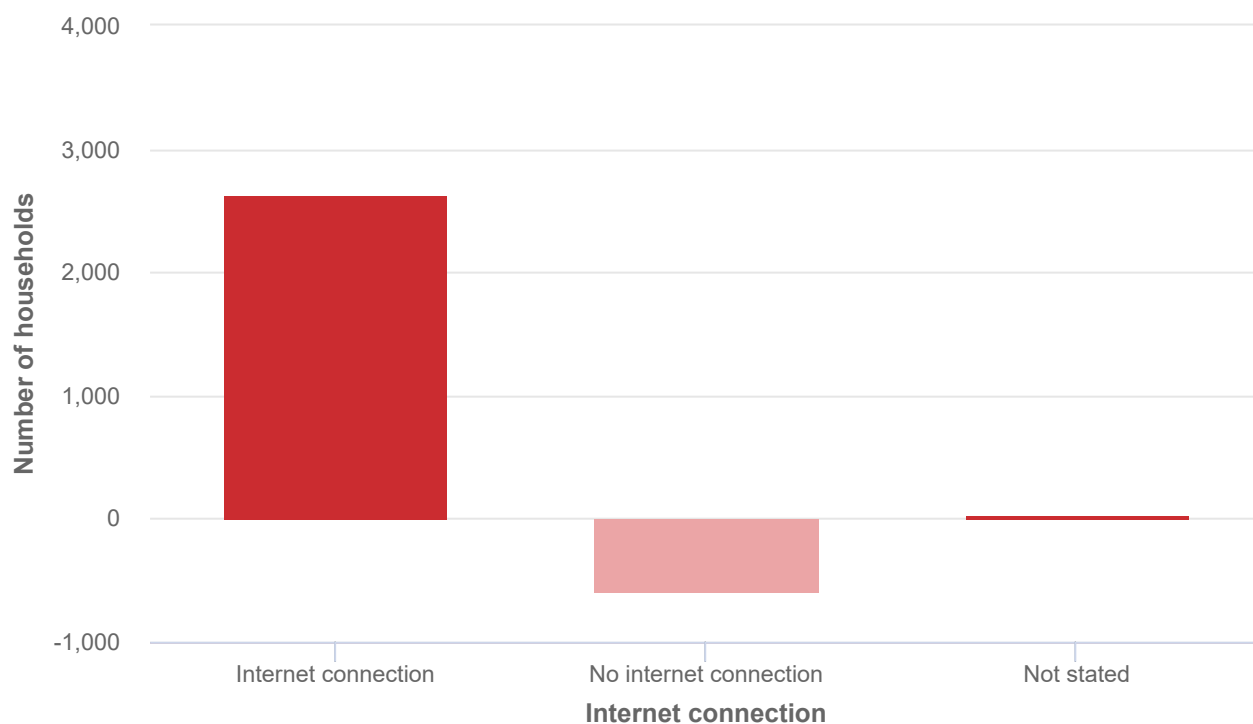
Type of internet connection, 2016



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021) compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of households with an internet connection

Overall 76.1% 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 3,005.

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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

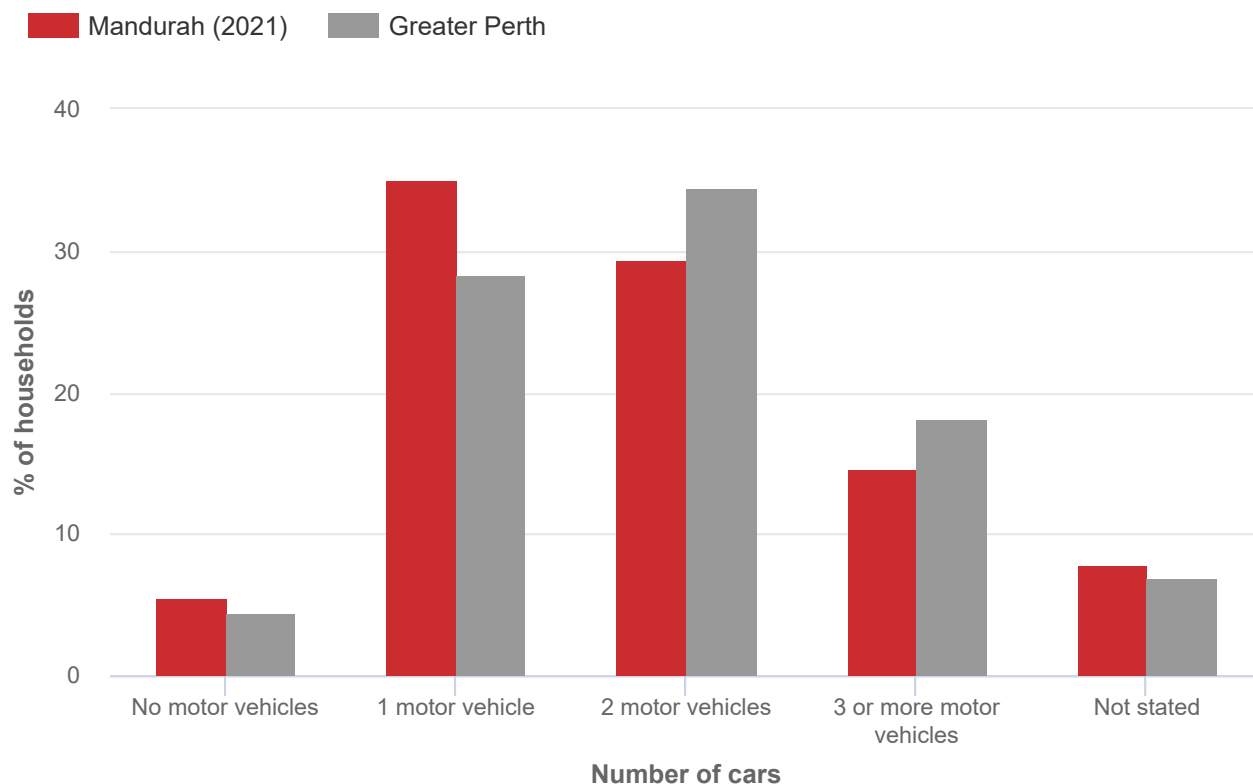
Mandurah (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Number of cars	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
No motor vehicles	997	6.0	4.7	1,135	7.9	6.0	-138
1 motor vehicle	6,337	37.9	30.7	5,750	40.1	32.0	+587
2 motor vehicles	5,313	31.8	37.3	4,391	30.6	37.1	+922
3 or more motor vehicles	2,658	15.9	19.7	1,968	13.7	18.4	+690
Not stated	1,417	8.5	7.5	1,085	7.6	6.5	+332
Total households	16,722	100.0	100.0	14,329	100.0	100.0	+2,393

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

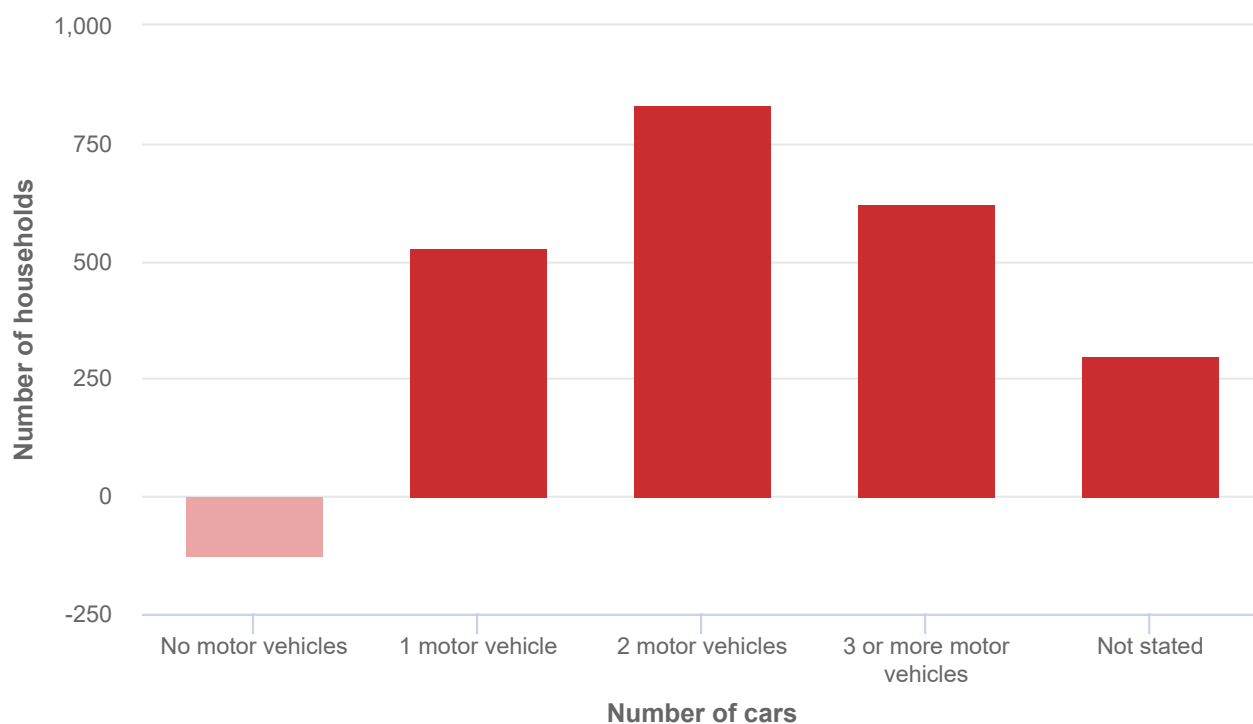
Car ownership, 2016



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

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021) in 2016 compared to Greater Perth shows that 85.6% of the households owned at least one car, while 6.0% did not, compared with 87.8% and 4.7% respectively in Greater Perth.

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

Overall, 37.9% of the households owned one car; 31.8% owned two cars; and 15.9% 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 Mandurah (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were:

- 2 motor vehicles (+922 households)
- 3 or more motor vehicles (+690 households)
- 1 motor vehicle (+587 households)
- No motor vehicles (-138 households)

Mandurah (2021)

Housing tenure

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021), Tenure data is useful for analysing housing markets, housing affordability and identifying public housing areas.

Housing tenure

Mandurah (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Tenure type	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Fully owned	4,148	24.8	26.7	3,646	25.4	28.1	+502
Mortgage	5,592	33.4	39.7	4,131	28.8	38.0	+1,461
Renting - Total	5,038	30.1	25.5	4,888	34.1	26.7	+150
Renting - Social housing	868	5.2	3.1	846	5.9	3.6	+22
Renting - Private	4,097	24.5	22.0	3,956	27.6	22.6	+141
Renting - Not stated	73	0.4	0.4	86	0.6	0.5	-13
Other tenure type	630	3.8	1.0	626	4.4	1.1	+4
Not stated	1,314	7.9	7.1	1,064	7.4	6.1	+250
Total households	16,722	100.0	100.0	14,355	100.0	100.0	+2,367

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

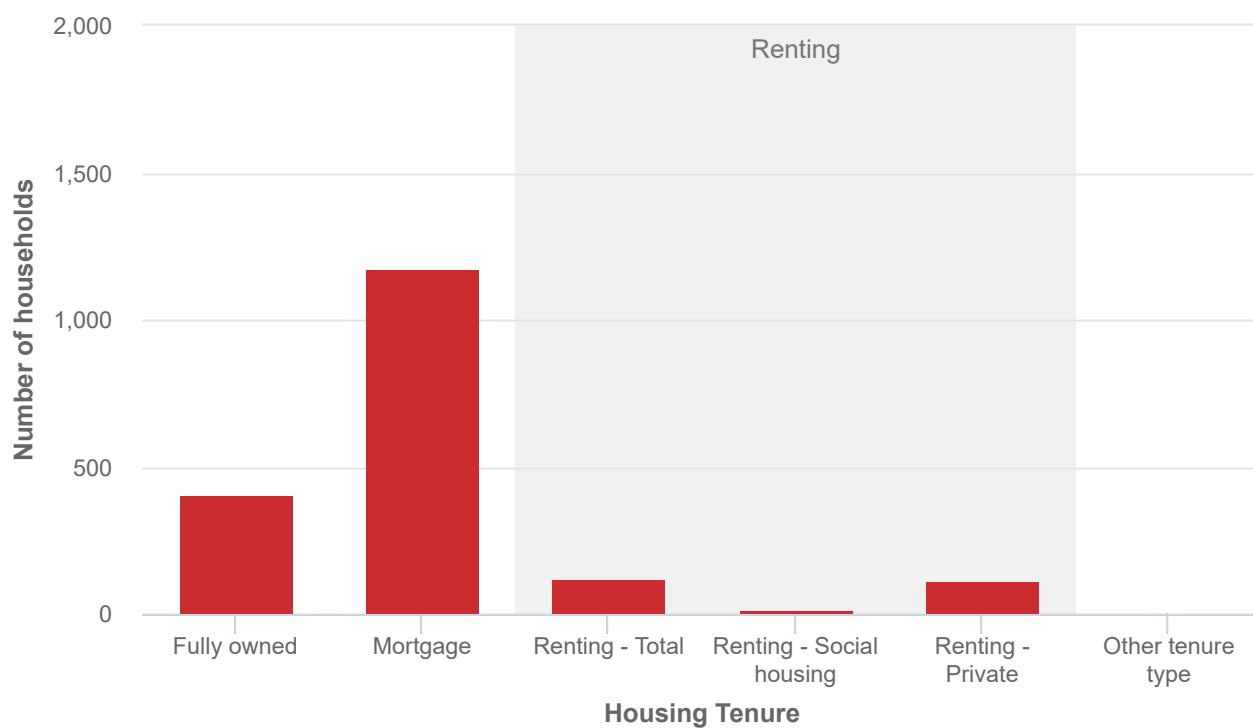
Housing tenure, 2016



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

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

Overall, 24.8% of households owned their dwelling; 33.4% were purchasing, and 30.1% 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 Mandurah (2021) between 2011 and 2016 were:

- Mortgage (+1,461 households)
- Fully owned (+502 households)
- Renting - Private (+141 households)

The total number of households in Mandurah (2021) increased by 2,367 between 2011 and 2016.

Mandurah (2021)

Housing loan repayments

Mortgage repayments are directly related to house prices in Mandurah (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**.

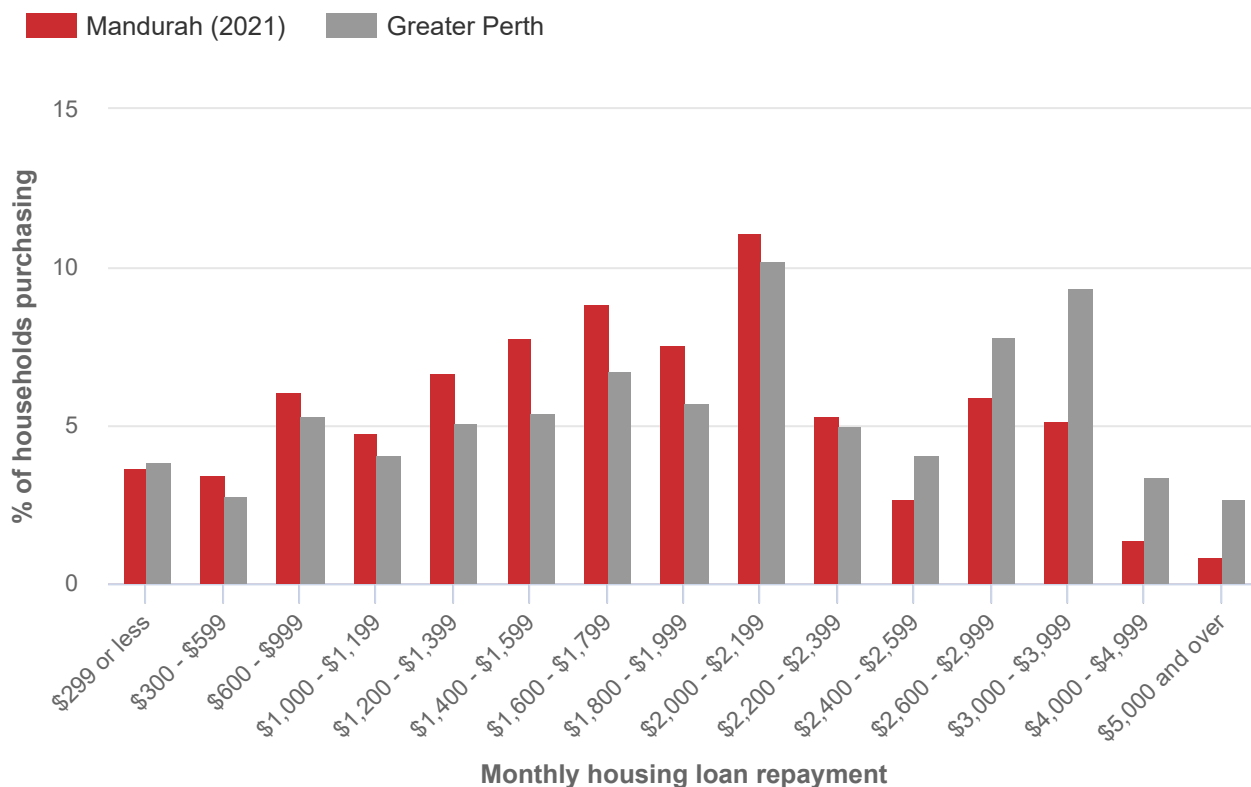
Monthly housing loan repayments

Mandurah (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016		
	Number	%	Greater Perth %
Monthly repayment amount			
\$299 or less	241	4.3	4.6
\$300 - \$599	227	4.1	3.3
\$600 - \$999	401	7.2	6.3
\$1,000 - \$1,199	314	5.6	4.8
\$1,200 - \$1,399	439	7.9	6.0
\$1,400 - \$1,599	511	9.1	6.4
\$1,600 - \$1,799	584	10.5	8.0
\$1,800 - \$1,999	497	8.9	6.8
\$2,000 - \$2,199	733	13.1	12.1
\$2,200 - \$2,399	351	6.3	5.9
\$2,400 - \$2,599	175	3.1	4.8
\$2,600 - \$2,999	388	6.9	9.2
\$3,000 - \$3,999	340	6.1	11.1
\$4,000 - \$4,999	92	1.6	4.0
\$5,000 and over	58	1.0	3.2
Not stated	234	4.2	3.7
Total	5,585	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 Mandurah (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, 15.7% of households were paying high mortgage repayments, and 21.2% were paying low repayments, compared with 27.5% and 18.9% respectively in Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of \$1,400 - \$1,599 (9.1% compared to 6.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of \$1,600 - \$1,799 (10.5% compared to 8.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$3,000 - \$3,999 (6.1% compared to 11.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$4,000 - \$4,999 (1.6% compared to 4.0%)

Mandurah (2021)

Housing loan quartiles

Mortgage repayments in Mandurah (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

Mandurah (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Loan repayment quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	1,435	26.8	23.2	1,052	27.0	23.2	+383
Medium lowest	1,769	33.1	24.5	1,088	27.9	24.5	+681
Medium highest	1,351	25.3	25.9	1,059	27.1	25.8	+292
Highest group	794	14.9	26.5	701	18.0	26.5	+93
Total households with stated mortgage repayments	5,351	100.0	100.0	3,900	100.0	100.0	+1,450

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

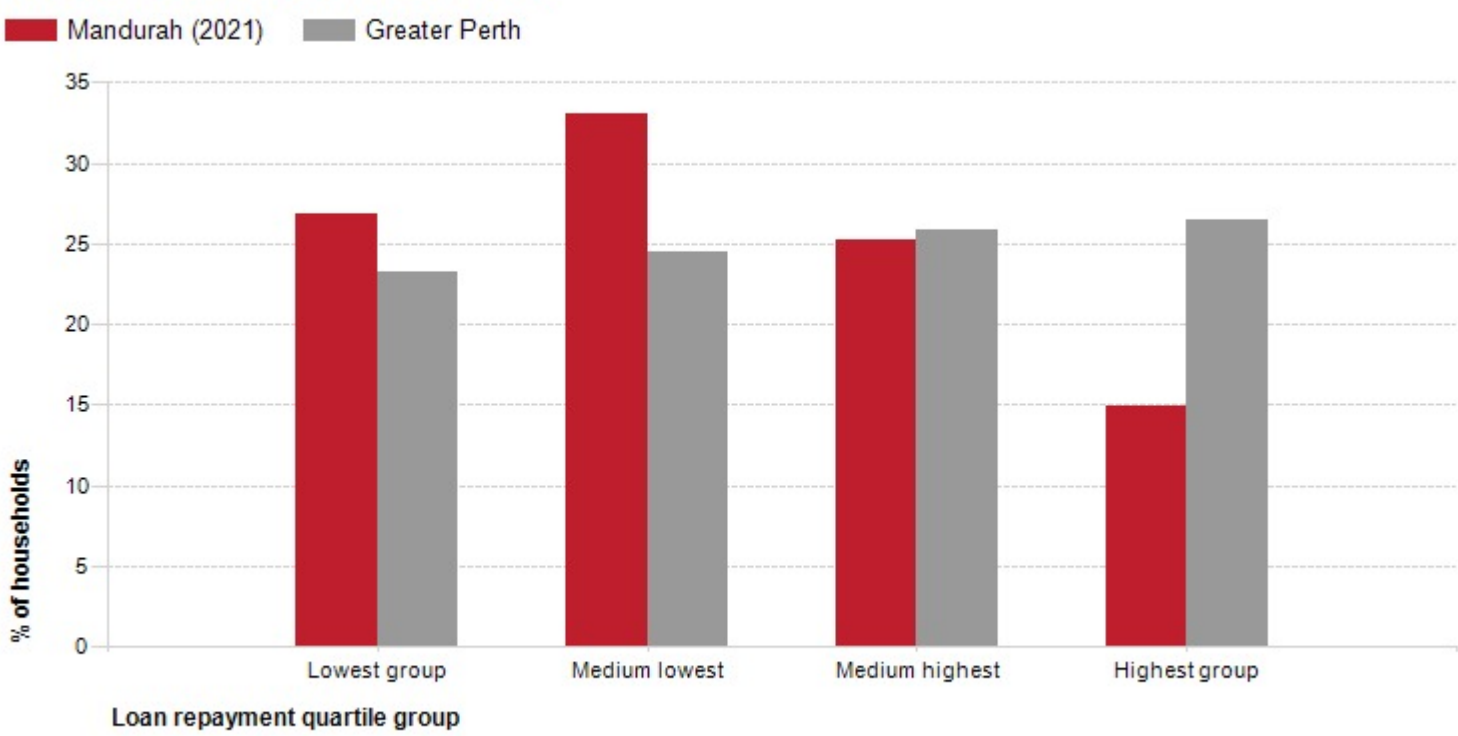
Housing loan - Quartile group dollar ranges

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

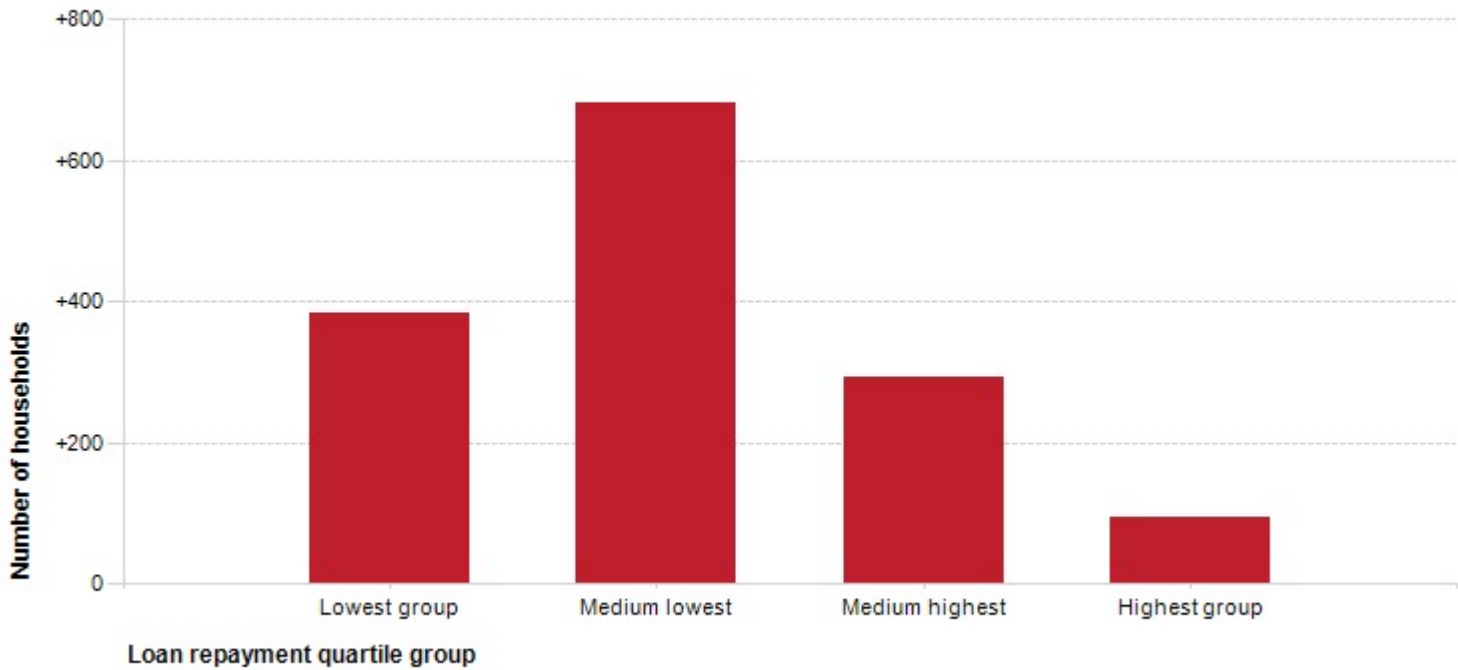


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in housing loan quartiles, 2011 to 2016

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021) increased by 1,451 between 2011 and 2016. The most significant change in Mandurah (2021) during this period was in the medium lowest quartile which showed an increase of 681 households.

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Mandurah (2021)

Housing rental payments

Rental payments can be a better measure of the cost of housing in Mandurah (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

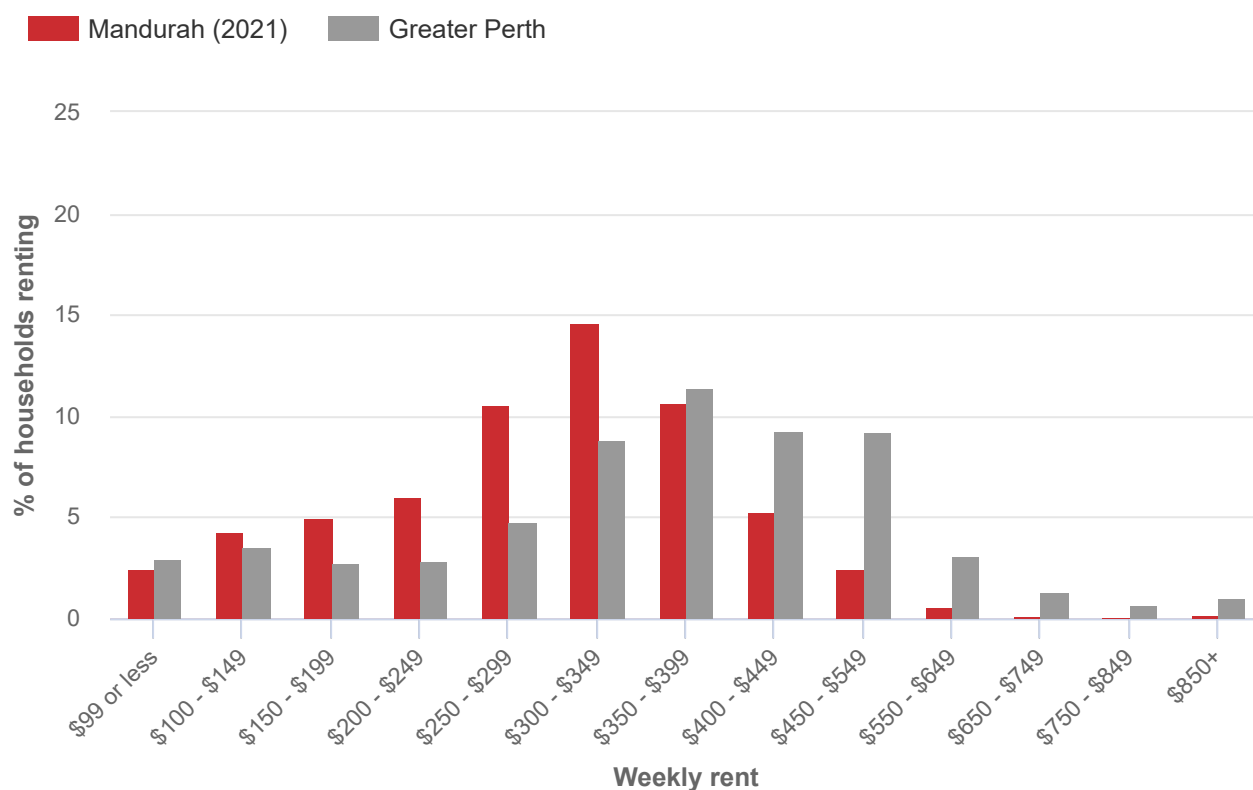
Mandurah (2021) - Households (Enumerated)		2016		
Weekly rental amount	Number	%	Greater Perth %	
\$99 or less	195	3.9	4.7	
\$100 - \$149	340	6.7	5.6	
\$150 - \$199	394	7.8	4.4	
\$200 - \$249	476	9.4	4.5	
\$250 - \$299	834	16.5	7.5	
\$300 - \$349	1,152	22.8	13.9	
\$350 - \$399	845	16.7	18.0	
\$400 - \$449	415	8.2	14.6	
\$450 - \$549	196	3.9	14.5	
\$550 - \$649	44	0.9	4.8	
\$650 - \$749	12	0.2	2.0	
\$750 - \$849	4	0.1	1.1	
\$850+	13	0.3	1.6	
Not stated	130	2.6	2.8	
Total households renting	5,050	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 Mandurah (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, 5.3% of households were paying high rental payments, and 27.8% were paying low payments, compared with 24.0% and 19.1% respectively in Greater Perth.

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

- A *larger* percentage of \$250 - \$299 (16.5% compared to 7.5%)
- A *larger* percentage of \$300 - \$349 (22.8% compared to 13.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$450 - \$549 (3.9% compared to 14.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of \$400 - \$449 (8.2% compared to 14.6%)

Mandurah (2021)

Housing rental quartiles

Rental payments in Mandurah (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

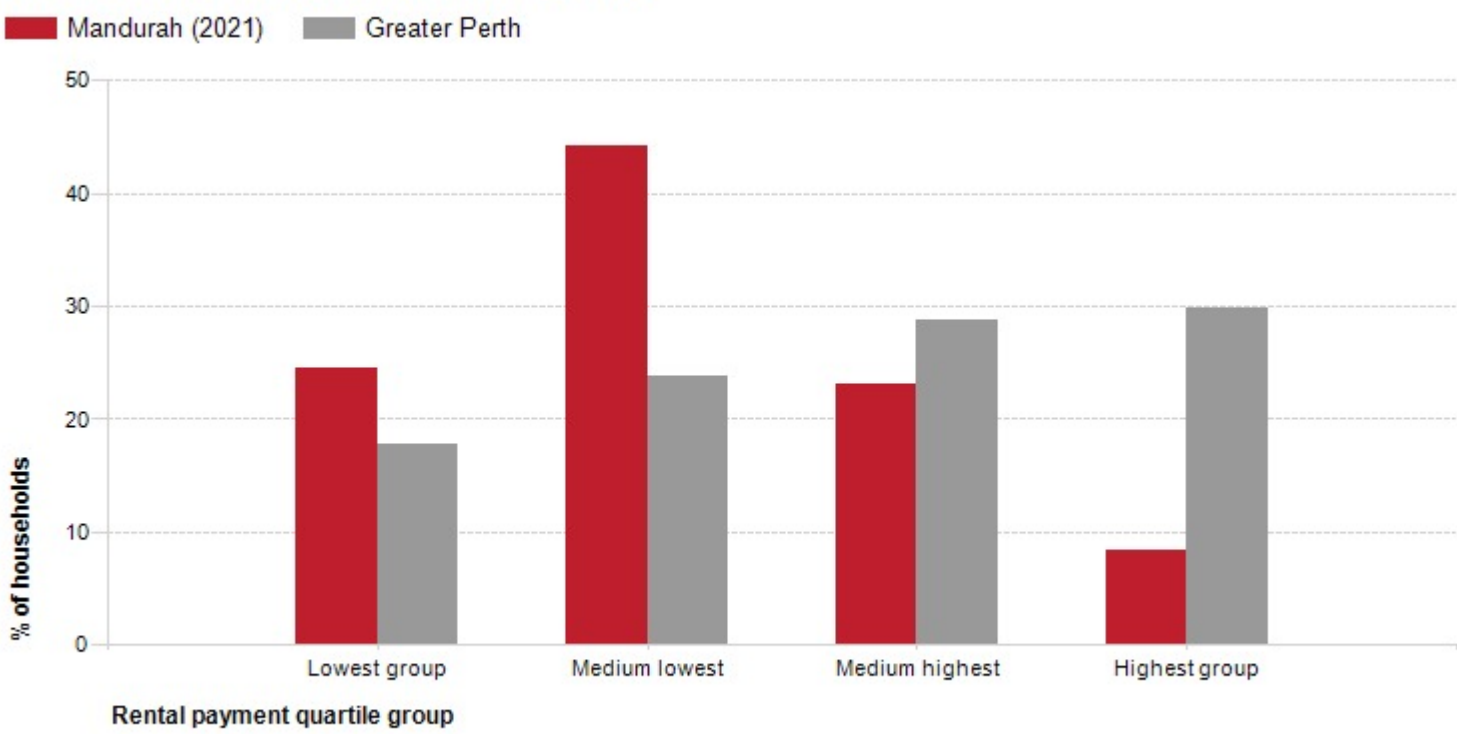
Mandurah (2021) - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Greater Perth %	Number	%	Greater Perth %	2011 to 2016
Lowest group	1,205	24.5	17.7	1,015	21.3	17.6	+190
Medium lowest	2,170	44.1	23.8	2,374	49.8	23.4	-204
Medium highest	1,137	23.1	28.8	1,089	22.8	29.1	+48
Highest group	406	8.3	29.7	293	6.1	29.8	+113
Total households with stated rent	4,919	100.0	100.0	4,772	100.0	100.0	+147

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

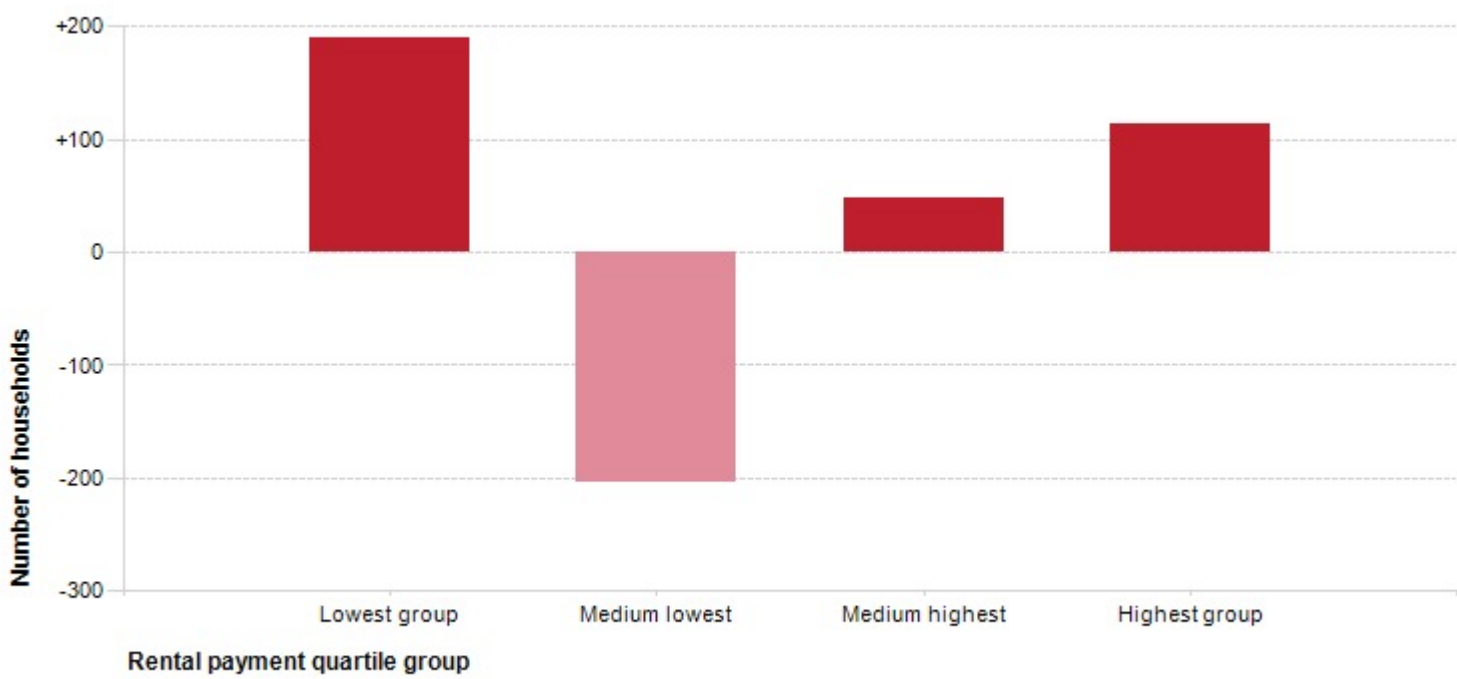


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in housing rental quartiles, 2011 to 2016

Mandurah (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 Mandurah (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 Mandurah (2021) increased by 147 between 2011 and 2016. The most significant change during this period was in the medium lowest quartile which showed a slight decrease of -204 households.

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Western Australia

Residential building approvals

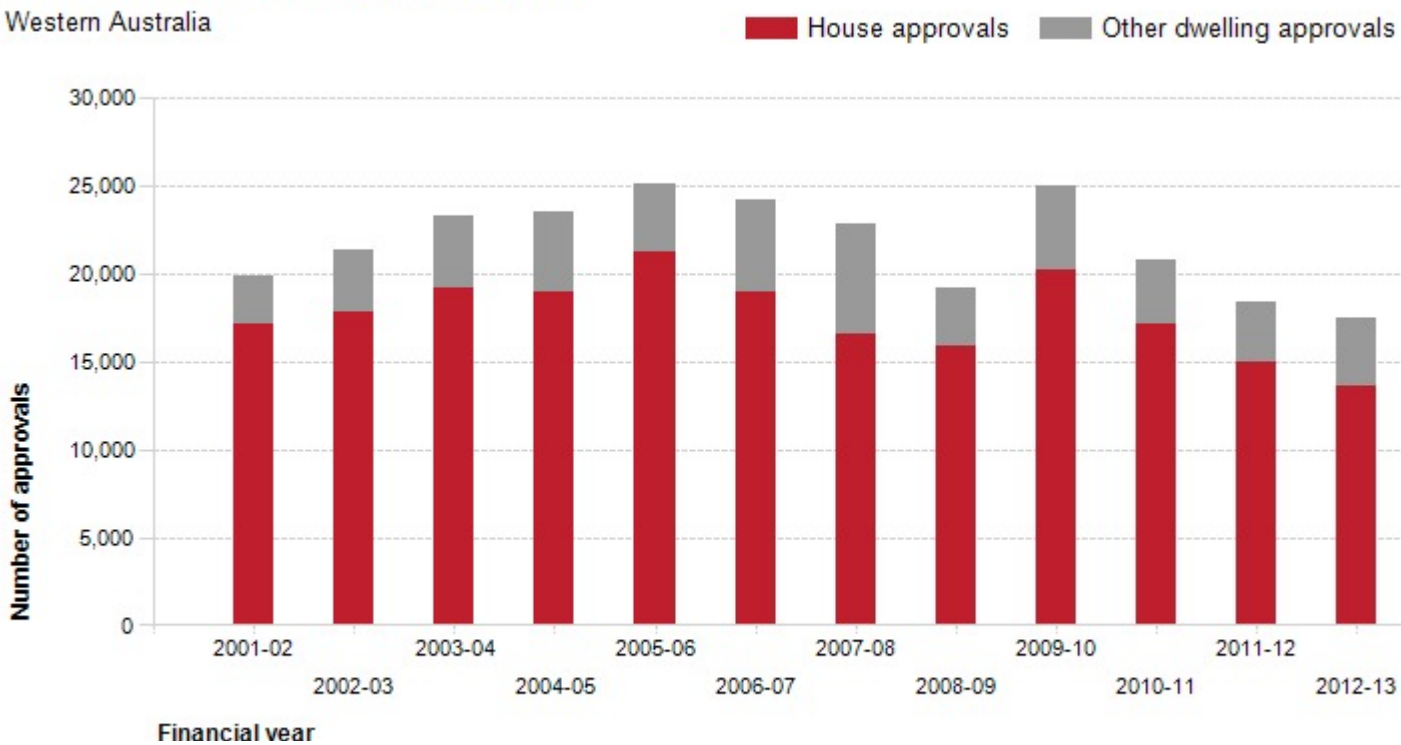
The Western Australia's building approvals are used as a leading indicator of the general level of residential development, economic activity, employment and investment. Residential building activity depends on many factors that vary with the state of the economy including interest rates, availability 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.

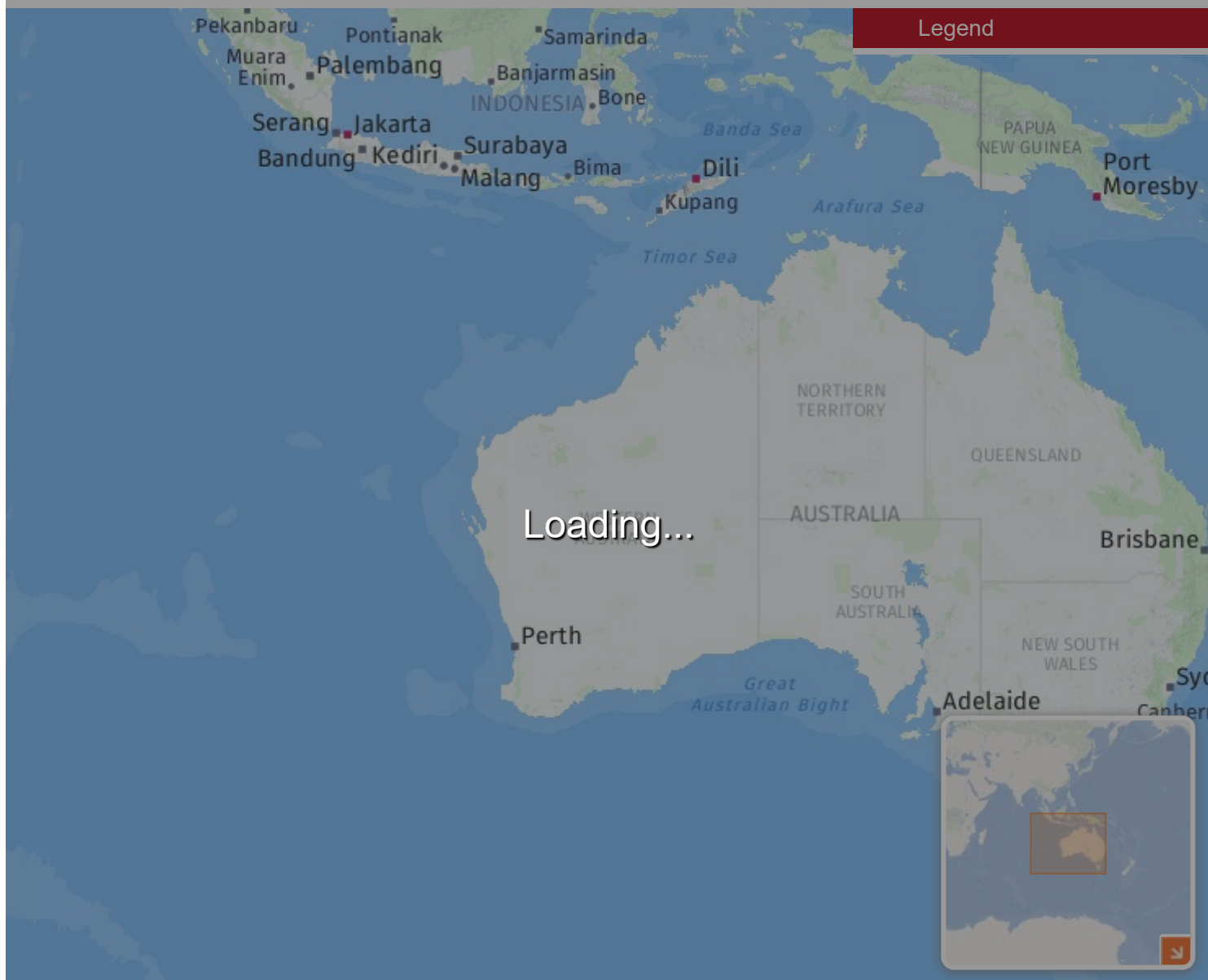
SEIFA indexes are a good place to start to get a general view of the relative level of disadvantage in one area compared to others, but it is important to also look at these underlying characteristics as they can differ markedly between areas with similar SEIFA scores and shed light on the type of disadvantage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

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

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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